

Technical Appendix 1: Adult Social Care (ASC)

1. Service Overview

- 1.1. The UK is an ageing society: 25% of the population people will be over 65 by 2050, up from 19% in 2019. [1] Disability among working-age adults has also increased to 19%, up from 15% in 2010/11. [2] This means more people with complex needs requiring support from the health and social care system. This includes young people with learning and physical disabilities who are moving from Children's to Adult Services, often with significant support requirements. KCC is therefore constantly re-evaluating how its Adult Social Care (ASC) service commissions care and provides suitable accommodation.

[1] 'Meeting housing demand' House of Lords, Built Environment Committee 1st Report of Session 2021-2022.

[2] Key facts and figures about adult social care, The King's Fund 2 July 2021.

- 1.2. ASC services comprise social work, personal care, and practical support for adults (18 years+) with a physical or learning disability, or physical or mental illness. It also includes safeguarding for those at risk of harm and abuse, and support for unpaid carers.
- 1.3. A key priority is enabling residents to live safely and independently in their own communities for as long as possible. [Making a difference every day – Our strategy for Adult Social Care 2022 to 2027](#) (April 2022) sets out KCC's ASC strategy, in conjunction with [Framing Kent's Future – Our Council Strategy 2022-2026](#), Priority 4: New Models of Care and Support.
- 1.4. Services may be delivered in people's own homes (domiciliary care), in day centres and specialist accommodation. [3] KCC also provides 'reablement' services to help people regain independence, aids and adaptations for people's homes, information and advice and support for family carers. Services for those unable to stay in their own homes may be provided via care homes and nursing homes ('residential care').

[3] For the purposes of this document, specialist accommodation is an umbrella term which includes supported living, warden assisted housing and extra care accommodation.

- 1.5. KCC has statutory responsibilities to provide Adult Social Care services under:
- Care Act 2014
 - Mental Health Act 1983

- Mental Capacity Act 2005
- Equalities Act 2010
- Human Rights Act 1998

1.6. The overarching Care Act 2014 adds new and extends existing responsibilities, including:

- Promoting wellbeing
- Protecting (safeguarding) adults at risk of abuse or neglect
- Preventing the need for care and support
- Promoting integration of care and support with health services
- Providing information and advice

2. Assessing Need and Calculating Demand

2.1. Under its Care Act duties and to support the sustainable care market in Kent, KCC produces [Adult Social Care Commissioning Market Position Statements](#). These provide a snapshot of current demand, supply, and opportunity across the county; they are reviewed regularly as demand and fluctuations in the wider health and care economy affect affordability and provider confidence.

2.2. Threshold for Seeking Contributions and Qualifying Developments

2.2.1. Any development of 10 or more dwellings or a site size of 0.5Ha and above will be assessed and will generate a request for an ASC contribution where demand for services exceeds supply.

2.2.2. KCC will not seek contributions from:

- Student accommodation
- C2 Dwellings – these may be exempt depending on the type of social care offered within the setting
- Sites specifically set aside for transient Gypsy and/or Traveller communities

2.3. Assessing ASC Client Numbers and Service Capacity

2.3.1. The tables below set out the need and cost of social care infrastructure to deliver ASC services to **KCC clients only**. KCC is currently operating at capacity, so any increase in need for ASC infrastructure created by new developments will incur a cost. Note that KCC's high thresholds mean there are much larger numbers of Kent adults with appropriate needs who are nevertheless unable to access these services.

2.3.2. ASC client numbers and costs of infrastructure provision per dwelling are derived from total annual clients for each service/infrastructure area, and the average cost per client per week, taken from KCC Social Care data. Total client numbers are converted to clients per 1,000 adult (18+) population

based on the latest population estimates available for Kent (excluding Medway). An average adult occupancy rate of 1.85 is used to estimate the number of new ASC clients generated per new dwelling.

- 2.3.3. Costs per dwelling (shown in Table 1 below) follow a similar conversion with the average cost per client per week converted to an annual cost, then multiplied by the clients-per-new-dwelling figure.

Table 1: Adult Social Client Numbers (compiled 2021) by Infrastructure Need.

Infrastructure Service Area	Number of ASC clients (2019/20)	Clients per 1,000 adult population [4] (2019/20) [5]	Clients ^(Ref.2) per Dwelling (2019/20)
^(Ref.1) Specialist Housing [6]	3,007	2.40	0.0044
Assistive Technology and Home Adaptation Equipment	6,365	5.08	0.0094
Equipment including Changing Places and sensory equipment/facilities	51,077	40.73	0.0754
Day care (adapting Community Facilities)	2,035	1.62	0.003

^(Ref.1) Excludes KEAH. [7]

^(Ref.2) Please note that there is not one client number per dwelling. Within Adult Social Care, individuals may have multiple needs, which means that they may be clients of one or more of the infrastructure areas set out above.

[4] Population data based on KCC Forecasts April 2022.

[5] Client rates based on the Kent mid-year population estimate in 2019.

[6] Includes supported living and extra care accommodation.

[7] Kent Enablement at Home (KEAH - an intense short period of help given to people to stay at home and recover following for example time in hospital, and therefore stay independent at home as long as possible).

3. Contribution Rates

3.1. Contributions for Adult Social Care are set out in Table 2 below:

Table 2: Adult Social Care Contribution Rates Per Dwelling.

Infrastructure Area	Number of Clients (2019/20)	Cost Per Client ^(Ref.1) (2019/20)	Cost per Dwelling
Specialist Housing	3,007	£30,989.40	£137.48
Assistive Technology and Home Adaptation Equipment	6,365	£156.52	£1.47
Equipment Including Changing Places and Sensory Equipment	51,077	£201.76	£15.20
Day care (Adapting Community Facilities)	2,035	£8,904.48	£26.73
Total Contribution Rate Per Dwelling			£180.88

(Ref.1) Costs per client are based upon a one-off average annual cost of providing the infrastructure for each client per category

4. Spending Contributions: Projects

4.1. KCC will direct contributions towards the following infrastructure areas to meet its priority of supporting independent living:

- Specialist housing – including extra care and supported living accommodation [8]
- Digital technology systems and home adaptation equipment
- Adapting community facilities to make them accessible for all, so clients can access support services and facilities safely and comfortably and be active and engaged in their communities;
- Sensory facilities – including the innovative technology to reduce stress and anxiety or encourage sensory development and social engagement, or exterior facilities including sensory gardens
- [Changing Places](#) with additional features beyond standard accessible toilets to meet the needs of people with a range of profound disabilities, and their carers, usually located in or near a popular public area.

[8] S106 contributions are being sought from new housing developments, it may therefore, be queried why the county council is then seeking contributions towards Specialist Accommodation. Whilst new residents may move in without any ASC requirements, accidents or illness that result in temporary or permanent disabilities can happen at any point, resulting in specialist accommodation requirements for some.

5. Accessible Homes

- 5.1. KCC's focus on independent living means the number of people living in older person care homes in Kent is falling dramatically. At the same time, the demand for supported living schemes and homes that cater for an ageing population and complex needs is growing.
- 5.2. KCC therefore expects large, new developments and settlements to provide supported housing and care home requirements and will seek s106 contributions to purchase nomination rights for its clients. KCC will use the local plan process and encourage changes to LPA housing policy to require new residential developments in Kent to provide for this shifting housing need, including:
 - Supported housing for those of working age - smaller housing units that may be delivered by a registered provider, or in conjunction with a private landlord;
 - Housing with care ('extra care housing') for older people on a range of tenures including rental, shared ownership and private freehold;
 - Care homes and nursing homes for those with high-level residential needs, complex nursing needs and dementia, plus short-term provision for respite care.
- 5.3. In June 2019, guidance from the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government identified a critical need to provide housing for older and disabled people. KCC will therefore request:
 - All homes within the planning application to be built (as a minimum) as Wheelchair Accessible & Adaptable Dwellings in accordance with Building Regs Part M4 (2).

6. Indexation

- 6.1. To ensure financial contributions continue to cover the actual cost of delivering infrastructure, these will be subject to indexation. KCC applies the BCIS All-In Tender Price index, with the base date for indexation set at Q1 2022.

7. Time Limit on Spend

- 7.1. Any contributions will be repaid to the original payee on request if not committed or spent towards its purpose within 10 years of receipt of the contributions in full (if paid in instalments) or alternative longer period as may be agreed.