

REPORT OF THE CHAIR OF THE HEALTH AND WELLBEING BOARD

CHAIR'S REPORT

Purpose of the Report

1. The report provides an update by the Chair on local and national issues for consideration by Health & Wellbeing Board members to determine implications for the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy for 2022 – 2026.

Information

LOCAL

Create Healthy and Sustainable Places

[Newark and Sherwood District Council has successfully secured £3.28 million from the government's UK Shared Prosperity Fund](#)

2. Newark and Sherwood District Council is set to establish a new Community Partnership, which will bring together key private, public and community groups across the whole of the district with the single aim of improving the quality of life and prosperity for residents and businesses across Newark and Sherwood. This has included developing an Investment Plan for Shared Prosperity Fund and developing collaborative plans for the challenges faced by the increasing cost of living.
3. Newark and Sherwood District Council has successfully secured £3.28 million from the government's UK Shared Prosperity Fund (UKSPF) to diversify communities and town centres, enhance local skills, improve infrastructure, and help to accelerate economic growth across the district.

[Gedling District Council allocated £2.9 million through the UK Shared Prosperity Fund over the next three years.](#)

4. The UK Shared Prosperity Fund is the successor to the European Structural Fund and Gedling Borough Council will receive £368,000 in the first year followed by £696,000 in year two and a final instalment of £1.8 million in year three.
5. The council's bid included a detailed investment plan that showed how it will spend the money in order to meet the government's funding criteria and what the benefits to the local community will be. The fund identifies three local priorities: communities and place, support for local businesses and people and skills.

[Ashfield District Council has been awarded the first year's funding from the £3 million UK Shared Prosperity Fund allocated to invest across the Ashfield District.](#)

6. Ashfield District Council has been awarded the first year's funding from the £3 million UK Shared Prosperity Fund allocated to invest across the Ashfield District. £387,000 has been confirmed for 2022/23, with a further £2.8m across the next two financial years (2023/24 and 2024/25).
7. The money will be spent across Ashfield including investing in community allotments, further enhancements to Selston Country Park, safer streets in Hucknall and Kirkby and a new park ranger at Kings Mill Reservoir to boost visitor numbers. Money will also be used to improve skills and turbo charge business start-ups.
8. Ashfield has also had £3.1 million funding confirmed from the Levelling Up Fund for a planetarium and educational centre at Sherwood Observatory.

[Mansfield District Council secures £2.95 million investment for businesses and communities](#)

9. Mansfield District Council has been allocated £2.955m from the UK Shared Prosperity Fund (UKSPF) for over three years. The funds will be used for community projects, business support, and to promote new skills and employment opportunities. It will also help to deliver the aspirations in the Making Mansfield strategy, which sets out council aims and ambitions between now and 2030.
10. Mansfield District Council has also been awarded a total of £20m from the Government's flagship Levelling Up Fund for Beales multi-agency hub project.

[Bassetlaw District Council secures £3.4 million investment for business and communities](#)

11. Bassetlaw District Council has successfully secured £3.4million from the government's UK Shared Prosperity Fund (UKSPF) to improve both pride in the district and people's life chances in Bassetlaw, over the next three years. The funding will be used to support three priorities across Bassetlaw focusing on communities and place, support for local businesses and people and skills.
12. In addition, Worksop is set to benefit from £20 million of investment, after the Government awarded Bassetlaw District Council an £18million Levelling Up fund grant to transform the town centre. The Council and partners will contribute an additional £2 million in funding to support the Levelling Up project, bringing the total to £20 million.

[Broxtowe Borough Council has been allocated £2.56million from the Government's UK Shared Prosperity Fund and £16.5 million from the Levelling Up Fund](#)

13. Broxtowe Borough Council has been allocated £2.56million from the Government's UK Shared Prosperity Fund. Last year, the Council submitted their Investment Plan to Government which identified how this Fund will be allocated to help level up in Broxtowe. The Investment Plan identified a range of projects and services that would address the needs within Broxtowe.
14. Kimberley will benefit from £16.5m investment after the Government announced it has been selected to receive £16.5m from the Levelling Up Fund, with additional support from Broxtowe

Borough Council totalling £20 million investment. This will be used for a Town Centre Improvement project, Digby Street Industrial Units and Swingate Farm sports facilities and Cycle Path Network and Bennerley Viaduct Eastern Ramp.

Everyone can access the right support to improve their health

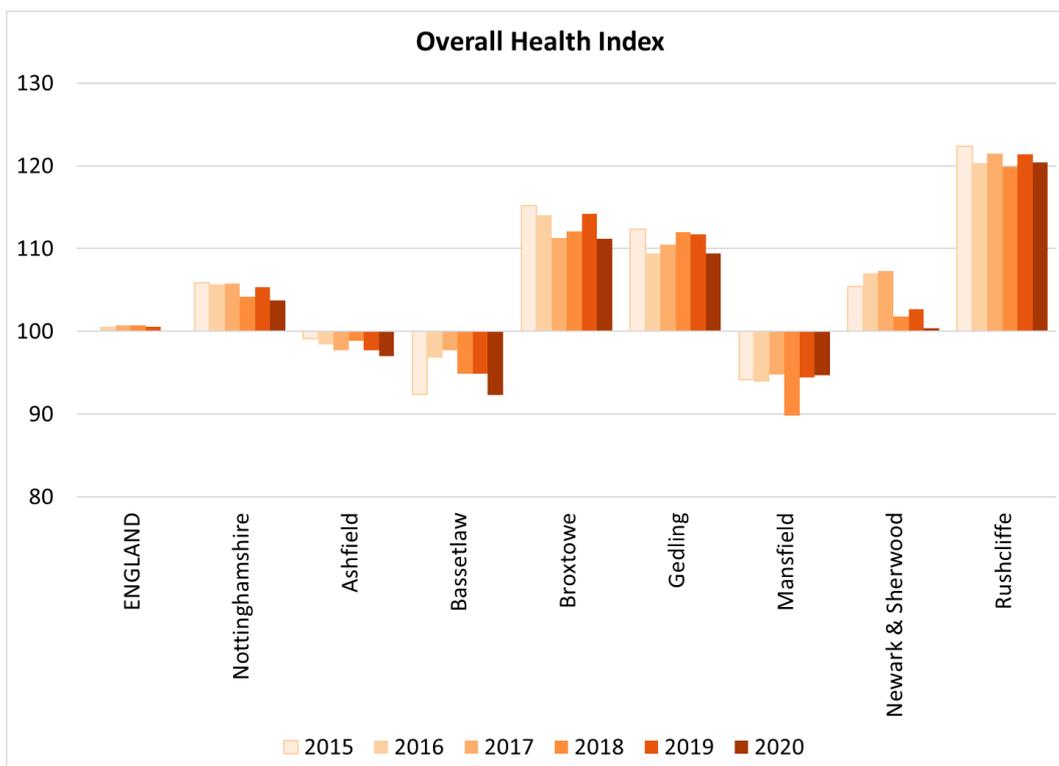
Health Index for England – Nottinghamshire Health Profile

15. The [Health Index for England](#) is a new measure of the health of the nation. It uses a broad definition of health, including: health outcomes, health-related behaviours and personal circumstances, wider drivers of health that relate to the places where people live. The Health Index provides a single value for health that can show how health changes over time. The overall Health Index score can be broken down into three areas of health, known as domains, which are:

- Healthy People (difficulties in daily life, mental health, mortality, personal wellbeing, and physical health conditions)
- Healthy Lives (behavioural risk factors, children and young people, physiological risk factors, protective measures)
- Healthy Places (access to green space, access to services, crime, economic and working conditions, living conditions)

16. Each of these is formed by groups of indicators that can be tracked over time. The latest release includes data from 2015 to 2020.

17. The score for the overall index and the domains is scaled so that England in 2015 = 100. Higher scores always mean better health and lower scores worse health. This allows comparison over time and between England and local authorities. Health is measured at local authority, regional and national levels.



18. The graph shows that in Nottinghamshire:

- a) Nottinghamshire had better health than England for all years
- b) The Health Index was highest in 2015 and worst in 2020

19. We can see from the graph that in District & Boroughs:

- a) Health in Broxtowe, Gedling and Rushcliffe was better than Nottinghamshire in all years
- b) Health in Newark and Sherwood was better than England in all years
- c) Health in all local authorities declined between 2019 and 2020 apart from Mansfield, which experienced its best health index in 2020

20. This index can help in analysis of the health and wellbeing over time and between geographical areas, in conjunction with other data such as [local health](#) and lived experience case studies.

Keep our Communities Safe & Healthy

[Nottinghamshire Safeguarding Children Partnership \(NSCP\) annual report 2021/22](#)

21. The Nottinghamshire Safeguarding Children Partnership (NSCP) annual report 2021/22 sets out what the NSCP has achieved over the 2021/22 reporting period details its three key priorities and enablers.

- Understanding and developing the role of the Safeguarding Partnership in evolving system arrangements
- Preventing abuse and neglect
- Improving safeguarding practice

22. For further information, please read the annual report [here](#).

[Nottinghamshire Safeguarding Adults Board Annual Report 2021 / 2022](#)

23. Whilst recognising the continued impact that Covid-19 has had on the work of the Board this year, NSAB has continued to work towards the key aims identified within our one-year interim strategic plan:

- Prevention
- Assurance
- Engagement

24. For further information, please read the annual report [here](#).

NATIONAL

Homelessness

[£654 million funding boost for homelessness](#)

25. Tens of thousands of vulnerable people will be protected from homelessness by a £654 million funding package government announced 23 December 2022.

26. All councils in England will receive their share of funding from the Homelessness Prevention Grant to provide vital support to those who need it the most in their local areas over the next 2 years. The money will be used to provide temporary accommodation for families, help individuals at risk of becoming homeless pay deposits for new homes and mediate with landlords to avoid evictions. £24 million of the funding will help councils support homeless domestic abuse victims, ensuring no one has to stay with their abuser for fear of not having a roof over their head.

Mental Health

[Mental health services boosted by £150 million government funding](#)

27. A £150 million investment up to April 2025 will better support people experiencing – or at risk of experiencing – mental health crises to receive care and support in more appropriate settings outside of A&E, helping to ease pressures facing the NHS. The funding will allow for the procurement of up to 100 new mental health ambulances, which will take specialist staff directly to patients to deliver support on scene or transfer them to the most appropriate place for care.

28. It will also fund 150 new projects centred on supporting the provision of mental health crisis response and urgent mental health care. The new projects include over 30 schemes providing crisis cafes, crisis houses and other similar safe spaces, as well as over 20 new or improved health-based places of safety which provide a safe space for people detained by the police. Improvements to NHS 111 and crisis phone lines will also be rolled out.

[Safeguarding pressures phase 8: special thematic report on children's mental health](#)

29. The Association of Directors of Children's Services (ADCS) has used data included in the ADCS Safeguarding Pressures Phase 8 research to develop a supplementary thematic report on children's mental health. It draws together returns from 125 local authorities, 21 interviews with directors or assistant directors of children's services and supplements this with existing data to provide further evidence of a crisis in children's mental health. The report adds to the growing body of evidence highlighting a children's mental health system in need of urgent attention, investment, and change.

[Rate of mental disorders among 17 to 19 year olds increased in 2022](#)

30. The Mental Health of Children and Young People in England 2022 report, published today by NHS Digital, showed that among 17 to 19 year olds, the proportion with a probable mental disorder increased from 17.4% in 2021 to 25.7% in 2022. This is the equivalent of 1 in 4 17 – 19 year olds having a probably mental health disorder in 2022.

31. This report explores the mental health of children and young people in England in 2022 and how this has changed from 2017, 2020 and 2021. Views and experiences of family life, education, household circumstances, services and employment are examined.

[NHS opens two new gambling addiction clinics amid record referrals](#)

32. New clinics are in Stoke and Southampton. New NHS figures show referrals were up 42% between April & September this year, with 599 patients referred compared with 421 patients

between Apr and Sept in 2021. NHS Long Term Plan pledged to open 15 clinics by 2023/24, with 7 now open.

33. Around 138,000 people could be problem gamblers according to Gambling Commission figures, with around 1.3 million people engaging in either moderate or low-risk gambling – although other research estimates that this figure could be higher. Earlier this year the head of mental health services in England, Claire Murdoch, announced the NHS would fully fund its own gambling services, removing funding from GambleAware, a charity funded directly by gambling companies.

Food Nutrition & Insecurity

[Why preventing food insecurity will support the NHS and save lives](#)

34. This long read from the NHS Confederation highlights how rising food insecurity is increasing the prevalence of physical and mental health conditions caused by hunger and unhealthy diets. Food insecurity is linked with malnutrition, obesity, eating disorders and depression. Obesity is now overtaking smoking as the number one cause of preventable death in England and Scotland. Spending on obesity is forecast to rise to £9.7 billion per year by 2050 and malnutrition is estimated to cost the NHS £19.6 billion per year.

Air Quality

[Tackling local air quality breaches](#)

35. This report from the Public Accounts Committee argues that it is too difficult for the public to find information about air quality in their local area or what is being done by central and local government to address persistent breaches of legal air pollution limits. Poor access to this information leaves people less able to take action to protect themselves. It finds that progress to address illegal levels of nitrogen dioxide pollution in 64 local authorities is slow, and that current policy measures are insufficient to meet 4 out of 5 of the 2030 emissions ceiling targets set for the UK as a whole.

[We can and should go further to reduce air pollution says Chief Medical Officer](#)

36. Professor Chris Whitty recognises progress in reducing outdoor air pollution, but stresses England needs to go further, and says tackling indoor air pollution should now also be a priority. The wide-ranging annual report on air pollution makes 15 recommendations across a range of sectors, including transport, urban planning, industry, and agriculture.

Health Inequalities

[Health in England: 2015 -2020](#)

37. This Health Index from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) provides a systematic, independent view of health in England. It enables users to compare health over time and across geographies. It provides a picture of health in its broadest sense, recognising the importance of health outcomes, risk factors and the social, economic, and environmental drivers to support health to improve now and for the longer term. The Health Index provides a framework to understand health pre-pandemic, including whether health issues were persistent, improving

or deteriorating and to explore how the pandemic impacted on health in 2020, and consider whether these changes are temporary or enduring.

[Breaking point: securing the future of sexual health services](#)

38. The Local Government Association (LGA) and English HIV and Sexual Health Commissioners' Group (EHSHCG) have produced this report focusing on demand and funding pressures. The report delves into the trends since local authorities took responsibility for sexual health services in 2013, looking at the social and economic context in which they occur.

Papers to other local committees

39. [Improving the Health Outcomes of People in Nottinghamshire](#)

Adult Social Care and Public Health Select Committee

12 December 2022

40. [Nottinghamshire Safeguarding Adults Board – Annual Report](#)

Adult Social Care and Public Health Select Committee

12 December 2022

41. [Nottinghamshire Safeguarding Children Partnership – Annual Report](#)

Children and Young People's Select Committee

19 December 2022

42. [Food Redistribution Schemes](#)

Cabinet

15 December 2022

Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Integrated Care System

43. [Board Papers](#)

Nottinghamshire Integrated Care Partnership

16 December 2022

44. [Board papers](#)

Nottingham & Nottinghamshire Integrated Care Board

12 January 2023

Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Commissioner

45. [Newsletter](#)

December 2022

Other Options Considered

46. None

Reasons for Recommendation

47. To identify potential opportunities to improve health and wellbeing in Nottinghamshire.

Statutory and Policy Implications

48. This report has been compiled after consideration of implications in respect of crime and disorder, data protection and information governance, finance, human resources, human rights, the NHS Constitution (public health services), the public-sector equality duty, safeguarding of children and adults at risk, service users, smarter working, sustainability and the environment and where such implications are material they are described below. Appropriate consultation has been undertaken and advice sought on these issues as required.

Financial Implications

49. There are no financial implications arising from this report.

RECOMMENDATION

The Health and Wellbeing Board is asked-

- 1) To consider the update, determine implications for the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2022 – 2026 and consider whether there are any actions required by the Health & Wellbeing Board in relation to the various issues outlined.

Councillor Dr John Doddy
Chairman of the Health & Wellbeing Board
Nottinghamshire County Council

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Constitutional Comments (CEH 23/01/2023)

50. The Health and Wellbeing Board is the appropriate body to consider the content of the report and recommendation.

Financial Comments (DG 20/01/23)

51. There are no direct financial implications arising from this report.

Background Papers and Published Documents

Except for previously published documents, which will be available elsewhere, the documents listed here will be available for inspection in accordance with Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972.

- None

Electoral Division(s) and Member(s) Affected

- All