

Appendix 2

Table showing summary of rationale, alternative options and what the NHS Long Term Plan says for each of the 5 priority areas.

Potential priority area	Why focus on this area for Slough?	If not chosen by the Health & Care Partnership Board, how else could this work be achieved?	What the NHS Long Term Plan (NHS LTP) ¹ says
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were 404 households in temporary accommodation in the borough (Mar 18) - an increase of 8% from the previous quarter. 83 of these households were in bed and breakfasts. • Rough sleeping is increasing. Official estimates put the number of rough sleepers in Slough at 27 (Autumn 2017), but Partners indicate that the real number may be as high as 65-75. • We are missing up to date data, but as of 2011, Slough had the second largest average household size in England and 12.8% of households showed evidence of overcrowding in terms of sleeping space. • Slough's private rented sector is generally worse than other types of tenure across various key indicators including disrepair, fuel poverty and falls hazards. • Despite substantial house-building in the borough, Slough still faces a shortfall on the number of new houses. Identified challenges include scarcity of developable land, potential increases in congestion and the impact on the borough's environment. 	<p>Through combination of work:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SBC-led Slough Housing Strategy 2. Recently started SBC-CCG partnership work on future use of NHS premises in Slough 3. Rough Sleepers SBC-East Berks CCG-Slough CVS partnership working 	<p>NHS LTP - Rough Sleepers: Up to £30 million extra on meeting the needs of rough sleepers, to ensure that the parts of England most affected by rough sleeping will have better access to specialist homelessness NHS mental health support, integrated with existing outreach services.</p> <p>NHS LTP on Housing: Spring 2019 - <i>Putting Health into Place</i> guidelines for how local communities should plan and design a healthy built environment. This covers approximately 70,000 homes over the next five years. In 2019/20, NHS England will build on this by working with government to develop a Healthy New Towns Standard, including a Healthy Homes Quality Mark to be awarded to places that meet the high standards and principles that promote health and wellbeing.</p>

¹ The NHS Long Term Plan (NHS LTP). Jan 2019. Available at: <https://www.longtermplan.nhs.uk/publication/nhs-long-term-plan/>

<p>Planning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slough Borough Council has begun an ambitious programme of regeneration to make the town both an attractive place to live, work and stay; and a place where businesses want to locate and invest. • Various improvements in infrastructure are imminent - including the arrival of Crossrail, the expansion of Heathrow airport and the new Western Rail Link to Heathrow - to promote economic growth. • ‘Car use is king’ and physical activity levels are some of the lowest in the UK: SBC is developing opportunities to promote the uptake of more sustainable modes of transport through improved cycling infrastructure; the installation of electric vehicle charging points; a new Low Emissions Strategy to improve air quality and a reduction in journey times and gridlock by introducing the A4 Slough Mass Rapid Transit (SMaRT) dedicated bus lane. 	<p>Through combination of work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SBC’s work with Heathrow Airport • Slough Urban Renewal programme • Recently started SBC-East Berks CCG partnership work on future use of NHS premises in Slough 	<p>NHS LTP - Health & Environment: Through the Healthy New Towns programme, the NHS is playing a leading role in shaping the future of the built environment. In 2019/20, NHS England will build on this by working with government to develop a Healthy New Towns Standard which include local planning guidance to ensure all future developments have a focus on design that support prevention and wellbeing.</p>
<p>Asset based approach to support community health/wellbeing/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Though it is now quite dated, research from 2013 suggests that community cohesion is, in general, very good in Slough. Six in seven surveyed felt that ethnic difference was respected in their local area and four-fifths agreed that people from different backgrounds get on well together. • In 2017/18, SBC embedded a “Strengths based Conversation” model in our Adult Social Care operational teams and have also sought to link our service users to their local communities to reduce the need for long-term care. • Slough has significantly worse healthy life expectancy (the average number of years a person would expect to live in good health) at birth than the national average - for both men and women. 	<p>Through combination of work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SBC’s new Community Development pilots in Chalvey, Foxborough and Trelawney Avenue. • East Berkshire CCG’s Oasis project • Frimley ICS (Prevention & Self care Board) Community Asset mapping 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slough residents have reported less overall life satisfaction than residents in nearby boroughs, though this has improved in recent years. 		
Employment & Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total number of enterprises in Slough has grown significantly over the last 5 years; Slough is recognised as the 2nd most productive area in the UK. 79.3% of Slough's population are economically active - higher than the national average of 78.4%. Both adult and youth employment has been growing steadily since 2011/12 and Slough has a lower percentage of workless households than the national average. The average gross weekly pay for residents of Slough working full time is £604.60, compared to a regional average of £614.50. In addition, the gross weekly pay for all those who work in Slough working full time is £679.20, a gap of £74.60 per week. This implies that those who are commuting in to the borough are generally in higher paid work. A comparatively small proportion of Slough's population hold NVQ-recognised qualifications, however the gap between Slough and the whole of Great Britain has decreased markedly over the last decade. A higher proportion hold 'other' qualifications - which may reflect the large number of non-UK born residents. Disability-employment gap: Slough data – tbc (National gap: In 2018, 51.3% of people with disabilities were in employment vs 81.4% of people without disabilities – a gap of 30.1%. The gap for people with a mental health condition is generally larger.) 	<p>Through work of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SBC working with <i>Thames Valley Berkshire LEP, Thames Valley Chamber of Commerce, Slough Business Community Partnership</i> and others to develop the borough's economy and promote growth. Mental Health Service's 'Recovery College' and IPS Programme to support employment for people with mental health conditions. 	<p>NHS LTP - The NHS as an 'anchor institution': As an employer of 1.4 million people, with an annual budget of £114 billion in 2018/19, the health service creates social value in local communities. Some NHS organisations are the largest local employer or procurer of services.</p> <p>NHS LTP: A major factor in maintaining good mental health is stable employment. The Plan sets out how the NHS is improving access to mental health support for people in work and supporting people with severe mental illnesses to seek and retain employment. As the largest employer in England, we are also taking action to improve the mental health and wellbeing of our workforce and setting an example to other employers.</p>

<p>Serious Youth Violence</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite good educational results for many young people, Thames Valley Police report a perceived trend in increasing youth and gang violence. (We are currently missing data on the prevalence & causal factors due to small numbers.) • The council continues to worked in close collaboration with the Safer Slough Partnership. • Demand on the Children and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) Rapid Response team is increasingly high and demand is outstripping capacity in several areas. • Slough has a high prevalence of domestic abuse, poor parental mental health, substance and alcohol abuse. Further key challenges include; Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), Forced Marriage, Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and Child Exploitation (CE), Gangs and Serious Youth Violence. • Slough has a higher reported crime rate than the national average. The total crime rate for Slough increased by 7.5% between 12 months ending March 2018 and 12 months ending June 2018. 	<p>Through work of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safer Slough Partnership (but there has been interest in working jointly on this issue with the Slough Wellbeing Board.) 	<p>NHS LTP: We will invest in additional support for the most vulnerable children and young people in, or at risk of being in, contact with the youth justice system. The development of a high-harm, high risk, high vulnerability trauma-informed service will provide consultation, advice, assessment, treatment and transition into integrated services. This will provide support to, and help to address the complex and challenging needs of vulnerable children and young people.</p>
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