



NHS CARE



JOINT GUIDING PRINCIPLES

How partners in **Integrated Care Systems** should work together to improve the **health** and **lives** of people with a learning disability and autistic people

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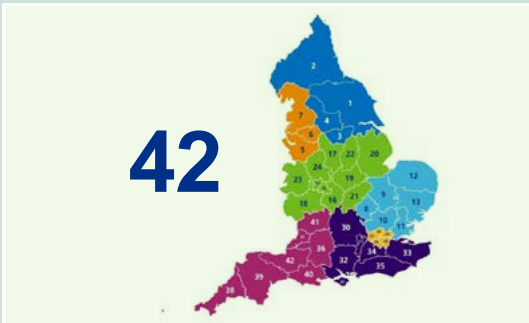
Introduction



The **Integrated Care Systems**, or **ICSs**, are a new way for local health and care organisations to work together.



Integrated Care Systems should improve the health and lives of people with a learning disability and autistic people.



There are forty-two **Integrated Care Systems** in England.



Introduction



Integrated Care Systems support the following organisations and groups to work together to offer better health and care services:



- NHS organisations



- primary care professionals such as GPs



- local councils/local authorities



- social care providers



- people and families



Introduction



- community and voluntary organisations and social enterprises.



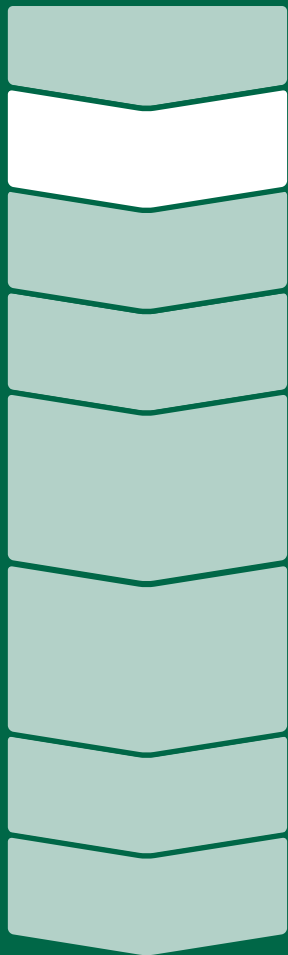
A **social enterprise** is a business that puts any profit it makes back into the business or the community.



This support is important work because people with a learning disability are more likely to experience poor health.



Introduction



This is also known as **health inequality**, and here are some examples:



- six out of ten people with a learning disability die before they are 65



- people with a learning disability, on average, die **20 years younger** than people who do not have a learning disability.



This information is from NHS England's LeDeR report, which comes out every year.



Introduction



Autistic people are also more likely to experience poor health. For example:



- over half of all autistic adults have had depression



- autistic adults who do not have a learning disability are **over nine times** more likely to think about suicide than the general population.



[Click here for data about depression and autism from the Autistica website.](#)



Introduction



So, these organisations have worked together:



- NHS England



- the Local Government Association or **LGA**.

The **LGA** is the national membership body for local authorities.



Introduction



- the **Association of the Directors of Adult Social Services** or ADASS.

ADASS is a charity made up of all the Directors of Adult Social Services in England.



These three organisations wrote the **guiding principles** for all 42 **Integrated Care Systems** in England.



Introduction



The **guiding principles** explain how health and care organisations should work together to improve the health and lives of:



- people with a learning disability



- autistic people.



Introduction



You could read this document with these three policies, which are all in Easy Read:

2015



Building the right support was written in **2015**.

www.england.nhs.uk/wpcontent/uploads/2015/10/ld-netplan-er.pdf

2015



Supporting people with a learning disability and/ or autism who have a mental health condition or display behaviour that challenges was written in **2015**

<https://www.england.nhs.uk/wpcontent/uploads/2015/10/ld-servmodel-er.pdf>



Introduction

2017



Developing support and services for children and young people with a learning disability, autism or both was written in 2017

<http://www.england.nhs.uk/learning-disabilities/about/resources/er/>



Our values



The **guiding principles** are based on the values that all **Integrated Care Systems** and health and care organisations should be working towards:



Our values



Value 1: Equality and Inclusion



This value is about supporting everyone to:

- live healthy lives at home and in their local area



- be valued as people



- be treated with respect.



Our values



Value 2: Having the same opportunities as everyone else



This value is about:

- taking part in community life



- having relationships with family and friends



- taking part in activities with family and friends



Our values



- having an education



- social and leisure activities



This value is also about having:

- good housing



- a good understanding of your finances and money



Our values



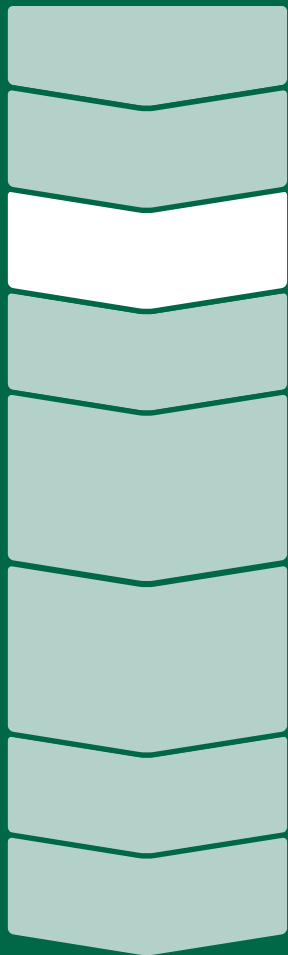
- good job



- good health



- good transport



Value 3: Person-centred planning and support



Person-centred planning is about making sure children, young people, adults and their families are:

- listened to
- included in decisionmaking.



Every person-centred plan should support each person's:

- individual strengths
- needs
- wishes.



Our values



Value 4: Early intervention and prevention



This value is about arranging the right care and support at the right time to:



- making the best use of the money that is available in local areas



- improve everyone's health and lives.



Our values



Value 5: Safety and wellbeing



This value is about making everyone feel safe:

- in their community



- when they get care and support.



Our values



No one should have to experience:

- discrimination



- hate crime



- abuse



Our values



- being harmed



Everyone will know their rights and how to report a risk or problem.



Our values



Value 6: Learning new skills



This value is about making sure everyone:

- gets the right support to learn new skills



- has better lives.



Guiding Principles



These are the expected **guiding principles** for all of the **Integrated Care Systems** in **England**.



Co-production should be an important part of all **guiding principles**.



Guiding Principles

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Partners in **Integrated Care Systems** should use coproduction in their work at every stage with:



- people with a learning disability
- autistic people
- family carers.



People live better lives when they are treated fairly. And their families, friends and supporters are treated fairly, too.



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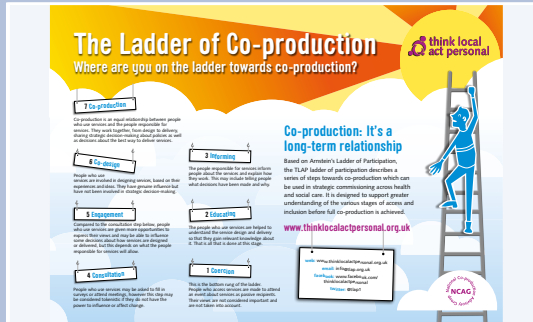
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Integrated Care Systems could use the **Ladder of Co-production** approach.

There are different levels of taking part, as explained in this 4-minute video about the Ladder of Co-production.



Website

<https://www.thinklocalactpersonal.org.uk/Latest/Coproduction-The-ladder-of-co-production/>

Video

www.youtube.com/watch?v=R5PyXN8MWa4



The next part explains the best ways for **Integrated Care Systems** to work.

These are called **guiding principles**.



Guiding Principles

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Reducing health inequalities




Find out more about [Health inequality](#).



Local councils and the NHS run Integrated Care Partnerships or ICPs.

ICPs are a group of partners who want health, public health and social care to improve in their local area.



ICPs should have an integrated care strategy which looks at ways to reduce health inequalities.



Guiding Principles



Partners should use a **population health management approach** to understand better why there is poor health in different areas.



This approach should help partners in **Integrated Care Systems** to:

- find out who needs the most support in their local area
- make sure they get the right support.



- work together across health and local government to coproduce a clear and accessible plan for everyone.

Guiding Principles



This approach would also mean working with local health and wellbeing boards, including:



- public health teams in local authorities



- social care organisations

Guiding Principles



- education organisations



- Healthwatch – health and social care advocates.



This work will reduce [health inequality](#) for people with a learning disability and autistic people.



Guiding Principles



Health equality



Integrated care strategies should include intersectionality.



What is intersectionality?

Not everyone who uses NHS services has the same experience.



Guiding Principles



Many things in a person's life also affect their identity.



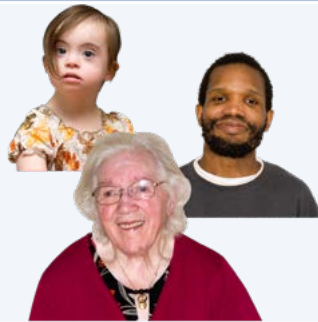
When these come together, it can result in different issues, called **intersectionality**.



The protected groups a person belongs to are part of who they are or their identity.



There are nine **protected characteristics** in the Equality Act 2010:



- age



- disability



Guiding Principles



- sex – being a man or a woman



- gender reassignment, which includes:
 - someone who wants to reassign their sex
 - or**
 - someone who is making a physical change



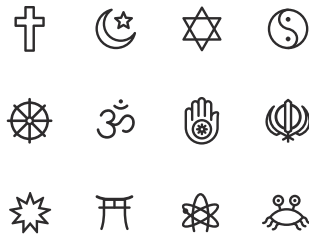
- pregnancy and maternity



Guiding Principles



- race, which includes colour, nationality, and ethnic or national origins



- religion or belief



- sexual orientation
who someone is attracted to and wants to have a relationship with.



- marriage and civil partnership.



ICS partners need to have plans in place that explain how they will support people to:



- get screenings to find out if they have a health problem



- get vaccinated to prevent illness from viruses such as COVID-19 and flu.



Guiding Principles



The **integrated care strategy** should think ahead about health needs at different stages in everyone's life:



- childhood



- puberty
when your body changes from a child to an adult



- adolescence – living as a young adult



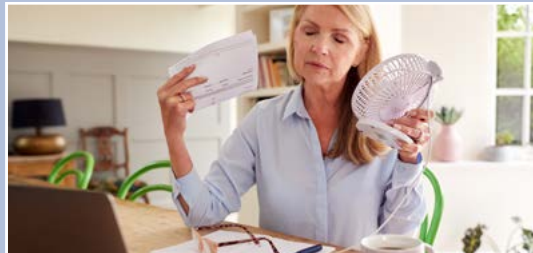
Guiding Principles



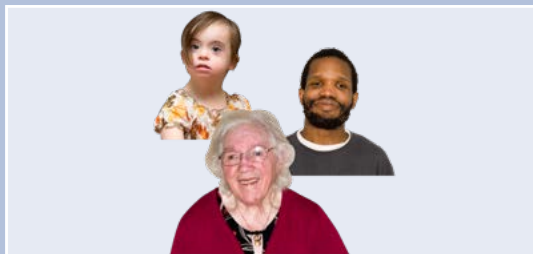
- adulthood



- pregnancy and one year after birth



- menopause
when women stop having periods



- older age.



Guiding Principles



The **integrated care strategy** should also explain how partners in the **Integrated Care Systems** will support:



- annual health checks for people with a learning disability



- health action plans, which are different to **health passports**



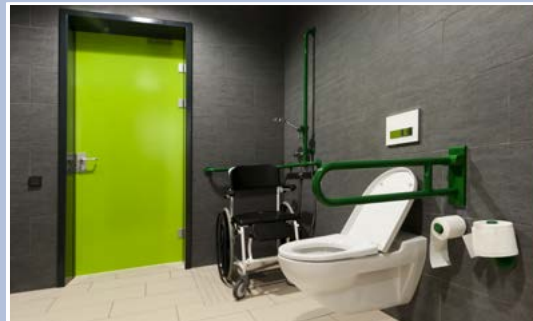
- better access to health and care services for people from ethnic minority groups.

Guiding Principles



The **integrated care strategy** should also give details of how organisations would:

- check or make sure that **reasonable adjustments** give someone the support they need



- understand **reasonable adjustments** and how to plan and offer accessible services

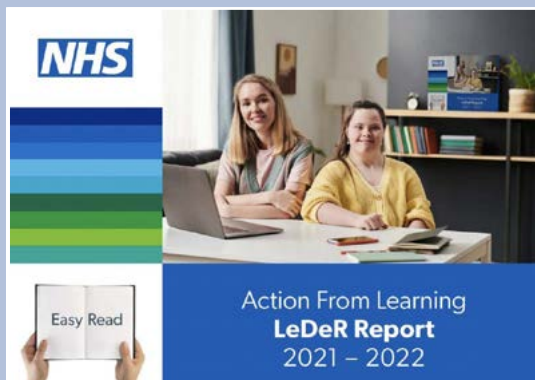


- check and support the physical and mental health and wellbeing of everyone when they are in hospital.

Guiding Principles



The **integrated care strategy** should explain how organisations should learn from and make changes using information from:



- **LeDeR** - learning from the lives and deaths of people with a learning disability and autistic people
- local reviews
- LeDeR reviews.



Integrated Care Systems should put an action plan in place to stop people with a learning disability and autistic people from dying too early.



Guiding Principles



Thinking about health inequality will make sure all the health and care organisations in the **Integrated Care Systems** meet everyone's needs.



Planning and funding care and support for people with a learning disability and autistic people

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Partners in every **Integrated Care System** should think about the needs of people with a learning disability and autistic people when they put new services in place.



Partners in **Integrated Care Systems** should have a joint finance plan showing how they will use their money to support people with a learning disability and autistic people.



Planning and funding care and support for people with a learning disability and autistic people



Partners in every **Integrated Care System** should have a plan saying how they will support people with a learning disability and autistic people who are:



- at risk of going to a mental health hospital



- getting care and treatment in a mental health hospital.



Over the following pages, we explain how organisations in the **Integrated Care Systems** should work together. This work will make sure that people with a learning disability and autistic people get the right support.



Planning and funding care and support for people with a learning disability and autistic people



A plan that focuses on people



Integrated Care Partnerships should develop plans for services and plans for their **Integrated Care System**.



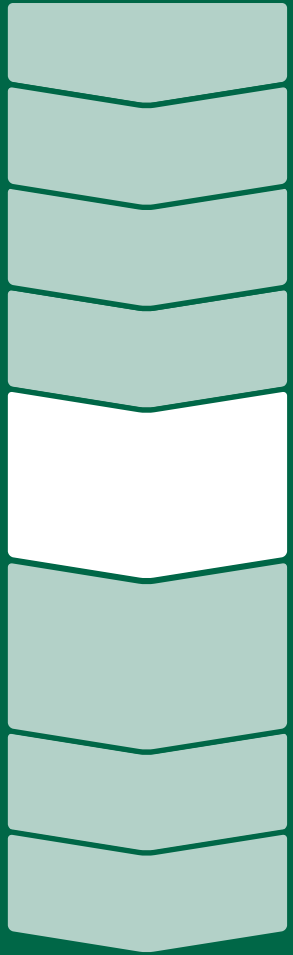
These plans should say how they will improve health and care for local people and how they should:



- support human rights



Planning and funding care and support for people with a learning disability and autistic people



- be easy to update based on personal choices



- include the views of a wide group of people and organisations, such as:
 - people with lived experience



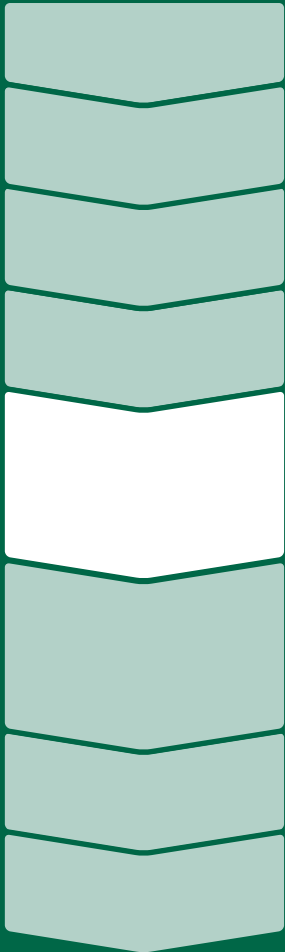
- families and carers



- user-led organisations, such as local parent carer forums.



Planning and funding care and support for people with a learning disability and autistic people



The plans should also include the views of people working in:

- voluntary and community organisations



- care and support organisations
- housing organisations



- community healthcare organisations
- hospitals.



Planning and funding care and support for people with a learning disability and autistic people



When you plan services, you should co-produce those plans with:



- experts by experience – people with a learning disability and autistic people



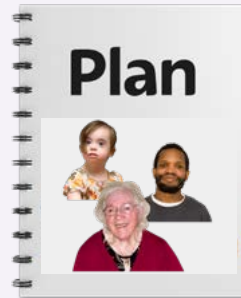
- families and carers



- experts by profession – people who offer health and care services



Planning and funding care and support for people with a learning disability and autistic people



A plan that includes everyone of all ages voluntary and community organisations



The plan should focus on each life stage:



- early years

Planning and funding care and support for people with a learning disability and autistic people



- primary school



- secondary school



- becoming an adult.



Planning and funding care and support for people with a learning disability and autistic people



The goal of every **plan** for services should be to give every child the best start in life.



The **plan** should also:

- focus on getting young people ready to become an adult



- make sure young people, adults and families get the right support at the right time



Planning and funding care and support for people with a learning disability and autistic people



- make sure the support offered is based on the skills and strengths of each person every child the best start in life.



Organisations from different areas should write the plan for services together, including:



- education



Planning and funding care and support for people with a learning disability and autistic people



- employment



- housing



- leisure



Planning and funding care and support for people with a learning disability and autistic people



- criminal justice system



- emergency services.



A person does not need a medical diagnosis or condition to get support.

They should get support based on their strengths and needs.



Planning and funding care and support for people with a learning disability and autistic people



A plan with useful information



A good plan for services should:

- look at the health of everyone in the local area



- look at **everyone** with a learning disability and autistic people, not just people with high support needs

Planning and funding care and support for people with a learning disability and autistic people



- understand that other organisations, not just the NHS or social care, can offer support.



- understand that people with a learning disability and autistic people can:
 - face discrimination



- have needs that are not seen but can still have poor health and wellbeing



Planning and funding care and support for people with a learning disability and autistic people



- be updated based on the following:
 - current needs



- future needs



- housing needs



- use information from the local [dynamic support register](#)



Planning and funding care and support for people with a learning disability and autistic people



A plan that includes care and support for all ages



A good **plan** for services should:



- include a **joint housing plan** for the housing needs of people with a learning disability and autistic people



Planning and funding care and support for people with a learning disability and autistic people



- Include the best ways to offer health and care services.



The following should write the **joint housing plan**:



- social care

Planning and funding care and support for people with a learning disability and autistic people



- housing departments at local councils



- NHS commissioners who plan and buy services



- leaders of **Integrated Care Systems.**



Planning and funding care and support for people with a learning disability and autistic people



The plan for services should meet the changing needs of:



- the local community



- people with a learning disability and autistic people who want to move into their own home



- people with a learning disability and autistic people as they get older.



Planning and funding care and support for people with a learning disability and autistic people



The plan for services also needs to:



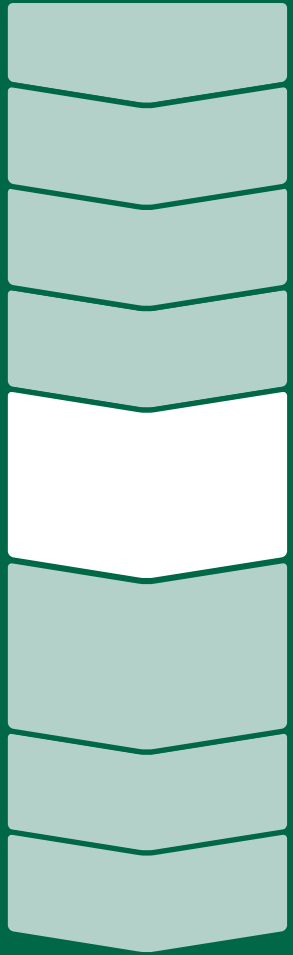
- accept there is more inequality due to [intersectionality](#) in local communities



- explain how **Integrated Care System** organisations will make reasonable adjustments to make it easy for people with a learning disability and autistic people to use services



Planning and funding care and support for people with a learning disability and autistic people



- look at everyone's needs, including:
 - the needs of people living in the community



- the needs of people who need care in the community



- the needs of people who get specialist care at hospital.

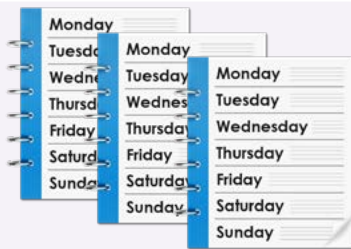


Planning and funding care and support for people with a learning disability and autistic people



The plan should include **specialist support** at hospital that could be:

- good quality



- for a short time



- based on need



- close to someone's home or their community.



Planning and funding care and support for people with a learning disability and autistic people



Specialist support, such as secure services, may be offered outside the **Integrated Care System** area.



A decision about care or treatment offered **outside** the **Integrated Care System** area would be made by:

- working closely with people who use services and their family carers



- looking at ways that care or treatment could be offered.

Planning and funding care and support for people with a learning disability and autistic people



Local health and care organisations should offer extra support as early as possible to stop a crisis in the future.



Extra support could come from:

- the Dynamic Support Register
- Care (Education) and Treatment Reviews.



Link to Easy Read doc

<https://www.england.nhs.uk/publication/dynamicsupport-register-and-care-education-and-treatmentreview-policy-and-guide/#heading-2>



Partners in Integrated Care Systems



Planning and offering care and support in the community



Integrated Care Systems need to work closely with people, families and carers to make sure they get the right support at the right time in the community.



Integrated Care System organisations should understand that people with lived experience, their families and carers



Partners in Integrated Care Systems



can help to write plans that support people to live a healthy life.



Partners in each **Integrated Care System** should understand that:



- many children and young people live at home with their families



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most adults can live independently with little or no support from the NHS or social care.



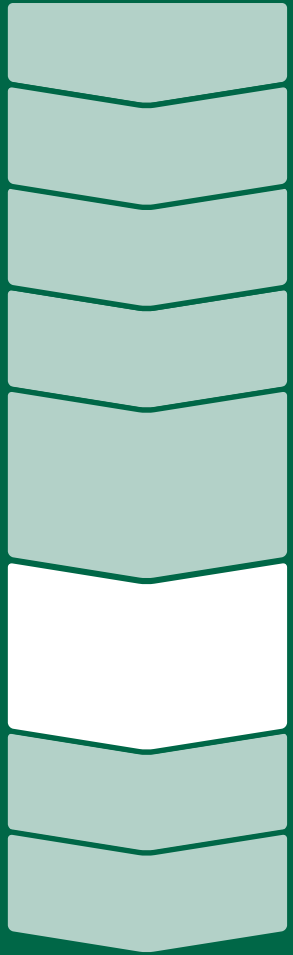
- people with extra support needs should have:
 - an assessment under the Children Act 1989 or Care Act 2014



- a **personal care plan** that describes the care and support they need.



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A good personal care plan should include:

- details of where that person will live



- how their housing needs will be met



- how their health, care and support needs will be met



- any issues that could affect someone's support needs.



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A good personal care plan:

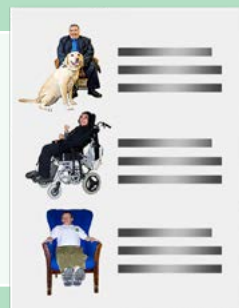
- should be written with the person and their family or carer and support staff



- should have clear action points



- should include dates for when those actions will take place



- should include details on the person or organisation who will take action.



Partners in Integrated Care Systems



The plan should include different ways to pay for support, such as **personal health budgets**.



A **personal health budget** is money to support someone's health and wellbeing needs.



It is important to offer care and support as early as possible when planning care and support for people with a learning disability and autistic people.



A plan and a budget are needed as early as possible so that partners in the **Integrated Care Systems** and the NHS can work together to get the best results.



Partners in Integrated Care Systems



Integrated Care Systems working together can:

- offer the best support that is local and flexible.



• make sure the **Integrated Care System** has enough:

- community health support
- social care support o
- housing to meet the needs of local people



- make sure there is enough well-trained staff to support people in the community and in hospital.



Partners in Integrated Care Systems



The best support for people with a learning disability and autistic people is:

- planned and paid by **Integrated Care System**
- organisations working together



- offered by health and care services working together.



This work includes **joint assessments** using paper or online assessment forms.



Partners in Integrated Care Systems



Health and social care partners should work closely with:

- criminal justice service
- police and probation service
- emergency services.



A good personal plan should include information from:

- Dynamic Support Registers



- Care (Education) and Treatment Reviews.



- Education and Health Care Plans



Partners in Integrated Care Systems



Safeguarding and quality checks for:

- people who live in the community
- people in mental health hospitals



Partners in **Integrated Care Systems** should be able to check the quality and safety of:



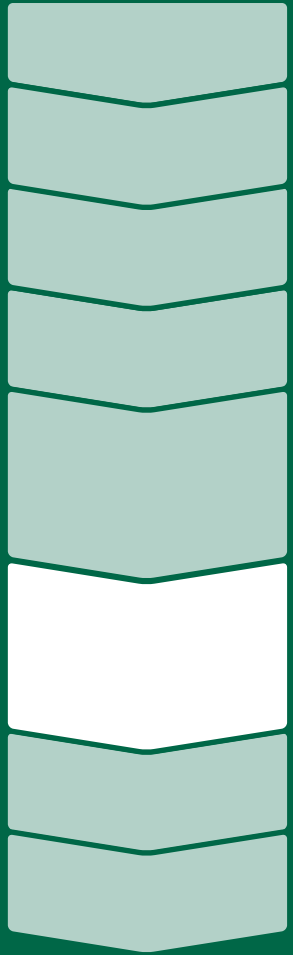
- care and support in the community



- patient care at hospital



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This work includes focusing on care and support for vulnerable people.



This could also include:

- people living in a hospital or residential school that is a **long way** from their family and local community



- people who are sectioned under the **Mental Health Act** or lose their freedom in other ways.



Partners in Integrated Care Systems



Partners in **Integrated Care Systems** should make sure the right quality checks are in place.



If someone is placed in a hospital or a community service a long way from their:



- home
- family
- community



People and their families should also be involved in making choices and decisions.



Partners in Integrated Care Systems



Integrated Care System organisations should also make sure that:

- the person is offered support from an advocate



- the person is supported to keep in touch with their family, friends and local community.



If anyone is worried about the quality and safety of the support offered, organisations should listen to these concerns and work together to improve the support.



Partners in Integrated Care Systems



Information from these areas and organisations should be checked:



- health



- social care



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- housing



- Healthwatch



- Care Quality Commission



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- Ofsted



- other organisations that check services.



Complain

It should be easy to raise a safeguarding concern about quality and safety.



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Local areas should learn from and take action after checking local and national reviews.



These reviews could include:

- safeguarding children and adult reviews



- serious incident reviews.



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These boards play a big part in listening to concerns and taking action:

- Safeguarding adult boards
- Children's Safeguarding Partnership Boards



It should be clear which organisation suggests and reports on safety and quality issues.



Partners in Integrated Care Systems



Education and children's social care



Children and young people should get:

- the right education



- extra support if they need it.



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It is a good idea if each **Integrated Care System** works closely with other leaders in:



- health



- education



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- social care



- parent carer forum



- the NHS



- local councils



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- charities and social enterprises.



This work should mean children and young people with special educational needs and disabilities or SEND, and their families get better support.



It will also make sure everyone knows what kind of support is available from local schools and colleges.



Partners in Integrated Care Systems



Transition planning

Many children with a learning disability and autistic children living away from home cannot study because a school or college:

- has excluded them



- has refused to accept them.



There may be problems with the support offered to young people aged 18 to 25 years old.



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Young people should get the right support if **Integrated Care System** organisations work together, including:



- health organisations



- local councils.



This work should stop children from living far from home in a social care or health setting.



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Checking the quality of support



Integrated Care System organisations should make sure quality checks lead to good support for children with special educational needs.



Part 3 of the Children and Families Act 2014 says quality checks should take place.



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The checks should include:

- a timetable for Education, Health and Care Plan



- quality reviews
- annual reviews.



The **SEND inspection framework** and handbook is a guide about area SEND inspections.



Partners in Integrated Care Systems



It explains how Ofsted and the Care Quality Commission will check the health requirements of:



- **Integrated Care Board** leaders
- **Integrated Care System** organisations.



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Employment



People with a learning disability and autistic people should get the chance to be employed by:

- the **Integrated Care System**



- organisations that plan and offer services for the **Integrated Care System**.



This could include:

- **Integrated Care System** organisations working together to offer more **local apprenticeships**



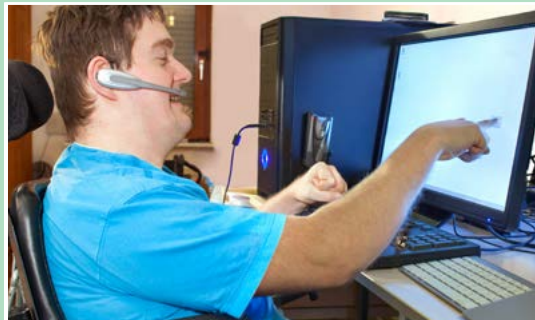
Partners in Integrated Care Systems



- telling more people about jobs at voluntary organisations or charities.



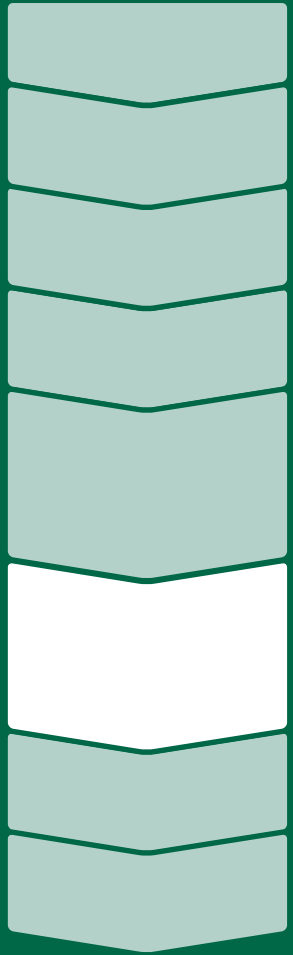
Employers should make sure their workplaces are inclusive and accessible.



Then, more people with a learning disability and autistic people can work there.



Partners in Integrated Care Systems



Workforce skills



Each Integrated Care Board should describe its workforce actions in the **joint workforce plan**.



The plan for services should include information about:



- current staff



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- the views of people who get care and support



- the needs of the local community in the future.



A good workforce plan should explain how **Integrated Care System** organisations will offer high quality care and support for people with a learning disability and autistic people by:



- employing people
- helping people to stay in their jobs



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- training the right people with the right skills.



This could happen by:

- setting up more health and care teams

- telling more people about apprenticeships.



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This work will make sure that:

- everyone gets paid fairly for the work they do.



- training courses are offered to:
 - staff who support people with a learning disability and autistic people.



- staff in all health and care organisations



Partners in Integrated Care Systems



Then, it should be easier for people with a learning disability and autistic people to work for **Integrated Care System** organisations.



It is a good idea if **training plans** include:

- agency staff
- staff who work for private or independent organisations



Go to Useful Information for links about staff skills and training.



Partners in Integrated Care Systems



A good joint workplace plan should mean Integrated Care System organisations:



- can employ people with a learning disability and autistic people with different needs



- can offer different types of support.



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How Integrated Care Systems plan their finances



A good **finance plan** should support different ways to pay for new services and support.



It is a good idea if each **Integrated Care System** has a **joint finance plan** that includes:

- all funding
- how funding will pay for services in the **Integrated Care System** area





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- how funding will pay for services outside the **Integrated Care System** area



The **joint finance plan** would support the commissioning plan and include housing and workforce.



Partners in **Integrated Care Systems** should tell each other when extra funding is available.



Extra funding could include

For example, NHS Learning Disability and Autism Programme funding.



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When this funding is available, partners in **Integrated Care Systems** should work out the best ways to support people with a learning disability and autistic people by working with these groups:

- charities



- people and families



- providers



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- commissioners.



This support is worked out by looking at:

- support needs across the **Integrated Care System** agreed in the plan for services



- NHS England's Pathway Fund guidance.



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There are different ways to spend money, including:



- **Micro-commissioning** - working out the support needs of one person and finding the right funding for them



- **Personal and flexible funding**, such as personal health budgets.



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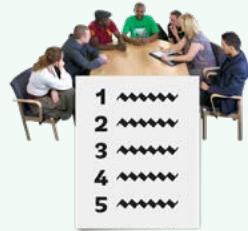
- **Support for someone in crisis** to stop them from going to hospital.



- **Extra support costs** - for example, when home care and hospital care can support someone to leave hospital.



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Running Integrated Care System organisations



Integrated Care Systems should represent:

- all health and care organisations
- local councils.



Integrated Care Systems should include:

- people with lived experience



- community organisations



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- hospital services



- specialist housing organisations.



Integrated Care Systems should manage:

- ‘Building The Right Support’ action plan



- the goals about people with a learning disability and autistic people in the NHS Long Term Plan



Partners in Integrated Care Systems



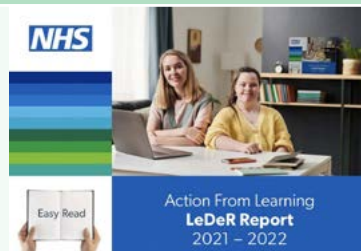
Each Integrated Care Board should have an executive lead for:



- learning disability and autism



- down syndrome



- LeDeR



Partners in Integrated Care Systems



- mental health



- children and young people



- Special Educational Needs and Disabilities or SEND.



Some **executive leads** may be the same person, or the leads should work closely together to make sure the **Integrated Care Board** runs well.



Partners in Integrated Care Systems



Partners in every **Integrated Care System** should:



- report on learning disability and autism services to the **Integrated Care Boards** and regional teams



- give local people with a learning disability and autistic people the chance to work for **Integrated Care System** organisations



- work out how any **transforming care partnerships** can work with the new **Integrated Care System** organisations



Partners in Integrated Care Systems



- make sure the plans of **Integrated Care System** organisations include the support needs of people with a learning disability and autistic people



- follow new laws that affect:
 - people with a learning disability



- autistic people



- their families and carers



Partners in Integrated Care Systems



These laws include:

- the Down Syndrome Act
www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2022/18/enacted



- Liberty Protection Safeguards
Liberty Protection Safeguards on gov.uk



- Mental Health Act Reform
Mental Health Act Reform on the MIND website



- Mental Capacity Act.
Mental Capacity Act on the NHS website



Useful resources that support the guiding principles

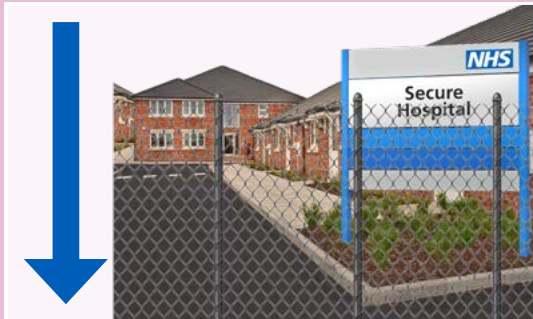


Plans and strategies



[Building the Right Support Action Plan](#)

An action plan to make sure people with a learning disability and autistic people get better community support.



Better community support would mean less need for mental health hospital care.



Useful resources that support the guiding principles



[Building the right support \(transforming care\) peer reviews](#)

The Local Government Association offers peer reviews in partnership with the NHS.



[National strategy for autistic children, young people and adults](#)

The government's national strategy for improving the lives of autistic people and their families from 2021 to 2026.



[Supporting people with a learning disability and/or autism who have a mental health condition or display behaviour that challenges](#)

A guide for NHS staff who plan and buy health and social care services.



Useful resources that support the guiding principles



[Learning from the lives and deaths of people with a learning disability and autistic people or LeDeR](#)

Action from learning reports



[Learning disability and autism capability frameworks](#)

A guide on skills, knowledge and behaviours written by organisation Skills for Health.



Useful resources that support the guiding principles



Community support and resources



[Care, Education and Treatment Reviews or CETRs](#)

CETR policy and additional material to support CETRs



[Oliver McGowan Mandatory Training](#)

A training course on people with a learning disability and autistic people that all staff must take.



Useful resources that support the guiding principles



[Building the right home \(2016\)](#)

National guide on different housing choices for people with a learning disability and autistic people



[Dynamic support register](#)

Information on dynamic support registers for people with a learning disability and autistic people.



[Reasonable adjustments](#)

NHS information on what reasonable adjustments are and their importance



[Watch this video](#) about reasonable adjustments.



Useful resources that support the guiding principles



The Local Government Association Must Know Guides for Elected Councillors.

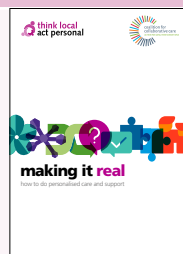
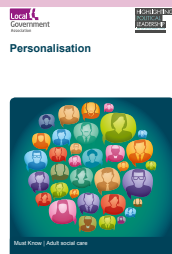


These four **Must Know Guides** about different topics might be useful for NHS board members, too:

- [Transforming Care](#)



- [Autism](#)



- [Personalisation](#)
- [Making it real](#)



Useful resources that support the guiding principles



Sector support offer

Association of Directors of Adult Social Services or ADASS

and

Local Government Association or LGA



Partners in Care and Health (PCH) programme.



Strengths-based approaches

Information from the Social Care Institute for Excellence (SCIE).



Useful resources that support the guiding principles



[New ideas about community centred support](#)

Information about community centred approaches from Think Local Act Personal.



[Co-production tool](#)

Made in 2017 to support local partnerships with co-production



[Integrated commissioning for better outcomes](#)

A template from the Local Government Association.

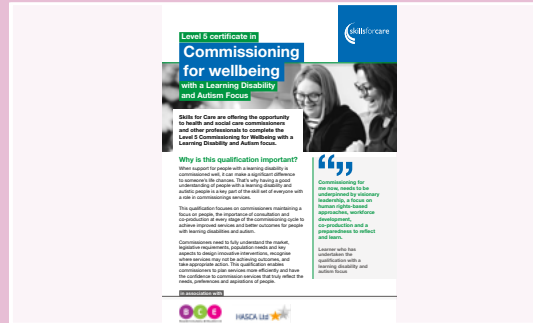
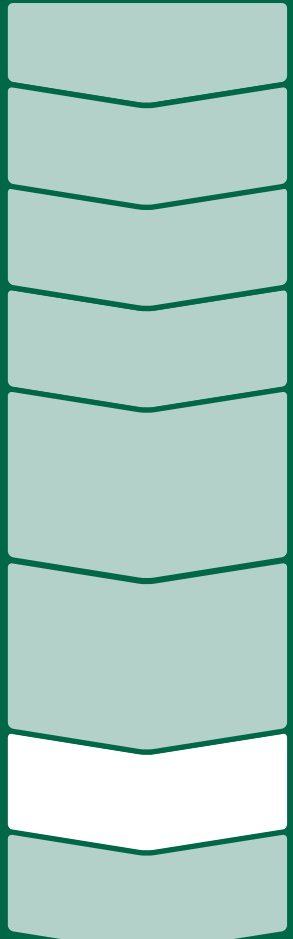


[Level 5 commissioning for wellbeing](#)

Principles of commissioning for wellbeing level 5 qualification by www.skillsforcare.org.uk



Useful resources that support the guiding principles



[Generic Level 5 commissioning for wellbeing](http://www.skillsforcare.org.uk)

Has a learning disability and autism focus by www.skillsforcare.org.uk



[Small supports - small is beautiful](#)

Local Government Association Partners in Care and Health and the National Development Team for Inclusion or NDTi run the small support programme.



[Think Local Act Personal](#)

Useful person-centred resources about how to support people in the community.



Useful resources that support the guiding principles



[Housing for people with a learning disability or autistic people](#)

Information on housing for people with a learning disability from the Local Government Association.



Useful resources that support the guiding principles



Important laws



Autism Act 2009 Down Syndrome Act 2022

www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2022/18/enacted



Mental Health Act 1983

[Mental Health Act on the NHS website](#)



Useful resources that support the guiding principles



Mental Capacity Act 2005

[Mental Capacity Act on the NHS website](#)



Draft Mental Health Act Reform Bill 2022

[Mental Health Act Reform on the MIND website](#)



Equality Act 2010 plan

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/contents>



Useful resources that support the guiding principles



Care Act 2014

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/23/contents/enacted>



Health and Care Act 2022

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2022/31/contents/enacted>

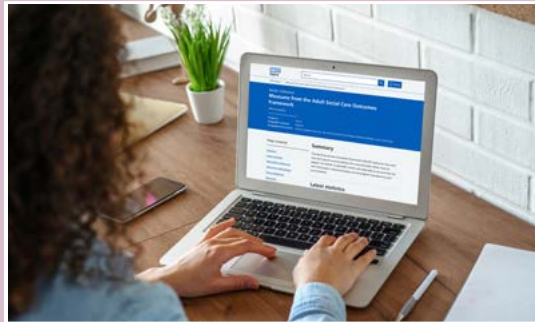


Children Act 1989

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1989/41/contents>



Population health management



[ASCOF](#)

Measures from the Adult social care outcomes framework.



[Adult Carers in England Survey](#)

Survey of adult carers in England by NHS Digital



Digital

[Assuring transformation](#)

Information about learning disability and autism by NHS Digital



Digital

[Deprivation of liberty safeguards](#)

Information for England by NHS Digital



[LG Inform](#)

Local area benchmarking tool from the Local Government Association.