

Adult Social Care Early Intervention and Prevention

Introduction

This document has been written as an accompaniment to the presentation on Adult Early Intervention and Prevention in the City. It is designed to give some wider background and context while the presentation is aimed to deliver a greater focus on how Adult Social Care delivers its functions in this area.

The Legislative context

Preventing needs for care and support is addressed under section 2 of the Care (2014) as follows,

A local authority must provide or arrange for the provision of services, facilities or resources, or take other steps, which it considers will—

(a)contribute towards preventing or delaying the development by adults in its area of needs for care and support;

(b)contribute towards preventing or delaying the development by carers in its area of needs for support;

(c)reduce the needs for care and support of adults in its area;

(d)reduce the needs for support of carers in its area.

A Strengths-Based Approach

The Care Act 2014 put a strengths-based approach at the centre of someone's assessment, care and support, highlighting 'What is strong' rather than simply 'What is wrong'.

The objective of the strengths-based approach is to protect the individual's independence, resilience, ability to make choices and wellbeing. Supporting the person's strengths can help address needs for support in a way that allows the person to lead, and be in control of, an ordinary and independent day-to-day life as much as possible. It can also help delay the development of further needs.

Adult Social Care

Adult Social Care in the City of London is undergoing a cultural shift towards a strengths-based approach with a greater emphasis prevention, early intervention and supporting people to achieve the outcomes they want.

Occupational therapy provides a vital role in in this approach. It's about people being able to do the things they want and have to do. That could mean helping overcome challenges going to work, playing sport, or simply doing the dishes. Everything is focused on increasing independence and wellbeing.

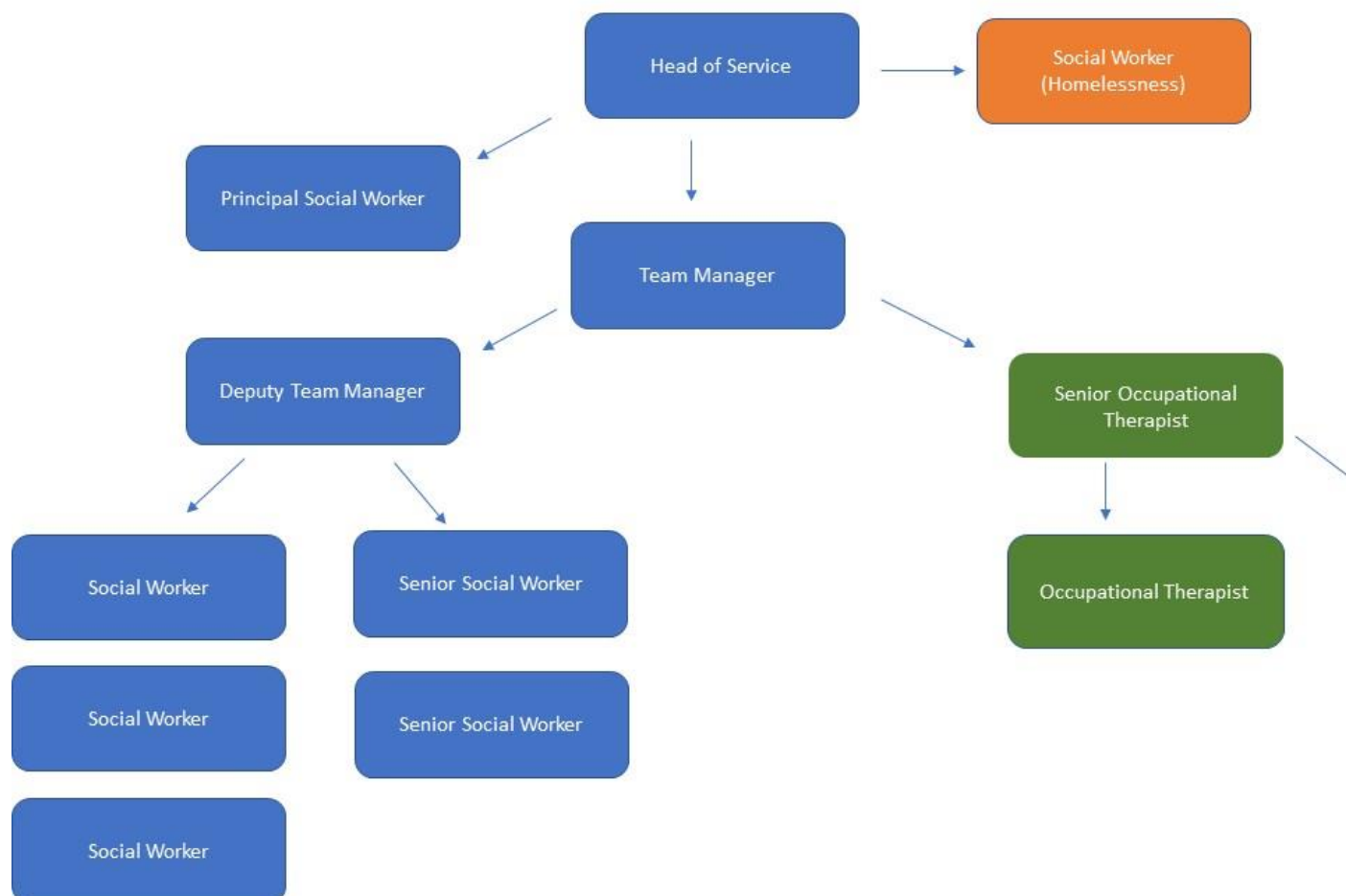
Reablement remains a core element of prevention, providing short term, intensive support to help adult residents regain the skills, confidence, and independence that they may have lost due to an illness, disability, or period in hospital.

Following the outcomes of Targeted Operating Model, a new structure is being put in place within Adult Social Care, to support the continuation of the move to a more strengths-based approach which focuses on prevention and early intervention.

A new distinct Principal Social Worker role has been created to help shape this cultural shift within the service, providing vital links across the sector and lead on quality assurance.

Following a successful pilot, the dedicated Social Work post working with Homelessness has been made permanent.

Occupational Therapy capacity has been increased removing the risk of a single point of failure, while 2 brand new roles of Strengths-Based Practitioners have been created.



Key: Green – Short term intervention Orange – post sits across both Homelessness and Adult Social Care

Commissioning

Commissioning provides a vital role in delivering the local authority functions in this area. The innovative City Connections service offers a strengths-based approach to early intervention and prevention linking people to health and wellbeing services in

the square mile. This service includes a specific remit to support to carers within their service.

Health Integration

In City and Hackney, GP practices have joined with residents, local hospitals, community groups, mental health providers, social care, and voluntary sector organisations to create eight 'Neighbourhood' areas. The City of London operates as its own unique satellite within the City and Shoreditch Park neighbourhood.

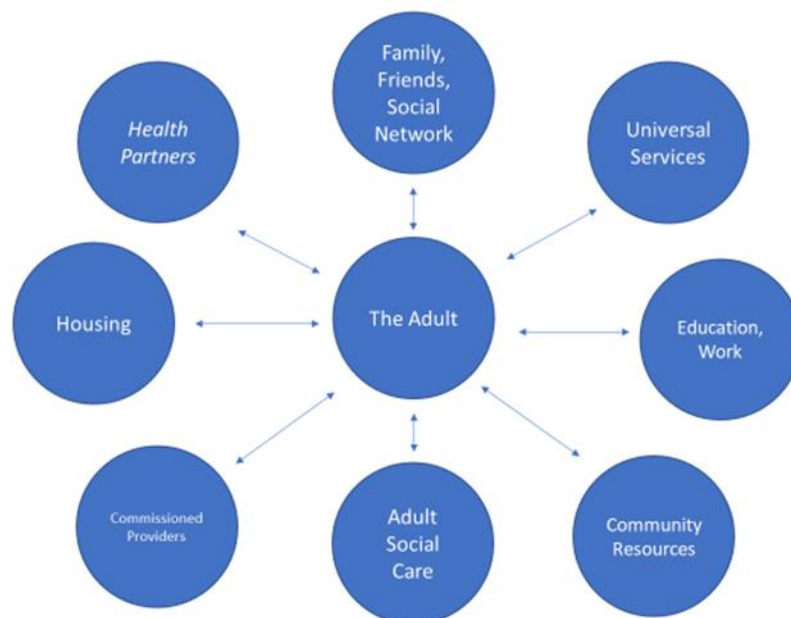
The neighbourhood model of integration is an inherently strengths-based model in that it is one of placed based delivery with resources shaped to support requirements of the local community,

The Neighbourhoods are small enough to provide personalised care, but big enough to make sure residents can use the range of services they need. It also means we can really map and understand what each Neighbourhood has to offer residents beyond just health and social care services such as parks, libraries, gyms, community groups.

We are also conscious that 16% of the City's population has a GP in Tower Hamlets so engaging at all levels with health services there is an ongoing priority.

Wider Partnership working

Although there are distinct roles for Adult Social Care, an effective approach to prevention, requires partnership working with the Adult, and the outcomes they want to achieve, at the centre.



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