

The **Public Sector Equality Duty** (Section 149 of the Equality Act) requires public bodies to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations between different people carrying out their activities.

The Equality Duty supports good decision making – it encourages public bodies to be more efficient and effective by understanding how different people will be affected by their activities, so that their policies and services are appropriate and accessible to all and meet different people’s needs. The Council’s Equality and Safety Impact Assessment (ESIA) includes an assessment of the community safety impact assessment to comply with Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act and will enable the Council to better understand the potential impact of proposals and consider mitigating action.

<b>Name or Brief Description of Proposal</b>	<b>1:</b> Increasing availability of support and carrying out assessments more quickly to help people to return home after a short stay in residential care on discharge from hospital
<b>Brief Service Profile (including number of customers)</b>	
<p>Southampton City Council is proposing to increase the level of support to help more people to return home after a short stay in residential care following discharge from hospital.</p> <p>Some people need to spend a period of time in residential care after being discharged from hospital and before they can return home. This proposal will use existing policies and processes to ensure that the right support is available to help more people regain their independence and move home from these short term placements more quickly. This will involve an assessment being carried out more quickly by a social work practitioner after the individual has been discharged from hospital into residential or nursing care. This will help to make sure that suitable care arrangements are put in place as quickly as possible to support someone to return home in line with their and their family’s wishes, before there is any deterioration in the individual’s ability to return home. This might involve the provision of home care, reablement care and therapy, adaptations, the use of telecare and other community support.</p> <p>We will increase the proportion of people who return home after a short-term period in a residential care bed following discharge from hospital, in line with national best practice benchmarks.</p> <p>Individuals will only be return home where it is safe and reasonable to do so, and with appropriately assessed care and carers packages in place in line with statutory requirements and guidance. If residential or nursing care was subsequently required, this would be arranged from home in a planned way and in the person’s best interests. Any assessments would be undertaken in consultation with those affected.</p>	

## Summary of Impact and Issues

The primary impact of this proposal will be that individuals needing a short time in residential care between hospital discharge and returning home, spend less time in that residential setting overall.

Last year, 14 people were discharged in to a residential care home from hospital. 5 returned home after a short stay and 9 became permanent residents. If this proposal is adopted and there were 14 people discharged in similar circumstances, this proposal would mean that 12 would be supported to return home after a short stay and 2 would become permanent residents. These figures are based on the outcome of an independent review of the council's approach to Adult Social Care carried out by the Local Government Association. This found that the council was an outlier in terms of the number of people being supported in residential care and that this was not leading to the best outcomes for people. Research published by the Institute of Public Care, Oxford Brookes University, recommends that at least 75% of people should be supported to return home after a short-term period (no more than six weeks) in a residential care bed, following discharge from hospital. This proposal is based on that recommendation. As well as supporting people to return home in accordance with their and their family's wishes, this leads to a financial saving as the cost of care and other services provided in a person's own home is typically less than the cost of residential care. The average cost to the council of supporting someone in their own home is £10,322 and the average cost to the council of supporting someone in a residential care home is £28,448.

Southampton City Council's driving principle in our approach to supporting people to return home is that individuals are offered the right care, in the right place, at the right time. Best practice guidance states that no one should be admitted directly to long-term care from hospital unless in very exceptional circumstances e.g. for end-of-life care where this is not possible at home. The default pathway should be discharge home, with the right support; reablement (tailored support to maximise a person's capabilities and confidence) should always be considered. This proposal will positively support this approach.

Some people or their families might prefer them to become permanent residents rather than being supported to return home and to make the decision from there. These preferences will be considered in line with the Care Act 2014.

## Potential Positive Impacts

This proposal will support more people to return to living within their own homes more quickly, with the right care and support in place to enable them to do so.

This proposal will also help ensure that Southampton City Council meets best practice guidelines around supporting independence and decision making regarding an individual's care and support arrangements.

<b>Responsible Service Manager</b>	Abi Hamilton Service Manager: Complex Care and Hospital Discharge Service, Adults, Housing & Communities
<b>Date</b>	01 October 2019
<b>Approved by Senior Manager</b>	Paul Juan Service Director: Adults, Housing and Communities
<b>Date</b>	01 October 2019

## Potential Impact

Impact Assessment	Details of Impact	Possible Solutions & Mitigating Actions
<b>Age</b>	<p>Older people are more likely to be impacted by this proposal, as it is typically older people (aged over 65) who are discharged from hospital into short stay residential care who then go on to become a permanent resident.</p> <p>Just over 13% of the population in Southampton are aged over 65 (33,508 people) which is lower than the national average of 18.2%</p>	<p>Robust application of Care Act Principles: assessments and reviews will be needs-driven, and the requirements of statutory guidance in respect of choice, access to advocacy where needed and the involvement of carers.</p> <p>The Mental Capacity Act will be used where appropriate to protect the needs and rights of the individuals.</p>
<b>Disability</b>	<p>People living with a disability are more likely to be impacted by this proposal, as it is typically people with disabilities or impairments who are discharged from hospital into short stay residential care who then go on to become a permanent resident.</p> <p>This proposal would improve the situation for people living with a disability as a timely review and the right support would enable them to return home, rather than become permanent residential care residents.</p>	<p>Assessments will be carried out swiftly on discharge from hospital to enable the right support to be put in place to facilitate a safe return home for the individual.</p> <p>‘Discharge to assess’ models will be kept under review to make sure they are working as intended so that (i) short-term admissions to care homes do not end up becoming long-term placements. For example, persuading someone to enter short-term care that is really long-term care because there are no therapies or reablement is wrong in human, consumer and financial terms and ties up budgets; (ii) premature or inappropriate discharge arrangements do not result in readmission to hospital.</p> <p>Care planning and communication with</p>

Impact Assessment	Details of Impact	Possible Solutions & Mitigating Actions
		<p>individuals and families will involve providing clear information about care options, including cost (now and in the future) implications for individual charges of any changes or transfers in care settings.</p>
<b>Gender Reassignment</b>	No identified impact	
<b>Marriage and Civil Partnership</b>	<p>Potential positive impact, as more people would be supported to live at home, rather than away from their spouse or partner.</p> <p>Potential impact of additional caring responsibilities for some spouses/partners.</p>	<p>Any individual who is returning home from a short term stay in residential care will be subject to an assessment, in line with the Care Act, to ensure their needs are met. Where these needs are to be met fully or partially by a carer (including a spouse or partner) rather than a care worker, a carers' assessment will also be undertaken in line with the Care Act.</p> <p>Individuals will only move home where it safe and in the best interests of that individual to do so.</p>
<b>Pregnancy and Maternity</b>	No identified impact	
<b>Race</b>	No identified impact	
<b>Religion or Belief</b>	No identified impact	
<b>Sex</b>	No identified impact	
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>	No identified impact	
<b>Community Safety</b>	No identified impact	
<b>Poverty</b>	Potential positive impact, as the value of an individual's home (where it is owned) is disregarded from the adult social care financial assessment) when someone lives at home (as opposed to being taken into account when they are living permanently in a residential	N/A

Impact Assessment	Details of Impact	Possible Solutions & Mitigating Actions
	care home [subject to certain conditions])	
<b>Health &amp; Wellbeing</b>	Overall positive impact on health and wellbeing.	Any adverse impacts would in any case be mitigated through the robust application of Care Act Principles.
<b>Other Significant Impacts</b>	No other identified impact	

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## Equality and Safety Impact Assessment

The **Public Sector Equality Duty** (Section 149 of the Equality Act) requires public bodies to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations between different people carrying out their activities.

The Equality Duty supports good decision making – it encourages public bodies to be more efficient and effective by understanding how different people will be affected by their activities, so that their policies and services are appropriate and accessible to all and meet different people’s needs. The Council’s Equality and Safety Impact Assessment (ESIA) includes an assessment of the community safety impact assessment to comply with Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act and will enable the Council to better understand the potential impact of proposals and consider mitigating action.

<b>Name or Brief Description of Proposal</b>	2. Making best use of the full range of services that are currently available to support people to live independently in a community setting.
<b>Brief Service Profile (including number of customers)</b>	
<p>Southampton City Council provides support to customers through telecare and other home based community support such as meals on wheels. This allows customers to receive support quickly and efficiently when they need it within their own homes, and making sure that it is the most appropriate help for their needs, whilst promoting their independence. In order to provide the most cost effective service that is able to support customers in the best way possible, it has been proposed to meet lower level needs through increased use of telecare and community support.</p> <p>The proposal is to bring the Southampton City Council’s activity in line with recommendations on the provision of small home care packages made by the Institute of Public Care, Oxford Brookes University.</p>	
<b>Summary of Impact and Issues</b>	
<p>The needs of approximately 400 clients with lower level needs are currently met through home care packages provided by a care agency. Over 5 years, this is expected to reduce to about 100 clients, with more clients being better supported to live independently through improved access to support provided by the voluntary sector (for example through the recently launched SO:Linked project which includes a community navigation service to link people with support available in the city and their communities); the use of telecare (for example, through the provision of a medication dispenser and an alarm unit); through the delivery of hot meals (for example, from City Catering) or by identifying additional community support by using an online community resource directory.</p> <p>As well as supporting greater levels of independence, this proposal is expected to deliver savings to the home care budget, as it is more cost effective to provide support by developing and supporting community networks, telecare and hot meal delivery than paying agencies to provide home care. This is expected to have the</p>	

added benefit of preventing needs arising and delaying needs becoming more complex, and the home care capacity freed up can be used to support people for whom community support would not be suitable or sufficient.

This proposal is about applying a 'strengths-based' approach as the council carries out social care assessments for new clients, which mirrors the approach proposed for existing clients as their packages of care are reviewed. New clients will be offered alternatives to meet their needs, in accordance with the council's existing policy.

The provision of telecare, hot meal delivery, support from friends, neighbours and community groups and other 'strengths-based' approaches would be considered as part of a Care Act individual needs assessment, before a home care package was approved.

Some individuals or their families might prefer to have a home care package than the alternative offered or agreed to meet their needs. These preferences would be considered under the Care Act 2014.

**Potential Positive Impacts**

This proposal will provide more options for lower level care needs to be met within the home and community, supporting increased independence in an efficient and cost effective way.

The proposal will support the council to meet best practice guidelines around supporting independence and decision making regarding an individual's care and support arrangements.

<b>Responsible Service Manager</b>	Sharon Stewart Service Lead: Adult Social Care Service Lead
<b>Date</b>	01 October 2019
<b>Approved by Senior Manager</b>	Paul Juan Service Director: Adults, Housing and Communities
<b>Date</b>	01 October 2019

**Potential Impact**

<b>Impact Assessment</b>	<b>Details of Impact</b>	<b>Possible Solutions &amp; Mitigating Actions</b>
<b>Age</b>	Older people are more likely to be impacted by this proposal, as it is typically older people (aged over 65) who have home care packages to meet lower level needs.  Just over 13% of the population in Southampton are aged over 65	Robust application of Care Act Principles: assessments and reviews will be needs-driven, and the requirements of statutory guidance in respect of choice, access to advocacy where needed



Impact Assessment	Details of Impact	Possible Solutions & Mitigating Actions
	(33,508 people) which is lower than the national average of 18.2%	and the involvement of carers.
<b>Disability</b>	People living with a disability will be impacted by this proposal, as it is disabled people who have home care packages to meet lower level needs.	<p>The Mental Capacity Act will be used where appropriate to protect the needs and rights of the individuals.</p> <p>Assessments will be carried out swiftly on discharge from hospital to enable the right support to be put in place to facilitate a safe return home for the individual.</p> <p>Care planning and communication with individuals and families will involve providing clear information about care options, including cost (now and in the future) implications for individual charges of any changes or transfers in care settings.</p>
<b>Gender Reassignment</b>	No identified impact	
<b>Marriage and Civil Partnership</b>	No identified impact	
<b>Pregnancy and Maternity</b>	No identified impact	
<b>Race</b>	No identified impact	
<b>Religion or Belief</b>	No identified impact	
<b>Sex</b>	No identified impact	
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>	No identified impact	
<b>Community Safety</b>	No identified impact	
<b>Poverty</b>	Some alternative support arrangements such as telecare, hot meal delivery or community groups etc may have associated costs which may be passed on to the client.	Any adverse impacts would be kept under review on an individual basis. Special arrangements would be made in the unusual situation of a client being unable to afford telecare or



<b>Impact Assessment</b>	<b>Details of Impact</b>	<b>Possible Solutions &amp; Mitigating Actions</b>
	These costs are likely to be lower than the client contribution to any home care support package that might be required should these types of alternative support not be put in place.	hot meal delivery, for example.
<b>Health &amp; Wellbeing</b>	Overall positive impact on health and wellbeing.	Any adverse impacts would in any case be mitigated through the robust application of Care Act Principles.
<b>Other Significant Impacts</b>	No other identified impact.	

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The **Public Sector Equality Duty** (Section 149 of the Equality Act) requires public bodies to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations between different people carrying out their activities.

The Equality Duty supports good decision making – it encourages public bodies to be more efficient and effective by understanding how different people will be affected by their activities, so that their policies and services are appropriate and accessible to all and meet different people’s needs. The Council’s Equality and Safety Impact Assessment (ESIA) includes an assessment of the community safety impact assessment to comply with Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act and will enable the Council to better understand the potential impact of proposals and consider mitigating action.

<b>Name or Brief Description of Proposal</b>	<b>3. Expanding the successful reablement service so more people benefit from short term, intensive support.</b>
<b>Brief Service Profile (including number of customers)</b>	
<p>Southampton has a well-established approach to reablement care, providing short term, tailored and intensive support to maximise independence, which in turn can prevent, defer or reduce the need for a long-term care package.</p> <p>The council’s activity is currently not in line with the highest performing authorities for the provision of reablement care, as defined by the Institute of Public Care, Oxford Brookes University and as identified through an independent review of adult social care carried out by the Local Government Association in May 2019. This proposal will use existing policies and processes to increase the number of people who are offered reablement services, and therefore reduce overall need for longer term care packages.</p> <p>The current focus is on providing reablement care to people being discharged from hospital, but this proposal will widen this to ensure that it can be offered to people living at home, who approach the council for support for the first time or when their needs change. People who are identified as being most likely to benefit from reablement care will be prioritised for the expanded service.</p>	
<b>Summary of Impact and Issues</b>	
<p>Currently, approximately 26% of people who could benefit from reablement receive this service (approximately 189 people a year). Over 5 years, this is expected to increase to 70% of people who could benefit (approximately 511 people a year in total, if the overall number of people remains the same).</p> <p>Following reablement, approximately 50% of people do not require a long-term package of care, as the reablement has given them the skills, confidence and ability to live independently without this.</p>	

<p>This would meet the targets defined by Oxford Brookes University's Institute of Public Care (an academic body that sets standards for the quality of adult social care provision).</p> <p>Proposals will be in line with the Care Act 2014 and client's needs and wishes (preferences) would continue to be considered as well as kept under review on an ongoing basis.</p> <p>The proposal will widen the scope of offers to be made to include reablement care to people being discharged from hospital and people living in their homes. Under the Care Act people are entitled to request a full assessment at any time.</p>	
<p><b>Potential Positive Impacts</b></p> <p>This proposal will support the council to meet best practice guidelines around supporting independence.</p> <p>The proposal will increase the proportion of people being offered reablement (short term, tailored and intensive support to maximise independence), preventing, deferring or reducing the need for a long-term care package.</p> <p>The proposal will widen the scope of people being offered reablement.</p>	
<p><b>Responsible Service Manager</b></p>	<p>Sharon Stewart Service Lead: Adult Social Care</p>
<p><b>Date</b></p>	<p>01 October 2019</p>
<p><b>Approved by Senior Manager</b></p>	<p>Paul Juan Service Director: Adults, Housing and Communities</p>
<p><b>Date</b></p>	<p>01 October 2019</p>

**Potential Impact**

Impact Assessment	Details of Impact	Possible Solutions & Mitigating Actions
<p><b>Age</b></p>	<p>Older people are more likely to be impacted by this proposal, as it is typically older people (aged over 65) who have home care packages, but this would be a positive impact, as more people would be receiving a service that leads to improved outcomes.</p> <p>Just over 13% of the population in Southampton are aged over 65 (33,508 people) which is lower than the national average of 18.2%.</p>	<p>Robust application of Care Act Principles: assessments and reviews will be needs-driven, and the requirements of statutory guidance in respect of choice, access to advocacy where needed and the involvement of carers.</p> <p>The Mental Capacity Act will be used where appropriate to protect the needs and rights of the individuals.</p>
<p><b>Disability</b></p>	<p>People living with a disability are more likely to be impacted by this proposal, as it is typically people</p>	

Impact Assessment	Details of Impact	Possible Solutions & Mitigating Actions
	<p>living with a disability who have home care packages but this would be a positive impact, as more people would be receiving a service that leads to improved outcomes.</p>	<p>Assessments will be carried out swiftly on discharge from hospital to enable the right support to be put in place to facilitate a safe return home for the individual.</p> <p>Care planning and communication with individuals and families will involve providing clear information about care options, including cost (now and in the future) implications for individual charges of any changes or transfers in care settings.</p>
<b>Gender Reassignment</b>	No identified impact.	
<b>Marriage and Civil Partnership</b>	No identified impact.	
<b>Pregnancy and Maternity</b>	No identified impact.	
<b>Race</b>	No known impacts	
<b>Religion or Belief</b>	No identified impact.	
<b>Sex</b>	No identified impact.	
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>	No identified impact.	
<b>Community Safety</b>	No identified impact.	
<b>Poverty</b>	<p>Of the 326 Local Authorities in England, Southampton is ranked 54th (previously 72nd) most deprived.</p> <p>Reablement is provided free to the individual and there could be a positive impact in 50% of cases as no ongoing care would be needed (meaning the individual does not have to contribute to the cost of this care).</p>	

<b>Impact Assessment</b>	<b>Details of Impact</b>	<b>Possible Solutions &amp; Mitigating Actions</b>
<b>Health &amp; Wellbeing</b>	The health and wellbeing of an individual will be taken into account when deciding on the most appropriate care and support package during and after the implementation of this proposal.	Any adverse impacts would in any case be mitigated through the robust application of Care Act Principles.
<b>Other Significant Impacts</b>	No other identified impact.	

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## Equality and Safety Impact Assessment

The **Public Sector Equality Duty** (Section 149 of the Equality Act) requires public bodies to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations between different people carrying out their activities.

The Equality Duty supports good decision making – it encourages public bodies to be more efficient and effective by understanding how different people will be affected by their activities, so that their policies and services are appropriate and accessible to all and meet different people’s needs. The Council’s Equality and Safety Impact Assessment (ESIA) includes an assessment of the community safety impact assessment to comply with Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act and will enable the Council to better understand the potential impact of proposals and consider mitigating action.

<b>Name or Brief Description of Proposal</b>	<b>4. Occupational Therapy (OT) reviews to identify where equipment can be used to enable care to be provided in the home by one carer.</b>
<b>Brief Service Profile (including number of customers)</b>	
<p>Southampton has a well-established Occupational Therapy (OT) service which currently provides clients with double handed care (the use of two carers) with clients who require manual handling.</p> <p>As part of normal review processes, the council will review whether current care packages are right for clients, and in cases of double handed care, whether that client still requires two carers at once. This may change because of changing need, or the introduction of new equipment and technologies.</p> <p>The proposal is to have Occupational Therapy review all double handed care packages that are being supplied by the council and, where appropriate, reduce this through training and/or the introduction of new equipment, having undertaken appropriate customer, staff and contractor risk assessments.</p> <p>Clients will continue to receive the care and support needed to meet their needs in full. In the future, this may be through one carer using equipment and the latest techniques.</p>	
<b>Summary of Impact and Issues</b>	
<p>Some clients who currently receive double handed care and are visited by two carers at a time will see a change in their support package, reducing to one carer. This will only be implemented after a review of individual care packages in line with statutory guidance and having undertaken appropriate H&amp;S risk assessments for staff and contractors to ensure that this reduction can be made safely, and the needs of the client will continue to be met.</p>	

Currently, approximately 200 people are receiving care packages requiring two carers in attendance at once.

Clients may have new equipment installed in their homes, and this will be done in agreement with the client and/or their representatives, and training and support will be provided. The hoist and sling (MoLift) will be similar in size to the hoist that is currently used for two handed care. The storage and use of the sling will be similar also. The care agency and the family members will need specific training in single handed care and the functions of the hoist. This training will be the responsibility of the prescribing staff member. The care agency will disseminate the training to ensure all carers in attendance are able to use the hoist.

**Potential Positive Impacts**

This proposal will support the council to meet best practice guidelines around supporting independence.

Home care resources will be freed up to support more people in the city (for example, speeding up discharges from hospital, people not having to wait as long for a home care package to start). Clients will be provided with a more tailor-made, personalised level of support in order to provide maximised independence to our clients.

<b>Responsible Service Manager</b>	Sharon Stewart Service Lead: Adult Social Care
<b>Date</b>	01 October 2019
<b>Approved by Senior Manager</b>	Paul Juan Service Director: Adults, Housing and Communities
<b>Date</b>	01 October 2019

**Potential Impact**

<b>Impact Assessment</b>	<b>Details of Impact</b>	<b>Possible Solutions &amp; Mitigating Actions</b>
<b>Age</b>	Older people are more likely to be impacted by this proposal, as it is typically older people (aged over 65) who receive double handed care packages.	Clients will continue to have their needs met in full through a safe way of working and this would be kept under regular review.
<b>Disability</b>	People living with a disability people are more likely to be impacted by this proposal, as it is	



Impact Assessment	Details of Impact	Possible Solutions & Mitigating Actions
	typically disabled people who receive double up care packages.	
<b>Gender Reassignment</b>	No identified impact.	
<b>Marriage and Civil Partnership</b>	No identified impact.	
<b>Pregnancy and Maternity</b>	No identified impact.	
<b>Race</b>	No identified impact.	
<b>Religion or Belief</b>	No identified impact.	
<b>Sex</b>	No identified impact.	
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>	No identified impact.	
<b>Community Safety</b>	No identified impact.	
<b>Poverty</b>	No identified impact.	
<b>Health &amp; Wellbeing</b>	The health and wellbeing of an individual will be taken into account when deciding on the most appropriate care and support package during and after the implementation of this proposal.	<p>Any adverse impacts would be mitigated on a case by case basis through the robust application of Care Act Principles.</p> <p>Assessments and reviews will be needs-driven, and the requirements of statutory guidance in respect of choice, access to advocacy where needed and the involvement of carers.</p> <p>The Mental Capacity Act will be used where appropriate to protect the needs and rights of the individuals. Timely assessments and reviews would be carried out.</p>
<b>Other Significant Impacts</b>	Potential impacts on SCC staff and contractors have been considered. No significant impacts on staff working within the care sector is anticipated.	

Impact Assessment	Details of Impact	Possible Solutions & Mitigating Actions
	<p>SCC staff do not currently deliver home care visits. There is no anticipated reduction in availability of work anticipated for contracted suppliers of these services, as there is currently a shortfall in carers within the city resulting in greater demand than availability of carers. Some care workers may change their visit patterns if some clients move from double to single person requirements, but this is part of normal business and will be part of staff contracts.</p>	

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<b>Name or Brief Description of Proposal</b>	<b>5. Increased availability of housing with care options (‘extra care’) across the city.</b>
<b>Brief Service Profile (including number of customers)</b>	
<p>Southampton City Council has made a commitment to increase its supply of housing with care (also referred to as ‘extra care’ housing) in line with local and national agendas. Housing with care refers to specialist housing designed to effectively accommodate people with additional needs, mostly related to old age and disability (e.g. frailty, mobility and cognitive issues), who would normally struggle to live independently in ordinary housing.</p> <p>Some of the key features of housing with care that enable it to support a wide range of individuals with needs include; purpose built environment (preventing falls and increasing accessibility), 24/7 care, communal restaurant and wellbeing facilities, as well as emergency cover. Housing with care enables individuals to sustain their independence for longer, and either avoid or delay the need for institutional care (such as residential and nursing care settings).</p> <p>The proposal is to expand citywide provision of housing with care to support more people in community based settings and to reduce the city’s reliance on residential care. This approach links to other key agendas for the city, such as the Southampton City Five Year Health &amp; Care Strategy, The Better Care Plan, and housing and adult social care services around personalised support offer.</p> <p>There are currently five housing with care schemes in the city, jointly providing capacity of around 160 units of adapted accommodation for people with needs. Four of these schemes are owned and managed by SCC, and one scheme by Saxon Weald. To maximise the use of this type of housing to support people with care needs most effectively, the city is developing a further 450 – 500 units of extra care housing over the next eight years. This includes Potter’s Court, which will be</p>	

one of the schemes developed as a part of the wider delivery programme and will produce 84 units of extra care accommodation, due to go live in October 2020.

The Potter's Court scheme will accommodate people with identified care and housing need, and will support individuals over the age of 18. While we believe it is more likely the majority of clients will be older people, the lack of age restrictions will enable the council to offer this type of accommodation to younger people who have an assessed care need and would like to be supported in extra care housing.

A number of individuals accessing Potter's Court will have significant care needs. The referrals will come from community settings as well as from residential care. This strategy will result in significant savings to SCC (care delivery is more cost effective in housing with care), but most importantly, housing with care will provide a better environment for people requiring care.

Only people who have been assessed as being suitable for extra care housing will be offered this as an option, based on meeting need and taking account of any preferences expressed by individuals and their families, in accordance with the council's Care and Support Planning Policy and relevant legislation.

### **Summary of Impact and Issues**

Overall, the council's strategy to deliver more housing with care accommodation is expected to have a positive impact on people with support needs. This proposal will offer the city's residents suitable accommodation in an independent living setting, while traditionally an alternative for this type of housing would be residential care, which is associated with a loss of independence and an institutional setting.

In addition, housing with care plays a preventative function, whereby people who are likely to develop needs are identified early and encouraged to move to extra care to help manage their conditions. Housing with care can act as a direct alternative to institutional (residential and nursing) care, and contribute to the number of options available to people with support needs.

### **Potential Positive Impacts**

SCC have not identified any negative impacts on individuals in relation to increasing the supply of housing with care. There have been, however, a number of positive impacts identified in relation to individuals' health and wellbeing ' These include:

- slower deterioration of functional ability in comparison to a comparator group in the community – due to the availability of support and adapted environment
- improved social wellbeing, mental health and reduced feeling of isolation – due to the activities and the support offer available
- improved assessment of care needs – due to 24/7 staff availability and regular contact with client
- improved impact on health – evidenced by a reduced use of health facilities (GPs, nursing, shorter hospital stays).

Taken from 'Identifying the Health Care System Benefits of Housing with Care' (2019). Housing Learning Improvement Network and Southampton City Council.

In addition, people that choose to access 'extra care' over residential care can sustain their independent living status due to the sustainment of housing and occupancy rights to their accommodation, which isn't the case for people moving onto residential care.

The development of extra care schemes also benefits the community as the facilities are available to the nearby community that can access the support and facilities available on site, enabling and deepening community interactions. It also produces similar regeneration benefits to other housing developments.

<b>Responsible Service Manager</b>	Paul Juan Service Director: Adults, Housing and Communities
<b>Date</b>	01 October 2019
<b>Approved by Senior Manager</b>	Paul Juan Service Director: Adults, Housing and Communities
<b>Date</b>	01 October 2019

### Potential Impact

<b>Impact Assessment</b>	<b>Details of Impact</b>	<b>Possible Solutions &amp; Mitigating Actions</b>
<b>Age</b>	<p>Potter's Court will be available to individuals over the age of 18 who have an assessed care and housing need.</p> <p>Other extra care housing schemes in the city are currently available to older adults (the age depends on the scheme, but is generally aimed at people who are aged 55 and over). Age criteria for new schemes being planned for the city will be determined following an evaluation of the Potter's Court scheme (and the adjacent new supported housing scheme at Kiln Court).</p>	<p>This is a positive impact – it increases choice of care options for people with needs.</p>
<b>Disability</b>	<p>Potter's Court will be purpose-built to meet the needs of disabled people. This can include people with Mental Health, Learning Disabilities and physical disabilities. It will have appropriate</p>	<p>The provision will expand the number of housing units available to people with needs and disabilities. Care provision will be tailored to meet the needs of individuals. Staff will</p>

Impact Assessment	Details of Impact	Possible Solutions & Mitigating Actions
	<p>support and care on site to cater to needs effectively.</p> <p>Other extra care housing schemes in the city are also purpose-built or adapted to meet the needs of disabled people and have appropriate care and support on site. The design of future schemes will take into account an evaluation of the scheme at Potter's Court when it opens in 2020.</p>	<p>have completed relevant training (see Home Care Framework requirements).</p>
<b>Gender Reassignment</b>	<p>No impacts identified.</p>	
<b>Marriage and Civil Partnership</b>	<p>A proportion of two-bedroom apartments will allow for couples to move in together.</p> <p>Planning of future extra care housing schemes will take in to account demographic forecasts.</p>	
<b>Pregnancy and Maternity</b>	<p>No impacts identified.</p>	
<b>Race</b>	<p>No impacts identified.</p>	
<b>Religion or Belief</b>	<p>No impacts identified.</p>	
<b>Sex</b>	<p>No impacts identified.</p>	
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>	<p>No impacts identified.</p>	
<b>Community Safety</b>	<p>Accommodation access will be by key fobs and staff will support with the day to day management of the scheme and promote safety among residents.</p> <p>Interaction between residents and the wider community is encouraged in existing schemes and this will continue with Potter's Court and new schemes, for example by opening up the restaurant and other facilities (hairdresser, wellbeing, community room etc.).</p>	
<b>Poverty</b>	<p>Individual financial circumstances will be taken into account when assessing care need.</p>	

Impact Assessment	Details of Impact	Possible Solutions & Mitigating Actions
<b>Health &amp; Wellbeing</b>	Positive impact identified as extra care delivers support to enable people to sustain their independence in a community setting.	
<b>Other Significant Impacts</b>	No other impacts identified.	

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The **Public Sector Equality Duty** (Section 149 of the Equality Act) requires public bodies to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations between different people carrying out their activities.

The Equality Duty supports good decision making – it encourages public bodies to be more efficient and effective by understanding how different people will be affected by their activities, so that their policies and services are appropriate and accessible to all and meet different people’s needs. The Council’s Equality and Safety Impact Assessment (ESIA) includes an assessment of the community safety impact assessment to comply with Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act and will enable the Council to better understand the potential impact of proposals and consider mitigating action.

<b>Name or Brief Description of Proposal</b>	<b>6. Ensuring direct payments are being used in accordance with care and support plans to meet care needs</b>
<b>Brief Service Profile (including number of customers)</b>	
<p>Southampton City Council currently pays Direct Payments to 326 Adult Social Care clients. These payments are paid into 2 types of accounts. A traditional bank account that is managed by the client in its entirety or into an Allpay account that is set up by the council. Currently 258 Clients use a traditional bank account and 68 have Allpay accounts. The council pays a total of £4m in Direct Payments per year.</p> <p>The council is responsible for auditing payments and accounts to ensure that funds are spending in line with agreed care plans.</p> <p>Where payments are made into a traditional bank account, the client is required to retain evidence to be produced when a financial audit request is received. Where payments are made into an Allpay account, the account is visible on-line to authorised officers of the council, meaning that there is less need for the client to keep documentary evidence (with exceptions such as receipts for cash expenditure).</p> <p>The proposal is to review and audit direct payments to ensure the funds are being used in accordance with the care and support plan in line with council policies.</p> <p>Audit activity in 2019/20 identified that 16% of funds paid into the accounts audited was potentially misspent. Therefore, the proposal is to ensure more rigorous audit activity is undertaken to identify any funds that have been potentially misspent, or remain unused (overpayments). Where appropriate, the council will seek to recover these funds.</p>	

<b>Summary of Impact and Issues</b>	
<p>Clients will continue to receive the care and support needed to meet their needs in full.</p> <p>The use of direct payments will be subject to more regular checks (in accordance with the council's current policy) to make sure that additional support is not needed and that the payment is being used to meet identified care needs. This means that some clients may be required to provide evidence relating to their spend in line with policies and Direct Payment agreements, when this may not previously have been routinely requested.</p> <p>Where overpayments or misused funds are identified, the council may seek to recover these funds.</p>	
<b>Potential Positive Impacts</b>	
<p>This proposal will support the council to meet best practice guidelines around direct payments.</p> <p>More frequent audits will ensure that clients do not accrue large balances, and overpayments are identified quickly.</p> <p>The direct payment process will be more streamlined, encouraging more people to take these up, to have greater control of their personalised care.</p>	
<b>Responsible Service Manager</b>	Louise Ryan Service Manager: Social Wellbeing Service
<b>Date</b>	01 October 2019
<b>Approved by Senior Manager</b>	Paul Juan Service Director: Adults, Housing and Communities
<b>Date</b>	01 October 2019

### Potential Impact

<b>Impact Assessment</b>	<b>Details of Impact</b>	<b>Possible Solutions &amp; Mitigating Actions</b>
<b>Age</b>	No identified impact. This process will be applied in the same way to all Direct Payment recipients, regardless of age.	
<b>Disability</b>	People living with a disability are more likely to be affected by the proposal as this group tend to receive direct payments and therefore are more likely to be impacted by this proposal, as it is	Clients will continue to have their needs met in full; timely reviews would be offered along with support and advice.

Impact Assessment	Details of Impact	Possible Solutions & Mitigating Actions
	typically disabled people who receive direct payments.	
<b>Gender Reassignment</b>	No identified impact.	
<b>Marriage and Civil Partnership</b>	No identified impact.	
<b>Pregnancy and Maternity</b>	No identified impact.	
<b>Race</b>	No identified impact.	
<b>Religion or Belief</b>	No identified impact.	
<b>Sex</b>	No identified impact.	
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>	No identified impact.	
<b>Community Safety</b>	No identified impact.	
<b>Poverty</b>	<p>Of the 326 Local Authorities in England, Southampton is ranked 54th (previously 72nd) most deprived.</p> <p>This proposal will make it more difficult for a direct payment to be used for any other purpose than meeting an individual's assessed unmet care and support needs. This may impact negatively on their finances overall.</p>	<p>People will be signposted to benefit and debt advice as part of the financial assessment for social care (as appropriate).</p> <p>A repayment plan for any payments that have to be repaid will be agreed, having regard to individual circumstances.</p>
<b>Health &amp; Wellbeing</b>	No identified impact.	
<b>Other Significant Impacts</b>	No identified impact.	

# Equality and Safety Impact Assessment

The **Public Sector Equality Duty** (Section 149 of the Equality Act) requires public bodies to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations between different people carrying out their activities.

The Equality Duty supports good decision making – it encourages public bodies to be more efficient and effective by understanding how different people will be affected by their activities, so that their policies and services are appropriate and accessible to all and meet different people’s needs. The Council’s Equality and Safety Impact Assessment (ESIA) includes an assessment of the community safety impact assessment to comply with Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act and will enable the Council to better understand the potential impact of proposals and consider mitigating action.

<b>Name or Brief Description of Proposal</b>	7. The provision of better and earlier advice and information on adult social care and community support etc. to meet Care Act duties on promoting wellbeing and supporting independence
<b>Brief Service Profile (including number of customers)</b>	
<p>Information is currently provided to the public on support services available in the city via the Southampton Information Directory (SID).</p> <p>The proposal is to explore alternative web-based advice system and/or improvements to the current SID system for adult social care.</p> <p>This will be kept more regularly updated with advice and information about support available in people’s communities that can help to prevent needs arising and help to keep people independent and well.</p> <p>We will also maximise the use of SO:Linked, the new Community Support framework that has been commissioned in Southampton (and is provided by Southampton Voluntary Services) to signpost people to support.</p> <p>Overall this is expected to reduce demand on council delivered support services, through signposting and self-service, and to help prevent problems from escalating.</p>	
<b>Summary of Impact and Issues</b>	
<p>Some clients who currently use the Southampton Information Directory may need to visit an alternative website. This would be supported through clear communications and messaging to alert users to any change. This proposal is anticipated to have a positive impact, as any new or improved web experience will provide improved information on a wider scale than previously. That information</p>	

will be more comprehensive and up to date, and will provide intelligent search functions to direct users quickly to relevant information.

Some users currently access information on support services through intermediaries. For example, they will visit face to face advice centres, ask for advice from care and support workers, or phone the council or other advice lines. These users will experience no direct impact, as these channels will remain. However, workers within these channels may move to using any new system and indirectly provide a positive impact to the service users, through having access to a more comprehensive support tool.

The Community Support framework will boost access to and availability of community and voluntary sector organisations and services that can provide practical help and support.

### Potential Positive Impacts

This proposal is anticipated to have an overall positive impact. The Community Network framework will enable more people to access more help and support in the community, with the improved web-based advice service helping more people to find out what support is available.

<b>Responsible Service Manager</b>	Anita Hill Team Manager: Adult Social Care Connect Team
<b>Date</b>	01 October 2019
<b>Approved by Senior Manager</b>	Paul Juan Service Director: Adults, Housing and Communities
<b>Date</b>	01 October 2019

### Potential Impact

Impact Assessment	Details of Impact	Possible Solutions & Mitigating Actions
<b>Age</b>	Older people are more likely to be impacted by this proposal, as it is typically older people (aged over 65) who have adult social care needs that can be prevented or deferred through the provision of advice and information.	Communications will be accessible and tailored.  The existing council provided Connect Service will remain available to provide telephone and email advice and support and triage clients with the most complex needs for appropriate follow up.
<b>Disability</b>	People living with a disability are more likely to be impacted by this proposal, as it is typically disabled people who have adult social care needs that can be prevented or	The use of systems will be monitored in order to identify any safeguarding

<b>Impact Assessment</b>	<b>Details of Impact</b>	<b>Possible Solutions &amp; Mitigating Actions</b>
	deferred through the provision of advice and information.	concerns, which will then be addressed.  The service will complement existing services in order to meet Care Act requirements to provide early advice and support in order to prevent needs arising.
<b>Gender Reassignment</b>	No identified impact	
<b>Marriage and Civil Partnership</b>	No identified impact	
<b>Pregnancy and Maternity</b>	No identified impact	
<b>Race</b>	No identified impact	
<b>Religion or Belief</b>	No identified impact	
<b>Sex</b>	No identified impact	
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>	No identified impact	
<b>Community Safety</b>	No identified impact	
<b>Poverty</b>	In some cases, accessing support via the internet can have associated costs (access to a computer or data costs).	The council will continue to ensure that residents can access online services for free in libraries and other community and partner venues, to ensure that they do not need own personal devices or data to access online services.  Access to alternative channels for information will not be impacted by this proposal.
<b>Health &amp; Wellbeing</b>	No identified impact	
<b>Other Significant Impacts</b>	No other identified impacts.	

The **Public Sector Equality Duty** (Section 149 of the Equality Act) requires public bodies to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations between different people carrying out their activities.

The Equality Duty supports good decision making – it encourages public bodies to be more efficient and effective by understanding how different people will be affected by their activities, so that their policies and services are appropriate and accessible to all and meet different people’s needs. The Council’s Equality and Safety Impact Assessment (ESIA) includes an assessment of the community safety impact assessment to comply with Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act and will enable the Council to better understand the potential impact of proposals and consider mitigating action.

<b>Name or Brief Description of Proposal</b>	8. Developing a ‘Level 4’ Specialist Foster Care scheme in Southampton
<b>Brief Service Profile (including number of customers)</b>	
<p>The proposal is to develop a Specialist Foster Care scheme in Southampton, by introducing an additional level (level 4) to the fee structure, for those carers able to care for children and young people with complex behavioural needs who are currently placed in out of city Residential Settings or Independent Fostering Agency placements.</p> <p>The specialist scheme will offer placements to those with the highest level of need, particularly older children exhibiting challenging and/or risky behaviour who would currently be more likely to be placed externally.</p> <p>This enhanced ‘Level 4’ service will enable Looked After Children (LAC), for whom Southampton City Council hold a corporate parenting responsibly, to be brought back into the city to access specialist in-house foster care services and therefore improve overall outcomes, increasing their chances to be successful. This proposal also allows the service to reduce the dependency on specialist services being purchased outside of the city, where positive outcomes are impacted due to children being geographically dispersed.</p> <p>Weekly payments to foster carers have two elements – a fee and an allowance. The allowance is the amount paid to the carer for the upkeep of the child – this includes food and clothing as well as a contribution towards household costs, transport etc. The fee is paid to the carer as a reward for the skills and experience they bring to the role of fostering. This is not a salary - all foster carers are self-employed, not employees of the agencies they foster for. This proposal will</p>	



introduce a new 'level 4' fee for those foster carers that are able to care for children with complex behavioural needs.

A team of workers will be created to provide the fostering service and specialist carers with a high level of wrap-around support so that placements remain stable. This support will consist of:

- 1.0FTE Supervising Social Worker
- 0.5FTE Psychologist
- 1.0FTE Mental Health Social Worker
- 3.0FTE Family Engagement Workers
- 1.0FTE Administrator

The scheme will be piloted with six fostering households, recruited both externally and from the in-house foster carer population. Assuming some households would be approved for more than one child, the initial capacity of the service would be around 10 children.

### **Summary of Impact and Issues**

This proposal will affect around 10 children and young people who are currently placed outside the city in Residential Care settings, and new children who are being placed in a care setting who might previously have been placed outside the city in a Residential Care setting or with an Independent Fostering Agency (IFA) placement. For those children and young people this proposal is anticipated to have an overall positive impact, in providing a supportive wrap-around service within the city, keeping children and young people within their communities where suitable, and minimising disruption when they are moved into care placements.

Where a child or young person is already in a placement outside the city and consideration is given to a move into a new placement within the 'Level 4' service in Southampton, a full assessment will be undertaken to ensure that the move is positive and will not have negative impacts on the child or young person.

This proposal will also affect foster carers within the city who opt to take part in the 'Level 4' service. These carers will be given support and training before a child or young person with more complex behavioural needs is placed with them, and throughout the placement. Placements will only be made where it is deemed safe and suitable for both the child/young person and the carer. The 'Level 4' enhanced fee is reflective of the additional skills and experience required to support these placements.

### **Potential Positive Impacts**

This proposal is anticipated to have an overall positive impact for children and young people who are currently or would be placed outside the city, by ensuring that the council can deliver a 'wrap-around' and holistic services including therapeutic work and education within the city.

Outcomes for those children and young people are expected to improve, as remaining within their communities and familiar settings will be less disruptive when placed in a care setting. Remaining within the city will also support children's social care practitioners to be continually revisiting opportunities for children to return home to their families at the earliest point.

Staff time will be reduced in terms of travelling to visit children if they are within the city boundaries, meaning that workers will be more productive and can achieve better outcomes for our children and young people. Dependency on longer term services can again be minimised by ensuring that children are able to access good quality local education, health support and mental health support in their local area.

Improving our 'in house' foster care service will also reduce costs of individual placements (recognising that out of city Residential or IFA placements are generally higher cost), meaning that funds can be used effectively to meet need across the service.

<b>Responsible Service Manager</b>	Sharon Hawkes Service Lead: Children's Social Care
<b>Date</b>	01 October 2019
<b>Approved by Senior Manager</b>	Hilary Brooks Service Director: Children, Families and Education
<b>Date</b>	01 October 2019

### Potential Impact

<b>Impact Assessment</b>	<b>Details of Impact</b>	<b>Possible Solutions &amp; Mitigating Actions</b>
<b>Age</b>	<p>This proposal will mostly impact children and young people – predominantly the 'older' age group (generally 10-18).</p> <p>The initial capacity of the service would mean that this service will impact around 10 children.</p> <p>The overall impact is anticipated to be positive for these children, by ensuring that the council can deliver a 'wrap-around' and holistic services including therapeutic work and education within the city.</p> <p>Remaining within their communities and familiar settings will be minimise disruption to children when placed in a care setting.</p>	<p>Full assessments will be undertaken to ensure that the placement is safe and suitable for the individual child and meets their needs.</p> <p>If a child is being moved from an out of city residential placement, a full assessment will be undertaken to ensure that the move is positive and will not have negative impacts on the child or young person.</p>

<b>Impact Assessment</b>	<b>Details of Impact</b>	<b>Possible Solutions &amp; Mitigating Actions</b>
<b>Disability</b>	<p>The specialist scheme will offer placements to those with the highest level of need, particularly older children exhibiting challenging and/or risky behaviour.</p> <p>Children and young people with complex behavioural needs may also be living with a disability, including learning disabilities and mental health needs.</p>	<p>Any child or young person being placed in a foster care setting will have their needs assessed, and the placement will only be agreed where it is safe and suitable and meets the needs of the individual child.</p> <p>Where the child or young person is living with a disability they will be supported under the council's SEND service and provided with support in line with the Education Health and Care Plan (EHCP).</p>
<b>Gender Reassignment</b>	No identified impact.	
<b>Marriage and Civil Partnership</b>	No identified impact.	
<b>Pregnancy and Maternity</b>	<p>This proposal will support older children and young people (generally 10-18) who have complex behavioural needs. Therefore this proposal is not anticipated to have any impact on children entering care at birth and their mothers.</p>	
<b>Race</b>	No identified impact.	
<b>Religion or Belief</b>	No identified impact.	
<b>Sex</b>	<p>In general, the children likely to be in scope of this proposal include more males. However, the support delivered through the Level 4 Fostering approach will not be differentiated between sexes, and will be offered based on need rather than sex.</p>	
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>	No identified impact.	
<b>Community Safety</b>	The specialist scheme will offer placements to those with the highest level of need, particularly older children exhibiting	This proposal will relate to a small cohort of children and young people (around 10). Each placement will be

<b>Impact Assessment</b>	<b>Details of Impact</b>	<b>Possible Solutions &amp; Mitigating Actions</b>
	<p>challenging and/or risky behaviour within Southampton.</p> <p>Whilst the overall impact of remaining in the city is considered to be positive, there is a risk of negative impact on community safety. If antisocial behaviour persists within the placement this could have an impact on residents in the area. Furthermore, remaining within a locality could encourage a child or young person to persist in anti-social behaviours where this is linked to a social group or other local influences.</p>	<p>subject to assessment, which, on a case by case basis, will consider the impacts of the location of placement in order to take into account any individual circumstances and minimise risk for the young person, carers, and community. Ongoing assessment will be in place alongside wraparound support to address any behavioural needs.</p>
<b>Poverty</b>	No identified impact.	
<b>Health &amp; Wellbeing</b>	No identified impact.	
<b>Other Significant Impacts</b>	No other identified impact.	