#### 1. Topic of assessment

EIA title:	Accommodation with Care & Support Strategy 2015-2040 (?)
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EIA author:	Matt Lamburn – Adult Social Care Project Manager
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#### 2. Approval

	Name	Date approved
Approved by <sup>1</sup>	Dave Sargeant	10 .11.2015

### 3. Quality control

Version number	1.5	EIA completed	
Date saved	06.11.2015	EIA published	

#### 4. EIA team

Name	Job title (if applicable)	Organisation	Role
Matt Lamburn	Project Manager	Surrey County Council	Project Manager – Adult Social Care
Rachel Crossley	New Models of Delivery Lead Manager	Surrey County Council	Project Lead
Alice Ward	New Models of Delivery Manager	Surrey County Council	Project Manager

### 5. Explaining the matter being assessed

What policy, function or service is being introduced or reviewed?	This EIA examines the strategic intentions that Surrey County Council is developing as part of an Accommodation with Care & Support Strategy, overseen by the New Models of Delivery Team.
	The Accommodation with Care & Support Strategy will be the vehicle for developing local partnerships and identifying opportunities to create a range of flexible and financially self-sustaining accommodation with care and support that will enable adults to live and age well in Surrey. The strategy will outline what Surrey County Council wants to achieve

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Refer to earlier guidance for details on getting approval for your EIA.

	in the delivery of social care accommodation over the next 25 years (2015-2040). The strategy will focus on public value and resident experience, linking across to Surrey County Council's Corporate Strategy 2015-20.
	The strategy will bring together current social care strategies with the vision to increase the options for Surrey residents who are in need of accommodation with care and support. Surrey County Council intends to do this by integrating its approach across health, social care and the community, and actively working with partners to reshape the market to ensure everyone has access to the right support, regardless of tenure.
Where possible at this early stage, this EIA will outline the potent impacts that the strategy could have on current users of accommodation-based services; those who may choose or requi- form of accommodation with care and support as their preferred option in the future; and families, carers and other associated stakeholders. Where potential impacts are identified, this EIA wi- seek and propose ways of enhancing them (positive impacts) or mitigating those (negative impacts) as far as possible. This EIA important in ensuring all stakeholders have had their views considered and will inform local commissioning arrangements.	
What proposals are you assessing?	The key proposal under consideration for this EIA is the drive to develop local partnerships and opportunities for a range of flexible, financially self-sustaining accommodation with care and care support that will enable adults to live and age well. The vision of the strategy will be to increase the options available for Surrey residents that need accommodation with care and support, working to integrate the approach across health, social care and the community and to re- shape the market to ensure the right accommodation with care and support is made available.
	For Surrey County Council, the continued development of appropriate accommodation with care and support is seen as a positive option for people who might otherwise require other, more institutionalised forms of accommodation. This is supported by previous strategies that have been developed since 2003 to meet the anticipated demand across the various demographics.
	The Care Act 2014 has introduced key changes for Adult Social Care services, which now have a statutory duty to promote wellbeing, focus on prevention and to provide information and advice to all residents of Surrey. Integration now frames the context for everything that Adult Social Care do and wishes to achieve in the future; it is critical that, where possible, solutions are jointly commissioned with NHS Clinical Commissioning Groups, Borough & District Local Authorities and other partners.

Who is affected by the proposals outlined above?	In the main, the people who may be affected by proposals emerging from the Accommodation with Care & Support Strategy are:	
	<ul> <li>Current Residents of accommodation with care and support</li> <li>Families and Friends</li> <li>Carers</li> <li>NHS Clinical Commissioning Groups</li> <li>Adult Social Care Locality Teams</li> <li>Borough &amp; District Housing Departments</li> <li>Landlords &amp; Providers of Existing Schemes &amp; Services</li> <li>Care Providers</li> <li>Workforce</li> </ul>	

#### 6. Sources of information

#### Engagement carried out

During the lead up to and the development of this strategy, there has been wide-ranging and ongoing engagement with existing users of accommodation with care and support, potential future users of services, Carers, Stakeholders, Surrey County Council staff, NHS Clinical Commissioning Groups, Borough & District Partners and Providers.

#### Data used

- Improving Housing with Care Choices for Older People: An Evaluation of Extra Care Housing' Netten, Darton, Baumker & Callaghan, 2011
- Various Housing LIN (Learning & Innovation Network) Bulletins
- Chestnut Court & Anvil Court Evaluation Report (2014 & 2015)
- Individual Resident Feedback Forms
- Group Consultation with Extra Care Residents (various schemes 2012)
- Surrey CC Extra Care Pathway Comparison Report 2015
- Surrey County Council Corporate Strategy 2015-2020
- The Future Direction of Extra Care Provision in the South East Region Housing LIN, March 2011
- Accommodation with Care & Support Demographic Profiles covering each of the 6 NHS Clinical Commissioning Groups

### 7. Impact of the new/amended policy, service or function

#### 7a. Impact of the proposals on residents and service users with protected characteristics

Protected characteristic <sup>2</sup>	Potential positive impacts	Potential negative impacts	Evidence
Age	It is expected that changes to the future commissioning and delivery of accommodation with care and support will	<ul> <li>Existing residents may see changes to the current service they receive</li> <li>A cohort of the Surrey</li> </ul>	
Disability			
Gender reassignment	provide a variety of positive impacts:		
Pregnancy and maternity	<ul> <li>Improved outcomes for the individual</li> </ul>	population will have needs that continue to be met more	
Race	<ul> <li>Flexible Care &amp;</li> </ul>	institutionalised forms of	
പ Religion and മ belief ര	<ul> <li>Support services that are self-sustaining and value for money</li> <li>Improved resident experience</li> <li>More Surrey residents with care and support</li> </ul>	are self-sustaining and value for money as residential settings, and changes to this market may have. Report (2014 & 2015) • Surrey CC - Extra Care Pathy	
0 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8			
Sexual orientation		<ul> <li>terms of quantity and quality</li> <li>Consideration of resident's natural communities will need</li> </ul>	
Marriage and civil partnerships	needs remaining within their own home for		
Carers <sup>3</sup>	<ul> <li>longer</li> <li>Benefits to the wider health system and NHS Clinical Commissioning Groups, including reductions in hospital</li> </ul>	to be recognised, especially as these can cross over political/health boundaries.	

 $<sup>^{2}</sup>$  More information on the definitions of these groups can be found <u>here</u>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Carers are not a protected characteristic under the Public Sector Equality Duty, however we need to consider the potential impact on this group to ensure that there is no associative discrimination (i.e. discrimination against them because they are associated with people with protected characteristics). The definition of carers developed by Carers UK is that 'carers look after family, partners or friends in need of help because they are ill, frail or have a disability. The care they provide is unpaid. This includes adults looking after other adults, parent carers looking after disabled children and young carers under 18 years of age.'

admissions and	
quicker hospital	
discharges	

### 7b. Impact of the proposals on staff with protected characteristics

Protected characteristic	Potential positive impacts	Potential negative impacts	Evidence
Age	In this column you should identify the potential positive impacts arising from the proposal that could benefit staff with this particular protected characteristic.	In this column you should identify the potential negative impacts arising from the proposal that could harm staff with this particular protected characteristic.	In this column you should explain how you have identified the negative or positive impacts. It might be that this was identified as an issue in your workforce monitoring or as part of your engagement activities with staff. Remember to include information from the data and engagement you listed in section six.
Disability			
ര Gender ് reassignment			
Pregnancy and maternity			
Race			
Religion and belief			
Sex			
Sexual orientation			
Marriage and civil partnerships			

Carers		

### 8. Amendments to the proposals

Change	Reason for change
At this early stage, there have not been any significant changes or amendments to the development of the strategy.	N/A

# 9. Action plan

Potential impact (positive or negative)	Action needed to maximise positive impact or mitigate negative impact	By when	Owner
Improved outcomes for the individual	ТВС	ТВС	ТВС
Flexible Care & Support services that are self- sustaining and value for money	Detailed development of business model(s) needed to underpin the aims and objectives of the strategy	March 2016?	Rachel Crossley / NMoD
Improved resident experience	ТВС	ТВС	ТВС
More Surrey residents with care and support needs remaining within their own home for longer	ТВС	ТВС	ТВС
Benefits to the wider health system and NHS Clinical Commissioning Groups, including reductions in hospital admissions and quicker hospital discharges	Develop and expand the Extra Care Pathway Comparison report to further highlight the benefits to the whole system and NHS CCG partners	March 2016	Matt Lamburn / ASC & Finance
Existing residents may see changes to the current service they	Understand the potential for current residents of accommodation with care and support who could see	Ongoing, using some of the learning from current	Matt Lamburn / ASC

receive	changes to the way services and delivered and/or changes in their physical environment, either through redevelopment or a physical move.	re- commissioning activity of Extra Care housing	
A cohort of the Surrey population will have needs that continue to be met more institutionalised forms of accommodation, such as residential settings, and changes to this market may have unforeseen impacts in terms of quantity and quality	Develop a clear vision of the future market in Surrey for traditional forms of accommodation with care and support, recognising that some residents will still require these more intensive services in the future and the quality must meet current and/or future standards	March 2016	ASC / Business intelligence & Commissioners
Consideration of resident's natural communities will need to be recognised, especially as these can cross over political/health boundaries.	Better understanding of how communities operate within Surrey and where the natural 'fit' between communities is	March 2016	Matt Lamburn / ASC & Commissioners

### **10.** Potential negative impacts that cannot be mitigated

Potential negative impact	Protected characteristic(s) that could be affected
N/A	
N/A	

### 11. Summary of key impacts and actions

This section will serve as an executive summary of the Equality Impact Assessment and should be copied into the equalities section in decision making reports (such as those for Cabinet, Local Committee or CLT/DLTs). Please use the sub-headings provided.

Information and	<ul> <li>Improving Housing with Care Choices for Older</li></ul>
engagement	People: An Evaluation of Extra Care Housing' –
underpinning equalities	Netten, Darton, Baumker & Callaghan, 2011 <li>Various Housing LIN (Learning &amp; Innovation Network)</li>
analysis	Bulletins
	<ul> <li>Chestnut Court &amp; Anvil Court Evaluation Report (2014</li> </ul>

	<ul> <li>&amp; 2015)</li> <li>Individual Resident Feedback Forms</li> <li>Group Consultation with Extra Care Residents (various schemes – 2012)</li> <li>Surrey CC - Extra Care Pathway Comparison Report 2015</li> <li>Surrey County Council Corporate Strategy 2015-2020</li> <li>The Future Direction of Extra Care Provision in the South East Region – Housing LIN, March 2011</li> <li>Accommodation with Care &amp; Support Demographic Profiles covering each of the 6 NHS Clinical Commissioning Groups</li> </ul>
Key impacts (positive and/or negative) on people with protected characteristics	<ul> <li>It is expected that changes to the future commissioning and delivery of accommodation with care and support will provide a variety of positive impacts:</li> <li>Improved outcomes for the individual</li> <li>Flexible Care &amp; Support services that are self-sustaining and value for money</li> <li>Improved resident experience</li> <li>More Surrey residents with care and support needs remaining within their own home for longer</li> <li>Benefits to the wider health system and NHS Clinical Commissioning Groups, including reductions in hospital admissions and quicker hospital discharges</li> <li>It is also expected that changes to the future commissioning and delivery of accommodation with care and support will provide a variety of negative impacts:</li> <li>Existing residents may see changes to the current service they receive</li> <li>A cohort of the Surrey population will have needs that continue to be met more institutionalised forms of accommodation, such as residential settings, and changes to this market may have unforeseen impacts in terms of quantity and quality</li> <li>Consideration of resident's natural communities will need to be recognised, especially as these can cross over political/health boundaries</li> </ul>
Changes you have made to the proposal as a result of the EIA	At this early stage, there have not been any significant changes or amendments to the development of the strategy.
Key mitigating actions planned to address any outstanding negative impacts	<ul> <li>Consideration of resident's natural communities will need to be recognised, especially as these can cross over political/health boundaries.</li> <li>Understand the potential for current residents of accommodation with care and support who could see</li> </ul>

	<ul> <li>changes to the way services and delivered and/or changes in their physical environment, either through redevelopment or a physical move.</li> <li>Develop a clear vision of the future market in Surrey for traditional forms of accommodation with care and support, recognising that some residents will still require these more intensive services in the future and the quality must meet current and/or future standards.</li> </ul>
Potential negative impacts that cannot be mitigated	N/A

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