

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)

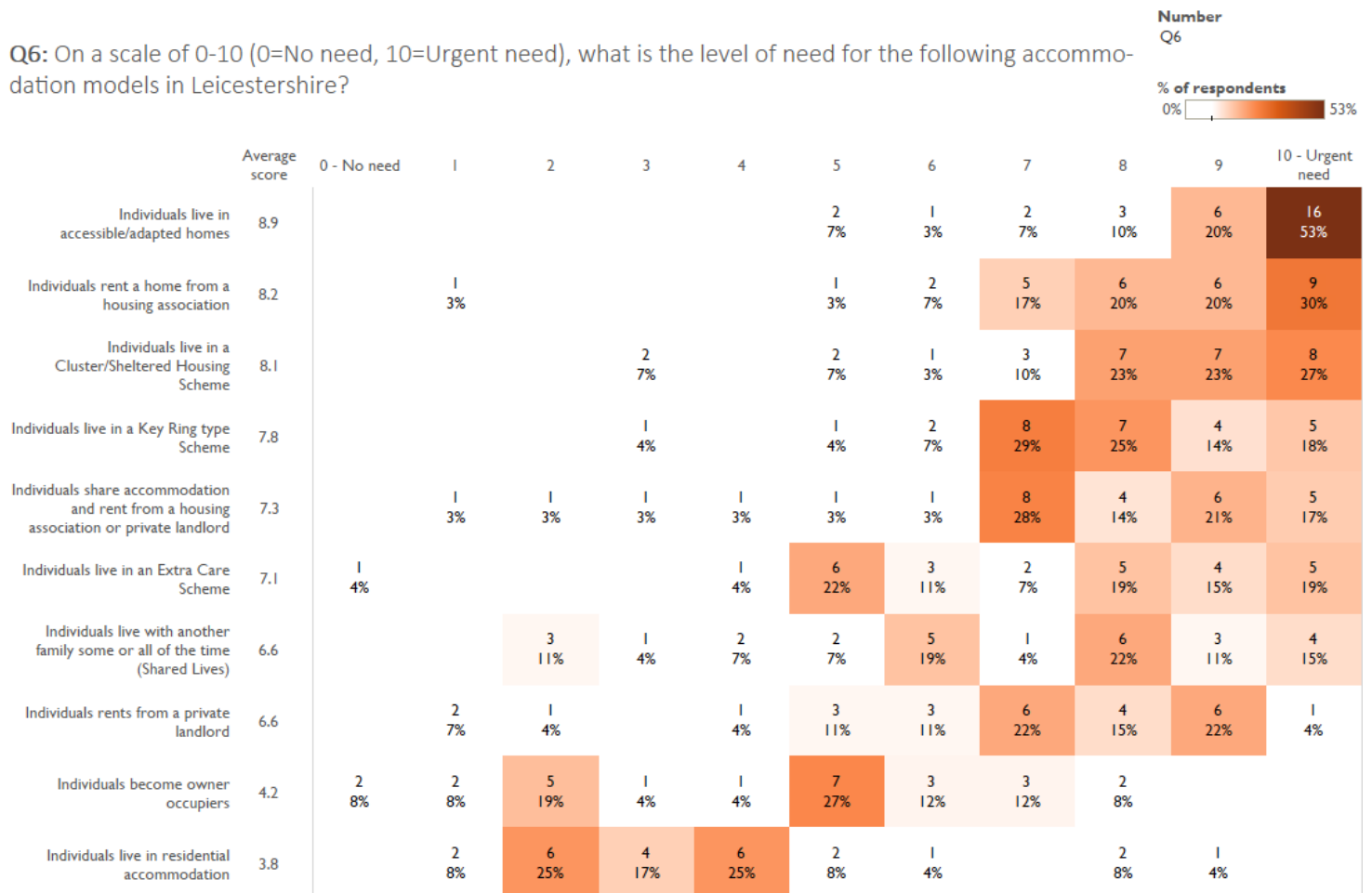
- Perception that young people and their families are not prepared within Children's services to live independently. Lack of information, pre-planning for families
- Those living at home are not seen as a priority for housing
- Lack of co-ordination between Children's and Adult services before transition

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

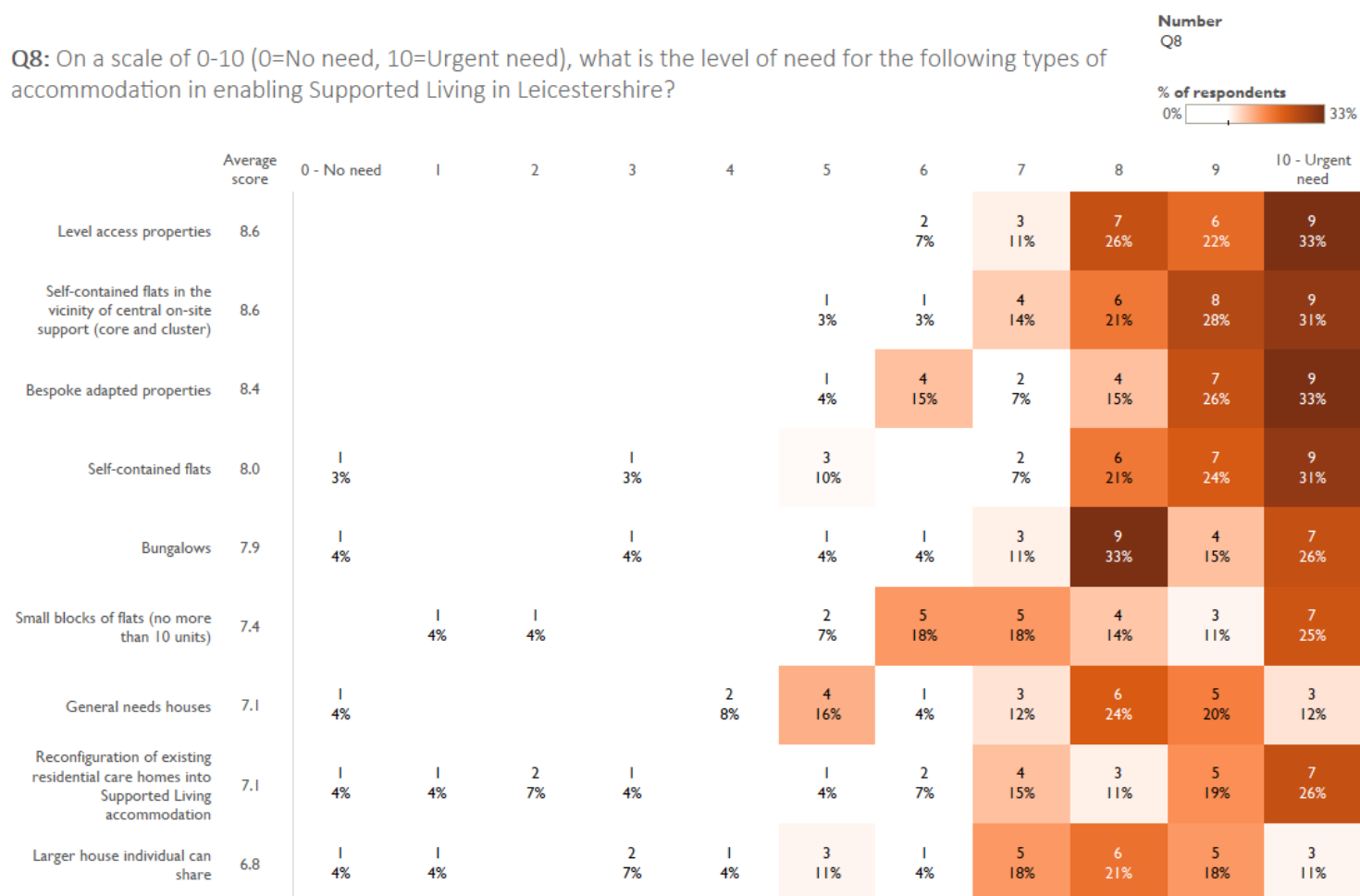
b) Accommodation Models

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.



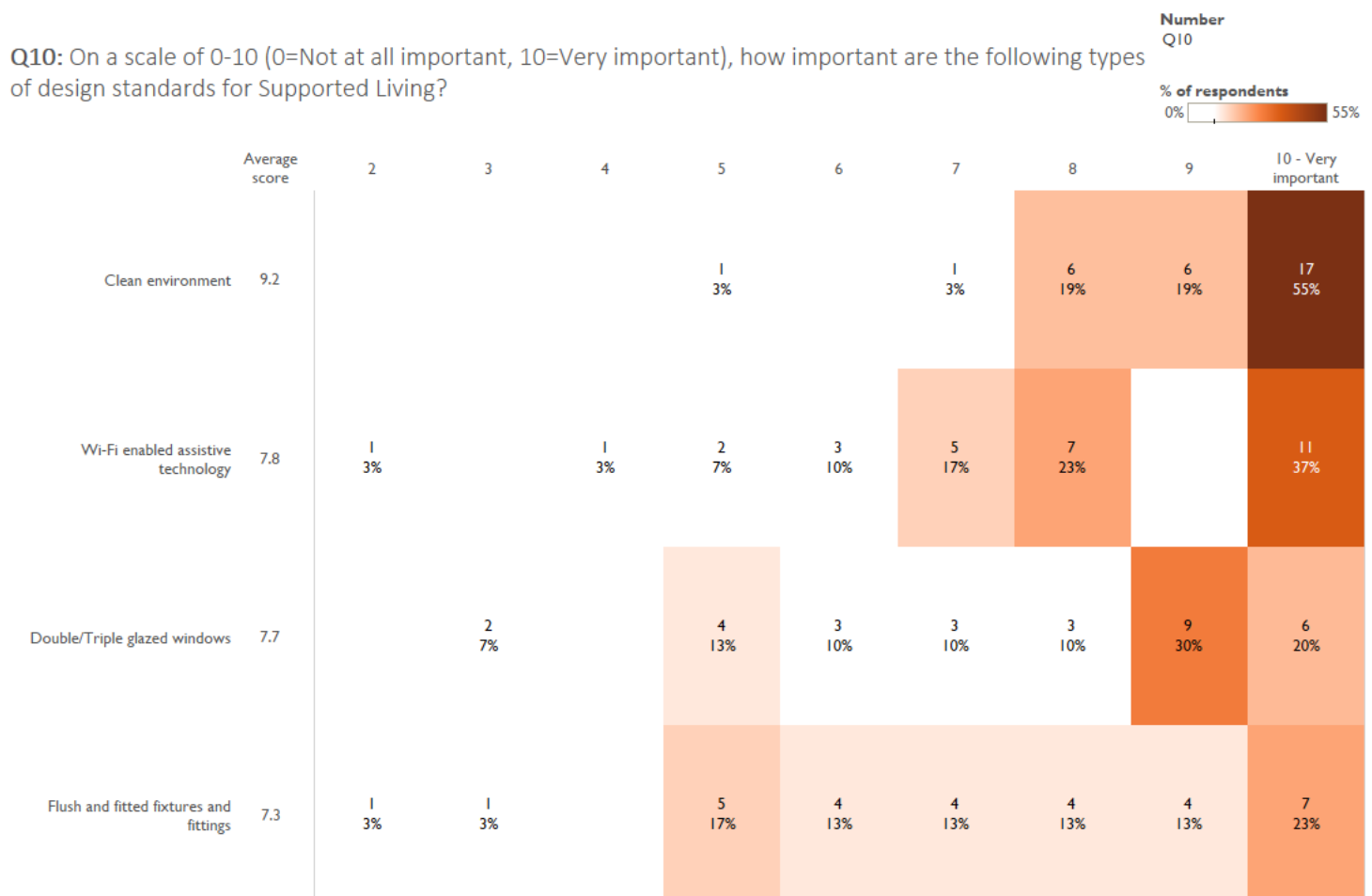
c) Types of accommodation

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.



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.



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

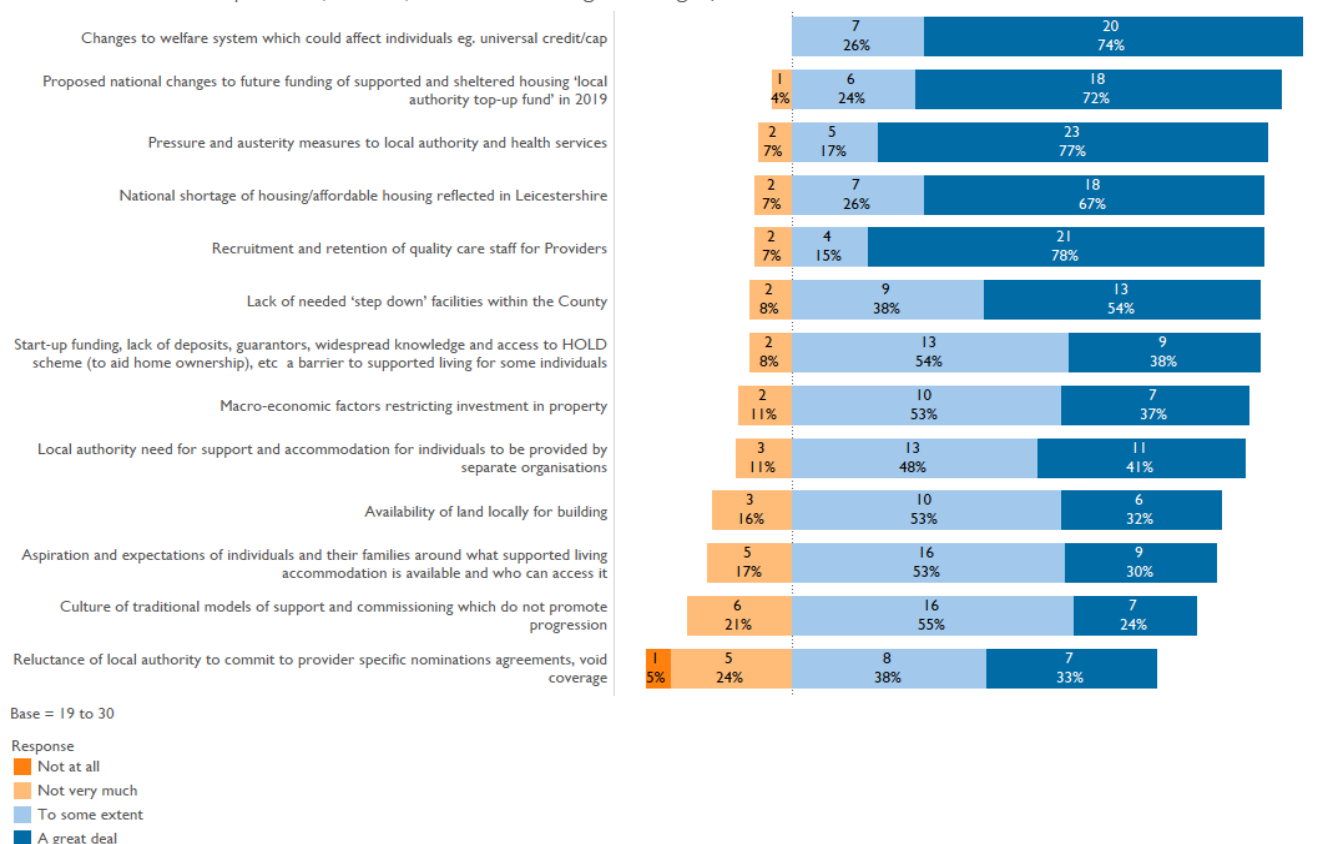
e) Challenges and Opportunities

Finally, a series of known challenges to the provision of supported accommodation were given and respondents asked to rank which they felt were 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?



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? 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)	What would you tell people about living independently? 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? 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	Do you worry about anything? 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.

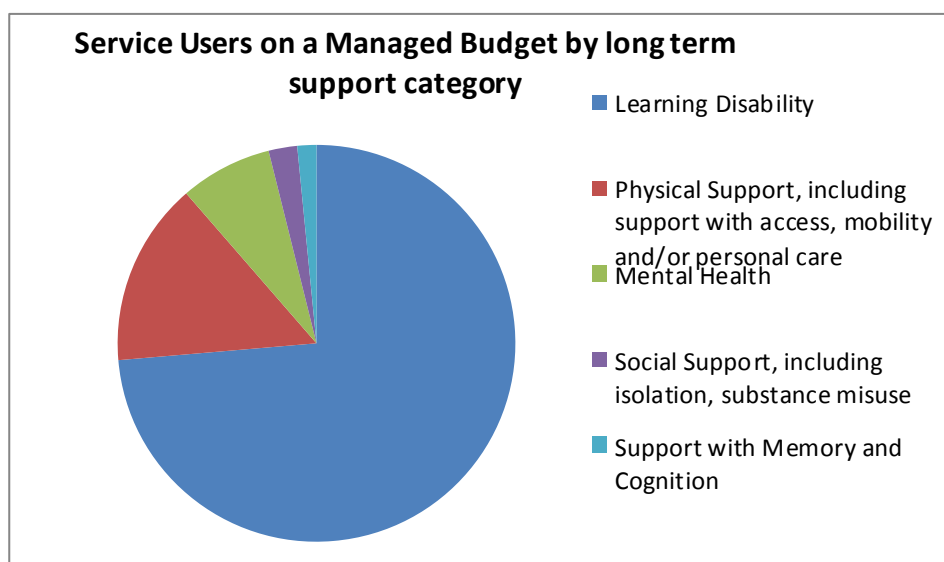
Current Demand for Supported Living in Leicestershire

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.

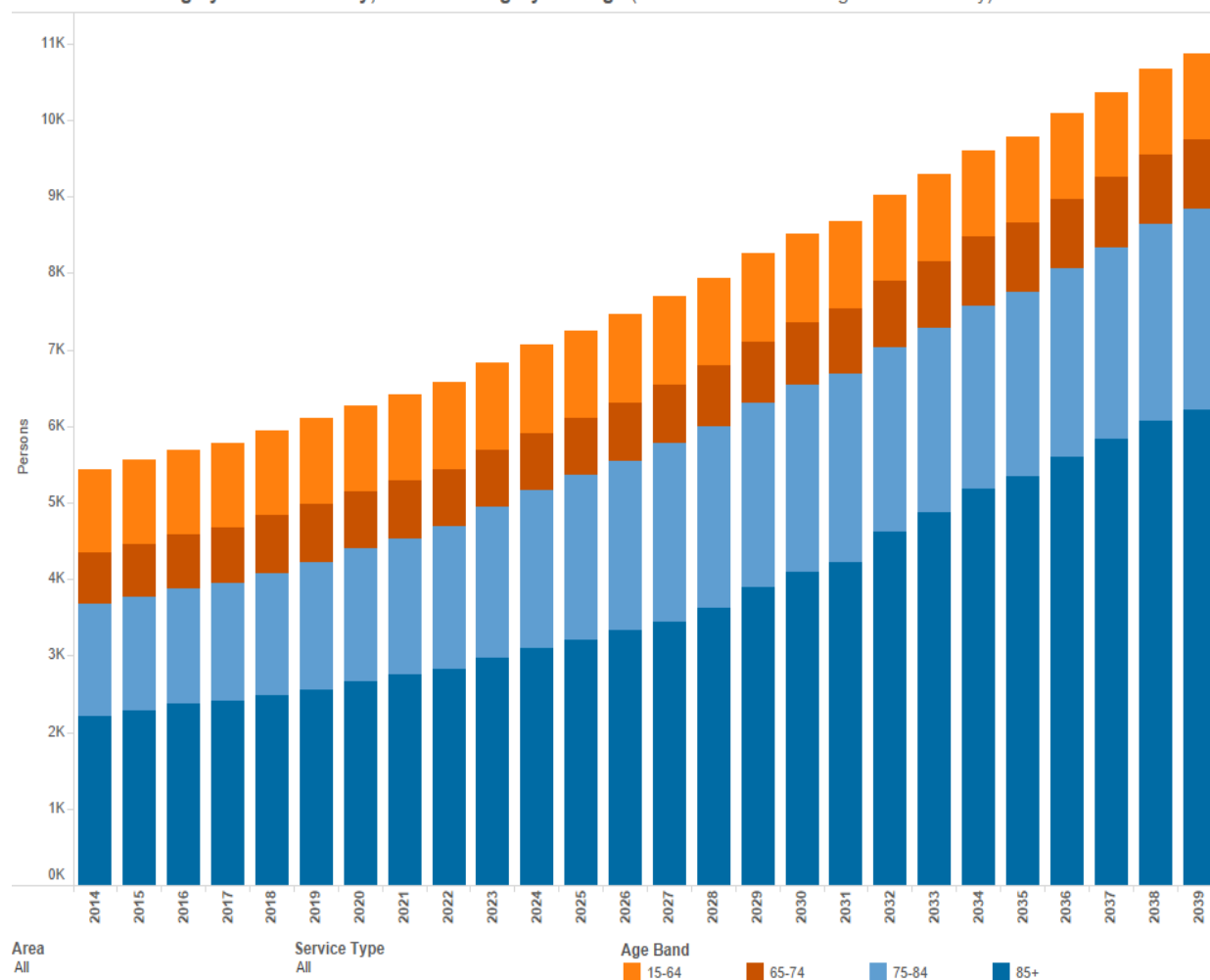
Local Demographic Changes

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

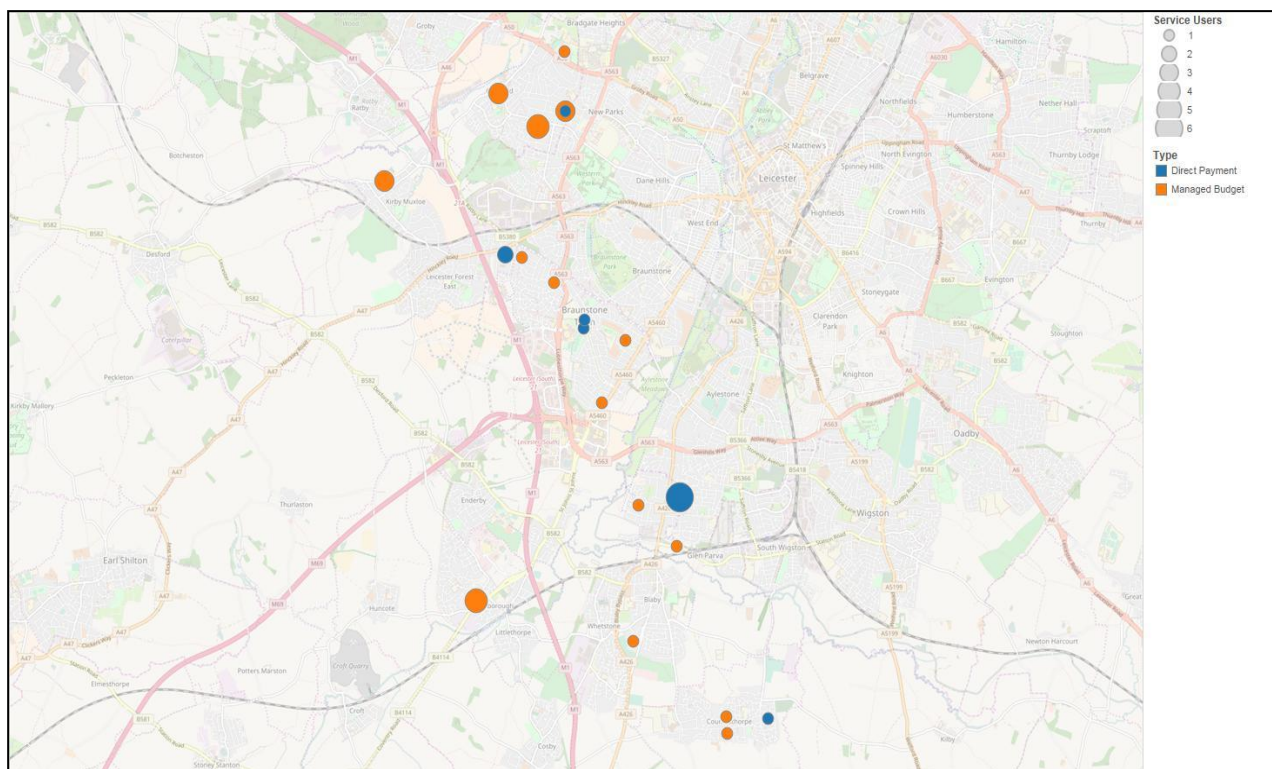
Blaby District

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

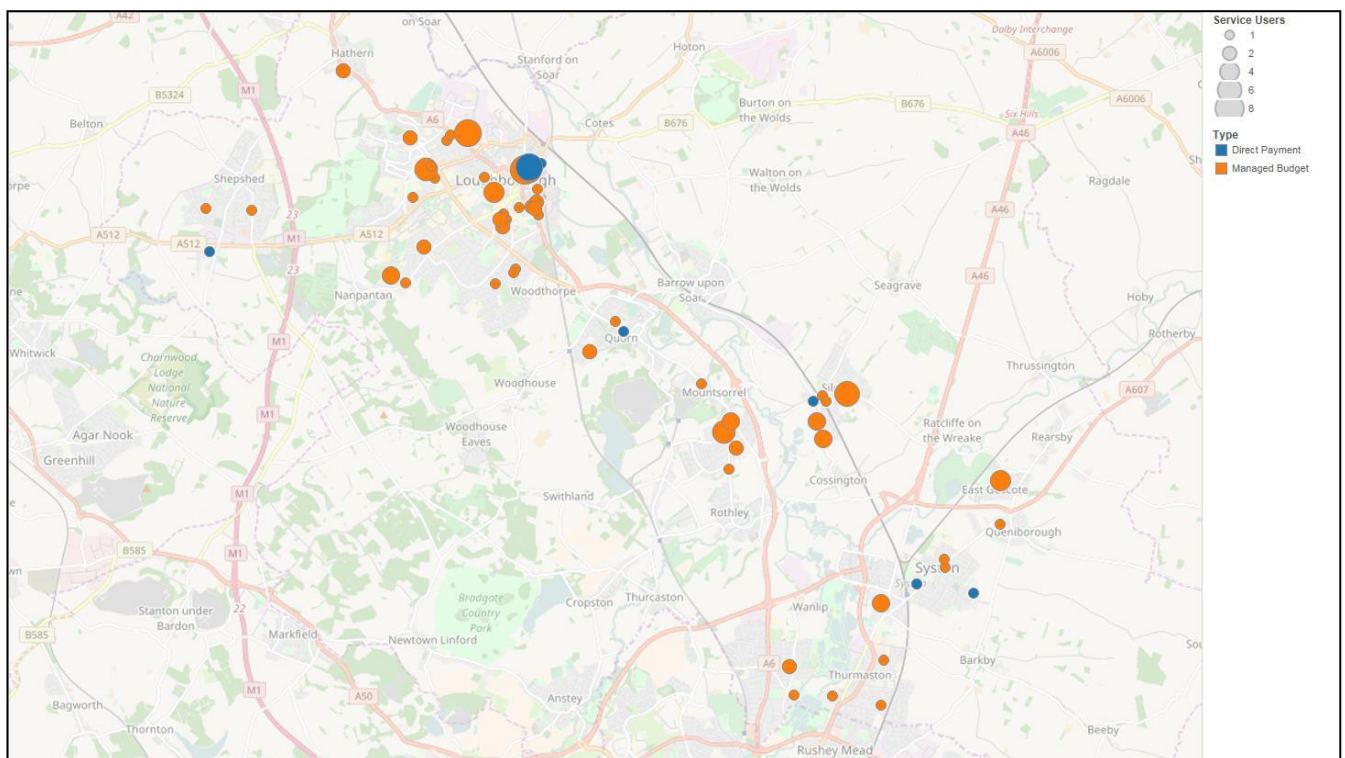
Demand	Jan 2017	+5yrs		Current Placements and Capacity	Jan 2017	+5yrs
Pathway to Housing waiting list	5	↔		Living in Supported Accommodation on a managed budget	21	↑
Waiting list from Transforming Care cohort across the County	22	↑		Living in Supported Accommodation on a Direct Payment	12	↑
Transition 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

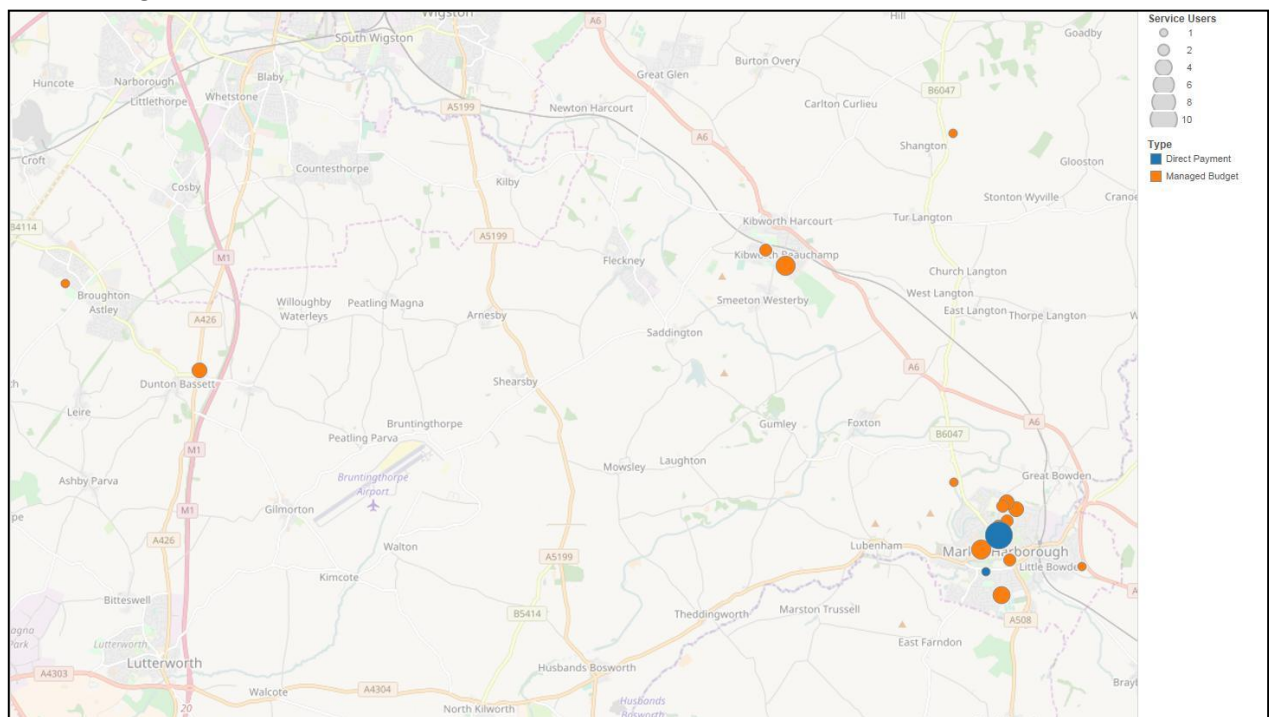
This large mainly rural district is south and south east of Leicester. The main service centres are Lutterworth and Market Harborough. The mid 2013 population estimate for Harborough is 87,450

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	↔

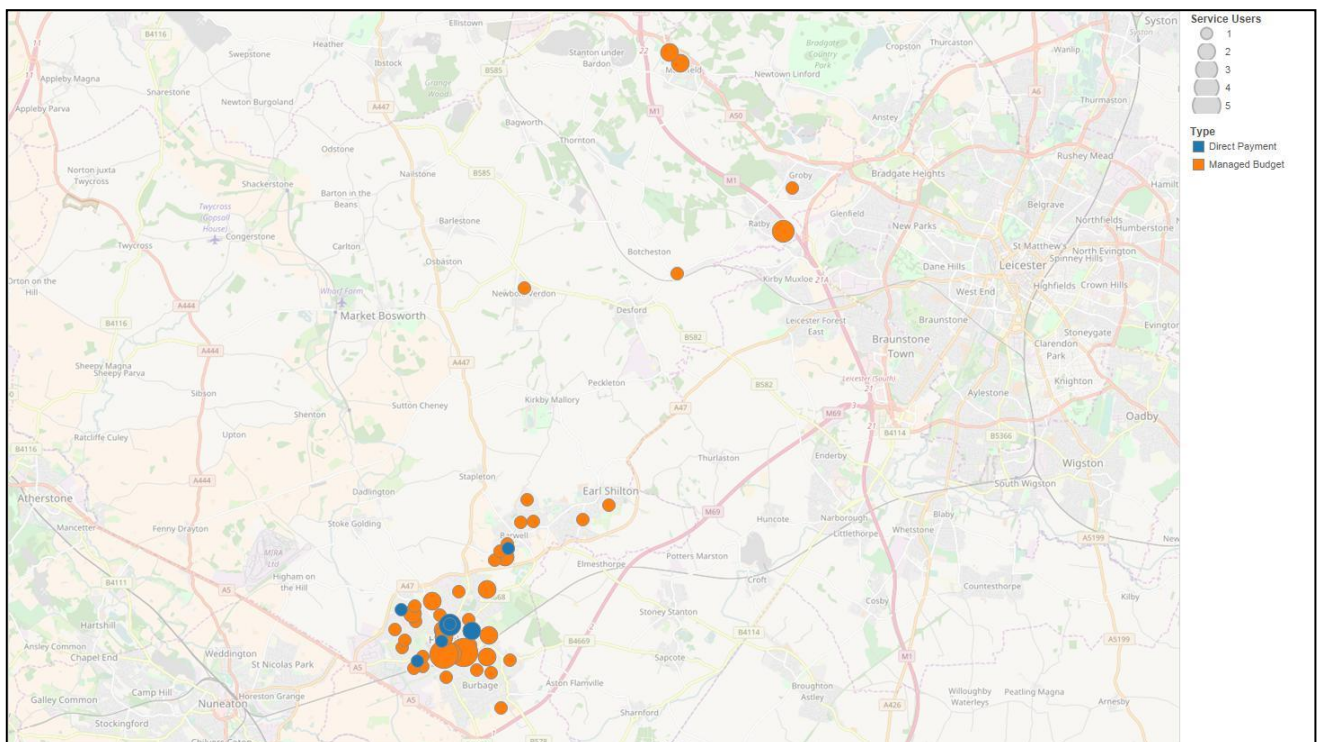
Hinckley and Bosworth

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

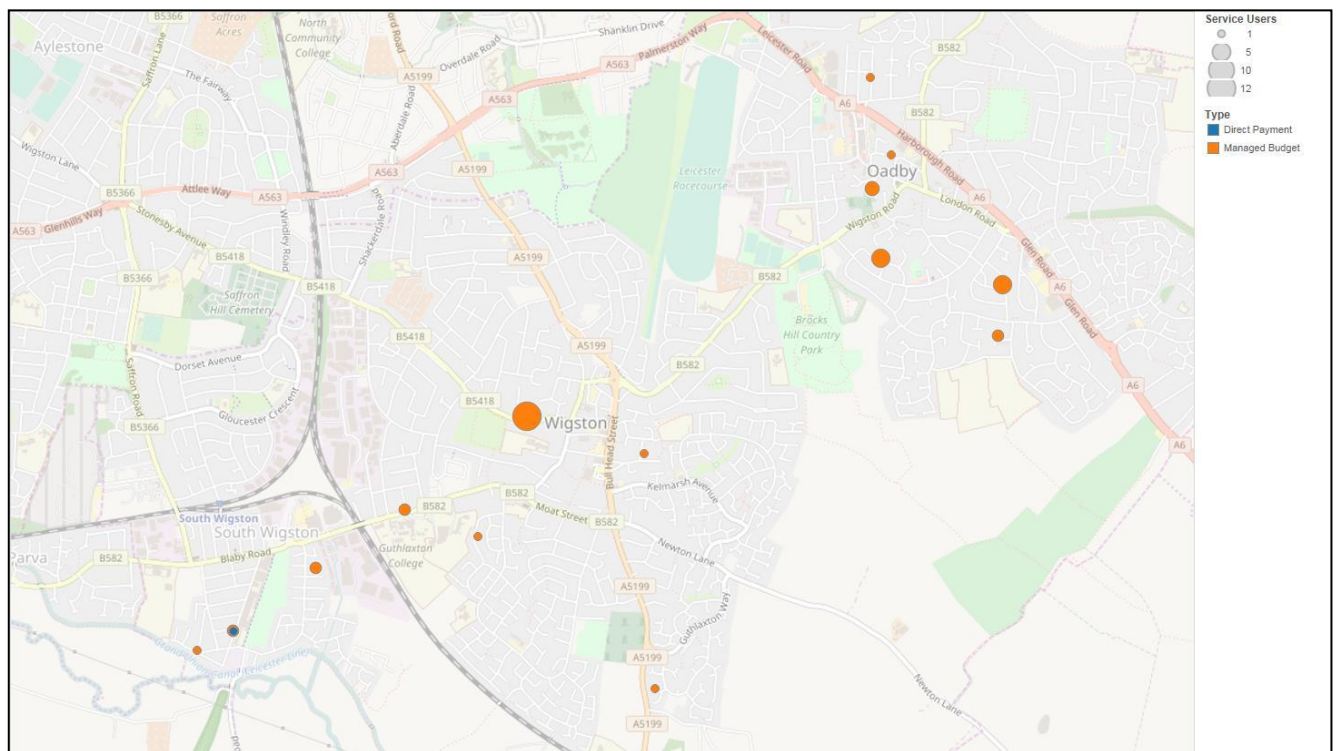
Demand	Jan 2017	+5yrs		Current Placements and Capacity	Jan 2017	+/- 5 years
Pathway to Housing waiting list	6	↔		Living in Supported Accommodation on a managed budget	61	↑
Waiting list from Transforming Care cohort across the County	22	↑		Living in Supported Living on a direct payment	10	↑
Transitions 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.



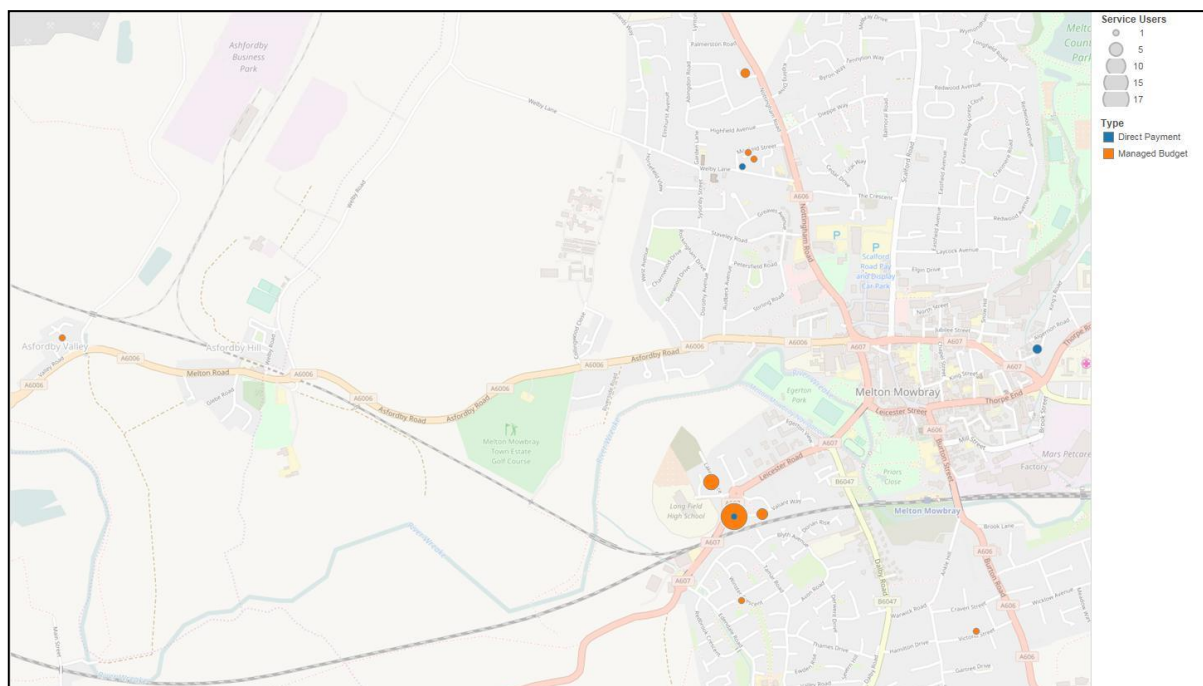
Oadby and Wigston Placements, Capacity and Demand

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 50,836⁷

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

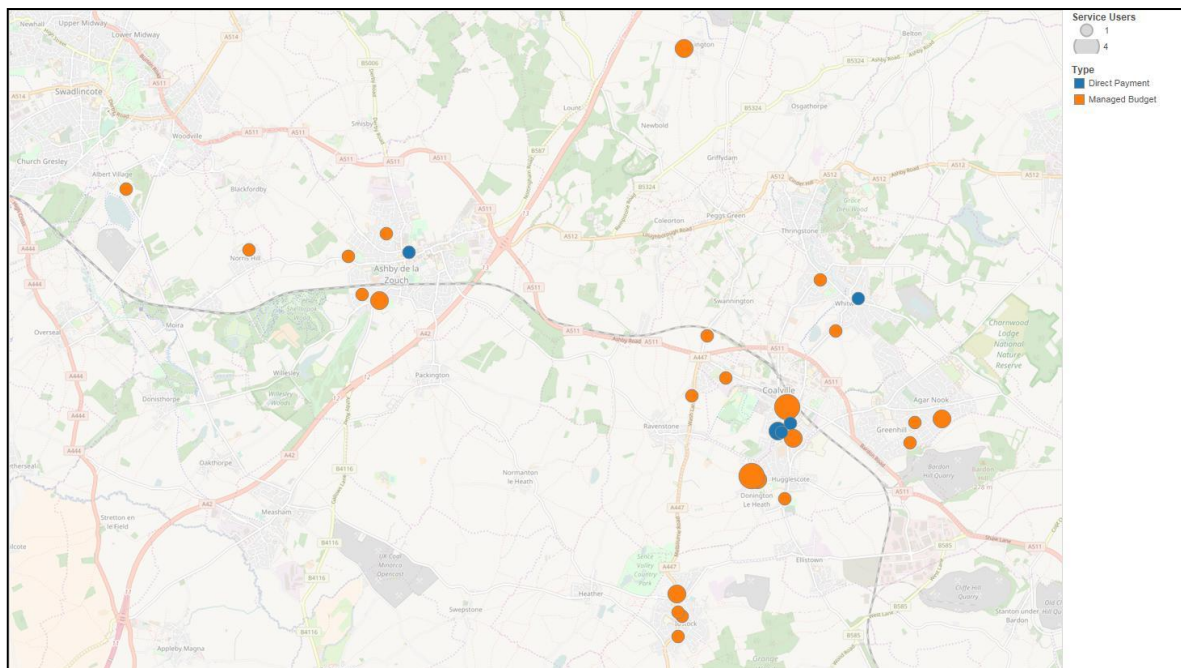
Demand	Jan 2017	+5yrs		Current Placements and Capacity	Jan 2017	+/- 5 yrs
Pathway to Housing waiting list	3	↔		Living in Supported Living on a managed budget	42	
Waiting List from Transforming Care cohort across the County	22	↑		Living in Supported Accommodation on a direct payment	4	↑
Number currently 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.



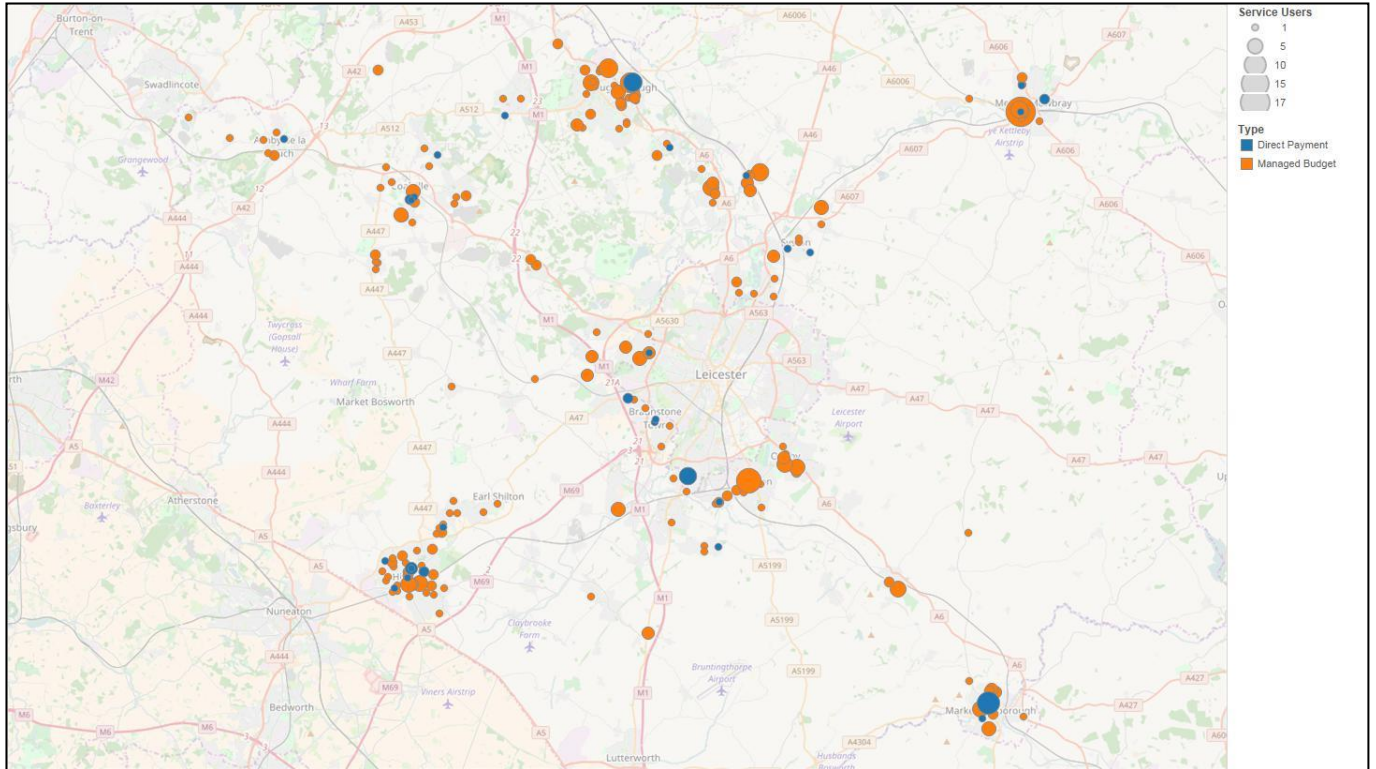
⁸ Leicester and Leicestershire Strategic Housing Market Assessment, Leicester and Leicestershire Local Planning Authorities. Report June 2014

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-agc/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 m ² minimum total size	60 m ²
Flats (two bed)	55 m ² minimum total size	70 m ²
No of bedrooms (if in a shared house). Rooms of similar size, including Sleep-In room(s)	<5	<4
Bedroom size	10 m ² minimum Minimum width 2.6 m	12 m ² 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 m ² minimum Living/dining room(s) – total of 12 m ² minimum 4 or more tenants: Kitchen – 11 m ² minimum Living/dining room(s) – total of 17 m ² 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 m ² per tenant.
Staff Sleep-In room(s)		7 m ² 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 Position 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
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 as smooth as possible.

This page is intentionally left blank