

# ICS & ICB Update

## Havering Elected Members





# Introduction

**Luke Burton**, Director Place Based Partnerships

Ground Rules – Stop me if something isn't clear or I use acronyms I have not explained

- **What are the big changes in the NHS**
- **What is an ICS**
- **What are the place partnerships**
- **What are PCNs /Neighbourhoods**
- **What is being asked of the administration**
- **What are the key opportunities, challenges and risks**



# How does the NHS in England work and how is it changing?

<https://youtu.be/blapgFKXv0I>



And what will these changes mean for you and me?



# The establishment of NHS North East London

- In April 2022 the Health and Care Act achieved Royal Assent. As a result on 1 July CCGs were disestablished and replaced by Integrated Care Boards (ICB). Our ICB is known as NHS North East London (NHS NEL).
- NHS NEL is led by Marie Gabriel CBE, Chair and Zina Etheridge Chief Executive as well as a newly appointed board and team of senior executives.
- We have moved from the governing body of the CCG, made up of primary care leaders and lay members, to an integrated Board that retains an important role for primary care but includes a broader range of other members from our Trusts, local authorities and the voluntary, community and social enterprise sector.
- We have an agreed constitution which can be accessed online:  
<https://www.england.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/8-nhs-north-east-london-icb-constitution-010722.pdf>



## NHS North East London Integrated Care Board members

2x NHS Trust partner members



**Marie Gabriel**  
Chair



**Zina Etheridge**  
NHS NEL CEO



**Shane DeGaris**  
Barts/BHRUT  
Group CEO



**Paul Calaminus**  
ELFT CEO



**Dr Jagan John**  
GP



**Dr Mark Rickets**  
GP

1x VCSE\*  
partner  
member  
(TBC)

3x non-executive members



**Henry Black**  
Chief Finance &  
Performance Officer



**Diane Jones**  
Chief Nursing  
Officer



**Paul Gilluley**  
Chief Medical  
Officer



**Rajiv Jaitly**  
Audit



**Imelda Redmond**  
Quality



**Diane Herbert**  
Remuneration & workforce

2x local  
authority  
partner  
members  
(TBC)

\*VCSE refers to the voluntary, community and social enterprise sector



# NHS North East London executive leadership team



**Zina Etheridge**  
Chief Executive Officer



**Paul Gilluley**  
Chief Medical Officer



**Diane Jones**  
Chief Nursing Officer



**Henry Black**  
Chief Finance and  
Performance Officer



**Charlotte Pomery**  
Chief Participation and  
Place Officer



**Francesca Okosi**  
Chief People and  
Culture Officer



**Johanna Moss**  
Chief Strategy and  
Transformation  
Officer



# North East London Health and Care Partnership (NEL HCP)

## **NEL HCP - the Integrated Care System**

- The North East London Integrated Care System is known as North East London Health and Care Partnership and is chaired by Marie Gabriel and with Zina Etheridge, ICB CEO, the system convenor.
- NEL HCP is a formal alliance of partners with a role in improving the health and wellbeing of our residents. Together we set the overall strategy that will guide our collective work and hold the wider health and care system to account for how services are delivered in a more joined up way.
- As of 1 July the governance of the NEL HCP will be via the Integrated Care Partnership, a core statutory component of the system. In north east London partners have agreed that we will establish an inclusive ICP, with wide membership across our partnership. It was agreed that a smaller 'steering committee' would be established to plan and coordinate the business of the ICP. The proposed membership of the ICP 'steering committee' includes the ICB Chair, two elected members –inner and outer, two NHS trust chairs –acute and mental/health, the ICB chief executive, a VCSE collaborator, a Healthwatch group nominee and a primary care collaborative leader



## North East London Health and Care Partnership purpose, priorities and principles

### Our purpose:

“We will work with and for all the people of North East London to create meaningful improvements in health, wellbeing and equity.”

### We will design and operate the NEL ICS in a way that:

- improves quality and outcomes
- secures greater equity
- creates value
- deepens collaboration

### NEL's flagship priorities

- Children and young people – *to make NEL the best place to grow up*
- Mental health – *to improve the mental health and well being of the people of NEL*
- Employment and workforce – *to create meaningful work opportunities for people in NEL*
- Long-term conditions – *to support everyone living with a long-term condition in NEL to live a longer, healthier life*



# Formation of Integrated Care Systems (ICS)

Building on strong NEL partnership foundations to form our ICS

ICS are a **new form of partnership between organisations** that support the health and wellbeing of local communities

Partners include the **NHS and local councils alongside voluntary, community and social enterprise sector organisations**

**The ICS will be established from 1<sup>st</sup> July (although major changes will be phased)**

The ICS is how we describe all partners across the system working together for the benefit of the north east London population



# Integrated Care Systems

## Integrated care systems (ICSs)

Key planning and partnership bodies from July 2022

### NHS England

Performance manages and supports the NHS bodies working with and through the ICS

### Care Quality Commission

Independently reviews and rates the ICS

### Statutory ICS

#### Integrated care board (ICB)

**Membership:** independent chair; non-executive directors; members selected from nominations made by NHS trusts/foundation trusts, local authorities and general practice

**Role:** allocates NHS budget and commissions services; produces five-year system plan for health services

#### Integrated care partnership (ICP)

**Membership:** representatives from local authorities, ICB, Healthwatch and other partners

**Role:** planning to meet wider health, public health and social care needs; develops and leads integrated care strategy but does not commission services

Cross-body membership, influence and alignment

Influence

Influence

### Partnership and delivery structures

#### Geographical footprint

##### System

Usually covers a population of 1-2 million

##### Provider collaboratives

NHS trusts (including acute, specialist and mental health) and as appropriate voluntary, community and social enterprise (VCSE) organisations and the independent sector; can also operate at place level

##### Place

Usually covers a population of 250-500,000

##### Health and wellbeing boards

ICS, Healthwatch, local authorities, and wider membership as appropriate; can also operate at system level

##### Place-based partnerships

Can include ICB members, local authorities, VCSE organisations, NHS trusts (including acute, mental health and community services), Healthwatch and primary care

##### Neighbourhood

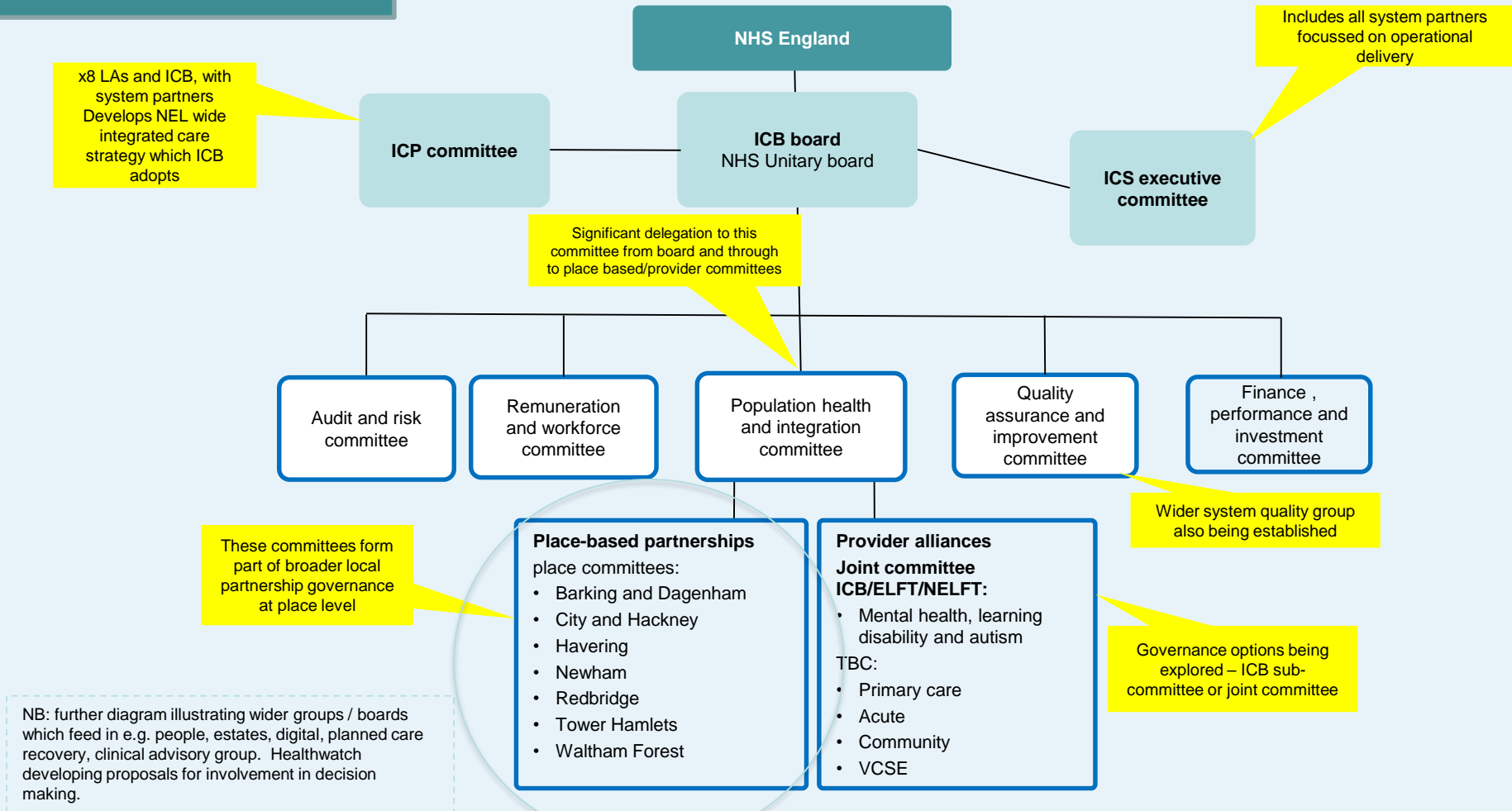
Usually covers a population of 30-50,000

##### Primary care networks

General practice, community pharmacy, dentistry, opticians



## ICS/ICB formal governance 1





# Formation of NHS North East London ICS

NEL CCG will no longer exist and a new statutory organisation – an **Integrated Care Board (ICB)** – will be established, which we will call **NHS North East London** - take on the NHS commissioning functions of CCGs

An **Integrated Care Partnership** will be created as a formal alliance of partners with a role in improving the health and wellbeing of our residents. Create a joint plan for improving health for our community and how services will be delivered in a more joined up way

**Place-based partnerships** are collaborative arrangements involving the organisations responsible for arranging and delivering health and care services in a locality or community. PBP's will be a **formal sub-committee** to the ICB

For NEL Place-based partnerships are based **across a Borough boundary**, which is why Place-based and Borough Partnership is both used



# Havering Place Based (Borough) Partnership



Partnership Workstreams – Health Inequalities – LAC – Prevention – (more added one partnership develops)  
Elements of BHR work to be place based – Enablers – Finance, Digital, Contracts



# Key Functions of a Place Based Partnership

## **Understanding and working with communities**

- Developing an in depth knowledge of local needs
- Connecting with communities

## **Joining up and coordinating services around people's needs**

- Jointly planning and coordinating services
- Driving service transformation

## **Addressing social and economic factors that influence health and well being**

- Collectively focusing on wider determinants of health
- Mobilising local communities and building community leadership

## **Supporting quality and sustainability of local services**

- Making best use of financial resources
- Supporting local workforce development
- Driving improvement through local oversight of quality and performance

**These functions are where there is greatest potential to add value over and above the contributions of individual organisations or entire systems.**





# Joining up and coordinating services

Example:

High Intensity Users (frequent fliers)

Residents in our community who bounce around and have many touch points with our services.

## Services in Havering working in this way:

A and E – those with multiple attendances (Drug, Alcohol, Mental Health, Loneliness, Frailty)

Housing services – drug and alcohol support services

Social care – working with providers around discharge

Police – criminal justice drug and alcohol triage in custody

Primary care – MDTs targeting those with multiple long term conditions

**Whilst there are some links, work is happening in isolation**



**North East London  
Health & Care  
Partnership**

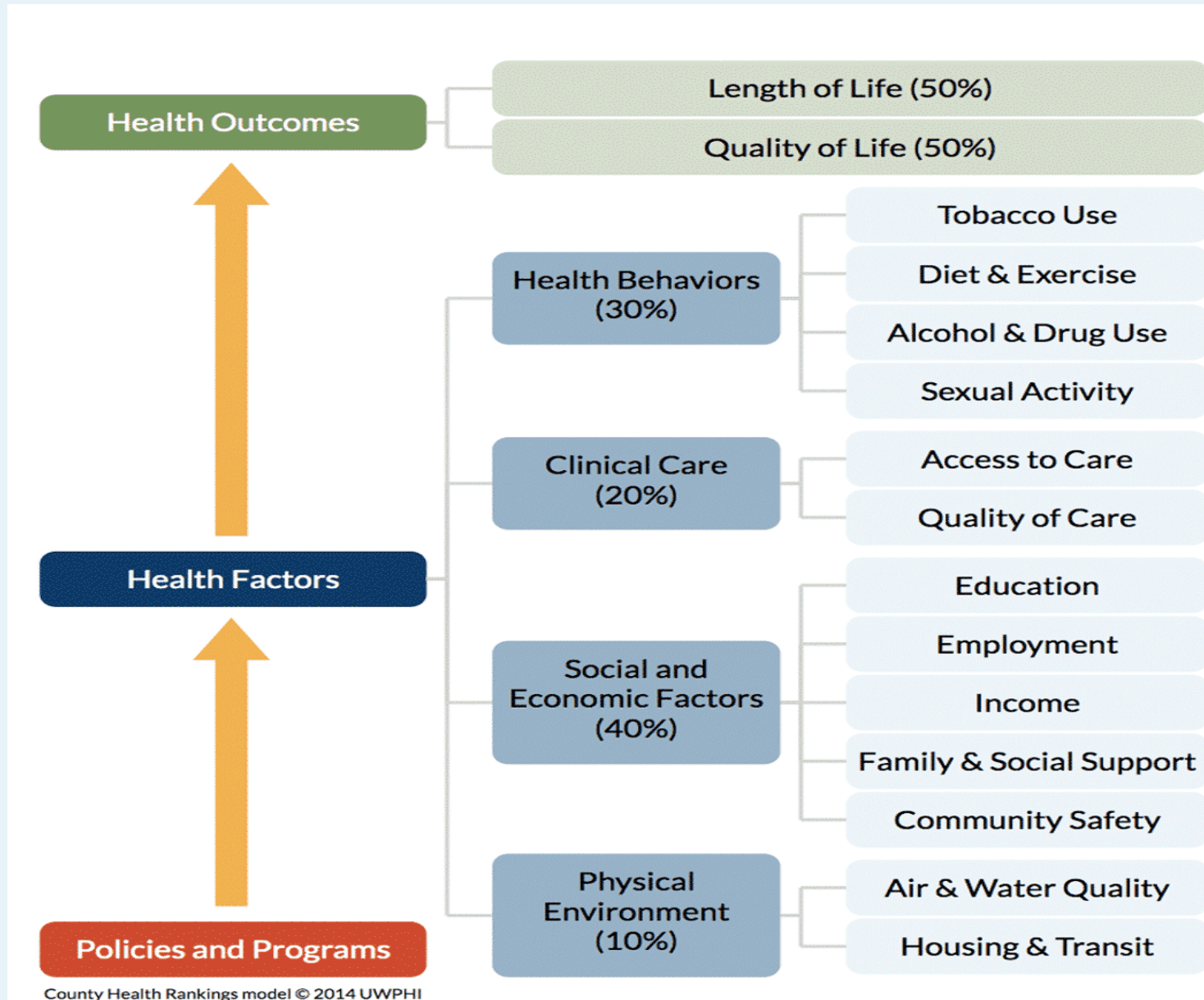




# Wider Determinants of Health

If we get the best clinical care possible e.g. 100% efficiency. We will still only be affecting 20% of someone's life

The 80% happens outside traditional clinical settings





# Formation of Havering (Borough) Place Based Partnership

- Clinical and **Care Leadership model** being implemented
- **Governance model agreed** and accountable officer being agreed
- **Membership** and ToR for Sub-Committee **of the ICB agreed** (subject to partnership sign off tomorrow) and established
- Partnership **budget and delegated functions** to be **confirmed**
- **Projects** initiated in priority areas of **mental health, social inclusion and Health Inequalities**
- **Community engagement** model in development
- Mapping of current **Havering wide programmes** from all partners
- Joint **Insights and Population Health Management Data** - in development
- **Delivery structure** to designed – keen for joint teams where possible





# Emerging Priority areas

- **Children and Young People** – Mental Health, Healthy weight, 1<sup>st</sup> 1000 days
- **Workforce** – recruitment and retention into target roles e.g. Allied Health Professionals (e.g. OTs, Physios)
- **Older People** – Frailty, hubs, end of life, social care provision, keeping people at home
- **Long Term Conditions** – managed in a more coordinated person centred way
- **Community connections** – Local Area Coordination, social prescribing
- **High Intensity Users** – for all of our services not just A and E

All underpinned by using Population Health and working with those who face the biggest health inequalities





# Primary Care Networks / Localities

Reminder – primary care networks – *usually* population 30-50k, but can be 90-100k

4 networks in Havering – GP's decided how they would form into networks.

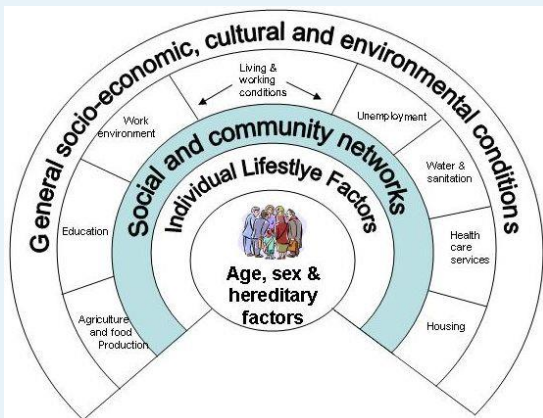
- North – 13 practices – total patient population 80k
- Havering Crest – 8 practices – population 41k
- Marshalls – 3 practices – population 44.5k
- South – 14 practices – population 96k

Local area  
coordination

ASC and NELFT community health services – had been arranged into localities coalescing around PCN predecessor arrangements

NELFT and ASC to plan on reorganising our service delivery to be more aligned to the PCN boundaries, although Marshall and Havering Crest will be treated as one.

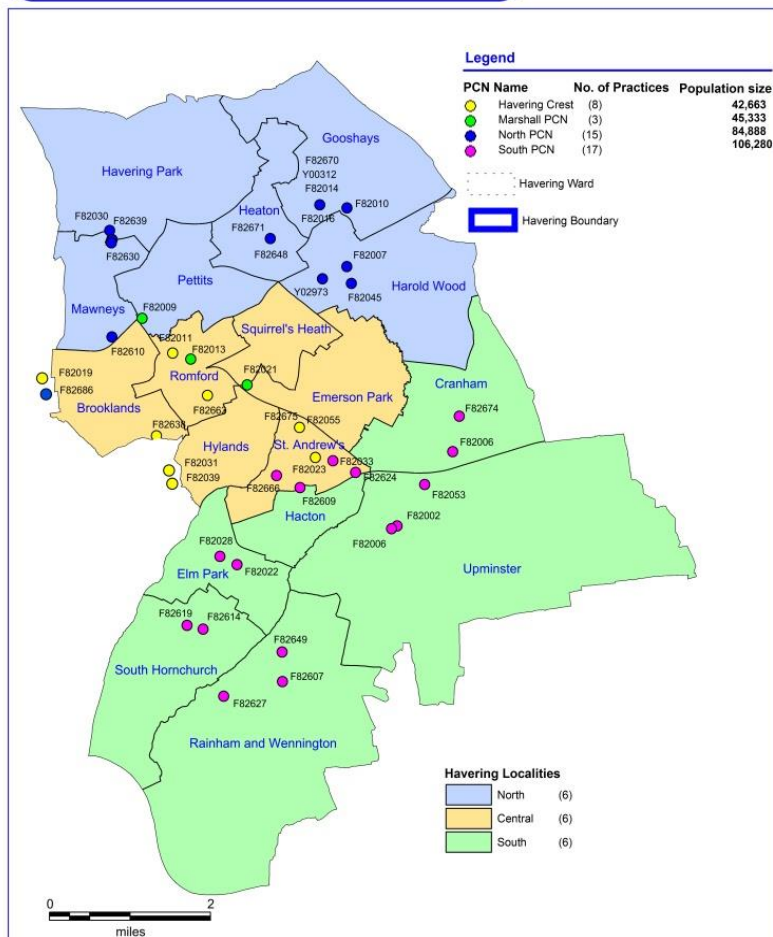
Borough Partnership offers opportunities to work at "Place" and "Neighbourhood" level differently – not just NHS and adult social care, but also across council and partnership functions – CSC/education, public health, housing, regeneration, leisure activities.



Community  
Hubs

*Government wants Integrated Care Systems to have a real focus on population health management – with the NHS to have a much bigger role, including possible investment, in reducing inequalities and seeing health through the lens of the wider determinants of health.*

## Havering GP Practices by Primary Care Network



Data Sources:  
BHR CCG's, May 2019

Produced by **Public Health Intelligence**



# What is being asked of you, the administration

## To Note:

The formation of the ICS on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2020

The **functions** delegated to the ICB be NHS only

Reps from **local authorities** will be on the ICB

**2-representatives** for NEL will be nominated from local government – **2 places on the ICBP covering all 8 local authorities**. EG one councillor / leader representing all 8 LA's

## To consider:

- How decision making at **Place** will work – e.g. think about committees in common over time
- Between July and April 2023 (and beyond), what **council functions** (if any) may be delegated into the Placed-Based Sub-Committee – and any changes to the **council's constitution** that may be needed.





**A huge opportunity for the NHS, Local Authorities, Voluntary Sector and the Community, to work together to improve the lives of our citizens.**

However we face many challenges and there are risks with working in this way...



## Population Growth

At an overall projected growth of 10% by 2041 (from 2021), Havering actually has one of the lowest expected population growths in NEL. However, within this, there is a significant expected increase in those aged 80+ (45%) – health and care services for this population group in particular are significant compared to other age groups, and partners will need to prepare and plan for this over the coming decades. There is also an expected 24% increase expected in those aged 70-79.

## Access to Housing

- Increasing number of homeless people, and increasing need to support Refugees placing further pressure on housing stock
- Housing shortage: need to build more market and affordable housing
- High number of people in 'interim' housing
- Need to improve the quality of housing services
- Significant link between housing and health

## Workforce

- Some historical underfunding in community health services, and primary care.
- This is reflected in high patient to GP / Nurse ratios in the community, and lower numbers of district nurses in the community.
- Significant number of GPs at, or beyond retirement age
- As a borough we have a high number of vacancies across all front line roles

## Urgent and Emergency Care

Havering are an outlier for non-elective admissions for older people, and local people have to wait longer for access to non-elective care than in other areas.

## Life Expectancy

Those aged 65+ in Havering have a worse life expectancy than those in our neighbouring Redbridge; an average male and female of age 65+ in Redbridge can expect to live 19.2 and 22.0 more years whereas Havering 18.2 and 21.2.

## Planned care waiting times

Following the pandemic, there has been a significant increase in the backlog / waiting times for planned care services.



# Key challenges and issues

## Known Barriers to access

- Awareness of services
- Trust in services / cultural acceptability
- Language barriers
- Services that are not flexible to meet local need
- Accessible pathways into services
- Capacity of some services, particularly following the pandemic
- Poor access to preventative and early interventions – particularly for underserved and underrepresented communities
- Increasingly diverse population with multiple social challenges which influence need and access
- Significant expected increase in demand for non-elective services at Queens Hospital – Havering Residents are the largest proportionate users of this hospital

## Physical space to deliver Integrated Care

Primary Care estate is often constrained, with no ability to expand, particularly where this is within converted housing. Space to deliver integrated care, particularly with the ARRs roles within primary care, is needed, to support the delivery of integrated care, closer to home.

## Access to BI/ Data to inform our work

It is essential that the Havering PbP has access to timely and joined up BI and data to inform their work, including more up to date acute data, and the ability to join up primary care data with community data, to create a whole view of the needs of local people. Access to timely / joined up data is currently an issue within the system.

## Sharing of PID data between operational leads

Simple process to share PID information between front line staff, and track patients is needed to support seamless delivery of care and more integrated working. Currently this is a barrier to the delivery of seamless care. Many operating systems are not interoperable and solutions are needed to facilitate data sharing to support integrated / more seamless care to local people.

## Key population health challenges – JSNA

- Some significant public health challenges including:
  - Obesity
  - Homelessness
  - Dementia Diagnosis
  - Support for older people
- Screening uptake worsened during the pandemic
- Crime and Vaccination uptake – Havering is better than the London average



## Levelling up Funding

Compared to other Boroughs in North East London, many areas such as Primary Care and Public Health have been underfunded. Please see example below

### Funding – Public Health

There is significant under funding in relation to the Public Health grant for Redbridge, compared to other NEL boroughs, as illustrated below. The percentages show the current slice of the overall pot for NEL as a proxy for the proportion of funding split. This is not decided at a NEL level and is allocated centrally.

Public Health Grants by NEL PbP		
City and Hackney	£37,573,975	22%
Barking and Dagenham	£17,787,080	11%
Havering	£11,622,333	7%
Newham	£32,612,030	19%
Redbridge	£14,576,152	9%
Tower Hamlets	£37,371,659	22%
Waltham Forest	£17,001,881	10%
£168,545,110		



# Key Risks

- **With joint decision making comes joint accountability** – e.g. Do elected members / senior officers want to be part of a controversial / unpopular decision in health services – shutting A and E (please note this is not being discussed currently)
- The voice of **Place** in the provider collaboratives
- The NHS **legal duties** have changed but local government hasn't
- There are still **financial challenges** within the NHS and local authorities. The message is that the ICS is now one budget, but working in a collaborative way with penitential savings target can be challenging





# In Summary

- There are now **3 main levels of the NHS**. Integrated Care System (ICS), Place, (Borough for us), Primary Care Network (PCN) / Neighbourhood
- There is a **requirement** for Local Authorities, Voluntary sector and Communities to have more input into how Health and Care works
- There is a need to **work with partners** around the wider determinants of health
- A **system wide focus** on health inequalities
- Havering has some **great relationships** already to build upon and **good progress** is being made
- Discussion needs to happen around the **decision making process** at place (e.g. officer and elected member input)

**Opportunity:** With the new administration, to have a joint Community and Health plan for Havering, which uses the Place Based Partnership as a vehicle for delivery.