

Glossary of terms

ALBs - Arm's-length bodies is a commonly used term covering a wide range of public bodies, including non-ministerial departments, non-departmental public bodies, executive agencies and other bodies, such as public corporations.

CCGs - Clinical Commissioning Groups were created following the Health and Social Care Act in 2012, and replaced Primary Care Trusts on 1 April 2013. They are clinically-led statutory NHS bodies responsible for the planning and commissioning of health care services for their local area

ICS - Integrated care systems have evolved from STPs and take the lead in planning and commissioning care for their populations and providing system leadership. They bring together NHS providers and commissioners and local authorities to work in partnership in improving health and care in their area.

LCPs - Local Care Partnerships. NHS organisations and local councils in England are joining forces to coordinate services around the whole needs of each person. Their aim is that people can live healthier lives and get the care and treatment they need, in the right place, at the right time.

LTP - The NHS Long Term Plan is a new plan for the NHS to improve the quality of patient care and health outcomes. It sets out how the £20.5 billion budget settlement for the NHS, announced by the Prime Minister in summer 2018, will be spent over the next 5 years. Each local area must publish a local Long Term Plan in response to the national LTP

NEDs - Non-executive directors are particularly responsible for challenging the executive directors in decision-making and on the trust's strategy, but they are collectively accountable with the executive directors for the exercise of their powers and for the performance of the trust

NHSE/I - NHS England and NHS Improvement work together as a new single organisation to better support the NHS to deliver improved care for patients. Operating through 7 regions (Devon is within the South West) they make decisions about how best to support and assure performance in their region and have a Regulatory function as well as supporting system transformation and the development of sustainability and transformation partnerships and integrated care systems.

PCNs - Primary care networks form a key building block of the NHS long-term plan. Bringing general practices together to work at scale has been a policy priority for some years for a range of reasons, including improving the ability of practices to recruit and retain staff; to manage financial and estates pressures; to provide a wider range of services to patients and to more easily integrate with the wider health and care system.