

WEST YORKSHIRE JOINT HEALTH OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Meeting to be held in Civic Hall, Leeds, LS1 1UR on
Tuesday, 10th September, 2019 at 10.30 am

(Pre-meeting for all Committee Members at 10:00am)

MEMBERSHIP

Councillors

Councillor V Greenwood	-	Bradford Council
Councillor R Hargreaves	-	Bradford Council
Councillor S Baines	-	Calderdale Council
Councillor C Hutchinson	-	Calderdale Council
Councillor N Griffiths	-	Kirklees Council
Councillor E Smaje	-	Kirklees Council
Councillor H Hayden (Chair)	-	Leeds Council
Councillor G Latty	-	Leeds Council
Councillor B Rhodes	-	Wakefield Council
Councillor L Whitehouse	-	Wakefield Council

Co-opted Members

Councillor J Clark – North Yorkshire County Council
Councillor A Solloway – North Yorkshire County Council

Please note: Certain or all items on this agenda may be recorded

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A G E N D A

Item No	Ward/Equal Opportunities	Item Not Open		Page No
1			<p>APPEALS AGAINST REFUSAL OF INSPECTION OF DOCUMENTS</p> <p>To consider any appeals in accordance with Procedure Rule 25* of the Access to Information Procedure Rules (in the event of an Appeal the press and public will be excluded).</p> <p>(*In accordance with Procedure Rule 25, notice of an appeal must be received in writing by the Chief Democratic Services Officer at least 24 hours before the meeting.)</p>	
2			<p>EXEMPT INFORMATION - POSSIBLE EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC</p> <p>1 To highlight reports or appendices which officers have identified as containing exempt information, and where officers consider that the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information, for the reasons outlined in the report.</p> <p>2 To consider whether or not to accept the officers recommendation in respect of the above information.</p> <p>3 If so, to formally pass the following resolution:-</p> <p>RESOLVED – That the press and public be excluded from the meeting during consideration of the following parts of the agenda designated as containing exempt information on the grounds that it is likely, in view of the nature of the business to be transacted or the nature of the proceedings, that if members of the press and public were present there would be disclosure to them of exempt information, as follows:</p> <p>No exempt items have been identified on this agenda.</p>	

Item No	Ward/Equal Opportunities	Item Not Open		Page No
3			<p>LATE ITEMS</p> <p>To identify items which have been admitted to the agenda by the Chair for consideration.</p> <p>(The special circumstances shall be specified in the minutes.)</p>	
4			<p>DECLARATION OF DISCLOSABLE PECUNIARY INTERESTS</p> <p>To disclose or draw attention to any disclosable pecuniary interests for the purposes of Section 31 of the Localism Act 2011 and paragraphs 13-16 of the Members' Code of Conduct.</p>	
5			<p>APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE AND NOTIFICATION OF SUBSTITUTES</p> <p>To receive any apologies for absence and notification of substitutes.</p>	
6			<p>PUBLIC STATEMENTS</p> <p>At the discretion of the Chair, a period of up to 10 minutes may be allocated at each ordinary meeting for members of the public to make representations on matters within the terms of reference of the Joint Committee.</p> <p>No member of the public shall speak for more than three minutes, except by permission of the Chair.</p> <p>Due to the number and/or nature of comments it may not be possible to provide responses immediately at the meeting. If this is the case, the Joint Committee will indicate how the issue(s) raised will be progressed.</p> <p>If the Joint Committee runs out of time, comments may be submitted in writing at the meeting or by email (contact details on agenda front sheet).</p>	

Item No	Ward/Equal Opportunities	Item Not Open		Page No
7			<p>MINUTES 8 APRIL 2019</p> <p>To confirm as a correct record, the minutes of the meeting held on 8 April 2019.</p>	1 - 8
8			<p>WEST YORKSHIRE AND HARROGATE HEALTH AND CARE PARTNERSHIP - DRAFT 5-YEAR STRATEGY</p> <p>To consider a report from Leeds City Council's Head of Democratic Services introducing the West Yorkshire and Harrogate Health and Care Partnership's draft 5-Year Strategy and accompanying Partnership Board report (considered on 3 September 2019).</p>	9 - 262
9			<p>PROPOSED CHANGES TO SPECIALISED COMMISSIONED VASCULAR SERVICES ACROSS WEST YORKSHIRE - UPDATE</p> <p>To consider a report from Leeds City Council's Head of Democratic Services providing an update on NHS England's proposed changes to specialised commissioned vascular services across West Yorkshire.</p>	263 - 354
10			<p>WEST AND NORTH YORKSHIRE JOINT HEALTH OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE - GOVERNANCE UPDATE</p> <p>To consider a report from Leeds City Council's Head of Democratic Services providing an update on the review of the Joint Committee's Governance arrangements.</p>	355 - 358
11			<p>WORK PROGRAMME (2019/20)</p> <p>To consider a report from Leeds City Council's Head of Democratic Services presenting matters to consider as part of the ongoing development of the Joint Committee's work programme for 2019/20 <i>(To follow)</i>.</p>	

Item No	Ward/Equal Opportunities	Item Not Open		Page No
12			<p>DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING</p> <p>The next meetings of the Joint Committee are currently scheduled as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tuesday, 19 November 2019 • Tuesday, 18 February 2020 • Tuesday, 14 April 2020 <p>All meetings are scheduled to start at 10:30am (pre-meeting for all members of the Joint Committee at 10:00am).</p> <p>All meetings are currently scheduled to be held at Leeds Civic Hall.</p> <p>THIRD PARTY RECORDING</p> <p>Recording of this meeting is allowed to enable those not present to see or hear the proceedings either as they take place (or later) and to enable the reporting of those proceedings. A copy of the recording protocol is available from the contacts named on the front of this agenda.</p> <p>Use of Recordings by Third Parties– code of practice</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Any published recording should be accompanied by a statement of when and where the recording was made, the context of the discussion that took place, and a clear identification of the main speakers and their role or title. b) Those making recordings must not edit the recording in a way that could lead to misinterpretation or misrepresentation of the proceedings or comments made by attendees. In particular there should be no internal editing of published extracts; recordings may start at any point and end at any point but the material between those points must be complete. 	

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WEST YORKSHIRE JOINT HEALTH OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

MONDAY, 8TH APRIL, 2019

PRESENT: Councillor H Hayden in the Chair

Councillors S Baines, J Clark, Y Crewe,
V Greenwood, Hutchinson, B Rhodes and
L Smaje

CO-OPTED MEMBERS Councillor J Clark – North Yorkshire CC

51 Appeals Against Refusal of Inspection of Documents

There were no appeals against the refusal of inspection of documents.

52 Exempt Information - Possible Exclusion of the Press and Public

The agenda contained no exempt information.

53 Late Items

No formal late items of business were added to the agenda, however the Joint Committee was in receipt of the following supplementary information:

Agenda Item 8 Access to Dentistry – Letter dated 29th March 2019 from the Head of Co-Commissioning, NHS England (Yorkshire & Humber) to the Chair of West Yorkshire Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee (Minute 58 refers)

Agenda Item 9 West Yorkshire & Harrogate Cancer Alliance – Reports to the West Yorkshire & Harrogate Cancer Alliance Board meetings dated 30th October 2018 and 23rd January 2019 (Minute 59 refers).

54 Declaration of Disclosable Pecuniary Interests

No declarations of disclosable pecuniary interests were made, however both Councillors Hayden and Smaje wished it to be recorded that they each had a non-pecuniary interest in agenda item 9 West Yorkshire and Harrogate Cancer Alliance as they both had close family members living with or recovering from cancer (Minute 59 refers).

55 Apologies for Absence and Notification of Substitutes

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Flynn and Riaz; and from Councillor Greenwood who would join the meeting shortly.

56 Public Statements

The Joint Committee received the following statements:

Jenny Shepherd, Calderdale & Kirklees 999 Call for the NHS – Made a representation regarding information contained within the report submitted by West Yorkshire and Harrogate Cancer Alliance. She highlighted treatment

Draft minutes to be approved at the meeting
to be held on Date Not Specified

deadlines, the social/environmental causes of cancer; the emphasis placed on the 'cancer of unknown origins pathway'; commissioning of PET CT scanning equipment and the impact of the shortage of radiologists on diagnosis/treatment in the Huddersfield and Calderdale NHS Trusts as areas of interest.

Dr John Puntis, Leeds Keep Our NHS Public - Made a representation on smoking cessation services; highlighting that although smoking was reported to be the main cause of preventable deaths and the reduction of adult smokers was the #1 priority for the Cancer Alliance, Cancer Research had identified a 28% reduction in funding to support smoking cessation services. He sought details of any action the Cancer Alliance could take to ensure cessation services were maintained and to inform the public of the impact of reduced funding.

57 Minutes - 11 February 2019

RESOLVED – That the minutes of the previous meeting held 11th February 2019 be agreed as a correct record.

58 Access to Dentistry

Further to minute 10 of the meeting held 30th July 2019, the Joint Committee received a report from NHS England regarding access to both primary care dental services and unscheduled dental care across West Yorkshire. The Joint Committee was also in receipt of supplementary information in the form of a letter dated 29th March 2019 from the Head of Co-commissioning (Yorkshire and Humber) NHS England relating to Urgent Dental Care provision.

Following the July 2019 meeting, the Chair of the Joint Committee corresponded with NHS England (NHSE), with additional questions and concerns regarding proposed changes to Urgent Dental Care services in some areas of West Yorkshire. The report referenced the correspondence and responses received at Appendices 1 and 2.

The following were in attendance and contributed to discussions:

- Emma Wilson, Head of Co-commissioning (Yorkshire and Humber) NHS England
- Ian Holmes, Director, West Yorkshire and Harrogate Health and Care Partnership

In introducing the report, the Head of Co-commissioning (Yorkshire and Humber) NHS England highlighted the following key points:

- The new call handling service for the urgent dental treatment pathway had commenced on 1st April 2019. NHS 111 provides initial call handling before transferring urgent dental care requests to the Dental Clinical Assessment and Booking Service (CABS) for assessment and signposting to relevant treatment.
- Additional capacity had been funded to ensure a number of dental practices could provide additional appointments, including evening and weekends, for urgent dental care requests.

- A second phase of implementation would target particular areas to build capacity in areas of the greatest need.

In considering this issue, several comments were made by members of the Joint Committee expressing disappointment with the way the urgent dental treatment pathway had been implemented. The Joint Committee commented that procurement and commissioning of the realigned service had taken place without reference to or meaningful consultation with the Local Authority's directly affected by the service change, or the WY JHOSC itself. Additionally, in discussing the report and appendices, Members expressed disappointment over the inclusion of data from 2017 and that no up to date statistics had been provided to support implementation of the new pathway.

The Joint Committee considered the information provided and discussed the following matters:

The three phases to implementation of the new urgent dental treatment pathway, including the 2017 pilot scheme.

The Joint Committee sought information on how data collected during the pilot scheme had addressed the barriers to accessing urgent dental care and informed the development of the new pathway.

Service provision under the new urgent dental treatment pathway

The Joint Committee sought assurance over the continued provision of urgent dental care services across the WY&H footprint, but particularly for those areas already identified with difficulties – Bradford, north Kirklees and Calderdale.

Additionally one Member reported that Wakefield District residents seeking urgent dental care would now be required to travel to Leeds or Huddersfield for treatment; yet knew of no consultation being undertaken. Information was sought on the number of dental practices in the Wakefield and South East Leeds area, the number of urgent care dental practices in Wakefield specifically; and the number of additional hours provided under the new contract.

In response, it was confirmed that the new urgent dental treatment pathway would increase services through provision at fixed urgent care sites in Wakefield, Bradford, Leeds and Huddersfield. Urgent dental care would also be provided by utilising available appointments in primary dental care practices. Additionally:

- The new NHS 111/CABS service would signpost increased availability of appointments at identified sites in Leeds/Wakefield
- At least 50% of callers to the NHS 111/CABs service will be dealt with by a dental professional.
- The new pathway envisaged patients would not travel for more than one hour to access urgent dental care.
- Kirklees patients would access urgent dental care at one of the fixed sites or at one of the primary care dentists who receive funding to

respond to local need and offer urgent care, once that element of the service had been established.

In response to a comment regarding preventative work being included within the pathway, the Joint Committee was advised that although preventative measures were not part of this work they would be part of the long term plan.

Barriers to dental care

It was acknowledged that there were several factors which acted as barriers to accessing either primary or urgent dental care. These included:

- The historical belief that it was difficult to access local primary dental care so potential patients accessed urgent care instead.
- That dental practices could still say they were closed to new NHS patients. It was noted that dental practices funded under the new urgent dental treatment pathway were required to promote their availability.

The provisions of the new contracts

In response to a query on the monitoring of the new pathway contracts and any penalties to be levied against dental practices which did not make additional appointments available, the Joint Committee heard that call handling data would be reviewed in order to inform the progress of implementation. The Joint Committee received assurance that providers would be held to account for dentistry provided.

Consultation, engagement and communications

There was some concern over the emphasis placed on dental practices to advertise their availability, as the pilot scheme had evidenced that some prospective patients bypassed primary care altogether. The Joint Committee sought details of how NHS England planned to advertise and promote the availability of appointments and whether any work was planned with local Healthwatch groups to advise local residents on access to dentistry in their area.

The Joint Committee heard that NHS Choices (on-line) would be the most frequently used tool to access appointments.

The Joint Committee also received confirmation that a Communications Plan had been developed to advise patients of the new arrangements. The Joint Committee expressed disappointment that this was only now being reported, after implementation of the new pathway, and requested further details of the Communications Plan.

Role of WY&H HCP

The Director, West Yorkshire and Harrogate Health and Care Partnership (WYH HCP) reported that WYH HCP was currently reflecting on the recently published NHS Long Term Plan and the requirements to produce a refreshed 5 Year Plan. The Director agreed to report back to Members of the Joint Committee on the implications for the dental agenda in due course.

The Joint Committee also considered any influence the WYH HCP may have on Government/NHS England to refine the pathway contracts in order to better meet the needs of local residents and build in flexibility to support preventative work being included.

The Joint Committee noted a suggestion that preventative dental treatment should be a matter for further scrutiny by the Joint Committee.

In conclusion the Chair reiterated the Joint Committee's frustration and clarified that although NHS England advised the Joint Committee in March and July 2018 of the intention to recommission the service; details were not provided of the procurement process, the outcomes and subsequent proposals. The Chair re-emphasised that proposed changes to services needed to be discussed prior to implementation, with the Joint Committee being provided with an opportunity to consider and comment on proposed service changes or developments – in line with NHS England's statutory duty.

RESOLVED –

- a) To note the contents of the report and the discussions
- b) To note the implementation of the new urgent dental care pathway on 1st April 2019
- c) That the further information requested be provided to all members of the Joint Committee; including:
 - i). Communications Plan
 - ii). Data on urgent dental care provision across the West Yorkshire and Harrogate footprint, including what and where urgent dental care services are available.
 - iii). Changes to the provision of urgent dental care compared to previous arrangements.
- d) Having considered the information provided, the Joint Committee identified preventative dental work as an issue for scrutiny in the future.
- e) To note the offer made by the Director, West Yorkshire and Harrogate Health and Care Partnership, to bring a report to a future meeting reflecting on the dental agenda as part of the response to the NHS Long Term Plan.

59 West Yorkshire and Harrogate Cancer Alliance

The Joint Committee received a report from the West Yorkshire and Harrogate Cancer Alliance providing an outline of the activity related to the identified cancer priority programmes, as part of the overall West Yorkshire and Harrogate Health and Care Partnership (WYH HCP). The Joint Committee was also in receipt of supplementary information in the form of two reports to the West Yorkshire and Harrogate Cancer Alliance Board dated 30th October 2018 and 23rd January 2019.

The following were in attendance and contributed to discussions:

- Professor Sean Duffy, Clinical Director and Alliance Lead, West Yorkshire and Harrogate Cancer Alliance (the Alliance).
- Carol Ferguson, Macmillan Programme Director, West Yorkshire and Harrogate Cancer Alliance.

In introducing the report, the Clinical Director and Alliance Lead, West Yorkshire and Harrogate Cancer Alliance, emphasised that the Alliance sought to focus on outcomes and service provision within the parameters of available funding, and highlighted the following key issues:

- The Alliance focussed on ensuring early diagnosis and a consistent approach to subsequent treatment.
- Collaboration between primary care, specialist services and acute treatment providers was key to providing effective diagnosis and treatment.
- The Board was provided with information on the Tackling Lung Cancer initiative which successfully targeted resources to areas of deprivation and high smoking levels in Wakefield and Bradford, and promoted healthy living and the use of cessation services.
- Through greater collaboration the Alliance had successfully accessed additional regional and national funding.
- The Alliance continued to identify areas which required further focus and funding.

In considering the matter, the Joint Committee had regard to the information provided in the report; and discussions included the following matters:

Local performance against the 62 day cancer waiting time target - The Joint Committee was informed that the 62 day target related to patient flow, rather than diagnosis following initial presentation. Following diagnosis, patients were placed on care pathways specific to their needs. It was acknowledged that patients not on a specific cancer care pathway received a variable service across the Partnership area. Specific challenges to meeting the target in West Yorkshire included a 27% increase in referrals for Prostate cancer since March 2018, resulting in additional pressures in diagnostic and treatment services. The Joint Committee noted a comment that there had also been a specific and unexpected increase in breast cancer referrals which had also increased pressure on the system.

The role and use of ICT innovation and Yorkshire Imaging Collaboration (YIC) to support early diagnosis - In response to a comment regarding the benefits of the new reporting system, the Joint Committee received an example of how use of new technology would enable a GP or dermatologist to send photographic images or scans of a patient presenting with possible skin cancer to the relevant consultant for consideration, in order to promote an earlier diagnosis and allocation to the right care pathway. It was reported that 80% of dermatology practices had taken up the new technology which was now being rolled out to Pathology.

Engagement and Consultation with patients and the public – In response to a comment regarding the information available on the Cancer Alliance website and the over-reliance on electronic forms of patient and public engagement, it was noted that no literature seeking patients' views or information on service/care pathways was readily available in treatment

centres to help signpost patients/their families.. The Joint Committee identified this issue as a matter for action by the Alliance to pursue.

Representation on the Cancer Alliance Board – While it was noted that the Board consisted of 2 representatives from each place, concern was expressed regarding how effectively the patient voice was represented. The Joint Committee believed that the breadth of patient experience across West Yorkshire could not be effectively provided by only two public representatives. Comments also highlighted the lack of patient representation and local Healthwatch members. The Joint Committee identified this issue as a matter for further consideration by the Alliance.

Treatment and Care and the route to diagnosis and care pathways – The Joint Committee noted £14M of non-recurrent Transformation funding would be targetted towards Cancer by the WYH HCP to deliver specific care pathways and noted a comment that investment should be mindful of the whole referral process as most referrals began in general practice, highlighting the role and usefulness of local GP health checks.

Upskilling practitioners – A comment on the work required to ensure that skilled practitioners are available to identify symptoms and make an early referral was noted; particularly in General Practice.

Upskilling aimed to relieve the pressure on specialists by providing other skilled professionals to perform certain tasks. The Joint Committee was provided with an example of similar change – endoscopy procedures used to be performed by a Doctor with a nurse present; including the completion of necessary administration, however, the service had been restructured to provide Band 3 to 8 staff to perform the procedure without impacting on the service to patients or accurate diagnosis.

Smoking cessation services and vaping – The Joint Committee heard that as a nicotine replacement, Vaping was the most effective way to stop smoking. Cessation services were funded through Local Authorities, however the Alliance had previously funded support for Wakefield/ Bradford and Mid Yorkshire cessation services.

Behaviour and lifestyle changes monitoring – The Joint Committee considered whether monitoring residents on low incomes/in areas of deprivation would be useful without monitoring environmental factors as well. It was noted that the Alliance currently did not have a specific work stream looking at environmental issue impacts.

RESOLVED –

- a) To note the contents of the report, the supplementary information and the discussion at the meeting.
- b) To note the progress made by the Cancer Alliance since its inception in 2016.
- c) To note and support the ongoing priority to recover performance against cancer waiting times standards

- d) To note and support the priorities for the Cancer Alliance as determined by national policy, specifically the ongoing focus on finding more cancers at a stage when they are potentially curable and developing more personalised, integrated health and wellbeing support to people living beyond their diagnosis in their own communities.
- e) That the Cancer Alliance give further consideration to its approach to public / patient involvement, including measures to improve the patient voice as part of its governance arrangements.

60 Work Programme

The Joint Committee received a report from Leeds City Council's Head of Governance and Scrutiny Support on the continuing development of the Joint Committee's future work programme.

The Joint Committee considered the proposed future work programme and also discussed the following matters:

- Other matters raised earlier in the meeting that should be reflected in the Joint Committee's future work programme.
- The progress update on the proposed sub-committee review of the West Yorkshire and Harrogate Health and Care Partnership Workforce Strategy – A Healthy Place to Live, a Great Place to Work. It was noted that the sub-committee had now met and agreed terms of reference for the Group and the Joint Committee received information on the proposed approach to the review

RESOLVED –

- a) To agree the proposed future work programme (attached as Appendix 1 to the report), subject to the inclusion of other matters highlighted at the meeting.
- b) To note the progress of the sub committee formed to review the West Yorkshire and Harrogate Health and Care Partnership Workforce Strategy – A Healthy Place to live, a Great place to Work.
- c) That officers continue to develop the Joint Committee's work programme, based on comments made at the meeting and a revised version be presented for consideration at a future meeting of the Joint Committee

61 Closing remarks

In closing the meeting the Chair noted that this was the last meeting of the 2018/19 Municipal Year – meeting dates for 2019/2020 will be provided in due course for consideration.

Additionally, the Chair thanked representatives of Wakefield Metropolitan District Council for hosting the meeting in Wakefield County Hall.

(The meeting closed at 12:45 pm)



Report author: Steven Courtney
Tel: 0113 37 88666

Report of the Head of Democratic Services

Report to West Yorkshire Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Date: 10 September 2019

Subject: West Yorkshire and Harrogate Health and Care Partnership Board: Draft Five Year Strategy

Are specific electoral wards affected? If yes, name(s) of ward(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Has consultation been carried out?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Are there implications for equality and diversity and cohesion and integration?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Is the decision eligible for call-in?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information? If relevant, access to information procedure rule number: Appendix number:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

1. Purpose of this report

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to introduce the report and draft five year strategy presented to and considered by the West Yorkshire and Harrogate Health and Care Partnership Board at its meeting on 3 September 2019.
- 1.2 The report and draft five year strategy presented to and considered by the West Yorkshire and Harrogate Health and Care Partnership Board at its meeting on 3 September 2019 is appended to this report.

2. Background information

- 2.1 The attached report to the West Yorkshire and Harrogate Health and Care Partnership Board highlights that NHS England and NHS Improvement published the NHS Long Term Plan (LTP) in January 2019; which was then supplemented by the NHS LTP Implementation Framework at the end of June 2019.
- 2.2 The NHS LTP Implementation Framework provided further detail and specific requirements for local health and care partnerships (i.e. Sustainability and Transformation Partnerships (STP) / Integrated Care Systems (ICS)).

- 2.3 In summary, this being to agree a plan for delivery through to 2023/24 that will include:
- **A System Narrative:** to describe how we will deliver the required transformation activities to enable the necessary improvements for patients and communities as set out in the NHS LTP.
 - **A System Delivery Plan:** to set the aggregate plan for delivery of finance, workforce and activity, and setting the basis for the 2020/21 operational plans for providers and clinical commissioning groups (CCGs). The system delivery plan will also cover the NHS LTP 'Foundational Commitments'. This relates to the NHS components of the strategy.
- 2.4 The details appended to this report include the draft system narrative. As set out in the attached report, work to produce the accompanying System Delivery Plan is underway and is being coordinated by NHS England / NHS Improvement.

3. Main issues

- 3.1 The report and draft five year strategy presented to and considered by the West Yorkshire and Harrogate Health and Care Partnership Board at its meeting on 3 September 2019 is appended to this report.
- 3.2 The draft five year strategic plan presented to the Partnership Board is the first iteration of the West Yorkshire and Harrogate health and care system narrative. It incorporates updated priorities from each programme and builds on the existing work of the Partnership. It also incorporates a first draft of the following new priorities:
- (a) Improving population health; and,
 - (b) Children, young people and families.
- 3.3 The following representatives from the West Yorkshire and Harrogate Health and Care Partnership Board have been invited to attend the meeting to present the draft five year strategy and address any questions from members of the Joint Committee:
- Councillor Tim Swift – Chair, West Yorkshire and Harrogate Health and Care Partnership Board
 - Rob Webster – CEO Lead for West Yorkshire and Harrogate Health and Care Partnership
 - Ian Holmes – Director, West Yorkshire and Harrogate Health and Care Partnership
- 3.4 In addition, a West Yorkshire HealthWatch representative has also been invited to attend the meeting, particularly to present the Healthwatch Engagement Report on the NHS Long Term Plan, published in April 2019.
- 3.5 The JHOSC is invited to consider and comment on the draft five year strategy appended to this report.

4. Corporate considerations

4.1 Consultation and engagement

- 4.1.1 This report provides an opportunity for the JHOSC to comment on the draft West Yorkshire and Harrogate Health and Care Partnership five year strategy.

4.2 Equality and diversity / cohesion and integration

- 4.2.1 There are no specific implications arising from this report; however there may be equality and diversity issues within the specific programmes of work outlined in the draft five year strategy that members of the JHOSC wish to explore in more detail.

4.3 Council policies and best council plan

- 4.3.1 There are no specific implications arising from this report; however members of the JHOSC may wish to explore how specific programmes of work outlined in the draft five year strategy support individual, place based corporate priorities and policies.

Climate emergency

- 4.3.2 There are no specific implications arising from this report; however members of the JHOSC may wish to explore how specific programmes of work outlined in the draft five year strategy impact on climate emergency declarations.

4.4 Resources and value for money

- 4.4.1 There are no specific implications arising from this report; however members of the JHOSC may wish to explore resources / value for money matters associated with specific programmes of work outlined in the draft five year strategy.
- 4.4.2 This may also form part of any future consideration of the system delivery plan highlighted in the attached report, and a key requirement for the West Yorkshire and Harrogate Health and Care Partnership.

4.5 Legal implications, access to information, and call-in

- 4.5.1 There are no specific implications arising from this report; however members of the JHOSC may wish to explore any legal implications associated with specific programmes of work outlined in the draft five year strategy. .
- 4.5.2 There are no specific access to information implications arising from the report. As a council function any decisions of the JHOSC are not eligible for Call In.

4.6 Risk management

- 4.6.1 There are no specific implications arising from this report; however members of the JHOSC may wish to explore risk management matters associated with specific programmes of work outlined in the draft five year strategy.
- 4.6.2 This may also form part of any future consideration of the system delivery plan highlighted in the attached report, and a key requirement for the West Yorkshire and Harrogate Health and Care Partnership.

5. Recommendations

- 5.1 The JHOSC is invited to consider and comment on the draft five year strategy appended to this report.

6. Background documents¹

6.1 None

¹ The background documents listed in this section are available to download from the Council's website, unless they contain confidential or exempt information. The list of background documents does not include published works.

Partnership Board

3 September 2019

Summary report	
Item No:	16/19
Item:	Developing our Five Year Strategy
Report author:	Ian Holmes, Director, WY&H Health and Care Partnership
Presenters:	Rob Webster, CEO Lead, WY&H Health and Care Partnership; and Ian Holmes, Director, WY&H Health and Care Partnership
Executive summary	
<p>We began our process to develop our five year strategy in the early spring. We have been clear that it is our strategy and will reflect our priorities and our way of working. During the spring and early summer our programmes have been working to refresh their objectives.</p> <p>At the Partnership Board meeting on 4 June 2019 we discussed the high level approach we were taking to develop the strategy, and agreed that we would establish a new West Yorkshire and Harrogate (WY&H) priority on children, young people and families, and an expansion of the existing prevention programme into a new improving population health programme.</p> <p>We are now sharing a first draft of the strategic narrative document (Annex B of the attached papers), and setting out a process for how we will work with partners to further develop and refine it ahead of finalisation in late November or early December 2019 (Annex A).</p> <p>We are also sharing the Healthwatch engagement report (Annex C), which builds on the range of engagement work that has already taken place across the partnership, and which is reflected in the strategic narrative.</p> <p>Finally, Annex D presents some design formats for the final document.</p>	
Recommendations and next steps	
<p>The Partnership Board is recommended to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> provide any high level comments on the first draft, recognising the work still to be done; note the areas where the plan needs to be strengthened, and the process to do this; and note the timeline going forward. 	

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West Yorkshire and Harrogate Health and Care Partnership Board

3 September 2019

Developing our five year strategy

Purpose

1. The purpose of this paper is to present a **first draft** of the WY&H five year strategic narrative and to describe the process for further developing and refining it.
2. The Partnership Board is asked to:
 - a) provide any high level comments on the first draft, recognising the work still to be done;
 - b) note the areas where the plan needs to be strengthened, and the process and timescales to do this; and
 - c) note the timeline going forward.

Background

3. We began our process to develop our five year strategy in the early spring. We have been clear that it is our strategy and will reflect our priorities and our way of working. During the spring and early summer our programmes have been working to refresh their objectives.
4. At the Partnership Board meeting on 4 June 2019 we discussed the high level approach we were taking to develop the strategy, and agreed that we would establish a new WY&H priority on children, young people and families, and an expansion of the existing prevention programme into a new improving population health programme.
5. NHS England (NHS E) and NHS Improvement (NHS I) published the [NHS Long Term Plan](#) (LTP) in January 2019. This was supplemented by the [NHS LTP Implementation Framework](#) at the end of June 2019 which provided further detail and specific asks of systems. Each Sustainability and Transformation Partnership (STP) / Integrated Care System (ICS) to agree a plan for delivery through to 2023/24. The plan will include:
 - **A System Narrative:** to describe how we will deliver the required transformation activities to enable the necessary improvements for patients and communities as set out in the [NHS LTP](#).
 - **A System Delivery Plan:** to set the aggregate plan for delivery of finance, workforce and activity, and setting the basis for the 2020/21 operational plans for providers and clinical commissioning groups (CCGs). The system delivery plan will also cover the NHS LTP 'Foundational Commitments'. This relates to the NHS components of the strategy.

Status of this draft narrative and next steps

6. The document at Annex B is a first cut of the system narrative. It incorporates the updated priorities from each programme and builds on the existing work of our

Partnership to date. It also incorporates a first draft of our new priorities on **improving population health** and **children, young people and families**.

7. We are sharing it today with the Partnership Board in order to get views and input from partners. Following the discussion today we will continue to engage at place level and work with national partner organisations as we further refine and develop the document ahead of an expected publication date in December 2019.
8. There is a range of work still to be done as we further develop the document, specifically:

Further engagement in place

9. There is further work to do to engage with each place on the draft contents of the document. We will continue to engage with each Health and Wellbeing Board during the autumn.

Strengthening programme content

10. The programme content generally strong, but in some cases further work is needed to quantify and specific ambitions over the five-year period. Where possible we need to demonstrate this clearly.
11. The Healthwatch engagement report published at the end of June 2019 has been shared with programmes and is enclosed at Annex C. Programmes are in the process of reflecting these findings within their objectives, some have been included in this draft and other programmes have not fully reflected the findings at this point.

Cross-checking against the NHS Long Term Plan Implementation Framework

12. The [NHS LTP Implementation Framework](#) includes a number of specific asks of Integrated Care Systems. The majority of these are covered by our programmes, but some of the specifics requirements are not adequately addressed. We have been clear from the beginning that the strategy will be ours, and that we will cross check our plan against national requirements to identify gaps. We are carrying out this cross check now, and providing specific feedback to programmes.
13. We anticipate further feedback from NHSE/I following submission of our draft plan to them on 27 September 2019.

Case studies

14. In line with our ['Next Steps'](#) document (published in February 2018) we will use case studies to illustrate how these priorities are being taken forward at 'place' level. A number of these are included in the draft as an example, and we are keen to use the very best to ensure there is a good spread across places. As part of the engagement with places we will look to identify additional case studies.

Financial Profiling

15. In June 2018, the government set out the funding increases that NHS England would receive between 2018/19 and 2023/24. In real terms this equates to a real terms increase of £20.6bn for England, an average of 3.3% per year. This rate of increase is

below the historic average of 3.7% per year, but is above the average growth rate across the last decade of 2.1% per year.

16. Local Government budgets have fared significantly worse over this decade. Public health grants have fallen significantly since 2012. Social care spending has fallen across the country by 5% in real terms since 2010/11 and despite recent increases, spending was around £1bn less than in 2010/11, at £17.8bn. The government has yet to set out long-term funding plans for social care.
17. The [NHS LTP](#) proposes to achieve better outcomes by focussing the additional funding on the key areas of mental health, and primary and community services. The national expectation is that spending on mental health services will rise by £2.3bn over the next five years (4.6% per year), while spending on primary and community health services will rise by £4.5bn (3.8% per year). Funding for these areas will therefore grow at a faster rate than the overall NHS budget. This national policy requirement is in line with our WY&H local ambition to invest differentially in mental health and learning disability services, and primary and community health services.
18. However, this results in a challenge to other areas of NHS activity, particularly hospital-based services, which will see lower growth in spending despite having to tackle the needs of a growing and ageing population with increasingly complex health needs.
19. The [NHS LTP Implementation Framework](#) also identifies two additional sources of transformational funding which will be allocated to support the commitments in the [NHS LTP](#), as well as previous requirements from the Five Year Forward View; these are in addition to the published five-year CCG allocations. These are:
 - Indicative transformational funding (up to £1.8bn for the NHS by 2023/24) – this is being made available to all systems for commitments in the [NHS LTP](#) which apply across the country, and funding is to be distributed on a fair shares basis to each ICS / STP, and between four different categories: mental health, primary care and community services, cancer, and ‘other’. The table below breaks down the funding by category.
 - Targeted transformational funding (up to £1.5bn for the NHS by 2023/24) – this is money to fund targeted schemes and for specific investments, where a general distribution is not appropriate.
20. The level of indicative funding that is expected to come to WY&H over the next five years is £26.7m in 2019/20, rising to £83.5m in 2023/24. At a summary level, the values are shown below

Category (£m)	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Mental Health	2.9	3.1	10.5	21.1	28.3
Primary Medical and Community Services	16.7	18.6	21.2	27.6	33.6
Cancer	5.5	4.1	3.2	3.1	3.1
Other	1.7	1.8	4.3	6.2	18.5
LTP funding allocation - Total	26.8	27.6	39.2	58.0	83.5

21. It is not clear the level of targeted funding that may be available to the ICS, or the bidding processes to access this. We will provide further information when it is available.

Communication and Engagement

22. We are committed to meaningful conversations with people (including staff), on the right issues at the right time. We believe that this approach informs the ambitions of our Partnership - to work in an open and transparent way with communities' ([initial STP Plan](#), November 2016; '[Next Steps](#)', February 2018; the [NHS LTP](#), June 2019; [WY&H Healthwatch Engagement Report](#), June 2019). Effective public involvement particularly those who are seldom heard, will ensure that we are truly making the right decisions about our health and care services.
23. There are various ways in which we ensure the public / patient voice is in the room and that there is a continuous presence, for example representation at boards, engagement with existing reference/advisory groups, people stories, events, focus groups and public questions at meetings. You can find out more [here](#).
24. We have lay member and voluntary sector representation on our WY&H programme boards, for example improving planned care, stroke, maternity as well as a patient public panel for the work of the Cancer Alliance. We are currently in the process of recruiting a lay member representative to our digital programme for the Partnership.
25. We publish [engagement reports of findings](#) from all the Partnership's events and rely on our local partners to ensure representation from their local areas in all such activities. Everyone receives a copy of the report to help with their local insight and intelligence.
26. [Engagement and consultation mapping reports](#) are produced with the support from local communication and engagement leads. These composite reports provide rich intelligence and can identify key emerging themes as well as identifying where there may be gaps both locally and at a WY&H level.
27. In all communications and engagement activity, we work on a local level and tailor our messages and methods accordingly to each individual group to ensure we maximise all opportunities for connecting with, informing and engaging with our target audiences at a community level. This means making the most of community assets / champions and resources at a local level in order to reach everyone. This also helps to ensure there is a coordinated approach and that we are not 'getting in the way' of valuable local work.
28. Our Communication and Engagement Network has over 100 representatives from our six local place areas. It meets every three months and includes Healthwatch, voluntary and community organisations, such as Macmillan, all NHS organisations, commissioning and community organisations including NHS England and Public Health England, all eight councils, the Academic Health Science Network, and Leeds Academic Health Partnership.
29. Local communication and engagement leads are sent updates every week so they have the opportunity to share views and have advanced awareness of communications and engagement work taking place across the area. This helps to

ensure their expertise is considered in advance of any communications being published and/or any engagement activity.

Publication format and branding

30. As well as the full document we will publish a summary version, an easy read document, an animation, a British sign language version and publish all of the material online. We will also embed a range of video clips and case studies from across WY&H explaining the work that takes place.
31. Annex D provides draft design options for the suite of documents that we will produce. In developing, we are keen to maintain continuity with our existing branding and demonstrate the evolution from our [‘Next Steps’](#) document.

Collation of the system delivery plan

32. NHS bodies are required by NHSE/I to produce a system delivery plan that will accompany the strategic narrative. This will be build up from a strategic planning tool, developed by NHSE/I which will be completed by Trusts and CCGs.
33. This process is being co-ordinated by NHSE/I, and we are working to ensure that responses are aligned between commissioners and providers in each place, so that aggregate versions can be agreed at place and WY&H levels, and reflect planning assumptions from the WY&H programmes where appropriate. In line with the 2019-20 operational planning process partner organisations in each place have identified a lead director to co-ordinate the process and ensure that this alignment is achieved.

Timelines

34. The timelines for this process is provided at Annex A.

Conclusion

35. The Partnership Board is asked to:
 - a) provide any high level comments on the draft at this point, recognising the work still to be done;
 - b) note the areas where the plan needs to be strengthened, and the processes to do this;
 - c) note the timeline going forward.

Ian Holmes, WY&H HCP Director

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Planning Timetable

Milestone	Date
WY&H Partnership Board consider approach to developing the 5-year strategy	3 June 2019
Engagement with Health and Wellbeing Boards (HWBs)	June/July/August 2019
Publication of the NHS Long Term Plan Implementation Framework	27 June 2019
Main technical and supporting guidance issued	c. 26 July 2019
WY&H Partnership Board to consider draft system narrative	3 September 2019
Engagement with place through HWBs	Through September 2019
CCGs and Trusts submit draft strategic planning tool templates	6 September 2019
WY&H programme teams and sector groups to review strategic planning tool submissions and provide feedback to place leads	13 September 2019
CCGs and Trusts submit second draft strategic planning tool templates	20 September 2019
WY&H and place level aggregations of strategic planning tool	23 September 2019
Initial WY&H system plan submission	27 September 2019
Regional assurance of WY&H submissions	Through October 2019
Further refinement of WY&H strategic narrative	Through October 2019
WY&H to consider strategic narrative and system plan	5 November 2019
Strategic narrative and system plan submitted to NHSE	15 November 2019
WY&H Partnership Board to consider final system narrative and publication date	3 December 2019
Publication of the national implementation programme for the NHS Long Term Plan	December 2019

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Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

West Yorkshire and Harrogate
Health and Care Partnership



DRAFT 1 [27 August 2019]

Five Year Strategic Plan

[Better Health and Wellbeing for Everyone / Planning for the Future Together – title to be decided]

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

Contents

About our Partnership	9
Introduction	9
How we work	12
Working in partnership with people and communities	19
Working in partnership with staff	23
Improving health and wellbeing for everyone	23
Preventing ill health	23
Tackling health inequalities	24
Population health management.....	28
Health inequalities	29
Personalised care	34
Transforming services	40
Primary and community services	40
Urgent and emergency care	49
Transforming planned care	55
Hospitals working together.....	59
Priority areas for improving outcomes	64
Maternity.....	64
Children and young people	69
Mental health, learning disabilities and autism	71
Stroke care.....	79
Respiratory	81
Diabetes	84
Cancer	86
Supporting unpaid carers.....	91
Supporting people who work in health and care	94
Innovation, improvement and digital	99
Digital work and connecting systems together (interoperability)	102
Finance	104
Capital and buildings	108
Transformation funding.....	108
A new health and care partnership	109

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

Useful information 111

Front inside cover

Take a look back at some of the improvements West Yorkshire and Harrogate Health and Care Partnership has been making with local people to improve their lives in our short film.

We also want to say 'thank you' to all the people who've shared their stories and given their views about health and care in West Yorkshire and Harrogate and for their contributions to this Plan.

We are committed to honesty and transparency in all our work and also producing information in alternative accessible formats. This Plan is also available in:

- Audio
- EasyRead
- BSL

There is also a public summary which you can read here **[make link once produced]**.

You can get involved in the Partnership's work by:

- Tel: 01924 317659
- Email: westyorkshire.stp@nhs.net
- Visiting www.wyhpartnership.co.uk
- Twitter @wyhpartnership
- **[Text: xxx]**

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

Foreword

[To include: signature/s. Produce foreword in film / animation]

Stronger, better, healthier together

Since our Partnership began in 2016, we have worked hard to build health and care relationships locally and across West Yorkshire and Harrogate so we can improve people's lives with and for them.

We are pleased with the start we have made. The right principles and values are in place to guide us and we are keen to make sure we join the dots so when people experience care, advice and support it feels easier and is joined up for the better.

We know that more needs to be done to give everyone the very best start and every chance to live a long and healthy life. When you read our Plan, you will see why this is very important.

To have the greatest chance of achieving the very best for people's health and wellbeing, we need to think and work differently with each other and within our communities.

We are including more community partners in our conversations and are listening better to what staff and local people have to say. Now is the time to take this to a whole new level so that everyone in West Yorkshire and Harrogate is part of our journey.

Our Five Year Plan tells the story of how we are going to do this together. It is also our response to the [NHS Long Term Plan](#).

Our campaign '[Looking out for our neighbours](#)' is a great example of how our staff, partners and communities are already making a positive difference through simple acts of kindness – we are stronger, better, and healthier together. They have touched the lives of over 46,000 people. You can read the evaluation report [here](#).

Proud to be a partnership

We are happy to be working together in our six local areas (Bradford District and Craven; Calderdale, Harrogate, Kirklees, Leeds and Wakefield) and are proud to be part of the West Yorkshire and Harrogate Partnership. Our relationships are very important to us because we will only make a positive change when there is a strong commitment by all to do so and there is.

We have already come a long way and our journey continues to break down the organisational and geographical barriers that sometimes get in the way of giving people the best care possible. As partners we are having better conversations with one another.

We do however, need to get better at talking with people about what they want and need. Our conversations with communities will continue to grow; they often know far better than us what keeps them happy, healthy and well.

Together we want to reduce unnecessary costs, by stopping things that don't meet people's physical and / or mental health needs together or make them feel any better. We need to rethink how we can continually improve and free up money to re-invest in our community partners. There are some great examples in this Plan to show you what we mean.

We also want to make the best use of staff time and make West Yorkshire and Harrogate the best place to live and work. This is very important to us all.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

Our story

This Plan belongs to us all; it covers neighbourhood activities, rural communities, busy towns and vibrant cities. Above all it sets out what we need to do in our local areas and how our Partnership will help through working together.

When reading our Plan what we hope you will see is a shared goal, to make life better regardless of where people live and their life experiences. Everyone is valued and we want to make sure equitable opportunities exist for all.

Reaching further than ever before, we not only want to keep people safe and well; we want them to be happy too. Connecting people to places and local neighbourhood activities; working with communities to make healthier choices and breaking down feelings of loneliness which harm our health.

Making the most of every opportunity, our Plan will embrace fully what our Partnership and communities have to offer. It will also set out our approach to new technology and how this can make a positive difference to our staff's work and people's lives.

We are equal partners

Regardless of where people work, we are partners. Whether you are a community champion, receiving health and care support, attending local wellbeing activities, recovering from an illness, or caring for someone you love, we are equals. There are no boundaries. We are in this together.

Why work together?

People's lives are better when we work together to provide health and social care along with physical and mental health support. We also know that sharing good ways of working makes the money go further. It also creates the best use of staff expertise and importantly gives children the best start in life whilst improving people's chances to live a long, healthy life in their homes and communities.

We are connectors

Our role is to join things up locally and at a West Yorkshire and Harrogate level, to connect organisations and individuals in ways that make better care easier - whether this is delivering services in the home at hospital or putting people in touch with local groups for support. We also want to enable people to take action and improve their own health and wellbeing.

Health and care is more than about services

There are so many factors in keeping people well that are just as important as traditional health and social care services. This includes the house you live in, how warm it is, whether people feel isolated or alone, whether you experience financial or fuel poverty, the food you eat every day, how mobile and independent you are, whether you have a job and have access to parks.

We are challenging traditional ways of working so we see the whole person's needs rather than their stand-alone illness. Listening to people, asking them what they want and acting on what works for them is a good place to start. We have been doing a lot of that. Between us all, we have the power to change things for the better as part of one team. Our Plan sets out our intention to do just that.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

Executive summary

[To be done last thing once all partners have contributed, made comments, approved etc. Info graphic format once document draft signed off. Include a map of the area].

[To include] In 2018 the government announced that the NHS budget would be increased by £20 billion a year in real terms by 2023/24. In January 2019, the NHS in England published a [Long Term Plan](#) for spending this extra money. This covers a broad range of areas, including making care better for people with a learning disability, cancer, heart failure and mental health conditions, investing more money in technology and helping more people stay well.

Partnerships like ours, also known as integrated care systems (ICS) and sustainability transformation partnerships (STP), have been tasked with developing a Five Year Plan. This Plan will set out how we will achieve the ambitions of the NHS Long Term Plan for the 2.6million people living across West Yorkshire and Harrogate with the money we have available.

[To include: summary of the more outcome-focussed five year ambitions in info graphic format].

This Plan sets out what we are going to do together at a West Yorkshire and Harrogate level over the next five years and beyond. It aims to complement the work taking places in our six local areas and does not replace the local plans.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

Our vision

[To do: amend vision circle include the 56 PCNs]

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

Content page

[To be done last thing]

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

About our Partnership

Introduction

[In a box – list partners, info graphic of the number of people living across our area (2.6million people) with a £5.5b budget. Add in box health inequality stats and figures. Add Healthwatch report front cover. Add map].

What is an Integrated Care System?

[West Yorkshire and Harrogate Health and Care Partnership](#) is also known as an ‘Integrated Care System’ (ICS). An ICS is given flexibility and freedoms from government in return for taking responsibility, for the delivery of high quality local services. **Throughout this Plan we will refer to ourselves as the Partnership because we believe this describes what we do more clearly.**

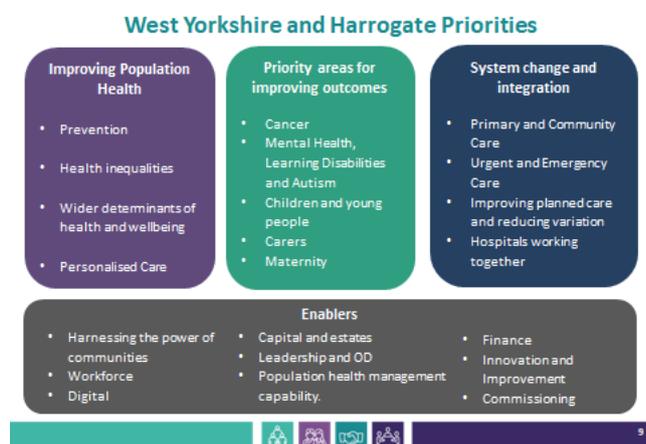
Our staff, partner organisations, six local places, and communities are the integrated care system. Our six local places are:

- Bradford District and Craven
- Calderdale
- Harrogate
- Kirklees
- Leeds
- Wakefield

West Yorkshire and Harrogate Health and Care Partnership focuses on the health and wellbeing of local people living in these six places.

The Partnership is not the boss of the partners, it is their servant. And this is crucial. It allows the power and energy to remain aligned to statutory accountabilities and to be given to the Partnership when it matters. The reality is that without our local partners working together, including housing, public health, education, and community organisations, none of us would be able to tackle any issues alone.

As a Partnership, we agreed that we need to address three gaps across West Yorkshire and Harrogate: health inequalities, differences in care people receive, and financial sustainability. In order to do this we agreed to work at a West Yorkshire and Harrogate level on the following priority areas of work (please see diagram below). These important priorities and our five year ambitions are set out in this Plan. **[To do: rework diagram].**



West Yorkshire and Harrogate is made up of six local places: Bradford District and Craven; Calderdale, Harrogate, Kirklees, Leeds and Wakefield.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

[In a box]

We only work at a West Yorkshire and Harrogate level when one or more of the following three tests apply:

- **We need to work at scale to deliver the best care possible to people**
- **Examples of good practice can be shared across the area**
- **There is a complex issue that we all face and working together is likely to deliver better health and wellbeing results for people.**

Partners

The Partnership is made up of many organisations including the NHS, councils, Healthwatch, voluntary, and community organisations who work to provide the best health and care possible to the 2.6million people living across our area. This support is delivered by committed, dedicated staff; unpaid carers and volunteers. It includes a health and social care workforce of over 100,000 people.

We have 56 Primary Care Networks (also known as Primary Care Homes / Communities: see page 40) seven local care partnerships, and eight councils.

We also work with hundreds of other organisations, including the Police, West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Services, independent care providers and charities. Watch our short animation to find out more here **[To do: once produced]**.

This is our five year plan

This Plan is our response to the [NHS Long Term Plan](#). It sets out the work we will do over the next five years together at a West Yorkshire and Harrogate level and how we plan to achieve the ambitions we have for everyone working and living across the area. It does not replace the plans of our six local places.

- Bradford District and Craven
- Calderdale
- Harrogate
- Kirklees
- Leeds
- Wakefield

[To do: Make links to local plans].

We are proud of the [‘Positive difference our Partnership is making’](#) yet we are not complacent. There are some big challenges around rising, unmet health and care needs and significant barriers to better health and health inequalities we need to address. This Plan sets out how we will work with our communities to achieve our ambitions. **[To add: image of case studies].**

Our ultimate goal is to put people, not organisations, at the heart of everything we do so that together, we meet the diverse needs of all communities.

This means at all levels of the Partnership:

- **We are working to improve people’s health with and for them and to make life better**
- **We are working to improve people’s experience of health and care**
- **We want to make every penny in the pound count so we offer best value to the people we serve and to taxpayers.**

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

Our healthcare services are treating more people than ever before, providing better services faster, safely and in better environments, as well as supporting more people to live at home independently. This is after all what we all want.

Most importantly we are working locally together with people in our six local places to give them the best start in life and the opportunity to live and age well, whilst working hard to tackle health inequalities we know exist for various reasons (see page 24) for more information about how we work).

We are proud to be the home to many world leading new treatments delivering care to people at the forefront of technology. For example, surgeons at Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust made history in 2018 by performing the UK's first double hand transplant in a female patient in the UK. In many areas, we are leading the way to develop a culture of innovation across health and care organisations - you can see many examples throughout our Plan.

Despite facing the most significant challenges in health and social care for a generation, we are addressing these issues head on and working to better meet people's needs in care homes, hospitals and communities.

Demand for services is growing faster than resources, and we must keep innovating and improving if we are to meet the needs of people to a consistently high standard.

The current adult social care system is under unprecedented strain. There are increasing demands, especially due to the ageing population living with a number of health conditions and increasing numbers of adults with significant learning disabilities and mental health illness.

The social care sector has experienced many years of under investment. Most care is provided by a huge number of independent sector providers and there are issues across the sector with market stability, quality and workforce shortages. There is also evidence that an even greater burden is falling on unpaid carers.

The delays in publishing the long awaited 'green paper' on the future of adult social care has led to a succession of short term funding announcements and a lack of clarity over long term planning. This Plan has been developed in this context, and we recognise that the publication of the 'green paper' and the subsequent policy changes should have a significant impact on this Plan.

From our conversations with local people (find our more [here](#)) and a recent West Yorkshire and Harrogate [Healthwatch report](#) (June 2019), we know that people want things to be better, more joined up so organisations don't work against each other, and care is more suited to individual need (see page 40).

People with lived experience, staff, carers and volunteers who deliver care are the experts, they know what works well and doesn't in their local areas. It is also essential, that the voice of staff, all communities and people from seldom heard groups are involved in the planning of services, for example people with learning disabilities. Our Plan sets out our commitment to ensure this continues to happen over the next five years. You can see examples of how we plan to do this throughout our Plan.

We want West Yorkshire and Harrogate to be a great place to work and an outstanding place for care and support; whether in the community, in one of our hospitals or online. This commitment binds us together and we have a Partnership [Memorandum of Understanding](#) which sets this out clearly. You can find out more about the way we work on page 12).

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

Our Partnership is also based on the belief that working together and not competing for funding is the only way we can tackle these challenges. The only way is to put people, rather than organisations at the heart of all we do. It is also the only way we can maximise the benefit of sharing our expertise and assets we have, including staff, buildings and money.

We benefit from strong local partnership working in each of our six places and this is where most of our work with communities takes place and the majority of care is provided. Throughout this Plan, you will hear about how health and care services are being joined up to improve the support people receive locally and the added value brought by working together at a West Yorkshire and Harrogate level.

Case study

Leeds is the first city in the UK to report a drop in childhood obesity. The decline is most marked among families living in the most deprived areas, where the problem is worse and hardest to tackle. There is an opportunity to share and spread learning across West Yorkshire and Harrogate through our Children and Young People Programme (see page 69).

The importance of joining up services for people at a local level is at the heart of all our plans. This work is centered on the plans of local Health and Wellbeing Boards, which brings councillors, NHS leaders and community organisations together.

You can see an example of how this works at a West Yorkshire and Harrogate level through the work of the [Partnership Board](#). This brings elected members, non-executives, and independent members into the decision making process. Over 70 representatives make up the Board, including Chairs of the local Health and Wellbeing Boards. The list of members is available [here](#).

How we work

[In box]

We are entering a significant period for the health and care system, with the social care green paper imminent and the ‘Advancing Our Health: prevention in the 2020s’ green paper consultation document published in July 2019. The development of primary care networks is an opportunity to further improve care in every neighbourhood. Local Government funding, innovation, inclusive growth, and housing also all have a role in our future. There are risks around funding, capacity, staffing, and service pressures. We need to deal with these and be hopeful that national political choices will support our Partnership to meet the needs of local people.

Joining up services to improve the health and wellbeing of communities

In our communities, GPs, community nurses, social care workers, community organisations, charities, mental health services, pharmacists, and other care providers are working together to provide better joined-up services for people.

The new Primary Care Networks (also known as Primary Care Communities / Homes) are an important part of this because they build on local partnerships already in place (see page 40 for more information).

Primary Care Networks (PCNs) are often described as the ‘front door of the NHS’ providing people with community-based access to medical services for advice, prescriptions, treatment, or referral, usually through a GP or nurse.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

It's important to note that our local place approaches go much further than this; to us it is all about communities, supporting carers and the work we do alongside community partners. We want people to be able to get care, information and advice on the full range of support available to them in their community easily and when they need it the most.

[Case study: need picture and sign off]

Cross Gates Leeds Primary Care Network

Nurse Andrea Mann is Clinical Director of the Cross Gates Leeds Primary Care Network (PCNs). The Cross Gates PCN is part of the East Leeds Collaborative (made up of three PCNs) with an approximate 95,000 population altogether or around 30-32,000 patients each. They work together to join up care more effectively to deliver new services. Andrea said: 'Over the next five years we could have a really wide range of workforce roles so patients will be able to access a variety of professionals for different health conditions. Where we have higher prevalence of, for example a specific long term health conditions, we can tailor the models of care and services available to those populations. We will also be engaging more with our patients, community services, third sector volunteers, social care, and patients; we will build relationships with organisations around our populations and start to see better care and outcomes for their personal needs as the models develop. There is so much we can do with it to improve the care for our patients across economies of scale. I'm keen to bring my skills to the table as a nurse leader, practice partner and from a management perspective to help shape the future of general practice.'

Working with our eight council partners (Bradford Metropolitan District Council; Calderdale Council; Craven District Council; Harrogate Borough Council; Kirklees Council; Leeds City Council; North Yorkshire County Council; Wakefield Council) and communities is central to this way of working. Primary Care Networks (PCNs) are key to the work in our communities on the wider determinants of health; for example, housing and health, poverty and employment. Our system leaders are very clear about this.

As the PCNs develop there will be a greater use of an approach called 'Population Health Management' (see page 28). Population health brings together an understanding of the health needs of a given population using big-data analytics, public engagement, and health and care insights.

Watch this [animation](#) from the Kings Fund (August 2019): What is a 'population health' approach? And what role do we all play in keeping our communities healthy?

PHM is important because it gives us the information we need to tackle a range of health and inequality issues and ultimately give us the ability to organise services around people, including those most disadvantaged. It also gives us the opportunity to engage with people on a wide range of health and inequality issues that affect them.

We know people's health is influenced by various factors and the interactions between them. This includes the conditions in which people live and work; social and economic factors like education, income and employment; lifestyles including what people eat and drink, whether they smoke, and how much physical activity they do; as well as the barriers they experience to accessing health care and other public and private services.

Age, sex and genes make a difference to health too, as well as social networks and the wider society in which people live. There is a lot of good work taking place across the area, for example the [Born in Bradford](#) research and we want to share good practice and spread learning across West Yorkshire and Harrogate ([see page 12](#)).

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)
Jacqui Gedman, Chief Executive at Kirklees Council, and Sarah Roxby from WDH and NHS Wakefield Clinical Commissioning Group talks about the importance of good housing and health **in our film [here](#)**.

At a local and West Yorkshire and Harrogate level we are working hard to provide more personalised care for people, including greater take up of personal health budgets, peer support and social prescribing.

Social prescribing involves helping people to improve their health, wellbeing and social welfare by connecting them to community services which might be run by the council or a local charity. For example, signposting people who have been diagnosed with dementia to local dementia support groups.

The [NHS Long Term Plan](#) highlights the need to move towards a more personalised approach to health and care so that people have the same choice and control over their mental and physical health as they would have in any other part of their life. We want this way of working to become every day practice. Supporting people to be more knowledgeable, skilled, and confident in engaging with and managing their health care brings benefits for everyone (see page 34).

Daz from Wakefield explains the importance of personalised care and social prescribing **in this [film](#)**.

Local area partnerships

The number of people living in our six places ranges from 160,000 in Harrogate District to 785,000 in Leeds. In each of these places, councils, NHS organisations (including clinical commissioning groups who buy local health services), Healthwatch, and community organisations are working together to understand people's needs better. These local partnerships organise how they use their collective resources, including buildings and staff, to deliver better joined up care for people.

[Case study: picture to be added]

Living a larger life

Using creative activities to help people 'Live Well in Calderdale', is a partnership between Calderdale Council, South West Yorkshire Partnership NHS Foundation Trust, West Yorkshire and Harrogate Health and Care Partnership, Calderdale Clinical Commissioning Group, Creative Minds, and other creative organisations. The vision is to make Calderdale a leader in using arts and culture to support people's health and wellbeing, whilst tackling health inequalities. The mission is to enable people to engage in creative approaches so that they can live well in their community and achieve their potential.

[Case study: picture to be added]

Harrogate and Rural Alliance

Harrogate and Rural Alliance (HARA) is bringing together primary care, community health and adult social care in Harrogate, Ripon, Knaresborough, Nidderdale and the surrounding areas, covering a population of 160000 people. From autumn 2019, integrated community health and adult social care teams are working across four communities, wrapped around primary care practices, to prevent ill health and to provide joined up care. The NHS, social care, mental health, community organisations and independent care providers are working together as one multi-disciplinary team. The Alliance was established as a commissioner and provider partnership in the wake of the national New Models of Care programme demonstrator site in the area and in response to the local clinical commissioning group strategy, '[Your Community, your care: developing Harrogate and Rural District together](#)' and the transformation of adult social care services to promote prevention and reablement of people following an illness or stay in hospital.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

The whole approach links to the development of Primary Care Networks (see page 40) as part of community asset building. The five organisations leading the transformation are Harrogate and District NHS Foundation Trust; NHS Harrogate and Rural District Clinical Commissioning Group; North Yorkshire County Council; Tees, Esk and Wear Valleys NHS Foundation Trust; Yorkshire Health Network – working around the local Primary Care Networks.

HARA is taking forward the West Yorkshire and Harrogate priorities at ‘place’ level:

- **Improving health and well-being for everyone: HARA have developed a new model, anchored in primary care, based on prevention, planned care and unplanned care, optimising all available resource. A Population Health Management approach (see page 28) to frailty within the integration of community teams has been agreed as the first test piece in improving population health by identifying people at risk earlier and working with them to manage their care better, pre-empting and planning responses to future health crises that could result in an admission to hospital. HARA will facilitate a holistic approach by investing in improved care co-ordination; community health assets and workforce developments.**
- **HARA will ensure the person is at the centre of their care, and provide accessible, high quality services and information to make it easier for a person to make healthy choices and stay well. To be able to prevent ill health and move services closer to home, they have committed to working collaboratively across health and social care, and also with community partners, recognising that the workforce and communities are its greatest asset. A workforce and organisational development plan to engage with, empower and develop staff across the alliance is established. This includes development of the leadership, talent and workforce skills needed to provide services in community settings. Flexibility in service delivery will be achieved through the development of generic roles which can work across the system. They will be working jointly with the public as experts with experience, exploring opportunities to improve participation and co-production of services.**
- **The integrated teams will be a primary care network centred model (hybrid model between networks and geography). In addition, options to simplify access to urgent care within primary care are being explored.**
- **The HARA model recognises the need to harness assistive technologies in delivery of the new model. Data sharing agreements are progressing between providers. NYCC are an early adopter site for LHCRE which is seen as a solution for achieving a shared care record.**
- **The current estates model is being evaluated to improve the efficiency of team working across primary and community health and adult social care services.**
- **This new way of working will prioritise people’s needs while managing demand effectively to deliver high quality services that offer value for money for the Harrogate £.**

Health and Wellbeing Boards are driving joined up health and social care and making sure that preventing ill health is at the heart of everything - helping to keep people well in the first place, rather than just managing ill health better. You can read examples of how Health and Wellbeing Boards are working with partnerships like ours, in a publication by the Local Government Association [here](#).

[Case study: picture to be added]

The maternity services at the Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust have been awarded Unicef’s first joint The Baby Friendly Achieving Sustainability Gold Award – shared with their Locala partners. The services work together to provide parents across Calderdale with the best possible care to build close and loving relationships with their baby and to feed their baby in ways which will best support health and development. The UNICEF assessment of the service said: ‘There is an excellent specialist service in place and there is evidence of integrated working within the community, to ensure that babies, mothers and their families receive seamless care. Of particular note is the peer support programme and Baby Cafes which are well evaluated and effective monitoring suggests they are helping to support a rise in breastfeeding rates’.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

The large majority of hospital services will continue to be provided in each of our six local places. These hospital services will work seamlessly with primary and community services (primary care is the day-to-day healthcare available in every local area and the first place people go when they need health advice or treatment). Increasingly they will operate in networks with other providers across the Partnership to reduce the difference in care people receive, regardless of where they live.

[Case study: picture to be added]

Working together across West Yorkshire on vascular services

In 2018, West Yorkshire Association of Acute Trusts (hospitals working together) agreed it would be best for people needing vascular care if all vascular services in West Yorkshire (except Harrogate, who work with York Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust to provide vascular services for people in their area) were brought together into a 'single regional service' under one management team. This will create one of the largest vascular services in England covering a population of over 2million and with almost 40 specialist vascular consultants (surgeons and interventional radiologists). For people receiving treatment it will improve ease and equity of access to vascular services as well as continuity of care. Although our outcomes are very good, there are pockets of knowledge, expertise, and technical developments held in different unit across the area. We need to embrace the 'best' practice and share the skills and break down any organisational boundaries. Regional working as a single service should also work to importantly give people increased choice. If there is a long waiting list at one site for a certain type of procedure but a shorter wait on another site, we should be able to offer the person the procedure sooner by moving outside of organisational boundaries. [This will need to be updated following NHS E work].

[In a box]

The majority of our work happens in our six local places. This means we only work together at a West Yorkshire and Harrogate level where it makes sense to do so – where there are economies of scale, where expertise and skills can be shared and where it is better for the workforce.

Working at scale to ensure the best possible health outcomes for people

We know that for some complex services we need to plan and work across West Yorkshire and Harrogate to achieve the very best health outcomes for people. There are many examples of this in our Plan, including our work around hyper acute stroke (the care people receive in the first 72hrs after a stroke), vascular services, and cancer. Our work at a West Yorkshire and Harrogate level reflects the fact that very complex services should be provided in centres of excellence; and that hospitals need to work in close partnership with each other in networks to offer the very best care to people (see page 59).

[In a box]

Following extensive public and staff engagement it was agreed in 2018 that West Yorkshire and Harrogate would have four units to provide specialist hyper acute stroke care (the care people receive in the first 72 hrs. after a stroke.). These are in Bradford, Calderdale, Leeds and Wakefield. We agreed to create a stroke clinical network and improve quality and health outcomes across the whole of the stroke pathway for example preventing stroke; support after having a stroke; long-term care and end of life care. We aim to have a standardised 'whole pathway' stroke service specification across West Yorkshire and Harrogate – so that no matter where people live they receive the best quality care possible. We listened to over 2500 people over 18 months, including voluntary, community organisations, people who have had a stroke, unpaid carers, councillors and staff. You can find out more [here](#).

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

Sharing good practice across the Partnership

We have a history of innovation across West Yorkshire and Harrogate; but we need to get better at sharing and spreading these new ways of working.

Working together means we can identify share and spread good practice across partners. For example we are making good progress on our ambition to spread 21 innovations, including preventing cerebral palsy in preterm labour (PRECePT). We met or exceeded these ambitions for 18 of those innovations and for six of them we exceeded our ambition for adoption 12 months earlier than expected. This included a medicines optimisation project and treatment for people with an enlarged prostate.

Our Partnership is demonstrating how open we are to innovation and how the whole system can work together with organisations such as the Yorkshire and Harrogate [Academic Health Science Network \(AHSN\)](#), [Leeds Academic Partnership](#) and the health tech industry (see page 99).

[Case study: add picture]

Reducing cardiovascular disease

Atrial Fibrillation (AF) causes devastating strokes every year with one in every 20 sufferers left with a life changing disability. Yorkshire and Humber AHSN has provided hands-on support to GP practices across Yorkshire and the Humber to improve their ability to detect people who have AF and protect them through anti-coagulation drugs. The AHSN has issued hundreds of mobile electrocardiogram (ECG) devices to facilitate testing across the region. Since April 2018 in West Yorkshire and Harrogate 1,500 patients have been identified as having AF with approximately 2,000 people receiving anticoagulation drugs. As a result of this, it is estimated that 81 people with AF in West Yorkshire and Harrogate did not have a life-changing stroke because they received protective medicines.

Yorkshire and Humber AHSN has also worked with Healthwatch Kirklees to make mobile testing devices available to its public engagement team. This included providing training for the team and creating information and sign-posting resources for members of the public who took the test. The AHSN also linked the Healthwatch Kirklees team to the British Heart Foundation, which provided information on AF and the importance of early identification of the condition, its impact on health and wellbeing and the type of treatments required to manage it.

We have some excellent examples of where this is making a positive difference to people's lives. For example we are sharing work from Bradford to reduce the number of people experiencing heart disease by 10% across our area by 2021 via our [West Yorkshire and Harrogate Healthy Hearts Project](#). This would mean 1,100 fewer heart incidents by 2021.

[Case study: add picture]

Leeds researchers have been awarded £10.1m from UK Research and Innovation (UKRI) to expand a digital pathology and artificial intelligence programme across the North of England. The successful partnership bid was led by the University of Leeds and Leeds Teaching Hospitals as part of a network of nine NHS hospitals, seven universities and ten industry-leading medical technology companies, called the Northern Pathology Imaging Co-operative (NPIC). The cooperative is set to become a globally-leading centre for applying artificial intelligence (AI) research to cancer diagnosis.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

Working together to tackle complex (or ‘wicked’) issues

As partners we share many common challenges, including health inequalities linked to wider determinants, and barriers to accessing care; threats to health and wellbeing from poor mental health and substance misuse and the availability of affordable social housing. Like many other areas we have financial pressures and challenges around staff recruitment.

As our Partnership develops we will take collective responsibility for financial and operational performance across West Yorkshire and Harrogate. NHS organisations have agreed to a financial framework which includes a single control total which means that NHS partners will take greater ownership of managing NHS money. In return we hope to be rewarded for delivering financial balance overall (see page 104).

Throughout this Plan you will hear more about the challenges we face, and importantly how we are going to work together over the next five years to make things better.

Re-thinking the care market

Care services (home care, residential and nursing homes and other services) are a pivotal part of the health and social care system: helping people to stay independent at home, and providing support in a 24 hour setting where they require greater assistance.

In the West Yorkshire and Harrogate area alone, in excess of £800 million [provisional figure] is spent annually by councils, the NHS and individuals who fund their own care.

As with the national picture, the care sector regionally faces a multitude of challenges ranging from: provider viability, variable supply, variations in quality, difficulties with workforce recruitment and retention (especially for nurses), and a fragmented and inadequate funding landscape. These issues when combined have created a system that is going to struggle to meet care needs of communities in the future. We are working already to address the short to medium term issues that are within their gift.

However beyond these issues, is a more fundamental question about what will people need in the future to support them to live a good life and how does the care sector evolve to enable this.

In this context, our Partnership has embarked on a piece of work to fundamentally re-think the care provision of the future. The intention is to look at short, medium and long term interventions that can be put in place to help manage the more immediate problems; whilst shaping a future vision for our care sector.

The early work across the partnership has identified the need to explore the potential of how the combination of taking an asset-based based approach to working in partnership with people and communities, alongside smarter use of housing and technology, and a more joined up approach to the health and social care workforce, can create a care sector that is fit for the future and helps us overcome the systemic, structural, financial and cultural issues that we now face.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

Working in partnership with people and communities

[Case study: add picture]

Craven District Council worked with a local community group to upgrade the facilities in their local park (**Aireville Park**) in Skipton. They agreed a masterplan, which included a new pump track, skate-park and a really ambitious new play area. It was a far-reaching programme and one they could not have funded on their own. The **Friends of Aireville Park** raised money and applied for grants (which the public sector was excluded from), whilst relying on the council's procurement and project management expertise, as well as their negotiations with developers over contributions from s106 agreements to bring it all together. In just over three years everything has been completed and the play provision for tots to teenagers and beyond is vibrant, incredibly popular and well used. The whole project was a real testament to the power of community development and what can be achieved when we work together with our communities.

We know that hospitals and doctors not only keep people well. Where people live, their homes, the community environment, family support and the life choices they make are vital.

Working alongside our communities is therefore a crucial part of our Partnership – recognising people as equal partners who often know what keeps them well and happy much better than us.

The role of voluntary and community organisations, councillors and staff is essential if we are to improve health and wellbeing in our communities. The big long term challenge facing our public services is how they can help people to live well for increasing lifespans, avoiding or delaying the onset of long term health problems wherever possible, and effectively self-managing those conditions they do develop, where safe to do so. This will require a different kind of relationship with people and families, with support that reaches them earlier and in their homes and communities.

A key part of the work we do is around building trust with communities and groups who face barriers to equitable care.

We will continue to do this by listening to the views of people on what is important to them, and acting on what we hear. Our aim is to provide support to communities in a way that enhances community power.

We are committed to meaningful conversations with people on the right issues at the right time. Effective public involvement, particularly with those with lived experience and who are seldom heard, will ensure that we are truly making the right decisions about the planning of our health and care services. This approach is central to our [communications and engagement strategy](#). [To do: make link to new one and easy read when produced].

Community conversations

We have refreshed our existing engagement and consultation mapping documents and are drawing on the wealth of other expertise via our West Yorkshire and Harrogate [priority programmes](#) and local place engagement networks to inform the development of our Plan. These include public assurance groups, patient reference groups, and community champions. We aim to maximise all our networks without duplicating effort and cost.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

[Case study: add picture]

Our community/patient panel is just one of the ways in which West Yorkshire and Harrogate Cancer Alliance is working with those affected by cancer across our area, including patients, their families and carers. This helps to make sure their experiences and views influence the work we do and the decisions we take.

[In a box]

Our engagement and consultation mapping report captures intelligence collected from engagement and consultation activities carried out across West Yorkshire and Harrogate during the period January 2014 to March 2019. It also includes reference to any work stream specific mapping exercises that have taken place, for example mental health, and where available provides details of any issues raised by protected groups. This insightful report helps to ensure we don't duplicate effort and people's time - and most importantly points us to public conversations that have already taken place to inform our planning. We do of course do engagement work where there is a gap in knowledge and where we need to understand people's views more clearly, for example carers.

Over the past three years we have produced and published on our website all engagement activity we have been involved in. This includes:

- [Digitisation and personalisation](#) (June 2019)
- [Mental health and learning disabilities](#) (March 2019)
- [Mapping of organisations for young people across West Yorkshire and Harrogate](#) (July 2018)
- [Audit of urgent and emergency care communication messages](#) (July 2018)
- [Review of engagement and consultation activity on elective care and standardisation of commissioning policies](#) (March 2018)
- [Communication needs for people with a sensory impairment](#) (November 2017)
- [Standardisation of policies](#) (September 2017)
- [Maternity services](#) (August 2017)

Reports are produced following community engagement activity. These have informed the development of this Plan. Other engagement work includes:

- [Healthy Hearts Cholesterol Public Engagement](#) (June/July 2019)
- [Young carers engagement event](#) (25 June 2019)
- [NHS Long Term Plan and Harnessing the Power of Communities showcase event](#) (May 2019)
- [Assessment and treatment units engagement for people with learning disabilities](#) (February/March 2019)
- [How the NHS Long Term Plan can support better outcomes for unpaid carers](#) (April 2019)
- [Our Journey to Personalised Care](#) (February 2019)
- [Developing the NHS Long Term Plan for the NHS](#) (October 2018)
- [Public involvement panel development](#) (July 2018)
- [Unpaid carers and primary care event](#) (May 2018)
- [Stroke stakeholder event](#) (May 2018)
- [Public involvement panel](#) (April 2018)
- [Public workshops on stroke](#) (March 2018)
- [Stroke care event](#) (February 2018)
- [A vision for unpaid carers](#) (December 2017)
- [Working with voluntary and community organisations](#) (November and December 2017)
- [Stroke services](#) (April 2017)
- [Follow-up appointments](#) (April 2017)
- [Urgent and emergency care](#) (Autumn 2016).

You can view more [here](#).

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

The [Healthwatch engagement findings](#) (June 2019) are also an important part of developing our Five Year Plan. The engagement report was discussed at our leadership meetings, including the Clinical Forum; [West Yorkshire Association of Acute Trusts](#) (hospitals working together); [The Mental Health, Learning Disability and Autism Collaborative](#); and [Joint Committee of the Nine Clinical Commissioning Groups](#); as well as the [Partnership Board](#). Our [priority programme](#) colleagues are taking the findings seriously.

All of the above will help us to tackle the significant health needs and inequalities for people. You will see other examples of engagement work taking place and planned, when reading our Plan. Further community conversations will take place as our [programmes](#) develop their work further.

We are also working with learning disabilities partners and [programme areas](#), including cancer, improving planned care, hospitals working together; and mental health, to develop a 'health champions' network of people with learning disabilities (read more [here](#)). Their role is to advise and help us talk to other people with learning disabilities so we can hear their views and experiences to improve care and support for them. This will give us the insight needed to deliver on some of our big ambitions.

[In a box]

In April and May 2019, the six West Yorkshire and Harrogate Healthwatch organisations engaged with over 1,800 people to ask their views on the NHS Long Term Plan and the Partnership priorities. As well as surveys, local Healthwatch colleagues coordinated over 15 focus group sessions across the area with seldom heard people such as those with mental health conditions; dementia, carers, LGBTQ, disability, faith groups and young people. Feedback on preventing ill health highlighted: *'more awareness for both children and parents of long-lasting problems from living an unhealthy lifestyle and the benefits of being healthier'*. People said they wanted to be: *'listened to, trusted and taken seriously as experts of their own bodies'*. This is central to our work to personalise health care and join up services. Working alongside partners, stakeholders and the public in the planning, design, and delivery of services is essential if we are to get this right'. You can read the report [here](#).

[Case study: add picture]

More than 80 voluntary and community organisation representatives including Age UK, Bradford VCS Alliance, Touchstone, and Community First Yorkshire attended a Partnership event in Bradford in May 2019. The event aimed to raise awareness of the NHS Long Term Plan and how voluntary community organisations could get involved as equal partners. Workshops covered the development of the Partnership's community and voluntary sector plan and its focus on priority areas, including preventing ill health, cancer, mental health, urgent emergency care, supporting unpaid carers, and tackling health inequalities.

To find out how you can get involved in the work of the Partnership visit www.wyhpartnership.co.uk

Voluntary and community sector funding

In 2018 we allocated £1m to support our 'Harnessing the Power of Communities Programme'. Community and voluntary partners in our six places were allocated funding through their partnership work with local councils and the Health and Wellbeing Boards to help tackle loneliness and social isolation, which has a major impact on people's health and wellbeing.

Community organisations make a tremendous difference in their areas. Work in Bradford focused on befriending support to prevent ill health. In Calderdale, the money was used to support 'Staying Well' which takes referrals and supports/signposts people into local support organisations and groups. The funding was used to reach local communities and groups which either do not engage or have barriers to access.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

In Harrogate the focus was on making the best use of existing community health assets, for example community health asset mapping and a district strategy and action plan to tackle loneliness and isolation.

Kirklees have brought together partners Better in Kirklees, Barnardo's Young Carers Service, LAB Project and Support to Recovery to deliver an 'arts on prescription' approach to men over 40 with mental health issues experiencing depression and worklessness.

In Leeds, Health Impact Grants have been given to third sector organisations working on tackling loneliness, carer support in helping people to remain independent, and reducing health inequalities. Wakefield has invested in Age UK Wakefield District to further support short-term, overnight/day support in times of crisis for people over the age of 65 in their own home, when hospital admission is inevitable due to lack of available carer support, or when they are unable to be discharged from hospital due to a lack of support at home. You can read more [here](#).

[Case study: add picture]

When Mr and Mrs G moved home it resulted in them feeling lonely and isolated. Even though they live amongst a community, they miss their former neighbours. They now have regular one-to-one visits from New Horizons at Royd's which they enjoy. Their daughter says this support has proved invaluable. From the one-to-one sessions they have developed the confidence to join a befriending group and are taking part in exercise sessions in their own surroundings. They are developing new friendships and reminiscing around old Bradford, especially their old social meeting places and schools. They have become part of their new community'.

Watch these short films to find out how Julia, Salman, Steve and many others made a positive difference to people in their local neighbourhoods through the 'Looking out for our neighbours' campaign.

[In a box]

To further enhance community asset approaches in our six places advocates are being trained to develop neighbourhood level engagement. Funded by the Partnership, each area received £5k to support local community building initiatives. This built on the work of the Harnessing Power of Communities Programme and Asset Based Community Development (Nurture Development). We worked closely with our communication and engagement colleagues to make sure that we were supporting existing community based work in our local places without duplication.

[Case study: add picture]

Building health partnerships

The aim of our collaboration with the Institute for Voluntary Action Research, through its Building Health Partnerships programme, has been to work with community and voluntary groups to improve the health of people in Calderdale and Wakefield. Each locality has focussed on a different initiative but both emphasise the importance of preventing ill health and self-care.

The project in Calderdale is focussing on conditions that lead to muscle and joint pain and how, through promoting good health and activity at an earlier age, people can reduce the early onset of such conditions. For the Wakefield project, the Partnership in collaboration with Wakefield Council's Public Health team, worked with its partner organisations, local people and voluntary groups to raise awareness of eye health. Half of all cases of sight loss are preventable and one of the key factors in preventing sight loss is having regular sight tests. Community groups were introduced to the Eyes Right Toolkit which is a simple tool designed to screen near and distant vision in adults that can be used by anybody. The toolkit is currently being used by Carers Wakefield which provides this free eye screening for some of the 36,000 carers in the area routinely as part of its support work.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

This initiative is offering real benefits for local carers who often forget about their own health because they are too busy thinking about someone else's. We want to share this good practice wider.

Working in partnership with staff

Our Plan will only be delivered through staff. They are central to better health for people, whilst reducing inequalities, tackling unwarranted variation in care and managing resources.

We engage with staff at a Partnership, local place and neighbourhood level, depending on the issue. Most engagement takes place at local place or neighbourhood level. For example, in Calderdale and Kirklees plans for local changes to hospital services have been informed by both clinical and non-clinical staff.

All West Yorkshire and Harrogate priority programmes, such as stroke care, cancer and mental health, are informed by the clinical voice. The West Yorkshire and Harrogate Clinical Forum provides clinical leadership and expertise into all the programmes of work. It is supported by networks of nurses, allied health professionals and medical directors. For example our stroke programme was underpinned by clinical evidence from the Yorkshire and Humber clinical senate, and informed by a clinical summit in 2017.

Improving health and wellbeing for everyone

Preventing ill health

Improving health and wellbeing is at the heart of the Partnership and runs through all our [priorities](#) at a local and West Yorkshire and Harrogate level. We work together to help create the conditions for people to be healthy and to better understand the causes of ill health and wellbeing. This approach aims to improve the physical and mental health of people, whilst reducing health inequalities.

Working at a West Yorkshire and Harrogate level gives us the opportunity to build on the work led locally by Health and Wellbeing Boards and to consider what action we must take to improve health and wellbeing for people living here on a larger scale. Working as a Partnership also allows us to consider and influence the role that wider factors such as housing, employment, education, social networks and the environment have on people's health.

We will continue to work with, communities and organisations on the things which are key to being able to lead healthy lives - in doing so we will help people to have the best start in life, to be healthy into adulthood, to have more control over their health care and to age well.

We will work together to reduce the risk factors that cause ill health, promote earlier diagnosis and support people living with long-term health conditions to help them to be as healthy as they can be, reduce their risk of crisis, promote independence and reduce need for reactive care.

[Case study: add picture]

People with learning disabilities as health champions

People with a learning disability have worse physical and mental health than people without. On average, the life expectancy of women with a learning disability is 18 years shorter than for women in the general population; and the life expectancy of men with a learning disability is 14 years shorter than for men in the general population (NHS Digital 2017) We are working with

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

people with learning disabilities so they can become health and care champions for our priority programmes, including cancer, mental health, maternity care and hospitals working together. We are doing this by working with an organisation called Bradford Talking Media (BTM). Over the next 12 months they will help us identify health and care champions with learning disabilities from all equality groups. Their involvement will help us become more informed in their experiences of using health and care services and will inform and improve the way we plan services together. This Partnership approach is supported by councils and NHS organisations.

[In a box]

Poor housing and the impact on health is one area we have pledged to tackle together; it costs the NHS £1.4bn a year but by reducing excess cold to an acceptable level alone we could save £848m nationally and, more importantly, improve people's lives.

[In a box]

Reducing Violent Crime in West Yorkshire

West Yorkshire Police received £4million and West Yorkshire Police and Crime Commissioners have £3.5m to support their crime reduction unit programme to focus on reducing violent crime, including knife crime within West Yorkshire. Currently this is for 2019/20. This could potentially be for a three year programme based on the success of the Glasgow programme which has seen a reduction of 70% over the 10 years of its development. Funding is based on data available, including the number of hospital attendances/admission reported. There is concern that in West Yorkshire this is under reported. Areas for West Yorkshire have the 2nd highest rates outside of London. Discussions are taking place with public health colleagues around the best approach for West Yorkshire. Working together gives us the opportunity to address this.

Tackling health inequalities

Health inequalities are avoidable and unjust differences between people or groups due to social, geographical, biological or other barriers. These differences have a huge impact, because they can result in people who are worst off experiencing poorer health, shorter lives and who find it harder to get better.

In West Yorkshire and Harrogate the numbers of people smoking in routine and manual occupation groups is higher than people in other occupation groups; people living with mental health conditions are more likely to die prematurely and people living in our most deprived communities are less likely to receive hip replacement surgery.

A focus on reducing health inequalities will aim to address some of the preventable differences that contribute towards inequalities. Working as a Partnership we will consider differences in; risk factors for ill health, early diagnosis and screening and access to effective support – all of which contribute towards inequalities in health outcomes.

[In a box]

People in West Yorkshire and Harrogate have a shorter average life expectancy than the rest of England. Males lives are on average 1 year shorter than the England average and females almost 10 months shorter.

Life expectancy varies between our six places and also within our neighbourhoods. Figures for 2009-2013 show a 17 year difference in life expectancy in males and females within different areas across the 382 smaller community areas that make up West Yorkshire and Harrogate and a 22 year difference in the years of life that they live disability free.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

There is a strong association between health outcomes and deprivation. Around 480,000 people in West Yorkshire and Harrogate live in the 10% most disadvantaged areas in the country, and one of our local clinical commissioning groups, Bradford City, is ranked as the most deprived nationally.

[In a box]

In West Yorkshire and Harrogate those living in deprived areas are more likely to die prematurely (before the age of 75 years), figure 3. They are also more likely to be living with a long term illness or disability and to have been diagnosed with stroke or lung cancer than those living in areas where people are on higher incomes. They are also more likely to be living with risk factors for disease such as higher smoking rates and higher levels of childhood obesity.

For people living in West Yorkshire and Harrogate the leading cause of death is cancer which accounts for just over a quarter of deaths as a whole. This is followed by heart disease and stroke, which account for a quarter of deaths. Other leading causes of death are dementia and lung conditions which account for around 1 in 10 deaths each.

[Produce an infographic]

For people who are dying prematurely, before the age of 75 years, cancer remains the leading cause of death, contributing to around four in 10 premature deaths. This is followed by heart disease and stroke accounting for around two in 10 premature deaths and conditions related to lung health which account for around one in 10 of those who die before the age of 75.

Many early deaths from cancer, heart disease and lung conditions are preventable. This can be through changes in lifestyle factors, such as stopping smoking and reducing obesity, earlier diagnosis and treatment; for example cancer screening and equal access to high quality care, for example prescribing the right medications for people living with heart conditions. All of these opportunities to influence are underpinned by the wider factors that impact on the causes of health.

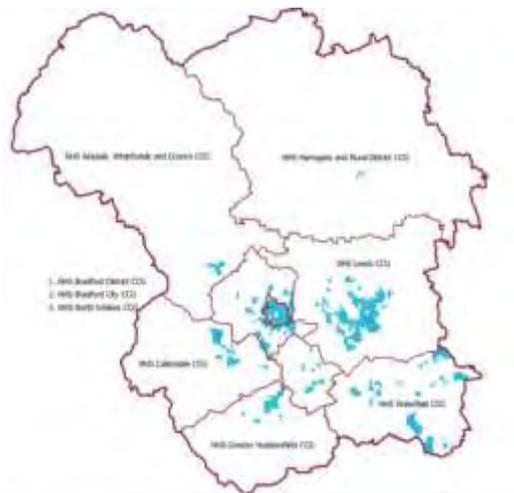
It is not only how long people live that is an indicator of the health of a population but how many years of their life they spend in good health and how many years they live with ill health or disability.

The leading causes of poor health are musculoskeletal conditions (those that affect our joints and muscles) and mental health conditions. In West Yorkshire and Harrogate in 2018 nearly 2 in 10 people reported living with a musculoskeletal condition and around 1 in 10 people reported living with a mental health condition. These conditions impact on a person's quality of life including their ability to work and take part in activities that they enjoy.

John Walsh, Organisational Development Lead and Freedom to Speak up Guardian at Leeds Community Healthcare NHS Trust, tells us about the importance of tackling health inequalities in West Yorkshire and Harrogate **in this film [here](#)**.

[Rework as infographics]

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)



[Case study: include a picture:

The Phoenix Shed in Halifax is open to all men over 55 looking to make a new start in life. Funded by Staying Well, Calderdale Council and charitable donations, it has a kitchen, social area, computers and a workshop. ‘It’s a place for guys to hang out, have a chat and support each other’ says 55 year old Michael Leech, a regular at The Phoenix Shed. Michael was a successful businessman but his life fell apart when he became ill with bipolar disorder. Since spending time at Phoenix Shed, he’s needed less face to face support from his mental health support worker, often just talking to them via text. Michael says that being at the Shed helps him stop feel lonely and gives him a ‘sense of belonging’.

Conditions for healthy lives

We understand the majority of factors that influence our health are much wider than health services alone. When encouraging people to make healthy choices we need to understand the wider factors which influence this and how this impacts on the ability to lead a healthy life. Factors such as income, housing, transport, crime, education and income all impact on the health of an individual and may impact on the control they have of their health. For example poorer neighbourhoods are more likely to have higher numbers of fast food outlets and fewer safe spaces to be physically active, which in turn impacts on unhealthy weight.

[To include: infographic Dahlgren and Whitehead 1991]



Factors such as income, housing, employment, crime and transport contribute towards health, and we need work as a Partnership to understand and influence these factors together and their combined impact on health. It therefore makes sense to pool resources to tackle these factors and promote good health for everyone - access to green space, strong communities, decent housing and the kind of inclusive, equitable growth that expands employment and opportunity for all.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

Creating fair employment and work for all

There is a strong link between economy prosperity and the wellbeing of people. One of West Yorkshire and Harrogate's strong economic assets is the health and care sector. Working with our large organisations can help us understand the role they play as a big employer in promoting good health and contributing towards the local economy.

In West Yorkshire and Harrogate one in three employees are living with a long term health condition which can affect their ability to work. As a Partnership, we have a strong relationship with our Local Enterprise Partnership. We will continue to work in collaboration with them to promote healthy work places that support and encourage healthy behaviours to enable people to participate fully in working life, whatever their health status.

Housing

Housing has a really important impact on health. A safe, settled home is the cornerstone on which individuals and families build a better quality of life, access the services they need and gain greater independence. Good housing is affordable, warm, safe and stable, meets the diverse needs of the people living there, and helps them connect to community, work and services.

In West Yorkshire and Harrogate we have a health and housing working group to help spread good practice. It has identified where partnerships between health, housing and care organisations have enabled people to continue living independently or with support in a place they have chosen, delayed and reduced the need for primary care and social care, prevented hospital admissions, enabled timely discharge from hospital (and prevented re-admissions) or have promoted rapid recovery from periods of ill health or planned admissions. You can find out more [here](#).

Creating and developing healthy, sustainable places and communities

Health is not only influenced by the home we live in but the wider environment. In West Yorkshire and Harrogate we have a wealth of natural environments, areas of outstanding beauty, national parks, waterways, dales as well as many parks with the prestigious Green Flag status. **[To include photos of the area].**

Access to them is unequal for those living in neighbourhoods already suffering the most economic disadvantage because they have the fewest opportunities for outdoor play or recreation.

Access to safe outdoor space is important for providing opportunities for our communities to be more active because it has positive impacts on both our physical and mental health. For people living in urban or built up areas, we know that well maintained and animated spaces, such as pocket parks, community gardens or urban trails encourage physical activity in areas that have limited green space.

We also know that connection to people and communities has a huge impact on people's wellbeing – and there is strong evidence about the impact of loneliness and isolation on a range of conditions including dementia.

In 2014 it was estimated that close to 5,000 people aged over 65 living alone in Calderdale felt lonely or trapped in their own home. Loneliness can be as harmful as smoking 15 cigarettes a day - those affected are more prone to depression and have a 64% increased chance of developing dementia. Socially isolated people are more likely to visit their GP, take more medication, have falls and enter adult social care services earlier. Partners want to reduce social isolation and loneliness. Preventing ill health and putting people in touch with others for support can help improve their lives and reduce pressure on health and social care services.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

[Case study: add picture]

'Looking out for our neighbours is making a difference because it is a very simple message. What I think is really good about the campaign is the way it shows people that you don't need to do big things to make big changes. It's the small things, it's talking to people and enquiring if they're alright, offering to do a little bit of shopping. It's that kind of thing, and that's the kind of ethos we offer at Memory Lane Café. Memory Lane Cafe has used the campaign to engage the community in conversations around being neighbourly'. Watch this [film](#) to find out more.

Community organisations provide help, support and services to reduce loneliness and isolation. They have deep local knowledge; have earned positions of trust in their communities and often include people experiencing the same issues as those living in the communities they serve. This community infrastructure – made up of community-led activity, of small, medium and large charities and not-for-profit organisations is vital to help people get well or stay well.

[Case study: include picture]

Bradford District Care NHS Foundation Trust's Champions Show the Way (CSW) programme offers a range of free activities, with the help of local volunteers, to encourage local people to stay physically and socially active and stay well, often whilst living with long term conditions. Barbara joined a CSW walking group and opted to take the CSW walker leader training so she could start her own CSW walking group; she also runs a CSW singing group. Pauline said: 'I started in the singing group four or five years ago and I've not regretted it since. We have fun and for me, being a senior citizen, it gets me out of the house, I make friends and I meet different people'.

Climate change

Working as Partnership gives us an opportunity to reduce future climate change. Together we can:

- Maximise opportunities to improve population health at the same time as making climate friendly choices. For example improving walk ways and encouraging active travel to offset reliance on cars; or promoting community allotments to reduce food miles and promote healthy eating.
- Use the responsibility of our Partnership organisations to reduce their carbon footprint; such as reducing unnecessary single-use plastics in hospitals and care homes; reducing transport costs and carbon; reducing overall waste in medicines and medical equipment and investing the use of lower carbon options.
- Redefine the links between good public transport and affordable and easy access to health care facilities for people and reductions in air pollution.
- Document the impact air quality has on poor health outcomes across our Partnership and the contribution this makes towards widening inequalities.
- Use our collective voice as a Partnership to influence regional and national organisations to deliver on their obligation to transition us to sustainability.

Population health management

Population health management is a way of bringing together health-related data to identify ways to improve services for specific groups of people. For example, data may be used to identify groups of people who are frequent users of accident and emergency departments.

All our work is informed by knowledge from local places and people. It helps our understanding of inequalities within our communities. We will develop the Partnership through:

- Working with Public Health England to better understand the current analytical workforce across the system to inform future workforce planning.
- Developing information governance arrangements which will allow Population Health Management (PHM) to happen.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

- Looking at how we can use intelligence to influence how services are designed and money is allocated within a system so we can focus on improving health.
- Supporting places with organisational and leadership development to support PHM. Including working with partners to promote Chief Information Officer representation on each NHS organisation's board
- Sharing learning from exemplar sites within the Partnership to allow others to learn from their experiences. For example the approach Leeds has taken to using a PHM approach to improve outcomes for those living with frailty (see page 59)
- Working with the expert partners including [Academic Health Science Network](#), [Imperial College Health Partners](#) and the [National Association of Primary Care](#) to support the development of PHM in Primary Care Networks, with a particular focus on reducing health inequalities.
- Using population priority areas, such as those living with frailty, means we are learning about the application of population health management how it can be used to improve outcomes.

Our five year ambitions

- **By 2020 we will have an understanding of the analytical capacity in the system to undertake Population Health Management (PHM).**
- **In 2019/20 and 2020/21 we will support Primary Care Networks with the development of their population health management (see page 28)**
- **Throughout the next five years we will continue to share learning from exemplars within the system and across the country to support the implementation of Population Health Management in West Yorkshire and Harrogate.**

[Case study: add picture]

Starting with the people living with frailty in four areas of Leeds, data was used to understand which groups of people would be most likely to benefit from improved care. This approach was used to bring together people delivering care from across the system to improve outcomes. One example of improved care was a man who was living in a care home and had been admitted to hospital three times in the past year. All health and care professionals working with him met with his family and drew up a new advanced care plan. A copy of this plan was left in his care home. This plan was to help him spend the final months of his life at home rather than in a hospital bed. Using intelligence to bring everyone together made it easier when a move to end of life care was needed – and most importantly gave a lot of comfort to his family.

Health inequalities

To contribute towards a reduction in inequalities we will:

- Take a system wide approach for improving outcomes for specific groups known to be affected by health inequalities, starting with those living in our most deprived communities.
- Use intelligence to identify the inequalities that exist in our population related to risk factors for ill health, early diagnosis, disease prevalence and health outcomes. We will use this intelligence to understand the people in our population we need to be engaging with to understand how we can change our approaches to improve health outcomes.
- Gain insight by seeking the views of specific population groups about planning and priorities (where we haven't done this already). We will start with population groups we know to be greatly affected by inequalities in health; those living in poverty and those living with learning disabilities, those living with serious mental illness, veterans, those in contact with the justice system, ethnic minority groups and homeless people.
- Engage and work with all [West Yorkshire and Harrogate Priority Programmes](#) to support an approach that reduces inequalities.
- Work as a partnership to understand the impact of living in a rural or remote area on access to services and on health outcomes.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

- Be informed by local information and expertise of working in partnership with people with lived experience.

Our five year ambitions

- **We will work towards a reduction in the gap in average life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between those living in the most and least deprived areas of West Yorkshire and Harrogate by 5% by 2023/24 and by 10% by 2028/29.**
- **We will reduce the gap in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between West Yorkshire and Harrogate and England as a whole by 5% by 2023/24 and by 10% by 2028/29.**
- **By 2020 we will design and implement a health inequality profile for use across all Partnership programmes. This will make sure health inequalities are considered at the beginning and transformation takes place to meets people's needs.**
- **By April 2021 we will have supported Primary Care Networks in the implementation of the service specification for Tackling Neighbourhood Inequalities.**
- **By 2021/22 we will have spoken to different population groups and have a better understanding of the action we can take to reduce inequalities.**

Wider determinants

Working as a Partnership we can have greater impact on preventing ill health if we focus on the wider factors that impact on health and wellbeing. We will:

- Build on learning from the [Health and Housing Partnership in Wakefield](#). We will identify opportunities to improve health through improving the environment and in which people live and considering the role housing services can play in supporting good health and wellbeing.
- Working with other key partnerships for example Leeds City Region, West Yorkshire Combined Authority and West and North Yorkshire Local Industrial Strategy to contribute towards the inclusive growth agenda.
- Work with organisations across the system to maximise their contribution to reducing climate change.
- Understand the impact of transport, green space, active travel and air quality on our population outcomes both in terms of air quality and inequalities in access to services.
- Look for opportunities to influence an increase in safe green space to promote physical activity particularly in our poorer communities.
- Through continued strong relations between the [West Yorkshire Combined Authority](#) and the Partnership, we will take steps to:
 - Improve transportation access to health and care facilities, including looking at making this more affordable for people with ongoing treatment.
 - Improve the quality and availability of active travel options across the region.
 - Reduce the carbon emissions and harm caused by public transport.
- We will support Primary Care Networks to make the links with wider services that impact on health including debt advice, housing, support with benefits and employment.

Our five year ambitions [to quantify at next draft]

By 2024 we will:

- **Continue to share good practice by making the most of the links between health and housing.**
- **Work with our partners to improve access to green space specifically for those living in poorer communities.**
- **Work with primary care to improve links with the wider community assets.**
- **Reduce inequalities in access to employment for those living with long term physical and mental health conditions.**

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

Prevention 1: Reducing risky behaviour that contributes towards ill health and promoting what keeps people well.

What we have achieved so far: Prevention at Scale Programme

In October 2016, our Partnership set out three ambitions for preventing ill health:

- To reduce smoking
- To reduce alcohol related hospital admissions
- To reduce the number of people at higher risk of diabetes developing the condition.

The reasons for these ambitions were to prioritise areas that would have the greatest potential impact on people's health in the shortest timescale.

Progress to date

Tobacco harm

The ambition for the tobacco programme was to reduce the number of people smoking from 18.6% in 2015/16 to 13% by 2020-21; a reduction of 125,000 smokers.

To date the programme has seen tobacco smoking reduce to 17.3%, in line with our planned trajectory, a reduction of 23,000 people who no longer smoke. This already equates to a five year financial impact on the NHS of £17million. In addition, this also means that those 23,000 people in West Yorkshire and Harrogate have £84m per year to spend in ways other than on smoking.

[Case study: add picture]

In May 2019, the Partnership launched a quit smoking 'Don't be the 1' campaign as part of our prevention of scale programme work. It delivered a hard-hitting emotional message that at least one in two long-term smokers will die from long-term tobacco smoking, balanced with a positive, empowering call to action that if you quit you can reduce those risks and signposting local quit smoking support. Surveys show around 9/10 smokers under-estimate the 1 in 2 risk of dying early from tobacco smoking, but most find the true figure worrying.

Alcohol harm

Every year, hundreds of people across West Yorkshire and Harrogate are admitted to hospital because of drink. Alcohol accounts for 10% of the UK burden of disease and death but is entirely preventable. Our ambition is to reduce the number of people affected by alcohol related harm by supporting those admitted to hospitals with appropriate help and support. The ambition related to alcohol was to reduce alcohol related hospital admissions by 500 a year and achieve a 3% reduction in alcohol related non-elective admissions by 2021. We have already seen a reduction of 9%, which greatly exceeds the trajectory of 3%.

[Case study: add picture]

The Alcohol Liaison Service (ALS) based at The Mid Yorkshire Hospitals NHS Trust (Pinderfields) emergency department is run by Spectrum Community Health CIC. The ALS team has reduced alcohol specific hospital admission episodes by 34% fewer in 2016/17 compared to 2013/14. Over the same period they have reduced the number of hospital readmissions by 36% and the number of associated bed days per year by 26%. An estimated £1.5 million has been saved in the past 4 years.

Diabetes (also see page 84)

The ambition was to offer 50% of those at high risk of diabetes preventative support through the National Diabetes Prevention Programme. To date the programme has exceeded the target for number of referrals, with 5022 referrals received against a target of 4829, from June 2017 – November 2018. [To do: produce info graphic].

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

We will build on this to:

- Support local places with the development of joined up well-being services. Sharing learning on approaches, such as the [Living Well in Bradford](#), which tackle the experiences/causes of risk behaviours, for example smoking and promotes positive health behaviours, such as physical activity. This will include approaches to building resilience and exploring affordable ways to improve and maintain good health and reduce the experience of barriers
- Design and run targeted campaigns, which will be co-produced with communities to promote early help
- Support the delivery of targeted smoking cessation services. Specifically for people who are in hospital who smoke, pregnant women and users of hospital outpatient services
- Reduce the inequalities in the number of people who smoke between those in routine and manual occupations and other groups of people we know are more likely to smoke
- Build on and embed a partnership approach which will tackle illicit tobacco use
- Build on existing good practice in Wakefield and continue to share learning to support the development and improvement of alcohol care teams in hospitals
- Work together to audit immunization programmes so we understand differences in uptake across different groups of people. This will include making the most of the information we have between us all
- Run targeted suicide prevention campaigns for those identified as being at higher levels of risk.
- Develop the skills and capacity of the workforce to deliver preventative interventions, including the use of Making Every Contact Count
- Work towards a reduction in Anti-Microbial Resistance (AMR). AMR happens when infections change and as a result, standard medication treatments no longer work, infections are then more difficult to treat and they may spread to others. We can work together to reduce AMR by; reducing the number of people catching infections, making sure they are diagnosed early and treated appropriately and reducing the number of anti-biotics prescribed where they are not needed.

Our five year ambitions

By 2023/2024 we will:

- **Reduce smoking prevalence in West Yorkshire and Harrogate to 11.5%.**
- **Reduce the proportion of people smoking in Routine and Manual Occupations at a faster rate than other groups.**
- **Ensure all people who smoke who are admitted to hospital are offered support to stop smoking.**
- **Support places within our partnership to establish alcohol care teams.**
- **Reduce the number of Anti-Microbial Resistant (AMR)-infections by 10% and reduce antibiotic usage by 15%.**

Prevention 2: Make the most of the techniques and approaches that identify and diagnose conditions earlier.

We will:

- Work as a partnership to improve uptake of our cancer screening programmes to contribute towards three in four cancers being diagnosed at an early stage when curative treatment is an option by 2028. We will work with the [West Yorkshire and Harrogate Cancer Alliance](#) to review our screening programmes to better understand the inequalities that affect uptake. We will reduce the 160,000 people annually who decline an invitation for bowel screening, the 170,000 women who decline the offer of cervical screening, and the around 90,000 women who decline the offer of breast screening.
- Gain insight from communities to make screening and diagnostic services more accessible to those groups who are under-represented.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

- Monitor and work with places to support an increase in uptake of the Diabetes Prevention Programme across our system (see page 84), which identifies people at risk of developing diabetes and supports them to make healthy lifestyle changes
- Take an intelligence led approach to support earlier identification of respiratory disease particularly in areas where we suspect there to be people living with undiagnosed Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) – a long term lung condition. This will include supporting training for the use of spirometry in primary care (see page 81)
- Make the best use of NHS Health Checks to identify those at risk of heart conditions earlier. We will support places to share good practice and target checks towards groups of our population who are underrepresented such as men and those living in poorer communities and ethnic minority groups
- Work with the Mental Health, Learning Disability and Autism Programme (see page 71) to support earlier diagnosis of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) in the children living in West Yorkshire and Harrogate.

Our five year ambitions

By 2024 we will:

- **Understand inequalities in uptake of cancer screening by different population groups and target approaches which will improve access to screening for those who are under-represented.**
- **Increase diagnosis of COPD in areas where we expect there are people who are living with the condition who are not receiving support.**
- **Reduce inequalities in uptake to NHS Health Checks.**
- **Increase uptake of the National Diabetes Prevention Programme.**

[Case study: add picture]

Residents most at risk of lung disease in the South Kirkby and Hemsworth areas of Wakefield are reaping the benefits of a pioneering lung health check programme being run from their local GP surgeries. Around 100 patients attended the Church View Medical Centre on Langthwaite Road in South Kirkby to receive their ‘lung MOT’ during the first week of a targeted lung health check pilot programme led by the West Yorkshire and Harrogate Cancer Alliance, in partnership with Yorkshire Cancer Research. Invitations have been sent to patients of the practice aged 55 – 74 who smoke or used to smoke – individuals who are considered to be most at risk of lung diseases, such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and asthma, as well as cancer. Around 95 per cent of all invitations have resulted in patients attending appointments. A number of patients have also taken up free advice and help to quit smoking which is being provided on site by specialist advisors from Yorkshire Smokefree, with funding from Yorkshire Cancer Research. Access to such support gives smokers the best possible chance of giving up. The Wakefield project is part of the Cancer Alliance Tackling Lung Cancer programme, which also includes similar projects in Bradford and North Kirklees, the selected West Yorkshire and Harrogate site for the national roll-out of targeted lung health checks.

Prevention 3: We will support people living with long term physical and mental health conditions to live as well as they can, for as long as they can in their own homes.

We will:

- Support the best outcomes for conditions where we know we could work together to make more of a difference, this includes mental health, respiratory disease, diabetes and heart disease (see from page 88). We will look particularly at the inequalities people living in our local areas face with access to support such as rehabilitation, stopping smoking, weight management and vaccination
- Build into our plans the wider factors that impact on the physical and mental health of people living with long term conditions such as benefits advice, housing, employment and transport

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

- Offer care and support to people living with mental health conditions, learning disabilities and autism so we can improve physical health and reduce inequalities in life expectancy. This will include increasing the number and quality of annual physical checks for people living with learning disabilities and autism and a stop smoking offer for specialist mental health and learning disability services.
- Work with the Mental Health, Learning Disability and Autism Programme (see page 71) to learn from [Learning Disability Mortality Reviews](#) (LeDeR) to inform future service planning which will contribute towards a reduction in health inequalities.
- Review inequalities in unplanned admissions to hospital for long term conditions which could be managed in the community. To help better understand variation across the system, the causes of this and how alternative approaches could be taken to reduce avoidable admissions to hospital.
- Gain a better understanding of the inequalities in access to planned hospital care. Starting with a review of the inequalities in the numbers of people having hip replacement surgery for people living in the most deprived areas of West Yorkshire and Harrogate.
- A new universal smoking cessation offer will also be available as part of specialist mental health services for long-term users of specialist mental health, and in learning disability services.

Our five year ambitions

By 2024:

- **75% of people with learning disability and autism aged over 14 years will be offered (annual?) physical health checks.**
- **Inequalities in access to planned hospital care will be reduced for those living in the most deprived communities in West Yorkshire and Harrogate.**
- **We will offer targeted stop smoking support for people in contact with specialist mental health and learning disability services.**

[In a box]

We will continue to work together in Partnership to make a positive difference to people's lives with and for them. This will involve having conversations with people about what they need to stay, happy, healthy and well and making the most of the community insight we have and having further conversations where needed.

Personalised care

Personalised care means that:

- People and their carers will be supported to manage their physical and mental health and wellbeing, build community resilience, and make informed decisions and choices when their health changes
- People with long-term physical and mental health conditions will be supported to build knowledge, skills and confidence and to live well with their health condition
- People with more complex needs will be empowered to have greater choice and control over the care they receive.

We will ensure personalised care is embedded in the work of all priority programmes and learn from our council partners who have been working in this way for many years. By embedding personalised care approaches across all programmes and in all services we deliver and commission (buy) we will be able to scale up our capacity to deliver the personalised care model to everyone in West Yorkshire and Harrogate.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)
Lucy Jackson and Johnathan Lace from Leeds Council talk about ‘better conversations’ which is all about personalised care **in this film [here](#)**.

The model of personalised care

This model is defined by a standard set of practices:

1. [Shared decision making](#)
2. [Personalised care and support planning](#)
3. [Enabling choice, including legal rights to choice](#)
4. [Social prescribing and community-based support](#)
5. [Supported self-management](#)
6. [Personal health budgets](#) and integrated personal budgets

The [NHS Long Term Plan](#) says that within five years over 2.5 million more people will benefit from ‘social prescribing’, a personal health budget and new support for managing their own health in partnership with patients’ groups and voluntary organisations.

Across West Yorkshire and Harrogate many of the elements of the personalised care model are already in place or being developed. As part of the NHS England Personalised Care Demonstrator Programme, West Yorkshire and Harrogate have been working to build, develop and spread the model of personalised care delivered locally across our six local places.

Why is personalised care important?

Only 55% of adults living with long-term health conditions feel they have the knowledge, skills and confidence to manage their health and wellbeing on a daily basis and yet 70% of the health service budget is spent on people who are living with long-term health conditions. People with one of more conditions account for 50% of all GP appointments and occupy 70% of hospital beds.

An evaluation of 9,000 people by the [Health Foundation](#) (August, 2018) found that people who had the highest knowledge, skills and confidence had 19% fewer GP appointments and 38% fewer A&E attendances than those with the lowest levels of activation.

[Case study: include picture]

In the [West Yorkshire and Harrogate Healthwatch Engagement Report \(June 2019\)](#) findings showed that people were interested in support from NHS and partners to make it easier to keep fit and healthy. It identified that people were unsure of what ‘personalised care’ is all about. Over the coming months we will be raising awareness of what personalised care means so that we can importantly change the relationship we have with people so that they are supported to be active partners in their health, wellbeing and care. 9% of people also said the NHS could help them to self-care by providing more information and advice about healthy lifestyles so they can monitor their own health. We will take these views forward into our plans over the next five years.

How we will spread the benefits of personalised care?

We will build our model of personalised care at scale across West Yorkshire and Harrogate. The sustainability of our health and care system relies on the need for more choice and control for people on the decisions and support which makes the positive impact on their health. Communities are our biggest asset. We need to give people choice in how their needs are met whilst considering what they need so they have the knowledge, skills and confidence to look after themselves, where safe to do so. Social prescribing involves helping people to improve their health, wellbeing and social welfare by connecting them to community, groups, activity and peers who can offer support.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)
This will also lead to healthier sustainable communities.

This way of working brings many benefits. It:

- Improves people’s health and wellbeing
- Improves people’s resilience to stay well and their knowledge skills and confidence to be engaged as active partners in their health, wellbeing and care
- Can reduce pressure on health and care services and provide efficiencies by joining support together.

For people at the end of their life we will embed personalised care and support planning so that we understand their specific needs and wishes at the end of their life and share this information digitally to make sure all care providers are aware of what is important to the person and acts accordingly.

To do this our workforce will develop new skills to work differently with people so we can change the relationships and conversation we have with our communities. Working in partnership to join up services and prevent ill health is the priority. We will establish an approach to support our six local places to meet the needs for people of all ages and the 260,000 carers. This will include young carers across our area so they are able to manage their physical health, and mental wellbeing whilst making well informed decisions and choices should their health change. Key to this way of working is our council partners, community organisations and links to our other priority programmes, such as carers and mental health.

We will focus on building personalised care approaches into clinical and care pathways, for example we have started to build personalised care and support planning, supported self-management, social prescribing and shared decision making into the cancer pathway.

Programme aims and ambitions over the next five years

We will focus our ambitions around four key areas:

1. **Changing the relationship between people and practitioners**
2. **Embedding personalised care across West Yorkshire & Harrogate**
3. **Building our network for Personalised Care**
4. **Building the case for investment and change**

[To do: rework table into a graphic]

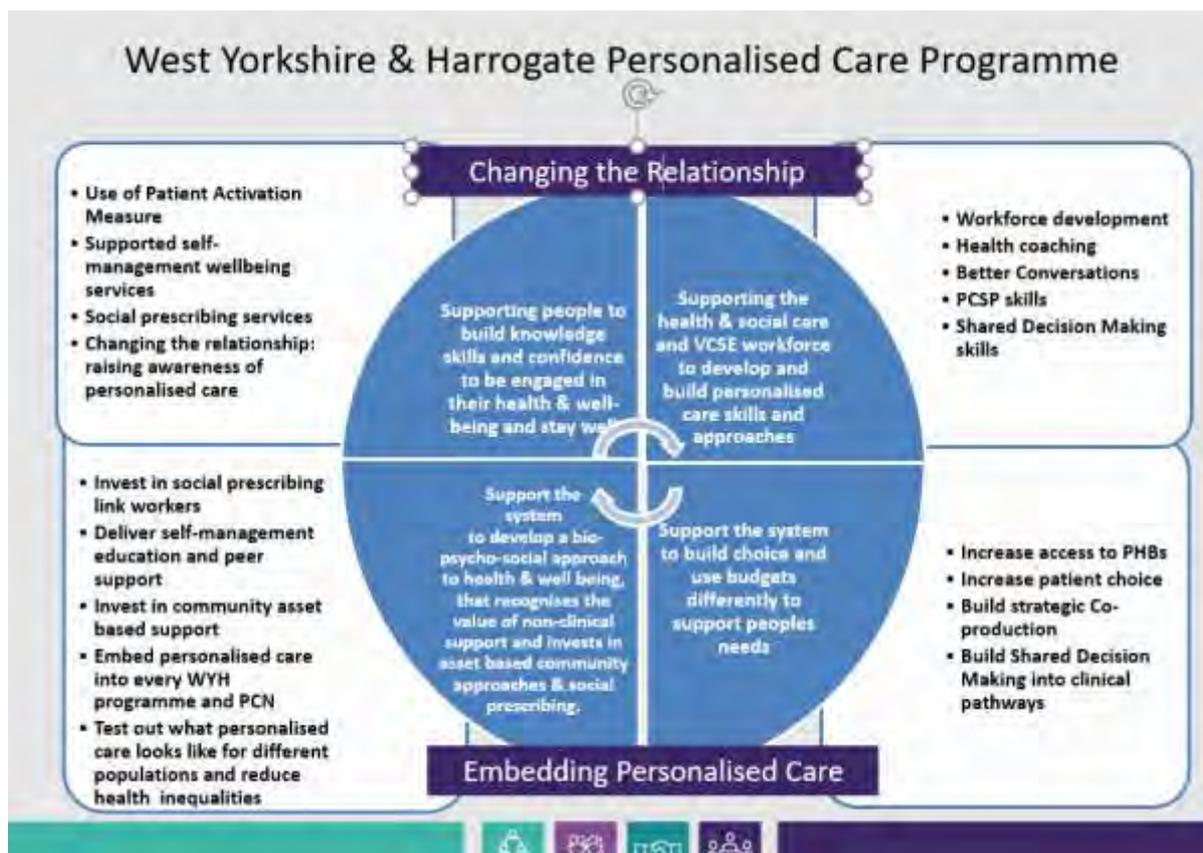
Work stream	Ambition
1. Changing the relationship	To change the relationship that people have with practitioners so that they are an equal partner in their health and care. People will be supported to be more knowledgeable, skilled and confident to manage their own health and care, involved in decisions about their care and work with practitioners to maximise their health and wellbeing. We will develop the skills knowledge and culture change in our workforce across West Yorkshire & Harrogate that will change the relationship we have with people and communities so that the relationship will deliver our ambitions for personalised care.
2. Embedding Personalised Care across West Yorkshire	To integrate personalised care work with the work to progress Primary Care Networks and to make specific links to how we use the intelligence we have about our communities to target our work at Place level. To deliver targeted pilots exploring what good personalised care looks like for people with a Learning Disability and people with lung problems (COPD).

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

& Harrogate	
3. Building our Network for Personalised Care	With representation at each of the 6 places, a network for change has been built to map, plan and deliver actions that will realise our ambition to make 'personalised care' the way we do things around here, and the words in the stick of rock that run through everything that WYH HCP does. We will work as a 'federation' of 6 places, learning and sharing with each other, and agreeing which things that make sense to do at Partnership and what makes sense to do at a place level. The impact of our work will be through the whole health and social care system. We will build a model of champions to provide leadership for our targeted areas of work and continue to build our network of place based leads across NHS, Local Authority and VCSE organisations.
4. Building the case for investment and change	In 19/20 will work with the Academic Health Science Network to develop and deliver a programme that will measure and evaluate the impact of personalised care on a group of people with lung problems (COPD). We will identify what good looks like from national and local evidence and build business cases for investment, demonstrating the impact on people and the health and care system.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

[To do: Rework model at graphic stage]



Our five year ambitions

- There will be an increase in the number of people in West Yorkshire and Harrogate who have choice and control over their health and care using personal health budgets and integrated personal commissioning
- Social prescribing will be part of usual care across all health and social care services
- The number of social prescribing link workers employed in Primary Care Networks increases by 55 whole time equivalents
- Personalised conversations through health coaching/ better conversations shared decision making and support planning training will become part of usual care.
- Everyone with a long term health condition or complex needs will be offered a personalised care and support planning conversation which sets out ‘what’s important to and for them’.
- Decision support tools are used in all clinical and care pathways
- Everyone who has a long term condition or complex needs is offered opportunities to self-manage their own health tailored to their needs and activation level
- There are an increased number of peer supporters and volunteers engaged in supported self-management activity.

Five year measures of success [To do: rework table].

	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24
Personalised Care reaches x people by 23/24	xxx personalised care interventions benefitting over xxxx people				xxx people by 23/24

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

Social Prescribing Link Workers in PCNs Referrals to social prescribing link workers	50 SPLW recruited and trained 15,000 people referred to social prescribing link workers (from whole system)	45 SPLW 15,000	55 SPLW 15,000	55 SPLW 15,000	55 SPLW 15,000 people referred to social prescribing link workers
Support for self-management	3,300 PAMs	3,300 PAMs	3,300 PAMs	3,300 PAMs	3,300 PAMs
Personal Health Budgets	3,570 PHBs total - All CCGs delivering PHBs as default for CHC homecare packages - All CCGs offering Personal Wheelchair Budgets - 40% of all PHBs delivered as a direct payment or third party budget 1-2/1000 people benefitting from a PHB				7,000 people benefitting from PHBs/ IPBs: - CCGs delivering to a range of cohorts and responsive to local needs - 40% of all PHBs delivered as a direct payment or third party budget - All CCGs delivering to areas where there is a legal right 3/1000 people benefitting from a PHB

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

Transforming services

The way people want to access services is changing and the use of technology is increasing. This has influenced how people access and receive care. You can see evidence of this in local engagement work and also from West Yorkshire and Harrogate's Healthwatch [NHS Long Term Plan](#) engagement report findings (June 2019), where comments were raised about the '*better use of IT and electronic records*' and how all hospital trusts should have computer systems that talk to each other.

The importance of: '*partners working together to make it easier and affordable for people to stay fit and eat healthily, as well as 'more pro-active support around weight loss'; and concerns around 'better emergency support for people in mental health crisis'* were all raised. These are all areas we are working hard to address together (see page 71). The voice of carers in the report also endorses our [programme](#) approach that: '*carers needed more support to keep them safe and healthy including regular health checks, respite care and flexible appointments to fit round caring responsibilities*' (see page 91).

Helping people and families to plan ahead, stay well and get support when they need it in the most appropriate way with the resources we have available is key to the way we work. Overall people want to be: '*listened to, trusted and taken seriously as experts of their own bodies*' and that '*a lot of people saw social prescribing as a positive and wanted more access to this support*'. We couldn't agree more and this is central to the work we are doing (see page 34).

This section sets out how we are working to transform and join up services.

Primary and community services

It's good news that people are living longer and we want everyone to have the best chance in life to age well. Between 2017 and 2027 there will be 2million more people nationally aged over 75. As a result of this changing population we need to change our focus from treating individual episodes of illness to working with people to manage one or more long term conditions.

Much of the [new money for the NHS announced in June 2018](#) is directed at primary and community services, and a large amount of this will be channelled through networks.

Primary care is often described as the 'front door of the NHS' and provides people with community-based access to medical services for advice, prescriptions, treatment or referral, usually through a GP or nurse. Other primary care providers include dentists, community pharmacists and optometrists. It has been estimated that around 90 per cent of interactions in the NHS take place in primary care.

Primary medical care is locally led in our six places. Clinical Commissioning Groups have continued to progress the primary care agenda in accordance with their own local commissioning strategies alongside the national work to transform primary care, supported by the [General Practice Forward View](#) document and [NHS Long Term Plan](#).

Our Primary Care Strategy (to do: make link when published) goes much further than this – it is all about communities, carers and the work we do alongside our voluntary and community partners.

[In a box]

Primary and community care services including dental, eye care and community pharmacy and general practice are central to bringing care closer to home, managing long term health conditions, preventing unnecessary hospital admissions and helping people stay well and healthy.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

The Healthwatch engagement work (June 2019) told us that people want better access to GP and wider primary care services; to be better informed about self-care and health services generally and wrap around joined up care when and where needed.

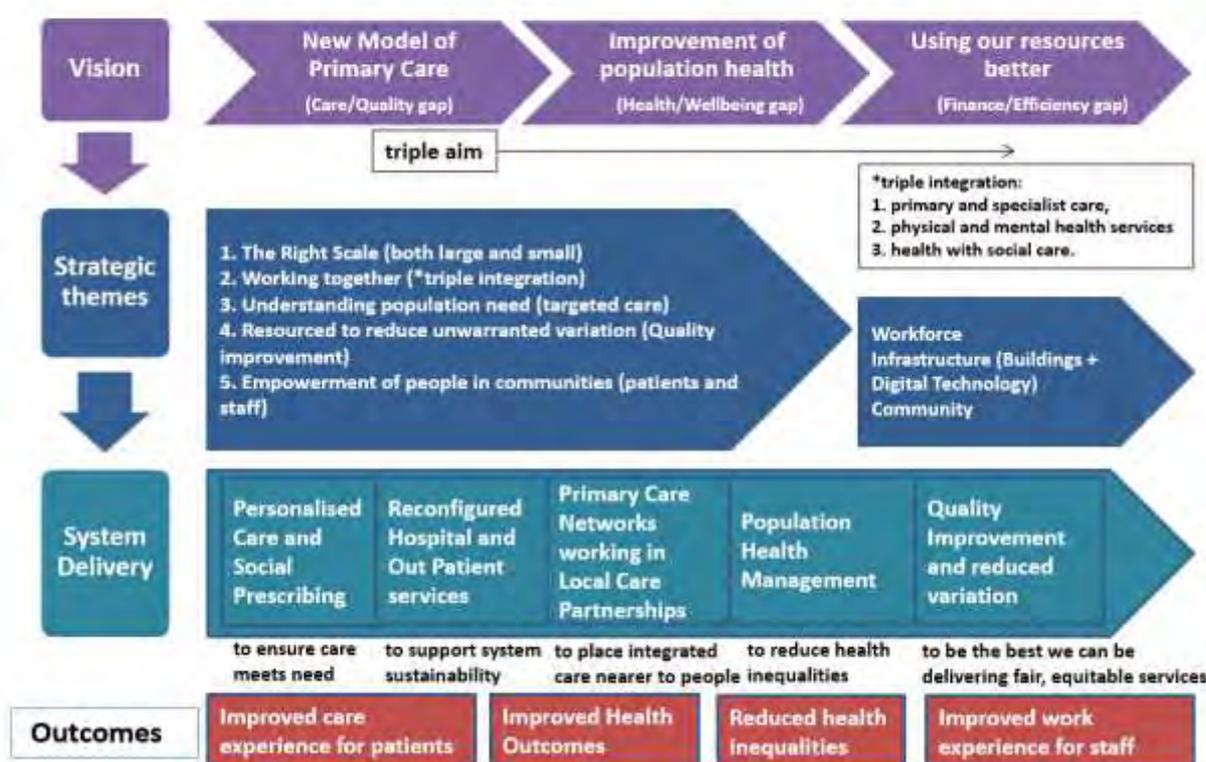
Our vision for primary care is to:

1. Deliver a model of primary care that is new
2. Lead to an Improvement of population health
3. Use our resources better.

We will do this through building primary care at the right scale, working together in integrated teams that target services based on the understanding of population need and resourced to reduced unwarranted variation with empowerment of people in primary and community care.

Our primary care plan can be summarised as follows [To do: rework graph below]

The WY&H Primary Care Plan



We want to transform primary and community care by enabling the integration of services based on the needs of the local population. Triple integration cuts through our strategy, bridging the gap between primary and specialist care, physical and mental health and health with social care.

This will result in our patients having a better experience in accessing consistent high quality joined up care, with empowered Communities involved in service developments, with localised more accessible solutions

We will be the best we can be in primary care delivering;

- Improved experience of our staff, volunteers and carers with more staff retained, resulting a more sustainable workforce
- Improved financial sustainability
- Improved population health, patient outcomes and reduced health inequalities.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

Primary Care Networks are a key part of the NHS Long Term Plan, with all general practices being asked to be part of a network by June 2019. Primary Care Networks (PCNs) generally cover populations of 30,000 to 50,000 patients. They involve wider health care providers and staff to deliver services that reflect local people's needs.

Improving how community services are delivered is essential to achieve the aims of the NHS Long Term Plan. The joining up of primary and community care is important for our workforce, service stability and patient choice. We will explore further opportunities for community services and voluntary and community organisations to support PCNs by facilitating local conversations and provider presence. We plan to build on the relationships with community providers with a view to enhancing existing community delivery methods.

We aim to respond and agree a Partnership approach to NHS Improvement's recently published [Community Services Operating Model Guidance](#). This sets out recommendations to achieve the ambitions of the NHS Long Term Plan in particular for improving response time, quality of care and productivity of the workforce.

[Case study: add picture]

Alan took early retirement after suffering a heart attack and although he's feeling well and keeping healthy, he takes daily heart medication and needs regular checks with his GP. He uses GP online services to book appointments with his GP to review his condition, and to order the medication he needs. Alan told us: 'I can use the online system to order my medication at any time and I don't even need to remember the names and dosages of the individual items as they are all detailed on my 'prescribed medication' page. I can also check when my medication is due to be assessed by logging on and viewing my personal patient record.'

Our Primary Care Strategy (**To do: add link once published**) sets out the detailed ambitions, achievements to date and the actions we will take to achieve our vision. Our deliverables for primary care in 2019/20 and 2020/21 are:

Workforce

- Development of a training needs analysis in place to contribute to commissioning of the future workforce required for skills and competencies primary and community care
- Increase our numbers through GP International recruitment
- Improve workforce planning through the operationalisation of the [apex/insight workload/workforce tool](#)
- Support the further development of our training hubs
- Development of partnership rotational and preceptorship models for PAs and paramedics in primary care
- Implement at scale 'In at the deep end' retention initiative, supporting health inequalities in areas where recruitment is problematic
- Increase our primary care workforce numbers
- Increase the number of mental health therapists co-located in primary care.

Access, resilience and workload

- Increasing usage of online consultations and self-care digital options
- Building on the outcomes of the Healthwatch Report (June 2019), progress a West Yorkshire and Harrogate access review to primary care services
- Develop an implementation plan to address the outcome of the national access review.
- Support increased utilisation rates for extended access appointments
- Enable PCNs to support access and resilience in primary and urgent care through the national network impact assessment fund.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

Primary care transformation

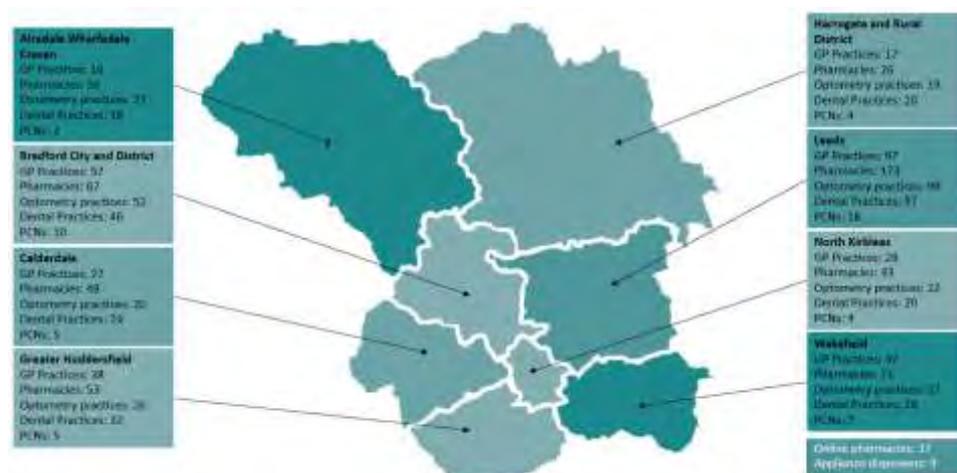
- Continued support to the development of networks and highlighting opportunities for at scale working.
- Each PCN will have a development plan and identified support to enable progression
- PCNs to demonstrate progression to the next step of maturity
- A collaborative approach with other priority programmes in supporting PCNs in the implementation of the national service specifications
- PCNs will be expected to implement the medication review and enhanced health in care homes in April 2020. This presents a huge opportunity to build on the local system work already in place to support this work.

Quality improvement

- Implementation of [carers quality markers](#) in practices and PCNs
- Reduce variation in screening and immunisation for people with learning disabilities at PCN level
- Support place-based population health management to enhance knowledge and understanding of population health management (see page 28).

We want to support people so that they can manage their own health where safe to do so, closer to home and in their communities. Some people who have a health condition could potentially take an increasing role in managing their condition alongside health professionals, and are often more motivated when they share their experiences with others in the same situation (see page 34).

The Primary Care Strategy reflects the work taking place in each of our local six places. It also reflects the needs of the areas whilst highlighting where it makes sense to work together for better health and wellbeing outcomes for people.



[To do: rework the map].

Our priorities

- We will develop Primary Care Networks (also known as Communities/Homes) and bring together joined up teams to deliver better ways of working. Services will be tailored to need and will deliver better health and wellbeing outcomes for people at a local level
- Develop a flexible workforce with the right values, skills and competencies to deliver improved health care and satisfying roles for staff
- Improve access so that people have greater choice and more flexibility.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

Joining up health care

In West Yorkshire and Harrogate we have 56 primary care networks (PCNs) of varying sizes and demographics. They have been designed around local population needs (please see map above). The development of the networks is led locally in our places.

PCNs build on current primary care services and will enable greater provision of proactive, personalised, coordinated and more joined up health and social care, based on the needs of local people. Working at scale across West Yorkshire and Harrogate will bring organisations and staff together to deliver population health management through the development of Primary Care Networks (see page 40). Clinicians describe this as a 'change from reactively providing appointments to proactively caring for the people and communities they serve'.

[In a box]

The Partnership has invested £2.6m in 2018-19 (around £1 per head of population), to help develop Primary Care Networks and accelerate local approaches.

[Case study: add picture]

Community Partnerships (CPs) are Bradford District and Craven's way of working differently with people and communities to deliver improved health and wellbeing outcomes for people. Covering 14 communities of approximately 30-60,000 population sizes, the CP's bring together NHS, social care community organisations and other local services to focus on health and wellbeing. Recognising the impact that wider determinants have on the health and wellbeing of people, for example housing, poverty and employment, the CP's have adopted a strength-based community developed approach to service redesign. Community staff and local people have the opportunity to say what is important to them based on local information, to ensure that future health, care and wellbeing services meet their needs.

Primary and community care workforce

The Partnership aims to support the primary and community care workforce to have the right values, skills and behaviours to work with people as equal partners in their health and care delivering positive outcomes for patients, staff and the population.

[In a box]

West Yorkshire and Harrogate will be a vibrant place to work with a responsive, passionate, engaged, compassionate, and diverse and fit for purpose workforce with great opportunities. Our workforce helps people to live their best lives.

The challenges of recruiting and retaining a skilled primary care workforce are similar to many other areas. Our aim is to ensure that our workforce strategies support the wider system in addressing health inequalities. Our focus will be to attract, develop, support and retain the workforce in the most deprived communities.

Delivering our vision will not simply need more of the same but a different skill mix, new types of roles for different ways of working. PCNs are key to delivering this vision. Each will develop workforce plans to reflect the services and needs of people they support whilst aligning this to their local place priorities.

Nationally workforce targets have been set and our local and Partnership wide plans reflect these in their planning. The targets are as ambitious and challenging. This is reflected in our Primary Care Strategy (To do: make link when published) with our aim being to focus on target delivery whilst fully supporting the workforce transformation and showing an overall capacity increase.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)
Working together with West Yorkshire Local Workforce Action Board (including Health Education England colleagues) the Partnership aims to develop 'one' approach to workforce through a system which aims to:

- Deliver integrated working models across organisational boundaries
- Develop a stable workforce with the right knowledge, skills and competencies.

This work will be taken forward at local place level whilst creating the opportunity for other work, for example the [West Yorkshire and Harrogate International GP Recruitment Programme](#) and [Physicians Associates Acceleration Programme](#).

[Case study: add picture]

Wakefield GP Resilience Academy

Wakefield is supporting a locally sustainable, resilient general practice workforce by growing its own staff. They are delivering the training they need and providing good career development opportunities with the expansion of skills and new roles.

Wakefield Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) responded to the pressures within their primary care workforce by launching the [Wakefield General Practice Resilience Academy](#). The team is funded by the CCG. It has developed a 'virtual practice' model which focuses on training, advice and intensive support. The virtual team is made up of a nurse consultant and practice manager consultant. Where needed, the team work with other colleagues to provide tailored and targeted support in the following areas:

- **Diagnostic reviews where there are identified areas for development**
- **Development of remedial action plans**
- **Change management support**
- **Signposting to specific support including education and training**
- **Direct advice and mentoring to clinical and administrative staff for example practice managers**
- **Team building and development**
- **Targeted reviews within the Practice on issues that have been reviewed and highlighted.**
- **Training support on business skills, HR and finance.**

This means the clinical commissioning group is able to identify practices in need of additional support but also provide them with follow-up advice where appropriate.

Improving access to services and choice

Our aim and one of our key outcomes is for people to have easier to access and more convenient services based on their health need and preferences. There is significant variation in day time access, reflected in patient experience rates in general practice and it is recognised that a proportion of activity carried out in A&E or out of hours primary care setting is often of a routine nature and could be managed more appropriately in a different setting (see page 49).

Access to more convenient services is important to the transformation of general practice; enabling self-care with direct access to other services, best use of the wider workforce, greater use of technology and working at scale across practices to shape capacity.

Our Partnership has built on the learning and successes of the [National Access Fund](#) as well as the acceleration sites in Leeds, Wakefield and Harrogate. These sites have helped people to access timely, convenient care and accelerate the achievement of the national expectations for extended access in primary care.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

[In a box]

Since October 2018, 100% of our population have been able to access GP services on evenings and weekends. Put simply this means 137,000 additional appointments being made available to patients in general practice.

In 2018/2019 £11.5m of national funding was invested in Primary Care Extended Access. Patient experience rates show there remains considerable variation in terms of access to services and in some areas in West Yorkshire and Harrogate poor patient satisfaction rates with appointment times. As a system we compare favourably with national satisfaction rates, however within our six local places there are high levels of dissatisfaction. Whilst we are seeing an increase in extended hour's appointments, there is still room for improvement.

There are various ways in which people can access care, including 'in hours' and 'out of hours' GP, extended access hubs, NHS 111 urgent treatment centres and A&E resulting in many patients struggling to understand what services to access, how and where. This is also reflected in the [Healthwatch Report](#) (June 2019). Access to appointments was the single most mentioned theme in the Healthwatch survey with 18% of responses citing access as the biggest thing the NHS could do differently to help them stay healthy and well. People want the NHS to provide easier access to appointments, not only with their GP but also with hospitals. We also know that:

- There are inequalities in access and some groups of people struggle to access services in a timely way.
- Urgent and emergency care is relied upon because other services are not available or sufficiently responsive.
- Approximately 40% of patients do not require GP input. Social prescribing and community empowerment through personalised care will be a key feature of primary care delivery which will enable more self-care and more resilient communities, enabling more capacity in GP practices for complex care.

We have made a commitment to align areas of the health system to enable simpler access into the most appropriate pathway. Progressing digital approaches will greatly enhance the way patients and clinicians interact with services, bringing about improved access and experience, a positive impact in practice workload, care closer to home, and better use of the primary care buildings. We will improve access for people making sure that general practice and PCNs continue to adapt and deliver the national initiatives that will improve people's choice and facilitate greater more convenient access.

[In a box]

- **Everyone in West Yorkshire and Harrogate has the option of an extended access appointment if needed including evenings, weekends and bank holidays.**
- **By March 2020 all West Yorkshire and Harrogate patients calling 111 will if clinically appropriate to do so be directly booked into an appointment in an Extended Access Hub. Currently 23% of our Extended Access hubs can accept bookings in this way.**
- **We are piloting e-Referral Service (eRS) roll out in ophthalmology where community optometrists will be able to refer directly into hospital eye services where required, impacting positively on workload for GP practices (see page 40)**
- **One plan for enabling Online Consultation capability for every practice across 2019/2020 and 2020/2021 is being delivered.**

Our ambition is to offer more convenience, choice and control for people when accessing GP services, helping them to be more informed and involved in decisions about their own healthcare.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

Our five year ambitions

- **We will support health care providers including PCNs to deliver improved choice and options for people including:**
 - **Online and skype consultations**
 - **Online access to appointment booking and medical records**
- **We will work with partners, including our Partnership priority leads to enable a streamlined access point for people. 111 will be able to book direct into GP practices and extended access hubs**
- **Have one point of call for accessing primary and urgent care services, supported through a Direct Booking Service**
- **Have a fully integrated model for primary and urgent care**
- **Improved people's experience of accessing primary and urgent primary care services.**

[In a box]

Booking GP appointments online helps to reduce the number of missed appointments because it's easy for people to cancel or re-book their appointment online – there and then - without having to wait until their practice opens or wait in a call queue.

[Case study]

Greater Huddersfield Integrated Partnership

The out of hours provider and the local GP Federation are working in partnership to provide a more joined up delivery model to provide extended access and urgent and emergency care. The model is hub provision at Huddersfield Royal Infirmary, clinics at two physiotherapy locations with a number of GP practices acting at satellites. Since March 2018, the hub service has been expanded to include physiotherapy and phlebotomy (blood test) appointments. User rates are consistently high, with monthly rates ranging from 80-100%. The hub GP appointments are fully open and directly bookable by the out of hours provider and NHS111, enabling the wider healthcare system to support people to access the support at the most appropriate point. The service was evaluated by Healthwatch in October 2018 and a further survey was undertaken by the providers in April 2019. Findings from surveys showed the service is highly valued by people.

Primary care transformation and infrastructure investment

To deliver transformation, funding for primary medical and community services will increase by over £4.5billion by 2023/24. This will be available through the GP Forward View, the GP Contract Reform package, the Partnership transformation funding and local investment from commissioners and Providers across West Yorkshire and Harrogate. The partnership has to date;

- Invested £2.6m, to develop and accelerate PCNs
- Utilised transformation funding supporting new workforce roles
- Utilised transformation funding to support Population Health Management for PCNs
- Invested additional funds for workforce initiatives from the Local Workforce Advisory Board and Health Education England.
- Invested in primary care infrastructure estate through the estates transformation, technology funding (ETTF).

Some examples of what ETTF has supported in West Yorkshire and Harrogate include:

- Building new health centres which have a greater range of health services for patients in one place, including learning disability premises schemes. New consulting and treatment rooms to provide a wider range of services for patients, including improved reception and waiting areas
- Building new facilities to deal with minor injuries
- Creating better IT systems to improve the way information is shared between health services in the area

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

- Extending existing facilities to house a wider range of health staff.

Pharmacy, dental and eye care

Our Primary Care Strategy recognises the opportunities and value of the wider primary care community. This includes dental providers, community pharmacy and optometry providers. We will work hard to integrate these wider services in our transformation priorities and will ensure engagement of wider primary care in the PCNs across the Partnership.

The Partnership is supported by clinical leadership through our existing local professional networks for dentistry, pharmacy and eye health.

Pharmacy

Community pharmacy provides a huge opportunity to support the wider health care system in both the delivery of primary care and urgent care. The Partnership's Primary Care Strategy (make link once strategy is published) supports the integration of community pharmacy services across the area.

In July 2019 a new five year [Community Pharmacy Contractual Framework](#) deal was announced which builds on the aspirations and direction of community pharmacy within the Primary Care Strategy.

The future of community pharmacy recognises the valuable contribution that our contractors can make to the management of minor conditions through the [Community Pharmacist Consultation Services](#). The Partnership recognises the opportunities of making the most of pharmacy and how it can support the demand in primary and urgent care.

We will work together to effectively implement the Community Pharmacist Consultation Service to support the urgent and emergency care system.

We are also working to make sure that community pharmacists are engaged in the work of Primary Care Networks alongside practice-based pharmacists.

There are some good examples across the area which demonstrates the difference community pharmacy make to people's experience of care and support but more needs to be done to ensure a consistent approach across all areas.

The Primary Care Strategy describes how the digital transformation agenda will support how services are delivered in community pharmacy. You can see a recent example in the roll out of NHS mail to community pharmacy. This work has provided a structure for the management of referral information and will drive forward future ways of working.

The Partnership recognises the work needed to progress how community pharmacy will develop and transform in line with PCNs. We are working hard to ensure that community pharmacy becomes an effective partner in the delivery of primary care services.

Eye care

Community based eye care services in primary care will be developed within each of our six local places to bring activity closer to home. The aim is to provide an integrated Primary Eye Care Service within each PCN across the Partnership. An eye health care capacity review led by the Improving Planned Care Programme (see page 55) has been undertaken to support service transformation in programmes such as; age-related macular degeneration (AMD), cataracts, diabetic eye disease, glaucoma and children's eye care services.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

Dental services

We are seeing a growing number of people with dental problems accessing medical care with poor health outcomes. It's important that we strengthen the working relationship between dental and other sectors involved in PCNs ensuring better and more efficient care for people. Our aim is to join up dental and oral health services with the wider primary care systems working in PCNs and emergency care to improve people's oral health. We will encourage partnership working arrangements with dental and medical professions through local professional networks.

Starting Well is a nationally led pilot, which aims to reduce oral health inequalities and improving child oral health in the under-fives. Of the 13 local authority areas identified as having the greatest need, one is in Wakefield.

Seven practices in Wakefield successfully bid to be part of the pilot project. Some of the key deliverables are 'Prevention Champions', good oral health promotion and training for all staff in the principles of '[Delivering Better Oral Health](#)', '[Making Every Contact Count](#)' and basic oral health messages. An advanced practice must also adopt a setting to work with (for example a local nurse) to promote oral health and work with health professionals (for example Health visitors) to create referral/signposting opportunities.

Our five year ambitions

- **Dental and oral health services will be integrated with wider primary care systems working in Primary Care Networks and emergency care systems ensuring benefits to patient's oral health, also linking to wider health and social care provision where appropriate.**

Urgent and emergency care

[In a box]

Our vision for urgent and emergency care is that we should provide a highly responsive service that delivers care as close to home as possible, minimising disruption and inconvenience for people including unwell children and young people, carers and families. For those people with more serious or life-threatening emergency care needs, we aim to support people in specialist centres with the right expertise, processes and facilities to maximise a good recovery.

Our approach

Our urgent and emergency care system includes primary care, mental health, social care, urgent care, dentistry, community pharmacy and voluntary organisations. Our aim is to further develop our system so it delivers a highly responsive service for people. This involves working with other [priority programmes](#) who share common themes, such as mental health (see page 71) and supporting carers to avoid carer breakdown (see page 91). It means making sure that people's needs are met in the right place, at the right time, with the right support.

Watch this film of Dr Adam Sheppard, Clinical Chair for the Urgent and Emergency Care Programme Board to find out more.

How we work

Working together to improve our urgent and emergency care services is not new. In July 2015, West Yorkshire was selected by NHS England as one of eight Urgent and Emergency Care (UEC) Vanguards as part of its New Care Models Programme. Building on this solid platform, the West Yorkshire Acceleration Zone (WYAZ) was the first of its kind. It was set up to deliver improvements at pace in urgent and emergency care across West Yorkshire.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)
Our Yorkshire Ambulance Service partners are key to our urgent and emergency care work. As well as providing the 999 response service across Yorkshire and the Humber, they also provide the [Integrated Urgent Care NHS 111 service](#). The role of this service is to help people in our six local places receive the best care possible in the most appropriate place.

[In a box]

West Yorkshire and Harrogate has five Local A&E Delivery Boards (Airedale and Bradford, Calderdale and Greater Huddersfield, Harrogate and Rural Districts, Leeds and Mid Yorkshire) covering the six places we work across. The Boards bring together the people and organisations that are responsible for delivering and coordinating local services. By working together they identify solutions to make sure that people receive the same quality of care wherever they live.

The difference we have made

Our programme leads on three improvement targets:

- **Clinical Assessment Service:** This joined up service allows for a greater level of clinical expertise in assessing a person's health needs than would normally be expected of a referring clinician (such as a GP). People are directed to the most appropriate care. We have achieved the target for 100% (To do: when to be added) of the population to have access to an Integrated Urgent Care (IUC) Clinical Assessment Service
- **Direct Booking:** This means that when a person calls NHS 111 and needs an appointment at their registered GP practice, call handlers at NHS 111 can make a booking for them. This saves people having to be 'passed around' the system. We have achieved the target for bookable face to face appointments in primary care services through NHS 111
- **Clinical advice:** We have increased the number of people receiving clinical advice via NHS 111.

[In a box]

A Health Foundation report (December 2018) highlighted how living alone can make older people 50% more likely to find themselves in A&E than those living with family. Pensioners living alone are also 25% more likely to develop a mental health condition. Social isolation can raise the risk of having a stroke by a third and is considered as unhealthy as smoking 15 cigarettes a day. In March 2019 we launched our first Partnership campaign 'Looking out for our neighbours' (see forward) which encourages communities to look out for each other through simple acts of kindness.

Our future priorities

Access to unplanned health and care services

There are too many entry points into the unplanned care system which causes confusion for staff and the public (see [Healthwatch Engagement Report](#), June 2019). The majority of unplanned care services offer walk in options – yet this offer differs across our six local places.

People present at the service they are most familiar with, as opposed to the place that best meets their needs. Health and care colleagues report that the unplanned care landscape is difficult and complex to navigate. There is inconsistency in messaging and we need to get better at communicating what is available to who and when.

Across West Yorkshire and Harrogate there are multiple points of access, some available to the public, some to health and care colleagues only, some to both. One of our priorities is to bring the points of access together in each of our six places and where appropriate develop a consistent multi-disciplinary clinical offer.

The national concept of 'Talk before you walk' encourages people to ring NHS 111 before choosing to attend an unplanned care service, such as A&E. Our NHS 111 Integrated urgent care service will

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page) create greater working together between the urgent (NHS 111) and emergency (999) services. This will allow for a more seamless transition between services and ultimately people accessing the right care based on their need.

[Case study]

The jointly commissioned Integrated Urgent Care service for Yorkshire and the Humber began on 1 April 2019 for an initial five-year term. It replaces the old NHS 111 service. The main changes are:

- Increase in clinical advice and direct booking
- Clinical validation for emergency department referrals
- Managing dental calls for children under five only and working with the new dental clinical assessment and booking service (CABS) provider who will manage callers aged five and over
- Additional patient pathways utilising local clinical advice services
- Greater collaboration and integration with locally commissioned services.

Shifting care from unplanned care to planned care as well as early help in our communities

Planned and unplanned (emergency 999) Patient Transport Services (PTS) is key to making sure the needs of people can be met within various healthcare settings. We want to create a hybrid service model between emergency and planned patient transport to safely manage the non-emergency cases in a timely way. The development of transport services programme will improve the National Ambulance Response Programme (ARP) targets, and accelerate access and joined up care between health and care transportation.

Our five year ambitions (To do: numbers for be added)

- **To improve access into the unplanned care system for public and staff**
- **To make the right thing to do, the easiest thing to do**
- **To support people's needs being met as close to their home as possible.**

Objectives

- To deliver the integrated urgent care specification and support people to navigate the system and access advice more easily.
- 100% of public will have the ability to access NHS 111 for clinical advice for unplanned health and care problems and where appropriate, onward referral.
- 100% of appropriate staff are able to access a single entry point into unplanned health and care services for advice and/or placement of people as needed. Including discharge from care services.
- Where appropriate, people will travel to planned and unplanned care appointments via timely Patient Transport Services (PTS)
- People receive a prompt and appropriate response when accessing emergency transport services.

Community urgent care

People tell us that there is a confusing mix of services for urgent care. These include walk-in centres, minor injuries units, urgent care centres and A&E's. In addition, general practices (GPs) offer different appointment systems and varied offers of core and extended services exist.

The publication of the [NHS Long Term Plan](#) (January 2019) and the [NHS Operational Planning and Contracting Guidance 2019/20](#) highlights that commissioners who buy health services, should continue to redesign urgent care services outside of A&E and establish the majority of urgent treatment centres (UTCs) by December 2019.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

[In a box]

Urgent treatment centres (UTCs) are GP-led; open at least 12 hours a day, every day. They offer appointments that can be booked through NHS 111 or through a GP referral, and are equipped to deal with many of the most common ailments people have who attend A&E.

UTCs ease the pressure on hospitals, so they are free to treat the most serious cases. Our UTC offer will reduce attendance at A&E or and offer people the opportunity to get to the right place for care.

UTCs should meet national standards so they operate effectively as part of a network of services including primary care, integrated urgent care, ambulance services and A&E.

At present we have two UTCs in West Yorkshire and Harrogate; St Georges (Leeds) and Pontefract Hospital (Wakefield). Key to the development of more UTCs will be the establishment of clear commissioning principles across our area to ensure access through 111.

As primary care networks (PCNs) and local care partnerships come together (see page 40), we will be clear on how they link with the UTC's to develop clearer more appropriate, additional services for people.

Looking at the development of UTC gives us the opportunity to support the development of 24/7 urgent primary care. This will include a review of GP Out of Hours and making the most of digital technology and the role of Primary Care Networks (PCN's). This will help us to make the most of resources and improve the health and wellbeing of people.

[Yorkshire Ambulance Service](#) responds to significant amounts of urgent care in the community, the needs of people is wide and varied. It includes falls, mental health, and respiratory conditions.

As UTCs models develop, transportation to UTCs will be reviewed and developed, to ensure that people are taken to the most appropriate place for care and treatment. We will work together through the UEC Programme to develop alternative care pathways and increase ambulance service capacity whilst reduce attendance at A&E (where safe to do so). This work will be commissioned and developed in partnership with our ambulance service.

Community urgent care priorities

- Implement UTCs where required to meet the 27 national core standards and provide a consistent 24/7 urgent primary care offer
- Agree key commissioning principles for the flow of people across the UTC's
- Contribute to the achievement of early help / preventing ill health in the community through implementation of UTCs
- To support the development of 24/7 urgent primary care across West Yorkshire and Harrogate, and providing an alternative capability to support the left shift.
 - Maximise opportunity to left shift by supporting the uptake of the Community Pharmacy Consultation Service (NHS 111 to community pharmacy).
 - Explore using the Community Pharmacy Consultation Service model (which is currently from NHS 111 to community pharmacy) to other interfaces such as A&E to community pharmacy and UTCs to community pharmacy.

[In a box]

The left shift is about moving clinically appropriate care and treatment for people from hospitals into the community; with the intent that this will lead to better health and wellbeing, better quality of care as well as sustainable and efficient services.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

Acute hospital flow

Acute hospital flow relates to the movement of people through a hospital from the moment the person arrives at the hospital, until their discharge for an unplanned episode of care.

Efficient acute hospital flow is all about quickly, skilfully, and effectively meeting the demand of hospital care. It involves effective coordination of patient care, moving people through pathways safely, to achieve the best possible health outcomes for them. Poorly managed patient flow in hospitals can lead to adverse health outcomes, including increased re-admissions and mortality rates.

[In a box]

Care pathways are a way of setting out a process of best practice to be followed in the treatment of a person with a particular condition or with particular needs.

Priorities

- Ambulance handovers
- Non elective pathway development (see page 55)
 - Supporting the development of new pathways of care so that people do not get admitted to hospital
- Same day emergency care (SDEC) and ambulatory care
 - There will be an agreed timelines and targets for SDEC and the Integrated Urgent Care Services (IUCS)
- Co-located UTCs (see page 49)
- Provide an acute frailty service for at least 70 hours a week, and work towards achieving clinical frailty assessment within 30 minutes of arrival at hospital. Frailty can be defined as a state of high vulnerability for poor health outcomes, including disability, dependency, increased risk of falls, need for long-term care and mortality. Frailty is more common amongst older people. It can also affect younger people with long term health conditions as well.
- Hospital discharge processes working in partnership with social care services
- Reviewing emergency department areas including:
 - Developing new ways to look after patients admitted to A&E with the most serious illnesses and injuries particularly in relation to people who arrive in A&E following a stroke, heart attack, major trauma, severe asthma attack or with sepsis
 - Developing a standard model of delivery in smaller acute hospitals who serve people living in rural communities.

Our five year ambitions

- **Reduction in the number of admissions**
- **Contribute to the left shift through working in partnership**
- **Provide same day emergency care services for 12 hours a day/7 days a week**
- **Ensure same day emergency care areas are all recorded consistently.**
- **Implement the SAFER bundle ensuring 33% of people are discharged before midday**
- **Increase the number of people discharged over the weekend**
- **Reduce and maintain the number of delayed transfers of care at below 2.4% of the total acute hospital bed base**
- **Reduction of long length of stay patients to agreed targets**
- **Reduce the amount of people who are discharged when they are not as well as they could be – ensuring community support is in place**
- **Reduce the number of people who are medically fit to leave hospital but who have no community support in place**

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

- Ensure people with the most serious illnesses and injuries receive the best possible care in the shortest possible time in line with the [NHS Clinical Standards Review](#) (publication due Spring 2020)
- Achieve 95% [Emergency Care Standard Target](#).

[In a box]

Winter is always tough but if we can help people quickly and get them home once they're medically fit then everyone benefits.

[Case study: add picture]

A special team on the wards at Bradford Royal Hospital link social care staff and nurses. They visit wards seven days a week to help patients to prepare to leave as soon as they are able reducing delays helping solve the non-medical issues which can delay discharge such as housing, social care packages and correct equipment.

[Case study: add picture]

Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust routinely involve families and carers in decision making, and recognise the valuable input they provide in maintaining safe delivery of ongoing care. They have developed and changed to the needs of the patients and are successfully implementing Advance Care planning. The team is highly motivated and passionate around the care they deliver for frail patients, they have been particularly successful in building a strong team which not only incorporates the immediate members but reaches out to community, palliative care, care of the elderly wards, GP surgeries and voluntary sectors. The frailty service is successful in avoiding an average of 180 admissions every month and has reduced the length of stay for the frail patients that have been admitted. The team work very closely with patients, carers, community, social, mental health services and voluntary sector to deliver all care in the community and ensure we can avoid admission and discharge timely from when a patient has been admitted.

[Case study: add picture]

The Connecting Care Hubs in Wakefield is where health, social care, housing, voluntary and community organisations work side-by-side - helping those people most at risk stay well and out of hospital. This presents the opportunity to share learning and good practice. The Hubs are funded by both Wakefield Council and NHS Wakefield Clinical Commissioning Group. The Hubs have multiple agencies working together, all under one roof, to seamlessly support people with health and/ or social care needs who could otherwise receive fragmented care, with multiple referrals and handovers. This is joined up care at its best and in the last six months they've seen almost xxx people including xxx urgent referrals [To do: numbers to be updated].

Children and young people talk about their experience of using ambulatory care [in this film here](#).

Our five year ambitions

- From October 2019 we will maximise opportunity to support the uptake of the Community Pharmacy Consultation Service (NHS 111 to community pharmacy). During 2019/2020 we will embed the Same Day Emergency Care (SDEC) model in every acute hospital with a type 1 A&E department. This will increase the proportion of acute admissions discharged on the day of attendance from a fifth to a third
- During 2019 – 2020 we will ensure every acute hospital with a type 1 A&E department has an acute frailty service for at least 70 hours a week, and work towards achieving clinical frailty assessment within 30 minutes of arrival at hospital
- Work will be undertaken in 2019 – 2020 to ensure streamlined access to urgent mental health services including preparation towards NHS 111 being the single point of access to crisis services

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

- **Between 2019 – 2021 we will aim to maintain an average DTOC figure of 4000 or fewer delays and over the next five years (2019 – 2024) reduce them further. We will reduce and maintain the number of delayed transfers of care at below 2.4% of the total acute hospital bed base**
- **The new emergency and urgent care standards are being tested as part of the Clinical Standards Review. We will not know the outcome of this until spring 2020**
- **As part of the NHS Clinical Standards Review, during 2020 we will further develop ways to look after people arriving at A&E with the most serious illness and injury, ensuring that they receive the best possible care in the shortest possible timeframe**
- **Commissioners will work together to commission an appropriate, effective and efficient GP Out of Hours service for 2020 and beyond, taking in to consideration the impact of Primary Care Networks, Extended Access and UTCs. The West Yorkshire and Harrogate ambition is to ensure there is access to 24/7 urgent primary care, to ensure appropriate care is delivered in a timely way and reduce the likelihood of unnecessary admissions via A&E**
- **By March 2020 we will ensure 100% of the population of West Yorkshire and Harrogate has access to bookable in hours GP appointments via NHS 111 by rolling out the full direct booking programme**
- **By March 2020, NHS 111 will be able to book more than 40% of people that have been triaged into a face to face appointment where this is needed**
- **By March 2020 50% + triaged calls receive a clinical assessment. Clinical Commissioning Groups will develop local Care Clinical Assessment Service to support the core Clinical Advice Service (CAS) at 111**
- **By March 2020 we aim to record 100% of patient activity in A&E, UTCs and SDEC via the Emergency Care Data Set (ECDS)**
- **By March 2020 100% of hospital handovers across Yorkshire and Humber occur within 30 mins.**
- **By autumn 2020 we will fully implement the Urgent Treatment Centre model so that all localities have a consistent offer for out-of-hospital urgent care, with the option of appointments booked through a call to NHS 111**
- **A three year plan (2019 – 2021) has been agreed at regional level for workforce and fleet changes to deliver the Ambulance Response Programme and the programme is committed to supporting this**
- **By 2023, CAS will typically act as the single point of access for patients, carers and health professionals for integrated urgent care and discharge from hospital care.**

Transforming planned care

The demand for planned care continues to increase year on year so our work to transform these services, to make sure they are the best they can be now and for the years to come, is crucial. To do this, we are:

- Shifting the focus away from hospitals by developing sustainable service models and clinical pathways that provide patient focussed health services in community settings where appropriate;
- Promoting prevention, self-care and supporting healthier choices so that people become their own healthcare experts and less reliant on medical interventions; and
- Standardising our clinical pathways, clinical thresholds and commissioning policies to reduce any unnecessary differences that currently exist. Having a single approach means the requirements that must be met to access and receive planned care services are the same for everyone.

Clinical pathways set out the various steps in the care of people referred for treatment by their GP or other health professional. For patients on a clinical pathway, there are various points at which decisions are made about their care. Decisions are based on medical evidence to make sure that patients receive the best and most appropriate course of treatment for them. These points on a pathway are known as clinical thresholds and are used to decide which treatments will be provided and funded by the NHS to provide the best care for patients. In [episode 1 of our #WeWorkForYou podcast](#), Dr James Thomas,

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

Clinical Lead for the Partnership's Improving Planned Care Programme, explains more about clinical pathways and clinical thresholds. He also talks about commissioning policies, and why standardisation of clinical pathways, clinical thresholds and commissioning policies is a priority for the Partnership.

Our ambition is to transform local planned care services to make sure that we provide the right care to the right people at the right time. Further feedback from service users, and from those who work in planned care, will be invaluable in supporting us over the next five years in continuing to bring about this transformation.

In June 2019, Healthwatch carried out engagement around the NHS Long Term Plan and this revealed that people are committed to self-care but want the NHS to help them with this by providing more information and advice about healthy lifestyles and how they can better monitor their own health. The programme recognises the importance of providing self-care information and uses the Partnership's various communications and engagement channels, and those of our partner organisations, to do this at every opportunity. In addition, we incorporate self-care initiatives and guidance into our revised clinical pathways and policies whenever possible.

Our programme has an emphasis on personalised care (see page 34) and supports shared decision making which means a shift in emphasis from clinicians telling people what will happen, to clinicians discussing the best options with patients so they can make an informed decision about their own care. Feedback from the Healthwatch engagement highlighted the need for patients to be fully involved in all discussions regarding their care plan to make sure it meets their needs as far as possible. It's not a case of 'one size fits all'. Shared decision making is essential to successful implementation of our standardised clinical pathways, clinical thresholds and commissioning policies so we're working with clinicians and other health care colleagues to make sure that these important conversations routinely take place.

We will invest our funding as efficiently as possible to get the best personalised care for the greatest number of people. Whether it's community-based support or a surgical procedure, personalised care means that people receive the care that is right for them.

Musculoskeletal (MSK) services for muscles, joints and bones

In May 2019, the newly developed West Yorkshire and Harrogate [MSK pathway](#) was agreed for implementation across West Yorkshire and Harrogate. This single pathway supports the recurring theme of self-management with its inclusion of services that promote physical activity, pain management and psychological therapy. People have told us they want it to be easier and more affordable to use leisure facilities which can be expensive and not equitable for all. The pathway reflects this [patient insight](#) and includes a full range of treatment and support services, many of which can be accessed from GP surgeries or in the community.

[Case study: add picture]

People have told us they want to be able to access health care closer to home, including more specialist 'hospital' services available in community settings, so initiatives like our First Contact Practitioners (FCP) scheme are reflecting this feedback. The scheme moves appointments related to MSK conditions away from busy GPs and onto physiotherapists who are able to spend more time with patients. This is something patients have told us they would benefit from and in addition, longer appointments allow FCPs ample time to discuss self-care with their patients. This community-based scheme also links in with one of the priorities detailed in the [NHS Long Term Plan](#) and the GP contract (2019), which is the need for an expanded primary and community care workforce, developed around primary care networks. By 2023/24, this scheme should be extended throughout West Yorkshire and Harrogate offering all patients access to a FCP physiotherapist as part of the national elective care programme.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

[In box]

The programme is also embracing advancements in technology for the MSK pathway and hopes to explore the potential for extending ‘any to any’ electronic referrals to MSK services to help speed up and streamline the referral process. Implementation of the MSK pathway and local service development is underway and is expected to continue up to May 2022.

Our five year ambitions MSK services

- Implementation of the MSK pathway and local service development is expected to continue up to May 2022.
- Ongoing work to develop single clinical pathways, clinical thresholds and commissioning policies for: knees; shoulders; hips; feet and ankles; and children’s shoulder surgery is currently taking place. The implementation of shoulder policies is expected to start in late 2019 and will be followed by knees and hips in early 2020.
- September 2019 – work will start on the MSK policies included in the second EBI list due to be released in August 2019.

Eye care services (ophthalmology)

As with MSK services, our work on ophthalmology services will help manage rising demand by providing patient focussed services in ‘out of hospital’ settings where appropriate. The introduction of advanced clinical practitioners for eye health in community settings will also help to support this shift.

[In a box]

Our ambition is to make the best use of the eye care expertise we already have in our communities. Having some eye care services in local settings rather than hospitals makes them easier and more convenient to access. This will encourage more people to attend for the important checks that could potentially save their sight.

We are also making the best use of technology with initiatives such as the NHS e-Referral Service (eRS) that will enable [community optometrists to refer directly into hospital eye services \(case study\)](#) for conditions that are not urgent (i.e. not related to an accident or an emergency). The pilot (20 sites) will reduce unnecessary delays in referrals and take some of the pressure off GPs by using technology that makes it possible for optometrists to connect to eRS and refer patients directly to the hospital eye service they need.

[Case study: picture to be included]

The West Yorkshire and Harrogate Local Eye Health Network, working with Bradford University, has been successful in its bid for workforce development funding from Health Education England. The funding will enable optometrists to gain the accreditation required for earlier detection, decreasing false positive referrals and managing more people in a community setting. Health Education England has already funded over 200 local optometrists to train for the Professional Certificate in Glaucoma. This means that 15% of the area’s optometrists are qualified to identify this common eye condition that can lead to loss of vision if it isn’t diagnosed and treated early.

[Case study: pic to be included]

Half of all cases of sight loss are preventable. Through the Institute for Voluntary Action Research’s ‘Building Health Partnerships’ programme, we are working with Wakefield Council and local community groups to raise awareness of sight loss prevention and promote eye health and regular checks from birth right through to old age.

Working with teams from [West Yorkshire Association of Acute Trust](#), Getting It Right First Time ([GIRFT](#)), [NHS RightCare](#) and [Public Health England](#), we are building on data collected from a regional eye health capacity review to progress the transformation of local eye care services.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

We have established teams of commissioners, clinicians, Local Optical Committee (LOC) representatives, eye clinic liaison officers, charity workers, service managers and vision rehabilitation workers to work on various transformation projects for eye care services. The project areas are: age related macular degeneration; diabetic retinopathy; glaucoma; cataracts; and children's eye services.

Each team is developing plans related to their assigned area of eye care with the aim of developing plans for service improvement to be implemented across the region. These plans could be in the form of a shared pathway, a new use of technology or a workforce initiative. All plans will reflect clinical evidence, best practice and patient insight.

We have been talking to service users, who are all members of the Kirklees Visual Impairment Network (KVIN), about their experiences of local eye care services. Public involvement around eye care service transformation is in the very early stages but this patient insight, and hopefully a great deal more to follow, will be invaluable in supporting the project teams as their work progresses over the next year or so. We expect to have these plans agreed by November 2019, with local service development and implementation taking place from May 2020 to May 2023.

Our five year ambitions for eye care services

We expect to have the eye care project plans agreed over the next year with local service development and implementation taking place over the next five years.

- September 2019 - a clinical pathway for monitoring of patients taking hydroxychloroquine agreed for adoption.
- Ongoing – clinical pathways, clinical thresholds or commissioning policies related to the eye care services project areas (age related macular degeneration (AMD); diabetic retinopathy; glaucoma; cataracts; and children's eye services) will be progressed over the next five years.
- 2019/20 - a single commissioning policy for dry eyes (keratoconjunctivitis sicca) will be developed.
- Other policies that fit in with the eye care project plans may also be considered for standardisation?

Clinical thresholds

Clinical thresholds are points on a pathway used to decide which treatments will be provided and funded by the NHS to provide the best care for people. In West Yorkshire and Harrogate we have unnecessary differences in some of our pathways and thresholds, meaning that some people may be receiving different treatments depending on where they live – often referred to as the 'postcode lottery'. We are working to remove this difference by making sure all treatments reflect the most up-to-date medical evidence and best practice. We have already standardised clinical pathways, including [the new MSK pathway](#), and commissioning policies, including a single policy for [flash glucose monitoring](#) (for some people with type 1 diabetes) and a single policy for [liothyronine](#) to treat underactive thyroid gland. We estimate that by March 2024 we will have introduced a total of xxx standardised pathways and xxx single commissioning policies for West Yorkshire and Harrogate – do we include something like this?

Medicines and prescribing

We are working with pharmacy leaders and clinicians to identify and address unwarranted variation and waste in prescribing and this work is expected to continue until the end of March 2024. One example of this is our medicines optimisation scheme in care homes which is reducing the risk of harm from medicines and cutting down on waste.

[Case study: add picture]

The Medicines Optimisation in Care Homes (MOCH) scheme aims to reduce the risk of care home residents being harmed by medicines taken inappropriately or incorrectly. The scheme is a two-year project that is due to finish in our region in September 2020. The new GP contract announced on 31 January 2019 has a focus on care home patients with an Enhanced Health in Care Homes (EHCH) scheme. It is hoped that pharmacists and pharmacy technicians will have a role to play in the future as part of this scheme to further reduce the risk of medicine-related complications and unplanned

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

hospital admissions. In addition, the scheme is addressing the issue of medicines waste in care homes which is estimated to cost the NHS around £300 million each year, and it is helping to support care home staff with training and advice.

Everyone should have the same access to the same treatments, including when new medicines become available on the NHS, so one of our main priorities for medicines and prescribing is to introduce standard prescribing policies.

We are already very efficient in relation to prescribing and achieving best value from our medicines budgets, but there are still opportunities to improve. We will continue to reduce the prescribing of medicines that have little evidence to show that they work well, and raise awareness of medicines that can be bought 'over-the-counter' such as paracetamol and antihistamines for short term use. This national scheme involves carrying out in-depth reviews of the medication being taken by individual care home residents to make sure that it is still appropriate and working well for them. In West Yorkshire and Harrogate, we are already carrying out these reviews in care homes for people with learning disabilities and have started reviews in care homes for older people too.

Our five year ambitions for medicines and prescribing [To include: next draft]

Transforming outpatients

By offering people more options and supporting them to have greater involvement in choosing what care to have and where, we can reduce unnecessary referrals to outpatients. We are working with the West Yorkshire Association of Acute Trusts (also known as WYAAT and [hospitals working together](#)) and [NHS Improvement](#) to transform outpatient appointments and support the delivery of the NHS Long-Term Plan ambition to reduce face-to-face outpatient appointments by 30% in five years, by the end of March 2024. We know that people want to see more availability of virtual appointments, and telephone appointments so we are working to make the best use of technology that will allow this to be done effectively and securely (see page 102).

Hospitals working together

The [West Yorkshire Association of Acute Trusts](#) (WYAAT) is a collaboration of the six NHS trusts who deliver acute hospital services to the 2.6 million people across West Yorkshire and Harrogate. These are:

- Airedale NHS Foundation Trust
- Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust
- Calderdale & Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust
- Harrogate and District NHS Foundation Trust
- Leeds Teaching
- Hospitals NHS Trust
- Mid-Yorkshire Hospitals NHS Trust.

The purpose of the association is to work together on behalf of patients and the population to deliver the best possible experience and outcomes within the available resources. In order to deliver more integrated, high quality and cost effective care for patients, services will increasingly be organised around the needs of the whole West Yorkshire and Harrogate population rather than planning at the level of each individual trust.

In support of this purpose, since 2016, WYAAT has created several joint programmes of work. They cover clinical services, clinical support services and corporate support services.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

[In a box]

Since 2016, our acute hospitals have been working together to look at how we can use our collective resources, such as buildings and staff, to deliver the best possible experience and outcomes for people living across West Yorkshire and Harrogate. This reflects the need to consider the requirements of everyone together so we can deliver more integrated, high quality, and cost effective care for people.

Clinical services

Our clinical teams are working collaboratively in a number of ways.

We believe that patients should be seen and treated locally wherever possible; however for reasons of expertise and economies of scale some services may need to be delivered in a smaller number of centres of excellence and therefore require a networked approach to provide fair access to specialised care for all.

We have already created networks in five specialties – cardiology, dermatology, oral and maxillo-facial surgery, urology and gastroenterology. These teams have started to come together to share best practice, policies and procedures with the aim of increasing the consistency of care given to patients wherever they live in West Yorkshire and Harrogate. We will build on this work in other specialties.

In addition to better collaborative working across our hospitals, our clinical teams will work in a more co-ordinated way with their colleagues in primary and community care, social services and mental health services. Two examples are in elective orthopaedics and ophthalmology where the solutions to best care will require streamlined pathways between the hospitals and community care services.

By teams working together and seeing their place in the wider system, we will be in a good position to deliver services that are integrated and offer best treatment and care for all our citizens wherever they live in West Yorkshire and Harrogate.

[In a box]

‘We all know that health and social care in the UK is under increasing pressure. If you have read the NHS Five Year Forward View you will know that it identified the triple challenge of better health, transformed quality of care delivery and sustainable finances. It is clear that we need to do things differently as a Partnership, and where appropriate, take a systems view. Dr Robin Jeffrey, Clinical Lead for West Yorkshire Association of Trusts.

[Case study]

GIRFT (‘getting it right first time’) is a national clinically led programme, that is designed to improve the quality of care within the NHS by encouraging standardisation of our practice and reducing unwarranted variations in care. By looking in detail at each specialty it focuses with our own staff on sharing best practice and delivering efficiencies and cost savings. In WYAAT we have started to work with GIRFT not just at individual trust level but as a system. This allows us to look at collaborative solutions, innovation and new models of working. It also puts clinicians at the heart of change and development. We shall continue this approach as the GIRFT programme rolls out to all of the major hospital specialties.

Elective surgery

This programme has had an initial focus on patients needing a hip or knee replacement. This work led by clinicians from all six acute hospitals, is based on using data and evidence to agree a consistent approach to patient pathways. Progress to date has been on developing standard referral

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page) policies for GPs, designing a new approach for operating procedures to improve productivity in theatres and developing a common approach to patient information and education. In terms of the latter, we are exploring the potential for an interactive app to support patients in their journey.

We will complete and implement these initiatives across all acute hospitals, with our next focus being on how we help patients recover after surgery, for instance through physiotherapy. We are also piloting a national project for the procurement of orthopaedic prostheses, which we hope will increase consistency of practice and save money.

Vascular services

We have agreed to establish a single vascular service for West Yorkshire. Harrogate is not part of the service as their vascular services are provided by York Teaching Hospital NHS Foundation Trust. This will bring together the skills and expertise of staff from five acute hospitals, helping to attract and retain staff to support the delivery of sustainable services for all patients with conditions affecting their veins and arteries.

We are working with NHS England on proposals to consolidate the provision of complex and high risk vascular care into two major arterial centres, bringing together clinical expertise and high-tech facilities to provide specialist care. One centre will remain at Leeds General Infirmary, alongside the major trauma centre for the area. Following a comprehensive options appraisal process, involving senior vascular clinicians and independent clinical experts, WYAAT has recommended that the second centre should be at Bradford Royal Infirmary. A public consultation on this proposal will take place **[To do: add more information when we know more]**.

[In a box]

‘For people receiving treatment the West Yorkshire Vascular Service will improve ease and equity of access to vascular services as well as continuity of care. Although our outcomes are very good, there are pockets of knowledge, expertise, and technical developments held in different unit across the area. We need to embrace the ‘best’ practice and share the skills and break down any organisational boundaries. A single vascular service would allow development of regional wide sub-specialist teams to ensure everyone receives the same care and treatment no matter where they live’. Neeraj Bhasin, Regional Clinical Director for the West Yorkshire Vascular Services; West Yorkshire Association of Acute Trusts.

Pathology

We are working to develop a network for pathology services in West Yorkshire and Harrogate. This will mean collaboration across the area to address challenges around staffing, increasing demand and equipment upgrades. Standardisation of processes and increased consistency will release resources that can be invested in developing staff and services such as digital pathology to improve services for patients. While each trust will retain onsite testing to support urgent and acute care needs, other testing will be done in fewer places.

To underpin this standardisation of processes, we have been successful in securing £12 million national capital funding to implement a single [Laboratory Information Management System](#) (LIMS) across West Yorkshire and Harrogate. This will enable all data to be captured consistently in one system, provide an ability to track samples moving between laboratories and with results available for all clinicians to view across the area, reducing the need for duplicate testing of patients. It is expected that a single LIMS will be operational in every trust by the end of 2022 with implementation of the whole programme being concluded by the end of 2023.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

Radiology

The WYAAT hospitals are working together with hospitals in Hull, North Lincolnshire and York as the Yorkshire Imaging Collaborative. Their objective is to ensure that every patient in our part of the region is able to attend an appointment at any hospital and the clinicians there will be able to access the patient's medical images and associated reports irrespective of where the image was taken. This will avoid the need for patients to travel to other hospitals, have repeated scans and exposure to additional radiation.

The first step towards achieving this objective is the implementation of a new, common picture archiving and communication system (PACS) across the hospitals. This is the system that allows doctors to view medical images such as x-rays and MRI scans. As well as improving care for patients by providing access to images and reports across the region, this programme has reduced the costs of running the system. The new software is being implemented in a phased approach: five trusts are already using the new software with the remainder of the programme to be completed by July 2020.

The next phase is the implementation of a sharing solution, technology that will deliver the ability for images taken in one hospital to be reported by radiologists and reporting radiographers working in different hospitals to where a scan took place. This will maximise the collaborative capacity of these radiology reporting staff and shorten the elapsed time between images being taken and the necessary reports reduced. For the WYAAT hospitals this work is due for completion in late 2020/21.

In order to maximise the benefits of the common PACS and sharing solution; clinicians have begun working in Special Interest Groups (e.g. Breast, Neurology) to harmonise how they undertake patient scans and reporting across our hospitals, in order to allow them to work together to deliver better patient care.

[In a box]

Working in a collaborative image sharing network is good for radiologists. It allows them to share expertise, balance workload during times of staffing shortage and work better at scale. This is one of many reasons why our Partnership exists.

Pharmacy

This is another programme where the WYAAT hospitals are working with hospitals in other parts of Yorkshire to improve our medicines supply chain. This aims to reduce costs, improve service levels, manage any risks and drive innovation, ensuring that the medicines supply chain is able to meet future challenges and demands. This collaborative approach has allowed the nine trusts to reduce the value of stock held. A future programme may involve a joint approach to the preparation of parenteral products including chemotherapy; reducing the risk of medication error and freeing up nursing time from preparing medicines.

Corporate Support Services

Workforce

Our dedicated staff is our biggest asset and we employ over 50,000 people between us. Supporting them to work together is a priority. We have pursued a number of initiatives.

We have put in place a 'portability' arrangement to make it easier for staff employed in one trust to work in any of the others. This will give staff the chance to develop a wider range of skills and experience without the need to leave their current job and be recruited to another elsewhere. We have moved to a single occupational health system across our organisations supporting our staff in a consistent manner. We have also developed a new standard job description for band 2 and 3 clinical support workers, again increasing the ability for staff to work across the WYAAT hospitals.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

Plans for the future include working to introduce a common approach to electronic rostering of staff, which will help free up time ward and other department managers. We are also exploring opportunities to reduce fees paid to agencies who supply staff to meet a temporary need. This is initially focussed on junior doctors. Building on the 'portability' arrangement we are looking to establish a shared staffing bank so that doctors employed by one trust on NHS terms and conditions can not only look to fill vacant shifts in their employing organisation but can also fill vacant shifts at other WYAAT hospitals.

Planning for our future workforce is a key issue. As part of this we are developing a policy and pay framework for apprenticeships, maximising the use of this route for training staff. We are also working with [NHS Improvement](#) and Huddersfield University regarding new nursing roles in medical assessment units, which will be piloted at Airedale NHS Foundation Trust

Scan4Safety

Scan4Safety is a digital innovation that will deliver huge benefits to the NHS. The programme uses barcodes and scanning technology to track patients and the products used in their healthcare, improving patient safety and experience and also reducing costs significantly, releasing funds to provide better care.

The idea is to make sure we have the 'right patient, right product, right place and right process' every time. Mobile applications are used to capture a person's details at their bedside, increasing the amount of time staff can spend providing care. Scan4Safety will improve data quality in patient records and administrative systems, such as stock control, and it is estimated it will deliver annual savings of £7-10m across West Yorkshire and Harrogate.

Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust took part in a national pilot programme, following the success of this pilot, in 2018 West Yorkshire and Harrogate made a successful bid for national funding. Work has begun to start the roll out of Scan4Safety across all the other WYAAT hospitals, with large scale transformation planned for 2020/21.

Procurement (sourcing products and services)

We are working together to identify areas where we can standardise products and purchase them collectively to reduce prices and achieve better value for the public purse. For example, standardising the selection of surgical gloves will save £200,000 and also help staff as they can access the same gloves when working at different sites. So far, this work has resulted in savings of just over £1 million. We are continuing to look for opportunities and to provide procurement expertise into the work of other WYAAT programmes.

In response to the implementation of the new national procurement model and proposals to make changes at a regional level, Heads of Procurement in the WYAAT trusts are now starting to look at ways in which they can collaborate in the delivery of the procurement function itself. Initial priorities are the development of a collaborative sourcing plan, with individual trusts managing the process for particular categories on behalf of the others; and the central management of the implementation and maintenance of procurement systems including product catalogues, e-sourcing tools, inventory solutions and a central contract database.

You can read the West Yorkshire Association Annual Reporter here **(To do: add link once completed)**.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

Priority areas for improving outcomes

Our Partnership has a number of priority programmes which are designed to improve services and health outcomes for specific groups of people.

Maternity

Better Births, the [national maternity review](#) published in 2016, celebrates the improvements that have been made in maternity services and identifies how we can work together to ensure women are healthy, make informed choices and are able to have the safest possible birth for themselves and their babies. It is also the starting point for the development of Local Maternity Systems which are responsible for implementing the recommendations of the review.

[In a box]

We aim to be the place where women and their families choose to receive their maternity care and birth their babies with as much choice as possible but also make sure that we have specialist help available within our area. Rather than working in isolation we now work together as a local maternity system (LMS). This gives us the opportunity to give women choice across a wide geographical area and also allows us to concentrate specialist services where they are most effective. This way we can make sure that women get the right care, in the right place, at the right time. Wherever women choose, they will be looked after by highly trained staff offering a quality, safe and personalised service. You can read more [here](#).

West Yorkshire and Harrogate Maternity Programme has been working to establish the Local Maternity System (LMS) since 2017. It is now firmly embedded as a priority programme in our Partnership.

A comprehensive LMS Plan has been co-produced with women and staff and is available [here](#). This includes our measures over time and performance to date, including our risks and how we will address them.

The LMS has a robust [Governance structure](#), with all key decisions being approved by the LMS Board, including how our transformation monies are allocated and spent.

The LMS brings together partners with one ambition to deliver the vision to transform maternity and neonatal services across West Yorkshire and Harrogate. The partnership includes maternity, neonatal and paediatric services, primary care, health visitors, commissioners, our councils, women and their families. Carol McKenna, Senior Responsible Officer for the Maternity Programme outlines **our ambitions in this [film](#)**.

The LMS vision is based on a partnership approach with women, their partners and families. It considers all their needs and wishes. To deliver the vision, strong leadership is embedded from the delivery of [Better Births](#) and we will continue to build on this to fulfil the requirements of [The NHS Long Term Plan](#). We have identified interdependencies with our other Partnership priorities, such as mental health, urgent care and preventing ill health and most importantly working with communities in partnership with our six local places (Bradford District and Craven; Calderdale, Harrogate, Kirklees, Leeds and Wakefield).

Working together with women, their partners and families

We hear and act on the voices of women and their families through working together and supporting local Maternity Voices Partnerships (MVP).

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page) Where areas did not have an MVP the LMS has successfully supported their development. MVPs have co-produced our local maternity offer ([My Journey](#)) in a variety of accessible formats. You can read the easy read version [here](#).

LMS next steps include:

- Continuing to support and develop our MVP network
- Increasing engagement and co-production with men as parents
- Work with the emerging national volunteering programme to develop volunteering across our maternity services at a local and West Yorkshire and Harrogate level.

Highly skilled and knowledgeable maternity workforce

The LMS has nationally recognised maternity services that attracts and intends to retain a highly effective workforce that is well led, innovative and will continuously learn. The LMS workforce priority areas include: a staff health and wellbeing project to support sustainable organisational change to working patterns and models of care for the maternity workforce; staff preceptorship; leadership and recruitment. The LMS will continue to support staff to deliver care which is women centred, work in high performing teams, in organisations that are well led, in a culture which promotes innovation and continuous learning. We are working together to coordinate recruitment activity to minimise inefficiencies, support the most vulnerable services and avoid duplicate job offers.

LMS next steps include:

- Improving the cost effectiveness and consistency of training for the maternity workforce with early focus on standardising the preceptorship programme for newly qualified midwives and mandatory and primary training for existing and new staff
- Investing in the capability and skills of the maternity workforce, concentrating on the maternity support worker role
- Improving leadership culture by establishing the cultural values and behaviours we expect from our senior leaders through the new LMS Professional Midwifery Advocate Network.

Making our maternity services safer for women, babies and staff

Stillbirths and neonatal deaths have been reduced by 10% across WY&H (Yorkshire and Humber Maternity Dashboard). There has been a focus on improving care for preterm infants - more mothers in preterm labour have received magnesium sulphate to prevent cerebral palsy in their preterm infant. Mechanisms have been established for reviewing incidents across the LMS to share the learning. Collaborative work has been undertaken to improve pre-hospital maternity care with Yorkshire Ambulance Service. The LMS has supported hospitals to achieve safety standards in the NHS Resolution Maternity Incentive Scheme. We will continue to work towards the ambitions of [Saving Babies Lives v2](#) with particular focus on the new element on reducing pre-term births.

LMS next steps include:

- Increasing uptake of magnesium sulphate by women in preterm labour to prevent cerebral palsy in preterm infants
- Participating in exception reporting and review of babies less than 27 weeks born outside of a Neonatal Intensive Care Unit, ensuring themes and lessons are learned and shared
- Establishing a multi-disciplinary preterm prevention working group
- Full implementation of Saving Babies Lives v2 by 2020
- Review and implement where appropriate the recommendations from the [National Patient Safety Strategy \(2019\)](#), to improve women and baby's safety, preventing harm and the costs associated costs with it.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

The LMS ambition is to

- Reduce stillbirths, neonatal brain injuries, neonatal and maternal mortality by 20% by 2020 and 50% by 2025
- Reduce preterm births to 6% by 2025.

We will also:

- Continue working with the [Maternity and Neonatal Health Safety Collaborative](#)
- Publish and circulate crib-cards for community midwives to improve pre-hospital transfers
- Participate in the development of a Maternal Medicine Network
- Deliver new specialist services and clinics including Maternal Medicine and Preterm clinics
- Consider recommendations and actions for women with specific physical and mental conditions before, during and after pregnancy e.g. diabetes, respiratory, perinatal mental health
- Ensure that pregnant women with Type 1 diabetes are offered glucose monitoring from April 2020, where clinically appropriate
- Co-produce system wide guidelines along the maternity care pathway with staff and women
- Work in partnership with the Neonatal Operational Delivery Network (ODN) to improve neonatal care in line with the [NHS Long Term Plan Implementation Framework](#) to support the expansion and improvement of neonatal critical care services and develop allied health professional (AHP) support; and ensure that there are care coordinators within each of the clinical neonatal networks across England to support families to become more involved in the care of their baby (please note the regional specialist commissioning team and ODN are responsible for this work).

Working together to provide choice and personalised care for women and their families

Women are able to choose where they have their antenatal, birth and postnatal care, and we are working across the LMS to ensure women are fully informed about the choices available. Our Partnership has increased the number of babies born in midwifery settings, such as home or a birth centres; we have worked with women and their families to co-produce and publish the LMS choice offer. Training has been developed for staff to ensure all women have a meaningful conversation about where their baby can be born and what choices they can make.

You can watch [Becky's story](#) explaining the importance of personal choice and her experience of using local maternity services.

One in four mothers suffers from mental health problems during pregnancy or in the first year after childbirth and the LMS works collaboratively with the Partnership's Mental Health, Learning Disabilities and Autism Programme to support women and their families (see page 71).

LMS next steps include:

- Offering personalised care to all women and their families and co-producing a personalised care plan framework for women and their families to record their choices and wishes

The LMS ambition is to increase the number of women...

- With a personalised care plan to 50% by 2020 & 100% by 2021
- Reporting they have received personalised care to 50% by 2020 & to 95% by 2021
- Able to choose from three places of birth to 75% by 2020 & 90% by 2021
- Giving birth in midwifery settings to 30% by 2020 & 60% by 2021.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

Continuity of carer

Women who receive continuity of carer from a small team of midwives, whom they know and trust, build trusting relationships and receive safer care (Sandall et al: 2016). In 2018 less than 1% of women received continuity of carer throughout their pregnancy journey in our LMS. Over 10% of women in WY&H were placed onto continuity pathways in March 2019. New models are being developed and learning from these will be shared, through our Continuity of Carer Forum, so that by 2021 the majority of women across our area will experience and benefit from continuity of carer.

LMS next steps include:

- Evaluating the current continuity of carer models
- Continuing to involve our MVP network and sharing lessons learned as we proceed
- Increase the number of models and teams delivering a continuity of carer pathway
- Focussing on continuity of carer models for those women and families for whom we believe we can have the biggest impact and improve outcomes for women and families, including for women in the most deprived areas, to address health inequalities.

The LMS ambition is to increase the number of women receiving continuity of carer:

- **To 35% by March 2020**
- **To most women by 2021**
- **To 75% women from black and minority ethnic groups and areas of greatest deprivation by 2024**

Better postnatal care

The LMS has brought partners and families together and begun to explore how postnatal care can be personalised to the needs of each family to support their best start. LMS next steps include:

- Co-producing a strengthened postnatal action plan for the LMS
- Improving the transfer of care and information between midwifery and primary care & health visiting services
- Scoping our current obstetric physiotherapy services; then improving access and care pathways to specialist pelvis health clinics.

The LMS ambition is

- **To ensure all providers are accredited or have commenced the process to achieve the UNICEF Baby Friendly initiative by 2020.**

Prevention and health inequalities

We want to ensure preventing ill health and tackling health inequalities is at the heart of all we do in all areas of improvement and change. The LMS has undertaken and published a comprehensive [Health Needs assessment and Equality Impact Assessment](#). Providing support for parents as early as possible is essential to ensure infants and children live healthier lives.

Every woman and their family should experience a healthy pregnancy wherever possible – starting from supporting women and their families to plan for pregnancy through to being in the best possible health before, during and after.

Our LMS Maternity Prevention and health inequalities work stream is led by public health colleagues from our six local places, who work at a local level to identify good practice which can be shared across the whole of our area.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)
They also identify issues that impact on the health and wellbeing of women and their families, such as some of the challenges parents face around whole family health and activities.

LMS next steps include:

- Ensuring all maternity units have an accredited, evidence-based infant feeding programme, such as the UNICEF Baby Friendly Initiative
- Working with women and families experiencing multiple unhealthy risk factors and understand how the social and clinical needs of women are interlinked
- Exploring the many health inequalities faced by women and their partners in pregnancy which add to the clinical risk to both women and their babies
 - Identifying and working with specific target groups of women and families including Black and Ethnic Minority Groups, poor socio-economic back groups, Gypsy and Traveller communities and vulnerable women to fully understand their needs and the barriers to care

The LMS ambition is to

- **reduce smoking in pregnancy to 6% by 2025**
- **increase breastfeeding initiation rates**
- **offer continuity of carer to 75% women from black and minority ethnic groups and areas of greatest deprivation by 2024**

Birth to 1001 Days

We will identify strategies to contribute to the [1001 Critical Day's](#) manifesto and the findings of the All Party Parliamentary Group to ensure that babies born in West Yorkshire and Harrogate have the best possible start in life from conception to age two.

Our next steps include:

The LMS will work closely with the Children and Young People's (CYP) Programme and the National CYP Transformation Programme, to achieve the following ambitions:

- Improve performance of childhood screening and immunisation programmes and meet the standard in the NHS public health functions agreements
- Improve maternal nutrition and infant feeding to prevent childhood obesity
- Improve parenting and bonding to provide loving and safe environments to support social and emotional development.

Digital

We have completed an LMS digital maturity assessment and are developing a plan to respond to the recommendations and meet the national ambition for digital maternity records. Within the LMS, we will learn from the local digital maternity pilot site. There is a number of different electronic patient record systems utilised across the LMS.

Our next steps include a review of the interoperability (IT systems which talk to one another) opportunities to facilitate the safe transfer of information between providers when care is transferred.

The LMS ambition is for all women to have their own digital maternity record by 2023/24

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

Communications and engagement

We have co-produced and are delivering our communications and engagement plan. We have identified areas of excellent engagement and areas for improvement.

Our next steps include:

- **A series of LMS Roadshows in provider trusts**
- **Targeted engagement sessions with identified professional groups.**

Alison Pedlingham, Head of Midwifery at Harrogate and District NHS Foundation Trust, talks about how the West Yorkshire and Harrogate local maternity system is improving maternity services. You can **watch it [here](#)**.

Children and young people

The health of children and young people is crucial to our future of this country, but England's levels of care and wellbeing currently lag behind the rest of Western Europe. The health of children and young people is determined by far more than healthcare. Household income, education, housing, stable and loving family life and a healthy environment all significantly influence young people's health and life chances. By itself, better healthcare can never fully compensate for the health impact of wider social and economic influences.

[Case study]

'I was terrified when I became pregnant with my first child aged 18. All I could think about was that I had 'messed up'. I lived with my grandmother who was so disappointed in me she threw me out. I had to move in with my partner. Living off his sole wage life was tough. When my baby arrived I struggled with the responsibility and found I couldn't bond with him. I felt isolated and would lie awake at night crying. I attended the Home-Start young parents group. The Peer Educator (PE) made me feel so welcome. I had lots of support and learned a lot. I decided to train as a PE myself but a couple of days before the course started I found out I was pregnant again. I was so determined I completed it anyway. Returning to college was a way to sort myself out. My confidence has grown massively, I have been through some hard times but I can officially say I have signed off support and have stepped up to being a PE and am now supporting other young mums currently attending group.' Jane is a Peer Educator.

Children and young people (0-18) account for 23% (570,000) of the total West Yorkshire and Harrogate population. Improving the health and wellbeing of children and young people is an investment in future generations and the prosperity of this country.

Many of our children and young people are already achieving positive outcomes across aspects of well-being and enjoy life to the full. Over recent years we have seen improvements across West Yorkshire and Harrogate most notably:

- School readiness has increased from 51.2% in 2012/13 to 67.5% in 2017/18.
- 6% of 16-17 Year olds in West Yorkshire and Harrogate are not in education, employment or training. This is the same as the England rate (To do: add what it has improved from).

However, we know that too many of our children and young people still live with poor mental health, in poverty, experience homelessness or insecure/unsafe environments. Recent figures show

- Deprivation rates vary, with Bradford being the 11th most deprived area in the country, Kirklees the 95th and Harrogate the 188th.
- Rates of children looked after are higher in West Yorkshire at 72.1 per 10,000 compared to 63.6 for England.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

- Infant death rates for England are declining, however in West Yorkshire and Harrogate the rates have been increasing year on year since 2012.
- The rate of hospital admissions for dental caries (0-5 years) per 100,000 is 64% higher in West Yorkshire and Harrogate (534 per 100,000) compared to England (325 per 100,000).
- 19.2% of West Yorkshire and Harrogate children aged 0-16 are living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of ISA/JSA. The England average in 2016 was 17%.
- The rate of children who started to be looked after due to abuse or neglect across West Yorkshire and Harrogate is 17 per 10,000 children aged under 18.
- The rate of children and young people killed and seriously injured on England's roads per 100,000 is 10% higher in West Yorkshire and Harrogate (45 per 100,000) compared to England (41 per 100,000).

All our six local places have a Children and Young People Plan; some of these are in draft or under review.

Ofsted inspection findings vary across West Yorkshire and Harrogate for Education, Childcare and Children's Social Care, Local Area Special Educational Needs or Disability (SEND).

The local child health profiles show that there are common challenges across the system for example children and young people road accidents and there are outcomes where inequalities can be seen across the system.

Many of the West Yorkshire and Harrogate [Priority Programmes](#) include a focus on children, young people and families, for example carers, maternity and mental health and we will work across these areas to ensure links are made.

The [West Yorkshire Association of Acute Trusts](#) (hospitals working together) have been developing a Clinical Strategy on behalf of the Partnership and have produced a report on the early engagement work on children, young people and families.

[Case study: add picture]

Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust has developed a service with families called the 'Ambulatory Care Experience' (ACE). In collaboration with Bradford Clinical Commissioning Groups and GPs, ACE aims to provide an alternative to a hospital referral or admission for children and young people who have become acutely unwell with common childhood illnesses and need a period of observation after initial assessment for up to three days. Referrals are accepted from GPs, nurses, A&E and the paediatric ward at the Bradford Royal Infirmary. Ongoing clinical monitoring is undertaken in the community by specially trained children's nurses.

We also know there are recruitment and retention challenges in health and social care. Over the next decade, technologies and treatments will advance; changing demographics will result in further changes to the population. There will be a reduction in acute illnesses and children with single gene disorders and cancer will have better, more effective treatments. This will be offset by an increasing population of children with complex needs, technology dependence and 'normal' children presenting with 'normal' symptoms or psychiatric / psychosomatic problems. This will require a different workforce and delivery methods to meet those changing needs.

The NHS Long Term Plan sets out the priorities for improving care quality and outcomes, addressing unmet need, unexplained local differences and developing new models of care fit for the changing needs and demands of the population. The plan calls for the NHS to increasingly be:

- More joined up and coordinated in its care
- More proactive in the services it provided

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

- More differentiates in its support offer to individuals.

The NHS Long Term plan also calls for closer working relationships between health and local councils for a greater focus on preventing ill health, health inequalities and the wider social and economic determinants of health (see page 23).

To achieve the aspirations of the NHS Long Term Plan for the Children and Young People Programme we will focus on the added value of working together as a system to improve children, young people and their families health and life chances. This will include opportunities to address health inequalities, complex issues and influence or implement actions at scale or standardise practice to improve outcomes for children, young people and their families.

[Case study]

In West Yorkshire and Harrogate there are many children and young people growing up in poverty and higher than average childhood obesity levels. Our aim is to improve the way that services are provided with a greater focus on helping people earlier rather than later and keeping people well. One example of how we are working more closely in our local areas is the ‘Kirklees Integrated Healthy Child Programme, working under the banner of ‘Thriving Kirklees’. It is made up of Local Community Partnerships, South West Yorkshire Partnership NHS Foundation Trust, Northorpe Hall, Home-Start and Yorkshire Children’s Centre. You can find out more [here](#).

Our five year ambitions

Initial scoping work for the programme has identified the following priorities:

- **Acute Paediatrics (children’s hospital care) linked into the West Yorkshire Association of Acute Trusts work with an initial focus on ambulatory care experience**
- **Early intervention and prevention by ‘intervening early in the life of a problem’**
- **Complex needs, Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND)**
- **Long term health conditions**
- **Palliative and end of life care- link into the Yorkshire and Humber Pediatric Palliative Care network**
- **Working with the Mental Health, Learning Disability and Autism Programme to agree collective priorities alongside a focus on the behaviour of adults impacting on the lives of children.**

Mental health, learning disabilities and autism

We aim to deliver excellent health and wellbeing outcomes for people with a mental health condition, learning disabilities and autism.

[In a box]

Up to one in 4 of us will suffer from poor mental health at some point in our lives and for those with a severe illness it can lead to dying 20 years earlier than the rest of the population. Having a learning disability also increases the likelihood of experiencing health inequalities and poverty, whilst having autism limits people’s opportunities of employment and good wellbeing (see page 71).

Working together in partnership gives us a greater opportunity to improve people’s lives. If we use our collective expertise and resources (money, buildings and staff) we can provide higher quality services and reinvest financial savings to support care closer to home, such as for people with an eating disorder, anxiety and depression, or a child with complex behaviours who needs specialist understanding.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

Good hospital and community services are only part of the picture. We want people to be at the centre of their care with all their physical, mental and social needs met through joined up care and support.

By sharing what works well across West Yorkshire and Harrogate we can tackle the wider social determinants of poor mental health, ultimately seeing fewer people in crisis, less people reliant on hospital beds and smaller numbers of people left behind without the support they need to lead a fulfilling life.

We intend to:

- Eliminate people who have to go outside of West Yorkshire and Harrogate for their treatment, including for those with complex needs
- Work together to make best use of our hospital beds
- Ensure people in crisis get treatment at any time of day either at home, or close to home
- Reduce the number of people who end up being treated in A&E
- Reduce the number of people being held in police cells when they are in crisis
- Reduce the number of people who take their own lives
- Develop new ways of working for specialist services such as children & young people's mental health, eating disorders and mental health services for those who may be a risk to others
- Reduce waiting times for autism and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) assessments
- Support people with a learning disability and challenging behaviours in the community rather than hospital settings
- When people with a learning disability do require hospital care we want to make sure this is of the highest quality and tailored to their needs
- Help people with a learning disability and or autism have a longer, better life by improving their physical and mental health.

Just like our other programme areas, the majority of work takes place in our six local places (Bradford District and Craven; Calderdale, Harrogate, Kirklees, Leeds and Wakefield) through partnerships of NHS organisations, councils and community groups.

Mental health is receiving an increased share of the overall NHS budget and the programme will be overseeing achievement of the [Mental Health Investment Standard](#), holding local places to account so that they spend at least the minimum expected levels of funding to improve mental health.

Each area has a [Local Transformation Plan](#) overseen by the Health and Wellbeing Board. Mental health and wellbeing features heavily in Primary Care 'Home' developments through increased focus on early help, preventing ill health (including health-checks), support across the full age spectrum and as providers of psychological therapies for common mental health conditions (see page 71).

Our Mental Health, Learning Disability and Autism Programme works work closely with 'place' to ensure local and the West Yorkshire and Harrogate work is connected. This helps to ensure we avoid duplication and adopt a 'do once' approach to commissioning (buying services). The programme has developed a more detailed strategy which underpins this chapter and it can be accessed here [to add once completed].

The story

Many people's mental health problems begin in childhood, are shaped by where and how they live, and can have a lifelong impact within their family and across generations. Poorer mental health is associated with higher rates of smoking, substance abuse, lower educational attainment, poor employment prospects/rates, along with decreased social relationships and lower resilience.

West Yorkshire and Harrogate is made up of six local places: Bradford District and Craven; Calderdale, Harrogate, Kirklees, Leeds and Wakefield.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

We know that people with autism and/or learning disabilities have much higher rates of mental health illness than many other groups of people alongside the other challenges posed by their diagnoses. The contribution of wider determinants of health and the impact they have on keeping children and people with learning disabilities and/or autism and those with mental illness well is a priority for the improving population health programme (see page 28).

Creating one programme of work across all these areas will enable greater understanding of the challenges people who access care and their carers' face. Care services will adjust what they do to support those more challenging needs, from improving access to providing information in accessible formats and ensuring staff demonstrate the right attitudes to people.

Addressing these issues requires close working with other programmes of work such as maternity, cancer and primary care. The table below sets out why this work is so important to the health and wellbeing, and life chances of all those we support.

[Info graphic to be produced for the table]

Mental health/illness Approx. 25% prevalence per year	Learning disability (LD) approx. 10% prevalence	Autism/ADHD Between 1-4% prevalence
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -75% of people with long term MH illnesses are unemployed -50% of people with anxiety/depression for over 12 months are unemployed -50% of MH problems are established by age 14 -62% of Looked After Children (LAC) are in care because of abuse/neglect - 1 in 6 adults has experienced MH problems in the last week - People with severe Mental illness die on average 15-20 years earlier than the general population (often from poor physical health) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - twice as likely as the general population to suffer mental health issues - more likely to experience deprivation, poverty & other adverse life events early in life - higher risk for poor physical health - 4x more likely to die of something that could have been prevented - dying on average 20 years earlier than the general population - unlikely to be in paid employment (less than 6% in 2017) - can spend too long, inappropriately in hospital and be over medicated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - wait too long for diagnosis across the age spectrum & receive little pre or post diagnostic support - have worse physical and mental health than the general population - suffer from lack of awareness about their condition (& late diagnosis) - need better understanding of what reasonable adjustment to services looks like to ensure access to care, employment, education is improved - leading cause of premature death for adults is suicide - only 16% of adults in full-time paid employment; 32% in any paid work
<p>Carers/families – unpaid carers save the UK over £132 billion a year and are particularly relevant for individuals diagnosed with mental ill health, learning disabilities and/or Autism/ADHD. As part of this strategy particular attention will be paid to how, as an integrated system, we can better support carers and recognize the daily challenges that carers face when either trying to navigate support/care for their loved one or trying to support them to keep them psychologically and physically well. The programme will also actively support the Worker Carers Passport Initiative.</p>		

We need to not only work on these wider determinants but also increase access to specific services, including to other important physical health services such as dentistry, opticians screening and health checks. And we also need to ensure support is provided where transition/change occurs within a person's life, as their resilience and often their carer's resilience, can be destabilised.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)
Further education and employment opportunities also remain low, contributing to those with a learning disability or severe mental illness finding it hard to keep in work. Yet we are optimistic we can address this together at a West Yorkshire and Harrogate level, by testing employment schemes such as individual placement and support, looking at good practice elsewhere in the country and lobbying locally for change.

[Case study: add picture]

South West Yorkshire Partnership NHS Foundation Trust runs a network of recovery colleges in Calderdale, Kirklees, Wakefield and within forensic services at Fieldhead Hospital. Colleges focus on developing people's strengths, helping them understand their own challenges and how they can best manage these in order to live fulfilling lives. Courses are developed and delivered by people with lived experience of health problems alongside professionals. Some of the colleges are already offering training packages to workplaces and there are plans to extend the offer across the region to help raise awareness of mental health issues and reach even more people. Recent evaluation of learners' progress at Wakefield & 5 Towns Recovery College found that 29% of students have self-reported a decrease in their contact with health services and 18% have gone into employment, volunteering or education following attending the college.

[In a box]

As a Partnership we commit to all new health and care buildings being learning disability and autism friendly, that the company building the development supports learning disability apprenticeships and we also employ them to work as peer supporters.

Programme priorities

We adopt three approaches across West Yorkshire and Harrogate depending on the challenges we face and what these mean for each of our six local places. We:

- Share learning across our places, collaborating to reduce differences in practice but ultimately leaving decisions on what to do to be taken locally
- Standardise practice, ensuring that for those services that cross local boundaries there is common practice, agreed by each place but undertaken locally in the same way
- Reconfigure services, doing things across West Yorkshire and Harrogate on behalf of all places to meet unmet need and build resilience, particularly when care needs to be highly specialised.
- As we receive more accountability from NHS England to make and take decisions relating to services such as adult eating disorders, Tier 4 CAMHS and forensics, future decisions on reconfiguration of specialised services will be taken by our provider collaborative.

Access to high quality care

Common mental illnesses

Each of our six local places across West Yorkshire and Harrogate is committed to improving access to psychological therapies for adults. Primary Care Networks will ensure that a multidisciplinary approach is provided for people, on top of the necessary increases in therapists within primary care settings (see page 40). We will share good practice across West Yorkshire and Harrogate to support this increase in access and to achieve referral to treatment times and recovery standards from 19/20 onwards.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

Care in a crisis

We know, from those who have had experience of a mental health crisis, the importance of being able to depend on a fast, 24/7, appropriate response. We are working alongside the Urgent and Emergency Care Programme to develop our urgent and emergency mental health care response in collaboration with regional providers such as Yorkshire Ambulance Service and police with the aim of meeting national expectations of 100% coverage of 24/7 crisis teams by 20/21. This includes ensuring that NHS111 can be used as a consistent access point for help, standardising how care plans are used by all agencies, training the ambulance workforce and developing how mental health staff can support police in 999 control rooms. We are also testing in places how to make reasonable adjustments for autistic people when in crisis.

Watch this film about Bradford District Care NHS Foundation Trust's First Response service and partnership working with Haven at the Cellar Trust to find out how they are supporting people in crisis in their communities.

In our local places, alternatives to A&E (safe spaces) are being developed for adults and children and we will ensure that these include access for those with learning disabilities and/or autism and those with conditions such as dementia.

Children and young people's mental health and wellbeing

We want young people to receive care closer to home when they have serious mental health problems, such as severe personality and eating disorders, so they don't need to travel outside the area for specialist care. Our Partnership information shows that by adopting a shared approach across West Yorkshire and Harrogate the number and length of hospital bed days for children and young people across the area has reduced in the last six months from 708 occupied days in April 2018 to 536 in September 2018. The money saved means our places have been able to invest £500k in community services - ensuring more children and young people are cared for closer to home. This is progress, yet we know much more needs to be done to support children, young people and their families. We will continue to build on this progress for as long as needed.

Getting services right for childhood mental health and wellbeing means we can prevent the development of more significant problems later in life.

This is why we are using trailblazer funding from NHS England to establish Mental Health Support Teams (MHSTs) in Bradford, Leeds and Kirklees. These teams will test new ways of working between health and education, identifying what works to roll out across West Yorkshire and Harrogate by the end of 2023.

[Case study]

Around one in 10 children are believed to have a diagnosable mental health disorder, with half of all mental health conditions beginning before the age of 14, making it vital that children with early symptoms receive the support they need

Mental Health Support Teams (MHSTs) will support several schools and colleges, covering a population of around 8,000 children and young people. Their new workforce of Education Mental Health Practitioners will work with education settings to provide early intervention on mild to moderate mental health issues and provide help to staff in schools and colleges. A programme jointly delivered with the Department of Education, teams will also act as a link with local children and young people's mental health services and be supervised by NHS staff. Bringing mental health and education professionals together is a positive step forward and this much needed support is going into three areas of our Partnership. We can then share learning and spread good practice everywhere – which is one of the very reasons why our Partnership exists'.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

We recognise the need to treat each child and young person as an individual, encompassing their mental and physical health. We are working in partnership with the children and young people (see page 69) and Improving Population Health Programmes (see page 28) to better understand their needs and those of their families. This work will put our places in a good position to redesign community services, alongside primary care and councils, creating a comprehensive 0-25 mental health service (in line with national funding from 2021/22).

We will also continue to explore the opportunities that new care models offer us to refocus on intervening early and supporting children as close to home as possible, including providing the very best hospital bed services in West Yorkshire and Harrogate, so that people do not need to go out of area for treatment.

[Case study: add picture]

West Yorkshire to get new child mental health unit

A new £13million child and adolescent mental health unit is set to be built in Leeds after it was announced in 2017 as one of 12 successful bids to receive NHS England capital funds. The successful bid, led by Leeds Community Health Care NHS Trust on behalf of the West Yorkshire and Harrogate Partnership, will see a new purpose built specialist community child and adolescent mental health (CAMHS) unit to support young people suffering complex mental illness, for example severe personality and eating disorders. The Trust finalised plans for the new unit based on the experience for young people accessing care.

Anne Worrall-Davies, Clinical Lead for West Yorkshire Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services, talks about how health and care partners are working together to improve the way we deliver mental health services for young people in our areas, including through the role of care navigators. **Watch the film [here](#).**

We will also continue to work together to ensure that by 2023/4 all children and young people experiencing a mental health crisis, including those with a learning disability and/or autism will be able to access crisis care 24 hours a day, 7 days a week through a single point of access and that every area will have age appropriate, urgent and emergency assessment, intensive home treatment and liaison functions in place.

Hospital care

Our ambition is to ensure that people are cared for within their community by primary care services where possible and only those who need a hospital admission are admitted, and when they are, that as many people as possible are kept within West Yorkshire and Harrogate for support.

The Programme will continue to work in partnership with our six local places to review hospital and community provision, including the availability of psychiatric intensive care, the configuration of assessment and treatment beds (you can read the engagement report [here](#)), inpatient learning disability beds via the Transforming Care Programme, forensic services and rehabilitation and recovery. In line with national ambitions for mental health our programme will learn from good practice in other areas to develop new ways of working that help reduce length of stay, including better use of personalised care planning and new roles such as care navigators; sustaining these from 2020/21 once new NHS England funding is made available for each place.

We will also review current delivery across all service providers against the [Learning Disability Improvement Standards](#) during 2019/20 and 20/21 to identify what is needed to improve our service offer and share these findings so that everyone with a learning disability and/or autism feels more comfortable, confident and cared for in all our health and care services by 2023/24.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

We will also continue to expand the range of specialised services we provide across West Yorkshire and Harrogate, including the creation of the only problem gambling clinic outside London.

Eating disorders

There are now no inappropriate out of area admissions for adult eating disorders. By piloting a new way of working across WY&H we have achieved a saving of £240k and invested in the CONNECT team to achieve improvements in length of stay, the amount of time people spend in hospital and how close to home their care is given (you can read more [here](#)). We will continue to develop and refine this model; ensuring it meets the needs of people with a learning disability and/or autism. [To do: info graphic].

Metric	Current/Baseline	2018/19 target	2018/19 achieved
# admissions	54	49	42
LoS	90 days (average)	81 days (average)	92 (median)
Number out of area placements	22	7	0
Distance from home	40 miles	16 miles	6 miles
OBDs	6,545	5,449	5229

[Case study: add picture]

CONNECT: a new community eating disorders service for West Yorkshire and Harrogate aims to provide fair access to NHS care for adults with eating disorders across the area – something that had not been in place until 2018. The team includes doctors, psychologists, therapists, nurses, dietitians, occupational therapists, social workers, health support workers and peer support workers - who have experienced mental health problems either themselves or as a carer. 148 people have been allocated for treatment over the past year. The service won an award at the Positive Practice Awards for Mental Health in November 2018 and was nominated and shortlisted for two HSJ awards in the specialist services and mental health provider categories. The service received a ‘highly commended’ award in the mental health category for its outstanding work in this area.

Suicide prevention

West Yorkshire and Harrogate and the wider Yorkshire and Humber region have some of the highest suicide rates in England. The biggest killer of males under 50, mental health issues and financial problems are some of the biggest contributing factors of suicide in our region.

Suicide prevention takes place at both a local and West Yorkshire and Harrogate level. There is a multiagency Suicide Prevention Advisory Network (SPAN) across all Partner agencies. The Partnership has a vision that all suicides are preventable and is adopting a collaborative, evidence-based approach to ensuring fewer people die by suicide. Funding from NHS England/NHS Improvement will allow support workers with lived experience to provide advice, training and support for up to 600 men in the area, drawing on voluntary organisations like State of Mind and Luke’s Lads to help.

We are also working to improve suicide bereavement services across the area, and with public health colleagues we are creating a high risk decision support tool for primary care and non-mental health services to identify people at risk of suicide and target support where necessary.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

[Case study: add picture]

A Leeds based postvention suicide bereavement support service will be rolled out across West Yorkshire and Harrogate in the latest funding boost for mental health services in the area. The Partnership secured £173,000 from NHS England/NHS Improvement to enhance suicide bereavement support services in the region. The new service will be an extension of the Leeds Suicide Bereavement Service, now in its fourth year; set up in 2015, led by Leeds Mind with support from Leeds Survivor Led Crisis Service and funded by Leeds City Council.

[In a box]

'Losing someone to suicide is an experience that no-one should have to go through. Having spoken to people who have thought of taking their own lives I think it is important that we work with our partners to make our staff aware of the warning signs, to enable them to support both colleagues and community members. By working with the Partnership we can hopefully raise awareness of this subject and most importantly help to save more lives.' Deputy Chief Fire Officer Dave Walton. You can also read our Suicide Prevention Annual Report [here](#).

Autism (and other neurodiversity like ADHD)

Autism (and other neurodiversity like ADHD) can be a barrier to some services. We will increase awareness about the challenges faced, improve access to mainstream services for this group of people and make reasonable adjustment to ensure barriers are removed. Children and adults wait too long for assessment and diagnosis of both autism and ADHD and we will work across West Yorkshire and Harrogate to improve this, both within each place and across the wider system.

[Case study: add picture]

Following an OFSTED and CQC inspection in June 2017 and a revisit in June 2019, Wakefield services have been assessed as making significant progress to improve autism services for children and young people. In June 2017, 614 children and young people aged 0 to 14 were waiting for ASD assessments – the average waiting time was almost two years. By June 2019, this had been drastically reduced to 57, with a waiting time of no more than 26 weeks. Local health, council, schools and community partners will now focus on their learnings from the under 14's programme of work, which made up around 88% of all referrals across the district; replicating ideas and changes, where appropriate, to ensure waiting times for over 14's are reduced in the future.

Integrating physical and mental health support

People using health and care services commonly find that their physical and mental health needs are addressed in a disconnected way despite the evidence that neglecting one can damage the other. . Poor mental health is a major risk factor implicated in the development of diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and cardiovascular disease. Conversely, we know that those who are dealing with or surviving a cancer diagnosis, or have a long term condition are more likely to suffer from depression and anxiety. We know the opportunities presented by joining up physical and mental health have not yet received sufficient attention – we will work with other programmes to address this. We are also supporting the expansion in community provision for perinatal care for new mothers within each place, alongside the regional inpatient mother and baby unit in Leeds see (page 64).

Mum Lindsay talks about the mental health support she received following the birth of her third child, and specialist midwife and perinatal team leader Alex Whincup from Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust tells us about the variety of perinatal services available to women and their families **in this film**.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)
Underpinning all of the above are several enablers that have not yet been fully exploited. We are developing our plans across all of these in tandem with other West Yorkshire and Harrogate programmes and national guidance.

[To do: develop an info graphic]

- Co-production: we need to do more to ensure our service users shape how services are designed
- Personalisation: we need to ensure service users always have choice and control over their care
- Digital: we need to ensure staff can communicate across West Yorkshire and Harrogate services effectively and where people who access care can be empowered to manage their own care where appropriate
- Workforce: we need to understand the common challenges across the system, develop new attractive roles and ensure our staff are supported and valued.

The way we work

NHS mental health providers in West Yorkshire have set up new shared governance arrangements. Known as the West Yorkshire Mental Health Services Collaborative, the organisations have been working together to improve mental health services for local communities.

The Mental Health Collaborative includes:

- Bradford District Care NHS Foundation Trust
- Leeds and York Partnership NHS Foundation Trust
- Leeds Community Healthcare NHS Trust
- South West Yorkshire Partnership NHS Foundation Trust.

Our mental health, learning disabilities and autism five year ambitions:

- **Achieve IAPT referral to treatment times and recovery standards from 19/20 onwards.**
- **100% coverage of 24/7 crisis teams in all places by 2020/21 with all children and young people able to access crisis care 24/7 by 23/24**
- **Mental Health Support Teams tested in 2019/20 and 2020/21 for further roll out across West Yorkshire and Harrogate by 2023/24**
- **A comprehensive 0-25 mental health service across all places rolled out from 2020/21**
- **Reduce inpatient (hospital beds) provision for people with a learning disability in line with national expectations by 2023/24**
- **Sustain new ways of working that help reduce inpatient length of stay from 2020/21**
- **Test West Yorkshire and Harrogate models for suicide prevention and postvention in 2019/20 and 2020/21**
- **Review current delivery across all service providers against the Learning Disability Improvement Standards during 2019/20 and 2020/21, meeting requirements by 2023/24.**

Stroke care

[In a box]

In 2018/19 there were 3,441 strokes in West Yorkshire and Harrogate (Apr 2018-Mar 2019). Our ambition is to reduce the number of people who have strokes; save more lives and improve recovery outcomes. Providing the best stroke services possible to further improve quality and stroke outcomes is a priority for us all.

Our aim is to improve quality outcomes for people requiring stroke care, ensuring that services are resilient and 'fit for the future'. Work has taken place cross West Yorkshire and Harrogate to improve the quality of care and recovery for people who have had a stroke. This includes preventing

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page) stroke happening in the first place, improving specialist care, making the most of technology and valuable skilled workforce – and connected high quality support for people recovering from a stroke.

Watch these films to find out why this work is so important to saving people's lives:

- [Dr Andy Withers talks about how we want to improve stroke services](#)
- [Malcolm and Sue's experience of stroke](#)
- [Geoff talks about his experience of stroke](#)

Identifying and supporting people at risk of stroke

Atrial fibrillation (also called AFib or AF) is a quivering or irregular heartbeat (arrhythmia) that can lead to blood clots, stroke, heart failure and other heart-related complications. In West Yorkshire and Harrogate there are around 12,000 undiagnosed (and therefore unmanaged) atrial fibrillation (AF) patients. We know that this increases the likelihood of stroke (see page 79).

Since spring 2018 we have been working with our partners at the [Yorkshire and Humber Academic Health Science Network](#) to more proactively detect, diagnose and treat people who are at risk of stroke so that around 9 in 10 people with AF are managed by GPs with the best local treatments available. This will save lives and contribute to reducing both the health and well-being gap and the care and quality gap.

The Yorkshire and Humber Academic Health Science Network is working with each of our six local places to roll out best practice care for people with AF in every GP practice and aims to prevent over 190 strokes in the next three years. We are also reducing other risks linked to stroke. For example the treatment of hypertension (high blood pressure) which has the potential to reduce a further 620 strokes within three years.

Our stroke engagement work

A key part of the way we work is being open and honest, so that people can get involved and have their say from the beginning. People who access health and social care often know better than us what keeps them well and healthy and what care they need to support their return to independence. It is also important that people know how their views have shaped our work.

We talked to over 2500 people over 18 months, including voluntary and community organisations, people who have had a stroke, unpaid carers, councillors and staff.

You can find out how these views have shaped our work by reading the '[You Said, We did](#)'. You can also find out more about all of the engagement that has taken place by clicking [here](#).

Whole stroke care pathway approaches

Our conversations with people have highlighted the importance of further improving care from preventing stroke, hospital care, community rehabilitation services, through to after care. In view of this we have produced a draft whole pathway service specification which recognises the minimum standards and service outcomes for each of part of the stroke pathway.

The draft service specification includes specific outcomes we aspire to achieve, for example rehabilitation and community services. Each of our six places will use this specification to determine what further actions, if any, will be required to achieve these standards.

To support the six places we asked the Stroke Association to fund a project manager for six months to undertake a gap analysis of the community rehabilitation services for stroke. The project will aim

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page) to help identify the actions either locally or at West Yorkshire and Harrogate level required, if any, to improve community rehabilitation stroke services.

Providing high quality hospital stroke services

We are re-establishing a clinical network across West Yorkshire and Harrogate, so that we can further support, develop and retain our skilled workforce.

The stroke clinical network will provide learning and development opportunities through master class type events and an annual conference for colleagues who provide specialist stroke care. The network is also a place where clinicians can review, progress and provide peer support to implement the new standards and new developments in the treatment of stroke such as Mechanical Thrombectomy.

In addition our clinical lead has worked with the Local Workforce Action Board to ensure our work is aligned with our wider [workforce strategy](#). The stroke clinical network will harness clinical leadership, expertise and encouraging a culture of continuous improvement across West Yorkshire and Harrogate. It aims to further reduce differences in key clinical standards and ensure new guidelines and national developments are aligned. For example, the establishment of Integrated Stroke Delivery Networks (ISDNs), the further roll out of mechanical thrombectomy services (this aims to remove the obstructing blood clot from arteries within the brain directly by introducing a clot retrieval device delivered via an intravascular catheter, thereby restoring blood flow and minimising tissue damage), improvement in the use of thrombolysis (emergency treatment to dissolve blood clots that form in arteries feeding the heart and brain), development of higher intensity care models for stroke rehabilitation and changes to workforce models.

Our five year ambitions

- **By 2022 will deliver a ten-fold increase in the number of people who receive a thrombectomy after a stroke so that each year 1,600 more people will be independent after their stroke.**
- **By 2025 will have amongst the best performance in Europe for delivering thrombolysis to all who could benefit.**
- **By April 2020 we will have established an Integrated Stroke Delivery Networks (ISDNs) to support discharge, meet seven-day standards and National Guidelines for stroke - there needs to be an accountable ISDN governance structure in place.**

Respiratory

Respiratory conditions include common cold, flu, whooping cough, bronchitis and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

[In a box]

Respiratory diseases may be caused by infection, by smoking tobacco, or by breathing in second-hand tobacco smoke, radon, asbestos, or other forms of air pollution. Respiratory diseases include asthma, COPD, pulmonary fibrosis, pneumonia, and lung cancer.

Levels of smoking tend to be higher across West Yorkshire and Harrogate when compared to national averages. The numbers of people stopping smoking also tends to be below the national average. For these reasons an early objective was to tackle the difference in the levels of smoking and quit rates so that people have healthy longer lives.

To date there has been a reduction in the number of smokers within West Yorkshire and Harrogate of 23,000 (check time period).

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)
Most socio-economically disadvantaged groups of people are disproportionately represented amongst smokers (as they are within respiratory disease incidence); this work is supported in our programme to tackle health inequalities. The successful work to reduce tobacco dependency will continue (see preventing ill health on page 29 for further details).

Our Partnership has worked with the other six northern partnerships (sustainability and transformation partnerships and integrated care systems) to build on work with [RightCare](#) to identify and spread good practice to improve respiratory outcomes.

Our Partnership has led on identifying and promoting good practice in the provision of pulmonary rehabilitation. We have focused on understanding the barriers to people being referred to pulmonary rehabilitation; and once referred the barriers to them completing programmes. This work will support our Partnership's ambition to tackle health inequalities, and across the north as a whole.

Working closely with RightCare the Partnership's Clinical Forum reviewed clinical practice across our six local places and the impact this had on people with respiratory disease. It identified good practice that we shared across West Yorkshire and Harrogate.

[In a box]

We will learn from existing good practice within West Yorkshire and Harrogate, as well as other successful models of improving respiratory outcomes such as a current Welsh national programme.

The Clinical Forum has now started a collaborative programme across the Partnership to share and support learning across our six places. This will accelerate improvement in respiratory outcomes and reduce unwarranted variations in people's care.

The programme will:

- Emphasise patient choice and empowerment
- Be clinically driven and led
- Increase the focus on upstream prevention
- Integrate with other relevant programmes, including cancer and population health management
- Support moving delivery as locally as possible
- Reduce health inequalities
- Reduce the differences in support that people receive
- Make the most of digital solutions.

Our five year ambitions

Treating tobacco dependency

The successful work to reduce tobacco dependency will continue (see page 34).

Diagnosis

Identify 'missing cases' - analyse records to find people at risk of COPD or asthma and not on the register for either of these conditions:

- Are recorded as current or ex-smokers
- Are aged over 35 years
- Are prescribed inhaler therapy
- Are prescribed at least one course of Prednisolone for respiratory symptoms in the last two years
- Are prescribed two or more courses of antibiotics for respiratory symptoms in the last two years.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

Offer spirometry to those people mentioned above (spirometry is a standard test doctors use to measure how well your lungs are functioning).

- Monitor key performance indicators and explore the gap in performing spirometry - how many people are on the COPD register with no record of spirometry.
- Explore the gap in quality of spirometry - how many surgeries providing spirometry meet the standards for equipment and staff.
- Make primary care spirometry results available when a person is admitted to hospital.
- Make hospital spirometry results available to GP and any other point of care in the community.
- Comply with the requirement of the COPD Care Bundle to check spirometry result at admission in all cases of acute exacerbation of COPD. This can be monitored via the National COPD Audit.
- Develop a variety of options to provide quality assured spirometry for all patients across Yorkshire including spirometry services in individual GP services, local diagnostic centres offering spirometry and access to hospital based respiratory function laboratories.

Pulmonary rehabilitation

Pulmonary rehabilitation should be available for a range of respiratory conditions including COPD, asthma, interstitial lung disease and bronchiectasis.

Pulmonary rehabilitation should be considered as a group of interventions with a choice to select the ones most appropriate for each person.

These should include:

- Standard 6-8 week pulmonary rehabilitation course.
- Individually tailored rehabilitation in the home.
- [MyCOPD App](#) supported pulmonary rehabilitation.
- Breathe Easy Groups
- Local signposting to physical activity

Monitor the performance of the pulmonary rehabilitation services according to [NICE QS10, Quality Statement 4](#) and through participation in the [National Asthma and COPD Audit Programme \(NACAP\)](#): pulmonary rehabilitation work stream.

Assess indications and willingness to participate in pulmonary rehabilitation at key points of care:

- Annual clinical review at GP practice.
- Review after acute exacerbation - GP practice or Integrated COPD Service.
- Hospital admission for acute exacerbation of COPD - part of the COPD Care Bundle.

Provide swift access to pulmonary rehabilitation for all who need it including:

- Opportunity to start pulmonary rehabilitation within four weeks of discharge from hospital following acute exacerbation of COPD.
- Suitably timed pulmonary rehabilitation before and after lung volume reduction intervention.

Medicines management

The local guidelines for inhaler therapy for COPD and asthma are documents that reflect the up to date clinical evidence and are produced after extensive consultations with all involved. These need to be updated every three years following a well-structured approach.

Check of inhaler therapy should be performed on a regular basis in consistence of NICE quality standard QS10, Quality Statement 2. There are several key points for this intervention:

- Annual clinical review at GP practice.
- Review after acute exacerbation - GP practice or Integrated COPD Service.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

- Hospital admission for acute exacerbation of COPD - part of the [COPD Care Bundle](#).
- Continuous monitoring of the pattern of prescribing inhaler therapy in both primary and secondary care to identify trends for deviation from the local guidelines.

We will develop teams of suitably qualified specialists to support units showing deviation from the agreed guidelines with the objective to improve prescribing. These teams could include hospital based specialists, intermediate care (respiratory/primary) specialists, senior pharmacists or GPs with special interest in respiratory disease. It will involve developing adequate services for prescribing and monitoring 'specialist only' treatments such as biological agents, Roflumilast, which is recommended as an option for treating severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in adults with chronic bronchitis as and when appropriate.

Diabetes

There are currently 3.4 million people with Type 2 diabetes in England with around 200,000 new diagnoses every year. While Type 1 diabetes cannot be prevented and is not linked to lifestyle, Type 2 diabetes is largely preventable through lifestyle changes.

The prevalence of Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes in West Yorkshire and Harrogate ranges between 5.7% in Harrogate and Rural District to 10.4% in Bradford Districts. One in six of all people in hospital have diabetes – while diabetes is often not the reason for admission, they often need a longer stay in hospital, are more likely to be re admitted and their risk of dying is higher.

As well as the human cost, Type 2 diabetes treatment accounts for around 9% of the annual NHS budget. This is around £8.8 billion a year.

[In a box]

The large geography and diverse population of West Yorkshire and Harrogate poses some key diabetes challenges. We aim to ensure that the diabetes prevention programme and structured education programmes are both targeted to address health inequalities and tailored to the needs of local communities.

Our Partnership will work to prevent the development of Type 2 Diabetes in those people who are at high risk.

This will involve a diabetes treatment programme which focusses on:

- Improving the achievement of the [NICE](#) recommended treatment targets (HbA1c, cholesterol and blood pressure) and driving down variation between clinical commissioning groups.
- Improving uptake of structured education
- Reducing amputations by improving the timeliness of referrals from primary care to a multi-disciplinary foot team for people with diabetic foot disease; and
- Reducing lengths of stay in hospitals for diabetics.

Working together to prevent the development of Type 2 Diabetes

There are 110,000 people at high risk of developing Type 2 Diabetes in West Yorkshire and Harrogate. There are currently five million people in England at high risk of developing Type 2 diabetes. If these trends continue, one in three people will be obese by 2034 and one in 10 will develop Type 2 diabetes.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

[The Healthier You: NHS Diabetes Prevention Programme \(NHS DPP\)](#) identifies people at high risk and refers them onto a behaviour change programme. The NHS DPP is a joint commitment from NHS England, Public Health England and Diabetes UK. We will continue to deliver the programme across West Yorkshire and Harrogate.

Our ambition is to increase the number of people referred to the NHS Diabetes Prevention Programme. This will include the roll out of the digital NHS DPP from August 2019 to increase access to the course, particularly for those of working age and people from ethnic minority groups. We will also explore options to pilot NHS DPP courses that expand access to the programme for people with learning disabilities and mental health illness.

Improving the achievement of NICE recommended treatment targets

Over the past two years some of our Partnership's clinical commissioning groups have worked to improve the achievement of the three NICE recommended treatment targets and eight care processes. The treatment targets and eight care processes are monitored via the [National Diabetes Audit](#) which is mandatory for all GP Practices. The achievement differs across our areas and addressing this difference is a priority for the Partnership.

Our five year ambition for diabetes includes:

- **Using the funding available until 2023/2024 to increase the achievement and reduce variation particularly around education and the sharing of best practice**
- **We will offer personalised care for people. Along with increasing the achievement of the three NICE treatment targets we will ensure that diabetes care is individualised ensuring that frailty is recognised and targets are adjusted according to the person with diabetes. Frailty is related to the ageing process that is, simply getting older. It describes how our bodies gradually lose their in-built reserves, leaving us vulnerable to dramatic, sudden changes in health triggered by seemingly small events such as a minor infection or a change in medication or environment.**
- **West Yorkshire and Harrogate is an early engagement site for the national [HeLP diabetes online self-management platform](#) which will provide education for people with Type 2 diabetes. The roll out will commence in February 2020 and will be accessible to all areas across the Partnership for three years.**

Diabetes education is the cornerstone of diabetes management, because diabetes requires day-to-day knowledge of nutrition, exercise, monitoring, and medication. The [Diabetes Transformation Funding](#) has been used to expand provision and increase the uptake of digital and face to face education for people with Type 1 and Type 2 Diabetes.

Work is ongoing to look at different models of structured education which are accredited. The Partnership is also working to ensure that health inequalities across the diverse geography are targeted by ensuring delivery of culturally sensitive support that makes adjustment for people with learning disabilities including help in the evening and at weekends.

Reducing diabetes related amputations and reduction in length of stay for diabetes hospital stay

Multi-disciplinary team working is at the heart of providing best treatment and care. Over the past eighteen months a number of diabetes specialist clinical teams have been testing approaches to streamline the way diabetes multi-disciplinary foot teams work with the aim of sharing the findings.

Diabetes Inpatient (hospital stays) Specialist Nurse Teams have been expanded to provide support to people in hospital with diabetes. The Partnership will continue to support the specialist teams using funding available to ensure universal coverage across West Yorkshire and Harrogate.

Diabetes technology

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

We will ensure that pregnant women with Type 1 diabetes are offered continuous glucose monitoring from April 2020. West Yorkshire and Harrogate will ensure that up to 20% of people living with Type 1 diabetes will receive [flash glucose monitoring devices](#) if they are eligible using the agreed clinical criteria.

Diabetes remission

We will explore low calorie diets for people who are obese with Type 2 diabetes to reduce HbA1c levels (HbA1c is your average blood glucose (sugar) levels for the last two to three months and turn the clock back on diabetes putting it into remission.

The Partnership will work towards improving joined mental health services to ensure people with Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes are supported with issues such as stress and anxiety due to needle phobia and phobia to insulin pens and also anxiety around hypoglycaemia (also known as low blood sugar, is when blood sugar decreases to below normal levels. This may result in a variety of symptoms including clumsiness, trouble talking, and confusion, loss of consciousness, seizures or death).

We will also express interest in being a pilot to ensure expansion of the diabetes prevention programme to include learning disabilities and severe mental health illness.

Cancer

Cancer survival is the highest it has ever been. In West Yorkshire and Harrogate the percentage of people surviving at least one year following diagnosis increased from 66.2% in 2005 to 71.7% in 2015.

More cancers are also being diagnosed early when curative treatment is more likely and patient reported experience of care is high (as measured through the national Cancer Patient Experience Survey). Despite this too many people have their lives cut short or significantly affected by cancer, with consequent impact on their families and friends. Within West Yorkshire and Harrogate the overall one year survival figure hides a variation from 69.6% (Calderdale) to 74.7% (Harrogate and Rural District).

Some places with lower survival rates also perform less well than comparable populations across England, meaning these local differences in outcome cannot be explained away by population mix. This 5 year strategy gives us the opportunity to ramp up our ambition and sharpen our focus to tackle variation, learn from and support each other to accelerate what we know works to improve outcomes and offer quality to life through personalised health and wellbeing support.

Our [Cancer Alliance](#) is in a strong place to deliver this with a clear national strategy and a long history of collaboration amongst providers of cancer care which is essential to support patient pathways which cross the system – but we need to pull together as a whole system to **deliver our ambition that by 2028 three in four cancers will be diagnosed at an early stage when curative treatment is an option.**

Working together to reduce preventable cancers before they appear

Lung cancer is our biggest cause of cancer deaths. One in two smokers will develop cancer and there are around 351,000 smokers in West Yorkshire and Harrogate. Tobacco use remains the most important preventable cause of lung cancer and the focus of the [Alliance](#) prevention effort. The Alliance will continue to support the [NHS Smokefree Pledge](#) and through our Tackling Lung Cancer Programme we have invested in boosting specialist smoking cessation support and community

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page) support, focusing on capturing patients at teachable moments. [Mid Yorkshire Hospitals](#) is leading the way locally on delivering a smoke free NHS. We will push as far as possible to replicate their approach across [West Yorkshire Association of Acute Trusts](#) (also known as hospitals working together) in the next five years.

We will find more cancers before symptoms appear by increasing screening uptake

Over the past year the Alliance has worked with local and regional screening leads to boost screening uptake. During 2019/20 and beyond we will use transformation funding to develop a Healthy Communities programme which will increase screening uptake in all the national screening programmes. In the first year we will focus on the bowel and cervical programmes where uptake is lower and more variable across our geography. Across West Yorkshire and Harrogate around 160,000 people annually decline an invitation for bowel screening with uptake in Bradford City at around 30%. Around 170,000 women annually across West Yorkshire and Harrogate decline the offer of cervical screening, and around 90,000 women decline the offer of breast screening. We will be using best available evidence to encourage more people to accept their screening invitations. We will work with local communities and primary care networks to co-design campaign activities that suit the needs of the local population, with particular care to tailor approaches to the needs of ethnic minority groups and other seldom heard groups such as people with learning difficulties. We will also make access to screening easier for people for whom current settings present a barrier to uptake, for example people with physical or sensory impairments.

We will diagnose more cancers faster and earlier

Over the past two years Cancer Transformation Funding has been used to make more efficient use of diagnostic resources and improved pathways to provide rapid diagnosis or reassurance. This has included support for use of technology (digital pathology, tele dermatology), new roles within diagnostic teams to improve skill mix and career progression, support to the [Yorkshire Imaging Collaborative](#) to enable the radiology community to work more closely together and support each place to improve our offer to people with non-specific but worrying symptoms. In relation to lung cancer there is now robust evidence that earlier diagnosis can be encouraged through a combination of targeted lung health checks to high risk areas, public awareness, clinician education and better access to diagnostic testing. **(To note: possible case study piece here based on Elaine's story)**

We will take a systematic approach to finding and diagnosing lung cancers at an earlier stage, thereby making more cancers curable. Our pilot work has been focussed in parts of Bradford and Wakefield which have a combination of high smoking rates and poor clinical outcomes.

Our work combines support to stop smoking, raising awareness so people seek information and advice earlier, providing easily accessible community based 'lung health checks' for those at most risk of cancer, and improving the experience of people affected by lung cancer by ensuring care and treatment pathways are as speedy and efficient as possible. The estimated outcomes from the Wakefield and Bradford pilots is 100-120 cancers being detected, 80% of which are expected to be at an earlier stage. Early in 2019, North Kirklees was invited to join the national Targeted Lung Health Check Programme with funding for a four year pilot. In addition a 5 year research programme, the Leeds Lung Health Check service, funded by Yorkshire Cancer Research has started in Leeds. This means that many of our areas are now prioritising lung cancer outcomes. We will be carefully evaluating this early work and will spread and expand the scope across the Alliance, guided by those findings in line with the NHS Cancer Programme.

Key to earlier diagnosis is the availability of rapid diagnostic pathways to get people onto the correct managed treatment pathway as early as possible. Over the next five years we will continue to work with the developing primary care networks and our hospital based colleagues to make best use of

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page) knowledge and resources to spot symptoms that could be cancer and investigate promptly through managed approaches.

There are a number of nationally agreed optimal pathways for different types of cancer which we are in the process of implementing across West Yorkshire and Harrogate. Where such nationally developed pathways don't yet exist we will work with clinical colleagues and patients to develop local versions to ensure a consistent offer to people regardless of where they live. Whilst there is often strong clinical consensus about the pathway steps, having the capacity to move patients along that pathway in a timely way is often a challenge.

The Cancer Alliance already works closely with provider colleagues and West Yorkshire Association for Acute Trusts for leadership to improve our pathways. We will continue to support providers to develop systems to monitor capacity and demand for diagnostics, make the most of the diagnostic resources at our disposal through networking, use of digital technologies, flexible and integrated use of workforce (in collaboration with Health Education England). This work will inform discussions about the case for expanding diagnostic capacity and increasing the emphasis on proactive investigation of symptoms.

This will also lay the foundations for a new Faster Diagnosis Standard from 2020 which aims to provide an answer to the 'could it be cancer?' question within a month of initial referral. We already have a number of optimal diagnostic pathway groups involving clinicians, patients and managers established for prostate, lung and colorectal cancers. Over the next year we will be expanding the range of tumours supported by a cross system optimal pathway group, providing stronger and more sustainable clinical leadership.

Unfortunately less than 40% of all cancers nationally are diagnosed following an urgent suspected cancer referral, (or 'two week wait' referral) which takes the person straight into a rapid managed pathway. The majority of cancers are still found following non cancer specific urgent or routine referrals, or they present as emergencies. This is often because the symptoms of many cancers are quite vague or could indicate a range of conditions, such as unexplained weight loss, pain or fatigue. Over the past two years the Alliance has invested transformation funds across our providers allowing them to test a range of approaches to managing these vague but concerning symptoms, supported by a Community of Practice and building on learning from our two national pilot sites in Leeds and Airedale.

Over the next five years we will be further developing a more consistent approach to integrated rapid diagnostic services, honouring the national requirement to have at least one rapid diagnostic service established in each Alliance during 2019/20. The objective will be to design services which deliver a holistic diagnostic service featuring a rapid and coordinated set of investigations designed to establish the cause of the troubling symptoms and appropriate onward referral, rather than just to exclude or confirm cancer. This will be a service model (making the most of resource and expertise in primary and secondary care) rather than necessarily a physical centre, and not necessarily a one stop shop, but a personalised and planned rapid series of tests with a single point of contact. Over time it is envisaged that this 'single front door' concept could expand to cover anyone with cancer symptoms.

We will deliver more consistent access to optimal treatment and faster, safer and more precise treatments

Multi-disciplinary team working is at the heart of providing optimal treatment and care. However it is just as important that team working processes do not slow the patient pathway through investigation and treatment unnecessarily and also that they make efficient use of the specialist workforce. Over the past eighteen months a number of clinical teams across the Alliance have been testing approaches to streamlining the way teams work and sharing the progress and findings.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

Over the next year we will be establishing optimal pathway groups led by a clinical director covering key adult tumours, children and young people and, teenagers and young adults. These will bring together clinicians, patients, provider and commissioner managers to drive out unwarranted variation and improve outcomes and experience (including delivery of national waiting times standards). They will build on and develop our pilot work on multi-disciplinary teams.

Other specific priorities to support delivery of optimal treatment are:

- During 2019/20 we will support the development of a Yorkshire and the Humber Radiotherapy Operational Delivery Network accountable to the three Yorkshire and the Humber Cancer Alliance Boards for the delivery of a national service specification.
- During 2019/20 we will work with WYAAT colleagues and Health Education England (liaising with our neighbouring Alliances where appropriate) to develop a more sustainable workforce model for clinical and medical oncology. Implementation of the plan will form a work programme for subsequent years of this strategy.
- We will work with the regional Genomic Laboratory Hub to promote the use of and support providers implement whole genome sequencing for all eligible cancer indications. This in turn will support use of genomics to target treatments more effectively, using the established Alliance and West Yorkshire Association of Acute Trusts infrastructure to support engagement;
- We will work with Teenage and Young Adult (TYA) services in Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust to support the service in becoming a Principle Treatment Centre (PTC) for TYA with Cancer, according to the new service specification. The service would work in partnership with TYA designated hospitals to ensure that teenagers and young adults receive the right care in the right place at the right time. NHS England also requires that a PTC should host and support a TYA Cancer Network which would have agreed criteria and functionality.
- We will work with NHS England Specialised Commissioning colleagues to develop plans to build capacity in treatment for key under pressure pathways, for example prostate and lung.
- Through our Optimal Pathway Groups we will encourage increased numbers of cancer patients at all ages, children, young people and adults being entered into clinical trials due to the strength of evidence around the link between active research and development and improved outcomes.

We will offer personalised care for all patients and transform follow up care. With improvements in survival more and more people are living beyond their initial cancer diagnosis. There are currently around 88,500 people across the Alliance living with cancer and this figure is expected to rise to around 117,000 over the next ten years. The effects of cancer do not suddenly stop once cancer treatment is over and many people face long term difficulties such as worry and depression, concerns about money, family and relationship issues, as well as dealing with the physical effects of having cancer which can effect patient outcomes and experience. Our goal is to provide personalised care and support to people affected by cancer which meet both their ongoing cancer related health needs and the more emotional, social and practical support needs that currently often go unmet. These can be addressed at least in part by better coordination and signposting to services already based within communities.

During 2018/19 our focus has been to understand our baseline position against a set of evidence based interventions known collectively as the [‘Recovery Package’](#) and the availability of risk stratified follow up. We have worked with front line staff to develop and promote a common understanding of these interventions and begin to embed them in everyday practice. Over 100 front line staff have attended training sessions. In the past year we have focused on four common tumours and the programme is developing momentum, for example five more teams are now offering end of treatment health and wellbeing events, three more teams are offering treatment summaries and three more teams are offering holistic assessment at the end of treatment.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

We have also undertaken a significant piece of engagement work with patients, carers and professions on the particular needs of people who are treatable but not curable to inform local action planning and improvement. By providing people with access to support beyond their clinical needs, we can empower patients to manage their health, provide tailored support to patients, harness the power of existing community services and create capacity within clinical teams.

In 2019/20, with support from [Macmillan Cancer Support](#) we will be providing additional intensive improvement support to front line staff in our acute hospitals to spread the availability of the Recovery Package and risk stratified follow up pathways. The Alliance team will also be working on our longer term aim to provide improved community based support to meet the needs of people affected by cancer. We will build on the findings from a pilot started in February 2019 with partners in Bradford to support people to live better with and beyond cancer (case study video in development). By 2021, every person diagnosed with cancer will have access to personalised care, including needs assessment, a care plan and health and wellbeing information and support. By 2023, stratified follow up pathways will be in place for all clinically appropriate cancers.

Our five year ambitions for cancer include:

- **By 2028, 55,000 more people will survive cancer for five years or more each year; and**
- **By 2028, 75% of people will be diagnosed at an early stage (stage one or two).**
- **From September 2019, all boys aged 12 and 13 will be offered the HPV vaccination.**
- **By 2020, HPV primary screening for cervical cancer will be implemented across England.**
- **From summer 2019, the Faecal Immunochemical Test will be used in the bowel screening programme.**
- **By 2023/24, significant improvements will be made on uptake of the screening programmes**
- **By 2023 the first phase of the Targeted Lung Health Checks Programme will be complete, with a plan for wider roll out (depending on evaluation).**
- **By 2020, one Rapid Diagnostic Centre will be implemented in each Cancer Alliance, with further roll out by 2023/24.**
- **From April 2020, all local systems should be recording their Faster Diagnosis Standard data.**
- **By 2023/24 Primary Care Networks will be working with the Cancer Alliance to help to improve early diagnosis of patients in their own neighbourhoods**
- **The Yorkshire and Humber Radiotherapy network will be established by 2019/20 to fully implement new service specifications by 2021/22.**
- **New service specifications for children and young people's cancer services will be implemented by 2021**
- **More children and young people will be supported to take part in clinical trials, so that participation among children remains high, and the NHS is on track to ensure participation among teenagers and young adults rises to 50% by 2025.**
- **From 2019, whole genome sequencing will begin to be offered to all children with cancer.**
- **From 2020/21, more extensive genomic testing should be offered to patients who are newly diagnosed with cancers so that by 2023 over 100,000 people a year can access these tests.**
- **By 2021 everyone diagnosed with cancer will have access to personalised care, including needs assessment, a care plan and health and wellbeing information and support.**
- **By 2020 all breast cancer patients will move to a personalised (stratified) follow-up pathway once their treatment ends, and all prostate and colorectal cancer patients by 2021.**
- **From 2021, the new Quality of Life (QoL) Metric will be in use locally and nationally.**
- **Recruit an additional 1,500 new clinical and diagnostic staff nationally across seven priority specialisms between 2018 and 2021.**
- **All patients, including those with secondary cancers, will have access to the right expertise and support, including a Clinical Nurse Specialist or other support worker.**
- **We will also support the development of a Yorkshire and Humber Children and Young Persons Cancer Operational Delivery Network.**

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

[Case study: add picture]

Putting people with cancer at the centre of the way we work together

Our Cancer Alliance has ambitious plans to transform services and improve care, treatment and support for those affected by cancer in West Yorkshire and Harrogate. We are working together to break down organisational barriers so we can improve people's experience in a number of ways. This includes improving cancer waiting time performance across the area. We launched a new way of working together to improve waiting times in July 2019 to get everyone together in one room to discuss how we can do this. Led by the Chief Executives of our six acute hospital Trusts, the launch of the West Yorkshire and Harrogate Cancer Alliance improvement collaborative was attended by more than 100 patients, clinicians, managers and cancer team members from across Bradford District and Craven; Calderdale, Harrogate, Kirklees, Leeds and Wakefield. The initial focus is on lung and prostate cancer. However, we plan to roll out this new way of working across all tumour pathways in the future. By listening to people who have cancer, sharing learning and spreading good practice we can improve the care given to people, so that no matter where they live they receive high quality services which puts them at the very heart of planned improvements'.

Supporting unpaid carers

[Case study]

In April 2019 we brought together over 100 carers and health and social care professionals to discuss how the NHS Long Term Plan can support better outcomes for unpaid carers. This has helped us align the West Yorkshire and Harrogate carers' strategy with the NHS Long Term Plan.

It's estimated that there are 260,000 unpaid carers in West Yorkshire and Harrogate and as our population ages; this number is set to increase. This combined with changes in retirement age means the demographic of unpaid carers is also altering; people are working until much later in life, sometimes juggling work commitments, whilst caring for others longer. Evidence shows people who are carers have poorer health and can be socially isolated (Carers UK).

[In a box]

We recognise the huge contribution of unpaid carers. We aspire to be a region where carers are recognised, given the support they need to both manage their caring role and remain in work and education.

Watch this film with Karen, who is a carer for her wife, talking about her experiences and the support she receives from Carers Leeds.

Carers often suffer social deprivation, isolation and ill health. They may have fewer opportunities to do things that many people take for granted, including having access to paid employment or education, or even having time to themselves or to spend with friends. A recent NHS England GP Survey ([make link](#)) showed 61% of carers are more likely to have a long term condition, disability or illness compared to 50% of non-carers.

Our six local places provide vital support in a variety of settings, including GP practices and hospitals, to support carers to maintain their caring role and avoid carer breakdown. Carers Wakefield and District work closely with local hospital and community services to support carers who are struggling to cope with the demands of caring. Carers organisations also support carers to have essential time out from caring.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

[Case study: add picture]

In Bradford, Christopher Fisher 57, is able to receive respite from his caring role looking after birds of prey due to receiving a time out grant from his local carers organisation' Carers Resource. Christopher who carers for his wheelchair-bound father, 89, five days a week, with support from his brother. He carries out tasks such as washing, cooking and cleaning. His sister cares for their mother, 85, who has dementia. Christopher spends his two days of respite each week volunteering in many different roles, but despite all the busyness in his life the birds of prey really caught his attention. He adds: 'Getting so close to the birds was a special and unique encounter I'll never forget'.

Many carers, including children and young people, are hidden. They are caring for a loved one with a long-term health condition and often provide the majority of care without formal support. For young carers, it can often mean life chances are severely limited. A key priority is to strengthen support for carers by using [quality markers](#), and using personalised care approaches that identify and address the health and wellbeing needs of unpaid carers (see page 91).

In this film young carer Kirsty talks about her experiences and the support she receives from Carers Leeds.

Emerging evidence suggests that investing in support for carers can contribute significantly to the sustainability of health and social care. In particular, that early help and targeted support for carers reduces carer breakdown and limits the use by the cared for person for hospital services, social care and other care. Investment in supporting carers helps prevention and self-care which can in turn support carers to stay in work, to the benefit of the wider local economy.

The Department of Health (October 2014) estimates that each £1.00 spent on supporting carers would save £1.47 on care costs and benefit the wider health and care system.

[Case study: add picture]

We held the first in a series of events, named by the young carers as 'Couldn't Care Less', which aims to show young carers how their skills can be transferred into exciting and varied roles in the health and care sector, supported by role models from across local business and the NHS. The event was attended by young carers from across Kirklees and Calderdale and included representation from five schools with pupils aged between 12-15 years old. Following the event, survey results showed 83% of pupils who attended were interested in pursuing careers in health and social care. The following shows the words mentioned throughout the student feedback surveys. You can read the report here.

Our achievements

It is important that partners and carers see that we are making a positive difference. By working in collaboration with all our six places we share good practice more widely and create better results for carers. We have:

- Engaged 240 young carers with a series of workshops to encourage them pursue careers within health and care sector, develop their confidence and support their resilience.
- Signed up all acute and mental health trusts to *John's campaign* which gives carers of people living with dementia greater access to the hospital beyond normal visiting hours
- Created processes within GP practices to identify and signpost carers to support in their local area.
- All mental health and acute hospitals have agreed to adopt the 'carers working passport' which identifies members of staff who are carers so that appropriate support can be put in place.
- Supported all of our 6 places to access tailored and joint-branded digital platform hosting Carers UK's products and resources combined with local information and support for carers. This is

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page) available for all NHS and Local Authority organisations as well as small and medium sized organisations.

Our five year ambitions

One of our key priorities for the next five years is e to identify and support carers. We work closely with our six local places to share good practice and continuously improve the lives of carers. Carers have also told that they think a priority should be to address the needs of carers from minority communities. We recognise these particular groups can experience inequalities and may not always be identified and supported effectively within their caring role. We will be working with our partners to highlight the fact that carers exist and their contribution to the health and care system and beyond. This is to ensure that all carers, irrespective of their background or where they live, have the same standard of support.

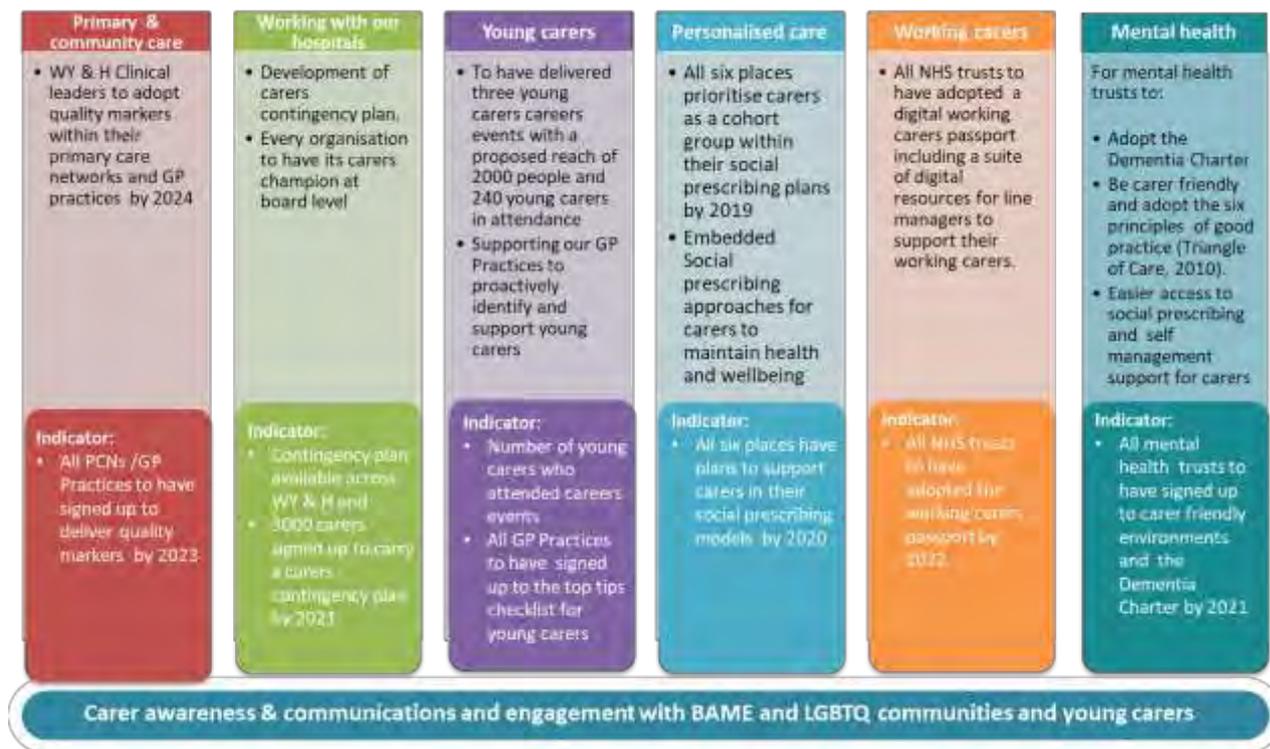
We are working with NHS England's Dementia Networks to engage with carers and the people they care for who are living with dementia from a wide range of communities. The work focused on working with organisations embedded within these communities and with carers from different backgrounds. The aim is to support a better experience of care for both the carer and their people they care for.

We aim to improve the lives of all carers over the next five years. This includes:

- **Making sure that more carers have access to a contingency plan supported by all mental health and acute hospital trusts across West Yorkshire and Harrogate**
- **Supporting a consistent offer for emergency care and out of hours support to ensure carers know how to access out of hours care when they need it.**
- **Supporting in excess of 43,000 working carers across our acute trusts and mental health trusts to ensure our carer NHS acute workforce has access to a working carer passport to enable them the flexibility and support to continue their caring role and remain in employment.**
- **Working with our partners in primary and community care to ensure that all carers when visiting their GP practice are recognised, have access to flexible appointments and are signposted to effective support to maintain their caring role**
- **Raising awareness of the contribution of our young carers, ensuring that they are identified and supporting them to access careers in health and social care.**

Our priorities for supporting carers over the coming years are as follows **(To do: rework infographic)**.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)



Supporting people who work in health and care

Staff are our most important asset. Over 100,000 people work in health and care across West Yorkshire and Harrogate. This number has been increasing year on year. However, the increasing pressures of work and ongoing national pay restraint have made it difficult to recruit and retain enough staff to meet people’s health care needs.

Health and social care is changing to meet the needs of our communities. Reshaping healthcare requires a reshaping of the health and care workforce. New teams are emerging with an increased role for non-medical staff to work alongside medical staff, non-registered staff to work alongside registered professionals, new roles alongside traditional roles and the unpaid volunteers and carers working in partnership with health and care sector employees. There is a greater role for people working outside of hospitals, where most health and social care takes place.

We want West Yorkshire and Harrogate to be a great place to work. This means ensuring that staff represents the people we serve, including ethnic minority staff in leadership roles. [The Interim People Plan](#) (June 2019) emphasised the need to promote positive cultures, build a pipeline of compassionate and engaging leaders and make the NHS an agile, inclusive and a modern employer. This is especially important if we are to attract and retain our workforce.

If we are to truly transform our workforce and make West Yorkshire and Harrogate the best place to live and work, then we need to be more ambitious and show system wide working with all our partners to tackle the issues we face.

We have an opportunity to take on a greater leadership role in workforce planning. This will require investment and partnership working in a way which has never been done before.

We are developing a system wide workforce plan to include the social care workforce, primary care and community workers as well as the traditional NHS workforce.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)
This will outline how future demand can be achieved through various routes such as increasing supply, retention strategies, upskilling the current workforce, supporting new models of care, international recruitment and new role development.

Volunteers, carers, and community sector engagement is critical. There is a need for a shared understanding of their role across the Partnership so we can support, develop and promote the work they do. This will be done in partnership with our priority programmes, including supporting unpaid carers and community organisations.

This means planning the future health and social care workforce together rather than looking at individual organisation demands. In return this will enable funding to be distributed accordingly and future investment planned on a system wide level.

As well as the six local places taking greater ownership for developing their workforce, there is a need for our priority programmes to collectively identify and work with partners, such as the Local Workforce Acton Board and Health Education England, to develop solutions.

Primary care, maternity and mental health has workforce groups taking forward specific challenges. They are working across the Partnership to develop solutions. The intention is for our other priority programmes to follow suit.

Local Workforce Action Board

The Local Workforce Action Board includes a wide range of key stakeholder from across the health and social care system. It is chaired by a CEO from one of our hospital trusts. We are currently reviewing membership with the aim of having an executive decision making board and various groups feeding into this.

In April 2018 we published our workforce strategy '[A healthy place to live, a great place to work](#)'. It identified strategic workforce priorities around increasing supply; maximising the contribution of the current workforce; improving productivity; transforming teamwork; making it easier for people to work in differing places and different organisations. It also includes growing the general practice and community workforce to enable to 'left shift' (see page 51) where people are cared for in the community as opposed to hospital settings wherever possible.

We are aligning our priorities to the recently published NHS Interim People Plan, whilst keeping in view all the Partnership workforce challenges. Below is a summary of current initiatives and future priorities. Local places are already making great progress against the NHS Interim People Plan.

Making West Yorkshire and Harrogate the best place to work

The NHS is the largest employer in England, yet we have a higher than average sickness rate and the number of people leaving the NHS is rising.

Reports of poor experiences in the workplace are particularly high for black and minority ethnic (BME) staff.

We need to work hard to improve their experience and make sure that staff are engaged and supported to deliver the highest quality of care by making the NHS the best place to work.

Staff are often working in an environment of operating at full capacity, where unmet need is prevalent and resources scarce. Culture change is needed to make sure staff feel supported when things go wrong.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

Following the establishment of the [West Yorkshire and Harrogate Excellence Centre](#) we have made progress in supporting our workforce through identifying training and development opportunities. Focusing on school children we have developed best practice guidance on work experience and produced a tool kit for placements.

A central hub has been developed which directs schools, colleges, higher education, employers and employment seekers to quality information, advice and guidance at a place, regional and national level. A careers hub has also been developed which is a central portal for information for all sectors. This includes career ladders.

Specific career campaigns have been produced including one around Operating Development Practitioners (see below).

[Case study: add picture]

Operating Department Practitioners (ODPs) are a vital part of the multidisciplinary operating theatre team, providing a high standard of patient- focused care during anaesthesia, surgery and recovery, responding to patients physical and psychological needs. In 2018 we developed a campaign in partnership with Huddersfield University to recruit more people. The campaign called ‘the most rewarding job you probably never heard of’. You can find out more here and watch the campaign [film](#).

You can find out more about other workforce developments on our website [here](#).

Our five year ambitions [to do: quantify numbers]

- **Share and promote best practice across our six places, and work collectively to ensure all have the same opportunities**
- **Engage the younger generation by changing the narrative around retention and provide more flexible models of working**
- **Change the role of HR directors to move away from operational to transformational areas of work**
- **Put the health and wellbeing of our employers at the forefront of everything we do**
- **Make the NHS an attractive place to work by looking at some basic principles around travel, parking and pension issues**
- **Look at the redistribution of trainees to areas of greatest need**
- **Further develop and promote initiatives that are underway via Health Education England to enhance the lives of junior doctors, including piloting various initiatives including:**
 - **Less than full time training in emergency medicine**
 - **Flexible training portfolios for physicians**
 - **General practice nursing and GP fellowship pilots. We are looking at a day a week for personal development/leadership**
 - **Clinical educators in emergency medicine who will be specifically dedicated to supporting education and training one day a week as opposed to providing clinical care.**

Improving leadership

Inclusive, person-centred leadership culture at all levels across the NHS is needed. This work will be led by the Leadership and Organisational Development Programme (see page 109) and Talent Management Board with support from the Local Workforce Action Board.

Work is taking place nationally to expand the NHS graduate management training scheme whilst also identifying high-potential clinicians and others to receive career support to enable career progression to the most senior levels of the service.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

Locally, we have promoted Health Education England Clinical Leadership Fellows Programmes and have been successful in appointing these to the Local Maternity System (see page 64) and across West Yorkshire Association of Acute Trusts (see page 59). Many fellows take up senior leadership roles earlier if they feel better supported.

Our five year ambitions

- **Work across priority programmes to prioritise actions to prevent duplication**
- **Ensure our Partnership is a visible leader in making sure that talented black and minority ethnic (BAME) leaders emerge. This will include celebrating the talent that exists and continuing to make the business case for diversity**
- **Leadership team sessions on BAME staff will showcase talent**
- **Look at the impact of programmes such as Future Leaders at Health Education England to review the impact**
- **Identify and encourage aspirational leaders and develop them as system leaders.**

Tackling the nursing shortage

- We need to ensure we are supporting and retaining the nurses we already have whilst looking at how we can increase the supply of newly qualified nurses at home and through international recruitment
- We are developing specific mental health nursing, learning disabilities nursing and social care nursing career campaigns to try and improve recruitment into these areas. Health Education England has agreed a training grant for learning disability nursing apprenticeships with £2 million funding to support an increase of 150 trainee nursing associates and up to 230 registered learning disability nurse apprentices in 2019/20 across the country
- Health Education England has introduced nursing associates. This is a new role that sits alongside existing healthcare support workers and fully-qualified registered nurses to deliver hands-on care for people. In 2018 we had 379 nurse associates starting and have a target of 373 in 2019/20
- NHS Improvement and Health Education England are working together with local organisations and universities to increase clinical placements with an aim to facilitate the Department of Health and Social Care's intended 25% increase in nurse graduate places. Local places have been successful in securing additional funds from NHS England for clinical placement expansion with a particular focus on supporting community and mental health providers to prepare staff to take increased numbers of students including in primary care and care homes
- We are piloting a programme with our Local Maternity System to improve employee engagement and wellbeing whilst delivering service change.

Our five year ambitions

- **Increase placement capacity whilst not compromising quality**
- **Look at how our Universities can work together to increase supply**
- **Focus on return to practice and flexible working models**
- **Explore leadership development for nurses.**

Delivering 21st century care

The NHS Long Term Plan sets out a new model of care for the 21st century which includes increasing care in the community; redesigning and reducing pressure on emergency hospital services; more personalised care; digitally enabled primary and outpatient care; and a focus on population health and reducing health inequalities (see page 29).

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

We will look at transforming the workforce and explore new ways of working with a different skill mix. New roles will emerge. Our current workforce will need new skills to achieve the aspiration of integrated primary care and community health services.

More emphasis is needed around population health needs and a greater knowledge of wider issues that will impact on people living across our area, for example climate change and ageing population.

We will support the growth of new roles, such as advanced clinical practitioners (ACPs), physician associates and nurse associates.

[In a box]

In 2018, 110 ACP's began training in West Yorkshire and Harrogate funded by Health Education England and this has increased to 140 in 2019. The Local Workforce Action Board has also supported the pilot of existing roles in new settings such as psychologists and occupational therapists in general practice. We will work with the newly established primary care workforce steering group to look at joint development and collaborative work plans.

Nationally there has been a push to increase medical school places from 6,000 to 7,500 per year. The University of Leeds had an additional 20 places. There has also been a shift from highly specialised roles to more generalist ones and recruitment for core medical training has improved in the region. All college curricula are looking at more generalist training; however this is moving at differing pace across our area.

We are working together to support the expansion of apprenticeships through information and advice from the Excellence Centre. Health Education England has provided funding to facilitate levy transfer between apprenticeship levy paying organisations and organisations that are non-levy paying or have spent their levy.

Several of the larger levy paying organisations have committed to transferring over £880,000 to pay for apprenticeship training in other health and social care organisations. This money could pay for at least 108 apprenticeships across the region. We are looking to grow apprenticeships in both clinical and non-clinical jobs, with the expectation that employers will offer all entry-level jobs as apprenticeships before considering other recruitment options.

We need to work closely with the digital programme (see page 102) to ensure we have a digital ready workforce with a clear plan for developing the workforce to run, manage, improve and transform the healthcare technology environment. Digital leadership capacity and capability needs to be mapped with upskilling of current staff to deliver digitally-enabled care. Mapping of roles where technology will release staff for redeployment or retraining needs to be in place.

Our five year ambitions

- **Develop a model of employment for physicians associates (PAs) in primary care to promote the role and increase the number of PAs within the next 12 months**
- **Prepare people for different ways of working and provide a system wide model and approach**
- **Preventing ill health needs to be much higher on the agenda both in curricula for trainees and also in terms of Making Every Contact Count**
- **We will work with the digital programme to enable a digital ready workforce.**

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

A new operating model for workforce

We will continue to work collaboratively and be clear what needs to be done locally, regionally and nationally, with more activities undertaken by the Partnership.

Funding the development of a Workforce Hub will involve current Health Education England staff as well as two programme managers and various project managers dedicated to mental health and cancer.

In August 2018, a £1million investment plan (utilising Health Education England funding made available to the Local Workforce Action Board) was approved by the Partnership to support the delivery of the workforce strategy. A further £1m was made available in 2019 and successful bids have been agreed which again support transformation across the area.

In 2018/19 Health Education England invested £3.8million (**is this national?**) in workforce development and in 2019/20 this will be £4m. This is largely being used to buy continuing professional development programmes from universities and other education, training providers.

Our Partnership agreed to pool the budget for West Yorkshire and Harrogate. Decisions are made with local NHS providers via the newly formed delivery group. This group brings together employer education and training leads from acute hospitals, mental health, primary care, social care, councils and hospices alongside universities.

The Local Workforce Action Board also works closely with the West Yorkshire Association of Acute Trusts (WYAAT) and provides capacity to help take forward projects such as the planned collaborative medical bank. WYAAT in turn engages with the work of other Partnership programmes to support initiatives, such as the plans to support working carers.

We are also working with the Harnessing the Power of Communities Programme to develop a standardised approach to the training of volunteers to ensure they feel valued, supported and developed whilst ensuring consistency across the Partnership.

Our five year ambitions

- **Consider our capacity and capability to take on devolvement of workforce planning**
- **Inequality between places needs to be taken into account**
- **Population health needs to be taken into account when developing a workforce plan for the Partnership.**

Innovation, improvement and digital

Innovation is transforming health and care across our Partnership. As a health and care system we have a track record for innovation and as a region we have a wealth of assets, including a thriving university sector, over 250 HealthTech businesses, and a strong [Academic Health Science Network \(AHSN\)](#).

[Case study: add picture]

South West Yorkshire Partnership NHS Foundation Trust is working with the University of Huddersfield to pioneer the use of computer artificial intelligence (AI) to predict which mental health patients are most likely to take their lives.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

Now that the potential to predict suicides using AI has been established, work will continue so that the technology can be used by healthcare professionals in their day to day work. The prototype of the automated suicide predictor is locally adapted to the Trust; but the AI could be adapted for other mental health services.

By driving forward new approaches to keeping healthy, the management of long-term health conditions and by curing illness, we have the potential to further harness expertise and capability in HealthTech. Working as a Partnership gives us a greater opportunity to spread good practice, learn what works well and also implement innovation faster.

Working in this way will speed up improvements in care, and drive inclusive economic growth and productivity across the region and the UK. By working in partnership, we will advance a mutually beneficial approach to the development, evidence-based testing, adoption and spread of clinically effective and cost-effective innovation. We will position the region as an area of expertise, growth and productivity that will deliver high quality outcomes and clear benefits for people.

People will receive the benefits of innovation as it drives faster, more convenient, higher quality care which is supported by services that are digitally connected and striving forward to make improvements.

Our strategy has three themes:

- Spread and adoption of innovation: Led by the AHSN we will spread nationally and locally identified good practice that meets our ambitions. The AHSN will be the bridge between the national Accelerated Access Collaborative Support Programme and the local system to capitalise on regional test bed clusters from 2020/21.
- Discovery: We will work to identify NHS and care-sector system needs and generate innovative responses including Medtech and new processes, pathways and techniques.
- Improvement: Foster the systemic adoption of continuous improvement for quality, safety and innovation. This includes the work of the Yorkshire and Humber Patient Safety Collaborative.

Spreading good practice

The commitment to national funding for the AHSN until April 2023 enables the Partnership to deliver system wide innovation including:

- AHSN's portfolio of nationally funded technologies and innovations
- Innovations with significant opportunity to improve care through the [Propel@YH](#) digital accelerator
- Innovations identified by the [Leeds Academic Health Partnership](#) and the Centre for Personalised Health and Medicine.
- Real-world evaluations as part of the nationally funded Innovation Exchange and the Leeds Academic Health Partnership.

Work in West Yorkshire and Harrogate has already had significant impact:

- The Atrial Fibrillation project has prevented 123 strokes over 18 months **(To note: need dates)**. This is as many as 400 strokes avoided over five years (see page 79)
- 'Healthy Hearts' for Cardio-Vascular Disease has already implemented a new simplified protocol for managing high blood pressure.
- Connect with Pharmacy (Transfer of Care Around Medicines) has helped over 4000 people to use their medicines well and avoid being re-admitted to hospital.
- PreCePT has protected 40 pre-term infants from developing Cerebral Palsy.
- The Emergency Laparotomy Collaborative is supporting doctors from across the region to exchange ideas on how to protect patients needing emergency abdominal surgery.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

- Patient Safety Collaborative has prevented over 2000 people from having a fall whilst in hospital. The majority of people live in West Yorkshire and Harrogate. This means they left hospital earlier and with a better quality of life. This work has prevented over £7m of healthcare costs across Yorkshire.
- 491 staff from the Yorkshire and Humber workforce have taken part in the AHSN programme to use quality improvement methods including human factors and achieving behaviour change in A&E. We have 47 case studies showing how quality improvement methods have improved work.
- Housing for health is identifying work in the housing sector that has a direct benefit on health. The initial work identified 40 case studies. Six of these will be fully evaluated to inform housing policy and decision makers on how to maximise the benefits of housing to improve healthier lives.

Closer partnership working with industry

Since our Partnership was established in March 2016 we have had a clear ambition to foster innovation in health and care services. Developing a closer and mutually beneficial working relationship with the HealthTech sector is an important part of this ambition. As well as improving health services and outcomes, it also has the potential to attract inward investment into our region, drive productivity and promote inclusive growth (jobs).

We have been working with the Leeds Academic Health Partnership to develop a new way of working with the health tech sector across the Leeds City Region. We have produced a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) which defines a new way of working between the health tech sector, universities, and health and care organisations. More information is available [here](#).

Improvement

We recognise the value of improving care through both the adoption of innovation and the application of continuous improvement. With the support of AHSN we will mobilise the capacity and capability for quality improvement across the Partnership. This includes bringing together improvement expertise from within the region, such as the Bradford Institute of Health Research Improvement Academy, the region's members of the Health Foundation Q community and innovators such as Clinical Entrepreneurs and NHS Innovation Champions – this will help attract national and global partners.

The Partnership will establish a network to support hospital trust and other health and care providers that already have an approach to continuous quality improvement; and to support those organisations that are planning to adopt and embed a systemic method.

Building on the work of the Yorkshire and Humber Patient Safety Collaborative, the Partnership will continue to reduce avoidable harms. The initial focus will be on medicine safety, people whose illnesses are getting worse and maternity services.

Our five year ambitions

- **Continue our programme of system wide innovation led by YHAHSN to ensure that our patients can fully benefit from breakthroughs enabling prevention of ill-health, earlier diagnosis, more effective treatments, better outcomes and faster recovery.**
- **Work collaboratively with YHAHSN to identify opportunities for innovations in real world settings.**
- **Implement the regional Test Bed Clusters from 2020/21 to further strengthen our processes and capacity to undertake real world testing to ensure that future innovations are backed by real world data on benefits and costs.**

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

- **Build on the work of the Yorkshire and Humber Patient Safety Collaborative, and continue to reduce avoidable harms. The initial focus for 2020-21 will be on medicines safety, people's whose illnesses are worsening and maternity services.**
- **In partnership with YHAHSN establish a network to support hospital trusts and other health and care providers that already have an approach to continuous quality improvement; and to support those organisations that are planning to adopt and embed a systemic method.**

Digital work and connecting systems together (interoperability)

[Case study: add picture]

Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust (CHFT) is now one of the most digitally advanced Trusts in the country and currently shares number 1 ranking in the digitalhealth.net league table for digital maturity. CHFT has some of the highest utility of the national electronic staff record (ESR) and has been successfully using an App (application software) for recruitment of bank staff for several months, as well as leading the way nationally on implementing the K2 Athena maternity patient record and recently the same system went live in Leeds Teaching Hospitals Trust again providing consistency of approach in West Yorkshire.

Our lives are being transformed by digital every single day. Digital is also transforming our Partnership – the way we interact with people, the way we deliver our services, and the way in which we work together across West Yorkshire and Harrogate.

The Digital Programme is 'harnessing digital - working together - to promote health and wellness and ensure high quality care.

This past year the Digital Programme has primarily focussed on improving our infrastructure to make access easier for people.

- Over 870,000 people can now book and cancel their GP appointments online and we expect 950,000 people to have access by the end of the year. These people are also now able to seek medical help virtually using the online triage tools
- 100% of first-time referrals for patients from GPs to medical specialists are now electronic, making the process to receive an appointment faster
- In 70% of our GP practices there is now free Wi-Fi. We are targeting 100% by the end of the year.
- In all unplanned care settings we have provided access for health care workers to information about vulnerable children to ensure these children are cared for
- Working with the Cancer Alliance and the Yorkshire and Humber Care Record Exemplar, the Partnership is now sharing key data to expedite cancer care. The first wave included Leeds Teaching Hospitals Trust, Harrogate Foundation Trust and Yorkshire Ambulance Service. The second wave will be completed this year and include Bradford Teaching Hospitals
- We are supporting easier working for our staff by putting in the 'GovRoam' Wi-Fi and 'federated' email allowing staff to access a single email address book for everyone and work digitally from any of our sites. Over 50% of organisations have installed GovRoam with 100% planned by this year
- A new, secure health and social care communications network is being put in to replace the old, separate networks for 64+ organisations. This will be completed by the end of the year
- Working with the Yorkshire Imaging Collaborative, across the Partnership and the Humber Coast and Vale Partnership, it is expected that this year all hospitals will have access to all radiology images. This has already been successfully tested between Mid Yorkshire Hospitals and Bradford Teaching Hospitals.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

[Case study: add picture]

Yorkshire Ambulance Service

Designed and developed by our staff for our staff, the intuitive and easy-to-use YAS ePR electronically captures assessment and interaction information about our patients. This enables us to accurately share relevant and timely information with other healthcare providers involved in their care, leading to improved quality, clinical safety, audit and patient experience. Future developments of the YAS ePR will enable a seamless transfer of care with the wider healthcare economy. This will be done by:

- Supporting clinical decision-making by incorporating Paramedic Pathfinder, NHS Service Finder and JRCALC
- Facilitating the sharing of patient data, e.g. the Yorkshire and Humber Care Record, Local Health and Care Records Exemplar and the National Record Locator Service
- Integrating with electronic referral via our Clinical Hub, the NHS Spine, defibrillator data and community first responders.

[Case study: add picture]

Kirklees Council

With the use of Alexa in Kirklees, more people will be using technology to help them stay well and independent at home where possible. With more and more technology we need to be careful to also ensure that people feel comfortable with this change. We will aim to make digital as easy as possible for everyone.

Our five year ambitions

We are developing a digital strategic plan for the Partnership. This will help define the model for delivering our digital initiatives, including

- How the digital ambitions in the NHS long term plan are realised.
- How different organisations and places within our Partnership work together on digital
- How digital could enable the other ICS priority programmes.

This is of course only part of an important picture – we also need to understand what people accessing health and care think about digital. We welcomed the Healthwatch engagement findings and the recent report on digitisation and personalisation. We are taking these views seriously and are including them in our strategy.

Our top priority is sharing information between all health and care partners in the six places. This sharing will, for example, this year ensure A&E departments have time-sensitive information before patients arrive by ambulance. We will also prioritise sharing information with care homes, community pharmacies, hospices and social care to support carers and in support of safeguarding.

We have also prioritised the following initiatives:

- Helping people, to stay healthy and manage their help in their own homes when possible, for example with the use of home monitoring devices or apps
- Improving digital literacy across all staff. This improvement will help staff analyse and use new data and new technology
- Supporting work to digitally streamline urgent and emergency care
- Continuing the work to digitally mature our organisations, including electronic prescribing.
- Mechanisms to easily share resources, conduct joint procurements, apply standards, blueprint 'how to' guides, and to optimise voice and communication and telecare infrastructures
- Ensuring cyber security compliance by 2021 along with ensuring we meet all other aims outlined in the NHS Long Term Plan, for example, ensuring all staff utilise electronic rostering and expanding our use of analytics and modelling for planning purposes.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

[Case study]

Often people feel like they are pulled from one place to another as they try to find the help they need, with multiple visits to different organisations which might all seem very disjointed. The Partnership is working together to break down these barriers, and provide a more joined up approach to delivering care. One way we are doing this is through the introduction of a system wide Local Health Care Record. One of the main frustrations of both patients and staff is that medical records aren't currently shared between organisations. This means that often people need to repeat things all the time, and potentially have repeat tests for the same thing because there is no record in one place of a visit to another. This new system will stop that from happening by pulling together information into one single, secure place. This will lead to better outcomes for people because more informed decisions will be made with more information available to health and care professionals.

Finance

Current financial outlook

With the announcement by the Prime Minister in June 2018 of additional funding to the NHS, growth is forecast to increase to an average of 3.3% in real terms for the next five years. In recent years demands on our resources have grown faster than the funding that has been available, and as a result services have come under ever increasing pressure, with many organisations finding it difficult to deliver care within what they have available. Across West Yorkshire and Harrogate there are still organisations who have underlying planned deficits going into next year and beyond, so while increases in funding are very welcome, much of it is likely to be needed to help restore financial balance.

Local Authority budgets have fared significantly worse over this decade. Public health grants have fallen significantly since 2012. Social care spending has fallen across the country by 5% in real terms since 2010/11 and despite recent increases, spending was around £1bn less than in 2010/11, at £17.8bn. The government has yet to set out long-term funding plans for social care.

For 2019-20 the scale of the financial challenge remains significant, but the NHS system is now forecasting the delivery of a £21m surplus for the year. This surplus position is after the provision of incentive funding (£69m) and non-recurrent support funding to organisations that would otherwise be in deficit (£32m); without this funding, we would have a planned deficit of £81m. This position is subject to a lot of potential risk, and needs us to deliver efficiencies higher than the 1.1% minimum – failure to manage either has the potential to impact heavily on how much of that money our Partnership may get.

Whilst the 2018 announcement of additional NHS funding is very welcome, it will be critical that additional resources identified for West Yorkshire and Harrogate allows us to apply our local discretion to meet local priorities.

The NHS Long Term Plan set out a number of financial tests that the NHS (and each local system) will need to satisfy to demonstrate that the additional investment is being put to good use

[To include figures and description from the data collection]

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

Approach to financial delivery

Although the NHS financial settlement will go some way to improving the financial outlook of the West Yorkshire and Harrogate health system, all organisations will need to maintain focus on delivering services in the most efficient way possible.

The aspiration included in the [NHS Long Term Plan](#) is that the scale of these targeted efficiencies will be significantly lower than in recent years, but set against the context of lower than required growth for the last few years and the fact that many organisations have already had to reduce costs as a result, continuing to deliver efficiencies locally will present a challenge.

This is why it is important that we continue the work collaboratively within each of our six local places and across the Partnership to improve services in a more joined-up, efficient way. We will do this by sharing best practice and working closely together.

[Case study]

We can make savings by buying things together. Buying medical equipment as a single Partnership, for example, will mean we get better prices than if each organisation negotiated their own deals. By 2022 we aim to double the products bought through one centralised organisation called Supply Chain Coordination Limited, driving savings as a result, and will also bring together local and regional teams to keep costs down. This would be much more difficult to achieve if we didn't negotiate as a Partnership, and more savings means more money to spend on improving the care needs of the population.

[In a box]

We will continue to focus on system-wide efficiencies and delivering improvements that benefit people across the Partnership. This will mean considering the total available funding and how it can be best used to deliver the best care possible across West Yorkshire and Harrogate.

We have reviewed the funding system known as 'payment by results'. This was designed to pay individual hospitals for each episode of care that they provided, but encouraged individual organisations to focus on their own requirements rather than working collaboratively with other partners to minimise demand and improve overall population health. We have now moved to a risk-sharing approach to contracting where income is dependent on pre-agreed broader outcomes rather than hospitals being paid on a case by case basis. By sharing information and moving to open-book accounting across the system (where each organisation shares its financial information with each other) the Partnership has a clear understanding of the financial allocations in each place. By removing the barriers that payment by results created, and focussing as a Partnership on the resources available as a whole, broader discussions about collaborative ways of working to improve services across the Partnership have now become the norm.

Working together to meet the diverse needs of our citizens and communities

Financial resources will remain constrained, so it is important that we work together to make difficult choices about how we prioritise the resource we have available.

All partners have signed a [memorandum of understanding](#) that describes the way organisations across our Partnership work together, and how and where decisions are made. It builds on mutual trust built up since the Partnership was created in 2016.

As long as money is a finite resource, difficult choices will still need to be made around where it is best deployed, and while we will ensure that these choices are made locally wherever possible, there will be occasions where we will make decisions that impact on services across West Yorkshire and Harrogate. In all cases, we will be transparent and honest, and constructively challenge where necessary.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page) Innovation and best practice is at the heart of how we work together, and we will make sure that our learning benefits the whole population. Over the last few years NHS organisations have been expected to work towards a specific financial target each year, set by NHS England and NHS Improvement, known as a control total with some areas accepting that target and others not. Those that did were eligible to receive incentive funding to help their financial positions, but those that didn't received no additional support. To try and avoid this mismatch, our Partnership has established shared control totals. This means that we support each other in delivering a shared financial target, with ups and downs in individual organisations being offset by each other so no one loses out on incentive funding.

This, together with risk-sharing contracts and system-wide efficiencies means that we will continue to make financial decisions for the benefit of the people we serve. All [West Yorkshire and Harrogate priority programmes](#) will have senior finance support to help them maximise access to funding, and make sure that investments are prioritised in a way that delivers the greatest impact for everyone. The Partnership will receive additional funding over the next 5 years to help deliver all of the targets set out in the NHS Long Term Plan – by 2023-24. This will bring in an additional £83 million of funding per year. We will use these funds in the most efficient manner, and will work together as a system to ensure these funds are distributed on a fair share basis to all places across the Partnership, with organisations needing to account for how best they will spend the money to deliver the maximum benefit to people living in West Yorkshire and Harrogate.

Managing NHS resources across the Partnership

As well as collectively managing commissioning risks across the system, the Partnership will also take on greater responsibility for system financial management. Our goal is that by demonstrating maturity as a system we will have more access to additional funding, as well as a greater say in how we spend it. We have already had access to new money called transformation funding (see box) and can decide on how that is spent across the Partnership. We have seen real improvements in services for people as a result.

We want to expand this approach over the next few years, working together as a successful Partnership.

The shared control total is a way of demonstrating this commitment to work together. With the Partnership now adopting a risk-sharing approach, 15% of the incentive funding available to the Partnership is dependent on us delivering our shared financial position; for 2019-20 this is worth £8m. This means that there's a clear incentive for organisations to work together to manage within their allocated financial envelope, and in doing so maximise income for the Partnership and the people it serves.

The absence of a long term settlement combined with demographic and socio-economic pressures on social care budgets, as well as ongoing workforce issues, means that there are significant concerns about the sustainability of social care in our health and care system. There is a causal relationship between decisions made on health budgets and costs in social care budgets. A lack of local authority funding for prevention services, decisions made about healthy environments, housing quality and support services for people with a range of needs and conditions, has a direct link to health spending. We are clear that the future sustainability of social care is dependent on collaboration with the NHS and vice versa.

[In a box]

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

Main types of funding

- **Incentive Funding:** as part of the NHS financial framework, organisations can get additional money if they agree to and deliver a financial position that has been set by NHS England and NHS Improvement. This is called sustainability funding and is available to NHS providers and commissioners. For 2019/20 15% of this funding is now dependent on our Partnership delivering a shared financial position i.e. the sum of all the financial balances of NHS organisations in the system. This encourages us to work much more closely together to maximise funding for the Partnership and the people it serves. There are two types of incentive funding; Provider Sustainability Funding for Trusts and Commissioner Sustainability Funding for commissioners
- **Non-recurrent support funding:** since 2019-20 NHS organisations that are forecasting to make a deficit can gain access to a non-recurrent Financial Recovery Fund. This helps support their financial positions in this financial year so they can continue to provide services, but is part of a recovery package where all those in receipt have to demonstrate how and when they will return to surplus. Transformation Funding – by agreeing to work together as a Partnership to deliver our shared financial target, we are able to access additional money called Transformation Funding. This is then allocated by the Partnership to support the work of its programmes
- **Capital:** as well as day-to-day expenditure incurred throughout the year (to pay for staff, drugs or clinical supplies, for example), organisations also have to invest in new equipment, IT infrastructure and buildings, and this is known as capital expenditure. Traditionally most of this is funded by organisations using specific money put aside for that purpose, but in recent years the NHS has had access to additional capital which it gains access to through a bidding process. The Partnership have worked collaboratively to maximise the amount of money we can get for this, by prioritising bids that provide the maximum benefit to the system's populations.

In box: (move into a glossary)

Financial terms explained

- **Control total:** for the last few years NHS organisations have been set a financial target to achieve by NHS England and NHS Improvement. Financial incentives have been made available for those that successfully achieve that target
- **Shared control total:** rather than individual organisations being incentivised to achieve a control total specific to them alone, a shared control total sums the targets from across the Partnership and a proportion of the individual incentives (15% in the case of West Yorkshire and Harrogate) is now only payable based on the delivery of that joint target
- **Financial Recovery Plans:** these are the plans that organisations in deficit need to take to return to financial balance. Where this isn't going to happen in just one year, a stepped approach will be agreed with annual improvements expected year on year – these annual improvement targets are also known as trajectories
- **Provider:** a term used in the NHS to describe organisations that provide services to patients.
- **Commissioner:** a term used in the NHS to describe organisations that pay providers for the services that they provide
- **Efficiencies / efficiency targets:** each year the NHS is expected to reduce the cost of delivering the services it provides, either by making savings on the costs of things it buys, reducing waste, looking for more streamlined ways of working, or seeing more patients without increasing the costs (known as higher productivity). The combined term for all of these things is 'efficiencies' and each year NHS organisations having a target amount of efficiencies to deliver in order to achieve financial balance.
- **Unwarranted variation:** with such a diverse range of communities it is inevitable that many will have specific needs, characteristics or personal circumstances that means there may be differences in the way they are treated for the same condition. These types of variation are referred to as "warranted", and are considered acceptable in any healthcare system,

107

West Yorkshire and Harrogate is made up of six local places: Bradford District and Craven; Calderdale, Harrogate, Kirklees, Leeds and Wakefield.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

anywhere in the world. However, whenever these variations are unacceptable or harmful to patients, their families or their carers, this is known as unwarranted variation

- **Risk: anything which may stop an organisation from achieving what it needs to achieve. In a financial sense this could be where efficiencies are dependent on something needing to happen which is not certain to happen or it could be where providers and commissioners have different assumptions about how demand for services may grow in the future.**

Capital and buildings

We have significant capital requirements to ensure that our buildings are fit for purpose and meet people's needs. We will work together to understand capital priorities across the system and, as a Partnership rather than as individual organisations, prioritise those that support new and improved ways of working. By embracing the Partnership approach to capital prioritisation, since 2018 the Partnership has secured national capital investment for eight schemes totalling £270m. These include £200m to support the reconfiguration of the hospitals at Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust, £26m for the consolidation of pathology services and £11m for child adolescent mental health services.

We will transform hospital services by investing in a world class children's hospital and adult facilities at our regional specialist centre the Leeds General Infirmary.

Building the Leeds Way will deliver sustainable clinical models by creating much needed critical care and theatre capacity to support demand for specialist services such as spinal surgery. In addition the centralisation of maternity, neonatal and children's services will improve patient experience and enable safe and sustainable staffing models. The new hospitals will be digital by design and enable the transformation of outpatient services, supporting the 'left shift' and a 30% reduction in face to face attendances. The development will deliver around £1bn economic benefit, release 155000m² poor quality estates and reduce back log maintenance by £100m.

[To include: Table of successful schemes to be added]

Transformation funding

The Partnership works hard to secure transformation funds, and this is key to enabling new ways of working across the system. To date we have been successful in securing £Xm (to add) of transformation funding from national organisations to support these projects.

[To include: Table of transformation funding – five year outlook to be added]

Our five year ambitions

- **NHS budget to be increased by £20 billion a year in real terms by 2023-24**
- **Partnership to develop 5 year plan to address all deliverables in the NHS Long Term Plan, while working to deliver financial balance for all NHS organisations in the Partnership by 2023-24**
- **Deliver a system surplus of £21m by the end of 2019-20**
- **Double the volume of products bought collectively as a Partnership (to drive down cost) by 2020**
- **Continue to operate shared control totals and improve access to additional funding as well as getting a greater say in how we spend it**
- **Develop shared programmes to deliver at least 1.1% efficiencies per year for the next five years.**

[Case study: to add picture]

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)

The Pathology Department in St James’s University Hospital in Leeds, is one of the largest in the UK processing over 1,000 pathology slides a day, and is now digitally scanning every slide. This makes getting a second opinion much quicker and easier than the traditional method.

[In a box: develop info graphic]

- **National pathology exchange [£2million] - To deliver a lab-to-lab messaging solution that connects Laboratory Information Management Systems (LIMS) together across the area to facilitate the electronic transfer of pathology test requests and results. The solution is based on NHS Digital standards and connects to a large number of LIMS regardless of supplier and vendors. This will be led by the Health Informatics Service which is a shared service hosted by Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust. [To do: update with system LIMS]**
- **Telemedicine in care homes [£1.5million] - Commissioning of the Airedale NHS Foundation Trust (ANHSFT) care home telemedicine service across a number of our care homes in the WY&H area. The funding will enhance the Digital Care Hub infrastructure, reduced activity pressures generated from nursing homes across West Yorkshire and Harrogate and improve people’s care. This will be led by Airedale NHS Foundation Trust.**
- **Scan for Safety [GS1 - £15million] - GS1 is a global not-for-profit organisation dedicated to the design and implementation of standards that improve organisational efficiency. Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust is currently a demonstrator site. The work will increase data accuracy and reliability enabling improved analytics and decision making; patient safety and experience improvements through “right patient, right product, right treatment”. It will increase automated data transfer between systems and organisations reducing potential errors and time delays. This work will support the roll-out in the other five NHS acute providers in West Yorkshire and Harrogate**
- **Yorkshire Imaging Collaborative [£6.1million] - The funding will be used to collaboratively procure imaging solutions to transform radiology services to meet capacity and demand issues. Yorkshire Imaging Collaborative will improve quality and create efficiencies and enable further regional clinical service transformation. This work is being led by the Yorkshire Imaging Collaborative which comprises the six NHS acute hospital providers in West Yorkshire and Harrogate plus a further two NHS acute providers from outside our health and care partnership**
- **The Partnership will receive £12million of NHS Capital Funding to develop a single, shared Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) for the area. The funding will be used to deliver a one system wide approach for pathology across West Yorkshire and Harrogate acute hospitals.**

A new health and care partnership

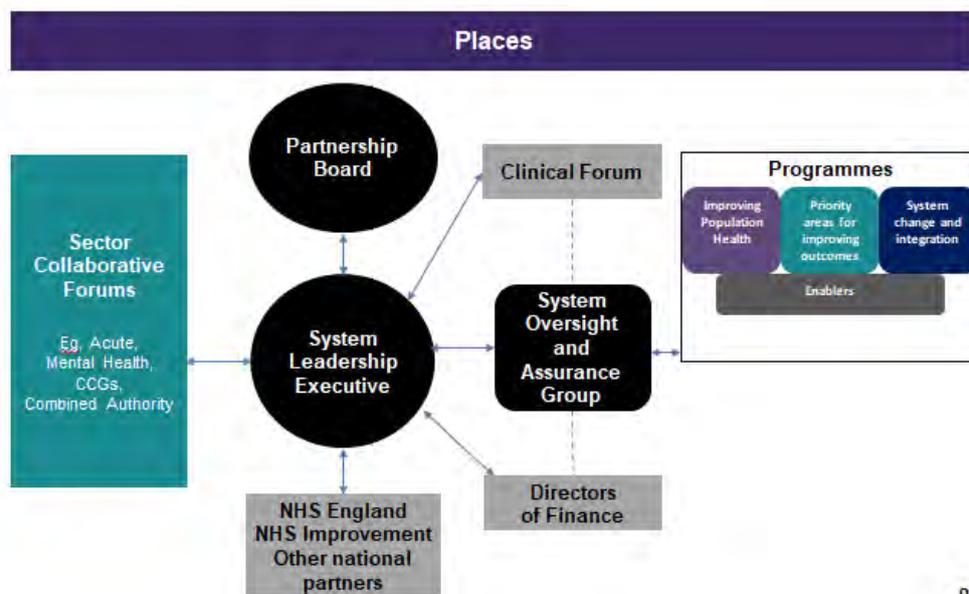
The way that we do things, is as important as what we do. We need to take time to describe 'the way we do things round here'. How we do 'change' is as important as the change we are making. We know change is deeply personal and if we think of any change we have been involved the crux tends to always be about relationships and how they are changing. We have adopted the mantra of 'be the change you want to see' (Gandhi, 1945).

If our Partnership is transforming what it does, we need give people the tools to engage with it on both a personal and professional level, if the partnership is also to transform how it does it. To support delivery of this transformational approach, the System Leadership and Development programme has been established, aiming to create an environment and culture conducive to change, collaboration and partnership that enable people to flourish and our citizens to benefit directly as a result.

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page)
Our Partnership has been created through the authority of the boards and governing bodies of its constituent organisations. Each of them remains sovereign, and of course, local councils remain accountable to their electorates. The large majority of work, delivery and decision making will still be taken locally.

We have established a set of arrangements to facilitate joint working which are set out in our Partnership Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). You can read it [here].

The diagram below shows how the various components of how this fits together [rework graph].



We are a Partnership of places, sectors and programmes.

There are well established partnership working arrangements at place level, and Health and Wellbeing Boards have a critical role as the vehicle for joint system leadership at place level.

The Partnership Board, System Leadership Executive and System Oversight and Assurance Group provide the core infrastructure for our joint working at a West Yorkshire and Harrogate level.

- The Partnership Board is responsible for setting the strategic direction. It brings together Chairs and Chief Executives of NHS organisations in West Yorkshire and Harrogate, council leaders, chief executives and senior representatives from other partner organisations. It meets quarterly in public. You can find out more [here](#).
- The System Leadership Executive includes the chief executive / accountable officer leadership and representation from other partner organisations. The group is responsible for overseeing delivery of our strategic priorities and building leadership. They have collective responsibility for our shared objectives.
- The System Oversight and Assurance Group is the mechanism for partner organisations to take ownership of system performance and delivery.

We have established a set of sector collaborative forums, which bring together similar organisations across West Yorkshire and Harrogate to work on shared priorities within sector.

This includes the Committees in Common for acute trusts ([West Yorkshire Association of Acute Trusts](#)) and mental health trusts; the [Joint Committee of Clinical Commissioning Groups](#); and the

Our five year ambitions include XXX (different ambitions to run along the top of each page) Local Workforce Action Board. Further information on the priorities and ways of working for each of these sector forums can be found on our website at www.wyhpartnership.co.uk

Each of the West Yorkshire and Harrogate priority programmes work by bringing together place and sector representatives to work on shared priorities. Each programme has a senior responsible officer (SRO), typically a chief executive or accountable officer and has a structure that builds in clinical and other stakeholder input. The programmes are underpinned by strong governance and programme management arrangements. Programmes provide regular updates to the System Leadership Executive and System Oversight and Assurance Group.

Useful information

- Where people can get involved in our work
- Web links to documents
- Available publications
- Acronym buster link
- For the printed version – all links to documents to be included in a list
- You tube account
- More information
- Contact details
- Alternative formats

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NHS Long Term Plan

#WhatWouldYouDo?

People from West Yorkshire and Harrogate
and Craven share their views

April 2019



wh  **t**

would **you** do?

It's your NHS. Have your say.

Contents

3-9	Summary
10	Background
10-11	Why we did it
11-12	What we did?
13	Part 1: Findings - General survey and focus groups
14	Note about our data
14-26	Staying healthy and well
26-31	Health services: what's important to you?
31-45	Accessing the NHS digitally
45-53	Accessing services for urgent medical needs
53-60	Support for mental health
60-63	Support for children and young people
63-65	Personalisation
65-68	What would you change about the NHS?
69	Part 2: Findings - Specific conditions survey
70	Note about the data / Terminology
71-72	About our respondents
72-76	Accessing initial support
76-79	Waiting times
79-87	Ongoing care and support
87-90	Communications
90-92	Travelling to access support and care
92	Do you prefer to see someone quickly or see someone you know?
93-96	Support to have more control over your care
97	Next steps / Thank you
98-104	Appendix 1: Survey questions - general survey
105-110	Appendix 2: Survey questions - long term conditions
111	Appendix 3: Focus group and survey numbers
112-113	Appendix 4: Outreach data by area
114-116	Appendix 5 General survey monitoring data
117-119	Appendix 6 Specific conditions monitoring data

Summary

Introduction

In 2018, the government announced that the NHS' budget would be increased by £20 billion a year. The following January, the NHS in England published a 10-year plan for spending this extra money, covering everything from making care better to investing more money in technology.

The plan sets out the areas the NHS wants to make better, including:

- Improving how the NHS works so that people can get help more easily and closer to home;
- Helping more people to stay well;
- Making care better;
- Investing more money in technology.

For more information about the NHS Long Term Plan, visit <https://www.longtermplan.nhs.uk/>

West Yorkshire and Harrogate (WYH) Health Care Partnership were asked to formulate a local plan in response, specifically a 5-year strategy. To ensure this reflected what local people want, our six Healthwatch organisations **were commissioned by Healthwatch England to find out local people's** views. To do this, we used two surveys and 15 focus groups, engaging with 1806 people in total over a period of two months.

This report sits alongside two reports that the WYH Care Partnership have also completed. One brings together previous information regarding **people's thoughts about** digitalisation and personalisation; and the other is an engagement and consultation mapping report which sets out the work that has taken place in the six local areas and at a West Yorkshire and Harrogate level.

Key Findings: General survey and focus group

- People told us that the main things they do to keep healthy and well are exercise and healthy eating. People wanted support from the NHS and its partners to make it easier and affordable to keep fit and eat healthily, as well as more pro-active support around weight loss.
- There was a commitment to self-care from people who responded to our survey. 9% of people told us that the NHS could help them with this by providing more information and advice about healthy lifestyles and how they can better monitor their own health. People were also keen for more prevention of ill health through increased

access to regular general check-ups as well as screening for specific conditions.

- People want the NHS to provide easier access to appointments, mainly with their GP but also with hospitals. Access to appointments was the single most mentioned theme (18% of responses) when people were asked what the NHS could do differently to help them stay healthy and well. The speed with which people could make an appointment was cited as one of the most important things for people when talking to health professionals about their care. People wanted the option of longer appointments, more appointments outside working hours, more appointments available to book online (including same-day appointments) as well as more availability of virtual and telephone appointments.
- Mental health was a recurrent theme running throughout responses to many of the questions in the survey. The main findings were:
 - People wanted mental health services to be more accessible for people of all ages, with shorter waiting times and easier and quicker assessments.
 - People felt that the waiting times for counselling and therapy were far too long, risking a detrimental effect on **a person's** mental health during the wait.
 - We were told that there needs to be better emergency support for people in mental health crisis, and current services are not working well.
 - Mental health services need to be more appropriate and accessible for people with autism, deaf people and speakers of other languages who may need an interpreter.
 - There should be more investment in community support before people reach crisis point.
 - People want to see more of a focus on prevention of poor mental health through raising awareness around looking after your mental health and how to help yourself (e.g.: running mental health first aid courses and general awareness sessions in schools and communities).
 - **Children and young people's mental health services** were highlighted as an area of concern. Respondents said in particular that referral thresholds were too high and waiting lists too long,

and they also cited concerns about the detrimental effects of children having to travel to inpatient units out of area.

- People who were using digital services told us that they were mainly booking appointments, ordering repeat prescriptions, finding information and making contact with health professionals. The positives cited for digital services were that they were convenient and easy to use. Negatives that were mentioned were that there is not enough access for online patients (e.g.: to appointments or medical records) and that some digital services needed to be more user-friendly and joined up with other health and care service systems.
- Whilst the majority of people were in favour of having the option to access the NHS digitally, more than 500 people (41% of respondents) told us about barriers to using online services. These included access to digital technology (e.g.: not having a suitable device or internet access) and lack of skills and confidence. People were concerned that too much dependence on digital technology could create inequalities in the system, where particularly older or disabled people and those on low incomes or with language or literacy issues were disadvantaged. Many people were also clear that personal contact was important to them and may be a factor in whether or not they would choose to access the NHS digitally.
- When asked where they would go for an urgent medical need (other than A&E or their GP), the majority of respondents told us that they would either call NHS 111 (31%) or attend a minor injuries unit/urgent care centre (22%) or other urgent care provider (31%). A significant number of responses **(16%) indicated people weren't sure where to go**. There was also much confusion around the difference between minor injuries units, urgent treatment and walk-in centres.
- The majority of respondents were satisfied or very satisfied with their experiences of the different urgent care services in the last 12 months. The highest rates of dissatisfaction were with out of hours GP services (i.e.: out of hours telephone consultations, home visits, or referral to another GP practice) which had an average dissatisfaction rate of 27%.
- 21% of responses mentioned education as being crucial to ensuring children and young people live healthy lives and have the best start in life. This included the NHS and its partners educating parents and carers about making healthy lifestyle choices for their children.

Schools were cited as having a key part to play and people felt that there should be a whole **system approach to children's health and wellbeing**, and for it not just to be the responsibility of the NHS.

- As well as education, early support was an area that people saw as key to children living healthy lives. This included supporting mothers during pregnancy, supporting families with new-born babies, early diagnosis of conditions and support through childhood.
- 22% of people who answered the survey question about personalised care were unable to give a definition of it, **either because they didn't know, hadn't heard of it or said it wasn't applicable**. This figure was higher for BAME communities (37%) and young people aged 15 or under (33%). Those who were able to give a definition understood some of the different elements of it. This included recognising that it is about what matters to **individuals and that they are at the centre and a key partner with choice and control over their care**. People also **mentioned how personalised care looks at the person as a whole and includes physical and mental health, as well as other factors such as housing, family and support networks**.
- Communication came up throughout the survey responses as key to good personalised care. Primarily people told us they wanted to be listened to and spoken to as individuals, as well as treated with dignity, care, compassion and respect. Particular communication issues were raised by people with sensory impairments around making information accessible and adhering to the Accessible Information Standard.
- When people were asked if they could change one thing about the way the NHS works, the most common response was that people wanted it to be more efficient. People wanted to see a change in the structure so that there is less management, more efficient administration systems and more front-line staff who are well trained, supported, and have a good work environment.

Key Findings: Specific Conditions survey

- People with physical conditions are generally more satisfied with the initial support they get than people with non-physical conditions (see p.70 for definitions of physical and non-physical conditions).
- People with physical conditions are more likely to get support quickly

than people with non-physical conditions.

- People with non-physical conditions are more likely to find ongoing support inaccessible and unsatisfactory.
- Having more than one condition often makes it harder to get initial support, especially if you have non-physical conditions.
- Ongoing support is most likely to be considered helpful when it involves reliable, regular person-to-person contact.
- Respondents feel that ongoing support could be improved if it were made more reliable and personalised and if it recognised their emotional needs.
- People with mental health conditions are particularly likely to feel their ongoing support is inadequate because they have been given the wrong diagnosis or therapy.
- Cancer services often provide effective communication, whereas mental health **and autism services' communications are often felt to be inadequate.**
- Most people get around in their own car and are willing to travel slightly longer to see a specialist than to get a diagnosis.
- At the beginning of the care process, people prize speed over familiarity with health professionals, but once they are in a treatment routine they prefer familiarity over speed.

Next steps

This report will be shared with West Yorkshire and Harrogate Health and Care Partnership. We will work with them **to ensure that people's views** expressed in this report are taken into account throughout their five-year strategy. We will also share the content of this report with as many other strategic partners as possible in health and care and beyond.

We will share findings with people who took time to share their views and the report will be published on all of the West Yorkshire and Harrogate and Craven local Healthwatch websites, as well as the West Yorkshire and Harrogate Health and Care partnership website.

Each local Healthwatch involved in this piece of work will also be looking at the data for their local area to pull out any local variations and themes.

Response from West Yorkshire and Harrogate Care Partnership

We are delighted that Healthwatch colleagues have reached over 1800 people with the local survey on digitalisation and personalisation, as well as many others for the long-term health conditions national survey. It's also helpful to read further comments gathered on other areas of our health and care work, including the importance of: *'partners working together to make it easier and affordable for people to stay fit and eat healthily*, as well as *'more pro-active support around weight loss'*; and concerns around *'better emergency support for people in mental health crisis'* - an area we are working hard to address together.

It's also heartening to hear that as well as the surveys, local Healthwatch colleagues have coordinated over 15 focus group sessions across the area with seldom heard people from different equality groups such as those with mental health conditions; dementia and carers, LGBTQ, disability, faith groups and young people. The voice of carers taking part in the focus groups endorses our programme approach that: *'carers need more support to keep them safe and healthy including regular health checks, respite care and flexible appointments to fit round caring responsibilities'*.

The comments received around quicker appointment times are very helpful. This is a fundamental part of the primary care and urgent and emergency care programmes. For example, Yorkshire Ambulance Service NHS Trust (YAS) had been awarded the contract for NHS 111 telephony, call handling and core clinical advice service (referred to as IUC) in Yorkshire and the Humber. This will see an increase in clinical advice and direct booking; clinical validation for emergency department referrals and managing dental calls for children under five.

We will be sharing this eagerly awaited report with all our priority programme leads and asking for their response on how they intend to make best use of the findings in their work plans.

This engagement report will also be discussed at our leadership meetings, including the Clinical Forum; West Yorkshire Association of Acute Trusts (hospitals working together); The Mental Health, Learning Disability and Autism Collaborative; and Joint Committee of the Nine Clinical Commissioning Groups; as well as the Partnership Board which meets in public in September 2019. Members of all leadership groups are keen to read the report and to act on the findings wherever possible.

Key to all of the above is our next steps. I'm sure colleagues working in Bradford District and Craven; Calderdale, Harrogate, Kirklees, Leeds and

Wakefield will find the report very useful when planning any further engagement work needed at a local level as we will for the West Yorkshire and Harrogate priority programmes. The engagement findings are an important part of developing our Five Year Strategy.

One clear theme worth noting is that people want us to work: ***‘towards stopping folk getting ill rather than curing illnesses***. This message of preventing ill health, early help and intervention is consistent with the conversations held at the Partnership Board meeting in public in June.

The importance of joining up services for people at a local level in Bradford District and Craven; Calderdale, Harrogate, Kirklees, Leeds and Wakefield will remain at the heart of local and West Yorkshire and Harrogate Plans. All decisions on services are made as locally and as close to people as possible.

With this firmly in view, our Five Year Strategy (which we hope to publish at the end of the year) will describe how the health and social care workforce of over 100,000 in West Yorkshire and Harrogate is changing to meet the current and future needs of the 2.6 million people living across the area - the approach we will take is in line with the recently published **[‘Interim NHS People Plan’](#)**.

Our strategy will recognise the huge contribution community organisations and volunteers make; and the vital role of the 260,000 unpaid carers who care for family and **friend’s** day in day out and whose numbers are more than that of the paid workforce. All significant areas mentioned in this helpful engagement report.

As work on the strategy gets under way, ambition must be joined with realism, transformation and sustainability. Framing the ambition around **improving people’s health and a new deal with the public offers the best** opportunity for the future - having the Healthwatch engagement report to hand will help us develop this further.

People’s comments around self-care, communications, and the personalisation agenda will be well received - for example the [West Yorkshire Cancer Alliance](#) Focus Group said: *‘they wanted communication to be improved between primary and secondary care and time between follow up appointments to be reduced’*.

The wider determinants of health, for example housing, employment and **household income are ever present in our Partnership approach and it’s** helpful that this is an identified theme in the report.

Background

In 2018, the government announced that the NHS budget would be increased by £20bn a year. In January, the NHS in England published an ambitious ten-year plan showing how this extra money will be spent.

The plan sets out the areas the NHS wants to make better, including:

- Improving how the NHS works so that people can get help more easily and closer to home. This includes, for example, being able to talk to your doctor on your computer or smart phone; access more services via your GP near to where you live; use other community services which could improve your health; and leave hospital without delay when you are well enough.
- Helping more people to stay well. This includes things like helping more people to stay a healthy weight or to stop smoking. It covers helping to tackle air pollution and making sure your health **isn't worse** because of where you live, the services and treatments available and the amount of money you have.
- Making care better. The NHS wants to get even better at looking after people with cancer, mental ill health, dementia, lung and heart diseases and learning disabilities such as autism.
- Investing more money in technology so that everyone is able to access services using their phone or computer, and so that health professionals can make better, faster decisions.

The NHS hopes that by spending more money on services in the community, and by making sure that care works as well as possible, it can save money overall and ensure people have all the support they need. For more information about the NHS Long Term Plan, visit

<https://www.longtermplan.nhs.uk/>

Why we did it

West Yorkshire and Harrogate (WYH) Health and Care Partnership were asked to come up with a local plan explaining how the priorities in the NHS Long Term Plan will be delivered in our area, specifically a 5-year strategy. In order to make sure that this plan responds to what local people want, our six local Healthwatch organisations (Leeds, Bradford, Kirklees, Calderdale, Wakefield and North Yorkshire) were commissioned by Healthwatch England to find out local people's **views** of priorities in the plan. After looking at all the different engagement work that has taken place in our area, the WYH Care Partnership team wanted to hear from

different communities and groups who may not ordinarily get their voice heard, or people with the greatest health inequalities. They also identified that it would be great to know more about what digitalisation and personalisation meant to those different communities.

This report sits alongside two reports that the WYH Care Partnership have also completed. One brings together previous information regarding **people's thoughts about digitalisation and personalisation**; and the other is an engagement and consultation mapping report which sets out the work that has taken place in the six local areas and at a WY&H level.

What we did

This piece of work was completed over 8 weeks, between March and May **2019. We gathered people's views using two surveys and speaking with** them at 15 focus groups. The surveys were completed face to face during outreach sessions with different groups and services in the West Yorkshire and Harrogate and Craven area, and were also available online. The online surveys were shared and promoted through all of the West Yorkshire and Harrogate and Craven Healthwatch networks and communication channels as well as those of the West Yorkshire and Harrogate Care Partnership.

There was a focus during both the outreach work and the focus groups on reaching different communities and groups of people who may not ordinarily get their voice heard, and who may also experience the greatest health inequalities. We spoke to people in libraries, community centres, children's centres, bus stations, colleges, Gypsy and Traveller sites, markets, hospitals, local events, GP surgeries, faith establishments, **luncheon clubs, youth groups and women's centres**. For more information about where we ran the focus groups and did outreach, see Appendices 3 and 4.

The general survey was hosted by Healthwatch Leeds (HWL) and adapted by West Yorkshire and North Yorkshire Healthwatch organisations from a generic Healthwatch England national survey. The revised survey was more relevant to local plans and we made it more user-friendly, accessible and simple to complete. It asked what was important to people when it comes to staying well and accessing health services. Part 1 of this report is structured around the questions from this survey which can be found in Appendix 1.

The second survey was hosted by Healthwatch England and asked what the NHS could do differently or better to help people stay well and provide improved support for people with specific long-term conditions. These included cancer, mental health conditions, heart and lung conditions, learning disabilities, autism, dementia and other long-term conditions such as diabetes and arthritis. Part 2 of this report outlines the findings of this survey and the survey questions can be found in Appendix 2.

Promotional materials for the project were arranged by Healthwatch England and adapted to suit our local needs. They were accompanied by Healthwatch England's social media campaign, #whatwouldyoudo.

To ensure we had a good spread of people geographically and in terms of communities of interest, each Healthwatch was asked to identify groups in their local areas. HWL developed the resources and co-ordinated most of the focus groups. The focus groups asked people **who wouldn't always** have a chance to voice their opinions about their views on digitalisation and personalisation. If a person was unable to attend a focus group or felt uncomfortable in a group setting they had the option of filling in a survey individually. Focus groups lasted no more than an hour each.

Both surveys took around 20-25 minutes to complete. All respondents gave their written consent for Healthwatch and the NHS to use their responses and were reassured about personal details being kept confidential and the content of their answers remaining anonymous.

In total, we engaged with 1806 people. The general survey was completed with 1437 people, 233 completed the Specific Conditions survey and 136 attended the focus groups. To see a breakdown of this by local area, see Appendix 3. Equal opportunities monitoring data for both surveys can be found in Appendices 5 and 6.

It should be noted that there were an additional 47 responses to the Specific Conditions Survey from the Harrogate and Craven (North Yorkshire) area. However, due to timescales in which we received the data for this area we were unable to include the quantitative data in the analysis, although we have included some quotes where appropriate.

Part 1: Findings - General survey and focus groups

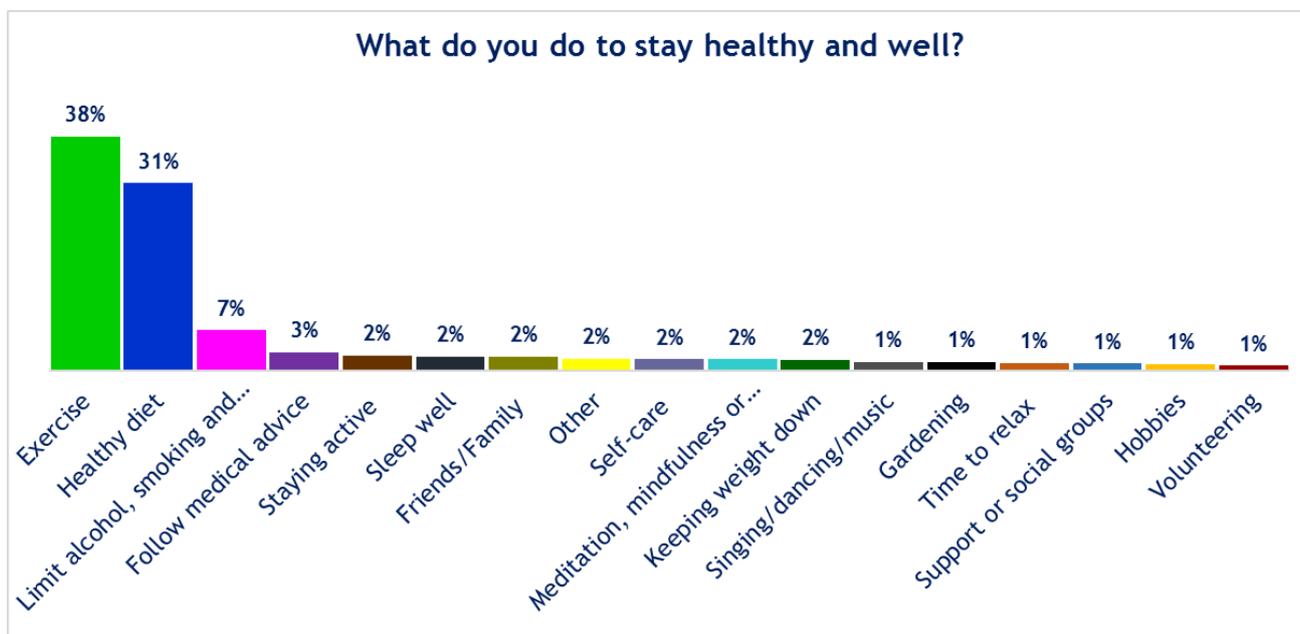
what
would you do?
It's your NHS. Have your say.

Note about our data

A total of 1437 people completed the general survey and 136 people attended the focus groups. However, it should be noted that not everyone who responded to the survey answered every question and, as a result, the percentages cited under each heading are worked out on the basis of the number of responses to that particular question.

Question 1 asked people to give their permission for us to use their survey responses, and question 2 asked which area people lived in. See Appendix 1 for full details of the questions and Appendix 4 for a breakdown of responses by geographical area.

Q3. Tell us up to three things you already do to stay healthy and well



This question was asked both in the general survey and in all focus groups. In total there were 3972 individual responses from the survey (people were asked to state up to three things each, resulting in multiple responses).

By far the most common answers were doing some form of exercise (38%) and maintaining a healthy diet (31%). Walking, running and going to the gym were the most common forms of exercise mentioned. **‘Following medical advice’ covered taking medication**, having regular check-ups and screening, as well as seeking medical advice when needed. The 78 (2%) responses covered under **‘other’ included**, amongst other things, accessing alternative or talking therapies and being in work or education.

Spotlight on how different cultural groups stay healthy and well

During a focus group attended by 13 people from a Black Caribbean Elderly group in Bradford District and Craven, members told us how West Indian food has a good variety of grains and pulses which is good for a healthy diet.

They told us about the things they do to stay well: playing dominoes, singing, dancing, painting and laughing. Participants also told us how they liked to reminisce about the past and enjoyed sharing their stories with young people who sometimes visit their group. One person said about attending the social group, **“as soon as I get out of my house my pain is over”**.

The 11 men who attended a focus group with South Asian Men in Bradford District and Craven told us how they walk to the mosque five times a day and how the physical attributes of the five daily prayers contribute significantly to their physical and mental health. Five participants also told us how attending these social group gatherings reduces loneliness and isolation.

15 people from a Hindu Faith Group in Leeds told us how they try to eat healthily and have reduced ghee and other fats traditionally used in Indian cooking. They told us how being part of the community and doing things together brings meaning and joy to their lives. One regular volunteer said **“I feel lonely and isolated at home as my children are married and have left home”**.

Q4. What could the NHS and its partners do differently to help you stay healthy and well?

In the survey, we asked people to tell us three things that they thought the NHS and its partners could do to help them stay healthy and well. There were 2416 responses in total encompassing a broad range of ideas which are summarised by theme in the table below. The issue was also addressed in the focus groups.

Theme	More detail	Number of responses
Appointments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main issue was around making it easier to get a GP appointment, including having an easier booking system and more appointments available, and being able to see a GP quicker. Having an option of longer appointments so that people could fully discuss their issues. More NHS appointments available at evenings and weekends for working people, as well as more access to telephone and online appointments. 	441 (18%)
Fitness initiatives	<p>People wanted it to be easier and more affordable to get fit. This included having free or subsidised gym membership, exercise classes and swimming. Many people commented that current gyms and other leisure facilities were not affordable and working with local authorities to reduce gym prices was suggested.</p> <p>Other suggestions were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fitness activities such as walking groups and/or gym equipment based at GP surgeries. Tailored facilities and classes especially for the elderly, disabled and those with complex conditions. Personalised exercise plans. GPs prescribing things like exercise classes to patients was also suggested. <p><i>“Make it easier to use gyms etc. by making them cheaper and more readily available - don’t have to be great big places in leisure centres or with pools - just some pieces of equipment available indoors all year round and locally.”</i></p>	243 (10%)

	<p><i>“Whole family health activities - e.g. I can’t go to exercise groups or weight loss classes as I have no childcare for my autistic teenager, would be good to have somewhere we can all go together.”</i></p>	
<p>Advice on self-care/health promotion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on self-care and healthy lifestyles both in surgeries and online. • Health advice sessions and talks in the community and in schools. <p><i>“More awareness for both children and parents of the long-lasting problems from living an unhealthy lifestyle and the benefits of being healthier.”</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate people about different conditions and how they can monitor their own health. • Public health campaigns on social media and TV. <p><i>“A text/email service to remind you what you can do to stay healthy (perhaps an app that links your appointments and medical records).”</i></p>	<p>217 (9%)</p>
<p>Health check-ups/screening</p>	<p>The majority of people who suggested this wanted regular ‘MOT’ type health checks to be routinely and proactively offered, particularly to the elderly. Some mentioned targeting them at younger people (as well as over 40s) and carers. People also mentioned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better follow-up after health checks and better sharing of results. • More testing of blood pressure, BMI, heart and lungs. • Younger and older age limits for cancer screening including breast, cervical and bowel cancer. • Having health test drop-ins, more home testing or check-ups by Skype. 	<p>175 (7%)</p>

	<p><i>“Cancer screening compliance in Bradford city is amongst the worst in England especially bowel cancer at 34 per cent compared to a target of 60 percent and a pilot project aimed at faith and community leaders rather than individuals is needed”</i></p>	
More resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This section included more resources and funding generally as well as more doctors, nurses, nurse practitioners and hospital beds. It also included people’s wish for there to be more services available, in particular physiotherapy, one to one support, Well Women clinics, health and wellbeing centres, minor injuries, walk in and urgent care centres. 	142 (6%)
Mental health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make mental services more accessible for people of all ages. Reduce waiting times. Have more access and shorter waiting lists for counselling and therapy. Make mental health services more appropriate for people with autism. Invest in mental health awareness (e.g. run mental health first aid courses in schools and communities). <p><i>“Make it easier for parents of young children to access mental health and wellbeing services for maintenance of their mental health. I've found most services do not provide for parents to take children which makes them very difficult to access whilst breastfeeding a young baby.”</i></p>	130 (5%)
Support or activity groups or classes	<p>A whole variety of groups and activities were suggested as being helpful. These included men’s and women’s health, meditation, mindfulness, relaxation, wellbeing, self-help and lifestyle sessions. Targeted groups for specific people such as the elderly, disabled or those with specific health issues (e.g. people who want to lose weight, stop</p>	116 (5%)

	<p>smoking, improve their mental health, etc.) were suggested. The need for more groups in rural areas was mentioned, as well as groups that met outside of normal working hours.</p> <p><i>“Have a room at the surgery available to self-help support groups.”</i></p> <p><i>“Have more focus/action groups where patients can get together and share experiences and hints and tips”</i></p>	
<p>Healthy eating initiatives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make healthy eating more cost effective for those on low incomes (e.g. offering vouchers, lobby government to increase taxes on unhealthy food). It is cheaper and easier to eat badly. • More healthy eating/cooking advice through workshops/taster sessions, leaflets in GP surgeries, on TV and social media. Also more education for children in schools and for parents with small children. • Clearer nutritional information on packaging. • Help with providing personalised diet/meal plans (this could be through an app). <p><i>“It's not the NHS itself, but the benefits are not enough to buy fresh food and vegetables all the time”</i></p>	<p>113 (5%)</p>
<p>Accessibility</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People wanted services generally to be easier to access when needed. • Improved access for particular groups was also mentioned including those with autism, ADHD and learning disabilities; asylum seekers and refugees; people from BAME backgrounds and LGBTQ groups. • People wanted interpreting support (including BSL) to be more routinely offered and easier to access. 	<p>94 (4%)</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making information clear and easy to understand was frequently mentioned. <p><i>“Make appointment letters understandable instead of NHS speak e.g. my elderly mum doesn't know what 'Endocrinology' means and other terms - this raises anxiety in relation to appointments”</i></p>	
Person-centred care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People said they wanted to be listened to, trusted and taken seriously as experts of their own bodies. • People wanted medical professionals to take a more holistic approach and not see individual symptoms/conditions in isolation. • Carers wanted to be listened to. <p><i>“Listen to the needs of carers instead of putting obstacles that hinder the care of our loved ones - so increasing stress to carers.”</i></p> <p><i>“See the context of people’s lives and help them to connect to what’s around them.”</i></p>	82 (3%)
Weight management initiatives	<p>People wanted to see a more positive and proactive approach to weight loss rather than “blaming everything on being overweight”. Things they suggested were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More advice on healthy diets and help to lose weight, also tailored to specific conditions. • More access to dieticians and ways to monitor weight (e.g. drop-ins, clinics or groups). • Help with diet plans. • Referral to and helping with the costs of slimming clubs for individuals who need it. <p><i>“I get told to lose weight but never any support given to do so”</i></p>	73 (3%)

<p>Alternatives to medication</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People didn't just want to be given medication but also other ways of improving their health such as exercise or nutrition. • A lot of people saw social prescribing as a positive and wanted more of this, as well access to other therapies such as talking and alternative therapies to be offered by the NHS. <p><i>“Offer more information on nutrition or things you can do to help a condition rather than just medication”</i></p>	<p>61 (3%)</p>
<p>Joined up care/continuity of care</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some people wanted to see the same GP or nurse (suggestions of having a named nurse were made), so that they could develop a relationship and didn't have to explain their issues again and again. • Some people suggested one point of contact or a specialist centre for all long term conditions, not just some (e.g. Crohn's nurse). • People wanted specialists and GPs to be better at talking to each other. • Health and social care to work closer together. <p><i>“More joined up thinking between departments. E.g.: we have different consultants for each condition with one not being aware of the other.”</i></p>	<p>61 (3%)</p>
<p>More focus on prevention</p>	<p>People wanted to see more investment in prevention generally, rather than treatment of conditions which could have been prevented.</p> <p><i>“Work towards stopping folk getting ill rather than curing illnesses”</i></p>	<p>43 (2%)</p>
<p>Reduce waiting times</p>	<p>This was mainly about making referrals to specialists easier and quicker, but also reducing waiting times specifically for</p>	<p>35 (1%)</p>

	<p>physiotherapy; mental health; ear, nose and throat; and dermatology services. People also mentioned wanting diagnoses to be made quicker.</p>	
<p>Links to local groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People felt that knowledge of what is available in local communities could be better and help signpost patients more effectively. • More funding of community groups and centres to provide health-related initiatives, particularly for those on low incomes. • Use volunteers to give advice and support on particular conditions. <p><i>“Train more people in community organisations, so that they can help with low level mental and physical health conditions at a fraction of the cost, they also have shorter waiting lists, are easily accessible as they are locally based and have good knowledge about the local population”</i></p> <p><i>“Have partnership work e.g.: in library or supermarket”</i></p> <p><i>“Allow NHS staff to visit community groups so they understand how they work”</i></p>	<p>34 (1%)</p>
<p>Improve support for long-term conditions</p>	<p>People said they wanted better support generally for long-term conditions. This included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular access to GP and specialist medical professionals with understanding of particular long-term conditions. • Free prescriptions for all those with long-term conditions. <p><i>“Make access to medical services easier and quicker if you have long-term health conditions”</i></p>	<p>33 (1%)</p>

	<i>“It would be good to be able to have direct contact with my specialists if there is a problem between appointments”</i>	
Communication	<p>Better communication between staff and patients was mentioned. More specifically, people wanted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be kept updated about why waiting times are long, or appointments have been cancelled. • Better communication of referral routes and waiting times. • Better use of email, text and social media. For example, appointment notes could be emailed to patients rather than sent by letter. 	32 (1%)
Better Systems	<p>This was mainly around having more efficient systems, and less unnecessary paperwork so that professionals can spend more time with patients.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better organised clinics so that appointments aren’t cancelled at the last minute. • Better use of IT and electronic records. <p><i>“To have all trusts having the same computer systems or ones that talk to each other”</i></p>	31 (1%)
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve transport links to main hospitals. • Invest in public transport and improve cycle and pedestrian infrastructure (e.g. cycle lanes, etc.) to help combat pollution. • Provide patient transport to GP appointments. • Provide access bus to support groups. • Public transport concessions for all retired people. <p><i>“Work with local councils and bus companies, etc. to ensure that people can and do use public transport to get to hospital”</i></p>	29 (1%)

<p>Improve support for carers</p>	<p>People felt that carers needed more support to keep them safe and healthy including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarity and choice of options available to them. • Regular health checks. • Respite care. • Flexible appointments to fit round caring responsibilities. • Ensure people get the care they need to reduce burden on carers. <p><i>“Support for family/carers’ mental health when one member has long-term health condition”</i></p>	<p>27 (1%)</p>
<p>More localised care</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People want to see more services ‘closer to home’ including more specialist hospital services available in community hubs. This is particularly an issue for people with complex health conditions who have to travel to hospital for multiple appointments. 	<p>27 (1%)</p>
<p>Prescriptions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free or cheaper prescriptions. • Make it easier to order prescriptions online. • Less wastage on prescriptions. <p><i>“GPs to be stricter and smarter prescriptions, e.g. addressing concerns with patients, and not ending up with medicine you don't need”</i></p>	<p>25 (1%)</p>
<p>NHS dentists</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People want more NHS dental places as there is a current shortage in some areas. • Reduce dental costs for those on low income, as the cost of dental care means that people don’t seek treatment when they need it. <p><i>“Extend free dental care to those with incomes below £18,000”</i></p>	<p>24 (1%)</p>
<p>Patient responsibility</p>	<p>Some people felt that everyone needs to take more responsibility for their own health and be educated about this. People also felt there should be greater awareness and responsibility taken for not using services</p>	<p>20 (1%)</p>

	<p>unnecessarily. People should be made aware of the costs to and impact on the NHS of not attending appointments, etc.</p> <p><i>“There is a lot of information already available, we should help ourselves to find it. Not be wholly dependent on NHS”</i></p> <p><i>“Educate everybody about when to use the doctor, when to use A&E and when to stay at home and recover”</i></p>	
Improve support for elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More things for older people to do to reduce isolation. • More access to home visits and care at home. • More access to information about exercise and exercise classes for older people (also in different formats, not all online). • Regular health checks for older people. • Weekly visits for elderly people living alone. 	19 (1%)
Stop privatisation	<p>Stop privatisation and keep the health service free.</p> <p><i>“Take out profit motive to optimise resource allocation to focus on health needs.”</i></p>	14 (1%)
Other	<p>In this section people talked about increased awareness of services available, more compassionate attitudes, better online services and parking at NHS services.</p>	75 (3%)
Total		2416 (100%)

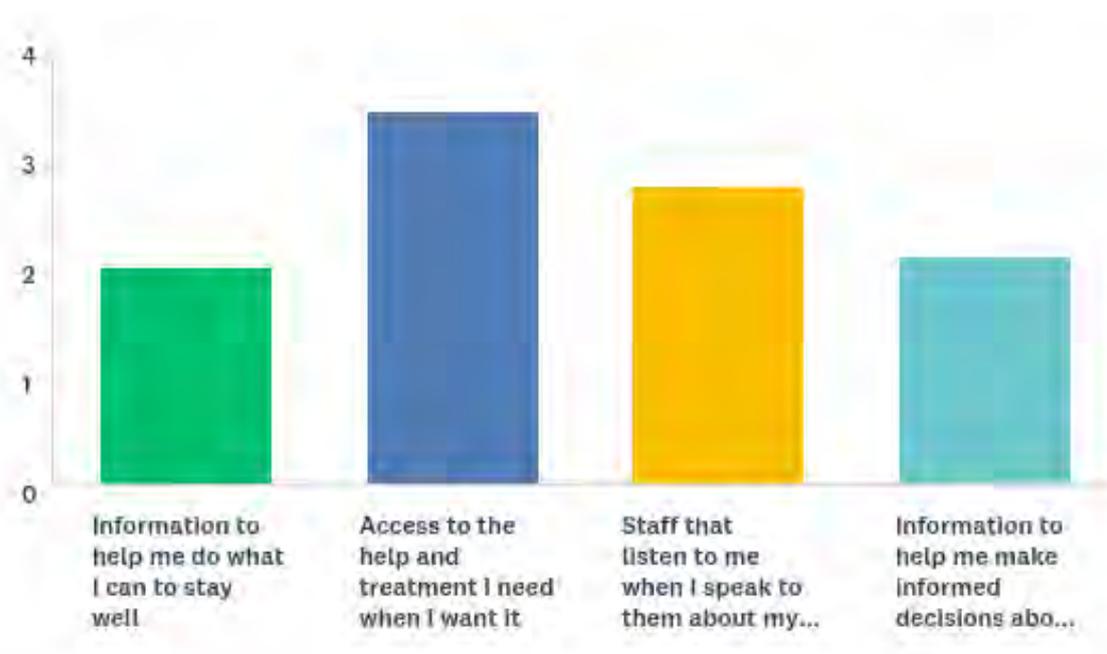
Q5. What is most important to you in relation to health services?

We asked people which of the following were most important to help them live a healthy life:

- Information to help me do what I can to stay well
- Access to health and treatment I need when I want it
- Staff that listen to me when I speak to them about my concerns
- Information to help me make informed decisions about my health and care

The graph below shows that all of these were important to people, but that access to help and treatment when needed was the most important, followed by staff that listen.

When it comes to health services, what is most important to you, to help you live a healthy life? Score 1-4 with 1 being the most important

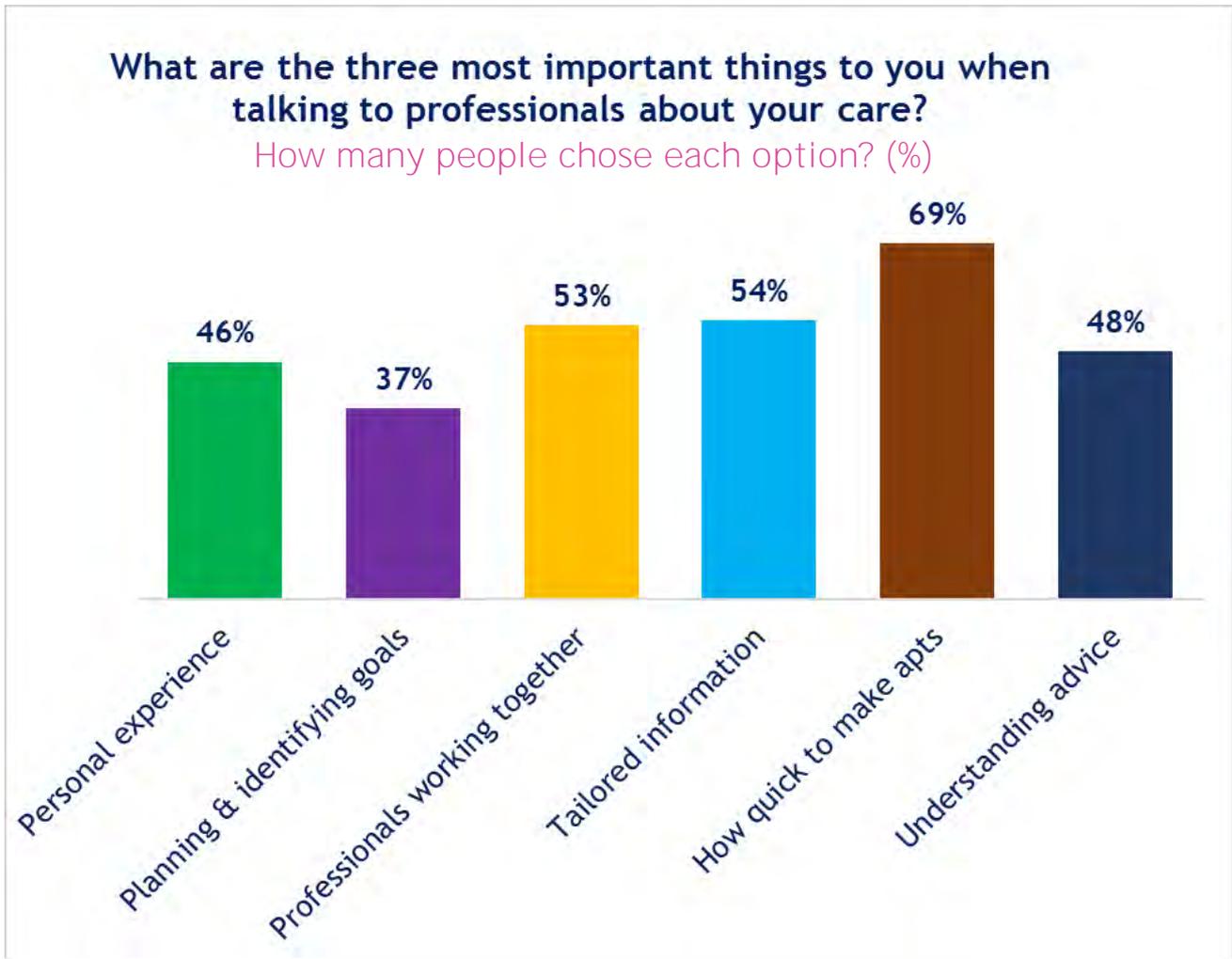


Q6. What are the three most important things to you when talking to health professionals about your care?

1405 people responded to this question. They were given the following options to choose from:

- That my personal experience and expertise is valued and recognised
- That I am involved in planning and identifying my own goals, not just about my healthcare but about my life in general
- For services and professionals to work together and share information in providing care and support
- That the information I receive is tailored to my individual needs
- How quickly I can make an appointment or have chance to talk with them
- That I understand what they are advising me to do and I can go away and be confident that I am doing the right thing

The chart below shows that all of these things were important but that the speed with which people could make an appointment was the most important overall, with 69% (969 people) choosing this option.



People were also given the opportunity to suggest anything else that was important to them when talking to professionals about their care. 320 people made comments, some mentioning more than one issue.

The following themes could be identified from the comments:

Theme	No. of times mentioned in comments
Communication	185
Having more time in appointments	59
Service users' interactions with health professionals being systematically documented	28
Joined-up services	24
Holistic treatment	24
Ease of access to services	20
A culture of openness	11
Disability-related issues	10
Consistently seeing the same professional	10
Other (including interpreting provision, issues faced by carers, prevention and personal responsibility and signposting to other services)	37

Spotlight on Communication

While speed of making appointments was the multiple-choice option cited by the largest number of people (see above), communication was, by a long distance, cited the most frequently in the comments, with nearly 59% of all responses touching on it.

Good communication means different things to different people:

- 79 people said they wanted to feel that they have been listened to.
- For some people, an important part of being listened to is for professionals to take their assessments of their own health and bodies seriously.
- Some emphasised the importance of people being spoken to as individuals.
- Others cited the importance of eye contact and of professionals looking at them rather than a computer screen.
- Some people told us they wanted to be treated respectfully and without any judgements being made about their lifestyle.
- In terms of the level of information patients want to receive, health professionals clearly have a difficult balance to maintain: while a small number of people expressed their dissatisfaction at being **“spoken down to”**, others complained of being spoken to in inaccessible, sometimes specialist terms that they did not understand.

What do the comments tell us about the ideal patient journey?

Here are some of the comments most commonly made by respondents. We have used them to imagine what their ideal appointment journey would be.

Step	Comment	The ideal patient journey
1	<i>“That the GP has read 'all about me' before I go into the surgery to see them, and if not that, at least the referral from the consultant before I go into the surgery”</i>	Before the appointment, the professional reads the patient’s notes .
2	<i>“That they explain things and not use funny words/jargon”</i> <i>“Don’t treat me like an idiot”</i>	When the patient enters the consultation room, the professional introduces him or herself and invites the patient to ask for a clearer explanation if they don’t understand anything during the appointment. The professional understands that different people want to be communicated with in different ways.
3	<i>“Health professional should listen and make eye contact, not just look at their computer and issue a prescription”</i> <i>“That they listen, and are not rushing you out of the door because your 10 minutes are up”</i>	The professional makes eye contact with the patient and actively listens to their issue, keeping their computer use to a minimum, and giving them the time they need to explain their assessment of their own health.
4	<i>“A printed copy of agreed care and support plan with timescales”</i>	Once the appointment is over, the professional documents it. This information is then provided for the patient in hard copy or online, according to patient preference.

Spotlight on carers

7 people told us about how they could be better supported in their role as a carer for a loved one. Here are some of their comments:

“I would like the GP to recognise my role and there seems to be this notion that the community or relative will help, but what about my/our help”

“If you want to use carers/relatives as a resource to save money then look after them too and reward them in different ways so they could keep healthy too”

“Listen to carers, especially because people with mental health issues say that they are fine when the carer is doing a lot for them”

People at a focus groups for older black Caribbean residents of Bradford and people with mental health conditions and their carers in Kirklees said that health professionals should involve carers more, and that they felt **‘invisible’** in their role as carer.

Spotlight on hearing impairments and medical appointments

5 people responded to our survey to tell us how their hearing impairment made it harder for them to interact with health professionals. Some of their suggestions include:

“Understand how difficult it is for patients who wear hearing aids to grasp all that is said”

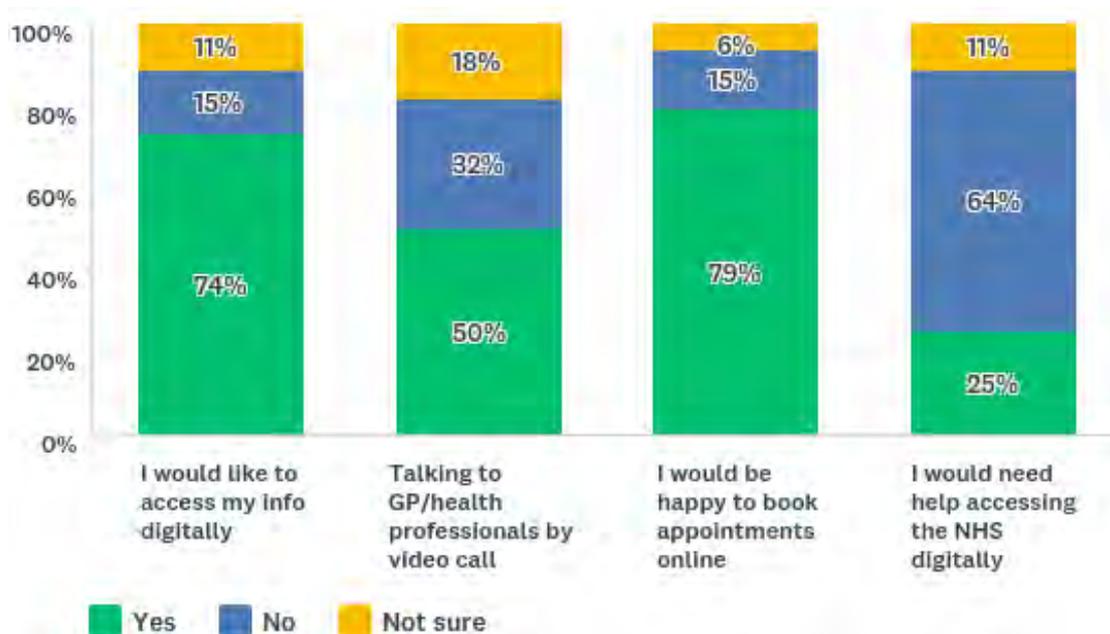
“Make eye contact throughout the appointment! Especially for people who are hard of hearing - elderly people often say they have understood what has been said because they do not wish to appear stupid”

“Have interpreting services for the deaf”

Providing an interpreter was also suggested by attendees at a focus group attended by deaf people in Wakefield. They said health professionals **could be clearer about a person’s condition**. Some people with impaired hearing know for example that they have a problem with their heart, but do not know what the condition is called.

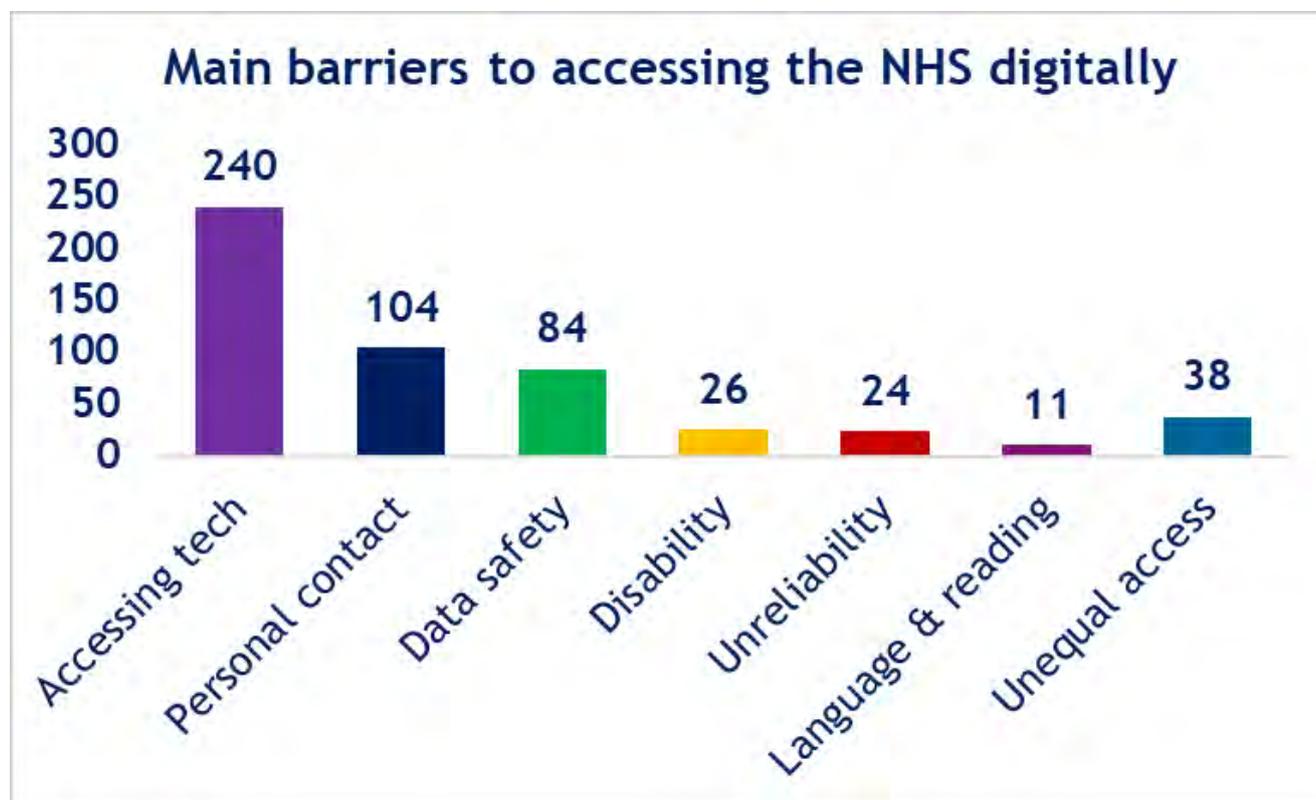
An attendee at a focus group for people with dementia and their carers in Calderdale said they would like the health professional to sit closer so the patient could understand what is being said: *“my father is totally deaf and they talk to him as if he can hear. I think that is totally disrespectful”*.

Q7. The NHS wants to work more digitally, offering more services online such as accessing your health records or having video calls with your GP or health staff.



While a majority of respondents are in favour of accessing the NHS digitally (see chart above), more than 500 people (41% of respondents) told us about why they, or others they know, would not use online services.

The key themes from their answers are detailed below.



Difficulties accessing technology

This was the factor most frequently suggested by respondents. The 240 people who cited this gave several reasons why people might not have the tools or skills to access NHS digital services:

- Not having a compatible device or internet access:** 102 respondents pointed out that not everyone has a computer, mobile phone or internet access. Some expressed concerns that not all services will be compatible with the mobile devices they rely on to access the internet. Those who do not have home internet or whose home internet is poor (if, for example, they live in a rural area) are obliged to access digital services in public spaces such as libraries. Others may not have their own device and have to use a public computer. They might therefore feel less safe accessing digital health services. *“I would not like to try book an appointment using a PC in a library; not open all the time, not private enough and no good if you are not well.”*
- Lack of skills and confidence:** 94 people viewed a lack of computer skills and digital confidence as a potential barrier to accessing online

Spotlight on Digitalisation Focus Groups

At our 15 focus groups, we took some time to discuss digitalisation. Multiple issues were covered each time, but the table below provides a snapshot of attendees' thoughts and experiences.

Focus Group	Example comment
South Asian Men's Group (Bradford District and Craven)	A fear of using computers and learning at an older age represent significant barriers.
Black Caribbean Elderly (Bradford District and Craven)	Internet-related costs are far too expensive - subsidies should be provided.
People with Dementia and their Carers (Calderdale)	Passwords often seem to be faulty and a third of the group prefer face-to-face contact.
Young Volunteers (Calderdale)	All 7 participants are happy to use digital services.
Residents Group for Older People (Calderdale)	Although attendees are prepared to learn how to use digital services, they have no one to teach them.
Parents of Children with Disabilities (Calderdale)	The NHS needs systems that communicate with one another and share data, especially when people are referred out-of-area.
People Living with Mental Health Conditions and their Carers (Kirklees)	Signing up for online services is very difficult and there is a real fear of data breaches.
Hindu Faith Group (Leeds)	GPs should provide translated instructions for people whose first language isn't English.
YouthWatch (Leeds)	Two participants have found mindfulness apps helpful and a good way of saving their own and their doctor's time.
LGBTQ (Leeds)	Most of the attendees work full-time so find online services a handy time-saver.
People with Sight Loss (Leeds)	"There can be a lack of personal connection and digital devices can be too regimented. They offer only check box advice, not advice tailored to me." For more information on what this group had to say, see Spotlight on Sensory impairment and digital services (p.38).
Working Age People (Wakefield)	Attendees said that information-sharing between NHS departments does not work well, so they have had to repeat themselves over and over again. They said this not only wasted NHS time but was potentially dangerous.
Deaf Group (Wakefield)	SystemOne is useful for prescriptions and the sign-in screen at the GP surgery is good - so long as it is working. For more information on what this group had to say, see Spotlight on Sensory impairment and digital services (p.38).
People Living with Mental Health Conditions (North Yorkshire)	Of the 8 participants, 7 said they found online services too stressful to use and 3 reported that living in a rural area made it hard to get a good internet connection.
Cancer Alliance (West Yorkshire)	Attendees said that not enough GPs were offering video calls and that patients who wanted them should be able to get appointment letters, clinical reports and so on digitally.

Spotlight on Digital services: BAME groups

“I don’t mind learning but could do with some support”

Just over 25% of people told us that they would need help to access the NHS digitally. This figure was much higher for BAME communities, with a lack of skills and confidence and access to the internet being the main barriers cited. The survey data showed that 42% of BAME respondents said they would need help accessing the NHS digitally, compared to 25% respondents overall.

A Bradford-based **South Asian Men’s Group** said their fear of computers and learning at an older age represented a significant barrier to them.

At our focus group with a **Hindu Faith Group** in Leeds, people talked about how GP surgeries could run workshops on how to use online services and provide instructions for people whose first language is not English. 3 of the 13 people who came to our focus group with **older black Caribbean people living in the Bradford district** said they were already using online services, with the remainder claiming they would love to learn - but the cost of internet access was a barrier and should be subsidised.

Preference for Personal Contact

104 people stated that a preference for personal, one-to-one contact might make them or others less likely to access digital services. There was an aversion to **“impersonal”** services and **“machine contact”**.

“[It’s] too impersonal. I like to communicate with a real person”

“I want to speak to my GP, not a screen”

A number of respondents felt that digital services would be a poor substitute for a person-centred doctor-patient relationship. A few also expressed concern that using digital services would entail them seeing a different health professional every time, instead of building up a rapport with one.

“I have some concerns about how the use of digital changes the culture of the NHS - good bedside manner can already feel like a scant resource - how does reducing one-to-one interaction encourage professionals to respond with compassion?”

Some respondents said they felt that communication was clearer, easier and less stressful in person. This was an area of particular concern for people living with mental illness or learning disabilities.

“[I’m] not sure about video calls - [I] might not remember to ask the right questions that I would perhaps feel more relaxed to ask if the consultation was in person”

“I suffer from Irlens syndrome and dyslexia so my comprehension and understanding of things can sometimes be misunderstood. I prefer a person so I can clarify rather than getting upset that I have misunderstood”

“[Because of my] mental health [I feel] more pressure and fear. I need to talk one-on-one”

A small number of respondents worry that digital services would feel less private.

Respondents sometimes felt digital services could lead to lower quality care. Some felt that health professionals accessed digitally would be able to offer a less holistic service, and potentially miss symptoms which may be more apparent through face-to-face contact.

“So much communication is non-verbal. Lots is lost via video”

“This is not an appropriate way for a healthcare professional to assess and triage patients, nor how they have been trained to do so. If professionals cannot carry out basic assessments such as vital signs it undermines training and knowledge and will ultimately lead to misdiagnosis.”

“Digital services break down human contact which can be used to identify issues such as mental illness”

Some queried whether digital services would slow down their access to treatment and a few respondents were concerned that digital channels would lead to a de-professionalisation of NHS care.

“Any need for physical examination would mean another appointment and drawing out the process”

“When it comes to my health I want to see and be seen by a professional”

It is also worth noting that not everyone with tech skills wants to use them to access the NHS.

“I’m young and tech savvy but there is so much to be said for human connection. I have a good relationship with my GP and I want to continue to see her in person”

“Not personal enough, I work on a computer all day at work and the last thing I want in my free time when I am not feeling well is to access technology, coals to Newcastle!”

“I am already having to go online for everything - banking, utilities, booking a holiday, getting information from school about my child's education etc., I would rather speak on the phone or face-to-face to a human about my health”

Some people are happy to access certain services online, but not others. 18 respondents said their level of comfort with digital services depended on what they wanted to do (for example, simply book an appointment rather than have a consultation) or on the type of condition they wanted care for.

“I would prefer to speak to my doctor in person but anything else I don't object to doing digitally”

“If this was for mental health concerns, I would not like to use a digital route. It may reinforce isolation”

“In many situations it is important for a doctor to see and examine a patient, however, there are some situations where a video call would be appropriate (e.g. review of a chronic and currently stable condition)”

Data Safety Concerns

84 people said that data safety concerns would deter them from accessing digital services.

While most respondents cited hacking as their main worry, fears were occasionally expressed about personal information being released accidentally or shared with bodies such as the DWP, or about digital services making service users more vulnerable to scammers.

“I worry about security and being scammed by someone or a site pretending to be the official one”

“The system could get hacked then my information would be exposed”

Concerns around increasingly unequal access to the NHS

38 respondents expressed worries that digitalisation would leave certain sections of the population behind, including some vulnerable groups such as older or homeless people. People who gave this response sometimes commented that digital services should be just one option out of many, rather than being imposed on service users.

“I would not want them if it gave me an unfair advantage over others - I worry digital healthcare will widen inequality”

“Worried that older people cannot always use technology so can be waiting longer to access appointments on telephone as they are already booked by others using technology”

“I would urge you to take in to consideration to the fact that many of today's online systems are only compatible with high end technology such as Apple, Microsoft, Google products etc., which gives an obvious advantage to the more privileged in society, creating further barriers for those most vulnerable.”

“Not EVERYTHING has to be online, and if it is it should be because that is YOUR choice at that time, not because it is forced upon you, as it often is”

Spotlight on Internet access and inequality

Some members of our society currently have less access to the internet than others. They include:

- Older people
- People with low or no income
- The homeless
- People with limited reading or English skills
- People who find computer use daunting due to mental health conditions or learning disabilities or difficulties
- People with sensory impairments
- People with limited movement in their hands (due to arthritis, for example)

People with disabilities were less likely than survey respondents as a whole to want to access all aspects of digital services (61% compared to 71%) and more likely to say they would need assistance to do so (35% compared to 19%). People with mobility or sensory impairments were the least likely to say they were ready to use digital services (55% and 49% respectively).

As a general rule, the older people get, the less likely they are to want to access digital services and the more likely they are to require assistance to do so. 75% of people aged 11 to 24 said they would access digital services; 73% of people aged 25 to 64; and 51% of people aged 65+. 17% of 11 to 24-year-olds said they would need help; 22% of 25 to 64-year-olds; and 38% of people aged 65+.

The attendees at a focus group for [older people in Calderdale](#) said that, while they cannot afford a smartphone or computer and currently have no one to show them how to use one, they would be prepared to learn how to use digital services.

Some of the 38 people who expressed concerns about increasingly unequal access to the NHS feared that an increase in digital services would correspond to a decrease in face-to-face services.

“I am concerned that introducing GP video consultations may make it more difficult to see a GP face-to-face”

“Digital should be an enhancement to services not a replacement for it”

A smaller number of people felt that some service users will use their digital skills to advantage themselves over others (in other words, they will

“*game the system*”) or that more appointments will be wasted by people **booking online.**”

“*It furthers people who don't need to see a GP that day booking appointments they don't need.*”

“*I would be afraid of wasting appointments*”

Disability

26 people said their disability was a barrier to accessing digital services, citing, among other conditions, visual and hearing impairments, arthritis, dyslexia, autism and the effects of stroke and brain damage as limiting factors.

Spotlight on sensory impairment and digital services

11 of the people we surveyed told us about how sight loss affected their experience of digital services. 8 of these said their visual impairment influenced their choice not to use digital services; a further 2 noted how **the services' font** size was too small for them; and 1 respondent said they had been helped by a specialist organisation to get online.

We also held a focus group with 6 people living with sight loss in Leeds. While some found the services easy to use and pointed out that “*fully accessible and multilingual digital services in A&E and GP surgeries can be helpful*”, they also said people with limited sight needed online platforms to be as simple as possible. One person said that “*I fear that this will become a two-tiered service, you will get quicker service if you can access it digitally*”.

Digital services also need to be carefully managed to ensure that they are equally accessible to people with hearing impairments. Three people said that their hearing impairment made them less likely to try digital services, commenting that there would need to be special provision for people with limited hearing if video calls were rolled out (especially bearing in mind that not all deaf people are signers). At a focus group with 7 deaf people in Wakefield, for example, the participants discussed how it can be difficult to rely on text type services for long periods of time.

Lack of trust in IT systems' reliability

24 people said that their belief that digital services are unreliable would make them less likely to access the NHS online.

“I would want to make sure appointments were booked properly”

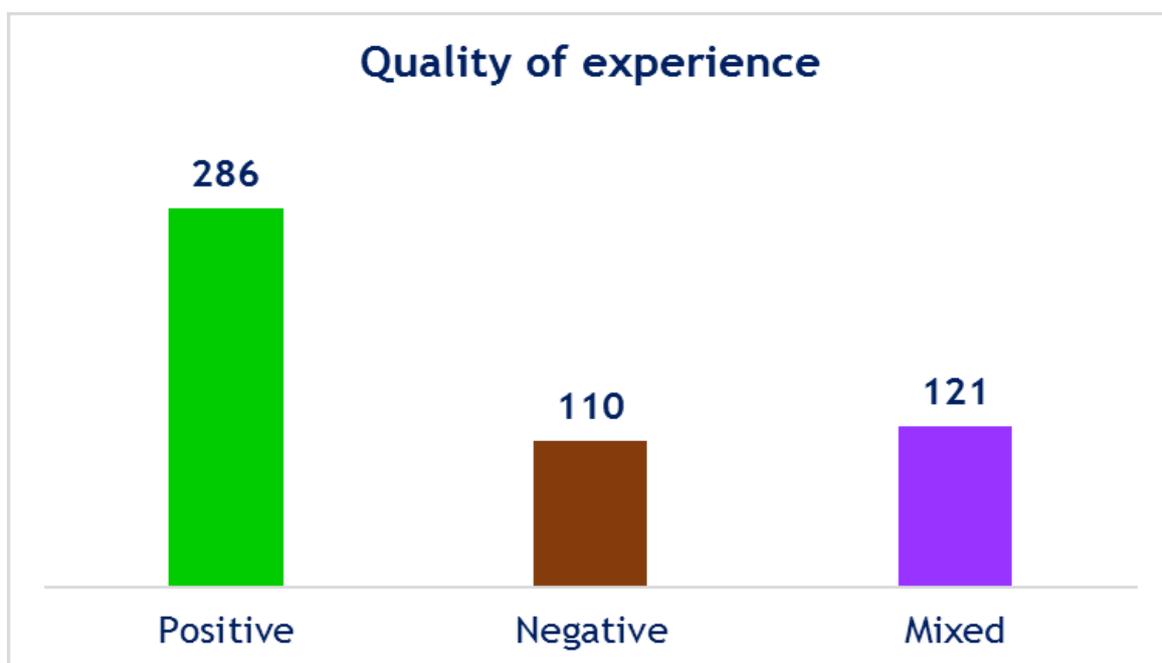
“Most of the time it doesn't work”

Language and Reading Skills

11 people said their lack of English language and literacy skills would make it impossible for them to access online services independently.

Q8: If you are already using NHS digital services, can you tell us about your experiences?

517 people told us about their experience of using NHS digital services. Just over half (55%, 286 people) said they had positive experiences of using digital services, 121 (24%) **said they'd had** mixed experiences, and 110 (21%) negative experiences.



492 (95%) people told us that they use digital services to access services for themselves, whilst 17 said they use them for someone else. 7 people told us that someone uses online services on their behalf and one person said they used online services in a professional capacity.

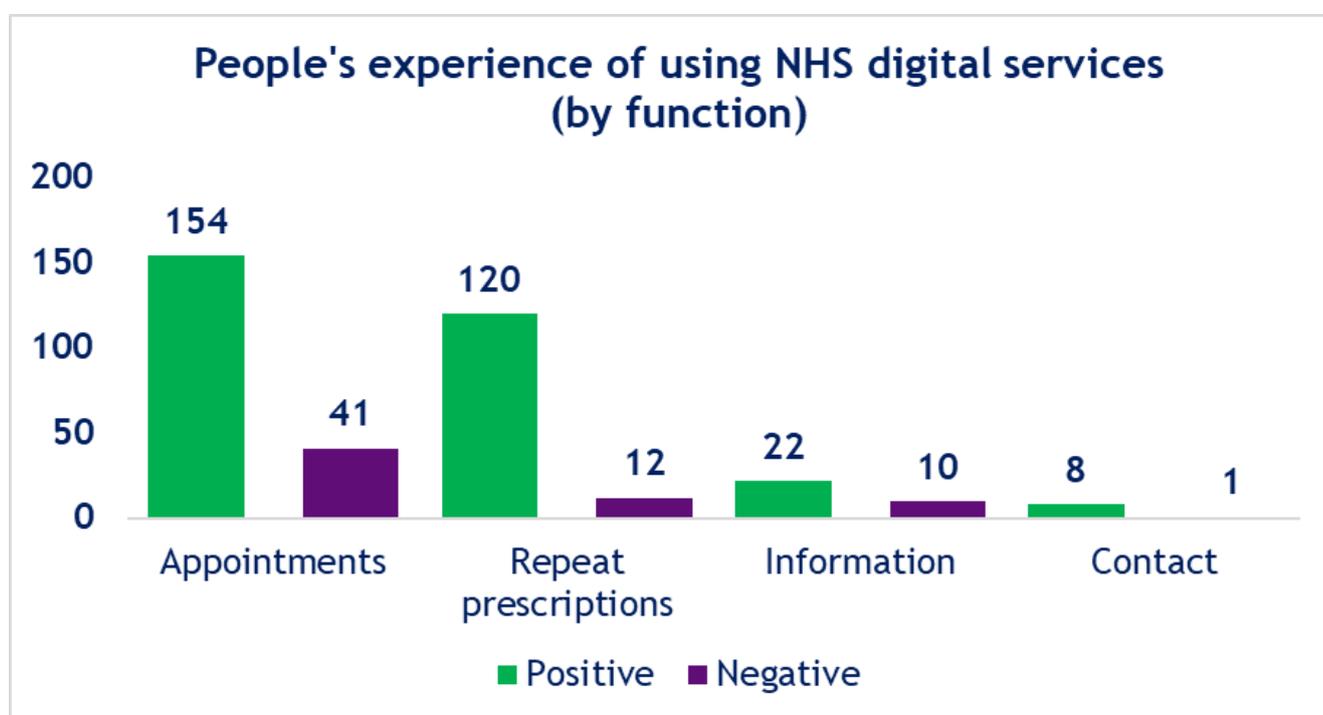
Of the 17 people who said they used digital services on behalf of someone else, 11 (65%) reported having a mixed or negative experience. This was

higher than the corresponding figure reported by direct users (45%). Carers’ comments indicated this was because they were more likely to have encountered problems getting the right permissions to access digital services on another person’s behalf.

What are people using digital services for?

Our findings reveal that people are using digital services for four main functions:

- Booking appointments
- Ordering repeat prescriptions
- Finding information
- Making contact with health professionals



While appointment booking is the most commonly used function, it is not proportionally the most appreciated service.

Function	% negative	Chance of having a positive experience vs a negative experience
Repeat prescriptions	10%	10 times more likely to have a positive experience
Contact	12.5%	8 times more likely to have a positive experience
Appointment booking	26.6%	3.75 times more likely to have a positive experience
Information	45.4%	2.2 times more likely to have a positive experience

While users are likely to have a good experience of all services, they are most likely to have found ordering a repeat prescription online helpful and least likely to have found information services helpful. However, information services are accessed by a significantly smaller number of people. From the data we were able to collect, it is not possible to discern whether fewer people are using information (and contact) functions because they find them less attractive or because they are simply not offered. There is some evidence that users would like to see more information functions provided (see section below).

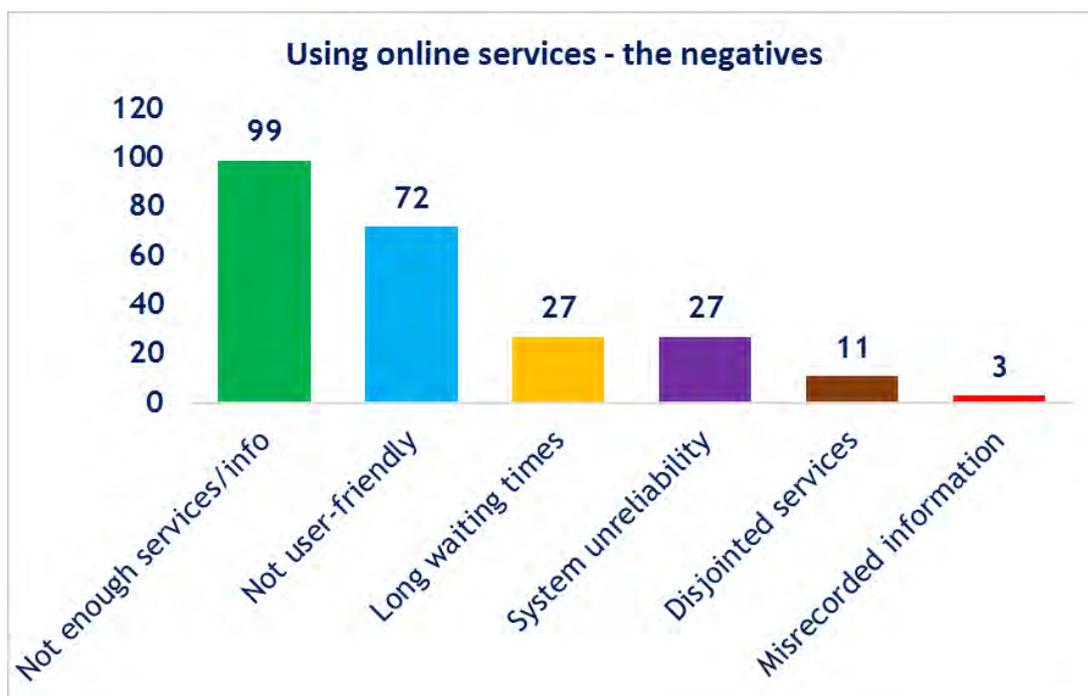
When we compare the frequency with which the function is used against the likeliness of having a bad experience of it, it is clear that more users would see their experience improved by changes to appointment booking functions than to any other area.

What is working well?

The two most commonly cited reasons why people found online services useful were that they were convenient or efficient and that they were easy to use. A smaller proportion said that online services gave them more options or made them feel more informed and in control of their own healthcare. A small number of respondents (fewer than 10) said that their mental health or other condition made it difficult for them to use the phone, for example, so online services improved their access to healthcare.

What doesn't work well?

The most common reasons people gave for not finding online services useful are detailed below.



There are not enough services or information (42%)

This was the most commonly cited problem. Comments reveal that online services simply did not enable them to do the things they wanted to, such as booking appointments (the most frequent issue) or consulting their medical records.

While many appreciated the convenience of an online booking service, they did not feel that it made up for a scarcity of appointments. Some found themselves ultimately contacting their surgery via a standard channel, resulting in online services actually making their experience more long-winded than it otherwise would have been.

“I rarely book appointments online because there are never appointments available”

“Mostly OK except that 'Choose and Book' often shows that no appointments are available, yet a phone call proves otherwise”

“It's OK but you still have to talk to the reception staff”

“Online appointment booking is okay as long as you stay up till midnight when the appointments are updated”

Some have been disappointed with the lack of information and detail they are able to access online.

“I feel you should be able to access all your records as they are all about you”

“It's great but needs to include more things such as test results”

“I have accessed my results, but only results acquired since I was granted access - no historical data to compare”

“Very limited information on my personal records - would have liked more from my medical history and explanation of what results meant”

The services are not user-friendly enough (30%)

Nearly a third of those with negative experiences felt that online services were offputtingly complicated to use or inefficient.

“System online to order prescriptions is a nightmare, if you press the back button, it cancels the order”

“Interface was amateurish and processing slow. Also, staff in hospitals often seem unaware of their own web services, or give contradictory information”

Passwords were a particular issue and some users felt that the initial access authorisation process was excessive, involving going in person to the GP surgery with identification to get passwords reset.

“Annoying log on. Cumbersome usernames and passwords cannot be modified by user”

“I tried to use System Online but I had difficulty logging on and now I have lost that option. Getting a password requires me to go to the GP surgery and I work and cannot get there”

“I only use it occasionally and the system (and thus log in / passwords etc.) seem to be new / different every time”

A very small number of users note that the font size on websites was too small.

Online appointment waiting times are too long (11%)

27 people commented that it was not possible to book urgent ‘on the day’ appointments online and that this would be a welcome option.

“Fine if I want to book an appointment in several weeks’ time (for a meds review etc.) but no use to get an appointment if you are actually unwell.”

System unreliability (11%)

People made comments about online actions not being processed (e.g.: **ordering prescriptions which then weren’t actioned**), or not getting confirmations when carrying out online activity. There were also comments about problems with websites not working or crashing.

“I book appointments online, but one recently didn't go through. When I went for the appointment, I didn't actually have one, same with prescriptions, I ordered online but when I went to collect it hadn't gone through.”

Services are too disjointed (5%)

People noted that systems in different areas didn’t talk to each other and that they would like to see more joined-up systems.

“Cancer care is started in Bradford and carried out in Leeds and your systems don't talk to each other”

“There are too many different initiatives... SystmOne, Evergreen, NHS app... what about one thing that does everything? Digital is supposed to be convenient... I struggle to know where to go for what and I’m tech savvy.”

Mis-recorded information (1%)

Three people were put off using online services when they saw information about their healthcare had been incorrectly recorded.

Spotlight on mental health conditions and digital services

Some people living with mental health conditions prefer to use online services over others, while others avoid using them altogether.

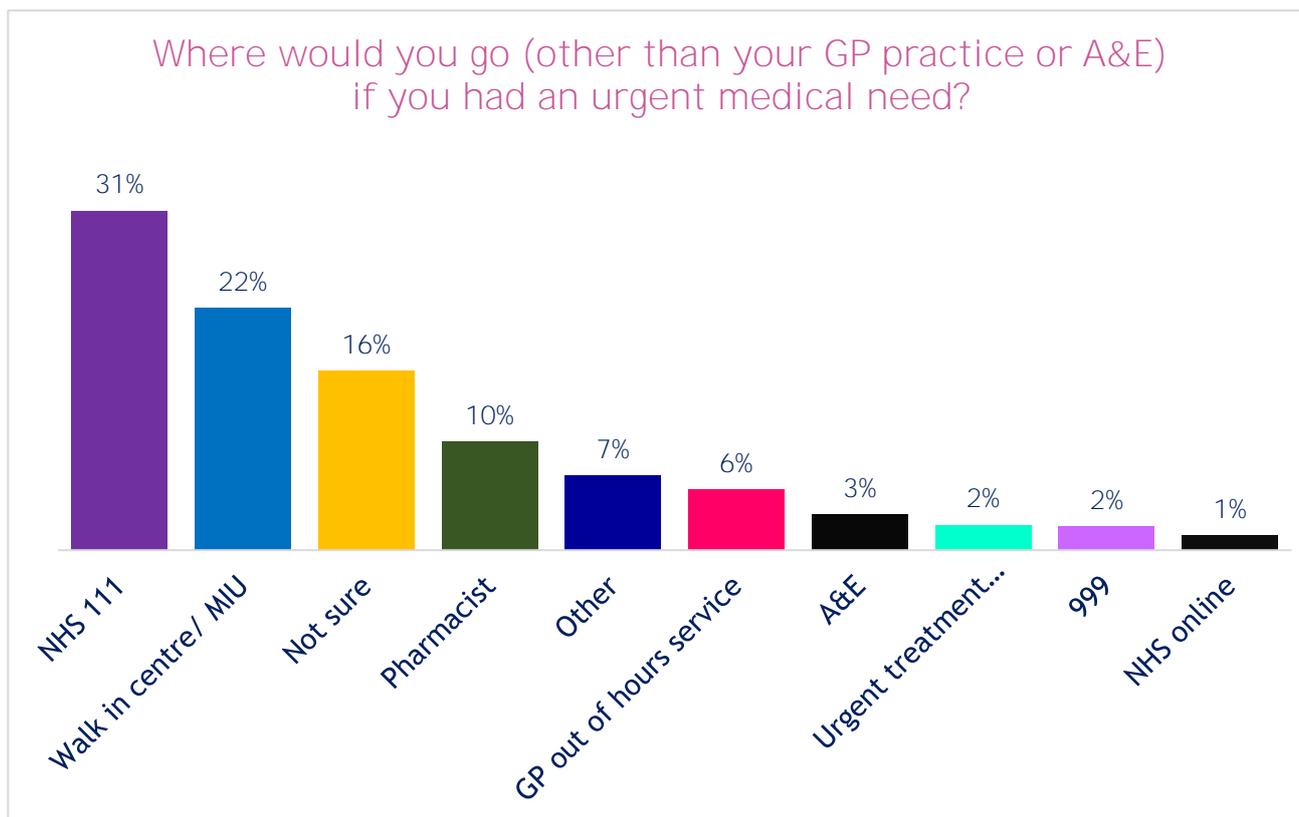
Four people told us that their mental health condition and the “*pressure and fear*” that comes with it made them less likely to access digital services, with one person concerned they might reinforce isolation. On the other hand, two people told us that online services enabled them to avoid the stress and anxiety of talking on the phone or face-to-face.

We held a focus group with 8 people living with mental health conditions in North Yorkshire. Only a quarter of them used online services. The reasons the remaining six give for not accessing healthcare online were as follows:

- They **couldn't** afford it
- The internet connection in rural areas is poor
- They **don't** have a smart phone or computer
- Using online services is too stressful
- They prefer face-to-face contact

Q9. Do you know where to go if you have an urgent medical need (when you need urgent help on the same day) other than your GP practice or A&E (which is for emergencies only)? Please tell us where.

Although 1225 people provided a response to this question, many people gave more than one answer as to where they could access urgent care, giving a total of 1741 responses.



NHS 111 Service

This was the most common response, as 535 (31%) of respondents said they would contact the 111 telephone service if they had an urgent medical need. Comments on the service varied, with a just less than half dissatisfied with it. Just over half were either satisfied or very happy. Some people seemed confused between the 101 and 111 telephone number, with some indicating that they knew an NHS helpline existed but hadn't ever called it.

“I rang 111 and they are fabulous! They help a lot and enable you to see a GP if you really need one that day in various locations. It's brilliant!”

“It's difficult to navigate. I have had two dreadful experiences of 111 services where two loved ones could have died had I listened to and not strenuously challenged their advice. It needs more TV and radio advice campaigns.”

A common complaint was that many people were still referred to A&E despite trying to avoid going there in the first place.

Walk-in Centres/Minor Injuries Unit

Walk-in centres are mostly located in big cities and are for dealing with urgent problems. These are usually minor illnesses such as small infections,

conditions or cuts and sprains. They're run by nurses and people can walk in without an appointment.

Minor Injuries Units (MIUs) can treat less serious injuries and illnesses and can also do x-rays. They can treat cuts, bites, sprains, or minor injuries to bones, muscles or joints.

Almost a quarter (22%, 382 people) of respondents indicated that they knew that walk-in centres and Minor Injury Units were an alternative to A&E. However, it is clear from the comments that much confusion exists around the difference between the two services and what they are called, with **people referring to 'MIUs', 'walk-ins', 'drop in centres' or 'drop in clinics'** amongst others. Some respondents told us that some of these services occasionally close early due to high demand.

“There are not that many of these walk ins, and they are not always in easy to reach locations or open at convenient times! They seem to be an alternative if you cannot get in to see your GP in the daytime.”

Pharmacy

All comments regarding experiences with pharmacies were positive, indicating this was a useful way to access urgent care. 171 people (10%) said that they would access a pharmacy with an urgent medical need.

“I would attend my local pharmacy as they are very knowledgeable and supportive.”

NHS online

Only 23 (1%) responses indicated they would use NHS online services. It should be noted however that this figure may be higher if we take into account those people who told us they would **'google'** what to do if they needed urgent treatment, as this might result in them being directed to one of the NHS websites.

“I always refer to NHS Choices to see if there are any local services or walk-in centres and only call 111 if I need to speak to health care professional.”

It is evident that some people were confused between NHS Choices and NHS Direct and some people had concerns about the accuracy of some of the information available online.

Urgent Treatment Centres

Urgent Treatment Centres (UTCs) are defined as GP-led, open at least 12 hours a day, every day, offering appointments that can be booked through

111 or through a GP referral, and they are equipped to diagnose and deal with many of the most common ailments people attend A&E for. UTCs also ease the pressure on hospitals, leaving other parts of the system free to treat the most serious cases.

Only 40 (2%) responses indicated they had or would use an Urgent Treatment Centre. Reasons for this varied across West Yorkshire, with some people having heard of them but not knowing where they were located.

“I recently tried to take my mum to St George's Urgent Treatment Centre following a fall - the website said it was open until 11pm. We got there at around 9:30pm and it was closed. We then drove to Burmantofts and our experience was the same. I have little confidence in centres such as this outside of 'office hours' as a result of this experience.”

It was apparent from the comments that people are confused by the names of places. For example, St Georges Centre was often referred to as an MIU, UTC and a walk-in centre by people in Leeds.

Other alternative services

Some of the 118 (9%) responses which indicated ‘other’ are listed below:

- Contact a friend or family member for advice
- Internet search
- Several people carry a care ring or have an emergency button fitted at home
- Contact specialist team or district nurse
- Administer first aid / self-care
- Social prescribers / care navigators
- Dentist, if urgent dental care
- Phone Samaritans or crisis team (mental health)

“How do you know something is urgent? I attended a GP appointment at 4pm was sent away with medication and because of concerns from family I was admitted to hospital 3 hours later with sepsis and fighting for survival - the GP did not think it was urgent!!!”

“I’ve tried to access alternatives for my child’s mental health in a crisis, contacting first response. But ended up being told to call 999 and have her taken by ambulance to A&E which was a horrendous experience for everyone.”

A&E / 999

Despite the question asking for alternatives to Accident and Emergency, 56 (3%) still answered that they would go to A&E, mainly due to not knowing where else to go:

“I do not know where out-of-hours services are other than A&E!”

“I'd go to A&E even though I know this isn't appropriate. As far as I am aware there isn't an urgent care centre in Huddersfield?”

This is further confused by the fact that some hospitals' A&E departments have been downgraded, but the minor injuries unit is still based in the hospital. 37 (2%) responses also mentioned calling 999 for an urgent medical need.

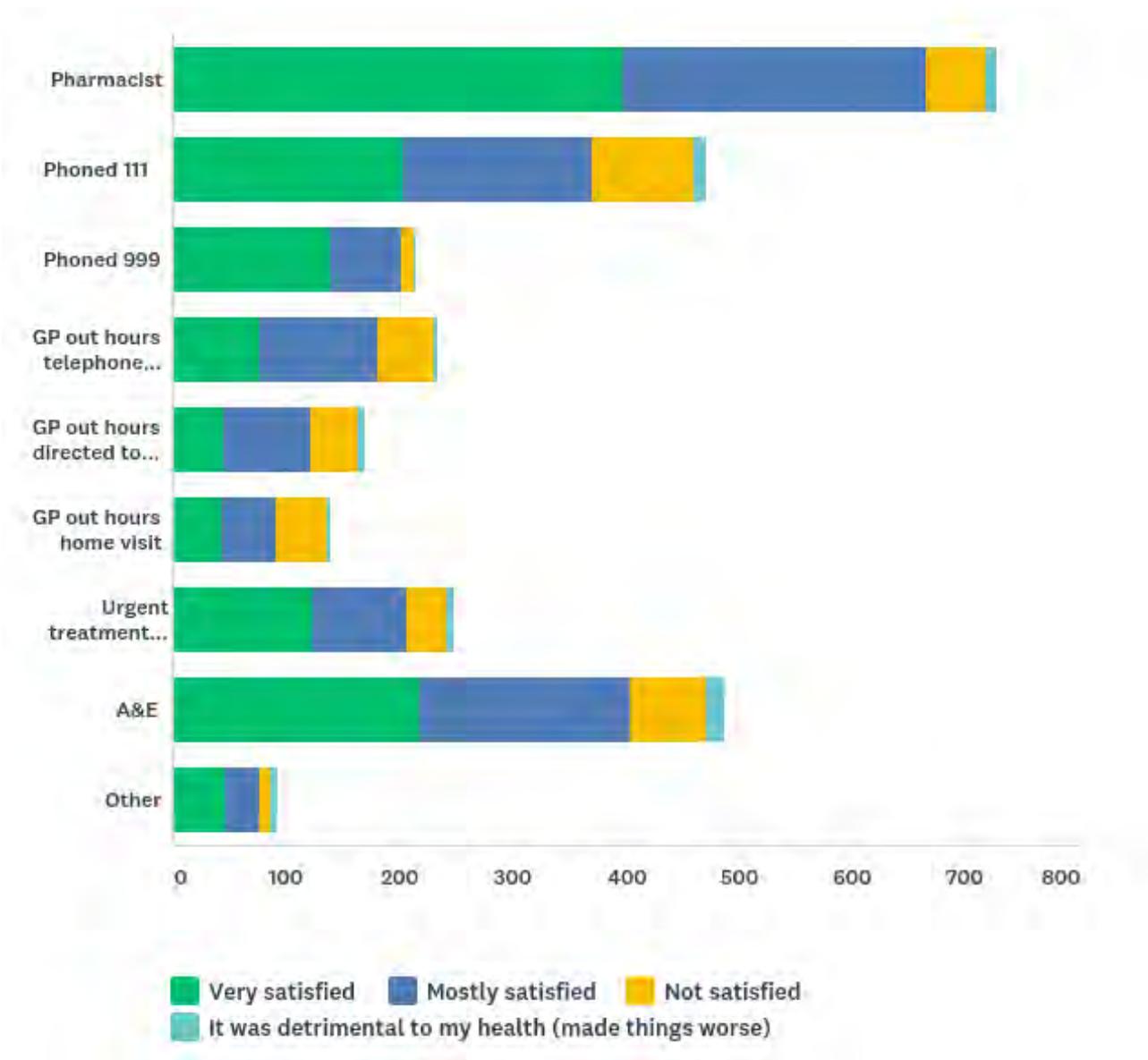
Don't know

A significant number of responses (16%) indicated people weren't sure where to go. This figure was significantly higher amongst respondents from BAME communities (27%), those aged 80+ (31%) and people with a physical and mobility impairment (26%). Many seemed to be confused, with people mentioning changes where they live which adds to the confusion.

“I know there used to be a walk-in centre in the Light, which was very good, but this has closed. I wouldn't know where else to go other than my GP or A&E (which I try to avoid using).”

“As I don't get ill very often, I don't really know how things work anymore.”

Q10. In the last 12 months have you accessed any of the following services for an urgent medical need? Please rate how it was.



A total of 1017 people responded to this question.

Pharmacy

729 (72%) people who responded to this question said they used pharmacies for their urgent care need. There was a high satisfaction rate amongst these people, with 667 (92%) saying they were either very satisfied or mostly satisfied.

“I have an excellent pharmacist who I can speak to at any time for reassurance regarding my medication and my sons.”

Accident and Emergency (A&E)

Approximately 489 (48%) of people said they attended A&E for an urgent medical need, of which 83% were very satisfied or mostly satisfied.

However, it should be noted that the reason some people said they were using A&E was because they were unable access other appropriate services.

“People continue to use A&E services because they can’t see their GPs in a timely manner. 111 often direct you to A&E! The hospitals are burdened with non-urgent medical cases. Primary care needs to address this gap urgently.”

NHS 111

473 people (47%) used the 111 telephone service if they had an urgent care need. 371 (78%) of those were very satisfied or mostly satisfied. A significant percentage were either not satisfied with this service (19%) or felt that it made things worse (3%). Some people commented that NHS 111 were too quick to send an ambulance.

“I personally didn't find 111 helpful...I felt their response was to send an ambulance...even though I was confident I could get to A&E in the car.”

Urgent treatment centre

249 respondents (24%) attended an urgent treatment centre, of which 208 (84%) were very satisfied or mostly satisfied with the service received. Among those not satisfied, a common complaint was that they felt that they had attended the correct place but then ended having up having to go to A&E for various reasons.

“I attended an urgent treatment centre then was told to go A&E - this meant we were further down the queue.”

“I called 111 and requested a call-back from a doctor. I explained my daughter was ill, and that I’m the main carer for my disabled son and I don’t drive. My request was refused, and I was advised go to an out of hours/urgent care centre. When I got there, it was closed! My daughter had a chest infection and the temperature that night was below freezing - we had to wait outside for a return taxi in the cold.”

“They need more doctors. I have waited nearly 3.5 hours so far today. Went to an urgent medical centre and waited but no one available to do my X-rays so had to come to A&E.”

Telephoned 999

94% of the 216 people who told us they called 999 were either very satisfied or mostly satisfied.

GP out-of-hours services

234 people reported using GP out-of-hours telephone consultation services, 139 people used GP out-of-hours home visits, and 170 had been redirected to another GP out of hours.

Although the majority of people were satisfied with their experiences of out-of-hours GP services, these were also the services with the highest rates of dissatisfaction.

49 (22%) of the 234 people who reported the out-of-hours telephone consultation said they were either dissatisfied (21%) or that it was detrimental to their health (1%).

42 (25%) of the 170 who reported having been directed to another GP practice also said they were not satisfied, whilst of the 139 people who said **they'd had a home visit from their GP, 45 (32%)** were not satisfied and 2 people (1%) indicated it was detrimental to their health.

Little explanation was given as to why people gave these ratings apart from a few comments about difficulties in accessing GPs and making appointments, as well as being directed to out-of-hours practices which were too far away.

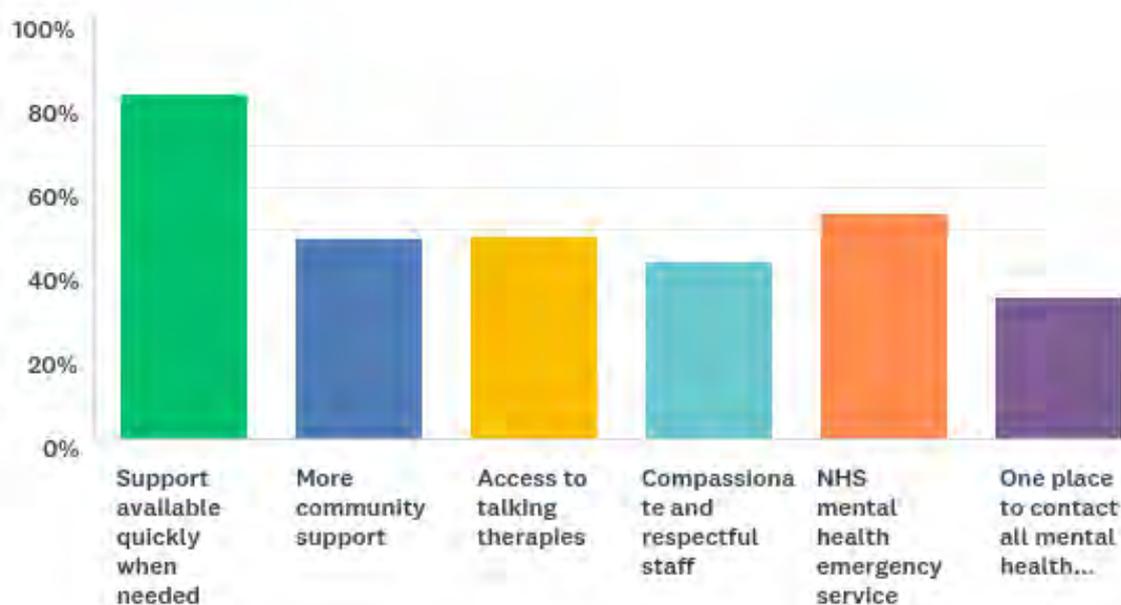
“I tried getting hold of out-of-hours doctor as I needed a home visit via the 111 service but due to my complex health needs 111 were not able to arrange a home visit. I only wanted advice about something, but they decided I needed an ambulance, paramedics then decided I needed A&E. I was not happy I wanted to stay in my home. After 5 hours I was allowed home, I had an infection.”

Other services accessed for urgent medical needs

93 (9%) people told us they had used ‘other services’ when experiencing an urgent medical need. Most commonly mentioned were mental health services and walk-ins. Other services mentioned were: 111 online, an advanced nurse practitioner at the local health centre, sit and waits to see a GP, Boots the Chemist hearing centre, the clinical assessment team, the district nursing team via the Hub, the emergency dentist, the emergency breast clinic, the maternity assessment centre, the medical assessment unit, the oncology 24 hour helpline, One You dietary advice, the optician and the sexual health clinic.

“My GP service offers walk in appointments for emergencies every morning, which is fantastic.”

Q11. What three things do you think are the most important to improve support for people’s mental health?



1375 people answered this question. They were given the option to choose up to three answers. Many people commented that they thought that all of the options were important, which reflects the fairly equal spread of responses. Below are some of the reasons why people chose each option.

Support to be available quickly when needed

This was rated as important by 82% of people who answered this question. The main comments in relation to this were that waiting lists for services are too long and that initial assessments need to be easier and quicker. People explained how this often had a detrimental impact on their health and that there needed to be flexibility or a change in the criteria for receiving help.

“If you don't meet the threshold or fit in the category, you can expect to be shunted from place to place whilst your health deteriorates. This has to stop.”

“I have personal experience (through work) of supporting clients who were told they were too unwell for primary mental health care, yet classed not unwell enough for secondary mental health care services. This meant they bounced around in circles becoming more unwell and frustrated. This needs resolving.”

Other comments included the need for:

- Better communication following assessment both with the service user and with other professionals.
- The option to do assessments face-to-face rather than over the phone.
- More information and support for the individual following assessment so that they are clear what the next stage will be.

An NHS mental health emergency support service available 24 hours a day, seven days a week

People talked about the need for 24/7 mental health emergency support, with 54% of respondents mentioning this as an important issue. Some people were critical of current mental health crisis services, saying that they didn't **receive the help they felt they needed and that A&E often wasn't well set up for people experiencing a mental health crisis. People commented how having a 'mental health A&E' would enable the right environment to be provided as currently many A&Es don't have a quiet room for people in crisis.**

"A&E is not appropriate and can have a detrimental effect on mental health"

Whilst a lot of the respondents thought that around-the-clock support would be beneficial, especially for those in crisis, there was a recognition that the NHS in its current guise may not be able to provide that (without further funding and restructuring).

"In an ideal world mental health support would be available 24/7 (as mental health doesn't just slot into office hours) however I don't believe it is the sole responsibility of the NHS; it should be a partnership between the community and the health services."

People raised the issue of how the time-limited nature of interventions with little follow-up support was often a contributing factor in a crisis.

"I feel like I am going to be completely unsupported until I am next in crisis, at which point I will be assigned to a CMHT until I am no longer at risk and then discharged with no further support again. The mental health services are completely unprepared for our current levels of mental ill health, and with rising levels of poverty, and mental illness, it is only going to get harder to get adequate support."

Access to talking therapies e.g. counselling or Improving Access to Psychological Therapy (IAPT)

48% of people talked about the importance of good counselling and therapy services. The majority of comments relating to this were critical of the long waiting times for counselling/talking therapies (these are frequently over 6 months in most areas), with concerns that these would contribute to deteriorations in mental health.

“Waiting lists for counselling are extremely long, a family member waited over 18 months which is totally unacceptable for someone struggling with mental health issues.”

“My husband has been waiting over 6 months now and is still waiting to have 1-2-1 counselling for a mental health issue, has been assessed and been put on list, still waiting. This is not good enough.”

There were some comments relating to a lack of talking therapy for people whose first language is not English, and that there was a need for more accessible services.

“Have interpreting services for counselling and IAPT - people with language differences are not offered these services because it costs the NHS too much for interpreting.”

Other comments related to people’s experiences of not even being offered talking therapies and simply being prescribed medication. Some also talked about an over-reliance on cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) in general and more specifically CBT delivered online, which is not appropriate for everyone.

“The online therapies and CBT are no good for people who are already overwhelmed.”

More community support, e.g. local drop-ins where you can talk to people about how you are feeling

Almost half of those who responded (48%) felt that there was a need for more community support. This support should come from community mental health services, but there should also be a recognition of the important role of community groups and schools in helping prevent people facing potential crises in the future.

“A lot of mental health could be improved with access to excellent local community support (via VCFS sector), social prescribing and nipping it in the bud before it becomes a bigger issue.”

One professional pointed out that useful monitoring data could be gathered from community services to identify causes and therefore invest in prevention.

*“As a professional who regularly encounters people in need of mental health intervention, I would like to see more community support available, and for monitoring of these services to identify any patterns which may be the **cause of mental health problems...** For example, many of the people I work with suffer with increased mental health problems due to lack of income and difficulty accessing the benefit system, therefore it is my opinion if funding was made available for more free and independent money/benefits advice there would be a significant decrease in mental health crises.”*

One person talked about the importance of having different ways to access support:

*“I believe a text or email service for people wanting to reach out for help with their mental health would be beneficial to people who find a **telephone call or appointment with a GP daunting.**”*

Compassionate and respectful staff

Having compassionate and respectful staff was highlighted as important by 42% of respondents. People told us that, **in their experience, staff weren't** always compassionate and respectful. They described how it can take them a lot to ask for help only to then feel like they're **not being taken** seriously. They explain that this can make things worse.

*“I once had a very bad experience with an NHS mental health professional who was very brusque with me. I was extremely vulnerable at the time due to being at my lowest point during chemotherapy and this lady suggested I should try harder to pull myself together because this approach worked with a friend. She decided I didn't have a mental health issue even though I **felt suicidal at the time.**”*

There were also a number of comments relating to the need for more investment in staff, specifically having more staff with better pay and conditions.

One place to contact all mental health services

Having one place to contact for support was rated as one of the top 3 things that were important by 34% of people. It was apparent from the comments that people did not always know where to turn for help with their mental health.

Although the general feeling was that **there wasn't enough** mental health provision overall, people also thought that it would be beneficial if there was one contact point that was easily accessible (including on evenings and weekends). However, people noted it would need to be properly funded and staffed to enable this to happen. People wanted such a service to provide quick and professional advice, information and signposting and, where appropriate, referral to organisations that could help.

“One big team split by area with clearly defined roles, clearly defined types of support they give, would be good. Also, an advice line where non-urgent queries can be directed to a trained professional who can properly advise patients, their friends and families with general mental health guidance - no matter who the call is about or what information the caller is willing to give.”

Other Themes

Several other themes came **out of people's comments on this question:**

Children and Young People

Children's mental health services, in particular CAMHS, consistently came in for criticism across the region. This was mainly regarding waiting times, high referral criteria, staffing and treatment.

“My son has dyspraxia and was referred to CAMHS for cognitive behavioural therapy to treat his anxiety, a short assessment over the phone indicated that he was appropriate for a "stress reduction" group session, this was completely inappropriate. This decision was very difficult to challenge and actually added to his stress levels.”

“I took a teenager to a CAMHS appointment and was shocked at the leading questions that the professional used. I was particularly shocked as it took so long to get the appointment, I thought they would be experts.”

“Bradford CAMHS [Child and adolescent mental health] is understaffed and there are children being lost in the system including my son. This service should be seen as the gateway to adult services. My son felt abandoned by them at least 3 times in 7 years, he does not have a lot of hope for the adult services because of this and neither do I.”

Concerns were raised about the damaging effects of having to travel out of area for inpatient care, resulting in children and young people being isolated from their friends, family and community.

“NHSE funding for tier 4 inpatient care out of area should be redirected to local support in the community. I have spoken to several families with

*experience of their children being admitted to out of area inpatient care. In every case their child was traumatised and further damaged by the environment and separation from their **families.***”

Services better tailored to specific needs

There was a call for mental health services to be better tailored to individual needs, in particular for people with autism or hearing impairments. Others called for more support for drug users with mental health issues.

*“**Mental health support is inadequate.** When you make contact with IAPT, you might get offered 6 CBT (telephone) appointments. As mentioned above, I'm deaf and this is a non-starter for me. I was offered an alternative of face to face, however when I actually attended, I was told we could only work on one issue. This again was not helpful and felt as **though the service had shut down its offer of help before it started.**”*

*“**Autistic children with mental health issues are not treated because there are no trained staff that can adapt existing treatments to meet their needs.**”*

More joined up services

Some people felt that there needed to be better communication between staff from different agencies and that as a result of poor communication **they sometimes fell** ‘between the gaps’ or faced numerous different assessments.

*“**I have had a lot of issues in trying to get proper help for my 42-year-old daughter with serious mental health issues.... Lack of communication** between services. Long waiting times for proper treatment. The feeling of **being 'fobbed off'** as you are referred to another service.”*

*“**Her GP offering a predominantly walk-in based service** meant that each time she was experiencing symptoms (essentially chronic vomiting resulting from anxiety and other underlying mental health issues) she had to explain the issue to someone different who would often come to a different conclusion to the last person she'd seen or sometimes be outright dismissive.”*

*“**Our current provision involves a huge, poorly understood and disjointed** service with isolated pockets of brilliance. It needs much better IT systems that work across multiple care providers and share data to ensure joined up **care.**”*

Staff training

A lot of the comments related to better training for all staff working in health and care, not just mental health professionals. This included better training to spot mental health issues and signpost or refer, with the aim of making services more accessible.

It was felt that mental health staff would also benefit from continuous professional development, especially around things that they might not specialise in.

“Better understanding of an individual's needs - e.g. - how someone with severe anxiety finds it hard to attend clinics, drop ins and would do better with initial home support”

“There are many psychology graduates every year in the UK, most will have studied mental health as part of their degree and are accredited by the British Psychological Society. The clinical structure which we currently operate within means that many positions within the mental health sector are largely limited to only those with nursing degrees. Nurses are valuable and are stretched but we have a large psychology graduate resource which is not being used.”

GPs came in for some criticism, with people saying that they are often too quick to prescribe medication. People wanted GPs to have more knowledge of what other help was available so that they can better refer to other sources of support.

“I suffer with my nerves and I have only ever been given tablets and that is not really what I want. I want to be helped to get better. GPs need to be more understanding and refer you to services. I don't know where else to go. I am stuck.”

Prevention

There was a general feeling that more needs to be done to prevent mental ill health where possible.

“Community and public health programmes to improve people's mental health and support people whose mental health is failing but is not yet an acute episode.”

People told us that they felt the public should be made more aware by staff and services of what help is out there, including the third sector, but also the importance of self-care in maintaining good mental health.

“NHS direct involvement with all local community groups to teach all leaders how to identify possible red flags and where to direct people.”

People felt that there was a need to improve perceptions around mental health so it is recognised as being no different from other illnesses. Mental health first aid courses in communities were suggested as one possible way to help with this.

“Ways to reduce the stigma in families that may not be aware about the detrimental effects it can have on individuals i.e. community classes with translations in different languages”

Carers and families

Several people commented that it was particularly important to remember that families and carers of people with mental health issues need support too. This includes children of people with mental health issues.

“The carer is put under a great deal of pressure during this time, which can make them unwell themselves... The carer must be looked after too as their health is paramount in helping the sufferer to keep going when things get tough.”

Other carers or **family members noted how they often don't feel as involved** as they would like to in the care of the person they look after and that they want more information shared between carers and staff.

Q12. What could the NHS do to make sure children and young people have the best start in life and to live healthy lives?

1006 people (70% of all respondents) answered this question. The main themes arising from answers were as follows.

Education and information for parents and children

209 (21%) responses mentioned education as being crucial to ensuring children and young people live healthy lives. This included educating parents and carers about making healthy lifestyle choices for their children, for example by making sure their children have a balanced diet and do regular physical exercise. People also highlighted the importance of educating children from a young age in nurseries and schools about living a healthy life.

“Ensure children are taught about health and staying healthy all the way through their education. Public health and use of social media has big role to play in getting healthier lifestyle message out.”

Many people commented that it was important for the whole family to get involved in activities, in order to ensure motivation and encouragement continues at home.

“Provide useful guidelines to parents and implement strong messages through interventions about the critical nature of families all collectively following healthy routines. Also, provide more family-orientated sessions in the community to involve all ages and educate all ages with better tips”

Advice and support from the NHS

130 people (13%) suggested that the NHS should provide non-judgemental support and enable good access to advice and information for parents and carers according to their needs.

114 (11%) respondents felt that that it was important for support and **services to be available during the early stages of a child’s life. This** included supporting mothers during pregnancy; supporting families with new-born babies; early diagnosis of conditions; and support through childhood. Some people also said that more health visitors should be available for families and in schools.

“Give parents access to support/advice in early years. These years are a crucial time and support is being cut back at every level, from a reduction in the amount of visits you have from a midwife and health visitor to lack of access to early years health professionals in places like Children's Centres which have closed. We talk constantly of early intervention and prevention yet services do the exact opposite of providing this valuable support.”

22 people (2%) mentioned Sure Start centres as a model that worked well for supporting children to have the best start in life and wanted to see these kinds of services reinstated for both parents and children.

“Sure Starts were brilliant. There really needs to be something like that.”

Spotlight on parents of children with disabilities

Parents of disabled children attending a focus group in Calderdale wanted to see the services that are already in place working properly - wheelchair services were mentioned as a key issue. *“Nothing seems to work”* was a phrase that was heard in this focus group, as well as frustration expressed at being passed from pillar to post.

People suggested providing a flowchart detailing where they need to go with regard to managing care for someone with a disability. People said that they often found out about a service or useful NHS contact by word-of-mouth.

They want young people to move to adult services with an automatic referral. At the moment they require a GP referral and if this is not done, the young person is at risk of dropping out of services unintentionally.

They want to see diagnosis times improved so that people do not have to wait many years. They would also like improved access to assessments for people with learning disabilities and other conditions, as having a learning disability can sometimes make it hard to follow the usual assessment route.

Integrated services and the role of schools

A number of people agreed that there should be a whole-system approach **to children’s health and wellbeing**, and that it is not just the responsibility of the NHS. They felt that services should be provided in partnership with local authorities, voluntary and community organisations, schools and nurseries.

Some people spoke about more promotion of healthy lifestyles in school, educating schools about providing healthy school meals, bringing back cooking sessions for children and making health and wellbeing a compulsory subject.

40 people (4%) suggested that schools should proactively provide regular physical and mental health checks through school nurses.

Some people said that more help was needed for vulnerable children who lived in poverty and those from disadvantaged backgrounds, and that the NHS should **reach out to those who don’t attend school**.

Children and young people's mental health

68 people (7%) mentioned the importance of looking after children and young people's mental health. They felt that there is a real need for mental health education and support to be available in school. People wanted to see the NHS working with primary and secondary schools to raise awareness and understanding of mental health, as well as providing more regular mental health checks in addition to those currently done for physical health.

Spotlight on young people and mental health

Young people from a focus group held with YouthWatch Leeds talked about how they thought more mental health services should be open during the night and on weekends. They wanted the NHS to provide better information on where to get mental health support, and suggested it should offer more well-being and mindfulness support. They thought **school assemblies, lessons and websites that address young people's mental and physical health** should be widely available.

Some people suggested teaching children and teens practical skills such as mindfulness meditation and other relaxation techniques to look after their mental health.

People mentioned the importance of support for **parents' mental health**, in particular new parents, as their mental health has a huge impact on their **children's health and wellbeing**.

16 people (2%) spoke about under-resourcing and long waiting times in Child and Adolescent Mental Health (CAMHS). They felt that young people require quicker access to mental health services.

“Treat children and young people with respect, make services easier to access, reduce waiting times.”

They also mentioned the need to invest in community services.

“There needs to be more funding for community and children's centres and for young people to have better access to mental health services”

Q13. What is your understanding of personalisation?

1042 people responded to this question. Out of these, 223 (22%) were **unable to answer, either because they didn't know, hadn't heard of it or**

said it wasn't applicable. This figure was higher for BAME communities (37%) and young people aged 15 or under (33%). Our data suggests that people with disabilities **weren't any** more or less likely than people with disabilities to understand the term.

About the individual

Over half of the respondents (543, 52%) understood personalised care to be **about the individual, what matters to them and that the person is at the centre and a key partner in all aspects of their care.** Some people said that it requires having **a care plan or package in place that is tailored to meet the specific needs of the individual.** They also understood that it is not a one-size-fits-all approach, that it looks at the person as a whole and includes physical and mental health, as well as other factors such as housing, family and support networks.

“I am in an equal partnership when there are decisions to be made and health professionals LISTEN to what I have to say.”

“The whole person looked at in a joined-up way with all services they are accessing, physically and mentally supporting the individual.”

“Personalised care requires the individual to be fully involved in all discussions regarding care planning and the care plan meets the individual's needs as far as possible. It is not a one-size-fits-all.”

Values and principles

109 respondents (11%) spoke about some of the values and principles that underpin the delivery of personalised care and said it was about the individuals having choice and control over their care. People mentioned that when receiving care they should be listened to and treated with dignity, care, compassion and respect.

“Giving people more control over their healthcare”

“Suited to individual needs of individual, consistent, respectful with dignity”

Working together

65 people (6%) said they thought personalised care was a whole-system approach and a partnership between staff, the person receiving care and anyone who cares for that person. The importance of having one **professional to oversee and review a person's care was important in** providing continuity and effective personalised care.

“A care plan which is set up by all involved in my care, including myself,

and/or caregivers, which acknowledges my own personal needs and wishes, provided in ways that work for my circumstances and needs.”

“When there is some continuity in being able to see the same professional through your care journey.”

Other

Various other interpretations of personalised care were given, including:

- 44 people (4%) thought that personalised care was about an individual taking responsibility of their own care and looking after themselves.
- 43 (4%) **thought it was care delivered in a person’s home or in a care home.**
- 15 (1%) thought it was about professionals having joined-up access to **all of an individual’s medical records.**

Q14. If you could change one thing about the way the NHS works, what would you change?

1154 people responded to this question through our online survey. There was significant overlap with the responses to question 4.

Improve the efficiency of the NHS

330 people (29%) said they wanted the NHS to become more efficient.

153 people (13%) said they thought there was a need to change the staffing structure so that there is less management, admin support is streamlined and there are more front-line staff such as doctors and nurses.

“I would stop the continuous reorganisations and have less managers and more staff working on the coal face”

14 people (1%) spoke about the impact bureaucracy had on the system and that they wanted the NHS to get rid of unnecessary paperwork and checks.

“So much red tape and expensive bureaucracy. Which leads to not enough money and resources available for the real part of NHS - doctors and nurses.”

48 people (4%) said they felt the NHS should improve collaborative working with social care and voluntary organisations to provide integrated care for patients.

58 people (5%) said that they thought communications should be improved between different departments and areas of health care. For example, 14

people said they would like **patients' medical records to be shared more effectively.**

“Joined up thinking about the whole person so that if a person is referred to a lot of different professionals they are seen quickly. So I am not having to wait months to get a diagnosis and treatment.”

Spotlight on cancer treatment

The West Yorkshire Cancer alliance focus group said they wanted communication to be improved between primary and secondary care and time between follow-up appointments to be reduced.

Funding and resources

180 people (15%) said funding is the one thing they wanted the NHS to improve on. 95 people (8%) said they wanted more funding generally to be invested in the NHS.

106 people (9%) specifically said they thought more resources should go to front-line health professionals to provide better support and training and a better working environment for them. People from the working-age population focus group in Wakefield and the West Yorkshire Cancer Alliance group said they wanted the NHS to provide better care for its staff.

“The NHS needs to “walk the walk” by exemplifying good health and well-being in its management of staff. There is much evidence to show that shift patterns are detrimental to health, well-being and family life. Instead of flogging the front-line staff with poor contracts and bad management practices - recent figures show that 160,000 nurses have left the NHS in eight years because of poor work/life balance - put people before money.”

Appointments

161 people (14%) said they wanted the NHS to improve their access to appointments, in particular GP appointments (103, or 9% of all responses). The issues raised echoed the responses to question 4, including making it easier and quicker to book an appointment and having more appointments outside working hours. Issues were also raised around people wanting longer GP appointments and their preference for seeing the same GP.

Spotlight on LGBTQ

Some people in the survey mentioned how they felt receptionists at GP practices were **“gatekeeping” appointments**. In a LGBTQ group focus group in Leeds, people said they wanted the NHS to review whether the reception staff should ask triage questions to determine whether the patients should have an appointment.

Reduce waiting times

149 people (13%) wanted the NHS to reduce waiting times for treatment and offer quicker access to services.

Spotlight on Mental Health

A focus group for people with mental health conditions in North Yorkshire expressed that it was especially important for people with specific and multiple conditions to have easy access to GP appointments and also to be able to see the same doctor each time. They also talked about the importance of reducing the time it took to get a diagnosis so that they can access appropriate treatment.

Communication, language support and the Accessible Information Standard

68 people (6%) wanted the NHS to improve its communication. 10 people wanted their communication needs to be better met (e.g. by providing information in an accessible format and providing more language support).

“The NHS should hold accessible information for all patients on one system that can be utilised by GPs, patient transport and any referral that you’re made so they understand whether you require transportation, a different format of appointment letter and whether you need assistance through the clinic. I feel this would change the way the NHS works completely and stop people being confused over letters and missed appointments.”

Spotlight on Sensory Impairments and Communication

A focus group for people with sight loss in Leeds said they wanted the Accessible Information Standard to be implemented more widely as there are still many services in the NHS that are not adhering to it since it became law.

Both deaf and sight loss groups (i.e.: the focus group for people with sight loss in Leeds) asked for better staff training in regards to sensory impairment and other long term conditions.

Spotlight on Language Support

A focus group with a Hindu faith group in Leeds said they wanted the NHS to provide a Level 3 interpreting service so that people could understand and manage their health conditions fully.

Other

- 50 people said they wanted to see more patient-centred services that would suit individual needs and treat people more holistically.
- 35 people wanted easier access to and better mental health services.
- 31 people wanted to introduce penalties for unattended appointments and unnecessary use of services to make people more responsible for using the NHS.
- 29 people said they were happy with NHS services and required no changes.
- 28 people said they wanted to stop privatisation in the NHS. This view was echoed by three of the focus groups, attended by a total of 24 people.
- 27 people wanted improvements in A&E services, particularly around waiting times.
- 12 people wanted better information-sharing between agencies and with patients.
- 11 people wanted improvements in elderly care.
- 6 people wanted to see more NHS dentists available.
- 3 people wanted a quicker response time from ambulances.
- 3 people wanted to see improvements in autism services.

Part 2: Findings - Specific Conditions Survey

what



would you do?

It's your NHS. Have your say.

Note about our data

Not everyone who responded to the survey answered every question. Where people have not answered or indicated that they **didn't know**, these responses have not formed part of the total percentage.

Our data does not tell us when each respondent was diagnosed; as a result, it is likely that some received treatment several years, if not decades, ago.

Analysis has revealed that many respondents view their care as a single experience rather than a process with discrete stages (initial diagnosis, post-diagnosis treatment, ongoing support). As a result, we have sometimes amalgamated responses from several questions into a single section of the report.

A total of 280 people completed the specific condition survey. 47 of these responses were from people in the Harrogate and Craven (North Yorkshire) area but due the data being received later than anticipated, timescales meant we were unable to include the quantitative elements from this area in the analysis, although we have included some quotes from respondents where appropriate.

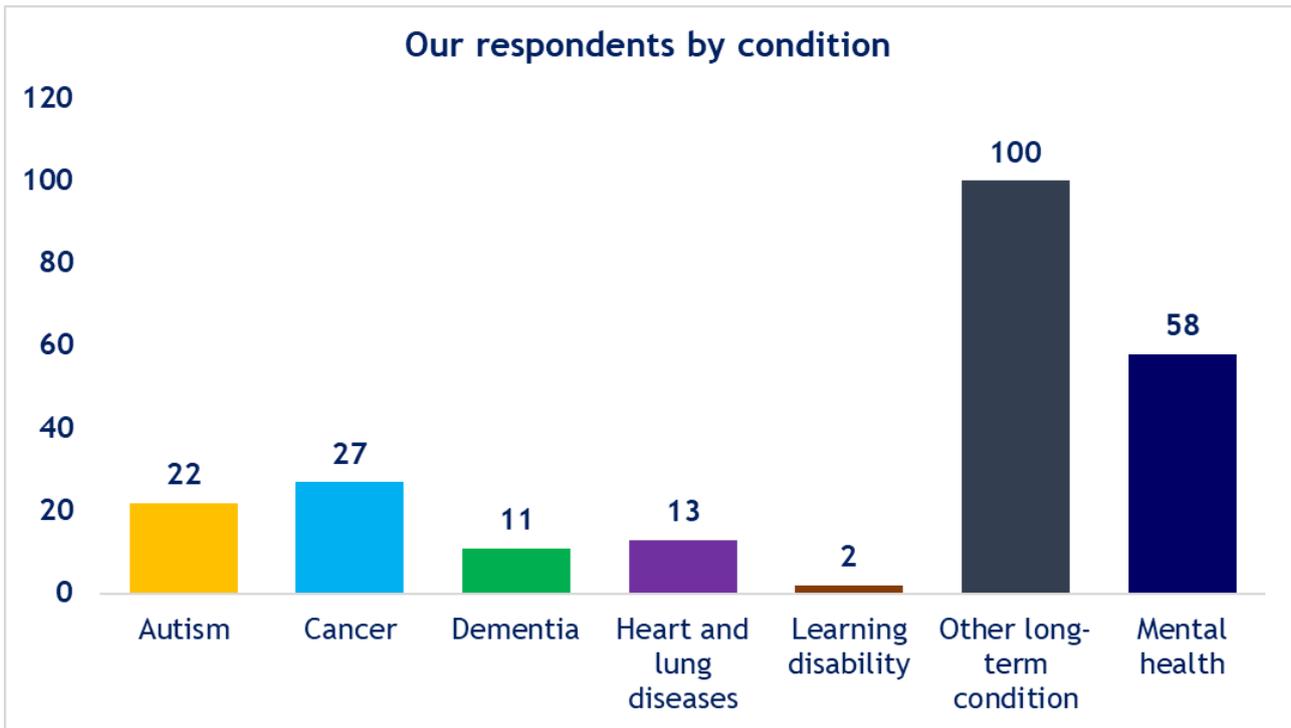
Terminology

For the purposes of this report, cancer; heart and lung conditions; and other long-term conditions will be referred to as “physical conditions”. **We will use the term “non-physical conditions” to refer to** mental health conditions, dementia, autism and learning disabilities.

We have tried to reflect respondents’ **own understanding of NHS terminology** as accurately as possible. As such, we **use the term “ongoing support” to refer to all post-diagnosis treatment services or professionals, such as physiotherapists, specialist nurses and consultants. The term “specialist” refers only to consultants.**

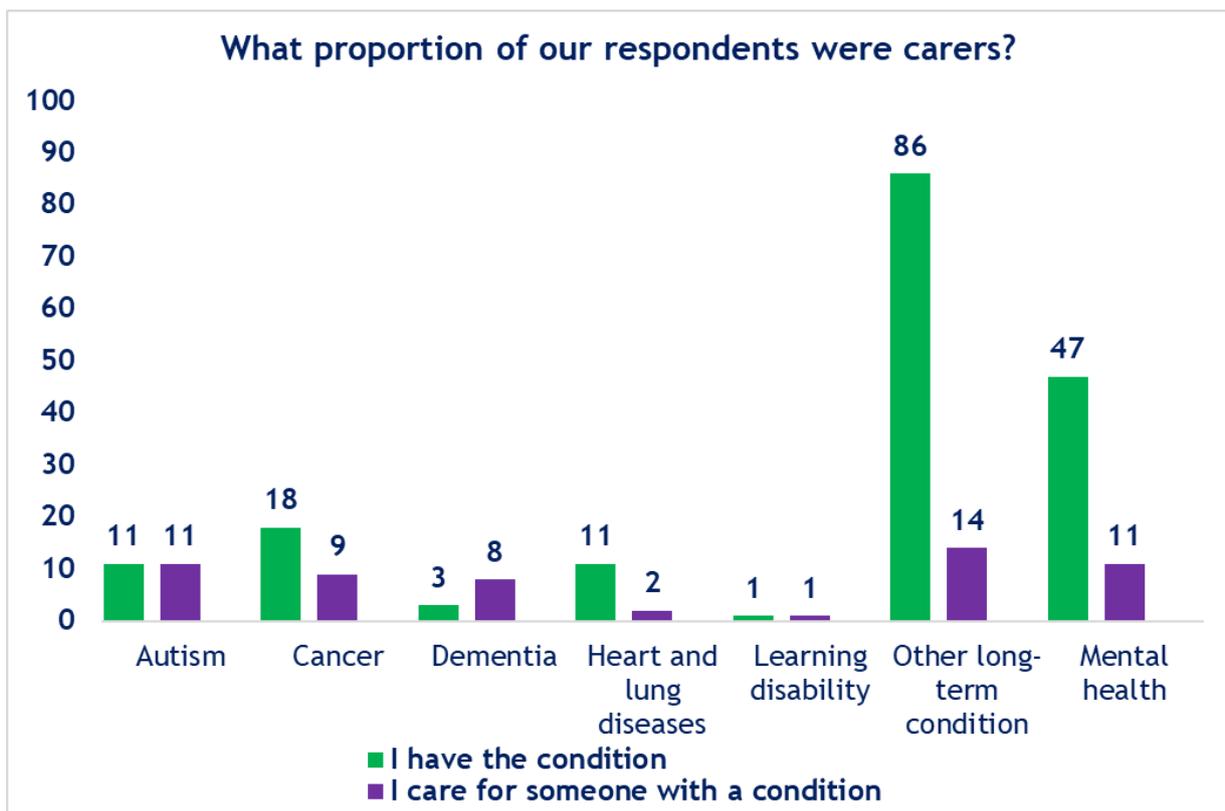
Section 1: About our respondents

Q1: What condition do you have experience of?

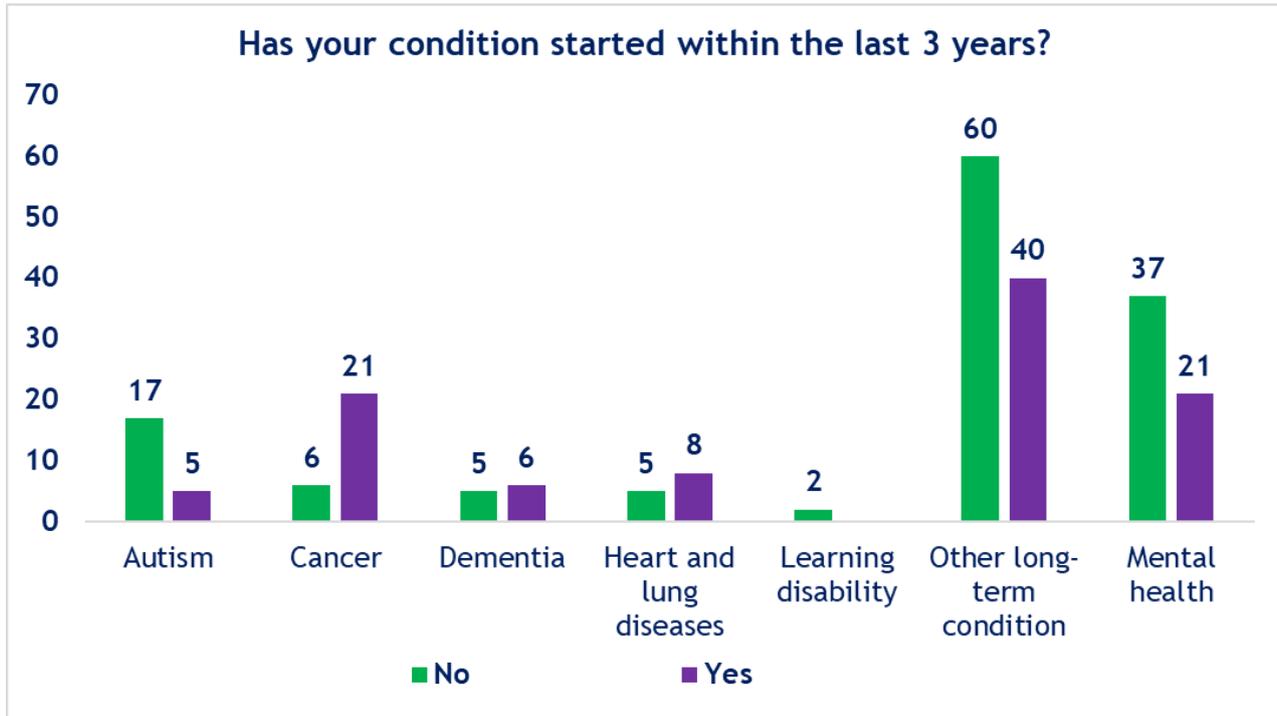


Q2: Do you have this condition, or do you care for someone who has it?

Most of our respondents were speaking on behalf of themselves. However, in the case of autism and dementia, carers made up at least half of our respondents.



Q3: How long have you had your condition for?



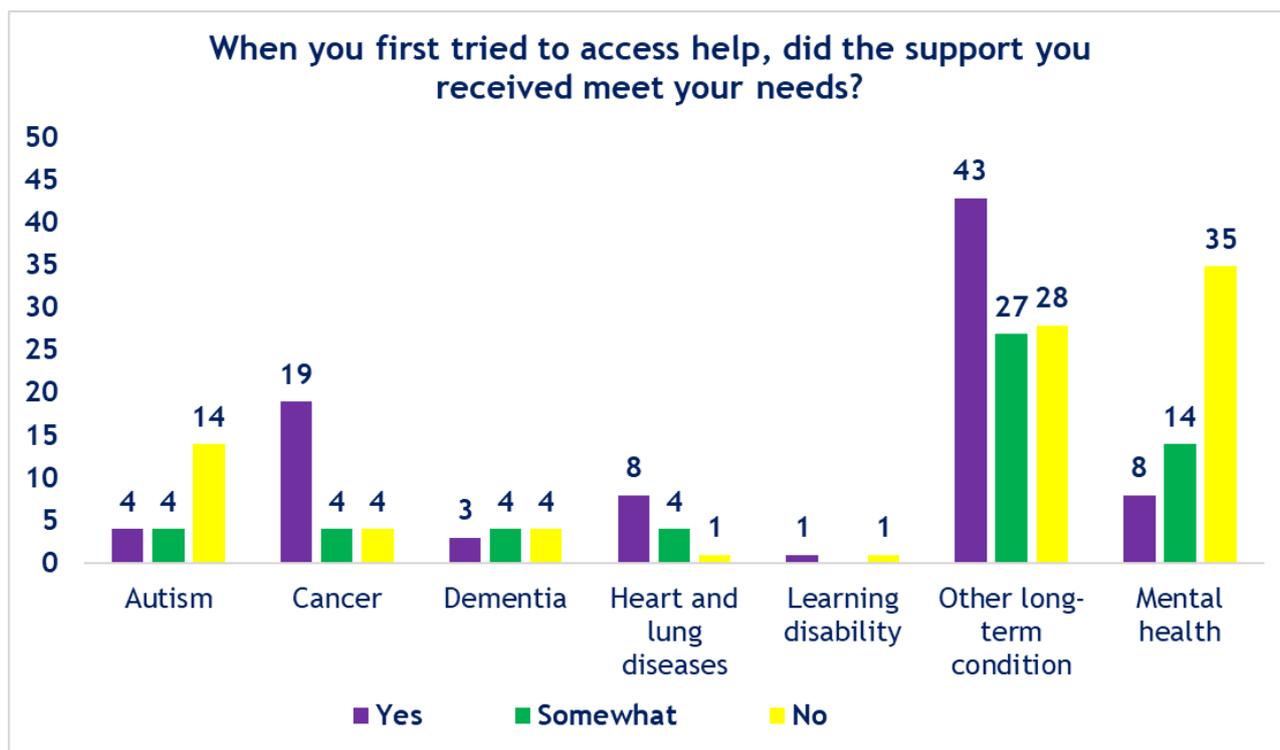
Most respondents with cancer, heart and lung conditions and dementia said they had been living with their condition for less than three years.

Conversely, most people with autism, learning disabilities, mental ill health and other long-term health complaints said they had been living with their condition for more than three years. (Note that in the case of life-long condition autism, we suspect that respondents interpreted this question as meaning “Were you diagnosed in the last three years?”.)

Section 2: Accessing initial support

On the whole, people living with physical conditions reported a more positive experience of getting help and support than people with non-physical conditions.

Q4: When you first tried to access help, did the support you received meet your needs?



76% (105 out of 138) of people with a physical condition found that the initial support they received met their needs fully or partially.

41% (38 out of 92) of people with a non-physical condition found that the initial support they received met their needs fully or partially. People with experience of dementia are more likely to be satisfied than those living with mental health conditions or autism, with 64% (7 out of 11) saying their needs were at least partially met.

Q5: How could initial support have been improved?

Although people with physical conditions were more likely to have a better experience of getting initial support than people with non-physical conditions, we found evidence that people in both categories felt care fell short in two ways.

Firstly, people reported long waits, inefficient services and being left to cope alone in the meantime.

“It took a lot of time and appointments with different doctors and 2 A&E visits and being referred to physio (unnecessarily) before eventually getting a diagnosis. My cancer referral went missing resulting in a long

wait even though I rang to chase it up [...] GP surgeries and hospitals should work together more effectively” (cancer)

People living with autism or mental health conditions often mentioned the distress they experienced while waiting for diagnosis or assessment.

“Getting a diagnosis took over 4 years and there was no support available during that period” (autism)

“Lots of support is only available once you get a diagnosis, nobody helps you by explaining what you need to go through to get one, the waiting list is 3 years” (autism)

“When depression or anxiety is bad we need to access psychology immediately. Joining a waiting list of months for just a basic CBT therapist is useless. And when a psychologist is needed waiting 2 years as I am is a disgrace” (mental health)

Secondly, people felt there was a lack of knowledge among non-specialist health professionals, particularly GPs and regarding autism and other long-term health conditions.

“It took 2 years to get a diagnosis. GPs need more understanding of hypothyroidism” (other long-term)

“I tried to access help and support from my son's GP. I was told ‘we just deal with physical health’” (autism)

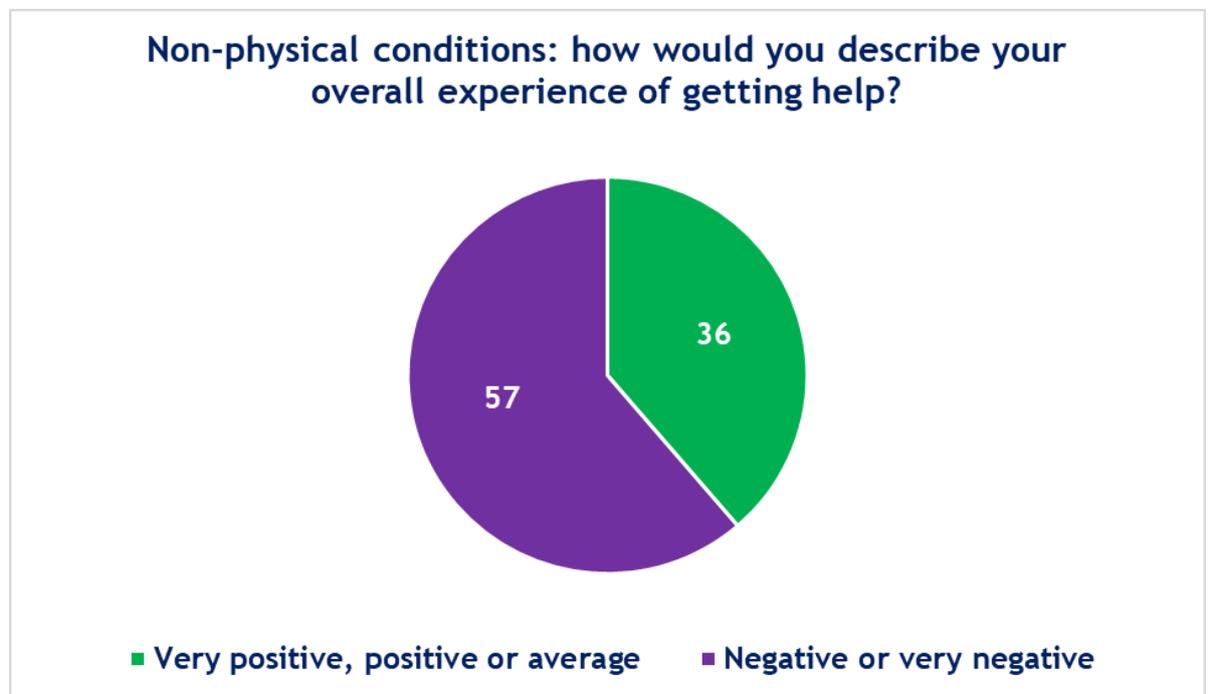
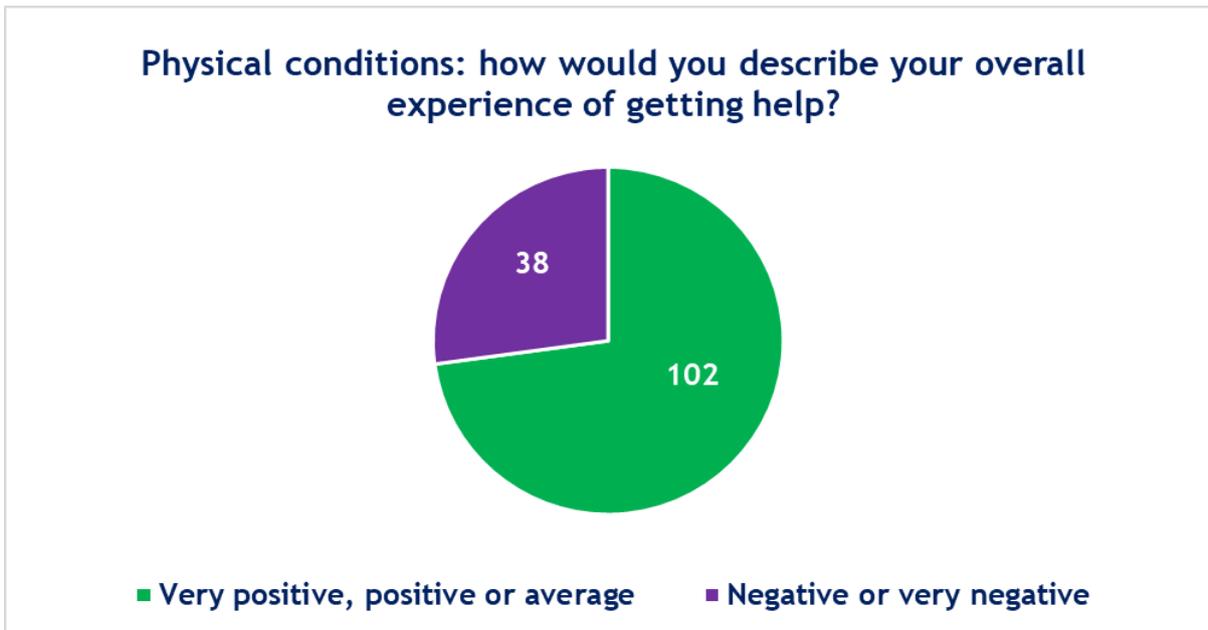
“The health visitor was not trained in understanding the symptoms of autism and completely overlooked them” (autism)

“Went to the GP and just felt they were fobbing us off” (dementia)

Q6: How would you describe your overall experience of getting initial help?

Again, there is a divergence between the experiences of people with physical and non-physical conditions.

People with non-physical conditions were more than twice as likely to have a negative experience of seeking help than people with physical conditions.

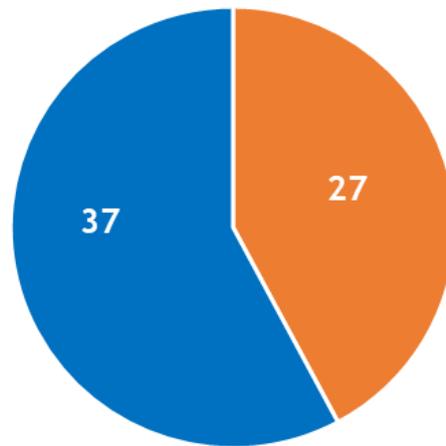


Q7: Do you have any other conditions? If you do, did that make it easier or harder to get initial support for your main condition?

People with physical conditions were as likely as people with non-physical conditions to have another health concern. 53% of people in both groups have another condition.

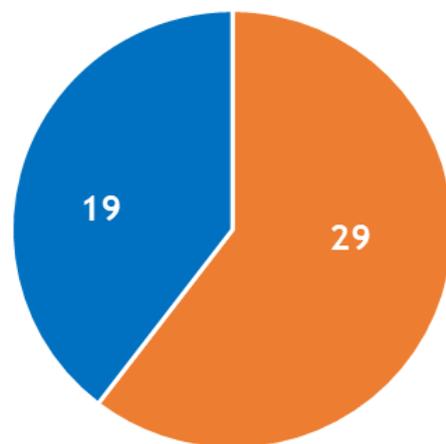
A significant number of people with conditions of all kinds said that having more than one condition made it harder to get support. However, people with a non-physical condition are more likely to give this response.

Physical conditions: does having more than one condition make it easier or harder to get support?



■ Harder ■ Easier or no difference

Non-physical conditions: does having more than one condition make it easier or harder to get support?



■ Harder ■ Easier or no difference

Section 3: Waiting times

As we saw in Section 2, long waiting times to get initial support were a particularly significant issue for people living with non-physical conditions. This trend largely appears to persist as they move further through the care journey.

As a general rule, people with physical conditions reported quicker access to support than people with non-physical conditions, whether they were waiting for an initial assessment, treatment or an appointment with a specialist. However, the picture was subtly different across each condition group.

Q8: How long did you have to wait for your assessment, treatment or appointment with a specialist?

Cancer: very fast

People with cancer have the most consistently positive experience with **waiting times at every stage in the care process, with “very fast” being the most commonly chosen option to describe diagnosis, treatment and specialist care.**

- 69% (18 out of 26) said waiting for a diagnosis was fast or very fast;
- 74% (20 out of 27) said waiting for treatment was fast or very fast;
- 70% (16 out of 23) said seeing the specialist was fast or very fast.

Heart or lung conditions: mainly fast

While most people reported a fast service at every stage in the care process for heart or lung conditions, the trend was notably less marked than for cancer patients.

- 54% (7 out of 13) found waiting for a diagnosis fast or very fast;
- 50% (6 out of 12) found the process fast or very fast at the treatment stage;
- 55% (6 out of 11) found waiting to see a specialist fast or very fast.

Other long-term conditions: mixed

The care process was slow overall for people with other long-term conditions, but appeared to speed up a little post-diagnosis.

- 52% (50 out of 96) found getting an initial assessment slow or very slow;
- 43% (40 out of 94) of patients found waiting for treatment slow or very slow. 36% (35 out of 94) of people found this stage of the process fast or very fast;
- 38% (27 out of 72) found seeing a specialist slow or very slow, compared with 32% (23 out of 72) who found it fast or very fast.

Autism and learning disabilities: mainly slow

64% (14 out of 22) of people with autism and learning disabilities find getting an initial assessment a slow or very slow process. The picture improves slightly once they have got their diagnosis:

- 53% (10 out of 19) say the wait to get treatment was slow or very slow (7 out of 19 or 37% said it was OK);
- 11 people with autism or learning disabilities we spoke to were able to tell us about waiting to see a specialist, of whom 4 (36%) said it was OK and 4 (36%) very slow.

Dementia: mainly slow

55% (6 out of 11) of the people we spoke to found the wait for an initial assessment slow or very slow. Again, the picture improved slightly post-diagnosis, with fractionally fewer people having a slow or very slow wait for treatment (45%, or 5 out of 11). However, of the 8 with experience of waiting to see a specialist, half thought the waiting period was OK, with the remaining half saying it was slow or very slow.

Mental health: very slow

People with mental health conditions appear to have experienced the longest waiting times.

- 43% (23 out of 54) of the people who were able to tell us about waiting for an initial assessment said the process was very slow; a further 19% (10 out of 54) said it was slow;
- The picture does not improve post-diagnosis, as 43% (21 out of 49) again found the wait for treatment very slow and 24% (12 out of 49) slow;
- This trend continues but becomes less marked when people are waiting to see a specialist. 43% (13 out of 30) said the wait was slow or very slow, and 27% (8 out of 30) said it was OK.

Q9: Tell us more about the length of time you waited

Some of the people who answered this question told us how their wait affected them. The comments below provide an idea of the impact of waiting times at every stage in the care process:

“It took three months to diagnose which seemed a long time for me because of the pain and discomfort I was in” (cancer)

“My son was diagnosed with dyspraxia at 5, dyslexia at 7, but although autism was suspected, that diagnosis didn't come until he was 13. By that time the impact on his mental health was irreversible” (autism)

“From the time he noticed signs of dementia to diagnosis was approximately three years. I had to write to our MP on two occasions in order to get the diagnosis” (dementia)

“6 weeks which was then another 2 weeks for a referral and another 2 weeks or more for another referral which may or may not happen. Each time I have to talk about multiple traumas without any follow-up support other than crisis numbers.” (mental health)

“If I tried to take my life and got sectioned it would be shorter but I shouldn't have to take that step to get help faster” (mental health)

Around 8 respondents told us that waiting times had influenced their decision to seek private care:

“I saw doctor privately and they then placed me on their NHS list for follow-up treatment and tests. It was much faster” (other long-term)

“When seeking an assessment for my daughter the waiting time was around 4 years. We had to pay for a private assessment which cost £3k” (autism)

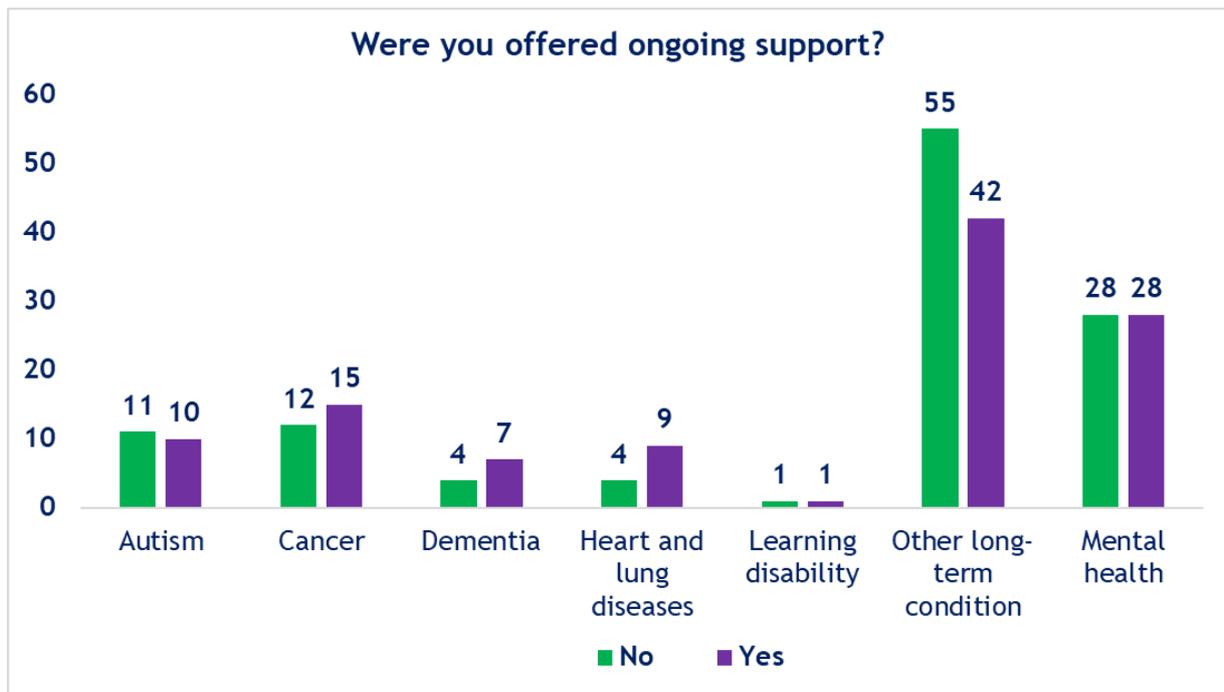
“Less than 6 months but still that's far too long, so I ended up going private, which has left me with significant financial problems” (mental health)

Section 4: Ongoing care and support

Q10: After being diagnosed or assessed, were you offered access to ongoing support?

Overall, there were only small distinctions between physical and non-physical conditions when it comes to being offered ongoing care. 48% (66 out of 137) of people with physical conditions report being offered support; the figure for non-physical conditions is 51% (46 out of 90).

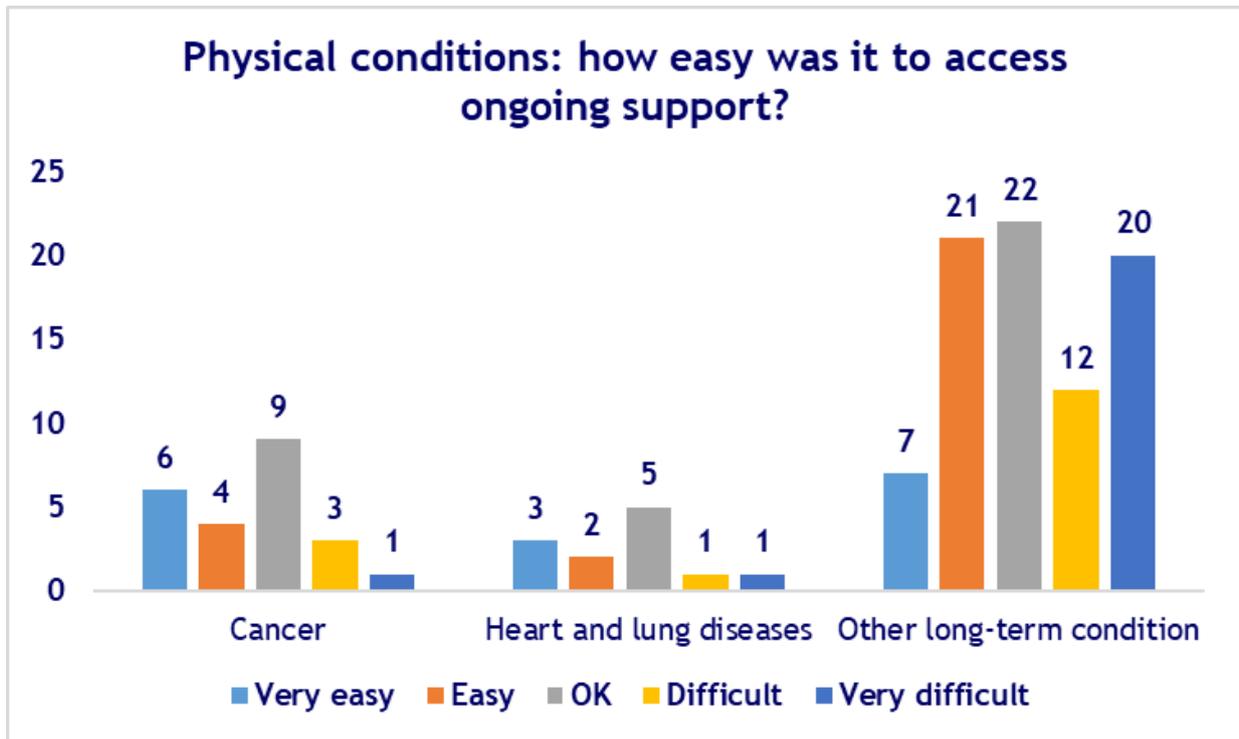
Of all the conditions, people with an **“other”** long-term condition were least likely to report being offered support.



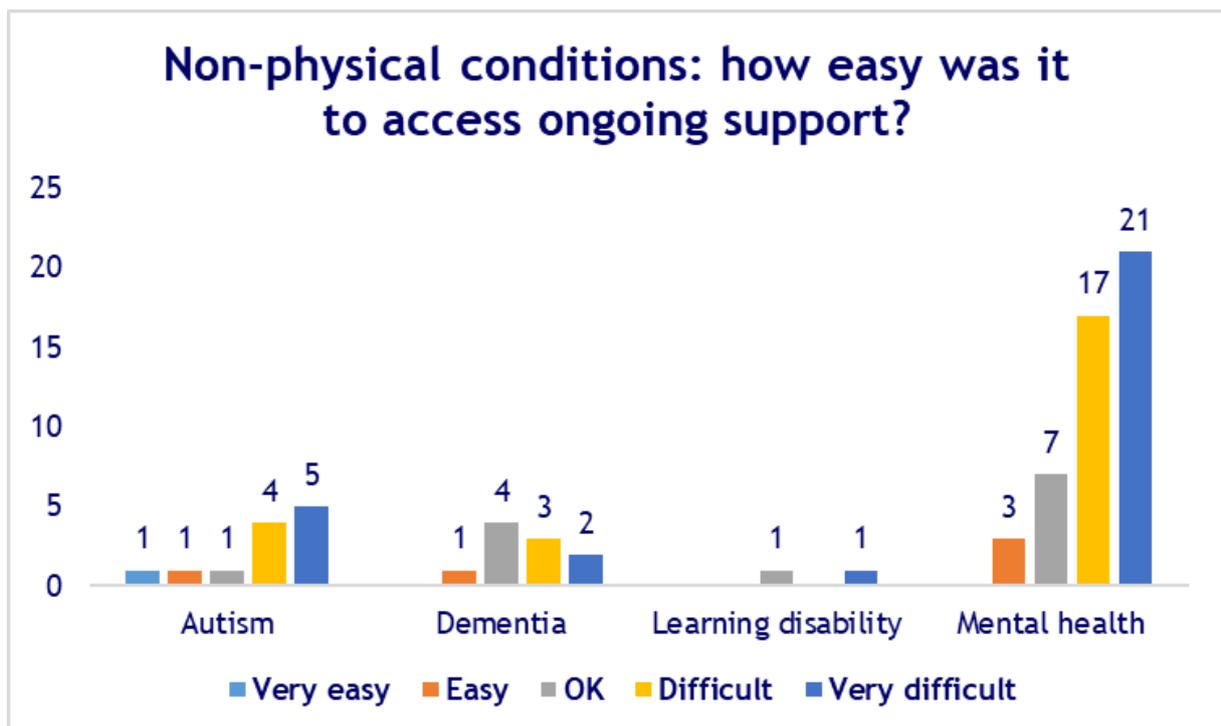
Q11: How easy did you find it to access ongoing support after you were diagnosed?

We have seen that people with non-physical conditions were slightly more likely on the whole to be offered ongoing help than people with physical conditions. However, people with physical conditions generally found it easier than people with non-physical conditions to access that support.

This said, it should be noted that while people with cancer, heart and lung disorders and so on find it easier on the whole to get support than people with, for example, mental health conditions, that is not to say they always find it “easy”. A significant number (31% or 36 out of 117) describe their **access to ongoing support as merely “OK”**. Furthermore, people with long-term conditions other than cancer or heart and lung disorders are comparatively likely to report difficulties.



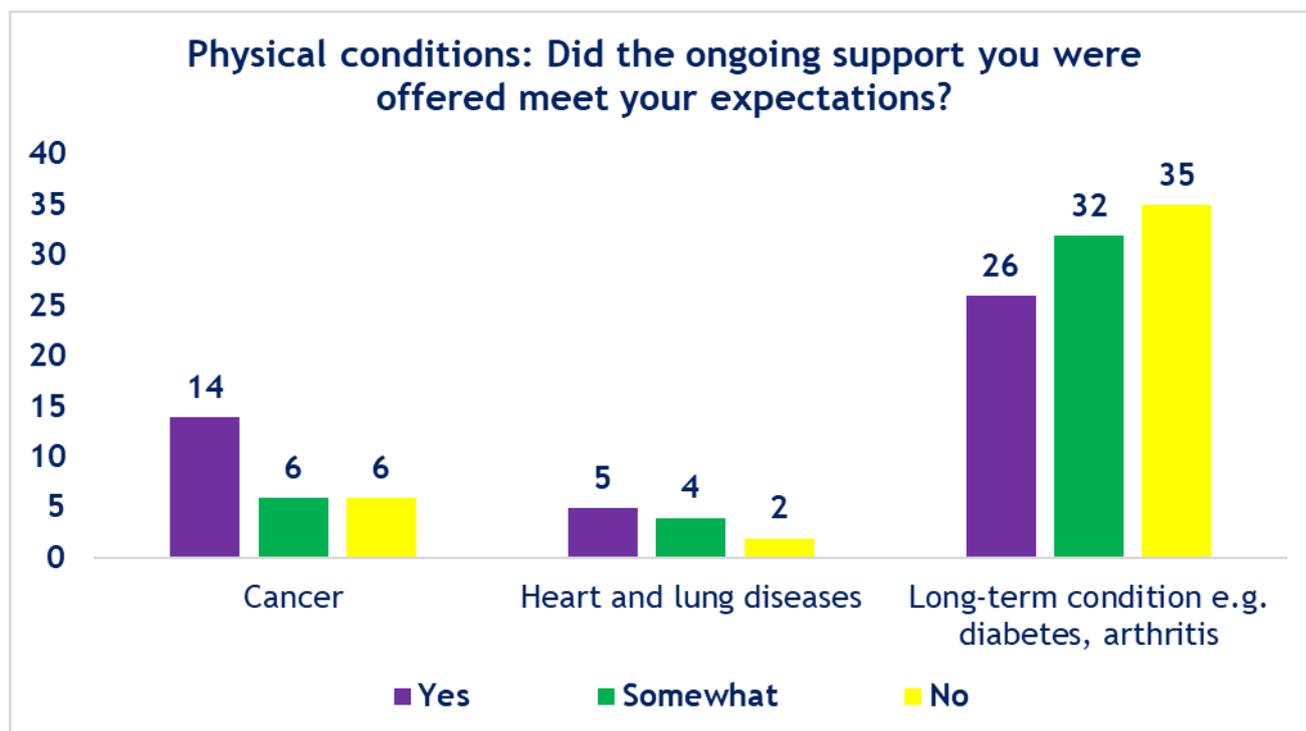
Whilst a person with a non-physical condition is likely to find accessing support difficult or very difficult, this is even more the case if he or she has a mental health condition or autism. 79% (38 out of 48) of people in the former group reported difficulties, as did 75% (9 out of 12) of people with autism.



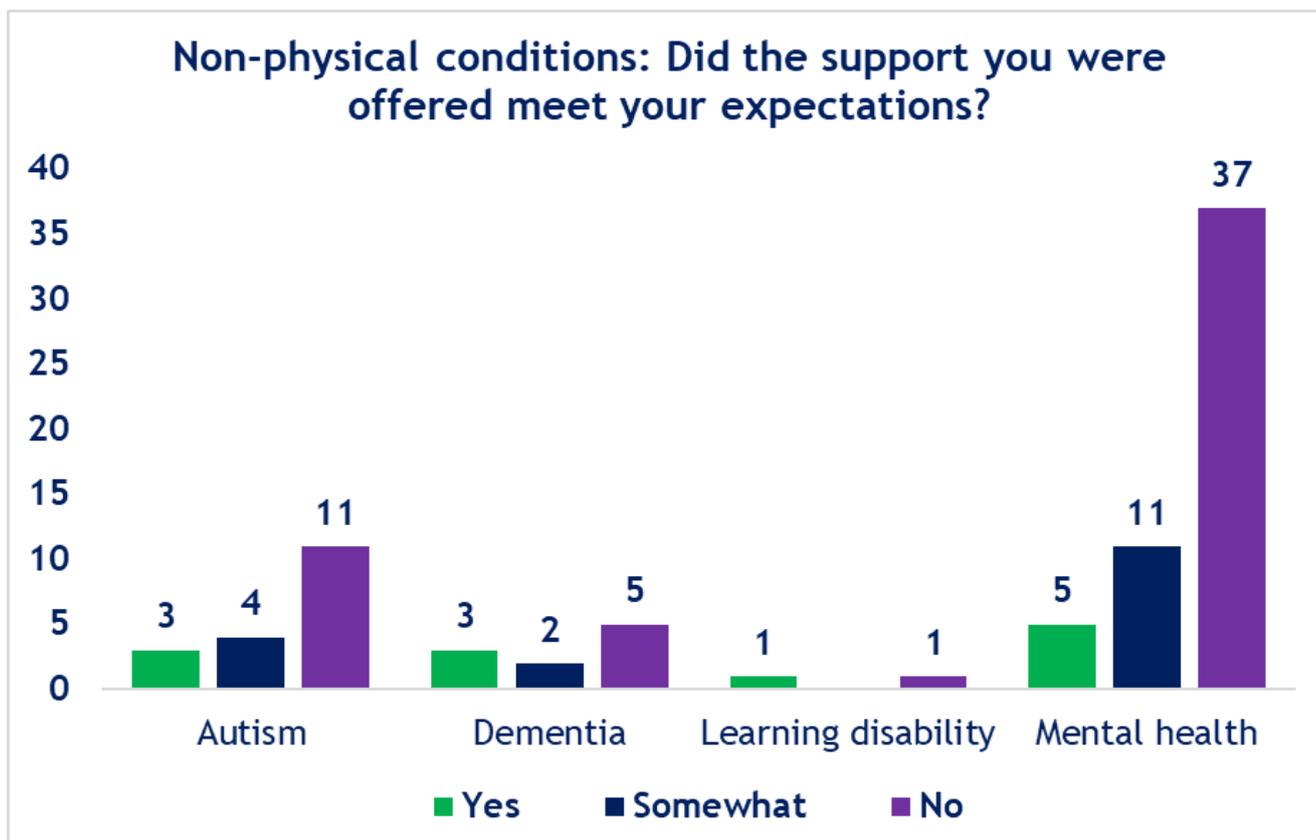
Q12: Did ongoing support meet your expectations?

When they did get support, people with physical conditions were also more likely than those with non-physical conditions to find it met their expectations.

People with cancer or heart and lung disease are likely to be at least partially satisfied with their post-diagnosis support. This is less often the case for people with other long-term conditions, 38% (35 out of 93) of whom reported that ongoing support did not meet expectations.



At least 50% of people with any non-physical condition felt the ongoing support offered was inadequate; that figure rises to 61% (11 out of 18) in the case of autism and 70% (37 out of 53) in the case of mental ill health.



Q13: What aspects of ongoing support worked well?

People’s responses to this question showed that having regular and reliable contact was the main positive, irrelevant of condition.

While different professionals were mentioned as providing ongoing support (for example physiotherapists or Macmillan nurses), what worked well for people was having ongoing access to some kind of person-to-person support.

Condition	Support cited	What people said...
Cancer	NHS/Macmillan nurses (including palliative care nurse)	<i>“I established contact with MacMillan through whom I received much support at a time when I was somewhat bemused by the diagnosis and the rapidity with which things were moving. Their calm, no nonsense attitude to the problems perceived by me helped me to face the situation. I still have regular contact with them”</i>
	Age UK	
	Support groups	
	Cancer mental health service	
	Occupational therapist	
Heart and	Cardiac rehab	
	Lung function nurse	

lung	Nurse practitioner	
	Support groups	
	Heart specialist	
	Respiratory physio	
Other long-term	Physiotherapist	<p><i>“Being seen regularly at outpatients appointment”</i></p> <p><i>“Having a named person who was there to help and with whom a rapport could be built”</i></p> <p><i>“I now go to a regular clinic once a month and feel very knowledgeable of what I can and can’t do”</i></p>
	ABA Leeds (support organisation)	
	Regular clinic	
	GP, specialist doctor, nurse	
	Dietician	
	Occupational therapist	
	Desmond group	
	Health groups	
	Low vision clinic	
Autism/LD	SCIP school	<p><i>“Quality of preschool support good, but only for 1 hr per week. NHS support for school age autistic children is non-existent.”</i></p> <p><i>“Signposted to Leeds Autism Hub which was very helpful”</i></p>
	Portage visits	
	Speech & language	
	Pre-school support	
	Autism Hub	
Dementia	Social worker	<p><i>“We had a support person come to the house with a wealth of recommendations, most of which we accessed and found useful”</i></p>
	Mental health clinics	
	District nurse	
Mental health	Touchstone	<p><i>“I was offered regular appointments”</i></p> <p><i>“Counselling was hugely helpful, and I only wish I could have got more of it, more regularly.”</i></p>
	Respite service	
	Support groups	
	LADS	
	Counsellor	
	Community psychiatric nurse	

Q14: What aspects of ongoing support could be improved?

People across all conditions reported the following gaps and problems in their ongoing care.

Problem	What people said...
<p>I feel that I have been left to cope on my own</p>	<p><i>“After my initial referral to mental health support worker I have just been cut loose”</i> (mental health)</p> <p><i>“I think you should be given a dedicated supporter to contact with concerns during and after treatment (with contact times of course and not forever)”</i> (cancer)</p> <p><i>“Absolutely no holistic, wrap around care and support with living with a progressive condition [...] This meant that my husband and I were left totally behind and constantly scrabbling to keep up with everything”</i> (other long-term)</p> <p><i>“All the support is means tested and we do not qualify. I therefore have no support in looking after G’s needs and I care for him on my own”</i> (dementia)</p> <p><i>“Waited months for a social worker. Then didn’t have one for long. [My relative is] mainly left to struggle on her own”</i> (dementia)</p> <p><i>“Initially, I had a mental health support worker - I was making real progress. After 6 sessions this came to an end and I am now struggling”</i> (mental health)</p>
<p>The support wasn’t tailored to my circumstances</p>	<p><i>“We don’t understand what support is out there. We live in a household where both parents work full-time and we have a child under the age of 10 - so we’re busy. We need to know what’s available [...] outside of working hours.”</i> (long-term other)</p> <p><i>“I was referred to a stroke club for old people but I was only in my 40’s, it was not suitable for a younger person”</i> (long-term other)</p> <p><i>“There only seems to be services which cater for people with higher dementia needs. There should be some support for people who have dementia but can still function in society”</i> (dementia)</p>

<p>I have to constantly chase services up</p>	<p><i>“If you're willing to work hard to pursue the care you need, you can access it”</i> (mental health)</p> <p><i>“Felt as a parent I needed to be well educated about my son’s condition and proactive in asking for help in some areas.”</i> (autism)</p>
<p>The mental health or emotional support I needed wasn’t there</p>	<p><i>“Better emotional support. Annual diabetic reviews do not provide the right platform for meaningful discussion unless you are extremely comfortable in your ability to articulate your needs”</i> (long term other)</p> <p><i>“One aspect that may have been missing is the support regarding the impact the cancer had on my day to day life in terms of mental impact. I obviously had a lot of issues to deal with and whist there is offers of support it is often somewhat lacking”</i> (cancer)</p>

We also noted a significant trend in responses from people living with mental health conditions. It was particularly common for people in this group to say support was inadequate because they felt that their diagnosis was incorrect or therapy did not meet their needs:

“I'm still waiting to see a real person. Am using an online supporter but it's not really what I need.”

“GP didn’t recognise I had bipolar for years, just giving me antidepressants, which were actually making me worse even though I said I was hallucinating”

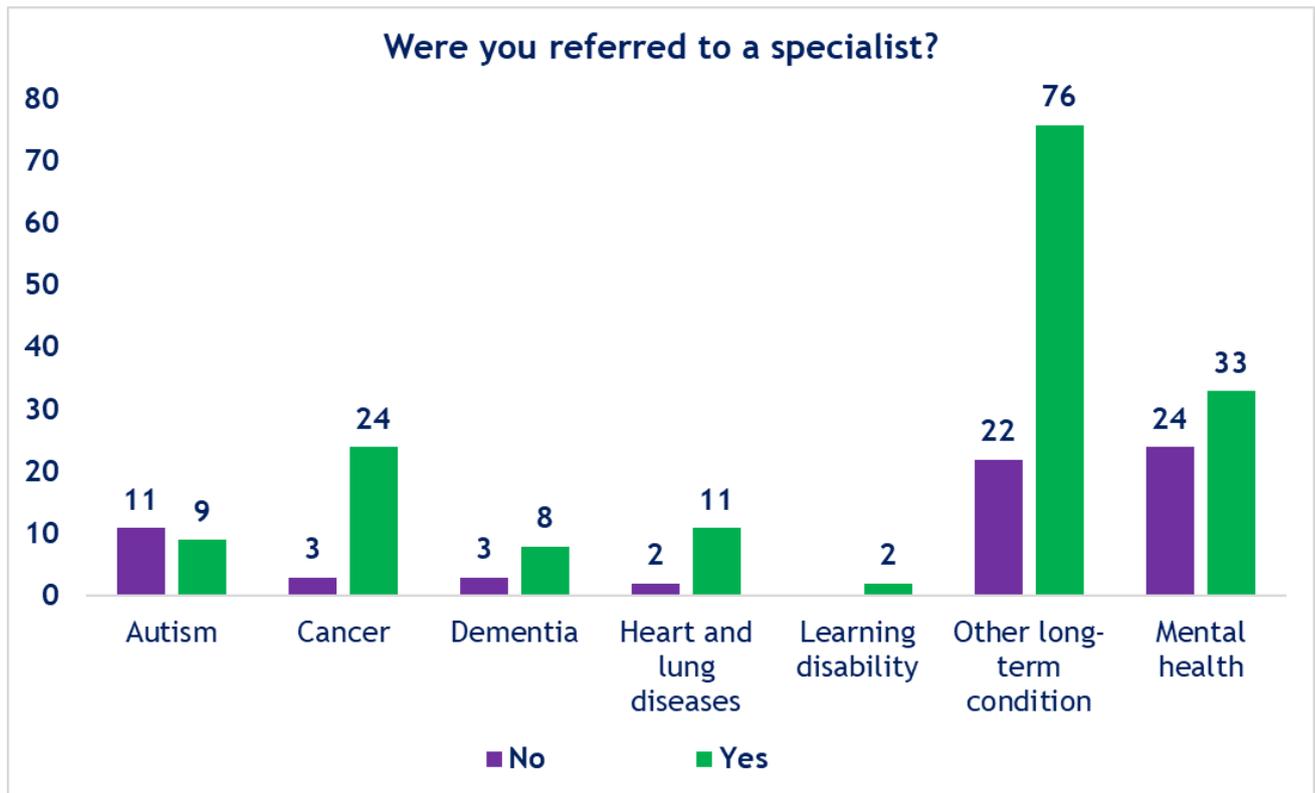
“I accessed IAPT talking therapies/CBT but did not find this to be very helpful. A more supportive coaching type of approach could have been better.”

“It would have been better to have a full assessment. I found out recently that I have autism which causes my depression. This was missed and I had years of unsuccessful treatment in the form of medications which caused lots of side effects.”

Q15: Were you referred to a specialist?

More people than not were referred for specialist care - except in cases of autism. More research is needed to determine why this might be, but it is worth bearing in mind that a number of respondents with autism note

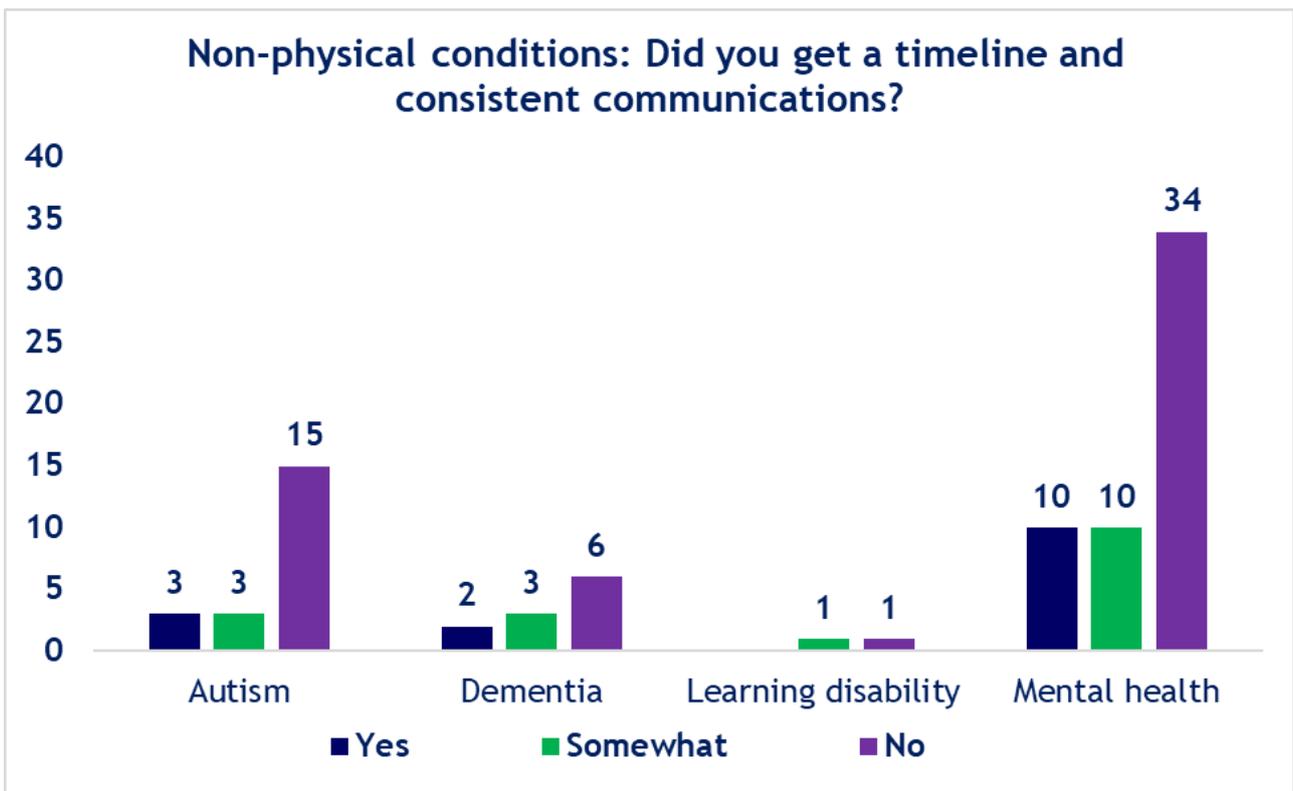
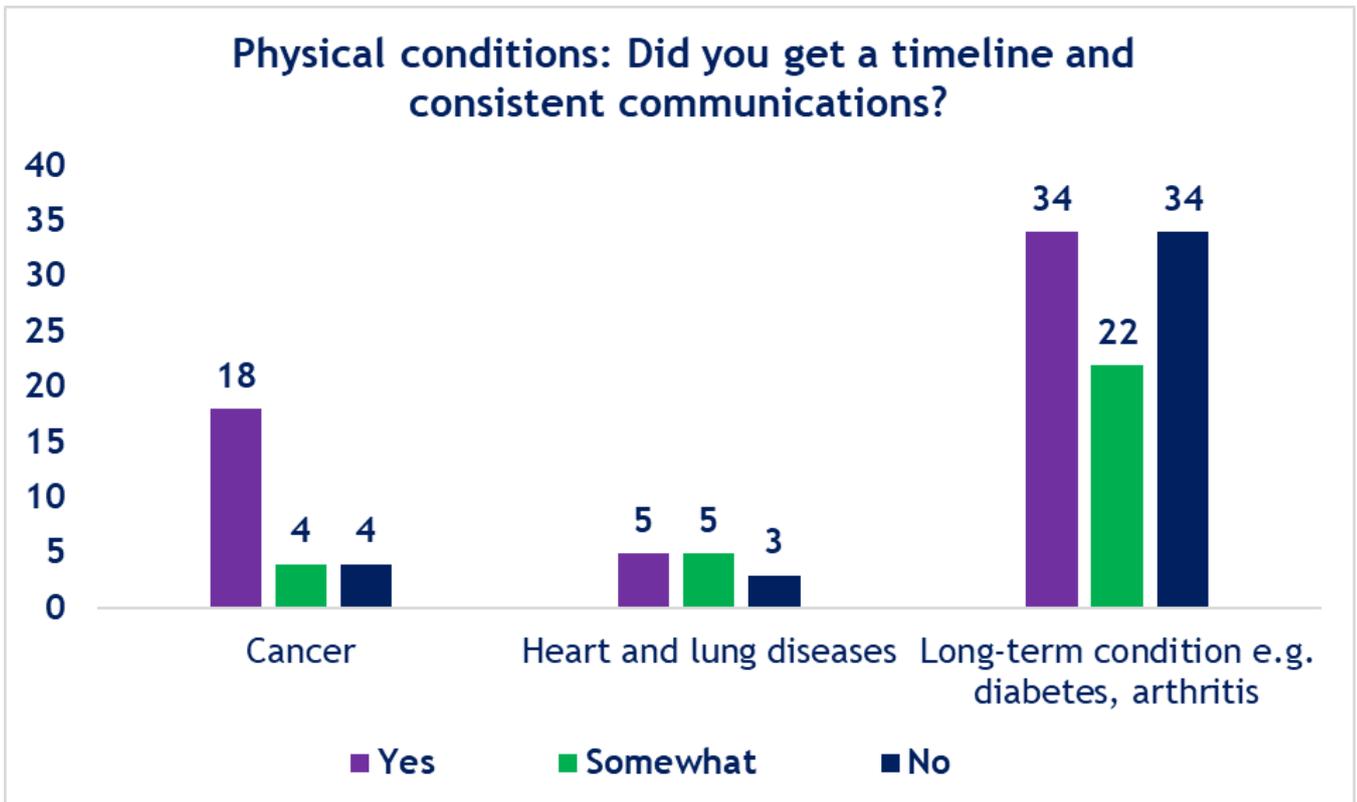
elsewhere in the survey that they have been waiting many months or years to get the care they need.



Section 5: Communications

Q19a: During your whole experience of getting support, did you receive a timeline and consistent communication from all the services you came into contact with?

Cancer services appear to be particularly good at communicating consistently, whilst people using mental health and autism services reported significant difficulties in this area. 71% (15 out of 21) of people with autism and 63% (34 out of 54) of people with a mental health condition say they did not get consistent communications, as opposed to 69% (18 out of 26) of cancer patients who say that they did.



Q16: Did the communications you got meet your expectations?

Answers to this question largely mirrored responses seen elsewhere in the questionnaire, touching on, for example, a feeling of being left to cope alone and having to chase up professionals.

We received a small amount of evidence around the following issues:

Problem	What people said...
Inconsistent messages	<p><i>“Local nurse says grapes are “sugar bombs”, expert says they're ok to have a few as part of healthy diet - how can they be polar opposites?”</i> (other long-term)</p> <p><i>“Some clinicians will say you should qualify for foot care and then others tell you that this isn't the case”</i> (other long-term)</p>
A lack of clarity when managing multiple conditions or referrals	<p><i>“Calls aren't returned, you speak to someone different each time, no joint working between mental health and learning difficulties, their databases don't even match up”</i> (mental health)</p> <p><i>“Constantly being told we need new referrals here there and everywhere makes you it feel like no-one can be bothered unless they have the correct piece of paper”</i> (other long-term)</p>
A lack of communication	<p><i>“It should be easier to ask queries. It's difficult to think straight during and after treatment and any minor concerns seem huge. Do you ring your GP or the specialist? How do you contact a specialist direct? I ended up not getting help at all and gave myself avoidable anxiety.”</i> (cancer)</p> <p><i>“Mental health team discharged me claiming I'd not responded to the letter but I never received letters”</i> (mental health)</p> <p><i>“Not getting the check-in phone calls they told me would happen while I waited. Limited communication through letters and sometimes not telling me who I was seeing for what reason. Not good for anxiety!”</i> (mental health)</p>
Communications weren't tailored to my needs	<p><i>“Everything was given in easy read, not appropriate for my ability level. Felt like a child. Need diversity for all adults”</i> (autism)</p> <p><i>“I have serious sight loss but they still send letters, appointment cards, emails with inaccessible attachments”</i> (other long-term)</p>

	<p><i>“Whilst there is a place for written information, the amount of leaflets that are used to convey information rather than it be explained means that you often can't ask questions when appropriate”</i> (cancer)</p> <p><i>“Letters sent straight to my father who has dementia. [...] I think people who have dementia should be asked if they want a "nominated person" to send information to”</i> (dementia)</p>
<p>Communications didn't include the whole family</p>	<p><i>“More collaborative working with the family”</i> (dementia)</p> <p><i>“My daughter was discharged from CAMHS without our knowledge. Although an adult, she is like a child and nobody will speak to me because she's over 18, even though I care for her.”</i> (autism)</p>

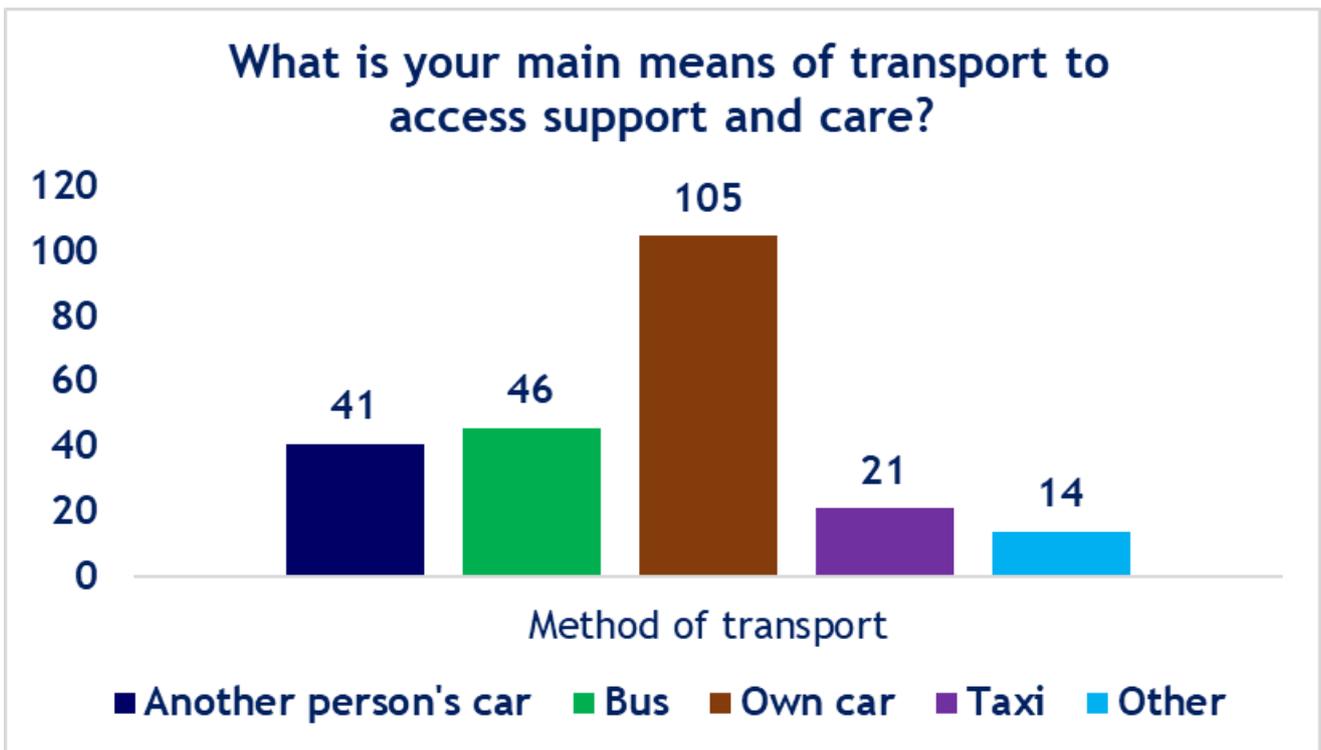
Section 6: Travelling to access support and care

Our data suggests there are no significant differences between conditions in terms of:

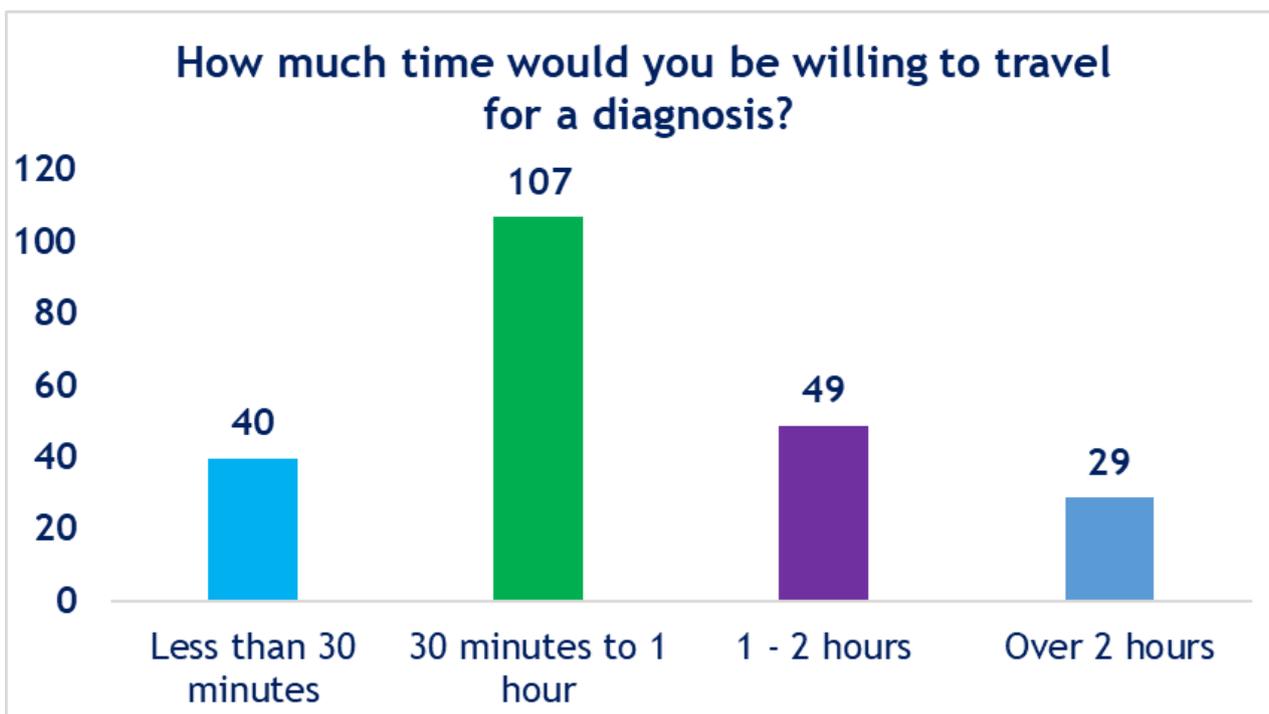
- How people travel to appointments
- How far they would be willing to travel to get a diagnosis
- How far they would be willing to travel to get specialist treatment

People are generally slightly more willing to travel further to see a specialist than to get a diagnosis.

Most respondents drive. People are more likely to rely on public transport (bus) than private transport (taxi).



Most people felt it was reasonable to travel up to an hour to get a diagnosis.



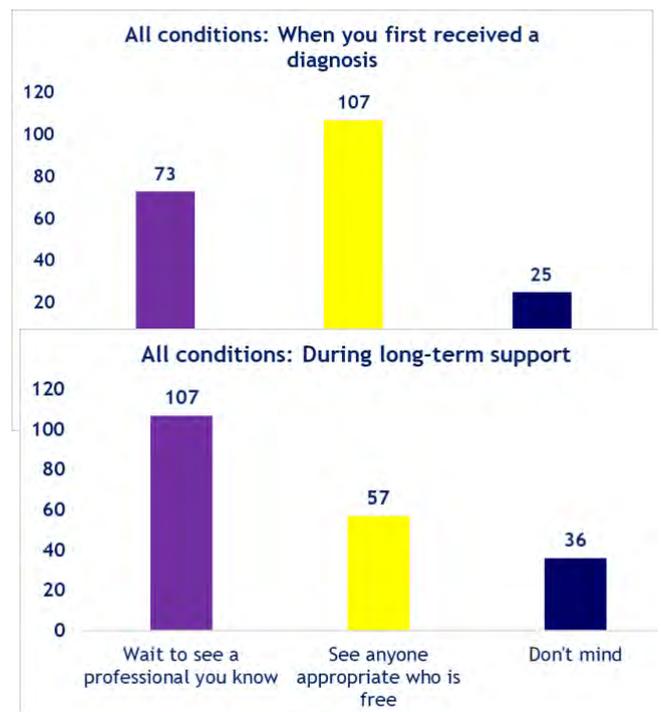
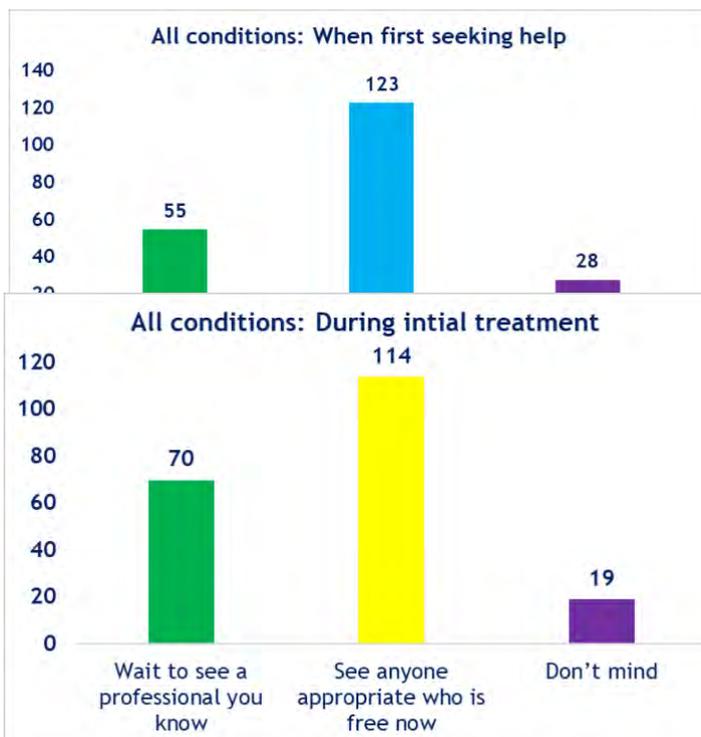
People are slightly more willing to travel longer distances to see a specialist: 22% (49 out of 225) of people would be willing to travel up to 2 hours for a diagnosis, but that figure rises to 33% (75 out of 226) for consultations with a specialist.



Section 7: Do you prefer to see someone quickly or to see someone you know?

As a general rule, during the initial stages of the care process, people prized speed over familiarity with individual health care professionals.

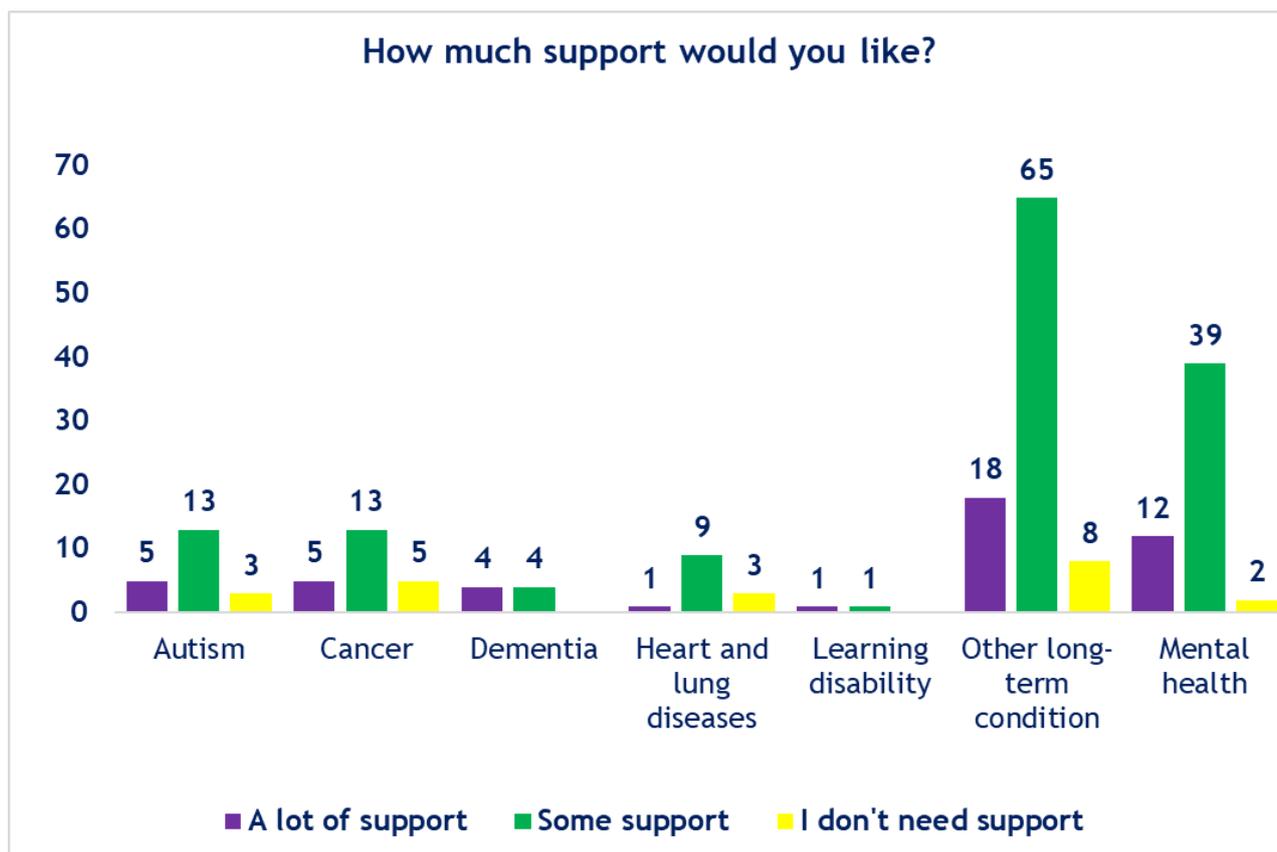
However, once they have had received their initial diagnosis and treatment, they would then generally prefer to wait longer to see a professional they knew.



Section 8: Supporting you to have more control over your care

Q17: What level of support do you want the NHS to provide to help you stay healthy?

Most people across every condition said **they would like “some support”** to stay healthy.



Q18: What could the NHS do to help you stay healthy or manage any condition you have?

Across all conditions

Individuals expressed a wide range of suggestions in response to this question. As reflected by the word cloud below, the most common responses across all conditions were around getting relevant information and advice and access to help and support from health professionals when needed.

*someone and other patients with long term conditions and get information. **Even once a month would help.*** (other long-term)

***“Open** a telephone line to an expert advisor. It might save some newer patients having to call an ambulance. We need more active help to learn to **self-manage our condition.**”* (heart and lung)

Some people expressed how they were happy with the care and support they receive from the NHS and expressed their gratitude with how it had helped them. Some were happy to self-manage their condition, whilst others said they needed support to do this.

“I manage it myself. If there was a problem I would like there to be someone out there to help” (other long-term)

The NHS providing more continuity and co-ordination of care were important for a significant number of people with long term conditions, particularly those with more than one condition.

“I like to see someone who knows me and can see the whole picture - fragmented care where I see different doctors all the time is no good” (heart and lung)

“Don't look at conditions separately - one person should have a team of professionals” (dementia)

“There should be more input from the community nursing team... If someone is classed as housebound, would it not be better to have a housebound co-ordinator, for example a community matron, who can take ownership of the person and co-ordinate all that is required, including all these referrals? Just having one person to contact would make life so much easier for us.” (other long-term)

Other people said they wanted:

- Emotional support for long-term conditions
- Support groups and courses to educate about specific conditions
- More access to physiotherapy, occupational therapy and neurology
- More info and advice around diet and nutrition and opportunities to exercise that were local, affordable and tailored to people with long-term conditions

“Giving dedicated swimming facility to disabled persons at a free or reduced rate. Having access to a dedicated swimming place all day would encourage more disabled persons to maintain as much good health as they

could in a place where others aren't judging or we feel we're in their way"
(other long-term)

"Get more neurologists so waiting times are reduced. Neurology is abysmal now compared to what it used to be" (other long-term)

- To be treated as a person and not just seen as a condition
- Medical professionals to have more knowledge of rare conditions
- Better care for vulnerable people in A&E

"I have accompanied my mum [to A&E] and time spent there is definitely an eye opener as there were a number of elderly people there who were too ill to do anything but mainly left to their own devices due to the shortage of staff. The 89-year-old man in the next cubicle had both his buzzer and his calls ignored for some 20 minutes until my nephew collected and furnished him with a urinal to enable the poor desperate patient to relieve himself. Similarly, we were providing basic care for my mum as the staff were just not there to do this for her" (heart and lung)

Mental health

For those with mental health conditions, there was a focus on having more access to appropriate professionals, not just support for those people in crisis, and also people said they wanted to be listened to. Some people suggested that more mental health support available from GP surgeries, and less reliance on their GP.

"I think there should be more focus on prevention rather than the cure. Making people understand the cause of things could help. Need to educate people, especially in my community (Muslim) where people don't know so much about healthy eating and especially about mental health" (mental health)

Autism

What also comes across for people with autism is the need to be listened to and understood.

Dementia

Some people commented on the good support they'd received from their GP and that this was something that the NHS was doing well to help them manage their condition. The main thing that stood out for dementia was that there needed to be more help and support for carers to cope and know what to expect.

Next Steps

Each local Healthwatch involved in this piece of work will be looking at the data for their local area to pull out any local variations and themes.

This report will be shared with West Yorkshire and Harrogate Health and Care Partnership. They have said that they will use what is said in this report to develop their plan setting out their ambitions for the next five years and identifying any work needed to align with the NHS Long Term Plan. It will build on their work to date and will be a refresh of their '[Next Steps to Better Health and Care for Everyone](#)'.

We will work with West Yorkshire and Harrogate Health and Care Partnership to ensure that this is done throughout their five year strategy **and that people's views are taken into account.**

We will also share the content of this report with as many other strategic partners as possible in health and care and wider.

We will thank participants and share findings with them via direct email where they have requested it and also more generally by sharing through all local areas' communications networks. The report will also be published on all of the West Yorkshire and Harrogate and Craven local Healthwatch websites, as well as the West Yorkshire and Harrogate Health and Care partnership website.

Thank you

This report has been written by Harriet Wright and Anna Chippindale, project workers at Healthwatch Leeds, in collaboration with Parveen Ayub, Tatum Yip, Stuart Morrison and Craig McKenna.

Thank you to Healthwatch Bradford, Calderdale, North Yorkshire and , Kirklees, and Wakefield for being key partners in making this work happen and to Parveen Ayub who co-ordinated most of the focus groups and pulled the project together. Thank you also to Mark Gerdes, volunteer from Healthwatch Bradford who helped us with some of the data analysis, report writing and the word cloud.

Finally, a big thank you to everyone who took the time to share their views and to all the community groups who kindly hosted us to do a focus group: a full list can be found in Appendices 3 and 4.

Appendix 1: General survey questions

healthwatch

NHS Long term plan #WhatWouldYouDo?

Make your voice count

NHS England has just released its NHS Long Term Plan, which tells us how the NHS should change to better fit the needs of people in England and Wales. It includes information about different ways to spend the money invested in the NHS to concentrate more on helping us all stay healthy, have more control of our personal health, and prevent ill health.

We want to understand more about what is important to you when it comes to staying well and accessing health services. Please respond to the questions in our survey to share your views.

This survey will close on the 3rd May.

*** 1. Do you consent to Healthwatch and the NHS using your responses? Any information you share with us will be used anonymously in a report. 'Anonymously' means that we will not use any information that would identify you.**

Yes

No

*** 2. In which area do you live?**

3. Tell us up to three things you already do to stay healthy and well.

1

2

3

4. Tell us up to three things the NHS and its partners could do differently to help you stay healthy and well.

1

2

3

5. When it comes to health services, what is most important to you, to help you live a healthy life? Score 1-4 with 1 being the most important

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	Information to help me do what I can to stay well
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	Access to the help and treatment I need when I want it
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	Staff that listen to me when I speak to them about my concerns
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	Information to help me make informed decisions about my health and care

6. What are the three most important things to you when talking to health professionals about your care?

- That my personal experience and expertise is valued and recognised
- That I am involved in planning and identifying my own goals, not just about my healthcare but about my life in general
- For services and professionals to work together and share information in providing care and support
- That the information I receive is tailored to my individual health needs
- How quickly I can make an appointment or have chance to talk with them
- That I understand what they are advising me to do and I can go away and be confident that I am doing the right thing

Would you like to suggest anything else when talking to professionals about your care?

7. The NHS wants to work more digitally, offering more services online such as accessing your health records or having video calls with your GP or health staff. Please tick yes, no or not sure for the following statements.

	Yes	No	Not sure
I would like to access my medical information digitally	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I would like the option of talking to my GP or other health professional by video call	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I would be happy to book appointments online	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I would need help accessing the NHS digitally	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Is there a reason why you would not use digital services, please tell us your reasons? For example, you do not have internet access

8. If you are already using NHS digital services, can you tell us about your experiences?

9. Do you know where to go if you have an urgent medical need (when you need urgent help on the same day) other than your GP practice or A&E (which is for emergencies only)? Please tell us where.

10. In the last 12 months have you accessed any of the following services for an urgent medical need? Please rate how it was.

	Very satisfied	Mostly satisfied	Not satisfied	It was detrimental to my health (made things worse)
Pharmacist	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Telephoned 111	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Telephoned 999	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
GP out of hours service - telephone consultation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
GP out of hours service – directed to another practice	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
GP out of hours service - home visit	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Attended urgent treatment centre	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Attended A&E	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Other (please specify)

11. What three things do you think are the most important to improve support for people's mental health?

- Support to be available quickly when needed
- More community support e.g. local drop-ins where you can talk to people about how you are feeling
- Access to talking therapies eg. counselling or IAPT
- Compassionate and respectful staff
- NHS mental health emergency support service 24 hours a day 7 days a week
- One place to contact all mental health services

Is there anything else that you would like to add about mental health services?

12. What could the NHS do to make sure children and young people have the best start in life and to live healthy lives?

13. What is your understanding of personalised care? Please tell us in the box below

14. If you could change one thing about the way the NHS works, what would you change?



NHS Long term plan #WhatWouldYouDo?

Optional

With this survey we are aiming to try and hear from people with as many diverse backgrounds as possible, by taking a couple of minutes to tell us about your background it will help us know who we have reached.

Equality and Diversity - (Please provide monitoring information about yourself or if you are a carer about the person you have filled it in for)

15. What is the first part of your postcode

example:

HD6

16. Gender

- Female Transgender
 Male Prefer not to say
 Or if you describe your gender in a different way, please tell us

17. Your age

- 11-15 50 to 64 Prefer not to say
 16 to 24 65 to 79
 25 to 49 80+

18. Individual ethnicity

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="radio"/> English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British | <input type="radio"/> White & Asian | <input type="radio"/> African |
| <input type="radio"/> Irish | <input type="radio"/> Indian | <input type="radio"/> Caribbean |
| <input type="radio"/> Gypsy or Irish Traveller | <input type="radio"/> Pakistani | <input type="radio"/> Arab |
| <input type="radio"/> White & Black Caribbean | <input type="radio"/> Bangladeshi | <input type="radio"/> Prefer not to say |
| <input type="radio"/> White & Black African | <input type="radio"/> Chinese | |

Any other ethnic group - please describe

19. Do you consider yourself to be disabled?

- I do not have a disability
- I have a physical and mobility impairment (such as using a wheelchair to get around and/or difficult using your arms)
- I have a sensory impairment (such as being blind/having a serious visual impairment or being deaf/having serious hearing impairment)
- I have a mental health condition (such as depression or schizophrenia)
- I have a learning disability (such as Downs syndrome or dyslexia) or cognitive impairment e.g. Autism or head-injury)
- I have a long term condition (such as cancer, HIV, diabetes, chronic heart disease or epilepsy)
- Prefer not to say

20. Are you a carer?

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="radio"/> Yes | <input type="radio"/> No | <input type="radio"/> Prefer not to say |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|---|

21. Sexual orientation

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> Bisexual | <input type="radio"/> Heterosexual/straight | <input type="radio"/> Other |
| <input type="radio"/> Gay/lesbian | <input type="radio"/> Lesbian | <input type="radio"/> Prefer not to say |

Appendix 2: Specific Conditions survey questions

1. Do you consent to Healthwatch using your responses?

Yes (If yes, go to Q2)

No (If no, go to Q27)

2. Where do you live? E.g. Bradford, Wakefield, Calderdale, Leeds

3. Please select the condition you would like to tell us about

Cancer

Learning disability

Heart and lung diseases

Autism

Mental Health

Long-term condition e.g. diabetes, arthritis

Dementia

4. Who are you responding on behalf of?

Myself

Someone else

5. Has the condition you are telling us about started within the last three years?

Yes

No

Your experience of getting help and support

6a. When you first tried to access help, did the support you received meet your needs?

Yes

Somewhat

No

Not applicable

6b Tell us whether the support met your needs and how it could have been improved

7. How would you describe your overall experience of getting help?

Very positive

Negative

Positive

Very negative

Average

Don't know

8. Do you have any other/additional conditions including long term conditions or disabilities?

Yes

No

9. If so, how would you describe the experience of seeking support for more than one condition at a time?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> It made getting support easier | <input type="checkbox"/> I don't know |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No difference | <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable |
| <input type="checkbox"/> It made getting support harder | |

The health and care support you received after initially seeking help

10a. How would you describe the time you had to wait to receive your initial assessment or diagnosis?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Very slow | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Slow | <input type="checkbox"/> Very fast |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ok | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know |

10b. Please tell us more about the length of time you waited

11a. How would you describe the time you had to wait between your initial assessment/diagnosis and receiving treatment?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Very slow | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Slow | <input type="checkbox"/> Very fast |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ok | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know |

12 After being diagnosed or assessed, were you offered access to further health and care support?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Go to Q13) | <input type="checkbox"/> No (Go to Q15) |
|--|---|

13. If you accessed support, what aspects worked well?

14. If you accessed support, what aspect could be improved?

15. Were you referred to a specialist? For example, a hospital consultant, psychiatrist or physiotherapist

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (If yes, go to Q16) | <input type="checkbox"/> No (If no, go to Q17) |
|--|--|

16a. How would you describe the time you had to wait between the initial appointment and seeing the specialist?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Very slow | <input type="checkbox"/> Fast |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Slow | <input type="checkbox"/> Very fast |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ok | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know |

16b. Please tell us more about the length of time you waited

17. If you needed it, how easy did you find it to access ongoing support after you were diagnosed or assessed?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Very easy | <input type="checkbox"/> Very difficult |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Easy | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know |
| <input type="checkbox"/> OK | <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Difficult | |

18a. Did the support option you were offered meet your expectations?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No | |

18b. Please explain how the care did or did not meet your expectations and how it could have been improved.

19a. During your whole experience of getting support did you receive timeline and consistent communication from all of the services that you came into contact with?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No | |

19b Please explain how the care did or did not meet your expectations and how it could have been improved.

Time spent travelling to access support and care

20. What is your main means of transport?

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Own car | <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Another person's car (getting a lift) | <input type="checkbox"/> Taxi |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bus | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Train | |

21. How much time would you be willing to travel for to receive a quick and accurate diagnosis?

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 30 minutes | <input type="checkbox"/> 1-2 hours |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 30 minutes to 1 hour | <input type="checkbox"/> Over 2 hours |

22. How much time would you be willing to travel for to receive specialist treatment or support?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Under 30 minutes | <input type="checkbox"/> From one to two hours |
| <input type="checkbox"/> From 20 minutes to one hour | <input type="checkbox"/> More than two hours |

Your expectations at each stage of your care

23. What is most important to you?

	Seeing a health professional you normally see but you may have to wait	Seeing any medically appropriate health professional who is free immediately	Don't mind
When first seeking help			
When you first received a diagnosis and explanation of treatment or support options			
During your initial treatment or support			
During your long term support			

Supporting you to have more control over your own care

24. What level of support do you want the NHS to provide to help you stay healthy?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A lot of support | <input type="checkbox"/> I don't need support |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Some support | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know |

25. What could the NHS do to help you stay healthy or manage any condition you have?

26. If you have any further comments please write them below

Tell us a bit about you – Optional

By telling us more information about yourself, you will help us better understand how people's experiences may differ depending on their personal characteristics. However, if you do not wish to answer these questions you do not have to.

Your age

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Under 18 | <input type="checkbox"/> 45-54 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 18-24 | <input type="checkbox"/> 55-64 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 25-34 | <input type="checkbox"/> 65-74 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 35-44 | <input type="checkbox"/> 75+ |

Your ethnicity

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> African | <input type="checkbox"/> Indian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arab | <input type="checkbox"/> White British |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asian British | <input type="checkbox"/> Pakistani |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bangladeshi | <input type="checkbox"/> Any other white background |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Black British | <input type="checkbox"/> Any other mixed background |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Caribbean | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gypsy or Irish Traveller | |

Do you consider yourself to have a disability?

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> I'd prefer not to say |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No | |

Are you a carer?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|

Do you have:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a long term condition | <input type="checkbox"/> multiple conditions |
|--|--|

Neither

Which of the following best describes you?

Heterosexual

Asexual

Gay or lesbian

Pansexual

Bisexual

Other

Your gender

Male

Other

Female

Prefer not to say

20. Your religion

Buddhist

Christian

Hindu

Jewish

Muslim

Sikh

Other

No religion

I'd prefer not to say

Appendix 3: Focus group and survey numbers

Healthwatch	General survey	Specific condition survey	Number in focus group	Total engagement
Bradford District and Craven	361	29	24	417
Kirklees	146	10	8	164
Calderdale	216	39	28	284
Leeds	369	111	34	506
Wakefield District	230	52	29	307
North Yorkshire	115	47*	13	128*
Total	1437	233*	136	1806*

* Although 47 people from North Yorkshire completed the specific condition survey, due to significant delay in receiving the data from Healthwatch England, we were unable to include the quantitative data from this area in the analysis. We have however used some quotes from the data in this report. The total figures represent do not include the 47 North Yorkshire responses.

Healthwatch Area	Special Characteristics	Number of participants
Bradford District and Craven	South Asian Men's Group	11
	Black Caribbean Elderly	13
Calderdale	People with Dementia and Carers	15
	Young Volunteers	7
	Residents Group	3
	Parents of children with disabilities	3
Kirklees	People with a Mental Health Condition and Carers	8
Leeds	Hindu Faith Group	15
	YouthWatch	8
	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer/Questioning (LGBTQ)	5
	People with Sight Loss	6
Wakefield District	Working Age Population	14
	People with Hearing Loss	7
	Cancer Alliance	8
North Yorkshire	People with a Mental Health Condition	13

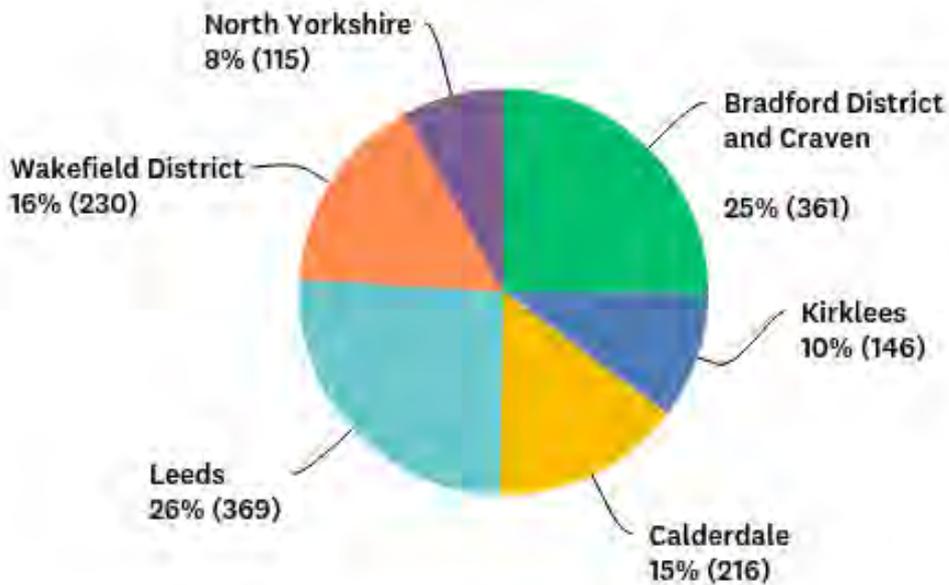
Appendix 4: Outreach data by area

Healthwatch Area	Where surveys were completed
Bradford District and Craven	Have been to many other places but would like to especially mention these groups: South Asian Men group @ Sangat Centre, Bradford Keighley College Learning Disability group @ Keighley People First, Keighley BME Elders @ Dominican Association, Bradford
Calderdale	Life changes women's support group Illingworth Moor Methodist Church
Kirklees	Mirfield over 50's group Calderdale Huddersfield Foundation Trust (CHFT)
Leeds	Roscoe Methodist Church, Hindu Temple Sanskar group - cardigan centre Leeds Teaching Hospital Trust A&E and Outpatients Café Slate BAME Centre Touchstone BME Dementia café Autism Hub YouthWatch Angels of freedom - LGBT
Wakefield District	South Elmsall Library St George's Community Centre Tieve Tara Medical Centre Wakefield District Sight Aid (multiple groups) Ryhill Councillors surgery Hemsworth Library Breastfeeding Group Cedars Children's Centre Havercroft and Ryhill Learning Centre Eastmoor community centre Pontefract Library Kinlsey and Fitzwilliam Community Centre Families and Babies (FAB) Yorkshire MESMAC Carers Wakefield St James Church Ryhill City of Sanctuary Health Common Gypsy and Traveller Site

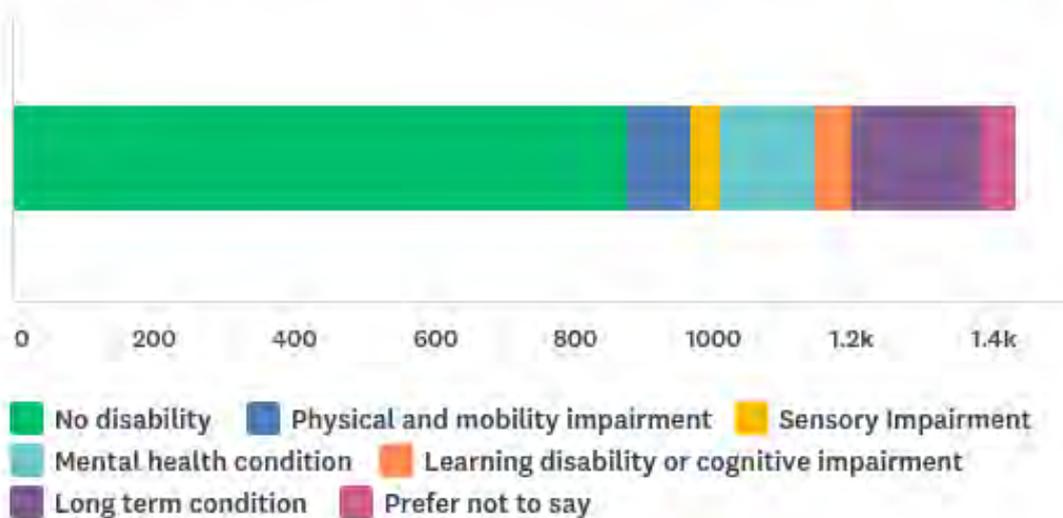
North Yorkshire	North Yorkshire Disability Forum Youth Voice Conference North Yorkshire Learning Disability Partnership Board Harrogate Service User and Carer Involvement Tesco in Skipton Skipton Library Harrogate Library Ripon Library Boroughbridge Library Craven Communities Together
--------------------	--

Appendix 5: General survey monitoring data

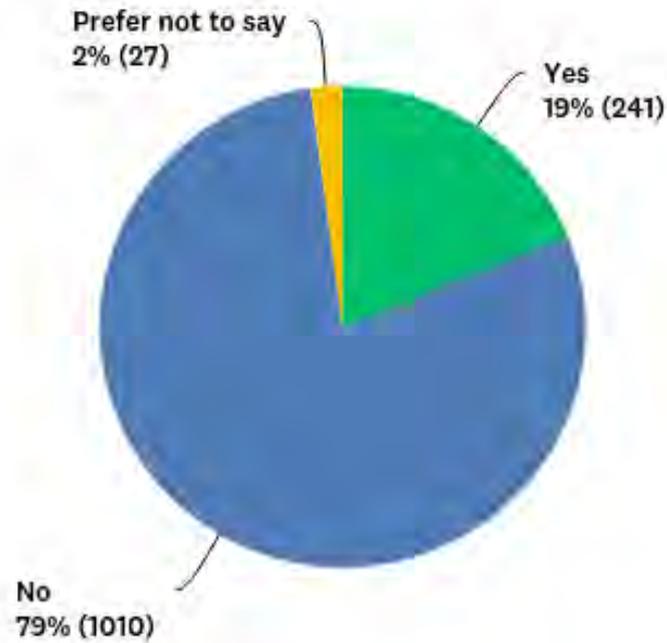
Q2 In which area do you live?



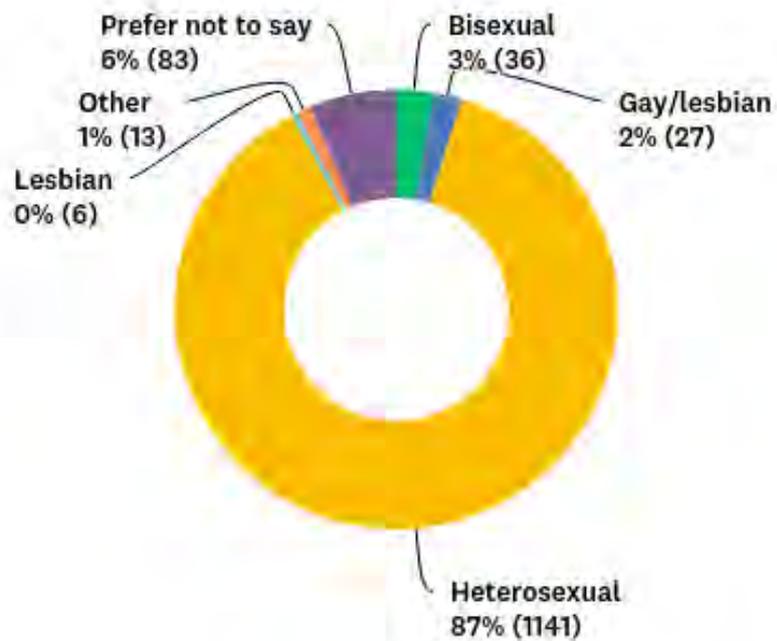
Q19 Do you consider yourself to be disabled?

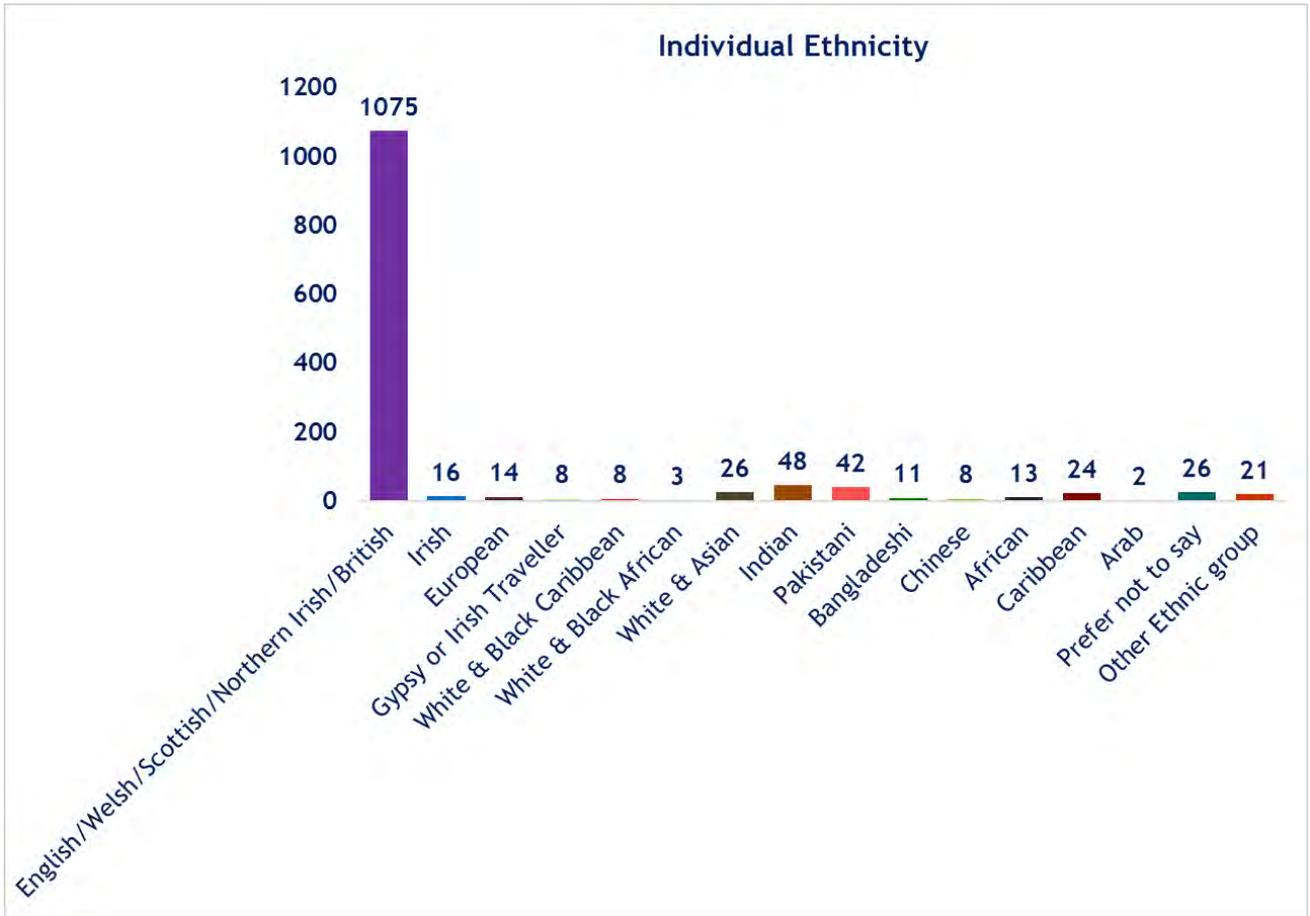


Q20 Are you a carer?

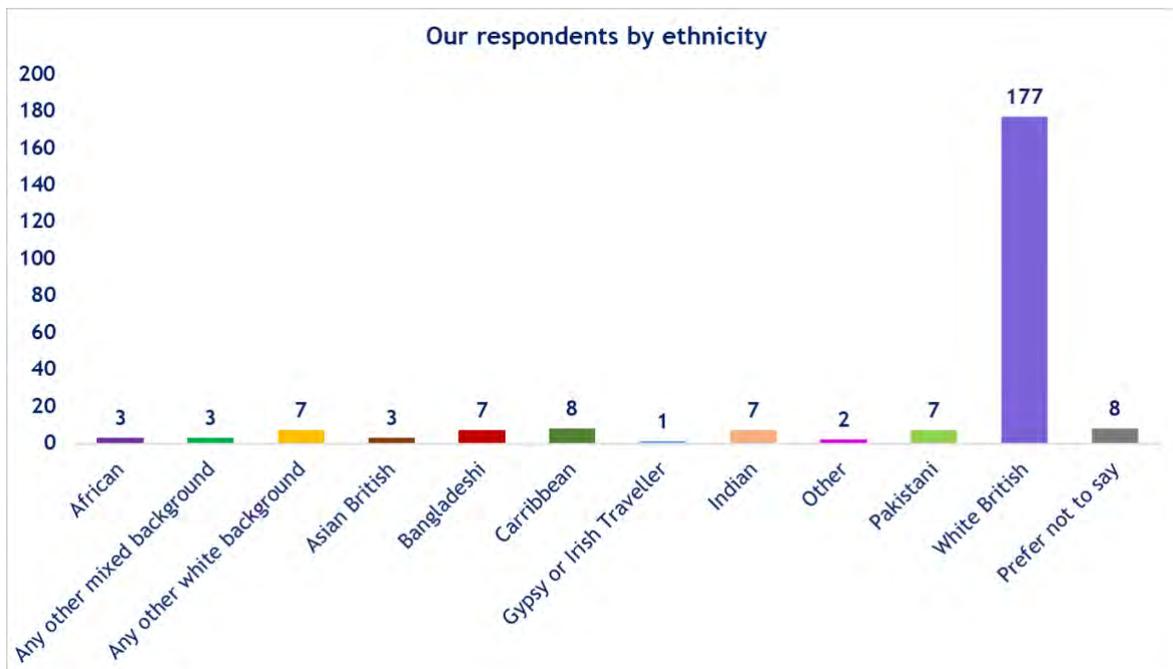
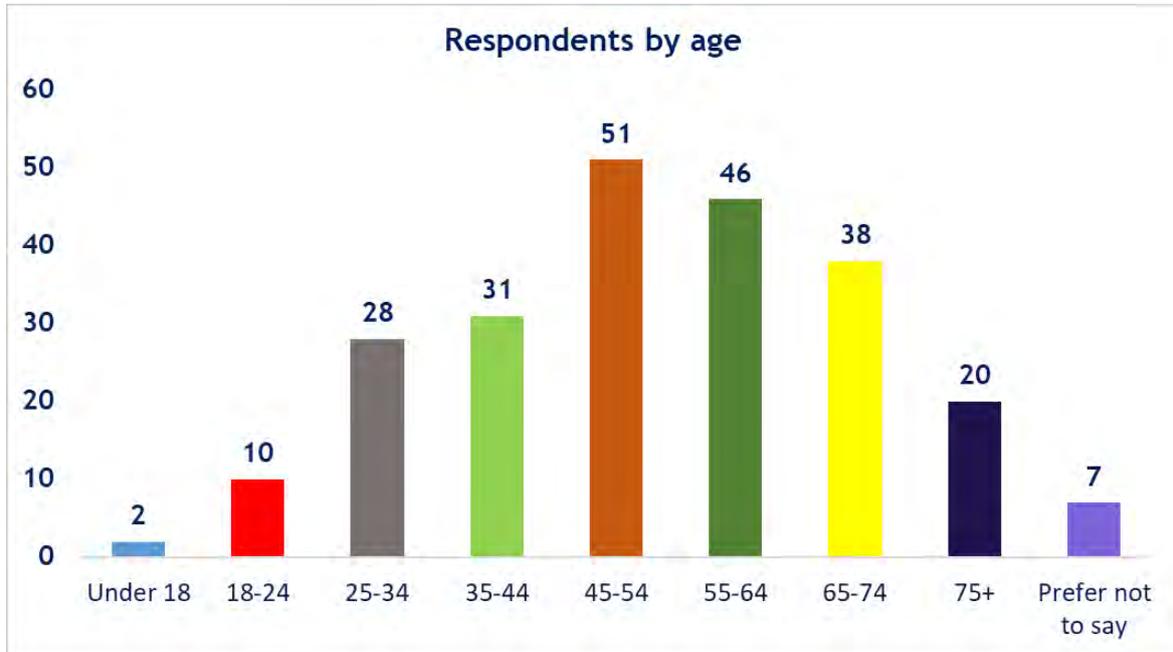


Q21 Sexual orientation

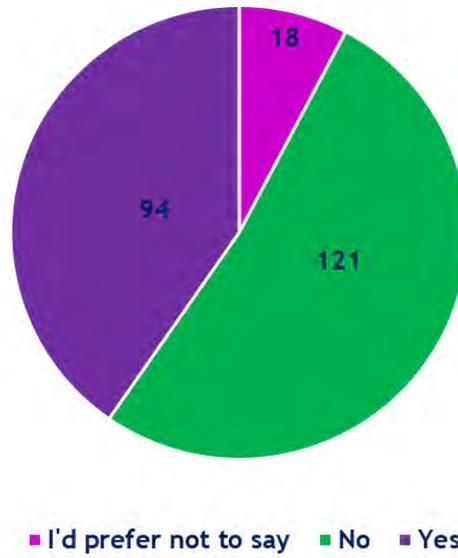




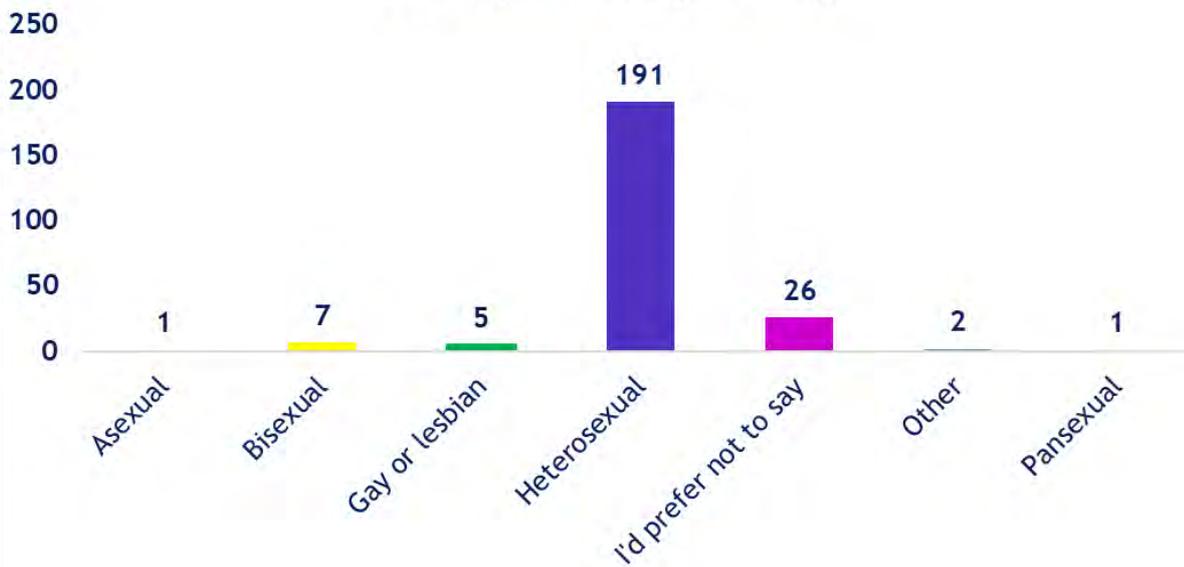
Appendix 6: Specific conditions monitoring data

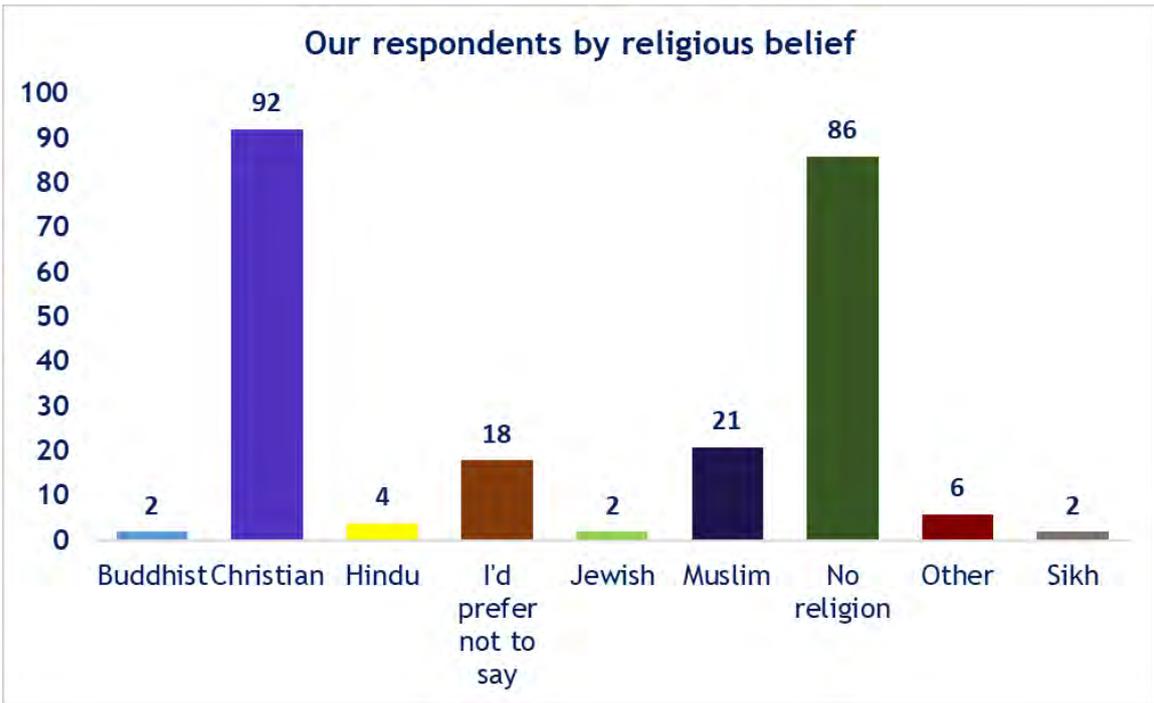
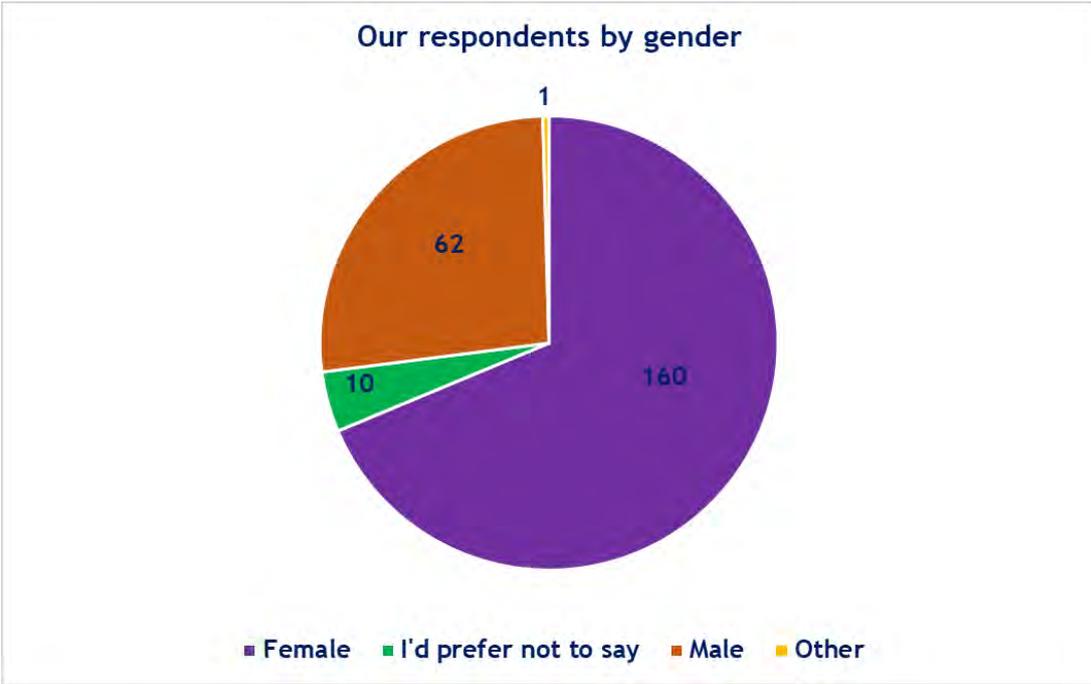


How many of our respondents have a disability?



Our respondents by sexuality





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West Yorkshire and Harrogate
Health and Care Partnership

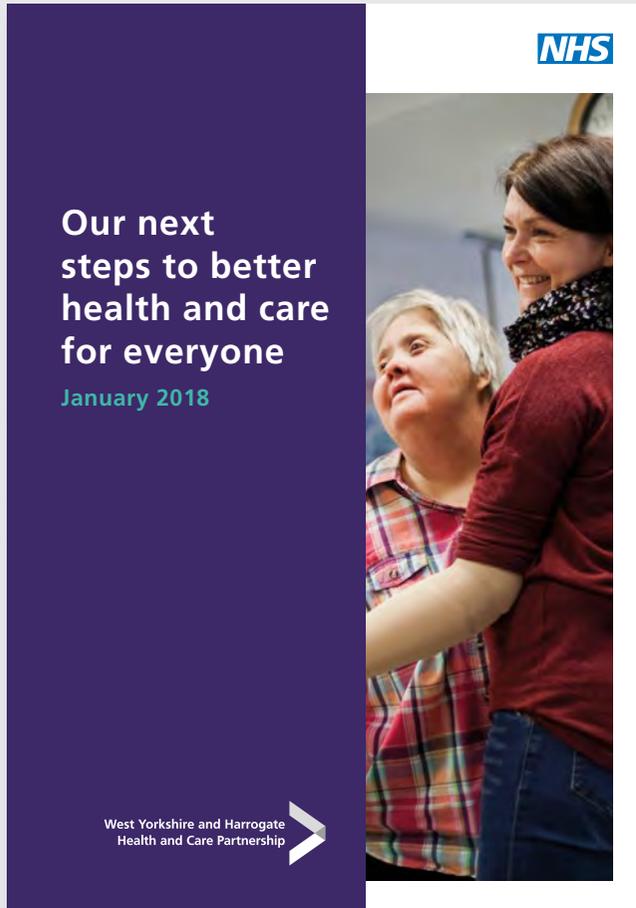


Planning together for the future

(Working title - to be confirmed)

Initial concepts

AUGUST 2019



Original (2018)
A balance of photography and colour.

Concept 1 (2019)
Simple with a focus on colour and typography.

Concept 2 (2019)
Modern and dynamic adjustment of the original.

5

Introduction



There are six places that make up the partnership:
Bradford District and Craven
Calderdale
Harrogate & Rural District
Kirklees
Leeds
Wakefield

There are nine West Yorkshire and Harrogate priority programmes:

- Preventing ill health
- Primary and community services, which covers a wide range of services including your local GP, pharmacies, social care services and local charities.
- Mental health
- Stroke
- Cancer
- Urgent and emergency care
- Hospitals working together
- Planned care and reducing variation
- Maternity

The purpose of our West Yorkshire and Harrogate Health and Care Partnership is to deliver the best possible health and care for everyone living in the area.

We serve a diverse range of communities and recognise that they have different needs which require different services that meet their needs.

West Yorkshire and Harrogate is the second largest health and care partnership in the country. 2.6 million people live here. We have strong and vibrant communities and diverse population groups.

We have a health care budget of over **£5 billion.**

These local plans and our nine priorities make up the West Yorkshire and Harrogate Health Care Partnership Plan.

www.wyhppartnership.co.uk

01

Chapter One

The way we work across West Yorkshire and Harrogate

- 10 Summary
- 11 Our vision
- 12 Our approach to delivering services
- 14 Working in partnership with communities
- 17 Working in partnership with our staff

Proud to be the West Yorkshire and Harrogate Health and Care Partnership

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01

Chapter One

The way we work across West Yorkshire and Harrogate

What we cover in this chapter:

- 10 Summary
- 11 Our vision
- 12 Our approach to delivering services
- 14 Working in partnership with communities
- 17 Working in partnership with our staff

04 | www.wyhppartnership.co.uk

Original (2018)
No chapters were created, **only headers used.**

Concept 1 (2019)
Colourful and bold intro to support chapter content.

Concept 2 (2019)
Photo focused design to introduce the chapter.

42

Hospitals working together



There are six hospital trusts in West Yorkshire and Harrogate:

- > Airedale NHS Foundation Trust
- > Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust
- > Calderdale & Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust
- > Harrogate & District NHS Foundation Trust
- > Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust
- > Mid Yorkshire Hospitals NHS Trust

The six trusts have come together as the [West Yorkshire Association of Acute Trusts \(WYAAT\)](#).

The association believes that the health and care challenges and opportunities facing West Yorkshire and Harrogate cannot be solved through each hospital working alone in competition with the others; they require the hospitals to work together to achieve solutions that improve the quality of care, increase the health of people and deliver more efficient services for the whole population.

The association's current work can be broken down into the following programmes:

 **Workforce**

- > Developing West Yorkshire and Harrogate wide medical and nursing 'banks' to provide cost effective temporary staff and reduce the need for expensive agency and medical locum staff.
- > Setting up the West Yorkshire Centre of Excellence to provide apprenticeships for all WYAAT trusts.

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Working in partnership with communities

Introductory paragraph... dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna.

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Concept 1 (2019)
Pulled out elements to create emphasis on content.



Title here



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Concept 2 (2019)
Still content heavy but space for imagery and colour.



Front cover



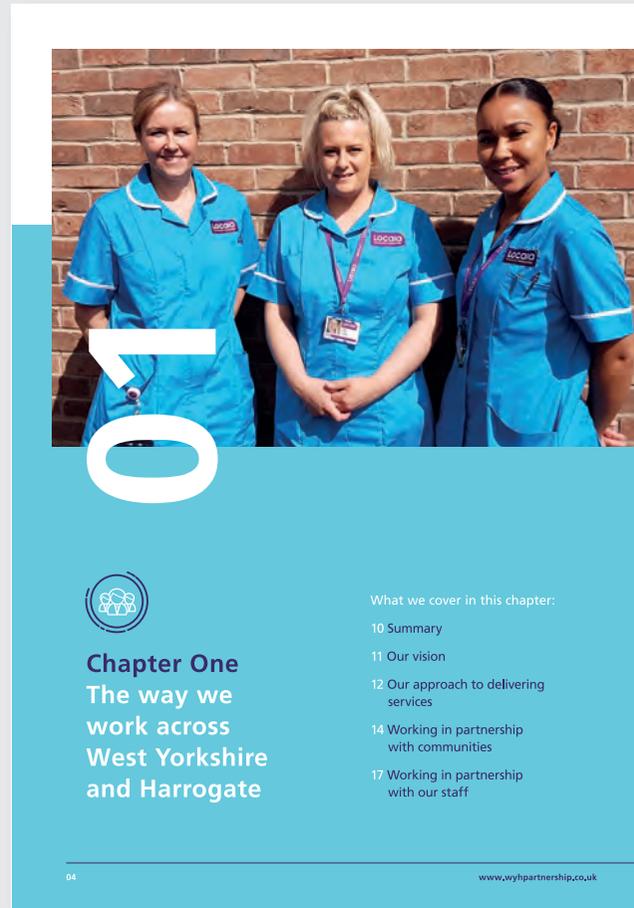
Chapter page



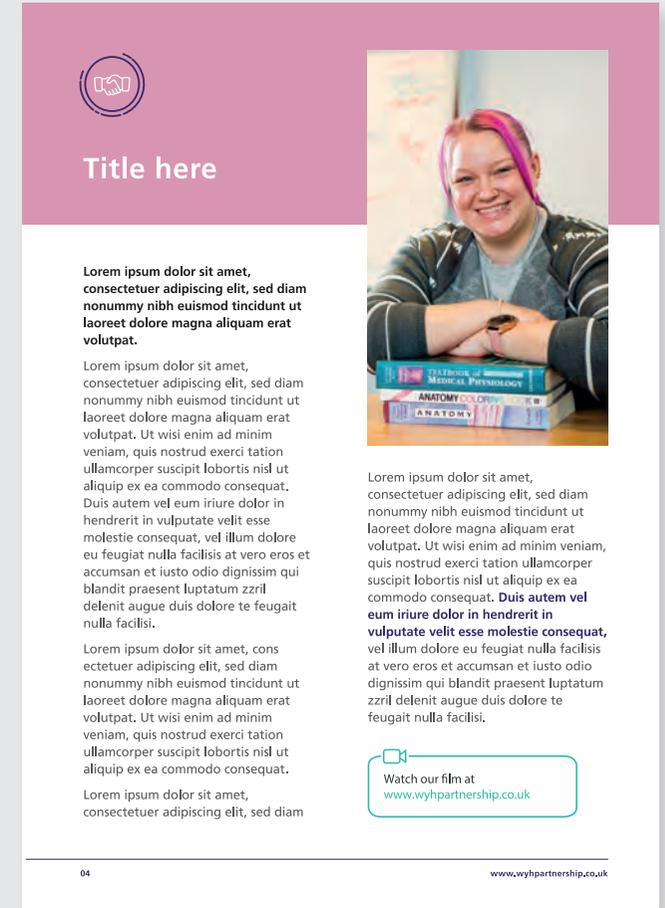
General content page



Front cover



Chapter page



General content page

West Yorkshire and Harrogate Health and Care Partnership



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Picture credit: Calderdale Council

To be produced:

- > Summary in infographic
- > Animated film
- > Easy Read Version
- > Audio
- > BSL

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Report of the Head of Democratic Services

Report to West Yorkshire Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Date: 10 September 2019

Subject: Proposed changes to specialised commissioned vascular services across West Yorkshire - update

Are specific electoral wards affected?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
If yes, name(s) of ward(s):	
Has consultation been carried out?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Are there implications for equality and diversity and cohesion and integration?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Is the decision eligible for call-in?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
If relevant, access to information procedure rule number:	
Appendix number:	

1. Purpose of this report

1.1 The purpose of this report is to update the West Yorkshire Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee (the JHOSC) regarding NHS England’s proposed changes to specialist vascular services across West Yorkshire.

2. Background information

2.1 The Local Authority (Public health, Health and Wellbeing Boards and Health Scrutiny) Regulations 2013 (the Regulations) provide for NHS bodies to consult with the appropriate local authorities where there are any proposed substantial developments or variations in the provisions of health services in the area(s) of a local authority under consideration.

2.2 In consulting with the appropriate local authorities, NHS bodies must provide the:

- (a) Proposed date by which a decision as to whether or not to proceed with the proposal is intended to be taken; and,
- (b) Date by which the appropriate local authority must provide any comments on the proposed development or variation in the provision of health services.

- 2.3 In addition, NHS bodies must:
- (a) Inform the local authority of any changes to the proposed dates (set out in paragraph 2.2 (above)); and,
 - (b) Publish the proposed dates and any subsequent changes to those dates.

Joint overview and scrutiny committees

- 2.4 The Regulations also make provision for two or more local authorities to appoint a (discretionary) joint committee to discharge relevant health scrutiny functions from those local authorities, subject to any terms and conditions considered appropriate.
- 2.5 Where NHS bodies consult more than one local authority in relation to a specific proposed substantial development or variation in the provision of health services, those local authorities must appoint a (mandatory) joint overview and scrutiny committee for the purposes of the consultation.
- 2.6 In those circumstances, it is only the established joint overview and scrutiny committee that may:
- (a) Make comments on the proposal under consideration.
 - (b) Require the provision of information about the proposal under consideration; or
 - (c) Require a member or employee of the relevant NHS body to attend before it to answer questions in connection with the consultation and the proposal under consideration.

3. Main issues

- 3.1 During the course of the previous municipal year (2018/19), NHS England (Specialised Commissioning) advised the JHOSC that it had proposed changes to regional vascular services under consideration; and was likely to propose a service change that will see the development of a single regional service for specialised vascular care across West Yorkshire.
- 3.2 NHS England (Specialised Commissioning) also requested the establishment of a mandatory JHOSC to consider the proposals and formally respond to the consultation.
- 3.3 The JHOSC has been engaged in a number of discussions with NHS England (Specialised Commissioning) regarding its proposed changes to specialised vascular services. Following the most recent consideration of the proposals in April 2019, the JHOSC raised a number of queries and concerns, which were expressed through a letter from the Chair to NHS England (Appendix 1).

Response from NHS England (Specialised Commissioning)

- 3.4 A NHS England (Specialised Commissioning) response to the JHOSC's queries and concerns was received in late August 2019 – alongside a revised consultation and business case on proposals for the future of vascular services across West Yorkshire.
- 3.5 A further letter from NHS England was received in early September 2019, clarifying the requirement for North Yorkshire County Council to form part of the mandatory JHOSC arrangements in relation to vascular services.
- 3.6 The details provided by NHS England (Specialised Commissioning) are appended to this report.

Establishment of a mandatory North Yorkshire and West Yorkshire Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee (Vascular Services)

- 3.7 Work to establish a mandatory JHOSC has progressed and proposed terms of reference for a North Yorkshire and West Yorkshire Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee (Vascular Services) have been developed in conjunction with each of the following constituent authorities.
- Bradford Council
 - Calderdale Council
 - Kirklees Council
 - Leeds City Council
 - North Yorkshire County Council
 - Wakefield Council
- 3.8 The proposed terms of reference is presented at Appendix 5. It is proposed that each of the constituent authorities appoints two members to the mandatory JHOSC.
- 3.9 Agreement of the terms of reference and the associated appointments are being actively progressed within each of the constituent authorities.

Support arrangements

- 3.10 There are a number examples of a collaborative approach being taken across West Yorkshire and across Yorkshire and the Humber in relation to proposed health service developments or changes in provision.
- 3.11 Where other joint health overview and scrutiny arrangements have been established, a lead authority has been identified to Chair those joint committees and to provide the necessary support arrangements on behalf of all the participating authorities. The lead authority has tended to be identified by agreement between the participating authorities as the authority most affected by the proposals – in terms of the physical location of services and/or where local populations are most likely to be impacted by the proposals.
- 3.12 In establishing the mandatory North Yorkshire and West Yorkshire Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee (Vascular Services), it is proposed to adopt a similar approach to identifying the lead authority through collective discussion with all the participating local authorities.

Rules of Procedure

- 3.13 The proposed terms of reference do not cover matters of procedure. However, for transparency, it is possible that one of the first items for the mandatory JHOSC to consider could be the procedure rules to be adopted. These would likely be those of the authority taking the lead in terms of chairing and supporting the JHOSC.

4. Corporate considerations

4.1 Consultation and engagement

- 4.1.1 Constituent authorities have been consulted on the proposed arrangements and terms of reference for the mandatory North Yorkshire and West Yorkshire Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

4.2 Equality and diversity / cohesion and integration

- 4.2.1 There are no specific equality and diversity implications arising from this report and the proposed establishment of a mandatory North Yorkshire and West Yorkshire Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee.
- 4.2.2 Any specific equality and diversity implications associated with the proposed service changes will be considered by the JHOSC – once established.

4.3 Council policies and best council plan

- 4.3.1 There are no specific implications arising from this report and the proposed establishment of a mandatory North Yorkshire and West Yorkshire Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee.
- 4.3.2 Any specific implications associated with the proposed service changes will be considered by the JHOSC – once established.

Climate emergency

- 4.3.3 Establishing a mandatory North Yorkshire and West Yorkshire Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee (Vascular Services) will reduce the need to attend meetings across each of the constituent local authorities – thus reducing the potential number of meetings and associated use of natural resources.
- 4.3.4 Any specific climate emergency implications associated with the proposed service changes will be considered by the JHOSC – once established

4.4 Resources and value for money

- 4.4.1 Resources to support the work of the mandatory JHOSC will be provided from within the existing establishment and support arrangements across the constituent local authorities – set out at Paragraph 3.7 (above).

4.5 Legal implications, access to information, and call-in

- 4.5.1 The legal framework and regulations associated with the establishment of a mandatory North Yorkshire and West Yorkshire Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee are set out in the Local Authority (Public health, Health and Wellbeing Boards and Health Scrutiny) Regulations 2013.
- 4.5.2 There are no specific access to information implications arising from the report and, as a council function, any decisions of the Joint Committee are not eligible for Call In.

4.6 Risk management

- 4.6.1 The main risks associated with establishing the mandatory North Yorkshire and West Yorkshire Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee (Vascular Services) arise from any of the constituent authorities failing to agree the proposed terms of reference and making the necessary appointments to the JHOSC.
- 4.6.2 Mitigation of these risks has taken place by developing the proposed terms of reference in conjunction with each of the constituent authorities.

5. Recommendations

5.1 The West Yorkshire Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee is asked to note the content and details presented in this report and associated appendices.

6. Background documents¹

6.1 None

¹ The background documents listed in this section are available to download from the Council's website, unless they contain confidential or exempt information. The list of background documents does not include published works.

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Matthew Groom,
Assistant Director of Specialised
Commissioning (Yorkshire and
the Humber)

Councillor Helen Hayden
Chair, Scrutiny Board
(Adults, Health and Active Lifestyles)
3rd Floor (East)
Civic Hall
LEEDS
LS1 1UR

Sent via e-mail only

E-Mail address: helen.hayden @leeds.gov.uk
Civic Hall tel: 0113 3950456
Our ref: HH/SMC

15 April 2019

Dear Matthew,

RE: NHS England proposed changes to specialised commissioned vascular services across West Yorkshire

Thank you for your letter, dated 26 March 2019, in response to my initial comments following receipt of the draft communications and engagement plan. Again, I shared your letter with all members of the West Yorkshire JHOSC (including representatives from North Yorkshire County Council), which helped inform consideration of the draft communications and engagement plan at a joint meeting on 8 April 2019.

The following comments represent the jointly agreed feedback on the draft communications and engagement plan. A number of these comments were highlighted during the JHOSC's meeting held on 11 February 2019 and are reflected in the agreed minutes of that meeting (copy enclosed).

- The JHOSC is disappointed the issues around vascular services have not been brought to its attention at a much earlier stage and more actively engaged in the development of the proposal set out in the draft communications and engagement plan. NHS England's engagement with the JHOSC should have started soon after the Yorkshire and Humber Clinical Senate published its first report (April 2016), where it was noted, *'If Yorkshire and the Humber is to meet the population, workforce and quality standards within the specification, there will need to be significant changes to the current service model.'*
- The JHOSC remains concerned that the proposals do not include more than one option for what has been described as a substantial service change that requires formal public consultation.
- The JHOSC is concerned that the proposals do not adequately present:
 - The potential impact or implications for other health services as a result of the proposals.
 - Any risks associated with the proposals and if/how these have or can be mitigated.
 - An overall appraisal of the advantages and disadvantages of the proposals.

Cont./

- In presenting support for the proposals (summarised in the 'Experts agree that services need to change' section of the proposed public consultation document), the JHOSC believes NHS England should explicitly include the reservations highlighted by the Clinical Senate in Section 5 of its January 2017 report; including if/how these have been addressed.
- The JHOSC acknowledges the proposals presented represent a whole system service change that requires consideration on an overall system level. However, it is also acknowledged the proposals are likely to have a greater impact on the population in specific areas within the overall system. The JHOSC believes the public engagement plan should better reflect this position that benefits from a universal approach across the system (as a minimum) coupled with a targeted approach in those areas where patients are likely to be most affected by the proposals.
- As the proposals are likely to have a greater impact on specific populations; the JHOSC believes this should also be reflected more explicitly within the consultation document.

The reports provided by the Clinical Senate reference proposed changes to Vascular Services across the whole of Yorkshire and the Humber, summarised in three wedges – South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire and Humber Coast and Vale. The JHOSC believes the proposed changes should be provided within this broader context of the wider region; and more explicit reference to potential patients around the boundaries reflected in the list of external stakeholders (set out in Appendix B of the draft consultation and engagement plan). The JHOSC also believes some consideration should be given to the potential impact on patients in parts of East Lancashire and how this will be addressed as part of the planned consultation and engagement.

- Details of external stakeholders (set out in Appendix B of the draft consultation and engagement plan) should not only reflect all the external stakeholders in the overall system, but the correct terminology should also be used to describe those stakeholders (For example, '*City of Huddersfield*').
- NHS England has not yet provided a definitive start date for its planned public consultation – although it has indicated this will be May 2019. However, it is unclear what activity is likely to take place during the early stages of the consultation, as the planned listening events are scheduled between 10 June 2019 and 24 June 2019. To allow the public the greatest opportunity to attend the listening events and subsequently provide any consultation responses, the JHOSC believes the listening events should commence as close to the start of the 12-week consultation period as possible.

At the joint meeting, JHOSC members agreed this joint response would not prevent individual authorities providing separate feedback. Any other responses will be provided by individual authorities, where necessary.

Nonetheless, I trust the above comments are helpful and will inform NHS England's development of its communication and engagement plan and associated materials relating to vascular services.

Establishing a mandatory JHOSC

NHS England has provided inconsistent requirements regarding the need to establish a mandatory JHOSC to formally consider the proposed changes to Vascular Services in West Yorkshire.

The most recent details were confirmed in your letter dated 26 March 2019, which set out the requirements across six constituent authorities – i.e. the five West Yorkshire local authorities and North Yorkshire County Council.

As previously explained, the JHOSC currently operates on a discretionary basis and its terms of reference and rules of procedure are subject to an ongoing review. In order to function as a mandatory JHOSC, all constituent local authorities need to agree the terms of reference and delegated functions for a mandatory JHOSC. As such, the current JHOSC is unable to fulfil the functions of a mandatory joint committee until such time as those arrangements have been agreed and are in place; and consultation with a mandatory JHOSC cannot formally commence until this time.

Please note that each constituent authority is considering the individual timeline required to establish a mandatory JHOSC. The anticipated timetable will be shared with you as soon as possible to help with your planning for consulting with the mandatory JHOSC. While the JHOSC will require sufficient time to formally consider the proposals, and any emerging issues arising from the public engagement and consultation; it is the view of JHOSC members that the timetable for establishing a mandatory JHOSC does not, necessarily, need to negatively impact on the timing of the public consultation and engagement. However, this may impact on NHS England's overall decision-making timetable and arrangements.

Should you need any points of clarification or further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely,



Councillor Helen Hayden

Chair, West Yorkshire Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Encl.

cc All West Yorkshire Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee Chairs
North Yorkshire County Council Scrutiny of Health Committee Chair
All members of the West Yorkshire Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee
Sherry McKiniry, Service Specialist, NHS England Specialised Commissioning (Y&H)
Sarah Halstead, Senior Service Specialist, NHS England Specialised Commissioning (Y&H)
Matt Graham, WYAAT Programme Director
Mr Neerja Bhasin, WY Vascular Service Clinical Director
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Cllr Helen Hayden, Leeds City Council

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VIA EMAIL

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27 August 2019

Dear Councillor Hayden

NHS England proposed changes to specialised commissioned vascular services across West Yorkshire

Firstly, many thanks for your questions and the advice you, and members of the Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee have provided to NHS England over recent months, in respect of the proposed changes to vascular services across West Yorkshire.

I apologise for the time it has taken to reply to the comments raised in the emailed letter dated 15 April 2019. It has taken NHS England/NHS Improvement time to address each of these comments and where applicable reflect them in the business case and consultation plan. All documents have also been subject to the NHS England assurance processes.

I am pleased to confirm that the consultation documents have now been signed off by NHS England with a consultation start date of 28 August 2019.

The supporting documents can be accessed via the link below from 28 August 2019:

<http://www.yhscn.nhs.uk/cardiovascular/httpwwwyhscnnhsukcardiovascularpreventionvasculars.php>

The consultation process will last for three months until 30 November 2019. A full and detailed consultation document is enclosed with this letter.

NHS England noted in the 15 April 2019 letter that JHOSC requested the start date for the listening events should commence soon after the consultation opens. However, given the consultation will start during the summer school holidays we have decided to delay holding these events until October at a time when more people are available.

NHS England apologies for any disappointment felt by JHOSC members in not being involved in vascular discussions sooner. I can reassure the JHOSC that members will be kept up to date and we will report into the committee during the latter part of the consultation process, expected to be in October, and again ahead of the final NHS England decision expected at the end of the year.



I wish to draw your attention to a change in terminology that has resulted from feedback received from both NHS staff and patients attending a consultation document reading panel. The term “arterial centre” has been replaced with the term “specialised vascular centre” to aid understanding.

The following points are in response to the comments received from the JHOSC and NHS England would like to assure members that these have been carefully considered and where appropriate reflected in the revised consultation document attached.

Points raised by JHOSC

1. The proposals did not include more than one option for what has been described as a substantial service change that requires formal public consultation.
 - NHS England has now included a full options appraisal, including the assessment of each option against a set of criteria and presented this in the consultation documentation.
2. The proposals do not adequately present the potential impact or implications for other health services.

NHS England has now considered the potential impact on a number of other health services as follows:

- The Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust acute service review undertaken by the CCG - the consultation documentation now makes explicit reference to the review. This states that specialised vascular care would need to be located alongside other urgent and emergency services. This would mean that had Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust remained as the provider of specialised vascular care then the location of the vascular inpatient beds would shift from their current location at Huddersfield Royal Infirmary to Calderdale Royal Hospital (pending completion of the acute services review).
 - The reconfiguration of hyper acute stroke services in South Yorkshire which will see the closure of the hyper acute stroke units at Barnsley Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust and Rotherham NHS Foundation Trust. Patients who have suffered a stroke or transient ischaemic attack and require a carotid endarterectomy (CEA) are referred to a vascular centre for this treatment. Most patients living on the border between West and South Yorkshire will access the vascular centre at Sheffield Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust for CEA. However, a small number of North Barnsley patients (approximately 5 per year) will need this treatment at either Bradford Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust or Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust instead of accessing the specialised vascular service that is currently provided by Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust.
 - Patients from the North West border with West Yorkshire who currently access Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust for urgent or emergency vascular treatments are very small in number. Only about two or three patients per year would need to access a different vascular centre as a result of this proposed reconfiguration.
3. NHS England has highlighted the risks associated with the proposals and if/how these can be mitigated, shown in the table on page 48 of the business case.
 4. NHS England has also included an overall appraisal of the advantages and potential risks of the proposals on page 51.
 5. In line with the request to explicitly include the reservations highlighted by the Clinical Senate in the recommendations outlined in Section 5 of its January 2017 report; including if/how these have been addressed.

We can assure the JHOSC that the following points have been addressed within the documentation.

- a) provided clearer definition of those services that will remain at the non-specialised vascular centre site.
 - b) highlighted the criteria and applied this equally across the specialised vascular centres in order to demonstrate how the proposed option was selected.
 - c) NHS England has worked with West Yorkshire Association of Acute Trusts (WYAAT) and the vascular clinical lead to understand the implication for the workforce and work is ongoing.
 - d) considered the patients flows across West Yorkshire to ensure sufficient population to sustain the vascular centres in the future.
 - e) considered the patient flows from other locations in West Yorkshire, unaffected by the reconfiguration and highlighted what access to specialised and non-specialised vascular care is available.
 - f) NHS England and WYAAT have considered the population numbers and specialist workforce numbers and agree that two specialised vascular centres are required to manage the volume of complex vascular patients in the future.
 - g) The consultation includes a section on the repatriation process to ensure timely transfers of care from the specialised vascular centre to local district hospitals to avoid delays in the discharge pathway.
 - h) the financial investment required has been included within the document.
 - i) In terms of public understanding about these changes, NHS England held a patient and relative panel in August to gain feedback on how well people understand the reconfiguration changes and the proposed option under consideration.
 - j) NHS England has outlined the model as recommended by the clinical senate as a specialised vascular centre supported in a network model of non-specialised centre(s). The longer-term aim is to develop a West Yorkshire network of specialised and non-specialised vascular providers to support long term sustainability and offer opportunities to staff to expand and develop their clinical skills.
 - k) NHS England acknowledges that the presence of the renal centre at Bradford is an important clinical factor for supporting Bradford as the second specialised vascular centre. This has been identified in the comparison of all the options under consideration.
 - l) As the proposal may have a bigger impact on certain populations across West Yorkshire NHS England has reflected this in the document. Six public events have been arranged throughout October across the three locations affected to offer the opportunity for comments and feedback.
 - m) the list of stakeholders has been extended to include those across the boundaries of the affected areas. Terminology has been corrected to reflect comments back from members.
6. JHOSC requested the proposed date by which a decision as to whether to proceed with the proposals will be made by NHS England;
- We can advise that NHS England intends to reach a decision towards the end of 2019 pending the completion of the consultation process and production of the final report by an external agency.

7. JHOSC asked for a date by which any comments on the proposals are required to be made by the appropriate scrutiny body.
 - NHS England advises that all comments must be back to NHS England by 30 November 2019, when the consultation closes.
8. There was uncertainty regarding the involvement of North Yorkshire County Council in this proposed service reconfiguration. I can confirm that the populations resident in the South Craven area flow into Airedale General Hospital, which is not affected by this proposal.

I hope this clarifies the issues raised.

Yours sincerely



Matthew Groom
Assistant Director of Specialised Commissioning (Yorkshire and Humber)

CC:

Sherry McKiniry, Service Specialist, NHS England Specialised Commissioning (Y&H)
Matt Graham, WYAAT Programme Director
Sarah Halstead, Senior Service Specialist, NHS England Specialised Commissioning (Y&H)
Mr Neeraj Bhasin, WY Vascular Service Clinical Director
Steven Courtney, Principal Scrutiny Adviser, Leeds City Council
Gill Galt, Head of Communications and Engagement, NHS England (North Specialised Commissioning Team)

**CONSULTATION AND
BUSINESS CASE ON
PROPOSALS FOR THE
FUTURE OF VASCULAR
SERVICES
ACROSS WEST
YORKSHIRE**

Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
SECTION 1	7
Patient and Public Consultation Document	7
What are specialised vascular services?	8
Where are these services provided in West Yorkshire?	9
Surgeons and other clinical experts agree that services need to change.....	10
The options considered for vascular services in West Yorkshire.....	11
Important and relevant factors considered when thinking about future services	11
Outcome from the analysis.....	16
What does this mean in terms of changes we want to make?	16
How many patients from the Huddersfield, Calderdale and Kirklees area does this affect?	17
Travel considerations	17
Have your say: 2019.....	18
Glossary of terms	20
Questionnaire	21
SECTION 2.	25
THE BUSINESS CASE	25
1. OVERVIEW	25
2. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT.....	26
3. THE CASE FOR CHANGE	27
4. HISTORY TO HOW THE PROPOSAL WAS DEVELOPED	29
5. CURRENT MODEL	32
6. THE OPTIONS CONSIDERED	33
SECTION 3.	41
7. THE PROPOSAL	41
8. THE PROPOSED MODEL FOR CHANGE.....	42
9. LONGER TERM WEST YORKSHIRE NETWORK MODEL.....	45
10. ALIGNMENT WITH FIVE YEAR FORWARD VIEW	45
11. EXPECTED IMPACT FOR PATIENTS & HOSPITAL TRUSTS	46
12. REPATRIATION PROCESSES	46
13. IMPACT ON THE WIDER HEALTH SYSTEM & SOCIAL CARE	47
14. TRAVEL ANALYSIS.....	49
15. PATIENT CHOICE	49
16. BENEFITS, RISKS AND ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN	51
17. IMPACT ASSESSMENTS.....	53
18. COSTS & AFFORDABILITY	55

19. SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURES	58
20. GOVERNANCE AND CONTRACTING ARRANGEMENTS	58
21. CONCLUSION	60
22. REFERENCES.....	61
SECTION 4	62
PLANS FOR COMMUNICATING AND ENGAGING.....	62
1. PREVIOUS ENGAGEMENT UNDERTAKEN IN 2016	62
2. PLANNED COMMUNICATION & ENGAGEMENT APPROACH.....	64

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The range of vascular care extends from minor procedures associated with the veins such as surgery for varicose veins, to life saving artery repairs such as aneurysm surgery, that can be technically challenging and requires expert clinical precision.

The most complex vascular care requires an inpatient hospital stay in a specialist centre that can offer a wide range of supporting services, for example cardiology and renal dialysis and where a higher volume of patients with complex vascular conditions are being seen to ensure clinicians maintain their clinical skill and expertise.

Vascular interventions are provided by surgeons, interventional radiologists and nurse specialists supported by the wider multidisciplinary team.

The scope of specialised vascular activity commissioned (funded) by NHS England includes almost all vascular care except for varicose veins and inferior vena cava filter insertion which can be performed as day cases at local district hospitals and these services are commissioned by local Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs).

Currently there are seven specialised vascular centres providing a combination of both standard and complex vascular interventions and surgery across Yorkshire and the Humber, three of these are in West Yorkshire. The specialist vascular centres have a dual role acting as a district general hospital (DGH) to their local patients, providing all diagnostics, day surgery and follow up care and also have inpatient vascular beds for the wider population requiring urgent or emergency interventions to unblock arteries.

Most district general hospitals also provide some level of vascular care such as diagnostics, day surgery and follow up care to their immediate populations, this reduces the need for patients to travel into a specialist vascular centre for anything other than the most urgent or emergency vascular interventions.

NHS England has been reviewing these specialised commissioned vascular services across the Yorkshire and the Humber region since 2014 with the input of the Yorkshire and the Humber Clinical Senate. Reviews have focused on the ability of the centres, providing specialised vascular care to meet the NHS England service specification and standards as these lay out what is needed for services to be safe and effective.

Some of the current specialist vascular providers across Yorkshire and the Humber are unable to meet the minimum requirements of the NHSE service specification, which states:

- The minimum catchment population for a specialised vascular centre to serve is 800,000 to ensure patients can receive expert care and to ensure enough patients with a range of vascular disorders are being seen to ensure service expertise is maintained.

- To run a full 24-hour specialised vascular service that is safe and effective the minimum number service critical staff is:
 - six vascular surgeons
 - six interventional vascular radiologists.

Nationally there are low numbers of vascular specialists coming through the training programmes, this means specialised centres are struggling to recruit vascular surgeons and interventional radiologists. The result is that some centres are trying to manage with a major shortfall of vascular specialists and running onerous out of hours rotas. This causes stresses on the system as there are only a small pool of vascular clinicians per specialist centre covering the emergency on-call rotas.

In 2017 the Yorkshire and Humber Clinical Senate recommended the need to consolidate the number of specialised vascular centres across the Yorkshire and the Humber, some centres serve a smaller than required catchment population. For West Yorkshire the Senate recommended reducing the number of centres from three to two.

The West Yorkshire specialised vascular centres are currently located at:

- Leeds; provided by Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust (LTHT)
- Bradford; provided by Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust (BTHT)
- Huddersfield; provided by Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust (CHFT)

Due to the low numbers of vascular specialists working at Bradford Royal Infirmary part of Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust (BTHT) and Huddersfield Royal Infirmary which is part of Calderdale and Huddersfield Foundation Trust (CHFT) the trusts have developed a shared approach to the on-call rota between the two hospitals. This rotates on a weekly basis and all urgent out of hours vascular patients are taken by ambulance to whichever of the two hospitals is on-call.

There is an urgent need to develop more sustainable vascular services, across West Yorkshire through reconfiguration. This is the only way to ensure sufficiently large catchment populations and tackle the fragility of the workforce. The development of a network is the first recommendation highlighted in the national Getting it Right First Time (GIRFT) report for vascular surgery in England published in 2018.

Leeds Teaching Hospital NHS Trust is the only major trauma centre across West Yorkshire and this requires the on-site presence of a specialist vascular centre, therefore Leeds Teaching Hospitals Trust must remain as one of the two specialised centres.

The challenge has been to identify the other (second) centre between Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust and Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust.

Quality of vascular care at both sites is in line with national standards, however, the service specification standards are not met and worsening staffing shortfalls and increasing complexity of vascular interventions mean that in the future the quality of the care being provided may be affected.

Therefore, in order to assist with identifying the second centre a set of criteria were agreed and considered as part of the analysis process, this criterion has been outlined within this document.

In 2017/18, at the request of NHS England the West Yorkshire Association of Acute Trusts (WYAAT) undertook a detailed analysis of the criteria and presented their findings and preferred option to NHS England in May 2018. The outcome from this analysis identified Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust as the preferred option given its interdependency with renal (kidney) dialysis.

This document is set out in four sections:

SECTION 1

The patient and public consultation document with information about how to provide feedback or find out more information about the proposal under consideration. This section also holds the glossary of terms.

SECTION 2

The business case, which includes a description of the analysis processes that have led to the options that were considered.

SECTION 3

The proposal under consideration.

SECTION 4

The consultation and engagement process.

SECTION 1

Patient and Public Consultation Document

Have your say on the future of West Yorkshire Vascular Services

The consultation process will run for three months from 28 August 2019 until 30 November 2019.

Our aim is to create vascular services in West Yorkshire that:

- Achieve best practice agreed by experts, to get the best outcomes for patients and the best chance of survival
- Ensure we have more doctors with the right specialist skills
- Meet national standards

Doctors and other specialists have worked together on plans for the future and now we want to explain our proposals for specialised vascular services in West Yorkshire, hear what you think and use your views and experiences to ensure the services work well for patients.

What are specialised vascular services?

These are complex vascular treatments provided to around 4,000 patients in the West Yorkshire area each year. Not all patients admitted to a specialised service will need a complex surgical or interventional radiology intervention, however due to the nature of their condition these patients need specialist assessment and care provided at a specialised vascular centre.

The chief aim of vascular services is to reconstruct, unblock or bypass arteries to restore blood flow to organs. These are often one-off procedures, in the main, to reduce the risk of sudden death, prevent stroke, reduce the risk of amputation and improve function. Vascular services also provide support to patients with other problems such as kidney disease.

Patients who receive vascular services may have:

- Had a stroke or mini stroke and are at risk of having further strokes.
- Blocked arteries in the legs causing pain which may deteriorate further and threaten the leg.
- A bulge in the wall of the body's main artery which needs repair to prevent it rupturing.
- Untreated or untreatable arterial blockages which means they need an amputation.

Note- vascular dementia falls outside the scope of this proposal.

Specialised services like these are not available in every local hospital because they should be delivered by specialist teams of doctors, nurses and other healthcare professionals who have the necessary skills and experience. Unlike most healthcare which is planned and arranged locally by Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs), specialised services are planned nationally and regionally by NHS England. Approximately 11,000 patients in West Yorkshire receive vascular treatment each year, (about 4000 specialised and 7000 non-specialised) delivered by six hospitals of which only three are specialised vascular centres providing the full range of complex vascular care.

Early diagnosis is key to successfully treating vascular disease. Patients will be admitted needing both emergency and urgent or planned vascular diagnosis and treatment. Emergency care is immediate treatment to save life or limb, whereas urgent care is planned treatment within a limited number of days. Early diagnosis may reduce the need for complex surgical or interventional radiology procedures in the future.

Where are these services provided in West Yorkshire?



Bradford Royal Infirmary	Huddersfield Royal Infirmary	Leeds General Infirmary	Airedale General Hospital	Pinderfields General Hospital	Harrogate District Hospital
<p>Full range of services i.e. specialised vascular centres, which includes all local outpatients</p>	<p>Full range of services i.e. specialised vascular centres, which includes all local outpatients.</p>	<p>Full range of services i.e. specialised vascular centres, which includes all local outpatients</p>	<p>Patients seen in outpatient clinics, patients receive simpler procedures and minor surgery. Major and complex surgery delivered at Bradford Royal Infirmary</p>	<p>Patients seen in outpatient clinics, patients receive simpler procedures and minor surgery. Major and complex surgery delivered at Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust</p>	<p>Patients seen in outpatient clinics, patients receive simpler procedures and minor surgery. Major and complex surgery delivered at York District Hospital</p>

Please note Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust also provides some vascular outpatient and minor surgeries such as varicose veins at Calderdale Royal Hospital in Halifax.

Harrogate District Hospital is included as part of the West Yorkshire and Harrogate Health and Care Partnership. However, for the delivery of vascular services it supports York Teaching Hospital NHS Foundation Trust with York District Hospital as the specialist vascular centre for the North Yorkshire population.

The populations of Pontefract and Dewsbury are served by both Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust as the specialised vascular centre and Mid Yorkshire Hospitals NHS Trust as the non-specialised vascular centre. Mid Yorkshire Trust provides assessment, diagnostics, some minor surgery and follow up care at Pinderfields Hospital. The trust works in a networked model with Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust. All complex urgent or emergency vascular care for these populations are taken to Leeds Teaching Hospitals who provide in and out of hours cover. This proposal will not have any impact on the vascular pathway for those people resident in the Pontefract, Dewsbury or Leeds locations.

Vascular cover at other neighbouring hospitals

Harrogate and District NHS Foundation Trust, provides assessment, diagnostics, and a small number of minor surgeries and follow up care. All complex and urgent/emergency vascular care is taken to York Teaching Hospital NHS Foundation Trust as the vascular centre. This proposal will not have any impact on the pathway for patients who live in Harrogate and the rural areas.

Surgeons and other clinical experts agree that services need to change

The way in which vascular services are provided is changing, with increased focus on screening and prevention as well as improvements in technology.

There is strong evidence that patients who need vascular interventions will receive better quality of care and have a better chance of survival when they are treated and cared for by specialists (including vascular surgeons, interventional radiologists, nurses and therapists) who see a large number of these patients. This helps specialists to develop and maintain expertise in their field of work. This view is supported by The Vascular Society for Great Britain and Ireland and our own local clinicians.

The national standards say there should be 24-hour access to specialist care, and this needs staffing that includes at least six vascular surgeons, six interventional radiologists and specialist nurses.

However, there is only a small pool of the specialist surgeons and interventional radiologists available. Both Bradford Royal Infirmary and Huddersfield Royal Infirmary have had difficulty in recruiting enough staff to meet this standard. They already operate a shared arrangement for an emergency out of hours on-call rota that alternates this service between the two hospitals on a weekly basis. However, this is not sustainable as a long-term option.

While both Bradford Royal Infirmary and Huddersfield Royal Infirmary vascular services have good patient outcomes (quality), we still need to ensure doctors see enough patients to maintain their expertise. This means vascular hospital staff need to work across multiple sites as one team, supporting both the specialised vascular centre and the non-vascular centre where outpatient treatment, diagnostic testing, and some day case surgery will still be taking place.

National standards say that a minimum catchment population of 800,000 will ensure doctors treat enough different types of vascular cases to remain expert. The vascular service provided by Leeds Teaching Hospital Trust serves a population of 1.2 million people. Bradford Teaching Hospital Trust catchment population is 630,000 and Calderdale and Huddersfield Foundation Trust catchment population is 498,000.

These figures are based on the catchment population for the hospital, and not a local authority population.

The options considered for vascular services in West Yorkshire

1. **Option 1** Do nothing and maintain three specialised vascular centres at: Leeds General Infirmary, Huddersfield Royal Infirmary (which will transfer to Calderdale Royal Hospital under the wider urgent and emergency care reconfiguration being undertaken locally) and Bradford Royal Infirmary.
2. **Option 2** Deliver all West Yorkshire specialised vascular services from a single vascular centre at Leeds General Infirmary.
3. **Option 3** Deliver all West Yorkshire specialised vascular services from two centres at Leeds General Infirmary and Bradford Royal Infirmary.
4. **Option 4** Deliver all West Yorkshire specialised vascular services from two centres at Leeds General Infirmary and Calderdale Royal Hospital.

Please note these options take account of the urgent and emergency care review by the Calderdale and Greater Huddersfield CCGs

The outcome from this review (2018) will see all acute medicine including A&E services transferred to Calderdale Royal Hospital in Halifax.

Specialised vascular care is often urgent in nature and would therefore need to be aligned with the acute services. This means as part of the options considered the specialised vascular centre would in the future be based at Calderdale Royal Hospital, with some minor vascular procedures such as day surgery and outpatients retained at Huddersfield Royal Infirmary.

Important and relevant factors considered when thinking about future services

NHS England has considered the four options for the delivery of specialised vascular services in West Yorkshire and has worked with Yorkshire and the Humber Clinical Senate, and the West Yorkshire Association of Acute Trusts to identify the criteria (factors for consideration) for assessing the options for the future of vascular services.

The views of vascular patients have also been sought. NHS England commissioned the School of Health and Related Research in 2016 to run initial patient discussion groups across Yorkshire and the Humber.

Most frequently mentioned as valued by patients regarding their experiences of vascular services were: professional and friendly staff; rapid and convenient access to treatment; personal nature of the service, the importance of integrated (joined-up) specialist teams; and involvement in shared decision making.

Taking account of this work, the criteria that have been agreed as most relevant when considering the future delivery of vascular services in West Yorkshire are:

- Ability for hospitals (also known as providers) to meet the standards of best practice as set out in NHS England's service specification for specialised vascular services and deliver good clinical outcomes
- Ensuring the service has a stable workforce (i.e. an appropriate level of specialised vascular surgeons and interventional radiologists).
- Ensuring the hospital covers a suitable size of population or catchment area (this is so the surgical team can see enough patients and carry out sufficient numbers of procedures to maintain their skills).
- Clinical interdependencies between specialised vascular services and regional major trauma services (i.e. the regional trauma centre must have 24/7 access to vascular surgeons for any emergency admissions that may involve a loss of limb).
- Clinical interdependencies between specialised vascular services and renal services (although not essential, this is desirable as patients with kidney disease can often develop vascular disease and vice versa) information is outlined below.
- Simplicity of process for Yorkshire Ambulance service when transporting out of hours emergency vascular patients to hospital.
- Impact for patients or visitors travelling to the vascular centre by private car or public transport.
- Ease of implementing planned changes both in terms of cost and how quickly any change can happen (due to the significance of the current vascular workforce pressures, there is a need to act swiftly).

Interdependency between renal and vascular care

The key link between renal and vascular care is when patients require urgent renal dialysis due to kidney failure. At this point a patient needs to undergo vascular surgery to prepare the body for renal dialysis treatment. This is one of the most important and challenging aspects of renal care. Vascular access is a patient's life line because good renal dialysis depends on it.

Considering the options against what we know to be most relevant

Table 1: Overview of how the criteria have been considered for each option

	Options considered	Would this help stabilise workforce pressures?	Would this help providers meet NHS standards for vascular services?	Does this cover a suitable population size?	Would this provide a clearer emergency pathway for Yorkshire Ambulance?	Would this support the co-location with current regional major trauma services?	Is there access to existing dedicated inpatient renal services	Would this impact on travel by car or public transport	Would this be easy to make happen?
1	Do nothing and maintain three specialised vascular centres in West Yorkshire at Leeds Teaching Hospitals Trust, Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust and Calderdale and Huddersfield Foundation Trust	No	No	No	No	In part (Leeds is the regional major trauma centre for West Yorkshire)	In part (Leeds & Bradford provide renal services)	Yes (BRI & CHFT alternate on-call rotas weekly) relatives would travel to the centre that carried out the surgery	Yes, no change
2	Deliver all West Yorkshire specialised vascular services from one centre at Leeds General Infirmary.	Yes	There is a risk of capacity pressures	There is risk the catchment population would be too large	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes, for relatives travelling into Leeds from the rest of West Yorkshire	No
3	Deliver all West Yorkshire specialised vascular services from two centres including Leeds General Infirmary and Bradford Royal Infirmary	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	In part for relatives travelling from the Calderdale & Huddersfield area	Yes
4	Deliver all West Yorkshire specialised vascular services from two centres including Leeds General Infirmary and Calderdale Royal Hospital	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	In part for relatives travelling from the Bradford/ Airedale areas	Yes

Given this situation and the requirement that one vascular centre should be at Leeds General Infirmary because it is the regional major trauma centre, the options available were limited to a choice between either Bradford Royal Infirmary (BRI) or Calderdale Royal Hospital (CRH) as the second specialised vascular centre. Therefore options 3 and option 4 were taken forward for further consideration in phase two.

Although there are some variations in the health profiles between Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust and Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust catchment areas, as set out by Public Health England, both populations have similar health care needs.

This means that there are no significant difference between the health of these populations that would mean one location should be chosen as the specialised vascular centre over the other.

At the request of NHS England further detailed analysis of both services at Bradford Royal Infirmary and Huddersfield Royal Infirmary (which would move to Calderdale Royal Hospital in the future) was undertaken in 2017, by the West Yorkshire Association of Acute Trusts (WYAAT). This included careful consideration of both clinical and non-clinical factors.

Table 2: Overview of differentiation between Bradford Royal Infirmary and Calderdale Royal Hospital in meeting criteria for consideration in identifying a preferred option for the second specialised vascular service in West Yorkshire

Relevant thresholds considered	Bradford Royal Infirmary (run by Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust)	Calderdale Royal Infirmary (run by Calderdale & Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust).	What this means in terms of a preferred option...
Workforce considerations include a specialised vascular centre having a minimum of 6 vascular surgeons and 6 interventional radiologists to ensure comprehensive out of hours cover.	The hospital does not currently meet recommended workforce standards with 4.5 vascular surgeons in post and 2.5 interventional radiologists in post (it is funded for 3.5 interventional radiologists).	The hospital does not currently meet recommended workforce standards with four vascular surgeons in post and 1 interventional radiologist in post (it is funded for 4 interventional radiologists).	Due to both Trusts not meeting the expected workforce standards to ensure comprehensive out of hours cover, it is the view of NHS England that doing nothing is not an option. Workforce pressures are similar for both trusts i.e. based on workforce considerations alone the current position does not make a stronger case for either Bradford Teaching Hospital NHS Foundation Trust or Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust to be identified as providing the second specialised vascular centre in West Yorkshire.
NHS service standard considerations suggest that a specialised vascular centre should carry out a minimum of 60 AAA repairs per year (ten per surgeon) and a minimum of 50 carotid artery intervention procedures per unit per year.	Hospital data from 2015 to 2017 shows that the trust is managing 37 AAA repairs per year and 48 carotid artery interventions.	Hospital data from 2015 to 2017 shows that the trust is managing 30 AAA repairs per year and 45 carotid artery interventions, currently undertaken at Huddersfield Royal Infirmary	Due to both Trusts not carrying out the minimum number of procedures, it is the view of NHS England that doing nothing is not an option. Activity levels are similar for both trusts i.e. based on activity considerations alone the current position does not make a stronger case for either Bradford Teaching Hospital NHS Trust or Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust to be identified as providing the second specialised vascular centre in West Yorkshire.
A specialised vascular centre should cover a minimum population catchment area of 800,000.	The Trust currently covers a catchment population of 630,000	The Trust currently covers a catchment population of 498,000	Due to both Trusts not covering the minimum population size, it is the view of NHS England that doing nothing is not an option. While the population catchment area is higher for Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, this is not considered a significant difference and therefore does not make a stronger case for Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust to be the preferred option for providing the second specialised vascular centre instead of Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust. There is a need to combine the populations to meet the standards

Relevant thresholds considered	Bradford Royal Infirmary (run by Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust)	Calderdale Royal Infirmary (run by Calderdale & Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust)	What this means in terms of a preferred option...
Clinical interdependencies indicate it is preferential but not essential for specialised vascular centres to be co-located with renal services.	Bradford Teaching Hospital NHS Foundation Trust has a renal dialysis unit on the Bradford Royal Infirmary site and a proposed service expansion would mean additional patients can be accommodated with no additional cost implications.	Neither of the Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust hospitals currently have renal dialysis services on the same site. Bedside dialysis would need to be provided at Calderdale Royal Infirmary. The service would require a small team of renal nurses, bed spaces and dialysis equipment.	Due to the interdependencies and established renal services being in place at Bradford Royal Infirmary, this factor differentiates Bradford Royal Infirmary as the preferred option for the second specialised vascular centre in West Yorkshire.
Consideration must be given to any material impact on Yorkshire Ambulance Service performance or resources.	The trust operates a system of alternating weeks on-call with Calderdale and Huddersfield Foundation trust so there are only two specialised vascular centres in West Yorkshire on call for emergencies currently. Yorkshire Ambulance Service assessment is that if the Bradford Royal Infirmary service closes, there will be minimal impact on ambulance travel times or resource requirements.	The trust currently operates a system of alternating weeks on-call with Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust so there are only two specialised vascular centres in West Yorkshire on call for emergencies. Yorkshire Ambulance Service assessment is that if the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary service closes, there will be minimal impact on ambulance travel times or resource requirements.	The impact of any change for Yorkshire Ambulance service is similar for both Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust and Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust i.e. based on ambulance travel considerations alone the current position does not make a stronger case for either Bradford Teaching Hospital NHS Foundation Trust or Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust to be identified as providing the second specialised vascular centre in West Yorkshire. Both options will provide a clearer emergency transport pathway on call for emergencies.
Consideration must be given to any material impact on the total population falling outside 45 mins travel to a specialised vascular centre.	If Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust provides the specialised vascular service at Bradford Royal Infirmary (BRI)- 26% of the population live within 1 hour Over half the West Yorkshire population live within 80 mins of BRI 95% of the population live within 2 hours	If Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust provides the specialised vascular service at Calderdale Royal Hospital (CRH). 20% of the population live within 1 hour 41% of the West Yorkshire population lives within 80 mins of CRH. 95% of the population live within 2 hours	The results from the car transport analysis do not identify any significant difference between travel to either Bradford Royal Infirmary or Calderdale Royal Hospital. Considering public transport 95% of the population lives within 2 hours of each hospital. It is recognised that traveling by public transport from the boundaries of West Yorkshire will incur a lengthy journey regardless of which hospital site is chosen. The total population falling outside 45 mins travel to a specialised vascular centre is minimal and should not be considered as a factor in the analysis.
Ease of implementing planned changes based on timescales for implementation and any potential capital or revenue costs greater than 10% difference to total costs for the service	Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust has the infrastructure and capacity at Bradford Royal Infirmary required, however assessment shows potential impact in terms of ease of implementation will apply equally whichever site is chosen.	The current vascular service is located at Huddersfield Royal Infirmary, future specialised vascular care will be transferred to Calderdale Royal Hospital under the wider reconfiguration of emergency services. Renal inpatient beds will need to be included in future hospital developments if Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust is identified as providing the second vascular centre which will incur a small additional cost. However, assessment shows potential impact in terms of ease of implementation will apply equally whichever site is chosen.	The impact of any change in terms of cost and timescales is similar for both Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust and Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust i.e. based on ease of implementation alone the current position does not make a stronger case for either Bradford Royal Infirmary or Calderdale Royal Hospital to be the second specialised vascular centre.

Outcome from the analysis

The outcome from the WYAAT analysis between Bradford Royal Infirmary and Calderdale Royal Hospital, and the subsequent proposal to NHS England identified Bradford Royal Infirmary as the preferred option as the second vascular centre for West Yorkshire, taking account of interdependencies with renal (kidney care).

What does this mean in terms of changes we want to make?

Under this proposal, emergency and most planned major treatments that require an overnight stay, would be provided at two specialised vascular centres instead of three, located at Leeds General Infirmary and Bradford Royal Infirmary. In an emergency patient will always be taken to their nearest specialised centre which will have:

- Dedicated vascular wards with extra beds for emergency patients 24 hours a day.
- Vascular nurse specialists – able to support the transfer of patients back to their local hospital/home.
- Out of hours which includes evenings and weekends, there will be on call vascular surgeons, who can be contacted by surgical teams at Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust, Mid Yorkshire NHS Trust and Airedale NHS Foundation Trust.

Most of the vascular activity will still be provided at Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust (CHFT).

This includes:

- Simpler procedures and minor surgery (such as the removal of unhealthy tissue or minor amputations).
- Diagnostic tests and treatments which don't require an overnight stay.
- Continuing inpatient care and any rehabilitation following major surgery at either Leeds General Infirmary or Bradford Royal Infirmary. Patients will usually be repatriated back to their local hospital as soon as they are medically fit. Some patients will be discharged directly home from the specialised centre if no further care is required.
- Out patients and follow up.
- Support services such as foot care for those who have had minor surgery.
- Treatment for varicose veins.

The aim is to provide two specialised vascular centres in West Yorkshire with more doctors working across a wider geography, who are able to work flexibly and collaboratively to meet patient needs.

There would be no change to the services currently provided at Leeds General Infirmary, Airedale General Hospital or Pinderfields General Hospital.

How many patients from the Huddersfield, Calderdale and Kirklees area does this affect?

At Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust, there are approximately 2,100 in-patient episodes (a stay or attendance in hospital which is not a clinic appointment) under vascular surgery or interventional radiology in one year. This includes both planned lower risk day case surgery, such as varicose vein treatment, and the more complex emergency vascular treatments with a long stay in hospital. This proposal would be a change for only those patients requiring the more complex and higher risk planned and emergency vascular procedures. This will, therefore, affect approximately 800 patients per year (38%) out of the 2100. The remaining 1,300 (62%) surgical and interventional radiology treatments would remain locally at the hospital, alongside all the existing diagnostic tests, and out-patient/follow up care which will also continue at the local hospital.

This change represents 7% (11,000) of the total vascular activity across West Yorkshire, who currently receive that specific level of care at Calderdale and Huddersfield Foundation Trust.

Travel considerations

The results from the transport analysis do not identify any significant difference between travel to either Bradford Royal Infirmary or Calderdale Royal Hospital for each of those populations.

Patient transport services would be available to those who need help to get to the hospital. Once the patient is stable they can usually be either discharged home or return to their local hospital for any ongoing care or rehabilitation. Many patients will continue to receive treatment locally.

Information that can help visiting relatives with planning public transport options can be found here: <https://www.wymetro.com/plan-a-journey/>

Have your say: 2019

We are keen to hear from you, so that we can take account of any views that will help us reach a decision. We would like you to provide your feedback on these proposals and you can do this in a number of ways as set out below.

- To find out more about the consultation on the future of specialised vascular services in West Yorkshire and complete a survey on-line visit www.engage.england.nhs.uk (and search for 'West Yorkshire Vascular') or go to www.england.nhs.uk/north-east-yorkshire
- Or to request a copy of the consultation on the future of specialised vascular services in West Yorkshire is sent to you by email england.WYVfeedback@nhs.net or telephone 0113 8251536.
- To hear first-hand from clinical leaders about the consultation on the future of specialised vascular services in West Yorkshire and ask questions, you can attend one of the following six events in your local community:

Location	Date	Time	Venue
Kirklees/Huddersfield	3 October	2pm until 4pm	The John Smiths Stadium, Stadium Way, Huddersfield, HD1 6PG
	15 October	6pm until 8pm	The John Smiths Stadium, Stadium Way, Huddersfield, HD1 6PG
Calderdale/Halifax	8 October	6pm until 8pm	The Arches, East Mill, 328 Dean Clough, Halifax, HX3 5AX
	29 October	6pm until 8pm	The Crossley Gallery, East Mill, 328 Dean Clough, Halifax, HX3 5AX
Bradford	7 October	2pm until 4pm	Midland Hotel Forster Square, Cheapside, Bradford, BD1 4HU
	14 October	5pm until 7pm	Great Victoria Hotel, Bridge Street, Bradford, BD1 1JX

- If you have a copy of the consultation on the future of specialised vascular services and have completed the feedback section, this can be returned to the following address:

Freepost NHS BRADFORD DISTRICT & CRAVEN

You can handwrite or type your envelope, but the words NHS BRADFORD DISTRICT & CRAVEN must be in capital letters after the word Freepost.

Glossary of terms

Abbreviation	Meaning
AAA	Abdominal aortic aneurysm
AGH	Airedale General Hospital
ANHSFT	Airedale NHS Foundation Trust
BRI	Bradford Royal Infirmary
BTHFT	Bradford Teaching Hospital NHS Foundation Trust
BTHFT	Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust
CCGs	Clinical Commissioning Groups
CEA	Carotid Endarterectomy
CHFT	Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust
CIC	Committee in Commons
CRH	Calderdale Royal Hospital
CT	Computed tomography
DCO	Directors of Commissioning operations
DGH	District General Hospital
DOF	Director of Finance
EVAR	Endovascular aneurysm repair
GIRFT	Getting it Right First Time
HDH	Harrogate District Hospital
HRI	Huddersfield Royal Infirmary
IG	Information Governance
IR	Interventional radiology
IT	Information technology
LGI	Leeds General Infirmary
LTHT	Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRI	Magnetic resonance imaging
MTC	Major Trauma Centre
MYHT	Mid Yorkshire Hospitals NHS Trust
PGH	Pinderfields General Hospital
ScHARR	School of Health and Related Research
STP	Sustainable Transformational Plan
WYAAT	West Yorkshire Association of Acute Trusts
Y&H	Yorkshire and the Humber

Questionnaire

It is important, before answering the questions in our consultation survey, for you to ensure that you have read all of the information provided about each of the individual vascular provider hospitals in West Yorkshire so that you understand the potential impact of our proposal on the hospital affected and the way in which the vascular service delivery might change, should our proposals be implemented.

1. Are you a...?

- a. Vascular patient
 - b. Carer of a vascular patient
 - c. Member of NHS staff
 - d. Member of the public
 - e. Organisation representing patients
Please state which organisation.....
-

2. From the following list which is your nearest hospital?

- a. Airedale
- b. Bradford
- c. Calderdale
- d. Huddersfield
- e. Harrogate
- f. Leeds
- g. Wakefield
- h. Not applicable/regional/national organisation, please specify

3. Now when thinking about specialised vascular services (those that require an overnight hospital stay because the intervention is more serious) please rank which is most important to you from 1 to 5 (with 1 being the highest and 5 being the lowest)

	Score
a) Being seen by a specialist team, available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Knowing the place you are being treated has good patient outcomes / success rates (in line with the NHS England standards)	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) The level of expertise of people treating you is of a high standard due to the large number of patients they see each year	<input type="checkbox"/>

d) Knowing that your vascular specialist is able to work closely with other relevant specialist doctors, such as (renal and major trauma professionals)

e) Being treated in a place that is close to where you live so people can visit

f) Ease of getting to and from your hospital appointment

g) Other/please provide your views here...

4. To what extent do you support or oppose this proposal?

- Strongly support
 - Tend to support
 - Neither support or oppose
 - Tend to oppose
 - Strongly oppose
-

5. Please explain your response to question 4.

6. Is there an alternative option that you want to put forward for consideration?

7. Is there any aspect of this proposal that would benefit from further information or explanation. If so please provide details

8. What age band do you fall under, please tick which applies to you

- Under 18
 - 18 - 30
 - 31 - 45
 - 46 - 55
 - 56 - 65
 - 66 – 75
 - 75 and over
-

9. Which ethnic group do you belong to (please select one answer only)?

- a. White British
 - b. White Irish or White Other
 - c. Black/African/Caribbean/Black British
 - d. Asian or Asian British
 - e. Multiple/Mixed Ethnic Groups
 - f. Prefer not to say
 - g. Other (please specify below)
-

10. Do you consider yourself to have a disability? The Equality Act 2010 states a person has a disability if they have a physical or mental impairment which has a long term (12-month period) or substantial adverse effects on their ability to carry out day to day activities.

Yes

No

Prefer not
to say

Thank you for completing this questionnaire. Your views will be taken into consideration and will help shape the final plans for vascular services in West Yorkshire.

The completed questionnaire can be returned to the following freepost address:

Freepost NHS BRADFORD DISTRICT & CRAVEN

You can handwrite or type your envelope, but the words NHS BRADFORD DISTRICT & CRAVEN must be in capital letters after the word Freepost

SECTION 2.

THE BUSINESS CASE

1. OVERVIEW

NHS England's strategic intention is to commission the best model of vascular service provision across Yorkshire and the Humber. This model must best meet the needs of patients and address any identified issues of variation in access and be within available resources from providers who are able to meet the NHS England service specification (2017 NHS Standard Contract for Specialised Vascular Services, Adults, NHS England)

This is based on the recommendations set by the Vascular Society of Great Britain and Ireland to provide safe, high quality care for patients requiring arterial (vascular) surgery.

The rising demand for vascular care and the falling numbers of vascular specialists is creating challenges for the hospital trusts delivering these services. Much of this care is urgent in nature and requires immediate interventions by either surgeons or interventional radiologists to prevent death or avoid severe disability. Therefore 24/7 access to specialists with the skill to deal with these emergencies is a key necessity. However, covering the out of hours vascular rotas at each of the seven specialised vascular centres in the Yorkshire and the Humber is becoming increasingly difficult. Training and subsequent recruitment of specialists is lower than those approaching retirement, which means the existing workforce is stretched and the on-call rotas particularly across West Yorkshire are unsustainable.

Therefore, changes to how the services are currently being delivered is essential to ensure everyone in need of vascular care receives it without unnecessary delay. Whilst supporting the workforce to maintain a realistic work life balance.

This is not about a short-term fix; we are focusing on the long-term resilience and sustainability of vascular services.

Finally, we would like to acknowledge that this work has taken a long time to reach this point and we recognise the uncertainty which has been hanging over vascular teams as a result. We hope this proposal goes some way to ending that uncertainty and provides reassurance that a solution is within reach.

2. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Vascular services are for people with disorders of the arteries and veins. These include narrowing or widening of arteries, blocked vessels and veins.

Vascular disorders can reduce the amount of blood reaching the limbs, brain or other organs, causing for example severe pain on walking or strokes. Additionally, vascular abnormalities can cause sudden, life threatening, blood loss if abnormally enlarged arteries burst. Vascular specialists also support other specialties, such as major trauma, cardiology; diabetic medicine, stroke medicine, kidney dialysis and chemotherapy.

Complex Vascular surgery covers:

- Abdominal Aortic Aneurysms (AAA)
- Carotid Endarterectomy (CEA) following a stroke or transient ischaemic attacks (mini-strokes)
- Peripheral vascular disease, which causes poor or interrupted blood supply to the feet or legs
- Major trauma injuries

Patients requiring vascular surgery or interventional radiology suffer from different vascular disorders that can adversely affect quality of life. Late diagnosis can result in a more complex and urgent or emergency procedure e.g. lifesaving surgery to repair a ruptured abdominal aneurysm. This level of care requires a hospital stay in a specialised vascular (arterial) centre.

Risk factors for vascular disease include:

- over age 50
- smoking
- being overweight
- have abnormal cholesterol
- have a history of cerebrovascular disease or stroke
- have heart disease
- have diabetes
- have a family history of high cholesterol or high blood pressure
- have high blood pressure
- have kidney disease or on haemodialysis

Early diagnosis is key to successfully treating vascular related disease. Patients will be admitted with a variety of both emergency and planned vascular conditions and not all patients will go on to require a complex surgical or interventional radiology procedure. Emergency care is immediate treatment to save life or limb, urgent care is planned treatment within a limited number of days.

NHS England has been reviewing its plans for specialised vascular services across the Yorkshire and Humber region since 2014 with the input of the Yorkshire and the Humber Clinical Senate. Clinical Senates provide independent strategic clinical advice and leadership to NHS England and other health care organisations on how services should be designed to provide the best possible care and outcomes for patients.

2.1 Specialised vascular surgery is currently provided at the following centres across Yorkshire and the Humber

Sub region	Current specialised vascular centres	Location of specialised vascular sites
West Yorkshire	Three specialised vascular centres	<p>Bradford Teaching Hospital NHS Foundation Trust (Bradford Royal Infirmary)</p> <p>Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust (Huddersfield Royal Infirmary) it has been assumed that future vascular care will be transferred to Calderdale Royal Hospital (CRH) in line with the wider reconfiguration of urgent and emergency care provision, undertaken by the Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG).</p> <p>Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust (Leeds General Infirmary)</p>
Humber Coast & Vale	Two specialised vascular centres	<p>Hull University Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust (Hull Royal Infirmary)</p> <p>York Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust (York District Hospital)</p>
South Yorkshire & Bassetlaw	Two specialised vascular centres	<p>Sheffield Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust, (Northern General Hospital)</p> <p>Doncaster and Bassetlaw Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust (Doncaster Royal Infirmary)</p>

3. THE CASE FOR CHANGE

The case for change has shifted over time, the original incentive focused on meeting the NHS England service specification for the minimum catchment population for a specialised vascular centre which is 800,000. This is to ensure patients receive expert clinical care from specialists who see enough patients with a wide range of vascular disorders to maintain expertise. However, during the review period, workforce recruitment and retention has become an increasing concern, and this has now become an additional factor supporting the need for change.

Those trusts with low numbers of vascular specialists will find it a challenge to maintain safe and effective services in the future without changing the way vascular services are currently being delivered.

There are low numbers of specialised staff available to deliver the 24/7 (out of hours) care required. This is due in part to difficulties recruiting which has resulted from the national shortage of vascular surgeons and interventional radiologist consultants. This situation is likely to worsen as the numbers of newly qualified vascular specialists entering the workforce are low in comparison to those approaching retirement (Vascular Society 2018). This means that specialist vascular services are currently unable to meet the expected standards set out in the service specification for both the workforce and population as outlined below.

Quality Standards as set out in the NHS England Specialised Vascular service specification:

- Covers a minimum population of 800,000
- Minimum of six vascular surgeons to ensure comprehensive out of hours cover
- Minimum of six interventional radiologists to ensure comprehensive out of hours cover
- Minimum of 60 AAA repairs per year (ten per surgeon)
- A minimum of 50 carotid artery intervention procedures per unit per year

The clinical rationale for maintaining this level of service is to ensure:

- Improved health outcomes for patients; increasing evidence of link between surgical volumes and improved patient outcomes for complex arterial surgery, especially abdominal aortic aneurysms.
- Advances in technology and shift towards non-invasive treatment methods for vascular patients (for example, the use of balloons and stents) which means there is increasing collaborative working between specialist interventional radiology support.
- Advances in treatment have greatly improved patient outcomes. However, this requires the ready availability (24/7) of consultant interventional radiologists who have expert and highly specialised skills, working alongside vascular surgeons.
- A general increase in pressure on services and on the AAA screening programme.

In order to identify the best model to support the workforce, and ensure services meet the quality standards set in the NHS England service specification, a number of reviews were undertaken over an extended period between 2014-17.

4. HISTORY TO HOW THE PROPOSAL WAS DEVELOPED

PREVIOUS REVIEW WORK ACROSS YORKSHIRE & THE HUMBER

The Clinical Senate reviewed all specialised vascular services across the Yorkshire and the Humber and published their first report in April 2016. Noting that if Yorkshire and the Humber is to meet the population, workforce and quality standards within the specification, there will need to be significant changes to the current service model.

In a second report in January 2017, the Senate advised that none of the specialised vascular centres in Yorkshire and the Humber, meet all the standards in NHS England's national service specification (standard contract 2016/17). The Senate made several recommendations to improve services across the region, which included the need to reduce the number of specialist vascular centres across the three sub regions (Humber Coast & Vale, West Yorkshire and South Yorkshire) from seven to five.

A further recommendation identified that, in the future vascular care should be delivered via a network arrangement, with one vascular centre delivering specialised vascular interventions, supported by a local district general hospital (DGH), that would provide all non-specialised vascular care.

The non-specialised centre (DGH) would provide a high degree of care locally such as, assessments, diagnosis, day surgery and follow up. However, they would not have any specialised vascular inpatient beds. This networked arrangement will improve the long-term sustainability of vascular services.

The chief aim of this reconfiguration is to support service providers, to meet the NHS England national requirements for a compliant specialised vascular centre, with the appropriate number of consultant staff to cover rotas and to ensure enough patients with a range of complex vascular disorders are being seen to maintain clinical expertise.

This approach to safeguard services into the future is also recommended in a national report "Getting It Right First Time" on vascular surgery, published in March 2018.

The Senate report supports the views of the Vascular Society of Great Britain and Ireland, who published a report in 2015, outlining the provision of services for patients with vascular disease. The recommendations stated that:

"The Vascular Society of Great Britain and Ireland is actively engaged with driving down the mortality of patients undergoing vascular procedures in the UK and Ireland. Our primary objective is to provide all patients with vascular disease with the lowest possible elective and emergency morbidity and mortality rates in the developed world. To achieve this, we will need to modernise our service and deliver world class care from a smaller number of higher volume hospital sites...."

The Senate also advised that the following factors should be given special consideration when assessing the locations of the five Yorkshire and the Humber specialised vascular centres. These are:

- Co-location of a major trauma centre, to ensure major trauma patients have rapid access to vascular speciality.
- Clinical interdependency with inpatient renal care, to ensure vascular patients who develop renal failure, have access to urgent renal interventions, and renal patients who require vascular interventions, have easy access to specialist vascular care.

4.1 Outcomes from the Senate Review and Impact for West Yorkshire

The Senate review in 2017 concluded the need to consolidate vascular services onto fewer sites across Yorkshire and the Humber.

The view for West Yorkshire was that there are three specialised vascular centres, which all currently carry out specialised vascular surgery, however there is only enough specialised vascular activity and vascular surgeons and interventional radiologists to support two centres. The national service specification for vascular surgery (ref number 170004/S) clearly highlights the number of surgical staff required to sustain a service, and the number of specialist procedures, that should be carried out by vascular specialists per year, to support the maintenance of clinical skill.

4.2 The table below outlines the current staff levels:

	Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust	Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust	Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust supported by Mid Yorkshire Hospitals NHS Trust
Population taken from the travel analysis	630,000	498,000	1.1 million
Surgeons - established (i.e. funded)	4.5	4	15
Surgeons - substantive (i.e. in post)	3.5	3	15
Interventional Radiologists - established	3.5	4	11
Interventional Radiologists - substantive	2.5	1	11

NB. Numbers reflect whole time equivalent posts, not individuals, CHFT currently has only one vascular interventional radiologist in post.

Given the complexity of some vascular conditions that present to A&E, requiring emergency attention by a vascular specialist, the out of hours workload is more onerous than in many other surgical specialties. The ability to provide an on-call rota at consultant level is a critical feature for a viable vascular unit. The GIRFT Vascular Report 2018, states that the majority of vascular work should be done within two weeks (semi-urgent) patients need to be seen and treated quickly. This impacts on the ability to plan treatments in the same way as other specialties can.

In addition to the strong clinical case for change, a proposed reconfiguration will also aid recruitment, while minimising any potential gaps in rotas and fragility within a service which is under increasing pressure.

4.3 The Yorkshire and the Humber Clinical Senate recommendations for the reconfiguration of specialist vascular centres across West Yorkshire

The Clinical Senate recommended a reduction from three to two specialist vascular centres.

4.4 Early West Yorkshire Reviews

It is worth reflecting on an earlier vascular review undertaken in 2014, by the Leeds Teaching Hospital NHS Trust (LTHT) and Mid Yorkshire Hospitals NHS Trust (MYHT). At that time both Leeds and Mid Yorkshire hospitals provided specialised vascular care. The reviewers concluded that services should be reconfigured to support one specialised vascular centre in a hub and spoke model. As Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust is the only designated Major Trauma Centre (MTC) across West Yorkshire, it must be co-located with specialised vascular surgery (Clinical Senate 2017) therefore following this review, Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust was appointed as the specialised vascular centre supported by:

- Mid Yorkshire Hospitals NHS Trust (at Pinderfields General Hospital)

Mid Yorkshire Hospital NHS Trust work in a networked arrangement with Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust to provide vascular outpatient clinics, day case surgery, lower risk interventional radiology procedures, and support to other specialties.

As a major trauma centre, Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust must continue to provide a full vascular service, which includes specialised vascular surgery (Clinical Senate 2017). The link between major trauma and vascular surgery includes crush injuries, caused by vehicle accidents and penetrating trauma, where the blood supply to a limb is compromised risking amputation or blood loss and could lead to loss of life without rapid access to a vascular surgeon.

5. CURRENT MODEL

Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust (BTHT) and Calderdale & Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust (CHFT) currently operate as one service across two sites. The BTHT service is located at Bradford Royal Infirmary and the CHFT service is currently located at Huddersfield Royal Infirmary.

This model is not supported by the national service specification. The Clinical Senate supported the proposal that this arrangement changes to the model outlined, within the service specification of a specialised vascular centre, supported in a network arrangement with a non-specialised vascular centre. In a similar way to the model developed by Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust and Mid Yorkshire Hospital NHS Trust.

The Mid Yorkshire Hospital NHS Trust provides vascular support with out of hours cover and other vascular services such as outpatient and diagnostics on site, however they do not have any specialised vascular beds.

The 2017 Clinical Senate report highlighted the need to ensure that those services with a co-dependency on vascular specialism should wherever possible be co-located with the specialised vascular centre, these include:

- Major trauma centres, in as much as a major trauma centres should have access to vascular specialism.
- Dedicated in-patient renal dialysis facilities which although not essential, is desirable.

5.1 Facilities

The three specialised vascular centres have the following facilities dedicated to the vascular service:

Facility	BTHFT - BRI	CHFT – HRI Current site	LTHT - LGI
Ward beds	28	15	27
Theatre Sessions	11	12	19
Hybrid Theatre	No	No	No
VIR suites	1	1	4
Co-located with major trauma	No	No	Yes
In patient renal dialysis beds	Yes	No	Yes

All three specialised vascular centres, particularly Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust and Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust, report that they regularly exceed this number of ward beds with patients outlying onto other surgical wards. In the initial GIRFT report, Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust reported 36 vascular beds and a bed audit at Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust indicated average occupancy of 25 beds.

6. THE OPTIONS CONSIDERED

NHS England supported the Senate view that Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust (LTHT) would remain as one of the specialised vascular centres given its major trauma status and renal inpatient facility. Therefore, the options under consideration were:

1. **Do nothing and maintain three specialised vascular centres at:**

- A. Leeds General Infirmary,
- B. Huddersfield Royal Infirmary, which will transfer to Calderdale Royal Hospital under the wider urgent and emergency care reconfiguration being undertaken by the CCG
- C. Bradford Royal Infirmary,

In previous discussion, commissioners were reminded by the Clinical Senate to consider 800,000 as the minimum population required and were advised that the catchment population may need to be significantly bigger to ensure a sustainable service. Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust and Bradford Teaching Hospital NHS Trust do not have the catchment population independently to sustain separate services. There are recruitment difficulties and pressure on staff.

2. **Deliver all West Yorkshire specialised vascular services from a single specialised vascular arterial centre at Leeds General Infirmary.**

Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust is unable to accommodate the additional capacity that a centralised vascular service will require. Centralisation of a specialised vascular service will cause significant pressure on the bed capacity, including intensive and high dependency care within the provider of this centralised arterial centre. (Clinical Senate 2016)

3. **Deliver all West Yorkshire specialised vascular services from two centres at Leeds General Infirmary and Bradford Royal Infirmary.**

Bradford Teaching Hospital NHS Trust has a well-established in-patient renal unit at Bradford Royal Infirmary.

4. **Deliver all West Yorkshire specialised vascular services from two centres at Leeds General Infirmary and Calderdale Royal Hospital.**

Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust do not provide renal dialysis facilities, for all complex In-patient renal care, patients access the inpatient renal facility at Leeds which is provided by Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust. For daily renal dialysis this is also provided by Leeds Teaching Hospitals at satellite locations in Calderdale and Huddersfield. Developing a specialised vascular centre at Calderdale Royal Hospital will need the addition of renal inpatient facilities.

6.1 Criteria Used to Assess the Options

NHS England has considered the four options for the delivery of specialised vascular services in West Yorkshire and has worked with the Yorkshire and Humber Clinical Senate, and the West Yorkshire Association of Acute Trusts to identify the criteria for assessing the options for the future of specialised vascular services.

The views of vascular patients have also been sought, NHS England commissioned the School of Health and Related Research in 2016 to run initial patient discussion group across Yorkshire and the Humber. Most frequently mentioned, as valued by patients regarding their experiences of vascular services were: professional and friendly staff; rapid and convenient access to treatment; personal nature of the service, the importance of integrated (joined-up) specialist teams; and involvement in shared decision making.

Taking account of this work, the criteria that has been agreed as most relevant for the future delivery of specialised vascular services in West Yorkshire are:

- Ability for hospitals (also known as providers) to meet the standards of best practice, including ability to deliver clinical outcomes, as set out in NHS England's service specification for specialised vascular services.
- Ensuring the service has a stable workforce (i.e. an appropriate level of specialised vascular surgeons and interventional radiologists).
- Ensuring the hospital can cover a suitable size of population or catchment area (this is so the surgical team can see enough patients and carry out sufficient numbers of procedures to maintain their skills).
- Clinical interdependencies between specialised vascular services and regional major trauma services (i.e. the regional trauma centre must have 24/7 access to vascular surgeons for any emergency admissions that may involve a loss of limb).
- Clinical interdependencies between specialised vascular services and renal services (although not essential, this is desirable as patients with kidney disease can often develop vascular disease and vice versa).
- Simplicity of process for Yorkshire Ambulance service when transporting out of hours emergency vascular cases to hospital.
- Impact for patients or visitors travelling to the specialist vascular centre by private car or public transport.
- Ease of implementing planned changes both in terms of cost and how quickly any change can happen (due to the significance of the current vascular workforce pressures, there is a need to act swiftly).

6.2 The detail behind the consideration of the options

The review and assessment of the options presented for West Yorkshire has taken place over two distinct phases

Phase one: Yorkshire and Humber Clinical Senate reviews (2016 & 2017)

The Yorkshire and Humber Clinical Senate recommendation to reduce the number of West Yorkshire specialised vascular centres from three to two. These two centres would work together with the other hospitals providing non-specialised vascular care across West Yorkshire and they would continue to provide outpatient and diagnostic tests as well as some day surgery.

The information gathered by the Clinical Senate helped NHS England identify which of the four options would best meet the needs of the population and which should be discounted as follows:

Options 1, to do nothing (i.e. maintaining three specialised vascular centres at Leeds General Infirmary, either Huddersfield Royal Infirmary and/or Calderdale Royal Hospital and Bradford Royal Infirmary, was discounted as untenable due to catchment population numbers and the inability to meet the requirements of the on-call rota across two sites.

Option 2, To centralise vascular services from a single specialised vascular centre at Leeds General Infirmary. This was also discounted due to the increased capacity on one trust required to deliver a safe and sustainable service.

Given this situation and the requirement that one specialised vascular centre should be located at Leeds General Infirmary due to it being the regional major trauma centre, the options available were limited to a choice between either Bradford Royal Infirmary (BRI) or Calderdale Royal Hospital (CRH) as the second specialised vascular centre.

6.3 Options given further consideration

Therefore options 3 and option 4 were taken forward for further consideration in phase two.

Phase two: Focus of the current project work with West Yorkshire Association of Acute Trusts

Following the Yorkshire and Humber Clinical Senate report in 2017, the focus of the review shifted to identify which of these two hospitals (Bradford Royal Infirmary or Calderdale Royal Hospital) should become the second specialised vascular centre.

This proved difficult to determine as it is acknowledged that there is little to differentiate between them. There are currently staffing pressures at both centres. Despite these challenges, both services continue to deliver good patient outcomes within the acceptable range.

Currently the two hospitals already work together to cover an emergency out of hours vascular rota, with this service provision alternating each week. However, this is not supported by the Yorkshire and Humber Clinical Senate as a long-term sustainable solution.

At the request of NHS England further detailed analysis of both services was undertaken in 2017, by the West Yorkshire Association of Acute Trusts (WYAAT). This included careful consideration of both clinical and non-clinical factors.

The key differentiating factor was the interdependency between vascular and renal (kidney) services. There are close links between these services, especially for more complex inpatients, and the Yorkshire and Humber Clinical Senate had highlighted that they should ideally be kept together.

- Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust provides one of two inpatient renal units for West Yorkshire sited at Bradford Royal Infirmary (BRI) and this is co-located with the specialised vascular centre.
- The other in-patient renal unit is provided by Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust at Leeds General Infirmary (LGI).
- Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust does not provide any dedicated inpatient renal beds, this service is provided to Calderdale and Huddersfield patients by Leeds Teaching Hospital NHS Trust at the LGI site.

Option 3 maintains co-location of specialised vascular and renal services at Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust at the BRI site.

Option 4 would separate renal services provided by Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust at BRI and vascular services provided by Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust at CRH. Some renal beds could be provided at CRH with additional funding for renal equipment and running costs.

6.4 Outcome from the analysis between option 4 and 4

Bradford Royal Infirmary and Calderdale Royal Hospital have been considered against the criteria and there is one key area of differentiation.

- There is an existing and well developed renal inpatient service at Bradford Royal Infirmary. This service has the capacity to expand to accommodate the Calderdale and Huddersfield populations. This would remove the need to create capacity for renal inpatient beds at Calderdale Royal Hospital.

6.5 Considering the options against what we know to be most relevant

Table 1: Overview of how the criteria has been considered for each option

	Options considered	Would this help stabilise workforce pressures?	Would this help providers meet NHS standards for vascular services?	Does this cover a suitable population size?	Would this provide a clearer emergency pathway for Yorkshire Ambulance?	Would this support the co-location with current regional major trauma services?	Is there access to existing dedicated inpatient renal services	Would this impact on travel by car or public transport	Would this be easy to make happen?
1	Do nothing and maintain three specialised vascular centres in West Yorkshire at Leeds Teaching Hospitals Trust, Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust and Calderdale and Huddersfield Foundation Trust	No	No	No	No	In part (Leeds is the regional major trauma centre for West Yorkshire)	In part (Leeds & Bradford provide renal services)	Yes (BRI & CHFT alternate on-call rotas weekly) relatives would travel to the centre that carried out the surgery	Yes, no change
2	Deliver all West Yorkshire specialised vascular services from one centre at Leeds General Infirmary.	Yes	There is a risk of capacity pressures	There is risk the catchment population would be too large	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes, for relatives travelling into Leeds from the rest of West Yorkshire	No
3	Deliver all West Yorkshire specialised vascular services from two centres including Leeds General Infirmary and Bradford Royal Infirmary	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	In part for relatives travelling from the Calderdale & Huddersfield area	Yes
4	Deliver all West Yorkshire specialised vascular services from two centres including Leeds General Infirmary and Calderdale Royal Hospital	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	In part for relatives travelling from the Bradford/ Airedale areas	Yes

6.6 The table below provides an overview of how Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust and Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust have been considered against the criteria that NHS England and WYATT think are important for vascular services.

Relevant thresholds considered	Bradford Royal Infirmary (run by Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust)	Calderdale Royal Infirmary (run by Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust)	What this means in terms of a preferred option...
Workforce considerations include a specialised vascular centre having a minimum of 6 vascular surgeons and 6 interventional radiologists to ensure comprehensive out of hours cover.	The hospital does not currently meet recommended workforce standards with 4.5 vascular surgeons in post and 2.5 interventional radiologists in post (it is funded for 3.5 interventional radiologists).	The hospital does not currently meet recommended workforce standards with four vascular surgeons in post and 1 interventional radiologist in post (it is funded for 4 interventional radiologists).	<p>Due to both Trusts not meeting the expected workforce standards to ensure comprehensive out of hours cover, it is the view of NHS England that doing nothing is not an option.</p> <p>Workforce pressures are similar for both trusts i.e. based on workforce considerations alone the current position does not make a stronger case for either Bradford Royal Infirmary or Calderdale Royal Hospital to be the second specialised vascular centre in West Yorkshire.</p>
NHS service standard considerations suggest that a vascular centre should carry out a minimum of 60 AAA repairs per year (ten per surgeon) and a minimum of 50 carotid artery intervention procedures per unit per year.	Hospital data from 2015 to 2017 shows that the trust is managing 37 AAA repairs per year and 48 carotid artery interventions.	Hospital data from 2015 to 2017 shows that the trust is managing 30 AAA repairs per year and 45 carotid artery interventions. At the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary site.	<p>Due to both Trusts not carrying out the minimum number of procedures, it is the view of NHS England that doing nothing is not an option.</p> <p>Activity levels are similar for both hospital trusts i.e. based on activity considerations alone the current position does not make a stronger case for either Bradford Royal Infirmary or Calderdale Royal Hospital to be the second specialised vascular centre.</p>
A specialised vascular centre should cover a minimum population catchment area of 800,000.	The Trust currently covers a catchment population of 630,000	The Trust currently covers a catchment population of 498,000	<p>Due to both Trusts not covering the minimum population size, it is the view of NHS England that doing nothing is not an option.</p> <p>While the population catchment area is higher for Bradford Teaching Hospital NHS Foundation Trust, this is not considered a significant difference and therefore does not make a stronger case for Bradford Royal Infirmary to be the preferred second specialised vascular centre instead of Calderdale Royal Hospital.</p> <p>There is a need to combine the populations to meet the standards</p>

Relevant thresholds considered	Bradford Royal Infirmary (run by Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust)	Calderdale Royal Infirmary (run by Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust)	What this means in terms of a preferred option...
Clinical interdependencies indicate it is preferential but not essential for specialised vascular centres to be co-located with renal services.	Bradford Royal Infirmary has a renal dialysis unit on the same site as the specialised vascular centre and a proposed expansion of renal services would mean additional patients can be accommodated with no additional cost implications.	Neither of the Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust Hospitals currently have renal dialysis services on the same site. Bedside dialysis would need to be provided at CRH. The service would require a small team of renal nurses, bed spaces and dialysis equipment.	Due to the interdependencies and established renal services being in place at Bradford Royal Infirmary, this factor differentiates Bradford as the preferred option for the second specialised vascular centre in West Yorkshire.
Consideration must be given to any material impact on Yorkshire Ambulance Service performance or resources.	Currently Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust operates a system of alternating weeks on-call with Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust, so there are only two specialised vascular centres in West Yorkshire on call for emergencies. Yorkshire Ambulance Service assessment is that if the Bradford Royal Infirmary service closes, there will be minimal impact on ambulance travel times or resource requirements.	Currently Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust operates a system of alternating weeks on-call with Bradford Teaching Hospital NHS Foundation Trust, so there are only two specialised vascular centres in West Yorkshire on call for emergencies. Yorkshire Ambulance Service assessment is that if the current Huddersfield Royal Infirmary service closes, there will be minimal impact on ambulance travel times or resource requirements.	No material difference between these hospitals in terms of emergency travel. NB- by reducing from two to one centre will eliminate the need for a shared alternating weekly on-call rota. Thus, removes the risk of transferring a patient to a centre not providing out of hours cover. Both options will provide a clearer emergency transport pathway for on call emergencies.
Consideration must be given to any material impact on the total population falling outside 45 mins travel to a specialised vascular centre.	If Bradford Teaching Hospital NHS Trust provides the specialised vascular service at Bradford Royal Infirmary, BRI- 26% of the population live within 1 hour Over half the West Yorkshire population live within 80 mins of BRI 95% of the population live within 2 hours	If Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust provides the specialised vascular service at Calderdale Royal Hospital, CRH- 20% of the population live within 1 hour 41% of the West Yorkshire population lives within 80 mins of CRH. 95% of the population live within 2 hours	The results from the car transport analysis do not identify any material difference between travel to either BRI or CRH. Considering public transport 95% of the population lives within 2 hours of each hospital. The total population falling outside 45 mins travel to a specialised vascular centre is minimal and should not be considered as a factor in the analysis.

Relevant thresholds considered	Bradford Royal Infirmary (run by Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust)	Calderdale Royal Infirmary (run by Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust)	What this means in terms of a preferred option...
<p>Ease of implementing planned changes based on timescales for implementation and any potential capital or revenue costs greater than 10% difference to total costs for the service</p>	<p>Bradford Teaching Hospital NHS Foundation Trust has the infrastructure and capacity required, however assessment shows potential impact in terms of ease of implementation will apply equally whichever site is chosen.</p>	<p>The current vascular service is located at Huddersfield Royal Infirmary, future specialised vascular care will be transferred to Calderdale Royal Hospital (CRH) under the wider reconfiguration of emergency services. Renal inpatient beds will need to be included in this work if CRH becomes the second vascular centre which will incur a small additional cost.</p> <p>However, assessment shows potential impact in terms of ease of implementation will apply equally whichever site is chosen.</p>	<p>The impact of any change in terms of cost and timescales is similar for both trusts i.e. based on ease of implementation alone the current position does not make a stronger case for either Bradford Royal Infirmary or Calderdale Royal Hospital to be the second specialised vascular centre.</p>

SECTION 3.

7. THE PROPOSAL

In May 2018, WYAAT submitted their preferred option to the Committee in Commons (CIC) who unanimously supported the proposal. This was then submitted to NHS England for consultation and consideration.

The proposal recommends Bradford Royal Infirmary (BRI) as the second specialised vascular centre supported by Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust from both hospital sites (HRI & CRH).

This is based on the clinical interdependencies highlighted by the Yorkshire and Humber Clinical Senate in relation to the co-location of an in-patient renal service which would support the care of vascular patients who develop kidney disorders, and patients with kidney failure who develop vascular disease.

The proposal will result in all specialised planned and emergency vascular interventions currently performed at Huddersfield Royal Infirmary being moved to Bradford Royal Infirmary. Most of the vascular care is provided locally through screening, diagnosis, outpatients and day surgery, this will continue to be delivered by Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust at both HRI and CRH.

Under this proposal there would be no change to the services currently provided at Leeds General Infirmary, Airedale General Hospital or Pinderfields General Hospital.

7.1 How many patients from the Huddersfield, Calderdale and Kirklees area does this affect?

This proposal would be a change for approximately 800 patients per year (7% of total vascular activity across West Yorkshire) who are currently treated as vascular inpatients at Huddersfield Royal Infirmary. These patients cover a wide variety of both planned and emergency treatment.

Huddersfield Royal Infirmary

Although under this proposal, Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust would no longer provide complex or emergency vascular surgery, at Huddersfield Royal Infirmary it would continue to offer vascular services. There would be access to vascular specialists at the hospital in Huddersfield during weekdays in outpatients and on the wards. This would mean that patients with diabetes, cancer, or other related injuries will be able to be seen by a vascular surgeon.

Patients requiring emergency care would be taken by ambulance services to either Leeds General Infirmary or Bradford Royal Infirmary. Within the current network arrangements this already happens for vascular emergencies, with patients travelling between three different specialised vascular centres.

Given the pressures specific to West Yorkshire there is a willingness from clinicians and trust managers to move swiftly with progressing proposed changes to specialist vascular services.

8. THE PROPOSED MODEL FOR CHANGE

Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust as the major trauma centre for West Yorkshire is co-located with the specialised vascular centre. Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust provides renal care and is already in a networked arrangement with Mid Yorkshire Hospitals NHS Trust as the non-specialised centre. Given these factors both NHS England and the Yorkshire and Humber Clinical Senate recommended that Leeds should remain as one of the two vascular centres in West Yorkshire.

The outcome from the WYAAT analysis and the subsequent proposal to NHS England, identified Bradford Teaching Hospital NHS Foundation Trust from the Bradford Royal Infirmary site as the second specialised vascular centre for West Yorkshire, taking account of the following key factors:

- Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust have confirmed they have the required staff, interventional radiology capability, theatre and bed capacity, specialist wards, IT and cross-speciality working to provide safe and sustainable specialised vascular surgery at Bradford Royal Infirmary.
- Bradford Royal Infirmary has the physical infrastructure already in place for it to become the second specialised vascular centre, given clinical interdependencies with renal it already has an established renal inpatient unit with capacity to accommodate extra activity at no additional cost. Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust currently refer its renal patients requiring an inpatient stay for care to Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust and to establish this facility would require both capital investment and running costs.
- As well as renal care, Bradford Royal Infirmary provides several related speciality services and has established cross-speciality working in cardiology, stroke, and care of the elderly. Services which can form part of the care needed by vascular patients.

Note, CHFT also has established cross specialty working in cardiology, stroke and care of the elderly.

The future model will mean all vascular emergencies and the planned major treatments that require an overnight stay, would be provided at two specialised vascular centres located at Leeds General Infirmary and Bradford Royal Infirmary. In an emergency patient will always be taken to their nearest specialised centre which will have:

- Dedicated vascular wards with extra beds for emergency patients 24 hours a day.
- Vascular nurse specialists – able to support the transfer of patients back to their local hospital / home.
- Out of hours and at weekends there will be on call vascular surgeons, who can be contacted by surgical teams at Huddersfield, Calderdale, Pinderfields and Airedale hospitals.

The reviewers recommended Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust could continue to deliver vascular outpatient clinics, non-invasive diagnostics and day surgery working as part of a networked approach with Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust.

After extensive discussions between NHS England and all stakeholders including Bradford Teaching Hospital NHS Foundation Trust, Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust and the Vascular Advisory Group (the regional network of vascular surgeons and interventional radiologists), and taking account of the previous Yorkshire and Humber Clinical Senate review mentioned above, a consensus of NHS stakeholders was reached in relation to the recommended preferred location of the second specialised vascular centre:

- NHS England has accepted the WYAAT proposal to consider Bradford Royal Infirmary as the second specialised vascular centre and is taking this option through the consultation and engagement process.
- Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust accept with the reviewers' recommendation; that Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust should be developed as the second specialised vascular centre.
- The Vascular Advisory Group has also endorsed the reviewers' recommendation.

The proposal will result in specialised vascular in-patient surgery being transferred from Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust, with the majority of these cases going to Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust and a minority to Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust. Leeds have the capacity to cope with the small number of additional patients that may result from the reconfiguration of these services.

8.1 Table of current services

Vascular services offered in West Yorkshire	Airedale General Hospital	Bradford Royal Infirmary	Huddersfield Royal Infirmary	Leeds General Hospital	Pinderfields General Hospital
Specialised vascular centre carries out Emergency surgery/ interventional radiology	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Specialised vascular centre carries out Elective inpatient surgery	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Non-specialised vascular centre carries out Elective day case surgery/ interventional radiology	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Diagnostic procedures	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Outpatients	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

8.2 Table of proposed future services

Vascular services offered in West Yorkshire	Airedale General Hospital	Bradford Royal Infirmary	Huddersfield Royal Infirmary	Leeds General Hospital	Pinderfields General Hospital
Specialised vascular centre carries out Emergency surgery/ interventional radiology	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Specialised vascular centre carries out Elective inpatient surgery	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Non-specialised vascular centre carries out Elective day case surgery/ interventional radiology	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Diagnostic procedures	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Outpatients	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

8.3 Catchment under new model

	LTHT	MYFT	BTHT	CHFT
Populations	1.2 Million	330,000	630,000	498,000
Populations combined	1.5 Million		1.1 Million	

9. LONGER TERM WEST YORKSHIRE NETWORK MODEL

Medics from across the county will work together in a more coordinated way. This will create a more flexible and supported vascular workforce through a single West Yorkshire Vascular Service. This will include all the five trusts that currently provide vascular care in West Yorkshire and aims to futureproof vascular services. This means services are better equipped and able to respond to the rising demands, whilst meeting the needs of a population with a full range of vascular conditions.

The network is based on the following principles:

- To develop a West Yorkshire vascular network working as a West Yorkshire team with sub specialist team(s).
- West Yorkshire needs two strong specialised vascular centres which are well utilised - this is not centralising service in Leeds.
- The case mix in the two centres will reflect the specialist tertiary service provision and MTC status of Leeds.
- Governance will be based on parity of esteem between partner organisations to develop a MOU covering governance, decision making, clinical model, workforce plan and operating principles.
- Start with joint appointments for the West Yorkshire service including the university.
- The network model will consider development of local services and potential spokes including partner Trusts in West Yorkshire.
- NHSE is supportive of a network approach and evolutionary development.
- There will be a shared financial model with risk gain share.

10. ALIGNMENT WITH FIVE YEAR FORWARD VIEW

The proposal aims to improve the quality of care for patients through better utilisation of available resources. The longer-term plan is to deliver vascular services via a single networked arrangement under a single governance structure.

- **Health and wellbeing;** improved health and wellbeing for patients and clinicians are expected outcomes from the redesign of vascular services that support a more integrated approach to service delivery. Access to timely clinical expert opinion and coordinated treatment pathways provided 24/7 through a partnership of specialism.
- **Care and quality;** the proposal aims to reduce variation in clinical practice and ensure equality of access, improved patient outcomes and a better patient experience. On call rotas will be coordinated across the network to maximise the benefits of a flexible consultant workforce. Care will remain closer to home for non-specialised interventions.
- **Funding and efficiency;** this will be achieved by ensuring the patient reaches the most appropriate service through clear pathways of care. Access to improved data through joined up IT systems will reduce delays in locating and sharing information. Integrated care systems that link network providers will be more efficient and provide better value for money.

11. EXPECTED IMPACT FOR PATIENTS & HOSPITAL TRUSTS

Based on current patient data, it is estimated that the recommended proposal in favour of Bradford will affect 800 patients per year (approximately 15 patients on average per week).

Patients that currently have their specialised vascular surgery at Huddersfield Royal Infirmary (HRI) under this proposal would have this surgery at Bradford Royal Infirmary (BRI). Some may choose to go to Leeds Teaching Hospital NHS Trust as an alternative.

Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust would continue to deliver vascular outpatient clinics, non-invasive diagnostics and vascular day surgery.

The populations living on the boundaries of North Yorkshire will continue to access York Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust for all vascular care as York is the specialised vascular centre and remains unaffected by this proposal. Patients living in the Craven and Richmond areas will continue to access Airedale Hospital for all but the most complex vascular care, in which case they will access Bradford Royal Infirmary as per the current model.

Populations living on the boundaries of East Lancashire will access Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust as usual unless they require specialised vascular care from Bradford Royal Infirmary. Patients receiving vascular care in these remote locations are very small in number and total approximately 5 patients per year.

Those populations living South of Huddersfield in the Barnsley area will access Sheffield as their closest specialised vascular centre as per usual care.

There are changes to the number of hyperacute stroke units being commissioned by the clinical commissioning groups across South Yorkshire, which means there will no longer be a unit in Barnsley Hospital. Barnsley stroke patients will receive emergency stroke treatment at Sheffield Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust or Mid Yorkshire NHS Trust (Pinderfields Hospital) depending on distance. Those patients who receive stroke treatment at Mid Yorkshire NHS Trust and then require a carotid endarterectomy (vascular intervention) which is usually performed a few days after a stroke, or Transient ischemic attack (TIA) will be transferred to Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust as the specialised vascular centre. This is only expected to affect a very small number of patient's resident in the north Barnsley area.

12. REPATRIATION PROCESSES

Repatriation process between Bradford Royal Infirmary and the Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust are being worked through with clinicians and trust managers. There are several best practice models nationally that will help direct this process. Also, lessons can be learned from the previous vascular reconfiguration undertaken by Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust and Mid Yorkshire Hospitals NHS Trust.

The repatriation pathway has three routes for patients:

1. Discharged home directly from Bradford Royal Infirmary.
2. Discharged home with community care and rehabilitation.
3. Transferred to a ward at Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust for ongoing in-patient care and rehabilitation, followed by discharge into the community.

A key aim is to ensure patients, who are not able to be discharged from the vascular specialist centre immediately home, are transferred back to their local hospital as soon as surgically fit, to continue their recovery and rehabilitation.

Clinicians and managers acknowledge the role of care coordinators, in supporting repatriation process and the plan will be to ensure coordinators are employed, to help navigate patients back to the best location after specialist surgery in the centre.

Patient receiving specialised vascular surgery at Bradford Royal Infirmary will continue to access existing rehabilitation services within their local area.

13. IMPACT ON THE WIDER HEALTH SYSTEM & SOCIAL CARE

Redesigning services across traditional health care boundaries is not easy. NHS England and WYAAT have utilised the experience of others from a variety of organisations in the hope of developing a proposal that is inclusive and considers how the changes will impact across these boundaries. We recognise that, despite our efforts, some risks will remain or emerge as the process unfolds. It has taken years to reach this point, during which time other vascular providers nationally have implemented this model, and we are confident that lessons can be learned from their experiences.

13.1 The table below identifies the risks, issues and actions we have taken to mitigate against these.

Risk	Issues	Mitigation
Variation in practice and access to specialist vascular care	Currently there is some variation in practice and waiting times can differ depending on the hospital.	The redesign of vascular services into two centres providing a full range of vascular interventions supported by local vascular services delivered in a collaboration, will ensure all patients have access to standardised and timely care. Patients can choose to travel further for some care if there are delays at their local hospitals.
Clinical support for the change proposed	Some clinicians will need to work across boundaries and travel more often.	Clinical leadership to harness enthusiasm for the changes and clearly set out opportunities for clinicians as a result of the changes.
Loss of clinical buy in due to time involved in delivering the changes.	Loss of interventional radiology capacity at CHFT as a result of the delays in redesigning these services.	Creating a collaborative network of vascular speciality will support smaller teams to manage vacancies, annual and sick leave. It will provide better opportunities for education, training and research.
Workforce well-being	Current shift patterns and on call rotas are unsustainable, with smaller teams struggling to maintain the levels of staff required to deliver safe effective services.	The model of collaboration will support skills sharing across the 5 trusts and avoid isolation and feelings of lone responsibility for delivering a service.
Delays in repatriation processes	Patients remaining on the ward at Bradford Royal Infirmary longer than required due to bed availability at their local DGH	Lessons can be learned from the LTHT and MYHT network arrangement to reduce the time it takes to transfer the patient back to their local DGH Every effort is being made to plan for patient repatriation. Patient numbers transferring back to local services will be no different under the new model than the existing. Local services are CCG commissioned and NHS England has little influence over CCG decisions. However, the role of the care coordinators will support these processes and help the patient access the best available care and rehabilitation.
Integrated IT systems	Limited access to joint diagnostic facilities to support patient care across the trusts	It is recognised that further work to support IT compatibility between trusts is required.
Access to community care and rehabilitation	Delays in discharge caused by uncoordinated or limited community care and rehabilitation.	Existing community-based support will be available for patient's returning home in the same way as it is currently being delivered. The demand for community support is ever increasing, which makes access to early vascular interventions essential in helping to reduce the burden of disability. Ensuring the patient reaches the most appropriate location after surgery will be supported by the care coordinators.
Unexpected Increase in funding	Costs associated with the transfer of patients between trusts, tariff related costs. Capital build costs for additional facilities	WYAAT are working with trusts to identify the costs involved with this proposal. Additional costs will result from the need to develop a hybrid theatre at one or both specialised vascular centres. This is a requirement regardless of which trust was identified as the preferred option to deliver specialist vascular care.

14. TRAVEL ANALYSIS

We appreciate that some patients or visitors might be concerned about having to travel an additional distance. The service being received by the patient is often life or limb saving. Patient transport services would be available to those who need help to get to the hospital. Once the patient is stable they can usually be either discharged home or return to their local hospital for any ongoing care or rehabilitation.

An independent travel impact assessment has been carried out, reviewing both emergency and non-emergency access, in the event of either the Calderdale Royal Hospital or Bradford Royal Infirmary becoming the second specialised vascular centre in Yorkshire.

It should be noted that the majority of modelling was undertaken on Calderdale Royal Hospital (CRH) rather than Huddersfield Royal Infirmary. Both form part of the Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust (CHFT). However currently vascular inpatient beds are provided at HRI, these would transfer to CRH in the event that CHFT was identified as the second specialised vascular centre.

An independent public transport analysis was also undertaken to assess travel times between:

- Bradford Royal Infirmary and areas in Calderdale and Huddersfield.
- Calderdale Royal Hospital and the areas around Bradford City and rural area.

The outcome from all travel analysis identifies no material difference between the geographies in West Yorkshire and either Bradford Royal Infirmary or Calderdale Royal Hospital

The full travel analysis on ambulance, car and public transport is available at the following link

<http://www.yhscn.nhs.uk/cardiovascular/httpwwwyhscnnhsukcardiovascularpreventivasculars.php>

15. PATIENT CHOICE

Regardless of where patients live, they will still be able to choose where they have their planned vascular surgery. A networked model will support greater choice. In an emergency situation, the patient would always be taken to the nearest vascular centre.

Rehabilitation of patients that have specialised vascular surgery at Bradford Royal Infirmary would continue to access rehabilitation services within their local area.

From the previous patient and public engagement work undertaken in 2016, patients are concerned that clinicians, will still have the opportunity to develop in their chosen speciality and not be disadvantaged by any changes in services.

Patients like the idea of centres of excellence, where access to highly specialist interventions are available in one location, and through this expert consolidation high quality outcomes are maintained. Further details regarding the previous stakeholder engagement process and outcomes can be found Section 4 of this document and the full report can be found at the following link.

<http://www.yhscn.nhs.uk/cardiovascular/httpwwwyhscnnhsukcardiovascularpreventiovasculars.php>

16. BENEFITS, RISKS AND ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN

The proposed changes are expected to provide the following benefits and NHS England has identified actions to ensure these benefits are delivered.

Benefits of proposal	Potential risks of proposal	What we will do to limit these risks
Easing of pressure on all vascular services including emergency and routine procedures	Requires clinical teams to change some of their currently established working routines, which may cause some initial disruption	Clinical leaders to involve teams with development of new working practices
Clarity on future service arrangements will ensure longer term sustainability	It requires a change in current service arrangements, which may not be supported by some individuals, groups or organisations	NHS England and clinical leaders to engage with patients and the public to inform them of the proposal and seek feedback as part of the consultation
It creates a clear pathway for emergency transfer into the vascular centre rather than rotating on a weekly basis between Bradford Royal Infirmary and Huddersfield Royal Infirmary or Calderdale Royal Hospital (under the future transformation change)	Some patients may be disappointed that the hospital closest to where they live is no longer used for management of emergency out of hours vascular cases	To seek feedback as part of the consultation
It supports excellence in practice enabling clinicians to develop their expertise working as part of a larger specialist vascular team covering a broader geographical area and seeing more patients	There will be increased travel time for some clinicians, patients and visiting friends and relatives	To seek feedback as part of the consultation
Proposed change only affects patients requiring a complex or specialist procedure requiring an overnight stay, all routine vascular services will continue to be available in local hospitals	Local hospitals will need to demonstrate readiness and commitment to support speedy repatriation back to the local hospital for ongoing care and rehabilitation	To be addressed as part of the transition plans
Shared out of hours workforce across West Yorkshire will reduce burden on clinicians and improve recruitment potential	Some clinicians with a preference for one hospital may not like the increased frequency of working at a different hospital site	Clinical leaders to involve teams with development of new working practices

Advantages of proposal	Potential risks of proposal	What we will do to limit these risks
In establishing Bradford Royal Infirmary as the second specialist vascular centre, access to renal inpatient care is maintained without the need for additional reorganisation of existing services	There may be a preference from some individuals, groups or organisations for Calderdale to be the second specialist vascular centre and for new renal inpatient services to be established as part of a wider reorganisation of existing services	To explain the interdependency with renal as part of the consultation process and ensure engagement events are held in the Calderdale and Kirklees community
Supports improved shared knowledge across West Yorkshire, including better access to education and training and increased research opportunities	Some staff may not wish to grasp these opportunities and clinical leadership will be required to support clinicians throughout the transition phase	Clinical leaders to involve teams with development of new working practices
It reduces hospitals working in isolation, and supports a shift to a more networked way of working across vascular services in West Yorkshire	As well as effective clinical engagement, proposals will require improvements to supporting infrastructure e.g. information management and technology systems	To be addressed as part of the transition plans with support from the trusts involved

17. IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

17.1 Workforce Impact Assessment

To deliver this service model, and as set out in the principles agreed in July 2017, the service will operate as a single vascular team. To make best use of the available workforce and to allow individual consultants to develop sub-specialty, research and teaching interests, the consultant workforce will be able to work flexibly across all sites in the network. This does not mean that consultants will be expected to work across more than two sites and in practice most consultants will probably spend the majority of their time between one specialised vascular centre and one local hospital. The opportunity for more flexible working will be available, both for regular job planned activity and to cover gaps in rotas, clinics, theatres due to illness or other unexpected circumstances.

The current activity is being delivered by the existing workforce, so it should still be deliverable if the Bradford Royal Infirmary and the current Huddersfield Royal Infirmary vascular activity is consolidated into one specialised vascular centre. This is, however, currently based on consultants working well above their official job plans.

There is a small additional requirement for travel time for consultants moving between the vascular network sites, however this should be accommodated if the gaps in the consultant workforce are filled as a result of improved recruitment. The biggest additional requirement for clinical time in the future service model is 15 PAs to provide cover on spoke sites to enable repatriation. This additional capacity would open up opportunities to manage patients more effectively, with shorter length of stay and using other clinical roles which would minimise the additional requirement and future proof the service. Further, detailed work is required with the clinical working group in the implementation phase to develop the full workforce requirement to deliver the future service model.

17.2 Impact on Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs)

The reconfiguration is not expected to have any financial impact on CCGs. There are 15 vascular inpatient beds being transferred to Bradford Royal Infirmary from Huddersfield Royal Infirmary. Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust (CHFT) has confirmed that these beds will not be designated to an alternative service and will therefore not create an additional financial burden to the CCG. CHFT has confirmed that this will not have a destabilising effect on their income. The trusts have all advised that the number of inpatient beds does fluctuate in line with seasonal demand; therefore moving 15 beds from one trust to another is not expected to result in any material difference to the CHFT.

Feedback from clinical engagement suggests that a small number of dedicated beds may be required at Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust to aid repatriation for patients who have ongoing vascular needs that cannot be served under a general surgery or medical ward. Work is still ongoing to explore this possibility including how these costs will be managed.

The proposed change is not expected to impact on local government services. This change does not represent a new service creating additional patients. Therefore, patients are expected to be managed within existing resources.

17.3 Equality assessment

An equality assessment has been completed for the options appraisal, located in Appendix 13 of the WYAAT Options Appraisal.

17.4 Four Key Tests & Bed Closure

NHS England has undertaken a gap analysis to ensure the proposal meets the government's four key tests and NHS England's test for proposed bed closure (where appropriate). This can be provided on request.

18. COSTS & AFFORDABILITY

This recommendation does not increase vascular activity in West Yorkshire; it only shifts where specialised vascular activity is delivered from Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust to Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust. Therefore, there should be no financial impact on commissioners as a result of implementing this proposal.

18.1 Revenue

It has not been possible to complete a detailed, bottom up costing of the future service model. Whilst there might be a risk that the future model is more expensive than the current model, analysis undertaken so far indicates that this should not be the case even before opportunities for efficiency are considered. NB there would be an additional cost at Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust (CHFT) to establish a bed side dialysis service should CHFT have been the WYAAT preferred option.

18.2 Local Services

Outpatient and Day Case Services

Outpatient and day case services are currently provided at Airedale NHS Foundation Trust, Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust, Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust and Mid Yorkshire Hospitals NHS Trust. The baseline assumption is that these would continue unchanged in the future service model. The costs should be the same as now, regardless of WYAAT's preferred option for the location of the other specialised vascular centre. Opportunities for increased efficiency may also be available.

18.3 Inpatient Care

The baseline assumption (without considering potential efficiencies) is that the total number of bed-days required will not change either as a result of moving from three to two specialised vascular centres, or due to the choice of WYAAT's preferred option for the other specialised vascular centre. The location of the beds required will change and, if repatriation is implemented, the specialty staff mix would also change. In simple terms, an extra ward will be required at Bradford Royal Infirmary and a ward released at Huddersfield Royal Hospital if Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust is no longer a specialised vascular centre.

- **Ward costs;** Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust has identified existing ward space which can be reallocated to the vascular service with some minor reconfiguration to provide the 28 beds. The anticipated cost for this work is £80K. Funding for this has already been secured within the Trust's resources.
- **Ward and theatre Staff;** The assumption is that vascular ward and theatre staff at the site, no longer providing specialised vascular care would either transfer to the other specialised vascular centre or would be subsumed into other services on their existing site to fill existing workforce gaps. Either option releases direct costs to fund the service transfer.

- **Critical care;** An additional two critical care beds are required to support the additional activity in the other specialised vascular centre. NHS England and the critical care network will determine whether the released beds in the non-specialised vascular centre are retained or decommissioned. If decommissioned, then staff released would reduce the requirement for bank and agency staff.
- **Therapies;** As with ward and theatre staff, therapists working with vascular services will have the opportunity to transfer to the other specialised vascular centre or remain at their existing site.
- **Repatriation;** The future service model includes an assumption that patients would be repatriated to non-specialised vascular centre if they still need acute care, but once their requirement for vascular support is complete. Repatriation would require consultant support at the local hospitals, but this would be minimised by operational efficiencies, different clinical roles and new models of care. In terms of length of stay, the baseline assumption is that there would be no change in the total bed-day requirement due to repatriation; fewer vascular beds would be required in the specialised centres, but the balance of the total bed requirement would still be needed in medical specialties. If anything, by ensuring patients are cared for in the right specialty and closer to home, there should be opportunities to reduce total length of stay.
- **Reduced length of stay;** Variation in length of stay between the trusts and the Vascular GIRFT report also indicate that there may be opportunities to reduce length of stay (although access to out of hospital care may constrain the reductions achievable).

18.4 Consultant travel time to/from the specialised vascular centre

Currently vascular consultants are employed by and based at Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust and Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust. In future, with only one of these acting as the specialised vascular centre, they will need to travel between locations for specialised vascular and local activities, which will incur a travel time allowance. The baseline assumption is that there is no difference in the travel time requirement based on Bradford Royal Infirmary as WYAAT's preferred option for the other specialised vascular centre. A unified approach, to travel across the West Yorkshire vascular network of clinicians, will need to be considered.

18.5 Renal dialysis support

A small number of patients undergoing major vascular procedures, also need renal dialysis support, so the other specialised vascular centre must be able to provide dialysis for these inpatients. At Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, the existing inpatient renal unit has capacity to accommodate the additional patients from Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust, without additional costs. At Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust a bedside dialysis service would need to be established, requiring an initial capital investment of approximately £60k and an estimated annual running cost of £154k. Appendix 5 of the WYAAT Options Appraisal provides more details.

18.6 Capital

Modelling of the facilities required to combine the Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust and Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust specialised vascular activity onto a single site, indicates that the following additional facilities would be required on either site (more details on the modelling are included in the WYAAT Options Appraisal):

- 1 ward of 28 beds
- 2 Level 3 (ICU) critical care beds
- 9 theatre sessions per week
- 2 vascular interventional radiology suite sessions per week

In addition, either trust would need to invest in a hybrid theatre to meet the NHS England service specification. The trusts have identified how they would provide this additional capacity and estimated the capital costs where investment is required. Details of this are shown in (appendices 10 and 11) of the WYAAT Options Appraisal.

18.7 Capital costs

- Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust requires £5.2 million
- Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust requires £5.66 million

The difference in capital costs between the sites is approximately £460k, which is less than 10% and so within the margin of error for estimated costings at this stage.

A hybrid theatre is equipped to provide high end imaging within the sterile surgical environment, thus avoiding the need to move the patient from one area to another, in order to access diagnostic such as MRI scanners. Integrated imaging facilities not only support diagnostics, they also help the surgeon undertake complex operations where precision is key. The longer-term aim will be to develop hybrid theatre facilities at the specialised vascular centres. However, this will require substantial capital investment and careful planning. The trusts have agreed to work towards stabilising current vascular services through redesign before addressing the requirement for a hybrid theatre, which therefore falls outside the scope of this business case.

The future service will be a single service for the whole of West Yorkshire, including all 5 trusts.

18.8 Capital investment

This proposal does not require capital investment therefore none of the following will apply:

- Where all options require capital of less than £30m, this is a letter of support from the NHS Improvement Regional Finance Director.
- Between £30m and £100m, require a letter of support from the NHS Improvement Chief Finance Officer.

- Above £100m, the scheme will need to be considered by the NHS Improvement Resources Committee and a letter of support from the NHS Improvement Chief Finance Officer provided.
- All options requiring capital will need to be assured prior to consultation by NHS Improvement (as well as by NHS England).

19. SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURES

19.1 IT Systems

Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust (CHFT) and Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust (BTHT) have both recently implemented the Cerner Millennium electronic patient record, to create a single standardised patient IT system, which will give staff instant access to patient's digital records in either trust. This means that clinical information on patients being transferred from CHFT to BTHT or vice versa will be immediately available to staff in the other hospital. The other trusts within the network, Leeds, Airedale and Mid Yorkshire will require a solution to aid IT compatibility and support the sharing of patient information.

19.2 Information Governance (IG)

NHS England will commission the specialised vascular service from either Bradford Teaching Hospital NHS Foundation Trust or Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust, who will become the lead provider and second specialised vascular centre in West Yorkshire. Both trusts have recently implemented a joint IT system, for the purposes of delivering direct patient care across both trusts, and as such have undertaken the relevant information governance (IG) processes in line with the general data protection regulations.

The data received from the trusts will be sent to the North of England Commissioning Support Unit, in accordance with the data protection act 1998, and other laws such as the Health and Social Care Act 2012.

All data sent to NHS England Yorkshire and Humber hub for purposes of measuring service related indicators will be anonymised.

NHS England has sought assurances from the trusts that their IT processes for sharing patient information meets the regulations outlined above.

20. GOVERNANCE AND CONTRACTING ARRANGEMENTS

NHS England will initially contract with the two trusts providing specialised vascular care. Should the WYAAT proposal of Bradford Royal Infirmary becoming the second specialised vascular centre be agreed, then this will be Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust (LTHT) and Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust (BTHT). NHS England will remain the responsible commissioner for vascular services provided at these two sites.

Both LTHT and BTHT will contract directly with their network district general hospital (DGH) for all non-specialised vascular care, to ensure most vascular services are delivered locally. The specialised centres will hold governance arrangements for the non-specialised vascular centres (Mid Yorkshire Hospitals NHS Trust and Calderdale & Huddersfield NHS Foundation Hospitals Trust).

Longer term under the single network model NHS England will commission from one lead provider.

The WYAAT Dispute Resolution process sets out the following steps:

- In the first instance the WYAAT Programme Executive will seek to resolve the dispute to the mutual satisfaction of each of the Parties. If not, the Programme Executive will refer the dispute to the CIC for resolution.
- CIC shall deal proactively with any dispute on a “Best for Meeting the Key Principles” basis so as to reach a majority recommendation.
- If a Party does not agree, the CIC recommendation, or the CIC cannot resolve the dispute, the dispute can be referred to an Independent Facilitator. The facilitator’s role is to assist the CIC in working towards a consensus.
- If facilitation does not work, the whole process should be tried again.
- If that fails, then the CIC would either have to terminate the MOU, or agree the dispute does not need to be resolved.

In line with the WYAAT Governance Framework, the Programme Board's recommendation to the Programme Executive was reviewed by the WYAAT clinical reference group and DOFs group on 13 April 2019, and by the Strategy & Operations group on 18 April 2019.

21. CONCLUSION

There is a wealth of evidence supporting the need for specialised vascular services to consolidate into fewer centres and develop a more flexible system to deal with the burden of vascular care. This system will be better able to respond to the rising demands on the skills of vascular surgeons and interventional radiologists to support longer term service sustainability. There is a national shortage of vascular specialists, which is unlikely to be resolved in the short term. Meeting the requirements for 24/7 cover is becoming an increasing challenge within current resources. Clinicians are struggling to maintain an appropriate work life balance, as these services become overly stretched, leading to low morale amongst the workforce.

NHS England has sought the best clinical advice available to provide direction on how best to resolve these concerns locally. The clinical recommendation for West Yorkshire is to reduce the number of specialised vascular centres from three to two and create a network arrangement of specialism.

Removing historical organisational boundaries to create a more flexible workforce will help clinicians to deliver services in the most appropriate setting. This flexibility will reduce the burden of the on-call rota by consolidating the small pool of consultants over two sites instead of three. The network arrangement will provide opportunity for education, research and skills sharing. Clinicians will have the choice to work across both specialist and non-specialist vascular units as they prefer, reducing the likelihood of burnout, which in turn will support staff retention and improve the chance of recruitment.

Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust as the major trauma centre will remain one of the two specialised vascular centres in line with the recommendations set out in the Yorkshire and Humber Clinical Senate report (2017). The challenge has been to identify the second site; WYAAT has undertaken a comprehensive analysis of the vascular services at Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust and Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust.

This analysis included both current and future state to determine which presented the best option. The WYAAT proposed option based on the clinical interdependencies with renal services is that Bradford Royal Infirmary should become the second specialised vascular centre supported by Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust from both Huddersfield Royal Infirmary and Calderdale Royal Hospital.

The overall aim is to create a network of vascular provision between the five vascular providers in West Yorkshire. This will support unified pathways of care and standardised treatment protocols to ensure everyone receives the same level and quality of care in the most appropriate location. By transferring patients back under the care of local consultants and DGHs at the earliest opportunity, will help keep the vascular beds located at the two specialised centres available for the most complex surgeries.

22. REFERENCES

1. NHS England Vascular Service specification <https://www.england.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/specialised-vascular-services-service-specification-adults.pdf>
2. Clinical Senate vascular review reports 2016 & 2017 <http://www.yhsenate.nhs.uk/senate-advice/published-advice-recommendations.php?overall>
3. Society for Vascular Surgery, <https://vascular.org/news-advocacy/national-shortage-vascular-surgeons>
4. Getting It Right First Time (Vascular Surgery Report 2018) <http://gettingitrightfirsttime.co.uk/vascular-surgery-report/>
5. Kidney Care UK, <https://www.kidneycareuk.org/about-kidney-health/treatments/dialysis/vascular-access-dialysis/>
6. Population disease data <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/>
7. Five Year Forward View (Oct 2014) <https://www.england.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/5yfv-web.pdf>
8. Tidy, C, Renovascular Disease, (Mar 2016) <https://patient.info/doctor/renovascular-disease> (accessed 15/07/2019)

LIST OF SUPPORTING INFORMATION/LINKS

- Consultation Strategy and patient/public questionnaire

The following documents and reports can be found via the link below

- Full Consultation Document
- Vascular service specification
- Patient and Public Engagement Events undertaken in 2016 by Sheffield Health and Related Research
- West Yorkshire Association of Acute Trusts, Options Appraisal
- GIRFT Report
- Travel analysis
- Renal interdependencies

<http://www.yhscn.nhs.uk/cardiovascular/httpwwwyhscnnhsukcardiovascularpreventionvasculars.php>

The Yorkshire and Humber Clinical Senate Reviews can be found via the following links-

Part 1 (April 2016)

<http://www.yhsenate.nhs.uk/modules/reports/protected/files/YH%20Senate%20Report%20-%20Vascular%20Services%20in%20YH%20-%20April%202016.pdf>

Part 2 (January 2017)

<http://www.yhsenate.nhs.uk/modules/reports/protected/files/YH%20Senate%20Report%20-%20Vascular%20Services%20in%20YH%20Part%202%20-%20January%202017.pdf>

SECTION 4

PLANS FOR COMMUNICATING AND ENGAGING

This section contains

- Previous engagement undertaken in 2016
- Planned communication and engagement approach
- Why are we consulting

1. PREVIOUS ENGAGEMENT UNDERTAKEN IN 2016

In order to inform the initial work on the vascular review, NHS England in 2016 commissioned School of Health and Related Research (SchARR) to organise patient discussion group meetings across Yorkshire and the Humber. This included two locations in West Yorkshire (Leeds and Huddersfield). Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust was approached; however, nursing staff were unable to identify patients to participate.

These events attracted participation from 41 vascular patients across Yorkshire and the Humber, with experience of varying procedures including aneurysm repair, carotid surgery and amputation. Independent facilitators enabled a focussed conversation on what is good about your current service?' and 'what could be improved?' with comments captured.

The themes most frequently mentioned, as valued by patients in relation to their experiences of vascular services were: professional and friendly staff; rapid and convenient access to treatment; personal nature of the service, the importance of integrated (joined-up) specialist teams; and involvement in shared decision making.

As part of a discussion around any future changes to services (and a potential reduction in the number of vascular centres in the region) patient participants identified the benefits set out in the table below. Highlighting and expanding on these benefits will form a key part of communications and engagement activity going forward.

How patients see the benefits from changes...
<i>'More specialist staff and equipment'</i>
<i>'Better outcomes for patients'</i>
<i>'More joined up services'</i>
<i>'Meeting national standards'</i>
<i>'Development of centres of excellence for elective surgery'</i>
<i>'Enabling staff to develop skills while maintaining access'</i>

Perceived risks of any change to services were also discussed, and a series of proposed mitigating actions have been identified so that if recommendations are implemented, assurances can be provided and clearly communicated to patients.

How patients perceive risks with changes	Actions for communications activity to provide assurance...
<i>'Inability for staff to cope with increased workload'</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical leads from West Yorkshire Trusts to be key spokespersons for communications and engagement and events, providing reassurance. • Improved 'meet the team' information to be available.
<i>'Strain on beds, theatres in already busy hospitals'</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical leads from West Yorkshire Trusts to be key spokespersons for communications and engagement and events, providing reassurance. • Messaging to include reassurances around capacity. • Monitoring and transparency around service feedback during any transition / implementation.
<i>'Staff having to relocate if any centres may close'</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical leads from West Yorkshire Trusts to be key spokespersons for communications and engagement and events, providing reassurance. • Strong internal briefing systems to ensure staff act as ambassadors and don't pass any anxieties on to patients.
<i>'Time it takes to get to centre in an emergency'</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparency on travel impact assessment work undertaken. • Clarity of pathways (e.g. ambulances automatically take emergency patient to centre).
<i>'Overcoming issues with travel, parking and congestion'</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear information available on transport options, travel, parking and visiting arrangements.
<i>'Need to provide proof that it works'</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical leads to be key spokespersons providing reassurance. • Signposting to national vascular best practice publications. • Offers of site-visits to facilities where change has already happened.
<i>'Loss of access to specialists in an emergency'</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarity of pathways (e.g. ambulances automatically take emergency patient to centre). • Information of how hub and spoke services work together as one team to provide networked specialised care. • Clinical leads to be key spokespersons providing reassurance.
<i>'Unnecessary travel for follow up appointments'</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarity that changes are specific to specialist surgery and that outpatient appointments and day case surgery will continue to be available locally.
<i>'It not being clear what it actually means'</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Testing of case for change and key messages with patient groups.
<i>'Will need effective information sharing between clinicians form one centre to another'</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational implementation team / clinical spokespeople to provide assurances around how any transition / implementation is overseen.

2. PLANNED COMMUNICATION & ENGAGEMENT APPROACH

West Yorkshire specialised vascular services consultation August 2019

1.0 Communications objectives

The approach to the communications and consultation will meet the following objectives:

- Deliver targeted patient, NHS employee and stakeholder engagement deemed appropriate and sufficient by relevant health overview and scrutiny committees, and in line with the commissioning organisations engagement strategies, enabling the required service change to be implemented as soon as practicably possible, while ensuring the best outcomes for patients.
- Inform people that we are consulting on the preferred option that Bradford Royal Infirmary is the second specialised vascular centre in West Yorkshire (alongside Leeds General Infirmary), to explain the rationale and promote opportunities to provide feedback on the proposal, particularly amongst the individuals and families who will be affected.
- Make sure that communication to different groups of stakeholders and the public about the consultation is done consistently and that we are equipped to answer people's questions.
- Demonstrate that we have considered all the groups who will be affected by the consultation outcome.

2.0 Roles and responsibilities

The following NHS organisations are identified as having a role with associated responsibilities during the consultation process.

NHS England and Improvement

- NHS England will lead the overall consultation and engagement process, and decision making about the future of West Yorkshire specialised vascular services.
- Communication activities and key messages for external audiences will be provided to NHS stakeholders to support any internal communication activities associated with the consultation.
- The NHS England North East and Yorkshire communications team will be the point of contact for any media enquiries received by individual Trusts and CCGs.
- NHS England will make a clinical spokesperson available to support community events and media briefings regarding the consultation (to provide a focus on the commissioning perspective).

- In the event a media enquiry about the consultation requests an individual CCG or Trust response, the regional NHS England team will work with the relevant NHS organisation to coordinate a response.
- As part of this process, NHS England will not comment on the outcome of the previous urgent and emergency care review by the Calderdale and Greater Huddersfield CCGs which will see all acute medicine including A&E services transferred to Calderdale Royal Hospital in Halifax.

West Yorkshire Association of Acute Trusts

- WYAAT will support NHS England communications, with a focus on ensuring that external key messages are shared with and adapted for internal audiences.
- A clinical spokesperson and operational programme lead for vascular services will be available to support consultation engagement events and media briefings (to provide a focus on the provider perspective / collaborative working)
- Feedback or frontline enquiries that require further input from NHS England will be escalated by operational and communication routes for support.
- WYAAT will support the liaison with relevant operational leads and clinical service specialists to ensure that information about the consultation is targeted as a priority at patients with experience of vascular services (i.e. through patient mail out and information in clinics).
- WYAAT will support liaison with provider communication colleagues to ensure consultation information is published and signposted from provider websites.

West Yorkshire and Harrogate ICS leadership team

- West Yorkshire and Harrogate ICS colleagues will support NHS England communications, with a focus on ensuring that external key messages are shared with and adapted for internal audiences.
- Feedback or frontline enquiries that require further input from NHS England will be escalated by operational and communication routes for support.
- ICS colleagues will support liaison with CCG communication colleagues to ensure consultation information is published and signposted from CCG websites.

3.0 Key messages

The information that is shared with stakeholders, patients, the public and the media throughout the consultation process will seek to highlight and re-iterate the following key messages.

- This consultation is being run by NHS England specialised commissioning working with the acute trusts through West Yorkshire Association of Acute Trusts (WYAAT) and local Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs). We

are committed to engaging our patients and staff to shape the service of the future.

- Doctors and other non-clinical specialists have worked together on plans for the future and now we want to explain our proposals for specialised vascular services in West Yorkshire, hear what people think and use views and experiences to ensure the services work well for patients.
- Vascular services reconstruct, unblock or bypass arteries to restore blood flow to organs. These are often one-off procedures to reduce the risk of sudden death, prevent stroke and reduce the risk of amputation.
- Our intentions are to improve the overall sustainability of the vascular service in the region, continue to deliver excellent patient outcomes, develop services, aid recruitment, and minimise potential gaps in rotas at the same time as reducing pressure on services. We feel there are also opportunities to improve research by making these proposed changes.
- Under this proposal, the majority of patients will continue to access vascular day-case surgery, diagnostics, outpatient appointments and rehabilitation services in hospitals throughout West Yorkshire, including Huddersfield Royal Infirmary, Calderdale Royal Hospital, Pinderfields General Hospital and Airedale General Hospital. Under these proposals, only the most complex patients who require to stay in hospital overnight, after having vascular surgery or radiological intervention would be affected, receiving this treatment at either Leeds General Infirmary or Bradford Royal Infirmary.
- Specialised services like vascular are not available in every local hospital, because they have to be delivered by specialist teams of doctors, nurses and other healthcare professionals who have the necessary skills and experience. Unlike most healthcare which is planned and arranged locally by Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs), specialised services are planned nationally and regionally by NHS England.
- Leeds General Infirmary must remain as one of the specialised vascular centers, due to it being the regional major trauma center.
- Following considerations of both clinical and non-clinical factors, proposals recommend Bradford Royal Infirmary as the second specialised vascular centre. This is due to the importance of co-location with the in-patient renal care service also at Bradford Royal Infirmary, which supports the care of vascular patients, who develop kidney disorders, and patients with kidney failure who develop vascular disease. The importance of this link between clinical services was also highlighted by the Yorkshire and Humber Clinical Senate in their review of vascular services in the region.
- Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust and Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust currently run a shared out of hours on-call rota for emergency vascular services between the two sites. However, this

is not supported as an acceptable or long-term solution by the Yorkshire and Humber Clinical Senate and NHS England.

- The outcome of the previous urgent and emergency care review by the Calderdale and Greater Huddersfield CCGs will see all acute medicine including A&E services transferred to Calderdale Royal Hospital in Halifax.

Key messages specific to feedback mechanisms and further information

- Patients and the public can find out more information and complete a questionnaire by visiting the NHS England consultation hub or looking out for vascular news and information on your local West Yorkshire hospital website. You can also attend an event in your local community where vascular specialists and NHS leaders will be available to explain the proposed changes and listen to your feedback.
- To find out more about the consultation on the future of specialised vascular services in West Yorkshire and complete a survey on-line visit www.engage.england.nhs.uk (and search for 'West Yorkshire Vascular') or go to www.england.nhs.uk/north-east-yorkshire
- Or to request a copy of the consultation on the future of specialised vascular services in West Yorkshire is sent to you by email england.WYVfeedback@nhs.net or telephone 0113 8251536.
- To hear first-hand from clinical leaders about the consultation on the future of specialised vascular services in West Yorkshire and ask questions, you can attend one of the following six events in your local community:

Location	Date	Time	Venue
Kirklees/Huddersfield	3 October	2pm until 4pm	The John Smiths Stadium, Stadium Way, Huddersfield, HD1 6PG
	15 October	6pm until 8pm	The John Smiths Stadium, Stadium Way, Huddersfield, HD1 6PG
Calderdale/Halifax	8 October	6pm until 8pm	The Arches, East Mill, 328 Dean Clough, Halifax, HX3 5AX
	29 October	6pm until 8pm	The Crossley Gallery, East Mill, 328 Dean Clough, Halifax, HX3 5AX
Bradford	7 October	2pm until 4pm	Midland Hotel Forster Square, Cheapside, Bradford, BD1 4HU
	14 October	5pm until 7pm	Great Victoria Hotel, Bridge Street,

			Bradford, BD1 1JX
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- If you have a copy of the consultation on the future of specialised vascular services and have completed the feedback section, this can be returned to the following address:

Freepost NHS BRADFORD DISTRICT & CRAVEN

You can handwrite or type your envelope, but the words NHS BRADFORD DISTRICT & CRAVEN must be in capital letters after the word Freepost.

4.0 Approach to consultation:

NHS England will be consulting widely across Airedale, Leeds, Bradford, Calderdale, Kirklees, Wakefield and Harrogate to understand the views of patients and the public who may be affected by the proposed changes. Staff consultation will be managed internally by the individual hospitals. This will be co-ordinated by WYAAT (communication and clinical teams), to ensure the message is delivered consistently across the trusts in terms of content and method. Also, response to any questions raised by one trust will be shared across the others.

The consultation process will be for a period of three months starting in August 2019 and this includes a series of community engagement events for the public. NHS England will work with its partner organisations across West Yorkshire including clinical commissioning groups (CCGs) and provider trusts to identify opportunities to attend face-to-face meetings with service users, their family members, carers and staff. Attendance and feedback from these events will be documented and fed in to the consultation process.

4.1 Public engagement events

There is a commitment to host six public engagement events that provide an opportunity for NHS leaders and vascular specialists to explain the proposals and respond to questions

To enable flexibility in attendance, it is proposed the meetings will be held at different times. Venues have been selected to ensure ease of accessibility and appropriate capacity.

The format for these events will be a presentation of the proposal by clinicians, followed by a question and answer session.

4.2 Patient and public consultation information with supporting questionnaire

Patient/public consultation information has been developed setting out the proposed changes with a supporting questionnaire and details of a series of six community events.

This has been developed based on the input of clinicians, with the opportunity for testing for feedback with stakeholders and patients to ensure it is easy to understand.

The intended audience is predominantly patients who have previously received vascular care in West Yorkshire, but it has been developed in a format that also enables members of the public to use for providing feedback.

Arrangements will be made for this information to be available on request in alternative formats.

4.3 Publication of information on the NHS England North East and Yorkshire website

The patient and public information on the proposals for vascular services in West Yorkshire will be published on the NHS England North East and Yorkshire website.

There is a three-month consultation period to enable sufficient opportunities for patients and the public to engage and have the opportunity to respond.

4.4 Direct vascular patient communications

NHS England will work with the West Yorkshire Association of Acute Trusts to coordinate a hospital-led proactive mailout to vascular patients that have used their inpatient services. This communication will include details of the consultation proposal, details of engagement events and where to find further information and provide feedback via the questionnaire.

Prominent patient displays will also be set up in vascular outpatient clinics to ensure that opportunities for raising awareness among this group are not missed.

4.5. Formal briefings and communications to wider stakeholders

Throughout the consultation process, NHS England will commit to providing regular updates to local stakeholders. This will include:

- An opportunity for key stakeholders to have input into planned consultation communications.
- Advanced notice of any confirmed consultation start date when known.
- Confirmation of consultation and information being published and circulation of links.
- Reminder information ahead of planned community events (these are taking place throughout October 2019).
- Details of level of response to survey and attendance at meetings.
- Arrangements for reporting of consultation feedback and outcome.

A stakeholder distribution list will be maintained and updated throughout the consultation period. This will include relevant leads from stakeholder organisations.

A focus will be placed on working with local Healthwatch groups and community and voluntary sector organisations in the Calderdale, Kirklees, Huddersfield and Bradford areas to ensure these stakeholder briefings are as far reaching as possible.

4.6 *Proactive media activity (i.e. working with local print, broadcast and on-line reports in West Yorkshire)*

NHS England will work closely with the West Yorkshire Association of Acute Trusts and West Yorkshire and Harrogate Health Care Partnership to adopt a proactive approach to raising awareness about the consultation in the local media.

The timing of this media activity will focus on promotion of the community engagement events, as well as signposting to on-line resources for further information and responding to the consultation.

Media activity will be clinically led but managed by NHS England North East and Yorkshire media team, in coordination with communication leads from the hospital trusts. Any briefings will be in line with key messages set out in the communications plan, with bids for interviews of a clinical spokesperson being considered on a case by case basis.

4.7 Use of hospital trusts, CCGs and ICS communication channels

NHS England will work with all West Yorkshire health system partners to support promotion of the consultation using existing and established communication channels. This will include websites, newsletters / e-bulletins, and social media platforms.

A schedule for communication updates will be established and reviewed by a communications working group with a particular focus on social media channels being used to promote reminders for events and signposting to consultation information.

4.8 Engagement event format

The format of these events will be delivered as follows:

- Introductions and overview of timescales.
- Background and history to the development of the proposal.
- Options considered and outcome from these including assessment criteria against which each option was assessed.
- Questions to the audience/gather feedback (the patient and public questionnaire)

- How to get involved and where to find the full proposal and consultation information.

An external organisation will attend to gather and collation feedback and present a report to NHS England at the end of the process.

Following the consultation, the results and recommendations for the future will be reported to the Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee for West Yorkshire, published on NHS England's website and shared with stakeholders.

We have asked an independent company to collate all of the responses we receive to the consultation and to produce an analysis of what respondents have said. The analysis will be published in due course and will include information about the number, type and other characteristics of the responses, giving us a good picture of the views expressed.

In coming to a decision, NHS England will consider the responses to the consultation and will adjust its proposals if we consider it appropriate to do so. We will take into account and balance all the main factors, including affordability, impact on other services, access and patient choice. Our recommendations will then be considered by the relevant committees before a final decision is taken by the NHS England Board.

Stakeholders

The list is broken down by the following:

- Internal project stakeholders
- Internal NHS stakeholders
- External stakeholders
- Local and regional media

Stakeholder group	How we will communicate with them
<p>Internal project stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NHS England Specialised Commissioning • NHS England Yorkshire and Humber DCO Team • West Yorkshire Association of Acute Trusts • Leeds Teaching Hospital NHS Trust, Bradford Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust and Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust and their own internal audiences which includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Trust Board ○ Foundation Trust Governors (public and staff) ○ Staff Partnership Forum ○ Divisional and Clinical Directors ○ Senior Managers ○ Nursing and midwifery leads ○ Clinical specialist leads (by condition / departments) 	<p>Internal meetings / programme updates Face to face briefings Internal briefings Internal newsletters Intranet information</p>
<p>Other internal NHS stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STP leadership teams for West Yorkshire area • STP leads for areas surrounding the West Yorkshire boundaries • Yorkshire Ambulance Service • Greater Huddersfield CCG • Calderdale CCG • North Kirklees CCG • Airedale, Wharfedale and Craven CCG • Bradford City CCG • Bradford Districts CCG • Referring GPs for West Yorkshire • Yorkshire and Humber Clinical Senate • CCGs and hospital trusts located on the boundaries of West Yorkshire • Vascular advisory group (regional network) 	<p>Face to face briefings Internal briefings and reports Internal newsletters Intranet information</p>

Stakeholder group	How we will communicate with them
<p>External stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patients and visitors (who currently access vascular inpatients and outpatient care) • Known patient groups with an interest in vascular or support for local hospital • Potential patients (catchment / border areas) • Population of Leeds, Bradford, Calderdale, Huddersfield and Kirklees • Local authorities both within West Yorkshire and boundary areas (Chief Executives and Council Leaders) • Overview and Scrutiny Committees (health) • Healthwatch groups • Health and Well Being Boards • MPs (of Huddersfield Town, Calderdale, Kirklees, Bradford City, Leeds City) • Charity, voluntary sector partners • Professional regulatory bodies (e.g. The Vascular Society) 	<p>Public / patient leaflet and questionnaire Targeted mailshots Stakeholder briefings Community meetings Website information On-line feedback Local media Social media Offer of face to face briefings and attendance at meetings</p>
<p>Local, regional and national media</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yorkshire Post • Yorkshire Evening Post • Bradford Telegraph and Argus • Huddersfield Daily Examiner • Halifax Courier • Regional BBC 	<p>Media briefings</p>

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Matthew Groom
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ROTHERHAM
S66 1YY

Cllr Helen Hayden, Leeds City Council

VIA EMAIL

matthew.groom@nhs.net

0113 825 3391

2 September 2019

Dear Councillor Hayden

In light of the Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee being established, we would like to confirm our request for North Yorkshire County Council to be part of the JHOSC to consider the proposed changes to Specialised Vascular services across West Yorkshire.

Whilst the populations in the South Craven area that flow into Airedale are not affected by the preferred option set out in this proposal, the other options that have been reviewed as part of the work to date could affect where their care is delivered. In addition, any other option that could be put forward for consideration as part of the consultation feedback could potentially also affect this population.

It may also be helpful for members to be aware that our consultation and engagement approach will include mail out to former and active vascular patients. This means there will be people from the South Craven area that will receive letters advising them of the proposals – as they are likely to be among the group of inpatients that will have received emergency or overnight care at Bradford.

I hope this information is of help in confirming our position.

Yours sincerely



Matthew Groom
Assistant Director of Specialised Commissioning (Yorkshire and Humber)

CC:

Sherry McKiniry, Service Specialist, NHS England Specialised Commissioning (Y&H)

Matt Graham, WYAAT Programme Director

Sarah Halstead, Senior Service Specialist, NHS England Specialised Commissioning (Y&H)

Mr Neeraj Bhasin, WY Vascular Service Clinical Director

Steven Courtney, Principal Scrutiny Adviser, Leeds City Council

Gill Galt, Head of Communications and Engagement, NHS England (North Specialised Commissioning Team)

David Black, Medical Director (Commissioning), NHS England and NHS Improvement



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North Yorkshire and West Yorkshire
Mandatory Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee
(Vascular Services)
Terms of Reference

The North Yorkshire and West Yorkshire Mandatory Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee (the JHOSC) is a joint committee appointed under Regulation 30 of the Local Authority (Public Health, Health and Wellbeing Boards and Health Scrutiny) Regulations 2013/218.

The participating authorities are:

- Bradford Council
- Calderdale Council
- Kirklees Council
- Leeds City Council
- North Yorkshire County Council
- Wakefield Council

The participating authorities authorise the JHOSC to discharge the following overview and scrutiny functions in relation to the planning, provision, operation and delivery of vascular services across the footprint of the joint committee:

- Receive and consider the relevant NHS body consultation¹ proposals related to the substantial development / variation in the provision of vascular services; and in particular review and scrutinise:
 - Any matter relating to the planning, provision, operation and delivery of vascular services and specifically (but not exclusively) consider and take account of the:
 - Impact of the proposals on patients, patients families and the public;
 - Views of local people, service users and/or their representatives;
 - Impact on the local health economies and the local economies in general, including any financial implications.
 - The arrangements made by relevant NHS bodies to secure patient access to appropriate hospital and community services, associated with vascular services, including the quality and safety of such services.
 - How the proposed changes to vascular services support the delivery of local Health and Wellbeing Strategies across the footprint of the joint committee and improving both the health of the local populations and the provision of health care services to that population.
 - The arrangements made by relevant NHS bodies for consulting and involving patients and the public regarding the proposed changes to vascular services.

¹ Any informal question raised by an NHS body or health service provider as to whether a proposed development or variation is in the opinion of an authority substantial; or whether a proposed development or variation will have an impact on the health service in the area of an authority will be a matter for individual participating authorities to respond to.

- Require the provision of all relevant information associated with vascular services, as identified by the Joint Committee.
- Require a member or employee of a relevant NHS body to attend before the Joint Committee to answer questions in connection with the planning, provision, operation and delivery of vascular services, including consultation on the proposed changes.
- Prepare and make comments / recommendations on the proposed changes to vascular services consulted on.
- Make recommendations on the proposed changes to vascular services to:
 - Any of the participating local authorities represented on the Joint Committee;
 - Relevant NHS bodies (including relevant health service providers); and,
 - Any other relevant bodies identified by the Joint Committee.
- Receive notice of any disagreement from relevant NHS bodies and to take reasonable steps to resolve such disagreement.
- Prepare and present a report and recommendations to the Secretary of State on the proposed changes to vascular services across the footprint of the joint committee (subject to agreement of all participating local authorities).

Report of the Head of Democratic Services

Report to West Yorkshire Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Date: 10 September 2019

Subject: Update on the West Yorkshire Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee Governance Arrangements

Are specific electoral wards affected? If yes, name(s) of ward(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Has consultation been carried out?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Are there implications for equality and diversity and cohesion and integration?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Is the decision eligible for call-in?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information? If relevant, access to information procedure rule number: Appendix number:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

1. Purpose of this report

1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide an update around the review of the West Yorkshire Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee (the JHOSC) governance arrangements.

2. Background information

2.1 The Local Authority (Public health, Health and Wellbeing Boards and Health Scrutiny) Regulations 2013 (the Regulations) set out the legal framework and provisions for local authority scrutiny of local health services and commissioners and providers of NHS services.

Joint overview and scrutiny committees

2.2 The Regulations also make provision for two or more local authorities to appoint a (discretionary) joint committee to discharge relevant health scrutiny functions from those local authorities, subject to any terms and conditions considered appropriate.

2.3 Where NHS bodies seek to consult more than one local authority in relation to a specific proposed substantial development or variation in the provision of health services, those local authorities must appoint a (mandatory) joint overview and scrutiny committee for the purposes of the consultation.

- 2.4 In July 2018 the JHOSC formally requested that officers:
- (a) Proceed to review the current West Yorkshire Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee arrangements and to develop proposals for the establishment of new (refreshed) arrangements and terms of reference of a discretionary health overview and scrutiny committee to reflect the geography and work of the West Yorkshire and Harrogate Health and Care Partnership and associated arrangements.
 - (b) Look to develop proposals for the establishment of a statutory joint health overview and scrutiny committee arrangements and terms of reference to reflect any future substantial NHS service changes or developments affecting all of the member local authorities; and,
 - (c) Explore the potential to establish statutory joint health overview and scrutiny committees (as sub-committees of the discretionary JHOSC) to reflect any future substantial NHS service changes or developments, where those proposals are likely to impact on two or more, but not all of the member local authorities (as required).
- 2.5 The JHOSC also resolved that it be provided with the opportunity to comment on any draft terms of reference and proposed procedural rules prior to them being finalised and agreed by each constituent authority.
- 2.6 In late January 2019, the Chairs of the constituent authorities received notification from NHS England (Specialised Commissioning) of its intentions to consult on proposed substantial changes to regional vascular services, requiring the establishment of a mandatory joint health overview and scrutiny committee to consider and comment on the proposals.
- 2.7 Details associated with the establishment of a North Yorkshire and West Yorkshire Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee (Vascular Services) are presented elsewhere on the agenda.

3. Main issues

- 3.1 This update focuses on the following principal matters:
- (a) Refreshing the Terms of Reference for the discretionary JHOSC; and,
 - (b) Interpretation of the regulations that deal with establishing mandatory joint committees.

Refreshing the Terms of Reference for the discretionary JHOSC

- 3.2 Good progress was initially made toward the end of 2018. However, needing to deal with matters relating to vascular proposals highlighted by NHS England (Specialised Services) have, perhaps understandably, impacted on further progress.
- 3.3 As mentioned above, matters relating to the establishment of a North Yorkshire and West Yorkshire Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee (Vascular Services) are presented elsewhere on the agenda. The vascular arrangements are well progressed, therefore it is proposed to revisit the discretionary arrangements in the near future.
- 3.4 Progress will be reported to a future meeting of the JHOSC.

Interpretation of the regulations that deal with establishing a mandatory JHOSC

- 3.5 While progressing arrangements for the establishment of a North Yorkshire and West Yorkshire Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee (Vascular Services), it became apparent there were different interpretations of the regulations dealing with the establishment of a mandatory JHOSC.
- 3.6 To help with the development of any future mandatory JHOSC arrangements that may become necessary, it may be helpful for further work to be undertaken to ensure there is a shared, mutually agreed and consistent interpretation of the regulations around establishing a mandatory JHOSC.
- 3.7 This work could be included as part of the overall scope for refreshing the Terms of Reference for the discretionary JHOSC; or it might be a distinct workstream. In order to further inform this work, it may be helpful for the JHOSC to provide an agreed view on how this might be progressed.

4. Corporate considerations

4.1 Consultation and engagement

- 4.1.1 Officers from each of the constituent authorities have been engaged in the review of the current governance arrangements. There has also been the opportunity for further discussions with other officers and members from individual constituent authorities.

4.2 Equality and diversity / cohesion and integration

- 4.2.1 There are no equality and diversity implications arising from this report; however, any specific implications will be considered prior to formally agreeing any changes to the future governance arrangements.

4.3 Council policies and best council plan

- 4.3.1 There are no specific implications for the corporate priorities and policies of the constituent authorities arising from this report. Any specific implications will be considered prior to formally agreeing any changes to the future governance arrangements.

Climate emergency

- 4.3.2 The existing JHOSC arrangements reduce the potential number of meetings that may otherwise be required across the constituent authorities – thus reducing the potential number of meetings and associated use of natural resources.
- 4.3.3 Any specific climate emergency implications will be considered prior to formally agreeing any changes to the future JHOSC governance arrangements.

4.4 Resources and value for money

- 4.4.1 Resources to support the ongoing work of the JHOSC will need to be considered be prior to formally agreeing any changes to the future JHOSC governance arrangements.

4.5 Legal implications, access to information, and call-in

4.5.1 The legal framework and regulations associated with the establishment of joint scrutiny committee arrangements are set out elsewhere in this report.

4.5.2 There are no specific access to information implications arising from the report. As a council function the decision is not eligible for Call In.

4.6 Risk management

4.6.1 There are no risk management implications arising from this report; however, any specific implications will be considered prior to formally agreeing any changes to the future governance arrangements.

5. Recommendations

5.1 The West Yorkshire Joint Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee is asked to:

(a) Note the content of this report and make comment on the review of the joint committee's governance arrangements.

(b) Provide an agreed view on how to structure the work to help ensure there is a shared, mutually agreed and consistent interpretation of the regulations around establishing a mandatory JHOSC.

6. Background documents¹

6.1 None

¹ The background documents listed in this section are available to download from the Council's website, unless they contain confidential or exempt information. The list of background documents does not include published works.