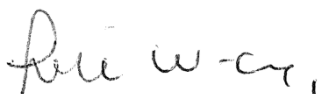


Date of issue: Wednesday, 17 June 2020

MEETING:	HEALTH SCRUTINY PANEL (Councillors A Sandhu (Chair), Smith (Vice-Chair), Ali, Begum, Gahir, N Holledge, Mohammad, Qaseem and Rasib) NON-VOTING CO-OPTED MEMBERS Healthwatch Representative – Mr Colin Pill Buckinghamshire Health and Adult Social Care Select Committee Representative - vacant
DATE AND TIME:	THURSDAY, 25TH JUNE, 2020 AT 6.30 PM
VENUE:	VIRTUAL MEETING
DEMOCRATIC SERVICES OFFICER: (for all enquiries)	JANINE JENKINSON 07511 048 406

NOTICE OF MEETING

You are requested to attend the above meeting at the time and date indicated to deal with the business set out in the following agenda.



JOSIE WRAGG
Chief Executive

AGENDA

PART I

<u>AGENDA</u> <u>ITEM</u>	<u>REPORT TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>	<u>WARD</u>
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APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

CONSTITUTIONAL MATTERS

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|---|---|
| 1. | Declarations of Interest | - | - |
|----|--------------------------|---|---|

All Members who believe they have a Disclosable Pecuniary or other Interest in any matter to be considered at the meeting must declare that interest and, having regard to the circumstances described in Section 4 paragraph 4.6 of the Councillors' Code of Conduct, leave the meeting while the matter is discussed.



<u>AGENDA ITEM</u>	<u>REPORT TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>	<u>WARD</u>
2.	Minutes of the Last Meeting held on 16th January 2020	1 - 8	-
3.	To Ratify the Appointment of the Chair for 2020/21	-	-
4.	To Ratify the Appointment of the Vice-Chair for 2020/21	-	-

SCRUTINY ISSUES

5.	Member Questions <i>(An opportunity for Panel Members to ask questions of the relevant Director/ Assistant Director, relating to pertinent, topical issues affecting their Directorate – maximum of 10 minutes allocated).</i>	-	-
6.	Air Quality and Health in Slough	9 - 50	All
7.	Safeguarding Adults Board Annual Report	51 - 76	All

ITEMS FOR INFORMATION

8.	Adult Social Care Local Account 2018-19	77 - 104	All
9.	Health Scrutiny Panel - Work Programme 2020/21	105 - 108	-
10.	Members' Attendance Record 2020/21	109 - 110	-
11.	Date of Next Meeting - 8th September 2020	-	-

Press and Public

This meeting will be held remotely in accordance with the Local Authorities and Police and Crime Panels (Coronavirus) (Flexibility of Local Authority and Police and Crime Panel Meetings) (England and Wales) Regulations 2020. Part I of this meeting will be live streamed as required by the regulations. The press and public can access the meeting from the following link (by selecting the meeting you wish to view):

<http://www.slough.gov.uk/moderngov/mgCalendarMonthView.aspx?GL=1&bcr=1>

Please note that the meeting may be recorded. By participating in the meeting by audio and/or video you are giving consent to being recorded and acknowledge that the recording will be in the public domain. The press and public will not be able to view any matters considered during Part II of the agenda.



Health Scrutiny Panel – Meeting held on Thursday, 16th January, 2020.

Present:- Councillors A Sandhu (Chair), Smith (Vice-Chair), Ali, Begum, Gahir, N Holledge (until 7.34 pm), Mohammad, Qaseem and Rasib

Non-Voting Co-optee - Colin Pill, Chair of the Healthwatch Slough Board

Also present:- None

PART I

38. Declarations of Interest

Councillor Mohammad declared she was a GP Practice Manager. She remained in the Council Chamber throughout the meeting.

39. Minutes of the Last Meeting held on 20th November 2019

Resolved - That the minutes of the meeting held on 20th November 2019 be approved as a correct record.

40. Member Questions

None had been received.

41. First Annual Report on Immunisations and Screening in Slough

The Service Lead, Public Health introduced the first Annual Report on Immunisations and Screening in Slough.

It was explained that NHS England was responsible for commissioning screening and immunisation programmes throughout England. Locally this was co-ordinated and managed across Thames Valley by the Public Health Commissioning Team at NHS England, South East.

Historically, Slough had some of the lowest uptake of screening and immunisation programmes in the South East of England, and this contributed to poor health in adults and children. The uptake of screening and immunisation acted as a marker of health inequality in certain groups; therefore it was particularly important that the Public Health Team remained vigilantly aware of these issues.

Some of the recent successes that had benefitted the local population included programmes to increase uptake, and improvements to data quality to allow closer monitoring of progress. For example, the development of a GP toolkit to provide advice to primary care employees to improve the immunisation uptake of patients; the toolkit was now being used widely across practices in Slough. In addition, data on immunisations delivered in primary care were now auto-extracted from the clinical record and entered

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electronically onto the Child Health Information System; this was both more efficient and improved the accuracy of the data.

Joint working had been undertaken by Slough Borough Council, the school immunisation provider and NHS England to address cultural and language barriers to improving the uptake of immunisations and screening in groups with historically lower vaccination rates.

The Chair then invited comments and questions from Members.

During the course of the discussion, the following points were raised:

- The Healthwatch representative asked why the availability of the flu vaccine had been delayed. The Service Lead, Public Health explained that NHS England distributed the vaccine; she agreed to find out if there had been a national delay or if this had been localised to Slough.
- A Member asked what percentage of children in Slough had received a measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) immunisation. In response, the Panel was referred to Table 2 on page 22 of the report that set out the uptake statistics for children aged up to five years old in Slough compared to the national uptake. It was reported that between 2016-2019 83.7% of children, aged five, had received their first and second MMR immunisations; this was slightly below the national average of 86.4%.
- In relation to the Bowel Scope screening programme, it was queried why a one-off test was only offered to people aged 55 years old. It was explained that the programme was currently being rolled out, but was not yet available to the entire population.
- It was highlighted that two out of ten people were affected by prostate cancer; a Member asked if there was a screening programme in place to detect for this form of cancer. It was explained that prostate cancer was more difficult to accurately screen for than other forms of cancer. Consequently, a misdiagnosis could give people a false assurance or cause unnecessary anxiety. During the discussion, the importance of assessing the particular health needs affecting members of the black and minority ethnic populations was noted. For example, it had been recognised that prostate cancer disproportionately affected Afro-Caribbean males. The Service Lead, Public Health agreed to provide some information to the Panel regarding prostate cancer screening.
- It was noted that steps had been taken by Thames Valley Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm (AAA) to improve access and the uptake of AAA screening in Slough by working with local faith groups to understand the needs of populations who had historically been less likely to take up the offer of screening. As a result, the programme had recently revised its local screening clinic times to provide better access to men in the Muslim community. A Member asked what more could be done to engage with residents of Slough. In response, it was reported that on 6th February 2020 a Loneliness and Social Isolation event was being held at The Curve, Slough. The event would provide an

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opportunity to explore different means of tackling isolation and building relationships with community groups.

- Concern was raised that not enough was done by the Council to proactively raise awareness and prevent illness occurring. It was explained that funding arrangements were complex and the reduction of the local government grant had had a detrimental impact on the resources available to promote initiatives. The Council undertook collaboration work with partnership organisations to promote initiatives and communicate with residents.
- A Member asked what arrangements were in place to ensure that children entering the community from abroad received the necessary immunisations. It was explained that when a person registered with a GP, if necessary they were offered a full immunisation 'catch up programme' regardless of the age of the person.

On behalf of the Panel, the Chair thanked the Service Lead, Public Health for the report.

Resolved –

- (a) That the Service Lead, Public Health be requested to circulate information to the Panel regarding prostate cancer screening.
- (b) That the actions being taken to deliver the national programmes for immunisation and screening, and the progress in tackling health inequalities in Slough be noted.
- (c) That an update on the progress of the Slough Local Action Plans for Immunisations and Screening be provided to the Health Scrutiny Panel annually (around June), to ensure the actions addressed the relatively low uptake of immunisations, and health inequalities relating to screening in Slough.
- (d) That an Annual Report on Immunisations and Screening from the NHS England / NHS Improvement be provided to the Health Scrutiny Panel in January 2021.

42. Adult Social Care Strategy and Budget

The Leisure Strategy Manager introduced the report on behalf of the Director Adults and Communities. It was explained that the Director had sent his apologies and was unable to attend the meeting due to illness. Therefore, Members were requested to focus their attention on the Adult Social Care budget and the proposed Slough leisure fees and charges elements of the report and to defer consideration of the Adult Social Care Strategy until the next meeting.

The Panel was provided with a presentation that outlined: the Adult Social Care Budget 2020/21 and how the funding was spent; the Slough leisure offer and the proposed fee and charges for use of the Everyone Active centres.

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It was highlighted that Slough residents were some of the most inactive in the country. However, over the last 12 months there had been a 'turn in the tide' with a recent 3.4% drop in the level of inactivity amongst residents, as measured by the Sport England 'Active Lives' survey.

The Panel was informed that Slough residents were fortunate to have one of the most comprehensive and affordable leisure offers in the region, along with modern, flagship leisure facilities. In addition, there were a number of budget gyms and sports clubs situated in the town. Over the last five years sports facilities in parks and open spaces across the Borough had seen significant investment including: the installation of twenty-six green gyms, seven new multi-use games areas, a skate park, a parkour park, seven artificial cricket wickets, four cricket practice nets and a network of dedicated walking tracks, all of which were free to use.

The Active Slough Team offered a comprehensive and affordable activity programme of over 90 sessions a week, 30% of the sessions were free to use. On average 1,250 participants engaged with the Active Slough programme every week.

In relation to leisure centre fees and charges, it was explained that the current prices had been approved by the Council's Leisure Strategy Board, and had been benchmarked against neighbouring authorities, including Windsor and Maidenhead, Bracknell, Ealing and Brent. Slough's leisure centre prices remained as one of the lowest in the surrounding area.

The Chair then invited comments and questions from Members.

During the course of the discussion, the following points were raised:

- Concern was raised regarding disabled access to the Council's leisure centres. In particular, the misuse of blue badges was highlighted. The Leisure Strategy Manager undertook to investigate this issue further.
- A Member congratulated the continued success of Slough's Mental Health Services for being ranked amongst the highest nationally in several measures and noted that it had been shortlisted for a national 'Innovation in Health' award for the approach adopted to treat mental health.
- It was noted that membership of Council owned leisure centres was £42 per month, whereas other gyms in Slough charged £14 per month. Concern was raised that membership of the Council owned leisure centres was too high. In response, it was explained that there was a variety of leisure offers available in Slough. The Council owned leisure centres had received significant investment and offered good quality facilities with large swimming pools. Residents had the option of choosing a budget or a quality offer.
- Concern was raised that the significant Council investment in leisure facilities was not reflected in improved health outcomes for residents. A Member queried if the barrier to engagement in physical activity was

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due to a lack of information, the cost or lack of motivation. It was explained that the reasons for inactivity were complex. The Council had provided the infrastructure; and marketing and awareness raising would continue to be promoted. It was noted that Everyone Active was a national company with a large, expert marketing team to undertake public communication campaigns. Tackling resident inactivity would remain central to the Council's Five Year Leisure Strategy. Members were informed that a research project had indicated that when a local authority provided a free leisure pass to residents it had not motivated the intended target residents to become active. Rather, existing gyms users had cancelled their memberships and opted to use council owned gyms and non gym users had continued to remain inactive.

- A Member asked how many people had a Council gym membership. The Leisure Service Manager agreed to seek this information and circulate a response to the Panel.
- It was highlighted that events such as the Slough half marathon encouraged residents to take up exercise and train for an event. A Member asked if there were any plans for the Council to organise a marathon event. It was explained that running events were very expensive and complex to arrange; the feasibility of hosting a future event was currently being considered.

The Chair thanked the Leisure Service Manager and the Service Lead, Communities and Leisure for the report.

Resolved –

- (a) That the fees and charges for leisure provision in Slough be noted.
- (b) That in the absence of the Director Adults and Communities, the Panel agreed to defer further consideration of the Adult Social Care Strategy and Budget report until the meeting scheduled to be held on 23rd March 2020.
- (c) That the Leisure Service Manager be requested to circulate to the Panel responses to the queries raised during consideration of the report, as detailed above.

(Councillor N Holledge left the Council Chamber)

43. Mental Health Update

The Head of Mental Health introduced a report that detailed the locally commissioned services available to residents in Slough to promote positive mental wellbeing and prevent mental ill health.

Members were informed that there was a wide range of services available to residents, both reactive and preventative. It was explained that prevention was a crucial factor in creating sustainable mental health provision and was considered as the only way lasting change could be achieved.

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In 2015, the Council commissioned Hope Recovery College in partnership with Berkshire Healthcare Foundation Trust. The College was a place for service users to attend courses and workshops which were co-facilitated and co-created by people with lived experience, in order to learn how to better manage their mental health issues. Recovery colleges had been developed out of the recovery movement which had a strong focus on the service users own personal journey.

The College had further expanded during 2019 with the integration of another Slough community mental health psychological service called EMBRACE. Over the last six years, Slough Mental Health Services had been developing an innovative and comprehensive pathway, by creating an 'enabling environment' that aspired to meet the needs of residents requiring mental health services. A 'whole - town' approach was adopted that was founded on therapeutic community principles of attachment, safety, respect, communication, interdependence, relationship, participation, process, balance and responsibility. The approach aimed to tackle loneliness and isolation, a common cause of poor mental health.

Members were informed that the 'Enabling Town Slough' model had recently won recognition at the National Awards for Positive Practice in Mental Health Services held in October 2019. The award was presented for the work that had been undertaken to address inequality in mental health services, and as a nationally awarded strategy, the model was being replicated in other areas across the country. The Head of Mental Health had also recently been invited to present at the forthcoming International Conference on Integrated Care in April 2020.

A further initiative that had been developed in partnership with and funded by Slough Public Health was the Enabling Town Slough website, which aimed to create a mental health forum. The website would be launched in March 2020. Experts with lived experience had been recruited to lead on the co-production of the project to ensure it upheld the Slough values.

The Chair then invited comments and questions from Members.

During the course of the discussion, the following points were raised:

- A Member asked what the most common reasons for someone with mental health problems not engaging with the service were. It was explained that there were a number of reasons, including, stigma, inadequate provision, and social isolation.
- The Healthwatch representative recounted the successful experience of a service user. He highlighted the effectiveness of the Hope Recovery College, in particular the collaborative co-production approach adopted.
- A Member sought further information regarding the peer mentor roles. It was explained that community and voluntary sector support was a crucial element of the overall preventative offer in Slough. Peer

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mentors and 'experts with lived experience' assisted in building a therapeutic community that provided service users a sense of belonging, as loneliness was a huge contributor to mental health problems. The Hope Recovery Hospital had been very successful and had outgrown its current venue. In the future it was hoped that the College could move into its own building.

- A Member asked what the most common reasons were for someone to develop a mental health problem. It was explained that it was common for mental health problems to develop as the result of a traumatic event or experience.

On behalf of the Panel, the Chair commended the excellent work of the Mental Health Team.

Resolved – That the report be noted.

44. Update on the Activity of the Slough Wellbeing Board

Consideration was given to an information report regarding the activities of the Slough Wellbeing Board over the last 12 months.

The Slough Wellbeing Board's Annual Report 2018/19, set out in Appendix A of the report, provided the full details of the work that had been undertaken.

Resolved – That the report be noted.

45. Health Scrutiny Panel - Work Programme 2019/20

The Panel agreed that the following reports would be considered at the next meeting:

23rd March 2020

- Slough Safeguarding Adults Board Annual Report
- Air Quality Report
- Adult Social Care Strategy and Budget (additional report, deferred from earlier in the agenda)
- Adult Social Care Local Account 2019-20
- Disability Task and Finish group – Implementation Progress

The Healthwatch representative reported that as a blue badge holder he had received a letter from the Council's Parking Services department notifying him that the car parking arrangements in Slough Town Centre had been reviewed. Subsequently, a scheme had been designed 'under an experimental order' for High Street, High Street West and Church Street to relocate existing parking bays, including disabled parking bays. In addition, a bus gate would be introduced preventing vehicles except buses, motorcycles, taxis and cycle from entering the high street; any other vehicle entering would receive a Penalty Charge Notice. It was suggested that this matter could be raised as a Member question at the next meeting.

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Resolved – That, subject to the amendment detailed above, the Forward Work Programme, as set out in Appendix A of the report be agreed.

46. Members' Attendance Record

Resolved - That the details of the Members' Attendance Record be noted.

47. Date of Next Meeting - 23rd March 2020

Resolved – That the date of the next meeting was confirmed as 23rd March 2020.

Chair

(Note: The meeting opened at 6.30 pm and closed at 8.24 pm)

SLOUGH BOROUGH COUNCIL

REPORT TO: Health Scrutiny Panel

DATE: 25th June 2020

CONTACT OFFICER: Tim Howells, Public Health, Slough Borough Council
(For all Enquiries) (01753) 875144

Dr Liz Brutus - Service Lead Public Health (SBC)

Jason Newman- Environmental Quality Team Leader (SBC)

Sophia Norfolk, Environmental Quality team (SBC)
07547956846

WARD(S): All

PART I
FOR COMMENT AND CONSIDERATION

AIR QUALITY AND HEALTH IN SLOUGH**1. Purpose of Report**

The purpose of the report is to respond to Members' concerns regarding air quality within Slough and the harm air pollution is causing local residents. This report provides a series of updates on the Public Health and Environmental Quality teams work over the past 12 months on Air Quality in Slough and acts as an update following the comprehensive report that was delivered to the Health Scrutiny Panel on 21st November 2018. The November 2018 report is attached as Appendix 1 and covered the following areas:

- 1) Slough's mortality rate attributable to air pollution;
- 2) The causes of this mortality rate;
- 3) The distribution of health conditions related to air pollution (on a range of factors such as geographical area, gender and ethnicity);
- 4) Any plans to review the action plan in the light of this information; and
- 5) Future arrangements for air quality monitoring.

2. Recommendation

The Panel is requested to note and discuss the information contained in this report and its implications for local residents. The panel is also asked to consider the following 4 recommendations:

1. **Promote** modal shift at all possible opportunities
2. **Protect** residents with long term health conditions through AirText
3. **Encourage** residents to consider the shift away from Diesel

4. **Recommend the Establishment of;** a new “Environmental Strategic Board” to drive the councils work on air quality, climate change and environmental issues.

5. **Review** progress in one year

3. **The Slough Joint Wellbeing Strategy, the JSNA and the Five Year Plan**

3a. **Slough Joint Wellbeing Strategy Priorities**

Slough Borough Council’s (SBC) Low Emission Strategy (LES) and this report support the following priorities:

- Protecting vulnerable children
- Increasing life expectancy by focusing on inequalities
- Improving mental health and wellbeing

3b. **Five Year Plan Outcomes**

The Low Emission Strategy also supports outcomes within the Five-Year Plan, in particular:

- Outcome 2 – Our people will be healthier and manage their own care

SBC are working with partners to improve health and wellbeing of Slough’s residents through improved communication and awareness of air quality impacts, and advising actions to reduce exposure and emissions. This is supported by the draft communication plan, provided in Appendix C.

- Outcome 3 – Slough will be an attractive place where people choose to live, work and stay.

The Low Emission Strategy promotes the acceleration of Ultra-Low Emission Vehicles (ULEVs), electric vehicle infrastructure and sustainable travel. The Clean Air Zone feasibility study will aid in the uptake of ULEVs if the feasibility study demonstrates it is a suitable option to improve air quality, which will make the borough more attractive.

4. **Other Implications**

a) **Financial**

There are no financial implications relating to the proposed actions within this report.

b) **Risk Management**

There are no identifiable risks associated with this report.

c) **Human Rights Act and Other Legal Implications**

There are no legal or Human Rights Act implications relating to this report.

d) **Equalities Impact Assessment**

There is no identified need to complete an EIA for this report.

5. **Supporting Information**

- 5.1 Air pollution occurs when the air contains gases, dust, fumes or odour in harmful amounts. The main sources in Slough are due to transport and industry, predominantly road traffic and the motorway. People with asthma, emphysema, bronchitis, heart disease and angina are more at risk from high levels of air pollution.
- 5.2 In the latest figures - 2018¹, 6.5% of all cause adult mortality in Slough was attributed to anthropogenic particulate air pollution (PM_{2.5}) compared to 5.2% in England and 5.6% in the South East. Based on all cause adult mortality (which in relation to air pollution covers adults aged over 30 as it indicates the mortality burden associated with long-term exposure), this equates to approximately 50-60 people in Slough. Nationally, this ranges between 28,000 and 36,000 people annually although these numbers are approximate because deaths tend to be caused by multiple factors.
- 5.3 There are strong associations between air pollution and major diseases that pose a great health and economic burden, including coronary heart disease² (CHD) and stroke (where the relationship seems to be related to hardening of the blood vessels in a similar way to smoking's effects). This is demonstrated in Annex A. There is also strong evidence for the association of air pollution with lung cancer and childhood asthma.³ In 2017, the total NHS and social care cost due to PM_{2.5} and NO₂ was estimated to be £42.9 million in England.
- 5.4 People with chronic respiratory diseases such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and asthma are especially vulnerable to the detrimental effects of environmental air pollutants which can induce the acute exacerbation of COPD and onset of asthma, increasing the respiratory morbidity and mortality.⁴
- 5.5 Annex B shows the impact that air pollution has on people throughout their lifetime.
- 5.6 Over the past 12 months the Public Health team have been working closely with the Environmental Quality team to support the Low Emission Strategy and in close consultation with the Heathrow expansion plans through the Heathrow Strategic Planning Group (HSPG).
- 5.7 The following points cover the work that is ongoing to help reduce poor air quality in Slough and to help residents mitigate their impact on, and exposure to, air pollution:
- 5.7.1 AirTEXT is a free service for public use, operated by Cambridge Environmental Research Consultants (CERC) Ltd. The service provides air quality maps, created using CERC's urban air quality dispersion modelling system (ADMS-Urban), which are used to predict air quality and emissions across London and surrounding boroughs. It delivers air quality alerts by SMS

¹ Public Health England, Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution 2018.

² Cesaroni, BMJ, 2014

³ PHE. Estimation of costs to the NHS and Social Care due to the health impacts by air pollution. May 2018.

⁴ Kelly FJ & Fussell JC, Pubmed, 2011

message, email and voicemail to those who have subscribed to the service and provides a 3-day forecast of air quality, pollen, UV and temperature.

- 5.7.2 AirTEXT serves as a useful resource to help residents understand when air quality is particularly poor in order to help reduce their exposure. The service provides residents with a real time picture of air quality and subsequently allows people to plan their day to avoid high air pollution. This is of particular use to vulnerable residents, for example those with a long term health condition like Asthma or Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, as it provides information such as when they should avoid walking or any form of exercise outside.
- 5.7.3 Slough pays an annual subscription to the service. See Annex C for full details.
- 5.7.4 The Public Health team has continued it's work on increasing awareness of the AirTEXT:
1. Linking the AirTEXT service to the new integrated lifestyle service "Health and Wellbeing Slough" which launched on April 1st 2020.
 2. Further communication with primary care directly to GP's and through the East Berkshire Clinical Commissioning Group to ensure awareness of AirTEXT and specifically which patients are most at risk from poor air quality.
 3. Working with the CCG to embed AirTEXT in clinical pathways for Slough residents, this includes for Asthma, Stroke, Cardiovascular Disease (CVD) and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)
 4. Working with the council's communication team to include AirText promotion in the Citizen newspaper. For example in the Winter 2019 edition.
 5. Regular promotion of AirTEXT and air pollution mitigation options through the Public Health channels, specifically twitter, Facebook, Instagram and our e-newsletter.
- 5.7.5 With the launch of the new Public Health website in the Spring of 2019, a specific page dedicated to Air Quality has been established. This page looks to encourage residents to sign up to AirText, provide information on how to mitigate the impact on air pollution and how to ensure residents can reduce their exposure to poor air quality. The new page also has links to the Low Emission strategy and other relevant support. This page can be found here <https://www.publichealthslough.co.uk/campaigns/air-quality>
- 5.7.6 Public Health has also been working with the councils Environmental services team to support funding bids and projects such as the "Urban Tree Challenge" (UTC), to ensure projects like this consider the impact of air quality and the impact that new green space and additional tree density and tree canopy provision can have on air quality and the mitigation of air pollution. This specific project, the Urban Tree Challenge, has resulted in approximately £500,000 of funding from the Forestry commission which will lead to the planting of over 9,000 new trees across Slough.

An overview of the key work from the Environmental Quality team is presented below:

6. Evidence for Change

6.1. Air Quality Monitoring Network Update

A key theme of the Low Emission Strategy is 'evidence for change – why are we taking action to improve air quality'. Evidence for change can be observed in air quality monitoring data.

The Council continuously monitors air quality at six locations; 6 monitoring stations monitor nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) concentrations; 4 monitoring stations monitor particulates (PM₁₀) concentrations, using established reference methods (TEOM or BAM). The Council also operated 2 indicative particulate monitors which measure particulate matter (PM_{1.0}, PM_{2.5} and PM_{1.0}). Additionally, the Council has access to air quality data (NO₂), (PM₁₀) and (PM_{2.5}) from a monitoring station operated by Grundon's Lakeside Energy from Waste plant in Colnbrook.

Some of these existing air quality monitoring stations require replacement or improvements. Proposed improvements to the network are as follows:

- Replacement of monitors and enclosure at Pippins School, Colnbrook with a new walk-in cabinet.
- Decommissioning of Salt Hill monitoring station due to its close proximity to Windmill monitoring station on Bath Road.
- Replacement of Chalvey monitoring station due to age of the instruments and repositioning in a more representative location
- Installation of a new continuous roadside monitor in Langley, to observe air quality trends in the area and aid determination of an AQMA (Air Quality Management Area) in the future for Langley.

The Council also operates a comprehensive (non-automatic) passive diffusion tube network. The Council expanded its diffusion tube network in late 2016 to cover Langley village and the surrounding area, adding a further 5 monitoring sites. The Council has also co-located diffusion tubes with its new air quality monitors in late 2017. In October 2019, diffusion tube provision increased to 97 to cover:

- Monitoring commissioned by Highways England to monitor the impact of the Smart M4 scheme on nearby receptors on Spackmans Way, Winvale and Paxton Avenue (30 tubes).
- New monitoring in residential locations that are affected by high % volume of HGVs on the local road network (one tube on Poyle Road).
- Monitoring on roads which have been identified with high congestion (one tube on Albert Street)

A map displaying the areas where NO₂ exceeded the air quality objective of 40µg/m³ during 2018 is presented in Annex D.

6.2. Defra Funded Air Quality Sensor Study

In addition to the passive and continuous air quality monitoring network, funding has been awarded from Defra to support a project which entails monitoring outside

of schools to observe the impact that idling vehicles have on air quality and subsequently health, particularly during peak pick up and drop off times where congestion outside of schools increases. This includes 15 Vaisala air quality sensors, which will be co-located with diffusion tubes at the following schools:

- Claycots Primary School
- Cippenham Primary School
- Penn Wood Primary School
- Pippins Primary School

Monitoring is due to commence in June 2020. In the original project plan, monitoring was to cease in November, however due to the disruption caused by COVID-19, this project will extend into 2021. Data obtained during this period will be reported to Defra within 6 months of monitoring. This data will create an evidence base which will be presented to the schools to raise awareness of air quality issues and will also support the aims of the Low Emission Strategy, encourage parents to use sustainable travel methods and aid engagement with public health campaigns.

This project is a key component of increasing awareness of air quality issues in the borough. Work is ongoing to improve awareness and understanding on air quality for both residents and staff working in Slough. Annex E presents a draft communication plan regarding air quality awareness.

6.3. Air Quality Modelling

The Council will commission detailed air quality modelling and source apportionment during 2020, to take account, as far as practicable, significant development schemes and future traffic growth forecasts in Slough, as well as baseline monitoring data, air quality monitoring, traffic count data and weather data. Modelling will be used to determine:

- The baseline NO₂ (update to 2014 modelling results), PM10 and PM2.5 concentrations within Slough
- If any existing AQMAs should be revoked or amended
- If any new AQMAs should be declared within Slough (particularly Langley due to the impact of the Western Rail Link to Heathrow)
- The effectiveness of the Low Emission Strategy/Air Quality Action Plan measures in addressing poor air quality
- The effectiveness of implementing transport measures (e.g. dedicated bus lane, junction re-design etc.) in addressing poor air quality
- The effectiveness of implementing a Clean Air Zone/Zones within Slough to improve air quality

6.4 Creating a Low Emission Future: Leading by Example

6.4.1. Air Quality Planning Guidance

In Chapter 3.3 of the Low Emission Strategy, there is detailed guidance on the classification of developments regarding their impact on air quality, which is written in line with Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) guidance and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

Developments can be classified as having a minor, medium or major impact on air quality. The dominant factor which influences this classification is the amount of traffic that is generated from the development, as proposals which result in large volumes of traffic will contribute to a worsening of air quality and will be in breach of the NPPF, unless mitigation is sought.

Developments which have a major impact on air quality are those which:

- Are within or adjacent to an AQMA or CAZ;
- Are in areas where sustained compliance with EU Limit Values may be at risk;
- Propose to increase traffic in either the construction or operational phase beyond SBC's specified annual average daily traffic flow limits;
- Involve significant changes to road traffic including speed, congestion and road layout;
- Involve significant demolition or construction works;
- Involve combustion power generation including short term power generation units, all biomass boiler applications and centralised combustion units with >300kWh thermal input.

Minor developments require Type 1 mitigation measures which are to be agreed during the design stage and implemented once permission is granted. This includes mitigation measures to address both the operational and construction phases of the development, to control air quality impact from the start of the development. The mitigation for minor developments includes 10% EV charging provision for unallocated parking spaces and 100% provision for allocated parking spaces, installation of low NOx boilers and enforcement of emission standards for construction related vehicles. A monitored Travel Plan, commercial fleet emission standards and support for Slough Electric Vehicle Plan is incorporated into type 2 mitigation, for medium impact developments.

The greater the traffic increase and greater the impact that the proposal has on air quality, the greater the mitigation required.

6.4.2 Off-set Mitigation

Developments which do not have mitigation integrated into the proposal or cause greater impacts to air quality which cannot be addressed by the mitigation measures described in the Low Emission Strategy alone, off-set mitigation can be sought. This is secured through S106 agreements and is used to support wider air quality improvements.

Contributions are sought to fund the Low Emission Strategy Projects, which includes:

- Support of the air quality monitoring programme
- Slough Electric Car Club Programme
- EV Infrastructure Programme
- Taxi EV Rapid Charger Infrastructure Programme
- EV (rapid and fast) off-street and Car Park Programme
- EV (rapid and fast) on-street Programme:
- Clean Air Zone Feasibility Programme:
- Cycle Infrastructure and Hire Programme
- Bus Retrofit Programme
- Electric Bus A4 Smart Service

- HDV gas station programme

To date, many developments have incorporated electric vehicle charging facilities into their design proposals to meet the Low Emission Strategy requirements, or contributed towards public charging points.

6.4.3 Fleet Challenge

The Council's fleet is being expanded in 2020 to a total of 20, which will all be electric. Although the upfront cost of purchasing the electric vehicle will be higher than a diesel vehicle, running costs and therefore whole life costs are considerably lower. Procurement processes ensure value for money is considered; therefore electric vehicles will be more favourable than diesel vehicles.

The Fleet Challenge is continuing to encourage staff to carry out work related activity, meetings and site visits using clean vehicles. There are currently 6 fleet vehicles available which are fully electric, reducing the need for staff to bring in their own vehicles for work purposes.

The push towards cleaner vehicles has been supported by the move to 25 Windsor Road, which has restricted parking options. This encourages staff to either travel to work via sustainable travel options, such as bus, cycling or walking, or to park on the outskirts of the town centre and walk in, relieving congestion in the town centre. A prominent issue with the previous headquarters was that parking was available for all staff for free. The introduction of Hatfield car park with charges capped to £6 per week is another incentive for staff to travel in using alternative methods to car use and help Slough Borough Council achieve mode shift goals.

6.4.4 Taxi Electric Vehicle Rapid Charger Infrastructure Programme

SBC have obtained government, Section 106 and capital funding to support Low Emission Strategy programmes, such as the preparation, scope, procurement and delivery of the Taxi EV Rapid Charger Infrastructure Programme (2020 – 2022).

The installation of rapid charging hubs to facilitate growth in electric taxis and smart technology to link taxi operators with EV charging infrastructure is identified as an objective within the Slough Electric Vehicle Plan. To enable the delivery of this project during 2020-2021, a low emission programme/project manager and project officer within the Environmental Quality Team will be appointed.

6.5 Slough Clean Air Zone (CAZ) Framework

6.5.1 Clean Air Zone Feasibility Study

The Clean Air Zone is designed to target the worst affected areas of the borough. The three main areas of concern where a Clean Air Zone could bring about compliance in the shortest possible timeframe is AQMA 2 (Brands Hill), AQMA 3 (Tuns Lane) and AQMA 4 (Town Centre). Brands Hill AQMA is of particular concern, as it had the highest NO₂ annual mean concentration during 2018 (53.2ug/m³) measured with diffusion tubes, and the continuous air quality

monitoring station has shown an increase in both NO₂ and PM₁₀ since from 2017 to 2018.

Major developments in the area, including Heathrow Expansion proposals, indicate that air quality will worsen in this area due to increased volumes of traffic and HGVs. Introducing a Clean Air Zone is likely to be the most effective method in disincentivising access to the A4 via Brands Hill, and encouraging cleaner vehicles to enter the borough (such as EURO VI emission HGVs), thus improving air quality in the local area.

Proposed locations to be modelled during the Clean Air Zone feasibility study are as follows:

- Brands Hill gyratory
- Junction 6 of the M4 leading to Tuns Lane
- A4 Bath Road leading to Wellington Street

A map indicating the proposed areas is provided in Annex F.

The Clean Air Zone feasibility study is due to commence imminently. The total cost of the study is in the region of £100,000.

The Slough Electric Vehicle Plan will support the uptake of ULEVs and ensure that vehicles are Clean Air Zone standard.

An Environmental Impact Assessment on the Clean Air Zone and Electric Taxis will be undertaken as part of their delivery and agreed with Christine Ford, the Equalities and Diversion Manager.

6.5.2 Slough Electric Vehicle Plan

In order to promote and support the take-up of ultra-low emission plug-in vehicles, including cars, taxis and commercial vehicles, the Slough Electric Vehicle Plan has been implemented. This plan has a number of objectives, which includes the following themes:

- Implementing electric vehicle charging provision at home and the workplace through the local planning process, ensuring electric vehicle charging infrastructure is incorporated into new developments which have more than 10 parking spaces. Work is ongoing with developers to provide practical charging solutions and support plug-in vehicle demonstration schemes on new residential and commercial developments.
- Creation of an EV charging network. Slough currently operate 22 public electric vehicle chargers (2 of which are rapid chargers). The electric vehicle charging network has recently increased to include an addition 5 public chargers and 1 rapid charger at the new leisure centre on Farnham Road. Public charging is also available at car parks and leisure centres for residential use.
- Install a network of rapid charging hubs to facilitate a high growth rate in plug-in taxis and the use of smart technology to link taxi operators with charging infrastructure and customers: Low emission standards have been incorporated within the licensing regime which requires all taxis to be Ultra Low Emission from 2025. A commitment has been agreed with OLEV for project delivery in 2020-2021.

- Work with bus operators to develop ultra-low emission corridors, including potential for the Slough Mass Rapid Transit (SMaRT) Scheme: work is ongoing with Reading Buses and a trial of an electric bus route has been planned for 2020.
- Develop an Electric Car Club across the Borough: discussions have been initiated with car club providers (including Enterprise who currently operate in Slough) and a high level plan has been produced.
- Link and compliment with a potential Ultra-Low Emission Zone (ULEZ) at Heathrow: dialogue with Heathrow regarding their ULEZ (implemented 2022) is ongoing. The Clean Air Zone feasibility study will compliment Heathrow's ULEZ to ensure they have a consistent approach.
- Tackle the perceived and actual barriers to electric vehicle ownership through targeted marketing, promotion and information: once the car club is operational, discounts and incentives will be offered to residents and businesses.
- Deliver an exemplary public sector ULEV operation – demonstrating to employees, business and the wider community the benefits and savings of ULEV vehicles and related air quality improvements through the SBC Fleet Challenge: the Fleet Challenge has been trialled for 2 years and has been successful in recording 31,000 EV business miles across 6 EV pool cars. The council fleet is being expanded in 2020 to incorporate 20 EV vehicles in total.

6.6 Awareness of the CO2 impact of big data centres in Slough

Additionally the Council is committed to developing a Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, and this includes programme to decarbonise the Council estate, and policies to reduce carbon emissions across Slough. The Environmental Strategic Board will also oversee the Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan. Climate impacts are likely to have significant impacts on public health over the next few decades, in terms of food prices, excess heat, excess rain, flooding and energy prices.

In 2017 CO2 emissions in Slough were broken down into 3 key areas:

1. Industry and Commercial Total - 372,800 tonnes
2. Domestic Total - 162,200 tonnes
3. Transport Total - 212,200 tonnes

Datacentres, which are included in 'Industry and Commercial' total, are highly energy hungry pulling off significant energy demand from the national grid. These emissions in 2017 amounted to 250,400 tonnes of carbon; this is compared to just 50,300 tonnes which is the amount of Domestic Electricity. Evidence suggests that a very large data centre may consume 30GWh of power in a year, costing its operator around £3,000,000 for electricity alone. In the UK in 2016 data centres collectively used 2.57TWh which is equivalent to 0.76% of the total electricity supply in the UK, and this is growing sector with growing energy demand, compared to most other sectors which are reducing their energy demand.

6.7 Air quality and coronavirus

There has been a marked positive change in air quality in the UK throughout the Coronavirus 'lockdown' period (see Annex G for Slough specific data). The Centre for Research on Energy and Clean Air has reported that this improvement

in air quality has led to a reduction in sickness absence, a reduction in childhood asthma and other positive health outcomes. However the evidence is not totally understood and requires more substantial, peer reviewed, analysis. In Slough there have been positive improvements in NO₂, and this will be reviewed as more data becomes available from the borough's monitoring stations over the coming months.

Emerging evidence also suggests that there may be a correlation in more polluted areas (NO₂ and PM_{2.5}) and the severity of COVID-19 due to the impact on people with long term health conditions caused by air pollution, but it doesn't currently provide a causal link i.e. There are likely to be other factors that are contributing including; age profiles of the population, the link to socio-economic deprivation, higher levels of smoking, obesity and inactivity – All of which are directly associated with higher mortality from COVID-19. Public Health will be reviewing the evidence as it emerges and look to see how it may impact on the Slough population.

7. **Comments of Other Committees**

The Low Emission Strategy was taken by Cabinet on 17th September 2018. The Strategy has been adopted as a Council Strategy at Full Council on 27th September 2018, therefore Slough Borough Council are committed to the objectives contained within the Strategy. A comprehensive Public Health Air Quality report was presented to the Health Scrutiny Panel in November 2018.

Accountability for the Low Emission Strategy is through the Neighbourhood and Community Services panel. An Equalities Impact Assessment was produced for the Low Emission Strategy and is included in this report as Appendix 2.

Updates to the Low Emission Strategy were presented on 28th November 2019. The updates covered three key themes:

- Evidence for change
- Creating a low emission future: Leading by example
- Slough Clean Air Zone framework

8. **Conclusion**

This report provides a series of updates on the Public Health and Environmental Equality teams work over the past 12 months on Air Quality in Slough. The Panel is asked to discuss the content of this report in this context and consider the 4 following recommendations:

1. **Promote** modal shift at all possible opportunities
2. **Protect** residents with long term health conditions through AirText
3. **Encourage** residents to consider the shift away from Diesel
4. **Recommend the Establishment of;** a new "Environmental Strategic Board" to drive the councils work on air quality, climate change and environmental issues.
5. **Review** progress in one year

9. **Appendices Attached**

Annex includes:

Annex A – The impact of air pollution on the human body

Annex B – The impact of air pollution on people throughout their lifetime

Annex C– AirTEXT Subscription Rates

Annex D - Air Quality Objective Exceedances – 2018

Annex E - Draft Communication Plan

Annex F – Clean Air Zone Feasibility Study – Study Areas

Annex G - Coronavirus impact on Air pollution in Slough

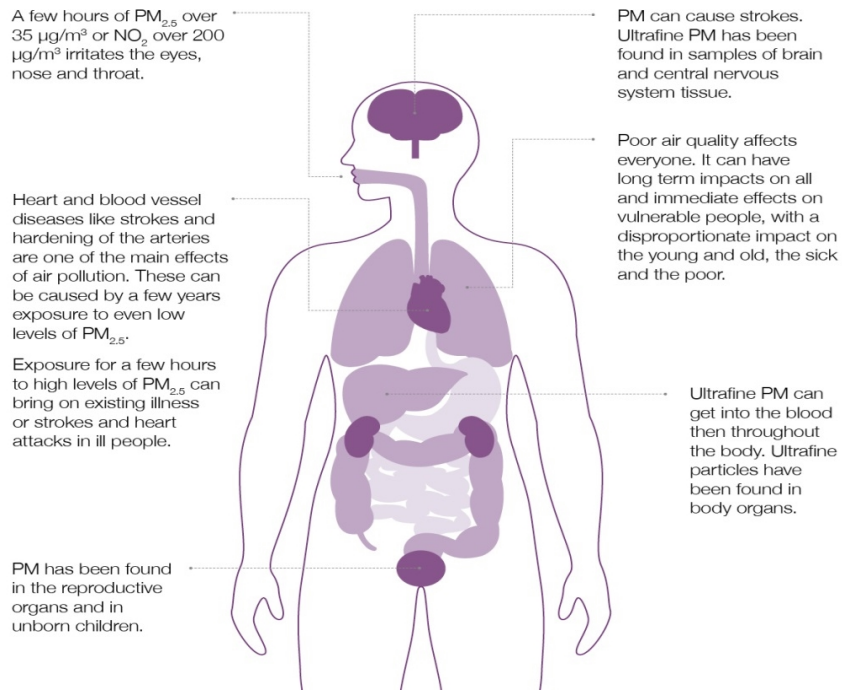
Appendix 1 – Health Scrutiny Panel report, November 2018

Appendix 2 – Equalities Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Low Emission Strategy

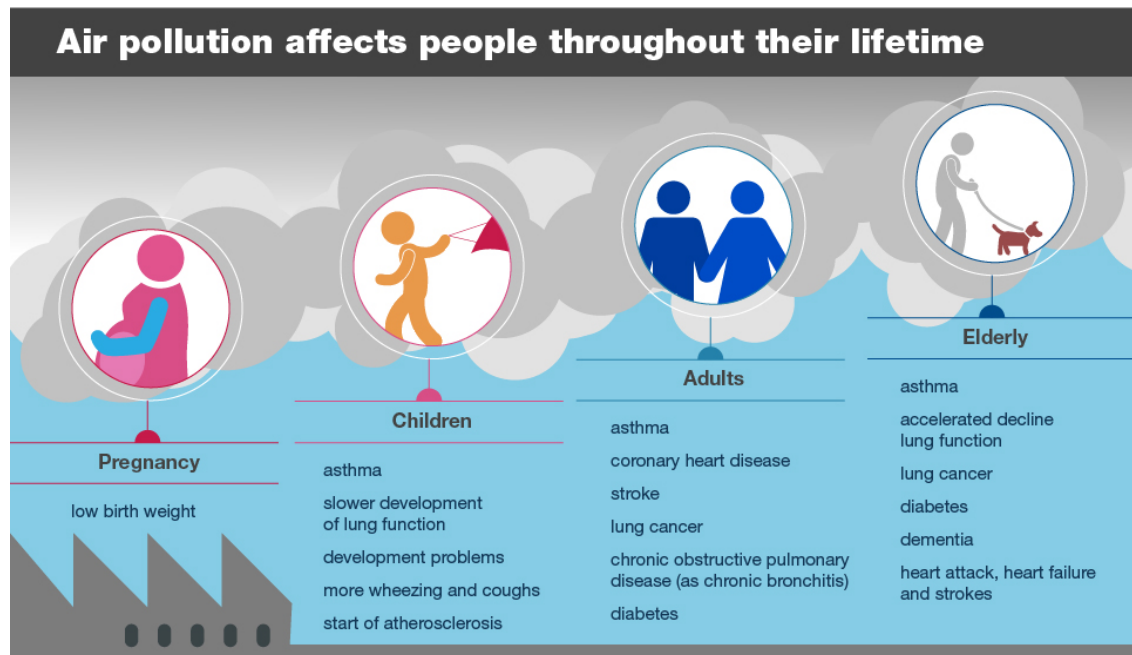
9. **Background Papers –**

None listed

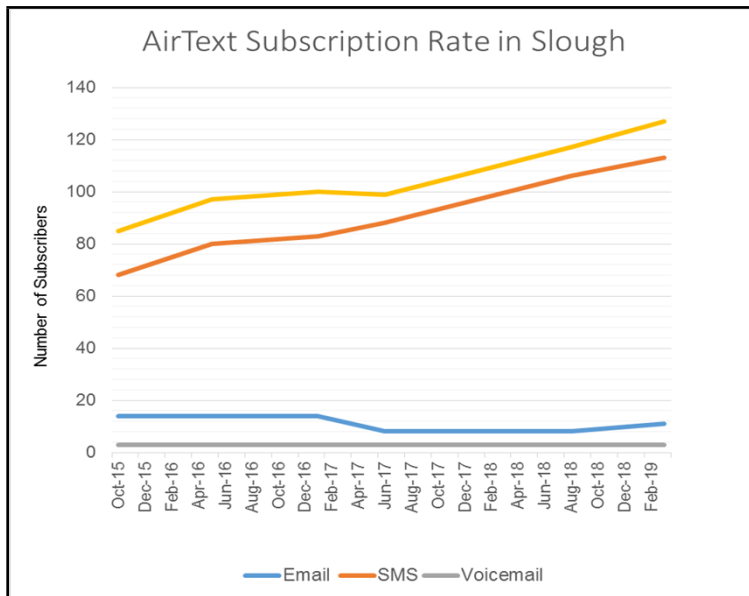
Annex A – The impact of air pollution on the human body



Annex B – The impact of air pollution on people throughout their lifetime



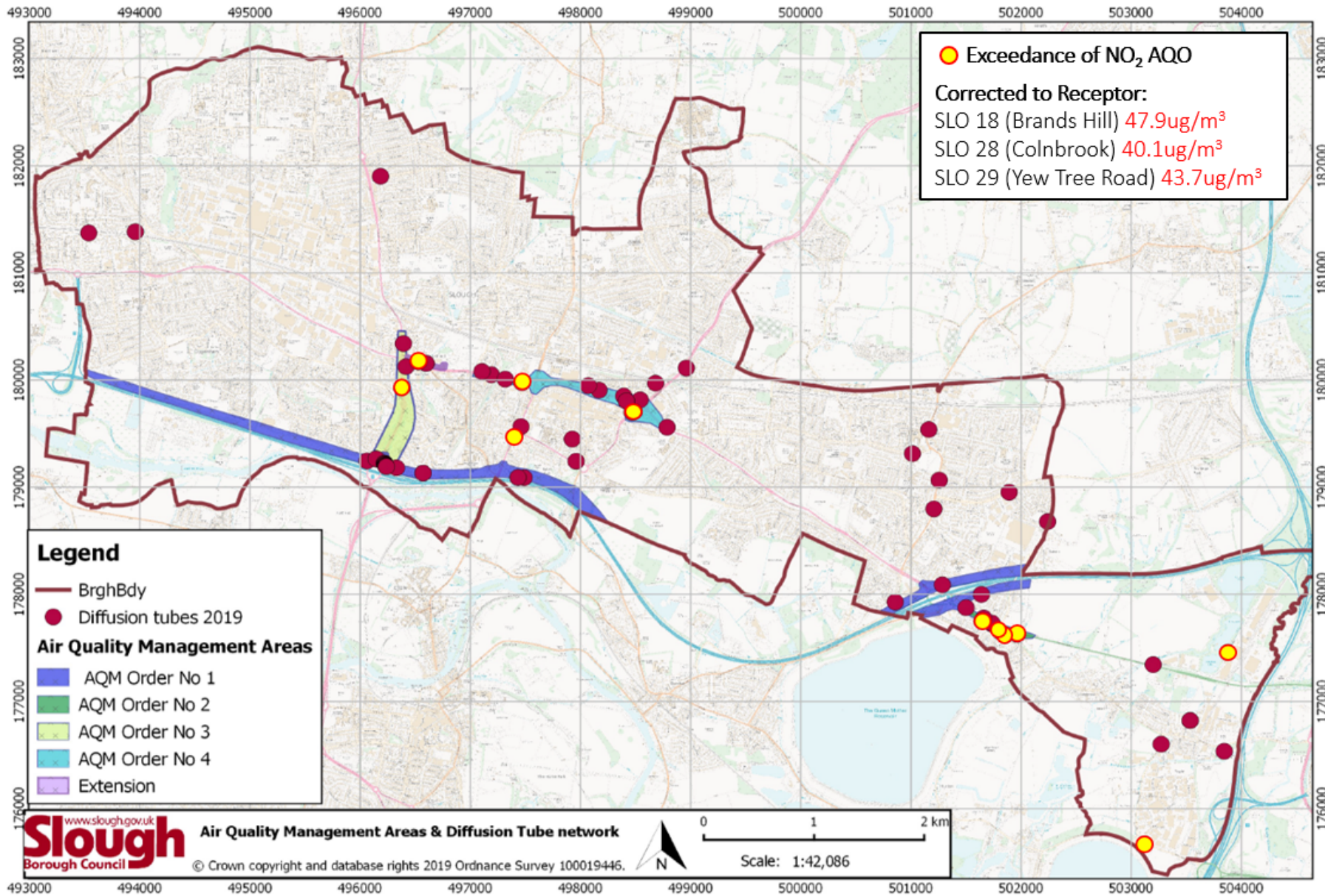
Annex C: AirTEXT Subscription Rates



	Oct-15	May-16	Jan-17	Jun-17	Aug-18	Mar-19
Email	14	14	14	8	8	11
SMS	68	80	83	88	106	113
Voicemail	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total	85	97	100	99	117	127

As of March 2019, AirTEXT had 127 subscribers from Slough. Although subscription rates to AirTEXT are increasing, the rate is very slow considering the population of the borough. There are many individuals who would greatly benefit from receiving AirTEXT alerts, which would enable residents in Slough to actively manage their exposure to air pollution. Increasing the AirTEXT subscription rate will lead to an increase in awareness of air quality impacts and can be used to promote and aid implementation of the Low Emission Strategy.

Annex D: Air Quality Objective Exceedances – 2018

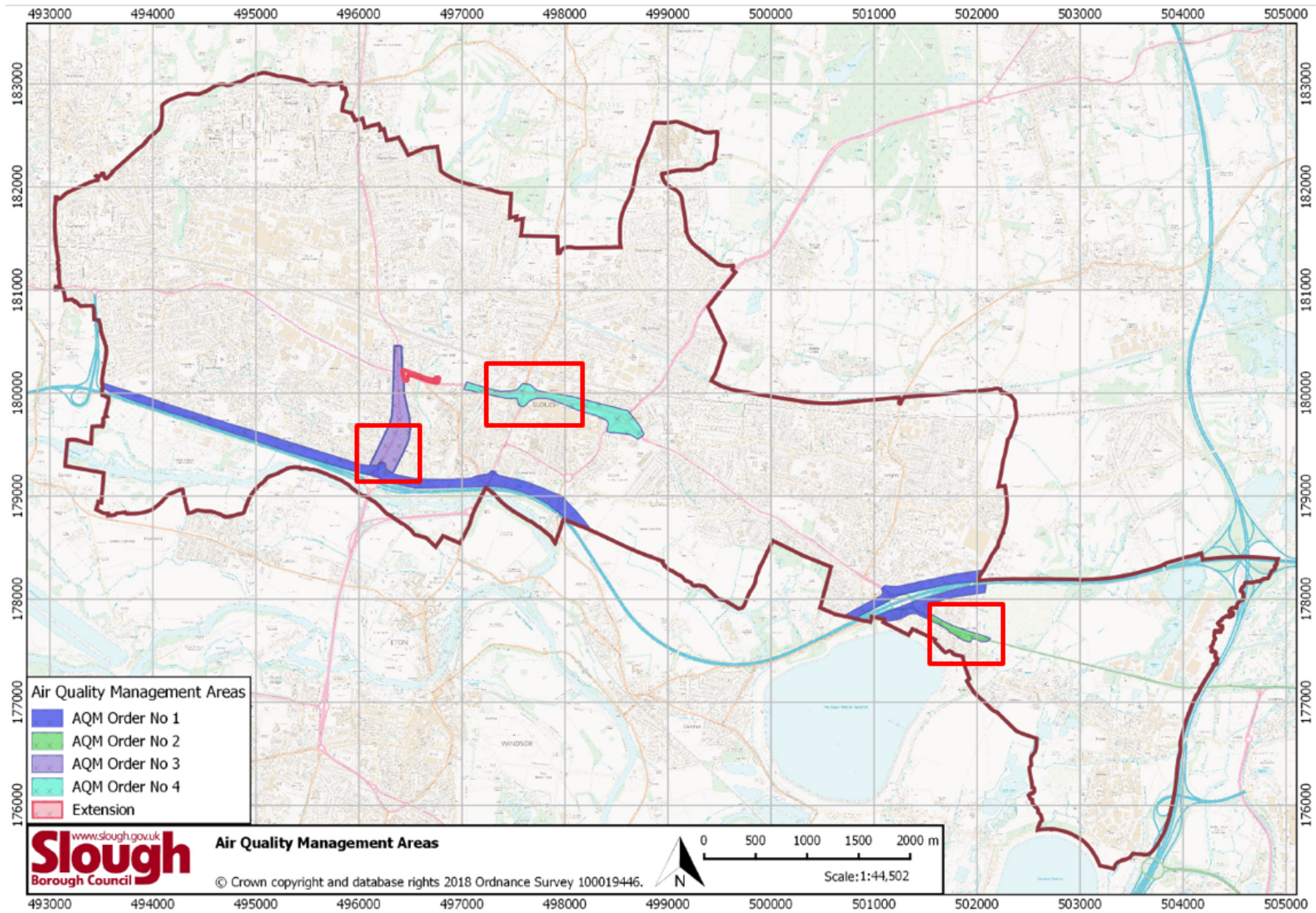


Annex E: Draft Communication Plan

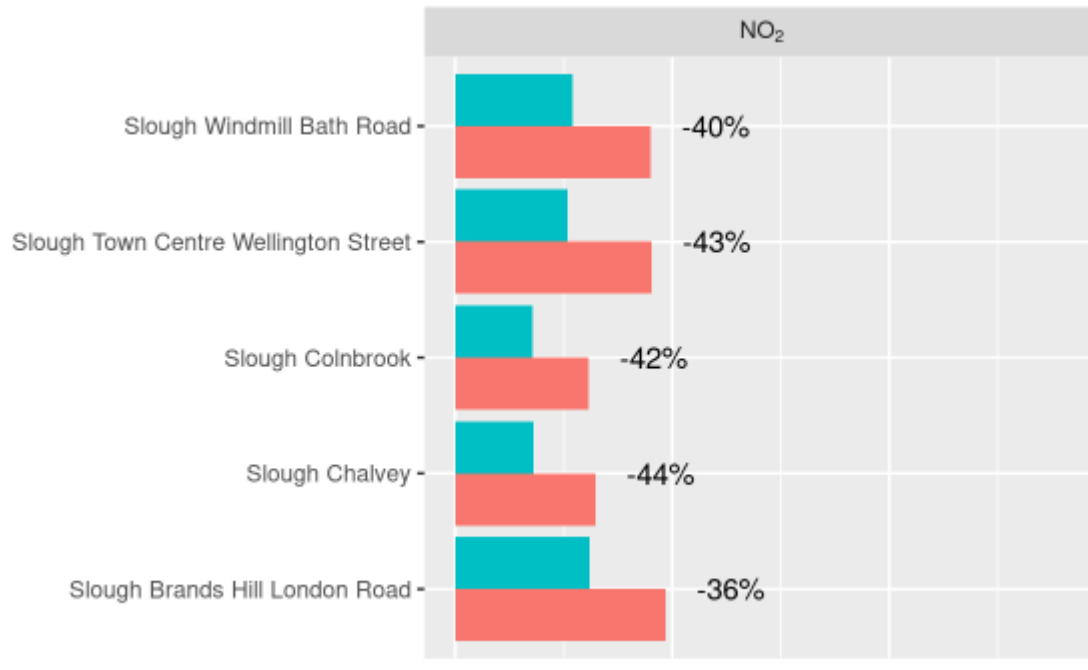
Target Audience	Theme	Action	Aim	Date	
School children / Parents	Sustainable transport / Raising Awareness	Defra Funded Sensor Project			
		Collect data using low cost air quality sensors outside of 4 schools:	Create an evidence base demonstrating air quality trends outside of schools, which will be presented to schools at the end of the monitoring period, to aid understanding of air quality issues outside of schools/children exposure and support sustainable transport schemes	Monitoring commences June 2020, until November 2020. A report presenting the data and conclusions of the study will be published 6 months after monitoring ceases (2021)	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pippins Primary School - Cippenham Primary School - Penn Wood Primary School - Claycots Primary School 			
		Press release	Alert schools and public of the monitoring programme, supporting previous press release regarding funding award	To be issued June 2020 (once sensor installation date has been confirmed)	
		Clean Air Day (8 th October 2020)			
Run campaign aimed at reducing vehicle emissions and raising awareness, including:	Anti-idling scheme: Reduce car idling outside of school premises to reduce pollution outside of schools (one day/fixed period) School/Play Street: Reduce vehicle access on street outside of school premises to remove pollution source. Plans are in progress to implement a school/play street outside one chosen school on Clean Air Day. Both schemes will take place during the sensor project monitoring period to enable the campaign's impact on air quality to be observed	Anti-idling scheme: Autumn 2020 Campaign will run either for one day (coinciding with Clean Air Day or a separate trial date) or for a fixed period, potentially 1-2 weeks during school term. School/Play Street: 8th October 2020			

		Performance in Education (subject to funding)		
		Perform school production at each of the schools taking part in the sensor study (Pippins, Cippenham, Penn Wood and Claycots)	Increase awareness of air quality and sustainable travel methods, aimed at primary school children. This will coincide with monitoring period for sensor project. Performance schedule may extend further if successful.	Spring 2021
Adult Residents	Sustainable transport	Public Health		
		Launch of Public Health website with air quality page – to be updated	Have information regarding air quality on Public Health website, linked to Slough homepage, to help raise awareness	March 2020
		Produce top tips toolkit, to be embedded in Public Health webpage	Enable residents to actively contribute towards air quality improvements and increase awareness of polluting activities, including both long term and short term options: - Reduce car use for sustainable alternatives - Upgrade vehicle to cleaner version - Remove use of car for car club use	March 2020
	Reducing exposure	Encourage health professionals to promote AirTEXT	Allow residents to actively control their exposure to air quality, particularly for vulnerable adults (e.g. those with existing lung/heart conditions)	February 2020 – ongoing
	Raising awareness	Disseminate data/report at end of sensor monitoring period	Increase awareness of air quality – primarily teachers and children’s parents at schools chosen for sensor project	Spring/Summer 2021 (report issued 6 months post monitoring period)
Health Professionals	Information dissemination	Promote air quality information and public health toolkit o air quality exposure to GPs	Encourage knowledge transfer from GPs to residents, to more residents are aware of air quality issues and impacts on health	February 2020 – ongoing
Council Staff	Reducing emissions	Increasing electric vehicle fleet to 20 vehicles	Staff are not required to bring own vehicle to work, taking more vehicles off Slough roads	Summer/Autumn 2020
	Raising awareness	Presentation on air quality in Slough	Ensure planning team have full knowledge of air quality issues in relation to developments, so are better informed when making planning decisions e.g. when to consult on air quality	Aumtumn 2020

Annex F: Clean Air Zone Feasibility Study – Study Areas



Annex G: Coronavirus impact on Air pollution in Slough



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SLOUGH BOROUGH COUNCIL

REPORT TO: Health Scrutiny Panel

DATE: 21st November 2018

CONTACT OFFICER: Dr Liz Brutus - Service Lead Public Health
Jason Newman – Environmental Quality Team Manager

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WARD(S): All

PART I
FOR COMMENT AND CONSIDERATION

AIR QUALITY AND HEALTH IN SLOUGH**1. Purpose of Report**

The purpose of the report is to respond to Members' concerns regarding air quality within Slough and the harm air pollution is causing local residents. The following specific areas are addressed:

- 1) Slough's mortality rate attributable to air pollution;
- 2) The causes of this mortality rate;
- 3) The distribution of health conditions related to air pollution (on a range of factors such as geographical area, gender and ethnicity);
- 4) Any plans to review the action plan in the light of this information; and
- 5) Future arrangements for air quality monitoring.

2. Recommendation

The Panel is requested to note and discuss the information contained in this report and its implications for local residents. The Panel is also asked to review the short term Public Health mitigation recommendations as detailed in 5.16.

3. The Slough Joint Wellbeing Strategy, the JSNA and the Five Year Plan**3a. Slough Joint Wellbeing Strategy Priorities**

Slough Borough Council's (SBC) Low Emission Strategy supports the following priorities:

- Protecting vulnerable children
- Increasing life expectancy by focusing on inequalities
- Improving mental health and wellbeing

3b. Five Year Plan Outcomes

The Low Emission Strategy also contributes to the following outcomes:

- Our people will be healthier and manage their own care needs.
- Slough will be an attractive place where people choose to live, work and stay

4. Other Implications

a) Financial

There are no financial implications relating to the proposed actions within this report.

b) Risk Management

There are no identifiable risks associated with this report.

c) Human Rights Act and Other Legal Implications

There are no legal or Human Rights Act implications relating to this report.

d) Equalities Impact Assessment

There is no identified need to complete an EIA for this report.

5. Supporting Information

- 5.1 At its meeting on 11th September 2018, the Health Scrutiny Panel received an answer to a written question which asked for the response of SBC and its NHS partners to Slough's high rate of deaths attributable to air pollution. Whilst the Panel were satisfied with this response which included an outline of the planned Low Emission Strategy (submitted for Cabinet's approval on 17th September 2018), they wished for some specific questions to be addressed in an agenda item. These questions are answered in the rest of this report.

Slough's mortality rate attributable to air pollution

- 5.2 The major air pollutants today are nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and anthropogenic particulate matter (PM_{2.5}). The principal sources of PM_{2.5} emissions are domestic wood and coal burning (39%); industrial combustion (17%); road transport (13%) and industrial processes (10%). In Slough it can be linked to:
- Proximity to the national motorway network, predominately driven by higher rates of NO_x air pollution in the area near junction 5 and 6 of the M4.
 - Cross boundary effects from London and the continent (under steady anti-cyclonic conditions)
 - Emissions from airplane take-off at Heathrow and unburned jet fuel
 - Incineration and electricity generators
- 5.3 In the latest figures - 2016, 6.2% of all cause adult mortality was attributed to anthropogenic particulate air pollution (PM_{2.5}) compared to 5.3% in England and 5.5% in the South East. Based on all cause adult mortality (which in relation to air pollution covers adults aged over 30 as it indicates the mortality burden associated with long-term exposure), this equates to approximately 51 people in Slough. Nationally, this ranges between 28,000 and 36,000 people annually although these numbers are approximate because deaths tend to be caused by multiple factors.

The causes of increased mortality rate associated with air pollution

5.4 There are strong associations between air pollution and major diseases that pose a great health and economic burden, including coronary heart disease¹ (CHD) and stroke (where the relationship seems to be related to hardening of the blood vessels in a similar way to smoking's effects). This is demonstrated in Figure 3 in the Annex. There is also strong evidence for the association of air pollution with lung cancer and childhood asthma.² In 2017, the total NHS and social care cost due to PM_{2.5} and NO₂ was estimated to be £42.9 million in England.

5.5 People with chronic respiratory diseases such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and asthma are especially vulnerable to the detrimental effects of environmental air pollutants which can induce the acute exacerbation of COPD and onset of asthma, increasing the respiratory morbidity and mortality.³

5.6 There is also emerging evidence that suggest links between air pollution and conditions like diabetes, the underdevelopment of infant lungs and cognitive decline through Alzheimer's dementia. Other health concerns related to air pollution include:

- Increase in low birth weight babies (<2500g)⁴
- Inhibits neurological development in children⁵ (it is thought that particulates pass through the olfactory (smell) system into the brain where they prevent normal nerve development)
- Inhibits lung function in children, permanently affecting lung capacity⁶
- The World Health Organisation (WHO) classifies diesel exhaust emissions as carcinogenic to humans with evidence linking air pollution with a range of cancers⁷ (lung and bladder in particular).

The distribution of health conditions related to air pollution in Slough

5.7 Air pollution is certainly a problem in Slough but one of the reasons why mortality may be relatively higher is because cardiovascular and respiratory health are already poor with above-SE England regional averages of heart disease, COPD and asthma. Furthermore, there are above average rates of tobacco smoking which is both a risk factor and exacerbator for both heart and respiratory disease. In addition, there are high rates of diabetes (and until recently, under-diagnosed hypertension) in the Slough population which are key risk factors for CHD and stroke. Older men are currently more susceptible to the health impacts of air pollution due to higher historical rates of smoking however, this is likely to change over time as women's smoking rates have increased.

5.8 Underlying this are widespread low levels of household income in Slough which determine where people live. For example, we know that, in general, more affluent people choose to live in cleaner greener neighbourhoods where air pollution is lower. In short, a poorer person in Slough is at risk of the triple whammy – more likely to smoke, at higher risk of respiratory and coronary heart disease and more likely to live in a poorer neighbourhood where air pollution is higher, thus worsening the impact of their health conditions.

¹ Cesaroni, BMJ, 2014

² PHE. Estimation of costs to the NHS and Social Care due to the health impacts by air pollution. May 2018.

³ Kelly FJ & Fussel JC, Pubmed, 2011

⁴ Pederson, Lancet, 2013

⁵ Jordi Sunyer, CREAL, PRBB group leader, 18 June 2014

⁶ <http://www.escapeproject.eu>

⁷ http://www.iarc.fr/en/media-centre/iarcnews/pdf/pr221_E.pdf

5.9 Figure 4 in the Annex shows the distribution of coronary heart disease emergency admissions by ward in Slough – with the highest rates in Chalvey, Elliman and Baylis and Stoke. Figure 5 shows the position of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) in Slough with two AQMAs also in Chalvey and high levels of poor air quality in a variety of other areas including Elliman. Recent air quality monitoring results are shown in Appendix 2.

Plans to review the air quality action plan

5.10 Slough currently has five air quality management areas, which exceed the EU limit for NO₂ (40ug/m³). In response to this, air quality management plans were established for AQMA 1 and AQMA 2 (2006) and also AQMA3 and AQMA 4 (2012). These plans will be updated under one comprehensive air quality action plan, to reflect regeneration of the town centre and impacts posed by upcoming infrastructure schemes including the Heathrow expansion and Smart M4. It will also include current and emerging AQMAs in 2019, in conjunction with air quality modelling.

5.11 The AQAP will also address sources of local particulate pollution from construction sites and combustion processes Industrial processes are currently regulated by the Local Authority and Environment Agency under the Environmental Permitting Regulations.

5.12 The Low Emission Strategy (2018-2025) forms part of the new air quality action plan, which aims to reduce NO₂ emissions from road transport and improve health outcomes. This will be completed by implementing electric public infrastructure such as fast and rapid electric charging points and promote the operation of electric and ultra-low emission vehicles.

5.13 The Low Emission Strategy is used in conjunction with the emerging Slough Transport Strategy (2016-2036) to be completed early 2019. Its primary focus will be to improve and increase public infrastructure, to increase the modal shift away from the car and reduce congestion. This will be done by promoting sustainable travel such as use of E-bikes and electric vehicles, in transition to a low emission economy.

5.14 A feasibility study for the implementation of a Clean Air Zone (CAZ) in Slough will be conducted in 2019/20, delivered in line with the Slough Transport Strategy. It sets emission standards to encourage the uptake of EVs, and ULEVs which meet the latest European Emission Standard, applicable to public transport vehicles, HGVs and LGVs. The CAZ may be charging or non-charging. Should the feasibility study demonstrate that a charging CAZ is necessary in Slough, an application will be made to the Secretary of State to introduce such a zone by 2021.

Future arrangements for air quality monitoring

5.15 Slough has an extensive air quality network of automatic monitoring stations which measure NO₂ and particulate matter, and diffusion tubes which monitor NO₂.

5.16 Slough currently has seven continuous monitoring stations. The network was extended in October 2017 with three new monitoring stations in AQMA 4, 2 and 3. Four sites monitor particulate concentrations of PM10, and two sites monitor in Colnbrook and Poyle monitor particulate concentrations of PM2.5. The full

dataset obtained by these monitors will be reported in the Annual Status Report by June 2019, and will be used in our updated air quality modeling and source apportionment work. Detailed air quality modelling was last conducted in 2015, to assess the impact on NO₂ concentrations by improving the European Emission Standards of conventional vehicle technologies and use of alternative technologies such as electric.

- 5.17 Concentrations of PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ recorded at locations within Slough are significantly below the national air quality objectives, however continued monitoring is required due to the associated health effects and to monitor impact of upcoming infrastructure impacts.
- 5.18 Diffusion tubes are present at 53 sites and have been used to monitor annual NO₂ for over 20 years. New diffusion tubes were co-located with air quality monitors introduced in October 2017. Results show that the rate of improvement average over a 5 year monitoring trend has been slow (approximately 3% per annum across the network) and no new AQMAs have been declared, but continued monitoring is needed to understand NO₂ trends longer than 5 years, and to determine if a new AQMA is required and observe the impact of introducing the new air quality action plan.
- 5.19 Air Quality monitoring stations and sensors are constantly been improved, and we will continue to invest in the most appropriate and up to date monitoring equipment.

Short term health outcomes

- 5.20 The Low Emission Strategy and Air Quality Action Plan are designed to address long term objectives. The aim of the Low Emission Strategy is to reduce NO₂ emissions caused by road traffic and consequentially, improve air quality and the health outcomes of those living in Slough.
- 5.21 Air quality data can be used to inform the public of local air quality trends and be used to recommend actions and health advice. An example of a short term method which combines both technical and public health elements is the AirTEXT service.
- 5.22 AirTEXT is a free service for public use, operated by Cambridge Environmental Research Consultants (CERC) Ltd. The service provides air quality maps, created using CERC's urban air quality dispersion modelling system (ADMS-Urban), which are used to predict air quality and emissions across London and surrounding boroughs. It delivers air quality alerts by SMS message, email and voicemail to those who have subscribed to the service and provides a 3-day forecast of air quality, pollen, UV and temperature.
- 5.23 Slough pays an annual subscription to the service. See Figure 6 in the Annex for full details
- 5.24 The Public Health team is supporting the mitigation of air pollution in the short term through a range of informative actions which include:
 - 1. Linking the AirTEXT service to the integrated lifestyle service "CardioWellness4Slough". This will ensure that residents being triaged by this service will be reminded to sign up to AirTEXT and the importance of being

aware of air pollution in Slough. This will be of particular relevance to the smoking cessation service “SmokeFreeLifeBerkshire”

2. Direct communication with primary care to ensure awareness of AirTEXT and specifically which patients are most at risk from poor air quality.
3. Integration of Air Pollution messages with physical activity interventions, for example Active Movement in Primary Schools, to increase awareness of the impact of travel on air quality and to support things like active travel.
4. General promotion of air pollution mitigation options and AirTEXT through the Public Health channels, specifically twitter, Facebook and newsletters.

6. **Comments of Other Committees**

The Low Emission Strategy was taken by Cabinet on 17th September 2018. The Strategy has been adopted as a Council Strategy at Full Council on 27th September 2018, therefore Slough Borough Council are committed to the objectives contained within the Strategy. The wellbeing of those living in Slough are the highest priority and implementation of the Low Emission Strategy and its Programmes over the next few years will improve air quality and therefore health for all of those living and working in the Borough.

7. **Conclusion**

This report addresses a series of questions raised by the Panel at its last meeting. The Panel is asked to discuss the content of this report in this context.

The Low Emission Strategy itself does not address short term air quality issues or pollution events. Collaboration is required between environmental quality, public health and other key departments and local community organisations to bring together long term and short term objectives.

8. **Appendices Attached**

Annex includes:

- Figure 1 - Pollutants that affect air quality – Particulate Matter PM2.5
- Figure 2 - Pollutants that affect air quality –Nitrogen Oxides NOx
- Figure 3 – The impact of air pollution on the human body
- Figure 4 - Emergency admissions for CHD in Slough (2011 – 2016)
- Figure 5 - Air quality management areas (AQMA) in Slough - 2018
- Figure 6 - AirTEXT subscription details

Additional documentation:

- Appendix 1- Air Quality Management Area Map
- Appendix 2 – Slough air quality results
- Appendix 3 – Ward boundaries map

9. **Background Papers**

Agenda Papers and Minutes, Cabinet (17th September 2018)

Annex

Figure 1 - Pollutants that affect air quality – Particulate Matter PM2.5

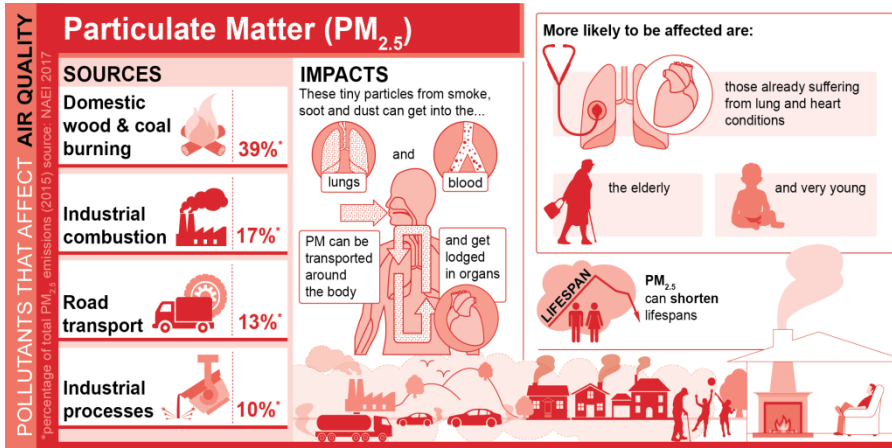


Figure 2 - Pollutants that affect air quality – Nitrogen Oxides NOx

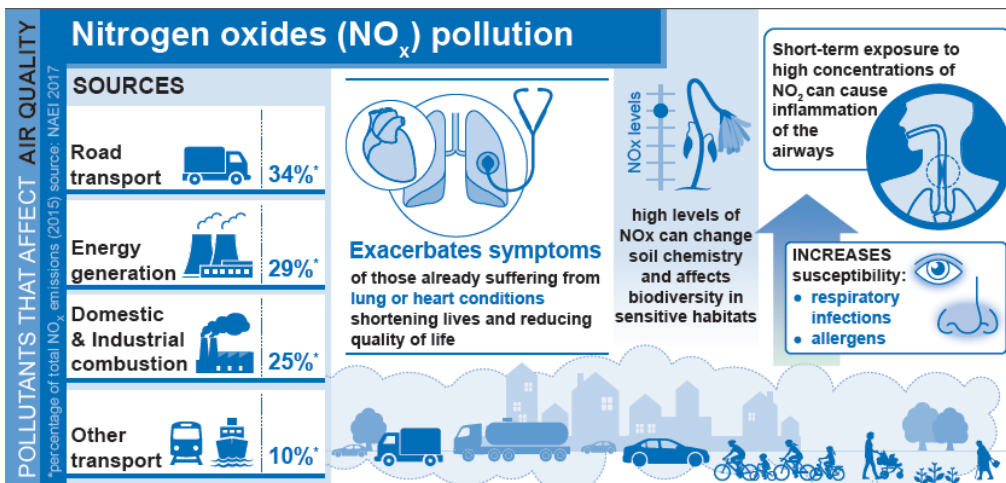


Figure 3 – The impact of air pollution on the human body

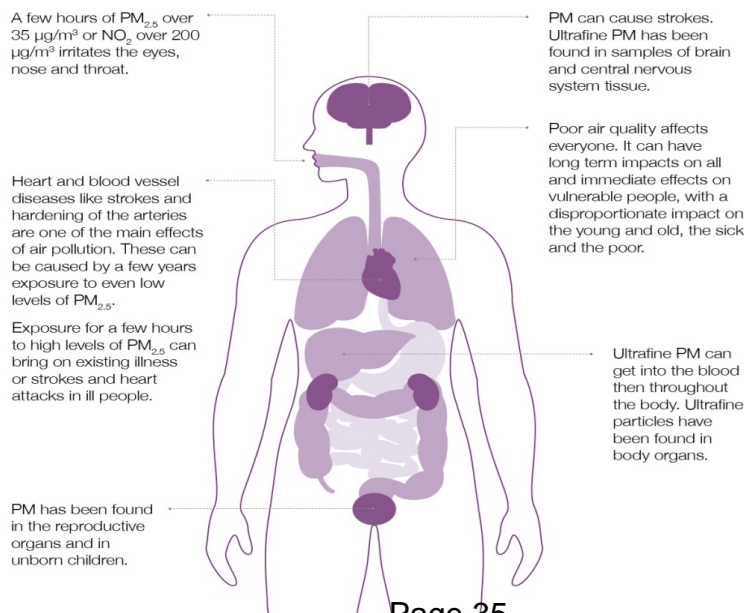


Figure 4: Emergency admissions for CHD in Slough (2011 – 2016)

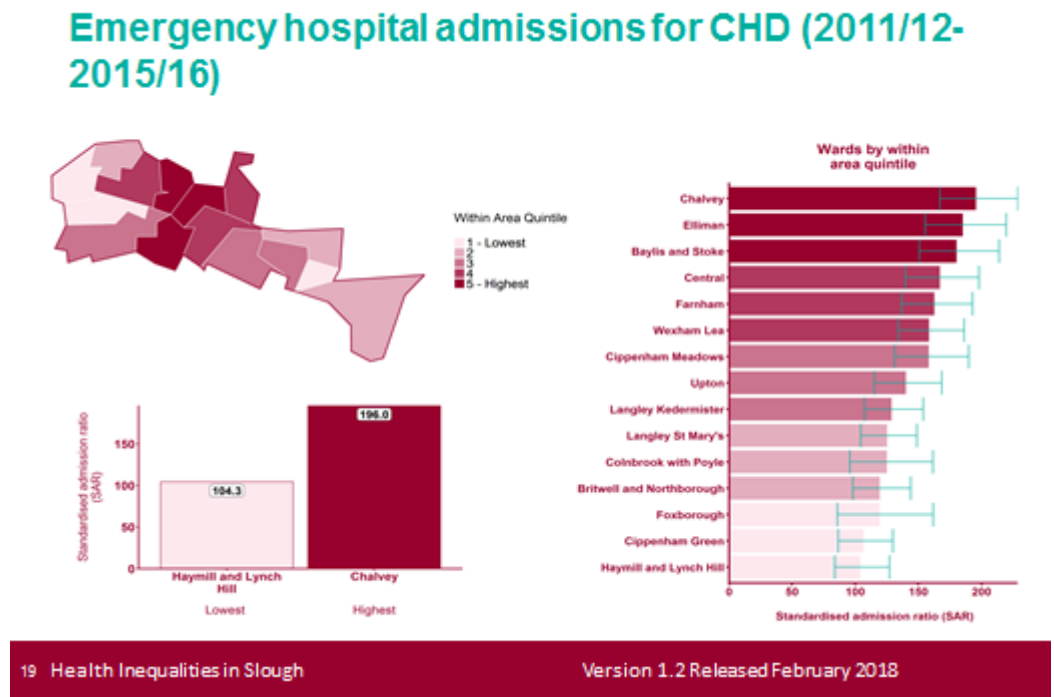


Figure 5: Air quality management areas (AQMA) in Slough - 2018

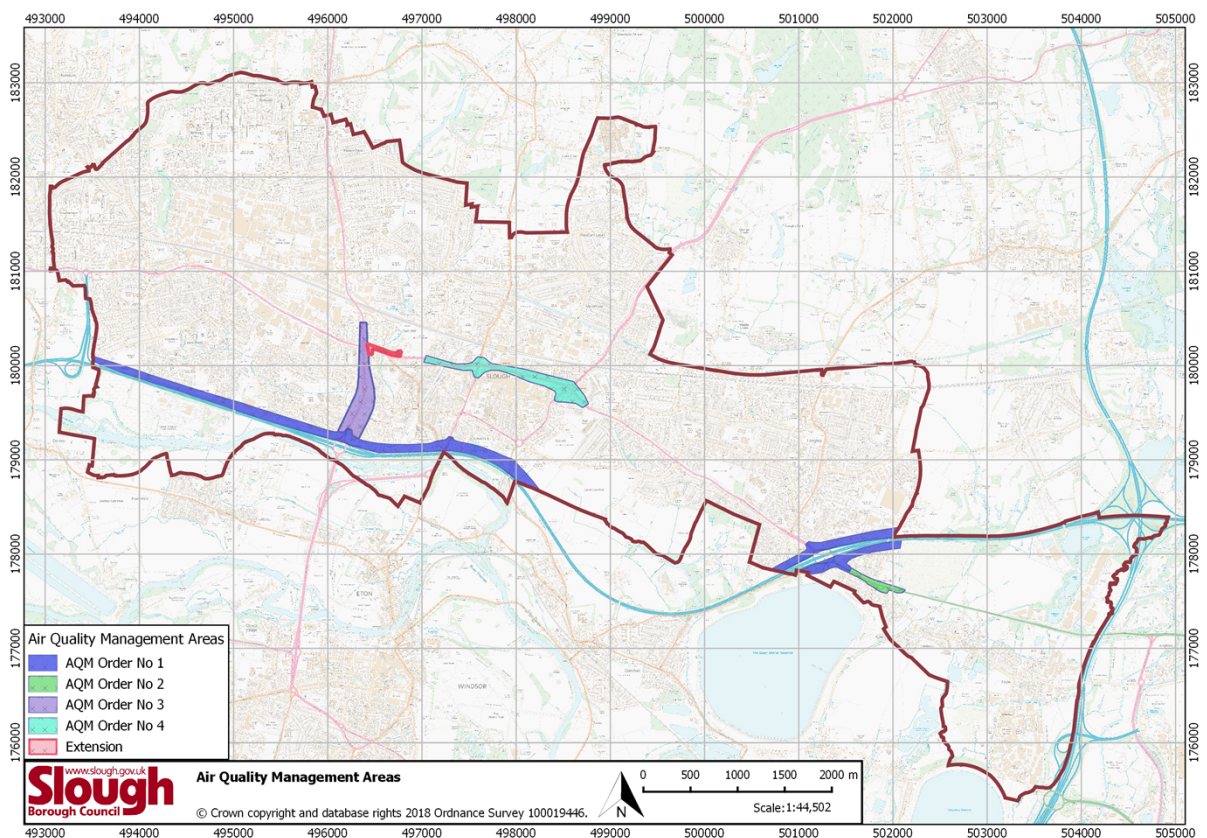


Figure 6: AirTEXT subscription details

Contact Method	Alert Sent Record*	New Subscribers*	Total Subscribers**
Email	466	1	8
SMS message	2550	21	106
Voicemail	76	0	3
Twitter	-	-	6
Total	3092	21	123

*from 1st July 2017 – 31st August 2018

**at 31st August 2018

From 1st July 2017 to 31st August 2018, the service gained 21 new subscribers from Slough, producing a total of 123 subscribers for the Borough. This subscription rate is low relative to Slough's population, so work needs to be done to encourage residents to subscribe to the service. This will lead to an increase in awareness of air quality impacts and can be used to promote and aid implementation of the Low Emission Strategy.

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EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The Equality Act 2010 requires all public bodies, including local authorities, to show “due regard” to the impact their policies and procedures have on people from different groups. This includes gender, race, religion, age, disability, sexual orientation and sexual identity. We also have a responsibility to foster good community relations. Although they are not a legal requirement, conducting a basic assessment will allow you to look at the possible implications of a policy or procedure, and take any mitigating action if appropriate.

Remember:

- Equality Impact Assessments (EIAs) should be carried out on **relevant** policies and procedures. Not all policies or procedures will require them. If you are unsure if one is required, please contact the Equality and Diversity Manager on 01753 875069 for advice.
- Assess any potential impacts, positive and negative, in a proportionate way and with relevance
- Make decisions that are justified, evidenced, relevant and identify any mitigating proposals
- Prioritise expenditure in an efficient and fair way
- Have a record showing that the potential impacts have been considered and that decisions are based on evidence

It is important the EIA is carried out at the earliest opportunity to ensure that you have the time to undertake any additional work that will inform your decisions, for example community engagement.

When you have completed an EIA please send it to Equalities@slough.gov.uk. If this EIA is part of a Committee Report please also send to Joannah.Ashton@slough.gov.uk in Democratic Services.

If you have any questions or concerns, please contact the Equality and Diversity Manager on 01753 875069.

Equality Impact Assessment

Directorate: Regeneration	
Service: Planning and Transport	
Name of Officer/s completing assessment: Jason Newman, Environmental Quality Team Manager	
Date of Assessment: 31 st August 2018	
Name of service/function or policy being assessed: Slough Low Emission Strategy (LES) 2018 - 2025	
1.	<p>What are the aims, objectives, outcomes, purpose of the policy, service change, function that you are assessing?</p> <p>The Slough Low Emission Strategy (LES) 2018-25 forms part of the Slough Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP). The purpose of the strategy is to reduce road transport vehicle emissions and improve air quality and the health impacts on the residents of Slough. It is a Statutory requirement under the Environment Act 1995 to prepare an AQAP whenever an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) is designated. SBC has designated five AQMA in locations where annual mean levels of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) exceed the Government Air Quality Objective (AQO).</p> <p>There are over 2,000 properties within Slough that are in AQMA.</p> <p>The Government estimates that 23,000 deaths per annum in the UK are due to elevated NO₂ concentrations (2013) with an annual social cost of £13.5bn.</p> <p>Although levels of particulate matter (PM) in Slough do not breach the Government's AQO, Public Health England (PHE) estimated that 47 deaths in Slough in 2016 were attributable to levels of fine particulates (PM_{2.5}), also causing an associated 559 life years lost. Slough has one of the highest levels of attributable deaths due to PM_{2.5} levels in the South East of England.</p> <p>While there are several sources of NO₂, emissions from road transport vehicles are by far the most significant source and are also a significant source of PM emissions.</p> <p>The Aims of the LES are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve air quality and health outcomes across Slough by reducing vehicle emissions through the accelerated uptake of cleaner fuels and technologies - Embed an innovative approach to vehicle emission reduction through integrated policy implementation

- Provide a platform for inward investment as part of the transition to a low emission economy

The LES Objectives are outlined in the table below:

Objectives
1 General
1a Ensure all relevant Council strategies consider and support measures to improve air quality and health outcomes in partnership with stakeholders
2 Evidence for Change
2a Provide a robust framework for monitoring and modelling air quality across Slough
2b Use national and local data to assess the impact on health of Slough residents arising from air pollution
2c Work with local health professionals to promote awareness of the impact of vehicle emissions on health
3 Creating a Low Emission Future: Leading by Example
3a Provide measures to improve vehicle emissions through the Transport Strategy and Local Transport Plans
3b Provide policies to support improvements in air quality through the Local Plan
3c Develop air quality and planning guidance to promote air quality mitigation at design stage and support wider air quality improvements through off-set mitigation
3d Introduce specifications for electric vehicle charging as part of new development schemes
3e Implement vehicle emission standards through Social Value procurement practices
3f Consider whole life costs and alternatives to diesel in SBC vehicle fleet procurements
3g Introduce Clean Air Taxi emission standards and infrastructure to support the take-up of ultra-low emission taxis
3h Implement the Fleet Challenge to reduce emissions from the SBC 'grey fleet'
4 Slough Clean Air Zone (CAZ) Framework
4a Look at the feasible implementation of a Borough-wide Clean Air Zone (CAZ) including emission standards for buses, taxis, lorries and vans, in line with National Air Quality Plans
4b Implement measures to support the take-up of ultra-low emission vehicles (ULEV) through the development of a Slough Electric Vehicle Plan
4c Work in partnership with bus and freight operators to reduce emissions
4d Work in partnership with Highways England to reduce the impact of vehicles on the Strategic Road Network (M4)
4e Ensure Heathrow Airport expansion does not impact on pollution levels but help us realise the potential benefits of this opportunity to improve air quality in Slough

	<p>4e Prepare a Low Emission Programme to deliver measures within the LES</p> <p>5 Communication and Delivery Plan</p> <p>5a Produce an integrated communications and delivery plan for measures in the LES</p>
2.	<p>Who implements or delivers the policy, service or function? State if this is undertaken by more than one team, service, and department including any external partners.</p> <p>The development and delivery of the Slough Low Emission Strategy (LES) is managed by Jason Newman, Environmental Quality Team Manager. The LES covers policies and measures that have been, are being or will be delivered by several services and departments, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport Policy & Management • Public Health • Taxi Licensing • Planning Policy & Development Management • Fleet Management • Procurement Policy <p>The LES recognises that SBC cannot improve air quality alone and includes initiatives that will require engagement and partnership working with external stakeholders, including bus and freight operators, SEGRO, NHS, major businesses, taxi operators, Network Rail, Heathrow Airport Ltd, Highways England, community groups, private sector investors and others.</p>
3.	<p>Who will be affected by this proposal? For example, who are the external/internal customers, communities, partners, stakeholders, the workforce etc. Please consider all of the Protected Characteristics listed (more information is available in the background information). Bear in mind that people affected by the proposals may well have more than one protected characteristic.</p> <p>The Slough Low Emission Strategy (LES) will have an overwhelmingly positive impact on all the residents of Slough as it seeks to improve air quality and reduce the health impacts of air pollution on the local population.</p> <p>It is important to state that a wide body of research, including Government Reports, have shown that air pollution negatively affects deprived and ethnic minority communities disproportionately. This is partly due to the concentration of deprived and ethnic minority</p>

communities in urban areas where pollution is most severe. It is also a factor that deprived communities tend to live near to heavily trafficked roads and near industrial areas where housing costs are lower.

No one is immune to the impacts of air pollution. The World Health Organisation classifies diesel exhaust fumes as carcinogenic and all residents of Slough will be exposed at some point in their daily lives. However, certain groups have been identified which are particularly susceptible to poor air quality. With respect to the list below, details are provided of the established medical effects of air pollution (* denotes where these health impacts can be quantified at a local level).

Age: Children are significantly affected by poor air quality, from the womb through early childhood. Cognitive ability and neurological development are inhibited, lung development and function are inhibited, permanently affecting lung capacity and there is causal effect for asthma development, including increased hospital admissions*

The elderly are particularly vulnerable to air pollution, especially for those who suffer from pre-existing conditions such as cardiovascular and respiratory diseases. PHE estimated that in 2016 there were 47 attributable deaths and 559 life years lost in Slough due to concentrations of PM2.5*

Disability: People with existing cardiovascular and respiratory disease are particularly vulnerable to air pollution*

Gender Reassignment: No specific vulnerability to air pollution beyond effects on general population

Marriage and Civil Partnership: No specific vulnerability to air pollution beyond effects on general population

Pregnancy and maternity: Studies show that pregnant mothers who live near to heavily trafficked roads have a significantly increased likelihood of having low birth weight babies (less than 2500g)*. This leads to a variety of medical issues including impaired lung and neurological development.

Race: Studies show that, in association with deprivation, ethnic minorities are disproportionately affected by poor air quality*

Religion and Belief: No specific vulnerability to air pollution beyond correlations with ethnicity

Sex: No specific vulnerability to air pollution beyond issues highlighted for pregnancy and maternity.

Sexual orientation: No specific vulnerability to air pollution beyond effects on general population

Other: Air pollution negatively affects deprived communities disproportionately – see above

4.	<p>What are any likely positive impacts for the group/s identified in (3) above? You may wish to refer to the Equalities Duties detailed in the background information.</p> <p>There are over 2,000 properties in Slough that lie within Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) designated for elevated levels of NO2. While we do not have any AQMA for particulate matter (PM), all medical evidence shows that by reducing concentrations of PM we will significantly improve the health of our resident.</p> <p>Age: Improvements in lung development, capacity and function in children. Improved cognitive ability and neurological development. Reduction in hospital admissions for asthma.</p> <p>Increased life expectancy for elderly people, particularly for those suffering from pre-existing conditions such as cardiovascular and respiratory diseases.</p> <p>Disability: Improvements in health for those suffering from asthma and cardiovascular and respiratory disease Gender Reassignment: Improvements in health, in line with effects on general population Marriage and Civil Partnership: Improvements in health, in line with effects on general population Pregnancy and maternity: Reduction in number of low birth weight babies Race: In association with deprivation, expected improvements in health and life expectancy Religion and Belief: Improvements in health, in line with effects on general population Sex: Improvements in health, in line with effects on general population Sexual orientation: Improvements in health, in line with effects on general population Other: Significant improvements in health and well-being among deprived communities</p>
5.	<p>What are the likely negative impacts for the group/s identified in (3) above? If so then are any particular groups affected more than others and why?</p> <p>The LES focuses mainly on positive and proactive interventions designed to reduce air pollution. SBC and its partners are taking an “exemplar” role in changing travel patterns and incentivising initiatives that improve air quality. However, some elements of the Strategy, may have policy change or sanctions that could potentially adversely affect some groups. Specifically these are the Clean Air Zones (Charging) and changes to Taxi Licensing provisions. There are currently no charging Clean Air Zones at present and the council will conduct thorough impact and feasibility studies before any are implemented. There are no plans to include passenger vehicles.</p>

	<p>The changes to taxi licensing conditions have been subject to extensive consultation with the trade and proposals have been amended and timescales revised to address concerns that have been raised. The council is committed to incentivising lower emission vehicles as much as possible and working with the trade to improve air quality and emissions. Final proposals will be subject to an EIA.</p>
6.	<p>Have the impacts identified in (4) and (5) above been assessed using up to date and reliable evidence and data? Please state evidence sources and conclusions drawn (e.g. survey results, customer complaints, monitoring data etc).</p> <p>The Slough Low Emission Strategy has been guided and informed by the SBC Public Health Team, including the latest statistics on air pollution and health provided by Public Health England (PHE) and the Public Health Outcomes Framework, and the work of the Government Committee on the Medical Effects of Air Pollution (COMEAP)</p> <p>Studies show that the adverse health effects from short and long-term exposure to air pollution include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fraction of mortality due to particulate pollution¹ • Increase in deaths from cardiovascular and respiratory diseases (COMEAP)² • Increase in coronary events, including myocardial infarction and ischaemic heart disease³ • Increase in low birth weight babies (<2500g)⁴ • Increase in childhood asthma development and wheeze⁵ • Inhibits neurological development in children⁶ (it is thought that particulates pass through the olfactory system into the brain where they prevent normal synapse development) • Inhibits lung function in children, permanently affecting lung capacity⁷ • World Health Organisation (WHO) classifies diesel exhaust emissions as carcinogenic to humans with evidence linking air pollution with a range of cancers⁸ (lung and bladder in particular).

¹ <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/public-health-outcomes-framework/data#page/10/gid/1000043/pat/6/par/E12000008/ati/102/are/E06000039/iid/90362/age/1/sex/1>

² <https://www.gov.uk/government/groups/committee-on-the-medical-effects-of-air-pollutants-comeap>

³ Cesaroni, BMJ, 2014

⁴ Pederson, Lancet, 2013

⁵ Takenoue, Paediatrics Int, 2012

⁶ Jordi Sunyer, CREAL, PRBB group leader, 18 June 2014

⁷ <http://www.escapeproject.eu>

⁸ http://www.iarc.fr/en/media-centre/iarcnews/pdf/pr221_E.pdf

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air quality and social deprivation in the UK (Defra)⁹ • Ethnic minorities and deprived communities hardest hit by air pollution¹⁰
7.	<p>Have you engaged or consulted with any identified groups or individuals if necessary and what were the results, e.g. have the staff forums/unions/ community groups been involved?</p> <p>SBC has developed the LES in full consultation with all relevant internal stakeholders and also undertook extensive public consultation on the draft LES from the 24th November 2017 to the 5th February 2018. This consultation included all Parish Councils. The responses from the public consultation exercise were overwhelmingly positive in support of the LES measures to improve air quality. Feedback from the public consultation has been incorporated into the final LES. A summary of consultation responses can be found on the following link - http://www.slough.gov.uk/downloads/Summary_of_LES_Consultation_Responses.pdf</p> <p>Specific elements of the LES have been subject to individual and separate consultation (e.g taxi licensing conditions, LHR expansion)</p>
8.	<p>Have you considered the impact the policy might have on local community relations?</p> <p>Yes – It is the aim of SBC that all residents of Slough should be able to breathe clean air that does not affect their health and life expectancy. The LES provides measures to improve air quality, which will have the most significant impact in some our most deprived areas, thus reducing health inequality and improving community relations.</p>
9.	<p>What plans do you have in place, or are developing, that will mitigate any likely identified negative impacts? For example, what plans, if any, will be put in place to reduce the impact?</p> <p>The Slough Low Emission Strategy (LES), with its aim of delivering cleaner air, will have an overall, positive impact for all the residents of Slough, and particularly for the young, the elderly, pregnant women and those in deprived communities. Slough has over 2,000 dwellings within AQMA.</p>

⁹ https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/assets/documents/reports/cat09/0701110944_AQinequalitiesFNL_AEAT_0506.pdf

¹⁰ <https://www.imperial.ac.uk/news/163408/ethnic-minorities-deprived-communities-hardest-pollution/>

	<p>The LES includes a commitment to look at the feasibility of introducing a Clean Air Zone (CAZ) or Zones in the borough. The feasibility study will also look at any potential negative impacts, and will include an Equalities Impact Assessment, in addition to widespread stakeholder consultation, that will seek to identify any negative impacts at that stage and include plans, if needed, to mitigate against them.</p> <p>Proposals to change licensing conditions will be subject to a further EIA and actions have been taken to mitigate any short term negative impacts on existing licensees.</p>
10.	<p>What plans do you have in place to monitor the impact of the proposals once they have been implemented? (The full impact of the decision may only be known after the proposals have been implemented). Please see action plan below.</p> <p>In addition to the initial Health Impact Assessment (HIA), carried out by Public Health and included in the Low Emission Strategy, we will continue to assess the impact of air quality on the residents of Slough</p> <p><i>Objective 2b of the Low Emission Strategy states - 2b Use national and local data to assess the impact on health of Slough residents arising from air pollution</i></p> <p>Public Health, in conjunction with PHE, will use current national and local data to assess the impact of air quality on the health of the residents of Slough. This will include an assessment of how deprived communities are affected by poor air quality. This study will be ongoing and updated at regular intervals to monitor our progress in improving air quality.</p> <p>All key measures that will be delivered as part of the LES will be monitored against identified success criteria. Measurably improving the health of the residents of Slough will be one of the success criteria.</p> <p>The LES will be reviewed and updated within 2 years of adoption and implementation.</p>

What course of action does this EIA suggest you take? More than one of the following may apply	✓
Outcome 1: No major change required. The EIA has not identified any potential for discrimination or adverse impact and all opportunities to promote equality have been taken	Yes
Outcome 2: Adjust the policy to remove barriers identified by the EIA or better promote equality. Are you satisfied that the proposed adjustments will remove the barriers identified? (Complete action plan).	
Outcome 3: Continue the policy despite potential for adverse impact or missed opportunities to promote equality identified. You will need to ensure that the EIA clearly sets out the justifications for continuing with it. You should consider whether there are sufficient plans to reduce the negative impact and/or plans to monitor the actual impact (see questions below). (Complete action plan).	
Outcome 4: Stop and rethink the policy when the EIA shows actual or potential unlawful discrimination. (Complete action plan).	

Action Plan and Timetable for Implementation

At this stage a timetabled Action Plan should be developed to address any concerns/issues related to equality in the existing or proposed policy/service or function. This plan will need to be integrated into the appropriate Service/Business Plan.

Action	Target Groups	Lead Responsibility	Outcomes/Success Criteria	Monitoring & Evaluation	Target Date	Progress to Date
Action Plan not required						

Name: Jason Newman						
Signed: <i>J Newman</i> (Person completing the EIA)						
Name:						
Signed:(Policy Lead if not same as above)						
Date: 5th September 2018						

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SLOUGH BOROUGH COUNCIL

REPORT TO: Health Scrutiny Panel

DATE: 25th June 2020

CONTACT OFFICER: Betty Lynch, Safeguarding Partnership Manager
Nick Georgiou, Independent Chair Slough Safeguarding Boards

(For all Enquiries) (01753) 875075

WARD(S): ALL

PART I**FOR COMMENT AND CONSIDERATION****SAFEGUARDING ADULTS BOARD ANNUAL REPORT****1 Purpose of Report**

The Adult Safeguarding Board (SAB) was a partnership board responsible to ensure effective communication, co-ordination and challenge in relation to partners' safeguarding responsibilities.

In line with national guidance the SAB and the Local Safeguarding Children's Board were brought together as the Slough Safeguarding Partnership in July 2019. The Annual Report is an account of the Board's activities in the last financial year, April 2018-March 2019.

2. Recommendation(s)/Proposed Action

The Panel is requested to note and comment on the Annual Report.

3. The Slough Joint Wellbeing Strategy, the JSNA and the Five Year Plan

Safeguarding adults at risk or otherwise vulnerable and promoting their well being.

3a. Slough Joint Wellbeing Strategy Priorities

Protecting vulnerable adults

3b. Five Year Plan Outcomes

Reducing risks to Slough adults

4. Other Implications**(a) Financial**

There are no financial implications relating to this report.

(b) Risk Management

There are no specific risks in regard to the annual report but members must be aware that work with vulnerable adults, by its very nature, includes elements of risk associated with the particular circumstances of each person and the context in which they are living.

(c) Human Rights Act and Other Legal Implications

The Adult Safeguarding Board promotes the rights of people to live free of abuse, neglect and exploitation in accordance with the Human Rights Act.

(d) Equalities Impact Assessment

None required specifically in regard to the annual report.

(e) Workforce

Members of the SAB have a responsibility to ensure that the workforce has received the appropriate and relevant safeguarding training and this is referred to in the annual report.

5. **Supporting Information**

- 5.1 The Annual Report contains all supporting information.
- 5.2 The annual report, and the links within it, contains a significant volume of detailed information about the focus and activities of safeguarding work in Slough during the last reporting period, April 18 to March 19 that is not repeated in this report.
- 5.3 Specific issues that members may wish to raise within the report can be responded to at the meeting but what I want to emphasise here is that improving safeguarding partnership and practice is a continuous process within a statutory framework of responsibilities. There has been specific focus on developing a shared Neglect strategy, managing risks that people face and promoting person centred work. As is evident in the annual report these are not the only areas of development but specific elements of safeguarding I want to emphasise.
- 5.4 During the course of 2018/19 and in anticipation of the new Working Together guidance from the Department for Education, the statutory partners in Slough established the Slough Safeguarding Leaders Group (SLG) Membership of this group is made up of the Slough TVP LPA Commander, SBC Chief Executive, Director of Children Services, Director of Adult Services, SCST Chief Executive, CCG Director of Nursing and Quality, and the Independent Chair of the Safeguarding Partnership.
- 5.5 This group has overseen the establishment of the Slough Safeguarding Partnership which has combined the responsibilities of the LSCB and of the Slough Adult Safeguarding Board into a broader based partnership. As required by the Department for Education this new arrangement was reported to them in July 2019.
- 5.6 The new arrangement recognises that safeguarding concerns span both these service areas, and while there are specific and distinct statutory responsibilities in practice for both children and for adults these are best carried out, strategically and operationally, by promoting shared understanding and strategies for managing such complex issues. This does not diminish the need for focused practice in these service areas but promotes stronger contextual understanding across the partners.
- 5.7 The seeds of the Slough Safeguarding Partnership were planted in the period covered in this annual report but the real spadework to make more effective and efficient this new safeguarding arrangement in Slough is underway now.

6. **Comments of Other Committees**

The Slough Safeguarding Partnership, which subsumed the SAB and LSCB and its responsibilities in July 2019 in line with the Department for Education guidance in Working Together 2018, has considered and endorsed this Annual Report. . Partner agencies of the SAB also presented the annual report within their respective governance systems.

7. **Conclusion**

Health Scrutiny Panel is asked to consider and note this Annual Report and the stronger focus on contextual safeguarding across adults and children's services since the period covered by the Annual Report.

8. **Appendix Attached**

'A'- Safeguarding Adults Board Annual Report

9. **Background Papers**

All relevant papers are in the annual report attached.

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Safeguarding vulnerable adults Annual report 18/19

This is the Safeguarding partnership report about safeguarding vulnerable adults. It explains what partners have achieved between April 2018-March 2019, in relation to safeguarding adults. It also explains what they will do in 2019-2020.

Check out our website
<https://sloughsafeguardingboards.org.uk>



Forward by Independent Chair: Nick Georgiou

I hope that you find this Annual Report interesting, informative and accessible. The approach taken in writing it is to make extensive use of web links so that you are able to access a lot of data and information without being faced by a welter of pages.

The focus this year has been on strengthening partnerships, sound governance and leadership through the new Slough Strategic Safeguarding Leader's group. Developments are beginning to strengthen partnership working and clarifying governance and accountability.

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About This Document

Read this online.

Links are provided to help you find more detail.

If you need anything else,

E-mail: betty.lynch@slough.gov.uk



How to Report Safeguarding Concerns About an Adult

Telephone: 01753 475111 *Monday to Friday: 9am-5pm*

Email: SafeguardingSloughAdultsGC@slough.gcsx.gov.uk (GCSX)

(This is a secure email address)

Out of normal office hours: Contact the Emergency Duty Team:
01344 786 543

Slough Borough Council's website is: www.slough.gov.uk (report abuse here for adults and children)

You can also report any concerns about abuse or neglect for yourself or someone else to:

- Your GP or nurse
- A health or social care staff member in any hospital
- A voluntary or community organisation

What Does Adult Safeguarding mean?

“Adult safeguarding means protecting a person’s right to live in safety, free from abuse and neglect.” (*Care Act guidance 2014 Department of health*)

Everyone has that right and this is the law.

Click on the link below to read the guidance

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/care-act-statutory-guidance/care-and-support-statutory-guidance>



What is the Safeguarding Adult Partnership?

It is a group of leaders who work together to safeguard adults. It does this in 3 main ways;

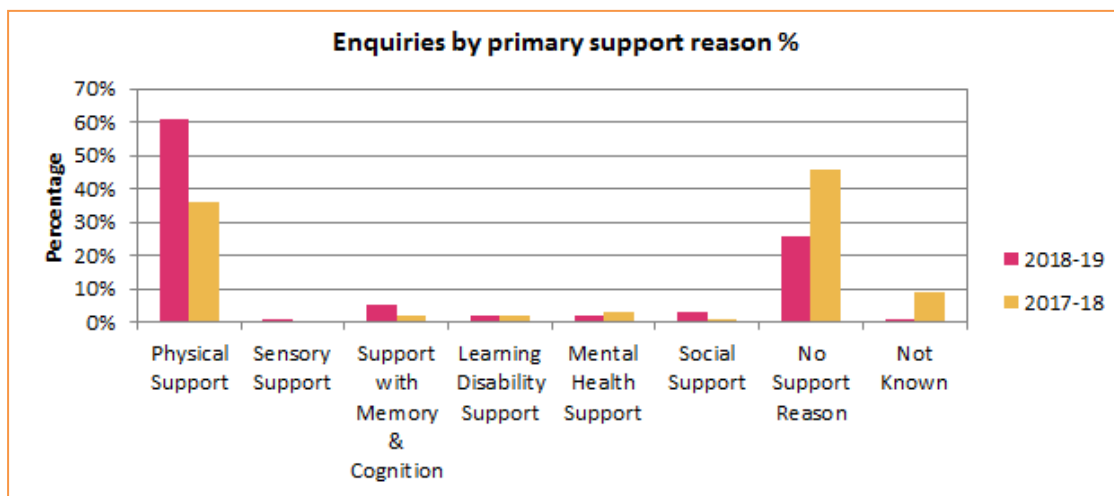
Communication: Informing the professional and local community about safeguarding adults.

Co-ordination: Safeguarding work needs to be co-ordinated to help professionals share information and develop local arrangements together.

Challenge: Ensuring that the local procedures work well to safeguard adults.

Objective in 2018/19 Improving Identification of Risk to the Individual and Management of That Risk Referral Rates

Year	Concerns Received	No. of enquiries undertaken	Conversion rate
2014-15	466	90	19%
2015-16	647	93	14%
2016-17	989	367	37%
2017-18	695	118	17%
2018-19	1486	229	15%



Why are referral rates increasing?

A rise in referral rates is identified and this is accompanied by a low proportion of referrals proceeding to s42 multi agency safeguarding procedures. This may indicate a need to revise thresholds to ensure consistency across all operational teams with responsibility for safeguarding . This will require further analysis by the QA sub-group. An audit of referrals will be carried out to address this.

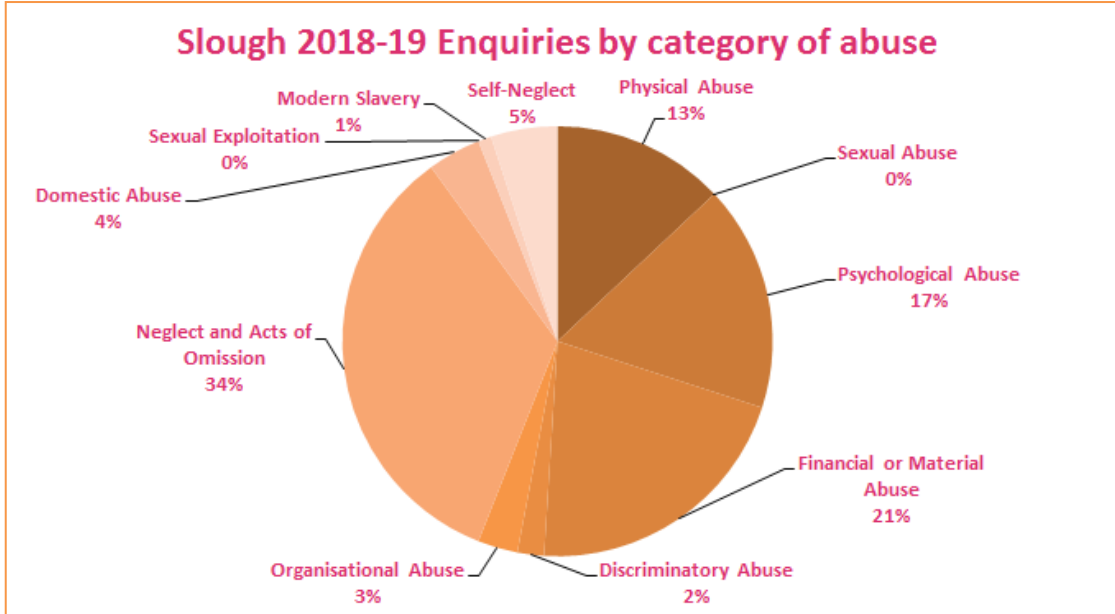
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The significant rise in referrals in 2018/19, is a positive indication that our partners and the community are identifying safeguarding concerns and are able to access the referral process to Adult Social Care.

Objective in 2018/19 Improving Identification of Risk to the Individual and Management of That Risk

The most common type of abuse was neglect (34%), followed by financial abuse (21%) and physical abuse (13%). There have been no sexual exploitation in 2018-19, or sexual abuse. Low levels of Discriminatory abuse continues (0% in 2017-18 and 2% in 2018-19). This is not to suggest that Discriminatory abuse (such as hate crime) or modern slavery have not been identified in Slough. We will cross reference safeguarding data with information held by the voluntary sector, Thames Valley Police and the Safer Slough Partnership to gain a wider understanding of the scope of these types of abuse in Slough.

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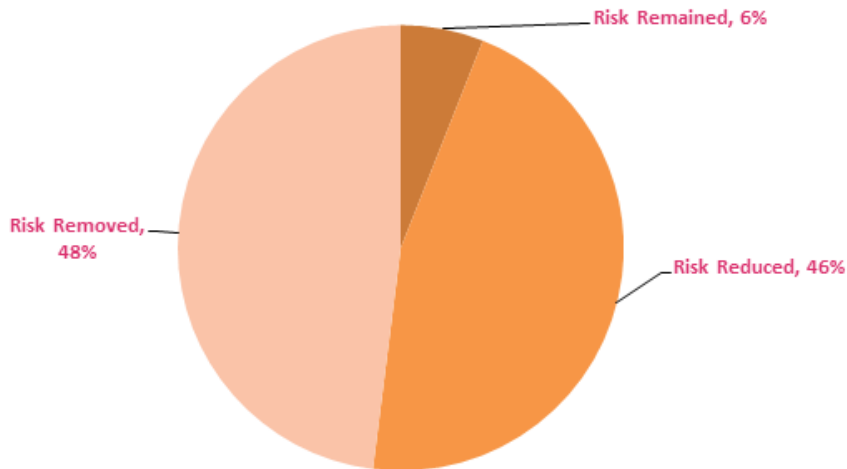


Progress
Trends around types of abuse are identified via the chart.

Next steps
Cross reference data with partners to gain a wider understanding of hate crime, modern slavery and exploitation.

Objective in 2018\19 Report Improving Identification of Risk to the Individual and Management of That Risk

Where risk was identified, the level of perceived risk at the end of the safeguarding enquiry 2018/19



Progress

As in the previous year where figures compared favourably to national and comparator group averages, performance in 2018-19 to reduce or remove risk was again very positive

Next steps

The safeguarding vulnerable adults quality assurance subgroup will monitor throughout 2019/20

Objective in 2019/20 report Improving Safeguarding Practice When Working With People Who Self Neglect/Hoard

2018/19 report we planned to	Progress	Next steps
<p>Create a co-ordination group to work on Early Help for vulnerable adults.</p>	<p>There has been slow progress on this due to capacity challenges.</p>	<p>Work on promoting the risk tool will begin in the summer of 2019.</p>
<p>Deliver training which is evidence informed, multi-agency and evaluated.</p>	<p>The roles of safeguarding manager in adult social care and a training and development manager in the safeguarding partners team have been appointed.</p>	<p>They will work with partners to deliver training to promote professional awareness of the tool and encourage professionals to initiate multi-agency information sharing meetings.</p>
<p>Ensure the LSCB strategy on neglect refers to parents who are vulnerable due to substance misuse, mental health problems and/or domestic abuse.</p>	<p>The neglect strategy for children has incorporated the issues for vulnerable parents, substance misuse and mental health problems and Domestic Abuse.</p>	

Objective in 2019-2020 Report

Mental Capacity and Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards

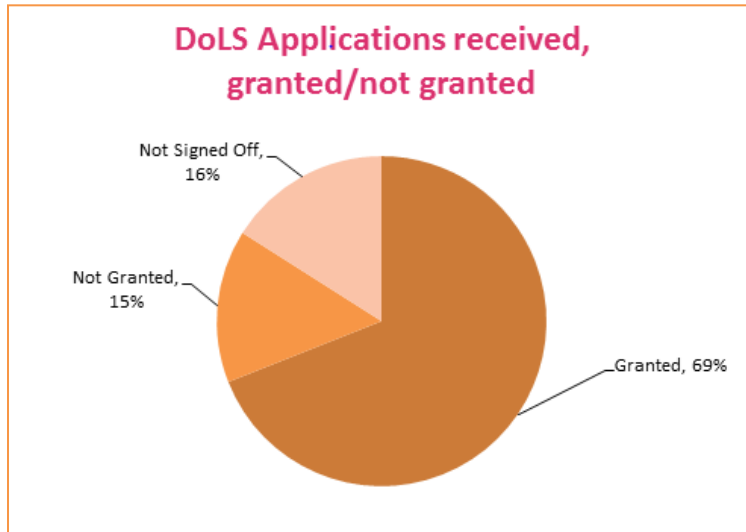
Mental Capacity Act and Advocacy

Of those individuals who lacked capacity, 95% were supported by an advocate in 2018-19, and 100% in the previous year. Slough's performance in this area is better than the national previous year position (78%). The type of advocate is split across family/friend or other statutory advocates.

Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards (DoLS)

272 DoLS applications were received in 2018-19, of which 56% relate to individuals with dementia, and 23% with learning disabilities. 69% of applications were granted and 15% were not granted.

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Progress
Continued Improvement in
advocacy training and
DOLS applications

Next steps
Ensure improved performance is
sustained. We are also preparing for
Liberty Protection Safeguards that
will be introduced in October 2020.

Safeguarding Adult Reviews

The Safeguarding Adult Board must arrange a review when an adult in its area dies from, or has experienced serious abuse or neglect, whether known or suspected, and there is concern that partner agencies could have worked more effectively to protect the adult. This work is led by the Safeguarding Adult Review Panel, a sub-group of the Safeguarding Adult board.

One review was published in this reporting period and key learning points were:

- Awareness raising for carers on their entitlements to support
- Pro-active professional curiosity; thinking beyond one's own role and tasks
- The need to be less task orientated and more person centred in our professional approach to our clients
- To pro-actively reach out to partners to share information

The safeguarding adult review sub-group has created an action plan and will monitor the deliver of this through 2019/20. Much of the learning will be delivered via promotion of the multi-agency risk tool through seminars and communications.

Training April 2018 – March 2019

Over 1,900 people have attended the following training:

- Safeguarding Adults Level 1
- Prevent E-learning
- Modern Slavery E-learning
- Mental Capacity Act Level 1 Face to Face
- MCA Level 2 for Social Work and OT Teams Face to Face
- MCA Level 2 for Care Providers Managers Face to Face
- MCA Acquired Brain Injury Face to Face
- Plus a number of E-learning modules

A full breakdown is available in the link below

Training Next Steps

A training needs analysis carried out with neighbouring areas has led to the prioritisation of the risk tool. This tool encourages practitioners to initiate information sharing with partners in relation to people who do not meet the criteria for formal safeguarding procedures, who self neglect/hoard or make choices that put them at risk.

This is a priority for safeguarding partners in 2019/20 and capacity to deliver will improve with the appointment of a permanent safeguarding manager in adult social care and a training and development manager for the safeguarding partnership team.

Slough Strategic Safeguarding Leaders Board

This group is now established formally to lead and account for safeguarding arrangements in Slough. This has been formally agreed in a new arrangements document in the link below.

It will develop new cohesive arrangements for safeguarding, including community safety and ensuring that “contextual” safeguarding is understood locally and delivered efficiently.

<https://www.sloughsafeguardingboards.org.uk/lscb/lscb/about-the-lscb/what-we-do-working-together-to-safeguard-children>

SAB Strategic Plan

Progress since 17/18 report:

Identified in 2017/18 report	Progress made	Next steps
New Quality assurance arrangements	Quality assurance sub-group now meeting regularly and QA framework devised.	Need to deliver, collate data and analyse and to carry out multi-agency audits
With neighbouring SAB's develop training and delivering the risk management tool	Training pilot delivered in Neighbouring LA. Training and development manager appointed. Training needs analysis completed and risk tool training identified as top priority.	Roll out risk tool seminars. Carry out Slough specific safeguarding adults training needs analysis. Explore training that could target both children and adults.
Recruit to new business support team.	Recruitment to trainer's post underway. New partnership co-ordinator begins in post in April 2019	Appoint permanent training and development manager. Training and development for the team.

Progress made since 17/18 report

Identified in 2018/19 report	Progress made	Next steps
Develop communications strategy.	One communications group developed to deliver on messages about safeguarding adults, safeguarding children and community safety.	Deliver a clear annual plan and support national awareness days and publicity.
Raising awareness in our local community about safeguarding adults paying particular attention to reaching out to carers	Delivered by a Pan Berkshire communications group, led by the CCG, a campaign on local busses to deliver the message about support for carers.	The pan Berkshire group will report to local partnerships on this including impact if possible.

Next steps

The safeguarding adult board strategic plan will continue to be delivered over 2019/20. Safeguarding adult issues are governed by the new Strategic Safeguarding Leaders' group and carried forward in the Safeguarding Partnerships Board which brings together children's and adult's issues. These are developed in themed discussions in multi-agency workshops held 4 times per year. Work to bring functions together to deliver more holistically will be led by the Leaders' group.

Key priorities for safeguarding vulnerable adults 2019/20

- Deliver training and communications to the professional community on the risk tool and devise performance measures to measure impact
- Ensure communications to the general community on exploitation of vulnerable adults
- Embed multi-agency quality assurance framework including multi-agency case audit and analysis of increasing referral rates.

Thank you for reading, please find further information on the SAB through the below link:
<https://sloughsafeguardingboards.org.uk>

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SLOUGH BOROUGH COUNCIL

REPORT TO: Health Scrutiny Panel

DATE: 25th June 2020

CONTACT OFFICER: Sally Kitson - Strategy and Partnership Manager

(For all Enquiries) (01753) 875594

WARD(S): All

PART I**FOR INFORMATION****ADULT SOCIAL CARE LOCAL ACCOUNT 2018-19****1. Purpose of Report**

To provide the Health Scrutiny Panel with an opportunity to view the draft Adult Social Care Local Account for 2018-19.

2. Proposed Action

The Panel is requested to note the report.

3. The Slough Joint Wellbeing Strategy, the JSNA and the Five Year Plan

Adult Social Care Services in Slough are particularly focused on meeting Outcome Two of the five priority outcomes in the Council's Five Year Plan:

- Our people will be healthier and manage their own care needs

The work of Adult Social Care Services in Slough also strives to address some of the priority outcomes of the current Slough Wellbeing Strategy (2016-2020).

1. Protecting vulnerable children
2. Increasing life expectancy by focusing on inequalities
3. Improving mental health and wellbeing
4. Housing

4. Other Implications

- (a) Financial – There are no financial implications directly resulting from the recommendations of this report.
- (b) Risk Management - There are no identified risks associated with the proposed actions.
- (c) Human Rights Act and Other Legal Implications - There are no direct legal implications. There are no Human Rights Act Implications.

(d) Equalities Impact Assessment - There is no requirement to complete an Equalities Impact Assessment (EIA) in relation to this report.

5. **Supporting Information**

The Local Account provides a summary of the activity and work that has taken place in Slough's Adult Social Care services. It covers the time period of April 2018-March 2019.

The Local Account is an important aspect of our commitment to transparency within Adult Social Care as well as our commitment to improving quality. It highlights key achievements within Adult Social Care and demonstrates progress the Council is making towards positive outcomes for residents who are dependent on health and social care services as well as areas for improvement.

6. **Conclusion**

Slough has produced a draft Local Account of Adult Social Care for 2018-19. It is provided for the information of the Health Scrutiny Panel.

7. **Appendix**

Appendix 'A' Slough Adult Social Local Account 2018-19 (Draft)

Slough Adult Social Care

Local Account 2018/19



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Welcome

It is my pleasure to welcome you to the local account for adult social care 2018-19. It will provide you with an update about some of our achievements during the year, as well as a summary of our continuing challenges and priorities. We are really proud of our diverse and vibrant communities here in Slough and the preventative approach that we have adopted. We remain committed to enabling people to live safely and as independently as possible in their own homes. We recognise and value the strong and innovative partnerships that we have developed, which build and strengthen the skills and connections of our residents, including those with complex health and social care needs issues.

We are listening carefully to the experiences of users of Slough's adult social care services, and are concerned that they are reporting lower levels of satisfaction about the services they receive, as well feeling they lack social contacts. We are also aware that the users of services are also reporting feeling unsafe, despite service interventions. Whilst we have seen some improvements in carers' experiences, we recognise that many report a poor quality of life compared to carers living in many other areas. Again, whilst we have seen headway in our performance within Learning Disability services, we know we have significant challenges in supporting people with learning disabilities into paid employment.

Last year we outlined our ambition of moving towards a more co-productive approach within Adult Social Care. This means working differently and in a more transparent way with people using services. Together we need to create an environment based on more equal partnerships, whereby people using services are valued as the real experts, empowered to influence how services are developed and delivered. With this aim, over the year we worked closely with all our stakeholders to agree a new approach. The outcome was the launch of the new Co-production Network in March 2019. The network will act as a 'critical friend' providing advice and

guidance about how best to involve members of the wider community in key decisions. Following a recruitment campaign, members of our community selected people with direct experience of health and social care to be part of the network. I am really excited about this new opportunity to work differently, and delighted that these local experts by experience are now working closely with us and our colleagues in Health and Slough Healthwatch to shape, Adult Social Care services moving forward.

As we have reported previously, along with other local authorities we are continually facing some really difficult financial decisions in Adult Social Care as resources are increasingly stretched. Many of our residents have some really challenging health and social care needs, and we will continue to respond to these challenges through a preventative strength based approach, building upon people's assets, skills, connections and aspirations.

We are clear about the areas where we need to improve our performance, and are committed to tackling these through having a plan in place which involves listening closely to people using services. At the same time we are really proud of our strengths and achievements and will continue to build upon these moving forward.

Alan Sinclair
Director of Adults and Communities



What is the Local Account?

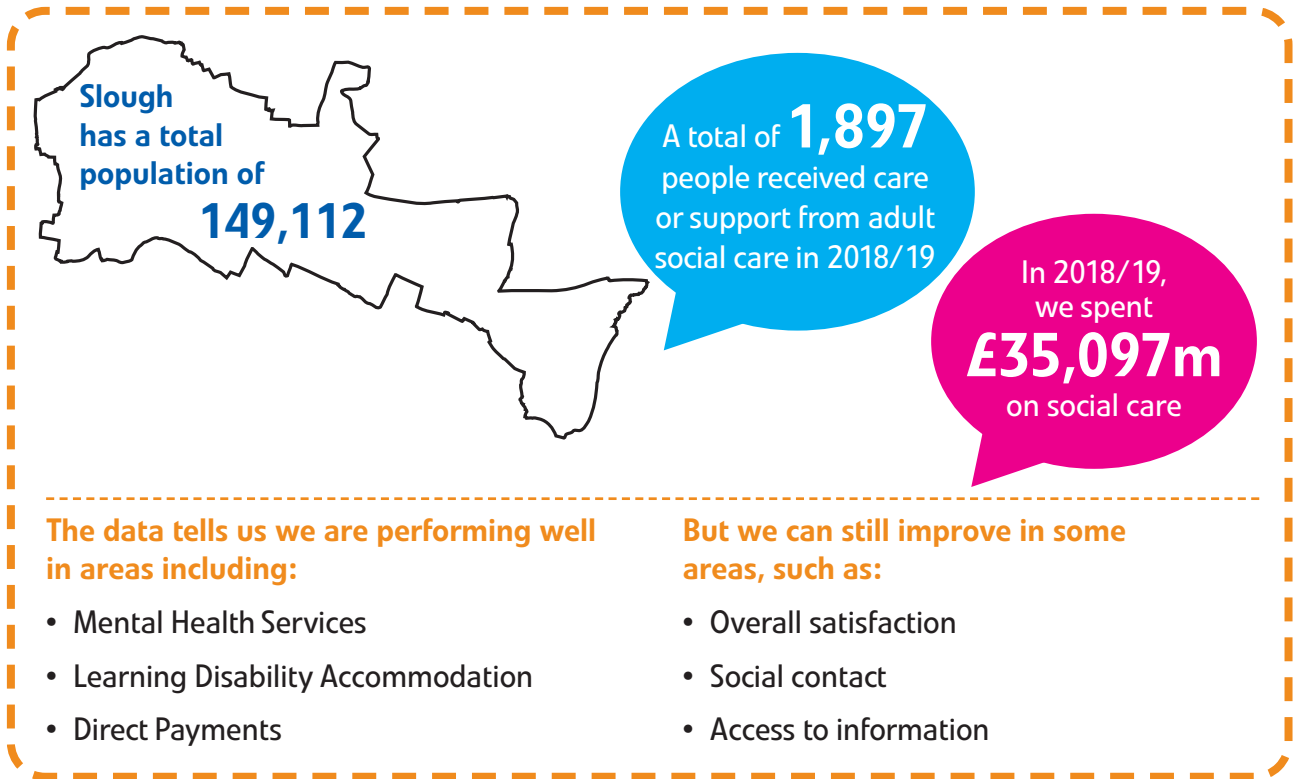
Every year, Slough Borough Council produces a Local Account to tell people about the Adult Social Care services in our area. The Local Account provides a summary of what has taken place in Adult Social Care in Slough over the last year, and allows us to consider how these services compare to those of other areas. This Local Account covers the period between the beginning of April 2018 and the end of March 2019.

Adult Social Care in Slough includes a wide range of services and projects. All of these services are designed to improve the health and wellbeing of residents in Slough, and to support people who need additional care or assistance. This includes older people, those with physical or sensory disabilities, a mental health condition, autism, and those who provide unpaid care for these people.

The Local Account provides information on these services, and the ways in which we provide help and support to the residents of Slough. It allows us to reflect on the areas that have developed over the last year, and the areas where we need to continue to improve. Finally, it helps us to remain accountable to the people who use these services, and whose opinions and experiences must remain central to shaping the future of Adult Social Care services in Slough.



The Local Account at a glance



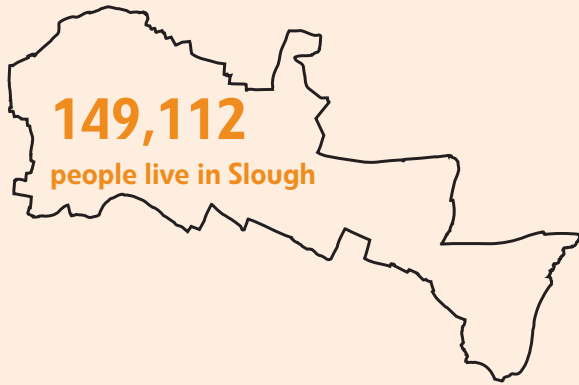
Our services are designed to improve the health and wellbeing of residents in Slough, and to support people who need additional care or assistance. By doing this, we are meeting one of the key council outcomes: **“Our people will be healthier and manage their own care needs.”**

To make this happen, we have four main priority areas:

Enhance our strategic approach to improving the health and wellbeing of our residents through improved prevention and early intervention.	Improving prevention and early intervention can improve the health and wellbeing of residents by stopping problems before they develop or worsen. We have a range of initiatives that work to improve prevention and early intervention. These include our strength-based approach, locality working, direct payments, the Disabled Facilities Grant, our Safeguarding schemes, and a range of health projects surrounding cardio wellness, smoking cessation and oral health.
Make best use of our new leisure facilities and get more people - more active - more often.	Physical activity and exercise can improve the health and wellbeing of residents. In Slough, we have a range of initiatives aimed at promoting physical activity, including state of the art new leisure facilities, activity sessions led by Active Slough, and the GoodGym programme.
Improve mental wellbeing and reduce loneliness and isolation - more people - more connected - and happy.	Good mental wellbeing can allow you to build and maintain good relationship with others, cope with the stresses of daily life, and live and work productively. In Slough, we have a range of projects that work to promote good mental health and connect residents, including the Community Mental Health Services, Dementia Action Week, RunTalkRun and the SPACE consortium.
Reduce the need for long term social care through improved early help and effective partnership.	Effective partnership working can improve the health and wellbeing of residents by ensuring that the care and support they receive is connected and cohesive. The Adult Social Care department works in partnership with many different groups and organisations, including the NHS, Slough Healthwatch, the police and ambulance services, local residents, and other teams in the council.

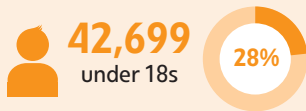
About Slough: Our people

People



Ethnicity

Slough has a very diverse population. **43.54%** are Asian, **29.25%** are White British, **13.61%** are White Other, **9.52%** are Black, **2.04%** are Mixed Race, and **2.04%** identify as Other.



Slough therefore has a relatively young population. The median age is 34.8 (40.1 is the average for the whole country)

Health

	Life expectancy at birth for men in Slough is 78.6 years which is 3 years less than the national average for England.
	Life expectancy at birth in Slough for women is 82.4 years which is 10 months shorter than the national average for England.

522 adults have a moderate or severe learning disability

575 have dementia

440 are older people receiving domiciliary care

503 are carers registered with Slough Carers Support

1,897 people received care and support from adult social care in 2018/19

1,083 people received long term support, this includes nursing care, residential care and direct payments

814 people were recorded as receiving short term support including reablement and rehabilitation following discharge from hospital ★








★ A recording issue has been identified which explains the reduction in numbers of people receiving short-term support compared to previous years. This issue has now been addressed and is now being recorded accurately.

About Slough:

How we spent our money

Budget

For 2018/19 the council spent £35,097m on social care. This includes:

	£9,721m	Care Homes
	£5,076m	Supported Living
	£4,276m	Care at Home
	£5,197m	Direct Payments
	£1,752m	Directly provided services
	£1,555m	Voluntary sector and prevention services
	£1,464m	Reablement and Intermediate Care

The remaining amount was spent on equipment and staffing costs.

What does the data tell us?

Every year, the local authorities responsible for providing Adult Social Care all collect information about the services in their area. This information is pulled together to create the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, or ASCOF. The ASCOF measures how well care services achieve the outcomes that matter most to people, and allows councils to see how their services compare to other areas.

Strengths

- Over the last 12 months, Slough has improved in 11 out of 29 measures.
- Slough's Mental Health Services scored particularly highly, with numbers of adults in contact with secondary mental health services who are in paid employment or living independently, both ranking amongst the highest in the country.
- Slough's reablement services also scored higher than the national average on measures relating to the proportion of older people still at home 91 days after leaving hospital.
- Carers Services in Slough also scored well in some areas, with a high proportion of carers saying they find it easy to access information about support.
- Services for people with a Learning Disability performed well in some areas, with the proportion of adults with a Learning Disability who live in their own home or with family scoring higher than the national average.
- Slough has a high proportion of people who use services receiving a Direct Payment to manage their care needs.
- Slough is very successful in preventing delays to people leaving hospitals, with our rates of delayed transfers of care from hospital that are attributable to Adult Social Care much lower than the national average.

Challenges

- Slough ranked lower than average in several measures. In particular, users of Slough's services reported lower levels of satisfaction with these services, access to information, social contact, and feeling safe, than the national average.
- Slough's Carers services, despite scoring well in some areas, performed less well in others - with carers in Slough reporting a lower quality of life than the national average.
- Similarly, Slough's Learning Disability services performed well in some areas but not as well in others. The number of adults with a Learning Disability currently in paid employment scored significantly lower than the national average.

Our priorities

The priorities of the council as a whole are set out in the current Five Year Plan for Slough. Slough Borough Council has five priority outcomes designed to improve the lives of people in Slough. These are:

- Slough children will grow up to be happy, healthy and successful.
- Our people will be healthier and manage their own care needs.
- Slough will be an attractive place where people choose to live, work and stay.
- Our residents will live in good quality homes.
- Slough will attract, retain and grow businesses and investment to provide opportunities for our residents.

Adult Social Care in Slough is continually striving to achieve the second of these outcomes - to support our people to be healthier and manage their own care needs. Our services are designed to improve the health and wellbeing of residents in Slough, and to support those people who need additional care or assistance.

This outcome contains four main priority areas. These are to:

- Enhance our strategic approach to improving the health and wellbeing of our residents through improved prevention and early intervention.
- Make best use of our new leisure facilities and get more people - more active - more often.
- Improve mental wellbeing and reduce loneliness and isolation - more people - more connected - and happy.
- Reduce the need for long term social care through improved early help and effective partnership.

This Local Account is focused on these four priorities. They guide how we design our services, and the structure of this document reflects this. Continue reading to find out what we have been working on over the last 12 months.

Priority One: Enhance our strategic approach to improving the health and wellbeing of our residents through improved prevention and early intervention.

Improving prevention and early intervention can improve the health and wellbeing of residents by stopping problems before they develop or worsen. We have a range of initiatives that work to improve prevention and early intervention, including our strength-based approach, locality working, direct payments, the Disabled Facilities Grant, our Safeguarding schemes, and a range of health projects surrounding cardio wellness, smoking cessation and oral health.

Strength-Based Approach

Over the last year, we have built upon our preventative, strength-based approach within social care. This approach is based upon valuing and promoting the unique strengths, connections, and aspirations of individuals and the communities they are a part of.

In the last year, we have run Making Every Contact Count (MECC) training with staff across the council. MECC training helps staff to develop and use a different approach when working with residents. This approach uses Open Discovery questions to help residents make their own plans to improve their health and wellbeing. Nearly 100 staff at the council received this training, and our voluntary sector partners have also been supported to deliver this training to the wider Slough community.

We have also run a series of Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD) training in Slough. ABCD training is an approach to working with communities that focuses on community strengths and assets. It helps identify, connect, and mobilise individuals and groups with assets, skills and passions. Over the last year, two sets of training were run with around 30 members of the Slough community.

“ Mr A is a 60 year old man who uses a wheelchair. He lives with his partner and her two teenage children. The house they live in is unable to be adapted for his mobility needs, meaning Mr A cannot get upstairs, and has to sleep downstairs on the sofa. He has refused to have a hospital bed fitted in the lounge, as he does not want the living space to look like a hospital ward. Following an assessment, Mr A was given a one-off Direct Payment to help him pay for a sofa bed. This equipment prevented Mr A's physical condition from worsening, by allowing him to sleep in a more supportive bed. It also improved his mental wellbeing and his relationship with his partner, by allowing him and his partner to sleep next to each other at night. The equipment also prevented Mr A needing further care and support, by keeping him in his own home with his own family.”

Direct Payments

Direct Payments improve the wellbeing of users of social care by allowing them to manage their own care needs. Over the last year, we have further increased the number of people receiving their care through a direct payment. A total of 549 people received a direct payment last year. Of these, 71 were new to direct payments.

Direct payments can be used for regular care, or for one off payments. They can be used for both long term recipients of social care, and for preventative measures to improve health and wellbeing.

Disabled Facilities Grant

The Disabled Facilities Grant aims to improve the lives of people with disabilities, and reduce the number of admissions to hospitals and care homes. The Grant does this by funding adaptations to enable disabled people to remain independent in their own homes. This can include minor adaptations such as installing ramps or stairlifts, or major adaptations such as extensions. In 2018 to 2019, the budget for this was over £1million.

“ A grant was awarded a family of five that included a 7 year old disabled son. They needed an extension to make their home fit for their son’s mobility needs. The family had been saving for some years, and the combination of their savings and a grant was enough to fund the works to the house. The family now have a superb, fully disability-friendly home. Their son is particularly excited by the huge logo of his favourite football team on his new bedroom wall! ”

Safeguarding

The Safeguarding team in Slough protect vulnerable adults and children from abuse. This year:

- 229 individuals were subject to safeguarding enquiries
- 272 Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards (DoLS) were received.
- Of these, 95% of individuals who lacked capacity were supported by an advocate.
- 1,900 members of staff attended training in Safeguarding.
- The Slough Strategic Safeguarding Leaders Board was launched, to create more connected and cohesive arrangements for safeguarding.

Prevent

In 2018-2019, the Prevent team developed a new set of face-to-face training to replace the Home Office’s WRAP (Workshop Raising Awareness Prevent) training. The team have developed their own training modules covering the threat from all forms of radicalisation. This training is being delivered to staff at the council, to help them recognise the signs of extremism.

The team have also recently refreshed the training they offer to primary and secondary schools, and have been travelling around Slough educating children and vulnerable young adults about the dangers of radicalisation and extremism.

Public Health

The Public Health team at Slough Borough Council runs a range of initiatives and projects aimed at improving the health of residents through prevention and early intervention.

Cardiowellness4Slough

Cardiowellness4Slough provides people with a range of preventative services including eating well advice, fitness and activity guidance, and smoking cessation. Residents can either refer themselves, or be referred by their GP. In 2018-2019, 1538 referrals were made, including 79% from Black, Asian, Minority, Ethnic Refugee (BAMER) groups.

FallsFree4Life

Every year, one in three people aged 60 and over experience a fall. In 2016-17, Slough had some of the worst rates of emergency admissions to hospital due to falls.

FallsFree4Life aims to prevent falls by those aged 60 or over in Slough, by providing Strength and Balance classes, home risk assessments, and footwear assessments. In 2018 to 2019, the service carried out 629 assessments.

“ I have enjoyed the classes very much and if asked by anyone I would thoroughly recommend them. It gave me a great deal of confidence. Will now add these exercises to my daily routine. Mr S, an 80 year old man who undertook Strength and Balance classes ”



Annual Health Checks

In 2018-2019, 6405 eligible adults aged between 40 and 74 were offered an NHS health check. 2890 eligible adults received an NHS health check. This is an increase from last year.

Flu jabs

In 2018-2019, 66.9% of Slough adults aged over 65 received the flu jab. 45.5% of people that are classed as 'at risk' received the jab. The uptake of both is lower than the rate across England, which is 71.2% and 46.7% respectively.

Smoking Cessation

In 2018-2019, there were 1,566 adults that set a quit date using the Smoking Cessation service. Of these, 1005 had successfully stopped smoking at four weeks. This is an improvement from last year, when only 629 residents had successfully stopped smoking at the 4 week stage.

Oral health

The Slough Healthy Smiles project delivered training throughout the year to over 30 staff who work with vulnerable older adults. The training was aimed at increasing awareness of how to care for teeth, including good teeth brushing technique and a tooth-friendly diet.

“ I learnt how to brush my teeth properly and learnt about the right sort of diet for me. ”

Mrs J, a care home resident who received support from a member of staff who attended the training



Priority Two: Make best use of our new leisure facilities and get more people - more active - more often.

Physical activity and exercise can improve the health and wellbeing of residents. In Slough, we have a range of initiatives aimed at promoting physical activity, including state of the art new leisure facilities, activity sessions led by Active Slough, and the GoodGym programme.

Active Slough

Over the past 12 months, the Active Slough programme has delivered over 50,000 hours of sport and physical activity, in partnership with 30 different sports clubs, community groups, charities and voluntary organisations. They have also run a range of events throughout the year, including disability-friendly sports, weekly running groups, the half marathon, and a 5k fun run. On average, around 1,200 people have attended Active Slough events every week.

“ Mr D attends the Disability Football sessions run at Arbour Park by Active Slough. Initially, Mr D needed persuading to come to the sessions, and was nervous about playing football. Now, he says he looks forward to coming to the sessions. Since he has joined Disability Football, he has become more sociable, less nervous about meeting new people, and his movement and co-ordination has improved. He says that he plans to keep coming to the sessions, and developing both his football skills and his friendships with other players. ”

77% had improved their physical activity levels

59% had an improved overall satisfaction and quality of life

65% had improved levels of happiness



GoodGym

The GoodGym programme has now been running for 12 months in Slough. During this time, GoodGym members have already completed around 750 'Good Deeds' - which equates to over 375 hours of volunteering time. They have also been on 8 'Coach Runs' to relieve the burden of loneliness in older isolated adults, and 3 'Mission Runs' to help older adults with one-off tasks.

What can you do with GoodGym?

- Join a local running group and run once a week whilst volunteering as part of your running group session.
 - Join a friend, colleague, or family member to run to an isolated older adult to help them with a one off task.
- Run on your own to an isolated older adult on a regular or semi-regular basis to befriend them and help remove the burden of loneliness.

“ It’s a wonderful way to promote greater civic action and build community cohesion and volunteer runners receive the added benefit of improved physical and mental health and wellbeing. ”



Priority Three: Improve mental wellbeing and reduce loneliness and isolation - more people - more connected - and happy.

Good mental wellbeing can allow you to build and maintain good relationships with others, cope with the stresses of daily life, and live and work productively. In Slough, we have a range of projects that work to promote good mental health and connect residents, including the Community Mental Health Services, Dementia Action Week, RunTalkRun and the SPACE consortium.

Community Mental Health Services

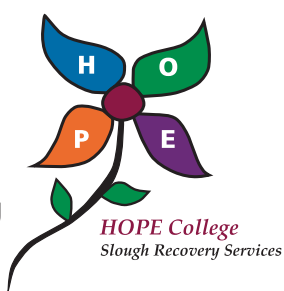
Community Mental Health Services provide high-quality mental health care across Slough. The team is working to create a positive community of mental health support, which includes the Hope Recovery College, the Hope House supported living project, EMBRACE (the therapeutic group programme), Sport in mind, Peer Mentors, and Social Prescribers who work across health and social care.

In the 2018-2019 year, the Slough Community Mental Health Services Team were shortlisted for the national 'Innovation in Health' award for their approach to treating mental health.

Hope College

Hope College is a dedicated centre for mental health education. It aims to provide training to support people in their journey to better mental health. The college currently includes four different pathways:

- Recovery - Helping students to understand their mental health treatment options, and teaching them how to manage their own difficulties.



- Life skills - Social activities that help to link students with their local community.
- Working towards recovery - Workshops designed to help students move into work and employment.
- Peer support - Enabling students to become Peer Mentors at the college, and help other future students.

Over the last year, the college has gone from strength to strength. Since it was launched in 2015, it has enrolled over 1000 students, run 127 different courses, and trained 34 Peer Mentors.

Mental Health Day

This year, Slough Mental Health Services hosted an event at The Curve to mark World Mental Health Day. This event brought together Slough residents, members of Hope College, and local providers to learn about mental health and wellbeing. Over 150 members of the community took the opportunity to come along and look at the various stalls providing information on the services that promote good mental health and wellbeing in Slough.

#NotAlone Campaign

The World Mental Health Day also saw the launch of the #NotAlone campaign in Slough. The campaign aims to raise awareness of mental health issues in Slough. The campaign seeks to remind members of the community that they are 'Not Alone' and that they can seek support and help if they need it.



Dementia Action Week 2018

Staff from Slough Borough Council worked with community organisations to deliver a programme of activities during Dementia Action Week 2018. The theme for the week was 'Even Elephants Forget', and sessions throughout the week focused on raising awareness of the condition, and highlighting the support and services that residents can connect with in Slough.

Events and activities during the week included singing, yoga, disabled football, dementia awareness training and the opening of a new dementia-friendly day room.

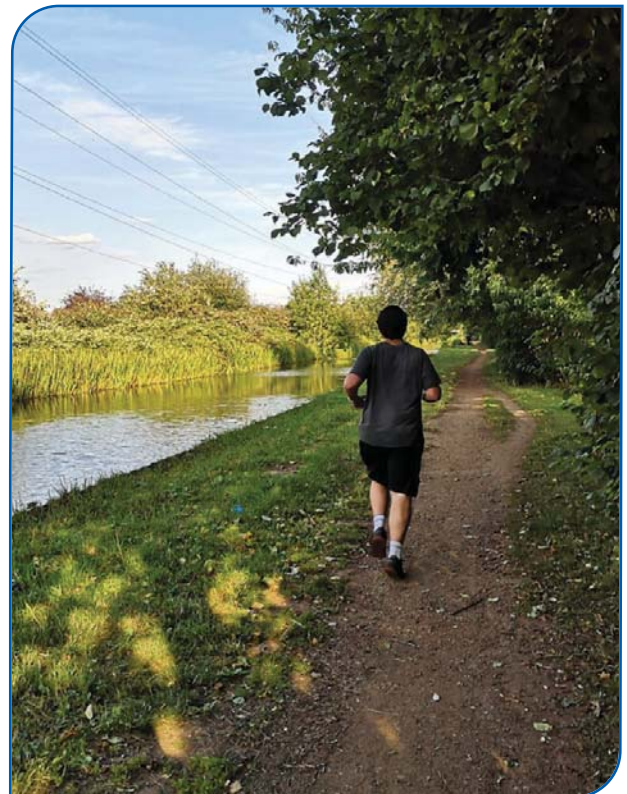


RunTalkRun

RunTalkRun is a weekly running group that exists to make both running and mental health support more accessible. It aims to bring people together for gentle runs that are a space for mental health support and combating loneliness.

The RunTalkRun community was originally set up in London. Active Slough have now set up a Slough RunTalkRun group.

“ It helps me with both physical activity and mental health support in a relaxed, chilled way. I like the fact it’s a running group without the pressure of being a good runner because I’m not a competitive runner and just enjoy getting active and the company. ”



“ Mrs B is a 91 year old lady who was referred to the wellbeing prescribing service because she was becoming increasingly isolated from the community. Her main objective was to get out of her house more and socialise more. Her garden was also considerably overgrown, and she was keen to get help to tidy it up! The wellbeing prescribing service referred Mrs B to the Slough Furniture Project for gardening, the Royal Voluntary Service for befriending, and to the council for a care and support assessment. She now has carers coming into her home to provide support to her, befriending services visiting twice a week and taking her out into the community, and her garden has been tidied.”



to make positive changes to their lives, by linking them with the right services in the area. Over the last year, the wellbeing prescribing team handled over 400 cases. Of these, 75% successfully completed their wellbeing plan.

Slough Prevention Alliance Community Engagement



Slough Prevention Alliance Community Engagement (SPACE) is a collective of local charities and community groups that are commissioned by the council to work together for the benefit of Slough residents. They deliver a broad range of support activities, including housing support, wellbeing prescribing, and support for carers.

Over the last year, over 4,300 Slough residents were provided with information and advice by the SPACE group. This included advice on a range of topics, including health, debt and housing.

Wellbeing Prescribing

The wellbeing prescribing services is one of the services run by members of the SPACE consortium. Wellbeing prescribing helps clients

Slough Carers Support

Slough Carers Support Service provides support to unpaid carers across Slough. Over the last year, the service identified 85 new carers, bringing the total number of carers registered with Slough Carers Support up to over 500.

Slough Carers Support provides information, advice and training to carers to help them with their caring role. They also run a discount card for carers, to help them access special offers and reductions across Slough. In June 2018, Slough Carers Support also celebrated Carers Week in Slough. Carers Week is an annual campaign to raise awareness of caring, highlight the challenges carers face, and recognise the contribution they make to families and communities throughout the UK.



The theme for Carers Week this year was 'Healthy and Connected', and Slough Carers Support ran an information event for Carers on this theme. The event featured information stands, free pamper sessions and gifts for carers, as well as lunch and a chance to chat and build connections.

AccessAble

AccessAble is a free online guide that provides information about the accessibility of venues. By providing detailed facts, figures, and photographs about a venue, the AccessAble guide aims to assist people with disabilities, and their carers, in getting out and about.

Slough Borough Council commissioned AccessAble to survey public venues in Slough, and provide free information online about their accessibility. Over 200 venues, including shops, restaurants, cafes, cinemas, hotels and railway stations have been surveyed in Slough. The online guide provides detailed information about the accessibility of the venue, including parking, walking distances, toilet facilities, lifts, hearing loops and much more.



Priority Four: Reduce the need for long term social care through improved early help and effective partnership work.

Effective partnership working can improve the health and wellbeing of residents by ensuring that the care and support they receive is connected and cohesive. The Adult Social Care department works in partnership with many different groups and organisations, including the NHS, Slough Healthwatch, the police and ambulance services, local residents, and other teams in the council.

Health and Social Care Integration

Over the last year, social care services have continued to become more integrated with health services in Slough. Integrating these services allows complex health and social care services to be delivered seamlessly, allowing people to receive the right care, in the right place, at the right time. In 2018-2019, we launched several initiatives, including improving our cluster meetings, setting up the discharge passport service, and recommissioning the Careline responder service.

Cluster Meetings

Cluster meetings are held every month in each of the three sections, or 'localities' of the borough. The meetings bring health practitioners - including GPs, district nurses and members of the mental health team - together with professionals from the social work team and the occupational therapy team. The meetings are intended to improve outcomes for residents, by ensuring that the support they receive is multi-disciplinary and holistic.

“ Mr B is a 73 year old man who was neglecting himself due to his mental health problems. His neighbours raised concerns about his home environment and how well he was looking after himself. His case was discussed at a cluster meeting, and a holistic approach to his care was designed. He was visited by the Community Mental Health team to address his mental health issues. He was also visited by a District Nurse to discuss his incontinence, and by an Occupational Therapist who installed equipment to aid his mobility around his home. As a result of these interventions, his health and wellbeing have greatly improved.”

Discharge Passport

2018 and 2019 saw the launch of a Discharge Passport in Slough. The passport aims to improve the experiences of people moving from hospital to further health or social care, by bringing together all of the information and assessments needed before a patient can begin their transition. The new passport has been positively received by healthcare practitioners and social care professionals alike, and already appears to have lowered the rates of Delayed Transfers of Care (DTOC).

Responder Service

In 2018-2019, we successfully recommissioned the responder service. Our responder service referrals are received via Careline who manage our telecare service. The responder service provides fast support and care to elderly or vulnerable clients who require assistance, and where there is not a named contact such as a family member. These people would otherwise need to contact the emergency services. The service can provide help and support to people who have fallen, and cannot get up without aid, or when a service user is feeling unwell, but does not necessarily require a paramedic. To benefit from the scheme, service users need to have a Careline alarm system, which they can trigger in the event of an emergency.



Slough Healthwatch

Healthwatch are the independent champions for people using local health and social care services. Their purpose is to help make care better for people.

Slough Borough Council works in partnership with Slough Healthwatch. During 2018-2019, Slough councillors have worked alongside Healthwatch to agree an approach to ensure that Slough becomes a disability-friendly town. This strategy includes changes over the next few years to a range of areas, including transport, planning, leisure, and health and social care. As part of this project, Healthwatch have visited GP surgeries in Slough and made recommendations on how they can be more accessible for people with physical, sensory, and mental impairments.



Co-Production Network

In March 2019, the new Adult Social Care Co-Production Network was launched. The Co-production Network aims to develop equal working partnerships between people with lived experience of the adult social care and support systems, and health and social care staff. It is about working together to ensure diverse views and ideas are considered during

the design and running of social care services in Slough.

The group is formed of 10 representatives from the community, and 8 staff from the council and other professional organisations. The group will meet every two months, and will work to ensure that co-production is used throughout Adult Social Care in Slough.



Our future priorities

Over the coming year, the Adult Social Care teams at Slough Borough Council will be working on a range of initiatives and projects to address our challenges and thereby improve the health and wellbeing of residents in Slough. These projects all strive towards our target outcome - that our people will be healthier and manage their own care needs - and the four main priorities within this.

Priority One - Enhance our strategic approach to improving the health and wellbeing of our residents through improved prevention and early intervention.

- Continue to develop our strengths-based approach to social care to people accessing our support including carers. We will support them to identify and utilise their own as well as local community assets.
- Working with our partners to ensure people accessing services including carers have access to information to support their wellbeing.
- Continue to develop our place-based approach to social care, by completing the final stages of locating our social work teams in the communities they serve.
- Continue to promote the use of Direct Payments to support residents in choosing how their care and support needs are met.
- Develop a personalised approach to safeguarding across social care, to ensure that the wellbeing of all of our residents is protected, and that they are helped to feel safe.
- Launch a new Integrated Wellbeing Service to bring together children's health, healthy eating, stop smoking, physical activity, cardio wellness and mental wellbeing services into one holistic support offer.

Priority Two - Make best use of our new leisure facilities and get more people - more active - more often.

- Increase the rates of physical activity across Slough, through Everyone Active, the Active Slough programme, and the work of our community and voluntary partners.

Priority Three - Improve mental wellbeing and reduce loneliness and isolation - more people - more connected - and happy.

- Continue to build on the success of Mental Health Services in Slough, by co-producing a website with service users to expand the reach of mental health services in Slough, and by further developing the #NotAlone campaign.
- Develop the services offered in partnership by the council and the voluntary sector, including the wellbeing prescribing service, and the offer to carers.

Priority Four - Reduce the need for long term social care through improved early help and effective partnership.

- Continue to develop our close relationship with the NHS in a range of ways, including an integrated approach to Continuing Health Care placement management, and establishing an integrated wellness service.
- Increase the use of co-production in commissioning of social care services, by working strategically with the new co-production network.
- Continue to support our residents to maintain healthy lifestyles.

Glossary

ASCOF

Short for Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework. Measures how well care services achieve the outcomes that matter most to people, and allows councils to see how their services compare to other areas.

Carer

Someone who provides unpaid support for another person, usually a family member or friend.

Commissioning

The process of assessing what health and social care services are needed in the community, purchasing these services from a provider, and monitoring these services to ensure they meet the desired outcomes.

Dementia

An umbrella term for a range of conditions that affect the brain, including Alzheimer's disease. Dementia damages the nerve cells in the brain, which prevents the body from functioning normally.

Direct Payments

An arrangement where social care users receive money from the council directly, and then use this to arrange and pay for their care themselves.

Domiciliary care

Care provided by professional carers to people who still live in their own homes, but require additional support with some activities, such as personal care or household tasks.

Healthy Life Expectancy

A measure of population health, that estimates the expected years of life in good health for a person.

Learning disability

A reduced intellectual ability that may create difficulty with everyday activities, such as household tasks, socialising or managing money.

Mental wellbeing

The mental state of a person - how they are feeling, and how well they can cope with day-to-day life.

Oral Health

The health of a person's mouth and throat, including tooth decay, gum disease and mouth or throat cancer.

Public Health

The team in the council who exist to protect and improve the health and wellbeing of people in Slough.

Radicalisation

The way a person comes to support or be involved in extremism and terrorism. A gradual process, so the person affected may not realise what's happening.

Sensory disability

A disability that affects one or more of the senses - sight, hearing, smell, touch, taste and spatial awareness.

Smoking Cessation

The process of stopping tobacco smoking. Also known as quitting smoking.

This document can be made available on audio tape, braille or in large print, and is also available on the website where it can easily be viewed in large print.

Slough Adult Social Care Local Account 2018/19

If you would like assistance with the translation of the information in this document, please ask an English speaking person to request this by calling 01753 475111.

यदि आप इस दस्तावेज में दी गई जानकारी के अनुवाद कए जाने की सहायता चाहते हैं तो कृपया किसी अंग्रेजी भाषी व्यक्ति से यह अनुरोध करने के लए 01753 475111 पर बात करके कहें.

ਜੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ ਵਿਚਲੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਾ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹੋ, ਤਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਬੋਲਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਨੂੰ 01753 475111 ਉੱਤੇ ਕਾਲ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਕਹੋ।

Aby uzyskać pomoc odnośnie tłumaczenia instrukcji zawartych w niniejszym dokumencie, należy zwrócić się do osoby mówiącej po angielsku, aby zadzwoniła w tej sprawie pod numer 01753 475111.

Haddii aad doonayso caawinaad ah in lagu turjibaano warbixinta dukumeentigaan ku qoran, fadlan weydiiso in qof ku hadla Inriis uu ku Waco 01753 475111 si uu kugu codsado.

اگر آپ کو اس دستاویز میں دی گئی معلومات کے ترجمے کے سلسلے میں مدد چاہئے تو، براہ کرم ایک انگریزی بولنے والے شخص سے 01753 475111 پر کال کر کے اس کی درخواست کرنے کے لئے کہیں۔

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SLOUGH BOROUGH COUNCIL

REPORT TO: Health Scrutiny Panel

DATE: 25th June 2020

CONTACT OFFICER: Ellie Gaddes, Policy Insight Analyst

(For all Enquiries) (01753) 875657

WARDS: All

PART I
FOR COMMENT AND CONSIDERATION

HEALTH SCRUTINY PANEL - WORK PROGRAMME 2020/21**1. Purpose of Report**

For the Health Scrutiny Panel to discuss its work programme for 2020-21.

2. Recommendations/Proposed Action

Due to the beginning of the new municipal year, and the cancellation of two Health Scrutiny meetings due to the COVID-19 outbreak, there are currently no items scheduled into the 2020-21 work programme.

The Panel is therefore asked to consider how best to determine the work programme for the new scrutiny year, and agree a plan of action in order to form this new work programme.

3. The Slough Joint Wellbeing Strategy, the JSNA and the Five Year Plan

3.1 The Council's decision-making and the effective scrutiny of it underpins the delivery of all the Joint Slough Wellbeing Strategy priorities. The Health Scrutiny Panel, along with the Overview & Scrutiny Committee and other Scrutiny Panels combine to meet the local authority's statutory requirement to provide public transparency and accountability, ensuring the best outcomes for the residents of Slough.

3.2 The work of the Health Scrutiny Panel also reflects the following priorities of the Five Year Plan:

- Our people will become healthier and will manage their own health, care and support needs.
- Our children and young people will have the best start in life and opportunities to give them positive lives

4. **Supporting Information**

4.1 The work programme is generally formed based on the discussions of the Health Scrutiny Panel at previous meetings, looking at requests for consideration of issues from officers and issues that have been brought to the attention of Members outside of the Panel's meetings.

4.2 However, due to the disruption caused by the COVID-19 outbreak and the start of the new municipal year, there are currently no items scheduled for the panel to consider.

5. **Conclusion**

This report is intended to provide the Health Scrutiny Panel with the opportunity to decide how best to determine its future work programme.

6. **Appendices Attached**

A - Work Programme for 2020/21 Municipal Year

7. **Background Papers**

None.

Health Scrutiny Panel Work Programme 2020/21

Task and finish Group / Visits
Meeting Date
8th September 2020

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MEMBERS' ATTENDANCE RECORD 2020/21

HEALTH SCRUTINY PANEL

COUNCILLOR	25/06/20	08/09/20	13/10/20	26/11/20	14/01/21	31/03/21
Ali						
Begum						
Gahir						
N Holledge						
Mohammad						
Qaseem						
Rasib						
A Sandhu						
Smith						
Colin Pill - Healthwatch Representative						

P = Present for whole meeting
Ap = Apologies given

P* = Present for part of meeting
Ab = Absent, no apologies given

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