

TABLE 8**DELEGATIONS TO THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH**

	DELEGATED POWER	OVERALL RESPONSIBLE BODY
1.	To be the officer responsible for improving public health and ensuring that the local authority discharges and thereby performs its new public health duties appropriately and in accordance with the national objectives.	COUNCIL
2.	To be the principal / lead adviser on all health related matters to elected members and officers of the local authority, covering all three domains of public health namely: health improvement, health protection and healthcare public health whilst also playing a key role in the reduction of health inequalities.	COUNCIL
3.	To have the day to day responsibility for the ring fenced public health grant along with overall responsibility for ensuring that this is invested in order to improve health locally	COUNCIL
4.	<p>Section 73A(1) of the 2006 Act, inserted by section 30 of the 2012 Act, gives the Director of Public Health statutory responsibility for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all of the local authority's duties to take appropriate steps to improve the public health of people in their area (the exercise by the authority of its functions under section 2B, 111 or 249 of Schedule 1 to, the 2006 Act), including:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) providing information and advice ii) providing services or facilities designed to promote healthy living (whether by helping individuals to address behaviour that is detrimental to health or in any other way) iii) providing services or facilities for the prevention, diagnosis or treatment of illness iv) providing incentives to encourage individuals to adopt healthier lifestyles v) providing assistance (including financial assistance) to help individuals to minimise any risks to health arising from their accommodation or environment vi) providing or participating in the provision of training for persons working or seeking to work in the field of health improvement • any of the Secretary of State's public health protection or health improvement functions that are delegated to the local authorities, either by 	COUNCIL

	DELEGATED POWER	OVERALL RESPONSIBLE BODY
	<p>arrangement or under regulations - these include services mandated by regulations made under section 6C of the 2006 Act, inserted by section 18 of the 2012 Act</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Secretary of State’s public health functions exercised by local authorities in pursuance of arrangements under section 7A of the 2006 Act • exercising the local authority’s functions in planning for and responding to emergencies that present a risk to public health • the local authority’s role in co-operating with the police, the probation service and the prison service to assess the risks posed by violent or sexual offenders • such other public health functions as the Secretary of State specifics in regulations • to be responsible for the preparation of the annual report on the health of the population in the local area. 	
5.	<p>The Director of Public Health will also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be the officer who provides leadership, expertise and advice to the elected members and senior officers on a range of issues, including outbreaks of disease and emergency preparedness to improving local peoples health and concerns around access to health services • to provide expert and objective advice to the public on health matters • to have a knowledge and understanding of how to improve the local populations health by understanding the factors that determine health and ill health and how to promote health and wellbeing, change people’s behaviour and to reduce health inequalities • work to protect the local population from risks to public health and to work with NHS colleagues and local authority colleagues such as the Director of Children’s Services and Director of Adult Social Care to promote action across the life course and to meet the needs of vulnerable children • to work with the police and crime commissioner to promote safer communities and to work with and influence the work of 	COUNCIL

	DELEGATED POWER	OVERALL RESPONSIBLE BODY
	<p>NHS commissioners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to be a member of the Health & Well Being Board as well as advising and contributing to the development of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment and Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy • to act on information received in relation to all local health protection incidents and outbreaks 	
6.	<p>Subject to the publication of Regulations, from April 2013 the Director of Public Health will also have responsibility for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the local authority's public health response as a responsible authority under the Licensing Act 2003, such as making representations about licensing applications (a function given to local authorities by sections 5(3), 13(4), 69(4) and 172B(4) of the Licensing Act, as amended by Schedule 5 of the 2012 Act) • If the local authority provides or commissions a maternity or child health clinic, then regulations made under section 73A(1) will also give the Director of Public Health responsibility for providing Healthy Start vitamins (a function conferred on local authorities by the Healthy Start and Welfare Food Regulations 2005 as amended) 	COUNCIL
7.	<p>The Director of Public Health is responsible for the following mandatory services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NHS Health Check assessments • delivery of the National Child Measurement Programme (Weighing and measuring) • securing the provision of appropriate access to sexual health services • ensuring that NHS Commissioners / Clinical Commissioning Groups receive the public health advice they need • steps to be taken to protect the health of the local population 	COUNCIL
8.	<p>The Director of Public Health is responsible for the non-mandatory public health services. These programmes are not nationally prescribed thereby allowing local flexibility on how they are commissioned and / or delivered based on local need:</p>	COUNCIL

	DELEGATED POWER	OVERALL RESPONSIBLE BODY
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tobacco control and smoking cessation services • alcohol and drug misuse services • interventions to tackle obesity and community nutrition initiatives • increasing levels of physical activity in the local population • public mental health services • dental public health services • accidental injury prevention • population interventions to reduce and prevent birth defects • behavioural and lifestyle campaigns to prevent cancer and long-term conditions • local initiatives to reduce excess deaths as a result of seasonal mortality • local initiatives on workplace health • public health aspects of promotion of community safety, violence prevention and response • public health aspects of local initiatives to tackle social exclusion • local initiatives that reduce public health impacts of environmental risks. 	