

DERBYSHIRE HEALTH AND WELLBEING BOARD

11 July 2019

**Report of the Acting Strategic Director Adult Care and Public Health Derbyshire
County Council****HEALTH AND WELLBEING BOARD ROUND-UP REPORT****1. Purpose of the report**

To provide the Board with a round-up of key progress in relation to Health and Wellbeing issues and projects not covered elsewhere on the agenda.

2. Round-Up**The real cost of a fair adult social care system**

An [analysis](#) of official data by the Health Foundation has found that public spending on care for older people and people with a disability is £310 per person in England, £445 in Scotland and £414 in Wales. Economies of scale and the rural nature of Wales and Scotland are factors in this, but do not make a major contribution. Funding per head fell by a tenth in real terms between 2010-11 and 2016-17 in England, and if funding levels had grown with demand, spending would be more than £23bn a year rather than £17bn as at present.

Investing in the NHS Long Term Plan

The Health Foundation has published [Investing in the NHS long term plan: job done?](#) This briefing analyses the challenges facing health and social care and looks at the implications of the plan for activity levels and workforce in the NHS in England. It sets out funding scenarios for areas of health spending outside NHS England's budget (including NHS workforce, capital investment, the prevention agenda and adult social care) and examines the potential impact on wider public spending. The findings of the analysis are supported by a survey carried out by NHS Confederation [Unfinished business: the need to invest in the whole health and care system](#). This report sets out views from health service leaders about their experiences of implementing the long-term plan to date.

Health risks associated with tattoos and piercings

The Royal Society for Public Health has published [Skins and needles](#). This report examines the health risks associated with the increasing number of people in the UK having tattoos, piercings and other treatments that compromise the skin barrier. It also highlights the need for additional procedures, such as dermal fillers, to be added into legislation.

Ending the blame game: The case for a new approach to public health and prevention

The Institute for Public Policy Research has published a [report](#) outlining the case for a new approach to public health and prevention. Too many people in the UK are suffering from preventable ill-health with progress on prevention stalling in recent years. Over half of the disease burden in England is deemed preventable, with one in five deaths attributed to causes that could have been avoided. The UK has made significant progress on this agenda in the past but appears to have ‘hit a wall’ with limited progress since 2010. Action on prevention will not only improve health but also lead to increases in economic growth, make the NHS more sustainable and help to deliver social justice. The government’s prevention green paper must deliver a paradigm shift in policy from interventions that ‘blame and punish’ to those that ‘empathise and assist’.

Health matters: Prevention - a life course approach

Public Health England has produced a [resource](#) for NHS and Public Health professionals which focusses taking a life course approach to the prevention of ill health and explores the evidence base for this approach. The resource signposts to evidence-based interventions and tools, as well as to evaluation and monitoring techniques.

Public health risk awareness self-assessment tool

The Association of Directors of Public Health and the LGA have developed the [Public health risk awareness self-assessment tool](#) to support system leaders in local authorities in defining and understanding risk as it relates to public health commissioning, performance, partnership and resource management.

Care deserts: the impact of a dysfunctional market in adult social care provision

A [report](#) from Age UK indicates that around 1.4 million people are living in ‘care deserts’ which means that older people cannot access residential or home care, regardless of whether they can pay for it or not. Local councils have been having their budgets squeezed for years, and they can no longer afford adequate care for their residents. Because of this, private care providers are finding it increasingly difficult to keep trading on the basis of council-funded places alone. But added to this, the number of vacancies for registered social care nurses has tripled between 2012/13 and 2017/18. There are too many care jobs and not enough people to fill them. In real terms, there are 8000 fewer nurses now than in 2012. This lack of nurses means vast sections of the country are suffering from a shortage of care providers, and many older people have to travel a long way to get the care they need. Although there has been a slight national rise in the total number of beds over the past 5 years, some local areas, like Hull, have lost more than a third of their nursing home beds in the past 3 years.

Carer’s breaks

The Social Care Institute for Excellence has published [Carers’ breaks: guidance for commissioners and providers](#). This guidance is for commissioners, providers and others involved in the planning, shaping and delivery of support for adult carers. It aims to

improve outcomes and practice, promote innovation and remove some of the barriers carers face in meeting their needs for a break from caring. It includes case studies.

Designing integrated care systems

NHS England has published [Designing integrated care systems \(ICSs\) in England](#). This guide is aimed at all the health and care leaders working to offer well-co-ordinated efficient services a reality. It sets out the different levels of management that make up an integrated care system, describing their core functions, the rationale behind them and how they will work together.

Mental Health Watch

The Royal College of Psychiatrists has launched a new website [Mental Health Watch](#). The site is intended to show how well the mental health system in England is performing. It uses 25 key indicators to measure the health of mental health on the following themes: Access, Care, Finance, Leadership, Quality and Workforce. Many of the indicators can be tracked at CCG, STP level or nationally.

Home adaptations: people with disabilities and older people

The Royal College of Occupational Therapists has published [Adaptations without delay](#). This document is intended to address delays in the delivery of all types of home adaptations.

Universal HPV immunisation programme

Public Health England has issued a letter regarding the [introduction of a universal HPV immunisation programme to include boys](#) from September 2019. The vaccine will be offered to boys, in addition to girls, as part of the routine school aged schedule.

Autism self-assessment framework

Public Health England has published the results from the [2016 and 2018 Autism self-assessment framework \(SAF\) exercise](#). These reports present the findings from the fourth and fifth autism self-assessment exercises carried out by local authorities in 2016 and 2018. It shows the local authorities' progress towards meeting the requirements of the Autism Act.

21st century social care: what's wrong with social care and how we can fix it

This [research paper](#) published by Policy Exchange explores the nature and extent of the serious and urgent problems affecting the provision of social care in the UK. It identifies how these problems have evolved from the institutional structures developed for providing health and social care and offers proposals for complex, long-term social care in England.

Social care: free at the point of need – the case for free personal care in England

The Institute for Public Policy and Research has published a [paper](#) which sets out new research and policy proposals that aim to address the growing crisis in social care. Its recommendations aim to improve the efficiency of health and social care services in England by joining up health and social care policy and delivering a more preventive model of care. They also aim to advance the physical and mental health of those with social care

needs by ensuring that everyone regardless of means, receives adequate and appropriate support.

Integrating health and social care: state or market?

The Institute of Economic Affairs has published a [report](#) which argues that the only way to facilitate better outcomes in terms of patient care and efficiency is within a system that allows more competition in health care provision, with different organisations integrating health and social care according to the preferences of their customers and clients.

Working well together: Evidence and Tools to Enable Co-production in Mental Health Commissioning

This NHS England commissioned [resource](#) aims to support delivery of the Five Year Forward View for Mental Health and the NHS Long Term Plan. By setting out the evidence, including examples of positive practice, this document aims to improve local strategic decisions about, and the provision of, current and future mental health services for children, young people, adults and older adults.

A scoping study on the link between exposure to or interaction with the natural environment and mental health outcomes.

RAND Europe has been commissioned by The VELUX Group to conduct a [study](#) which looks at scientific literature regarding the impact that exposure to nature has on mental health. It finds that while the topic area is expanding, the evidence base is currently in its infancy and therefore weak. However, there is emerging evidence suggestive of a positive association between nature and mental health.

Early access to mental health support

The Children's Commissioner for England [report](#) maps spending across England by local authorities and NHS Clinical Commissioning Groups on low level mental health services (ie. those supporting children who do not require specialist care). It shows wide variation between areas and agencies and suggests that there should be more pressure on local authorities and the NHS to work together to ensure that each area has a joined-up plan to support children who do not require specialist care.

Notification of Pharmacy Applications

Under the requirements of the National Health Service (Pharmaceutical and Local Pharmaceutical Services) Regulations 2013 the NHS Commissioning Board must notify the HWB of all relevant applications to provide pharmaceutical services, including the relocation of existing pharmacies. Notification of the following applications has been received:

- Application approved: Consolidation onto the site at 24 Market Place, Wirksworth, Matlock, Derbyshire DE4 4ET of B Payne & Son Ltd already at that site and B Payne & Son Ltd at Hannage Pharmacy, Hannage Way, Wirksworth, Matlock, Derbyshire, DE4 4JG.

- Application received: Combined change of ownership and no significant change relocation for Rowlands Pharmacy from Midland Street, Long Eaton, NG10 1NY to Midland Street, Long Eaton, NG10 1RY by Boots UK Ltd.

3. BACKGROUND PAPERS

Pharmaceutical notifications are held electronically on file in the Policy and Research Service.

4. RECOMMENDATION

The Health and Wellbeing Board is asked to:

- Note the information contained in this round-up report.

Simon Stevens
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