Nine key areas that can improve local people's health and reduce inequalities **appendix b**

Area	Suggested outcomes	Local activity
The best start in life	• Children are ready for school • Childrens needs are identified and met as soon as possible • Children are safe and feel safe	• Child poverty strategy • Early years activity • Focus on vulnerable mothers from pregnancy until the child reaches the age of two – local example of this activity is the Family Nurse Partnership
Healthy Schools and pupils	• Children and Young people are ready for work and adulthood • Children and young peoples' needs are identified and met as soon as possible • Children and young people are safe and feel safe	• Support schools to deliver better educational outcomes e.g. action to reduce drop out and exclusion rates; action to tackle bullying • Promotion of schools as settings for healthy behaviours e.g. development of school hubs; support schools to promote healthy diets; develop a risk and resilience approach rather than providing single issue services
Helping people find good jobs and stay in work	• A vibrant job market • Skills of local people fit the requirements of the job market	• Promotion of the adoption of the living wage • Improve the health of employees thorough the adoption of the work place based wellbeing charter • Use the Social Value Act to maximise equitable employment opportunities
Active and safe travel	• People have access to a range of transport opportunities	• Promotion of active forms of travel e.g. promotion of cycling to work including the Cycle to Work scheme • Make roads safer for pedestrians and cyclists and reduce air pollution by introducing 20mph speed zones where appropriate; develop safe routes to schools; create safe and enjoyable local environments with roads that prioritise "place" over care to increase "walkability", perceptions of safety and reported quality of life
Warmer and safer homes	• All homes achieve the decent homes standard	• Prevent accidents in the home e.g. providing guidance and practical support re the use of safety gates for stairs and doors, training frontline health and social care staff to promote safety messages • Help people keep their homes warmer by supporting residents most in need to access and benefit from warm home funding ; help people reduce their energy bills by

		• organising "collective switching" scheme • Reduce the risk of falls among older people undertaking targeted risk assessments and via the provision of aids and adaptations were appropriate
Access to green and open spaces and the role of leisure services	• People have access to green and open spaces • More people are physically active	• Promote the use of open and green spaces • Engage community groups and volunteers in the management and maintenance of green spaces • Proactively plan the use of leisure facilities e.g. promote the use of leisure centres to at risk client groups
Strong communities, wellbeing and resilience	• All communities have the opportunity to be the best that they can be	• Build social capital and utilise community based assets to improve health and wellbeing e.g. support volunteering, work to develop an asset based community development approach
Public protection and regulatory services	• People are helped to live healthy lives, make healthy choices and reduce health inequalities	• Reduce the negative impacts of takeaways and fast foods on health; thorough information, training, advice and award schemes and where necessary inspection and regulation, work with takeaways and the food industry to make food healthier; work with schools to reduce the amount of fast food students consume during breaks and on journeys to and from school; regulate the number and concentration of outlets. • Reduce the negative impact of air pollution by working with local businesses to reduce air pollution; encouraging car clubs; organising eco-driving training for taxi drivers to encourage more fuel efficient driving • Promote fire safety by encouraging people to use fire alarms in their homes and undertake home safety assessments
Health and spatial planning	• People are helped to live healthy lives, make healthy choices and reduce health inequalities	• Work with planning colleagues to raise the profile of meaningful health impact assessment for major projects; use the Spatial Planning and Health Group health checklist when scrutinising planning strategies, plans and proposals; consider accessibility criteria in planning policy.