



Hertfordshire and
West Essex Integrated
Care System



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**Working together
for a healthier future**

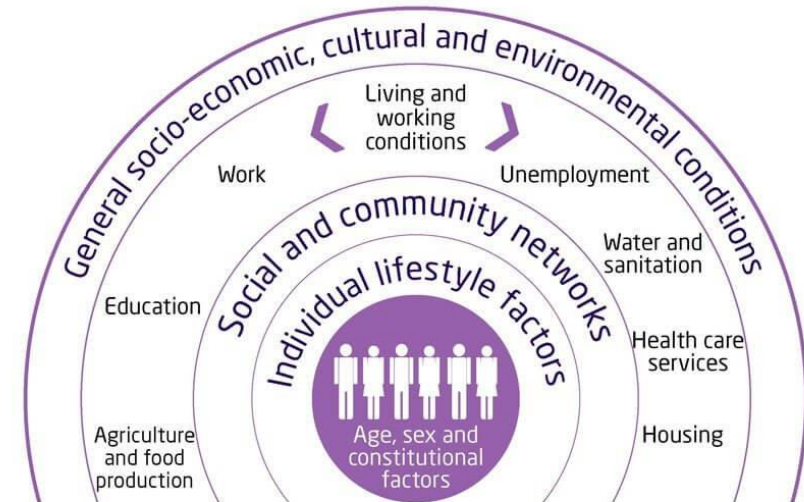


The Hewitt Report. Main messages

- There is a 19-year gap in healthy life expectancy between people in the most and least deprived areas of England
- There must be a collective focus on the wider determinants of health, health inequalities and prevention
- We must invest in prevention and early help to extend healthy life expectancy:
 - We should agree a national framework for prevention. Every ICS should report their investment on prevention by 1 April 2024
 - The share of total NHS budgets at ICS level going towards prevention should be increased by at least 1% over the next 5 years
 - The public health grant to local authorities should be increased
- All clinical pathways should be refocused towards prevention.
- ICB Joint Forward Plans should set out ambitions to shift the model of care towards prevention

Hewitt is a sequel to several reports....

- 1993. Dahlgren and Whitehead
- 2010. Marmot review. Fair society, healthy lives: the Marmot Review.
- 2008. Dame Carol Black's report. Working for a healthier tomorrow: work and health in Britain.
- 2019. Advancing our health: prevention in the 2020s. Government Green paper.
- 2020. Health Equity in England: The Marmot Review 10 Years On.
- 2022. How to talk about the building blocks of health The Health Foundation.



What is the role of local government in Integrated Care Systems?

- Represent and advocate for our residents' health and care needs
- Support our residents to have access to timely good quality health and care services
- Scrutiny function for local health and care services
- Support our neighbourhoods to be healthy and sustainable environments in which to live and work
- Knowledge and understanding of our communities to inform planning and commissioning by others
- Commissioner and provider of social care services and of health and wellbeing services
- Responsibilities for the wider influences on health – education, planning, housing, environmental health

The role of councils.

Prevention: social care

- Prevention is a key element within the Care Act 2014 (“prevent, delay and reduce need”).
- Social care provides preventative and early help services for people who need care and support
- The Act puts people at the centre of their care and support. Support to live independently. A strengths-based approach
- Care Act duty to assess carers’ needs

Examples

- Models of care e.g. practice principles that emphasise prevention, enablement and community
- Assistive technology
- Enablement as part of hospital discharge teams
- Hospital care navigators

Prevention: public health

- Commissioner of preventative services, such as drug and alcohol treatment, sexual health services, mental health preventative programmes.
- Public health skills and resources: joint strategic needs assessments, evidence and intelligence, behaviour change analysis, evaluation teams.

Examples

- Young people's emotional wellbeing information and signposting
- Sexual health testing and treatment
- Health checks
- Health and wellbeing hubs



www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/mentalhealthsupportforhertsyoungeople



Prevention: wider determinants

- Best start in life – first 1001 days
- Primary and secondary education
- Information and advice to residents
- Housing: supply, affordability, safe quality housing
- Economic growth, employment and skills
- Environmental leadership: carbon neutral, air pollution
- Healthy places: accessible green spaces, leisure facilities.
- Healthy communities: commissioner of voluntary and community organisations. Partnership work – COVID/cost of living
- Councils as convenors of other partners at place: local enterprise partnerships (LEPs), skills partnerships

Examples

- Family centres
- Family safeguarding model
- Money advice unit
- GP surgeries based in leisure centres
- Apprenticeships in NHS providers

Where are the areas for greatest gain?

The Health and Care Act

Requires public and voluntary sector health and care organisations to work together to improve health and wellbeing for all, to meet four purposes:

1. improve outcomes in population health and healthcare
2. tackle inequalities in access to services, experience and outcomes
3. enhance productivity and value for money
4. NHS to support broader social and economic development.

Where should we be joining up?

1. **Housing:** good accommodation supports people's mental and physical well being and their ability to live independently. Join up on key worker housing, health services in planning developments, warm, safe housing, housing for disabled and older people.
2. **Employment:** work with NHS employers to ensure there are suitable opportunities for people with learning disabilities and severe mental illness to access and maintain employment. Ensure there is advice to employers to recruit and retain people with health conditions.
3. **Rethinking clinical pathways:** prevention of disease within every clinical pathway, as well as embedded information and advice on housing, employment, financial support
4. **Targeting communities:** directing information and support to groups and locations at higher risk of disease
5. **Healthy ageing:** work with NHS on risk factors for dementia, on digital exclusion, on physical activity for older people, on dementia friendly communities, on social connectedness



What will make it happen?

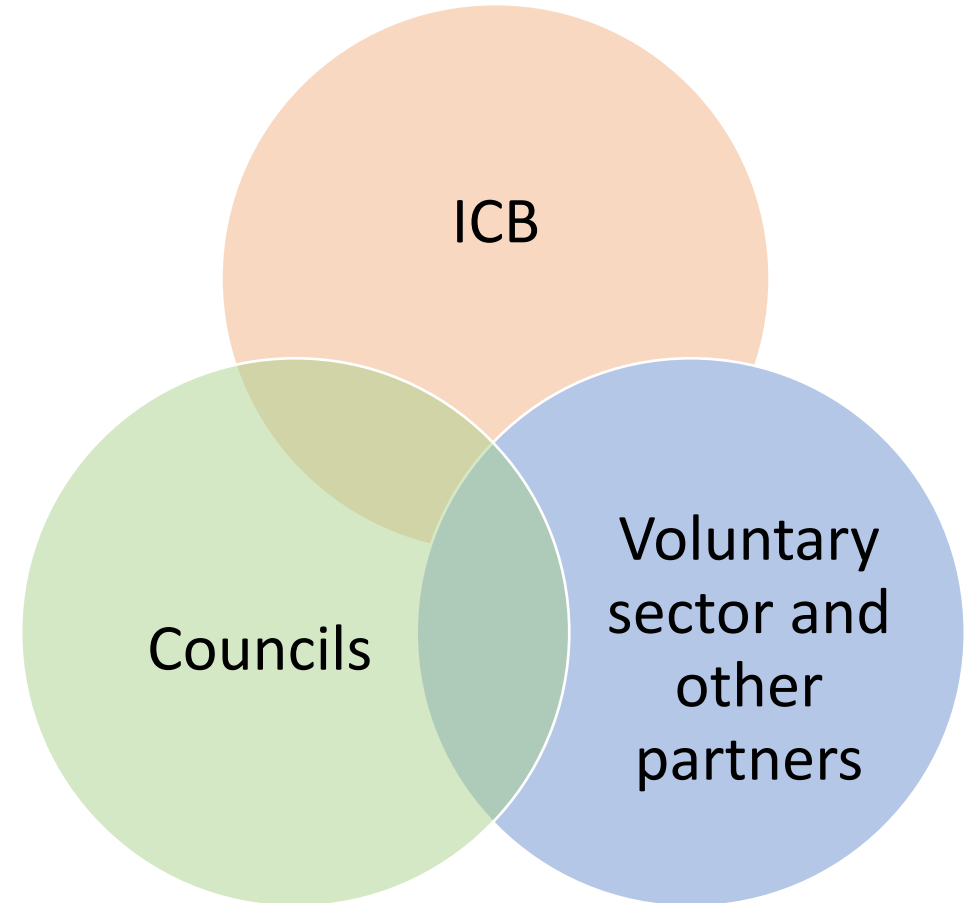
The enablers

- Collective leadership, a united vision, a common language
- An equal partnership between local government and the NHS
- Time and space to develop relationships and knowledge of our different sectors
- A shift in resources and effort towards prevention from the NHS and all ICS organisations
- Data sharing. Enable ICSs to connect data from multiple sources (Hewitt). Data sharing for localities and integrated neighbourhood teams essential.
- Structural mechanisms: joint commissioning teams, pooled budgets, section 75 agreements
- The Integrated Care Partnership or Health and Wellbeing boards as the vehicles for collective decision-making

The role of Integrated Care Partnerships

The ICP

- drives the direction and priorities of the wider ICS
- is a partnership of equals between the NHS and local authorities
- is inclusive and collaborative – bringing together all organisations involved in health and care
- is a voice for people and communities through active engagement and coproduction
- is a place for tackling complex problems together through a commitment of purpose and sharing of resources



Summary

- Agree locally the role of local government in ICSs
- Recognise the role of local government in prevention
- Agree the areas for greatest gain
- Focus on how to make it happen
- The need for national government policy to provide the levers