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# A Healthy Kingston Strategy

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# A Healthy Kingston Strategy

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# A Healthy Kingston Strategy

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## Summary

The Healthy Kingston Strategy aims to promote Kingston as a healthy and caring place to live.

It acknowledges the Council's role in health promotion and outlines how the Council proposes to fulfil this. It aims to ensure that the Council plays its part in contributing to Kingston and Richmond Health Improvement Programme.

<http://www.krha.demon.co.uk>

It has been produced, in consultation with local health services and voluntary organisations, to demonstrate Kingston Council's commitment to health promotion

One of the key commitments of the strategy is for the Council to produce annual health action plans setting out priorities for improving health.

To see a copy of the current action plans contact the Healthy Kingston Co-ordinator  
on 020 8547 6094



## The meaning of 'health' and why Kingston Council has a role

'Health' is more than doctors, nurses and hospitals; it has been most famously described, by the World Health Organisation, as "not merely the absence of disease but a complete state of social, physical and mental wellbeing"

The government has promoted this more positive view of health in the new public health White Paper, 'Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation'. (See appendix 1)

<http://www.ohn.government.uk>

The paper has two key aims:

- To improve the health of the population as a whole by increasing the length of people's lives and the number of years people spend free from illness
- To improve the health of the worse off in society and to narrow the health gap.

The government also acknowledges the range of economic, social and environmental factors, which need to be considered to achieve these aims for health improvement.

Kingston Council has a very significant impact on the economic, social and environmental factors affecting health through its work on, among others, education, housing, social services, employment and transport.

So, in conjunction with the Health Authority and other local agencies, Kingston has a key role in improving the health of people in Kingston.

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# Why have a Health Strategy?

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Clearly Local Authorities have a vital role in promoting and improving the health of the local community. This has been recognised increasingly by central government who have initiated various programmes for local implementation including Health Improvement Programmes, Social exclusion themes and Local agenda 21 initiatives. (See Appendix 1).

A health strategy for RBK will demonstrate the Council's commitment to health promotion in its widest sense, emphasising the prevention of illness rather than the treatment of disease. The strategy is for local people and it endeavours to secure co-ordinated action across the Council and between agencies by the implementation of annual action plans.

The activities outlined in the Healthy Kingston Strategy complement actions by the other partner agencies, which together comprise the local Health Improvement Programme, or HIMP. RBK is fully involved in the production of the Kingston and Richmond Health Improvement Programme. For further information on the Health Improvement Programmes see Appendix 1  
The strategy's main aim is:

## How the Council can help make a difference

Kingston Council can improve the health of the people of Kingston by providing services, working with other Local Authorities, local Health services (health authority, trusts, primary care groups), local businesses and the voluntary sector and, as policy promoters, influence local affairs.

There is clear evidence from 'The 1998 Annual Report by the Kingston and Richmond Health Authority Director of Public Health' that there are significant differences in the health of residents in Kingston and Kingston Council can tackle these inequalities in health through many of its policies. (See recommendations from the independent report into inequalities in health, appendix 2)

“Local decision-makers must think about the effect which their policies may have on health and in particular how they can reduce health inequality”

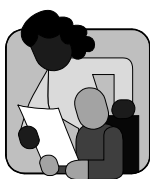
***Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation***

‘To promote Kingston as a healthy and caring place to live’

# Examples of how Council action can affect health

## Role of Individual directorates/ departments in promoting health

Many directorates have an effect on the health of Kingston's residents. Each directorate is committed to improving the health of Kingston residents according to its responsibilities.



- **Education** services can ensure that schools are supportive healthy environments and raise educational attainment so

that children have the best opportunities for healthy lives. Education services also provide life long learning opportunities for all ages to improve employment prospects and provide opportunities for social and personal development.

“Education is vital to health. People with low levels of educational achievement are more likely to have poor health as adults. So by improving education for all we will tackle one of the main causes of inequalities in health”

***Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation***



- Through regulatory and enforcement responsibilities for the **environment and transport** the council can influence the

safety of roads, encourage walking and cycling.

“We shall continue to use the planning system to support local shopping facilities which are accessible to non car users, to encourage healthier transport options such as walking and cycling, to promote more sustainable patterns of development for housing”

**Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation**

- Through **trading standards, building control and environmental health** we can prevent some of the causes of accidents such as dangerous housing, unhygienic food premises and combating the sale of fireworks to underage children.



- Through **social care** the Council can support and prevent children from abuse and support the health and wellbeing of older people, disabled people, people with mental health problems and their carers.

- Through **leisure services** the council can enable people to take part in a wide range of sporting and leisure activities and through the **parks** department ensure that people can easily access open spaces for recreation and relaxation.



# Examples of how Council action can affect health

- Through **housing services** the Council can improve the quality of the homes available for Kingston's residents, increase the supply of affordable homes for those in housing need and work in partnership with other agencies to promote the health and wellbeing of residents on Council estates.



“Most people spend more time in their homes than anywhere else. So good quality housing inevitably has an important impact on health.”

**Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation**

- Through **economic development** we can encourage investment in Kingston, which brings income to households and improve opportunities for training for unemployed people.



“People in work enjoy better physical and mental health than those without work”

**Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation**

- And through grants and partnerships we can **support voluntary activities**, which contribute to the health and wellbeing of the community.

- As **purchasers** of goods and services the Council can set standards by positive selection and ensure healthy policies in council contractors.
- As a large **employer** we can promote the health of our own employees through green travel plans, smoking policies, **family friendly policies**, health and safety policies, good work practices and health advice to staff. As **policy promoters** we can advise and facilitate similar work to improve health in other local businesses.



- As a democratically elected body, with responsibility for representing the views of constituents, we can develop **partnerships** for action with both the voluntary sector, local health services and other bodies to provide better services, e.g. economic regeneration, Agenda 21 initiatives. Kingston can and does work with various groups in partnership to provide better services and bid for new projects such as Healthy Living Centres.

Appendix 4 shows the responsibilities for the four directorates who impact on health in relation to the government targets in ‘Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation.’

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# What the Council plans to do

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## **The decision making process**

The Council is committed to ensuring that health issues are addressed by the Council's central policymaking body. This is currently the Policy and Resources committee, however, the Council's decision making structures are likely to change with effect from May 2000 when it is anticipated that there will be a co-ordinating cabinet and that one member of the cabinet may have a health portfolio.

## **Community Health Impact.**

In line with recommendations in *Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation* guidelines will be produced which will enable officers to assess the Community Health Impact of policies. The CHI will cover the impact on health, the environment, equal opportunities, crime and disorder and social exclusion. This guidance will be included in the Council's review programmes – Best Value and Team Planning.

The Council will also receive annual reports on the progress of the health action plans, consider other health reports and consultations and receive and approve Healthy Kingston Group proposals.

## **Co-ordinating health activities Healthy Kingston Group**

The Council is committed to ensuring co-ordination of the health activities of the different directorates, networks and other strategies in the Council. This will enable the Council to identify health policy issues affecting more than one department and/or agency to improve joint working.

To do this the Council has set up a co-ordinating body called the Healthy Kingston Group, which includes representatives from across RBK directorates, the voluntary sector and local health services.

## **Healthy Kingston Co-ordinator**

The Council has also employed a Healthy Kingston Co-ordinator to lead the Healthy Kingston Group, as well as working closely with local Health services and the voluntary sector to promote the health of Kingston residents. The co-ordinator will also lead The Royal Borough of Kingston's (RBK) contribution to the Health Improvement programme and monitor implementation and develop RBK's involvement in health improvement initiatives.

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# What the Council plans to do

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## Incorporating Health Components into other Strategies

The Council is committed to ensuring that the many strategies in which RBK is involved that impact on health, are co-ordinated. Appendix 3 shows health links for four Council strategies. The Corporate Development Team, along with the officers leading on each strategy, aims to ensure that all the strategies are aligned. There is already an 'improving health' section within the Housing strategy and there will be a 'Health and Wellbeing' chapter of the Local Agenda 21 strategy and the Crime And Disorder strategy makes links to health in the sections on tackling drug misuse.

The Council's revised Unitary Development Plan will continue to include strategic policies to promote the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of Kingston residents in line with the proposed duty on Local Authorities. The Healthy Kingston Co-ordinator will investigate the potential for including health issues in the community plan and as a best value cross cutting issue.

The Healthy Kingston Co-ordinator is also working with directorates to ensure that, where appropriate, all plans and strategies will consider health improvement and address health inequalities. Work has already begun with the Interim Transport Plan and the Housing Strategy.

champions at local level and ensure that health is on the agenda of all local organisations and agencies outside the health field"

## **Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation**

### Promoting good health

Both independently and in partnership with other agencies RBK has organised a number of special campaigns to promote good health in the community such as the 'Keeping Kids Safe Campaign', the 'Festival of Sport' and the 'All Nations Health Fair.' RBK hopes to build on these successful events in the future.

Annually RBK organises a large health promotion event for employees. Such events have focused on 'Stress At Work', 'Healthy Eating', 'Men's And Women's Health' and 'Alcohol And The Workplace' among other issues. Information packs are available to staff on a range of health issues. Displays of information and advice are also provided to coincide with national events such as 'No Smoking Day', 'Work Aids Day', 'Alternative Transport Day' and 'Drinkwise Day'. <http://www.hea.org.uk> Each month there is a health at work item in RBK's information sheet, "Staff update" which is circulated to all employees with pay slips.

Building on the health promotion work, which the Council has undertaken, RBK is committed to achieving the Health at Work Award. As part of the process in working towards the Award, employees are offered lifestyle assessments to assist in determining the health needs of employees.

"[Local decision makers] will in future need to act much more as health

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# What the Council plans to do

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## Partnership with other Agencies

The Council has worked in partnership with the Health Authority on the development of the Health Improvement Programmes and the plan for 2000-2001 will combine the Health Improvement Programme with the Community Care Plan. The Council works closely with the Health Authority, the Health Trust, the Primary Care group and the voluntary sector in the joint planning of services. The planning arrangements are overseen by a Partnership Board of all these agencies.

A number of services for people with mental health and learning disabilities are jointly managed between RBK and the Kingston and District community NHS trust. A number of other Council service areas also work in partnership, both across departments and with other agencies, to improve the health of RBK residents. These include the drug and alcohol action teams, the Community Safety Partnership, the Environment 2000 working groups, the Homelessness Forum, the Refugee Liaison group and many others. Many of these partnerships have produced joint strategies or jointly bid for funding for projects, which improve health.

A group including Health Authority, RBK and voluntary group representatives has helped to set up a community group, which is pursuing an application for a Healthy Living Centre in Norbiton. (See appendix 1)

RBK is committed to developing partnership across directorates and between agencies to meet health needs. The Healthy Kingston Co-ordinator will work with the Healthy Kingston Group and individual directorates to identify the potential for more partnerships to tackle health needs in Kingston in line with Health Improvement Programmes priorities. A partnership approach has already helped to develop the local smoking strategy and to tackle the health of homeless people and refugees.

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# What the Council plans to do

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## Addressing inequalities

RBK will integrate the annual Health Improvement Programmes priorities for inequalities into the RBK health action plans.

The Council is committed to aligning its policies and implementing action to respond to the recommendations in the Acheson Report and the Director of Public Health report to address inequalities in health. (See appendix 2)

## Action Plans

The Council will produce annual action plans, which will include targets and describe how it aims to work towards meeting these targets and setting milestones to measure achievement.

These action plans will include:

- Targets identified by the Healthy Kingston Group to develop joint working across departments and between agencies.
- Individual Directorate targets

These action plans feed into the Health Improvement Programme and are updated annually.

## Monitoring and Evaluation

The Healthy Kingston Group will monitor the action plans every six months. The outcome will be reported to the Policy and Resources committee.

# Appendix 1 - The National and Local Framework

There have been two main documents produced by the government, which specifically relate to health: 'Saving Lives - Our Healthier Nation' and 'The New NHS – Modern and Dependable'.

*Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation* describes the government targets for health improvement whilst *The New NHS – Modern And Dependable*

<http://www.doh/newnhs/newnhs.htm>

encourages partnership between the Health Authority and other local agencies and groups to produce a local Health Improvement Programme (HIMP) based on local health priorities.

*Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation* also describes a number of government initiatives, which impact, on health.

The government also commissioned an 'Independent Inquiry into Inequalities in Health' <http://www.official-documents.co.uk/document/doh/ih/contents/htm> known as the Acheson report. This report came up with 39 recommendations for national and local policies to improve the health of the worse off in society and to narrow the health gap. The recommendations are described in appendix 2. The government have recently produced a response to these recommendations: 'Reducing Health Inequalities: An Action Report'

Summarised below are the targets of *Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation* including the other government initiatives referred to in the white paper. This is followed by a summary of the local Health Improvement Programme targets.

## **Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation**

It acknowledges the range of economic, social and environmental influences on health and promotes a positive view of health: more than just the absence of disease, but concerning quality of life. The strategy is aimed at people of all ages: in schools, workplaces, and communities, and focuses on 4 main areas of concern:

- heart disease and stroke,

- accidents,
- cancer
- mental health.

The white paper notes the key role of Local Authorities and indicates that the government intends to place a new duty on Local Authorities to promote the economic, social and environmental well being of their areas. The white paper also introduces Healthy Living Centres.

The government is providing money for these through the New Opportunities Fund distributing National Lottery funding. They are proposed to be local flagships targeting inclusion of excluded people and deprived areas, to provide services complementary to existing services, e.g: Nurseries, community education, art and health information, ethnic group outreach, health care, community cafés, fitness facilities, community nutrition schemes, food co-operatives, welfare rights and benefits counselling, various therapies.

**Other government initiatives** referred to in *Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation*, which impact on health.

## **Education and Health**

It makes the link between educational achievement and health as well as the importance of education to increase self-esteem and equip children with skills to have healthier lifestyles. Government initiatives, in which RBK will be involved, include Excellence in Schools, Healthy Schools, Safer Travel to School, Cooking for Kids and The Sports Strategy

## **Employment and health**

It mentions the better physical and mental health enjoyed by those people in work and government initiatives to tackle this, which include the New Deal and Welfare to work.

It also mentions workplace health risks and the healthy workplace initiative.

### ***Housing and health***

It highlights the importance of good, safe, warm, dry and well-ventilated accommodation.

The government is introducing a new national licensing scheme for houses in multiple occupation as well as the housing investment programme, housing corporation approved development programme, private sector housing disabled facilities grants and the new home energy efficiency scheme. RBK may be able to bid for money under these schemes.

The report also highlights homelessness as a significant cause of ill health. The government has pledged to place a new duty on Local Authorities to protect those who are homeless through no fault of their own and in priority need. So they are given reasonable preference in the allocation of permanent social housing.

### ***Healthy neighbourhoods***

It mentions the importance of social cohesion and various initiatives such as The New Deal for communities, the Single Regeneration Budget and Local Agenda 21. Health issues have been highlighted in a good practice Statement 'Sustainable Development: Towards Better Practice.' This covers the need for local shopping facilities, action to encourage healthier transport, promotion of more sustainable patterns of development for housing and action to prevent the loss of local playing fields.

### ***Environment and health***

Government initiatives here include the National Air Quality Strategy, The New Deal for Transport, <http://www.detr.government.uk/itwp/paper/index.htm> and A Better Quality Of Life: A Strategy for Sustainable Development.

## **Kingston and Richmond Health Improvement Programme**

The 1999/2000 Health Improvement Programme has already been produced with the full involvement of RBK staff. It describes how the national aims, priorities and targets mentioned in 'Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation' as well as other local aims, will be tackled locally.

The aim of the HIMP is to prevent avoidable ill health and narrow the gap between least and most healthy people in Kingston and Richmond.

Its priorities are:

- Inequalities
- Heart disease
- Cancer
- Mental health

Like 'Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation' it encourages work with people of all ages in Communities, Schools and workplaces.

Future HIMPs will be combined with the Community Care plans, which were previously produced by the Community Services Directorate of RBK.

### **Inequalities**

The Health Improvement Programmes priorities to tackle inequalities in health annually are:

- To document inequalities
- To continue to promote economic development
- To develop initiatives to offset disadvantage.

# Appendix 2 – A summary of the recommendations of the Independent inquiry into inequalities in health (Acheson) report which link to RBK activities

## Three general policies:

- All policies likely to impact on health should be evaluated in terms of their impact on health inequalities
- A high priority should be given to the health of families with children
- Further steps should be taken to reduce income inequalities and improve the living standards of poor households.

## Particular policies for specific areas:

### 1. Poverty, Income, Tax and Benefits

- Mechanisms for monitoring inequalities
- A review of data needs to improve capacity to monitor inequalities
- Measures to increase the uptake of benefits to entitled groups

### 2. Education

- Further development of high quality pre school education
- Further development of the 'health promoting schools' initiatives
- Further measures to improve the nutrition provided in school

### 3. Employment

- Further steps to increase job opportunities, including training for young and long term unemployed

- Policies to improve the quality of jobs and reduce psycho-social work hazards

### 4. Housing and Environment

- Policies which increase the supply of affordable housing
- Policies to improve housing provision and access to health care for homeless
- Policies to improve the quality of housing e.g. insulation, heating, smoke detectors
- Policies to reduce fear of crime and violence and create safe environments
- Policies to address the needs of people with housing and support needs

### 5. Mobility, Transport and Pollution

- Further development of high quality and affordable public transport
- Further measures to encourage walking and cycling, ensuring separation of pedestrians and cyclists from motor vehicles
- Further steps to reduce usage of motor vehicles
- Further steps to reduce traffic speed
- Concessionary fares for pensioners and disadvantaged groups

## **6. Nutrition and the Common Agricultural Policy**

- Policies which will increase the availability and accessibility of foodstuffs to supply an adequate and affordable diet
- Policies which will ensure adequate retail provision of food for disadvantaged

## **7. Mothers, Children and Families**

- Policies removing barriers to work for parents who wish to combine work with parenting including provision of affordable day care and pre school education.
- Policies which increase the prevalence of breast feeding
- Programmes which help women to give up smoking during pregnancy
- Policies to promote the social and emotional support of parents and children
- Local authorities identify and address the health needs of looked after children

## **8. Young People and Adults of Working Age**

- Measures to prevent suicide in young people
- Policies which promote sexual health in young people and reduce unwanted teenage pregnancy
- Policies which promote the adoption of healthier lifestyles

## **9. Older People**

- The quality of homes in which older people live should be improved.
- Policies which promote the maintenance of mobility, independence and social contacts
- Further development of health and social services for older people so that these services are accessible and distributed according to need.

## **10. Ethnicity**

- The needs of minority ethnic groups should be specifically considered in the development of policies aimed at reducing inequalities in health.
- Further development of services sensitive to the health needs to minority ethnic groups
- Needs of minority ethnic groups specifically considered in needs assessment, resource allocation, health care planning and provision.

## **11. Equalities**

- Policies which reduce the excess mortality from accidents and suicide in young men
- Policies which reduce psychosocial ill health in young women in disadvantaged circumstances, particularly those caring for young children.
- Policies which reduce social and environmental barriers faced by disabled people, particularly older women living at home.

# Appendix 3 - Health implications of other strategic policies and initiatives

This section identifies the areas common to health action plans and other strategic policies and initiatives in RBK

## Crime and disorder

**Reducing fear of crime** with safety measures e.g. CCTV may also encourage people to walk or cycle and access local services. Improving the local environment, e.g. removing graffiti can also reduce fear of crime

**Reducing Drug- related crime could reduce the risk of mental health problems. School health education** increases awareness of the problems of substance misuse

Providing alternative activities to prevent youth crime can promote the adoption of healthier lifestyles and reduce the risk of accidents and mental health problems.

**Tackling race crime** will improve the health and well being of minority ethnic groups.

**Tackling Truancy to prevent crime by and against young people** can improve educational and employment prospects and the likelihood of healthier lifestyles

**Tackling domestic violence** improves the health and wellbeing of women and children

## Local Agenda 21

Overall LA21 strives to improve equity, the environment and the local economy. All these factors are favourable to health.

More specifically the LA21 strategy is addressing:

**Transport issues** e.g. encouraging cycling, walking and reducing car travel. This will help to reduce traffic accidents and respiratory illness from air pollution,

Improved public transport will improve access to services e.g. leisure, health care

**Encouraging environmentally aware businesses** will help to improve the health of residents and employees.

**Encouraging sustainable Energy use and improving insulation,** can help to make sure people can afford to heat their homes.

**Sustainable land use and nature conservation** aims to ensure that there are good quality surroundings such as parks available for recreation and relaxation

**Encouraging Community partnership** to tackle issues from the local level empowers people and improves their health.

# Appendix 3 - Health implications of other strategic policies

## Anti poverty

**Homeless people** have many health problems so tackling homelessness can improve their health

**Providing drop in services** can give advice about local health services or benefits e.g. for pensioners this may enable people to access extra funds and services to live healthier lives

**Improving access to leisure**, education and training can help people live healthier lives

**Providing accessible youth services** can improve community infrastructure and wellbeing and provide alternative, healthier activities for young people

**Childcare can** break down barriers to employment and nursery education improves educational prospects of children.

**Family support can remove isolation and** may prevent or alleviates mental health, depression.

**Adult Education can** improve employment prospects and improve social networks, which improve health

**Provision of accessible relationship advice** will help to prevent teenage pregnancy

## Economic Development

Improving employment prospects is the key to increased levels of income and the opportunities for healthier lifestyles e.g. diet and housing conditions

**Increasing local job opportunities** can improve family life and reduce stress e.g. through reduced travel to work

**Healthier Workplace** will improve employees' health e.g. tackling stress at work, smoking and provision for cycling or walking to work.

**Encouraging flexible working arrangements** can improve wellbeing and reduce barriers to work

**Improving childcare provision** can break down barriers to work **especially for** groups such as lone parents leading to increased self-esteem, income levels and healthier lifestyles

**Equality of Opportunity** for minority groups can improve employment prospects, raise income levels and encourage healthier lifestyles

**Promoting Green Travel Plans** for cycling and walking, will encourage healthier lifestyles

# Appendix 4 - Directorate Health Responsibilities

| Activities  | Directorates    |                 |                  |                 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
|   | ES <sup>1</sup> | DP <sup>2</sup> | ELS <sup>3</sup> | CS <sup>4</sup> |
| <b>To tackle Inequalities and Social Exclusion</b>                | 4               | 4               | 4                | 4               |
| <b>Accidents</b>  |                 |                 |                  |                 |
| To reduce accidents associated with car use                       | 4               | 4               |                  |                 |
| To reduce accidents at Home                                       |                 |                 |                  | 4               |
| Reduce accidents at school  |                 |                 | 4                |                 |
| Reduce accidents associated with drug or alcohol misuse           |                 |                 | 4                | 4               |
| Reduce accidents at work  |                 | 4               |                  |                 |
| <b>Mental Health</b>  |                 |                 |                  |                 |
| To support disadvantaged young people and tackle social exclusion | 4               |                 | 4                | 4               |
| To support people with mental illness and vulnerable adults       |                 |                 | 4                | 4               |
| To support older people   |                 |                 | 4                | 4               |
| To support carers   |                 |                 |                  | 4               |
| Initiatives for victims of domestic violence                      |                 |                 |                  |                 |
| Initiative for lone parents                                       |                 | 4               | 4                | 4               |
| Initiatives for young gay people                                  |                 |                 |                  |                 |
| Initiative for minority ethnic groups                             |                 |                 | 4                | 4               |
| <b>Cancer and Coronary Heart Disease</b>                          |                 |                 |                  |                 |
| To reduce smoking   |                 | 4               | 4                | 4               |
| To encourage healthy eating                                       |                 | 4               | 4                | 4               |
| To increase exercise  | 4               | 4               | 4                | 4               |
| To decrease stress  |                 | 4               | 4                | 4               |

1 Environmental service

3 Education and Leisure services

2 Directorate of Personnel

4 Community services

# References

## RBK plans

- Unitary development Plan
- Interim transport plans
- LA21 Strategy
- Economic strategy
- Crime and Disorder Strategy
- Housing Strategy

### Further information

Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey, KT1 1EU.  
Tel: 020 8546 2121

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## Health documents

- Inequalities in Health in Kingston and Richmond, the Annual Report of the Director of Public Health
- Health Improvement Programme for Kingston and Richmond 1999 – 2002

### Further information

Kingston and Richmond Health Authority, 22 Hollyfield Road, Surbiton, Surrey, KT5 9AL.  
Tel: 020 8339 8000 Fax 020 8339 8100

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## Central Government documents

- The New NHS: Modern and Dependable
- Independent Inquiry into Inequalities in Health.
- Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation

### Further information

The Stationary Office Limited, The Publications Centre, PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT.  
Tel: 020 7873 0011 Fax: 020 7873 8200 <http://www.open.gov.uk/doh/coinh.htm>

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