

Appendix 4

Housing Contribution Statement

1.) Briefly articulate the role of the local housing sector in the governance arrangements for the integration of health and social care (Note 1)

<p>Outcomes relevant to the housing contribution</p>	<p>In relation to strategic planning, the Local Housing Strategy (LHS) is the sole housing strategic document for the local area. The LHS 2011-16 highlighted 5 key areas in relation to older people and those with disabilities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There needs to be a co-ordinated approach between housing, social care and health to enable older people to live in the community for longer • There is a need for accommodation for older people with particular needs • The current model of housing with care does not meet current aspirations • There is an increasing demand for aids, adaptations, support and advice • There have been advances in technology to enable people live in their own home which should be utilised <p>Investment in specialist housing, housing improvements, care & repair services, adaptations & equipment and housing support services has significant potential to bring about positive health and quality of life outcomes for older people and their carers.</p> <p>These services are delivered by Housing Services working in partnership with housing associations (RSLs), Scottish Government and other council services.</p> <p>Falkirk Council’s Head of Housing and representatives from RSLs are represented on the Strategic Planning Group of the Integrated Joint Board.</p>
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2. Provide a brief overview of the shared evidence base and key issues identified in relation to housing needs and the link with health & social care needs (Note 2)

<p>Older people</p>	<p><i>Summary of evidence</i></p> <p><u>Population</u></p> <p>The number of people over retirement age is projected to increase by 72% between 2012 and 2037 and by 175% for those aged over 85. (Census 2011 and National Record Scotland 2014 based household projections).</p> <p>The majority of older people live in social rented or owned properties; however, there are an increasing numbers of older people living in private rented sector housing¹.</p> <p>Information from the Scottish House Condition survey highlighted that significant numbers of older people live in housing with disrepair².</p> <p><u>Dementia</u></p> <p>Locally there are 1304 people with a diagnosis of dementia (Information Services Divisions Quality and Outcomes Framework). Research suggests that dementia is more prevalent with ageing and estimates nationally 96% of those with a diagnosis are over 65 (Scotland’s National Dementia Strategy 2013-16)³.</p>
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¹ Scottish House Condition Survey (SHCS) 2013: <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SHCS>

² Scottish House Condition Survey (SHCS) 2013: <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SHCS>

³ Scotland’s National Dementia Strategy 2013-16: <http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0042/00423472.pdf>

Across Scotland the number of people with dementia is projected to double from 2011 to 2031. The % change locally is anticipated to be similar to the national estimate as the projected population increases are similar locally and nationally (Scotland's National Dementia Strategy 2013-16).

Specialist accommodation

There continues to be low demand locally for the 1560 housing with care (HwC)/specialist housing properties with 309 people registered for this accommodation (Falkirk Council (2015) Draft Older Peoples' Housing Plan). In addition some properties are not suitable for HwC 3 as they are upper flats and/ or have external stairs (Falkirk Council (2015) Draft Older Peoples' Housing Plan).

Information supplied by Social Work Adult Services over the last 4 months in relation to delayed discharge for housing reasons indicates on average around 3 cases (June –October 2015). This can be due to their current home no longer being suitable or awaiting disabled adaptations to their existing home.

There is an increasing demand for disabled adaptations (see section on physical disabilities) for older people due to the correlation between old age and physical disability⁴.

Care at Home

In relation to Home Care, the local figures deviate from the national average over the period 2000-14. The numbers of people receiving home care are increasing locally whereas nationally they are decreasing. There are also a higher percentage of younger people receiving home care locally which increased 2000-14, whereas nationally this decreased (Scottish Government Health and Community Care datasets)⁵.

Locally the numbers of clients and hours of homecare received in Council HwC varies by development and not solely by level of HwC (Falkirk Council (2015) Performance and Information Strategic Support Unit Children's Services).

Identifying people who may need support or housing with care "cannot be done directly consequently proxies must be found"⁶. One proxy is the number of people eligible for Attendance Allowance (AA)⁷. There has been an increase locally of 15% in AA over 2002-10. This is above the national figure of 13% (Department of Work and Pensions and National Records Scotland Mid-Year Estimates).

⁴ Scottish Government (2011) National Strategy for Housing for Older People, Scottish Government, Edinburgh

⁵ Scottish Government, Social Care Services 2014: <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/11/1085/downloads>

⁶ Bale, G (2010), The impact of population ageing on housing in Scotland, Scottish Government, Edinburgh

⁷ Fenton, A, Markhanen, S, (2009), Older people: modelling housing need and demand and supply of potentially suitable housing, care and support services, Centre for Housing and Planning Research, University of Cambridge (unpublished)

Housing Issues

Housing aspirations are changing and there is a move to support people to remain in a homely setting rather than in hospitals/ care homes⁸.

Increasing numbers of older people live in private housing therefore it is important to access advice/ assistance organising repairs, providing housing options advice, assistance with financial advice etc.

Most people with dementia live in the community to begin with, relying on support of family and friends, then with added support from health and adult services (Scotland's National Dementia Strategy 2013-16). People with dementia live in a range of house types therefore the design of homes can impact on how long someone can live there. (Scotland's National Dementia Strategy 2013-16). More work is required to ensure that properties are fit for purpose.

There is no specialist housing advice locally for older households and/ or formal procedures in place with providers.

There is a potential need for Extra Care housing locally.

There is a need to revise the existing model of housing with care for older people locally.

There is a need to streamline procedures for disabled adaptations (see section on physical disabilities and question 3).

Gaps/ Proposals

Older People's Housing Plan 2016-18

A number of recommendations are included in the draft Older People's Housing Plan which once approved should be progressed, including

- Jointly develop a single housing, social care and health support/ accommodation assessment tool
- Review existing bedsit accommodation and consider options for redesign
- Look at core and cluster models of housing
- Develop housing option advice specifically for older people's housing
- Increase awareness of services such as energy advice and handyperson/small repair scheme.

Extra Care Housing

There is a need for the Integrated Board to commission research to identify if there is a need for Extra Care housing. If so it will be necessary to quantify the number of properties and the cost of Extra Care housing which will require to be within current budgets.

⁸ Scottish Government (2011) National Strategy for Housing for Older People, Scottish Government, Edinburgh

	<p><u>Specialist Advice Services</u></p> <p>There is a need for the Integrated Board to commission work to do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scope what specialist advice services are available; • Identify if they are fit for purpose; • Train staff across Health, Social Work Adult Services and Housing in making referrals to specialist advice agencies; • Formalise referral procedures; • Report outcomes on referrals made <p><u>Adapting for Change</u></p> <p>It is proposed that the disabled adaptations Adapting for Change project is progressed (see section below on physical disabilities). This is being carried out in conjunction with the Joint Improvement Team.</p>
<p><i>Physically Disabled people</i></p>	<p><u>Summary of evidence</u></p> <p>Disabled people are significantly over-represented in the social rented sector (56%). They are also more likely to be pensioners (54%). In Falkirk this is slightly below the Scottish figures at around 45% of disabled people who are social sector tenants and 45% are pensioners.</p> <p>Within the Council area it is estimated that 2% of properties require adaptations (SHCS 2013).</p> <p>There are around 300 people with medical priority who may require rehousing (Falkirk Council 2015 Integrated Housing Management System).</p> <p>Research⁹ undertaken for Horizon Scotland and Chartered Institute of Housing (CIH) estimated a total number of 119,800 wheelchair users in Scotland, of whom 17,000 had unmet housing needs. According to the 2009 SHCS, 3% of households in Scotland reside in the Falkirk area. It can therefore be reasonable to estimate that 3% of the 17,000 wheelchair users with an unmet housing need in Scotland can be found in Falkirk. This gives a total of 510 all tenure units needed locally. This figure compared to the local figure is more robust as it covers all tenures.</p> <p>Based on above research and analysis it is estimated that there is an all tenure need for 510 wheelchair units¹⁰.</p> <p>All ground floor new build Council properties in new build have been fully adapted and allocated to those requiring the adaptation.</p>

⁹ Watson L et al (2012) Mind the Step: an estimate of housing need among wheelchair users in Scotland (Horizon Housing and CIH Scotland) p31

¹⁰ Watson L et al (2012) Mind the Step: an estimate of housing need among wheelchair users in Scotland (Horizon Housing and CIH Scotland) p31

	<p><i>Housing issues</i></p> <p>Issues for people with disabilities accessing suitable housing in the social rented sector include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying suitable housing in the areas they want to live; • Property design may not meet specific needs of individual, particularly wheelchair users; • There is no Common Housing Register locally and applicants have to apply directly to all Registered Social Landlords (RSLs) with stock if they require such housing. <p>There is no specialist housing advice locally for households with physical disabilities.</p> <p>There is a need to streamline procedures for disabled adaptations with partners on the Adapting for Change project (see question 3).</p> <hr/> <p><i>Gaps/ Proposals</i></p> <p><i>Specialist Advice Services</i></p> <p>There is a need for the Integrated Board to commission work to do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scope what specialist advice services are available; • Identify if they are fit for purpose; • Train staff across Health, Social Work Adult Services and Housing in making referrals to specialist advice agencies; • Formalise referral procedures; • Report outcomes on referrals made <p><i>Housing supply targets</i></p> <p>The need for additional accessible and wheelchair housing will be highlighted in the new Housing Need and Demand Assessment and inform housing supply targets set in the new Local Housing Strategy.</p> <p><i>Disabled adaptations</i></p> <p>To progress Adapting for Change with the project Steering Group (see question 3).</p>
<p><i>Homeless</i></p>	<p><i>Summary of evidence</i></p> <p>Recent trends show homeless presentations and households in temporary accommodation have fallen over the period 2010-15. (Scottish Government Homelessness statistics).</p> <p>A contributing factor to the overall decline is “housing options” initiatives. Also locally another reason for the decline is prevention work by Falkirk Council i.e. support services and money advice.</p> <p>Over the period 2009/10-2014/15, the highest % group presenting are is single people (63%) this is below the national average (67%). The next largest group being single parents (26%) which is above the national average (21%). (Scottish Government Homelessness</p>

statistics).

In 2014/15, the main age group for homeless applicants has been the 26-59 age group (circa 58%) followed by the 18-25 age groups (circa 30%). Applicants aged 16-17 (circa 7%) and 60 plus (circa 2%) have consistently been the two age groups with the lowest representation.

Many homeless people have complex housing needs and require an individually assessed package of housing support to help them sustain their tenancies. There is a pilot scheme for the Castings hostel and for single males over 25. The assessment period is initially for 56 days but will move someone on quickly to temporary accommodation if they display signs of being able to sustain a tenancy prior to that.

Other supported accommodation is Y-People and Garry Place (young people), Inchyra (mental health), and Loretto block at Kingseat Ave. These all take in both male and females, with the block at Kingseat accepting families.

Housing support is provided and other referrals are made if other services are appropriate. Support assessments are carried out at point of homeless presentation if a support need is identified.

Applicants are offered a support assessment which is now a legal requirement. Falkirk Council Housing Services Access to Housing team provides generic housing supported accommodation therefore any specific need out this remit is a Social Work function, for example people with learning disability.

In addition Falkirk Council provides supported accommodation for adult males at the Castings Project and Reach Out support within temporary and permanent accommodation.

Housing Issues

There continues to be a shortfall of affordable housing (see below). This relates to increasing household numbers, the downturn in the market, difficulties accessing mortgage finance and low wage increases/ zero hours contracts. This all puts pressure on affordable housing options.

In relation to temporary and supported accommodation, there is a pilot scheme currently on-going.

There is also a review of all temporary accommodation (see sections on learning disability and mental health).

Gaps/ Proposals

Work is on-going to produce the new Housing Need and Demand Assessment. Based on work to date, it is estimated that there will be a shortfall of around 200 affordable housing units. This work will inform housing supply targets which will be set in the new Local Housing Strategy and actions in the LHS to increase the supply of affordable housing.

The temporary and supported accommodation review outcomes will inform future delivery

	and priorities set in the new Local Housing Strategy.
<i>Other relevant groups</i>	<i>Summary of evidence</i>
<i>Learning disabilities</i>	There has been an increase of 21% in the people with learning disabilities known to the local authority over 2011-14. Around 20% of those are aged over 60 ¹¹ . The majority are aged between 31 and 59 (43%). The majority of people with a learning disability receiving services locally live in mainstream accommodation (58%) ¹² and research suggests that the majority wish to remain in mainstream housing ¹³ .
	<i>Housing Issues</i>
	It is important that people with LD can access: *housing options advice; *housing adaptations * accessible or mainstream housing as required *housing support and care services Inchyra Place is used as accommodation for people with mental health and complex needs (this can include learning difficulties) whilst being assessed as homeless. As part of this, consideration is given to identifying support needs and appropriate accommodation. The latter can be either mainstream accommodation or specialist accommodation. Specialist accommodation is accessed through Social Work Adult Services following a Community Care Assessment.
	<i>Gaps/ Proposals</i>
	<u>Specialist Advice Services</u> There is a need for the Integrated Board to commission work to do the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scope what specialist advice services are available; • Identify if they are fit for purpose; • Train staff across Health, Social Work Adult Services and Housing in making referrals to specialist advice agencies; • Formalise referral procedures; • Report outcomes on referrals made
<i>Mental health issues</i>	<i>Summary of evidence</i>
	The majority of people with mental health issues locally who are receiving services live in mainstream accommodation (68% - Social Care Survey 2014). Around 10% of households applying as homeless cite mental health issues which is below

¹¹ Falkirk Council (2015) Performance and Information Strategic Support Unit Children's Services

¹² Social Care Survey (2014)

¹³ Scottish Government (2013) The Key to Life: Improving Quality of Life for people with Learning Disabilities

	<p>the national average of 16% (Scottish Government annual homeless statistics 2010/11-2014/15).</p>
	<p><i>Housing Issues</i></p>
	<p>Inchyra Place is used as accommodation for people with mental health and complex needs (this can include LD) whilst being assessed as homeless. As part of this, consideration is given to identifying support needs and appropriate accommodation. The latter can be either mainstream accommodation or specialist accommodation. The latter is accessed through Social Work Adult Services following a Community Care Assessment. Scottish Government national research found least stress amongst home owners and most amongst renters¹⁴.</p> <p>The above research also highlights a link between house conditions and poor mental health.</p>
	<p><i>Gaps/ Proposals</i></p>
	<p><u>Specialist Advice Services</u></p> <p>There is a need for the Integrated Board to commission work to do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scope what specialist advice services are available; • Identify if they are fit for purpose; • Train staff across Health, Social Work Adult Services and Housing in making referrals to specialist advice agencies; • Formalise referral procedures; • Report outcomes on referrals made
<i>Offenders</i>	<p><i>Summary of evidence</i></p>
	<p>Falkirk has marginally more homeless applicants citing prison discharge compared to the national average (Falkirk Council Annual report 2011/12-2014/15).</p>
	<p><i>Housing Issues</i></p>
	<p>Information from Falkirk Council Outreach Assessments indicates the importance of housing options advice and housing benefits advice. Outreach is also important in relation to identifying accommodation for an offender prior to release from prison. This enables GP and associated services such as pharmacy to be identified so offenders can access quickly on release necessary medication. It also enables advance claims to be made to the Department of Work and Pensions. Such outreach work is beneficial to prevent reoffending on release from prison.</p> <p>Protocols have been agreed between Falkirk Council and RSLs in relation to information sharing on high risk offenders. These are currently being implemented.</p>
	<p><i>Gaps/ Proposals</i></p>
	<p>The above outreach work is important to assist with reducing reoffending rates. Joint working with housing, health and social care is essential.</p>

¹⁴ Scottish Government (2010) A review of literature on the relationship between housing and health

<p><i>Alcohol and Drug dependency</i></p>	<p><i>Summary of evidence</i></p> <p>The latest prevalence data shows that 1.6% of the population within the 16 – 65 age groups have problematic drug use and that 5.1% of the population perceive drug misuse being problematic in their neighbourhood and 9% see alcohol as being problematic (Falkirk Community Planning Partnership 2015) Falkirk Alcohol & Drug Partnership Delivery Plan 2015-18).</p> <p>Anecdotal evidence from the Falkirk Council Access to Housing team highlights that a number of single people, particularly single males who present as homeless have multiple needs including mental health and/ or alcohol/ substance misuse.</p> <p><i>Housing issues</i></p> <p>Many homeless people have complex housing needs and require an individually assessed package of housing support to help them sustain their tenancies. There is a pilot scheme for the Castings hostel and for single males over 25.</p> <p>There are links in place to Social Work Adult Services and the NHS to ensure homeless people with drug and alcohol issues can be referred to other appropriate services as required.</p> <p><i>Gaps/Proposals</i></p> <p>It is important to continue having signposting arrangements in place as and when a need is identified for the appropriate referrals to be made.</p> <p>Training to be delivered to Falkirk Council Housing staff by August 2015 with a follow up evaluation by November 2015. (Falkirk Community Planning Partnership 2015) Falkirk Alcohol & Drug Partnership Delivery Plan 2015-18).</p>
<p>3. Set out the shared outcomes and service priorities linking the Strategic Commissioning Plan and Local Housing Strategy.(Note 3)</p>	
<p>Outcomes and service priorities identified in Strategic Commissioning Plan¹⁵ and Local Housing Strategy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. We will agree, both a model of specialist housing and adaptations procedures (for older people, those with physical and learning disabilities also those with mental health issues) which will enable them to live in homely settings in supportive environments (where possible) in order to avoid unnecessary admissions to care homes or hospitals (National outcome 2); ii. Information is clear, concise, integrated and delivered on the “first stop” principle which allows the above groups to maintain control and make informed choices (National outcomes 1,2,3,4,6,9) ; iii. Communities are able to contribute to the design of preventative and anticipatory supports to help the above groups stay well and independent (National outcomes 1, 2, 6,9) ; iv. Older people, those with physical and learning disabilities also those with mental health issues are aware of housing options and equipment and adaptations are provided promptly following assessment of need (National outcome 1, 2,3, 4, 5, 9); v. Hospital discharge processes will encourage the above groups to return to their own

¹⁵ The outcomes relate to the first housing contribution statement have been amended to include other care groups and not just older people

	<p>homes and there will be no discharge directly to a long term care home placement (National outcome 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9).</p>
<p>How the housing sector is going to contribute to the meeting outcomes/ service priorities in the SCP (which should reflect the contribution to the nine national health and well-being outcomes) (Note 3)</p>	<p><u>Older People’s Housing Plan</u> An Older Peoples’ Housing Plan is a priority in the Corporate and Housing Service Plan by the end of 2015. A draft plan has been widely consulted on and includes options for revising Council housing with care and will go to Council Executive by the end of 2015.</p> <p><u>Disabled Adaptations</u> This will be progressed via the Adapting for Change Steering Group. The national independent adaptations working group reported in December 2012 to Scottish Government recommending fundamental changes to the existing tenure based systems. The Scottish Government is committed to take forward the Group’s recommendations for a more personalised and tenure neutral approach.</p> <p>The national working group recommended piloting its suggested approach to test the viability of the proposals. This work is now underway in five demonstration sites one of which is the Falkirk Adapting for Change Project.</p> <p>Locally this had its origins in the Change Fund project for mainstreaming adaptations. The Change Fund bid was written and led in its early stages by Housing. This is because the demand for disabled adaptations was highlighted in Local Housing Strategy 2011-16 consultations¹⁶. The local Steering Group for the Adapting for Change Project has involvement from the national Joint Improvement Team, Falkirk Council Housing Services, Social Work Adult Services, NHS Forth Valley and RSLs. To date the following have been achieved – the pathways to adaptations have been mapped, definitions for adaptations have been agreed by practioners across the statutory agencies (minor, moderate, major and major complex), a specification tool has been developed to streamline the assessment process for adaptations and it has been agreed to set up a complex cases panel to make decisions on major complex adaptations. Proposals have been developed to realign Occupational Therapists (OTs) within Social Work Adult Services and the NHS also to train a range of staff across health, Social Work and NHS to carry out assessments for minor adaptations so OTs can concentrate on more complex cases.</p> <p>The Adapting for Change project has plans to streamline assessment for adaptations through the specifications tool. It is also necessary to do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is necessary to ensure procedures are in place to identify at an early stage if housing adaptations are not appropriate • ii). It is necessary that procedures are put in place to make the necessary referrals for housing advice if adaptations are not appropriate • iii). The Adapting for Change project needs to develop procedures for referring people for housing advice and to the Link Help to Adapt project • iv). The Adapting for Change Steering Group needs to develop performance indicators to establish if adaptations have been streamlined. <p><u>Housing Options Directory</u> A housing options directory has been consulted on and will be circulated as part of the Older Peoples’ Housing Plan.</p>

¹⁶ Falkirk Council (2012) Local Housing Strategy 2011-16 Appendix 5 Consultation

	<p><u>Moving Assistance</u> A Change fund project – Moving Assistance is being led by housing and taken forward by voluntary group/social enterprise Outside the Box and Making It Happen. The latter is a social campaigning group for people over 50 in Falkirk. This project is being progressed in consultation with older people who discussed what can assist people to move if their current home is unsuitable. They devised and tested guides to give advice and information also made links to local groups.</p>
<p>4. Provide an overview of the housing- related challenges going forward and improvements required. (Note 4)</p>	
<p><u>Challenges</u></p>	<p>There are several <i>challenges</i> identified in the housing system;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Most people live in the private sector and wish to remain so including a number who live in properties which are in disrepair; 2. There is low demand for the current model of Housing with Care to such an extent that RSLs are moving away from providing specialist housing with support for older people; 3. There is no specialist advice for older people or those with disabilities or referral procedures in place to specialist advice groups; 4. There is no Extra Care housing options provided locally which are suitable for older people.
<p><u>Improvements required</u></p>	<p><u>Specialist Advice Services</u> There is a need for the Integrated Board to commission work to do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scope what specialist advice services are available; • Identify if they are fit for purpose; • Train staff across Health, Social Work Adult Services and Housing in making referrals to specialist advice agencies; • Formalise referral procedures; • Report outcomes on referrals made <p><u>Extra Care housing</u> Joint working with the NHS, Social Work Adult Services, Housing services and RSLs to identify if Extra Care housing could help older people remain in the community rather than be admitted to hospital or care homes;</p> <p>If Extra Care housing is required, to explore resources streams with the NHS, Social Work Adult Services and Scottish Government. The latter through the Strategic Housing Investment Plan</p> <p>Review the current housing with care provision.</p>

5. Set out the current and future resource and investment required to meet these shared outcomes and priorities. Identify where these will be funded from the Integration Authority's integrated budget and where they will be funded by other (housing) resources. (Note 5)

Disabled Adaptations

- i) Council disabled adaptations – Budget for 2015/16 £1.169m
- ii) Private sector adaptations – Budget for 2015/16 c£400
- iii) RSL adaptations - c£200k (Scottish Government spend 2014/15)*

Housing Support

- iv) Garden Aid ** – Budget for 2015/16 £500k (£250k HRA & £250K General fund)
- v) Small Repairs Handypersons Scheme – Budget for 2015/16 £26k
- vi) Moving Assistance project - £10k funded for 1 year from the Change Fund. The social enterprise/ voluntary organisations processing this project are currently working to identify further funding sources.
- vii) Housing advice - there is no separate budget provision with staff funded through both the Housing Revenue Account and general fund.

*A letter from Scottish Government (27/4/15) to RSLs on Procedures for Funding RSL Adaptations in 2015/16 made reference to progress on Implementing the Recommendations of the National Adaptations Working Group. This letter advised that in 2015/16 the Scottish Government would consider joint funding requests from RSLs participating in demonstration site partnerships (Falkirk is included through the Adapting for Change project). Local RSLs operating in Falkirk Council area were contacted by letter on 11/5/15 and asked if this was of interest to them. Of those who responded only one RSL was interested in being involved. It is therefore assumed that until a change in direction from Scottish Government, RSL disabled adaptations will not be included in the integration authority integrated budget.

** Garden aid budget is being considered for a budget saving option in 2015/16 and will either stop or be fully self funding through recharging. If this proposal is approved, no budget will be allocated.

6. Additional Statement by Integration Authorities. (Note 6)

Housing Services have been involved in a number of projects which assist older people to remain in their communities:

1. Project to mainstream adaptations is regarded as good practice by the Joint Improvement Team and other areas are replicating the work done in Falkirk Council area;
2. Small Repair Handy Persons Scheme – options are currently being explored by the housing service to continue this project but ensure it is more cost effective;
3. Older Peoples’ Housing Plan – wide spread consultation has taken place to identify what older people locally require particularly in relation to Council housing with care and what advice options would assist them to remain in their own communities;
4. Moving Assistance – intense consultation has taken place with older people and voluntary organisations to identify what would assist an older person to move if their home was unsuitable. Guides have been devised in conjunction with older people on information they need to know when moving home.

	<p>Potential Performance Indicators (make links to work of Adapting for Change Steering group- initial suggestions)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. All tenure waiting times for disabled adaptations; 6. Numbers and costs of disabled adaptations by definition (minor, moderate, major, major complex); 7. Numbers, costs and decisions of major complex adaptations discussed by the Major Complex Adaptations Panel; 8. Satisfaction levels as to whether adaptations improve quality of life. <p>Also</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Number of people delayed in hospital for housing reasons; 10. Number of people delayed in hospital where a housing solution has been explored; 11. Number of people delayed in hospital referred for advice on their housing options. 12. Report outcomes of referrals made to specialist advice services.
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Note 1: Integration Authorities are required to set out the involvement and role of the Local Authority Housing Service, Housing Associations and other housing providers and interests in the governance arrangements for the Health & Social Care Partnership. This should be set out clearly taking into account the various levels of potential involvement in relevant structures such as the Integration Authority, Strategic Planning and Locality Planning. It could also include reference to wider consultation or partnership structures with the housing sector.

Note 2: This should briefly highlight the connection between evidence assembled through the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment and the Housing Needs and Demand Assessment (and any associated local housing evidence). It should identify the main housing-related issues for various groups that require a housing contribution to improve health and well-being. For example older people, homeless, disabled people, mental health or other relevant groups. It should also outline any gaps in the joint evidence base and proposals for addressing these.

Note 3: This section should highlight the direct link between the outcomes and service priorities identified in the Strategic Commissioning Plan and the Local Housing Strategy. It should be clear how the housing sector is going to contribute to meeting the outcomes and service priorities in the SCP (which in turn should reflect the contribution to the nine national health and well-being outcomes). Consideration of potential changes to housing services and provision should be part of this.

Note 4: This should set out any challenges identified in the housing system and among providers in improving the housing contribution to health and well-being. Proposals for addressing these challenges should be clearly articulated.

Note 5: This should outline the impact on resources and investment required to deliver the HCS element of the SCP. Consideration should be given to both services and the bricks and mortar element of housing both currently and in the future (at least over the 3 years of the SCP). It should clearly identify key housing resource and investment areas required to implement the SCP and deliver associated shared outcomes and priorities. Examples would include activities associated with adaptations, homelessness and housing support as well as any planned new housing provision to meet particular needs.

Note 6: This section is for Integration Authorities to provide any other additional information that in their view is relevant for their Housing Contribution Statement.