

Adult Social Care within Local Care and the STP



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Adult Social Care Statutory Context

The Care Act 2014 defines the duties and powers of councils with adult social care responsibilities: The legal framework

- Duty to promote wellbeing, prevent, reduce and delay needs for care and support; provide information, advice and independent advocacy
- National eligibility criteria applies across England for adults with care and support needs and carers with support needs.
- The assessment duty is triggered on the appearance of need i.e. an adult may have needs for care and support
- Councils are under a duty to promote a diverse and high quality care market
- Safeguarding duties include conducting s42 enquiries, set up SAB and SAR
- Council can delegate local authority functions except the promoting integration with health services, cooperation, charges and safeguarding

Two other important legislation are the Mental Capacity Act 2005 and Mental Health Act 1983

What changes are we making in social care?

Key areas for integration of social care and local care

1. Care Navigation and Social Prescribing:

- Currently health and social care commissioners are working to jointly commission both services.
- Aim: support in place for GP Hubs, Social Care community preventative support, hospital discharge.
- Digital preventative services and self care are also considered.



2. Short term interventions

- Integrated enablement & intermediate care, Rapid Response
- Integrated LRU and ARMS – SPA
- Integrated Care Centres



3. Integrated multi-disciplinary teams

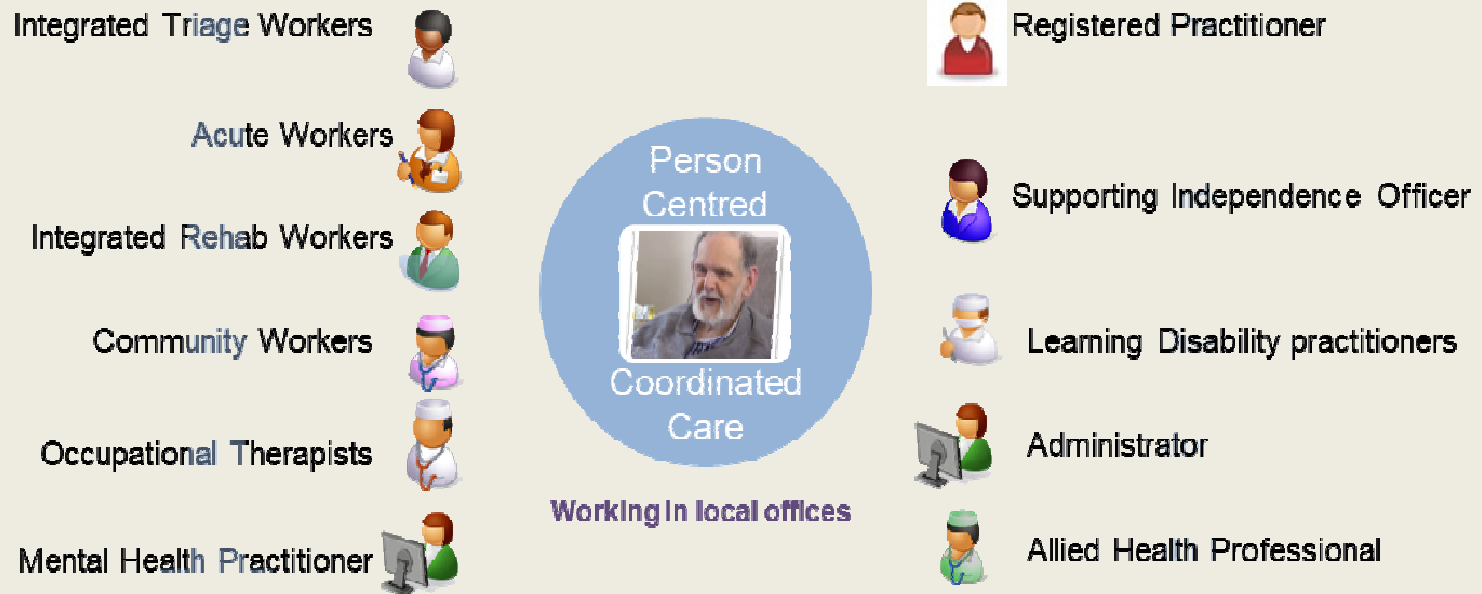
- Supporting people to remain as independent as possible
- Social Care practitioners and providers part of MDTs
- Out of Hours prevention of admission
- Specialist interventions accessible (learning disabilities, dementia, autism and MH)
- New models of care: Buurtzorg, ESTHER.



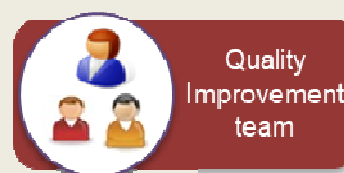
Integrated Multi Disciplinary Teams

Adult Social Care Operating Model

Social prescribing , Care Navigation



Specialist intervention will available for teams:



Key areas for integration of social care and local care

4. Urgent care

- Services focusing on avoidance of admission
- Services supporting discharge - SPA
- Discharge to assess, Home First
- Domiciliary Recovery Services
- Integrated Discharge Teams

Promoting wellbeing

5. Housing Design and Adaptations

- Extra Care Housing and Supported Accommodation, to include GP Hub facilities
- Housing design to stimulate active healthy living
- Integrated Housing, Health and Social Care Adaptations services

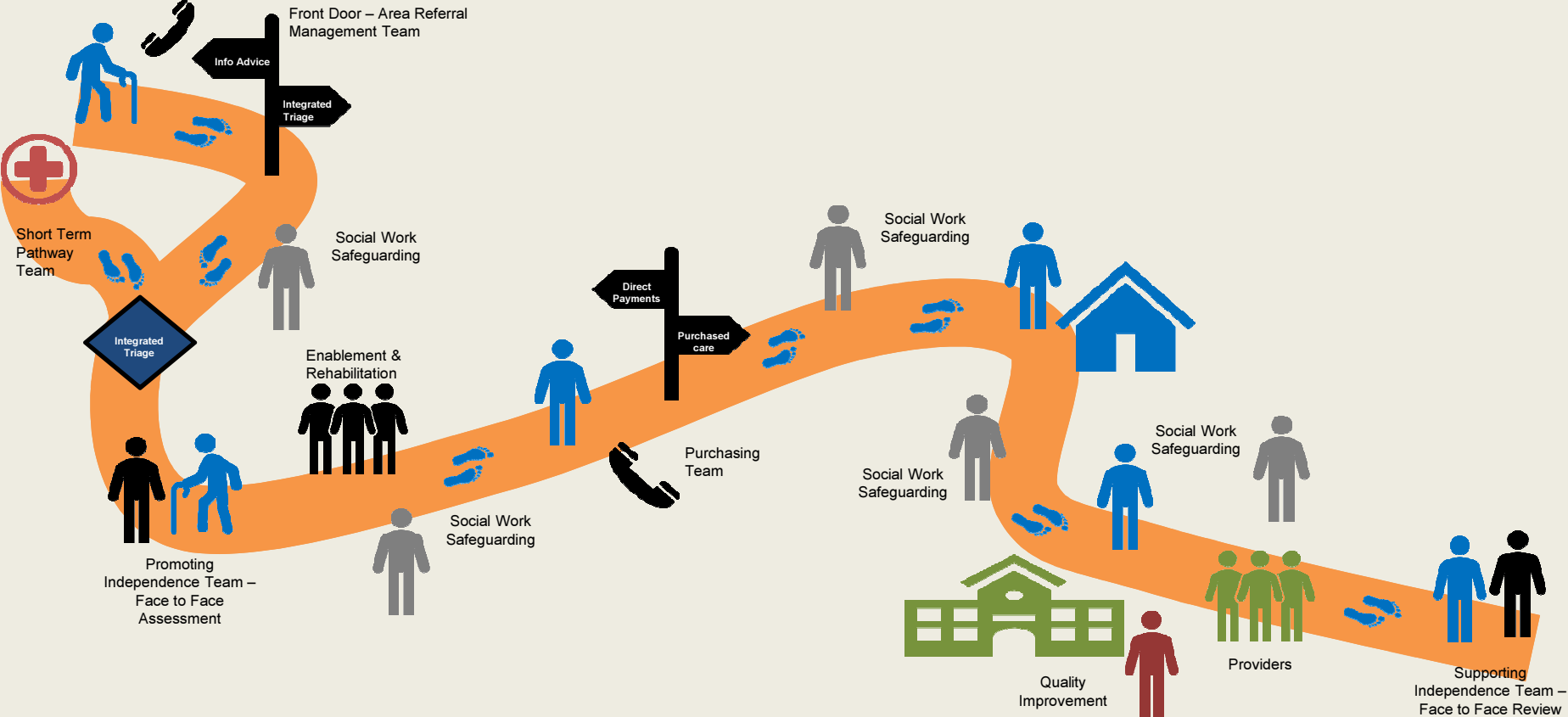
Promoting independence

6. County wide but locally delivered KCC Services

- Safeguarding
- Social Work
- Quality (of care) Improvement

Supporting independence

New Operating Model



-  Person
-  Provider
-  Promoting Independence or Supporting Independence
-  Quality Improvement
-  Social Work or Safeguarding interventions can appear anywhere in the pathway

What can we do together?

- 158 Social care practitioners across Kent within Locality MDTs
- KCC is recommissioning the home care contract and is exploring with KCHFT what we could do jointly: integrated roles / generic workers.
- Buurtzorg pilots – additional capacity with KCHFT and domiciliary care, new delivery model.
- New Sheltered Housing provision, could it include a new GP Hub building including Care Navigation and Social Prescribing ?
- Social care and KCHFT rehab and step up/down
- Integrated Rapid Response /Intermediate Care Teams / Enablement / OTs
- Housing support, Disabled Facilities Grants
- Dementia support to Care Homes
- Care Navigation and Social Prescribing
- Workforce: recruitment challenge GPs, nurses, domiciliary care, dementia nurses and continuous professional improvement through person centred ESTHER workforce development , Medical School