



Prifysgol Cymru
Y Drindod Dewi Sant
University of Wales
Trinity Saint David

Module LCHS4003 Introduction to Health and Social Care

WEEK 2

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Trawsnewid Addysg; Trawsnewid Bywydau
Transforming Education; Transforming Lives



www.uwtsd.ac.uk

The background of the image shows a wooden bookshelf filled with numerous books. In the foreground, several books are stacked on a wooden surface. The topmost book is open, showing its pages. Below it, another book is partially visible, and further down, a book with a blue cover is seen. The text 'WELCOME' is superimposed in large, bold, yellow capital letters across the upper portion of the image.

WELCOME

Record the Session

Ice Breaker



The Teaching Session Process

- **Welcome/introduction, recap on teaching session & the register**
- **Session 1 Workshop on assignment briefs**
- **Refreshment break (15 minutes)**
- **Session 2 – presentation of ideas**
- **Refreshment break (15 minutes)**
- **Session 3 – group work activity**
- **Session 4 – group presentations and referencing activity**
- **Session 5 – recap, reflection on learning & actions**

Today we will...

The session will include the following items:-

- To provide a workshop to outline the first assessment specifications and tasks (these are outlined on another set of PPP slides).
- To look at the health and social care systems.
- To look at key UK legislation, the Care Act 2014 and the national developments for integrated social care which governs the health and social care sector.
- To provide time for a group work activity around research ideas for the portfolio tasks.

Aims and Objectives of the session

Aims

- To outline the assessment tasks and hold a workshop.
- To look at what governs health and social care system around integrated services.
- To consider UK legislation, the Care Act 2014 and national developments for integrated social care.

Objectives

- By the end of the session, you should have an insight of the assessment tasks.
- You should be able to have a broader insight to UK legislation, the Care Act 2014 and the national developments for integrated social care.

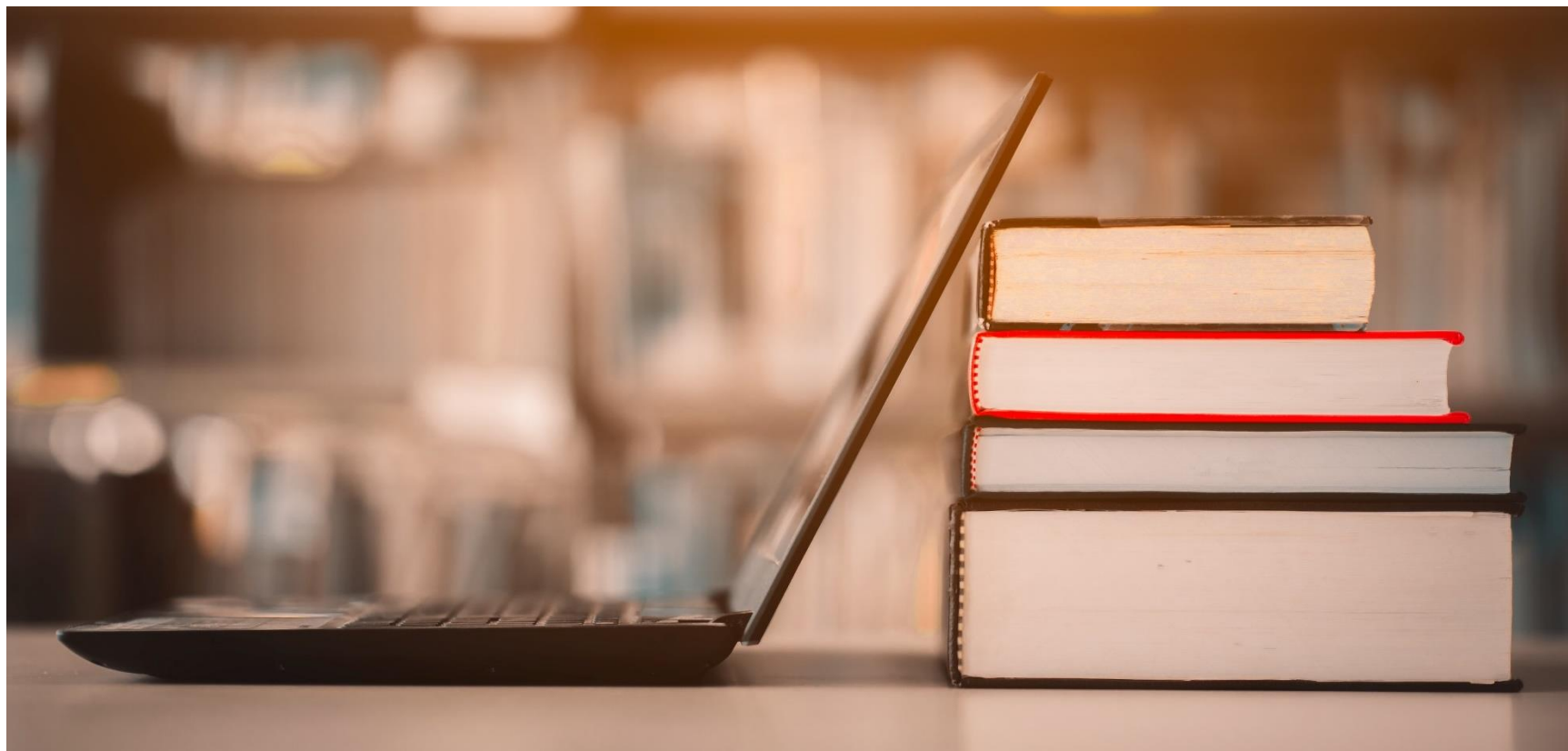
Moodle Site Familiarity

All students:-

- to log onto the Moodle site
- to access PPP slides for the assignment specification
- to find week 2 teaching session slides and to open up the PPP slides
- to locate the assessment briefs

Session 1

Workshop 1 Portfolio Contents



WORKSHOP 1

ASSESSMENT TASKS

See on Moodle

**"Assessment Specifications" &
"Assessment Guidance" tiles**

Submitting Assignments Correctly



- It is your responsibility to submit assignments to the correct link.
- Always double-check confirmation emails/receipts on Turnitin or Moodle.
- Submissions sent to the wrong place will not be marked after deadlines.
- Lecturers are not obliged to re-mark if you make this mistake.
- Be accountable: check before the deadline, not after.
- Re-sits and Re-works- It is your responsibility to check your MyTSD account for dates and information.

Session 2

Presentation of Ideas

Parts of the UK where health and social care are located



Each of the four parts of the UK has its own version of the NHS, but there are slightly differences between them. They all serve the citizens within each region.

What is health care?

- Health care relates to the infrastructure of health care provision in the public, private and charitable sectors.
- It provides the function of health care needs relating to human growth and development, biological, environmental, and helping to meet community living standards.
- Health care focuses predominately on providing medical care to UK citizens in all sectors of the community.
- It deals with the diagnosis and treatment of physical and mental health needs of individuals from birth to death.
- Health care is considered to be society's greatest necessities to keep its citizens healthy to live fulfilling lives as reasonably possible.
- Health care strives to reduce social inequality as it should be open to all regardless of your age, ethnicity, sex, gender, sexual orientation and disability.
- Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity (WHO, 2023).

Conventionally, the health care system can be classified into three different sectors:

- **Hospital care** – This can be further classified into two types: acute care, which covers a complete range of medical specialities and long-stay care, implemented during psychiatric care and prolonged nursing care.
- **Primary care** – This is the primary focus of medical care in practice. It refers to basic medical treatments and non-hospital care including GP/family practitioners, home nursing and therapies, dentistry, optics and pharmacy.
- **Public health** – This is one of the crucial issues for the well-being of global population. It deals with preventive medicine and certain areas not associated with traditional health services such as housing, water supplies, sewage and food hygiene.

What is social care?

- Social care deals with the daily activities of living which covers basic hygiene, feeding and living on a day-to-day basis.
- It involves maintaining an individual's independence.
- It involves supporting and promoting social interaction.
- It involves protecting the vulnerable with complex needs.
- It supports individuals throughout their lives and is aimed at focusing on children, adults and the elderly at risk of suffering from illness, disability and or poverty.
- The infrastructure of the social care is different from health care, but equality important.

<https://www.hft.org.uk/resources-and-guidance/social-care/what-is-social-care/>

Its infrastructure is based on the four pillars of:

- **Social work** – Social workers aim to establish change by solving social and personal difficulties. This practice can be either micro-work, which concerns individuals and small groups at risk or macro-work involving working with wider sectors in the community.
- **Personal care** – This includes supporting individual in their own homes, in the community or in residential care, supporting them with personal care and to help them live independently.
- **Protection** – This programme is designed to reduce poverty, unemployment and other concerns that degrade human dignity and well-being.
- **Social support** – Social support assistance engages in nurturance, giving personal advice, sense of belonging and financial assistance. It also reaches out to support diversity such as gender and cultural differences.

Glasby, (2017, p.74)

Table 4.1: Health and social care divide

	Health care	Social care
Accountability	National (to Secretary of State)	Local (to elected councillors)
Policy	Overseen by DH (which also has responsibility for social care policy)	Local government is overseen by the Department for Communities and Local Government
Charges	Free at the point of delivery	Means-tested and subject to charging
Boundaries	Based on GP registration	Based on geography and council boundaries
Focus	Individual (medical) cure	Individual in his/her wider context
Culture and training	Strongly influenced by medicine and science	Strongly influenced by social sciences

The Ministers for Health and Social Care



The Rt Hon Wes Streeting MP

Secretary of State for Health and Social Care



Karin Smyth MP

Minister of State for Health (Secondary Care)



Stephen Kinnock MP

Minister of State for Care



Baroness Merron

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Patient Safety, Women's Health and Mental Health



Ashley Dalton MP

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Public Health and Prevention

[Department of Health and Social Care - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

Refreshment Break

National developments and both the medical and social models for the health and social care sector

- **The national developments for integrated social care**
- **Key legislation in health and social care**
- **Read contents of pages 37 to 71 in Glasby (2012) and Haugan & Eriksson (2021, pp 3 – 14)**

National Developments for Integrate Social Care

The road to better coordination of health and social care:

- 2014: NHS and local government's national leaders set out a vision of more collaboration in the NHS Five Year Forward View.
- 2015: 'Vanguards' in 50 areas began to develop and test new models of care.
- 2016: NHS and local councils formed Sustainability and Transformation Partnerships covering all of England, to consider local health and care priorities and to plan services together.
- 2017: Areas refined initial proposals, drawing on conversations with frontline staff, local residents and others in the community.

[Our Plan for Health and Social Care - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/our-plan-for-health-and-social-care)

[Health and social care integration: joining up care for people, places and populations - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/health-and-social-care-integration-joining-up-care-for-people-places-and-populations)

- 2018: Some partnerships began to take on more responsibility by becoming 'integrated care systems.'
- 2019: NHS Long Term Plan confirmed that every area will be served by an integrated care system by 2021, with primary and community services funded to do more.
- 2020: Building on previous publications for legislative reform, NHS England set out details for how systems will accelerate collaborative ways of working in the future, considering the key components of an effective integrated care system (ICS) and reflecting what a range of local leaders have said about their experiences during the last 2 years, including the immediate and long-term challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 2021: NHS England response to the ICS consultation document and the government brings forward legislative proposals to support integration.

[Our Plan for Health and Social Care - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/our-plan-for-health-and-social-care)

New Reforms for Adult Social Care

Government sets out immediate investment and reforms to improve adult social care and support the workforce.

A package of support will deliver the government's Plan for Change by helping to keep older people out of hospital and living at home independently, for longer.

Thousands more disabled people are to receive home adaptations as the government aims to improve technology and data sharing between NHS and social care.

Baroness Louise Casey is to chair an independent commission into adult social care.

[New reforms and independent commission to transform social care - GOV.UK](#) (19th January 2025)

The growth mission

Rebuilding Britain

Economic and fiscal stability	Investment, infrastructure and planning	Place	People	Industrial strategy and trade	Innovation	Net zero
Macroeconomic and financial stability, fiscal sustainability and policy certainty.	Higher public and private investment, improved infrastructure like transport, and planning reform.	Regional growth through investment, devolution and reform, and support for house building.	More people in good jobs and improved employment prospects, skills and productivity.	An industrial strategy and trade to bolster growth-driving sectors and free, open trade.	Support for scientific breakthroughs, research and development, and the diffusion of technologies including AI.	Net zero delivered in a way that supports growth and captures economic opportunities.
						
Fixing the foundations						

- **The government is planning to ensure there is growth in the UK to rebuild Britain.**

[New reforms and independent commission to transform social care - GOV.UK](#) (19th January 2025)

Health and Social Care Changes

- Care workers will be better supported to take on further duties to deliver health interventions, such as blood pressure checks, meaning people can receive more routine checks and care at home without needing to travel to healthcare settings.
- The national career structure for care staff will also be expanded, ensuring there are opportunities for career progression and development pathways. Upskilling carers will not only help boost morale and the retention of care workers, but it will also lead to improved outcomes for patients.

Build an NHS fit for the future

**NHS there
when people
need it**



Improving access to health and care services, including cutting waiting times.

**Fewer lives
lost to biggest
killers**



Reducing early deaths from cancer, heart disease and stroke, and suicide.

**Fairer Britain,
where
everyone lives
well for longer**



Addressing the underlying drivers of ill-health and tackling health inequalities.

(1) Hospital → home

(2) Analogue → digital
(+ building the workforce
of the future)

(3) Treatment → prevention

Integrated Care Systems (ICS's)

- Integrated care systems (ICSs) are partnerships that bring together local government, the NHS, social care providers, voluntary, community, faith and social enterprise (VCSFE) organisations and other partners to improve the lives of people who live and work in their area.
- They provide the opportunity to break out of organisational siloes, enabling all partners to work together to tackle deeply rooted challenges, drawing together their collective skills, resources and capabilities around their 4 core purposes, to:

improve outcomes in population health and healthcare

tackle inequalities in outcomes, experience and access

enhance productivity and value for money

support broader social and economic development

[The Hewitt Review: an independent review of integrated care systems
\(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)

- Each ICS includes a statutory integrated care partnership (ICP) and integrated care board (ICB).
- The ICP is a statutory committee jointly formed between the ICB and the relevant local authorities within the ICS area.
- The ICP brings together the broad alliance of partners and is responsible for producing an integrated care strategy on how to meet the health and wellbeing needs of the population in the ICS area.
- The ICB is the statutory NHS organisation responsible for bringing NHS and other partners together to plan and deliver integrated health and care services and accountable for the finances and performance of the local NHS as a whole.

The Care Act 2014

What role do local authorities play in care and support?

Under the Care Act 2014, local authorities (LA's) have key functions. This is to make sure that people who live in their area:

- Receive services that prevent their care needs from becoming more serious or delay the impact of their needs.
- Can get the information and advice they need to make good decisions about care and support.
- Have a range of provision of high quality, appropriate services to choose from.
- The Care Act 2014 helps to improve people's independence and wellbeing.
- It is essential that LA's provide a range of services which should prevent people from developing further care needs or to prevent delay which might deteriorate their condition.

[Care Act factsheets - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk) (12 May 2023)

Local authorities have to consider various factors:

- What services, facilities and resources are already available in the area (for example local voluntary and community groups), and how these might help local people.
- Identifying people in the local area who might have care and support needs that are not being met.
- Identifying carers in the area who might have support needs that are not being met.
- It is a requirement that LA's work within the local area and work with their local communities to help provide services which keep people well and independent. They should work other service providers e.g., the NHS, voluntary, charitable and or the independent sectors.
- LA's must help people to access independent financial advice, so that they can get support to plan and prepare for the future costs of care. All information given to people must be in a format that helps them to understand, regardless of their needs.

[Care Act factsheets - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk) (12 May 2023)

The Care Act 2014 clearly sets out that they must provide information on:

- What types of care and support are available – e.g., specialised dementia care, befriending services, reablement, personal assistance, residential care etc.
- The range of care and support services available to local people, i.e., what local providers offer certain types of services.
- What process local people need to use to get care and support that is available.
- Where local people can find independent financial advice about care and support and help them to access it.
- How people can raise concerns about the safety or wellbeing of someone who has care and support needs.
- [Care Act factsheets - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/care-act-factsheets) (12 May 2023)

How does the Care Act 2014 improve the range and quality of services available?

- LA's should be developing a market that can deliver a wide range of sustainable high-quality and support services which is accessible to their communities. They must also consider how such services will affect an individual's and their wellbeing.
- Local authorities should also engage with local providers, to help each other understand what services are likely to be needed in the future, and what new types of support should be developed. To do this, authorities should engage with local people about their needs and aspirations.
- A wider range of high-quality services will give people more control and help them to make more effective and personalised choices over their care. They should therefore get better care that works for them.
- [Care Act factsheets - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/care-act-factsheets) (12 May 2023)

Watch the video before the group work activity

[An introduction to the Care Act 2014 – YouTube](#)

**The link is located within
the Moodle site for the
module.**

[Care Act 2014 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](http://legislation.gov.uk)



The Care Act 2014

The link is as follows: [Care Act 2014 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](http://legislation.gov.uk/CareAct2014)

Care Act 2014

UK Public General Acts ► 2014 c. 23 ► Table of contents

Table of Contents

Content

Explanatory Notes



Impact Assessments



More Resources



What Version



Latest available (Revised)

Original (As enacted)

Opening Options



More Resources

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

Collapse all -

Collapse -

Introductory Text

PART 1 Care and support

General responsibilities of local authorities

1. Promoting individual well-being
2. Preventing needs for care and support
3. Promoting integration of care and support with health services etc.
4. Providing information and advice
5. Promoting diversity and quality in provision of services
6. Co-operating generally
7. Co-operating in specific cases

Meeting needs for care etc.

8. How to meet needs

Assessing needs

9. Assessment of an adult's needs for care and support
10. Assessment of a carer's needs for support
11. Refusal of assessment
12. Assessments under sections 9 and 10: further provision
13. The eligibility criteria

Charging and assessing financial resources

Health and Care Act 2022

The new Health and Care Act 2022 has been passed but the full provision has not had a direct implementation date. This new Act has far and wide requirements. For information there are 5 key areas as follows:

- **PART 1**- HEALTH SERVICE IN ENGLAND: INTEGRATION, COLLABORATION AND OTHER CHANGES
- **PART 2** - HEALTH AND ADULT SOCIAL CARE: INFORMATION
- **PART 3** - SECRETARY OF STATE'S POWERS TO TRANSFER OR DELEGATE FUNCTIONS
- **PART 4** - THE HEALTH SERVICES SAFETY INVESTIGATIONS BODY
- **PART 5** - VIRGINITY TESTING AND HYMENOPLASTY OFFENCES

[Health and Care Act 2022 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://legislation.gov.uk)

NHS and Health & Social Care Services

- **The A to Z of NHS hospital departments and community health services in the UK.**
- These are the main departments you may come across when you visit an NHS hospital in the UK.
- You may like to research one NHS and social care service area for your first assessment.
- NHS and community care services Weblinks:
- [Health topics A to Z | CKS | NICE](#)
- [NHS England » Community health services](#)
- [NHS England » What are community health services](#)

InfoSkills Gym

Build up your academic skill base

- Access Academic & Infoskill via Moodle

- Week 2:
Finding and Using Information
Unit 1 Section 2: Stages of
Information (includes
Evaluating Sources)

15 minutes individual activity

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200
1822 - 2022

Academic and InfoSkills

Mae'r modiwl hwn hefyd ar gael yn Gymraeg [Cymraeg](#)

Our Skills programme is designed to create opportunities for students to develop their transferable academic and information skills, facilitating both their academic success and employability. The curriculum covers a wide range of topics – from finding library resources to fake news to managing your online presence.

Our team of Academic Liaison Librarians have developed a series of online Units that allow you to develop your skills anywhere, anytime, to suit you. Click the tiles below to get started:

Overall progress % 0

- Finding and Using Information
Progress: 0 / 12
- Referencing
Progress: 0 / 7
- Researchers
Progress: 0 / 3
- Generative AI
Progress: 0 / 2

Refreshment Break

Session 3

Group Work Activities



Activity in Groups

- Working in small groups you will be given one of the topic areas (below) to investigate and research for 20 minutes.
- Consider what information you need to include in your poster about the service area you have been allocated.
- Look up some key relevant legislation (such as the Care Act 2014 and the Health and Care Act 2022) to consider how you might include this in your assignment.
- During your research, find out what are the main features, functions and challenges within the service.
- Remember to make a note of ALL references that you find (write them down in Harvard format)
- Put your ideas onto a flipchart and present your findings to the whole group

Services:

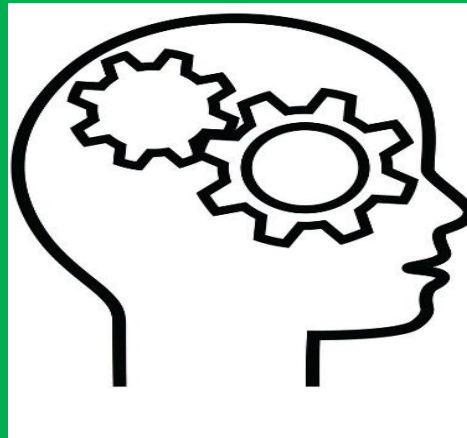
1. Community Mental Health services
 2. Domiciliary care services
 3. Residential Care Home
 4. Community Disability services
- 4. You will be presenting back what your findings are to the whole group.

Session 4

Group Presentations

Session 5

Recap and Final Reflection Point



Questions?



References

- [Care Act 2014 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://www.legislation.gov.uk) (Access 7th August 2022)
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- [Legislation in health and social care – DSDWEB: FREE STUDY GUIDES FOR CARE QUALIFICATIONS](#)(Access 21st August 2022).
- Maclean, S. (2015) **Social Work Theory Cards.** Kirwin Maclean Associates LTD: Lichfield.
- [\(572\) Medical and Social Models of Disability – YouTube](#) (7th August 2022)
- [New reforms and independent commission to transform social care - GOV.UK](#) (19th January 2025)
- [Our Plan for Health and Social Care - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#) (14th August 2022)
- [What is the Difference between Healthcare and Social care? - St.Patrick's](#) (st-patricks.ac.uk) (Accessed 21st August 2022).
- [World Health Organization\(WHO\) Definition Of Health - Public Health](#) (Access 7th January 2023)