



Leicestershire Adult Social Care

Accommodation strategy for
Working Age Adults 2017 – 2022

‘A Place to Live - My Home’



Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| Foreword | 3 |
| Overview | 4 |
| Our Vision | 5 |
| Vision in Practice | 6 |
| Scope and Objectives | 7 |
| Legislative Drivers | 8 |
| Local Perspective | 8 |
| What Stakeholders said? | 9 |
| Where do people live now and in the future? | 11 |
| Challenges Gaps and Opportunities | 13 |
| Key Gaps | 13 |
| Key Opportunities | 14 |
| Examples in Practice | 15 |
| Conclusion | 16 |

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Relevant Strategies

Appendix 2 – Outcome of Stakeholder Consultation

Appendix 3 - Service User Feedback

Appendix 4 – Current and Future demand for supported accommodation, including District/Borough profiles

Appendix 5 – Service User Guide to Supported Living

Appendix 6 - Service User Guide to Supported Living – Easy Read

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

Appendix 8 – Glossary of terms

Appendix 9 – Action Plan

Acknowledgements

The outline of this Strategy was driven by a Steering Group, which was chaired by Leicestershire County Council. The following groups were represented:

| | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Leicestershire County Council | East Leicestershire and Rutland CCG |
| Blaby District Council | The Bridge East Midlands |
| Hinckley District Council | Advance |
| North West Leicestershire District Council | East Midlands Homes - Enable |

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.

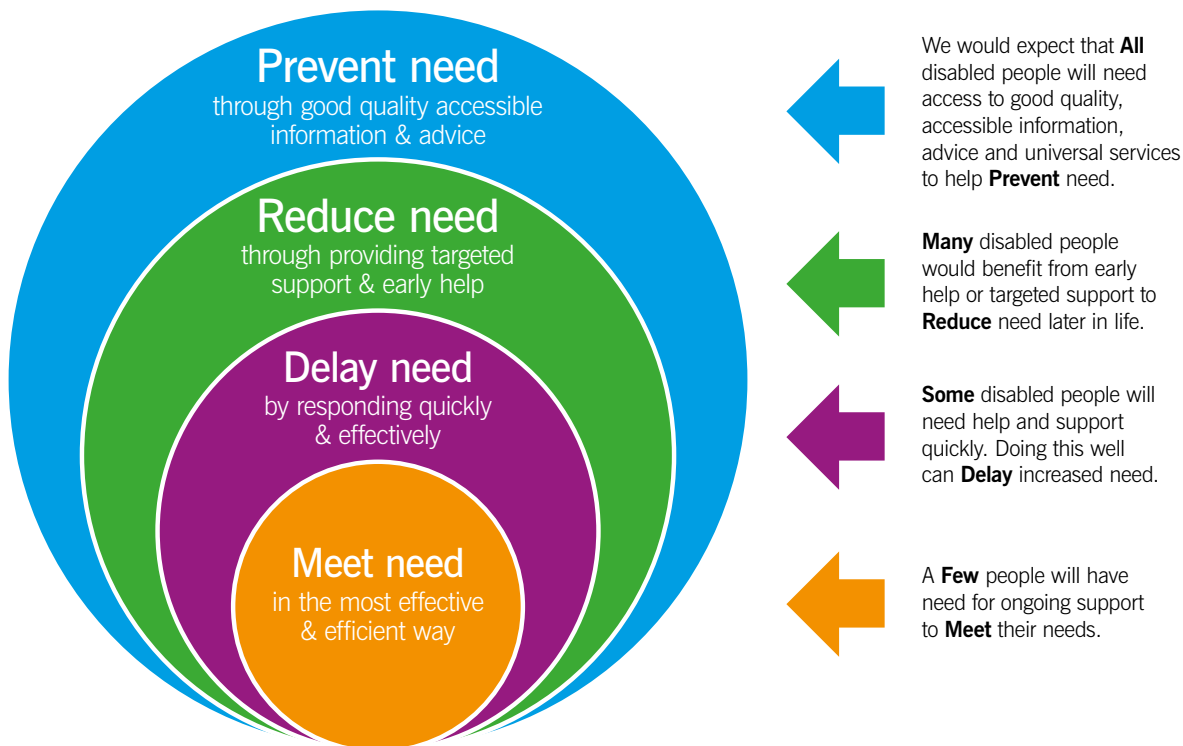
We believe that living with a disability should not be a barrier to living a full independent successful life

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.



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 choose 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 Act² 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 Steps³, 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 2012⁵.

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 report⁶ 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 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 loudvery 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 | <p>Varying availability of supported accommodation across the County</p> <p>Varied skills in care for those who are complex and/or who's behaviour may challenge</p> <p>Lack of choice and availability of alternative provision resulting in the only option for people to be placed in residential care</p> <p>Needs of individuals not clearly understood – treated as homogenous group</p> <p>Needs of people in residential care currently range from very low to very high</p> <p>Individuals and families lack knowledge or empowerment to explore supported living as an option</p> <p>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'.</p> <p>Lack of suitably adapted, accessibly accommodation with a 'clean' environment</p> | <p>Provision of more specialist supported living provision targeted to support more people into independent living</p> <p>Explore the benefits of single accommodation units with on-site shared support (core and cluster)</p> <p>Undertake detailed review of the needs of individuals to determine whether they are in the best place for them</p> <p>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</p> <p>Undertake detailed commercial understanding of housing and care providers who supply services for this group</p> <p>Greater use of assistive technology</p> <p>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</p> |
| Physical Disability | <p>Lack of suitably adapted accessible ground floor accommodation</p> <p>Complexities of Disabled Facility Grant system, long waiting times for adaptations, inefficiencies in accessing aids, equipment, assistive technology</p> <p>Lack of sharing options. Often do not want to share with adults with mental health issues and/or learning disabilities</p> <p>Housing providers cite additional costs associated with properties for individuals with physical disability making them harder to secure</p> | <p>Work with partners to explore the use of developer contributions to increase the supply of wheelchair accessible housing</p> <p>Undertake detailed review of existing provision and research/ best practice from around the country</p> <p>Better assessment of housing sector perspective on this type of housing</p> <p>Explore the greater use of assistive technology</p> |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>Mental Health</p> | <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>Greater risk of homelessness for this group, need to make links with homelessness services</p> <p>Step-up, step-down and ‘crash’ facilities needed to prevent hospital admissions</p> <p>Difficulties around shared accommodation, more self-contained accommodation with support on site required.</p> | <p>Develop more supported accommodation in some areas in the County</p> <p>Explore the benefits of single accommodation units with on-site shared support (core and cluster) over shared housing for adults with mental health</p> <p>Develop additional ‘step-down’ temporary supported accommodation across the County</p> |
| <p>People with complex needs related to their learning disabilities and or autism</p> | <p>Insufficient provision for those that challenge services</p> <p>Individuals often require space, bespoke adaptations/environmental conditions which can only be accommodated within self-contained properties.</p> <p>Lack of understanding from staff, providers and housing partners around the needs of this group, particularly the challenges everyday life may pose</p> <p>Continued use of services for people with learning disabilities or mental health needs as a lack of alternative suitable services</p> | <p>Develop more supported accommodation with specialist design, tailored care and support services</p> <p>Identify potential for capital investment to increase supply of appropriate options</p> |
| <p>Young People in transition</p> | <p>Perception that young people and their families are not prepared within Children’s services to live independently. Lack of information, pre-planning for families</p> <p>Those living at home are not seen as a priority for housing</p> <p>Lack of co-ordination between Children’s and Adult services before transition</p> | <p>Explore the journey for young people and their families</p> |

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.

