

Southend-on-Sea Borough Council

Agenda
Item No.

Report of Director of Public Health

to
Cabinet

on

20th September 2016

Report prepared by:
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Southend-on-Sea Joint Adult Prevention Strategy 2016-2021

People Scrutiny Committee
Executive Councillor: Councillor Lesley Salter
A Part 1 Public Agenda Item

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To present the draft Southend-on-Sea Joint Adult Prevention Strategy 2016 - 2021.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 That the draft Southend-on-Sea Joint Adult Prevention Strategy 2016-2021 and associated action plan are agreed.

3. Background

- 3.1 The Care Act (2014) placed a new duty on local authorities to promote individual wellbeing and provide prevention services. This duty requires the Council and its partners (NHS Southend CCG) to provide or arrange services that prevent, reduce or delay the need for support among local people and their carers.
- 3.2 Prevention in the context of this paper refers to any intervention or action that prevents, reduces or delays deterioration in the physical and mental health of adults resident in Southend. For example, admission (or readmission) to hospital that could have been prevented if an individual was provided with the skills to self-manage their chronic condition, or permanent placement in a residential care setting due to an individual not being able to live independently due to social isolation.
- 3.3 There are 3 generally accepted types of preventative activity.
- 3.4 **Primary prevention**
Primary prevention is defined as interventions and services aimed at individuals who have no current particular health or social care support needs. The aim of primary prevention is to help people avoid developing needs for care and

support by maintaining independence, good health and promoting wellbeing. Interventions include: providing universal access to good quality information and advice, supporting safer neighbourhoods and promoting healthy and active lifestyles.

3.5 **Secondary prevention**

Secondary prevention refers to interventions or services aimed at individuals who are at risk of developing needs, where the provision of services, resources or facilities may help slow down any further deterioration. Screening or case finding may be used to identify those individuals most likely to benefit from targeted services. Examples include NHS Health Checks and postural stability programmes for falls.

3.6 **Tertiary prevention**

Tertiary prevention refers to interventions aimed at minimising the impact of disability or further deterioration in people with existing health conditions or complex care and support needs, including supporting people to regain skills and reduce need where possible. Action is taken to manage any adverse event that could trigger entry into a high cost service, which could include admission into hospital or residential/nursing care. Examples include re-ablement and support to people with serious mental health problems.

3.7 The Southend Health and Wellbeing Board requested the development of a Joint Adult Prevention Strategy and agreed the scope and key outcomes. A multi-agency task and finish group was subsequently established to oversee its development.

3.8 The strategic aims of the Joint Adult Prevention Strategy reflect partnership priorities and the key issues impacting on the health of local people. The high level priorities are:

- To focus action to embed prevention in all policies
- To improve access to high quality information, advice and signposting
- To support people to increase their sense of control and resilience in their lives by enabling them to effectively self-manage their condition.
- To promote specific action to improve health & wellbeing
- To prevent, reduce and delay the use of health or care services.

3.9 The scope of the strategy is restricted to adults (persons aged 18 years and over). The strategy aims to deliver specific improved health and wellbeing outcomes for:

- Older people
- People with learning disabilities
- Older people with mental health problems
- People with physical disability including sensory impairment
- Carers
- People with chronic long term conditions in direct receipt of social care or health service support

Indicative high level indicators and outcomes are set out in the action plan.

4.0 Programme of delivery

- 4.1 The outcomes of this strategy will be delivered through collaboration and engagement with key partners. The Southend Health and Social Care Transformation Programme will provide programme oversight and governance in relation to specific initiatives and deliverables.

5.0 Reason for Recommendations

- 5.1 The Southend Joint Adult Prevention Strategy and associated action plan will facilitate a shared preventative approach across all key local organisations, enabling earlier identification and actions to address issues in those people at greater risk of poor health outcomes.
The strategy also shifts the emphasis away from service provision to the empowerment of people to take steps to improve their own health and helping to develop community resilience.
- 5.2 A clear strategy to deliver prevention in localities is a requirement of the Mid and South Essex Sustainability and Transformation Planning process. This process requires local NHS commissioners and providers of health care to work with local authorities and their partners to put in place a joint plan to deliver, sustain and improve health and care services for local people.

6. Corporate Implications

- 6.1 Contribution to Council's Vision & Corporate Priorities

Implementation of the Southend Joint Adult Prevention Strategy will help to services to delay people's need for social care and health services and to promote the wellbeing of our community.

- 6.2 Financial Implications

There is a strong financial case to invest in evidence based preventative activities. Effective prevention done at the right scale can reduce the cost of expensive NHS or social care services. The strategy action plan provides some examples of potential benefits that can be achieved through 'industrial scale' action or specific targeted interventions.

- 6.3 Legal Implications

The Health and Social Care Act 2012 placed a statutory duty on Health and Wellbeing Boards to promote partnership working to improve the health of local people. The Care Act 2014 requires local authorities to provide prevention services.

- 6.4 People Implications

None.

- 6.5 Property Implications

None.

6.6 Consultation

The development of the strategy has been overseen by a multiagency task and finish group. Following approval at Cabinet, the strategy will be subject to a consultation.

6.7 Equality and Diversity Implications

Equality issues have been taken into account in the development of the strategy. An equality impact assessment will be performed on the final agreed strategy.

6.8 Risk Assessment

Failure to deliver on the overall aims set in the strategy will impact on the ability of the health and social care system to embed prevention and failure to meet efficiency targets in relation to reducing hospital admissions and use of adult social care.

6.9 Value for Money

Delivery of the key strategic aims of the strategy will contribute to a reduction in costs for the health and social care system.

6.10 Environmental Impact

None.

7. **Background Documents**

None.

8. **Appendix**

Appendix 1 – The Southend-on-Sea Joint Adult Prevention Strategy 2016-2021.