

JOINT HEALTH OVERVIEW SCRUTINY COMMITTEE FOR NORTH CENTRAL LONDON SECTOR

**Monday, 6th February, 2023 at 10.00 am in the Cypriot Community
Centre, Earlham Grove, Wood Green N22 5HJ**

[Agenda for North Central London Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee on
Monday, 6th February, 2023, 10.00 am | Haringey Council](#)

AGENDA – PART 1

- 1. AGENDA PACK (Pages 1 - 84)**

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NOTICE OF MEETING

NORTH CENTRAL LONDON JOINT HEALTH OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Contact: Dominic O'Brien, Principal
Scrutiny Officer

Monday 6th February 2023, 10:00 a.m.
Cyriot Community Centre, Earlam Grove,
Wood Green N22 5HJ

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E-mail: dominic.obrien@haringey.gov.uk

Councillors: Philip Cohen and Anne Hutton (Barnet Council), Lorraine Revah (**Vice-Chair**) and Kemi Atolagbe (Camden Council), Kate Anolue and Andy Milne (Enfield Council), Pippa Connor (**Chair**) and John Bevan (Haringey Council), Tricia Clarke (**Vice-Chair**) and Jilani Chowdhury (Islington Council).

Quorum: 4 (with 1 member from at least 4 of the 5 boroughs)

AGENDA

1. FILMING AT MEETINGS

Please note this meeting may be filmed or recorded by the Council for live or subsequent broadcast via the Council's internet site or by anyone attending the meeting using any communication method. Members of the public participating in the meeting (e.g. making deputations, asking questions, making oral protests) should be aware that they are likely to be filmed, recorded or reported on. By entering the 'meeting room', you are consenting to being filmed and to the possible use of those images and sound recordings.

The Chair of the meeting has the discretion to terminate or suspend filming or recording, if in his or her opinion continuation of the filming, recording or reporting would disrupt or prejudice the proceedings, infringe the rights of any individual, or may lead to the breach of a legal obligation by the Council.

2. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

To receive any apologies for absence.

3. URGENT BUSINESS

The Chair will consider the admission of any late items of Urgent Business. (Late items will be considered under the agenda item where they appear. New items will be dealt with under item 9 below).

4. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

A member with a disclosable pecuniary interest or a prejudicial interest in a matter who attends a meeting of the authority at which the matter is considered:

- (i) must disclose the interest at the start of the meeting or when the interest becomes apparent, and
- (ii) may not participate in any discussion or vote on the matter and must withdraw from the meeting room.

A member who discloses at a meeting a disclosable pecuniary interest which is not registered in the Register of Members' Interests or the subject of a pending notification must notify the Monitoring Officer of the interest within 28 days of the disclosure.

Disclosable pecuniary interests, personal interests and prejudicial interests are defined at Paragraphs 5-7 and Appendix A of the Members' Code of Conduct

5. DEPUTATIONS / PETITIONS / PRESENTATIONS / QUESTIONS

To consider any requests received in accordance with Part 4, Section B, paragraph 29 of the Council's constitution.

6. MINUTES (PAGES 1 - 12)

To confirm and sign the minutes of the North Central London Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee meeting on 23rd November 2022 as a correct record.

7. NCL COMMUNITY AND MENTAL HEALTH CORE OFFER (PAGES 13 - 62)

To provide an overview and update on the progress of the community and mental health service reviews.

8. WORK PROGRAMME (PAGES 63 - 72)

To provide an outline of the 2022-23 work programme for the North Central London Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee and an opportunity for Committee Members to propose additions/amendments

9. NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

10. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS

- 20th Mar 2023 (10am)

Dominic O'Brien, Principal Scrutiny Officer
Tel – 020 8489 5896
Email: dominic.obrien@haringey.gov.uk

Fiona Alderman
Head of Legal & Governance (Monitoring Officer)
River Park House, 225 High Road, Wood Green, N22 8HQ

Friday, 27 January 2023

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MINUTES OF MEETING OF THE North Central London Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee HELD ON Wednesday, 23rd November, 2022, 10.00 am - 1.00 pm

PRESENT:

Councillors: Pippa Connor (Chair), Tricia Clarke (Vice-Chair), Kemi Atolagbe, Kate Anolue, John Bevan, Jilani Chowdhury, Philip Cohen, Anne Hutton and Andy Milne.

25. FILMING AT MEETINGS

The Chair referred Members present to agenda Item 1 as shown on the agenda in respect of filming at this meeting, and Members noted the information contained therein'.

26. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from Cllr Lorraine Revah.

27. URGENT BUSINESS

None.

28. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Cllr Pippa Connor declared an interest by virtue of her membership of the Royal College of Nursing.

Cllr Pippa Connor declared an interest by virtue of her sister working as a GP in Tottenham.

29. DEPUTATIONS / PETITIONS / PRESENTATIONS / QUESTIONS

It was noted that questions had been submitted by Brenda Allen and Alan Morton of Haringey Keep Our NHS Public (KONP) in relation to agenda item 8 on primary care services.

The Committee determined to discuss these questions alongside the agenda item on primary care services later in the meeting.

30. MINUTES

The minutes of the previous meeting of the Committee were approved.

RESOLVED – That the minutes of the meeting held on Friday 30th September 2022 be approved.

31. ESTATES STRATEGY UPDATE

Nicola Theron, Director of Estates for the North Central London integrated Care Board (NCL ICB), and Adrian Byrne, Director of System Financial Strategy for the NCL ICB, introduced the report for this item highlighting the following key points:

- The recent transition from Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) to Integrated Care System (ICS) had provided opportunities for Estates with a focus on delivering primary, community and acute investment across all five Boroughs. Recent examples included investment of up to £15m into primary care in Haringey with another £10m to follow, and investment into new Community Diagnostic Centres, including in Finchley and Wood Green, using a blend national and local capital to improve patient outcomes.
- New legislative powers for the ICB had been introduced mid-year and, with a lot of capital allocations sitting with key providers, there were tensions within the system as greater sums were being invested in primary care with a model of multi-purpose tenancies in some cases. There was therefore an ongoing process of engagement with NHS organisations across the NCL area to improve collaborative investment.

Nicola Theron, Adrian Byrne and Sarah Mansuralli, Chief Development and Population Health Officer for the NCL ICB, then responded to questions from the Committee:

- Referring to the figures on page 15 of the agenda pack, Cllr Connor requested further explanation of the funding sources for the capital and on the management of the maintenance backlog. Adrian Byrne explained that there was an annual capital resource limit of £200m but that organisations were funded on a revenue basis which included covering the costs of depreciation and the upkeep for estates. More of the funding allocations across the country were being used to manage the maintenance backlogs. NCL was in a relatively good position in relation to its maintenance backlog but did have a significant PFI (Private Finance Initiative) footprint resulting in regular costs. There were open conversations within the ICS on how to collaboratively achieve best value for capital funding, though there were some challenges posed to capital schemes by current supply chain issues. Nicola Theron added that there were around 180 primary care assets in the NCL area, mainly owned by primary care partners rather than the NHS, and that investment was taking place to assist in the delivery of more integrated models.
- In response to a question from Cllr Connor about the risks associated with £69m of acute backlog maintenance that was categorised as critical, Adrian

Byrne said that this came down to assessment and prioritisation within the NCL system and that, while there were emergency funding routes available, he was not aware of any recent examples of these being used. Asked by Cllr Atolagbe what was done to mitigate critical maintenance issues, Nicola Theron explained that, in such cases, work was required in the short term to support patient safety outcomes. For example, this could include electrical services where compliance was critical to prevent other risks. It was the responsibility of individual organisations to do this with a planned spend to maintain and replace where necessary.

- Asked by Cllr Clarke about the Chair of and representation on the ICB Board, Sarah Mansuralli, Chief Development and Population Health Officer for the NCL ICB, confirmed that Mike Cooke was the current Chair and that the Board included a lay non-executive member to represent the voice of local people along with Islington Council and Barnet Council representatives. There were also a number of sub-Committees that supported the Board which included local authority and community representation. Nicola Theron added that the Estates Board included an individual speaking on behalf of Islington Council but they were keen to ensure that a representative who was able to speak on behalf of all five Boroughs was on the Board in future.
- Cllr Cohen requested further details about local authority representation on the Local Estates Forums that were described on page 25 of the agenda pack. Nicola Theron explained that this was slightly different in each Borough. In Barnet, the forum was attended by planning and Section 106 officers, the Islington forum was co-chaired by representatives of the Council and the NHS and the Camden forum was attended by place-based, planning-led and regeneration officers. She added that these were important forums for conversations about joint priorities and optimising the abilities of the NHS and local authorities to deliver. Cllr Cohen suggested that health and social care services from local authorities should also have an input. Nicola Theron said that this tended to happen at project level, for example on the Colindale development in Barnet, where there was wider representation.
- Cllr Atolagbe referred to page 18 of the agenda pack which stated that *“it is common to see slippage against planned schemes throughout the year”* and that there was a £40m underspend against the plan. Adrian Byrne explained that it was necessary to operate within the revenue envelope provided. The plans were typically agreed in March with funding not then finalised until May/June and by October/November circumstances may have changed with challenges in the marketplace such as supply chain issues. This may result in less money being spent than originally planned and the funding may then be diverted to other emerging priorities.
- Cllr Bevan expressed concerns about the external conditions of primary care buildings which he felt were sometimes poorly maintained, including a GP practice on Tottenham High Road, and asked how often these were inspected.

Nicola Theron responded that the £25m invested in NCL primary and community schemes (as set out on page 22 of the agenda pack) included a focus on the quality of smaller assets as well as the larger projects. While this investment improved the quality of the internal space it did not always reflect the external appearance of the buildings. This was partly because of the complex and varied ownership structures of the buildings themselves, though there was some pressure on landlords to ensure that they were properly maintained. Asked by Cllr Bevan how often the premises was inspected, Nicola Theron agreed to provide some specific details on this to the Committee in writing. **(ACTION)**

- Cllr Anolue expressed disappointment with the maintenance of some GP practice premises in the Ponders End area of Enfield and, referring to wider issues across the NCL area as a whole, requested further details about the responsibility for estate maintenance issues. Nicola Theron explained that the primary care assets had varied ownership, such as by GPs or private landlords, while many of the community assets were owned by NHS Trusts, NHS Property Services or Community Health Partnerships and the owners as landlords were responsible for maintaining buildings to appropriate standards. Responsibility for maintenance therefore sat with a range of organisations and the capital available to support this had to be prioritised based on greatest pressure and needs.
- Cllr Cohen asked for a list of estate assets that had been disposed of. Nicola Theron said that there were very few of these but agreed to check this and provide details. **(ACTION)**
- Asked by Cllr Chowdhury about disability access at GP practice premises, Nicola Theron confirmed that DDA (Disability Discrimination Act) compliance was a particular focus when allocating funds, especially with some of the primary care improvements that had previously been discussed.
- Asked by Cllr Hutton about investment in digital capacity, Nicola Theron said that, as a baseline, this required ensuring that buildings had the right cabling, wifi and IT equipment. Examples of other requirements included that the digital equipment in Community Diagnostic Centres enabled x-rays to be read by GPs and Hospital staff. There were challenges in this area, and it remained a strategic estate objective in NCL. Cllr Hutton said that the importance of the digital aspect in estates in primary care and social care should be taken into consideration.
- Cllr Connor asked about the uneven distribution of CIL (Community Infrastructure Levy) money between the Boroughs as set out on page 26 of the agenda pack. Nicola Theron explained that this was largely driven by local housing growth, which varied in different areas, in order to create the appropriate corresponding health environments and required evidence to support the funding of new infrastructure.

Cllr Connor then summarised the requests for additional information and recommendations of the Committee as follows:

- A list of estate assets that had been disposed of to be provided.
- Details on how often primary care premises (including the external conditions of the buildings) were inspected to be provided.
- Further details to be provided on how the CIL money is distributed across the NCL area, including any constraints leading to lower allocations in some Boroughs.
- Further information to be provided around the revenue limit and capital resource funding (including an understanding of what happens if hospital wants to invest and asks for capital funding, how much will they be allocated and how is this distributed across the NCL area). Also, clarification to be provided on whether capital funding is lost if it is not used within the 2-year period and whether this impacts on future allocations of capital funding to NCL.
- The Committee recommended that local authority representatives from Health/Adult Social Care should be included on Local Estate Forums because they would provide a perspective on the need in the local area.

32. PRIMARY CARE SERVICE UPDATE

Sarah McDonnell-Davies, Executive Director of Places at NCL ICB, introduced the report for this item noting that the major themes included contracts, access, support for and retention of the workforce, and the integration agenda.

She added that NCL was a high performing primary care system and that the amount of activity in primary care had recently continued to rise, including in GP practices, as well as expanded work with community pharmacies and work with the voluntary sector on social prescribing. Approximately 60% of appointments were now being conducted face-to-face and around 51% were on-the-day appointments. There was also a greater use of data by commissioners to understand quality and performance in primary care - the Primary Care Contracts Committee (PCCC) met regularly in public and published a quality and performance report. As set out in the agenda pack, there had been an increase in NCL staffing levels overall including nurses, while the number of GPs was broadly steady.

Sarah McDonnell-Davies then responded to questions from the Committee with input also provided from Dr Peter Christian, Clinical Lead for Haringey, and Paul Sinden, Managing Director of a local General Practice Provider Alliance:

- Asked for further details about the role of community pharmacies by Cllr Cohen, Sarah McDonnell-Davies explained that community pharmacies were nationally commissioned and that their joint working with GP practices had grown during the Covid-19 pandemic with the vaccination programme. The opportunities for further joint working were being supported locally, such as through the community pharmacy consultation scheme which was being locally

funded, and there were regular discussions with the local pharmaceutical committee which represented providers in this area. There was also now an Integrated Medicines Committee as part of the ICB which included representation for community pharmacists. Dr Peter Christian added that there was untapped expertise in the community pharmacy sector which was only recently being utilised. He commented that GP practices should not be seen as the default service for everything because primary care involved a complex team of people and so signposting was increasingly important. The increased use of in-house pharmacists in GP practices was also a potential cause of workforce pressures on community pharmacists due to the finite number of qualified staff in the sector.

- Cllr Cohen commented about the pressures on the primary care system and a shortage of GP practice receptionists in some areas. Sarah McDonnell-Davies acknowledged that there were difficulties in recruitment and retention for GP practice receptionists and other administrative roles and that there was typically a high turnover. There was not the level of training and experience required when compared to a Practice Manager and so there was an ongoing conversation with the NCL Training Hub about upskilling and professional development for receptionists and administrative staff. This included issues such as handling challenging patient behaviour because of the high levels of abuse experienced by staff. Dr Peter Christian added that the position of GP practice receptionist was an important and complex role requiring good people handling skills and a detailed understanding of processes and procedures which was why training was particularly important.
- Cllr Connor asked how consultations with community pharmacists were linked to patient records. Dr Peter Christian responded that, while there may not be formal direct links, there was often a flow of information back to GP practices by phone or email from pharmacists. In addition, more patients had access to their medical records and so could show this to pharmacists via a smartphone. He noted that electronic medical records were becoming larger and risked becoming unmanageable and that this situation could be exacerbated should pharmacists be able to add further entries. Paul Sinden, Managing Director of the GP Providers Alliance, added that GP practices and pharmacists often liaised over prescriptions for minor illnesses and that there were records of these transactions.
- Cllr Connor expressed concerns that, according to page 54 of the agenda pack, the training provided was without paid release and that this would not be the case in other healthcare professions. Sarah McDonnell-Davies said that clinical staff were allocated professional development time but that for non-clinical staff this was at the discretion of the individual practice and acknowledged that more could be done to encourage practices to release staff for development.
- Asked by Cllr Atolagbe for further details about primary care quality and performance data, Sarah McDonnell-Davies said that detailed data for every GP practice in NCL was available online and that a link could be provided to the Committee. **(ACTION)** She added that, with patient satisfaction in general

- decline nationally, the patient survey results of 70% describing their experience as very/fairly good was positive.
- In response to concerns raised by Cllr Atolagbe about the difficulties experienced by residents in getting access to face-to-face GP appointments, Sarah McDonnell-Davies said that, although the NCL figures on face-to-face appointments was a couple of points below the national average, the figures on obtaining same day appointments were one of the highest nationally. She added that a key consideration was whether people who needed it most were getting access to face-to-face appointments and this highlighted the importance of the work on digital exclusion. Modernisation of telephone systems at practices was also needed to enable better queuing at busy times. Dr Peter Christian added that there was not necessarily a correct ratio of face-to-face appointments, as this depended on the demographics of a particular area, so variation between practices was necessary. For example, those in full-time employment during office hours often found telephone appointments to be more suitable. Asked by Cllr Milne if there was any data around diagnosis rates with telephone/online appointments, Dr Peter Christian said that, while there had been some understandable anxiety about this issue, he had not seen any audit work in this area. Sarah McDonnell-Davies added that face-to-face was often better for certain demographic groups and that GPs may ask a patient to come into see them if a telephone diagnosis proved to be difficult. She added that the ICB would soon be able to access data on local GP appointments which had not previously been available including waiting times and the mode of appointments. Cllr Connor requested that the JHOSC be updated about this new data when it became available **(ACTION)** and noted that a key concern of the Committee was that all patients who wanted face-to-face appointments were able to obtain one.
 - Cllr Chowdhury expressed further concerns about the difficulties in obtaining GP appointments and Cllr Connor asked why more wasn't being done to make patients aware of the out-of-hours hubs that they may be able to access. Dr Peter Christian agreed that the early morning scramble for appointments could be difficult and noted that some GP surgeries had tried different approaches such as releasing appointment slots at different times of the day. Sarah McDonnell-Davies said that the extended access model was in the process of changing which did not help patient awareness. As the new system was rolled out there was communications work that could be done, including by providing some standardised information which could be provided on all local GP practice websites, as well as information for reception/admin staff, though the high turnover of staff did make this challenging. It would also be necessary to monitor the utilisation of the extended access services over time to ensure that this was at an appropriate level.
 - Asked by Cllr Chowdhury about the GP associate roles and their ability to prescribe to patients, Dr Peter Christian commented that there were good

examples in the NHS of staff being able to widen their remit safely and that, in primary care, this could help to free up the time of GPs to do what they were most needed for which was diagnosis.

- Cllr Bevan noted that, according to the report, local engagement was undertaken in the procuring of APMS contracts but said that he had never been consulted as a local Councillor. Sarah McDonnell-Davies explained that there were only a limited number of new APMS contracts procured and that the engagement would include the lead Member for Health and the relevant Ward Councillors. However, this engagement could be extended to include JHOSC Members in future if requested.
- Asked by Cllr Hutton about the links between multiple pharmacies and GP practices, Paul Sinden said that there were usually around three or four pharmacies in a practice area and Sarah McDonnell-Davies added that patient choice was the main driver of where patients obtained pharmacy services.

The Committee recommended that there should be a formal pathway for career progression for GP practice receptionist and administrative staff and, acknowledging that work was already underway in this area, requested that the Committee be updated about this further at a later date. The Committee recommended that this should include staff being released from regular duties to allow for the allocation of professional development time where required. **(ACTION)**

Rod Wells then submitted the following questions on behalf of Haringey Keep Our NHS Public (KONP) as noted under item 5 (Deputations) of the agenda:

“In the context of the Alternative Provider Medical Services (APMS) contracts awarded to Operose/Centene:

- *What changes have and will be made to ensure NHS Standard General Medical Services (GMS) contracts are favoured over APMS ones?*
- *What has happened to the previous Operose contracts – when do they run out, have any been reversed since they were originally awarded and on what grounds?”*

Haringey KONP also added that *“APMS contract holders are paid 14% more per patient than GMS contract holders which is another reason for favouring GMS over APMS contracts”*.

Sarah McDonnell-Davies responded that any new primary care contract tended to be offered under the APMS contract model but acknowledged that there was work to do to ensure greater parity between the two types of contract. In terms of the extra cost, there were additional elements to the contracts such as performance monitoring, screening and extended targets which had to be met for the money to be paid. This

was being reviewed ahead of the next round of APMS contracts with considerations about achieving best social value and meeting the concerns of local residents.

Sarah McDonnell-Davies explained that two AT Medics contracts in Islington had recently gone through the Primary Care Contracts Committee. A decision had been taken to re-procure the contract for Hanley Primary Care Centre while the contract for Mitchison Road Surgery had been extended for only one year while performance was monitored. Cllr Clarke emphasised opposition to the handing over of primary care contracts to Operose/Centene. Sarah McDonnell-Davies said that the Committee must make decisions based on the evidence and within the bounds of the law and to be clear with providers about what they were expected to deliver and what mattered to patients. With regard to Mitchison Road, the Committee had found that the performance levels were better than at Hanley Primary Care Centre but there was not sufficient evidence either to renew for the full three years or to re-procure. The evidence was documented in the Committee's papers and minutes.

Asked by Rod Wells about the St Ann's contract in Haringey, Sarah McDonnell-Davies confirmed that this would be coming up for renewal and so there would be a performance review to help determine next steps.

Cllr Connor then asked for further details to be provided on collaboration between primary care teams and social care teams, including with social prescribing and community navigators. **(ACTION)**

Cllr Connor noted that the papers for the October 2022 meeting of the NCL ICB Primary Care Contracting Committee Meeting stated that:

"The NCL Delegated Commissioning budget is currently forecast to overspend by £4.4m against the 9 month allocation of £197m. However, £4.4m is included within the Non-Delegated Primary Care budget earmarked for enhanced access. This gives a neutral adjusted forecast position."

Cllr Connor requested that details be provided on a) whether this position would be sustainable if similar overspends occurred in subsequent years, and b) what other funds were reduced in order to reach this neutral position. **(ACTION)**

Cllr Connor then summarised the requests for additional information and recommendations of the Committee as follows:

- The Committee recommended that there should be a formal pathway for career progression for GP Practice reception staff.
- It was agreed that a link was to be provided to a webpage that provided data on appointments for every GP Practice in the NCL area.
- The Committee requested that an update be provided on how Primary Care teams work with community navigators in local authorities (such as Connected Communities).

- With regards to the overspend on the NCL Delegated Commissioning budget, the Committee requested that details be provided on a) whether this position would be sustainable if similar overspends occurred in subsequent years, and b) what other funds were reduced in order to reach this neutral position.

33. ST PANCRAS HOSPITAL - MENTAL HEALTH PATIENTS

Jess Lievesley, Executive Director of Strategy, Transformation and Organisational Effectiveness at Camden and Islington NHS Foundation Trust, and Jon Spencer, Chief Operating Officer at Moorfields Eye Hospital, introduced the report on this item noting that it addressed the wider implications of the St Pancras Transformation programme, the delays affecting the programme and how these were being addressed. They then responded to questions from the Committee:

- Cllr Clarke asked why Moorfields was not waiting for the Highgate development to be completed given that patients would need to be moved to a private provider as a consequence at a cost of £150k per month. Jess Lievesley acknowledged that this action was not part of the original consultation plan and noted that it was partly a consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic which had caused delays to the project. Mitigations were therefore being put in place to meet the needs of a small cohort of patients and there were no longer the facilities to do this at St Pancras Hospital as part of the site was about to be built upon. It was not unusual for the NHS to use outside provision when necessary and, in this case, a structured formal arrangement would be made for a period of time to give certainty of access and would maintain local links. For two or three patients, the transitional arrangements were likely to remain until September 2023 but, for most patients, the length of time would be more limited. Jon Spencer outlined the constraints imposed by the circumstances of the project, including the fact that the land at City Road had originally been sold by Moorfields at the top of the market. This meant that if the contractual arrangements were not fulfilled in the time agreed then the price would have to be renegotiated and this could put the whole project in jeopardy.
- Cllr Anolue expressed concern about the potential stress and impact on mental health for the patients. Jess Lievesley said that addressing this was at the heart of the decision making which was why the transitional arrangements had been made with a focus on keeping individuals engaged with community health teams and their families as well as keeping them based within London. Cllr Connor asked for reassurances that all families would receive written information about accessing relatives in services. Jess Lievesley said that for planned transitions, arrangements for individuals were made with families through discussions with care coordinators and community teams. For individuals presenting to services for the first time, this would be for local community teams to communicate this. Jess Lievesley committed to reiterate that guidance to staff to ensure that families knew how to access services.
- Cllr Atolagbe requested further details about the reprovision of the Acute Day Unit (ADU). Jess Lievesley explained that it had been closed in 2020 as it had

not been possible to safely run a service during the pandemic. The intention was to reopen the ADU in a different location but it was recognised that further consultation work was required, including with the JHOSC, before decisions were made. Asked by Cllr Atolagbe how patients had been affected by the closure, Jess Lievesley said that mitigations and alternative arrangements had been put in place after engaging with individuals concerned. Asked by Cllr Connor whether the new site for the ADU would be provided in Camden and Islington Jess Lievesley said that this was the current intention but would depend on the steer from partners.

- Cllr Connor asked whether the proposals set out in the paper had been approved by the Site Patient Safety Group. Jess Lievesley confirmed that this was the case as everything relating to patient safety required sign off from that Group.

Cllr Connor requested that further details about this issue be provided to the Committee as required via verbal or written briefings. **(ACTION)**

34. WORK PROGRAMME

Cllr Connor introduced the updated Work Programme for the Committee, noting that the next meeting in Feb 2023 would include items on the Mental Health Services Review, the Community Health Services Review and the Health Inequalities Fund. The meeting would be held in a community setting with various community groups invited to attend. Cllr Connor suggested that questions on the Mental Health Services Review and the Community Health Services Review could focus on transitions between Children’s Services and Adult Services.

35. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS

- 6th Feb 2023 (10am)
- 20th Mar 2023 (10am)

CHAIR:

Signed by Chair

Date

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Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee

NCL Community and Mental Health Core Offer

6th February 2023

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Introduction and overview of the programme

Executive summary

Context

- As a new integrated care system (ICS), we must quickly take action to improve population health, individual patient outcomes and access and experience of care. We must also ensure our services are productive and offer value for money. There is a pressing need to enhance our local care offer and develop teams able to provide proactive and reactive care to all communities in north central London (NCL).
- NHS North Central London Integrated Care Board (NCL ICB) commenced a collaborative review of NHS community and mental health services 18 months ago. The aims of the review are to ensure there is an equitable service available across NCL which promotes out of hospital care and prevention, improving outcomes for residents and reducing the pressure on acute services. The stages of the review have included a Case for Change (Baseline Review) followed by the articulation of a co-produced “core offer” – i.e. the level of service every resident in NCL should expect.
- This work has engaged partners from all five boroughs. Both reviews have considered how we work most effectively at a system, place and neighbourhood level to improve outcomes. The “core offer” will support equitable access for all patients across NCL and support NCL to deliver its vision for integrated care and respond to major national reviews such as the Fuller Review.
- The total investment required for mental health is £25.1m; for community services it is £57.7m. We expect this investment to be implemented over a 5 year timeline. This investment requirement will be met through a combination of national funding (System Development Funding, Mental Health Investment Standard, Virtual Ward), ICB funding, system savings and productivity/efficiency requirements for providers. This will involve providers doing more within their current financial envelope and reconfigure how current resources are used to deliver more efficient models of care. The total investment level and allocation by provider was based on analysis of activity and benchmarking of provider productivity.

Objectives of this Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee Paper

- 1. Provide an overview and update on the progress of the community and mental health service reviews;**
- 2. Demonstrate how co-design and co-production have been embedded in the design and delivery of the core offers;**
- 3. Outline the benefits that implementing the core offers will bring for citizens, including for population health improvement; and**
- 4. Describe how fragmentation in child and adolescent mental health services has been addressed, and how services join up to support young people transitioning from child to adult in community mental health services.**

There is a powerful case for changing community health and mental health services



Inequalities

There are stark inequalities in health needs and outcomes across NCL



Provision

There is significant inequity, variation and gaps in service provision depending on where you live and this is not aligned to need



Access

The way you access services and how long you wait is also dependent on where you live



Spend

Different amounts are spent per head in different boroughs and this does not correlate with need



Service user/resident feedback

Services are difficult to navigate, and require service users to repeat their stories

Enfield has over twice the prevalence of diabetes as Camden; but half the diabetes resource

18% of people on the NCL mental health services caseload are Black/Black British, however, Black/Black British people accounted for 27% of NCL mental health inpatient admissions in 2019/20.

20% of children referred to mental health services in Islington wait over 18 weeks from referral to their first contact with services, compared to 1.2% of children in Barnet and 1.6% of children in Camden

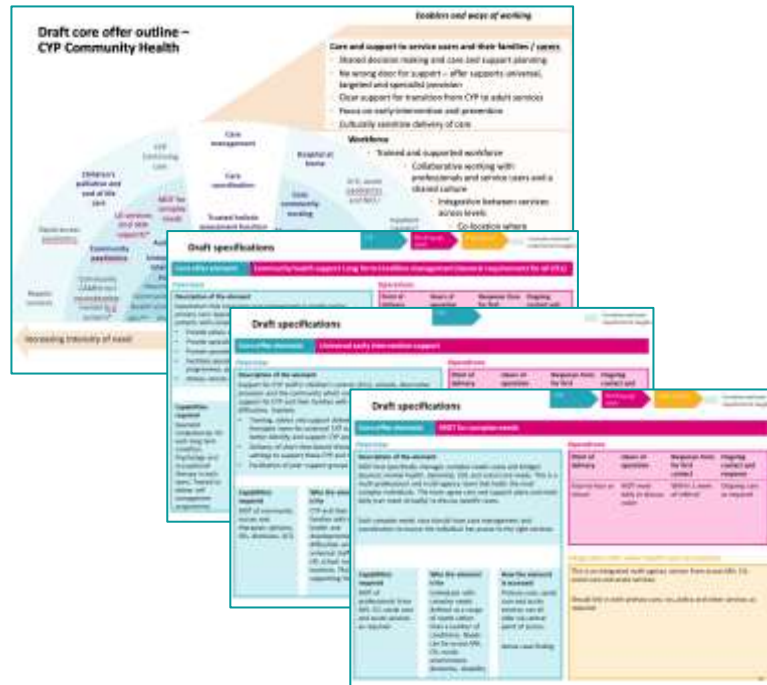
Much of our mental health services are geared to a crisis response. In 2020/21, the former North Central London sustainability and transformation plan (STP) had the highest rate of detentions under the Mental Health Act per weighted population of STPs in England.

In Haringey £98 per head is spent on community health services vs. £192 per head in Islington. This results in less capacity in core services, meaning community health services would struggle to be full participants in population health improvement work.








Feedback from residents via our Resident Reference Group notes the distress caused by constant repetition of histories and stressed the need for shared records.

To respond to the case for change a core offer has been agreed which specifies what services should be available to everyone in NCL

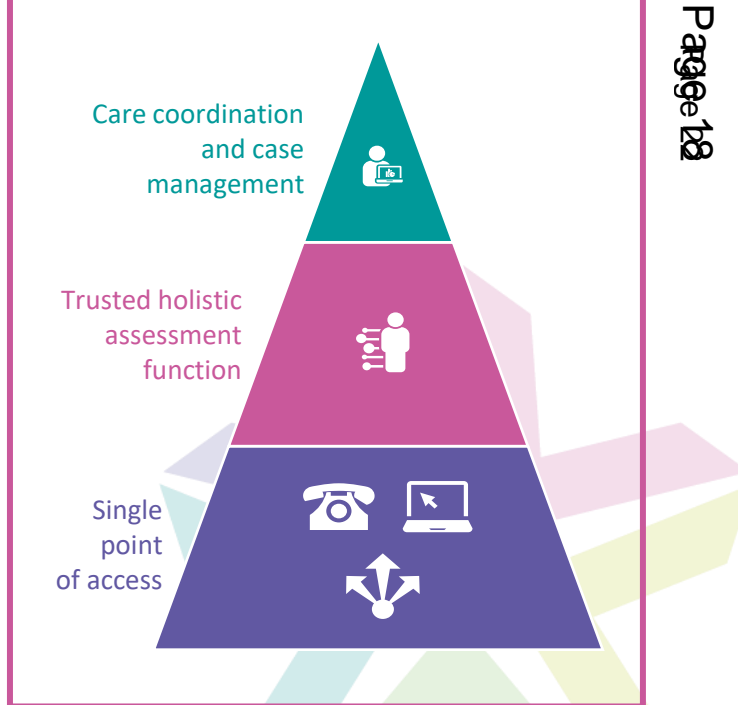
The **purpose of the core offer** is to address the inconsistency of service provision across NCL by setting out a commitment to the NCL residents of the support they can expect to have access to regardless of their borough of residence.



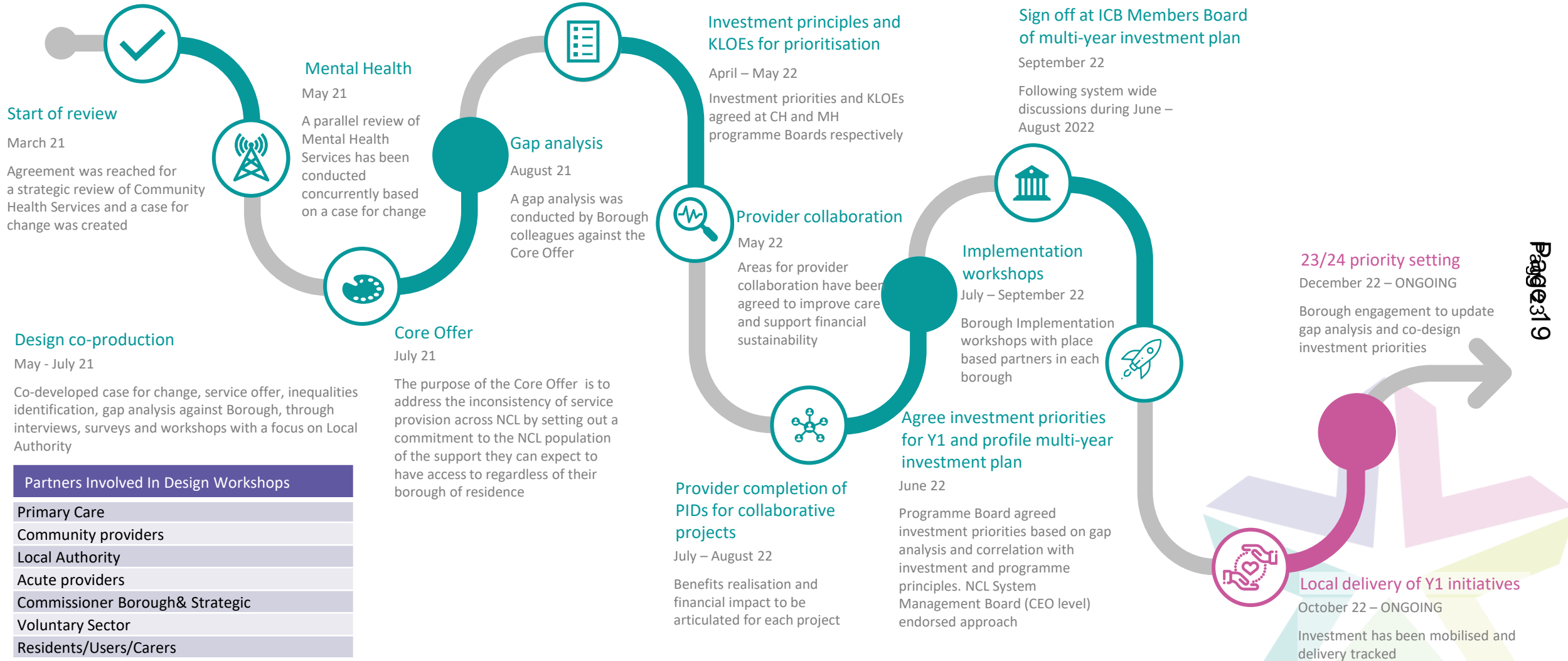
Each **core offer outline** provides a description of the care function for the services and lays out access criteria, hours of operation, capabilities required, where the care function should be delivered, waiting times and how the care function should link in with the wider health and care system.

-  Operating hours and out of hours provision
-  Integration between the care function and other services and agencies
-  Access to the care function and criteria
-  Response time for first contact and ongoing contacts (in line with national guidance)
-  Point of delivery (e.g.. in person, virtual)
-  Workforce capabilities required
-  Description of the service, including requirements to meet best practice guidance

Each outline also contains a set of **coordinating functions** which links service providers, ensuring effective communication, preventing duplication of services, identifying gaps in care, and assuring better health outcomes.



The journey so far for community and mental health service reviews has involved partners from across NCL



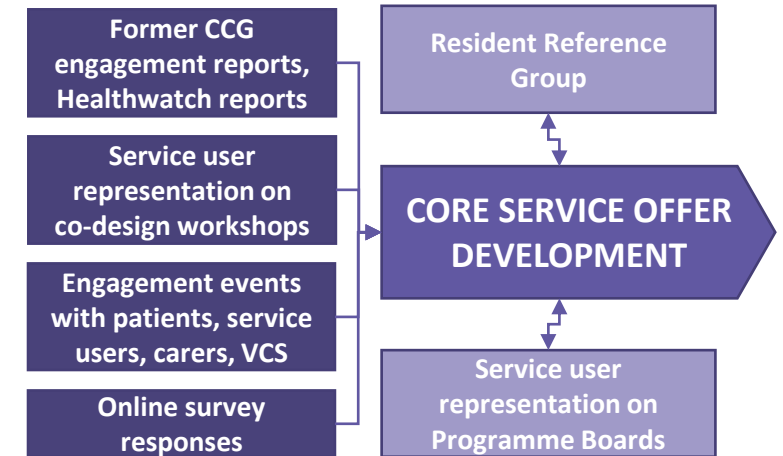
| Partners Involved In Design Workshops |
|---------------------------------------|
| Primary Care |
| Community providers |
| Local Authority |
| Acute providers |
| Commissioner Borough & Strategic |
| Voluntary Sector |
| Residents/Users/Carers |

Co-production and co-design has been a central principle

Overview of principles and approach

- Engagement with patients, service users, carers and residents and understanding their experience of services has been **crucial for the community health services and mental health services strategic reviews**. The views and feedback we have received throughout this programme of work has been invaluable in helping to develop the core service offers.
- We engaged with a wide range of **service users, patients and carers groups, as well as voluntary and community sector organisations** across north central London to ensure the service user and carer voice is central to our work, reflecting the diversity of the communities we serve, and embedded throughout each phase of the review programme. We recognise the **valuable insight that people with lived experience bring to service transformation and commissioning** and the important part this insight plays in contributing to our aim to improve the overall health and wellbeing of the people and communities living in north central London.
- Co-production will mean that we commission and design services that **accurately reflect the needs of those using them which then leads to better health outcomes**. It is also a **cost-effective** way of making sure we spend vital NHS money in the right way first time.

Model of co-design



Community CYP

- Involving families in shaping solutions: Parents worked alongside professionals in our CYP Autism / ADHD transformation group, helping shape recommendations about how to improve provision.
- Their input has informed a new NCL wide objective to moving towards more needs-led care less dependent on a diagnosis

Barnet, Enfield and Haringey Mental Health Trust (BEH) CAMHS

- Appointed a co-production lead to fully co-produce transformation programme and establish service user groups across the tri borough services. To support the development and access to experts by experience, local communities groups and a range of VCS that can support co-production.
- Enfield Borough completed a research project and engagement with CYP, parents/carers and professionals with approximately 72 participants and held an event in December to share the outcome and create key links of engagement.
- BEH CAMHS developing a co-production group to support with ensuring the voice and experience of user is at the heart of transformation and co-design. This will work with NCL's CYP Mental Health Coproduction Steering Group, a group with parent representation seeking to embed coproduction in CYP MH work

Open Door Haringey

We have established patient and user groups, we have a pool of experts by experience, and we engage with a broad range of VCS who sit alongside our clinical leadership in facilitated service design and review groups. Young people were involved in the design of our website and contributed their experiences of Open Door. Open Door has people with lived experience working within all levels of the organisation:

“Open Door were able to demonstrate that children, young people and their parents were at the heart of the service vision...We heard of a strong ethos and culture of needs led and outcome-based care...and young people’s participation in service design and research...There was a clear vision and sense of strategic direction led by leaders with extensive clinical knowledge and expertise...” Local commissioners were advised to “secure the longer-term funding certainty of Open Door”

- NHS England Mental Health System Improvement Team, 2019/20

We have been responsive to citizen engagement

You said...

Need to improve access to services and reduce waiting times

Reduce the number of ‘hand offs’ between organisations through better use of technology so that people avoid having to frequently repeat their details/stories.

Services need to improve their communications with patients, such as changes to appointments or cancellations and be more responsive to patient queries.

Digital services welcomed by some, but concern that digital exclusion for others could lead to even greater health inequalities. Services must be responsive to the individual’s preference.

A need for more holistic, person-centred care with consideration given to other factors that can impact health. Residents indicated wanting greater involvement in decisions about their care.

Early transition planning needed to support children and young people to adult services, especially in relation to mental health services.

Services must be culturally competent and providers need to work with their communities to recruit more local people and use their experience and knowledge to work more effectively with diverse local populations.

A need for greater focus on early intervention and prevention.

We did...



Core offer for each function features response times, including for first and ongoing contact e.g. investing £1.7m into additional autism/Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) assessment capacity for children to reduce waiting times.



Develop coordinating functions through a series of workshops on early intervention, incorporating national guidance. This will ensure that those with complex needs can have a single assessment and holistic treatment plan in place.



Core offer proposes more services with direct access, reducing the need for referral by primary care.



Roll out of ‘virtual wards’ underway which allow patients to be cared for in the comfort of their own home with the use of technology to monitor their health remotely where they and their families agree this is in their best interests.



The agreed core offer supports the personalisation agenda, with more care planning, case management and enhanced patient led decision making, including proactive support for those with long term conditions e.g. Islington SEMH front door.



We have worked with young adults to develop a new young adults mental health strategy building on nationally recognised good practice in our region.



Provision of crisis prevention houses, safe havens / crisis cafes in each borough for those at risk of mental health crisis.




Our Community and Mental Health Service Review programmes have at their heart a commitment to shifting resource from reactive care to earlier intervention. We have invested an additional £7m in community services and £11m in mental health community provision from 22/23 onwards.


Place-based Borough partnerships have a key role in delivering the core offer and supporting integration


An NCL ICB system level Programme Team supports the Programme Boards, Implementation Steering Groups and Chief Finance Officer led Finance Subgroups to provide governance to “core offer” delivery, as well as benefits realisation and opportunities for collaboration. The core offers are being delivered through place-based Borough Partnerships.

Design Requirement:

 Co-design of services and vision with Borough partnerships

 Implementation of “core offer” to report into place

 Place based transformation capacity

 Differential place based capacity dependent on degree of change

Detail:

Strong and ongoing engagement of Borough partnerships in the identification of local gaps against the core offer and design and prioritisation of investment recommendations to address these. This includes partners across Primary Care, Local Authority and VCS.

Clear lines of sight into decision-making and risk-management processes with appropriate balance between central coordination of the “core offer” and local ownership and utilization of existing governance and reporting infrastructure.

Many initiatives (from anticipatory care to community transformation in mental health) need to be delivered at place/neighbourhood level in order that integration benefits are realised. Borough delivery resource facilitates delivery between system partners.

Every borough needs some ‘base capacity’ but those boroughs which have the most change to make should receive additional resource during this first phase of the programme and some have been provided with programme resources to recruit fixed-term support focusing on Borough delivery.

Enabling local delivery:

Ongoing local engagement and co-design.

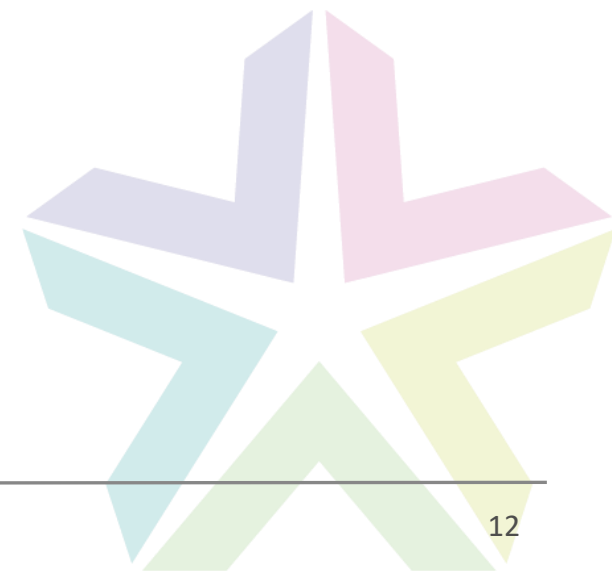
Prioritisation of local “core offer” delivery within local governance forums

Dedicated transformation capacity working in place

Boosted community transformation capacity for Haringey and Enfield



Mental Health Core Offer



The Mental Health Core Offer will improve access, quality, equity and for resident and improve our workforce

Overview of mental health core offer:

Core offer outlines provide a summary of care functions and services that are part of the core offer for the below age segments. The outlines also show complementary care functions that should be linked in with the core offer and a set of enablers.



Children and young people



Young adults



Working age adults



Older people

Benefits of mental health core offer:

Access

- Standardised service provision
- Extended opening hours and access to out of hours services – **more convenient access to services**
- **Standardised waiting times** (e.g., to first contact and follow up)
- **Simplified referrals** processes through a central point of access

Quality

- Focused on **prevention** and **early intervention**
- Extended opening hours and **enhanced response times** for care functions that help service users stay well and **minimise need for hospitalisation** (e.g., crisis services)
- **Bespoke services for young adults** in line with the Minding the Gap model
- **Enhanced dementia and mild cognitive impairment functions**
- **Provide better in-reach to inpatients** (Tier 4) to facilitate early discharge

Equity and equality

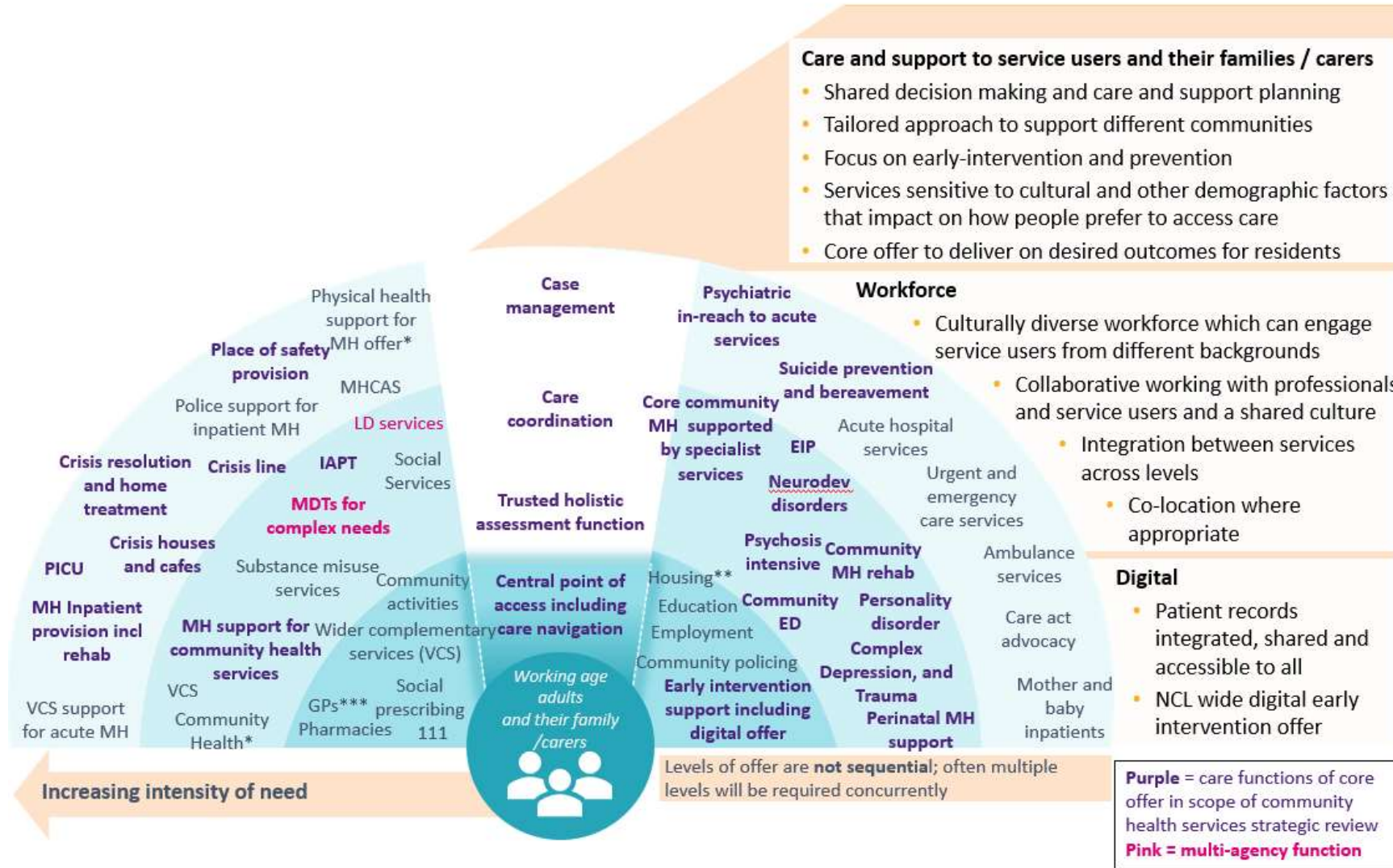
- Core offer aims to deliver a **consistent and standardised offer** for community services. Core offer includes links with other agencies and support that **focus on wider determinants of health**
- **Enhanced Improving Access to Psychological Therapies (IAPT) and crisis services** to reach BAME populations

Workforce

- Core offer will **support staff to operate at the top of their license, work collaboratively and flexibly** across organisational boundaries and this should **improve staff satisfaction levels**
- Ways of working will be impacted by having increased **joint working** to deliver place-based care **co-location** where appropriate, and **joint training**

Core Offer outline – Working age adults Mental Health

Enablers and ways of working



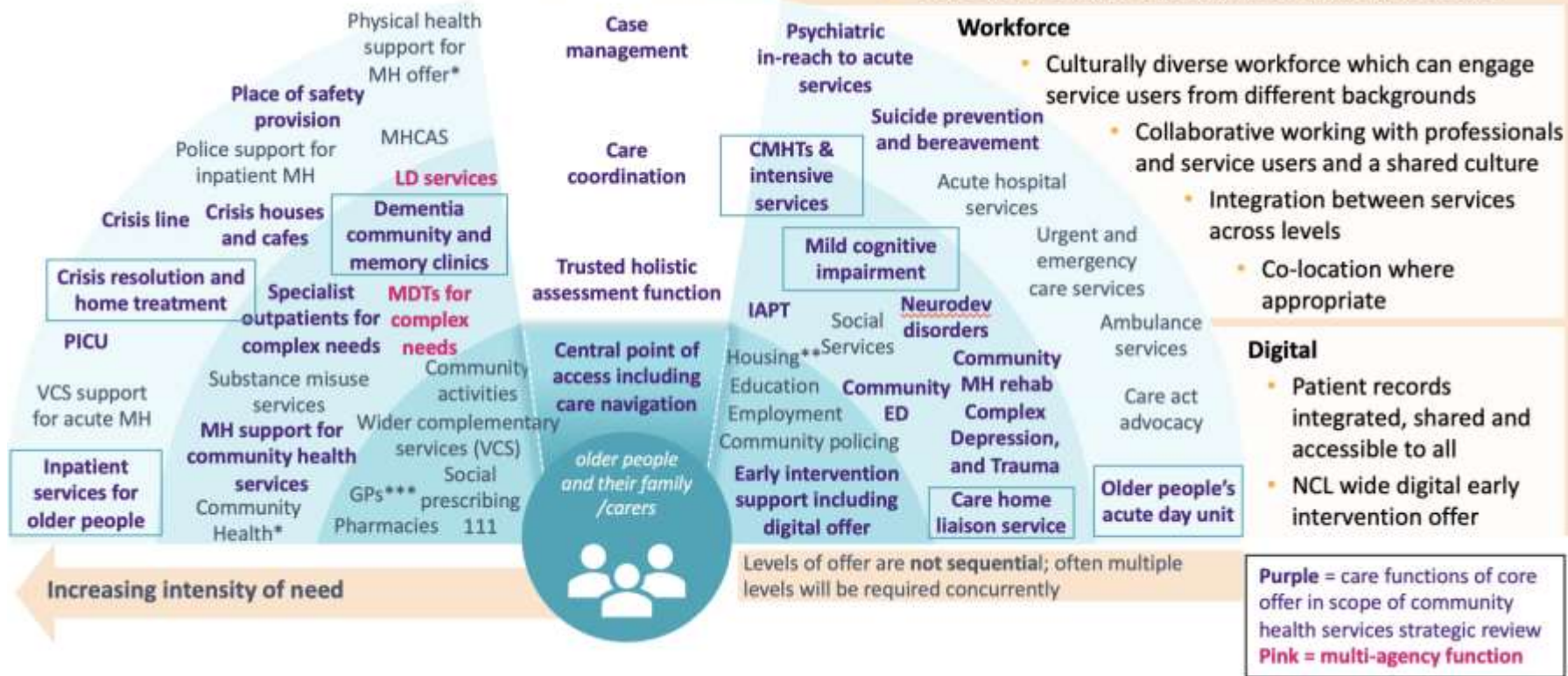
Core Offer outline – Older people Mental Health

Enablers and ways of working

Description of care functions specific to older people follow this slide and are shown in the diagram below in boxes; other care functions are described within the working age adult offer

Care and support to service users and their families / carers

- Shared decision making and care and support planning
- Tailored approach to support different communities
- Focus on early-intervention and prevention
- Services sensitive to cultural and other demographic factors that impact on how people prefer to access care
- Core offer to deliver on desired outcomes for residents

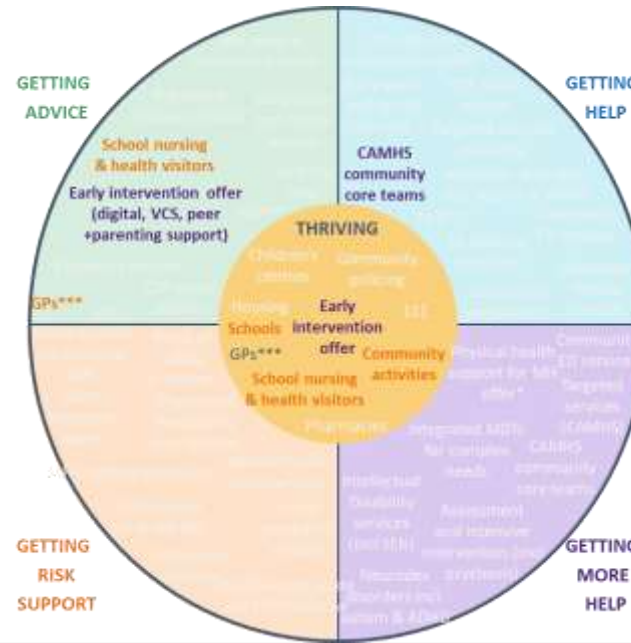


How Freya's care will be experienced differently as a result of the Community Core Offer

Child with complex needs



Freya is a white 14-year-old teenager whose academic performance at school has been deteriorating. She appears withdrawn and tired in class. She has stopped playing in the band she was formerly a member of. She lives in cramped accommodation with not much money at home, her parents are separating, and she is being bullied at school.



Purple = care functions accessed in the example pathway that are part of the scope of the core offers (community and MH)
Orange = other functions that are accessed in the example pathway but are out of scope of the core offers

What care will look like through the core offer

Freya's school tutor (who has received training under the universal mental health offer) is concerned and has a 1-1 catchup with Freya and asks the local mental health in schools team to see her via the central point of access. The school tutor also provides support with the bullying in line with the school's whole school approach. Freya is seen within two weeks by a mental health in schools practitioner, has a full holistic assessment and is diagnosed with mild anxiety and depression. She is signposted (THRIVE getting advice) to some self-help materials and information regarding sleep hygiene and anxiety management. She is encouraged to engage with the NCL online digital mental health counselling and peer support offer. Freya's parents are both engaged with group-based parenting support. She is also encouraged to sign up to a local resilience building music activity based at local youth club run by the VCS. Freya's mood and anxiety improve and her grades start to improve. Her GP is kept updated via the digital integrated care record.

Subsequently however, her mood does worsen, she starts withdrawing again from activities she previously enjoyed and reports not being able to get to sleep at night. She reports this to the school nurse when having a routine vaccination. The school nurse gets in touch with the mental health in schools practitioner who reviews Freya again. She assesses that Freya's anxiety and depression has worsened and arranges for Freya to be reviewed together with her parents by the core CAMHS community team within two weeks. They co-produce a treatment plan with Freya and her parents together with the school mental health practitioner. This involves a course of cognitive behavioural therapy alongside the ongoing digital support and the support for her parents. Freya's mood improves and she is able to return to her normal level of functioning.

What did the service historically look and feel like?

- **CYP Home Treatment Team (HTT):** There isn't a CYP HTT across NCL, it is an NHS Long Term Plan ambition. The service will enable CYP in mental health crisis to have equitable access to risk support in order to prevent escalation, and to access intensive community treatment as an alternative to Tier 4 admission. The evidence base for treating children and families in their own homes is strong.
- **Dialectical Behaviour Therapy Service (DBT):** DBT is a mindfulness and acceptance-based cognitive-behavioural therapy adapted for treating people with severe complex, hard-to-treat multi-diagnostic conditions, in particular Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) or Emerging Emotionally Unstable Personality Disorder (EUPD). Historically, there hasn't been a DBT in NCL.
- **Eating Disorder:** Not meeting the 95% target for urgent cases (<1 week) and routine cases (<4 weeks). Delayed mobilisation of the Disordered Eating and Avoidant Restrictive Food Intake Disorder (ARFID) support linked to NCL community CAMHS teams.
- **CYP Recovery and Transformation:** There is variation in service access and pandemic exacerbated waiting times. Highest total waiters is Barnet = 26.1% (863), Islington = 24% (792), Enfield 23.3% (767). Islington have the highest waiters per 1000 CYP weighted population (19/1000). Haringey has the highest mental health needs for children and young people overall, as well as high presentation in A&E for mental health reasons.
- **Young Adults:** There are long waiting lists, with limited support for those waiting and no NCL boroughs are 100% NICE compliant. There is variation in post diagnostic parent support and peer support. Insufficient capacity within transition worker teams, and limited outreach to those that are not presenting to services e.g. NEET young adults, Looked After CYP, young adults with a dual diagnosis.

With the core offer, what will the service look and feel like?

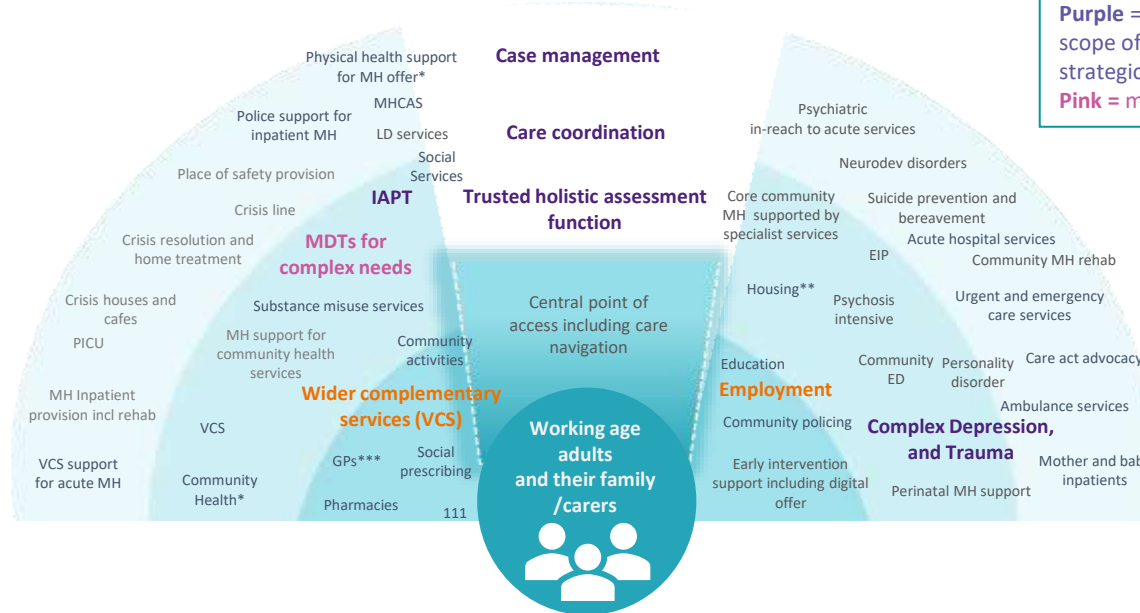
- **CYP Home Treatment Team (HTT):** Barnet pilot underway in 22/23, where admission rates are highest. Based on the evaluation NCL will roll out to the other boroughs in 23/24. The Barnet HTT service provides intensive home based support for CYP Aged 12-18 years at risk of admission to an inpatient unit. Operating 09:00-20:00 hrs, 7 days a week.
- **Dialectical Behaviour Therapy Service (DBT):** The 22/23 investment into the NCL DBT services has provided a local service to replace the need to refer CYP to services in South London and Hertfordshire. This will improve patient experience and improve adherence to therapy and reduce the number of missed appointments.
- **Eating Disorder (ED):** Investment made into specialist and community ED services. Waiting times have reduced from 10 weeks to 6 weeks. Community ED service set up, which provides holistic assessment and co-production of care plans for CYP and families. Early identification and support, from specialist trained staff embedded within community CAMHS teams that provide advice, interventions for ARFID and other complex eating disorders. As well as support and training to other mental health and wider community services.
- **CYP Recovery and Transformation:** CAMHS provide integrated support into Looked After CYP, social care, youth offending and Early Help teams. CYP receive holistic assessments in conjunction with the care practitioners and plans are co-developed in line with THRIVE principles of holistic support. There is increased provision in Mental Health Support in Schools.
- **Young Adults:** Increased investment has increased the number of workers recruited, which has helped to reduce variation and equality of provision across the five boroughs. Young Adults Strategy and model of care has been co-produced and continued work is needed to embed the aspirations of the strategy.

How Tracey's care will be experienced differently as a result of the Mental Health Core Offer

Young adult with mental health needs



Tracy has used mental health services for most of her life. She was abused as a child, has been in a violent relationship and has had periods of depression – now she is using that experience to help others.



What care will look like through the core offer

Tracy's story is truly inspiring. About 18 months ago, she was given support by The Network, a secondary care service created by Barnet Council with Barnet, Enfield and Haringey Mental Health NHS Trust (BEH). That changed her life and gave her mental and emotional stability and a new focus.

Last year, she joined BEH as a Peer Engagement Practitioner with our Barnet North Core Community Mental Health Team; she is employed by the charity Meridian Wellbeing, working in partnership with BEH, and currently supports 24 service users, with weekly appointments on the phone or face-to-face.

“I tell them that they can get better, because if I can do it then anybody can. It takes time and work but after a few weeks they feel the benefit.”

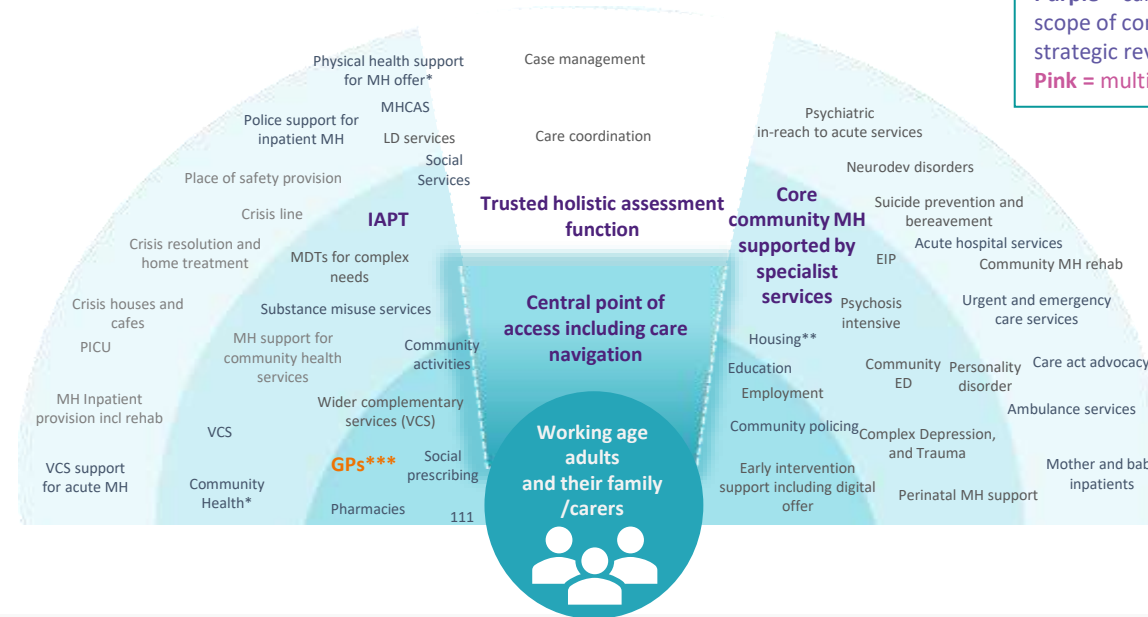
She introduces people to activities and services that will help them to socialise, overcoming isolation and mixing with others who have shared experiences. She encourages people to join wellbeing sessions, including some at the Meritage Centre, in Hendon, where there is a Wellbeing Café, run by Meridian Wellbeing. Tracy works as part of a multi-disciplinary team, alongside psychologists, social prescribers, community engagement workers and other specialists. They work together to achieve the best outcomes for each service user, who is consulted at every step of the recovery journey.

How Ludumo's care will be experienced differently as a result of the Mental Health Core Offer

Young adult with mental health needs



The pandemic had a profound effect on **Ludumo**; she had received help with her mental health in the past and during the lockdowns she recognised the signs of starting to feel down and needed support.



What care will look like through the core offer

Ludumo said: "I was starting to feel anxious again and could tell that I was generally falling into depression and I wanted some help with that. I knew the signs and I knew it was best to get help quickly."

Ludumo, who has three children and also supports her mother, who has mobility problems, contacted her GP. "The GP referred me to the Mental Health Core Team and someone got in touch. We had a couple of online video calls with an assessment and then I went and met her at the GP clinic."

"I have found it really helpful. It is so much easier to open up and talk about your feelings to someone who you don't know and who isn't judging you. I was offered advice and support about lots of things. I was given lots of information about activities near where I live, and encouraged to go along and take part. Some of them are things I can do with the kids and that's really good because it involves them and it's good to have things for them to do.

"After about six sessions I started feeling much more positive and able to cope. I think I will be ok now, but I also know to reach out again if I need more support. I have taken medication in the past but I didn't want to do that again, I think this support is much better than anti-depressants and has really helped me feel back on track."

Resident impacts: Adult Mental Health (1/2)

What did the service historically look and feel like?

- **Adult Community:** There are long waiting lists for secondary mental health services, and variation in Core Teams, secondary care services and pathways across the boroughs. There is insufficient capacity in ED services, especially within mild to moderate need and significant waiting lists in Personality Disorder services. For complex rehabilitation, there is variation in service across the boroughs.
- **Improving Access to Psychological Therapies (IAPT):** There is insufficient capacity within the service to achieve 22/23 NHS Long Term Plan access targets, including delivering IAPT services to young adults 16+ population, and to offer all people with a long term condition.
- **Mental Health Liaison Services (MHLS) and Mental Health Clinical Assessment Service (CAS):** There has been a historic challenge to meet Core 24 service standard in the north of NCL.
- **Crisis Houses and Crisis Cafes:** There is a gap in full provision of crisis house model in the north of NCL, equivalent of the Gold Standard Drayton Park model in the south. Camden and Islington NHS Foundation Trust (C&I) relocation of crisis houses before St Pancras development. Gap in the provision of a crisis café in Camden.



With the Core Offer, what will the service look and feel like?

- **Adult Community:** Largest investment area for mental health - Transformed Community Mental Health Services wrapped around primary care, integrated with social care and VCS for patients with a serious mental illness. Roll out of new transformed community core teams to reach 100% of primary care networks (PCNs) in 22/23. Transformed secondary care models including; Personality Disorder, Eating Disorders, Complex Rehab, Early Intervention in Psychosis.
- **IAPT:** Holistic assessment and subsequent delivery of National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) approved therapeutic interventions including cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) for depression, anxiety and other common mental health disorders. Available from NHS and VCS organisations, both face to face and virtually 7 days a week, available in 20+ languages with psychological interventions for people with long term conditions. If needed, patients are supported to access support from local community mental health. The number of people accessing the services are still challenged.
- **Mental Health Liaison Services and MH CAS:** The Core 24 service standard is now being consistently met across NCL. Patients receive a mental health assessment within 1 hour in A&E and 24 hours on the wards.
- **Crisis Houses and Crisis Cafes:** Investment made in the north crisis houses and Camden Cafe. The new model supports both step up (admission avoidance) and step down (early discharge) to help manage bed pressures in line with C&I Gold Standard. The Core Offer includes delivery of Haringey Canning Crescent development in 2023, and there is a Crisis Cafe open in each NCL borough.

Resident impacts: Adult Mental Health (2/2)

What did the service historically look and feel like?

- **NCL mental health crisis line / THINK 111:** No universal point of access for people experiencing mental health crisis, ensuring that anyone experiencing mental health crisis can call NHS 111 and have 24/7 access to the mental health support they need in the community. Integrated ICS-level Hub.
- **Adult Inpatients:** There are significant out of area placements with an NHS England recovery plan for NCL. There is significant length of stay in south and inequality in access across genders. NCL has no female long term inpatient high dependency rehabilitation beds. Capacity does not reflect the amount of supported accommodation per borough.
- **Perinatal:** This is a NHS England focus due to national underperformance. Insufficient NCL capacity to meet the needs of over 2,000 women accessing Perinatal services, equivalent to approx. 10% of births. There is a gap to meet the NHS Long Term Plan ambitions. Barnet and Enfield have lower levels of access than the other boroughs.
- **Suicide Prevention and Bereavement:** Further opportunities for expansion of population health interventions and services to support suicide prevention.



With the Core Offer, what will the service look and feel like?

- **NCL mental health crisis line / THINK 111:** Crisis Lines / THINK 111: Integration of the 2 crisis lines into one single point of access. Development of THINK 111 'press 2' for all 111 calls indicating they are in mental health crisis will be answered by trained mental health professionals within mental health trusts.
- **Adult Inpatients:** Mutual aid being provided between the trusts to share the bed provision. Establishment of Integrated Discharge Teams over the winter period to support the continued focus on reducing length of stay, timely discharge and flow. Complex rehab repatriation of those placed out of area developing a business case to understand opportunities and efficiencies if able to repatriate patients back into NCL.
- **Perinatal:** Increase access to evidence-based care for women with moderate-to-severe perinatal mental health difficulties and/or complex needs. Expanded the NCL maternal mental health 'Maple' pilot service across into Camden, Islington and Barnet offering equitable access. Working with emerging perinatal provider collaborative landscape.
- **Suicide Prevention and Bereavement:** Delivery of Wave 3 & 4 Suicide Prevention and Bereavement support. Achieving 72 hour follow-up inpatient target to reduce risk of suicide.

NCL ICS Young Adults (16-25) Programme Ambition

'For every young adult, aged 16-25 living, working or studying in north central London to enjoy good emotional wellbeing and mental health, whilst being able to easily access timely and good quality support when required.'

This programme aims to **improve young adults mental health outcomes** and experiences of mental health services, including **transitional services**, that are aligned to the THRIVE Framework; NCL Children and Young People Mental Health Transformation Plan; and the national NHS Long Term Plan priorities.

- In 2021 a **NCL mental health service review** led to the development of an identified **core service offer** with the aim to provide equity in provision across NCL whilst addressing inequalities.
- A new **NCL ICS Young Adults (16-25) strategy** has been produced which includes short term and long term aims to provide equitable, flexible, provision to meet local need with a focus on quality of care and patient experience, building on the current offer.
- The **NCL ICS steering group** has responsibility for overseeing the implementation of the strategy and produce recommendations for future investment for 23/24 and beyond.

Young Adults Engagement & Co-production

Overview of mental health core offer:

The steering group will work closely with the following to **obtain feedback from young adults** on progress and listen to areas of good practice and areas requiring improvement;

- C&I and BEH Trust Boards
- Brandon Centre Ambassadors
- Minding the Gap service users
- Open Door service users
- Wider population cohorts by working in partnership with borough based community groups and services

Snapshot of Young People Feedback: Nov/Dec 2022:

What do you feel is the best way to engage with young people to obtain their views on mental health and emotional wellbeing services?

Childcare available for young parents to access support
– 21 year-old

Flyers on services and text reminders about appointments
– 18 year-old

Activities during therapy e.g. art
– 17 year-old

Don't treat them like children- no rapid fire questions
– 16 year-old

Feedback from current services:

Open Door are good with communicating ...they get back to me, and puts me at ease.
– 21 year-old

Moving around a lot in care means timely support is not always available. – 21 year-old

Counselling in the school building made it easy. Open Door is good as therapist is in contact with other professionals
– 17 year-old

Didn't like online counselling. Face to face is more personal.
– 21 year-old

NCL Mental Health Support for Young Adults

Overview of providers:

The **two lead NCL NHS providers supporting young adults with transition** and a core young adults service with adult mental health services are;

- Barnet, Enfield and Haringey (BEH) Mental Health NHS Trust
- Camden & Islington (C&I) NHS Foundation Trust

Key **community providers supporting young adults in mental health and emotional wellbeing** include;

- Open Door in Haringey
- The nationally recognised 'Minding the Gap' programme in Camden;
 - The Brandon Centre
 - The Hive (Catch-22)
- Social, Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH) services in Islington (16-25)
 - The Brandon Centre
 - Isledon Emotional Wellbeing Service
 - Youth Counselling and Substance Misuse and Alcohol Service
- All providers work in partnership with Children and Young People Mental Health services and all of the above are partners of the NCL ICS Young Adults (16-25) Steering Group

NCL best practice:

- **Suicide prevention:** Camden; Haringey; Islington
- **Emotional wellbeing/social prescribing:** SEMH Central Point of Access Islington
- **NCL wide 24/7 crisis line**
- **NCL Crisis hubs** and Out of Hours service
- ICS wide commitment to alignment with the **THRIVE Framework**
- New health and wellbeing programme designed to **support young black men aged 11-25;** Islington
- **Minding the Gap:** Camden

See next slide

Minding The Gap (Camden)

Overview of service:

Nationally recognised model of best practice aims to improve the mental health of vulnerable young people aged 16 to 24 and support their transition from children's into adult's services.

Developed in partnership with young people, it is an excellent example of integrated service delivery. Services include mental health support; sexual health; substance misuse; employment; personal development support and social activities.

Partner organisations:



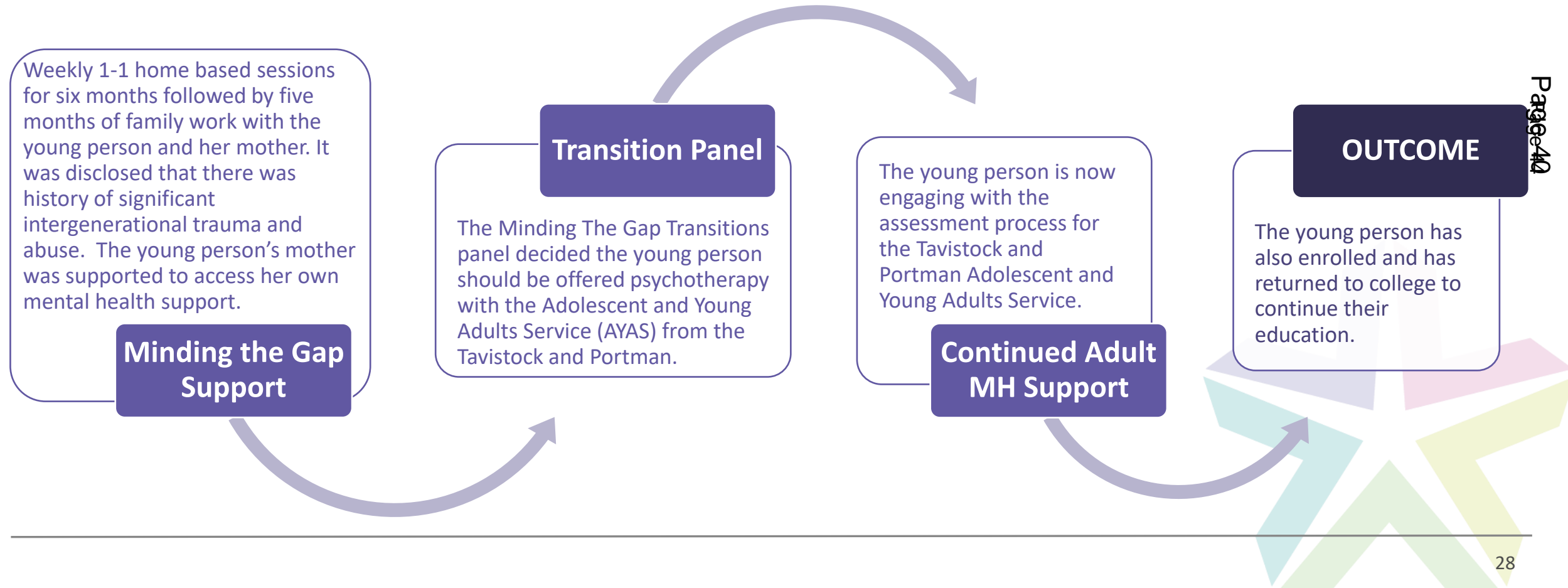
Minding the Gap has three key elements:

1. A mental health transitions team in the Adult Mental Health team at C&I Foundation Trust, with bi-weekly multi-disciplinary team meetings for CYP with complex needs who need transitioning into adult services;
2. A counselling and psychotherapy service for young people who need mental health support but do not meet threshold for adult mental health services, provided in an accessible community venue by the Brandon Centre;
3. The Hive, a state-of-the-art youth operated by Catch 22 offering a holistic, integrated and wide-ranging health and wellbeing offer to young people.

A Young Person's Journey: 19-year-old-female Transition from CAMHS to Minding the Gap to Adult MH

Background

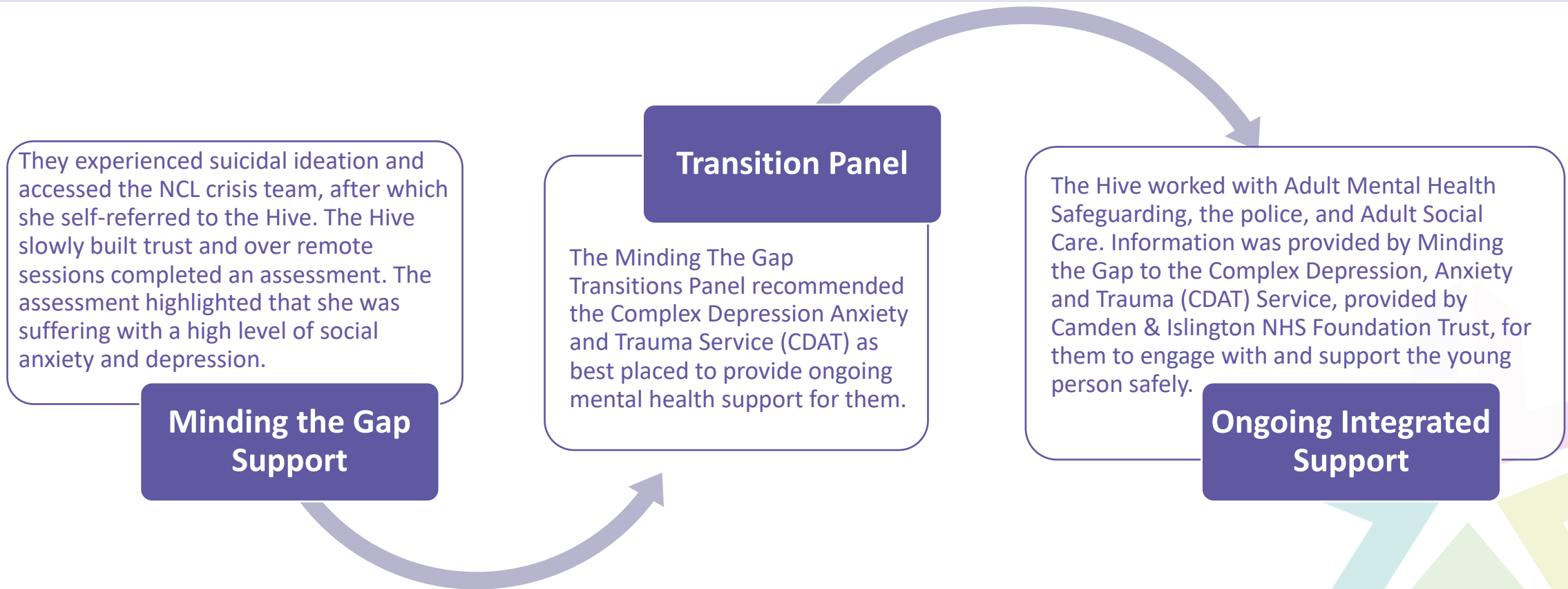
High levels of anxiety and depression; Under care of CAMHS psychiatrist for 2 years. Family did not attend appointments. She dropped out of education and training and rarely left the family home. There is a high level of deprivation, and social care involvement.



Young Person's Journey: 21-year-old-female Entering the mental health system for the first time

Background

Mixed heritage. Living with mother; very socially isolated; unemployed and not in education; Had a history of mental health difficulties. Due to family dynamics, and mistrust of services, had not accessed mental health support previously. Conflict and significant domestic abuse towards their mother.



Social, Emotional & Mental Health (SEMH) Central Point of Access & Community Services, Islington

Overview

- The social, emotional and mental health (SEMH) model was awarded 'commended' in the 2020 Health Service Journal Awards.
- Launched at the end of Sept 2019. It has been successfully integrated into Islington's Children's Service Contact Team (CSCT) front door.

Young people asked for;

Transparency

Personalised and accessible services

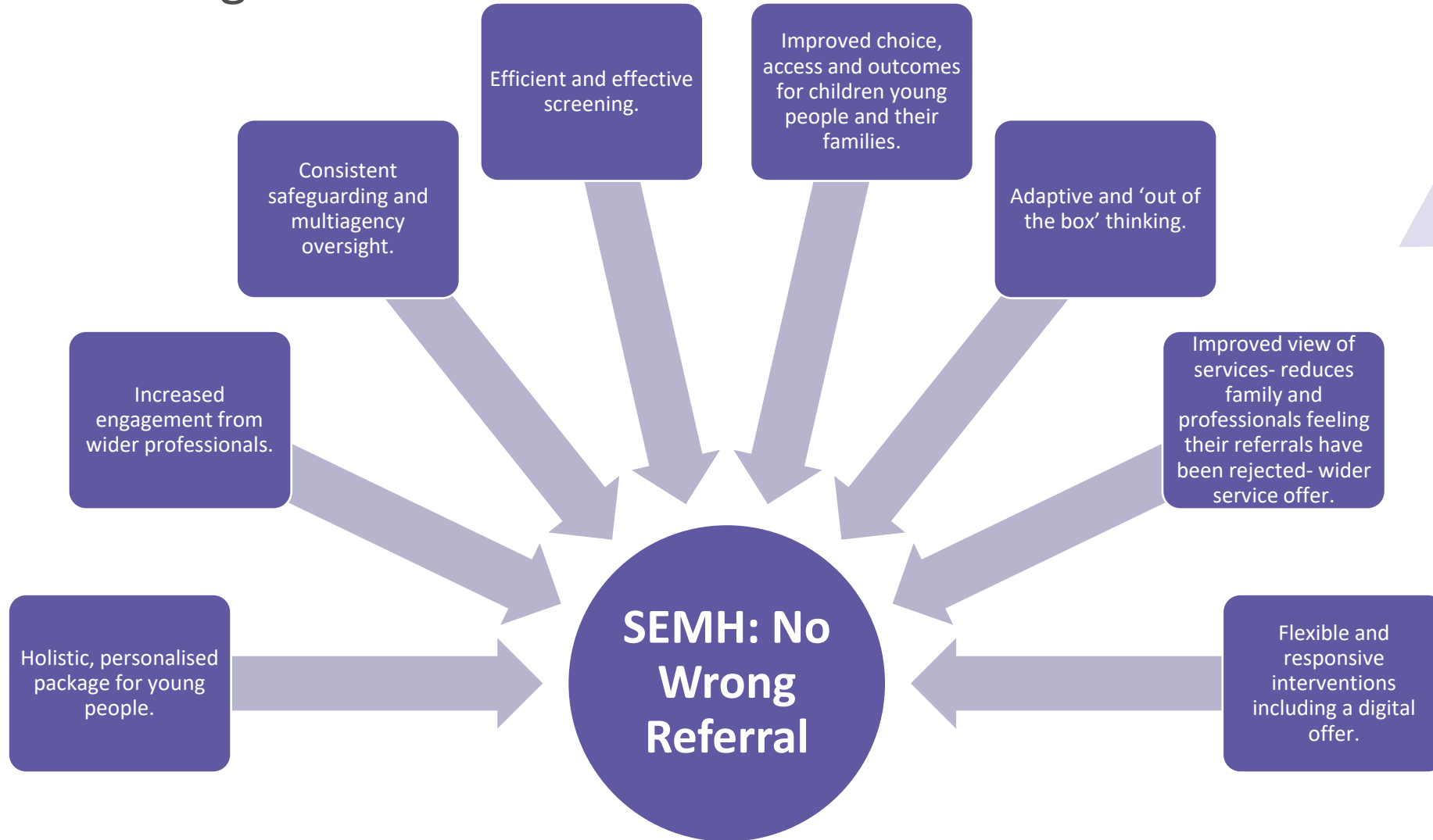
Someone they could trust – Emotional Wellbeing Workers

What was implemented

- An integrated multi-agency central point of access
- No wrong referral model
- Wide range of health and social accessible community services.
- Interventions for short, medium and long-term support.
- An Emotional Wellbeing Service for ages 10-25.
- Digital support: ages 11-25
- Young Adult Support: ages 16-21
- Continuous involvement and evaluation from children and young people.

Social, emotional and mental health (SEMH):

No Wrong Referral



“The move to a central SEMH pathway has been transformative from a GP perspective. I think it's been a fantastic service development/redesign. It's simplified the referral pathway, whilst maintaining access to the option to speak to someone for specialist advice if needed. I think it helps to prompt GPs to think more holistically”.

Islington Lead GP

Next Steps for Young Adults 16-25 Programme

Phase 1 Jan-March 2023:

- Agree NCL data reporting metrics
- Establish adult governance oversight and reporting streams; to be in addition to the CYP MH Governance
- Continue youth engagement to obtain views on service provision and Youth Board proposal
- Establish NCL ICS Youth Board
- Agree phased 12 month plan to address identified gaps in provision

Phase 2 April 23-March 24:

- Quarterly reporting on agreed data indicators
- Identified areas requiring further investment
- Plans to improve accessibility for identified population cohorts not currently accessing mental health services
- Engagement with universities and colleges to work in partnership to improve support for student health

Phase 3 April 24- March 25:

- Expand on holistic provision of physical and mental health service for young adults including partnership working with ;
 - social prescribing; borough family hubs; the youth justice and violence programme; community groups and physical health services.

Benefits of BEH/C&I mental health strategic partnership

Since 2021, our main providers of mental health services came together in a strategic partnership to collaborate for the benefit of improved outcomes and equity of access for patients. For our residents this has meant...



Allows providers to agree **best use of resources** and implement core services offer

We have been able to collectively agree as an integrated care system (ICS) to investment in early intervention and prevention services at a greater rate than crisis and been able to invest in CYP services to a higher value than any other London ICS. Patients and carers, that we call our experts by experience are able to hold us to account through our revised MH Governance Structure with our NCL ICB CEO chairing this group to ensure mental health is an ICS priority.



Provides opportunity for **clear clinical leadership** and determination of service improvement

There is now 1 MD supported by clinical leads across the trust reviewing clinical models of care. Looking at the best clinical models of care nationally and across NCL, identifying gaps and variation and ensuring the most appropriate clinical model is embedded for that local population



Reduce **unwarranted variation and inequality** in health outcomes, access to services

Reviewed the model of care for the provision of alternatives to A&E and prevention of escalating crisis. NCL have invested £2.5m in (1) Crisis Houses in Barnet, Enfield and Haringey to reduce unwarranted variation compared to crisis houses in the south and (2) Crisis Cafes expanding provision in Barnet, Enfield and Haringey and introducing a crisis café in Camden which didn't have one previously.



Improve **resilience** by, for example, providing mutual aid

BEH and C&I provide mutual aid by sharing inpatient resources where possible to reduce the need to place NCL residents outside of NCL when they require a mental health hospital stay.



Supports **data sharing of back office functions** between providers

Mental health trusts alongside service users and carers are co-designing an extension to the single point of access telephone line by the end of 2023/24. The 2 crisis lines which manage all patient and professional calls for children and adults will come together and will have additional staff to ensure quicker call standard response times are achieved consistently.

How we promote mental health services and how to access them

As an integrated care system (ICS) we regularly promote information about mental health services and how to access them to NCL residents of all ages through a range of communications channels. These include:

- NCL ICB/ICS, local authority and provider trust **websites**, via service directories and news stories. Plus, NCL GP website and GP Federation sites.
- **E-bulletins and newsletters** to NCL residents, including service updates and mental health awareness campaigns.
- **Social media platforms**, both NCL and local borough, including Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, Nextdoor.
- Patient **information leaflets** – eg, borough Stay Well This Winter leaflets, with signposting info to crisis helpline, NHS Talking Therapies and online support depending on the level of mental health need. Generic NCL version available in easy read format and multiple languages.
- **Service user forums and patient groups**, including specialist groups such as Nubian Users Forum and The Carers' Forum.



We work closely with all our partners, including **voluntary** and **community sector**, to maximise opportunities to share info to residents about the mental health support available, particularly recently in conjunction with cost-of-living crisis support.



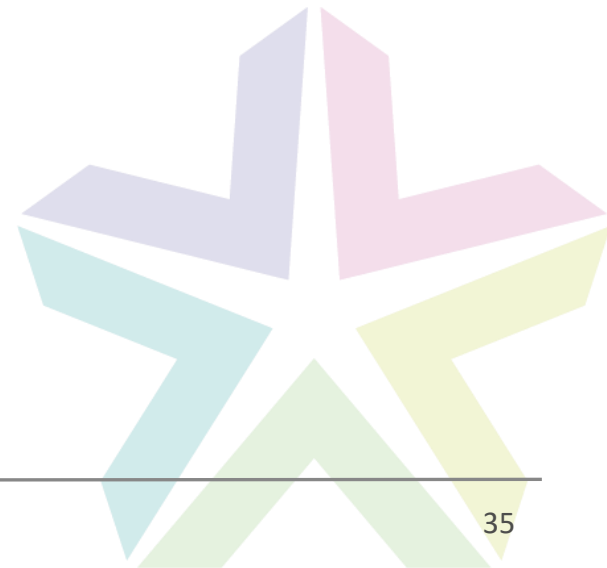
We utilize **national and regional campaigns** as a vehicle to amplify messaging about mental health and wellbeing, using this as an opportunity to promote the local service offer. Examples: 'London, you good?', 'Open Your Mind', Healthy London Partnership urgent mental health campaign, aimed at young people.



Key workers and staff in their direct conversations with service users, play a key role in helping to signpost people to a wide range of services to support their mental health needs.



Community Core Offer



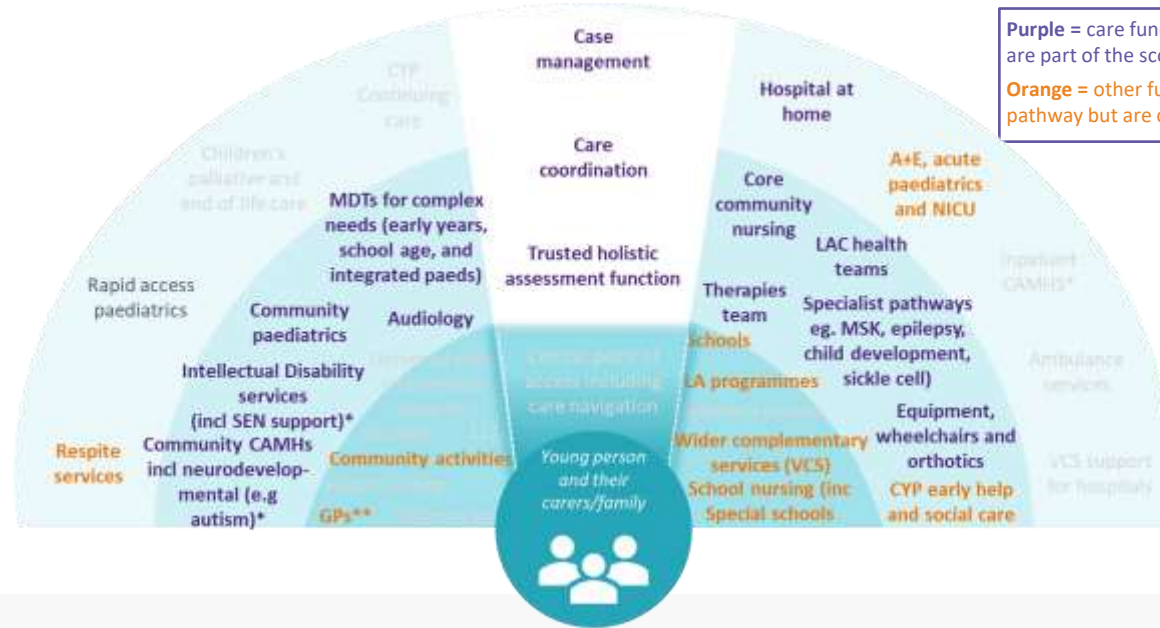
How Jack's care will be experienced differently as a result of the Community Core Offer

Child with complex needs



Jack is a British Asian 8-year-old with cerebral palsy. He walks with the support of walking sticks and leg braces. He has difficulties talking and swallowing.

He also suffers from moderate learning difficulties and attends a special school. He has regular admissions to hospital suffering from pneumonia. He also has significant hearing loss. His single mother suffers from periodic episodes of depression. They receive support from their extended family



What care will look like through the core offer

Jack is cared for by an integrated community health team of children's community nurses, a community paediatrician and therapists. He has a case manager who co-ordinates his care and supports the family to navigate his different appointments and wider support available to him. This team regularly reviews Jack's holistic needs getting input via regular multidisciplinary team from his primary care team, school nurses in his special school, the intellectual disability team and his early help social worker.

He has regular physiotherapy and the physio also links in with the orthotics and equipment team to provide support. He has regular support from a speech and language therapist for both his swallowing and his speech. A dietician works with him to ensure that his nutrition is maximised and suitable. An occupational therapist works with Jack and his family and teachers to maximise his independence and also his self-esteem. He has a regular medication review with a community paediatrician. The team links in with the NCL audiology team to ensure that Jack is having reviews for his hearing. Jack has a regular review with the learning disability team who contribute to "Team around the child" discussions. Jack and his family have a dedicated early help social worker who provides support regarding school transport, respite care and also regularly reviews if there are any safeguarding concerns at home. Jack has a regular holistic review of his mental health by a clinical psychologist who is attached to the community health team. His mother receives support from primary care and Improving Access to Psychological Therapies (IAPT) for her depression and is also supported to attend a peer support group for cerebral palsy carers.

In conjunction with the Hospital at Home team, a crisis plan has been developed which enables Jack to be assessed and cared for at home (when appropriate) as an alternative to hospital admissions when he suffers from episodes of pneumonia. This is supported by same day acute paediatric assessment when required from the Rapid access paediatric service.

Resident impacts: CYP Community Services

What are our challenges at the moment?

- **Autism & ADHD:** Significant growth in demand means there are long waiting times across NCL to start autism and ADHD assessments. Capacity is stretched in every borough, but is particularly challenging in Barnet, Enfield and Haringey. Families are not always supported for what to expect from the care pathway – the root cause of complaints. Sometimes getting further support with a child's needs is dependent on getting a diagnosis.
- **Therapies:** There is significant variation in children's therapy offer, resource and waits across NCL with 62% of CYP in Enfield starting assessment within 18 weeks compared with 89% in Camden. Staffing whole time equivalent (WTE) per 10,000 of 0-18 population varies significantly. Access to therapy early intervention support in schools, early years and other universal settings varies. Waiting times are typically longer in boroughs without strong universal offers.
- **Children Looked After (CLA):** There is variation between boroughs in levels of staffing and our ability to ensure that children and young people Looked After have their initial and review health assessment carried out within statutory timescales. In some boroughs, there is insufficient capacity to follow up CLA's health needs between reviews.
- **Children's Community Nursing:** There is variation in children's nursing services, including service offers, capacity and hours of operation. E.g., Barnet and Haringey do not have asthma community nurse posts in place, which may contribute to higher levels of A&E attendances in these boroughs. There is no specialist enuresis offer in parts of Barnet and Haringey. There is limited non-hospice palliative care support in Barnet. Models of continuing care specialist nursing vary between boroughs. A Hospital at Home home-based wraparound nursing support service is only in place for Islington residents at present.

With the Core Offer, what will the service look and feel like?

- **Autism & ADHD:** £1.7m of additional investment will deliver more assessment slots, meaning those waiting longest will be seen more quickly. £600,000 further investment into Barnet, Enfield and Haringey will help make sure that families' needs are met earlier, without being as dependent on an assessment/diagnosis.
- **Therapies:** £700,000 of new Investment into Barnet, Enfield and Haringey will begin to address the variation. Families will start to get more support in early years and mainstream settings to identify delays in and help children's speech, language, communication and motor skills development.
- **Children Looked After:** Investing more than £400, 000 into additional staff within CLA health services in Barnet, Enfield, Haringey and Islington, will mean more CLA receive Initial and Review Health Assessments within statutory timescales and will be able to get more support from health practitioners where health needs are identified.
- **Children's Community Nursing:** New specialists asthma nurses in Barnet and Haringey will support CYP with asthma to better understand and manage their asthma. CYP living in Barnet suffering with enuresis and their families will be supported to access specialist help and children across NCL will get the same care irrespective of where they live. CYP and families in Barnet will have more choice about end-of-life care. More children across NCL will be able to go home from hospital earlier and get follow up care in their own homes.

How Melissa's care will be experienced differently as a result of the Community Core Offer

Working age adult with multiple and complex LTCs



Melissa is a 55 year old Black woman from Kentish Town with poorly controlled Type I diabetes, chronic diabetic foot ulcers. These frequently become infected, and she requires hospital admission for treatment of sepsis.

She suffers from chronic back pain, is obese and has episodes of depression. She has an opioid addiction. She is a teaching assistant at a local school, but frequently has to have time off work. She lives with her partner.



What care will look like through the core offer

Melissa is supported by the community diabetes team who have carried out a holistic assessment of her needs and preferences. A clinician from the team case manages her care bringing together input from the professionals and services involved in her care. A regular multidisciplinary team reviews her care utilising the digital health record. In the past Melissa has chosen not to engage with many NHS services and consequently has had very poor diabetic control with severe vascular complications. However, the involvement of a peer support practitioner from Melissa's local community has greatly helped with improving trust and Melissa's blood sugar control has improved. Melissa was also diagnosed with depression by a psychologist in the diabetes team who has been working with the peer support worker to provide support. Melissa has now agreed to start an anti-depressant which has greatly helped her mood. She had been reluctant to attend the pain management service when it was based at the local hospital, but when instead she was offered a consultation based at her GP practice from the pain management specialist this greatly helped. She is now being supported in conjunction with input from the substance misuse local team to withdraw from her opioids and to switch to alternative pain management medication alongside a pain management course. A community nurse visits Melissa twice weekly to change her foot ulcer dressings with advice from the diabetic and podiatry teams. When these ulcers get infected, the rapid response team is able to provide daily assessment and intravenous antibiotics which has prevented a number of likely hospital admissions.

How Yasmiin's care will be experienced differently as a result of the Community Core Offer

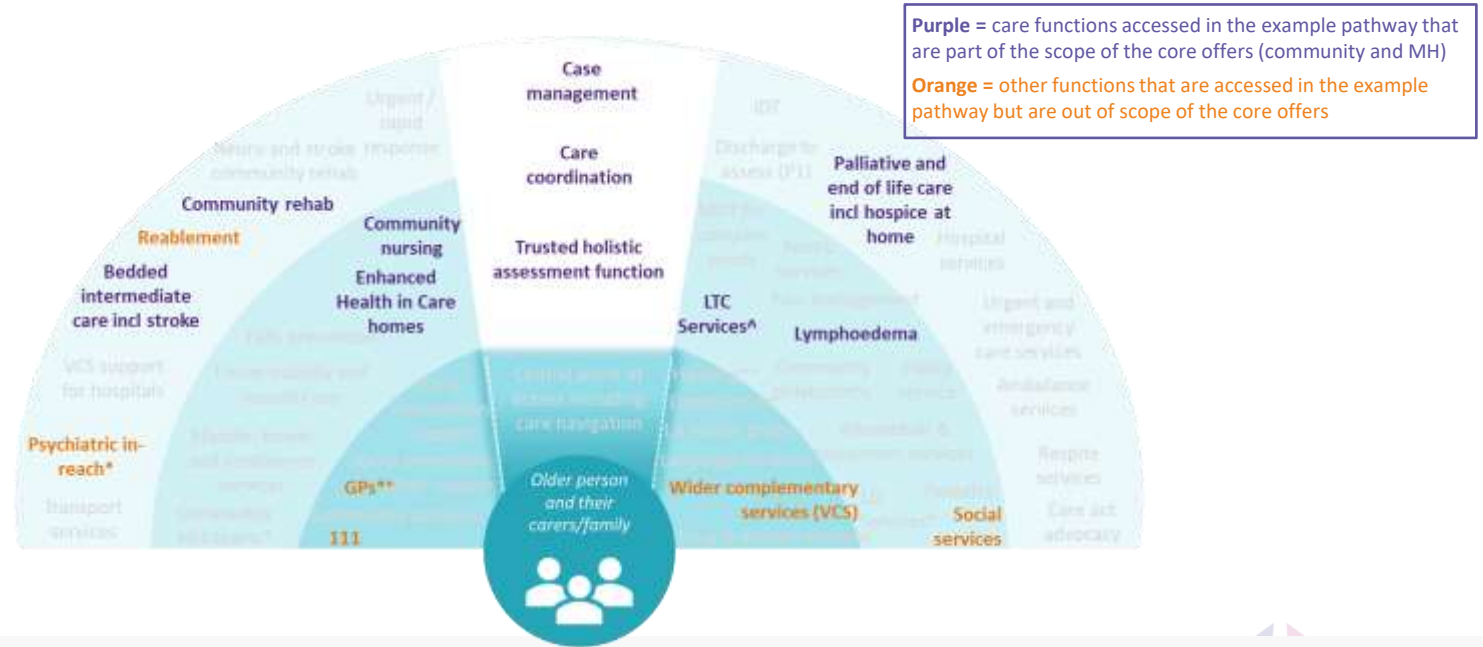
Older adult with palliative care needs



Yasmiin is 87, from Somalia and a long-term resident of Camden but now lives in a Care Home in East Barnet nearer to her family. She has dementia, breast cancer, heart failure and is

thought to be in last 6 months of her life.

She has had four hospital admissions in the last six months with breathlessness related to her heart failure



What care will look like through the core offer

Yasmiin is reviewed weekly by the enhanced health in care homes (EHCH) team linked to her care home. A GP in the team is her case manager and regularly carries out a holistic assessment of her needs and preferences together with her family. Yasmiin has complex and multiple needs which involve care from a number of members of the EHCH and input from wider services. The end of life care team regularly review Yasmiin and advise the EHCH on symptomatic support for Yasmiin and provide support to Yasmiin's family. They have put together an anticipatory care plan, with co-agreed limits to acute escalation of her care. Community nurses, the geriatrician and a respiratory physio from the EHCH together with end of life nurse specialists support the care home staff to look after Yasmiin when she develops worsening breathlessness from her heart failure and avoid hospital admissions. The community nurse on the team with specialist input from the lymphoedema service manage the complications of Yasmiin's leg lymphoedema. The geriatrician linked to the EHCH team advises the care home team on how best to manage Yasmiin's dementia. These members of the EHCH and wider team meet collectively review Yasmiin's care monthly at multidisciplinary team led by her case manager. Yasmiin's family are supported to access local voluntary sector carer support in the community and Yasmiin is supported to join a music group weekly in the community which she enjoys.

When Yasmiin's condition does deteriorate, the end of life nurse specialist is able to set up a syringe driver in the nursing home and provide bereavement support to her family.

Resident impacts: Adult Community Services

What are our challenges at the moment?

- **Dressing supply service:** This did not exist across NCL and only piloted in Camden and Islington with approximately half the GP practices. There have been incidents relating to patient deteriorations as a direct result of the lengthy process of accessing dressings for housebound patients. This is also very time consuming for all GPs who are currently prescribing these.
- **Ambulatory care service for leg ulcers:** This was never commissioned consistently: Haringey didn't have a service but Islington did, leading to additional costs. Patients who currently have leg ulcers and are ambulatory are not accepted by the community nursing service and are not seen by practice nurses. Practice nurses do not all have the correct skills to see patients with complex leg ulcers.
- **Heart failure virtual ward:** Patients presenting to the Whittington Hospital with acute (decompensated) heart failure are admitted for intravenous diuretic therapy and confirmation of the diagnosis and aetiology by the cardiology team.
- **Specialist Tissue Viability:** A small team of specialist nurses provided specialist advice to Haringey, Islington and Whittington Hospital. They are unable to provide advice to mental health wards at St Anne's and there is a waiting list for specialist advice to practice nursing in Haringey.
- **Community Pain Service:** Isolated secondary care North Middlesex University Hospital (NMUH) Pain team without access to multidisciplinary team approach. Patients require a referral to UCLH to access pain psychology and pain management programme. NMUH Pain consultants then had to refer patients back to GP to access physiotherapy. Disjointed communication between community physiotherapy, GP and NMUH pain team led to suboptimal or delayed care

With the Core Offer, what will the service look and feel like?

- **Dressing supply service:** Dressings will be more accurate and prompt for patients with deliveries within 24 hours. There will be cost savings with reduced waste for dressings and a reduction in time spent by the GPs and practice nurses in writing repeat prescriptions. There will be improved care for the patients with response time reduced from one to two weeks to one to two days.
- **Ambulatory care service:** Leg ulcer clinics for ambulatory patients have been set up to ensure patients get the care they need (e.g. instead of going to the walk in centres). Greater access to leg ulcer clinics across NCL with much closer working with the tissue viability nursing (TVN) service to ensure TVN service can still be used as clinical experts.
- **Heart failure virtual ward:** This will provide safe and excellent care at home for patients admitted with acute heart failure after they have been switched to oral diuretic. Patients will not have to stay in hospital and will be monitored in the community whilst at home, reducing length of stay by 2 days per patient. Patients will still receive the same vital signs and blood tests as if they were in hospital. With a more integrated system, community services are aligned to other services with established integrated pathways for patients.
- **Specialist Tissue Viability:** There will be a more robust service provision to the mental health wards and primary care. Additionally, the service will provide education and policy guidance to community.
- **Community Pain Service:** For patient that has seen the NMUH Pain team they will now have access to a MDT service including physiotherapy, CHP and a pain management programme. There is improved co-ordination of care through MDT meetings reducing duplicate referrals and reducing pain interventional care of limited benefit. A Single point of access via Pain clinics for patients delivering expert consultant opinion in the community.

Proposed financial principles for Community Services investment for 2023/24

The below principles signed-off by the Community Service Review Programme Board in 22/23 have been refreshed:

1. Investment is co-dependent on delivering a proportion of it through **productivity savings** i.e. changing the way services run in order to make them more efficient, including through digital enablers.
2. The **borough gap analysis** should be used to inform decision making, taking into account where we would have greatest system impact on care and on cost;
3. Investment should focus on **historically underfunded areas** and areas where there are persistent and historic inequities;
4. Investment should help to **reduce admissions and improve discharge and elective recovery**;
5. Some investment should be focused on **preventative services**, where there is clinical risk and we should look to enable community services to support **population health improvement** in neighbourhoods;
6. Investment should take into account **capacity to deliver** and deliverability in terms of our workforce, with provider workforce collaboration supported; and
7. Investment should consider how best to support **coordinating functions**, to enable us to respond to the patient and public feedback which has informed our core offer.

Proposed programme key lines of enquiry (KLOEs) used for prioritisation (aligned to design principles)

| | |
|--|--|
| Strategic fit | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will this transformation project meet a gap against the full core offer as set out in community service review? • Is it a national 'must do'? • Will this transformation programme support the acute sector either through admission avoidance or by supporting prompt discharge from an inpatient bed? • Will the transformation support population health improvement in neighbourhoods? • Will the transformation support community service workforce development? • Will this transformation contribute to delivering the ICB's financial strategy? |
| Clinical impact | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will investment impact positively on clinical care of individual patients? • Will the investment help deliver a performance improvement in admission avoidance, ambulance handovers, A&E attendance or acute hospital flow including reductions in length of stay and discharge and their associated clinical benefits? • Does this service address a clinical gap which has been categorised as causing potential harm/risk to patients? |
| Health inequalities/ Inequality of access | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could the development of this service area impact on health inequalities or inequality of access? • Will investment now impact on future delivery in terms of reducing inequalities, impacting on population health outcomes improving access and or contribute to an improved system performance? • Could this investment address historic discrepancies/inconsistencies in provision between boroughs and as outlined in core service offer? |
| Patient experience | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will service improve patient experience by e.g. reducing waiting times? • Will this service support responding to comments raised by residents/users as part of engagement and co-production? • Will this service contribute to supporting delivering of NCL population health improvement strategy? • Will this service support out of hospital care and supporting people to live in their homes? |
| Deliverability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can we recruit staff • Do we have the management capacity (including clinical leadership) to support this scheme? • Aside from staff are there other investments e.g. capital or IT needed to deliver this service? |
| System impact | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does delivery of this scheme provide an opportunity for releasing resources for alternative uses? (resources include staff time, estate and finance, waste and duplication)? • Does investment in this service support transformation through different ways of working including across pathways, the use of digital enablers and contributing to productivity savings? • Does investment impact on system costs and is it affordable ? |

What system savings mean for patients and how this creates efficiencies in 23/24

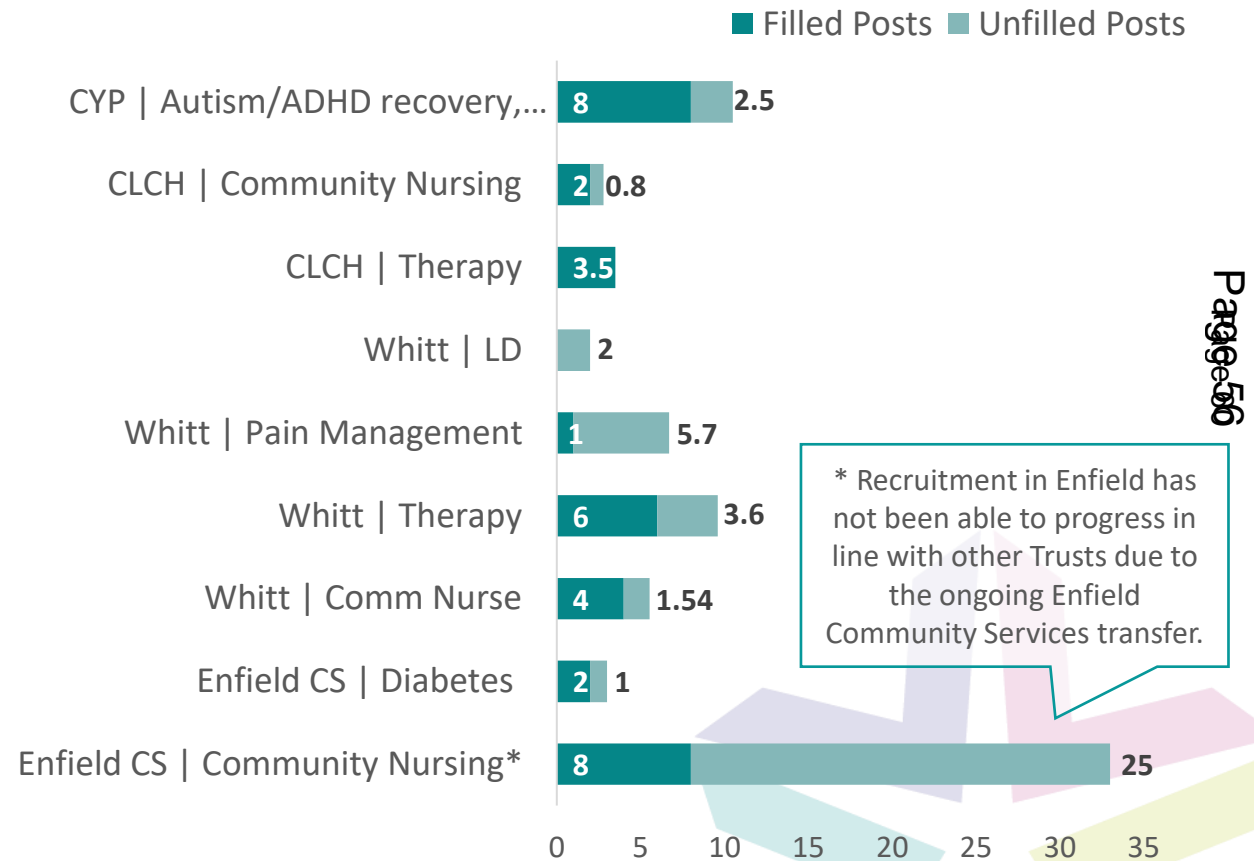
| Core Offer | Core Offer identified for potential efficiencies | Investment £'000 | Efficiency / ICS benefit | Benefit realisation |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------|--|--|
| Virtual Wards | Virtual wards are part of a well-recognised continuum of 'care at home' models. Through the use of digitally-enabled healthcare, patients are supported with remote monitoring technology to provide care in their own homes for people who would otherwise have been in a hospital bed. | 5,411 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> >61,000 avoided bed days in 2023/24 >1000 avoided A&E admissions in 2023/24 | System benefits scale with expansion of programme and benefits realisation from Q1 2023/24 |
| Pathway 2 Model Beds | Patients leaving hospital on 'Pathway 2' (P2) will receive rehabilitation with an aim to returning home and will therefore continue to be followed up by the community health teams. The objective is to deliver a high quality, effective and sustainable P2 model across NCL that meets the needs of our residents and our system. P2 provides critical support by enabling NCL residents to have the best rehabilitation and enabling timely discharge from acutes. This project will set the strategy and delivery model for NCL's P2 pathway, (i.e. deliver the core offer) and productivity savings. | n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In development by provider leads</i> | Benefits realisation from Q1 2023/24 |
| Tissue Viability | To collaboratively define and implement the core offer for tissue viability nursing (TVN) and the recommend the optimal operating standard for wound care management. This will deliver a consistent service provision with improved wound care outcomes across NCL. This will help reduce burden on urgent and acute care (reduce secondary care utilisation). | n/a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2021/22 a total of 211,141 bed days in NCL hospitals were for patients with leg ulcers | Benefits realisation from Q1 2023/24 |
| Silver Triage | Silver Triage involves real-time support provided by senior clinicians with expertise in geriatric emergency medicine to ambulance clinicians assessing older people (living with frailty) to determine whether a better alternative to hospital conveyance can be found for the patient. | 100 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> >1,300 avoided bed days in 2023/24 >190 avoided A&E admissions in 2023/24 | Benefits realisation from Q4 2022/23 |
| Enfield Year 1 Interventions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community Nursing - 7 day community therapy - Community diabetes capacity | 1,950 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> >2,300 avoided bed days in 2023/24 >380 avoided A&E admissions in 2023/24 | Benefits realisation from Q1 2023/24 |
| Haringey Year 1 Interventions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community Nursing - Community Therapy service - Establishing a pain management service - Boosting support to learning disabilities care homes | 1,450 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> >500 avoided bed days in 2023/24 >60 avoided A&E admissions in 2023/24 | Benefits realisation from Q1 2023/24 |
| Barnet Year 1 Interventions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expanding to a 7 day community therapy model - Community nursing/wound care | 425 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> >400 avoided bed days in 2023/24 >60 avoided A&E admissions in 2023/24 | Benefits realisation from Q1 2023/24 |

Community Services Review recruitment is progressing through collaboration between providers

Overview and to progress recruitment

- Creating the **North Central London NHS People Strategy** which supports the NHS People Plan
- Investment into an additional **76 whole time equivalent** roles to support the Community 'Core Offer';
- Large scale recruitment exercise commenced in Autumn 2022 and currently underway;
- Excluding Enfield Community services, **66% of new roles now recruited and filled**;
- **Providers working collaboratively** to support recruitment across north central London;
- Collaborative approaches to recruitment including extensive **advertising campaigns, digital marketing, and recruitment open days**.

Community Services Recruitment Sitrep





Concluding remarks



Questions



Does the NCL Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee (JHOSC) have any recommendations for how we can **expand and deepen our approach to co-design** and development?



Are there any Borough patient representatives who would be willing to contribute to the priority setting exercise for investment in 23/24 at the **Borough Priority Setting workshops in February**?



Does the JHOSC have any **questions relating to the core offer**?



What information would the JHOSC like to see at the **next presentation**?



Appendix



The following slide shows the segmentation of borough and NCL delivery areas within the community “core offer”

| NCL deliverables | DELIVERY AREA | Borough deliverables |
|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consistent model of care blueprint aligned to NHSE requirements; Consistent KPIs and coordination of monitoring for AC, UCR, and EHCH; Consistent approach to pop segmentation infrastructure Common model for Silver Triage led by collaborative (hosted by CNWL) | Ageing Well (UCR, EHCH, AC) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-agency implementation of AC work and place workforce managing benefits realisation and improvement via ICP-based governance inc AEDB (2 hr responses, conveyances reductions, % of care plans within target cohorts completed) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common pathway for LTCs (Diabetes, Heart failure) in line with NCL prioritisation and proactive care LTC networks that CHS plug into Common model for structured diabetes education (inc digital enabler) and other diabetes functions(e.g. spec nursing and podiatry input) | Joint work on LTCs in neighbourhoods <small>Part of proactive care work programme</small> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of NCL LTC models in neighbourhood in collaboration with patients, community, primary care, mental health, VCS and local authority |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hospital @ Home Therapies accelerator Autism hub Provider led reviews | CYP | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Looked after children Enuresis (Barnet) Asthma |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common model/SOP across ICS to be managed as provider collaborative Single digital platform to monitor patients; Benefits realisation tracking | Virtual Wards | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective local operationalisation between CHS/Acute/LA/VCS/PC Ensuring capacity is optimised and reductions in acute demand for beds |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consistent model in line with ‘core offer’ across ICS through collab. work Agree roles/responsibilities & SOP across ICS for CH and PC for TV | Tissue Viability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of standard operating procedure between primary care and community to be managed at local level |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common model for NHS provider beds in line with ‘Core Offer’ and consistent SOP to be managed by provider collaborative NCL programme to reduce LOS and variability in offer between NHS units, right-sizing provision; ICE Hub coordination of access into P2 units | P2 Beds | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint work re. optimising use of Care Home based P2 beds (Mildmay, PWH, St Anne’s) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NCL ISG sign-off of delivery plans Report to NCL ISG re. implementation progress and benefits realisation | CSR Y1 investments | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provider-led implementation at place; Providers to report on benefits realisation associated with investment, and progress on ensuring ‘core offer’ in place in line with investment into place-based fora |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benefits realisation reporting and progress against project/prog milestones liaising with place/NCL wide collaboration work as required including regarding risks/mitigations Liaison with NCL wide and place based initiatives re. highlight reporting Management of programme board and Implementation Steering Group | PMO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinating integration plans and reporting of delivery (milestones and KPIs) into place based governance forums re. implementing “core offer” Provision of highlight reports; milestone progress, risk and mitigations from place into NCL wide governance via NCL PMO team |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leadership on core programme narrative, JHOSC updates as well as cross-NCL change material/narrative | Engagement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leadership of engagement forum inc. HWBB updates re. local implementation by providers/DOIs/local commissioning leads with support from programme team re. core programme narrative |

The following slide shows the segmentation of borough and NCL delivery areas within the mental health “core offer”

| ← NCL deliverables | DELIVERY AREA | Borough deliverables → |
|--|--------------------------|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home Treatment • Dialectical Behavioural Therapy • Tier 4 Provider Collaborative • Crisis pathway • Eating Disorders (Intensive Service, Home Treatment) | CYP | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAMHs / Community / THRIVE implementation; autism spectrum disorder / ADHD pathways; Early intervention and prevention • <i>Integrated Targeted Services*</i>; Looked after children; CYP MH in Schools / Support Teams • Young Adults 16-25 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workforce • Digital • Perinatal | Mental Health Programmes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borough specific projects (e.g. Barnet Ken Porter Ward), Rough sleeping, suicide • Bereavement care; Dementia; <i>Co-production*</i>, <i>Quality*</i>, <i>Health inequalities*</i>; <i>Early intervention and prevention*</i> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out of area placements • Length of stay | Inpatients | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated discharge teams and flow into Local Authority placements |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCL digital • HLP system maturity tool | IAPT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GP referrals • <i>Long term conditions development pathways / Covid recovery*</i> • VCS offer • Specific Health Inequalities outreach programme |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crisis lines / Think 111 / Single point of access • MH Joint Response Car • MH Liaison Services | Crisis | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crisis cafes • Crisis houses |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCL Severe Mental Illness (SMI) Physical Health Clinical Network • Overarching Framework for Community Transformation 1. Personality Disorder 2. Rehab 3. Comm Eating Disorders 4. EIP 5. <i>Older/Young adults*</i> | Community | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe mental illness health checks • Individual Placement Support • Borough co-production and implementation of Community Transformation Prog |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits realisation reporting and progress against project/prog milestones liaising with place/NCL wide collaboration work as required including regarding risks/ mitigations • Liaison with NCL wide and place based initiatives re. highlight reporting • Management of programme board and Implementation Steering Group | PMO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinating integration plans and reporting of delivery (milestones and key performance indicators) into place based governance forums re. implementing “core offer” • Provision of highlight reports; milestone progress, risk and mitigations from place into NCL wide governance via NCL Programme Management Office team |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leadership on core programme narrative, JHOSC updates as well as cross-NCL change material/narrative | Engagement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leadership of engagement forum inc. Health & Wellbeing Board updates re. local implementation by providers / Directors of Integration /local commissioning leads with support from programme team re. core programme narrative |

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* Delivered at both NCL and Borough

Our approach to investment to fund the core offers

The case for change for community and mental health services

Investment as an enabler of the Core Offers

Investment profiling

Delivering productivity and system savings

- The case for change highlights that there is **significant variation in spent per head** in different boroughs and this does not correlate with need, and that the boroughs with a lower proportion of spend on community health services tend to have a **higher proportion of spend on acute services**.
 - The 'do nothing' scenario will result in an **increased acuity of patients** not receiving effective out of hospital care and increased acute costs in the long term, **increasing overall system deficit**.
-
- **Investment is required** to reduce system cost and **relieve pressure on our acute hospitals through** reduced urgent care activity, improving system sustainability in the long term.
 - Investment will also support providers to **unlock productivity improvement initiatives** through initial investment via closer collaboration and transforming care delivery.
 - Investment will also seek to **address historic inequities in funding** to improve outcomes and financial sustainability in boroughs that have received funding below their level of need.
-
- The **mental health funding plan** sets out affordability using the Mental Health Investment Standard (MHIS) and System Development Funding (SDF). This reflects the strong alignment between delivery of the mental health core offer programme and mental health NHS Long Term Plan. The phasing requires the mental health system to work together and identify productivity and efficiency savings to support core offer investment plans as MHIS/SDF funding on its own is insufficient.
 - **Community profiling is over a 5 year period** rather than a 3 year period due to feasibility of delivery. The step change in to Year 2 (2023/24) in this model is more realistic in both planning and delivery terms. Initial Year 1 funding has been provided in order to start to enable some of the highest priority gaps to be tackled to enable productivity and system savings initiatives that will benefit from Year 2.
-
- **Financial planning and delivery of the savings will be the responsibility of providers**. Providers have signed up to a number of collaboration priorities between themselves and acute providers (e.g. Pathway 2 beds transformation and mental health crisis transformation respectively) to reduce system cost and increase productivity.
 - Significant savings will be achieved through **investment and transformation planned** by providers, including Virtual Wards, Silverline (phone triage service for care homes) and mental health crisis support.
 - The programme has agreed the **lower range of productivity and system savings** modelling to ensure deliverability.

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>NORTH CENTRAL LONDON JOINT HEALTH OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY COMMITTEE</p> | <p>London Boroughs of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Haringey and Islington</p> |
| <p>REPORT TITLE Work Programme 2022-2023</p> | |
| <p>REPORT OF Committee Chair, North Central London Joint Health Overview & Scrutiny Committee</p> | |
| <p>FOR SUBMISSION TO NORTH CENTRAL LONDON JOINT HEALTH OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY COMMITTEE</p> | <p>DATE 6 February 2023</p> |
| <p>SUMMARY OF REPORT</p> <p>This paper reports on the 2022-23 work programme of the North Central London Joint Health Overview & Scrutiny Committee and also requests confirmation of the reports for the next meeting.</p> <p>Local Government Act 1972 – Access to Information</p> <p>No documents that require listing have been used in the preparation of this report.</p> <p>Contact Officer: Dominic O’Brien Principal Scrutiny Officer, Haringey Council Tel: 020 8489 5896 E-mail: dominic.obrien@haringey.gov.uk</p> | |
| <p>RECOMMENDATIONS</p> <p>The North Central London Joint Health Overview & Scrutiny Committee is asked to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Note the work plan for 2022-23 and consider any updates that may be necessary; b) Confirm the agenda items for the next meeting which is currently scheduled to take place in February 2023. | |

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 This paper outlines the areas that the Committee has chosen to focus on for 2022-23. The Committee is asked to note the list of topics that have been identified as a potential agenda items for the year and consider any amendments that may be required.
- 1.2 This next meeting of the JHOSC is scheduled to take place in February 2023 and the Committee is also asked to confirm the items for this. The items currently scheduled to be on the agenda for this are as follows:
 - Health Inequalities Fund
 - Start Well update (unconfirmed)
- 1.3 Full details of the JHOSC's work programme for 2022/23 are listed in **Appendix A**.

2. Terms of Reference

- 2.1 In considering suitable topics for the JHOSC, the Committee should have regard to its Terms of Reference:
 - "To engage with relevant NHS bodies on strategic area wide issues in respect of the co-ordination, commissioning and provision of NHS health services across the whole of the area of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Haringey and Islington;
 - To respond, where appropriate, to any proposals for change to specialised NHS services that are commissioned on a cross borough basis and where there are comparatively small numbers of patients in each of the participating boroughs;
 - To respond to any formal consultations on proposals for substantial developments or variations in health services across affecting the areas of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Haringey and Islington and to decide whether to use the power of referral to the Secretary of State for Health on behalf of Councils who have formally agreed to delegate this power to it when responding to formal consultations involving all the five boroughs participating in the JHOSC;
 - The joint committee will work independently of both the Cabinet and health overview and scrutiny committees (HOSCs) of its parent authorities, although evidence collected by individual HOSCs may be submitted as evidence to the joint committee and considered at its discretion;
 - The joint committee will seek to promote joint working where it may provide more effective use of health scrutiny and NHS resources and will endeavour to avoid duplicating the work of individual HOSCs. As part of this, the joint committee may establish sub and working groups as appropriate to consider

issues of mutual concern provided that this does not duplicate work by individual HOSCs; and

- The joint committee will aim to work together in a spirit of co-operation, striving to work to a consensual view to the benefit of local people.”

3. Appendices

Appendix A –2022/23 NCL JHOSC Work Programme

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Appendix A – 2022/23 NCL JHOSC work programme

15 July 2022

| Item | Purpose | Lead Organisation |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| Start Well programme | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the Committee to receive an overview of Start Well, a strategic programme for children and young people’s services. | NCL partners |
| Update on Fertility Services Review | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the Committee to scrutinise the final version of the Fertility Services Review. | NCL partners |
| Enhanced Access to General Practice | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An update on upcoming national changes to ‘enhanced access’ to general practice (the additional provision of appointments outside of core hours). | NCL partners |

30 September 2022

| Item | Purpose | Lead Organisation |
|------------------|--|-------------------|
| Finance Update | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For a detailed finance update to include latest figures from each Hospital Trust in NCL, the overall strategic direction of travel and responses to the Committee’s supplementary questions published in the March 2022 agenda papers. | NCL partners |
| Workforce Update | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An update on workforce issues in NCL. | NCL partners |

23 November 2022

| Item | Purpose | Lead Organisation |
|-------------------------|--|-------------------|
| Estates Strategy Update | <p>To receive an update on the Estates Strategy including finance issues. This follows on from the discussion on the Estates Strategy at the meeting held on 28th Jan 2022.</p> <p>The specific points to be addressed are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vision and priorities; • Context (an overview of the NCL health and care landscape); • The state of the current estate; | NCL partners |

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drivers of change – clinical requirements, population change and efficiency; • The potential scale of estates change; • Barriers to achieving change; • A summary of devolution asks – drawing from our emerging devolution case for change which is being prepared to a slower timescale and will include options analysis; (for this paper the new ICB Estates strategy) • Timeline; • Governance; • Risks and dependencies – including risks to capital due to current economic circumstances (e.g. higher building costs, general inflationary pressures, higher borrowing rates); • The Targeted Improvement Fund. | |
| Primary Care Services | <p>To receive a report on the current issues with GP services including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulties that patients are experiencing in accessing services; • Workforce issues; • Signposting of patients to alternative services such as out-of-hours hubs when GP Practices have limited availability of appointment slots; • An explanation of the current primary care commissioning process including Alternative Provider Medical Services (APMS) contracts and the changes made following the lessons learned from the recent issues relating to Operose Health. | NCL partners |
| St Pancras Hospital | <p>To provide responses to questions concerning the moving of mental health patients from St Pancras Hospital to facilities elsewhere in London due to construction delays to Camden & Islington Foundation Trust’s new Highgate East hospital. The St Pancras site was reportedly due to be used instead by operations transferred from Moorfields Eye Hospital. The specific questions were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Why couldn’t Moorfields wait to move their operations to St Pancras so that patients would only need to be moved once (from St Pancras to Highgate East)? 2) Why were Camden & Islington Foundation Trust having to pay for the additional costs incurred by temporarily moving patients rather than Moorfields? | Camden & Islington Foundation Trust Board and Moorfields Eye Hospital Board |

6 February 2023

| Item | Purpose | Lead Organisation |
|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Mental Health Services Review | <p>Update on the progress of the Review following the previous agenda items on this topic at the meeting in March 2022 including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How information on available services is communicated to residents; • How co-design/co-production is embedded, with examples of how this was working in practice; • Child & Adolescent mental health services and how the fragmentation of services (as referred to in the report) was being addressed; • The closer working relationship between BEH-MHT and C&I NHS Trust; • A single point of communication for queries relating to service users with complex needs. | NCL partners |
| Community Health Services Review | <p>Update on the progress of the Review following the previous agenda items on this topic at the meeting in March 2022 including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The funding mechanisms to support community health services; • The local offer and delivery through the Borough Partnerships; • How the priorities of the local population and specific communities would be identified and addressed; • How co-production would be embedded in the provision of community health services; • How the required workforce would be recruited. | |

20 March 2023

| Item | Purpose | Lead Organisation |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Health Inequalities fund | To provide details of the £5m health inequalities fund supported by all the Trusts in the NCL area and the impact that this has had. | |

Items for inclusion in 2022/23

- Further update on Start Well programme to be scheduled. Last update in July 2022.

Items for inclusion in 2023/24

- Fertility policy review. Last update in July 2022. Next update scheduled for January 2024.
- ICB finance update report. Last update in September 2022. Next update scheduled for late summer 2023. Next update to include further information about the funding to address health inequalities and evidence on how this was working. Risks to services or capital projects associated with inflation/energy costs should also be included.
- ICB workforce update report. Last update in September 2022. Next update not yet scheduled but likely to be in 2023/24. Next update to include Future update report on workforce issues to include a discussion on the need for a strong understanding at senior level of the realities on hospital wards where there are staff shortages and whether sufficient safety levels were being met for staff and patients. A staff representative to be invited to speak at the meeting.

Possible items for inclusion in future meetings

- Strategic role of GP Federations.
- Vaccination initiatives tailored to specific local needs in each NCL Borough including outreach work with community pharmacies.
- Ambulance waiting times and pressures across the system including A&E Departments.
- Pediatric service review.
- Primary care commissioning and the monitoring of private corporations operating in this area.
- The efficacy of online GP consultations, how the disconnect between the public and the medical profession could be addressed, how the public could be reassured that outcomes would be equally as high as face-to-face consultations and how capacity can be improved in this way.
- Health inequalities and the impact of cuts to public health budgets.
- Increases in number of people being charged for services that they were previously able to access free of charge through the NHS (e.g. dentistry/ear wax syringing)
- Update on funding for NHS dentistry for both adults and children.

2022/23 Meeting Dates and Venues

- 15 July 2022 - Camden
- 30 September 2022 - Haringey

- 23 November 2022 - Islington
- 6 February 2023 – Haringey
- 20 March 2023 – Barnet

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JHOSC estates update

Response to questions from Nov 23
meeting

1 – Inspection of GP Practice Premises

Cllr Bevan how often the premises was inspected, Nicola Theron agreed to provide some specific details on this to the Committee in writing.

NCL ICB have been involved in a national programme to assess the quality of GP practice premises to support local delivery and strategy planning. This is provide a consistent baseline across England, by undertaking 6 facet building surveys across 70% of GP practice premises that haven't had a survey since before 2015. Surveys included Condition, Functional Suitability, Statutory Compliance, Space Utilisation, Quality & Environmental.

In NCL, 3 boroughs were included in the current phase, across Enfield, Islington and Barnet, involving 82 assets. 67 buildings across Camden and Haringey will follow once further funding is secured.

It is intended that future capital investment will be guided by the recent local Estate Strategies and the data from this programme will help to further shape priorities coming out of that process.

2 – List of Estate disposals

Cllr Cohen asked for a list of estate assets that had been disposed of. Nicola Theron said that there were very few of these but agreed to check this and provide details.

**NHS disposals
April 2021 to March 2022**

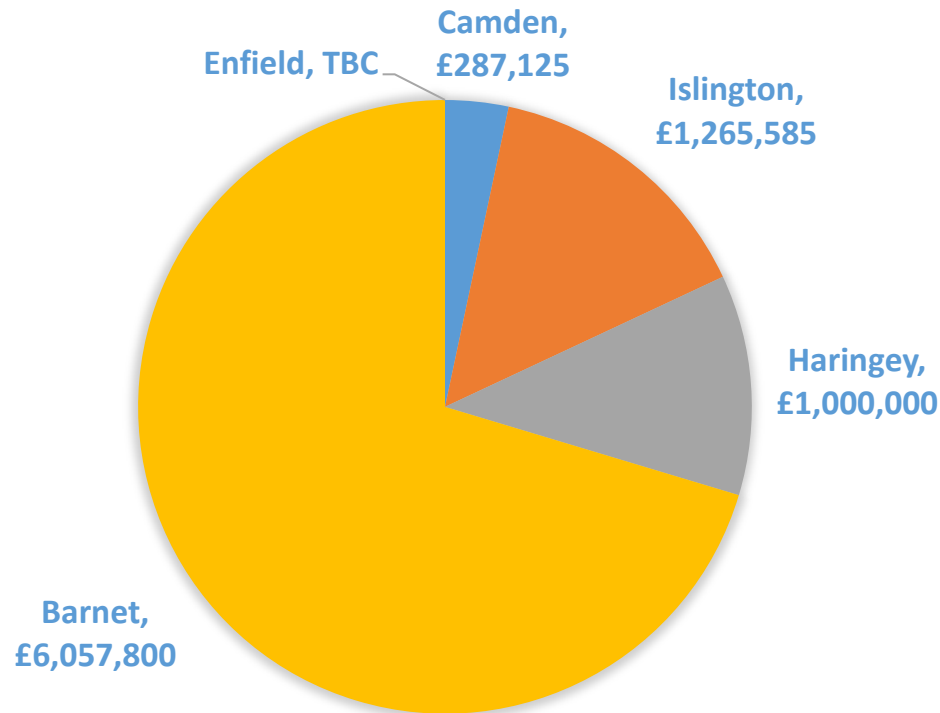
| Borough | Address of asset for disposal * | Timing of sale | Comments |
|------------------|--|------------------|---|
| Barnet | | | No disposals |
| Camden | Kings Cross Surgery The Bloomsbury Building St Pancras Hospital NW1 OPE | Spring 2022 | Disposal of former GP practice, privately owned |
| Enfield | Car park at Bridport Road, North Middlesex | April 2021 | Sale by North Midds to GLA |
| Haringey | | | No disposals |
| Islington | The Family Practice 117 Holloway Road (N7 8LT) | February 2022 | Disposal of former GP practice, privately owned |

*material disposals notified to NCL Estates Team

3a) – CIL Allocations

Further detail to be provided on how the CIL money is distributed across the NCL area.

S106/CIL ALLOCATED TO HEALTHCARE PROJECTS



This pie chart shows how the S106/CIL is distributed across the NCL area. Taking Barnet as an example, funding has secured the following:

- Colindale regeneration scheme – New integrated hub
- Improvements to primary care space for homeless people attending Homeless Action Barnet
- General improvements to primary care sites across Barnet
- Parkview Surgery clinical space refurbishment
- Health Services Equipment/Clinical Devices in primary care sites across Barnet
- Brent Cross regeneration scheme - feasibility study
- Supply and install Digital Boards & Patient Kiosks in primary care sites across Barnet
- Torrington Park Health Centre improvement works
- Barnet General Urgent Treatment Centre
- Grahame Park Health Centre resilience work

3b –. Capital funding

More information around revenue limit and capital resource funding (including an understanding of what happens if hospital wants to invest and asks for capital funding, how much will they be allocated and how is this distributed across the NCL area). Also, is capital funding lost if it is not used within the 2-year period and does this impact of future allocations of capital funding to NCL?

Capital Funding

- Historically, Trusts are individually allocated a capital resource limit (CRL) - the amount they are permitted to spend in-year
- ICBs have received annual allocations over a three year period (22/23 to 24/25) c. £180m for the next two years
- Allocations are informed in-part by depreciation allowing for asset replacement/refresh, as well as the level of estates maintenance backlog
- If not spent in-year, capital funding is lost and can impact future allocations. This risk is managed proactively across organisations by the ICB to ensure spend is utilised most effectively to achieve value-for-money
- CRLs are now allocated to ICBs for distribution, enabling greater ability to direct funding to transformational investment outside of hospitals to improve patient care and drive greater efficiency for the NCL population

4 - Estate Board representation

The Committee recommended that a representative from Adult Social Care should be included on the Estates Board.

And Estates ask of council colleagues - For Councils to provide a single, senior, representative to the Estates Board or Local Care Infrastructure Board. .

- The Estates Board is undergoing a governance review to ensure it remains fit for purpose for the ICB as it matures
- This review is also intended to refresh the attendance and TOR for the Local Estate Forums which is intended as the key place where the Council/NHS estates discussion takes place
- Both remain under discussion
- What is likely to emerge is:
 - a) We retain the presence of a council estate colleague on the Estates Board
 - b) The LEFs build on their current momentum with greater consistency by way of council colleagues, to which Adult Social Care colleagues could be invited
 - c) We develop a Council estates board sitting behind the Estates Board to meet say every 6 months and explore further opportunities for consistent working and sharing best practice across NCL, between NHS and Council estates colleagues

5 – Career progression for GP Practice reception staff

The Committee recommended that there should be a formal pathway for career progression for GP Practice reception staff.

Development of and support to GP practice managerial, admin and reception staff is an identified priority locally. These staff are employed directly by practices who are responsible for their terms and conditions, support and development.

The ICB is working with providers via our GP alliance and training hub to develop our non-clinical workforce via training and a wellbeing and resilience offer. We are also offering support around cost of living.

Although recruitment and retention of administrative staff can be challenging, there have been successful pilots of targeted recruitment and training offers run in NCL, and this success has been in large part to the focus on advertising roles within local communities.

We will also be exploring how training and career development opportunities are provided equitably across the workforce including by awareness raising to increase the number of staff supported by their employers to attend training.

A new GP assistant role has been created through the national Additional Roles Reimbursement Scheme (ARRS); we expect the creation of this more senior administrative role within practice teams to widen career progression opportunities for administrative staff. We are working with the NCL Training Hub to discuss the training and support offer to PCNs to help them recruit into these more advanced administrative roles in practices, and offering training and support to these new staff. This supports a career progression pathway into practice management. Practice managers increasingly support multiple practices and join as Partners on practice contracts.

6 – Data – GP practices

A link to be provided to a webpage that provides data on appointments for every GP Practice in the NCL area.

The publicly available data on appointments in general practice is available from the national [NHS Digital](#). It is updated monthly (a month in arrears). These data can help make visible the range of work primary care is delivering. However, it is worth noting that there remain some issues with data quality at national and local levels. Equally, while important, appointment numbers alone do not provide a consistent measure of quality of services provided.

To provide a more robust and comprehensive view of the range of services provided by general practice, North Central London ICB has developed a Quality and Performance report, which is published as part of the Primary Care Contracting Committee (a meeting in public) papers [on its website](#).

7 – Primary care teams

Cllr Connor requested that an update be provided on how Primary Care teams work with community navigators in local authorities (such as Connected Communities).

Connected Communities in Haringey is an excellent example collaboration to support local communities, whether NHS-employed Social Prescribing Link Workers, council-employed Local Area Coordinators, or those employed directly in the voluntary sector.

The number, remit and employment of these teams will vary by borough. work to connect colleagues is being led locally by the borough partnerships.

NCL has a long-running Social Prescribing Advisory Group, which meets quarterly to shape the direction for social prescribing work across NCL. Also to share learning and support local teams in developing and improving the services they offer. Membership of this group includes NHS, local authority and voluntary sector representatives from all boroughs, who work together to develop a consistent service offer. This group also supports improvement work such as testing digital tools that can improve the social prescribing experience for patients and residents.

Where opportunities to develop the social prescribing / care navigation workforce (for example peer support or supervision groups, training and development opportunities) become available, we are making these available to all staff regardless of where they are employed.

We work closely with the NCL Training Hub and NHS England's London regional team to ensure that these opportunities are shared as widely as possible.

8 – Delegated Commissioning budget

Cllr Connor noted that the papers for the October 2022 meeting of the NCL ICB Primary Care Contracting Committee Meeting stated that:

“The NCL Delegated Commissioning budget is currently forecast to overspend by £4.4m against the 9 month allocation. However, £4.4m is included within the Non-Delegated Primary Care budget earmarked for enhanced access. This gives a neutral adjusted forecast position.”

Cllr Connor requested that details be provided on a) whether this position would be sustainable if similar overspends occurred in subsequent years, and b) what other funds were reduced in order to reach this neutral position.

This was the position in Month 6 because of the way in which funds were allocated to Primary Care budgets by NHS England. While there has been some movement the overall position continues to be a neutral adjusted forecast; this will be reflected in the February report to the Primary Care Contracting Committee (a meeting in public). No other funds have been reduced, nor services decommissioned as a result and core contract payments will always be made to providers, however there is risk to note and seek to mitigate for the ICB.