

Transforming care partnership housing plans

Self-assessment checklist

Introduction

1. People with a learning disability and/or autism, who display behaviours that challenge should have the right to the same opportunities as anyone else to live satisfying and valued lives. They should have a home within their community, be able to develop and maintain relationships, and get the support they need to live healthy, safe and rewarding lives.
2. To help achieve this, *Building the right support* sets out the national plan to develop community services and close 35-50% of inpatient facilities for people with a learning disability and/or autism who display behaviour that challenges over the next three years.
3. A key barrier to moving people out of hospital settings is about accessing the right accommodation. Furthermore, inappropriate housing arrangements that do not meet the individual needs of the person can increase the likelihood of behaviour that challenges and lead to placement breakdown.
4. In order to reduce overall inpatient capacity, there needs to be a significant expansion in housing options for this group. That expansion of housing needs to be consistent with the national service model for commissioners published by NHS England, the Local Government Association (LGA) and the association of directors of adult social services (ADASS).

Key housing principles

5. With support from the National Housing Federation, this self-assessment checklist has been developed to help Senior Responsible Officers (SROs) and programme managers to ensure they have the appropriate resources available, the delivery mechanisms in place and are getting the right support to deliver on our ambitions.
6. The national service model sets out a number of principles to consider when responding to housing needs, including:
 - a focus on supporting people to live in their own homes within the community, supported by local services
 - giving people choice about their living arrangements, including who they live with, with decisions based on individual need and a person-centred approach to planning
 - offering options for settled accommodation and increased security of tenure, including options for home ownership or shared home ownership.
7. While these principles will apply to all people with a learning disability and/or autism display behaviours that challenge, we also know that this is an extremely diverse group of people, and their housing needs will be similarly diverse. There is no one answer for any person and decisions about housing provision should always be made with the person, based on their individual need.

A. Analysis of housing need

1. How has your Transforming Care Partnership (TCP analysed the housing needs for those individuals in the Transforming Care programme in your TCP area from now to 2018/19?
2. How is your TCP involving individuals who are part of the Transforming Care programme in the development of housing options?
3. Which housing models has your TCP considered to meet housing needs? Would more information on housing models being used by other TCPs, such as shared ownership through Home Ownership for people with Long-Term Disabilities (HOLD), be useful?
4. Does your TCP have a mechanism for housing needs to be identified and flagged when someone is admitted to hospital and is housing built into discharge planning?
5. Is your TCP able to capture the housing needs of young people who are going through their transition process (from Year 9 onwards) to ensure that future planning encompasses housing options that may prevent crisis and any need for hospital admission?

B. Housing plans in transforming care

6. Does your TCP have a housing plan, or a housing work stream? Has your TCP been able to work with housing strategy colleagues to ensure that the future needs of this group form part of local housing strategies?
7. Does your TCP have access to the right housing expertise at working level?
8. Does your TCP know how much NHS capital funding they require in 2017/18 and 2018/19? Are your regional NHS England team sighted on these needs?

9. Are you aware of other sources of capital funding that you and/or your housing partners can access to develop housing? How can they be used to support a pipeline of development?
10. How is your TCP engaging with the social housing provider market, charitable and/or private sectors to develop solutions to meet housing needs? What have been the benefits and/or challenges of working with them?

C. Housing support for TCPs

11. What are the key challenges you face in developing housing options?
12. Do you have the right housing expertise available on your board? If not, are there local providers or housing department representatives you could involve?
13. What further support do Transforming Care Partnerships need to develop housing options?



If you would like support on any of this, contact **Amy Swan, Housing Lead, Transforming Care** amyswan@nhs.net.