**Submission to the OCCG Health Inequalities Commission**

**Oxford City Council activities to Promote Health and Wellbeing**

**May 2016**

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| **Promoting healthy activities** | **Why are we doing it?** |
| **Promoting health and active lifestyles** | |
| The provision of: parks, pitches, play areas, skate parks, swimming pools, street sports, ice- rinks and countryside provision. | To promote healthy and active lifestyles for all children and young people.  To facilitate people to become more physically active in order to promote health and wellbeing. |
| The provision of community facilities and community centres which may well be able to accommodate healthcare provision (e.g. new Rose Hill Community Centre in Oxford). | To promote access to health and wellbeing by enabling people to use services within their local communities. |
| Targeted activities in sports centres and community venues(e.g. swimming and fitness classes)  There is some subsided provision for families on low incomes. To encourage those who may not be able to afford it to access sports and activities. | To increase the number of people taking part in physical activity in order to preventing long term health conditions. |
| Health Walks | To facilitate people to become more physically active in order to prevent/recover from long term conditions and obesity and to remain physically active for longer into old age. |
| Dance for Young People and Older People | To enable, encourage and empower people to be physically active, learn new skills and enjoy the social aspect of dancing. |
| **Promoting volunteering and community engagement** | |
| Volunteering in the local area. | To help people to engage and benefit from volunteer activities which is one of the “Five Ways to Wellbeing”. |
| Community grants for services that directly or indirectly benefit vulnerable groups. | To promote healthy and active lifestyles for all.  To increase the number of people who feel they are valued members of the community. |
| Support to Oxfordshire Council for Voluntary Action / Oxfordshire Community First – to enable them to provide support to voluntary and community groups. | To support and advice voluntary and community groups who provide support people e.g. healthy lifestyle activities and economic inclusion. |
| Grant funding to sports clubs and associations. | To promote healthy lifestyle activities and to strengthen communities through voluntary action. |
| **Raising awareness of local need and promotional activities** | |
| To actively engage with other agencies and partnerships, to promote local need and coordinate the delivery of services. | To ensure that local services meets local needs and reduce inequalities. |
| Information dissemination of public health messages  Working with partners to promote their public health activities and campaigns e.g. Fostering and Carers Campaigns. | To enable children, young people and families to access the services that they need. To promote healthy life styles and choices. |
| Employee Assistance Programs and Work Fitness Schemes | To improve the quality of life and to promote healthy lifestyles amongst staff. |
| **Promoting access to education, training and employment** | |
| Working with partners to promote life- long learning, training and employment initiatives, especially for particularly vulnerable groups.  Support to Job Clubs. | To improve life opportunities and promote healthy lifestyles.  To promote financial inclusion and to mitigate the impact of poverty on poor health. |
| To work with partners to support NEETs the delivery of the NEETs/NILs Action Plan. | To improve life opportunities.  To promote financial inclusion and to mitigate the impact of poverty on poor health and diet. |
| **Provision of good quality housing** | |
| Regulation of private sector housing and Houses in Multiple Occupation. | To ensure families and individuals live in appropriate housing that is safe and not over-crowded. |
| Planning and Older People’s Housing Strategy and Housing Allocations Policies. | To ensure that older people can access appropriate housing. |
| Provision of housing for people with special needs and Extra Care Housing | To ensure a suitable pool and range of properties to people with physical disabilities and care related needs related to aging. |
| Sheltered accommodation | Provision of suitable accommodation to enable older people to maintain independent living. |
| Advice and information on housing choices | To ensure older people live in appropriate housing and receive related support and information to assist them to maintain independent living and reduce the likelihood of hospital admission. |
| Support for Home from Hospital Scheme | Helps people to achieve full rehabilitation and regain independence, also enables quicker discharge from hospital. |
| Occupational Therapists | To assess the need for and specify adaptations for people with disabilities. |
| Disabled Facilities Grants | To help provide adaptations for disabled people which help them to stay in their own homes. |
| Essential Repairs Grant for people living on lower incomes living in private accommodation. | To help with home repairs and to enable people to remain in their own home. |
| Licencing of Houses in Multi Occupation | To ensure those living in private rented accommodation are living in safe, secure accommodation and that they are not overcrowded. |
| Promotion of Affordable Warmth Initiatives | Reduced deaths from cold and reductions in fuel poverty which is associated with poor health. |
| Tenants at Risk Team working with the Thriving Families. | Working with vulnerable families to prevent them from becoming homeless. |
| **Planning and transport** | |
| Ensuring adequate transport links, promotion of cycling and walking schemes | To promote healthy activities and wellbeing. |
| To design sustainable communities and promote life- long housing | To promote healthy lifestyles and ensure accommodation is suitable for older people and those with disabilities. |
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| Grant aid to Shop Mobility / subsidised transport schemes | To improve access to services. |
| **Community safety and safeguarding** | |
| Safeguarding awareness raising, reporting incidents and concerns and the provision of information, advice and training for staff and volunteers. | To keep children and adults at risk safe from harm and to promote their health and wellbeing. |
| Reduce fear of crime which is particularly prevalent amongst older people. | Target hardening of properties. Raised community awareness and reduced stress and anxiety. |
| Community safety advice and support. | Talks to community groups on personal safety. |
| To raise awareness about Child Sexual Exploitation, provision of information, advice and support. | To keep children and young people safe from harm and to promote their health and wellbeing. |
| OSCB and Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) | To collate and share information on known offenders and to keep children and young people safe from harm. |
| To work with Domestic Violence, Alcohol and Drugs Tactical Business Groups to support initiatives that address domestic violence. | To reduce the levels of domestic violence, to improve the safety and health and wellbeing of families and children. |
| To work with other agencies to reduce human trafficking and exploitation. | To keep children and young people and their families safe from harm and to promote their health and wellbeing. |
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| Night Safe | To reduce the numbers of children and young people who are under- age from drinking and smoking.  To keep children and young people safe in the night time economy.  To reduce alcohol related harm in the adult population including admissions to Accident and Emergency Dept for alcohol related injury or violence. |
| **Environmental Health** | |
| Licencing food safety and health and safety at work | Ensuring that local restaurants and food outlets provide food in a safe hygienic manner and to minimise work place accidents. |
| Premises licencing for alcohol and entertainment | To reduce the numbers of children and young people who are under- age from drinking and smoking. |
| Air Quality Management and reducing pollution and making sure water is safe | To reduce pollution and improve the quality of air and water. |
| Environmental protection, investigation of noise complaints | To reduce noise pollution. To reduce neighbourhood complaints and to improve the quality of life in communities and neighbourhoods |
| Enforcement of smoking bans, health and safety at work regulations. | To ensure safe work and leisure environments and reduce smoking related illness. |
| Identifying, preventing harmful effects from, encouraging regeneration and taking responsibility for returning contaminated land to a suitable standard. | To ensure land is not contaminated. |
| Pest control | To reduce mice and rat infestations and the spread of disease. |
| Resilience and Emergency Planning | To keep communities and individuals safe from serious harm. |
| **Direct services** |  |
| Emptying domestic and commercial waste bins | To keep communities and individuals safe from serious harm, disease and illness |
| Recycling of waste | To support sustainable communities |
| Maintaining a clean environment | To keep communities and individuals safe from serious harm, disease and illness |