

Report to:	HEALTH AND WELLBEING BOARD
Relevant Officer:	Liz Petch, Consultant in Public Health
Relevant Cabinet Member:	Councillor Jo Farrell, Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care, and Community Health and Wellbeing
Date of Meeting:	8 March 2023

BLACKPOOL JOINT LOCAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING STRATEGY UPDATE

1.0 Purpose of the report:

1.1 To provide the Board with an update on the Blackpool Joint Local Health and Wellbeing Strategy.

2.0 Recommendation(s):

2.1 To note the report and any verbal update.

3.0 Reasons for recommendation(s):

3.1 The report is for information to ensure that the Board is kept aware of the development of the Blackpool Joint Local Health and Wellbeing Strategy.

3.2 Is the recommendation contrary to a plan or strategy adopted or approved by the Council? No

3.3 Is the recommendation in accordance with the Council’s approved budget? Yes

4.0 Other alternative options to be considered:

4.1 None.

5.0 Council priority:

- 5.1 The relevant Council priorities are both:
- “The economy: Maximising growth and opportunity across Blackpool”
 - “Communities: Creating stronger communities and increasing resilience”

6.0 Background information

- 6.1 Following from the Health and Wellbeing Board meeting on 5 October 2022, the Board has agreed the need to write a new Joint Local Health and Wellbeing Strategy for Blackpool as the previous Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2016-2019 had elapsed.
- 6.2 Following the implementation of the Health and Care Act 2022 on 1 July 2022, section 116A of the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 has been amended and renames 'joint health and wellbeing strategies' to 'joint local health and wellbeing strategies'. However, there is currently no guidance on what 'local' means in this context. Any guidance or clarification provided will be taken into consideration.
- 6.3 The Board also agreed to appoint a task and finish group consisting of Councillor Jo Farrell, Dr Arif Rajpura, Director of Public Health and Steve Christian, Blackpool Teaching Hospitals Trust to develop an evidence-based strategy and report back to the Board.
- 6.4 A Strategy Development Proposal Template for the Blackpool Joint Local Health and Wellbeing Strategy has been produced following the first Task and Finish Group meeting, held on 9 January 2023. The template was presented as an item to the Council's weekly Corporate Leadership Team meeting on 21 January 2023 for their involvement and direction on the strategy.
- 6.5 Following advice from the Scrutiny Manager regarding the pre-election period and the formation of the new political administration, the Strategy Team and NHS Lancashire and South Cumbria Integrated Care Board will hold an informal session with the Adult Care and Health Scrutiny Committee, or their successor, in September 2023.
- 6.6 Health and Wellbeing Boards have been a key mechanism for driving joined up working at a local level since they were established in 2013.

The new Health and Care Act 2022 introduced new architecture to the health and care system, specifically the introduction of Integrated Care Boards (ICBs) and Integrated Care Partnerships (ICPs). In this new landscape, Health and Wellbeing Boards continue to play an important statutory role in instilling mechanisms for joint working across health and care organisations and setting strategic direction to improve the health and wellbeing of people locally.

Health and Wellbeing Boards have a statutory function to:

- Assess the health and wellbeing needs of the local population and publish a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA);
- Publish a Joint Local Health and Wellbeing Strategy (JLHWS) which sets out the priorities for improving the health and wellbeing of its local population and how the identified needs will be addressed, including addressing health inequalities, and which reflects the evidence of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment;
- The Joint Local Health and Wellbeing Strategy should directly inform the development of joint commissioning arrangements (see section 75 of the National Health Service Act 2006) in the place and the co-ordination of NHS and local authority commissioning, including Better Care Fund plans.

Health and Wellbeing Boards should be active participants in the development of the integrated care strategy, which should build on and complement the Joint Local Health and Wellbeing Strategy, identifying where needs could be better addressed at the system level. It should also bring learning from across the system to drive improvement and innovation.

As a minimum it is expected that all partners – the Health and Wellbeing Boards, Integrated Care Boards (at Lancashire and South Cumbria level) and Integrated Care Partnership - adopt a set of principles in developing relationships, including:

- Building from the bottom up
- Following the principles of subsidiarity
- Having clear governance, with clarity at all times on which statutory duties are being discharged
- Ensuring that leadership is collaborative
- Avoiding duplication of existing governance mechanisms
- Being led by a focus on population health and health inequalities

Integrated Care Board and Integrated Care Partnership leaders within local systems, informed by the people in their local communities, need to have regard for and build on the work of Health and Wellbeing Boards to maximise the value of place based collaboration and integration, and reduce the risk of duplication. They should ensure that action at system-wide level adds value to the action at place level, and they are all aligned in understanding what is best for their population.

Integrated Care Board and Integrated Care Partnership strategies and priorities should not detract from or undermine the local collaboration at place level. In an effective health and care system the Integrated Care Partnership should build upon the existing work by Health and Wellbeing Boards and any place-based partnerships

to integrate services. Working together at system level is helpful for issues that benefit from being tackled at scale.

The Health and Wellbeing Board should continue the relationships it had with NHS Clinical Commissioning Groups with the new Integrated Care Board. This includes developing:

- Forward plans (replacing commissioning plans)
- Annual reports
- Performance assessments

6.7 The outline timeline for the development of the strategy is as follows:

- Review of existing strategies, systems and structures – March 2023
- Review of Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Data – April 2023
- Internal stakeholder workshop – June 2023
- External stakeholder workshop - June 2023
- Equality analysis - July 2023
- First draft of the Joint Local Health and Wellbeing Strategy issued for internal comment- August 2023
- Informal session with Adult Social Care and Health Scrutiny Committee - September 2023
- Six week public consultation on the draft strategy –September/October 2023
- Report on public consultation findings – November 2023
- Consideration of consultation findings with the Portfolio Holder – November 2023
- Health and Wellbeing Board approval – December 2023
- Executive Approval - January 2024
- Council Approval- February 2024

6.8 Does the information submitted include any exempt information? No

7.0 List of Appendices:

7.1 Appendix 6a - Strategy Development Proposal Template for the Blackpool Joint Local Health and Wellbeing Strategy.

8.0 Financial considerations:

8.1 There may be financial resources needed to facilitate an inclusive consultation and development process for a new Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy. These will be identified as the strategy is developed and approval sought through the decision making processes.

9.0 Legal considerations:

9.1 None.

10.0 Risk management considerations:

10.1 None.

11.0 Equalities considerations:

11.1 Health and wellbeing boards must meet the Public Sector Equality Duty under the Equality Act 2010, and consideration will be given to this throughout strategy process. This includes consideration about how the community is involved, the experiences and needs of people with relevant protected equality characteristics, (as well as considering other groups identified as vulnerable in JSNAs); and the effects decisions have or are likely to have on their health and wellbeing.

11.2 The underlying theme of the strategy is to improve people's health and wellbeing, and reduce health inequalities that exist in Blackpool. It is not anticipated that the strategy would adversely impact on key protected equality groups. An Equality Analysis will be completed as part of the strategy development process.

12.0 Sustainability, climate change and environmental considerations:

12.1 Reducing Blackpool's contribution to the climate crisis and creating resilience to respond to the worst impacts of climate change is an opportunity to protect health.

Dependent upon the priorities of the strategy, the Joint Local Health and Wellbeing Strategy could contribute to the delivery of the council's climate emergency declaration in the following ways:

- Climate mitigation (efforts to limit the emission of greenhouse gases): the strategy could incorporate actions which improve health as well as reduce greenhouse gas emissions. For example, by improving the energy efficiency of housing this would mean houses would use less energy, thereby reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Improving housing energy efficiency would help to address issues such as fuel poverty and the physical and mental health issues associated with cold homes. This shows how incorporating climate mitigation considerations into the strategy could positively impact models of care by reducing inequalities in health and reducing avoidable hospital admissions.

- Climate adaptation (actions taken to reduce the negative consequences of climate change): the strategy could address the expected health impacts as a result of climate change and incorporate actions to prepare for and be equipped to respond to the climate crisis. For example, increasing education on the health impacts and risks associated with heat can enable people to cope more effectively. This shows how incorporating climate adaptation considerations into the strategy could increase community resilience to climate change and provide support to vulnerable residents to reduce the impact of climate change.

Other examples of how the strategy could promote healthy living while reducing environmental impacts include promoting active travel, reducing the carbon footprint of healthcare facilities, and ensuring that new programmes support the local environment.

13.0 Internal/external consultation undertaken:

13.1 None.

14.0 Background papers:

14.1 None.