



Session 1: Leadership and Governance – the NHS

> **Andrew Strange** Strategy Lead

### Contents



- NHS Property Services
- what is "the NHS"?
- the NHS estate an overview
- key issues within the NHS estate
- case study

## **NHS Property Services**





Formed in **2013** 



**2,755** properties



**6,000** colleagues



**7,000** occupiers



**6,000,000** patients daily



**24/7** support

## **NHS Property Services**





£907m
capital investment to improve the NHS estate



1,120+
NHS Open Space rooms available to book



£502m raised for the NHS through disposal of surplus properties



75
social prescribing hubs to
improve community wellbeing



30% reduction in our carbon footprint since 2019



4,800
hidden heroes keeping buildings in working order

## **Key Organisations**



#### DH&SC

- holds the overall budget for NHS E
- occupies offices and has some surplus/retained estate

#### NHS England

- allocates the budget to ICB
- commissions some services
- mostly occupy offices (leasehold)

#### Commissioners

- ICB
- ICB/Councils
- NHS England
- mostly occupy offices (leasehold)

#### Providers

- NHS Trusts
- GPs/PCN
- private sector
- local authorities
- third sector
- mix of clinical and office estate with some specialist and ancillary estate (mix of freehold and leasehold)

#### **Integrated Care System**

## **Integrated Care Systems**



# Integrated Care Systems

- c. 40 ICS
- partnerships of commissioners and providers
- integrated care boards – decide how funding will be spent
- integrated care partnership includes other partners e.g. local authorities

#### Place Based

- "place" based planning and delivery of healthcare
- often at local authority level

#### Primary Care Networks

- neighbourhood level
- GP/primary care led

# Provider Collaboratives

 NHS Trusts work together e.g. more than one acute or mental health Trust

### Governance



 Local authority = elected representatives, mayors, cabinets and committees

NHS Trusts = Boards

GPs = independent businesses

# How Does the Money Flow?

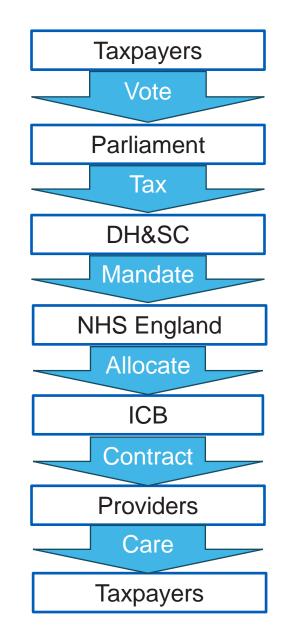
Table 2.1: Resource Departmental Expenditure Limites (DEL) excluding depreciation

£ billion (current prices)	Outturn(1)	Plans(2)	Plans	Plans
	2021-22	2022- 23	2023- 24	2024- 25
Resource DEL excluding depreciation				
Health and Social Care	144.1	173.9	176.2	180.5
of which: NHS England	133.7	155.4	160.4	165.9
Total Resource DEL excluding depreciation, post Allowance for Shortfall	451.8	447.9	454.5	459.3

Table 2.2: Capital Departmental Expenditure Limit (DEL)

£ billion (current prices)	Outturn	Plans	Plans	Plans
	2021- 221	2022- 232	2023- 24	2024- 25
Capital DEL(3)				
Health and Social Care	9.0	11.2	12.0	12.6
Total Capital DEL	93.0	107.6	115.4	117.5





40% of RDEL is spent on health and social care

The NHS is the UK's biggest employer.

Integrated Care Systems (ICS)

## NHS England Priorities 23/24



- Increase capacity, to help deal with increasing pressures on hospitals.
- Grow the workforce, as increasing capacity requires more staff with the right skills, who feel supported and able to deliver the care patients need.
- Speed up discharge from hospitals, to free up more beds for those who need to be admitted.
- Expand and better join up health and care outside hospital, as up to 20% of emergency admissions can be avoided with the right care in place.
- Make it easier to access the right care, as 111 should be the first port of call and reduce the need for people to go to A&E.
- Tackle unwarranted variation in performance in the most challenged local systems.

# NHS Activity (21/22)



- In total there were an estimated 570 million patient contacts with GP, community, mental health, hospital, NHS 111 and ambulance services in 2021/22.
- This is equivalent to every person in England being assessed, treated and cared for by the NHS 10 times a year, or 1.6 million interactions with patients every day.

### The NHS Estate



All NHS Trusts have to submit an annual return of their estates data (ERIC). The last published data is from FY 21/22



The total costs of running the NHS estate were £11.1 billion

This is an 8.8 per cent increase since 2020/21.







Backlog maintenance is an increasing problem in the NHS estate



## The total cost to eradicate backlog was £10.2 billion

This is an 11.0 per cent increase since 2020/21.

This is also known as 'backlog maintenance' and is measure of how much would need to be invested to restore a building to a certain state based on a state of assessed risk criteria. It does not include planned maintenance work (rather, it is work that should already have taken place).

## Key Issues in the NHS Estate



#### Demand side

- changing patterns of clinical delivery and activity
- utilisation
- office portfolio
- impact of med tech, digital and the telephone
- national priorities e.g. CDC
- revenue pressures

### Supply side

- backlog maintenance
- fitness for purpose
- utilisation
- availability and cost of capital
- IFRS16

#### Other

- leasehold opportunities
- sharing space
- intelligent buildings
- net zero carbon

### Reducing the Need for Space – Re-Use





Multi site ownership and leasing

NHS PS, CHP, CWPT, UHCW

Office and clinical uses

Newfield House nearby

Office strategy

Potential disposal

Re-use of existing estate

Paybody, City of Coventry Health Centre, Swanswell Point and Newfield House

# The Kings Fund



- How does the NHS work?
- How does the NHS in England work and how is it changing? | The King's Fund (kingsfund.org.uk)
- How does funding flow?
- How is the NHS structured? | The King's Fund (kingsfund.org.uk)



Andrew Strange
Strategy Lead
07879 812 412
andrew.strange@property.nhs.uk

Case Studies available at:

NHS Property Services | Case studies | NHS Property Services







