



Local Authority Circular

LAC (2006)5

To: The Chief Executive
County Councils)
Metropolitan District Councils) England
Shire Unitary Councils)
London Borough Councils
Common Council of the City of London
Council of the Isles of Scilly

Directors of Social Services

Copy: Chief Executive – Strategic Health Authorities
Chief Executive – Care Trusts
Chief Executive – Primary Care Trusts PCTs

23 March 2006

Preventative Technology Grant 2006/07 – 2007/08

SUMMARY

1. This circular sets out the arrangements surrounding the Preventative Technology Grant for 2006-07 and 2007-08. The grant will be paid as a specific formula grant with no conditions attached. It has been allocated using the relative share of older people's Relative Needs Formulae (RNF)..
2. In both 2006-07 and 2007-08, the grant will be paid under section 31 of the Local Government Act 2003. Following ODPM guidelines on providing clear guidance to councils, good practice requires that a determination be issued, even where no conditions are attached to a grant.
3. The White Paper "Our health, our care, our say: a new direction for community services" sets a new strategic direction for health and social care. It directs organisations towards providing better prevention services, earlier intervention, and more support for people with long-term needs and strongly promotes a "whole system" approach to care that enables people to live more independently in their own homes.
4. The White Paper highlights the contribution telecare and other assistive technologies can make in helping people retain their independence and improve their quality of life.

5. Telecare provides real potential for new models of care, enabling effective management of long term conditions (LTCs) from individuals' homes. Remote monitoring of vital signs (eg blood pressure) has the potential to provide cost-effective preventative services and reduce unnecessary hospital admissions. As well as providing tools to support local practitioners such as community matrons in their roles, telecare can provide individuals with much greater personal control over their care often in conjunction with expert patient and other preventative programmes.
6. A Preventative Technology Grant of £80 million over two years from April 2006 is being provided to enable councils to invest in telecare to help an additional 160,000 older people nationally to remain independent at home.
7. The grant will be allocated in the proportion of £30 million in 2006-07 and £50 million in 2007-08. A copy of the grant determination is attached at Appendix A to this document.
8. Whilst the funding will go to all councils in England with social service responsibilities, they are expected to work with partners in the NHS, housing and district authorities, voluntary and independent sectors and service users and carers in developing telecare services. Telecare will be most effective where implemented as an integrated service.
9. Practice based commissioning provides GPs and primary care professionals the tools to innovate and influence local service development for the benefit of their patients. The introduction in April 2006 of a national tariff (under Payment by Results) for acute services including A & E, elective and non-elective admissions and outpatient care in hospitals, provides an incentive for PCTs and practice based commissioners to shift care into community settings, and invest in preventative services such as telecare.
10. To support this circular, the DH published telecare guidance "Building Telecare in England" July 2005. Detailed implementation guidance and supporting materials have also been developed and published by the Care Services Improvement Partnership (CSIP) and are available at www.icesdoh.org/telecare

ACTION

11. While there are no conditions attached to the Preventative Technology Grant money for 2006/07 and 2007/08, effective use of this grant will help local authorities and their partners to achieve key PSA targets around supporting people with long term conditions and improving the patient and user experience, in particular supporting older people to live at home. In addition, the **CSCI Delivery and Improvement Statement** will monitor the number of

people benefitting from telecare since introduction of this grant. Councils should note well the contents of this circular.

BACKGROUND TO THE GRANT

12. The purpose of the Preventative Technology Grant is to initiate a change in the design and delivery of health, social care and housing services and prevention strategies to enhance and maintain the well-being and independence of individuals.
13. The grant is designed to help councils and their partners address the challenges of a changing and ageing society with increased expectations, such as the right to have choice about services, control over their delivery and the right to be able to live independently at home with dignity for life. Integrating telecare into mainstream services will help councils and their partners to be best prepared to meet the challenges.
14. Telecare offers choice and flexibility of service provision, from familiar community alarm services that provide an emergency response and sensors that monitor and support daily living, through to more sophisticated solutions capable of monitoring vital signs and enabling individuals with long-term health conditions to remain at home.
15. Telecare will contribute to a number of important agendas:
 - The White Paper “Our health, our care, our say”
 - National Service Frameworks
 - self care, intermediate care and extra care.
 - preventing unnecessary admissions to hospital and residential care
 - supporting earlier discharges from hospital
 - Valuing People
 - Supporting People
 - supporting carers
16. Increased reassurance for users of services and carers resulting from the use of these technologies will help release services from constraints created by risk-averse policies and practices. In doing so services can become more responsive to the lifestyle wishes of individuals helping them maintain their independence and dignity.
17. Typical beneficiaries of telecare may include:
 - older people and people with long term conditions and disabilities who will be able to maintain more effective control over their independence, dignity and health
 - older people living alone starting to become forgetful or anxious, who may be able to remain independent and more in control of their lives for longer without intrusive visiting from health and social care professionals
 - people with dementia

- people moving through intermediate care pathways
- people who are at risk of falls
- their carers

18. Although this grant funding is primarily aimed at supporting older people, the Government's vision is for telecare and other new technologies to be used, where appropriate, for the benefit of people of all ages including those with long-term conditions, learning disabilities, mental health problems and those needing end of life care.

19. Telecare has the potential to change radically the way in which people-centred services are delivered. The service transformation envisaged will be based on locally-determined changes from reactive, to preventative, activities. This will require reinvestment of resources from current services and facilities into technology-enabled services.

POLICY INTENTIONS

20. Councils are strongly encouraged to work closely with partners in housing, health (including ambulance and acute services), social care, the independent sector and local Supporting People arrangements to establish priorities for service redesign based upon local prevention strategies. Such strategies should contribute to the national target of 160,000 additional people benefiting from telecare by the end of the grant period by incorporating its use into a whole-systems approach to care provision.

21. To help facilitate this joint working, councils and PCTs already have significant flexibilities under the Health Act 1999 to develop integrated working, which allows a greater investment in prevention and health, for example, through pooled funds transferring of resources from health to councils and vice versa, and entering into lead or joint commissioning arrangements. Local Area Agreements (LAAs) should also provide a key mechanism to enable joint planning and delivery across the whole system.

22. Service strategies and policies for telecare should be formulated so that people with differing levels of need (ranging from those managing self-care, intermediate care and people with intensive support needs) can have the choice to remain at home whenever possible.

23. Councils will be required to report, through the CSCI Delivery and Improvement Statement (DIS), on the numbers of additional older people benefitting from telecare since introduction of this grant.

24. This grant is not intended to be treated as replacement funding for existing resources, including revenue funding for community alarms through the Supporting People programme for example, in sheltered housing. There may however be advantages to entering into partnership arrangements and bringing together funding to maximise what can be delivered across the resources.

25. As some people who may benefit from telecare will be in receipt of direct payments or individual budgets, where being used in pilots, provision will need to be made to enable those using these flexibilities to access and take advantage of local telecare services.
26. In line with the Gershon Review, councils and their partners should seek economies of scale and best practice in the procurement of telecare. To help support this the Department of Health has asked the NHS Purchasing and Supply Agency (PASA) to develop a National Framework Agreement for the procurement of telecare equipment (including installation and maintenance) and response services (including control centres, monitoring and response).
27. The first phase of that Framework Agreement will be available from June 2006 and has been developed, following engagement with stakeholders, to support procurement using this grant. The Framework Agreement will be updated in subsequent phases to take account of advances in the technology and to meet the needs of commissioners as telecare services become more advanced in the future. It is envisaged that these advances will enable effective integration with the NHS Care Record and Single Assessment Protocol solutions as well as the implementation of open standards to simplify integration with existing monitoring operations and enable greater choice in the selection of devices.
28. All potential telecare partners including those in health, housing and the voluntary sector, will be able to utilise the Framework Agreement. The Framework Agreement will enable partners to take advantage of nationally negotiated prices for telecare as well as nationally undertaken commercial evaluation of suppliers. PASA have developed the Framework Agreement following the EU Public Procurement Regulations via the Official Journal of European Union. Therefore, partners using the Framework Agreement do not need to undertake their own formal tendering procedures, saving time, resources and avoiding duplication of effort. More information about the Framework can be found at: www.pasa.nhs.uk/eat/telecare.stm.
29. The adoption and application of telecare should be included in care planning and delivery arrangements in health, social care and housing. This is likely to initiate service redesign, enabling:
- partners to provide improved and focused care delivery that takes account of potential social isolation issues
 - the delivery of flexible new provision based on care plans that respond dynamically to the user's immediate and changing needs
 - better targeted visiting
 - improved autonomy, choice, dignity and quality of life for service users
 - improved outcomes for service users and carers
30. Users, carers, other stakeholders should be involved in development of local arrangements.

31. Staff undertaking assessments must have sufficient knowledge and information to arrange the provision of, or signpost clients to, appropriate equipment and services. There will be significant potential for changes to staff roles and skill mix to deliver more effective services using telecare.
32. In integrated services (health and social care) there is a requirement for robust systems and procedures for clinical governance to safeguard the individual. Details are set out in the *Telecare Implementation Guide – Governance Factsheet*.
33. Before advantage can be taken of telecare, infrastructures will need to be in place to deliver:
- staff training and development
 - the supply and management of equipment
 - the supply of relevant 24-hour / seven day contact services
 - the supply of 24-hour / seven day care response services
34. The grant is intended to pump prime these processes and changes in the delivery of mainstream services. The *Telecare Implementation Guide* and accompanying support materials published by CSIP provides detailed guidance on developing and implementing a telecare service. These and accompanying learning and improvement programmes are available at www.icesdoh.org/telecare

PAYMENT AND CERTIFICATION ARRANGEMENTS

35. Three star councils will receive their grant in one payment in April 2006 for the 2006/07 financial year and in April 2007 for the 2007/08 financial year. Payments to two star, one star and zero star rated councils will be made quarterly and by the end of April, July, October and January in the appropriate financial year.

CANCELLATION OF CIRCULARS

36. This circular should be cancelled on 1 April 2008

ENQUIRIES

37. Any queries regarding the contents of this circular should be directed to: Older People and Disability Policy Management Unit, OPDEnquiries@dh.gsi.gov.uk
38. For further information on CSIP's services, contact telecare@icesdoh.org
39. Any queries relating to links to Supporting People should be directed to ChristopherA.Smith@opdm.gsi.gov.uk

DETERMINATION OF A GRANT UNDER SECTION 31 OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 2003 OF THE PREVENTATIVE TECHNOLOGY GRANT 2006/7 and 2007/8

Introduction

1. This determination is made by the Secretary of State for Health (“the Secretary of State”) under s.31 of the Local Government Act 2003 (c.26) (“the 2003 Act”). It specifies grants which the Secretary of State proposes to pay to certain local authorities in England.

2. Before making this determination the Secretary of State obtained the consent of the Treasury in accordance with section 31(6) of the Act.

Amounts payable to authorities

3. Pursuant to section 31(3) of the Act the Secretary of State hereby determines that the authorities to which grants are to be paid, and the amount of each grant, are the authorities listed in column 1 of the Annex and the corresponding amounts set out in columns 2 and 3 of that Annex.

Purpose of the grant

4. The grant may be used towards expenditure incurred or to be incurred by local authorities.

Payment

5. The grant monies for 2006/07 shall be payable -

(a) to three star authorities listed in Annex A on or before 30th April 2006, and

(b) to all other authorities listed in Annex A in 4 equal instalments within the financial year.

The grant monies for 2007/08 shall be payable -

(a) to three star authorities listed in Annex A on or before 30th April 2007, and

(b) to all other authorities listed in Annex A in 4 equal instalments within the financial year.

Signed by authority of the Secretary of State
[date:]

| Local Authority | Preventative Technology Grant 2006/07 (£) | Preventative Technology Grant 2007/08 (£) |
|-------------------------------|--|--|
| Principal Metropolitan Cities | 2,337,777 | 3,848,259 |
| Other Metropolitan Districts | 4,947,145 | 8,223,731 |
| Metropolitan Sub Total | 7,284,922 | 12,071,991 |
| Inner London | 1,927,691 | 3,167,263 |
| Outer London | 2,621,075 | 4,336,393 |
| London Sub total | 4,548,766 | 7,503,656 |
| Shire Counties | 13,362,959 | 22,430,067 |
| Shire Unitary Authorities | 4,803,353 | 7,994,287 |
| Shire sub total | 18,166,312 | 30,424,354 |
| England Total | 30,000,000 | 50,000,000 |

| Local Authority | Preventative Technology Grant 2006/07 (£) | Preventative Technology Grant 2007/08 (£) |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Principal Metropolitan Cities | | |
| Birmingham | 701,422 | 1,153,746 |
| Leeds | 430,066 | 710,355 |
| Liverpool | 339,397 | 557,119 |
| Manchester | 301,640 | 493,914 |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | 194,562 | 320,105 |
| Sheffield | 370,689 | 613,021 |
| Sub-Total | 2,337,777 | 3,848,259 |
| Other Metropolitan Districts | | |
| Barnsley | 145,830 | 243,200 |
| Bolton | 167,886 | 280,316 |
| Bradford | 268,239 | 443,840 |
| Bury | 102,750 | 171,270 |
| Calderdale | 118,027 | 196,521 |
| Coventry | 186,782 | 308,136 |
| Doncaster | 175,020 | 291,986 |
| Dudley | 206,948 | 346,032 |
| Gateshead | 145,306 | 240,360 |
| Kirklees | 212,746 | 354,565 |
| Knowsley | 105,991 | 175,144 |
| North Tyneside | 136,458 | 225,899 |
| Oldham | 136,480 | 227,097 |
| Rochdale | 129,960 | 216,294 |
| Rotherham | 165,327 | 276,621 |
| Salford | 168,657 | 277,308 |
| Sandwell | 230,136 | 379,716 |
| Sefton | 196,843 | 327,178 |
| Solihull | 104,137 | 174,023 |
| South Tyneside | 121,473 | 200,041 |
| St Helens | 114,061 | 191,007 |
| Stockport | 166,186 | 276,486 |
| Sunderland | 195,949 | 324,625 |
| Tameside | 143,900 | 239,637 |
| Trafford | 123,079 | 202,910 |
| Wakefield | 200,071 | 334,075 |
| Walsall | 186,347 | 310,952 |
| Wigan | 190,707 | 321,586 |
| Wirral | 221,040 | 367,547 |
| Wolverhampton | 180,808 | 299,357 |
| Sub-Total | 4,947,145 | 8,223,731 |
| Metropolitan Sub-total | 7,284,922 | 12,071,991 |

| Local Authority | Preventative Technology Grant 2006/07 (£) | Preventative Technology Grant 2007/08 (£) |
|------------------------|--|--|
| Inner London | | |
| City of London | 7,030 | 11,578 |
| Camden | 155,856 | 257,290 |
| Greenwich | 166,834 | 273,727 |
| Hackney | 181,366 | 299,081 |
| Hammersmith and Fulham | 120,168 | 197,000 |
| Islington | 149,429 | 244,427 |
| Kensington and Chelsea | 126,200 | 212,584 |
| Lambeth | 166,297 | 272,236 |
| Lewisham | 173,139 | 283,759 |
| Southwark | 185,289 | 302,583 |
| Tower Hamlets | 164,427 | 267,435 |
| Wandsworth | 163,546 | 266,073 |
| Westminster | 168,111 | 279,489 |
| Sub-total | 1,927,691 | 3,167,263 |
| Outer London | | |
| Barking and Dagenham | 121,206 | 197,441 |
| Barnet | 197,159 | 326,492 |
| Bexley | 113,824 | 189,132 |
| Brent | 154,117 | 257,183 |
| Bromley | 158,449 | 263,053 |
| Croydon | 151,921 | 252,686 |
| Ealing | 163,490 | 270,388 |
| Enfield | 162,647 | 269,685 |
| Haringey | 122,354 | 202,074 |
| Harrow | 134,000 | 223,333 |
| Havering | 131,889 | 218,442 |
| Hillingdon | 130,846 | 216,305 |
| Hounslow | 110,637 | 182,148 |
| Kingston upon Thames | 72,376 | 119,691 |
| Merton | 95,718 | 157,666 |
| Newham | 147,507 | 243,208 |
| Redbridge | 134,690 | 222,540 |
| Richmond upon Thames | 88,101 | 145,291 |
| Sutton | 99,016 | 163,899 |
| Waltham Forest | 131,128 | 215,736 |
| Sub-total | 2,621,075 | 4,336,393 |
| London Sub-total | 4,548,766 | 7,503,656 |

| Local Authority | Preventative Technology Grant 2006/07 (£) | Preventative Technology Grant 2007/08 (£) |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| Shire Counties | | |
| Bedfordshire | 186,477 | 312,988 |
| Buckinghamshire | 229,551 | 384,815 |
| Cambridgeshire | 300,407 | 507,532 |
| Cheshire | 372,596 | 626,002 |
| Cornwall | 364,917 | 613,787 |
| Cumbria | 321,702 | 539,609 |
| Derbyshire | 471,104 | 791,233 |
| Devon | 479,588 | 806,888 |
| Dorset | 261,274 | 438,993 |
| Durham | 349,004 | 582,612 |
| East Sussex | 345,361 | 577,103 |
| Essex | 775,549 | 1,302,237 |
| Gloucestershire | 325,146 | 544,467 |
| Hampshire | 591,973 | 995,906 |
| Hertfordshire | 578,735 | 963,043 |
| Kent | 743,386 | 1,245,365 |
| Lancashire | 668,042 | 1,118,800 |
| Leicestershire | 298,898 | 502,634 |
| Lincolnshire | 407,653 | 689,753 |
| Norfolk | 542,309 | 912,706 |
| North Yorkshire | 324,927 | 546,187 |
| Northamptonshire | 322,203 | 542,384 |
| Northumberland | 198,498 | 332,890 |
| Nottinghamshire | 417,939 | 700,721 |
| Oxfordshire | 309,214 | 518,572 |
| Shropshire | 182,016 | 307,070 |
| Somerset | 320,939 | 539,778 |
| Staffordshire | 437,958 | 739,134 |
| Suffolk | 418,538 | 703,975 |
| Surrey | 554,023 | 921,853 |
| Warwickshire | 286,841 | 483,510 |
| West Sussex | 439,787 | 733,094 |
| Wiltshire | 233,611 | 393,594 |
| Worcestershire | 302,794 | 510,833 |
| Sub-total | 13,362,959 | 22,430,067 |

| Local Authority | Preventative Technology Grant 2006/07 (£) | Preventative Technology Grant 2007/08 (£) |
|----------------------------------|--|--|
| Shire Unitary Authorities | | |
| Bath & North East Somerset | 99,599 | 165,611 |
| Blackburn with Darwen | 78,354 | 129,620 |
| Blackpool | 110,280 | 182,291 |
| Bournemouth | 121,309 | 200,058 |
| Bracknell Forest | 44,854 | 75,143 |
| Brighton & Hove | 152,661 | 249,322 |
| Bristol | 246,854 | 404,923 |
| Darlington | 58,878 | 97,791 |
| Derby | 141,125 | 234,310 |
| East Riding of Yorkshire | 192,953 | 326,174 |
| Halton | 68,697 | 114,816 |
| Hartlepool | 60,589 | 100,866 |
| Herefordshire | 114,356 | 193,185 |
| Isle of Wight Council | 101,008 | 170,660 |
| Isles of Scilly | 2,037 | 3,404 |
| Kingston upon Hull | 177,659 | 291,130 |
| Leicester | 176,983 | 290,491 |
| Luton | 89,386 | 148,089 |
| Medway | 101,545 | 170,555 |
| Middlesbrough | 84,990 | 141,056 |
| Milton Keynes | 93,652 | 158,897 |
| North East Lincolnshire | 100,887 | 168,220 |
| North Lincolnshire | 86,727 | 145,994 |
| North Somerset | 122,248 | 205,203 |
| Nottingham | 171,051 | 279,130 |
| Peterborough | 91,708 | 153,158 |
| Plymouth | 145,947 | 243,182 |
| Poole | 83,268 | 139,098 |
| Portsmouth | 106,684 | 177,099 |
| Reading | 67,394 | 111,071 |
| Redcar and Cleveland | 87,910 | 147,251 |
| Rutland | 16,969 | 28,677 |
| Slough | 60,444 | 99,842 |
| South Gloucestershire | 115,046 | 194,346 |
| Southampton | 126,862 | 209,878 |
| Southend-on-Sea | 115,214 | 191,203 |
| Stockton-on-Tees | 96,718 | 162,262 |
| Stoke-on-Trent | 161,277 | 267,541 |
| Swindon | 84,490 | 140,948 |
| Telford and The Wrekin | 83,079 | 140,174 |
| Thurrock | 77,788 | 130,479 |
| Torbay | 115,827 | 194,468 |
| Warrington | 99,308 | 167,138 |
| West Berkshire | 65,365 | 109,815 |
| Windsor and Maidenhead | 62,181 | 103,161 |
| Wokingham | 50,206 | 85,057 |
| York | 90,990 | 151,502 |
| Sub -total | 4,803,353 | 7,994,287 |
| Shires Sub-total | 18,166,312 | 30,424,354 |