Sustainability and transformation plans are five year plans detailing how local areas will work together to modernise health and care and achieve financial balance by 2020. In March 2016, England was divided into 44 geographic ‘footprints’ to create plans based on the local health needs. These plans were submitted to NHS England and NHS Improvement in October 2016 and have since all been published. The plans are still in development and areas will simultaneously start to implement the sections of the plan furthest ahead whilst continuing to work on other sections.

NHS England’s ‘Next steps for the Five Year Forward View’, published in April 2017, changes the language around STPs – referring to them as Sustainability and Transformation Partnerships.

This summary gives an overview of the key points in your STP based on the plans submitted in October 2016. It is not exhaustive and there will have been developments since this point. The level of detail in the summary is reflective of the level of detail within the plan. It does not reflect the BMA position in any way. To stay up to date with what is going on and to read the BMA’s analysis of the plans, please see our website: www.bma.org.uk/stp

If you would like to send comments on the STP process nationally then please email Holly Higgs (hhiggs@bma.org.uk).
34. **Frimley Health**

**Population:** 750,000

**Lead:** Sir Andrew Morris, Frimley Health NHS FT

Contact your regional coordinator about your STP: htownsend@bma.org.uk

**Priorities are:**
1. Making a substantial step change to improve wellbeing, increase prevention, self-care and early detection
2. Action to improve long term condition outcomes including greater self-management and proactive management across all providers for people with single long term conditions
3. Frailty Management: Proactive management of frail patients with multiple complex physical and mental health long term conditions, reducing crises and prolonged hospital stays
4. Redesigning urgent and emergency care, including integrated working and primary care models providing timely care in the most appropriate place
5. Reducing variation and health inequalities across pathways to improve outcomes and maximise value for citizens across the population, supported by evidence

**Key points**
- For ‘support staff’ looking at more flexible working geographically and possibly ‘standard TCS’ (Terms and Conditions of Service).
- Workforce changes include creating new roles such as health coaches, care navigators, clinical pharmacists and integrated mental health leads working alongside mental health clinical staff and general practitioners. No plans to reduce doctor numbers from what I can see. It refers to career development and support for shortage workforces.
- Set out plans to establish a new model of large scale GP but stopped short of proposing full formal integration of acute and primary care. Creation of 14 primary care “hubs” to be phased in by 2018. Single point of access for social, mental and physical health care. Physiotherapy will also be offered in GP – expected to lead to a 20% reduction in physiotherapy and secondary care referrals.
- Frimley Health FT is already in the process of establishing PACS in north east Hampshire and Farnham.
- Likely candidate to become an ACS (Accountable Care System).

**Engagement:**
- Contact: shccg.communications@nhs.net
- The Surrey Health CCG held a public engagement meeting on 11/05/17 – although not explicitly on the subject of STPs. Some governing body meetings are also open to observers; a timetable is on the website.

**Finances:**

*Financial gap by 2020/21*
- Healthcare: £187 million
- Social care: £49 million
- Combined: £236 million

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52 [http://www.surreyheathccg.nhs.uk/about/frimley-health-care-stp](http://www.surreyheathccg.nhs.uk/about/frimley-health-care-stp)

The plan states that ensuring that shared electronic care records are up and running will need added funding. The partnership is already planning to invest £30 million of capital and £8 million of revenue on technology, but a further £33 million of capital and revenue needs to be invested between now and 2020/21 to make the Frimley system a “truly digitally enabled economy”, the STP says.

Total primary care expenditure will rise from £111 million in 2016 to £136m, over 21% by 2020/21 – a larger increase than either the acute or the mental health sectors. A further £8.5 million will be spent on transformation.

**Capital funding required: £42 million**