

Crisis Concordat Update

Health and Wellbeing Board

Date: 11 March 2015

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Wards:	All
Locality Affected:	All
Parishes Affected:	All

1. Purpose and Reasons

- 1.1 The Health and Wellbeing Board agreed to support the principles of the national Mental Health Crisis Concordat and in December 2014 the Swindon Mental Health Crisis Care Concordat declaration (see Appendix 1) was agreed and uploaded to the national Mental Health Crisis Care Concordat website. The Swindon Concordat is supported by Avon and Wiltshire Mental Health Partnership NHS Trust, CRI – Substance Misuse Service, Great Western Hospital, Office of Police Crime Commissioner for Wiltshire and Swindon, Oxford Health NHS Foundation Trust, SEQOL, South West Ambulance Service Foundation Trust, Swindon Borough Council, Swindon Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG), Swindon Mind, Wiltshire Police and NHS England (Bath, Gloucestershire, Swindon & Wiltshire Area Team).
- 1.2 The Concordat sets out how organisations will work together better to make sure that people get the help they need when they are having a mental health crisis.
- 1.3 The CCG have led on developing an initial Action Plan (see Appendix 2) which, will be reviewed, updated, monitored and progress tracked.
- 1.4 This Report links to Swindon's Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2013-2016) Outcome 4 – promote recovery, dispel the stigma and discrimination around mental health and support and sign post people appropriately.

2. Recommendations

The Board is recommended to:

- 2.1 Approve the Swindon Mental Health Care Crisis Concordat Action Plan and agree that the Clinical Commissioning Group monitor the delivery of the multi-agency Action Plan through the established multi-agency Swindon Concordat Action Plan forum.

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3. Detail

- 3.1 In February 2014 the Department of Health published the Mental Health Crisis Care Concordat – Improving outcomes for people experiencing mental health crisis which can be found at www.crisiscareconcordat.org.uk. It is a national agreement between services and agencies involved in the care and support of people in crisis with mental health problems.
- 3.2 The Concordat was published in response to a number of reports that demonstrated the need for health, social care and criminal justice agencies to work together due to variable access to crisis care throughout the country. These Reports identified that people experiencing a mental health crisis were being detained in police cells and the Police response in preventing serious injury and death in incidents involving mental health conditions. The Reports identified that high levels of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) people are detained under the Mental Health Act and that overall the number of people detained under the Mental Health Act has risen by 12% in the last 5 years.
- 3.3 The Concordat has four main focuses including access to support before crisis point and making sure people with mental health problems can get help 24 hours a day when they ask for help and are taken seriously. It also focuses upon urgent and emergency access to crisis care and making sure that a mental health crisis is treated with the same urgency as a physical health emergency. Quality of treatment and care when in crisis and making sure that people are treated with dignity and respect, in a therapeutic environment, is another focus. The Concordat also focuses upon recovery and staying well and preventing future crises by making sure people are referred to appropriate services.
- 3.4 Although the Concordat focuses on the responses to acute mental health crises, it also includes a section on prevention and intervention. The Concordat builds on and does not replace existing guidance.

The Concordat supports a multi-agency approach to deliver excellence and sets out Commissioning responsibility to develop local systems that anticipate and where possible prevent crises

Parity of Esteem

- 3.5 Mental health has been put at the centre of the Government's programme of health reform, with a specific objective to "put mental health on a par with physical health, and close the health gap between people with mental health problems and the population as a whole".

Parity of Esteem is demonstrated and agreed within the Swindon Concordat Action Plan, specifically with response times to mental health crises matching those of physical health crises.

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Local Action and Timescales

- 3.6 Although the Concordat has been agreed by a partnership of national organisations, it indicates that real change can only be delivered locally.

In Swindon, the CCG, in conjunction with the Health and Wellbeing Board, brought together health, local authority, third sector and criminal justice agencies to develop a Swindon Concordat Action Plan, enabling the delivery of the national shared goals of the Concordat at a local level.

Next steps

- 3.7 The Swindon Concordat Action Plan forum will meet monthly to oversee, review and update progress. The final version of the Action Plan will be uploaded to the Concordat national website.

4. Alternative Options

- 4.1 There are no alternative options as this is an evidence based National driver.

5. Implications, Diversity Impact Assessment and Risk Management

Financial and Procurement Implications

- 5.1 CCG Commissioning Intentions for 2015/16 reflect the Concordat Action Plan and a new set of metrics. The 2015/16 Contract will enable measurement and management of provider performance including response times to mental health crises. The Contract reflects the re-design of mental health services and reflects the Single Point of Access model, incorporating response times.

The CCG successfully bid for funds to enable a 1 year project to support Wiltshire Police in managing crises in the community, referred to as street triage, with assurance from provider AWP that additional resources required can be procured.

Legal and Human Rights Implications

- 5.2 Refer back to 3.4 regarding Parity of Esteem and equality of access to health care for all.

All Other Implications (including Staff, Sustainability, Health, Rural, Crime and Disorder)

- 5.3 Mental health services re-design is sustainable. The street triage project is funded via non-recurring funds. However, outcomes from similar projects (Street Triage Pilot, Department of Health, 2014; Street Triage and S 136 in Sussex, University of Brighton, Sussex Police, Sussex Partnership NHS Foundation Trust, 2014) have indicated that, by embedding practice, improved working

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relationships and reduction in inappropriate admissions ensure sustainability from within current resources.

Risk Management

- 5.4 Engagement with the Concordat National tracker will ensure that any risk regarding the implementation and monitoring of the Concordat is managed.

6. Consultees

- 6.1 The Board Director, Resources (Section 151 Officer) and Director of Law and Democratic Services (Monitoring Officer) have been consulted in respect of this report.

7. Background Papers

- 7.1 None.

8. Appendices

- 8.1 Appendix 1 – Swindon Declaration Statement
- 8.2 Appendix 2 – Crisis Concordat Action Plan