



Office for Health  
Improvement  
& Disparities



UK Health  
Security  
Agency



**NHS**

**North East and  
North Cumbria**



ADPH  
North East

# The public health approach in the North East North Cumbria Integrated Care System

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# Our patch: the North East and North Cumbria

## North Cumbria

**Population:** 324,000  
**Primary care networks:** 8  
**1 NHS foundation trust:** North Cumbria Integrated Care (NCIC)  
**1 ambulance NHS trust:** North West Ambulance Service  
**2 local authority areas:** Cumberland and Westmorland and Furness (also cover part of NHS Lancashire and South Cumbria ICB\*)

## North

**Population:** 1,079,000  
**Primary care networks:** 22  
**3 NHS foundation trusts:** Northumbria, Newcastle, Gateshead  
**1 ambulance NHS foundation trust:** North East Ambulance Service  
**4 local authority areas:** Northumberland, North Tyneside, Newcastle, Gateshead

## North East and North Cumbria

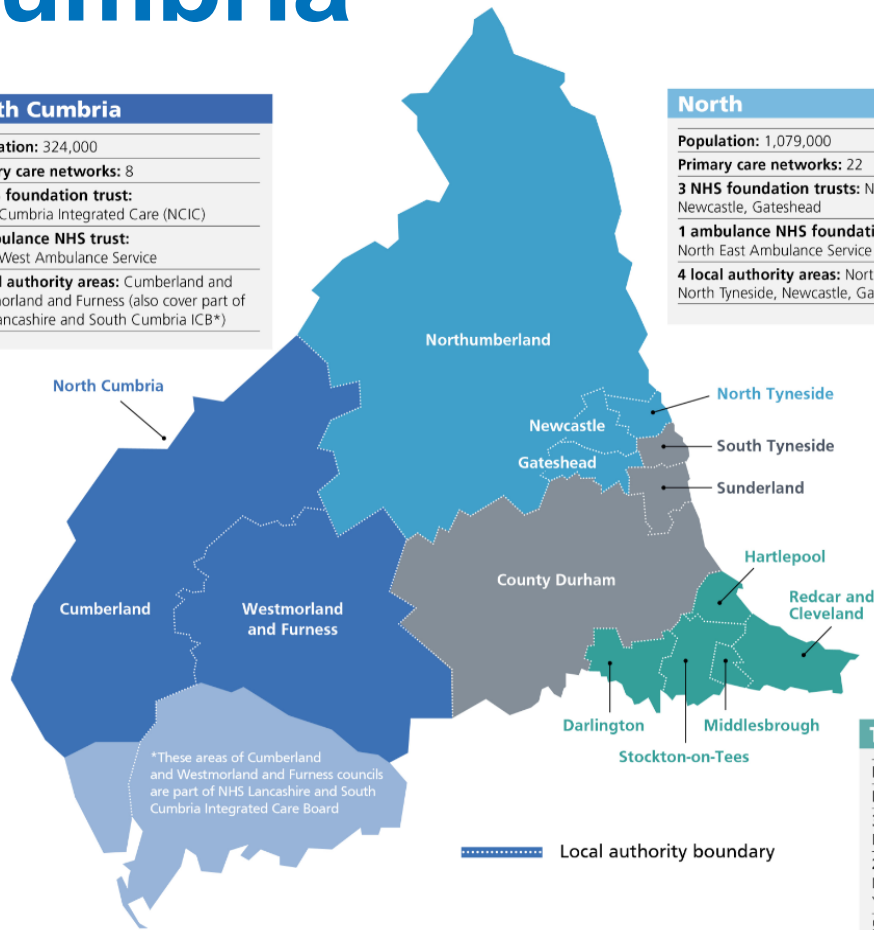
**2 mental health NHS foundation trusts:** Cumbria, Northumberland, Tyne and Wear, Tees, Esk and Wear Valleys

## Central

**Population:** 997,000  
**Primary care networks:** 22  
**2 NHS foundation trusts:** South Tyneside and Sunderland, County Durham and Darlington  
**1 ambulance NHS foundation trust:** North East Ambulance Service  
**3 local authority areas:** South Tyneside, Sunderland, County Durham

## Tees Valley

**Population:** 701,000  
**Primary care networks:** 14  
**3 NHS foundation trusts:** County Durham and Darlington, North Tees and Hartlepool, South Tees  
**2 ambulance NHS trusts:** North East Ambulance Service (FT) Yorkshire Ambulance Service  
**5 local authority areas:** Hartlepool, Stockton-on-Tees, Darlington, Middlesbrough, Redcar and Cleveland



\*These areas of Cumberland and Westmorland and Furness councils are part of NHS Lancashire and South Cumbria Integrated Care Board

# SIZE & SCALE



We have a strong and proud history of **working together.**

The quality of our **health and care services** is rated amongst the best in the NHS.

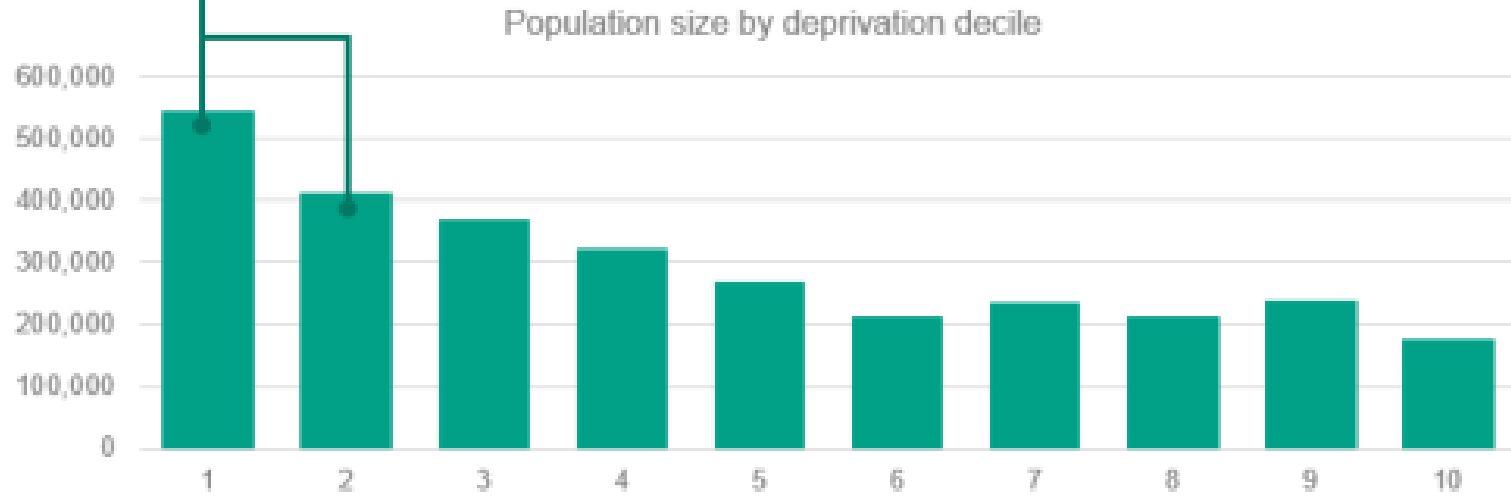
Despite this, our **health outcomes** are amongst the worst in the country.

Our ambition is to change this by working together as an **Integrated Care System.**

**North East  
North Cumbria  
Health & Care  
Partnership**

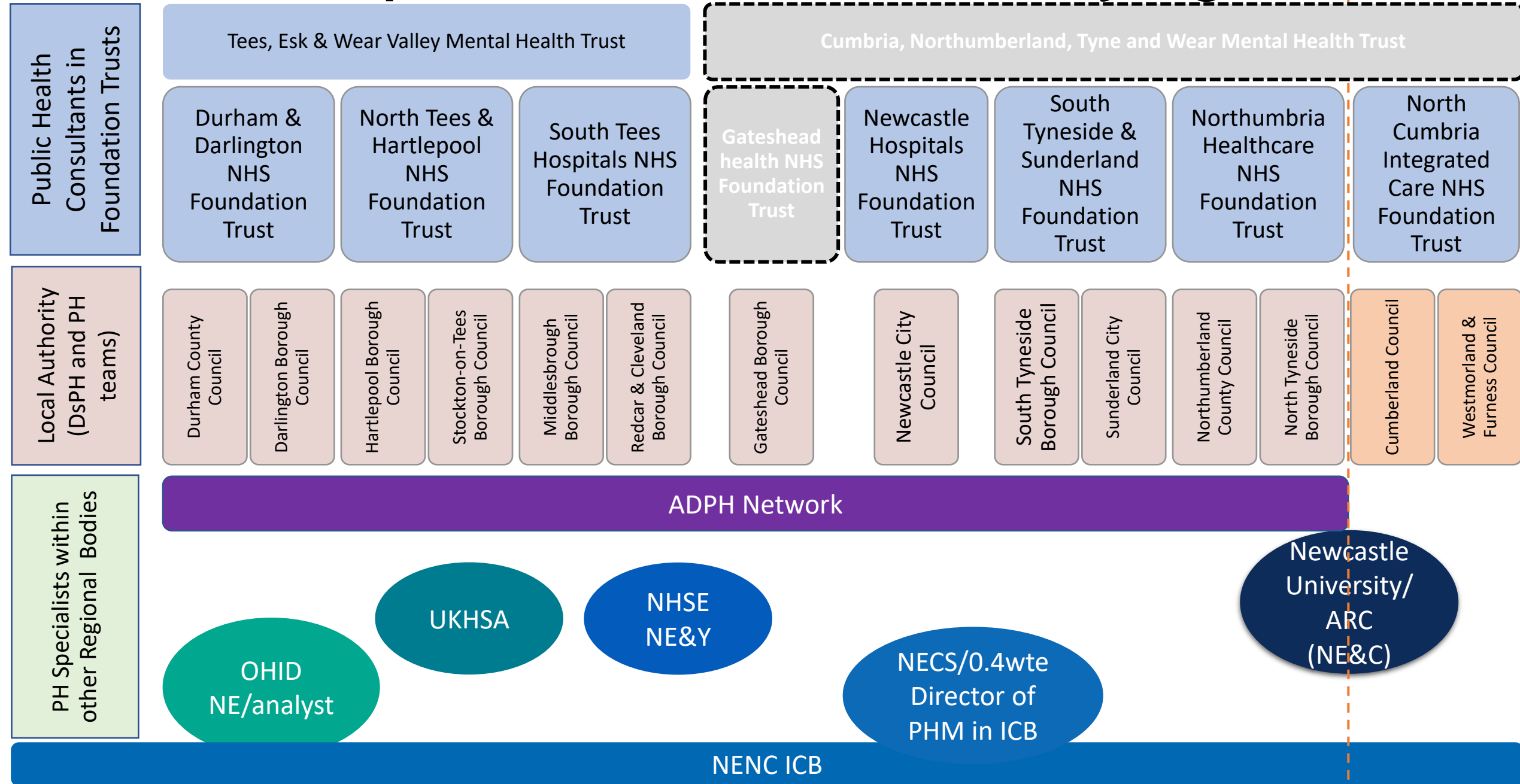


**32% of the NENC population are estimated to live in the two most deprived neighbourhoods<sup>1</sup>**



Source: ONS mid 2020 population estimates and index of multiple deprivation

# Public Health Specialists across NENC ICS by organisation



# Working better together as a public health family

## The Kings Fund >

Session 1  
July 2022

Session 2  
Sept 2022

Session 3  
Oct 2022

### Facilitated support from the Kings Fund to:

- share how we are all currently working with the ICS
- hear from experience elsewhere
- agree principles for working better together as a public health family

**Additionally, the Kings Fund interviewed ICB Executives to understand what they wanted from public health to inform our approach:**

acknowledged we are starting from a good foundation of collaboration

help to identify priorities and those opportunities where we could scale work

wanted expertise from the public health family, not replace or compete with it

wanted the common purpose 'us' rather than 'them and us' - advocate together for our population

# Principles for the NENC public health family (agreed Oct 2022)

WHAT DO I NEED TO DO DIFFERENTLY AS A LEADER?

- Create space and time
- Share and learn
- Engage and contribute
- Collaborate and advocate

WHAT DO OUR ORGANISATIONS NEED TO DO DIFFERENTLY?

- Contribute to a whole system approach
- Recognise our organisations are part of the ICS

WHAT DOES THE PUBLIC HEALTH FAMILY NEED TO DO COLLECTIVELY?

- Develop, adopt and deploy
- Invest in ourselves as a family and in others
- Provide a clear position for, and with, the ICS
- Contribute to the ICS

WHAT DO WE NEED OUR ICS TO DO, OR DO COLLECTIVELY/ DIFFERENTLY?

- Focus on what it can do best
- Take 'subsidiarity of place' seriously
- Support and seek public health expertise as appropriate, timely and proportionate

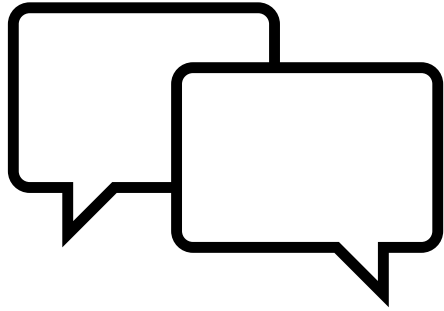
# Principles for the NENC public health family (Oct 22)

## WHAT DOES THE PUBLIC HEALTH FAMILY NEED TO DO COLLECTIVELY?

- **Develop, adopt and deploy** - A shared public health family narrative, Agreement on roles, responsibilities, lines of communication
- **Invest in ourselves as a family and in others** - Come together to share info/intelligence to operate more effectively, cross workforce not just specialist PH, help new leaders to develop
- **Provide a clear position for, and with, the ICS** - where the PH family Lead, Collaborate & Advocate, focus on population health gain, clarity on where specialist PH input is required
- **Contribute to the ICS** - set out the PH offer to the ICS

## WHAT DO WE NEED OUR ICS TO DO, OR DO COLLECTIVELY/DIFFERENTLY?

- **Focus on what it can do best** - systematically and at-scale on healthcare inequalities, strong partner on wider determinants (anchor role)
- **Take 'subsidiarity of place' seriously** – see place as the building block with ICS action as required, work in partnership with other tiers (e.g. Combined Authorities)
- **Support and seek public health expertise as appropriate, timely and proportionate** - right people/right time/right issues; ensure PH advice given is at the right level, contribute to PH infrastructure



## Putting this into action



### Communicating / working more effectively to support the ICS

- ✓ Coordinating bi-monthly meetings for the public health leads linking with the ICS
- ✓ Identified a small resource for coordination of the comms across the PH family for ICS engagement
- ✓ Expanded the ADPH NE with Cumbria Councils
- ✓ Re-established the Healthcare Public Health network

### Partnership working

- ✓ DPH representation on ICB Board and where capacity allows the Executive
- ✓ Updated the PH leads list and describe what undertaking this lead role means
- ✓ Describe the 'PH offer' to ICS at region and place building on the previous core offer to CCGs
- ✓ Map the interface between ADPH Networks and other ICS workstreams
- ✓ Develop a shared understanding of key terms e.g., health inequalities, healthcare inequalities, prevention and population health
- ✓ Ensure input to the ICP Strategy and provide guidance through the new Healthier and Fairer Group
- ✓ Meet with the ICB Exec twice a year to review our approach



# Specialist Public Health in the ICS

Local  
Authorities  
(under DsPH  
statutory  
function)

Consultants in  
Public Health  
in NHS Trusts

Office for  
Health  
Improvement  
& Disparities  
(North East)

UK Health  
Security  
Agency  
(North East)

NHSE (NE&Y)

NECS

Newcastle  
University/  
ARC

## Aims

- Retain the benefits of public health skills and expertise to the strategic planning and commissioning of NHS services
- Focus on reducing inequalities and demand on the NHS; Core20PLUS5 (Adults and Children & Young People)
- Reflect the emerging architecture of the ICS, at NENC level, Area ICP, local place and by organisation.
- Utilise the expertise of specialist public health in all organisations

# Specialist Public Health Leadership at each tier

<b>Place</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Local Authority Public Health (DsPH statutory functions) linking to Health &amp; Wellbeing Boards</li><li>• PH Consultants in NHS Trusts</li></ul>
<b>Area ICP</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Local Authority Public Health led collaborative arrangement</li></ul>
<b>ICP/ICB</b>	<p>Combination of the following as appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Nominated DsPH (or their representatives) on behalf of ADsPH</li><li>• Population Health Management from NECS</li><li>• Consultants in PH from NHS Trusts</li><li>• Input to NENC ICS from: OHID, UKHSA, NHSEI</li><li>• Input to NENC ICS from: ARC, Fuse (as required)</li></ul>

# Specialist Public Health Functions

“Healthcare public health (HCPH) is concerned with maximising the population benefits of healthcare and reducing health inequalities while meeting the needs of individuals and groups, by prioritising available resources, by preventing diseases and by improving health related outcomes through design, access, utilisation and evaluation of effective and efficient health and social care interventions, settings and pathways of care.” FPH 2017

## Strategic planning and collaboration

- assessing needs using data and intelligence e.g. [Picture of Health NEY](#)
- population segmentation and insight
- reviewing service provision against evidence-based interventions e.g. via clinical networks
- priority setting and value-maximisation methods
- creating connections and relationships to improve integration, efficiency and outcomes

## Advice on commissioning

- service review methodology and critical appraisal of evidence e.g. IFRs
- designing shape and structure of supply to be proactive and fair
- provide advice on how services should meet the needs of priority population groups

## Monitoring and evaluation

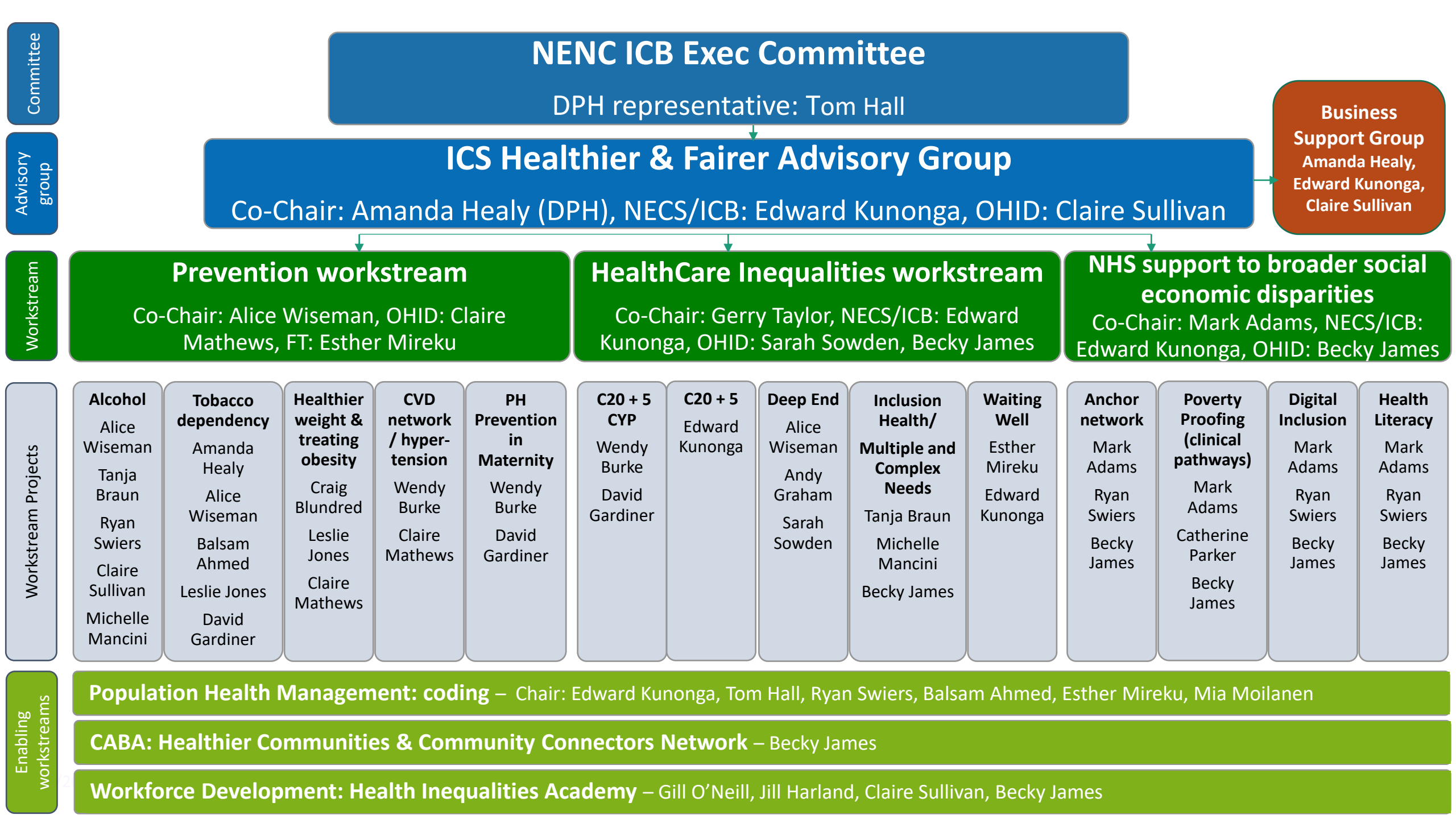
- supporting co-production with the public
- supporting learning and reflection processes with staff and populations
- demonstrating impact
- supporting collaboration with academic partners and research institutions

# Role of named specialist Public Health leads in ICS

The public health lead(s) will either be a Director of Public Health, Deputy Director, Consultant or Specialist working in either Local Authorities, OHID, NHS Foundation Trusts, NECS or the UKHSA

The nominated lead(s):

- will provide specialist public advice on data, evidence, intelligence and evaluation to support the ICS ambition of addressing healthcare inequalities and driving action on prevention (primary, secondary and tertiary) in order to improve population health
- are there on behalf of the specialist public health community as topic/theme leads rather than on behalf of their individual organisation
- will provide updates back to colleagues through the bi-monthly public health community ICS leads meeting or if required will act as a connector to other public health colleagues either in organisations or through other networks e.g. ADPH topic/life course networks, Healthcare Public Health Network.
- will identify opportunities where work is already underway at place in order to avoid duplication. Equally, public health leads will identify opportunities where work can be delivered at scale or priorities can be agreed across the larger footprint and delivered regionally or at place.
- will try to articulate where public health will lead, collaborate or advocate



# Other ICS networks with named specialist Public Health Support

Other ICS Networks	DPH/LA Consultants	PH FT Consultants/NECS	OHID	UKHSA
ICS Mental Health	Wendy Burke	Edward Kunonga, Catherine Parker	Glyn Smith	
Child Health and Wellbeing Network	Wendy Burke, Lorraine Hughes		David Gardiner	
Emergency Preparedness, Resilience, and Response (EPRR) – Local Health Resilience Partnership	Amanda Healy, Sarah Bowman-Abouna			Emmanuel Okpo
NENC Flu and COVID-19 Vaccination Board	Colin Cox			
Public Health Oversight Group	Gerry Taylor			
NENC SVOC Lead Directors Meeting	Colin Cox			

# Programme Leadership



## Workstreams:

Are led by quadrumvirate, ensuring a system-based approach:

- Clinical lead
- Association of Directors of Public Health lead
- Strategic Manager
- Office of health Improvement and Disparities lead

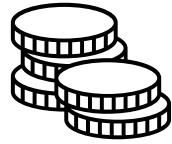
## Identify where to:

- Lead
- Collaborate
- Advocate

# Examples of Success

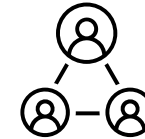
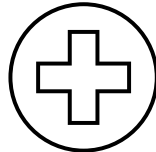
What we have achieved as a system





# Investment

## Secured £13.6m ICB Health Inequalities allocation every year for 5 years



Match funded the LAs to fund Fresh the regional tobacco control office

Ensured every Acute Trust had an Alcohol Care Team and expanded weight management services

Scaled health literacy and poverty proofing programmes into NHS settings across the ICS

Contributed £9m over 3 years to support better access to general healthcare for people with multiple and complex needs

Invested in our Deep End Network

Worked with our VCSE to build on the community champions and community connector programme

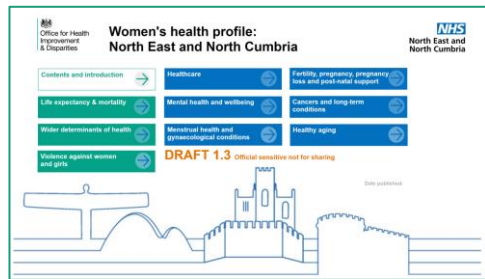
Worked with the NENC ARC to embed research and evaluation into the programme

# Tools and Products

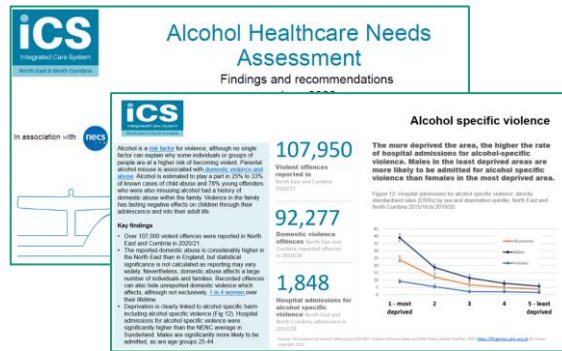
## Supporting system learning:

- Healthcare Inequalities Toolkit
- Champions learning set
- Vaccine inequalities workspace

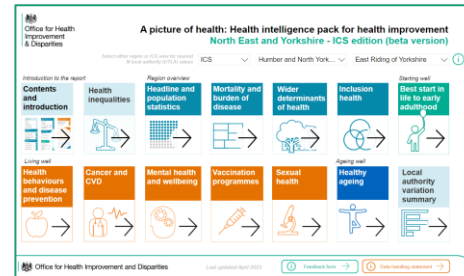
## Bespoke data tools and resources (LKIS):



Women's Health Report



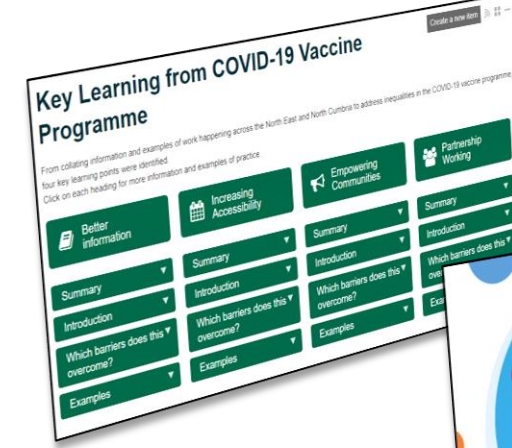
Alcohol Healthcare Needs Assessment



A Picture of Health



Stroke Health Inequalities



## In development:

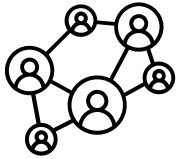
- Development of Health Equity Learning Academy to upskill the NENC workforce

# Ways of Working



## Population Health Management approach to inform:

- Integrated Care Strategy – *Better Health & wellbeing for all*
- Clinical Strategy
- Waiting Well Programme



## Influenced the ICB/ICS approach to specific topics:

- Prevention in maternity
- Suicide prevention
- Vaping Position Statement



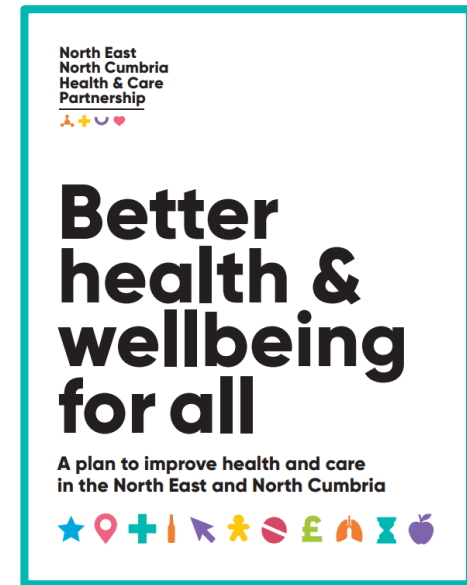
## Increasing Capacity / capability

- Analyst Training
- PH Intelligence apprenticeships



## Joint System Events/Training

- Children's Mental Health Summit
- Smokefree Future Conference
- Health Inequalities webinar series for ICBs (NE&Y)
- Women's Health Conference
- Vaccine Inequalities Summit



# Reflections from DsPH and ICB Executives

*working together across the ICS with a public health focus has helped us to better understand healthcare inequalities and the part that we can all play in reducing these inequalities in the North East*

*Across the NENC we have managed to set the tone for a mutually beneficial relationship between the ICB and PH at all levels; from grass-roots working through to strategic decision-making. Our challenge is to keep checking ourselves against the original ambitions and strategic intent to improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities, while weathering the storms of system financial challenge, operational pressures and organisational change.*

*True collaboration is built on a foundation of relationships of trust and transparency. Building PH into the ICS as an equal partner has been instrumental in enhancing the relationships. Prevention is firmly embedded in the ICS strategy and understood to be key to improving population level health outcomes whilst also ensuring the longer-term sustainability of the NHS. Collective action on our three biggest causes of preventable mortality and morbidity, alcohol, tobacco and unhealthy food has resulted in implementation of evidence led but innovative solutions with tangible outcomes.*

*The integration and way of working together is a real strength in our ICS*

*The public health approach of working with the ICB rather than having parallel structures has meant a high level of input from many, with some key successes. This has become a two way process rather than an offer. We now need to maintain the focus on health inequalities through a time of change.*