



# Health & Wellbeing Board

## **SUPPLEMENTARY PACK**

**Wednesday, 5th October, 2016 at 6.00 pm**

**The Tomlinson Centre, Queensbridge Road, E8 3ND**

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Chief Executive

**The press and public are welcome to attend  
this meeting**

# Health & Wellbeing Board

## **AGENDA** **Wednesday, 5th October, 2016**

### ORDER OF BUSINESS

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# Hackney Devo Pilot – proposed Public Health powers

- This paper outlines the case for requesting Public Health (PH) devo powers for Hackney. These asks are in line with those of the one Prevention Devo Pilot in London, Haringey.
- It is recommended that local decisions on the detail of the requested Hackney PH devo powers are taken once the outcomes of a more detailed analysis of insight and evidence, along side the deep dive exercise being undertaken by Haringey, are known.

# Planning powers

## Why is this an issue for Hackney?

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- Obesity is a major public health problem in Hackney: contributes to 1 in 10 deaths; almost 40,000 adults and 25% of 10-11 year olds are obese (amongst the highest rates of child obesity in the country)
- Significant costs associated with obesity – annual costs to the NHS in Hackney are £95m; obese adults 3x as likely to need social care
- Obesity is strongly linked to deprivation and so acts to widen inequalities
- We live in an ‘obesogenic’ environment where unhealthy choices are the norm
- Higher concentrations of fast food outlets are associated with higher levels of obesity - there are over 200 fast food outlets in Hackney

## What are we already doing?

- ‘Whole systems approach’ to obesity led by Hackney Obesity Strategic Partnership (chaired by LBH Chief Exec) – membership drawn from across council services and NHS to address wider determinants of obesity
- Relevant workstreams include: ‘healthier catering commitment’ award for hot food takeaways; research to develop a model for healthier retail offer in corner shops; Public Health input to relevant planning applications in line with DM Policies

## What is the devo ask?

- Power to amend Use Class Order to better distinguish between unhealthy and healthier uses (e.g. Class A5 hot food takeaways)

# Health as an alcohol licensing objective

## Why is this an issue for Hackney?

- It is estimated that almost 10,000 people in Hackney are dependent drinkers, and these numbers are expected to rise
- Alcohol-related health harms are more prevalent in Hackney than nationally - hospital admissions for alcohol-related problems and alcoholic liver disease are both more common in the local population
- Levels of alcohol-related violent crime and sexual assault are also higher locally than the London and England averages – linked to a vibrant night-economy as well as a relatively young population

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## What are we already doing?

- Proactive alcohol identification and brief advice in General Practice
- A new drug and alcohol treatment service has been commissioned, responsive to the needs of the local community
- Public Health input to licensing decisions using 'bulls-eye' tool to help identify high areas of crime and where there are numerous licensed premises

## What is the devo ask?

- Power to extend the four Licensing objectives under the 2003 Licensing Act to include health – to enable LB Hackney to take wider health related harms into account in licensing decisions
- Possible further powers:
  - restrict sale of alcohol in off-licenses located near schools

# Tobacco licensing

## Why is this an issue for Hackney?

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- Smoking contributes to almost 1 in 5 deaths in Hackney; and is a major cause of health inequalities - accounts for half the difference in mortality between rich and poor areas
- Local smoking prevalence (20.5%) is significantly higher than the national average – over 40,000 adults in Hackney currently smoke
- Smoking is costly to Hackney's public services (annual cost to the NHS=£7.4m; annual social care costs=£2.9m) and to society as a whole (total annual costs=£65.1m)
- Availability of cheap/illegal tobacco makes it harder for smokers to quit and easier for young people to start
- Half of Hackney smokers in a recent survey had been offered cheap tobacco - almost 2/3 of these took up the offer

## What are we already doing?

- A comprehensive multi-agency tobacco control action plan has been developed in partnership with a broad spectrum of local stakeholders - responsibility for delivery of the action plan lies with Hackney Public Health, accountable directly to Hackney HWB Board
- Relevant actions in the plan include: various activities implemented through a collaborative arrangement with neighbouring NE/NC London boroughs to improve reporting and reduce the supply of cheap/illegal tobacco across the patch (working with enforcement colleagues)

## What is the devo ask?

- Powers to establish a positive tobacco licensing scheme to cover all commercial entities involved in the tobacco supply chain (i.e. retailer and wholesalers) - fines and deprivation of licenses to be administered by the responsible enforcement authorities [NB: this ask is subject to the outcome of the HMRC consultation, *Tobacco Illicit Trade Protocol – licensing of equipment and the supply chain*]
  - Smokefree outdoor spaces in cafes, restaurants and bars

# Tackling problem gambling

## Why is this an issue for Hackney?

- Around one in 10 people in the UK participate in over-the-counter betting in bookmakers – a small % of these are 'problem' gamblers
- Gambling exacerbates financial vulnerability and worsens mental health problems through addictive behaviour – problem gamblers have the poorest health outcomes and tend to live in more deprived areas
- Fixed Odds Betting Terminal (FOBT) use by young people is a growing problem
- There is a strong link between the availability of venues and the number of regular/problem gamblers in a local area
- There are 56 betting shops in Hackney, with the highest concentrations in Haggerston and Dalston

## What are we already doing?

- Local licensing decisions for betting shops are decided on the basis of principles set out in the Council's Gambling Policy, including a requirement to protect children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling
- Hackney Council has lobbied successive governments calling for councils to have more powers over betting shops, including a proposal to give betting shops their own planning class
- Following a public consultation in 2014, the Government amended the General Permitted Development Order to give bookmakers their own planning use class, giving greater control to licensing authorities to control their proliferation

## What is the devo ask?

- Local licensing powers over gambling premises and Fixed Odds Betting Terminals (FOBTs) to:
  - influence the location of betting shops (to prevent over-concentration and reduce saturation)
  - limit the hours of operation
  - restrict the number of FOBTs in each betting shop
  - set limits on maximum stakes accepted by FOBTs

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