

# NHS Priorities & Planning Guidance 2022/2023

Trust Board  
26 January 2022



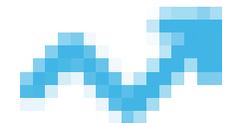
# Priorities for 2022/23

1. Workforce
2. Respond to COVID-19 more effectively
3. Deliver significantly more elective care,
4. Improve responsiveness of urgent and emergency care (UEC) and community care capacity
5. Improve access to primary care
6. Improve mental health services and services for people with a learning disability and/or autistic people
7. Population health management
8. Digital technologies
9. Effective use of our resources –pre- pandemic levels of productivity
10. Establish ICBs and collaborative system working

# Key message 1: increase our capacity and resilience

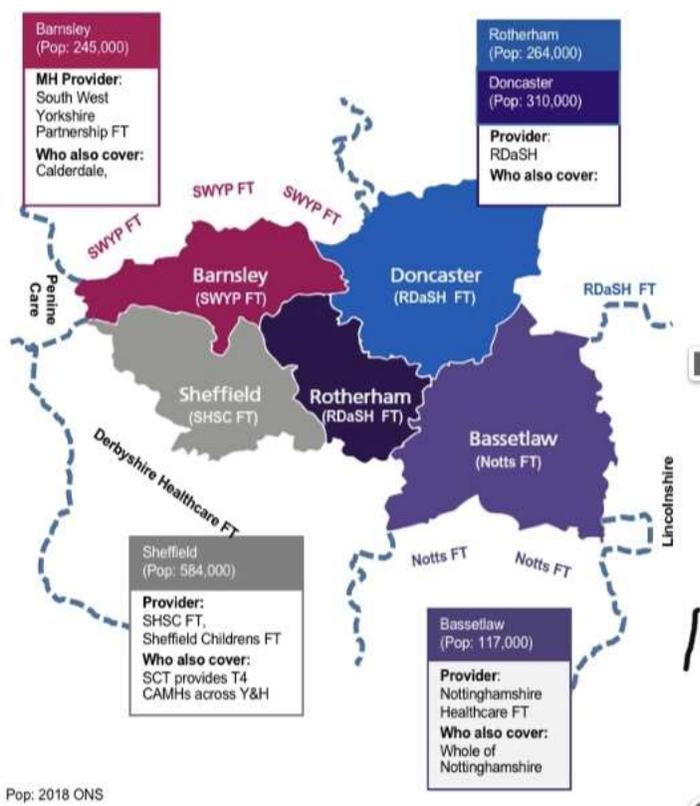
Continue to increase our capacity and resilience to deliver safe, high-quality services that meet the full range of people's health and care needs, despite COVID-19 uncertainty:

- accelerate plans to grow the substantive **workforce** and work differently as we keep our focus on the health, wellbeing and safety of our staff
- use what we have learnt through the pandemic to rapidly and consistently adopt new models of care that exploit the full potential of **digital** technologies
- work in **partnership** as systems to make the most effective use of the resources available to us across acute, community, primary and social care settings, **to get above pre-pandemic levels of productivity** as the context allows
- use the additional **funding** government has made available to us to increase our **capacity** and invest in our **buildings** and **equipment** to support staff to deliver safe, effective and efficient care.



# Key message 2: effective partnerships & relationships

## ICS: four strategic purposes and a five-year plan



1. improving outcomes in population health and healthcare
2. tackling inequalities in outcomes, experience and access
3. enhancing productivity and value for money
4. supporting broader social and economic development.

ICBs to publish a **five-year system plan before April each year**. This plan must take account of the strategy produced by the integrated care partnership (ICP), commencing **in March 2023**.

To allow sufficient time for the remaining parliamentary stages, a new target date of **1 July 2022** has been agreed for ICBs to be legally and operationally established.

## Key messages 3: Boards – specific actions

- ICBs, once established, and trust board performance packs are expected to be disaggregated by deprivation and ethnicity.
- Trusts and ICBs, once established, are expected to have a board-level Net Zero lead and a Green Plan, and are asked to deliver carbon reductions against this, throughout 2022/23.

# Financial arrangements for 2022/23

## We will shortly know:

- one-year revenue allocations for 2022/23:
- three-year capital allocations to 2024/25.
- the remaining two-year revenue allocations to 2024/25 in the first half of 2022/23.



2022/23 will be a glidepath from current system revenue envelopes to fair share allocations

- ICB revenue allocations will be based on current system funding envelopes, which continue to include the funding previously provided to support financial sustainability.
- In addition to a general efficiency requirement, we will apply a convergence adjustment to bring systems gradually towards their fair share of NHS resources. This will mean a tougher ask for systems consuming more than their relative need.

# Invest in workforce — more people & new ways of working,

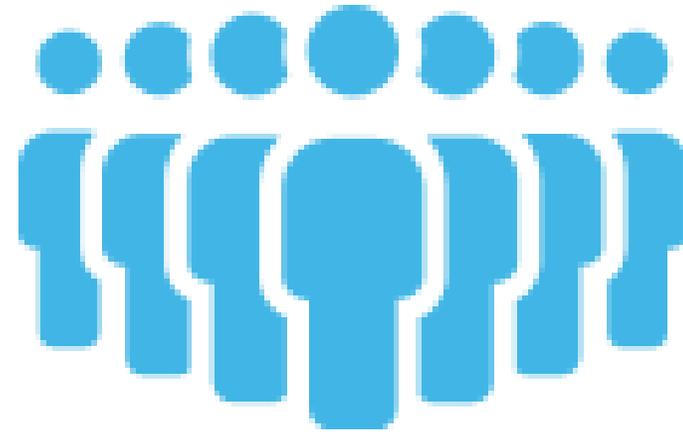
**Strengthen the compassionate and inclusive culture needed to deliver outstanding care:**

**1. LOOK AFTER OUR PEOPLE:**

**2. IMPROVE BELONGING IN THE NHS**

**3. WORK DIFFERENTLY:**

**4. GROW FOR THE FUTURE:**



# Digital development 2022 - 2025

- Mental health providers to meet a core level of digitisation by March 2025
- By March 2022, systems should develop plans that set out their first year's priorities for achieving a core level of digitisation across all settings
- Costed ICS three-year digital investment plans should be finalised by June 2022 in line with What Good Looks Like (WGLL).
- ICS to establish dedicated teams to support the development and delivery of their plans, which should:
  - £250 million will initially be allocated to systems for 2022/23 while they develop their digital investment plans. This funding will be directed towards those least digitally mature.

# Expand and improve mental health services. 1

1. **MENTAL HEALTH CRISIS CARE** – expand provision for all ages.. Over the next three years £150 million targeted national capital funding will be made available to support improvements in mental health UEC, including mental health ambulances, extending Section 136 suites, safe spaces in or near A&E
2. **ADMISSIONS** - are to be intervention-focused, therapeutic and supported by a multidisciplinary team.
3. **EXPAND AND TRANSFORM** - services, as set out in the NHS Mental Health Implementation Plan 2019/20–2023/24, to improve the quality of mental healthcare for all ages.
4. **PERINATAL** - continue to expand and improve their mental health crisis care provision for all ages.
5. **MENTAL HEALTH ACT** - encourage participation in the first phase of the national Quality Improvement programme to support implementation of the Mental Health Act reforms.

## Expand and improve mental health services. 2

6. **MENTAL HEALTH INVESTMENT STANDARD (MHIS)** - remains a mandatory minimum requirement, ensuring appropriate investment of baseline funding and SDF to deliver NHS Long Term Plan objectives by 2023/24.
7. **SDF FUNDING** - will continue to be funded beyond 2023/24. This will support the continued expansion and transformation of the mental health workforce.
8. **MENTAL HEALTH WORKFORCE PLAN** – ICSs will develop plans to 2023/24 in collaboration with mental health providers, HEE and partners in the voluntary, community and social enterprise (VCSE) and education sectors.
9. **PRIMARY CARE NETWORKS** - continue to use the mental health practitioner ARRS roles to improve the care and treatment for adults, children and young people

# Expand and improve mental health services. 3

10. **CAPITAL FUNDING** - is expected to support urgent patient safety projects for mental health trusts, such as those that address ligature points and other infrastructure risks to patients.
11. **ERADICATE MENTAL HEALTH DORMITORIES** – funding will continue in 2022/23 and 2023/24.
12. **CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE** - systems are asked to work with the Mental Health Provider Collaboratives to produce a clear plan of requirements for CYPMH general adolescent and psychiatric intensive care in-patient beds to meet the health needs of their population, strengthen local services and eliminate out of area placements for the most vulnerable young people.
13. **DATA** - all NHS commissioned services must flow data to the national datasets and relevant bespoke collections. Provision for this must be included and agreed in commissioning arrangements planned for 2021/22, as part of this process.

# Learning disability and autism. 1

The pandemic has highlighted and exacerbated the significant health inequalities experienced by people with a learning disability and autistic people.

- 1. FACE TO FACE APPOINTMENTS** - as digital healthcare develops, this means making sure there are reasonable adjustments and tailored responses, including consideration of the ongoing need for face-to-face appointments.
- 2. ANNUAL HEALTH CHECKS** - for people aged 14 and over on a GP learning disability register should increase towards the 75% ambition in 2023/24. Every annual health check should be accompanied by a health action plan to identify actions to improve the person's health
- 3. GP LEARNING DISABILITY REGISTERS** – continue to improve the accuracy so that the identification and coding of patients is complete, and particularly for under- represented groups such as children and young people and people from ethnic minority groups.

## Learning disability and autism. 2

- 4. REDUCE RELIANCE ON INPATIENT CARE** - for both adults and children with a learning disability and/or who are autistic, consistent with the ambition set out in the NHS Long Term Plan, and to develop community services to support admission avoidance and timely discharge
- 5. AUTISM** - develop a range of care and diagnostic services for autistic people delivered by multidisciplinary teams. This includes access to community mental health services; support for autistic children and young people and their families; and access to the right support and housing. Systems should adopt best practice to improve local diagnostic pathways to minimise waiting times for diagnosis, improve patient experience and ensure that there is accurate and complete reporting of diagnostic data
- 6. LEARNING DISABILITY MORTALITY REVIEWS** - Implement the actions coming out of , LeDeRs including following deaths of people who are autistic, to tackle the inequalities experienced by people with a learning disability; these have been exacerbated by the pandemic.

Service development funding support of £75 million is being made available in 2022/23 to achieve the above ambitions.

# Next Steps

Align with SHSC Annual Operational Plan 2022/23

