

# Healthy Place (health in all policies)

Health & Wellbeing Board

14 October 2020

*‘What would you like to see  
on your walk to school?’*

Primary school pupil in  
Tottenham

*‘I don’t just want to see  
green, I want to see flowers’*



## Creating healthy places is underpinned by

- National and London legislation and policies
- Local policies and priorities eg The Borough Plan
- Best practice
- Recognised assessments and measurement tools e.g. NHS Health Impact, TFL Healthy Streets Approach

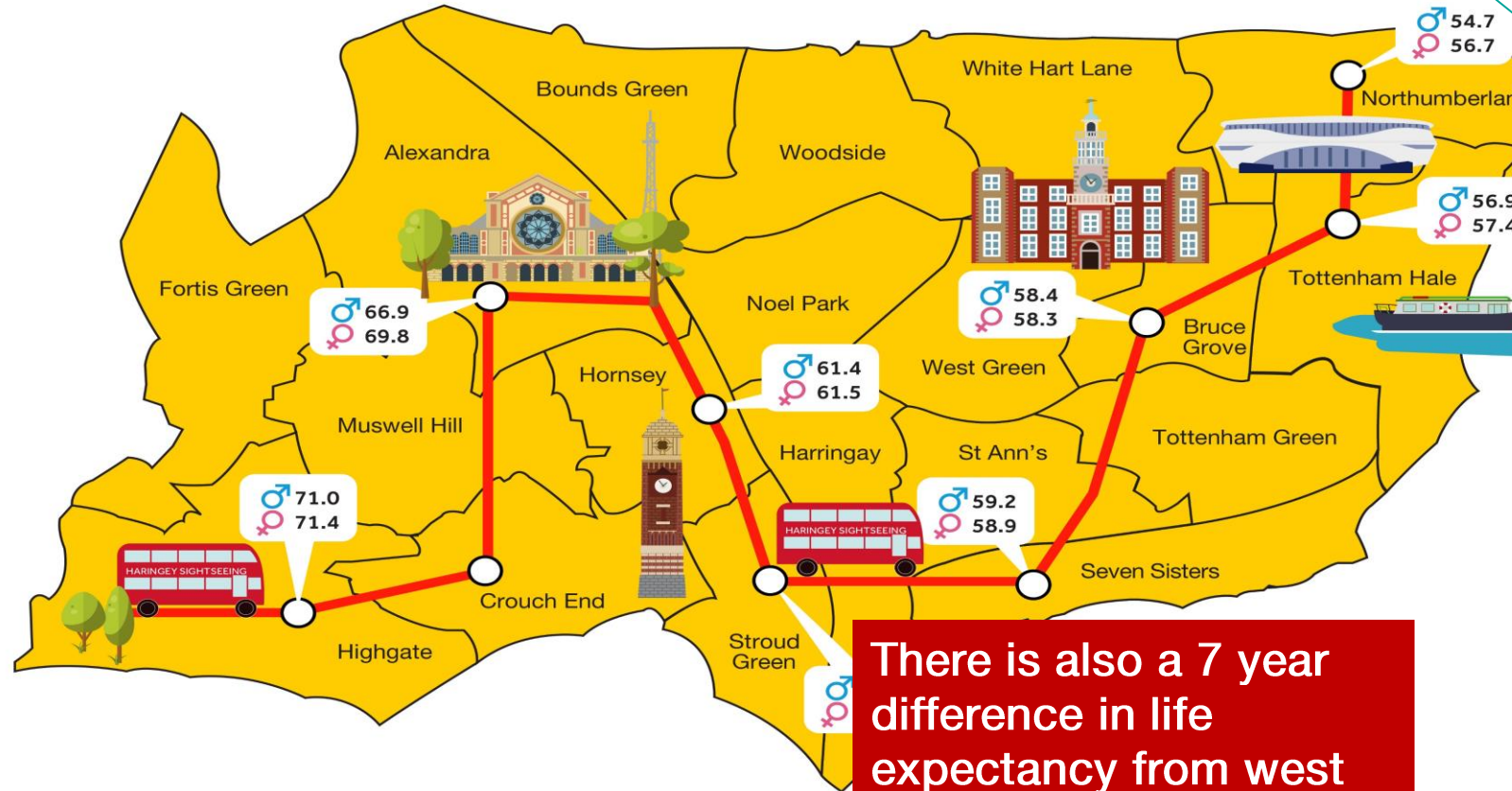




## Why do we need a 'health in all policies approach'?

As you travel across Haringey there is a 15 year gap in living a healthy life between the richest & the least well-off

Poverty, poor housing, unhealthy environments are major contributors to this health gap



A difference of 16.3 years for men living in ill health within Northumberland Park to the men living the Highgate. Likewise, women in the East will spend on average 14.7 more years in ill health

There is also a 7 year difference in life expectancy from west to east of Haringey

**It is....**

Recognising that **at least 80%** of our health is determined by behaviour, socio-economic circumstances and the physical environment.

**It is....**

**Considering the health impacts** of policies across ALL sectors including education, housing, leisure and economic development.

**What is  
Health in All  
Policies?**

**It is....**

**Working together.** We have many links in the community, all of whom can have a positive impact on health.

**It is....**

Including health considerations in 'decision making' **to avoid causing harm and to reduce inequity.**

**It is....**

Actively looking for **co-benefits** across sectors e.g. health and sustainability.



# Haringey - strategic fit

The Borough Plan – transformational change in all priorities: Housing, Place, People, Environment and Economy

- Improving air quality, with a commitment to make walking and cycling the easier choice in Haringey.
- Tackle poverty is at the core of this approach – financial, digital and food insecurity.
- Encourage innovation, being agile and ambitious to tackle some of problematic areas especially when resources are diminishing and under pressure

- Work upstream to prevent long-term conditions by improving housing, education, access to employment, environment, children's access of safe play areas, - thereby, reducing the use and cost for NHS Medical & Mental Health & Social Care interventions
- Where possible use regulatory & legislation levers to bring about changes



- Use opportunities to promote system-wide actions
- Strengthen partnerships to avoid duplication of effort, changing from working in silos and saving resources

**During the lockdown we have seen the positive effects of developing strong partnerships that enabled us to feed & care for our vulnerable residents**

# Public health and urban planning considerations

## Mental health and wellbeing

- Housing density and outdoor environment (overcrowding, access to green spaces, social facilities, places to stop and chat, community facilities)
- Housing design (the look of the development)
- Housing quality (e.g. damp, noise)
- Fear of crime (feeling unsafe to go out) day and night
- Preventing flooding

## Obesity and cardiovascular disease

- Walk and cycle routes connecting homes with schools, workplaces and shops (reducing car dependency)
- Access to play in park and sports facilities
- Removing environmental barriers to physical activity

## Respiratory disease (and CVD)

- Total volume of traffic and very local congestion (air quality)
- Reduce the number of damp, cold homes
- Reduce overcrowding (also reduces TB and Covid risks)
- Prevent flooding

## Extra deaths in different seasons

- Summer: reduce the way that heat is trapped
  - Winter: ensure buildings are sufficiently insulated
- Older people, babies, people with long-term conditions and major surgery post-op very vulnerable to extreme temperatures.**

# EQUITY AT EVERY LEVEL

START WELL \* LIVE WELL \* AGE WELL \* HEALTHY PLACE



Prevention

Mental health services

Culturally linguistically appropriate services

Housing

Neighbourhood safety/collective efficacy

Environmental quality

Health care

Child development, education and literacy rates

Food security/nutrition

Built environment

Discrimination/minority stressors



Health in All Policies is integral to the change and transformation Agenda



# Some Early Achievements



**Responsible Retailers' Scheme** is mandatory for new licenced premises that are located in close proximity to schools.



**Regeneration** engaging with schools, parks and community safety to redevelop local parks and green spaces.

Closer work with **Planning** introducing Health Impact Assessments on large planning applications to improve health & wellbeing outcomes in housing and Urban development for the existing and new residents in Haringey



## School Superzones Pilot Evaluation

**findings** included in regeneration bids and involved in the Safer High Street Programme in Tottenham High Street

Superzones are included within the **Borough Plan** – Delivery Plan

London Mayor Air Quality audit in superzone 1 now includes also monitoring air quality within superzone 2. i.e. Air quality monitoring tubes

## PARTNERSHIP

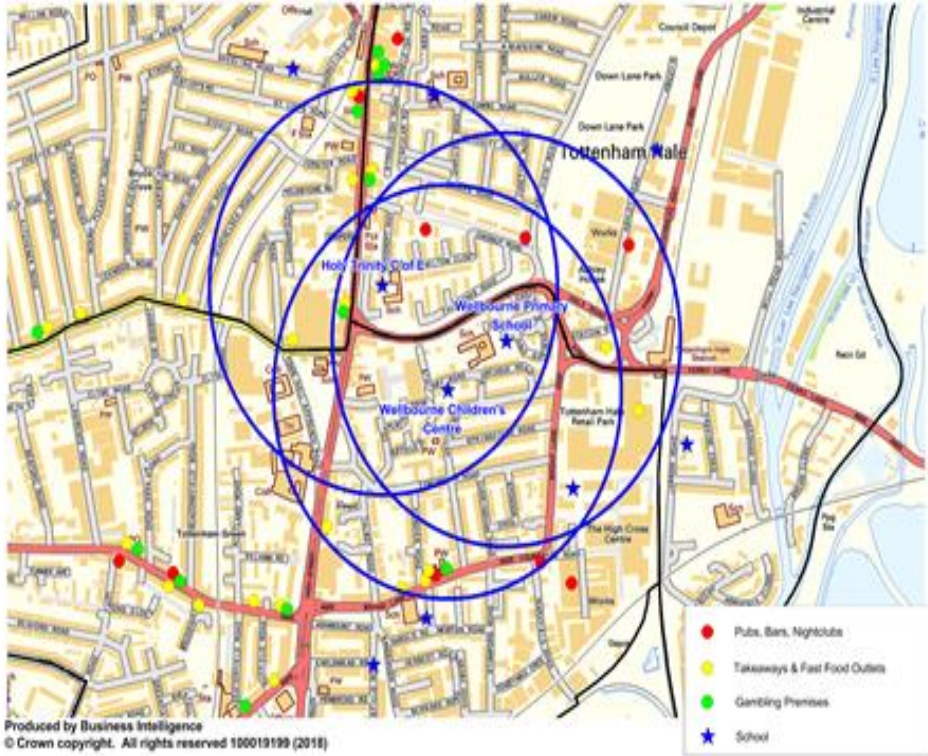
Building strong working **relationship** with internal partners with a commitment to monitor and evaluate the SuperZone programme.



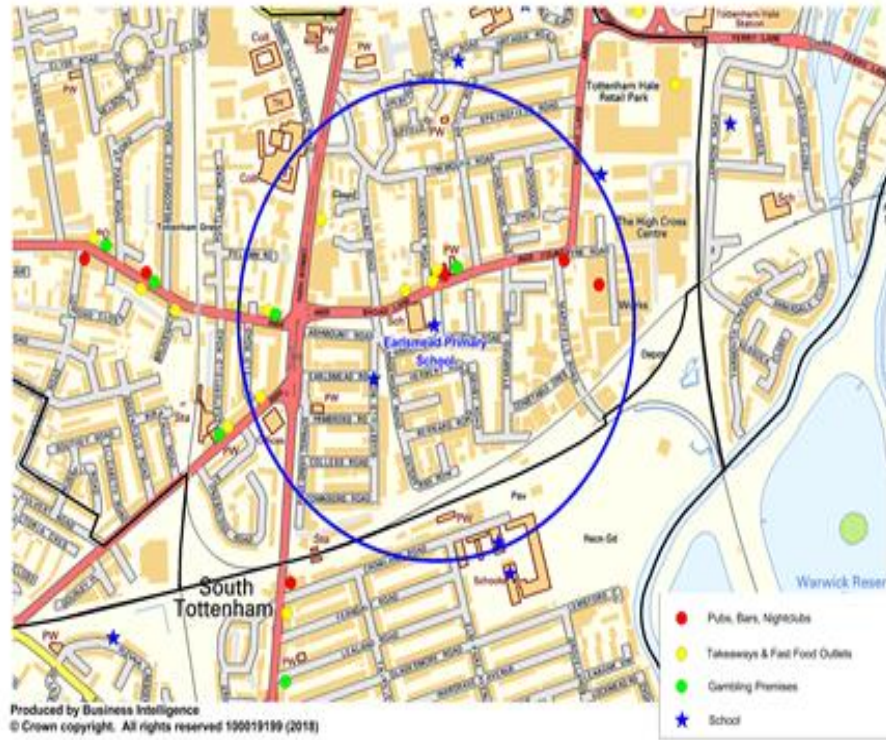
Haringey was the first in the country to develop the new **Advertising and Sponsorship Policy** which includes the ban on high in Fats, Salt & Sugar products



# Healthy Place (1) Schools



Superzone 1: Holy Trinity Primary, Welbourne Primary and Welbourne Children's Centre



Superzone 2: Earlsmead Primary

- Superzones are **400m health and wellbeing zones** around schools – GLA/PHE
- Superzones are established to take action to protect children's health and encouraging healthy behaviours through targeted interventions

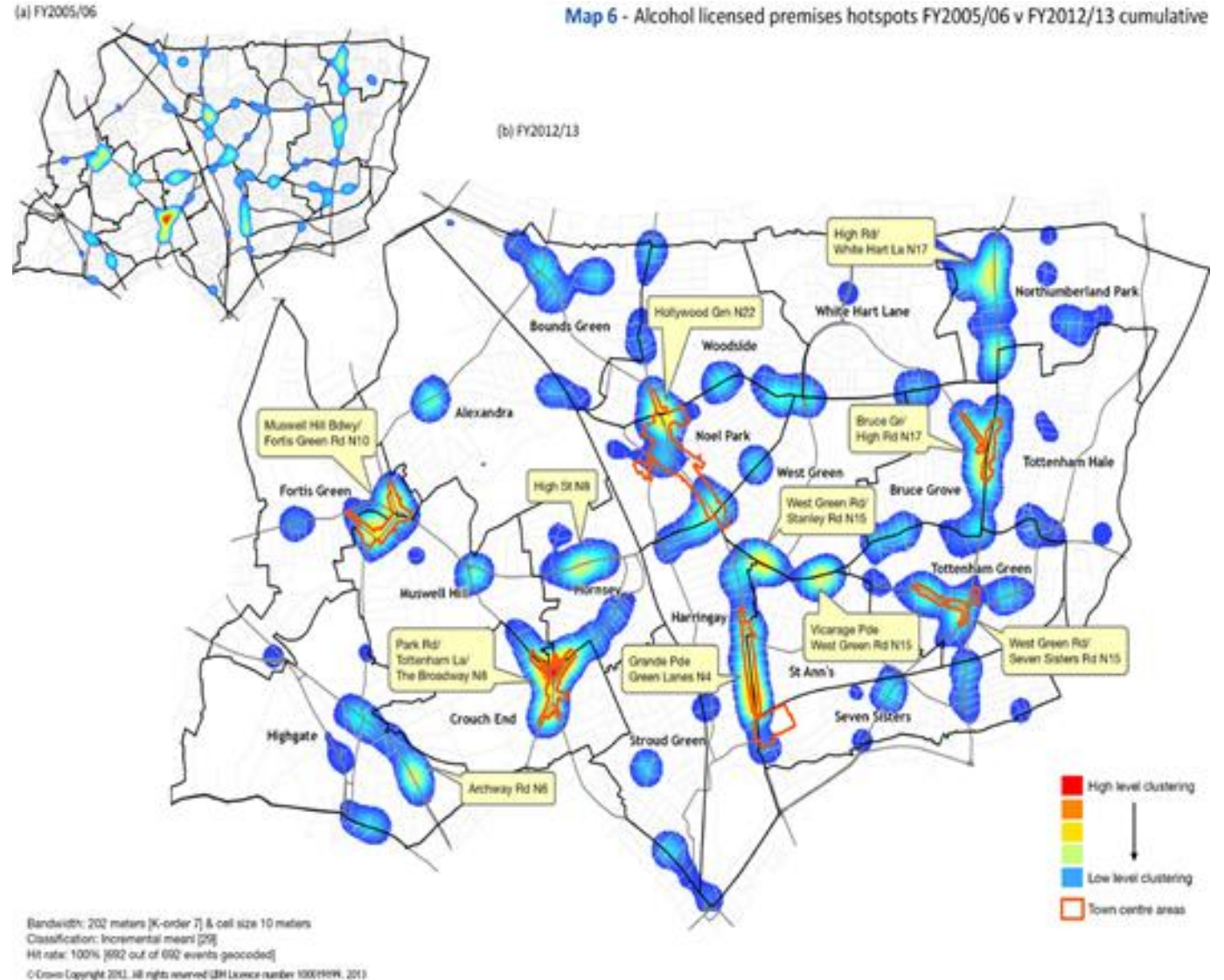


Focus on improving air quality, licencing, physical activity, obesity and unhealthy food –  
Additional issues mental health and community safety



# Healthy Place (2) - Licensing

- The public health team as a Responsible Authority for gambling/alcohol licensing, review all incoming applications using available local public health data.
- Public health has had successes at sub-committee hearings. These include refusals to grant licenses to gambling premises, traders with a history of noncompliance, conditions not allowing retailers to sell super strength alcohol above 6.5% AVB, restricting price promotions





## Healthy Place (3) Peacock Park, Tottenham, High Road West Regeneration Scheme

- 80% increase in open space including Moselle Square, White Hart Lane and Peacock Gardens
- Integration of child play areas
- Provision of allotments
- Clear routes to the Lea Valley Park & Bruce Castle Park
- Enhancing biodiversity and incorporate living roofs and walls.





# Haringey Parks and Green Space Strategy

## “people need parks”



### Documents supporting the PGSS

Biodiversity action plan  
Trees and woodlands plan  
Asset management plan  
Watercourse and flood management plan.  
Volunteer and community engagement plan  
Parks Workforce development plan  
Policy documents on:  
Dog control  
Licensed activities  
Park Safety  
Enforcement  
Barbecues  
Waste Management  
Sustainable design and planting  
Project development and prioritisation

Service Standards for the four different types of parks and green space  
District parks (3 parks), Local parks and gardens (17 parks), Small parks and gardens (35 parks), Other green space (circa 100)

Natural Capital Account - a study using Natural Capital Accounting methodology in order to better understand the economic contribution made by parks.

Health Strategy - a pilot study to identify the health benefits currently accruing from 4 sites and how these health benefits could be identified and achieved at a boroughwide level, through a different design and programming approach.

Accessibility study -. The study will identify barriers to access for a range of users and make recommendations to be included in the strategy and action plan.

Funding Plan - To develop a plan for the future funding of the Parks Service revenue and capital expenditure needs.

A five-year action plan, plus medium- and long-term action plans.

### Outcomes being sought from PGSS

- That residents' lives are being improved by access to quality green space
- Communities take an active role in the decisions about the future of parks and green spaces.
- Civic pride and community ownership of parks are encouraged through a diverse range of volunteering opportunities.
- A diverse range of events is offered, providing a backdrop for communities to celebrate together and enhance the boroughs cultural offer.
- Wildlife flourishes and habitats are maintained, expanded and connected.
- Parks are contributing to carbon reduction and climate change
- Spaces are protected and future proofed for the next generation.
- Funding for parks is sustainable and sufficient to deliver the agreed service standards.
- Full advantage is taken of the health and wellbeing benefits.

## Key issues/challenges to address

- **1. Lack of access to parks and green spaces** (greatest deficiencies in Northumberland Park and White Hart Lane wards) Overall current for Haringey = 1.64H per 1000 pop of which 2.28H in west and 1.25 in east. By 2026 projected to be overall 1.47H per 1000 pop of which 2.03 HA in west and 1.09 HA in east. Lack of access to gardens
- **2. COVID 19 implications.** Increased parks usage, increased usage of parks for socialising (alcohol, litter, large groups, unauthorised events), design of facilities (playgrounds, outdoor gyms, ballcourts, pathway widths, toilet access, communication)
- **3. Climate Change.** Reduce carbon footprint to net 0, climate change mitigation, SUD's, air quality, carbon sequestration
- **4. Accessibility.** Pathways, seating, engagement, marketing
- **5 . Lack of capacity for engagement.** Focus on provision. How to engage more effectively with internal and external stakeholders and work in partnership to provide an enhanced service
- **6. Better marketing and communication.** Limited information available. Ideally, the Council is offering up to date information about facilities and activities as well as educating users about benefits and sociable usage
- **7. Waste/litter.** £500,000 PA cost for zero budgeted service
- **8. Funding.** Need for ongoing capital funding to maintain and improve fabric and sufficient revenue funding
- **9. Enforcement.** Adequacy of enforcement resource/how best to use?

# Recommendations

Lots of good work going on within Health in All Policies – however, partnership oversight not there at present

1. To establish a strategic partnership forum to take this forward like the Start Well, Live Well and Age Well group
2. To establish a small senior strategic group to look at health in all policies and how we embed this in the work of the Health and Wellbeing Board
3. To develop some key outcomes through this strategic group – e.g.
  - Improving environments around school
  - Air quality
  - Improving health outcomes from parks & green spaces
  - Influencing the quality of housing and developments



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