

**CONVERSATION AWARENESS SESSION  
OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE  
27<sup>TH</sup> March 2018**

A common approach,  
using common sense

*Melanie O'Rourke, Head of Service for Adult Community Team*



# AGENDA

- The case for change
- Introduction to the conversations approach
- Implementation in Bracknell
- What is the difference?
- How we change our relationship with the people we support?
- Case studies

# THE CASE FOR CHANGE

- Can no longer do the same things differently. We need to do different things
- Layers and Layers of process
- Disproportionate assessments
- Creating a dependency on the Local Authority

# INTRODUCTION TO THE CONVERSATIONS APPROACH

- Created by Partners for Change
- Adopted by many local authorities
- About starting from a blank page rather than tweaking what we already have
- Locally implemented in Slough, West Berkshire and Reading

## Guiding principles of conversation models

- We are not the experts – people and families are
- People are more resilient than we think
- We must know about the neighbourhoods and communities that people are living in

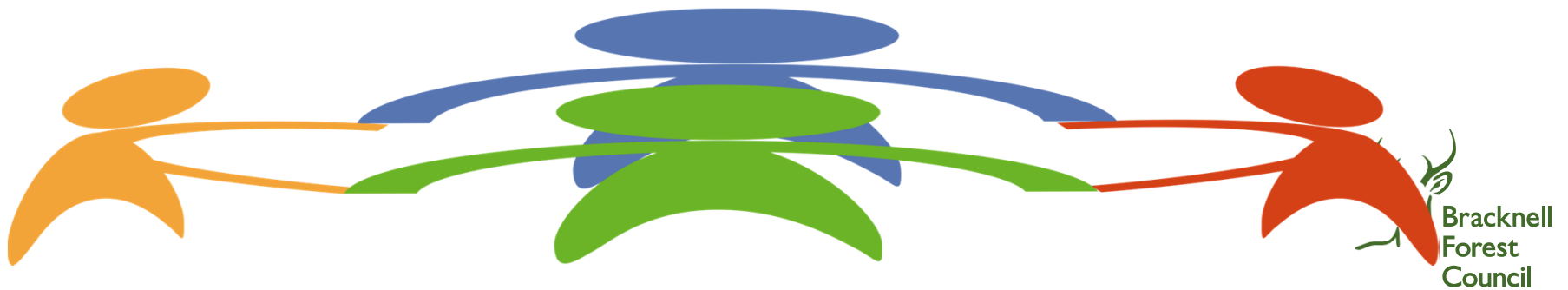
# IMPLEMENTATION IN BRACKNELL

- Met with people who use our services and their carers
- Self-identified group of practitioners who wished to help develop the approach
- Decision to implement across all adult social care groups
- Reconfigured our IT system to reflect the changes



# THE INNOVATION TEAM

<b>Lorraine Chapman</b> Older Persons Mental Health	<b>Melanie O'Rourke</b> Transformation	<b>Chris Ray</b> Transition
<b>Amy Shaw</b> Learning Disabilities	<b>Steph Bartrop</b> Autistic Spectrum	<b>Steph Small</b> Adult Community Team
<b>Dave Parker</b> Sensory Needs Service	<b>John Bradshaw</b> Safeguarding	<b>Sue White</b> Brokerage and Direct Payments





# WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE?

- Less questions more listening
- Don't make assumptions
- Don't talk about services
- Don't make long term decisions in a crisis
- Trial different approaches until we get it right

# Early Intervention & Prevention



1st Conversation

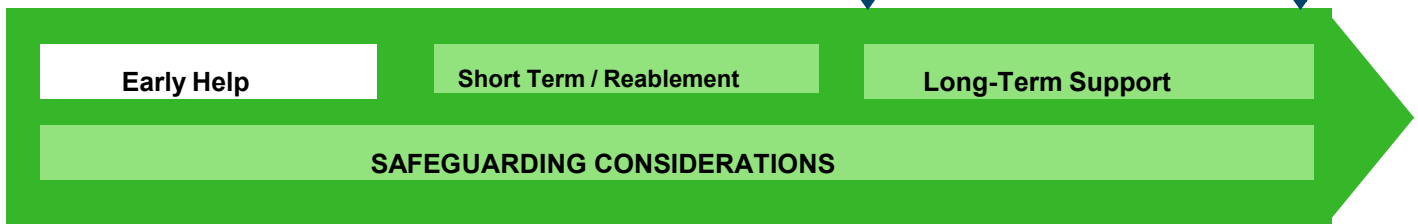
Up To 2 Weeks

2nd Conversation

Up To 6 Weeks

3rd Conversation

More Than 6 Weeks



Early Help Fund

Reablement Funding

Personal Budget

# Conversations

Having conversations based on what people want to tell us, not what we want to ask them. We should therefore see them as people within a community, rather than a service user, client or customer. The conversations will allow us to spend more time with the people that ultimately put them at the centre of the work that we do. With the new LAS system, it can cut back the amount of forms that we fill in, again ensuring we can spend more time with the person rather than in the office.

## First Conversation

- How can we help you to help yourself?
- Listen actively – don't assume anything.
- Consider and discuss all the different resources in the community and support systems that the person has in place that would help them get on with their life, independently.

## Second Conversation

- Working with people intensively in the crisis.
- What needs to change for the person to regain control and to return to managing independently at home.
- What resources do we have as clinicians to pull together an 'emergency plan' to assist this person to regain control e.g. people's own networks, access to a small amount of money, thinking outside the box and other colleagues' experiences.

Stick to the person like glue in a crisis and help them through the emergency plan.

## Third Conversation

- Building a support plan with the person to ensure they have the best life possible that they want.
- Including a fair personal budget and using formal and information support to achieve the persons goals.

# EXERCISE

What would it take for  
you to contact social  
services?

# Risk & Duty of Care

## Risks

- *People were people before they came to social services they took risks and managed situations*

## Duty of Care

*“We have foreseen the risks and the person has foreseen the risks and a decision was made”*

# RISKS

Think about a risk that you take, that would cause concern to a Social Worker visiting you?

# RISK

- People have taken many risks before they came to us
- People are more resilient than we think
- Providing real choice and control means enabling people to take the risks they choose
- Risk can be fluid and change over time

**“We have foreseen the risks and the person has foreseen the risks and a decision was made”**





**Conversation 1:**

'How can I connect you to things that will help you get on with your life – based on your assets, strengths and those of your family and neighborhood.

What do you want to do?

What can I connect you to?

# Case Study - Community Connectors

## About David



**lives with 18 year old son**



**Has multiple sclerosis**



**Struggles with daily activities**



**Not good at preparing meals**



**Main daily meal is pasta with a jar of pasta sauce**



**Community Connector discussed options**



**Vegetable steamer and slow cooker identified to assist**



**Community Connector provided recipes to try**



**Son can help with food prep and David can use cooker**



**Both are able to enjoy nutritious healthy meals together**

**Conversation 2:**

When people are at risk – ‘What needs to change to make you safe and regain control?’

How do I help make that happen?

What offers do I have at my disposal, including small amounts of money and using my knowledge of the community to support you?

How can I pull them together in an ‘emergency plan’ and stay with you (like glue!) to make sure it works?’



# Case Study - Conversation 2

## About James



in late 80's  
lives alone



Has a number  
of health issues



Moved to living  
downstairs



Two falls in  
12 months



Admitted to  
hospital for fall  
and chest pains

James was  
discharged with a  
package of care



ICS provided  
support with:



Managing  
with stairs



Personal  
Care



Meal  
Preparation

Perching stool  
provided to  
support with food  
preparation in the  
kitchen



Within 3 weeks of  
hospital discharge

James was happy  
to end all support



Able to continue  
living  
independently

### Third Conversation

- Building a support plan with the person to ensure they have the best life possible that they want.
- Including a fair personal budget and using formal and information support to achieve the persons goals.

# Case Study - Living with Dementia

## About Mary



90 Years Old  
lives alone, has  
supportive family



Has Dementia &  
Alzheimer's



Struggle with  
daily activities

Assessment is  
completed



Agreement that  
they would benefit  
from paid carers



Assistive  
technology would  
also be helpful



Continued  
support as  
health declined



At risk of  
overdosing on  
medication



Agreement that she  
can no longer  
manage living alone



Moves to  
Residential Home  
Astbury Manor



Needs are met



She is happy  
and content



# Case Study - Carers and Direct Payments

## About John



His wife's health issues affect her energy and mobility



Provides his wife support for all her needs without help



Couple are happy with their arrangement



Carer's assessment is completed



Benefit from assistance keeping the house clean



Received direct payment



John can go out whilst PA is with his wife



Wife feels comfortable with PA



Employs PA with direct payment for domestic support



John can have a break from his caring role and maintain his wellbeing

## What we need from O.S.C.

- Help to ensure Members are familiar with the 'Conversations' approach so they can support Bracknell residents to understand our new way of working and the fact that traditional services are not always the most effective way to support someone.