

POLICY TITLE	PERSONALISATION POLICY
PURPOSE	To explain how Cheshire East Council is implementing the principles of Personalisation in accordance with national policy and legislation
SCOPE	All Adult social care services delivered in the community
POLICY SUPPORTED	Personalisation
RESPONSIBILITIES	All Adult Social Care Managers and Staff
ENQUIRY POINT	Jacqui Evans, Head of Individual Commissioning
KEYWORDS	Personalisation Choice Control Personal Budgets

APPROVED - SUBJECT TO SCRUTINY COMMENT

PROCEDURE APPROVAL			
APPROVED BY	Lorraine Butcher	POSITION	Strategic Director – Children, Families & Adults
SIGNATURE	horaie Eldor	DATE APPROVED	5/4/2012

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COMMUNICATING WITH SERVICE USERS OR CARERS

When following this policy, if you need to communicate with service users or carers, it is essential that the communication is made in a way that is understandable to them. For example, where people may be from a different ethnic origin, it is essential to find out whether or not their first language is English. If it is not, it will be appropriate and essential to enquire whether written or spoken communications need to be, or would best be, in their first language.

If the service user has a learning disability, you will need to make sure that any written communication is in an appropriate form and consider whether it would be advisable to have an Advocate available for any discussions.

Our Communication and Information Strategy requires that we should make information accessible to all. We have, therefore, contracted with a number of organisations to provide translation and interpretation services, and to transfer information into alternative formats such as large print or Braille. If you are unsure about the conventions which are acceptable to people from other cultures or religions, guidance is available from Communications: <u>communications@cheshireeast.gov.uk</u>.

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DEFINITIONS	
Person-centred planning	Person-centred planning was an approach formally introduced in the 2001 Valuing people strategy (DH, 2001) for people with learning disabilities. The person-centred planning approach has similar aims and elements to personalisation, with a focus on supporting individuals to live as independently as possible, have choice and control over the services they use and to access both wider public and community services and employment and education. Rather than fitting people to services, services should fit the person.
Person-centred care	Person-centred care has the same meaning as person-centred planning, but is more commonly used in the field of dementia care and services for older people.
Person-centred support	Person-centred support is a term being used by some service user groups to describe personalisation.
Independent living	Independent living is one of the goals of personalisation. It does not mean living on your own or doing things alone, but rather it means 'having choice and control over the assistance and/or equipment needed to go about your daily life; having equal access to housing, transport and mobility, health, employment and education and training opportunities'
Self-directed support	Self-directed support is a term that originated with the in Control project and relates to a variety of approaches to creating personalised social care. in Control sees self-directed support as the route to achieving independent living. It says that the defining characteristics of self-directed support are: – the support is controlled by the individual – the level of support is agreed in a fair, open and flexible way any additional help needed to plan, specify and find support should be provided by people who are as close to the individual as possible – the individual should control the financial resources for their support in a way they choose – all of the practices should be carried out in accordance with an agreed set of ethical principles.

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APPENDICES

- Appendix 1 Equality Impact Assessment [see embedded document]
- Appendix 2 High Level Process Flowchart

REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

None

LEGISLATION

National Health Service and Community Care Act 1990. National Assistance Act 1948 Mental Capacity Act 2005 Mental Health Act 2007 Community Care (Direct Payments) Act 1996 Direct Payments Regulations 1996 Direct Payments Regulations 2009 Health and Social Care Act 2001 Health and Social Care Act 2008 Carers (Recognition and Services) Act 1995 Carers Equal Opportunities Act 2004 Disabled Persons Act 1986 Chronically Sick & Disabled Persons Act 1970 Carers & Disabled Children's Act 2000 Children Act 1989

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POLICY Introduction	Personalisation is one of the cornerstones of government policy in relation to Health and Social Care Cheshire East Council has long embraced the concept of personalisation and is one of the front-running authorities in introducing systems and processes that implement that concept
	This document explains the background to personalisation and goes on to detail how the authority is putting this into practice. Personal budgets, preferably as direct payments, are provided to all eligible people. Information about care and support is available for all local people, regardless of whether or not they fund their own care.
What is Personalisation?	 Personalisation was officially introduced in government policy in December 2007 when the Putting People First concordat was published. This outlined the reforms for social care. Personalisation is about giving people more choice and control over their lives in all social care settings. Personalisation means starting with the individual as a person with strengths and preferences. It is about starting with the person not the service, Individuals not institutions take control of their care It is wider than simply giving personal budgets to people eligible for council funding and applies to self-funders too. Personalisation means ensuring that everyone has access to the right information, advice and advocacy to help them make decisions about care and support. It requires the transformation of adult social care so that all systems, processes, staff and services are geared up to put people first. It means ensuring that people have a wider choice in how their needs are met and better access to universal public services. It includes developing local partnerships to co-produce a range of services for people to choose from and opportunities for social inclusion and community development It means embedding early intervention, re-ablement and prevention so that people are supported early on and in a way that's right for them It is recognising and supporting carers in their role, while enabling them to maintain a life beyond their caring responsibilities

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The History of Personalisation

• 2001 :

Health and Social Care Act (2001) Section 57 made it mandatory rather than discretionary to offer direct payments to those with an assessed need. Valuing People White Paper (2001) has the key objective to make direct payments available to more people with a learning disability and officially introduces 'person-centred planning' as part of social work practice.

2005 :

'Improving the Life Chances of Disabled People' (2005) outlines proposals to introduce individual budgets to improve choice and control over the mix of care and support. 'Independence, Wellbeing and Choice' (2005) reinforces the role of social care services in helping people to maintain their independence by 'giving them greater choice and control over the way their needs are met' and outlines the human skills required from social care practitioners

• 2006 :

Our health, our care, our say: a new direction for community service (Department of Health White Paper – 2006) heralds a radical shift to the way services are delivered giving people more control and choice in achieving personalised care. It lays foundation for better working between health and social care to address people's needs and to achieve their chosen outcomes.

• 2007 :

Putting People First: a shared vision and commitment to transformation of adult social care. Ministerial Concordat. Medium and short term reform.

Commitment to enabling individuals to direct, manage and control own support through individual/personal budgets. Drive to increase universal, preventative services in each community.

• 2008 :

The Independent Living Strategy (2008) is published by the Office of Disability Issues sets out a five year plan that seeks to realise the Government's aim that all disabled people (including older disabled people) to have the same choice, freedom, dignity and control over their lives as non-disabled people. Further proposes personalisation of social care support, including personal budget options.

2009

Personal health budgets: 'first steps'(2009) begins to explore how a personal health budget option could work for people with longterm conditions. The Green Paper, Care Support Independence:

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Shaping the Future of Care Together (2009) begins to consult on how personalised social care and support can be delivered and funded in the long term through the development of a National Care Service. The proposals aim to build a system that is fairer, simpler and more affordable Personalisation The principles of personalisation are far-reaching and take a holistic **Principles** view to service delivery. They include: Universal services This includes: Information, advice and advocacy, Leisure, Transport and User-Led organisations This places personalisation and social care within wider public services. Personalisation means addressing the needs and aspirations of whole communities to ensure that everyone has the access to the right information, advice and advocacy to make good decisions about the support they need. It means ensuring that people have wider choice in how their needs are met and are able to access universal services such as transport. leisure, education. housing, health and opportunities for employment regardless of age or disability. Early intervention and prevention This includes: Reablement, Assistive Technologies, Better housing Early intervention and prevention are about working with individuals at an early stage to get the right support to enable them to stay living independently in their own homes. This could mean ensuring that people have access to reablement support to help them return home following a hospital stay. It means offering older people access to assistive technologies to enable them to stay in their own homes for longer and better housing options such as supported housing for older people with dementia and their partners. Social Capital This includes: User-led organisations, Neighbours, Community Networks, Volunteers Social capital is about the support people can offer each other outside the traditional statutory service structure. This includes friends and neighbours as well as wider community networks. Social capital can include volunteering, peer support, and time banking. It can also be facilitated by service user and carer led organisations

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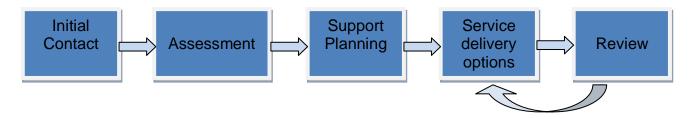


Choice & Control

This includes: Better housing options, Personal budgets, Personcentred support plans, Responsive, flexible services

At the heart of personalisation is the commitment to giving more choice and control to people using social care services. This may mean exploring personal budget options but it could also mean working with individuals in residential settings to ensure that their personal needs and preferences are identified and met. It is about self-directed support and enabling people to make their own decisions about how best to meet their assessed eligible need.

Personalisation in Practice In Cheshire East the introduction of personalisation has led to redesign of the whole process of information provision, identifying eligible need and agreeing the delivery of services. The process can be divided into five stages as shown and explained below:



Initial Contact

- Information about social care can be found on the Cheshire East website
- You can make contact by telephoning the contact centre on 0300 123 5010. There is also a simple web form that you can complete asking us to contact you
- Initial contact is with one of 4 local teams of social workers and social care assessors, and direct to specialist teams on some occasions (this includes Occupational Therapy, Mental Health and Drugs & Alcohol teams)
- The teams cover the areas of Knutsford/Wilmslow/Poynton, Macclesfield, Congleton and Crewe/Nantwich respectively with the specialist teams covering the whole borough
- The team will make an initial assessment of the needs of the customer, potential customer, or carer and assess their eligibility (based on Fair Access to Care guidance) and priority level for services.
- Where it is apparent that the Council will not be able to offer support the teams will offer advice, guidance and information about alternative services that may be available locally from private and

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	third sector organisations and community groups
Assessment	 Staff may then undertake a more in depth assessment to determine the needs and risks of the customer being referred.
	 The assessment may involve visiting the customer in person
	 The assessment will be carried out with the involvement of the customer, and relevant others with consent. Assessments will be carried out to specified timescales and fully recorded. The outcome of the assessment will be shared with the customer and relevant others with consent, so that a decision about potential solutions can be made (based on Fair Access to Care guidance).
	 A financial assessment will be undertaken to determine the contribution to be made by the customer where appropriate and/or signposting for financial and benefits advice. Consideration as to suitability for 'reablement' services will be made and offered to the customer. These services are free for up to 6 weeks and progress monitored on a weekly basis
Support Planning	 Where council funded support is required (based on eligible, unmet need identified during the assessment) an indicative support plan and Personal budget will be developed and offered to the customer or their nominated representative. A Direct Payment will usually be offered to individuals together with other options such as a 'managed account'. In some circumstances (such as permanent residential care) a Direct Payment cannot currently be offered Support in developing a support plan is available from external agencies such as AgeUK
Service Delivery Options	 Once the Personal Budget is agreed a final support plan will be developed and agreed
	 The support plan will set out who will do what, with whom and when and will be written down and shared with all involved.
	 A named worker will be identified to ensure the support plan is implemented.

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Review

- New support plans will be reviewed after the initial 6 weeks of service.
- Existing support plans and financial contributions will be reviewed at regular intervals (not longer than 12 months). In addition, anybody involved with the case can ask for a review at any time if there is a change of circumstances.
- Support plans are reviewed to ensure that the services provided continue to meet the needs of the customer, and that the customer is still eligible for services. The customer will always be invited to participate in reviews.
- Reviews will be recorded and shared with the customer and relevant others, with consent, where appropriate.
- Where a change to the services provided is required, the support plan should be amended accordingly. Sometimes a new support plan will need to be produced if the needs have changed significantly.
- Reviews will ensure that: The independence and recovery of customers is promoted, except where risks are such that they are in need of protection from harm by themselves or other people. Services are delivered in a way that does not undermine the basic human rights of people to autonomy and independence.
- Customers are at the centre of everything we do. We regularly ask for their views about the services they receive and respond by shaping those services accordingly.

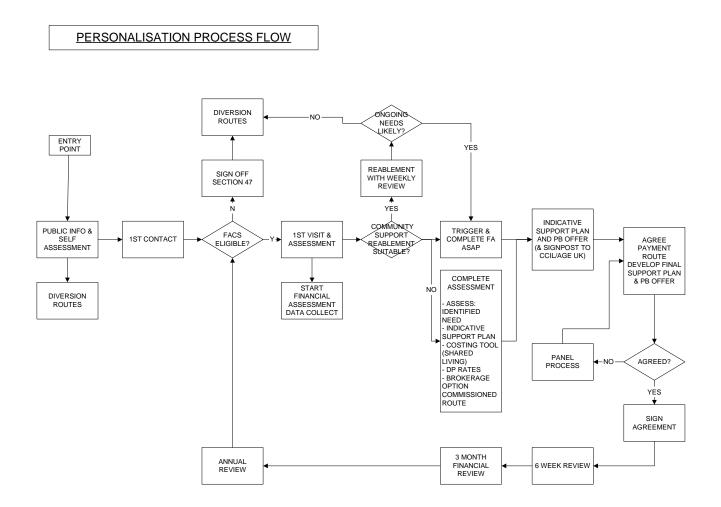
A more detailed version of the above process is included as Appendix 2.

Each stage in the process is governed by a suite of policy and procedure documents which can be accessed at http://www.cheshireeast.gov.uk

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Appendix 2



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