Leicestershire County Council

Meeting: **Adults and Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee**

Date/Time: **Tuesday, 7 March 2017 at 2.00 pm**

Location: **Sparkenhoe Committee Room, County Hall, Glenfield**

Contact: **Mr. S. J. Weston (Tel. 0116 305 6226)**

Email: **sam.weston@leics.gov.uk**

Membership

Mrs. R. Camamile CC (Chairman)

Mr. M. H. Charlesworth CC	Mr. J. Miah CC
Mr. S. J. Hampson CC	Mr. M. T. Mullaney CC
Mr. D. Jennings CC	Mr. T. J. Richardson CC
Mr. A. M. Kershaw CC	Mr. L. Spence CC

A G E N D A SUPPLEMENT

The following additional report has now been published, agenda item 9 of the main agenda refers.

Item		Report by	
9.	Accommodation Strategy for Working Age Adults 2017-22.	Director of Adults and Communities	(Pages 3 – 126)

Leicestershire
County Council

CABINET – 10 MARCH 2017

ACCOMMODATION STRATEGY FOR WORKING AGE ADULTS 2017-2022

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF ADULTS AND COMMUNITIES

PART A

Purpose of the Report

1.   The purpose of this report is to request the Cabinet to approve the Leicestershire Accommodation Strategy for Working Age Adults (aged 18-64) 2017-2022 and the associated initial action plan. The Cabinet is also asked to note the potential for capital investment opportunities linked to the provision of more cost effective long-term accommodation options for people with complex needs.

Recommendations

2.   It is recommended that:

   a)   The Accommodation Strategy for Working Age Adults (aged 18-64) 2017-2022 and action plan (attached as Appendix A) be approved;

   b)   That the proposed review of current policy around nomination agreements, highlighted in the Strategy, be noted;

   c)   The Cabinet agrees to receive a further report during 2017/18 outlining the progress made on the implementation of the Strategy and setting out more detailed potential capital investment options for the provision of more cost effective accommodation options for Working Age Adults.

Reasons for Recommendations

3.   The Accommodation Strategy will help ensure that younger adults who are eligible for social care support as a result of a long term disability are supported to be able to live in their own homes in a way that is affordable for individuals and the Council. This Strategy complements the Leicestershire Adult Social Care Accommodation Strategy for Older People 2016-2026, approved by the Cabinet in November 2016.

4.   The Council currently has no consistent approach to nomination agreements which can make it difficult to secure appropriate accommodation in a timely way. A new policy is required that makes it easier to do this whilst not adversely disadvantaging either the Council or providers. The development of this Strategy alongside our District partners is seen as vital in order to ensure appropriate, suitable accommodation in the right geographical area is available to support younger adults

maintain independence, whilst adhering to the Council's strategic approach to ensure that people can access the right level of support at the right time in order to help maximise their independence.

5.   Further detailed work needs to be carried out to consider more cost-effective accommodation options, linked to delivery of the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS).

Timetable for Decisions (including Scrutiny)

6.   The Adults and Communities Overview and Scrutiny Committee will consider this report on 7 March 2017 and its comments will be reported to the Cabinet.

7.   It is intended that further reports will be submitted to the Cabinet, including more detailed potential capital investment options for the provision of more cost effective care for working age adults.

Policy Framework and Previous Decisions

8.   The development of this Strategy on supported accommodation for younger adults who are eligible for social care support as a result of a long term disability has been underpinned by the principles set out within the Adult Social Care Strategy: Promoting independence, Supporting Communities; Our Vision and Strategy for adult social care 2016–2020, and it is an integral part of the emerging Whole Life Disability Strategy currently being developed.

9.   The MTFS 2017/18-2020/21 sets out details of a review of supported living costs and individual long term residential placement costs.

10. Accommodation for people with a long term disability will be affected by changes proposed by the Government in the current consultation on Supported Housing rents and the proposed Additional Discretionary Housing Payments scheme from 2019 onwards, the outcome of which will not be known until later in the year.

Resource Implications

11. The full extent of resource implications will be developed as part of the action plan resulting from the Strategy. These may include the potential long term revenue benefits of an initial capital investment to support the development and sourcing of accommodation, across the County and potential reallocation of current resources.

12. The Director of Corporate Resources and the Director of Law and Governance have been consulted on the content of this report.

Circulation under the Local Issues Alert Procedure

13. This report has been circulated to all Members of the County Council via the Members' News in Brief.

Officers to Contact

Jon Wilson, Director of Adults and Communities
Adults and Communities Department
Telephone: 0116 305 7454
Email: jon.wilson@leics.gov.uk

Sandy McMillian
Assistant Director (Strategy and Commissioning)
Adults and Communities Department
Tel: 0116 305 7752
Email: sandy.mcmillian@leics.gov.uk

Heather Pick
Assistant Director (Personal Care and Support)
Adults and Communities Department
Tel: 0116 305 7456
Email: heather.pick@leics.gov.uk

PART B

Background

14. Being born with, or acquiring a disability, can have a major impact on a person's life, chances and opportunities. Living with a disability should not be a barrier to living a full independent successful life, including the choice to live independently in suitable, well located accommodation.

15. Where people live may significantly affect individual wellbeing. Accommodation therefore forms an integral part of the County Council's social care assessment and support planning responsibilities under the Care Act 2014.

16. The Strategy supports the Council's Adult Social Care Strategy; Promoting independence, Supporting Communities; Our vision and Strategy for adult social care 2016–2020 which is to:

    "Make the best use of the available resources to keep people in Leicestershire independent. Our focus will be to promote, maintain and enhance people's independence so that they are healthier, stronger, more resilient and less reliant on formal social care services."

17. The supporting action plan will be further developed to ensure key deliverable areas in the Strategy are achieved.

National and Local Picture

18. Nationally, the Government is aiming to help local councils and developers work with local communities to plan and build better places to live for everyone. This includes building affordable housing, improving the quality of rented housing, helping more people to buy a home, and providing housing support for vulnerable people.

19. The provision of suitable accommodation for disabled adults has improved over the past four years. Of people with a learning disability known to the Council in 2015/16, 77.5% were living in settled accommodation, along with 66.2% of those known to secondary mental health services. adults and Despite these advances, a significant number of adults with a disability are currently residing in long term residential placements due to limited supported accommodation options.

20. This Strategy sets out the Leicestershire position around supported accommodation, bringing together the aims of district councils, the County Council, clinical commissioning groups, housing and support providers, individuals/families and other key stakeholders.

Development of the Strategy

21. A number of activities have been undertaken to inform the development of the Strategy including:

    • Establishment of a multi-agency reference group to oversee the development of the Strategy, with partners from across the district councils, health, social care

and the private and voluntary and community sector (VCS), who have an interest in housing.

- Individual district profiles have been produced in conjunction with all Leicestershire district council partners that include data and demand modelling around supported accommodation.

- Engagement with local individuals and their families/carers continues as to the key requirements for supported accommodation, to complement national co-produced work in this area.

- Provider and stakeholder consultation has been undertaken to ensure cross sector views contribute to the continuing development of the action plan.

- Ongoing work on the development of strategic and operational formal communications processes and protocols to support progress in the County around supported accommodation, particularly with district council and housing sector colleagues.

Stakeholder Engagement

22. The County Council's Adults and Communities Department and partners gathered views on the current supported accommodation sector during December 2016–January 2017 to help inform this new Strategy for Leicestershire. A full report of the consultation is attached (as Appendix B) to this report. This includes those individuals and their families who may be affected by the strategy, along with other partners and stakeholders.

23. Engagement has been carried out with key internal and external stakeholders to gather views on the challenges and opportunities around the future of supported accommodation. A targeted survey was completed by 37 individuals representing the local authority, district councils, health and housing partners, care providers and the VCS during December 2016-January 2017.

24. The key themes from feedback received can be summarised as follows:

- Lack of suitable, well located and affordable supported housing across the County for all groups;
- Self-contained properties with on-site support are favoured (core and cluster);
- Capital investment, to increase capacity within the market is key;
- Accommodation design to incorporate 'clean' environment;
- Difficult national picture affecting local provision;
- More internal resources are needed to facilitate supported living;
- More step-down provision is needed.

25. Engagement is also ongoing with individuals, families and carers. To date, the future of supported accommodation has been presented and discussed at the Learning Disability Partnership Board meeting, the Family Carers Sub Group and the Making it Real group. A full report of the service user consultation from the Learning Disability Partnership Board is attached (as Appendix C) to this report. The stories and experiences of three service users and their families have been included in the Strategy.

Accommodation Strategy for Working Age Adults

26. The Strategy highlights the future accommodation needs of younger adults (aged 18-64), who are eligible for social care support as a result of a long term disability such as learning disability, physical disability, mental ill health, acquired brain injury, autism and/or sensory impairment. These individuals may require support to live independently (for instance through the Supported Living services), possibly in specific adapted accommodation. Supported accommodation is defined here as:

    'housing which is designed, structurally altered, refurbished or designated for occupation by, and made available to, individuals who require specialised services or support in order to enable them to live, or adjust to living, independently within the community'.

27. The Strategy sets out how the County Council will work alongside people of working age their families, and other key stakeholders to ensure access to a wide range of accommodation options, increasing the often limited opportunities open to individuals at present.

28. The Strategy aims to achieve:

    • A shared vision and understanding on future accommodation needs;

    • A plan that sets out what accommodation options the Council wishes to see developed in Leicestershire and the standards it would expect such accommodation to meet;

    • An evidence base that can support bid and grant applications and inform business plans and individual strategies;

    • An agreed approach to enable more people to reside in accommodation that meets their individual housing, care and support needs.

29. There is currently no single strategy or policy document stating the Council's agreed approach to the provision of supported accommodation options for younger adults and its response to potential future accommodation requirements.

30. There are approximately 360 people currently in supported housing in the County. Case analysis suggests that many more individuals would potentially benefit from this opportunity, particularly younger adults who may be living in residential care placements, , being supported by the Children and Family Service, or are currently in a hospital setting looking to move back into the community. Initial data indicates that this could be up to 1,150 individuals over the next five years.

31. There is currently a shortage of appropriate accommodation for people waiting to be discharged from in patient settings. The Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Transforming Care Plan is focused on making sure there is the right support for people to be discharged from inpatient hospital care at the right time, and also on helping people who are at risk of being admitted. It will do this by providing good support for carers, including through the redesign of the short breaks offer, the use of personal health budgets, and working with local NHS, care providers, housing

providers to develop services and support to meet current and future need. The Transforming Care programme targets all people – children and adults, with a learning disability and/or autism, including those who are not eligible for social care or continuing healthcare support.

32. The Strategy and action plan aim to facilitate the Authority to work with partners to source suitable housing, communicate the needs of those eligible for social care support to housing partners in order to stimulate the market, reduce the number of younger adults in residential care, and support individuals and families to be aware of and make informed choices around supported accommodation options.

Specific implications of the Strategy

33. The Council has a number of agreements (called nomination agreements) with housing organisations allowing it to nominate properties to be used by disabled younger adults as and when required. A review of these current nominations and future arrangements is recommended in the Strategy. Without formal agreements it can make it difficult for the Council to secure appropriate accommodation for disabled young adults when necessary.

34. Work is underway to explore the potential long term financial benefits of an initial capital investment to support the development of accommodation for disabled younger adults. This has already been demonstrated in the case of older person's care where an investment in Extra Care has reduced the lifetime support costs of some older people through reducing reliance on more costly care options, for example, residential care.

35. Supporting more people to secure their own tenancies which offer the individual more choice and control over who they live with and how they are supported may affect the local residential care provider market through reducing the number of people who will require long term placements. The recommended reduction of long term residential care for younger adults under this Strategy, may similarly impact on the local residential care provider market.

Areas for Further Development

36. Work undertaken to date has highlighted specific areas requiring further development locally, including:

- Sourcing of more suitable and well located supported living accommodation across the County.
- Making strategic connections with Registered Housing Providers around current provision and future plans.
- Developing short, medium and long term aims for supported accommodation in Leicestershire.
- Providing input into national Supported Housing Consultation and assessing its potential impact on local provision from 2019.

37. The supporting action plan will be further developed to ensure key deliverable areas in the Strategy.

Background Papers

- Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Transforming Care Plan
  https://eastleicestershireandrutlandccg.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/LLR-Transforming-Care-Plan-April-2016-2.pdf
- Adult Social Care Strategy: Promoting independence, Supporting Communities; Our Vision and Strategy for adult social care 2016 – 2020
  http://corpedrmsapp:8087/Intranet%20File%20Plan/Departmental%20Intranets/Adults%20and%20Communities/2012%20-%2013/Departmental%20Administration/ASC%20Policies%20and%20Procedures/ASC_Strategy_2016-2020_P0358_12.pdf
- Funding for Supported Housing Consultation –
  https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/funding-for-supported-housing

Appendices

- Appendix A – Leicestershire Accommodation Strategy for Working Age Adults 2017 – 2022
- Appendix B – Report detailing results of the supported accommodation stakeholder survey, January 2017
- Appendix C - Service user consultation from the Learning Disability Partnership Board, January 2017
- Appendix D – Equality and Human Right Impact Assessment

Relevant Impact Assessments

Equality and Human Rights Implications

38. Individuals referenced in this report and their families and carers may be directly affected by the Strategy. These may be both positive and negative. Implications for adults aged 65 years and over must also be considered, as this group are excluded from the scope of this Strategy but are addressed in the accommodation strategy for older adults.

39. The Strategy is being co-produced with key partners, i.e. district councils and providers. It must be recognised that the growth of different options for accommodation may have a negative impact on some providers for example residential care. An Equality and Human Rights Impact Assessment has been undertaken and is attached (as Appendix D) to this report. The new strategic approach aims to support people to be as independent as possible and plan ahead for their accommodation needs. It requires that younger adults with disabilities are safeguarded and that community support and engagement are maximised. This strategy meets the Council's responsibilities in relation to equality, diversity, community cohesion and human rights.

Leicestershire County Council

Leicestershire Adult Social Care

Accommodation strategy for Working Age Adults 2017 – 2022

'A Place to Live - My Home'

prevent need

family

community

wellbeing

loneliness

volunteering

reablement

DIY/maintenance

training

secure home

assistive technology

reduce need

lifetime homes

adaptations

resilience

warm homes

Contents

Appendices

Acknowledgements

Foreword

By Councillor Dave Houseman MBE, Leicestershire County Council Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care

An adult social care accommodation strategy is very important for working age adults in Leicestershire, their families, the County Council and our District/Borough partners. We believe that living with a disability or long term condition should not be a barrier to living a full independent successful life, including the choice to live independently in suitable, well located accommodation.

Where you live significantly impacts, positively or negatively, on wellbeing and is an integral part of the County Council's social care assessment and support planning responsibilities under the Care Act 2014.

We have to recognise that it takes time to increase the range of supported accommodations available for local people, so they can retain their independence for as long as possible. For those who need more specialist accommodation, we need to ensure that it is provided in ways that best meet people's needs and promotes independence. Decisions about where to live – or the modifications that might need to be made to a home – are best planned in advance, rather than at a time of crisis. We want to ensure people receive information about their options so they clearly understand what is available to them.

We will work with our District/Borough partners, health colleagues, housing organisations and support providers with a view to boost capacity within the supported accommodation market for working age adults and secure accommodation that offers different options and tenures.

The promotion of supported living within the Community is at the heart of this strategy and we will strive to find new ways of managing the needs and aspirations of working age adults, to support this group to live as independently as they can.

Overview

Being born with or acquiring a disability can have a major impact on people's life, chances and opportunities. We believe that living with a disability should not be a barrier to living a full independent successful life, including the choice to live independently in suitable, well located accommodation.

People with a disability want the same as everyone else from their home; shelter, affordability, somewhere they feel safe and autonomous, have privacy, are able to relax and be with family and friends. Individuals benefit from feeling part of a community which often brings pride and status. The exact expectation or reality of what that accommodation looks like, where it is located and how it is financed will vary, but in the main, individuals want to live somewhere they feel they can say "this is how I want to live and be treated in my own home".

In Leicestershire, there are an estimated 36,100 children and young people living with a long standing illness or disability, including Special Educational Needs (SEN), 16,816 of them are known to schools and the Local Authority (LA). There are also around 3,000 disabled adults under 65 in the County, in receipt of support from adult social care in Leicestershire.

In 2015 Leicestershire County Council's Adult Social Care spend for supporting these individuals equated to approximately £64m - 42% on community based services and 58% on residential accommodation. A total of 92% of physically disabled people have community based provision compared to 52% of people with a learning disability. Health & Social Care total expenditure on supported living for 2015/16 was £12.4m.

Figures around the provision of suitable accommodation for disabled adults have improved over the past four years, with the number of individuals residing in 'settled accommodation' increasing year on year in Leicestershire. From those known to the Council in 2015/16; 77.5% of those with a learning disability and 66.2% of those with a secondary mental health condition have secured medium to long term accommodation. This compares to the national average of 76.2% and 66.5% respectively. Despite these advances, a significant number of adults with a disability are currently residing in long term residential placements due to limited supported accommodation options.

This strategy sets out how Leicestershire County Council (LCC) will work alongside people of working age and below, their families and other key stakeholders to ensure access to a wide range of accommodation options, increasing the often limited opportunities open to individuals at present.
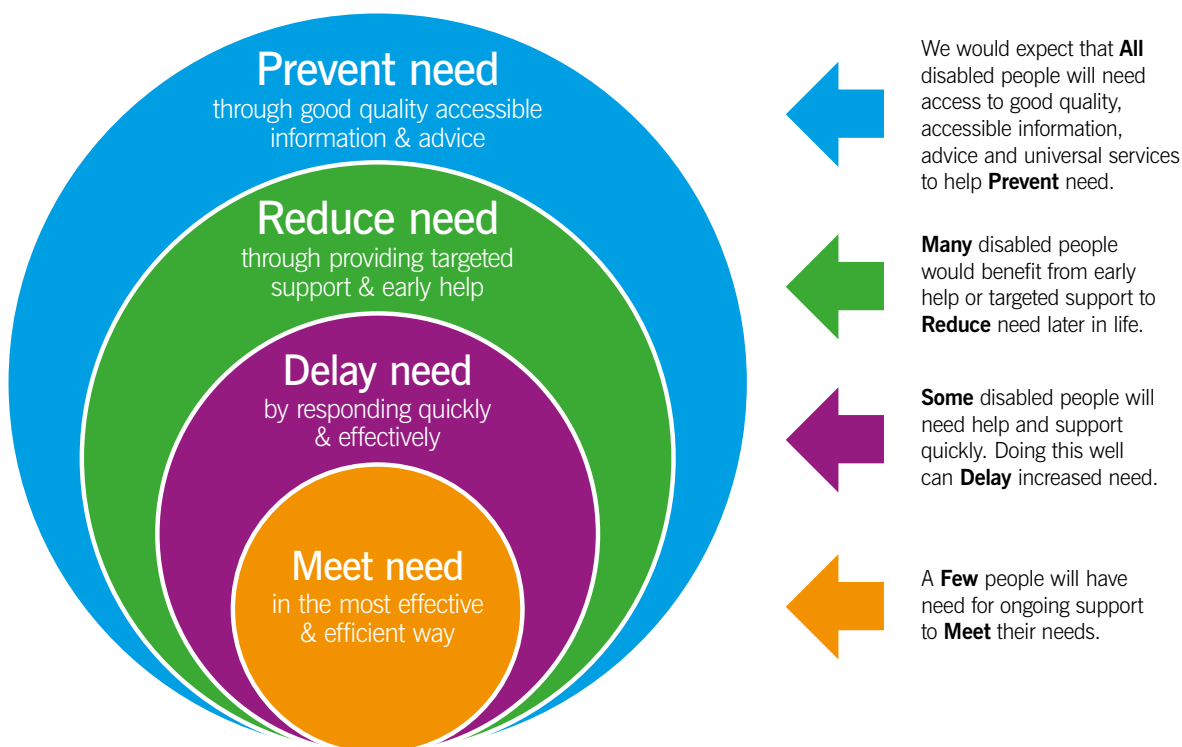
We believe that living with a disability should not be a barrier to living a full independent successful life

Our Vision

Our overall vision (Promoting independence, Supporting Communities; Our vision and Strategy for adult social care 2016 – 2020) is to:

Make the best use of the available resources to keep people in Leicestershire independent. Our focus will be to promote, maintain and enhance people's independence so that they are healthier, stronger, more resilient and less reliant on formal social care services.

By taking a whole life approach to individuals, we can ensure that we can support people when they really need it, but in ways in which will ensure that they can be as independent as they can be. The principles below are designed to ensure that at different stages in life people can get the right level and type of support at the right time, to help prevent, reduce or delay the need for ongoing support and to maximise people's independence.

Prevent need
through good quality accessible information & advice

Reduce need
through providing targeted support & early help

Delay need
by responding quickly & effectively

Meet need
in the most effective & efficient way

We would expect that **All** disabled people will need access to good quality, accessible information, advice and universal services to help **Prevent** need.

Many disabled people would benefit from early help or targeted support to **Reduce** need later in life.

Some disabled people will need help and support quickly. Doing this well can **Delay** increased need.

A **Few** people will have need for ongoing support to **Meet** their needs.

Over the next five years, in conjunction with our partners, we aim to fulfil this vision through:

- collaborative design of cost effective supported accommodation models, to support existing individuals and future service users/their families, to live in the way they want, through a wide range of accommodation options

- facilitate and encourage the development and construction of a range of supported accommodation options, with ongoing support, within Leicestershire

- reducing the number of individuals living in residential placements on a long term basis, where appropriate

Vision in Practice – My New Home – Supported Living Bungalow

Leaving home is a big thing for a young person, but even more difficult for me. I couldn't just pack a few things and go and find a flat with some friends to try out what would be my ideal living experience and living companions. I have a lot of needs and am differently abled to most people.

I need someone to be with me at all times, and two people to be with me to provide my personal care. I communicate differently too. Not with speech, but in making noises, thrashing or relaxing my body and limbs and using my face to tell you how I am feeling. My fingers, hands, arms and legs do not work as I would like them to. I need a very special wheelchair, a hoist and other equipment, so that I can access places in my home and the community. I need a special bed, bath and frame, so I can be tilted to standing, which helps keep my bones strong and my kidneys working.

What I like

I enjoy being with and supported by people my own age. I can laugh at their jokes, and I like it when staff do funny things or even if I just hear about when they have done some really silly things! I also love my car. Mum and Dad drive it, I sit in the back. I like it even better when my support staff drive me to places…..like the cinema and to watch cricket or motor bike racing. I love Mum and Dad, and I have a lovely family who include me in all their special family events. Lots of people who know me thought it would be good if I had a home of my own, so I could be more in control of who came into my home and what activities happened at my own place.

The Move

The support staff from my day service showed me a bungalow they thought would be just right for me. Staff from my short break service showed me round the bungalow too and arranged for me to have a meal with the person who lived there already. I knew this person from my day service, we liked each other, and he and I are happy to spend time together on some activities and just to "chill out" at home watching TV.I saw where I could park my car outside, I saw that it was not far from Mum and Dad. I helped chose the colour on my wall and where all my personal stuff would go. I saw that my day service was close by, so I could carry on with those day time activities. I moved in to this bungalow 3 years ago.

The Future

I thought I might miss Mum and Dad's and want to go back after a while. I am very pleased to see Mum and Dad each time they come, and I still visit them at home. I am usually pleased to return to my own bungalow. My housemate and I still get on well. We are very proud of our bungalow. We have chosen the new carpets and flooring, and who provides our utilities. We are helped to choose what we have to eat, go to the supermarket to do the shopping, and sometimes we eat out, or have a takeaway.

I have some staff I really like, some I don't like so well. If I am really unhappy with a staff member, then Mum and Dad, and my key worker make a request on my behalf, that they do not work in my bungalow. My housemate and I very often agree on which staff we like. It is my home, I have the right to say who comes in, or works in it, or not.

We have enough money to have some good times and outings with our friends, and we both have holidays with our family still. I am really pleased Mum and Dad helped to find the bungalow for me. It means they can have a good night's sleep, and don't have to worry if they are too poorly to look after me. Their home must be really quiet now! This is my story of how Supported Living has worked really well for me. Charles

Scope and Objectives

This Strategy sets out the Leicestershire position around supported accommodation, bringing together the aims of Districts, Boroughs, the County Council, Clinical Commissioning Groups, Providers, individuals/families and other key stakeholders.

The direction explained will facilitate delivery of suitable accommodation options for all Leicestershire County Council's adult social care client groups, aged 18-64, with reference to Leicestershire's children and young people, who may require access to housing opportunities through being a Care Leaver or through the transition from Children and Family Services to Adult Social Care, if they have disabilities.

The objectives of this Strategy are to:

- provide an understanding of current levels and range of accommodation options, including identification of gaps in provision

- provide an understanding of future supported accommodation needs

- help plan future accommodation, including re-modelling of existing provision to meet expected needs

- inform Market Position Statements about future commissioning

- positively inform and support District/Borough Councils to demonstrate how they will meet local needs, both in the short term and in future years

- help shape the housing and other Provider markets, to ensure a range of appropriate accommodation and support options are available for individuals

- enable Leicestershire to adequately plan for future capital and revenue housing and care home expenditure.

The LCC adult social care client groups referred to in this strategy include:

- People with Learning Disabilities and/or People with Autism

- People with Mental Health Needs

- People with a Physical Disability (+ sensory impairment/acquired brain injury)

- People with a learning disability and/or autism and/or a mental health condition, who display behaviour that challenges (who may fall under the Transforming Care Partnership (TCP))

- Young people potentially transitioning into Adult Services

The following definition of Supported Accommodation/Housing will be used;

'accommodation which is designed, structurally altered, refurbished or designated for occupation by, and made available to, individuals who require support in order to enable them to live, or adjust to living, independently within the community'. [1]

---

1 www.housingandsupport.org.uk/supportedhousingsurvey?utm_source=sign-up.to&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=32163-175274-supported+housing+survey+results

Legislative drivers

The Council is committed to implementing the delivery of the Care Act[2] 2014, including 'wellbeing' and the Mental Capacity Act 2005. In this context, wellbeing includes consideration of the 'suitability of living accommodation' to meet an individual's needs.

Better Care Fund (Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland draft Sustainable Transformation Plan) requires the achievement of targets in relation to avoiding admissions to hospital/residential care, preventing delayed transfers of care, and preventing readmissions to hospital for people recently discharged and/or who are undergoing reablement.

Transforming Care for People with a Learning Disability; The Next Steps[3], aims to see those with a learning disability and/or autism and/or mental health issues (including those with behaviour that challenges) in hospital settings transferred into community settings. In 2015, NHS England committed, via 'Building the Right Support'[4], to closing inappropriate and outmoded inpatient facilities and establishing stronger support in the community. This Strategy supports this principle and supports the work of the Leicestershire Transforming Care Partnership.

Individuals with mental health conditions are considered in light of well publicised issues within this sector, particularly the national increase in the use of out of County placements and shortage of acute beds. The total number of available mental illness beds nationally (for all ages and for all specialities) has dropped from a peak of roughly 150,000 beds in 1955 to roughly 22,300 in 2012[5].

> Wellbeing includes consideration of the 'suitability of living accommodation' to meet an individual's needs

Local Perspective

There are a number of strategies within Leicestershire that this document will link to, form the evidence base for and support. A full list can be found at Appendix 1. The most relevant are:

■ Adult Social Care: Accommodation Strategy for Older People 2016-2026. There is clear overlap, particularly around Extra Care, between the two strategies.

■ Leicester and Leicestershire Strategic Housing Market Assessment, Leicester and Leicestershire Local Planning Authorities, June 2014 provides an assessment of future housing need within Leicestershire Districts. A follow up report is due, the Housing and Economic Needs Assessment (HEDNA) for Leicestershire and Leicester City.

■ Leicestershire District Council's Housing Offer to Health and Wellbeing report[6] sets out how Leicestershire's District and Borough Councils can contribute to the delivery of Leicestershire's Health and Wellbeing Board's key objectives for 2017-2022

---

2   Statutory guidance to support local authorities implement the Care Act 2014
3   https://www.england.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/transform-care-nxt-stps.pdf
4   https://www.england.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/ld-nat-imp-plan-oct15.pdf
5   Improving acute inpatient psychiatric care for adults in England, Interim Report, 2015
6   http://politics.leics.gov.uk/document/s88934/Housing%20offer%20to%20Health%20App%20AF.pdf

What the Stakeholders said?

Key stakeholders from local authorities, districts, health, housing partners, care providers and the voluntary and community sector have all fed into this strategy. A full report of the consultation can be found at Appendix 2.

A multi-agency stakeholder group was also formed to oversee the development of the strategy. Those involved are referenced in the acknowledgements above.

Key themes from staff and teams who work in the areas of supported accommodation/living can be summarised as follows:

- Lack of suitable, well located and affordable supported housing across the County across all groups

- Self-contained properties with on-site support are favoured (core/cluster)

- Capital investment, to increase capacity within the market is key

- Accommodation design to incorporate 'clean environment'

- Difficult national picture affecting local provision

- More internal resources needed to facilitate supported living

- More step-down provision needed

Key themes from individuals can be summarised as follows:

- Individuals who had moved into supported living found it a positive step

- Many had found difficulties in being able to understand/communicate with landlords, especially the format of the information and complaint processes

- Some had experienced difficulties from neighbours, and in the community

- Families often felt nervousness around a move to supported living for their loved one

Appendix 3 shows a feedback from Service Users from the Learning Disability Partnership Board in full.

There is recognition that for some individuals and families and carers that a move into supported accommodation can seem daunting and considerable support is needed during the process. One Leicestershire parent describes how her son leaving home to live more independently was achieved.

A Parents View - A New Home for Charles, by Lyn Spence

We always knew that as his parents, we would not be around forever, and even if still alive, we may not be able to physically or mentally care for him until the end. This was the reality and something we would have to face……..but not yet……..always…. not yet. Another reality is that should we have a sudden health crisis, that would require Charles to be accommodated and cared for in an emergency situation, it is unlikely that this provision would meet our son's needs as well as we and he would prefer. Reluctantly, very reluctantly, Charles's Father agreed that we start making tentative plans for Charles to move into a supported accommodation.

Charles was, at that point, 32 years old. Most young men and women of this age have "flown the nest" and are fully occupied in developing their own life plans and in fulfilling aspirations. Going out all the time with Mum and Dad and having to fit in with Mum and Dads social and domestic activities and social networks does not replicate ordinary living experiences for most adults.

Why Supported Living, not Residential Care?

As a professional in the field of Learning Disability, I became totally converted to the benefits and life enhancement Supported Living can offer. As a Valuing People Trainer, the principles of Person Centred planning, is in my blood stream and deeply embedded in the principles I have aimed to achieve for our son.

Tenancy enables a Learning Disabled person rights equal to those of any person who rents a property. Financially, there are many benefits. "benefits" being the operative word. Our son would have full control over his disposable income, and choice in how it is spent. Charles needs support to make choices and full support to manage his finances, so all choice is enabled using his communication passport.

The environment would also need to be just right for our son. He needs of lots of equipment. Ceiling tracked hoists, specialist bed and bath and a large enough property to facilitate manoeuvring his long wheel based moulded wheelchair. Charles expresses his anxieties in loud ….very loud prolonged screaming, so a detached property is essential.

The Property Search

We began our search, with only vague plans about how this would be funded. There were no Housing Association properties available at this point in our local area that would be suitable for adaptation. Living near to us was a strong requirement too. We and our son like to see each other often.

Quite by chance, an opportunity presented itself in a property that was, as we have since described it, "heaven sent" - a bungalow with support provided by an organisation with whom Charles was already familiar and importantly, they with him. The bungalow ticked all the environmental requirement boxes……and the other tenant was someone with whom there would be mutual compatibility. We were so fortunate.

3 years on now and Charles is still very happily settled in his bungalow. Charles has a very skilled and insightful Key worker who understands him as well as we his parents do……she has been "key" to the success of Charles's service, as have so many others in the team. Is everything problem free and plain sailing?……..of course not. We are battling with ongoing problems with the specialist bath for example, but would not change the path we took as a family.

Where do people live now and in the future?

Individuals who may potentially require supported accommodation are currently occupying various types of accommodation, including:

■ General needs housing; private sector/social landlord (own tenancy)

■ Their own family homes

■ Supported Living accommodation; registered social landlords (own tenancy)

■ Shared Lives Services (licence agreement)

■ Extra Care housing (own tenancy)

■ Children's services provision

■ Hospital

■ Residential Home/ Nursing Home

■ Residential College

■ Homeless (hostel, B & B)

Details showing current levels and locations of supported housing across the County are shown in Appendix 4 - Current and Future Demand, including District/Borough Profiles.

The effect of demographic and other changes over time are important in predicting future needs, however, there is no a definitive correlation between the anticipated level of growth in key population groups and subsequent demand for statutory commissioned supported living services. Many other variables may also have an interdependent effect on demand. For example:

■ economic climate, housing and welfare reform

■ availability of suitable well located accommodation within the County

■ strategic housing responsibility is held by the District and Borough councils, operated by registered housing providers.

■ number of eligible individuals currently unknown to Services

■ future fluctuations in demand resulting from on-going initiatives across social care and health which may increase and/or reduce demand

■ volumes and complexities of packages within each District may be subject to variation due to factors such as the changing needs of the local population and the impact of the progression model

In general, the population of Leicestershire is growing, and it is predicted to reach 753,100 by 2037, an increase of over 96,000 from 2012. However, the population is not growing uniformly for all age groups. Unlike the predicted increase in over 65's, the growth in the younger cohort, as shown below, indicates that demands for supported living is likely to remain fairly consistent within current levels. However it must be noted that those with disabilities and long term conditions are continuing to live longer into older age due to medical and societal advances. The growth in those aged 0-24 years, is predicted to grow by 7% (194,800 to 208,800, the adult population aged 25-64 years is predicted to reduce by 2% (339,900 to 333,900)

Leicestershire' County Council's Pathway to Housing Project has seen demand for referrals increase from 112 in 2013 to 151 in 2016; receiving an average of 4 new referrals per month, although individuals may access accommodation without going via this Project.

Findings from the data are shown in full in Appendix 4. Key points:

Current numbers in supported accommodation (snapshot as of Jan 2017)	
Supported Living	361
Shared Lives	64
Extra Care	12
TOTAL	**437**

Potential numbers of individuals who may want/require supported accommodation (snapshot as of Jan 2017)	
Waiting List	Approx. 75
Transforming Care	22
Transitions	34
Living in settled accommodation	647
Living in residential care	368
Mental Health	2
TOTAL	**1148**

■ Provision is greater within Charnwood, Hinckley and North West Leicestershire. These areas also represent where there is most demand. Melton and Harborough District (particularly Lutterworth area) presents a gap in current provision. However, these areas also show the least demand. Anecdotally, these areas are known as being difficult Districts/Boroughs to source properties.

■ The numbers of potential individuals across the County who may in the future consider/required supported accommodation is relatively high. In comparison to current provision, Blaby District has the greatest number of individuals currently living in 'settled accommodation'; i.e. those who may want to change their current accommodation in the future.

■ Data shows over 350 individuals under 64 currently residing in residential care. A review of the needs of these individuals to determine whether they are in the best place for them may be required.

■ On average individuals with specific requirements around access, environment, and, those with complex and/or challenging behaviour wait the longest for suitable accommodation. Adults with learning disabilities can also take longer to be housed as they make up the majority of the waiting list. For example:

    - Person A - on waiting list for 14 months - Female, 38 years. Has physical disabilities, requires a fully wheelchair accessible property, wet room & hoist.

    - Person B - on waiting list for over 4 months – Female, 33 years of age ready for hospital discharge. Needs self-contained accommodation with flush fittings (e.g. no exposed pipework and strengthened windows). Would like to return to live in the community she knows.

Challenges, Gaps and Opportunities

The following key challenges affect the provision of accommodation:

- The main interdependent issues are all challenges which are reflected across the Country and which cannot easily be controlled or influenced locally. National reductions in the supply of housing, particularly social housing, proposed welfare reforms, changes to the way supported housing rents are calculated and funded from 2019, ongoing austerity cuts and pressures to statutory services, which also affect the recruitment and retention of skilled local care staff, present significant difficulties for the whole supported accommodation sector and are not easily mitigated. In a financial climate where sources of funding have and continue to reduce, there is a challenge for all partners associated with this strategy to deliver the vision and objectives stated.

- Local challenges to review and explore

  - better partnership working across all supported accommodation agencies

  - providing more accessible information to families around supported accommodation

  - encouraging more outcomes based commissioning for individual service users

  - evaluation by Leicestershire County Council of the current policy on nominations agreements held with housing organisations (n.b. property organisations who are in a position to source accommodation.)

  - local investment in supported accommodation across the County

  - allocation of resources to support individuals and families through the process of supported living

Key Gaps

The following key gaps affect equitable provision of accommodation across the County:

- Lack of suitable, well located and affordable supported housing across the County across all groups

- Lack of suitable accommodation for people with complex needs related to their learning disabilities and or autism

- Lack of step-down/step-up/move on facilities across the County

- Some areas of the County are less well served for supported accommodation, most notably in Melton and Lutterworth in the Harborough District

- Self-contained properties with on-site support (core and cluster)

- Capital investment, to increase capacity within the market

- Accommodation design to incorporate 'clean environment'

Key Opportunities

The following opportunities are present which, if developed further, would increase capacity within the market in Leicestershire.

- Through better information sharing, awareness of these types of arrangements will increase. An example of a Guide to Supported Accommodation for individual and families is attached at Appendix 5 and 6 (easy read).

- Shared understanding of what standard is expected of this supported accommodation, i.e. 'what 'good' looks like' will ensure all stakeholders are aware of what is sought throughout Leicestershire. Acceptable criteria can be found at Appendix 7.

- Examples of how supported accommodation can be arranged, which present individuals, families and social care staff with a range of options. These supported accommodation models are, but not excluding future innovations:

    - Individuals live in accessible/adapted home

    - Individuals rent a home from a housing association

    - Individuals live in a Cluster flat near Core support

    - Individuals live in a Key Ring type Scheme

    - Individuals live with a family some/ or all of the time (Shared Lives)

    - Individuals share accommodation and rent from a housing association or private landlord

    - Individuals live in an Extra Care Scheme

    - Individuals live with another adult in a Homeshare or Shared Lives Plus arrangement. This may be a younger person who benefits from affordable housing in exchange for providing support.

    - Individual rents from a private landlord

    - Individuals live in residential accommodation

    - Individuals become owner occupiers

- Development of a more strategic relationship with housing providers, potential use of available Section 106 levy, District affordable housing allocations and opportunities of funding/capital investment where possible.

Examples in Practice

J's Big Move into Extra Care

I moved into my new flat at Oak Court on 26th September 2016 after living with my mum and dad for 55 years. I'm sure you can imagine that it was a massive change for both my family and me. It definitely has great benefits and really has made me put my independent living skills into action.

I love having a key to my own front door and being able to pop the kettle on any time I fancy. I get a support worker coming in to prompt me to take my medication, remind me what I have planned for the day and help me prepare my food. There is staff on call 24 hours, so should I have an emergency, I have a red cord in each of my rooms which I only need to pull to get help.

I have a varied timetable of activities which I do each day so I'm luckily none of this has changed whilst I've moved. But there's lots going on at Oak Court too, there's a restaurant, cinema room and hair dressers. There a pin board with all the groups that meet at oak court, coffee mornings, cards, craft and gardening sessions. At the moment I join in with Bingo once a week and also went on a day trip. I love my new flat and I'm really lucky as I have a very supportive family to help me make this big change"

Jack, lives in Supported Living in Charnwood, has mental health problems

"I've learnt a lot about myself from living at City Heights, I used to think I couldn't do anything for myself but being here has given me the opportunity to learn how to become independent and I've realised I can do a lot for myself and live independently."

Simon, 50 years old. Lives in a Shared Lives Placement.

'I love it here. 'There's nothing bad about living here. I'm learning to do new things, like going to the cinema, computer course, cooking, changing my bed and cleaning my room, using the washing machine and baking cakes. I like it here because it's like family, we work together and talk about things."

Conclusion

Through the development of this Strategy, a number of themes have emerged.

Group	Current Position	Future Direction
Learning Disability	Varying availability of supported accommodation across the County Varied skills in care for those who are complex and/or who's behaviour may challenge Lack of choice and availability of alternative provision resulting in the only option for people to be placed in residential care Needs of individuals not clearly understood – treated as homogenous group Needs of people in residential care currently range from very low to very high Individuals and families lack knowledge or empowerment to explore supported living as an option Risk of being housed in unsafe locations and isolation in the community once housed, if not within reach of family networks and/or 'core support'. Lack of suitably adapted, accessibly accommodation with a 'clean' environment	Provision of more specialist supported living provision targeted to support more people into independent living Explore the benefits of single accommodation units with on-site shared support (core and cluster) Undertake detailed review of the needs of individuals to determine whether they are in the best place for them Understand and make provision for the range of needs of people in care homes. Ensure that we focus use of residential care on those that really need it Undertake detailed commercial understanding of housing and care providers who supply services for this group Greater use of assistive technology Ensure that as people of working age they are offered access to the same types of options as other older adults e.g. extra care
Physical Disability	Lack of suitably adapted accessible ground floor accommodation Complexities of Disabled Facility Grant system, long waiting times for adaptations, inefficiencies in accessing aids, equipment, assistive technology Lack of sharing options. Often do not want to share with adults with mental health issues and/or learning disabilities Housing providers cite additional costs associated with properties for individuals with physical disability making them harder to secure	Work with partners to explore the use of developer contributions to increase the supply of wheelchair accessible housing Undertake detailed review of existing provision and research/ best practice from around the country Better assessment of housing sector perspective on this type of housing Explore the greater use of assistive technology

| Mental Health | Misconceptions and stigma associated with mental health leading to discrimination and/or illogical fear, from providers and the public creates significant barrier to securing accommodation for this group

Fluctuating needs must be effectively managed in order to support an individual when they are well and when they are unwell to maintain the security of their tenancy

Greater risk of homelessness for this group, need to make links with homelessness services

Step-up, step-down and 'crash' facilities needed to prevent hospital admissions

Difficulties around shared accommodation, more self-contained accommodation with support on site required. | Develop more supported accommodation in some areas in the County

Explore the benefits of single accommodation units with on-site shared support (core and cluster) over shared housing for adults with with mental health

Develop additional 'step-down' temporary supported accommodation across the County |
|---|---|---|
| People with complex needs related to their learning disabilities and or autism | Insufficient provision for those that challenge services

Individuals often require space, bespoke adaptations/environmental conditions which can only be accommodated within self-contained properties.

Lack of understanding from staff, providers and housing partners around the needs of this group, particularly the challenges everyday life may pose

Continued use of services for people with learning disabilities or mental health needs as a lack of alternative suitable services | Develop more supported accommodation with specialist design, tailored care and support services

Identify potential for capital investment to increase supply of appropriate options |
| Young People in transition | Perception that young people and their families are not prepared within Children's services to live independently. Lack of information, pre-planning for families

Those living at home are not seen as a priority for housing

Lack of co-ordination between Children's and Adult services before transition | Explore the journey for young people and their families |

This Accommodation Strategy concludes in Leicestershire we will see:

■ Responsible, flexible and integrated commissioning of services to respond to current and future need

■ More people residing in accommodation that meets their individual accommodation, care and support needs, evidenced by cross agency needs assessment

■ A greater focus on preventative services designed to keep people in their own homes longer

■ Partnership working and delivery of accommodation solutions across LCC, District and Borough Councils, Clinical Commissioning Groups and housing partners from the private/social sector, including review of nominations policy.

■ Professionals across Health, Social Care, Districts and Support Providers understanding what accommodation options are available locally so that they can explore the full range of options with individuals they are supporting.

■ Accessible and timely information and advice available for individuals and their families regarding potential housing for all tenure types.

■ A reduction on the reliance on care home settings

■ Regular review of care home placements, particularly when people have moved in as an emergency

■ Flexible business models in both care homes and housing to adapt to the need for short and long term re-enablement needs

■ A commitment to review existing provision across all accommodation types to re model/redevelop to more specialised provision

■ Increase innovative design and technology ready accommodation

■ More supported accommodation and housing options for all the adult social care client groups

■ An ongoing commitment from all stakeholders, to fully develop a joint action plan to progress recommendations made in this strategy, aligned to a clear governance structure overseeing progress, incorporating regular review and engagement with interested partners.

29

Appendices

Appendix 1   - Links to other strategies

There are a number of strategies and frameworks nationally and within Leicestershire and across Leicester and Rutland (LLR), that this Accommodation Strategy has links with, form the evidence base for and supports.

Specific local housing initiatives include: supporting discharge for mental health patients to settle back into a safe home environment after treatment, offering housing support to inpatients at Leicester Royal Infirmary and the Lightbulb housing project. Lightbulb is a partnership programme supported by the seven District Councils, health partners and LCC to bring together a range of practical housing support into a single point of access or referral.

These include, but are not limited to:

- Care Act 2014 - http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/23/contents/enacted/data.htm
- Mental Capacity Act 2005 - http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2005/9/contents
- Building the Right Support 2015 - https://www.england.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/ld-nat-imp-plan-oct15.pdf
- Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment (HEDNA) - http://www.llstrategicgrowthplan.org.uk/the-plan/stage-two/hedna/
- Improving acute inpatient psychiatric care for adults in England 2015 - http://www.rcpsych.ac.uk/pdf/0e662e_a93c62b2ba4449f48695ed36b3cb24ab.pdf
- An introduction to improving health through the home 2016 - http://www.housing.org.uk/resource-library/browse/improving-health-through-the-home/
- Leicestershire District Council's Housing Offer for Health and Wellbeing - http://politics.leics.gov.uk/documents/s88934/Housing%20Offer%20to%20Health%20App%20Af.pdf
- Leicestershire Adult Social Care - Accommodation Strategy for Older People 2016 – 2026 - https://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/sites/default/files/field/pdf/2016/7/4/Q0205_ASC%20ACCOMMODATION%20STRATEGY%20FOR%20OLDER%20PEOPLE%2005%20LR.pdf
- Blaby District Council Housing Strategy 2015 - http://www.blaby.gov.uk/about-the-council/strategies-plans-policies/housing-strategies-and-policies/housing-strategy/
- Blaby District Council - Housing Mix and Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document 2013 - http://www.blaby.gov.uk/about-the-council/strategies-plans-policies/environment-and-planning/housing-mix-and-affordable-housing/
- Charnwood Borough Council Housing Strategy 2015-2020, Homelessness Strategy 2013-2018 and CBL Allocations Policy 2014 - http://www.charnwood.gov.uk/pages/housing_strategies_and_policies
- North West Leicestershire District Council - http://www.nwleics.gov.uk/pages/policies_and_strategies

APPENDIX 2 – WHAT STAKEHOLDERS SAID?

**ACCOMMODATION NEEDS OF WORKING-AGE ADULTS WITH A DISABILITY –
OUTCOME OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION**

Purpose of the Report

The purpose of this report is to present the findings of the Stakeholder Consultation, relating to the future accommodation needs of Working Age Adults with a Disability and to highlight key themes, challenges, opportunities and identified gaps.

Background

Leicestershire County Council's Adult Social Care Department and partners gathered views on the current supported accommodation/living sector requirements during December 2016/January 2017. This was to help inform a new joint Strategy for Leicestershire, which will focus on the accommodation needs of working age adults, who are eligible for adult social care support as a result of a disability.

The strategy aims to form:
•   A shared vision and understanding on future accommodation needs for vulnerable people
•   A plan that sets out what accommodation options we want to see developed in Leicestershire and the standards we would expect it to meet
•   An evidence base that can support and inform business plans and individual strategies

Survey Approach

This survey was designed to provide a snap shot of views from organisations and stakeholders that have an interest in supported living/accommodation, in lieu of a face to face stakeholder meeting. Due to restricted timescales and the concurrent re-procurement of the existing Supported Living Framework of care providers, a short informal online survey via email was chosen as the best approach. The survey was not intended for service users, families, carers or members of the public. Separate engagement with these groups has been undertaken and more is planned for the future.

The survey was distributed on 14th December 2016, to all Leicestershire County Council adult social care team managers, CCG contacts, partners in all 7 District/Borough Councils, associated property companies, landlords, care providers and relevant voluntary and community sector organisations, with a request for the survey to be forwarded to any appropriate additional contacts. Deadline for submission response was just over 4 weeks later on 13th January 2017. A total of 37 responses were received, with 3 reminders being sent via email.

The survey concentrated on 5 specific areas:

a) Service User Groups – Barrier and Needs
b) Accommodation Models
c) Types of Accommodation
d) Design Standards
e) Challenges and Opportunities

Of the 37 respondents, 61% were Leicestershire County Council Adult Social Care staff. A breakdown of all participants is shown below:

- Leicestershire County Council Children's and Family Services staff (-)
- District Council staff (1) 3%
- Staff from the NHS (1) 3%
- Staff from a local authority (3) 8%
- City, County or District Councillor (-)
- Representative of a housing organisation/provider (4) 11%
- Representative of an organisation providing Supported Living care services (3) 8%
- Representative of a voluntary sector organisation, charity or community group (2) 6%

Summary of Survey Responses

a) Service User Groups – barriers and needs

Participants were asked what particular barriers or needs, if any, do the following service user groups face in accessing Supported Living and how can they be overcome?

(learning disability, physical disability, mental ill health, acquired brain injury, autism, sensory impairment, young people with SEND transitioning from Children and Family Services to Adult Social Care)

Several general barrier and needs emerged across all referenced service user groups;
- A lack of suitable, well located and affordable housing that can be used as supported accommodation was cited as the core problem. Properties within existing stocks are not deemed appropriate to the needs of service users, could potentially place adults in a vulnerable situation and an overall reluctance to rent to those people with a disability is further restricting access.
- Self-contained properties with on-site support are needed across all groups, alongside capital investment, to increase capacity within the market.
- Matching and compatibility of potential housemates is very difficult and risk of break down over time. Needs of individuals within this cohort vary considerably.

- Individuals and Services often face concerns from their family about living independently in their own accommodation.
- Concerns from housing providers that tenancies are appropriately supported so they can be maintained by the individual in the long term.

Specific responses to particular cohorts:

Learning Disability:
- Individuals with a learning disability are often treated as a homogenous group, which can lead to inappropriate 'matching' of individuals within shared accommodation
- Lack of skilled local care providers who can manage complex cases and those people with behaviours that challenge
- Risk of unsafe locations of existing housing stock and potential isolation in the community once housed, especially if not within reach of family networks and/or 'core support'.
- Lack of suitably adapted, accessible accommodation with a 'clean' environment

Physical Disability:
- Lack of suitably adapted accessible ground floor accommodation
- Complexities of Disabled Facility Grant system, long waiting times for adaptations, inefficiencies in accessing aids, equipment, assistive technology
- Lack of sharing options. Individuals with physical disability may not want to share with adults with mental health issues and/or learning disabilities
- Housing providers cite additional costs associated with properties for individuals with physical disability making them harder to secure

Mental Ill Health:
- Misconceptions and stigma associated with mental health leading to discrimination and/or illogical fear, from providers and the public creates significant barrier to securing accommodation for this group
- Fluctuating needs must be effectively managed in order to support an individual when they are well and when they are unwell to maintain the security of their tenancy
- Greater risk of homelessness for this group, need to make links with homelessness services.
- Step-up, step-down and 'crash' facilities needed to prevent hospital admissions
- Difficulties around shared accommodation, more self-contained accommodation with support on site required.

Acquired Brain Injury:
- Lack of knowledge on the needs of this group
- Reference to specialist provider such as The Disabilities Trust and Headway to explore needs and tools, such as the BINI Assessment recommended in the Care Act

Autism
- Individuals often require space, bespoke adaptations/environmental conditions which can only be accommodated within self-contained properties.
- Lack of understanding from staff, providers and housing partners around the needs of this group, particularly the challenges everyday life may pose

Sensory Impairment
- Access to innovative aids, equipment and assistive technology

Young people with SEND transitioning from Children and Family Services to Adult Social Care (please note that no responses were received from Children and Family Services)
- Perception that young people and their families are not prepared within Children's services to live independently. Lack of information, pre-planning for families
- Those living at home are not seen as a priority for housing
- Lack of co-ordination between Children's and Adult services before transition

Other groups which should be considered for supported accommodation:

- Those in need of short-medium terms supported accommodation (as a result of domestic violence, hate crime, rehabilitation)
- Those with alcohol and substance misuse
- Early onset dementia
- Dual diagnosis
- Care leavers
- Transgender

b) Accommodation Models

The following graphic shows which accommodation models they felt were most needed in Leicestershire. Self-contained accommodation, where support can be shared, which is rented from a housing association is thought to be most in demand. This correlates with findings from the survey across all individuals of working age who need support. Respondents also felt that step-up/step-down/reablement/move on provision was needed; as well more remodelling of existing stock, shared accommodation for under 35's with low needs and more access to shared ownership.

Number
Q6

% of respondents
0% — 53%

Q6: On a scale of 0-10 (0=No need, 10=Urgent need), what is the level of need for the following accommodation models in Leicestershire?

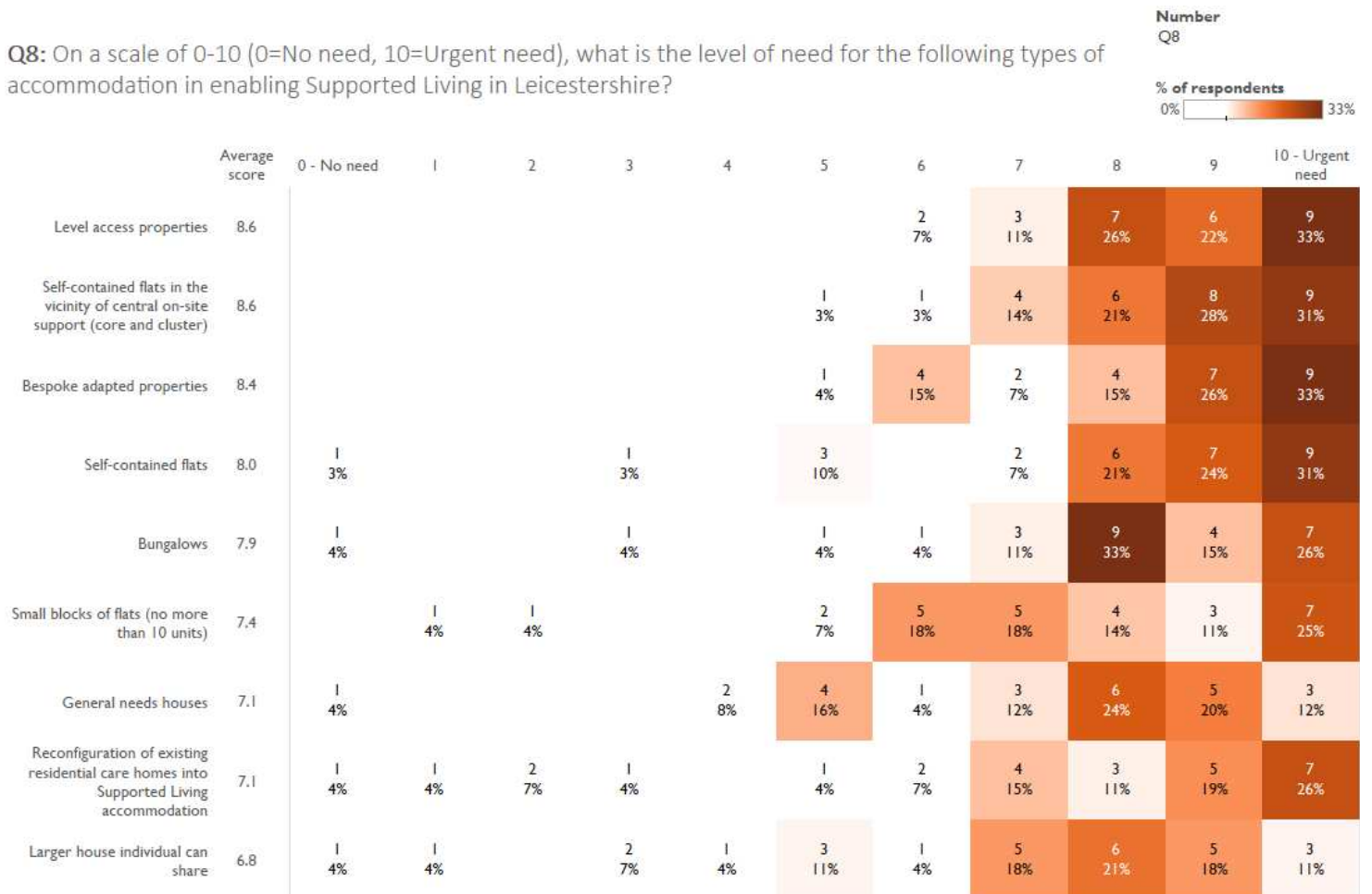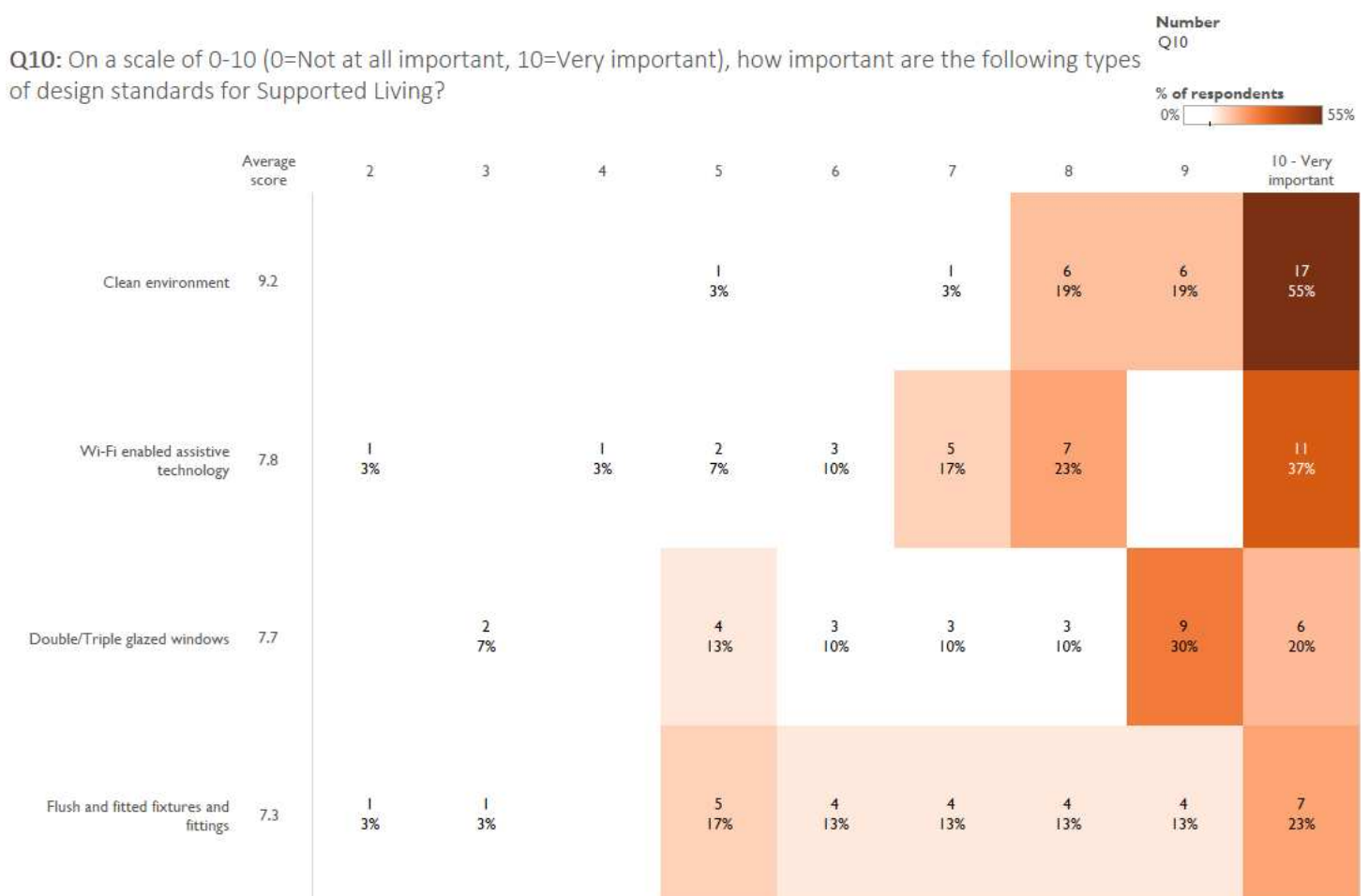|	Average score	0 - No need	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 - Urgent need
Individuals live in accessible/adapted homes	8.9						2 7%	1 3%	2 7%	3 10%	6 20%	16 53%
Individuals rent a home from a housing association	8.2		1 3%				1 3%	2 7%	5 17%	6 20%	6 20%	9 30%
Individuals live in a Cluster/Sheltered Housing Scheme	8.1				2 7%		2 7%	1 3%	3 10%	7 23%	7 23%	8 27%
Individuals live in a Key Ring type Scheme	7.8				1 4%		1 4%	2 7%	8 29%	7 25%	4 14%	5 18%
Individuals share accommodation and rent from a housing association or private landlord	7.3		1 3%	1 3%	1 3%	1 3%	1 3%	1 3%	8 28%	4 14%	6 21%	5 17%
Individuals live in an Extra Care Scheme	7.1	1 4%				1 4%	6 22%	3 11%	2 7%	5 19%	4 15%	5 19%
Individuals live with another family some or all of the time (Shared Lives)	6.6		3 11%	1 4%	2 7%	2 7%	5 19%	1 4%		6 22%	3 11%	4 15%
Individuals rents from a private landlord	6.6	2 7%	1 4%		1 4%		3 11%	3 11%	6 22%	4 15%	6 22%	1 4%
Individuals become owner occupiers	4.2	2 8%	2 8%	5 19%	1 4%	1 4%	7 27%	3 12%	3 12%	2 8%		
Individuals live in residential accommodation	3.8		2 8%	6 25%	4 17%	6 25%	2 8%	1 4%		2 8%	1 4%	

c) Types of accommodation

The following graphic shows which type of accommodation models it was felt were most needed in Leicestershire. Self-contained accessible accommodation was most desired. Again, this correlates with findings from the survey across all individuals of working age who need support. Suitable accommodation designated as step-up/step-down/reablement/move on was also highlighted, as above.

Q8: On a scale of 0-10 (0=No need, 10=Urgent need), what is the level of need for the following types of accommodation in enabling Supported Living in Leicestershire?

Number Q8

% of respondents: 0% — 33%

	Average score	0 - No need	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 - Urgent need
Level access properties	8.6							2 7%	3 11%	7 26%	6 22%	9 33%
Self-contained flats in the vicinity of central on-site support (core and cluster)	8.6						1 3%	1 3%	4 14%	6 21%	8 28%	9 31%
Bespoke adapted properties	8.4						1 4%	4 15%	2 7%	4 15%	7 26%	9 33%
Self-contained flats	8.0	1 3%			1 3%		3 10%		2 7%	6 21%	7 24%	9 31%
Bungalows	7.9	1 4%			1 4%		1 4%	1 4%	3 11%	9 33%	4 15%	7 26%
Small blocks of flats (no more than 10 units)	7.4		1 4%	1 4%			2 7%	5 18%	5 18%	4 14%	3 11%	7 25%
General needs houses	7.1	1 4%				2 8%	4 16%	1 4%	3 12%	6 24%	5 20%	3 12%
Reconfiguration of existing residential care homes into Supported Living accommodation	7.1	1 4%	1 4%	2 7%	1 4%		1 4%	2 7%	4 15%	3 11%	5 19%	7 26%
Larger house individual can share	6.8	1 4%	1 4%		2 7%	1 4%	3 11%	1 4%	5 18%	6 21%	5 18%	3 11%

d) Design standards

Design standards most required by respondents are shown below. All given options were cited as 'important' or 'very important', however, availability of a 'clean environment'[1] was considered of most need. Proximity to local amenities, accessible garden space, wheelchair adapted, 'smart' heating/lighting/door controls, security feature in built, mobility car parking, emergency call facilities and the need for a non-clinical feel in all properties was highlighted.

Q10: On a scale of 0-10 (0=Not at all important, 10=Very important), how important are the following types of design standards for Supported Living?

Number Q10

% of respondents 0% – 55%

	Average score	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 - Very important
Clean environment	9.2				1 / 3%		1 / 3%	6 / 19%	6 / 19%	17 / 55%
Wi-Fi enabled assistive technology	7.8	1 / 3%		1 / 3%	2 / 7%	3 / 10%	5 / 17%	7 / 23%		11 / 37%
Double/Triple glazed windows	7.7		2 / 7%		4 / 13%	3 / 10%	3 / 10%	3 / 10%	9 / 30%	6 / 20%
Flush and fitted fixtures and fittings	7.3	1 / 3%	1 / 3%		5 / 17%	4 / 13%	4 / 13%	4 / 13%	4 / 13%	7 / 23%

---

[1] A clean environment within supported accommodation is where all fixtures and fitting are built in/flush. There are no hard or sharp edges.
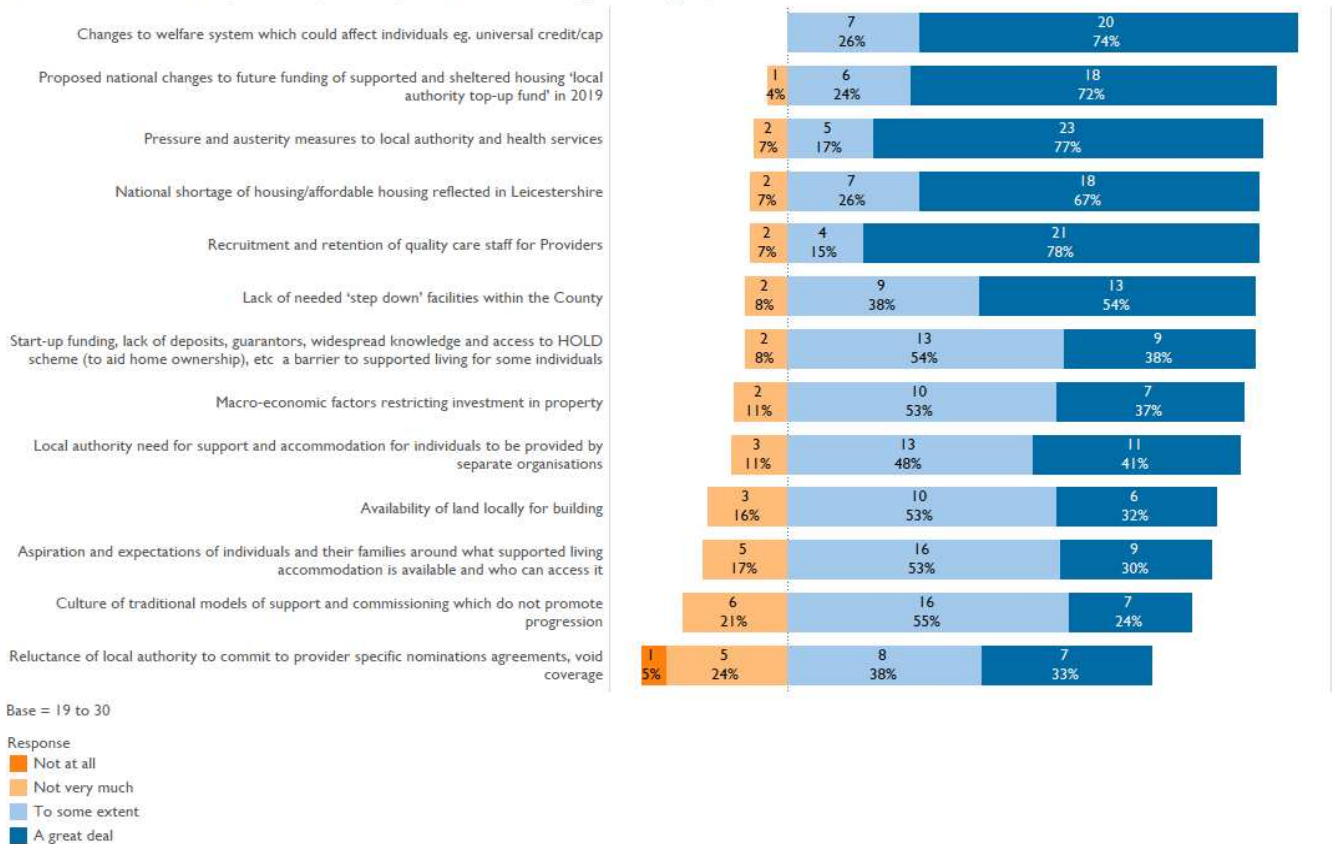
e) Challenges and Opportunities

Finally, a series of known challenges to the provision of supported accommodation were given and respondents asked to rank which they felt where the most problematic. Results are shown below.

The top five issues seen as the most problematic are all challenges which are reflected across the Country and which cannot easily be controlled or influenced locally. National reductions in the supply of housing, particularly social housing, proposed welfare reforms, changes to the way supported housing rents are calculated and funded from 2019, ongoing austerity cuts and pressures to statutory services, which also affect the recruitment and retention of skilled local care staff, present significant difficulties for the whole supported accommodation sector and are not easily mitigated.

Leicestershire County Council and partners are however able to review and explore the lack of step-down facilities across the County, to providing more accessible information to families around supported accommodation, encouraging more outcomes based commissioning for individual service users and evaluating current policy on nominations agreements it holds with housing organisations.
Additional challenges were highlighted as: lack of adequate resource within the adult social care department to arrange, commission and support individuals and families through the process of supported living, lack of future demand available.

Q13: How much of a problem, if at all, are the following challenges/issues in Leicestershire?

Challenge/Issue	Not at all	Not very much	To some extent	A great deal
Changes to welfare system which could affect individuals eg. universal credit/cap			7 / 26%	20 / 74%
Proposed national changes to future funding of supported and sheltered housing 'local authority top-up fund' in 2019		1 / 4%	6 / 24%	18 / 72%
Pressure and austerity measures to local authority and health services		2 / 7%	5 / 17%	23 / 77%
National shortage of housing/affordable housing reflected in Leicestershire		2 / 7%	7 / 26%	18 / 67%
Recruitment and retention of quality care staff for Providers		2 / 7%	4 / 15%	21 / 78%
Lack of needed 'step down' facilities within the County		2 / 8%	9 / 38%	13 / 54%
Start-up funding, lack of deposits, guarantors, widespread knowledge and access to HOLD scheme (to aid home ownership), etc a barrier to supported living for some individuals		2 / 8%	13 / 54%	9 / 38%
Macro-economic factors restricting investment in property		2 / 11%	10 / 53%	7 / 37%
Local authority need for support and accommodation for individuals to be provided by separate organisations		3 / 11%	13 / 48%	11 / 41%
Availability of land locally for building		3 / 16%	10 / 53%	6 / 32%
Aspiration and expectations of individuals and their families around what supported living accommodation is available and who can access it		5 / 17%	16 / 53%	9 / 30%
Culture of traditional models of support and commissioning which do not promote progression		6 / 21%	16 / 55%	7 / 24%
Reluctance of local authority to commit to provider specific nominations agreements, void coverage	1 / 5%	5 / 24%	8 / 38%	7 / 33%

Base = 19 to 30

Response
- Not at all
- Not very much
- To some extent
- A great deal

Solutions offered, in priority order:
- Leicestershire County Council investment in building or acquiring suitable land/accommodation and contribute to the reconfiguration of existing schemes to supported living. Possibility of co-investment with Health partners.
- Reallocation of resources to increase the capacity of a dedicated supported living/accommodation team, with a link to each locality team
- Strategic and operational joint working with District, Children and Family Services, housing and care providers to plan for the medium to long term
- Work with families earlier to prepare the idea of supported living and identify older carers to make contact with those living at home who may need to move in the future
- Move away from shared accommodation to self-contained units with shared on-site support facilities.

Conclusion

Key themes from feedback received can be summarised as follows:

- Lack of suitable, well located and affordable supported housing across the County across all groups
- Self-contained properties with on-site support are favoured (core and cluster)
- Capital investment, to increase capacity within the market is key
- Accommodation design to incorporate 'clean' environment'
- Difficult national picture affecting local provision
- More internal resources needed to facilitate supported living
- More step-down provision needed
- The key role of Information and advice for families

Appendix 3 - What individuals said?

Where I live now – 12th Jan 2017 Learning Disability Partnership Board

Who would you like to live with?	What would you tell people about living independently?
I live with my mum but recently my mum had a long holiday and so I've had a taste of what it might be likes to live on my own. I would like to do this now I live with my wife now in Husbands Bosworth and before this I lived with my mum and dad. I've lived in my council flat for 20 years. My partner has now moved in I live in my own flat (x5 responses)	I recently moved into my own flat. You need confidence to become independent. I'm part of the locality group as this has helped me to know who to tell my problems to, like the police and borough council
What is important to you about where you live?	**Do you worry about anything?**
I want to stay in the village that I live in as I have good friends, the church and know the bus routes to help me stay independent. I have recently moved out of my flat back to my mum's (in a different area). I am now looking to get a flat on my own back in the area I previously lived in. I wanted to move to an area where I knew people and I found it easy to use public transport to get around. My wife lived close by before she moved in so we both know the area well. There is space for my mobility car My parents are close by My friend is in the village and my college	I think it's difficult to get the right flat and house which can be adapted to your needs. I think it's wrong that I'm always telling people/agencies that they need to make their complaints systems and forms easier to understand I have problems with school children and neighbours. It was hard to get things in the house fixed, it should be easier My parents worried about me! I sometimes have trouble when I go into town

Appendix 4 Current and Future Demand, including District Profiles

Introduction

This document provides an overview of approximated current levels of supported accommodation/living in Leicestershire and as far as is possible, future demands. It also includes a profile of each District/Borough in the County, showing current and potential demand by area as well as current placements and provision. Arrows indicate the predicted direction for each type of provision over the next five years, for example, it is expected that Shared Lives provision will increase over the next five years.

All figures are as of the date collated (January 2017) and are approximate. The County wide picture is detailed below and should be read in conjunction with the District information. The data does not include individuals who are aged 65 years and over.

Demographic information

The effect of demographic change over the life of the contract is included; however, there is not a definitive correlation between the anticipated level of growth in key population groups and subsequent demand for statutory commissioned supported living services.

Similarly, future fluctuations in demand resulting from on-going initiatives across social care and health systems are expected to impact on demand for commissioned supported living services but cannot be fully quantified at this time.

The volumes and complexities of packages within each District will also be subject to variation during the lifetime of the contract due to factors such as the changing needs of the local population and the impact of the progression model.

Current Demand for Supported Living in Leicestershire

Data extracted as a snapshot in January 2017 identified approximately 360 individuals accessing Supported Living services commissioned by LCC (via a 'managed budget' and provided by the independent sector). This figure includes individuals living in schemes within the City procurement, a small number living outside the County and City boundaries (seven in October 2016) and approximately 44 Individuals accessing LCC's in-house Supported Living service. Analysis also shows an additional indicative figure of 62 currently accessing Supported Living via a Direct Payment across the County. These are split as follows by District, but are approximate figures:

Blaby	12
Charnwood	10
Harborough	13
Hinckley & Bosworth	10
Melton	4
NW Leicestershire	9
Oadby & Wigston	1
Leicester City	3

Total	62

Within the individuals accessing Supported Living services commissioned by LCC, the following support categories are represented:
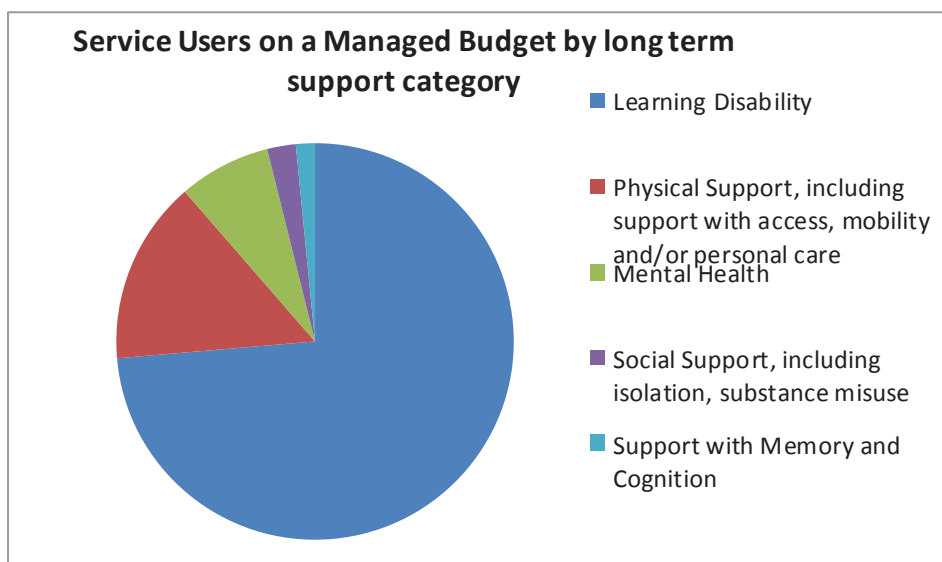
The following tables show the breakdown of ages of those currently residing in supported accommodation across the County:

	18-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51-55	56-60	61-64
Blaby	0	2	3	2	3	4	7	8	2	5
Charnwood	1	10	12	6	8	8	16	21	10	11
Harborough	0	1	3	6	7	1	5	10	4	7
Hinckley & Bosworth	2	5	10	11	7	6	9	11	6	3
Melton	3	2	1	1	4	8	1	4	7	4
NW Leics	1	1	4	6	3	7	3	5	8	2
Oadby & Wigston	0	1	1	7	3	3	3	6	2	7
Total	7	22	34	39	35	37	44	65	39	39

Leicestershire County Council has 36 properties throughout the County where, as a local authority, we have a nomination agreement in place with the landlord. This only represents a proportion of the total Supported Living properties in each District. There are a total of 142 beds within these properties.

District	No of Properties	No of Beds
Blaby, Oadby & Wigston	8	29
Charnwood	16	70
Hinckley	3	11
Melton	1	4
Market Harborough	2	8
NW Leics	6	20

The current spread of 'managed' Supported Living across the County, including the 36 properties above, and the 62 accessing services by direct payment can be seen within the District profiles below.

Local Growth Indicators:

- **Waiting Lists**

The Leicestershire County Council Support to Housing Pathway has a waiting list of 75 individuals (as at end of Nov 2016). These are individuals open to Leicestershire County Council's Supported Living Brokerage Service within the Pathway to Supported Living Service. Of these, 60 have a learning disability.

- **Shared Lives**

There are currently 64 individuals residing in long term Shared Lives placements. Three vacancies are currently held (as of January 2017), one in Harborough District, one in North West Leics and one in Blaby.

- **Transforming Care**

Leicestershire Transforming Care Partnership (TCP) aims to deliver on the national TCP programme, to close inpatient facilities for people with a learning disability and/or Autism with mental health needs who display behaviours that challenge.

For Leicestershire, as of end of December 2016 there are 22 individuals who are seeking community based accommodation.

Agnes Assessment & Treatment Unit	6
Bradgate Unit Local Mental Health Unit	1
Stewart House	1
Alternative Health Providers	5
NHS Special Commissioned Inpatients	8 adults and 1 child
Total	**22**

- **Transitions**

Leicestershire County Council Transitions team are currently working with 34 individuals and their families, who are already or who will be 17 by 2019. It is not possible to say from this number who will be looking for community based accommodation.

The table below shows the potential individuals by year and support need.

School leaving year	No of cases	LD	Other
2017	6	5	1
2018	11	7	4
2019	17	6	9
Total	**34**		

- **Extra Care**

There are currently 5 Extra Care Schemes across Leicestershire, with another due to be opened in late 2017. There are 188 units available within the 5 existing schemes. Twelve adults with a disability in the 55-64 age bracket are residing in one of the five schemes.

- **Individuals 'settled in mainstream housing/with family'**

  There are approximately 647 individuals (as of Dec 2017) across the County who are known to Leicestershire County Council's adult social care (and who are in receipt of some services) who are currently categorised as residing within 'settled accommodation'. This figure excludes those already in supported living and refers to individuals living with family. There is the potential that in the future, some of these individuals may desire/need to move into supported accommodation. A breakdown of where these individuals are living by District is shown in the following District/Borough profiles.

- **Residential Admissions**

  The number of residential care admissions of under 64's provides an indicator of the potential demand for Supported Living, on the assumption that Supported Living has not been considered and ruled out.

  The table below shows residential care admissions for working age adults in Leicestershire from 2011/12 to 2015/16.

Year ending 31st March	Number of residential care admissions (18-64 year olds)
2012	55
2013	45
2014	50
2015	63
2016	30 (n.b. this drop may be due to a new method of calculating admission rather than drop in need)

From those aged 18-64, currently 368 individuals are living in residential care. 239 are placed within the County, 128 of these are placed outside of Leicestershire. The number of individuals per District/borough is shown the profiles below. The support reasons for these individuals are as follows:

Long Term Support Reason	Total
Learning Disability Support	347
Mental Health Support	11
Physical Support - Access and Mobility Only	0
Physical Support - Personal Care Support	8
Sensory Support - Support for Dual Impairment	0
Sensory Support - Support for Visual Impairment	1
Social Support - Support for Social Isolation / Other	1
Grand Total	**368**

The table below shows how our performance, in terms of residential admissions for working age adults compares to other areas, as indicated by the national ASCOF (Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework) quartiles.

Year	Residential care admissions (18-64 year olds per 100K of the population)	ASCOF Targets			
		Bottom Quartile	Third Quartile	Second Quartile	Top Quartile
2012/13	11	>22.8	>17.8	<17.8	<12.1
2013/14	12	>19	>14.2	<14.2	<10.3
2014/15	15.6	17.1	>13.5	<13.5	9.5
2015/2016	7.4	17.2	12.6	N/A	8.8

Across the County, Leicestershire County Council makes use of residential care beds for under 65's within a number of Homes. The following table shows the number of registered homes which are registered to provide care for this age group, how many beds are available and the number being occupied (as at Jan 2017) by working age adults.

	No of homes registered for 18-64	No of Beds	No of 18-64 in res care Aged 18-64	% of beds used
Blaby	6	86	44	51.1
Charnwood	24	583	89	15.2
Harborough	8	274	17	6.2
Hinckley & Bosworth	3	93	37	39.8
Melton	4	79	8	10.1
North West Leicestershire	8	250	28	11.2
Oadby & Wigston	9	257	16	6.2
COUNTY TOTAL	**62**	**1622**	**239**	**14.7**

- **Mental Health Admissions**

The main inpatient mental health facility in Leicestershire is the Bradgate Unit. Individuals looking to move on from support at the unit may be seeking supported accommodation within the County.

From 01/09/16 to the 24/02/17 97 patients were referred from the Bradgate Unit to Leicestershire County Council's Inreach team. In this timescale, 40 of these patients had housing/homeless issues, 9 of these individuals required supported accommodation with accompanying social care input. This equates to potentially 20 individuals per year requiring supported accommodation from this group annually.

Supporting this evidence, a snap shot of delayed transfers of care patients at the Bradgate Unit as of 27.2.17, eight individuals from across Leicester City, County and Rutland are suitable/looking for some measure of supported accommodation.

Local Demographic Changes

The following table shows a general projection of demand for social care services across the County over the next 25 years. This shows a rise from 2017 to 2039 of a potential 1099 individuals aged 15-64 to 1131 individuals requiring services, an increase of 32, demonstrating that current demand levels are likely to continue.

Adult Social Care Demand Modelling 2014-39 - Local Authorities

Demand Modelling by Local Authority, Service Category and Age (use filter below to change local authority)
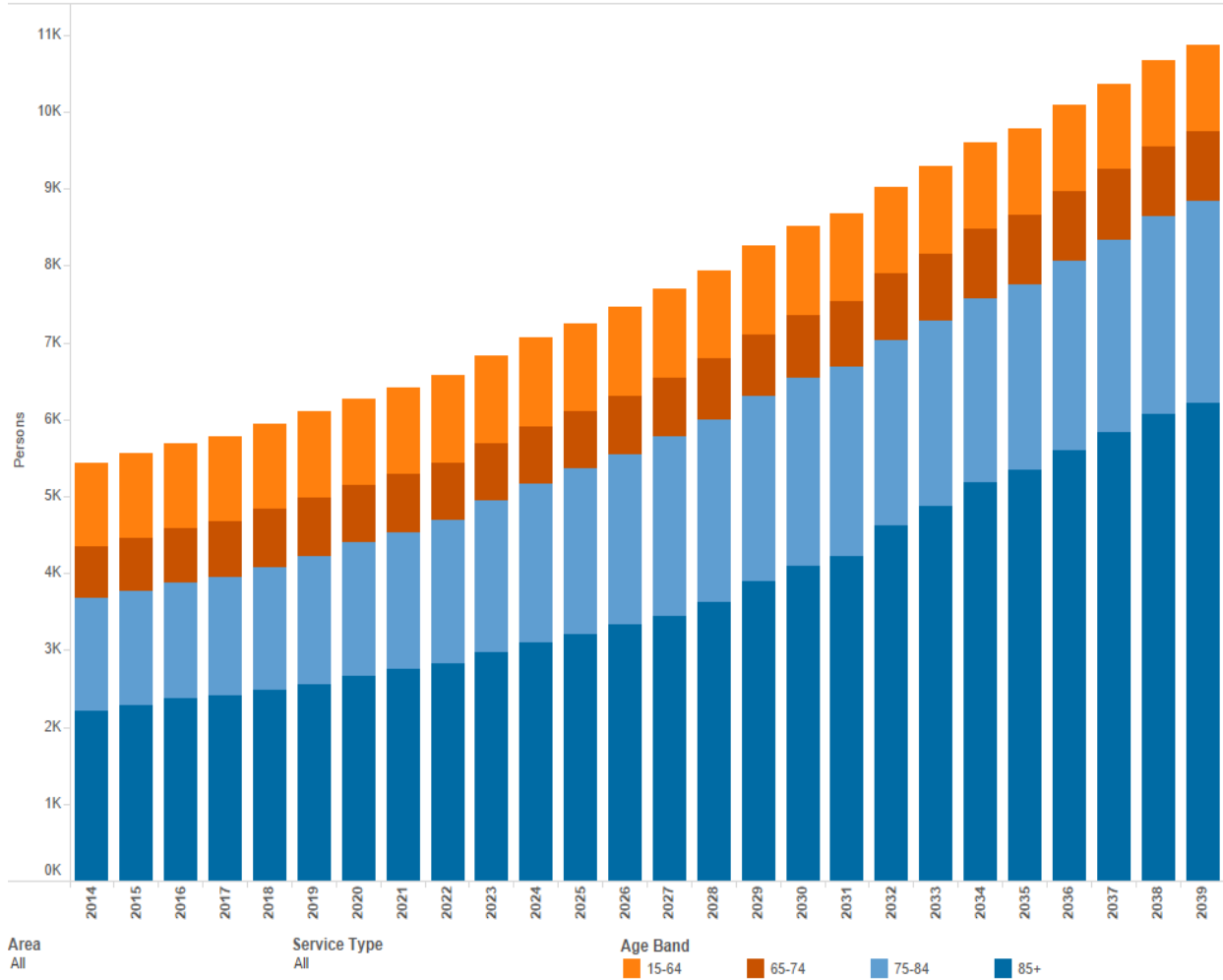
Service User Groups

Demographic data is available from PANSI (Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information) and the JSNA (Joint Strategic Needs Assessment) provides a number of date sets that can be referred to when predicting demand.

- **Learning Disability**

    The following table shows people aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability and hence likely to be in receipt of adult social care services, by age. Again a significant increase is not predicted.

Age Group	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2020
18-24	381	379	376	374	370	359
25-34	394	396	401	403	406	408
35-44	515	510	499	493	490	496
45-54	525	528	532	530	525	505
55-64	402	406	414	423	432	454
Total population aged 18-64 predicted to have a moderate or severe learning disability (LD)	**2,217**	**2,219**	**2,222**	**2,224**	**2,223**	**2,223**
Number of people accessing long term support in Leicestershire with LD at end of year (aged 18-64) (source: SALT/ RAP* return data for financial year)	925	1,196	~	~	~	~
Number of people accessing long term residential or nursing care in Leicestershire with LD at end of year (aged 18-64) (source: SALT/ RAP return data for financial year)	266	337	~	~	~	~

*SALT - Short and Long-Term support ** RAP - Referrals, Assessments and Packages {of care}

The JSNA shows the number of working age adults predicted to have a learning disability in Leicestershire over the next 15 years are set to remain fairly constant, around 9760 individuals. A similar consistency of numbers also exists for adults predicted to display behaviour that challenges and those predicted to have autistic spectrum disorders; approximately 180 and 4000 respectively.

- **Mental health**
  Although very common in society as a whole, predictions show the numbers of adults aged 18-64 years projected to have certain mental health conditions over the period 2014 – 2030, are also not predicted to rise or fall.

- **Physical Disability**
  The level of moderate and severe physical disabilities in 18-64 year olds is also predicted to stay constant until 2030. The level of moderate physical disability rising from 32,188 in 2014 to 32,725 in 2030 and for severe physical disability from 9,658 in 2014 to 10,033 in 2030. The number of people accessing social care services categorised as having "Physical Disability" totals 1,998 (18-64 years), of which 92% receive community based services.

Long Term Conditions

The table below shows the proportion of people with a long-term health problem or disability (LTHPD) and the proportion of households where at least one person has a LTHPD. [2] The data suggests that across Leicester & Leicestershire some 24.6% of households contain someone with a LTHPD. This figure is slightly below the regional and national average. The figures for the population with a LTHPD again show a lower proportion when compared with regional and national figures (an estimated 16.6% of the population of Leicester & Leicestershire have a LTHPD).

There is some variation by location with a relatively low proportion of the population of Harborough having a LTHPD; the highest proportion was found in Leicester City, Oadby & Wigston and North West Leicestershire.

Area	Households containing someone with health problem		Population with health problem	
	Number	%	Number	%
Leicester	32,447	26.4%	57,137	17.3%
Blaby	8,899	23.0%	14,798	15.8%
Charnwood	15,646	23.5%	25,869	15.6%
Harborough	7,718	22.1%	12,424	14.6%
Hinckley & Bosworth	10,870	24.0%	17,832	17.0%
Melton	4,987	23.2%	7,849	15.6%
NW Leicestershire	9,853	25.2%	16,930	18.1%
Oadby & Wigston	5,640	26.4%	9,721	17.3%
HMA	96,060	24.6%	162,560	16.6%
East Midlands	496,598	26.2%	844,297	18.6%
England	5,659,606	25.7%	9,352,586	17.6%

Source: Census (2011)

---

[2] Leicester and Leicestershire Strategic Housing Market Assessment, Leicester and Leicestershire Local Planning Authorities. Report June 2014

DISTRICT PROFILES

Blaby District

The District of Blaby sits on the western fringe of the City of Leicester. Its western border is with Hinckley and Bosworth District. The M1 and M69 motorways run through the District. The mid 2013 population estimate for Blaby is 95,092.

The affordable rented stock in the District is owned by Registered Providers following the Large Scale Voluntary Transfer of the Councils Stock in 2008. The majority stock holder is East Midlands Homes, being the Councils stock transfer partner. The social rented stock totals approximately 3,200 in the District.[3]

Staff advise that there is a shortage of 1 bed General Needs Accommodation for singles, couples and older people as well as smaller family homes where bid activity through the Councils Choice Based Letting (CBL) system is high. Over 50% of applicants registered for the District on the CBL system have a 1 bed requirement. Tenancy support is available through the Councils own Resident Support Service.

From the map showing current supported living properties in the District, most appear to be spread across the area. This area presents an opportunity for further development due its close proximity and access to the City.
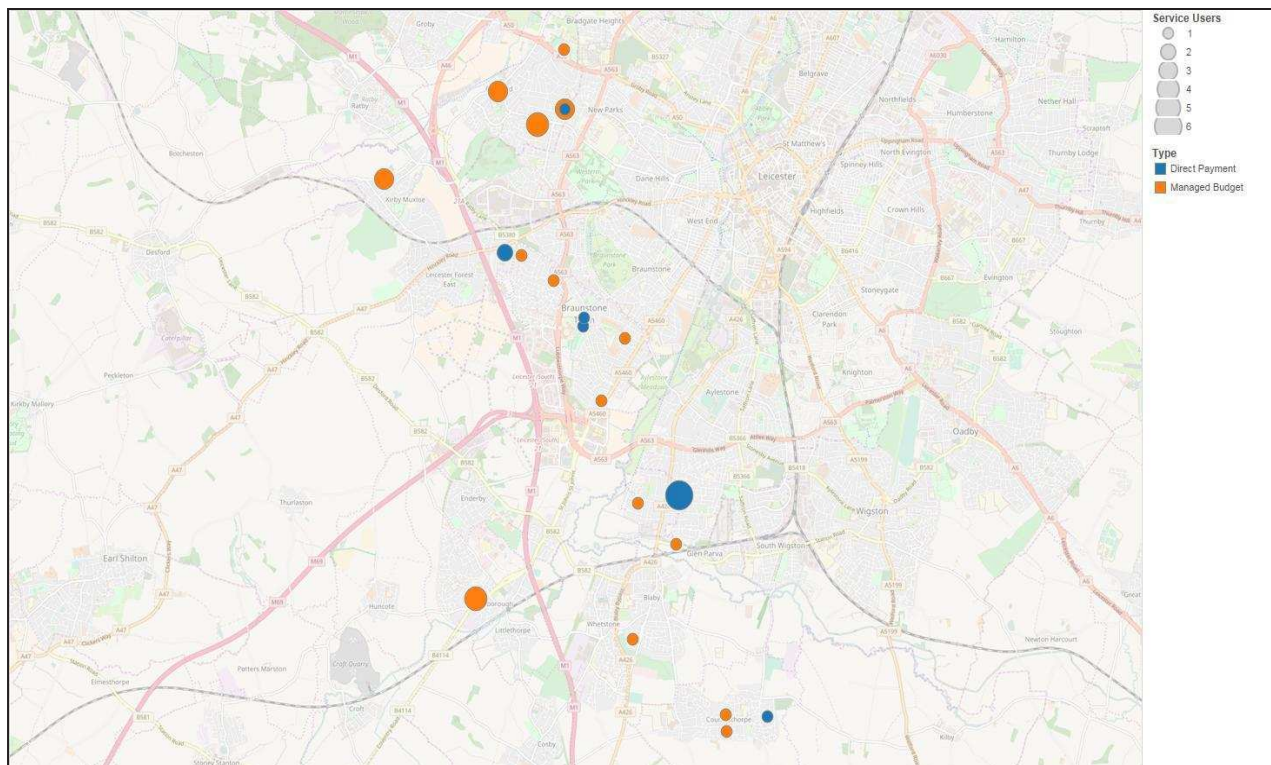
[3] Leicester and Leicestershire Strategic Housing Market Assessment, Leicester and Leicestershire Local Planning Authorities. Report June 2014

Blaby Placements, Capacity and Demand

Demand	Jan 2017	+5yrs		Current Placements and Capacity	Jan 2017	+5yrs
Pathway to Housing waiting list	5	⟷		Living in Supported Accommodation on a managed budget	21	⬆
Waiting list from Transforming Care cohort across the County	22	⬆		Living in Supported Accommodation on a Direct Payment	12	⬆
Transition potential across County	34	⟷		Living in Shared Lives	4 all LD Age: 18/29=1 40/49=2 60+ =1	⬆
Number currently living in 'settled accommodation', i.e. living at home	106	⟷		Living in Residential Care (under 64)	44	⬇
				Living in Extra Care Aged 55-64 years	4 (3 PD and 1 ABI)	⬆
				Capacity in Extra Care	Oak Court 50 units Birch Court 32 units	⟷
				Capacity in Shared Lives	1 vacancy	⬆

Charnwood

The Borough is north of the City of Leicester and sits between the Borough of Melton and the District of North West Leicestershire. Loughborough is a university town and is also a significant market town and retail centre with large employers in the manufacturing sector. The mid 2013 population estimate for Charnwood is 170,645 and represents the area which sees the highest demand for Supported Accommodation in Leicestershire.

The Borough owns and manages its council housing and its lettings are managed within the Leicestershire choice based lettings scheme (CBL). The scheme incorporates a system for helping to meet demand from households in need of affordable housing across the County. There is significant stock (2,500 homes) owned and managed by registered providers that also participate in the CBL scheme.[4]

From the map showing current supported living properties in the District, most appear to be concentrated around Loughborough town itself, with a small clusters of properties around Sileby and Mountsorrel. This District contains the highest number of supported living properties and most preferred area by individuals, as shown in the current waiting list. Charnwood represent a key area for the development of supported living in Leicestershire.
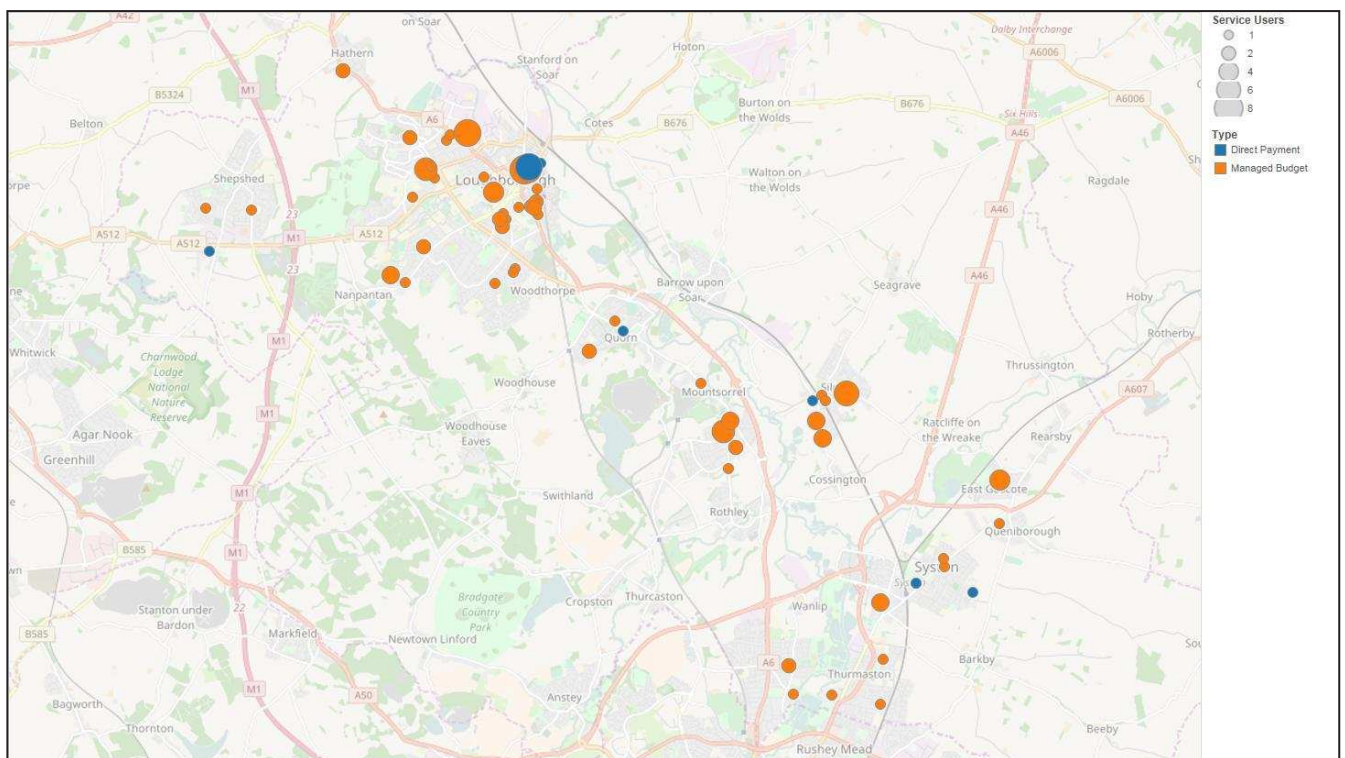
[4] Leicester and Leicestershire Strategic Housing Market Assessment, Leicester and Leicestershire Local Planning Authorities. Report June 2014

Charnwood Placements, Capacity and Demand

Demand	Jan 2017	+5yrs		Current Placements and Capacity	Jan 2017	+/- 5 years
Pathway to Housing waiting list	22	⟷		Living in Supported Accommodation on a managed budget	89	⇧
Waiting list from Transforming Care cohort across the County	22	⇧		Living in Supported Accommodation on a direct payment	10	⇧
Transition potential across County	34	⟷		Living in Shared Lives	12 all LD Age; 18/29 =3 30/39 =4 40/49 =2 50/59 =3	⇧
Number currently living 'settled accommodation	146	⟷		Living in Residential Care (under 64)	89	⇩
				Living in Extra Care Aged 55-64	4 (2 MH, 2PD)	
				Capacity in Extra Care	Connaught House 38 units Waterside (est 2017) 60 units	⟷
				Capacity in Mental Health Rehabilitation Unit (Shepshed)	11	⟷

Harborough District

This large mainly rural district is south and south east of Leicester. The main service centres are Lutterworth and Market Harborough. The mid 2013 population estimate for Harborough is 87,450

The affordable rented stock in the District is all owned wholly by Registered Providers following the Large Scale Voluntary Transfer of the Council's Stock in 2007. The majority stock holder is Seven Locks Housing Limited which is part of the Waterloo group, although the District is working in partnership with a number of other Registered Providers that have stock in the District.

The social rented stock totals approximately 3,500 in the District and is continuing to increase year on year. There is a shortage of 1 bed General Needs Accommodation for singles, couples and as well as smaller family homes where bid activity through the Council's Choice Based Lettings scheme demonstrates high demand.[5]

From the map showing current supported living properties in the District, most appear to be concentrated around Market Harborough town itself, with no provision in the second District town of Lutterworth at present.

The remainder of the District is very rural and would not be suited to supported living. Although demand for this area is not one of the highest in the County, potential for the development of supported living capacity in Kibworth Beauchamp, Great Glen and Lutterworth could be explored. All have good amenities, transport links and the potential availability of property outside of the high demand area of Market Harborough itself.
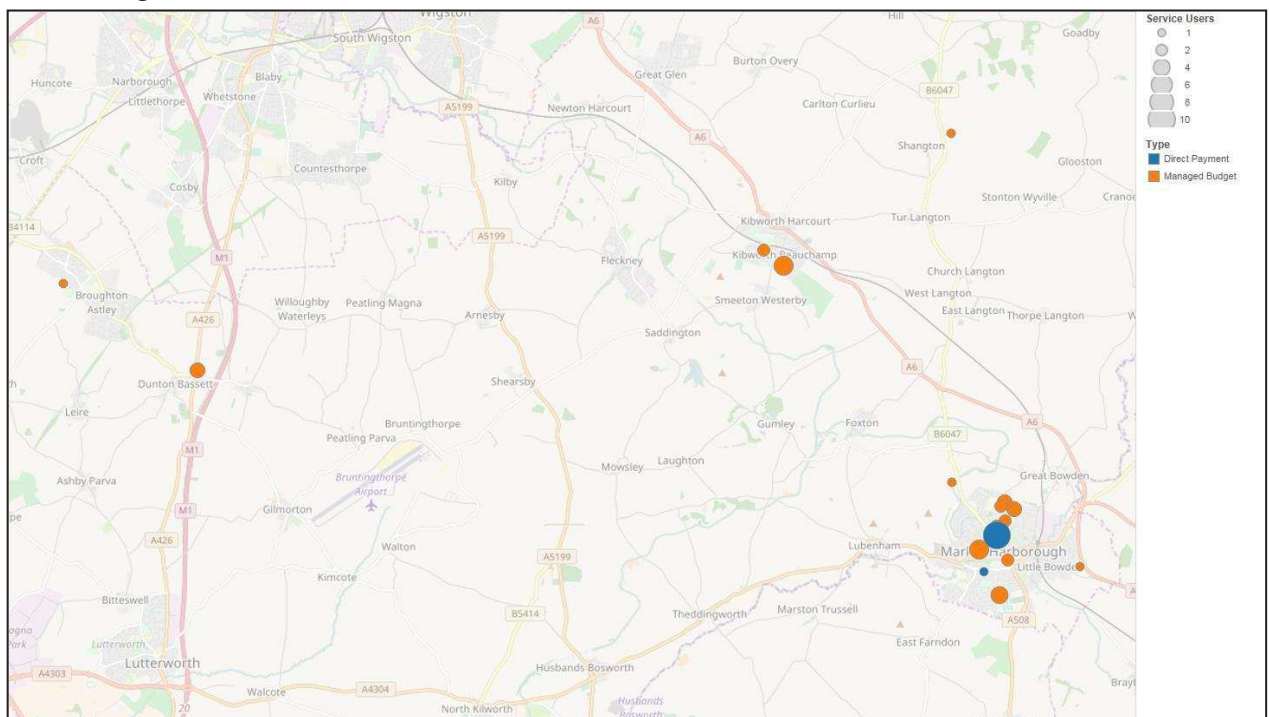
[5] Leicester and Leicestershire Strategic Housing Market Assessment, Leicester and Leicestershire Local Planning Authorities. Report June 2014

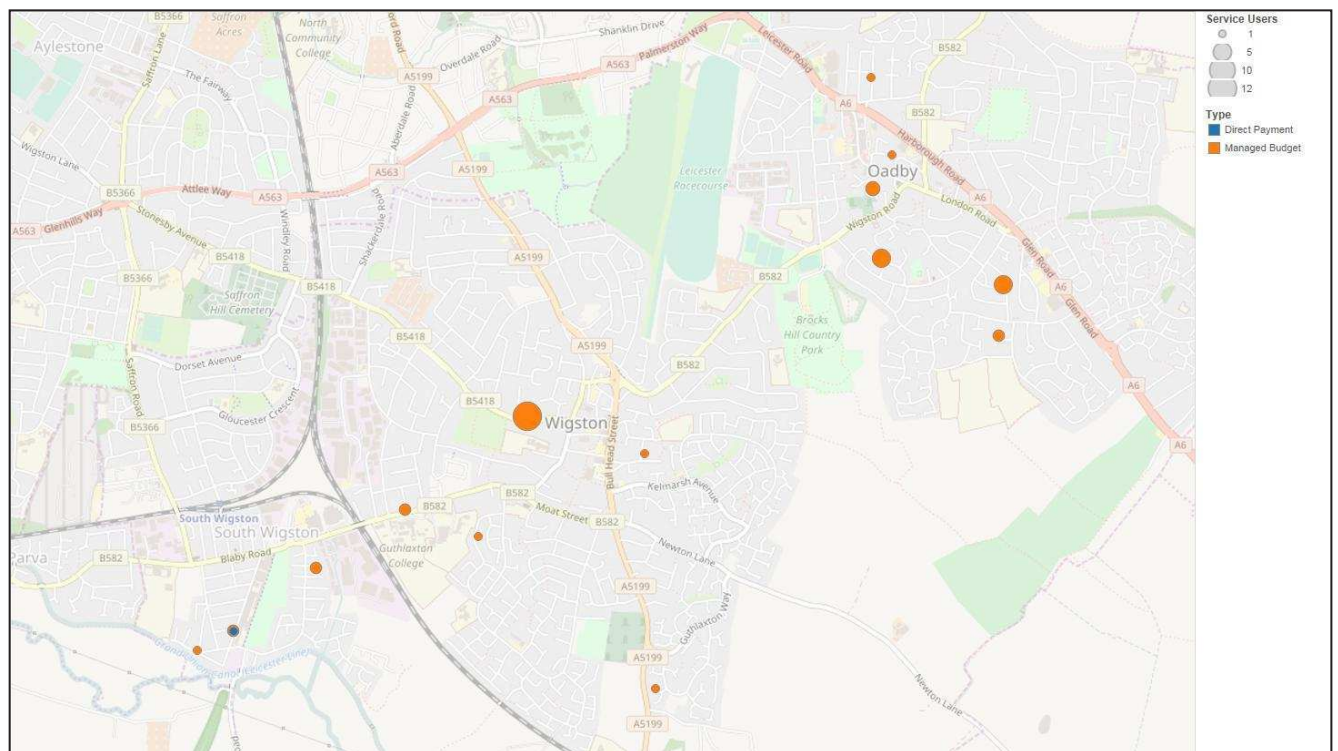**Harborough Placements, Capacity and Demand**

Demand	Jan 2017	+5yrs		Current Placements and Capacity	Jan 2017	+/-5yrs
Pathway to Housing waiting list	3	⟺		Living in Supported Accom – on a managed budget	23	⇧
Waiting list for Transforming Care cohort across the County	22	⇧		Living on Supported Accom on a direct payment	13	⇧
Transitions potential across the County	34	⟺		Living in Shared Lives	1 LD aged 18-29	⇧
Number currently living in 'settled accommodation', i.e. at home	65	⟺		Living in Residential Care	17	⇩
				Living in Extra Care aged 55-64	4 (3 PD, 1 LD)	⇧
				Capacity in Extra Care	St Mary's 28 units	⟺
				Shared Lives	1 vacancy	⟺

Hinckley and Bosworth

This district is to the south west of Leicester. Hinckley, Market Bosworth, Barwell and Earl Shilton are notable areas within the District. Hinckley is a large market town with some local industry. It is joined with Burbage which is more residential and village-like. The mid 2013 population estimate for Hinckley and Bosworth is 106,613.

The Borough owns and manages its council housing and its lettings are managed within the Leicestershire choice based lettings scheme (CBL) (Leicestershire Home Choice). The scheme incorporates a system for helping to meet demand from households in need of affordable housing across the County.[6]

From the map showing current supported living properties in the District, most appear to be concentrated around Hinckley town itself, with clusters located in Burbage, Barwell/Earl Shilton and Markfield.

Capacity and demand for this area is second only to Charnwood and again represent a key area for the development of supported living in Leicestershire.
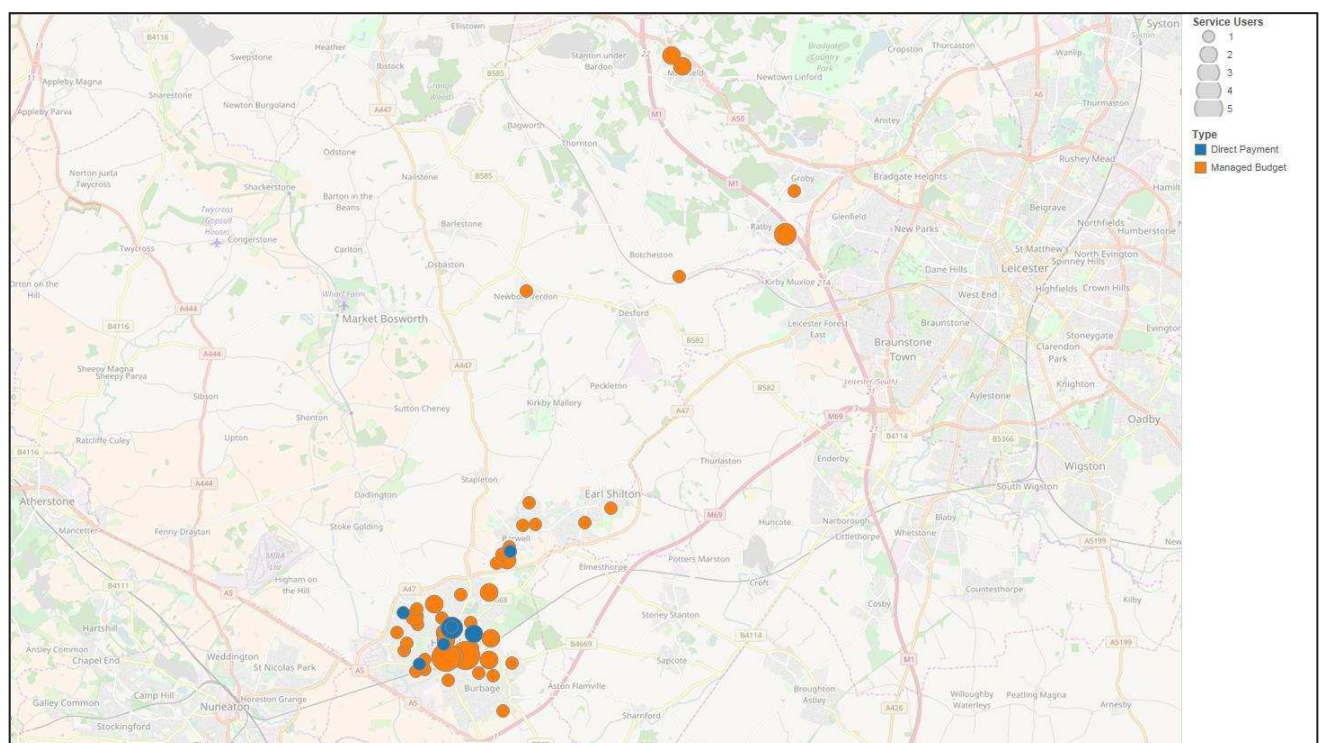
---

[6] Leicester and Leicestershire Strategic Housing Market Assessment, Leicester and Leicestershire Local Planning Authorities. Report June 2014

Hinckley and Bosworth Placements, Capacity and Demand

| Demand	Jan 2017	+5yrs		Current Placements and Capacity	Jan 2017	+/- 5 years
Pathway to Housing waiting list	6	⟷		Living in Supported Accommodation on a managed budget	61	⇧
Waiting list from Transforming Care cohort across the County	22	⇧		Living in Supported Living on a direct payment	10	⇧
Transitions potential across the County	34	⟷		Living in Shared Lives	11 all LD Age: 18/29=3 30/39=2 50/59=3 60 +=3	⇧
Number currently living 'settled accommodation' i.e. at home	132	⟷		Living in Residential Care Under 64	37	⇩
				Extra Care	N/A	

Oadby and Wigston

The borough of Oadby and Wigston adjoins the southern boundary of the City of Leicester and along the A6 corridor. The Borough has a very diverse local housing market with little scope for new development. The mid 2013 population estimate for Oadby and Wigston is 56,125

The Borough owns and manages its council housing and its lettings are managed within the Leicestershire choice based lettings scheme (CBL) (Leicestershire Home Choice). The scheme incorporates a system for helping to meet demand from households in need of affordable housing across the County.

From the map showing current supported living properties in the District, most appear to be concentrated around the Oadby and Wigston centres, although capacity within the District as a whole, at present, is low compared to other areas. One of Leicestershire County Council's larger in-house supported living premises is located in Wigston and represents the majority of the individuals living in the District.
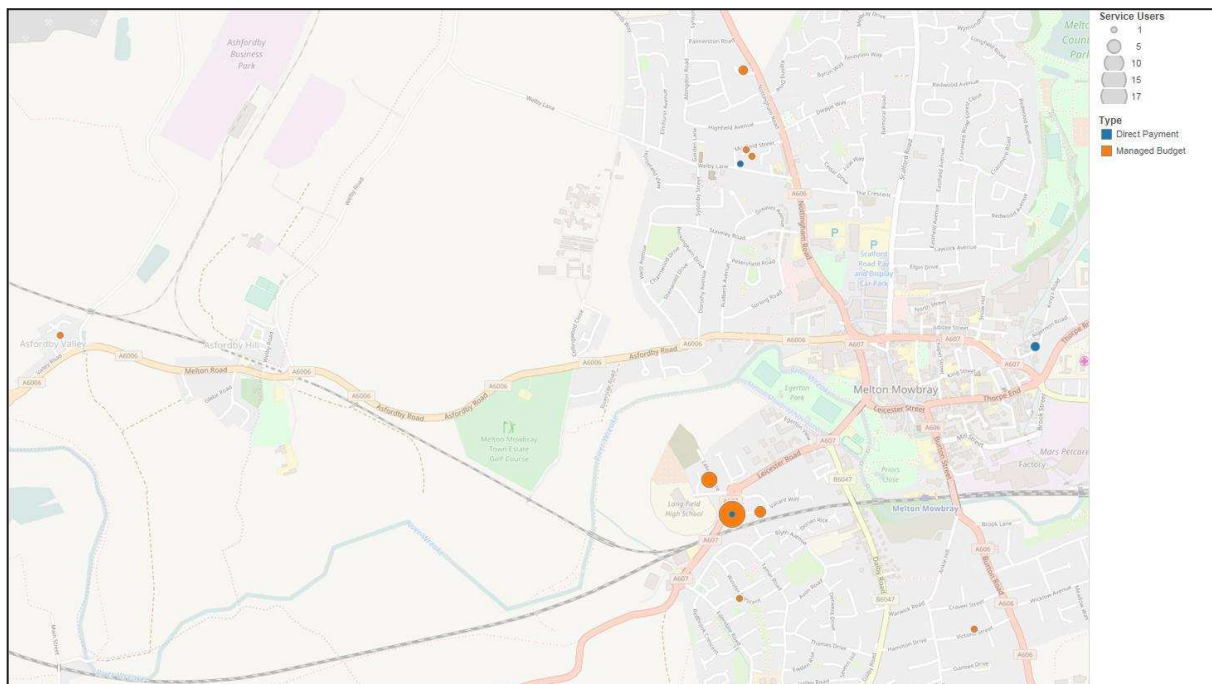
Oadby and Wigston Placements, Capacity and Demand

Demand	Jan 2017	+5yrs		Current Placements and Capacity	Jan 2017	+/- 5yrs
Pathway to Housing waiting list	10	⟺		Living in Supported Accommodation on a managed	30	⇧
Waiting list from Transforming Care cohort across the County	22	⇧		Living in Supported Accommodation on a direct payment	1	⇧
Transitions potential demand across the County	34	⟺		Living in Shared Lives	6 all LD Age: 18/29= 4 40/49=1 60+= 1	⇧
Number currently living 'settled accommodation', i.e. living at home	61	⟺		Living in Residential Care under 64	16	⇩

Melton Borough

The Borough of Melton is in the north east of the county. It borders Rutland County, Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire. The town of Melton is a market town and food manufacturing centre serving Leicester and the west of Rutland and the rest of Melton Borough which is rural in nature. The cities of Nottingham and Leicester are within 15 miles of Melton Mowbray and there is a direct rail link to Leicester. The housing market is serviced from Melton Mowbray. The mid 2013 population estimate for Melton is 50,836[7]

From the map showing current supported living properties in the District, most appear to be concentrated around the Melton town central, although capacity is low within the District at present compared to other areas. One of Leicestershire County Council's larger in-house supported living premises is located in Melton and represents the majority of the individuals living in the District. However, this scheme represents an ideal 'core' facility around which to build a 'cluster' of accommodation.

[7] Leicester and Leicestershire Strategic Housing Market Assessment, Leicester and Leicestershire Local Planning Authorities. Report June 2014
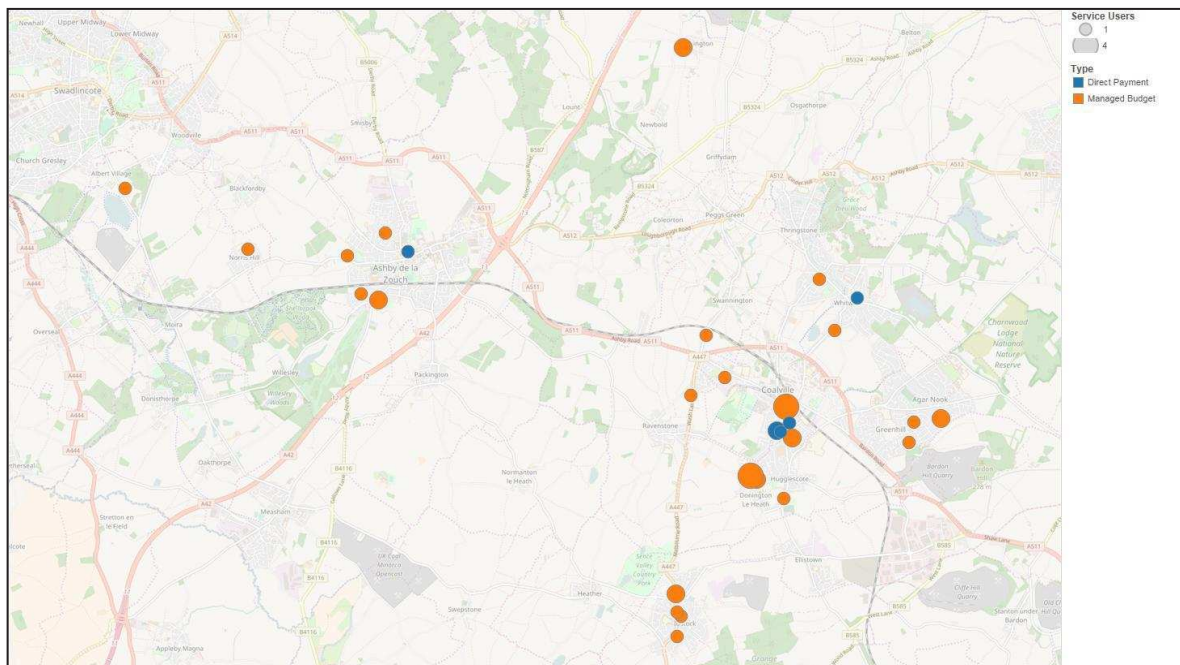
Melton Placements, Capacity and Demand

Demand	Jan 2017	+5yrs		Current Placements and Capacity	Jan 2017	+/- 5 yrs
Pathway to Housing waiting list	3	⟺		Living in Supported Living on a managed budget	42	
Waiting List from Transforming Care cohort across the County	22	⇑		Living in Supported Accommodation on a direct payment	4	⇑
Number currently living 'settled accommodation i.e. at home'	43	⟺		Living in Shared Lives	9 (8 LD, 1 MH) 18/29=1 30/39=1 40/49= 1 50/59=5 60 +=1	⇑
Transitions potential demand across the County	34	⟺		Living in Residential Care under 64	8	⇓
				Capacity within Extra Care	Gretton Court 40 units	⟺

North West Leics

North West Leicestershire's main towns are Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Coalville. The mid 2013 population estimate for North West Leicestershire is 94,814

The District owns and manages its council housing and lettings are managed within the Leicestershire choice based lettings scheme (CBL) (Leicestershire Home Choice). The scheme incorporates a system for helping to meet demand from households in need of affordable housing across the County. The district owns 4,480 dwellings and registered providers own 2,059 rented and shared ownership dwellings, most of which is family housing. Registered providers are seeking to provide smaller dwellings in new build schemes. 90% of registered provider vacancies are offered through the CBL. Officers identified a shortage of shared accommodation for singles under the age of 35, accommodation for vulnerable people of all ages and bungalow accommodation for older people. [8]

From the map showing current supported living properties in the District, most appear to be concentrated around Coalville itself, with clusters in Ashby, Ibstock and Hugglescote. North West Leics has potential for development of supported living and could represent a viable alternative for individuals to relieve pressure on Charnwood.

---

[8] Leicester and Leicestershire Strategic Housing Market Assessment, Leicester and Leicestershire Local Planning Authorities. Report June 2014

North West Leicestershire Placements, Capacity and Demand

Demand	Jan 2017	+5yrs		Current Placements and Capacity	Jan 2017	+/- 5yrs
Pathway to Housing waiting list	11	⟺		Living in Supported Accommodation on a managed budget	33	⇧
Waiting list from Transforming Care cohort across the County	22	⇧		Living in Supported Accommodation via a direct payment	9	⇧
Transitions potential demand from across the County	34	⟺		Living in Shared Lives	15 all LD 30/39=2 40/49=10 50/59=2 60 +=1	⇧
Number currently living 'settled accommodation', is living at home	94	⟺		Living in Residential Care under 64	28	⇩
				Capacity within Shared Lives	1 vacancy	⇧

County Coverage

The following map shows the overall provision of supported living properties across Leicestershire.
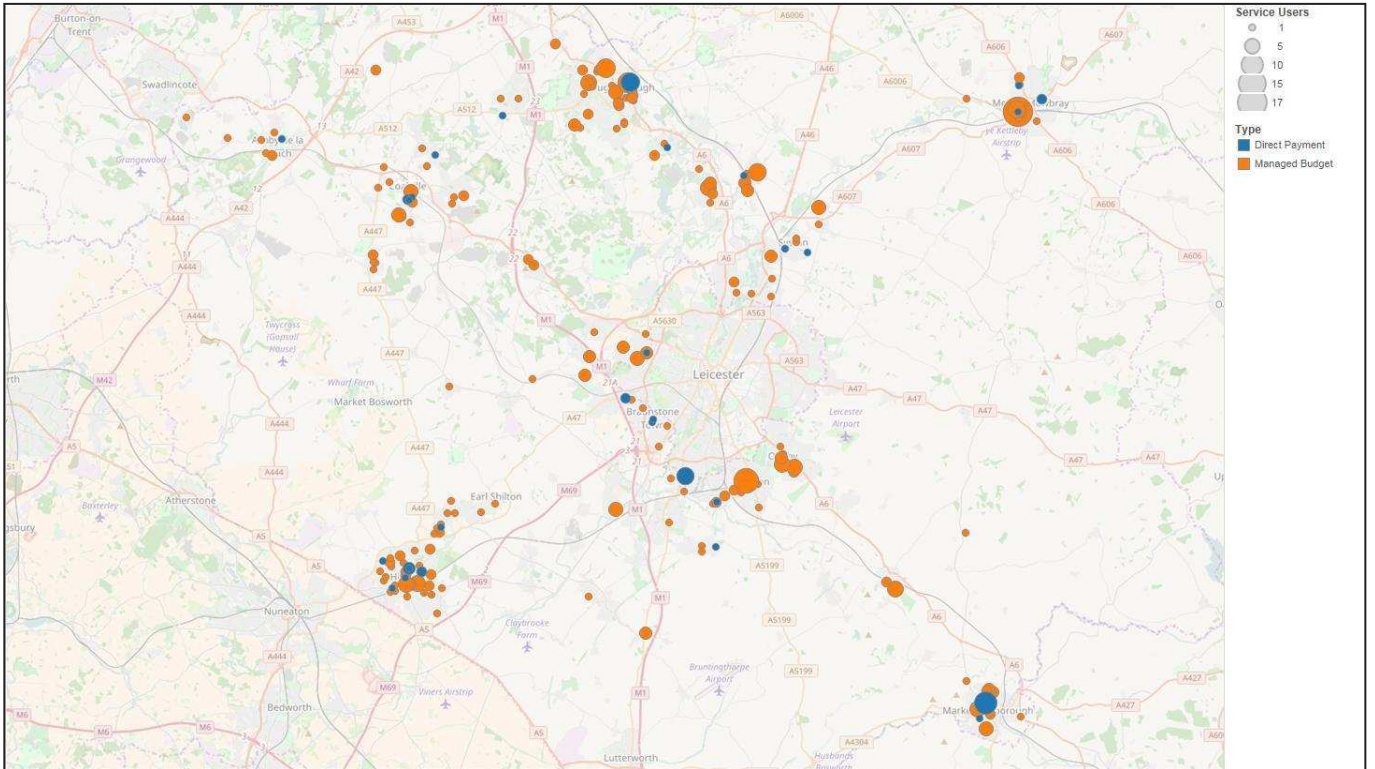
Appendix 5 – Service User Guide to Supported Living

SUPPORTED LIVING GUIDE

What is Supported Living?

There is no definition as to what Supported Living accommodation should look like. It is down to the individual (with the support from family, support staff, commissioner, advocates) to decide if the accommodation is right for them, so it can look very different for different people.

The broad term Supported Living describes a combination of housing and support services, provided to enable people to be independent as possible. Supported Accommodation can be thought of as 'housing which is designed, structurally altered, refurbished or designated for, and made available to, individuals who require support in order to enable them to live, or adjust to living, independently within the community'.

People in supported living usually have a tenancy agreement which gives them security of tenure to live in their own accommodation (which can be self-contained or shared). Each person is responsible for maintaining their tenancy e.g. paying the rent, reporting repairs (with support to do this, if necessary).

Unlike residential care, (in which housing, care and support are provided together) the separation of the housing element means that Housing Benefit can be claimed to pay for housing costs. People can also claim a wider range of benefits if they are living independently and this usually gives them more disposable income and choice of how they spend it.

Supported living assumes that all people with a disability are able to make choices about how to live their lives. For people who do not have the capacity to make relevant decisions a Mental Capacity Assessment is carried out to support and protect them. Leicestershire accepts the basic principles as defined in the *Reach Standards in Supported Living*:

- ♦ I choose who I live with
- ♦ I choose where I live
- ♦ I have my own home
- ♦ I choose how I am supported
- ♦ I choose who supports me
- ♦ I get good support
- ♦ I choose my friends and relationships
- ♦ I choose how to be healthy and safe
- ♦ I choose how to take part in the community
- ♦ I have the same rights and responsibilities as other citizens
- ♦ I get help to make changes in my life.

Leicestershire County Council Principles for Supported Accommodation/Living

- My house, My home – all supported housing should be regarded and feel like the individual's own home, reflecting the REACH Standards in Supported Living. Individuals should have access to the same types of tenancies as others.
- Feeling safe and being part of my community – individuals should feel safe at home and in their local community. The support given to people in supported housing should enable people to make connections with friends, family and be an active member of their local community.
- Accommodation and Support are separate –whilst we recognise that increasing partnerships are forming between housing suppliers and support providers we wish to work with a market where people can choose their support provider and their tenancy is not reliant on their choice.
- Choice, control and flexibility – individuals have choice over their care and support provider, from the available options. This may not be absolute choice, for example, supported housing may only be available in certain locations and care providers may only operate in certain locations.
- Supported living is person centred but also value for money – one size does not fit all. We want to see a range of options but recognise that for many to make supported living affordable, there may need to be some element of shared support.
- Supported living is for everyone - it is suitable for people with all levels of disability (even the most complex) as the support package is tailored to meet the individual's needs within their home.
- Supported Living aims to increase independence – and to help people to maximise the use of local networks, peer support, mainstream groups, leisure opportunities and community assets. Through social inclusion, individuals will increase their independence, reduce need for more formal support over time and be supported to be a contributor to the community rather than solely a user of services.
- Supported housing is made accessible to all – individuals should be able to access information in a format they can understand. We want to see 'easy read' tenancy agreements and information about how to contact/complain or make a query to a landlord, as standard.

What can supported living accommodation look like?

The following options can be accessed for an individual or on a shared basis
- become owner occupiers
- rent a home from a housing association, private landlord or housing association
- live in a Key Ring type Scheme. This is where there are several properties in a small area, where all the occupants share the same support
- live in a Cluster flat, which is a flat near a community hub or support centre
- live in accessible/adapted homes

These houses, bungalows and flats can be ordinary houses on ordinary streets. Individuals would live there as tenants or owners or through shared ownership. If people have support at night, then the need for a room where staff can sleep must be considered when looking for suitable property.

The following options are also available:

- live in an Extra Care Scheme, which is a model of housing developed for older people (55+) and provides 24 hour on site care and support to enable people to remain independent
- live in a Sheltered Housing Scheme
- live in with another family some or all of the time (Shared Lives)
- live with another adult in a Homeshare or Shared Lives Plus arrangement. This may be a younger person who benefits from affordable housing in exchange for providing support.
- live in residential accommodation
- For some people it can mean having the right support to continue to live in their family home and be supported by their family e.g. spouse, siblings.

What support is available for people thinking of moving into Supported Housing?

An assessment will be undertaken of each individual's needs. This includes talking to the individual, their family and circle of support. From this assessment, a support plan is developed and the individual will receive a personal budget. This amount will contribute towards enabling them to achieve the agreed outcomes/goals, which have been set for them. If appropriate, relevant supported living options will then be discussed.

Supported Living &
Shared Lives Factsheet

Information about living in your own home in Leicestershire

What is Supported Living?

Supported living means moving out of your family home and living in your own home

People called support workers can help you live in your home. They can help with cooking and cleaning

You could receive support a few hours a day or have someone with you round the clock

You will get a key for your own front door

Supported living is for people with all levels of disability

You can choose where you want to live, who you want to live with and if you should rent or own your own home

Who do you want to live with?

You could live in your own home on your own

You could live in your own home with a carer

You could share your home with friends

What should you expect from Supported Living?

I choose who I live with

I choose where I live

I have my own home

I choose how I am supported

I choose who supports me

I get good support

I choose my friends and relationships

I choose how to be healthy and safe

I choose how to take part in the community

I have the same rights and responsibilities as others

I get help to make changes in my life.

What is Shared Lives?

What is Shared Lives?

Shared Lives is different to Supported Living.

You live with the Shared Lives Carer in their home

You will be treated as a member of their family and supported to access opportunities in order to achieve your desired outcomes

The carers support people to live the life they want, to keep in touch with their family and friends and to enjoy activities.

Other Housing Options

Do you want to rent a house or a flat?

Do you want to buy your own home?

Do you want to live in a flat where other people live?

Do you want to live in a flat near to other people who are and all share the same support? This is called a Key Ring Scheme

Do you want to live in a flat where people are all over the age of 55? This is called Extra Care

Do you want to live in a residential care home?

Important Things to Consider

Some things that might be important for choosing where to live:

near your family

somewhere quiet

near your college or where you go during the day

keeping the same support

being near a bus stop and shops

A different place because you don't like where you are now

Appendix 7 – Standards and Principles – What does good look like?

Leicestershire County Council and partners - Design Principles for Supported living

We expect to see a significant growth in the need for these types of accommodation for younger adults over the coming years.

Supported Living Principles

- **My house, My home –** all supported housing should be regarded and feel like the individual's **own home, reflecting REACH Standards in Supported Living[9]**. Individuals should have access to the same types of tenancies as others.
- **Feeling safe and being part of my community –** individuals should feel safe at home and in their local community. The support given to people in supported housing should enable people to make connections with friends, family and be an active member of their local community.
- **Accommodation and Support are separate** –whilst we recognise that increasing partnerships are forming between housing suppliers and support providers we wish to work with a market where people can choose their support provider and their tenancy is not reliant on their choice.
- **Choice, control and flexibility** – individual have choice over their care and support provider from the available options. This may not be absolute choice, for example, supported housing may only be available in certain locations and care providers may only operate in certain areas.
- **Supported living is person centred but also value for money** – one size does not fit all. We want to see a range of options but recognise that for many to make supported living affordable, there may need to be some element of shared support.
- **Supported living is for everyone** - it is suitable for people with all levels of disability (even the most complex) as the support package is tailored to meet the individual's needs within their home.
- **Supported housing is made accessible to all** – individuals should be able to access information in a format they can understand. We want to see 'easy read' tenancy agreements and information about how to contact/complain or make a query to a landlord, as standard.

Building Design

We recognise that not everyone will need specialist adapted accommodation, but when developing new builds or converting existing properties we welcome the opportunity to engage with potential housing developers and suppliers at an early stage. The intended occupant's needs and how their needs may change, will have

---

[9] http://qualitycheckers.org.uk/about-aqc/quality-checking-tools/the-reach-standards

significant impact on the design of the accommodation, selection of equipment, signage, internal colour and finishes and landscaping.

For example, using contrasting doorframes and against paintwork and contrasting doors can aid visual skills. Flooring should avoid swirly carpeting/highly patterned flooring and should not be the same colour as the walls or doors. Ceilings need to be strong enough to hold an overhead hoist. The layout of the room also needs to accommodate the use of a hoist e.g. a direct line from the bed to the bathroom. Consideration should be given to adequate sound proofing of walls and ceilings to account for any challenging behaviour within the accommodation.

Leicestershire is seeking more single unit accommodation as opposed to shared houses, with a view to developing 'clusters' of supported living accommodation in the proximity of a 'core' support hub. However, all reasonable accommodation will be considered.

We have considered what works well and set out the following criteria. It is accepted that it may not always be possible to achieve all standards set out here and will always discuss potential properties with interested parties. These criteria apply to supported living housing through new build or conversion of existing properties.

Factors	Minimum acceptable configuration	Ideal Requirement for LCC
No of flats (if in a block or subdivided house)	<12	<6
Flats (one bed)	45 m2 minimum total size	60 m2
Flats (two bed)	55 m2 minimum total size	70 m2
No of bedrooms (if in a shared house). Rooms of similar size, including Sleep-In room(s)	<5	<4
Bedroom size	10 m2 minimum Minimum width 2.6 m	12 m2 Minimum width 3 m
Bathrooms	1 bathroom for every three tenants (if in a shared house) Minimum 2.7 x 1.5 m	Ensuite Wet room with optional bath
Communal areas (if in a shared house)	1-3 tenants: Kitchen – 8 m2 minimum Living/dining room(s) – total of 12 m2 minimum 4 or more tenants: Kitchen – 11 m2 minimum Living/dining room(s) – total of 17 m2 minimum	1 communal living area to include sitting and kitchen space
Communal areas (on site of individual flats)	1 communal area – larger if more service users	1 communal area
Accessibility	For tenants with physical disabilities, multiply all minimum size requirements above by 1.5.	Level access or lift provision.
Parking	Available off road parking for tenant and staff vehicles	One space for each tenancy, e.g. 2 bed flat, 2 spaces
Gardens/outside areas		Attractive outdoor space that isn't overlooked. Minimum 10 m2 per tenant.
Staff Sleep-In room(s)		7 m2 minimum

Appendix 8 – Glossary of Terms

Adaptations	Physical changes to a person's home to aid independent living
ASCOF – Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework	The ASCOF measures how well care and support services achieve outcomes
Assistive Technology	Assistive technology is an umbrella term that includes assistive, adaptive, and rehabilitative devices for people with disabilities and also includes the process used in selecting, locating, and using them.
Better Care Fund	Funding to ensure a transformation in integrated health and social care
BINI Assessment	BINI is named in the Care Act Guidance as a tool that can be used as part of the assessment to help identify deficits of people with a suspected or diagnosed acquired brain injury.
CBL - Choice Based Lettings	Most council and housing association homes are now let through local online choice-based lettings rather than through housing registers or waiting lists.
Clean Environment	A clean environment within supported accommodation is where all fixtures and fittings are built in/flush. There are no hard or sharp edges
CCG - Clinical Commissioning Groups	Replaced primary care trusts as the commissioners of most services funded by the NHS in England
Commissioning	Commissioning is the process of planning, agreeing and monitoring services.
Direct Payment	Direct payments and personal budgets are offered by local authority's to give individuals more flexibility over how care and support is arranged and provided
Extra Care	Extra care Housing is defined as accessible housing, primarily for older people, that provides self-contained accommodation and 24hr care and support (55+)
Homeshare	Homeshare matches someone who needs some help to live independently in their own home (householder) with someone who has

	a housing need (homesharer).
JSNA – Joint Strategic Needs Assessment	Looks at the current and future health and care needs of local populations to inform and guide the planning and commissioning (buying) of health, well-being and social care services within a local authority area.
Keyring Scheme	A network of flats close to each other. A support worker lives in one of the flats and supports the people in the network.
Managed budget	A supported/managed budget is an allocated personal budget is administered by the local authority
Market Positon Statement	A Market Position Statement is a document produced by a commissioning authority that outlines: What support and care services people need and how they need them to be provided. The support and services available at the moment, and what is not available but needs to be.
PANSI - Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information	Projections of the numbers, characteristics and care needs of people aged 18-64 in England at national, regional and council level.
Reablement	Encourages service users to develop the confidence and skills to carry out activities themselves and continue to live at home.
Secondary mental health condition	People with more serious or complex psychiatric disorders.
Settled Accommodation	Secure, medium to long term accommodation. The principle characteristic is that the occupier has security of tenure/residence.
Shared Lives	Shared lives schemes are designed to support adults to live on their own. The schemes match an adult who has care needs with an approved shared lives carer.
Step-up and Step down	Process to allow individuals to increase or decrease support as needed

Appendix 9 - Action Plan

Deliverable Areas	Action
There will be more availability of suitable accommodation of different types and tenures, to meet the needs and aspirations of working age adults, with disabilities, across Leicestershire.	Map existing accommodation, potential demand and identify gaps. Develop a priority list of locations considered most suitable for future supported living developments.
	Utilise the strategy to inform other relevant Strategies
	Work closely with Districts and Boroughs to influence their Local plans to meet the needs of working age adults
	Identifying potential funding, capital investment opportunities to help with remodelling of existing accommodation or the sourcing/building of new properties.
	Explore Leicestershire County Council's policy around nominations agreements and voids liability with a view to facilitate joint working with housing organisations
	Explore Section 106 levy and utilisation of Districts affordable housing allocations
	Establish a co-ordinated and strategic relationship and processes, with property organisations and District partners for securing accommodation and matching individuals to these properties
	Work with partners to ensure combined property assets used effectively to develop supported accommodation
	Undertake national and local research to determine if it would be advantageous or not to develop a homeshare scheme (or Shared Lives Plus). If appropriate develop a business case to take forward
More 'known 'individuals are residing in supported accommodation that meets their individual needs and supports their independence - in particular, there will be fewer adults of working age residing in residential care	Undertake a detailed review of the needs of individuals to determine whether they are in the best place for them
	Establish a co-ordinated and strategic relationship and processes, with property organisations and District partners for securing accommodation and matching individuals to these properties
	Understand potential impact on the residential home market for under 64's
	Review out of county placements to reduce the numbers of people needing to live out of area unless than is their choice
Accommodation options that support hospital discharge, reablement, recovery and progression, will be available across all social care groups	Explore potential to provide more opportunities for reablement, recovery, progression and 'step down' services.

There is a co-ordinated approach to the provision of easily accessible and consistent advice and information, in different formats, relating to supported housing/living	Review supported housing/living commissioning guidance for LCC staff
	Review and disseminate information for all stakeholders on supported housing/living (including easy read version)
	Co-ordinate information and training to stakeholders to ensure consistent message across all partners
	Self-service option in place
New and transitioning individuals and their families will be supported through the 'Pathway to Supported Living ', through the process of moving into supported housing/living. The process is co-ordinated, smooth and reaches a successful and ongoing positive outcome for the individual	Undertake research to determine if it would be advantageous or not to reallocate resourcing to the Supported Housing Pathway to Support. If appropriate develop a business case to take forward
	Establish in partnership, effective processes and procedures with LCC staff, Districts, property providers and care providers etc. to ensure seamless process from identification of individuals wanting supported housing, sourcing of properties and matching to 'move in' is a smooth as possible.

Report detailing results of the supported accommodation stakeholder survey, January 2017

Purpose of the Report

The purpose of this report is to present the findings of the Stakeholder Consultation, relating to the future accommodation needs of Working Age Adults with a Disability and to highlight key themes, challenges, opportunities and identified gaps.

Background

Leicestershire County Council's Adult Social Care Department and partners gathered views on the current supported accommodation/living sector requirements during December 2016/January 2017. This was to help inform a new joint Strategy for Leicestershire, which will focus on the accommodation needs of working age adults, who are eligible for adult social care support as a result of a disability.

The strategy aims to form:
- A shared vision and understanding on future accommodation needs for vulnerable people
- A plan that sets out what accommodation options we want to see developed in Leicestershire and the standards we would expect it to meet
- An evidence base that can support and inform business plans and individual strategies

Survey Approach

This survey was designed to provide a snap shot of views from organisations and stakeholders that have an interest in supported living/accommodation, in lieu of a face to face stakeholder meeting. Due to restricted timescales and the concurrent re-procurement of the existing Supported Living Framework of care providers, a short informal online survey via email was chosen as the best approach. The survey was not intended for service users, families, carers or members of the public. Separate engagement with these groups has been undertaken and more is planned for the future.

The survey was distributed on 14th December 2016, to all Leicestershire County Council adult social care team managers, CCG contacts, partners in all 7 District/Borough Councils, associated property companies, landlords, care providers and relevant voluntary and community sector organisations, with a request for the survey to be forwarded to any appropriate additional contacts. Deadline for submission response was just over 4 weeks later on 13th January 2017. A total of 37 responses were received, with 3 reminders being sent via email.

The survey concentrated on 5 specific areas:

a) Service User Groups – Barrier and Needs

b) Accommodation Models
c) Types of Accommodation
d) Design Standards
e) Challenges and Opportunities

Of the 37 respondents, 61% were Leicestershire County Council Adult Social Care staff. A breakdown of all participants is shown below:

- Leicestershire County Council Children's and Family Services staff (-)
- District Council staff (1) 3%
- Staff from the NHS (1) 3%
- Staff from a local authority (3) 8%
- City, County or District Councillor (-)
- Representative of a housing organisation/provider (4) 11%
- Representative of an organisation providing Supported Living care services (3) 8%
- Representative of a voluntary sector organisation, charity or community group (2) 6%

Summary of Survey Responses

a) Service User Groups – barriers and needs

Participants were asked what particular barriers or needs, if any, do the following service user groups face in accessing Supported Living and how can they be overcome?

(learning disability, physical disability, mental ill health, acquired brain injury, autism, sensory impairment, young people with SEND transitioning from Children and Family Services to Adult Social Care)

Several general barrier and needs emerged across all referenced service user groups;
- A lack of suitable, well located and affordable housing that can be used as supported accommodation was cited as the core problem. Properties within existing stocks are not deemed appropriate to the needs of service users, could potentially place adults in a vulnerable situation and an overall reluctance to rent to those people with a disability is further restricting access.
- Self-contained properties with on-site support are needed across all groups, alongside capital investment, to increase capacity within the market.
- Matching and compatibility of potential housemates is very difficult and risk of break down over time. Needs of individuals within this cohort vary considerably.
- Individuals and Services often face concerns from their family about living independently in their own accommodation.
- Concerns from housing providers that tenancies are appropriately supported so they can be maintained by the individual in the long term.

Specific responses to particular cohorts:

Learning Disability:
- Individuals with a learning disability are often treated as a homogenous group, which can lead to inappropriate 'matching' of individuals within shared accommodation
- Lack of skilled local care providers who can manage complex cases and those people with behaviours that challenge
- Risk of unsafe locations of existing housing stock and potential isolation in the community once housed, especially if not within reach of family networks and/or 'core support'.
- Lack of suitably adapted, accessible accommodation with a 'clean' environment

Physical Disability:
- Lack of suitably adapted accessible ground floor accommodation
- Complexities of Disabled Facility Grant system, long waiting times for adaptations, inefficiencies in accessing aids, equipment, assistive technology
- Lack of sharing options. Individuals with physical disability may not want to share with adults with mental health issues and/or learning disabilities
- Housing providers cite additional costs associated with properties for individuals with physical disability making them harder to secure

Mental Ill Health:
- Misconceptions and stigma associated with mental health leading to discrimination and/or illogical fear, from providers and the public creates significant barrier to securing accommodation for this group
- Fluctuating needs must be effectively managed in order to support an individual when they are well and when they are unwell to maintain the security of their tenancy
- Greater risk of homelessness for this group, need to make links with homelessness services.
- Step-up, step-down and 'crash' facilities needed to prevent hospital admissions
- Difficulties around shared accommodation, more self-contained accommodation with support on site required.

Acquired Brain Injury:
- Lack of knowledge on the needs of this group
- Reference to specialist provider such as The Disabilities Trust and Headway to explore needs and tools, such as the BINI Assessment recommended in the Care Act

Autism
- Individuals often require space, bespoke adaptations/environmental conditions which can only be accommodated within self-contained properties.
- Lack of understanding from staff, providers and housing partners around the needs of this group, particularly the challenges everyday life may pose

Sensory Impairment
- Access to innovative aids, equipment and assistive technology

Young people with SEND transitioning from Children and Family Services to Adult Social Care (please note that no responses were received from Children and Family Services)
- Perception that young people and their families are not prepared within Children's services to live independently. Lack of information, pre-planning for families
- Those living at home are not seen as a priority for housing
- Lack of co-ordination between Children's and Adult services before transition

Other groups which should be considered for supported accommodation:

- Those in need of short-medium terms supported accommodation (as a result of domestic violence, hate crime, rehabilitation)
- Those with alcohol and substance misuse
- Early onset dementia
- Dual diagnosis
- Care leavers
- Transgender

b)   Accommodation Models

The following graphic shows which accommodation models they felt were most needed in Leicestershire. Self-contained accommodation, where support can be shared, which is rented from a housing association is thought to be most in demand. This correlates with findings from the survey across all individuals of working age who need support. Respondents also felt that step-up/step-down/reablement/move on provision was needed; as well more remodelling of existing stock, shared accommodation for under 35's with low needs and more access to shared ownership.

Q6: On a scale of 0-10 (0=No need, 10=Urgent need), what is the level of need for the following accommodation models in Leicestershire?

Number
Q6

% of respondents
0% — 53%

	Average score	0 - No need	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 - Urgent need
Individuals live in accessible/adapted homes	8.9						2 7%	1 3%	2 7%	3 10%	6 20%	16 53%
Individuals rent a home from a housing association	8.2		1 3%				1 3%	2 7%	5 17%	6 20%	6 20%	9 30%
Individuals live in a Cluster/Sheltered Housing Scheme	8.1			2 7%			2 7%	1 3%	3 10%	7 23%	7 23%	8 27%
Individuals live in a Key Ring type Scheme	7.8			1 4%			1 4%	2 7%	8 29%	7 25%	4 14%	5 18%
Individuals share accommodation and rent from a housing association or private landlord	7.3		1 3%	1 3%	1 3%	1 3%	1 3%	1 3%	8 28%	4 14%	6 21%	5 17%
Individuals live in an Extra Care Scheme	7.1	1 4%				1 4%	6 22%	3 11%	2 7%	5 19%	4 15%	5 19%
Individuals live with another family some or all of the time (Shared Lives)	6.6			3 11%	1 4%	2 7%	2 7%	5 19%	1 4%	6 22%	3 11%	4 15%
Individuals rents from a private landlord	6.6	2 7%		1 4%		1 4%	3 11%	3 11%	6 22%	4 15%	6 22%	1 4%
Individuals become owner occupiers	4.2	2 8%	2 8%	5 19%	1 4%	1 4%	7 27%	3 12%	3 12%	2 8%		
Individuals live in residential accommodation	3.8	2 8%		6 25%	4 17%	6 25%	2 8%	1 4%		2 8%	1 4%	

c) Types of accommodation

The following graphic shows which type of accommodation models it was felt were most needed in Leicestershire. Self-contained accessible accommodation was most desired. Again, this correlates with findings from the survey across all individuals of working age who need support. Suitable accommodation designated as step-up/step-down/reablement/move on was also highlighted, as above.
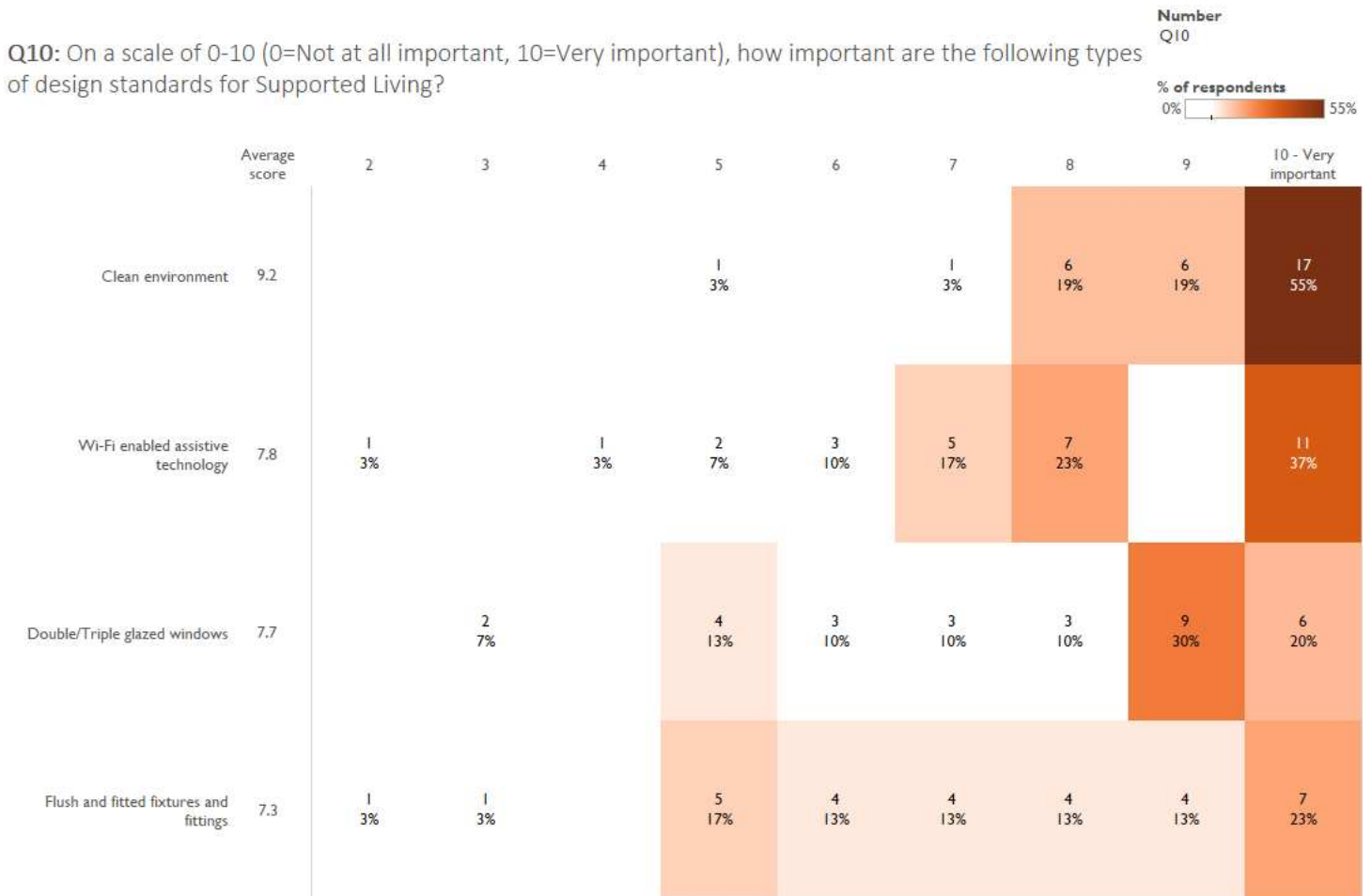
Q8: On a scale of 0-10 (0=No need, 10=Urgent need), what is the level of need for the following types of accommodation in enabling Supported Living in Leicestershire?

% of respondents
0%   33%

	Average score	0 - No need	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 - Urgent need
Level access properties	8.6							2 7%	3 11%	7 26%	6 22%	9 33%
Self-contained flats in the vicinity of central on-site support (core and cluster)	8.6						1 3%	1 3%	4 14%	6 21%	8 28%	9 31%
Bespoke adapted properties	8.4						1 4%	4 15%	2 7%	4 15%	7 26%	9 33%
Self-contained flats	8.0	1 3%			1 3%		3 10%		2 7%	6 21%	7 24%	9 31%
Bungalows	7.9	1 4%			1 4%		1 4%	1 4%	3 11%	9 33%	4 15%	7 26%
Small blocks of flats (no more than 10 units)	7.4		1 4%	1 4%			2 7%	5 18%	5 18%	4 14%	3 11%	7 25%
General needs houses	7.1	1 4%				2 8%	4 16%	1 4%	3 12%	6 24%	5 20%	3 12%
Reconfiguration of existing residential care homes into Supported Living accommodation	7.1	1 4%	1 4%	2 7%	1 4%		1 4%	2 7%	4 15%	3 11%	5 19%	7 26%
Larger house individual can share	6.8	1 4%	1 4%		2 7%	1 4%	3 11%	1 4%	5 18%	6 21%	5 18%	3 11%

6

d) Design standards

Design standards most required by respondents are shown below. All given options were cited as 'important' or 'very important', however, availability of a 'clean environment'[1] was considered of most need. Proximity to local amenities, accessible garden space, wheelchair adapted, 'smart' heating/lighting/door controls, security feature in built, mobility car parking, emergency call facilities and the need for a non-clinical feel in all properties was highlighted.

Q10: On a scale of 0-10 (0=Not at all important, 10=Very important), how important are the following types of design standards for Supported Living?

Number Q10

% of respondents 0% — 55%

	Average score	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 - Very important
Clean environment	9.2				1 3%		1 3%	6 19%	6 19%	17 55%
Wi-Fi enabled assistive technology	7.8	1 3%		1 3%	2 7%	3 10%	5 17%	7 23%		11 37%
Double/Triple glazed windows	7.7		2 7%		4 13%	3 10%	3 10%	3 10%	9 30%	6 20%
Flush and fitted fixtures and fittings	7.3	1 3%	1 3%		5 17%	4 13%	4 13%	4 13%	4 13%	7 23%

---

[1] A clean environment within supported accommodation is where all fixtures and fitting are built in/flush. There are no hard or sharp edges.
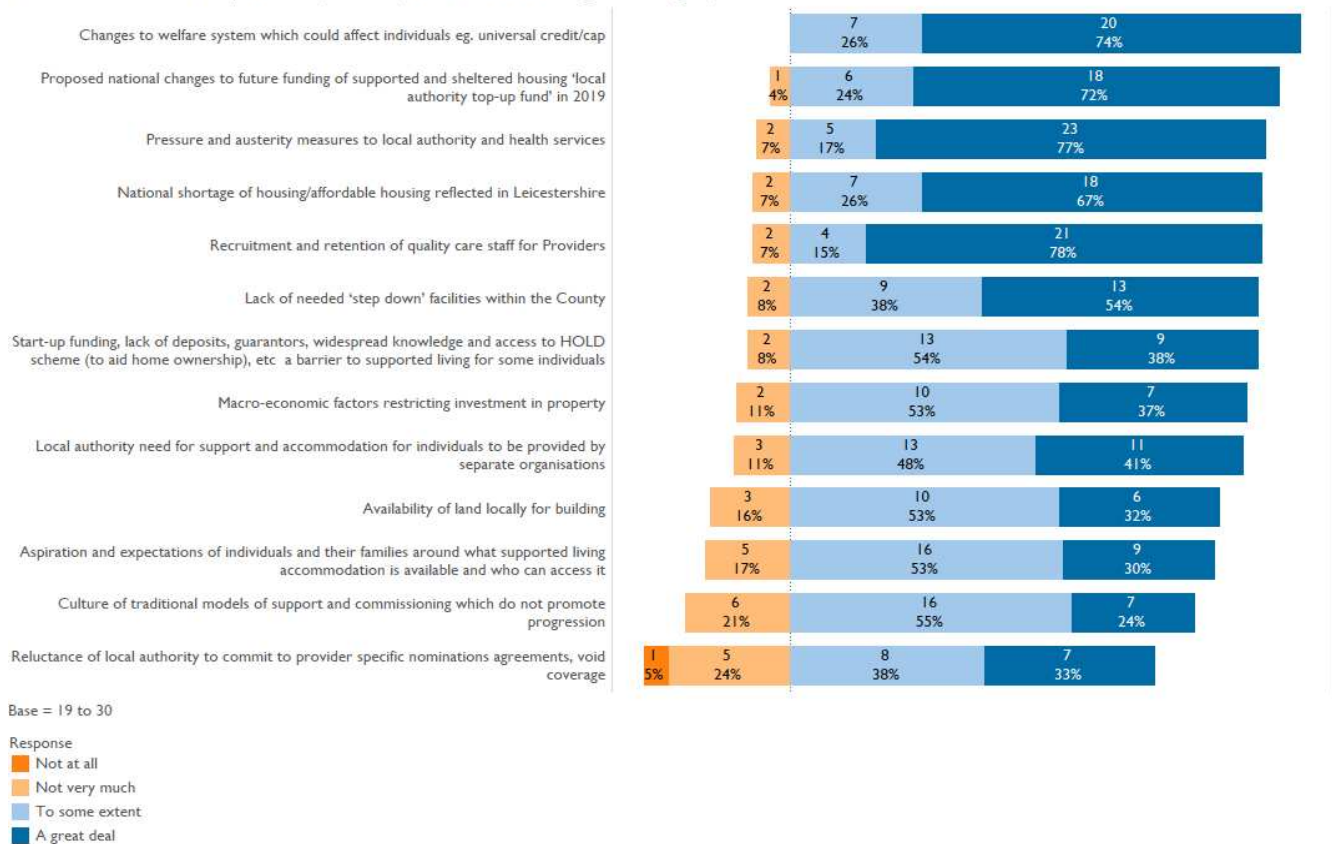
e) Challenges and Opportunities

Finally, a series of known challenges to the provision of supported accommodation were given and respondents asked to rank which they felt where the most problematic. Results are shown below.

The top five issues seen as the most problematic are all challenges which are reflected across the Country and which cannot easily be controlled or influenced locally. National reductions in the supply of housing, particularly social housing, proposed welfare reforms, changes to the way supported housing rents are calculated and funded from 2019, ongoing austerity cuts and pressures to statutory services, which also affect the recruitment and retention of skilled local care staff, present significant difficulties for the whole supported accommodation sector and are not easily mitigated.

Leicestershire County Council and partners are however able to review and explore the lack of step-down facilities across the County, to providing more accessible information to families around supported accommodation, encouraging more outcomes based commissioning for individual service users and evaluating current policy on nominations agreements it holds with housing organisations.
Additional challenges were highlighted as: lack of adequate resource within the adult social care department to arrange, commission and support individuals and families through the process of supported living, lack of future demand available.

Q13: How much of a problem, if at all, are the following challenges/issues in Leicestershire?

Base = 19 to 30

Response
- Not at all
- Not very much
- To some extent
- A great deal

Solutions offered, in priority order:

- Leicestershire County Council investment in building or acquiring suitable land/accommodation and contribute to the reconfiguration of existing schemes to supported living. Possibility of co-investment with Health partners.
- Reallocation of resources to increase the capacity of a dedicated supported living/accommodation team, with a link to each locality team
- Strategic and operational joint working with District, Children and Family Services, housing and care providers to plan for the medium to long term
- Work with families earlier to prepare the idea of supported living and identify older carers to make contact with those living at home who may need to move in the future
- Move away from shared accommodation to self-contained units with shared on-site support facilities.

Conclusion

Key themes from feedback received can be summarised as follows:

- Lack of suitable, well located and affordable supported housing across the County across all groups
- Self-contained properties with on-site support are favoured (core and cluster)
- Capital investment, to increase capacity within the market is key
- Accommodation design to incorporate 'clean' environment'
- Difficult national picture affecting local provision
- More internal resources needed to facilitate supported living
- More step-down provision needed
- The key role of Information and advice for families

Appendix C

Service user consultation from the Learning Disability Partnership Board, January 2017

Who would you like to live with?	What would you tell people about living independently?
I live with my mum but recently my mum had a long holiday and so I've had a taste of what it might be likes to live on my own. I would like to do this now I live with my wife now in Husbands Bosworth and before this I lived with my mum and dad. I've lived in my council flat for 20 years. My partner has now moved in I live in my own flat (x5 responses)	I recently moved into my own flat. You need confidence to become independent. I'm part of the locality group as this has helped me to know who to tell my problems to, like the police and borough council
What is important to you about where you live?	**Do you worry about anything?**
I want to stay in the village that I live in as I have good friends, the church and know the bus routes to help me stay independent. I have recently moved out of my flat back to my mum's (in a different area). I am now looking to get a flat on my own back in the area I previously lived in. I wanted to move to an area where I knew people and I found it easy to use public transport to get around. My wife lived close by before she moved in so we both know the area well. There is space for my mobility car My parents are close by My friend is in the village and my college	I think it's difficult to get the right flat and house which can be adapted to your needs. I think it's wrong that I'm always telling people/agencies that they need to make their complaints systems and forms easier to understand I have problems with school children and neighbours. It was hard to get things in the house fixed, it should be easier My parents worried about me! I sometimes have trouble when I go into town

Leicestershire County Council

Equality & Human Rights Impact Assessment (EHRIA)

This Equality and Human Rights Impact Assessment (EHRIA) will enable you to assess the **new, proposed or significantly changed** policy/ practice/ procedure/ function/ service** for equality and human rights implications.

Undertaking this assessment will help you to identify whether or not this policy/ practice/ procedure/ function/ service** may have an adverse impact on a particular community or group of people. It will ultimately ensure that as an Authority we do not discriminate and we are able to promote equality, diversity and human rights.

Before completing this form please refer to the EHRIA guidance, for further information about undertaking and completing the assessment. For further advice and guidance, please contact your Departmental Equalities Group or equality@leics.gov.uk

**Please note: The term 'policy' will be used throughout this assessment as shorthand for policy, practice, procedure, function or service.

Key Details	
Name of policy being assessed:	Leicestershire Adult Social Care Accommodation Strategy for Working Age Adults 2017-2022
Department and section:	Adults & Communities Department
Name of lead officer/ job title and others completing this assessment:	Amy Lewis Strategic Planning and Commissioning Officer
Contact telephone numbers:	0116 305 9212
Name of officer/s responsible for implementing this policy:	Sandy McMillan Assistant Director, Adults & Communities
Date EHRIA assessment started:	31/1/17
Date EHRIA assessment completed:	23/2/17

Section 1: Defining the policy

Section 1: Defining the policy
You should begin this assessment by defining and outlining the scope of this policy. You should consider the impact or likely impact of the policy in relation to all areas of equality, diversity and human rights, as outlined in Leicestershire County Council's Equality Strategy.

1	**What is new or changed in this policy?** *What has changed and why?*
	This 5 year strategy has been prepared as part of the development of the working age adults programme and will underpin the future MTFS accommodation projects.
	The strategy aims to achieve:
	• A shared vision and understanding on our future accommodation needs for vulnerable people
	• A plan that sets out what accommodation options we want to see developed in Leicestershire and the standard's we would expect it to meet
	• An evidence base that can support bid and grant applications and inform business plans and individual strategies
	• Raise awareness for individual and their families/support networks, about independent living and planning for the future, by ensuring access to advice and information about supported accommodation.
	Although Adult Social Care doesn't directly provide accommodation, the strategy relates to how the Department will work alongside partners, particularly across local councils, the NHS and housing partners to develop supported accommodation models, choice and services, to fulfil the Council's responsibilities in relation to accommodation, in line with the Care Act Guidance 2014. In this context, 'wellbeing' as referred to in the Care Act, includes consideration of the 'suitability of living accommodation' to meet an individual's needs.
	This EHRIA is concerned with the newly developing strategy and does not replace any previous strategy and/or policy in this area. It sets out the Leicestershire position around supported accommodation, bringing together the aims of Districts, Boroughs, the County Council, Clinical Commissioning Groups, Providers, individuals/families and other key stakeholders.
	The direction explained will facilitate delivery of suitable accommodation options for all Leicestershire County Council's adult social care client groups, aged 18-64, with reference to Leicestershire's children and young people, who may require access to housing opportunities through being a Care Leaver or through the transition from Children and Family Services to Adult Social Care, if they have disabilities.
	The objectives of this Strategy are to:

- provide an understanding of current levels and range of accommodation options, including identification of gaps in provision
- provide a shared understanding of future supported accommodation needs
- help plan future accommodation provision, including re-modelling of existing provision to meet predicted needs
- inform Market Position Statements about future commissioning
- positively inform and support District/Borough Councils to demonstrate how they will meet local needs, both in the short term and in future years
- help shape the housing and other Provider markets, to ensure a range of appropriate accommodation and support options are available for individuals
- enable Leicestershire to adequately plan for future capital and revenue housing and care home expenditure.

The LCC adult social care client groups referred to in this strategy include all current and future individuals aged 18-64 with an eligible social care need who have:
- Learning Disabilities and/or People with Autism
- Mental Health Needs
- Physical Disability (+ sensory impairment/acquired brain injury)
- A learning disability and/or autism and/or a mental health condition, who display behaviour that challenges (who may fall under the Transforming Care Partnership (TCP))
- Young people potentially transitioning into Adult Services

The following definition of Supported Accommodation/Housing is being used; 'accommodation which is designed, structurally altered, refurbished or designated for occupation by, and made available to, individuals who require support in order to enable them to live, or adjust to living, independently within the community' .

The strategy relates to people living in different types of accommodation, including general purpose housing, specialist accommodation, inpatient facilities and extra care, if people live alone or with others.

Data extracted as a snapshot in January 2017 identified up to 362 individuals accessing Supported Living services commissioned by LCC (via a 'managed budget' and provided by the independent sector. This figure includes 44 individuals accessing LCC's in-house Supported Living service and an indicative figure of 62 individuals currently accessing Supported Living via a Direct Payment across the County. Potential demand and supply for supported accommodation has also been analysed across all 7 Districts/Boroughs to determine the changes required and the potential impact of those changes.

Medium Term Financial Strategy Savings targets are £1.16 million over a four year period, agreed by Cabinet in February 2016, the budget for supported living in 15/16 was £12.4 million. January 2017's MTFS references supported accommodation in relation to reductions in inappropriate residential care

placements. The current MTFS states:

**AC 4 (Eff) Review of individual long term residential placement costs – £250,000 in 2017/18 rising to £1,000,000 by 2020/21 - There are a range of factors increasing costs in the residential and nursing care sector and any savings are at best likely to be modest in what is the Council's biggest single area of expenditure.

37. Savings and/or avoided costs could be achieved through placing more service users in a lower cost banding and using a more robust approach to prices for supplementary needs.

38. We have 396 people with a learning disability in residential care and the top 100 highest cost placements have an average cost of £2,012 per week (some of which are 100% CHC funded or receive joint funding or funded solely by ASC). Annual spend is approximately £10.5m a year.

39. Most high cost packages incur significant non-care costs, i.e. hotel and management costs. The national Care Funding Calculator (CFC) is used as a negotiating tool in terms of staff support, and work has recently been undertaken to develop a costed model for non-care costs to be used alongside the CFC to assist in reducing the overall costs of placements and contribute to the MTFS savings. The approach to delivering savings is to invest ASC resources (potential two workers plus management time from the Accommodation Review Team) and establish a joint team with the CCGs (including a CFC expert, nurse and business support). The team will undertake a robust review of the top 100 most expensive placements.

40. Savings can be achieved across social care and health budgets (pooled budget). This can be achieved through reducing hotel costs, setting clear goals as part of a progression model to reduce support staffing costs and by ensuring that AT and equipment is integral to the placement. Further benefits will be delivered by identifying the potential for supported living, where accommodation is eligible for housing benefit. The target is to reduce weekly costs which it is estimated would deliver savings of £1million per year.

Engagement has taken place with the supported accommodation market as well as targeted service users and their families/carers, as part of the preparation process for developing the strategy.

Key views from sector engagement , which focused specifically on the strategy, included:

- A lack of suitable, well located and affordable housing that can be used as supported accommodation was cited as the core problem. Properties within existing stocks are not deemed appropriate to the needs of service users, could potentially place adults in a vulnerable situation and an overall reluctance to rent to those people with a disability is further restricting access.
- Self-contained properties with on-site support are needed across all groups, alongside capital investment, to increase capacity within the market.

	• Matching and compatibility of potential housemates is very difficult and has a risk of break down over time. Needs of individuals within this cohort also vary considerably. • Individuals and Services often face concerns from families and carers about living independently in their own accommodation. • Concerns from housing providers that tenancies are appropriately supported so they can be maintained by the individual in the long term. • Capital investment, to increase capacity within the market is key • Accommodation designed to incorporate a 'clean' environment' • Difficult national housing picture affecting local provision • More internal resources needed to facilitate supported living • More step-down provision needed • The key role of information and advice for families Key views from service users/family/carers, which again focused specifically on the strategy included: • I want to stay in the village that I live in as I have good friends, the church and know the bus routes to help me stay independent. • I recently moved into my own flat. You need confidence to become independent • I think it's wrong that I'm always telling people/ agencies that they need to make their complaints systems and forms easier to understand • I think it's difficult to get the right flat and house which can be adapted to your needs.
2	**Does this relate to any other policy within your department, the Council or with other partner organisations?** *If yes, please reference the relevant policy or EHRIA. If unknown, further investigation may be required.* The Adult Social Care Strategy 2016 - 2020 has been prepared to outline the vision and strategic direction of social care support for the next 4 years. The life of the strategy has been determined by matching to the life of the current Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS), in order for us to meet our financial targets and implement our new approach to adult social care. The need for a new strategy arose from new and updated legislation (e.g. the Care Act), increasing demographic pressures, ongoing budget cuts and plans for the integration of health and social care services. All of these factors will have a significant impact on our approach, and on how people are supported in the future. The new model of social care outlined in the ASC Strategy is a 'stepped' approach, designed to ensure that people can get the right level and type of support, at the right time to help prevent, delay or reduce the need for ongoing support, and maximise people's independence. The 'stepped' approach outlines how the Department can support people with different levels of need in order to: • prevent a need for social care (by making universal services e.g. advice and information, public health wellbeing initiatives available), reduce the

need for social care (through targeted interventions, e.g. social groups),

- delay the need for social care (through reablement and rehabilitation services) and for those most in need,
- meeting needs with the minimum amount of support by identifying and using a broad set of social resources as well as formal service provision, and through progressive planning.

The following strategies/work streams are related to this area of work:

- Adult Social Care Strategy 2016-20
- Supported Living Framework reprocurement – currently in the process of contract evaluation, new providers to be confirmed in March 2017
- Adult Social Care: Accommodation Strategy for Older People 2016-2026
- Leicester and Leicestershire Strategic Housing Market Assessment, Leicester and Leicestershire Local Planning Authorities, June 2014. A follow up report is due, the Housing and Economic Needs Assessment (HEDNA) for Leicestershire and Leicester City.
- Leicestershire District Council's Housing Offer to Health and Wellbeing.
- Whole Life Disability programme
- Transforming Care Partnership (LLR)
- In-House Services Review
- The Adult Social Care Equipment, Adaptations and Assistive Technology Strategy 2016 – 2020.
- Adult Social Care Commissioning Strategy
- Medium Term Financial Strategy
- Adult Social Care Workforce Strategy
- Finance
- Assessment, support planning and review
- Resource allocation
- Learning and Development
- Performance Management
- Integration with health
- Market shaping
- Information & Advice Strategy

Who are the people/ groups (target groups) affected and what is the intended change or outcome for them?

The potential impact of any changes to the commissioning supported living services is relevant to people aged 18-64, living in Leicestershire with an eligible need or potential need for social care support, who may be suitable for supported accommodation. This may also include their relatives and 'carers'. There is also potential impact upon everyone living in Leicestershire.

Data extracted as a snapshot in January 2017 identified up to 361 individuals accessing Supported Living services commissioned by LCC (via a 'managed budget' in this age group, provided by the independent sector. This figure includes a small number living outside the County and City boundaries (seven

in October 2016) and approximately 44 Individuals accessing LCC's in-house Supported Living service and an indicative figure of 62 individuals currently accessing Supported Living via a Direct Payment across the County. Within the individuals accessing Supported Living services commissioned by LCC, the following support categories are represented. This reflects the groups most impacted by the accommodation strategy.
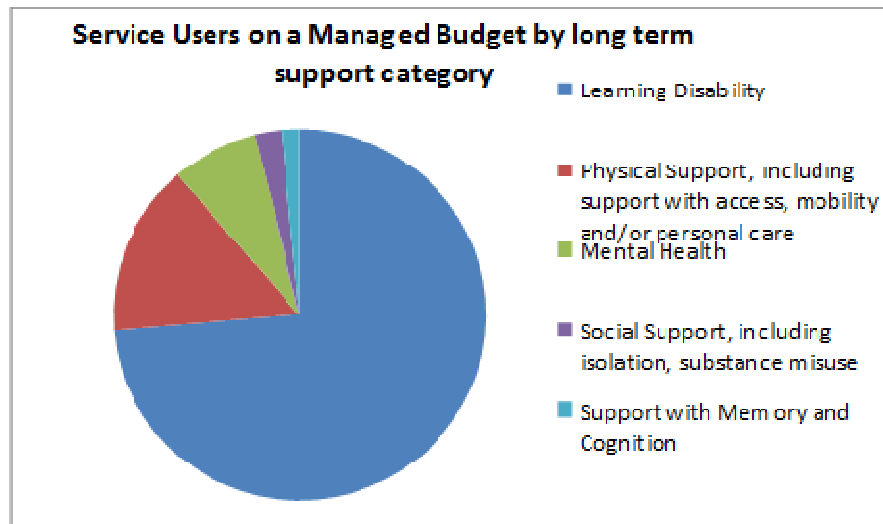
Summary of the strategy aims

The strategy focuses on ensuring there are a range of personalised options for these groups to ensure people can find the right type of accommodation at the right time to meet their particular needs.

The key aim is to help working age adults to live in their own home as independently as possible, through supported and/or specialist accommodation that continues to maximise people's independence and wellbeing.

The strategy proposes;
- To identifying locations where supported accommodation is currently being accessed, where it is needed and working with partners to facilitate provision.
- To work with local planning authorities, housing partners and other stakeholders to influence the types of supported accommodation and supported living models are available in the County to better meet the needs of these groups in response to the evidence of need.
- To ensure more people are residing in accommodation that meets their individual accommodation, care and support needs, evidenced by cross agency needs assessment
- To take a more proactive approach to providing advice and information, which relates to supported accommodation, to enable more informed choices to be made by individuals, families/carers and local authority staff.

4	Will this policy meet the Equality Act 2010 requirements to have due regard to the need to meet any of the following aspects? **(Please tick and explain how)**			
		Yes	**No**	**How?**
	Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation	x		The strategy recognises the Council serves a diverse population and supports all individual's rights to make decisions and choices about their accommodation.
	Advance equality of opportunity between different groups	x		The strategy aims to improve choices and outcomes for working age adults with a disability
	Foster good relations between different groups	x		The strategy aims to see more adults with a disability living within the community. By living with the general population, communities can break down barriers and so help to foster good relations between different groups

Section 2: Equality and Human Rights Impact Assessment (EHRIA) Screening

Section 2: Equality and Human Rights Impact Assessment Screening
The purpose of this section of the assessment is to help you decide if a full EHRIA is required.

If you have already identified that a full EHRIA is needed for this policy/ practice/ procedure/ function/ service, either via service planning processes or other means, then please go straight to Section 3 on Page 7 of this document.

Section 2 A: Research and Consultation			
5.	Have the target groups been consulted about the following?	**Yes**	**No***
	a) their current needs and aspirations and what is important to them;	X	
	b) any potential impact of this change on them (positive and negative, intended and unintended);		x
	c) potential barriers they may face	X	
6.	If the target groups have not been consulted directly, have representatives been consulted or research explored (e.g. Equality Mapping)?	x	

7.	Have other stakeholder groups/ secondary groups (e.g. carers of service users) been explored in terms of potential unintended impacts?	X	
8.	*If you answered 'no' to the question above, please use the space below to outline what consultation you are planning to undertake, or why you do not consider it to be necessary.		

Initial engagement has been carried out with key internal and external stakeholders to gather views on the challenges and opportunities around the future of supported accommodation. A targeted survey was completed by 37 individuals representing local authority's, districts, health, housing partners, care providers and the voluntary and community sector during December/January 2017. A full report of the consultation is available and all comments have been fed directly into the formulation of the attached Strategy.

Key themes from feedback received can be summarised as follows:

- Lack of suitable, well located and affordable supported housing across the County for all groups
- Self-contained properties with on-site support are favoured (core and cluster)
- Capital investment, to increase capacity within the market is key
- Accommodation design to incorporate 'clean' environment'
- Difficult national picture affecting local provision
- More internal resources needed to facilitate supported living
- More step-down provision needed

Engagement is also ongoing with individuals, families and carers. To date, the future of supported accommodation has been presented and discussed at the January 2017 Learning Disability Partnership Board meeting, the Family Carers Sub Group and Making it Real group.

Four individuals and two parent/carers have been interviewed about their journey to support living, their stories noted and experiences reflected and included in the Strategy. This process of engagement will continue; for example, visits to locality groups associated with the Learning Disability Board are planned as the strategy develops.

Key themes from individuals already contacted can be summarised as follows:
- Individuals who had moved into supported living found it a positive step
- Many had found difficulties in being able to understand/communicate with landlords, especially the format of the information and complaint processes
- Some had experienced difficulties from neighbours, and in the community where they lived
- Families often felt considerable nervousness around a move to supported living for their loved one

The strategy does not in itself signal a change to contracted services and/or support; however, if an individual's provision were to change as result of the

approach stated, it will be managed through transitional/ decommissioning processes to ensure any negative impact to the user is minimised and/ or mitigated.		

Section 2
B: Monitoring Impact

9.	Are there systems set up to:	**Yes**	**No**
	a) monitor impact (positive and negative, intended and unintended) for different groups;		**x**
	b) enable open feedback and suggestions from different communities		**x**

Note: If no to Question 8, you will need to ensure that monitoring systems are established to check for impact on the protected characteristics.

Section 2
C: Potential Impact

10.

Use the table below to specify if any individuals or community groups who identify with any of the 'protected characteristics' may potentially be affected by this policy and describe any positive and negative impacts, including any barriers.

	Yes	**No**	**Comments**
Age	**x**		This strategy focuses on the 18-64 age group. There are currently 361 in this age bracket living in supported accommodation (as of Jan 2017). Research suggests there are 12 adults aged 55-64 living in Extra Care and 57 individuals aged 65 years and older living in supported accommodation.

Due to the parameters of the strategy, these 57 will be excluded from the potential of the strategy along with any future individuals over 64 who are potentially looking for supported accommodation.

The Adult Social Care Accommodation Strategy for Older People 2016 to 2026 covers 55+ age group. This strategy is focused on providing positive outcomes for all older people. Both strategies cover Extra Care accommodation. |

				Different age groups with the 18-64 range may be affected differently by the strategy, for example, those who are part of the Transitions group (18-25) and older age ranges.
	Disability	x		All people accessing supported living services will be eligible for social care services in line with national eligibility criteria. Data from January 2017 shows that almost 100 per cent of people have social care needs resulting from a disability. This strategy is focused on maximising the safety, independence and quality of life of working age adults with disabilities by promoting accessible accommodation and increasing accommodation options and services. This approach would benefit all disabled people. As a result of this work, changes to people's support package in terms of the way that they are supported and who they are supported by, may potentially occur. It may be that some individuals are asked if they want to relocate to a community based supported accommodation setting. Any associated changes to individuals support/residence will need to consider the best way to do this for the individuals involved, through both transition planning, decommissioning and relocation processes.
	Gender Reassignment	x		The focus on achieving individual outcomes will support equality of service delivery. The strategy promotes that all specialist accommodation should endeavour to provide

				flexible inclusive services. Ongoing monitoring is required to ensure that services are accessible and inclusive.
	Marriage and Civil Partnership	x		The strategy for supported accommodation supports the provision of accommodation for sharing/couples.
	Pregnancy and Maternity	x		Anyone living in supported accommodation, depending on the circumstances around their tenancy, or if they are in shared accommodation and/or their individual situation, may be affected if they become pregnant. Their accommodation and/or support may need to be reviewed/altered.
	Race	x		Data shows the majority of individuals in supported accommodation are White British. The focus on achieving individual outcomes will support equality of service delivery. Ongoing monitoring is required to ensure that services are accessible and inclusive.
	Religion or Belief	x		The focus on achieving individual outcomes will support equality of service delivery. Ongoing monitoring is required to ensure that services are accessible and inclusive.
	Sex	x		Snap shot data shows there are more men living in supported accommodation than women. The focus on achieving individual outcomes will support equality of service delivery. Ongoing monitoring is required to ensure that services are accessible and inclusive.
	Sexual Orientation	x		The focus on achieving individual outcomes will support equality of service delivery. Ongoing monitoring is required to ensure that services are accessible and inclusive.
	Other groups e.g. rural isolation, deprivation, health	x		Partnership working with District and Borough Council's to deliver the strategy will help to identify

inequality, carers, asylum seeker and refugee communities, looked after children, deprived or disadvantaged communities			particular local needs and address accommodation issues in relation to rural areas, homelessness, asylum seekers, disadvantaged communities. Family carers and parents have been included in the development of the strategy and their views considered. Integration and partnerships with health services will contribute to addressing health inequalities.
Community Cohesion	x		The focus on maximising use of community resources should promote greater inclusion and community cohesion. It should be noted that there may be increased tensions within communities where individuals have newly been settled.

11.	Are the human rights of individuals <u>potentially</u> affected by this proposal? Could there be an impact on human rights for any of the protected characteristics? **(Please tick)** Explain why you consider that any particular <u>article in the Human Rights Act</u> may apply to your policy/ practice/ function or procedure and how the human rights of individuals are likely to be affected below: [NB. Include positive and negative impacts as well as barriers in benefiting from the above proposal]

	Yes	No	Comments
Part 1: The Convention- Rights and Freedoms			
Article 2: Right to life		x	
Article 3: Right not to be tortured or treated in an inhuman or degrading way	x		The strategy is underpinned by ASC duty to promote wellbeing and personal dignity. All services, either in house or commissioned, are expected to be delivered at an acceptable standard to maintain health and dignity. The strategy aims to enable people to live in the place of their choice. It also aims to make achievable the opportunity

			for people to die at home, if that is their wish.
Article 4: Right not to be subjected to slavery/ forced labour		x	
Article 5: Right to liberty and security	x		Available accommodation options will prevent people being forced to live in environments that are potentially harmful to their health and wellbeing.
Article 6: Right to a fair trial		x	
Article 7: No punishment without law		x	
Article 8: Right to respect for private and family life	x		The strategy focuses on how to support people to remain independent in the setting of their choice. Relocating individuals to another residence would be planned, person centred through a supportive process.
Article 9: Right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion	x		Accommodation choices will be expected to include and ensure that a person's cultural and religious needs are understood, respected and supported in relation to where they choose to live.
Article 10: Right to freedom of expression		x	
Article 11: Right to freedom of assembly and association		x	
Article 12: Right to marry		x	
Article 14: Right not to be discriminated against	x		The values and principles of supported living are designed to ensure that no particular groups are intentionally or unintentionally excluded or disadvantaged from accessing or benefitting from them.
Part 2: The First Protocol			
Article 1: Protection of property/ peaceful enjoyment	x		Supporting people to remain independent in the setting of their choice supports this article, together with safeguarding policy
Article 2: Right to education		x	
Article 3: Right to free elections		x	
Section 2 D: Decision			

12.	Is there evidence or any other reason to suggest that:	**Yes**	**No**	**Unknown**
	a) this policy could have a different affect or adverse impact on any section of the community;	X		
	b) any section of the community may face barriers in benefiting from the proposal	X		
13.	Based on the answers to the questions above, what is the likely impact of this policy			

No Impact ☐	Positive Impact ☐	Neutral Impact ☐	Negative Impact or Impact Unknown [x]

Note: If the decision is 'Negative Impact' or 'Impact Not Known' an EHRIA Report is required.

14.	Is an EHRIA report required?	Yes [x]	No ☐

Section 2: Completion of EHRIA Screening

Upon completion of the screening section of this assessment, you should have identified whether an EHRIA Report is requried for further investigation of the impacts of this policy.

Option 1: If you identified that an EHRIA Report is required, continue to Section 3 on Page 7 of this document to complete.

Option 2: If there are no equality, diversity or human rights impacts identified and an EHRIA report is not required, continue to Section 4 on Page 14 of this document to complete.

Section 3: Equality and Human Rights Impact Assessment (EHRIA) Report

Section 3: Equality and Human Rights Impact Assessment Report

This part of the assessment will help you to think thoroughly about the impact of this policy and to critically examine whether it is likely to have a positive or negative impact

on different groups within our diverse community. It is also to identify any barriers that may detrimentally affect under-represented communities or groups, who may be disadvantaged by the way in which we carry out our business.

Using the information gathered either within the EHRIA Screening or independently of this process, this EHRIA Report should be used to consider the impact or likely impact of the policy in relation to all areas of equality, diversity and human rights as outlined in Leicestershire County Council's Equality Strategy.

Section 3
A: Research and Consultation

When considering the target groups it is important to think about whether new data needs to be collected or whether there is any existing research that can be utilised.

| 15. | Based on the gaps identified either in the EHRIA Screening or independently of this process, <u>how</u> have you now explored the following and <u>what</u> does this information/data tell you about each of the diverse groups?

a) current needs and aspirations and what is important to individuals and community groups (including human rights);

Engagement has been carried out with key internal and external stakeholders to gather views on the challenges and opportunities around the future of supported accommodation. A targeted survey was completed by 37 individuals.

This survey was designed to provide a snap shot of views from organisations and stakeholders that have an interest in supported living/accommodation, in lieu of a face to face stakeholder meeting. Due to restricted timescales and the concurrent re-procurement of the existing Supported Living Framework of care providers, a short informal online survey via email was chosen as the best approach. The survey was not intended for service users, families, carers or members of the public. Separate engagement with these groups has been undertaken and more is planned for the future.

The survey was distributed on 14th December 2016, to all Leicestershire County Council adult social care team managers, CCG contacts, partners in all 7 District/Borough Councils, associated property companies, landlords, care providers and relevant voluntary and community sector organisations, with a request for the survey to be forwarded to any appropriate additional contacts. Deadline for submission response was just over 4 weeks later on 13th January 2017. A total of 37 responses were received, with 3 reminders being sent via email.

The survey concentrated on 5 specific areas:

a)   Service User Groups – Barrier and Needs
b)   Accommodation Models
c)   Types of Accommodation
d)   Design Standards |
| --- | --- |

e)   Challenges and Opportunities

Of the 37 respondents, 61% were Leicestershire County Council Adult Social Care staff. A breakdown of all participants is shown below:

- Leicestershire County Council Children's & Family Services staff
- District Council staff (1) 3%
- Staff from the NHS (1) 3%
- Staff from a local authority (3) 8%
- City, County or District Councillor (-)
- Representative of a housing organisation/provider (4) 11%
- Representative of an organisation providing Supported Living care services (3) 8%
- Representative of a voluntary sector organisation, charity or community group (2) 6%

Key themes from feedback received can be summarised as follows:

- Lack of suitable, well located and affordable supported housing across the County for all groups
- Self-contained properties with on-site support are favoured (core and cluster)
- Capital investment, to increase capacity within the market is key
- Accommodation design to incorporate 'clean' environment'
- Difficult national picture affecting local provision
- More internal resources needed to facilitate supported living
- More step-down provision needed

Engagement is also ongoing with individuals, families and carers. To date, the future of supported accommodation has been presented and discussed at the January 2017 Learning Disability Partnership Board meeting, the Family Carers Sub Group and Making it Real group.

Four individuals and two parent/carers have been interviewed about their journey to support living, their stories noted and experiences reflected and included in the Strategy. This process of engagement will continue; for example, visits to locality groups associated with the Learning Disability Board are planned as the strategy develops.

Key themes from individuals already contacted can be summarised as follows:
- Individuals who had moved into supported living found it a positive step
- Many had found difficulties in being able to understand/communicate with landlords, especially the format of the information and complaint processes
- Some had experienced difficulties from neighbours, and in the community where they lived
- Families often felt considerable nervousness around a move to supported living for their loved one

	b) likely impacts (positive and negative, intended and unintended) to individuals and community groups (including human rights); Overall the likely impacts to all groups are positive. This is the first time current provision, future demand and the area of supported accommodation for young adults, has been systematically reviewed and LCC's strategic approach, set out in a public document. Through this evidence base and shared vision of the future of supported accommodation it is intended that the capacity within this housing sector will increase and more individuals are able to live independently within the community if they wish. Furthermore, the strategy does not in itself signal a change to contracted services and/or support; however, if an individual's provision were to change as result of the approach stated, it will be managed through a supported transitional/ process to ensure any negative impact to the user is minimised and/ or mitigated. c) likely barriers that individuals and community groups may face (including human rights) The main barriers which may be faced by individuals seeking supported accommodation are all challenges which are reflected across the Country and which cannot easily be controlled or influenced locally. National reductions in the supply of housing, particularly social housing, proposed welfare reforms, proposed changes to the way supported housing rents are calculated/funded from 2019, ongoing austerity cuts and pressures to statutory services, which also affect the recruitment and retention of skilled local care staff, present significant difficulties for the whole supported accommodation sector and are not easily mitigated. In a financial climate where sources of funding have and continue to reduce, there is a challenge for all partners associated with this strategy to deliver the vision and objectives stated. If the current conditions in the sector prevail and the investment necessary to improve the availability of provision does not emerge, it will be remain difficult to increase capacity within the supported accommodation sector. On an individual level, those looking to relocate may experience resistance from family to support a move to supported accommodation, potential financial inability to afford supported living rents and restricted choice of property in a desired location.
16.	Is any further research, data collection or evidence required to fill any gaps in your understanding of the potential or known effects of the policy on target groups?

A national consultation is underway around changes to supported accommodation rent limits. Central government would like to bring supported living rents in line with Local Housing Allowance and supply Adult Social Care teams with a 'top up' fund, which will be allocated to individual's on a case by case basis, in order to supplement their universal credit/housing benefit, to cover their supported accommodation rent. Initial consultation ended in Feb 2017 and will be updated and repeated in Spring 2017, with a proposed implementation date of 2019. These changes pose a risk to all those eligible

for supported accommodation now and in the future.

Leics CC adult social care submitted a short response to the consultation in February 2017. The LGA also contributed by compiling a submission. The key messages the LGA is calling for from Central Government are shown below:

- Evidence and assurance that applying the LHA rate and creating a local top-up fund meets the stated objectives for reforming the funding of supported housing.
- Councils to be funded as soon as possible to properly evaluate the gap in funding that this policy creates and to set up the systems needed.
- An examination of the legal ramifications of applying this policy to existing tenancies.
- Only new tenancies to come under the policy from 2019/20, with a phased introduction of existing tenancies.
- A separate LHA rate for supported housing that is designed based on rents and charges in this sector.
- The top-up fund to be sufficient and flexible; and that it is future-proofed and can meet a range of local circumstances.
- Any reform of funding for supported housing to take into account how the support element is funded, particularly within adult social care, and not just the housing element. There should be no expectation that the gap in funding created by applying the LHA costs will be met by other council budgets

The outcome of these reforms will significantly affect the future success of developing existing and new supported accommodation schemes.

When considering who is affected by this proposed policy, it is important to think about consulting with and involving a range of service users, staff or other stakeholders who may be affected as part of the proposal.

17.	Based on the gaps identified either in the EHRIA Screening or independently of this process, how have you further consulted with those affected on the likely impact and what does this consultation tell you about each of the diverse groups?

Following on from the EHRIA Screening, a copy of the full draft strategy has been circulated to all stakeholders who took part in the stakeholder consultation referenced above, as well as key contacts from social care, District/Borough Councils, health and the provider market. The document was also given for preview to the Learning Disability Parent and Carer Subgroup and the parents previously interviewed.

The draft strategy has been well received to date and no major concerns raised.

18.	Is any further consultation required to fill any gaps in your understanding of the potential or known effects of the policy on target groups?
	Further ongoing consultation will be required with stakeholders, individuals and parents/carers re the proposed national changes to supported living rents. The development of the strategy and associated action plan will also involve continuous review and engagement to ensure effective delivery.

Section 3	
B: Recognised Impact	
19.	Based on any evidence and findings, use the table below to specify if any individuals or community groups who identify with any 'protected characteristics' are <u>likely</u> be affected by this policy. Describe any positive and negative impacts, including what barriers these individuals or groups may face.

	Comments
Age	This strategy focuses on the 18-64 age group. There are currently 361 in this age bracket living in supported accommodation (as of Jan 2017). Research suggests there are 12 adults aged 55-64 living in Extra Care and 57 individuals aged 65 years and older living in supported accommodation. Due to the parameters of the strategy, these 57 will be excluded from the potential of the strategy along with any future individuals over 64 who are potentially looking for supported accommodation. The Adult Social Care Accommodation Strategy for Older People 2016 to 2026 covers 55+ age group. This strategy is focused on providing positive outcomes for all older people. Both strategies cover Extra Care accommodation. Different age groups with the 18-64 range may be affected differently by the strategy, for example, those who are part of the Transitions group (18-25) and older age ranges. Specific support is being implemented for families coming through transitions, for example, the Leadership Programme, which is a programme of 6 sessions, where parents and students meet with Adult Social Care services to talk about what is important in relation to work, health, housing options and money. Parents and students have a chance to hear about what is happening locally, talk to other families/people and think about the future, including housing options.
Disability	All people accessing supported living services will be eligible for social care services in line with national eligibility criteria. Data from January 2017 shows that almost 100 per cent

| | | of people have social care needs resulting from a disability.

This strategy is focused on maximising the safety, independence and quality of life of working age adults with disabilities by promoting accessible accommodation and increasing accommodation options and services. This approach would benefit all disabled people.

As a result of this work, changes to people's support package in terms of the way that they are supported and who they are supported by, may potentially occur. It may be that some individuals are asked if they want to relocate to a community based supported accommodation setting.

Any associated changes to individuals support/residence will need to consider the best way to do this for the individuals involved, through both transition planning, decommissioning and relocation processes.

Advice and information in relation to housing options need to be provided in accessible locations and formats considering people's communication needs and people enabled to exercise choice and control.

There is a significant shortage of suitable accommodation compared to the number of people who want or need them. In particular, within the disability groups, those whose behaviour that may challenge, those with autism and/or complex learning disabilities are the most challenging to find suitable housing for, particularly when a bespoke or 'clean' environment is needed within a property.

This strategy attempts to raise the profile of this group and highlight their housing needs |
| | **Gender Reassignment** | There is no monitoring data available regarding numbers of people in this group in relation to accommodation issues.
The focus on achieving individual outcomes will support equality of service delivery.
The strategy promotes that all specialist accommodation should endeavour to provide |

		flexible inclusive services.
	Marriage and Civil Partnership	The strategy for supported accommodation supports the provision of accommodation for sharing/couples.
	Pregnancy and Maternity	Anyone living in supported accommodation, depending on the circumstances around their tenancy, or if they are in shared accommodation and/or their individual situation, may be affected if they become pregnant. Their accommodation and/or support may need to be reviewed/altered. The course of action taken in the event of a pregnancy will depend on whether the tenant has a single occupancy tenancy. For example, if an individual is living in a one bed flat within a cluster, with a social landlord, with a single occupancy tenancy, plans would be put in place for them to move to a different property with a different tenancy arrangement. If an individual is living in a shared house where single occupancy is not in place, the situation within that house would be assessed and risks evaluated, the needs of everyone living at the house taken into account, plus the size of the house, landlords requirements, and the support providers ability to be able to support the individual with the baby.
	Race	Data shows the majority of individuals in supported accommodation are White British. Asian/ Asian British-Any other background 2 Asian or Asian British-Chinese 2 Asian or Asian British-Indian 1 Black or Black British-African 1 Black or Black British-Caribbean 1 Not recorded, but not refused 4 Other ethnic group 1 Other mixed background 1 Refused 3 White-Any other White background 3 White-English/ Welsh/ Scottish/ N.Irish/ British 351 All areas of service development are expected to address the needs of BME community groups, e.g. through monitoring uptake of services and ensuring individuals needs and preferences are taken into account. Some groups may find it more

		difficult to access services; if such issues are identified then this will aim to be addressed. As we develop our communication plan in connection to delivering this strategy it will present opportunities to ensure information is provided that engages people from different races to ensure they are aware of options available to them. The delivery plan aims to identify innovative solutions to develop community and neighbourhood support which links people to their wider community. This should help to address any barriers for people in this group.
	Religion or Belief	The focus on achieving individual outcomes will support equality of service delivery. Ongoing monitoring is required to ensure that services are accessible and inclusive.
	Sex	Snap shot data shows there are more men living in supported accommodation than women; however the issues regarding available support and supported accommodation options are similar regardless of sex.
	Sexual Orientation	The Office for National Statistics (ONS) estimated that LGBT people represented 1.1% of the East Midlands population in 2010. The focus on achieving individual outcomes will support equality of service delivery.
	Other groups e.g. rural isolation, deprivation, health inequality, carers, asylum seeker and refugee communities, looked after children, deprived or disadvantaged communities	Partnership working with District and Borough Council's to deliver the strategy will help to identify particular local needs and address accommodation issues in relation to rural areas, homelessness, asylum seekers, disadvantaged communities. Deprivation can be an issue for those with disabilities resulting in health inequalities. Loneliness and isolation have also been identified as significant issues for many disabled people. Integration and partnerships with health services will contribute to addressing health inequalities.
	Community Cohesion	The focus on maximising use of community resources should promote greater inclusion and community cohesion. It should be noted that there may be increased tensions within communities where individuals have newly been settled.

		The delivery plan aims to promote the development of community, neighbourhood support and social prescribing and identify opportunities within local communities where people can be supported to consider their future accommodation options.

20.	Based on any evidence and findings, use the table below to specify if any particular Articles in the Human Rights Act are likely apply to your policy. Are the human rights of any individuals or community groups affected by this proposal? Is there an impact on human rights for any of the protected characteristics?	
		Comments
	Part 1: The Convention- Rights and Freedoms	
	Article 2: Right to life	Services are expected to identify any risks to service users and professionals and to have Health & Safety, safeguarding and whistle blowing policies and procedures in place. Findings supported services have policies and procedures in place.
	Article 3: Right not to be tortured or treated in an inhuman or degrading way	The strategy is underpinned by ASC duty to promote wellbeing and personal dignity. All services, either in house or commissioned, are expected to be delivered at an acceptable standard to maintain health and dignity. The strategy aims to enable people to live in the place of their choice. It also aims to make achievable the opportunity for people to die at home, if that is their wish. All service users will be made aware of complaints procedures and the right to have decisions reconsidered. Findings supported services have policies and procedures in place. By increased partnership working opportunities to improve individual's quality of life will be enhanced.
	Article 4: Right not to be subjected to slavery/ forced labour	
	Article 5: Right to liberty and	Available accommodation options will prevent

	security	people being forced to live in environments that are potentially harmful to their health and wellbeing. Increased appropriate accommodation options for disabled people will improve their safety and independence. Evidence suggests some people are not currently aware of some of the preventative services and housing options available to them.
	Article 6: Right to a fair trial	
	Article 7: No punishment without law	
	Article 8: Right to respect for private and family life	The strategy focuses on how to support people to remain independent in the setting of their choice. Relocating individuals to another residence would be planned, person centred through a supportive process. The strategy advocates the need for increased accommodation options to be made available to enable disabled people to have a private and family life. Flexible and innovative housing design, care and support services need to address the current shortfall of suitable accommodation.
	Article 9: Right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion	Accommodation choices will be expected to include and ensure that a person's cultural and religious needs are understood, respected and supported in relation to where they choose to live. Services are expected to ensure individuals can live in accommodation that provides people with such freedoms. This is monitored through compliance visits.
	Article 10: Right to freedom of expression	Services are expected to ensure individuals can live in accommodation that provides people with such freedoms. This is monitored through compliance visits.
	Article 11: Right to freedom of assembly and association	
	Article 12: Right to marry	
	Article 14: Right not to be discriminated against	The values and principles of supported living are designed to ensure that no particular groups are intentionally or unintentionally excluded or disadvantaged from accessing or benefitting from them.

		The principles of the strategy recognise that the Council serves a diverse population and everyone should have access to the resources and facilities which the Council commissions. When necessary the Council will target delivery of services to individuals and groups to ensure equality of access.
	Part 2: The First Protocol	
	Article 1: Protection of property/ peaceful enjoyment	Supporting people to remain independent in the setting of their choice supports this article, together with safeguarding policy
	Article 2: Right to education	
	Article 3: Right to free elections	.

Section 3
C: Mitigating and Assessing the Impact

Taking into account the research, data, consultation and information you have reviewed and/or carried out as part of this EHRIA, it is now essential to assess the impact of the policy.

21.	If you consider there to be actual or potential adverse impact or discrimination, please outline this below. State whether it is justifiable or legitimate and give reasons.
	N.B. i) If you have identified adverse impact or discrimination that is <u>illegal</u>, you are required to take action to remedy this immediately. ii) If you have identified adverse impact or discrimination that is <u>justifiable or legitimate,</u> you will need to consider what actions can be taken to mitigate its effect on those groups of people.

22.	Where there are potential barriers, negative impacts identified and/or barriers or impacts are unknown, please outline how you propose to minimise all negative impact or discrimination.
	
	    a) include any relevant research and consultations findings which highlight the best way in which to minimise negative impact or discrimination
	
	    b) consider what barriers you can remove, whether reasonable adjustments may be necessary, and how any unmet needs that you have identified can be addressed
	
	    c) if you are not addressing any negative impacts (including human rights) or potential barriers identified for a particular group, please explain why

Section 3 **D: Making a decision**	
23.	Summarise your findings and give an overview as to whether the policy will meet Leicestershire County Council's responsibilities in relation to equality, diversity, community cohesion and human rights.

The new strategic approach aims to support people to be as independent as possible and plan ahead for their accommodation needs. It requires that vulnerable people are safeguarded, and that community support and engagement are maximised. This strategy meets Leicestershire County Council's responsibilities in relation to equality, diversity, community cohesion and human rights.

Section 3 **E: Monitoring, evaluation & review of your policy**	
24.	Are there processes in place to review the findings of this EHRIA and make appropriate changes? In particular, how will you monitor potential barriers and any positive/ negative impact? The action plan will be used to checks on progress of implementation of the strategy. Monitoring the impact and any barriers in relation to equalities and human rights will be integral to the implementation of the action plan.
25.	How will the recommendations of this assessment be built into wider planning and review processes? *e.g. policy reviews, annual plans and use of performance management systems* The findings of EHRIAs are incorporated into appropriate plans and policies.

Section 3:
F: Equality and human rights improvement plan

Please list all the equality objectives, actions and targets that result from the Equality and Human Rights Impact Assessment (EHRIA) (continue on separate sheets as necessary). These now need to be included in the relevant service plan for mainstreaming and performance management purposes.

Equality Objective	Action	Target	Officer Responsible	By when
Embed equality issues into strategy delivery to support people to live in accommodation that supports their wellbeing and that of their carers.	Consider specific accommodation needs of people living with particular disabilities and support to address. Work with all relevant staff groups, partner agencies and providers to be aware of the principles and support to implement in their actions.	Specific issues relating to particular groups of individuals are recognised and mitigated where possible. Disruption caused by changes of accommodation reduced or eliminated.	Strategy Reference Group	Ongoing
There is equity of access to service provision without discrimination to any protected groups, as identified in Section 2 (above), particularly in relation to disability, race, religion and belief.	Service specifications for any new or remodelled service or approach to support accommodation will clearly state equality requirements (including expected non-discriminatory access to the service.	All contracts include EHRIA requirements and monitoring arrangements.	Procurement Team	
Ensure accessibility of Information and Advice	All known barriers to accessing these activities,	Information & Advice Strategy 2016.	Planning & Market Shaping Team	

services, and all forms of communication between LCC, its partners and the public.	as outlined in section 3B, are taken into account and adequately resourced.	Information Standards adopted.		

Section 4: Sign off and scrutiny

Upon completion, the Lead Officer completing this assessment is required to sign the document in the section below.

It is required that this Equality and Human Rights Impact Assessment (EHRIA) is scrutinised by your Departmental Equalities Group and signed off by the Chair of the Group.

Once scrutiny and sign off has taken place, a depersonalised version of this EHRIA should be published on Leicestershire County Council's website. Please send a copy of this form to louisa.jordan@leics.gov.uk, Members Secretariat, in the Chief Executive's department for publishing.

Section 4
A: Sign Off and Scrutiny

Confirm, as appropriate, which elements of the EHRIA have been completed and are required for sign off and scrutiny.

Equality and Human Rights Assessment Screening [X]

Equality and Human Rights Assessment Report [X]

1st Authorised Signature (EHRIA Lead Officer): A Lewis………………………………………………

Date: ………17.2.17…………………

2nd Authorised Signature (DEG Chair): ……………………………………………………………

Date: ……………………………