



Committee report

Committee

HEALTH AND WELLBEING BOARD

Date

20 JULY 2023

Title

PLACE-BASED REGENERATION AND ITS IMPACT ON HEALTH OUTCOMES

Report of

DIRECTOR OF REGENERATION

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This report provides insight into the subject of place-based regeneration and its links to health outcomes. Following previous discussion at HWB board and the continuing pandemic recovery and cost of living challenges, this report aims to delve deeper into the interconnection between place, deprivation, regeneration, and their effects on health.
2. The report sets out the current “response” landscape to the issues of place, deprivation and health highlighting the need for sustained structured collaboration at an island and local community level.
3. The continuing need for a sustained, structured and actively monitored, integrated responses to the issues by all agencies represented at the Health and Wellbeing Board is advocated, through development of whole system “place” based wellbeing action plans reporting twice yearly to the board. A pilot in one area of the island to explore the benefits and challenges of implementing this approach is proposed.

RECOMMENDATION

- | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">4. Health and Wellbeing board note the issues highlighted in the report regarding place, deprivation and health and consider instructing development of a pilot of whole system responses to priority places reporting bi-annually on integrated place - based wellbeing action plans |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

BACKGROUND

5. Understanding Place-Based Regeneration:
 - a) Integrated Approach:

Place-based regeneration takes a holistic approach to address the multifaceted challenges faced by specific areas or neighbourhoods. It involves a comprehensive

analysis of the local context, including social, economic, and environmental factors. This approach recognizes that health outcomes are influenced by various interrelated aspects of a place and requires coordinated efforts to bring about positive change.

b) Community Engagement:

Central to place-based regeneration is the active involvement and participation of local communities. Engaging residents, community organizations, and stakeholders in the decision-making process ensures that regeneration efforts are responsive to the specific needs, aspirations, and priorities of the community. Community ownership fosters a sense of empowerment and strengthens the sustainability of the regeneration initiatives.

6. The Impact of Place on Health Outcomes:

a) Social Determinants of Health:

Place significantly shapes health outcomes through various social determinants of health. These determinants include factors such as access to quality healthcare services, educational opportunities, employment prospects, safe housing, clean environments, and supportive social networks. Deprived areas often lack these essential resources, leading to higher rates of chronic diseases, mental health issues, and reduced life expectancy.

b) Health Inequalities:

Health inequalities refer to disparities in health outcomes between different population groups. Place plays a crucial role in perpetuating or mitigating these inequalities. Deprived areas, characterized by limited access to resources and opportunities, tend to experience higher levels of health inequalities. Regeneration efforts that focus on addressing the underlying social determinants of health can help reduce these inequalities and create a fairer society.

7. Understanding Deprivation:

a) Dimensions of Deprivation:

Deprivation encompasses various dimensions, including material deprivation (e.g., income, employment), social deprivation (e.g., educational attainment, access to services), and geographical deprivation (e.g., lack of infrastructure, isolation). These dimensions interact and reinforce each other, leading to complex challenges that affect the health and well-being of communities.

b) Health Impacts of Deprivation:

Deprivation is closely linked to poor health outcomes. Individuals and communities experiencing deprivation are more likely to suffer from higher rates of chronic diseases, mental health problems, and lower life expectancy. Socioeconomic inequalities, limited access to healthcare, unhealthy living conditions, and social exclusion contribute to these health disparities.

8. The Role of Regeneration in Improving Health Outcomes:

a) Health-Centred Regeneration:

Regeneration initiatives that prioritize health outcomes can have a transformative impact on communities. By integrating health considerations into urban planning,

regeneration can create environments that promote physical activity, healthy eating, and mental well-being. It involves designing walkable neighbourhoods, ensuring access to green spaces, improving air quality, and promoting active transportation options.

b) Social Infrastructure and Community Development:

Regeneration projects need to focus on strengthening social infrastructure, fostering community cohesion, and nurturing social capital. This includes investing in community centres, libraries, schools, and public spaces that facilitate social interactions, promote social inclusion, and address social isolation. Building strong social networks enhances mental health and provides a support system for individuals and families.

c) Economic Opportunities and Employment:

Regeneration initiatives prioritise creating sustainable economic opportunities within the community. This involves attracting businesses, promoting entrepreneurship, and supporting local industries. By providing accessible job opportunities, training programs, and skills development, regeneration can address unemployment and poverty, which are key determinants of health.

d) Housing and Environmental Improvements:

Improving housing conditions is crucial for health outcomes. Regeneration efforts should focus on providing affordable, safe, and decent housing that meets the needs of the community. Additionally, investing in environmental improvements such as clean air initiatives, efficient waste management systems, and sustainable infrastructure can have significant positive impacts on the health and well-being of residents.

e) Collaboration and Partnerships:

Successful regeneration requires collaboration and partnerships among various stakeholders. Local government, community organizations, healthcare providers, educational institutions, businesses, and residents must work together to develop a shared vision, coordinate resources, and implement strategies effectively. Collaboration ensures that regeneration initiatives are comprehensive, sustainable, and aligned with the health needs of the community.

THE CURRENT LANDSCAPE

9. Some communities on the island continue to experience worse physical and mental outcomes than island and national and island averages as outlined in the [JSNA](#), Joint Strategic Needs Assessment.
10. These inequalities have been impacted further by the legacy of the pandemic and the current cost of living crisis with advice and guidance services and practical and financial support agencies finding it increasingly difficult to service significant increases in demand.
11. The community response to these issues at a local level, during the pandemic and in the current crisis demonstrates the value of supporting place based responses to local need. Public sector agencies, operating at an island level, in a challenging public sector finance climate struggle to resource differentiated responses to meet distinct needs in specific communities on the island.

12. As a result, while strategic whole island responses to health and wellbeing challenges (HWB strategy), social and economic issues (IWC Corporate Plan), covid recovery (recovery plan), emerging IWC anti-poverty strategy provide settings for inter-agency collaborative working in meeting islander well being the ability to translate strategic intent into co-ordinated localised response still needs improvement
13. Community led responses by “anchor” organisations are crucial to effective place based regeneration and resulting physical and mental wellbeing. Organisations such as Pan Together, Ryde Aspie and West Wight Community centre provide a key platform around which agency responses can mobilise.
14. The success of the Living Well programme delivered by these partners , supported by Community Action IOW, demonstrates the potential of targeted local interventions in meeting community health and wellbeing.
15. Local regeneration “Place planning” including area regeneration managers, the Community Action Community resilience team, working at an area level, provide the base resource for establishing differentiated evidence baselines, developing differentiated responses and implementing measured local initiatives to improve identified deficits.

THE PROPOSED RESPONSE

16. The council will shortly be introducing a reorganisation of its services to better integrate its place based response in a pressured financial environment
17. An island wide anti-poverty strategy is also being developed to embed responsiveness to:
 - Ensuring mental and physical wellbeing of those on low incomes
 - Maximising income for those in need
 - Food security for all through minimising waste
 - Embedding sustainable local support initiatives
18. Ensuring all agencies, committed to the success of the Health and Well Being strategy can effectively support place based responses is the next key step. Development of whole system place based working, through creation of place based well being action plans is recommended , with piloting of the approach in one area initially to identify the benefits of challenges of taking the approach.
19. Public health and regeneration staff based within the council will collaborate with other HWB board partner agencies to bring the pilot forward over the next 6 months
20. The Draft Island Planning strategy has been formulated with spatial in equalities in mind and contains policies to help improve health outcomes eg. Increased sustainable transport and more affordable housing.

Contact Points: chris.ashman@iow.gov.uk - 821000

CHRIS ASHMAN
Director of Regeneration