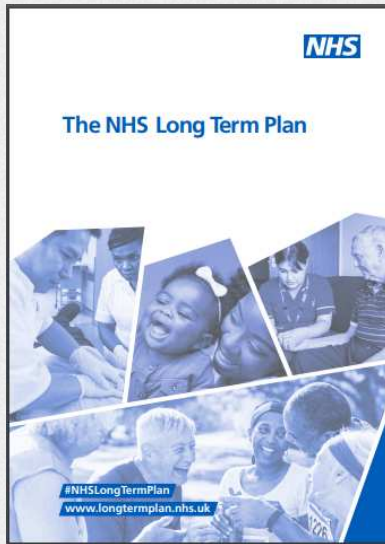


# NHS Long Term Plan Health and Adult Social Care Select Committee

David Williams, Director of Strategy,  
Buckinghamshire Healthcare NHS Trust



# Key NHS Planning Documents

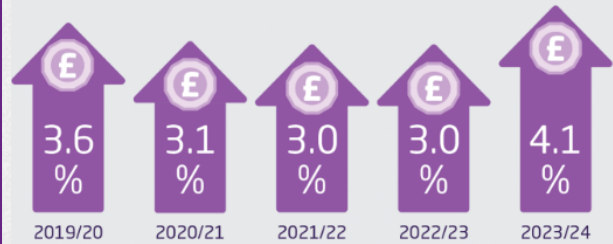


Following the announcement of a five-year budget settlement for the NHS from 2019/20 to 2023/24 NHS Improvement and NHS England published its [joint planning and contracting guidance](#) outlining its approach to operational and strategic planning.

In January 2019 the NHS published its new [10 year plan](#) with an expectation that during the first half of 2019 STPs and ICSs will develop and agree new strategic plans for improving quality, achieving sustainable balance and delivering the long term plan.



# Long Term Plan: Snapshot



**NHS funding** 2019 to 2023 increase by 3.4% and drive to bring system to balance



Cancer, cardiovascular disease, maternity & neonatal health and mental health are **clinical priorities** to improve outcomes.



Increased funding for **Mental Health, Primary and Community Care**

Clinical assessment service (CAS)

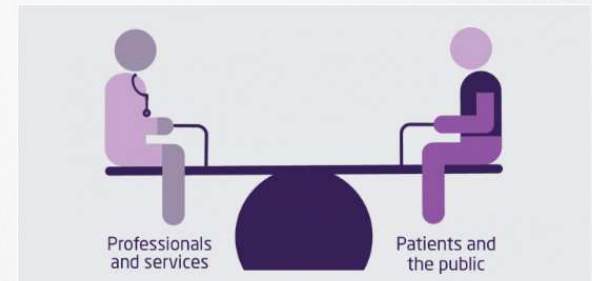


Measures to **reduce pressures in A&E**. E.g. clinical streaming, roll-out of 111, roll-out of UTCs (GP-led, bookable) and Clinical Assessment Service (CAS)

Same day emergency care (SDEC)



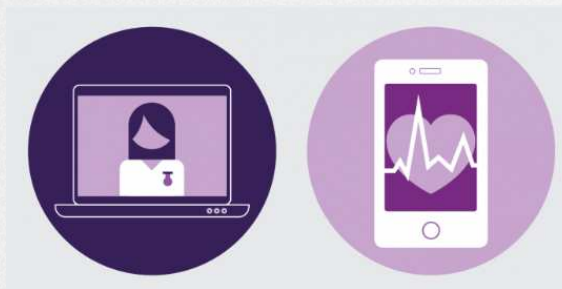
Same time introducing **same day emergency care** (ambulatory emergency care) to discharge on same day.



Increasing support for people to **manage their own health** and highlights the need to create genuine partnerships between professionals and patients.



Shift towards **integrated care** and place-based systems – full coverage of Primary Care Networks and ICSS



**Digital technology** underpins some of the plans most ambitious patient-facing targets



Outlines steps to address **workforce shortages** in health services.

## Long Term Plan: what will it deliver for patients

### Making sure everyone gets the best start in life

- Reducing stillbirths and mother and child deaths during birth by 50%
- Ensuring most women can benefit from continuity of carer through and beyond their pregnancy, targeted towards those who will benefit most
- Providing extra support for expectant mothers at risk of premature birth
- Expanding support for perinatal mental health conditions
- Taking further action on childhood obesity
- Increasing funding for children and young people's mental health
- Bringing down waiting times for autism assessments
- Providing right care for children with learning disability
- Delivering the best treatments available for children with cancer, including CAR-T and proton beam therapy.

### Delivering world-class care for major health problems

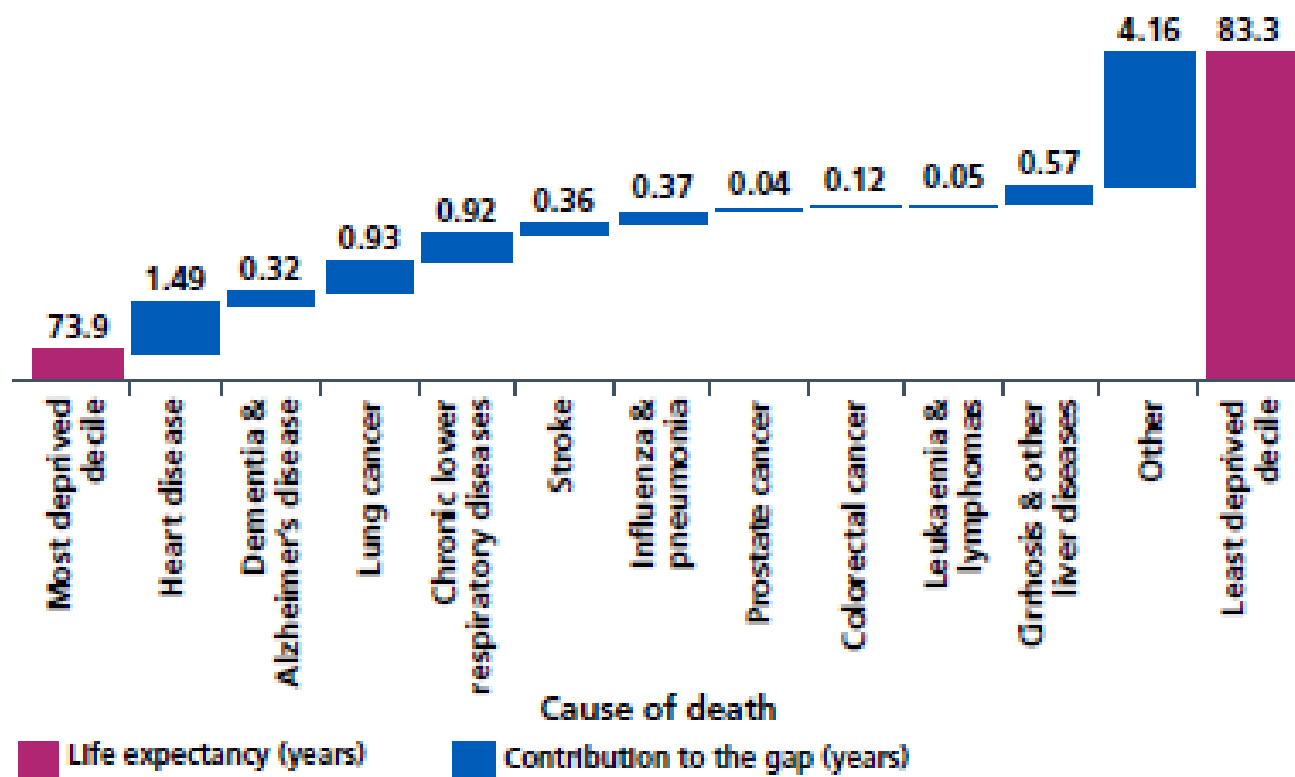
- Preventing 150,000 heart attacks, strokes and dementia cases
- Providing education and exercise programmes to tens of thousands more patients with heart problems, preventing up to 14,000 premature deaths
- Saving 55,000 more lives a year by diagnosing more cancers early
- Investing in spotting and treating lung cancer conditions early
- Spending at least £2.3bn more a year on mental health care
- Helping 380,000 more people get therapy for depression and anxiety by 2023/24
- Delivering community-based physical and mental care for 370,000 people with severe mental illness a year

### Supporting people to age well

- Increasing funding for primary and community care by at least £4.5bn
- Bringing together different professionals to coordinate care better
- Helping more people to live independently at home for longer
- Developing more rapid community response teams to prevent unnecessary hospital spells and speed up discharges home
- Upgrading NHS staff support to people living in care homes
- Improving the recognition of carers and support they receive
- Making further progress on care for people with dementia
- Giving more people more say about care they receive and where they receive it, particularly towards the end of their lives

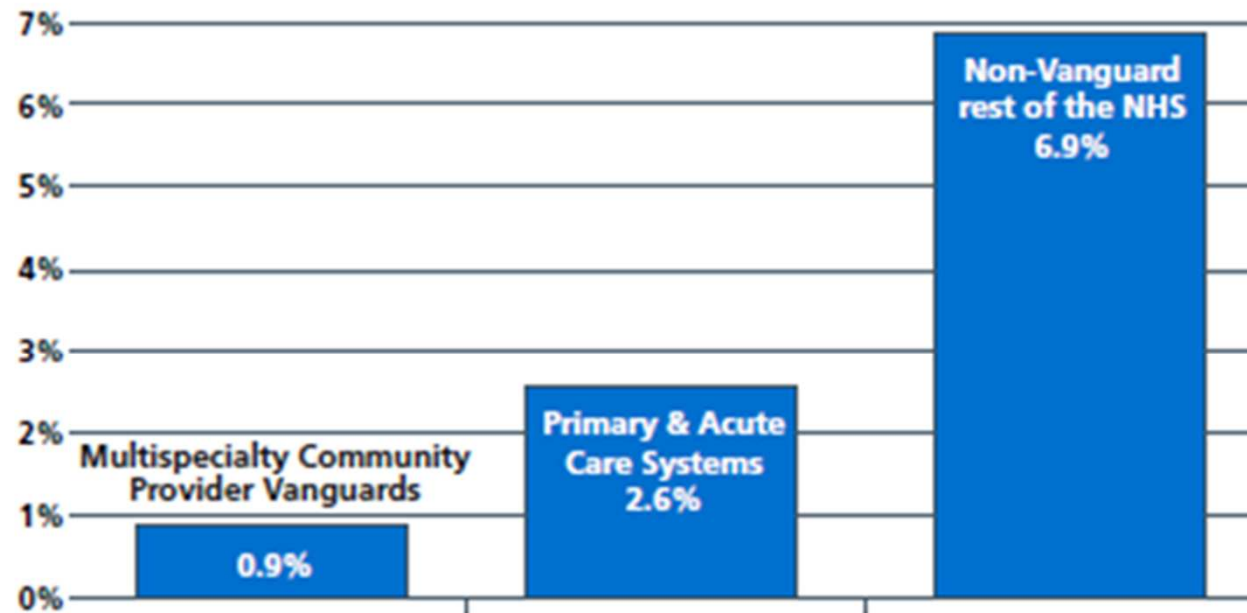
# Health Inequalities

**Figure 13: Breakdown of the life expectancy inequality gap between the most and least deprived deciles, males, England, 2014 to 2016.**



Source: Public Health England. Health Profile for England: 2018. September 2018.

**Figure 1: Growth in emergency admissions per capita 2014/15 to 2017/18: MCP and PACS Vanguards vs. the rest of the NHS.**

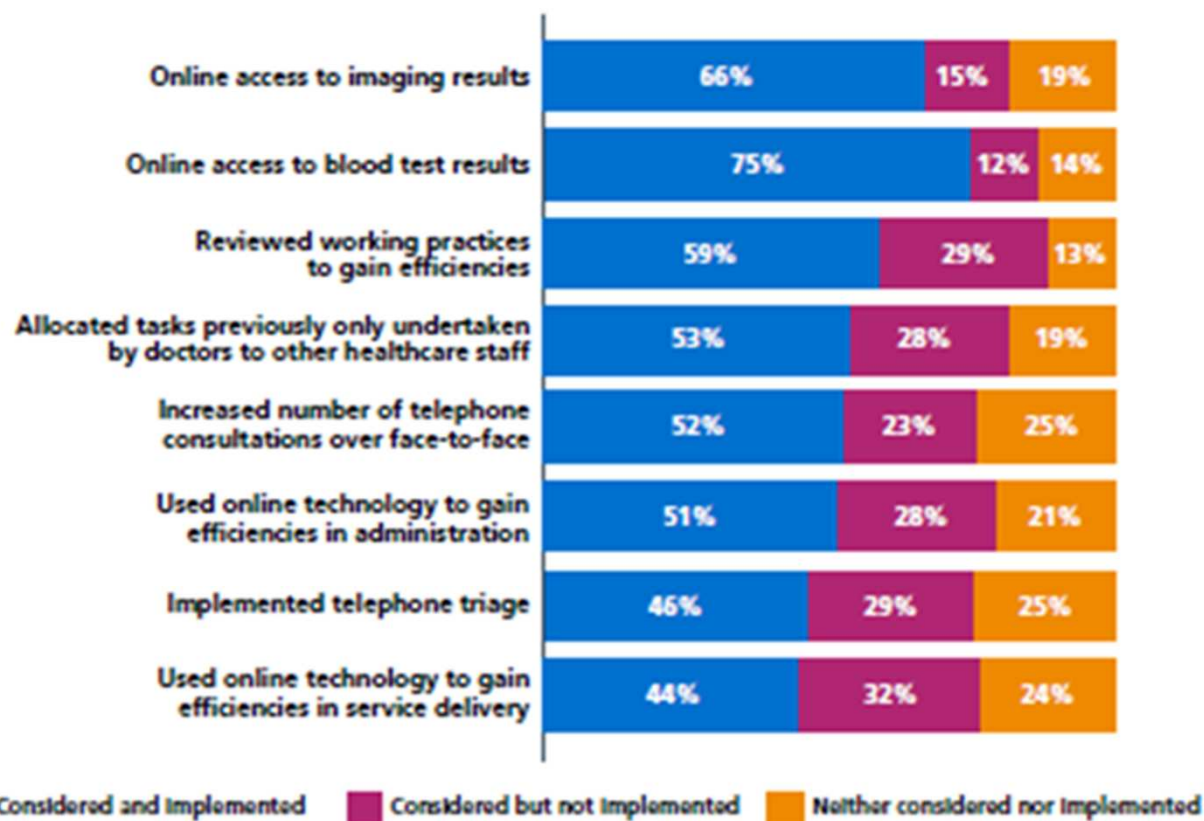


**Note:** The MCP and PACS combined emergency growth rate is 1.6% which is statistically significantly lower than the rest of the NHS with 95% CI (the upper limit for a significant value is 3.1%).

**Source:** NHS England analysis of Secondary Uses Service (SUS) data.

**Figure 23: Doctors' views on 'smarter' working practices.**

"In the past two years have you considered or implemented any of the following to adjust your working practices, in order to try and alleviate pressure on workload and capacity?"



**Source:** General Medical Council (GMC). The state of medical education and practice in the UK. December 2018.

## Underlying Financial Assumptions

- 5 year allocations published - The minimum efficiency ask of the NHS in the next five years is **1.1% per year**.
- Reduction in spend on administration across providers and commissioners – 20% by 1 April 2021
- Systems should work together to support the improvement of the NHS estate, by developing **local estates strategies** that include delivery of agreed surplus land disposal ambitions across all STP and ICS areas.
- Work across the STPs/ICSs to develop proposals to transform **outpatient services** by introducing digitally-enabled operating models to substantially reduce the number of patient visits in line with the goal of reducing the number of outpatient visits by a third over the next five years.
- **Address variation and improve care** in at least one additional pathway outside of the national priority initiatives.
- Efficiency savings are expected to be achieved by enabling greater **staff productivity**, including through investment in new digital technology and wider infrastructure and through **transformative models** of delivering services to patients.
- No information on capital or equivalent long term funding for social care



# ICS Vision, Objectives, Core Pillars & Enablers

## Vision

Everyone working together so that the people of Buckinghamshire have happy and healthier lives

## Objectives

People supported to live independently

Improved resilience in primary care services

Improved survival rates for cancer

Care integrated locally to provide better support closer to home

Reduced unwarranted variations in quality and efficiency of planned care

Digital transformation implementing IT platforms that support integrated care

Improved urgent and emergency care services

Improved outcomes for people suffering mental health illness

Long term operational and financial sustainability

## Strategic Priorities

Develop a resilient Integrated Care System that meets the on the day need of patients consistent with constitutional requirements.

Progress a whole system approach to transforming health and care to deliver resilience, better patient outcomes, experience and efficiency

Develop the ICS supporting infrastructure to deliver better value for money and reduce duplication

Deliver the ICS Financial Control Total and required System Efficiencies

Redesign care pathways to improve patient experience, clinical outcomes and make the best use of clinical and digital resources

## Core Pillars

Integrated Care Programme

A&E Delivery Board

Access, Care & Efficiency Programme Delivery Board

## Enablers

Professional Support Services

Population Health Management Programme

System Assurance Board

# Overview

---

- Initial 2019/20 ICS plan submitted on 19 February
- Efficiency target of £40m which represents a significant challenge for the system
- Control Total is break even (including Provider & Commissioner Sustainability Funding) subject to achieving financial targets
- Current gap across the ICS is £16m and working on reducing this for the final submission on 4 April
- Significant risk to closing this in full
- System is working with NHS E/I in undertaking “System Diagnostic” to understand the drivers of the underlying deficit
- Working through contractual agreements ahead of 21 March national deadline