



## **Challenging Behaviour - National Strategy Group (CB-NSG)**

**Thursday 24<sup>th</sup> November 2022 via Zoom**

### **Workshop 3:**

### **Housing**

**Workshop Facilitator: John Verge**

**Time: 11.00am-12.45pm**

#### **The aim of the workshop is:**

- To identify a range of timely and accessible routes to appropriate and accessible community housing that meets individual need

#### **The objectives are:**

- To discuss & understand the experiences of housing for people with learning disabilities. What works well? What can be improved? What are the barriers and how can they be overcome?
- To identify available routes to individualised housing solutions, and gather ideas and feedback on how to make these routes work well to improve access to housing – proactively for individuals in the community (including temporary accommodation to avoid admission) and to enable discharge from hospital settings.
- Identify actions to include in a co-produced Transforming Care action plan for people with learning disabilities.

#### **Background**

Housing has long been identified as a key factor in community support for individuals with learning disabilities (e.g. Valuing People 2001), and the Transforming Care programme in 2012 (following the abuse at Winterbourne View hospital) highlighted the need for a range of housing options. Data consistently identifies that discharge from inpatient units is delayed by the lack of suitable housing. Proactive planning for housing to prevent inappropriate admission should be prioritised but continues to be an issue.

## **Barriers**

The Transforming Care data set identifies that one of the key reasons for delayed discharges of individuals with learning disabilities is a lack of appropriate housing in the community.

There are a range of challenges to overcome in order to access the right housing, including, identifying funding sources, and accessing that in a timely way, funding adaptations and maintenance costs, housing benefit limits, property availability and prices in some areas of the country, single person accommodation, and coordinating support and housing to work together.

The 'Building the Right Support Action plan' includes housing but does not adequately address these issues (see appendix).

## **Opportunities**

The "Building the Right Support Action plan" identifies some potential funding streams which could be targeted for actions that would make a difference.

Bringing together people with a range of different perspectives and experience in housing will enable co-produced solutions that enable a range of housing options to be delivered

## **Workshop agenda (Timings TBC)**

- 1. Welcome and introductions**
- 2. Presentation to give the background and context for this work**
- 3. Group discussion**
- 4. Actions**

**Actions: (To be completed during workshop)**

<b>Action: What is needed</b>	<b>How it will be done</b>	<b>Who will do it</b>	<b>When it will be done</b>
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

## Appendix – Housing in the BTRS Action Plan

Commitment	Content	Measure of Success	Key Concerns	What Else is Needed?
<p>2b - Helping to speed up discharges in England through the Community Discharge Grant, providing local authorities with additional funding</p>	<p>The <a href="#">Community Discharge Grant</a> provides £74 million (£62 million in England) to <b>help speed up the discharge of people with a learning disability and/or who are autistic from hospitals into the community by covering 'double running' costs</b> (putting in place a community package while also paying for inpatient bed)</p> <p>Specifically includes funding accommodation</p> <p>Introduce Community Discharge Grant data expenditure tool to help government understand how grant has been used and how effective it has been</p>	<p>Local authorities have used the funding to support 'double running' costs, enabling discharges into the community</p>	<p>Not a SMART target</p> <p>While funding for the Community Discharge Grant has been <a href="#">allocated</a> to local authorities, <b>there is no available record of how this has been spent or how effective it has been</b></p>	<p><b>Publish evaluation of CDG outcomes</b>, including:  how much of the total grant available was allocated, who received it, how many people were discharged due to the CDG, and was it over /under subscribed?</p> <p>Publish analysis of whether the combination of CDG, senior intervenor and ICETR achieves better outcomes to determine the range of support that is most effective at delivering (and sustaining) discharge</p> <p>The push to discharge people from hospitals must not lead to people being found in unsuitable (residential care) settings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Greater regulation and monitoring</li> <li>- Focus on suitable care packages and housing which promote independence</li> </ul>
<p>3a - Embed strategic commitment in all local areas to connect housing with health and care, increase local</p>	<p>Department of Health and Social Care will <b>'invest at least £300 million from financial years 2022 to</b></p>	<p>Local areas plan and deliver more housing with care and support to meet</p>	<p>Not a SMART target</p> <p>Does not specify where money will be spent</p>	<p>Identify the exact amount of funding allocated to this client group</p> <p>Identify the route to access the funding, and share with professionals,</p>

<p>expenditure on support services, and boost supply of supported housing</p>	<p><b>2023, to 2024 to 2025'</b></p>	<p>people's needs</p>	<p>Does not specify actions that will be taken to ensure money is spent in ways that achieve the goal of connecting housing with health and care/boosting the supply of supported housing</p>	<p>individuals, families and advocates</p> <p>Monitor and report on the uptake and the outcomes for individuals</p>
<p>3b - Capital funding programmes underway to incentivise new supply of specialist and supported housing</p>	<p><b>Deliver new supported housing in the Affordable Homes Programme (2021-2026)</b></p> <p>Continued investment in the <b>Care and Support Specialised Housing (CASSH)</b> Fund from 2022 to 2023, to 2024 to 2025 to deliver specialist housing, including for people with a learning disability and/or who are autistic</p> <p>'Utilising NHS capital programme to encourage regions and local systems to <b>prioritise funding for housing for people with a learning</b></p>	<p>Increase the availability and choice of specialist and supported housing options for people with a learning disability and autistic people</p>	<p>Not a SMART target</p> <p>Affordable Homes Programme seeks to build 'up to 180,000' new homes, of which 10% will provide supported housing</p> <p>There will therefore only be a maximum of 18,000 new supported living homes built under the Affordable Homes Programme (2021-2026), and not all of these will be for people with a learning disability – <b>not known how many will be built for this specific purpose</b></p> <p>No details available on</p>	<p>Evidence of how this funding can be used to deliver good housing outcomes for this client group, and a process to do so</p> <p>Clarify how much NHS capital funding is available and for how long</p> <p>Evidence of how it is made available for housing for people with LDA to <u>avoid admission</u> to inpatient units</p> <p>Evidence and published data on numbers of people in this client group who have accessed this funding, and amount allocated, to</p> <p>a) be discharged from hospital b) prevent admission</p>

	<b>disability and autistic people'</b>		<p>how the NHS capital programme will be used</p> <p>No evidence that the funding from CASSH will deliver or has delivered what is needed for this client group</p> <p>Current level of grant funding isn't high enough – Housing Associations are not able to utilise AHP and CASSH funding to provide accommodation for those coming through the BTRS programme</p>	
3c – Commissioning independent research to understand the size, cost and demand of the supported housing sector, including that which meets the needs of people with a learning disability and autistic people <sup>1</sup>	Final findings report is due at the end of 2023	Development of an up-to-date evidence base on supported housing supply to support government policy development and local system decision making	Having the evidence base will be a positive move but it will need to be matched with actions	<p>If evidence is not available, there should be an explanation of why and the data sources/collection needed</p> <p>Include this information in Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for local population (should be carried out by every area)</p>
3d – Provide funding to local areas to deliver the Disabled	DHSC has pledged to <b>invest “£573 million per</b>	“more people benefit from home adaptations	Not a SMART target	Put in place clear measures of how it will be ensured that

<sup>1</sup> There is a current lack of evidence on the supported housing sector, and much of what evidence does exist looks at older people, rather than people with learning disabilities – see [here](#)

Facilities Grant (DFG)	<b>financial year 2022 to 2023, to 2024 to 2025”</b>	to meet their needs”	Not specific to Building the Right Support (applies to all people with a disability, learning or otherwise)	people can access this quickly
3j - Developing commissioning guidance to build the capability and knowledge of the commissioning workforce, designed to complement qualifications and training	Publish guidance and information for commissioners  Hold webinars with sector partners to promote the use of this guidance	Guidance for <a href="#">autistic people</a> and <a href="#">people with learning disabilities</a> has been published  See appendix B for more details	Guidance is non-statutory and there is no governing professional body	

### Indirectly Linked to Housing

Commitment	Content	Measure of Success	Key Concerns	What Else is Needed?
3e - ADASS, the LGA and the BtRS Advisory Group to identify 'What Good Looks Like' which will be followed by a report that includes best practice examples, with an emphasis on initiatives that support citizenship and human rights	4 steps:  Complete initial scoping consultation with key stakeholders  Select initiatives to review using the developed template to gather information  Identify any outstanding good practice initiatives, how they came about and the critical factors that enabled them  Establish final report approvals and develop a communications	Publication of report and completion of these sections – all due to have been completed, final report due to have been made available in September 2022	Cannot find account of this report being published?	Commitment to fund what is needed to:  a. Prevent admission  b. Enable discharge

	plan to make sure findings are communicated widely			
3f - NHSE, along with a range of partners, commit to continuing to roll out a programme across England that enables the development of small (supporting less than 30 people with a learning disability and autistic people) community driven organisations to deliver high quality, bespoke support, wrapped around an individual that promotes choice, control, human rights and citizenship	12 ICSs have already gone through this process – <a href="#">Small Supports?</a>	Expand the programme to an additional 8 Integrated Care Systems by March 2023		<p>Publish data on outcomes for people with learning disabilities within the 12 ICSs that have already gone through this process, detailing how this has improved their lives</p> <p>Publish data on the same for the additional 8 ICSs</p>
3g – Continue to commission funded peer reviews	<p>A small group of peers ('critical friends') support another area to develop and improve service delivery</p> <p>Involves a wide range of stakeholders, including people with personal experience</p>	Reviews will be taken in 4 ICSs by March 2023	<p>If the review itself is the action, rather than any potential outcomes, then it is difficult to tell if a review has been successful</p> <p>Not specific to Building the Right Support</p> <p>Difficult to tell what impact will be</p>	
3k – Proposal to introduce new duties on commissioners to ensure that there are adequate community-based services in their area to support people with a learning	<p>Part of Mental Health Act reform</p> <p>Can be read as needing to include appropriate housing, but based on the</p>	"ensure that a lack of appropriate support does not justify inappropriate admission and support is available close to a person's home"	<p>Not a SMART target</p> <p>Mental Health Act reform timescale extends to 2030</p>	<p>Medium term: Professional body (standards, qualifications and accountability) for commissioning as a profession</p> <p>Recruitment and training programme for</p>



<p>disability and/or who are autistic</p>	<p><a href="#">consultation response</a> that is linked, it is unclear to what extent housing is included?</p>		<p>professional commissioners</p> <p>Short term: targeted support programme to ensure commissioners commission support and services in line with the Service Model and in line with NICE guidance (not just purchasing what's available)</p> <p>Commissioners need to fund creative housing solutions/a range of models so that it supports the individual person</p>
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### Additional comments from Campaign Families

- Housing needs to be **planned in advance** – if the aim is for someone to live in independent/supported living as an adult, the planning for this needs to begin while they are still a child/living at home as part of transition planning
- If repairs (or similar things) are needed, there should be a **safe community option** for the person to move to temporarily rather than being forced to be admitted to an inpatient unit
- **Social care accommodation that can be flexibly used can also provide alternative accommodation if a person is in crisis** and needs some time out from the place they are living for a short period of time
- Flexible social care provision is part of the BTRS service model – this would be a more effective way of providing it and meeting people’s needs
- Families should be given more power (e.g., through **personal budgets**) to get housing in place, as it can take a long time for LA/CCG to do it
- Having a **‘halfway house’ between hospital and community living** would be helpful
  - Means that people could be removed from hospital earlier and begin transitional process while housing etc is being put in place for permanent discharge
- Community providers currently will not accept people that they say are too ‘complex’ or ‘do not fit provider’s criteria’
  - **Ringfenced support given to providers for sole purpose of supporting people with complex needs**
  - Avenues to challenge if providers will not provide support for relative

## Appendix B - 'Commissioning Services for People with a Learning Disability' Guidance (Housing)

The learning disability guidance asks: [blue = particularly key points]

- a. if commissioners have undertaken a housing needs analysis for people with a learning disability
- b. if support is in place to help people find and secure a home that meets their needs
- c. if commissioners have worked with housing colleagues, including regional housing leads, to develop published plans to make sure that pathways to getting a home are effective
- d. if their housing plan includes the needs of young adults/those who are moving on from preparing for adulthood
- e. if there is a plan to help adults who live with their parents to either stay in their family home or move somewhere else as their parents become older/frailer/pass away
- f. if there is enough property that provides security of tenure/ownership
- g. how commissioners are influencing "interfaces and commissioning across the Integrated Care System", including housing, to "include the needs of people with a learning disability"
- h. what their methods for "identifying the outcomes of learning and development" for various staff, including housing staff, are
- i. if they are aware of the needs of people with a learning disability within their area and if they have identified trends that "can indicate how provision may need to be adapted to meet future needs", including future housing needs
- j. if commissioners are aware of early-stage planning applications for care homes/other developments in their area by the local planning department
- k. if they have oversight of developing technology that could help people with a learning disability live more independently
- l. if sectors including housing and accommodation are involved in their learning disability partnership board
- m. if learning disability is identified as a priority within local housing strategy and planning

The guidance also links to [Building the Right Home](#) (guidance for commissioning housing for people with a learning disability)

The guidance refers to the UN Convention on the Rights of Disabled People (CRPD) and says that commissioners:

- should consider how housing is offered to people, and ensure choice and control
- should utilise capital funding creatively with housing partners to support security, choice and control
- should consider the use of shared ownership schemes and property inheritance from families for long term housing ownership
- should ensure choice and control in the commissioning of support services, and use analysis and planning, particularly in the case of people with complex needs who require bespoke housing
- should ensure the local housing plan includes housing for people with a learning disability
- can create links with housing staff to support well-informed plans and assist with analysis of local need for planning