

directors of  
**adass**  
adult social services

# Transforming care and support for the 21st century

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ADASS President 2019-20

# Welcome

# What do we mean by Transformation?

## From this:

Providing specialist services

Needs-based approach

Measuring inputs

Provided for people

Responding to crises

## To this:

Accessing universal services

Strengths-based approach

Measuring outcomes

Co-produced with people

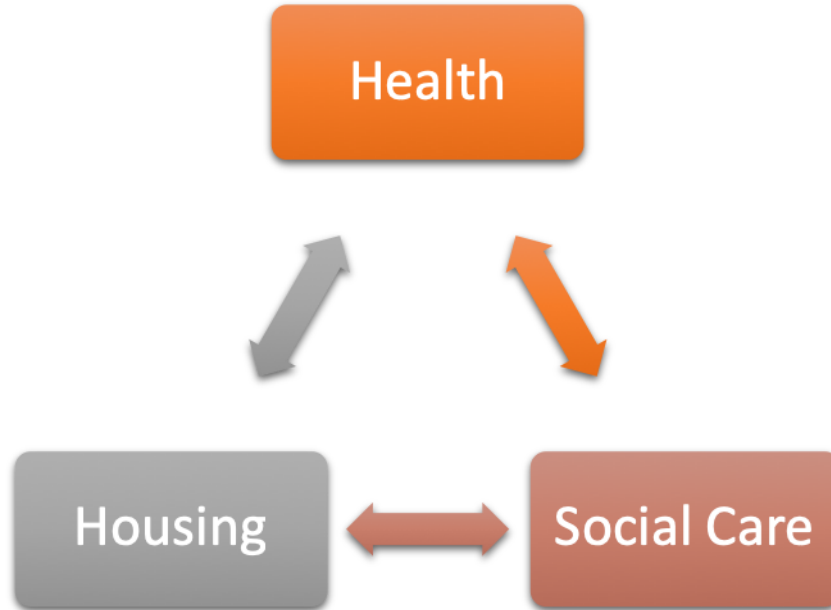
Preventing crises

# What do we mean by Transformation?

Delivery of transformation also requires:

- A clear evidence base of what works and in what circumstances
- An integrated approach to the planning and delivery of services
- A 'whole system' approach – not just focusing on people who require public subsidy but also ensuring equality of access

# Partners in Integration



Integrated approach supported by joint Memorandum of Understanding

- Developed in 2015
- Updated in 2018
- Over 25 signatories including:
  - ADASS
  - LGA
  - NHS England
  - MHCLG

# What's in the Memorandum?

## Sets out:

- A shared commitment to joint action across government, health, social care and housing sectors in England
- Principles for joint working for better health and wellbeing outcomes, and to reduce health inequalities
- A framework for national and local cross-sector partnerships to provide healthy homes, communities and neighbourhoods
- Conditions for developing integrated and effective services to meet the needs of individuals, carers and families with a range of local stakeholders
- What shared success might look like

# NHS Long Term Plan

- Greater focus on prevention, self-management and tackling health inequalities
- Acknowledges vital role of social care and housing
- Expansion of personal health budgets
- Move to a more 'digital' approach to delivery
- Specific focus on key health outcomes
- Tackling workforce issues
- Aiming for financial sustainability



# Social Care Green Paper

Yet to be published but likely to include:

- The approach to integration with the health system
- The role of housing
- Addressing challenges in the care market
- Digitisation
- National workforce strategy
- Sustainable funding

## Some examples of current areas of development

- Housing-focused approaches through the BCF and iBCF
- Research initiatives
- Community-based initiatives
- Exploiting technological developments

# Central Bedfordshire examples

## iBCF-funded Housing Support for Hospital Discharge

- **What it does:**

- Provides dedicated housing service for people coming out of hospital
- Provides fast access to accommodation-based reablement, adaptations, assistive technology and specialist housing

- **Outcomes:**

- Facilitates hospital discharge
- Avoids admissions to residential care

# Central Bedfordshire examples

## Research into Housing Needs of Older People

- **What it does:**

- Provides an evidence-base to determine the shape of new housing.
- Influences Local Plan policies to enable delivery of homes suitable for older people

- **Outcomes:**

- Helps create healthier, more inclusive, multigenerational communities

# Central Bedfordshire examples

## Developing community-based micro-providers of care and support

- **What it does:**

- Community Catalysts working to develop care ‘micro-providers’.
- Worker is ‘embedded’ in local social work team

- **Outcomes:**

- More flexible person-centred care provision

# Central Bedfordshire examples

## Developing support tools for communities

- **What it does:**

- Joint project with Housing LIN to provide accessible information
- Gives community groups ideas, information and sources of support to develop community-led housing

- **Outcomes:**

- Helps meet the needs of local communities



# Key Challenges

- Prevention in one area of the system may result in savings for another area but until they are adequately joined up it may be difficult to make the case
- Very different legal and governance structures for the housing, health and social care systems
- Building-based solutions to health and social care challenges may take years to implement

# Central government could help by...

- Set realistic planning obligations for specialist schemes – reform the anachronistic ‘C2’ Use Class
- Make sure that the planning system requires new developments to be able to meet the needs of the whole population in terms of accessibility and adaptability.
- Enhance ‘Part M’ of the building regulations to improve Category 2 or to create a new category between 2 and 3.



# What we need

- A coherent integrated long term plan which goes even wider than the health, social care and housing systems and encompasses land use planning, workforce planning, etc
- Fiscal support and stability
- Some key reforms to specific aspects of the law and/or government policy

# What we can do

- Keep up the good work – shout about your achievements
- Keep building the evidence base
- Encourage political support at a local level
- Work together across organisational boundaries
- Work together to form and deliver coherent and consistent messages to government
- Form allegiances outside the public sector – development, construction and technology industries

# Thank you

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