



Public Health
England

Protecting and improving the nation's health

Improving wellbeing through a place centred approach

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Public Health England (PHE)

Our mission is to protect and improve the nation's health and to address inequalities.

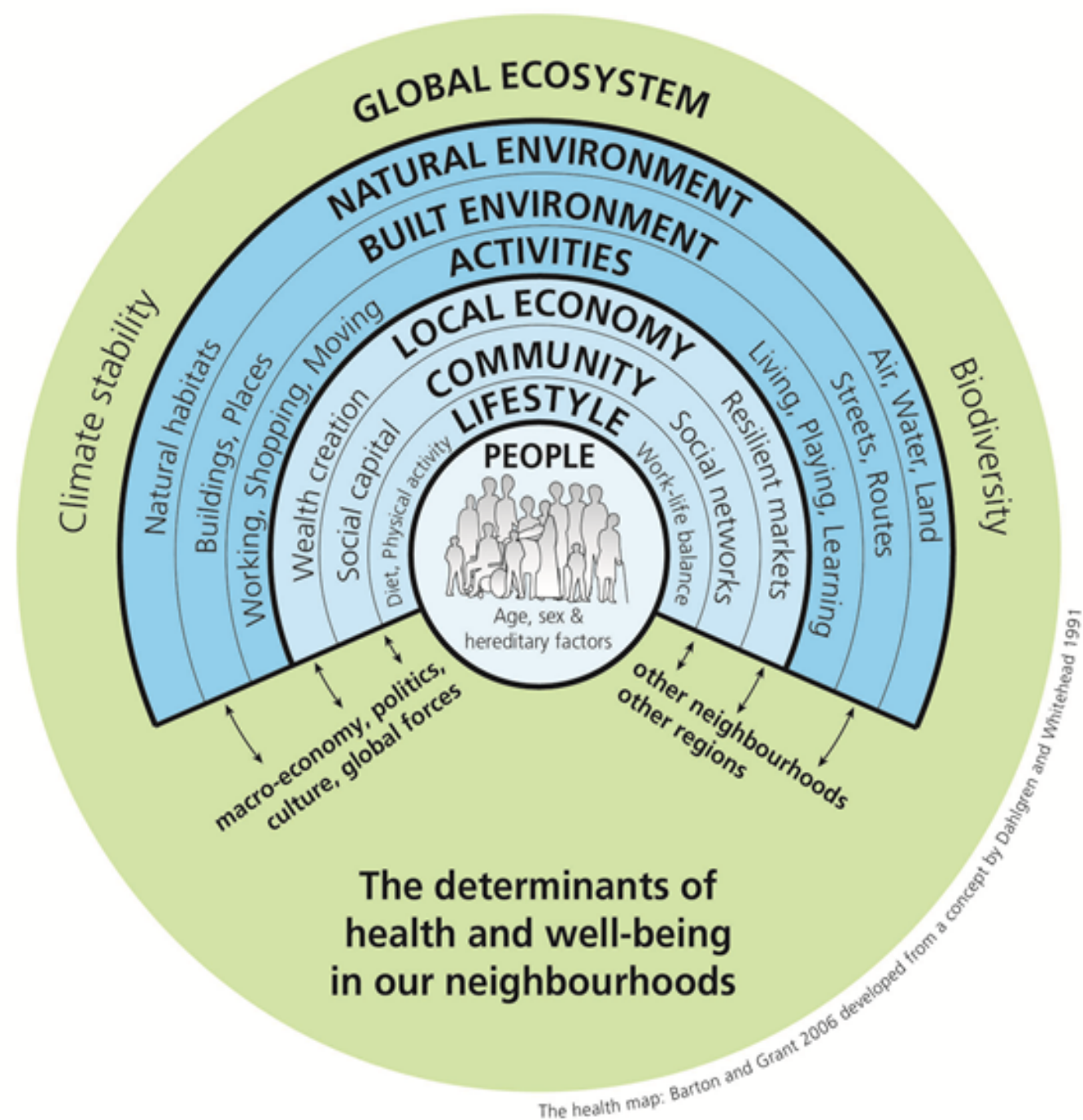
We work with national and local government, the NHS, industry, academia, the public and the voluntary and community sector. And we work internationally as many public health challenges are shared

Our functions and the things we deliver to our stakeholders:





Your health is determined by:



Health in all Policies

“Today’s complex health challenges can no longer be addressed by the health sector acting alone. Curbing the rise of antimicrobial resistance requires policy support from agriculture. Abundant evidence shows that educated mothers have the healthiest families. Access to clean energy fuels economic growth, but it also reduces millions of deaths from respiratory and cardiovascular disease associated with air pollution.”
Former DG Margaret Chan



Public Health and UK's International Obligations

- We undertook a rapid exercise to categorise range of PHE work that addressed the health and wellbeing of urban populations, directly and implicitly
- The categories were: Life course and healthy ageing; safety (e.g. crime and violence); health inequalities; obesity; migration; transport; pollution; antimicrobial resistance; planning; extreme events and mental health
- Work ranged from tools, briefing reports, guidance and general advice

Second step was to map the work against four pivotal, international frameworks:

- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- Paris Climate Agreement
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (Sendai)
- Habitat III – The New Urban Agenda

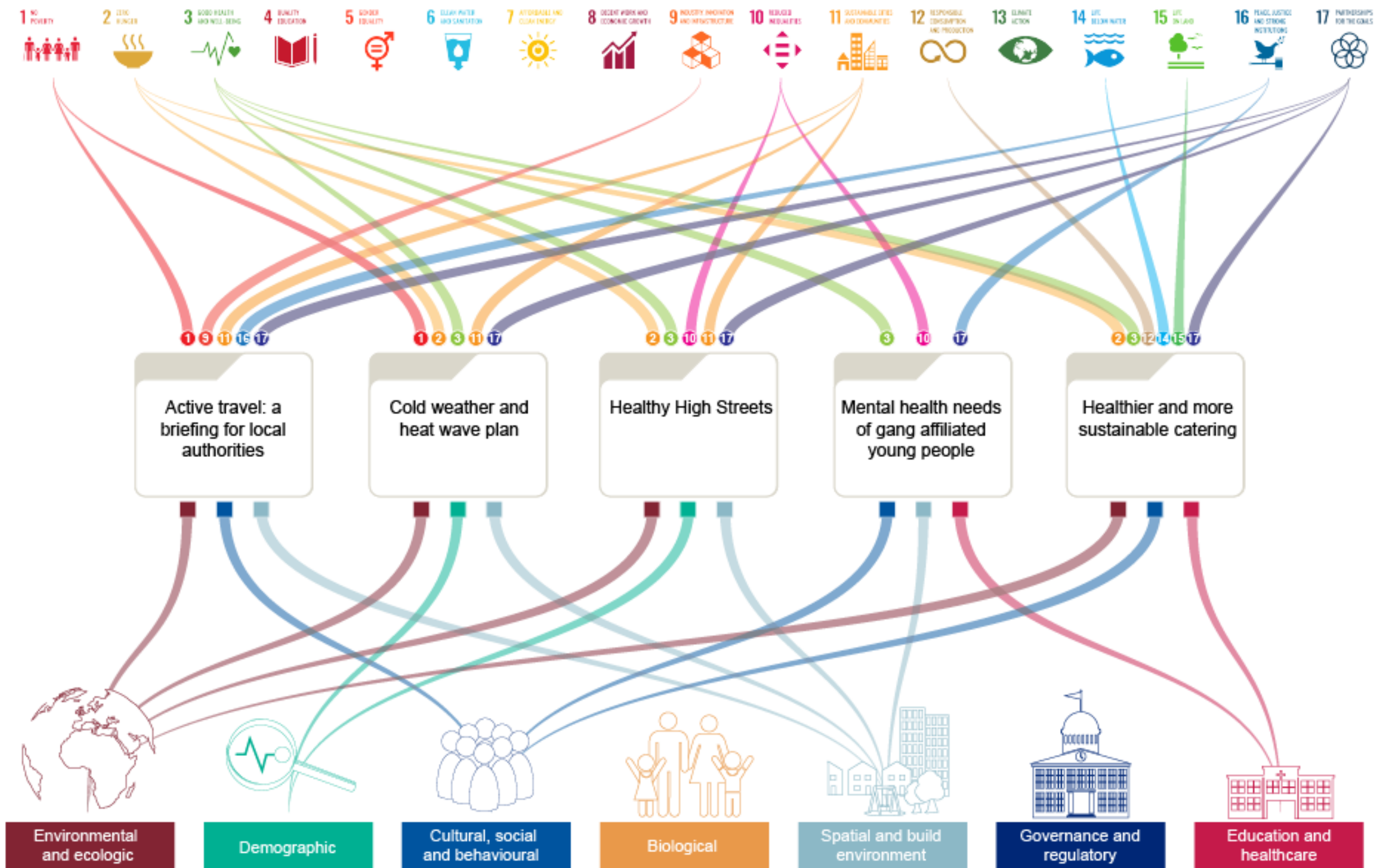
Expanding global development agenda

Millennium
Development Goals
for 2015



Sustainable Development Goals for 2030





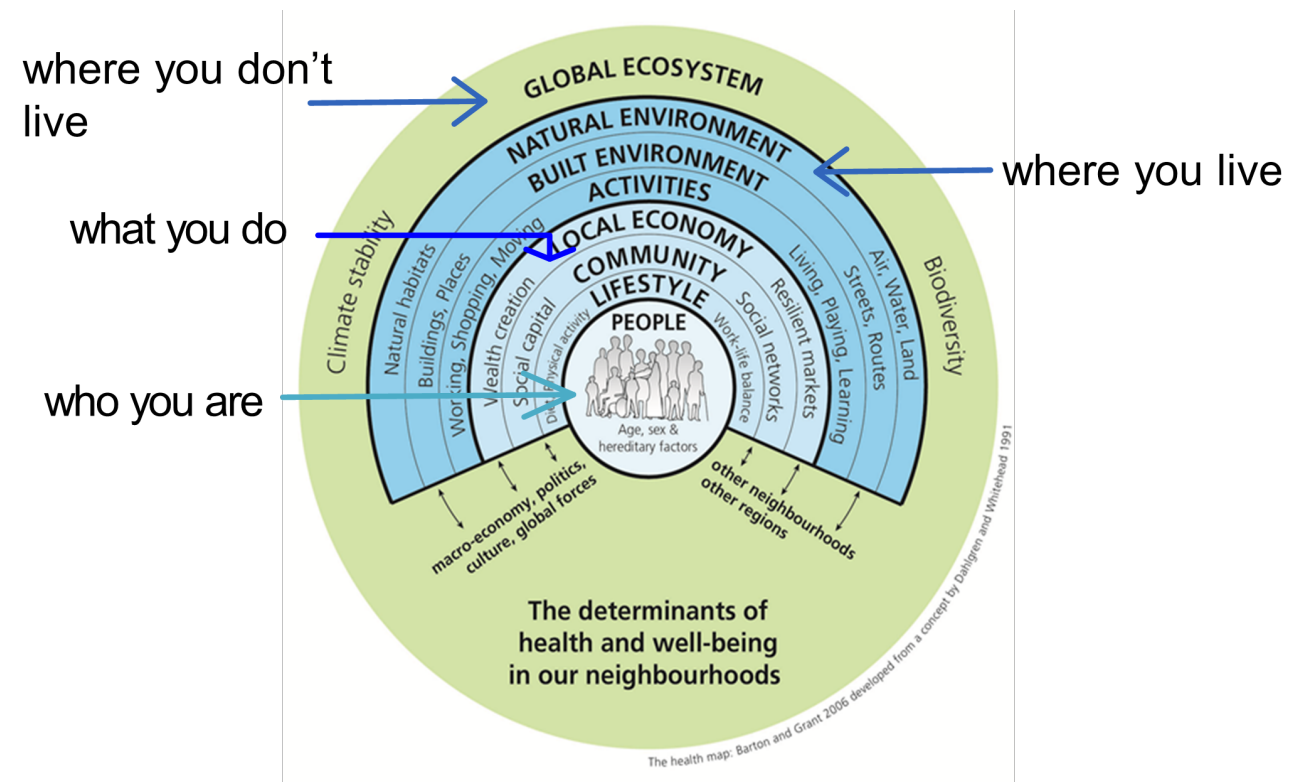


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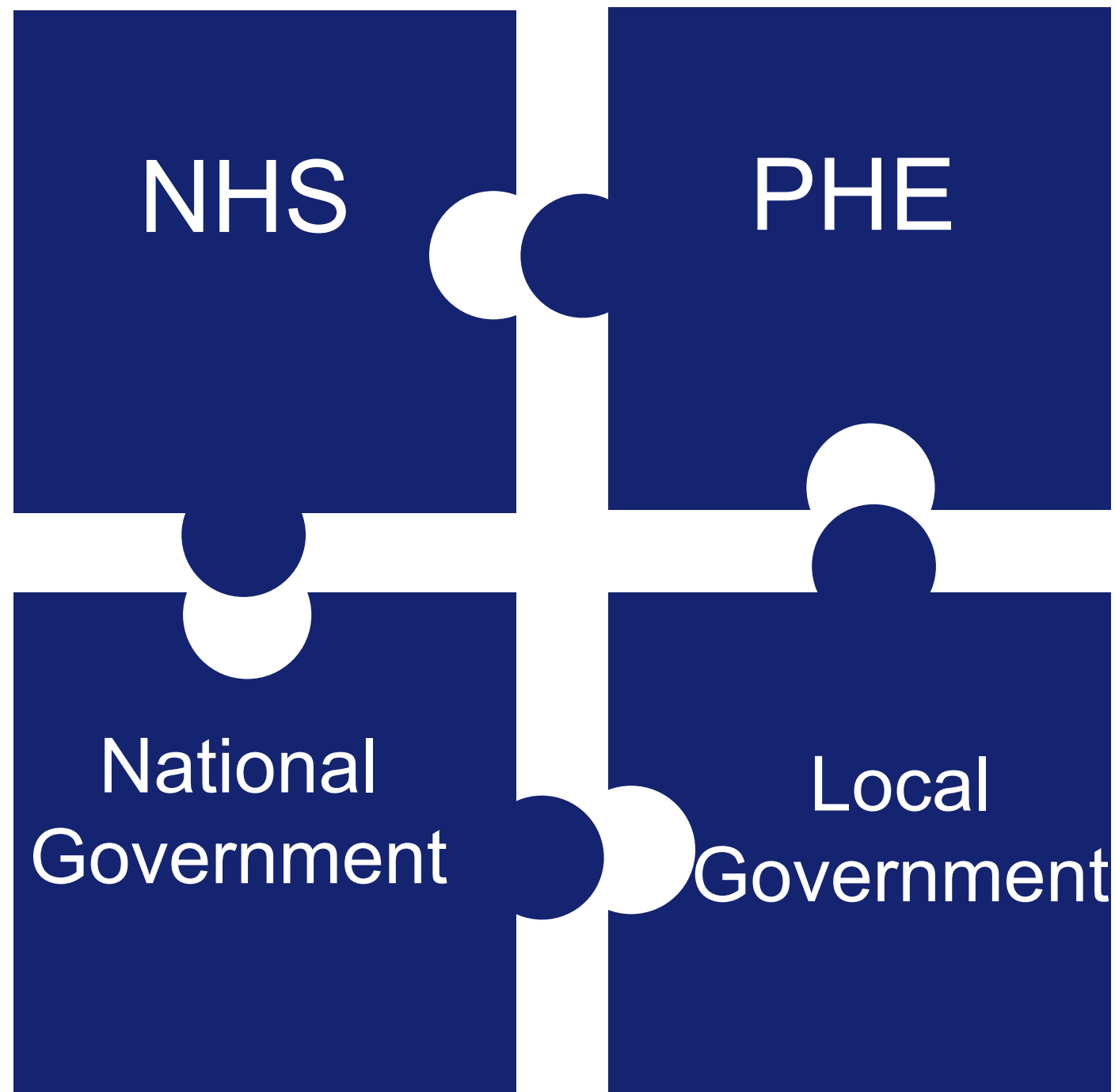
Healthy Places team, PHE

Working to protect and improve the places and communities we live, learn, work and play in, for populations today and future generations

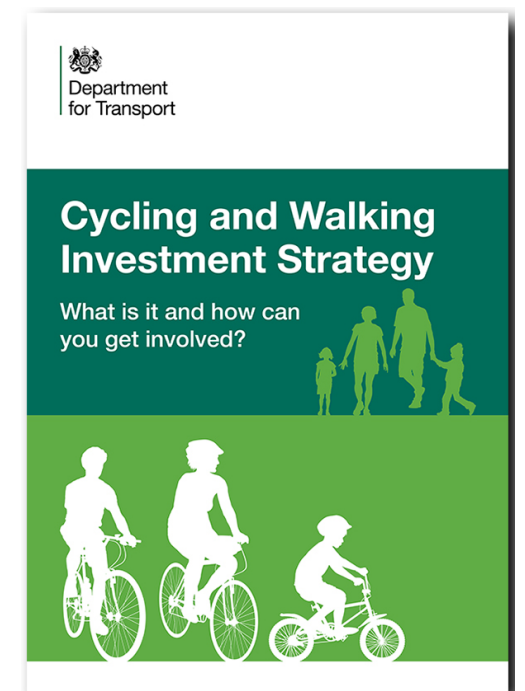
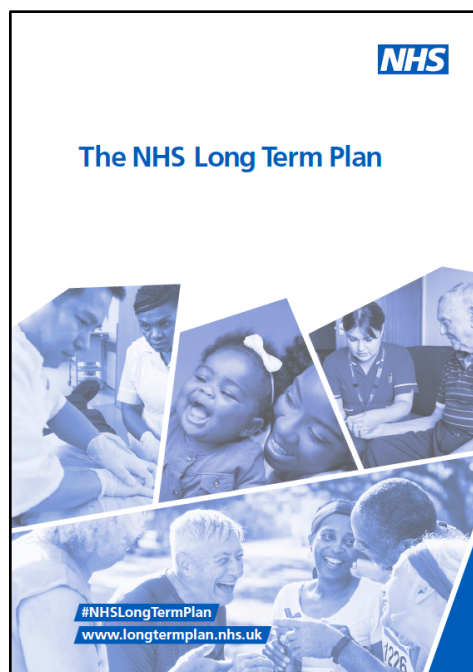
The Healthy Places team promotes a vision that everyone, wherever they are, is able to live, learn, work and play in a place that promotes health and wellbeing, sustains the development of supportive and active communities and helps reduce health inequalities, now and for future generations.

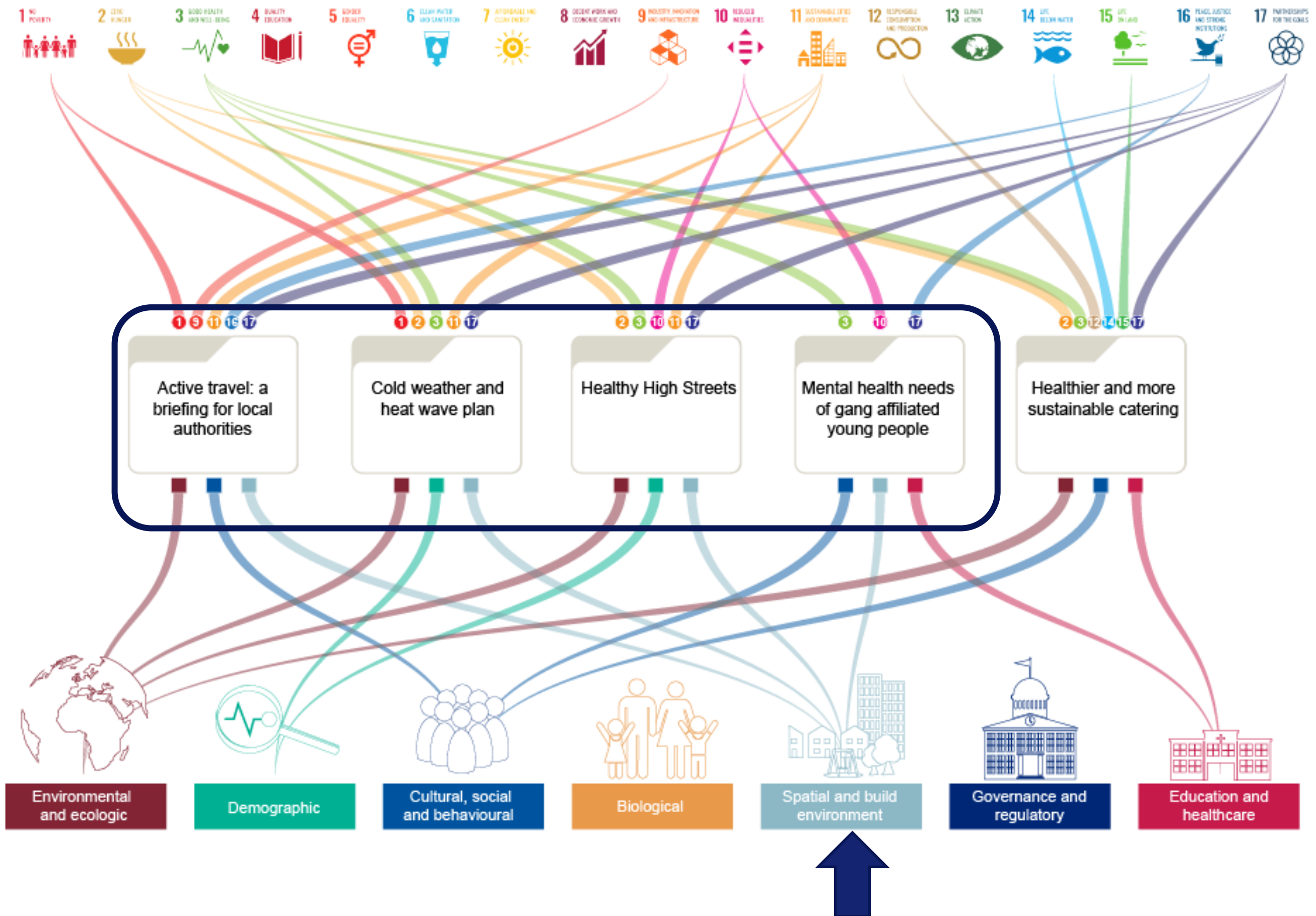


Roles and relationships ...



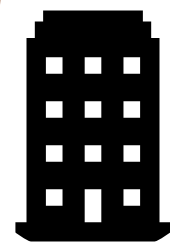
Government Commitments



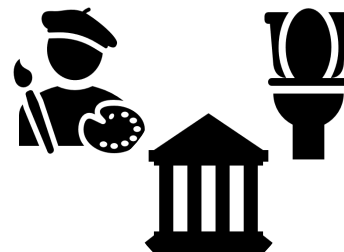


Scale of investment in places

£6.0 billion (2016/17)



£4.0 billion
(Affordable housing)



£146 million
(Community works
and leisure)



£115 million
(open space and
environment)



£131 million
(transport and
travel)

- 38% (London)
- 5% (West Mids)
- 2% (North East)

Source: MHCLG, (2018), The Incidence, Value and Delivery of Planning Obligations and Community Infrastructure Levy in England in 2016-17

Spatial Planning for Health
An evidence resource for planning
and designing healthier places

Neighbourhood
Design

Housing

Healthy Food

Natural and
Sustainable
Environment

Transport

www.gov.uk/government/publications/spatial-planning-for-health-evidence-review



Neighbourhood Design



Enhance Neighbourhood Walkability



Build Complete and Compact Neighbourhoods



Enhance connectivity with safe and efficient infrastructure



Housing



Improve Quality of Housing



Increase Provision of Affordable and Diverse Housing



Increase Provision of Affordable Housing for Groups with Specific Needs



Healthier Foods



Provision of healthier, affordable food for the general population



Enhance community food infrastructure

Note: For further information on <https://www.gov.uk/government>



Natural & Sustainable Environments



Reduce exposure to environmental hazards



Access to and engagement with the natural environment



Adaptation to climate change



Transport



Provision of active travel infrastructure



Provision of public transport



Prioritise active travel and road safety



Enable mobility for all ages and activities



Neighbourhood Design

Quality of Evidence:

- ▲ Improved
- ▼ Reduced
- High Quality
- Medium Quality
- Low Quality
- NR (Not reported):

Methodological quality of the original research is unclear and should be treated with caution.

Greyed Out Text
Association between a health impact & health outcome not obtained as part of the umbrella review.

Best Available Evidence:

★ In some instances, more than one piece of review-level evidence reporting on the same health impacts and/or outcomes was identified as part of this umbrella review. In such instances this table highlights findings of the review(s) which reported evidence of the best methodological quality.

Population Groups:

- General Population
- Older Adults
- Children & Adolescents

Disclaimer:

This diagram has been produced as part of a wider evidence resource, commissioned by Public Health England and developed by the University of the West of England. Please see the document Spatial planning for health: an evidence resource for planning and designing healthier places



	A		B		C			D			E			F		G		H		
	Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy in planning		Health needs assessment in planning		Promoting sustainable transport			Requiring good design			Providing open space, play and recreation opportunities			Healthcare infrastr'ne provision		Using health impact assessment		Monitoring indicators and health (HIA)		
	Does the Local Plan reference the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy?		Does the Local Plan take into account the local health needs set out in the JSNA?		Does the Local Plan promote opportunities for active travel?			Does the Local Plan require good design in development?			Does the Local Plan provide opportunities for open space, play and recreation?			Does the Local Plan set out provision for healthcare infrastructure?		Does the Local Plan require an HIA when a planning application is submitted?		Are there indicators that can help to monitor health impacts and benefits?		
	Percentage of the total plan sample (322 Local Plans)																			
England	23	77	27	73	74	25	1	55	45	0	91	9	0	99	1	30	70	87	13	
London	58	42	64	36	85	15	0	64	36	0	91	9	0	100	0	55	45	97	3	
South East	9	91	8	92	58	41	1	39	59	2	89	11	0	98	2	14	86	86	14	
South West	8	92	22	78	70	27	3	62	38	0	89	8	3	100	0	46	54	81	19	
East	23	77	23	77	83	15	2	49	51	0	83	17	0	100	0	38	62	92	8	
West Midlands	20	80	20	80	83	17	0	67	33	0	100	0	0	100	0	17	83	80	20	
East Midlands	30	70	45	55	65	35	0	68	32	0	95	5	0	100	0	25	75	83	17	
Yorkshire and the Humber	33	67	38	62	76	24	0	67	33	0	100	0	0	95	5	19	81	95	5	
North East	8	92	25	75	75	25	0	67	33	0	75	25	0	92	8	25	75	75	25	
North West	22	78	22	78	89	11	0	40	60	0	92	8	0	100	0	30	70	89	11	

Yes – or (as relevant) Yes, and with reference to health and wellbeing

Yes, but with no reference to health and wellbeing

No

Source: TCRA State of the Union 2019

Source: TCPA, State of the Union, 2019

Getting Research into Practice (GRIP)

- Identify the nature of the challenges:
 - Professional and technical
 - Economic and financial
 - Contextual
 - Political and organisational.
- Conducted qualitative and quantitative studies:
 - Interviews with local authority public health and planning teams from each of the nine PHE Centres and experts.
 - Nation-wide survey of public health and built environment professionals.

GRIP main findings – the challenges

91%

- Existing evidence is not translatable to practice at the local level

89%

- Lack of resource and capacity at local authority level
- Quality of place versus quantity of units

85%

- Communication and cultural gap between planners and public health professionals

81%

- Lack of monitoring and evaluation of planning decisions

79%

- Disconnect between government agencies responsible for providing leadership on spatial planning and health

GRIP main findings – the recommendations

1

- Improved national guidance and stronger policies for place making and health

2

- Engaging politicians with healthy spatial planning

3

- Taking a holistic view of health and place

4

- Articulating the wider benefits to multiple stakeholders

5

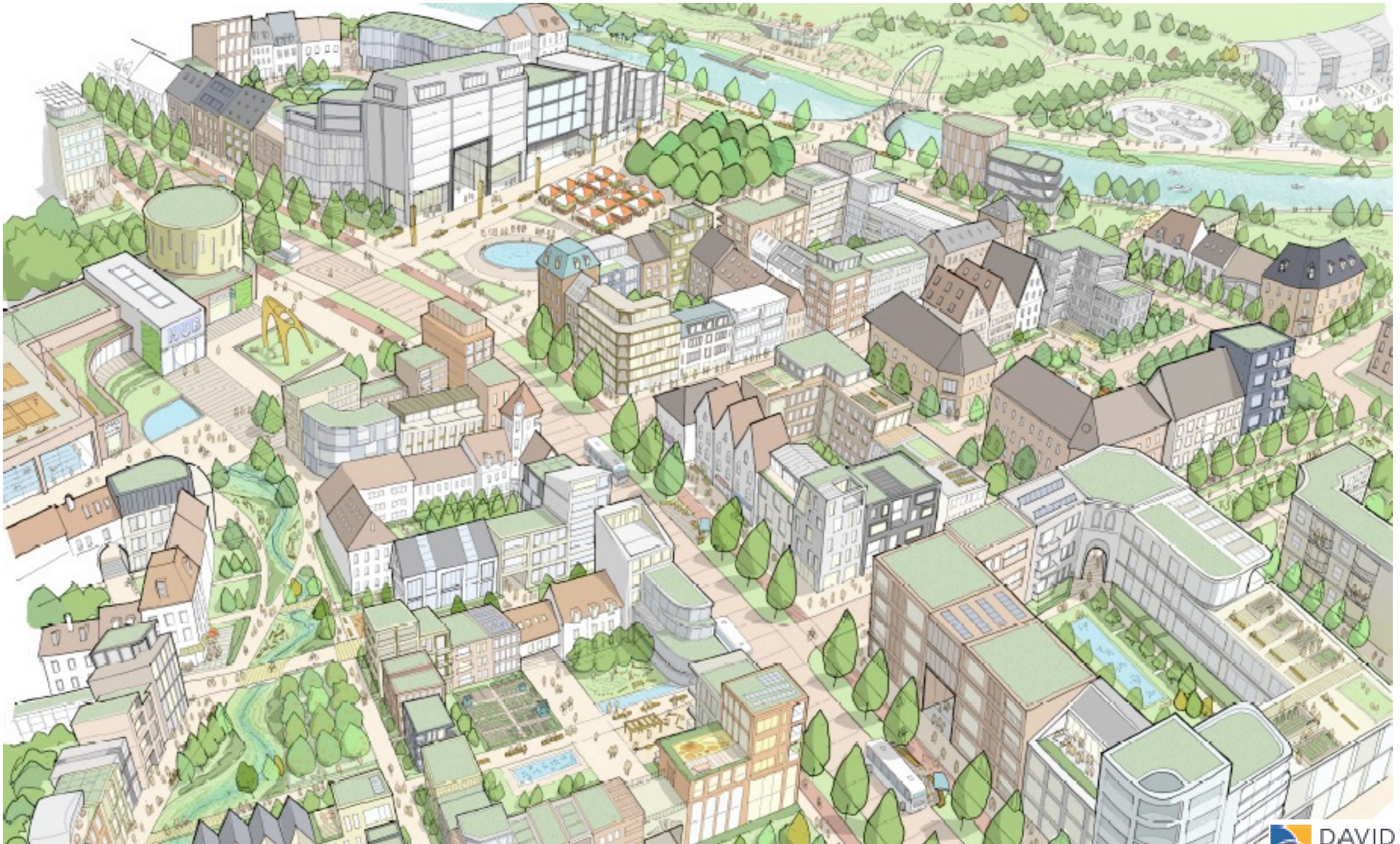
- Strategic partnerships between public health and planning agencies at national level

6

- Funding high-quality research with practical application at the local level



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DAVID LOCK
ASSOCIATES



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Protecting and improving the nation's health

Sign up Knowledge Hub: PHE Healthy Places


<https://khub.net/group/healthypeoplehealthyplaces>
or email healthyplaces@phe.gov.uk




Build Complete and Compact
Neighbourhoods

Last activity - This week

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Started - January 2014
522 Members

PHE Healthy Places

Public Health England's (PHE) Healthy Places programme, set up in 2013, works in partnership with local and national partners on a wide range of activities related to 'place'.

Where we live, work and play has a big impact on our health and wellbeing. The programme supports the development of healthy places and homes.

Please note that the any information or activity posted via this Forum do not necessarily represent the view, or have the endorsement of PHE, unless expressly identified as such .

Facilitators

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