
*Integrating
Health and
Social Care
in North
Lanarkshire*

*Housing
Contribution
Statement
2017-19*

*The role and
contribution of
housing in
achieving the
strategic
commissioning
plan's vision and
priorities*



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1. Introduction

1.1 The integration of health and social care is the most substantial reform to health and social care services in recent times. The Public Bodies (Joint Working) (Scotland) Act 2014 introduced in 2014 provides a framework to improve the quality and consistency of outcomes for people who use health and social care services through the integration of all adult social care services, community health services and some acute health services.

1.2 Housing plays a vital role in achieving better health outcomes for people. It contributes to all of the Scottish Government's nine national health and wellbeing outcomes, which will measure the success of integration in partnerships, with a particularly strong contribution to outcome 2:

'People, including those with disabilities or long term conditions, or who are frail, are able to live, as far as reasonably practicable, independently and at home or in a homely setting in their community'.

1.3 Housing is key to enabling independent living, improving health and wellbeing and addressing health inequalities through the provision of safe, accessible and affordable housing options; but also, importantly, through the provision of a range of housing supports such as care and repair services and support services for older people and people who are homeless. Housing plays a pivotal role within communities and as such is well placed to influence the health and wellbeing of people and improve the communities in which they live.

1.4 The Act requires that each Health Board and Local Authority delegate some of its functions to an Integration Authority. Some of the local authority functions include housing functions for delegation to Integration Authorities, some of which are optional for delegation, such as housing support services and others which are compulsory for delegation which includes the resource for aids and adaptations and garden assistance schemes.

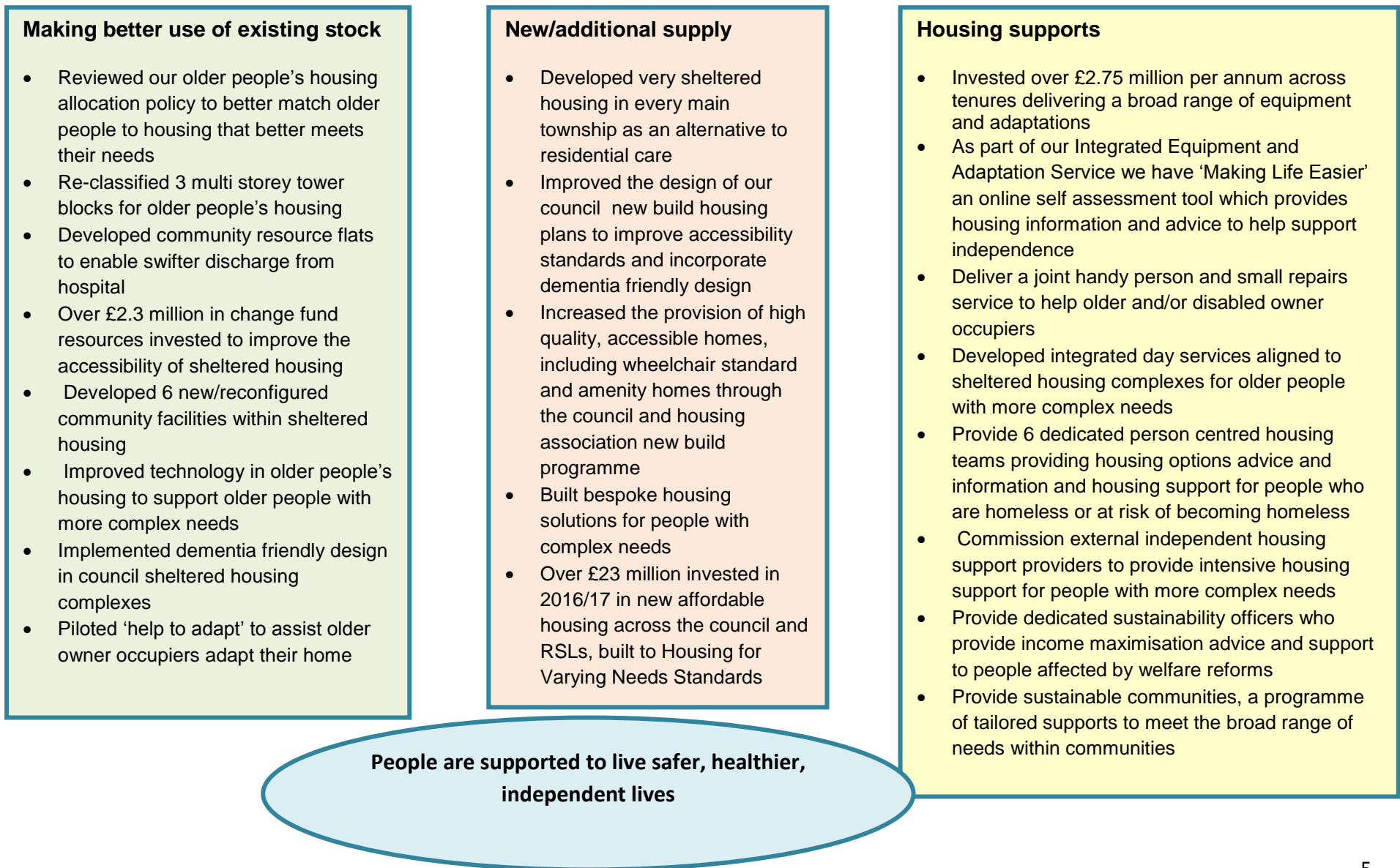
1.5 The Act also requires Integration Authorities to produce a Strategic Commissioning Plan and to ensure that a Housing Contribution Statement is in place as part of this plan.

1.6 The Housing Contribution Statement is an integral part of the Strategic Commissioning Plan, setting out housing's role in the integrated health and social care governance arrangements and its contribution to achieving the Strategic Plan's outcomes.

2. Housing's Contribution So Far

- 2.1 The Housing (Scotland) Act 2001 places a statutory duty on local authorities to prepare a Local Housing Strategy (LHS) supported by an assessment of housing need, demand and provision. The LHS is the overarching, key housing plan which sets out how the Council and its partners will meet the housing requirements in North Lanarkshire. It sets out the specific housing actions that are required to support independent living and the integration of health, social care and housing. It also articulates the services and supports available to achieve this and provides an estimate of future specialist provision need and delivery.
- 2.2 North Lanarkshire has a proven strong track record of partnership working to deliver and enable services that support people to live independent lives and achieve their full potential. Evidence of the success of this coordinated, partnership approach to rebalance the health and social care system is reflected in a number of key areas. In respect of older people North Lanarkshire has one of the lowest proportions of older people supported in care homes of all local authority areas with the number of people supported in residential care around 9% lower than in 2011. Collaborate initiatives involving housing, health and social work such as the development of respite and community resource flats, investment in housing technology and accessibility improvements in specialist housing have assisted in shifting the balance of care, supporting older people to live at home for longer reducing the need for longer term care and more intensive services.
- 2.3 In terms of the wider adult population we have identified homes for over 500 younger adults as part of a planned reprovioning programme in response to the closure of long stay institutions in North Lanarkshire and have provided a number of bespoke, individualised housing solutions for individuals with complex needs as part of a joint community care planning approach.
- 2.4 The range of ways in which the housing sector in North Lanarkshire has contributed to the achievement of the health and wellbeing outcomes is illustrated in the diagram below.

Diagram 1: Housing's Contribution So Far



**People are supported to live safer,
healthier, independent lives**

Engagement and Involvement

- Facilitate a co-production group with local people with disabilities to inform housing policy to improve outcomes for disabled people
- Extended social opportunities in sheltered housing to the wider community to reduce social isolation experienced amongst older people
- Build capacity within communities through supporting 35 tenants and resident's groups and a tenants federation to involve local people and support social inclusion from under-represented groups
- Deliver targeted housing information sessions for students with additional learning needs and ethnic minority groups
- Help deliver 'keys to learn' for young people not engaged in formal education, helping develop independent living skills

Neighbourhood Services

- Deliver a 24 hour anti social response service across tenures to improve safety and wellbeing
- Provide a mediation service to all North Lanarkshire residents
- Provide an empty homes purchase scheme bringing empty homes back into use to meet housing needs and improve the quality of neighbourhoods
- Deliver an estate management service for council housing across the 6 localities, enhancing neighbourhoods both in terms of the physical environment and relationships within communities

Tackling Fuel Poverty

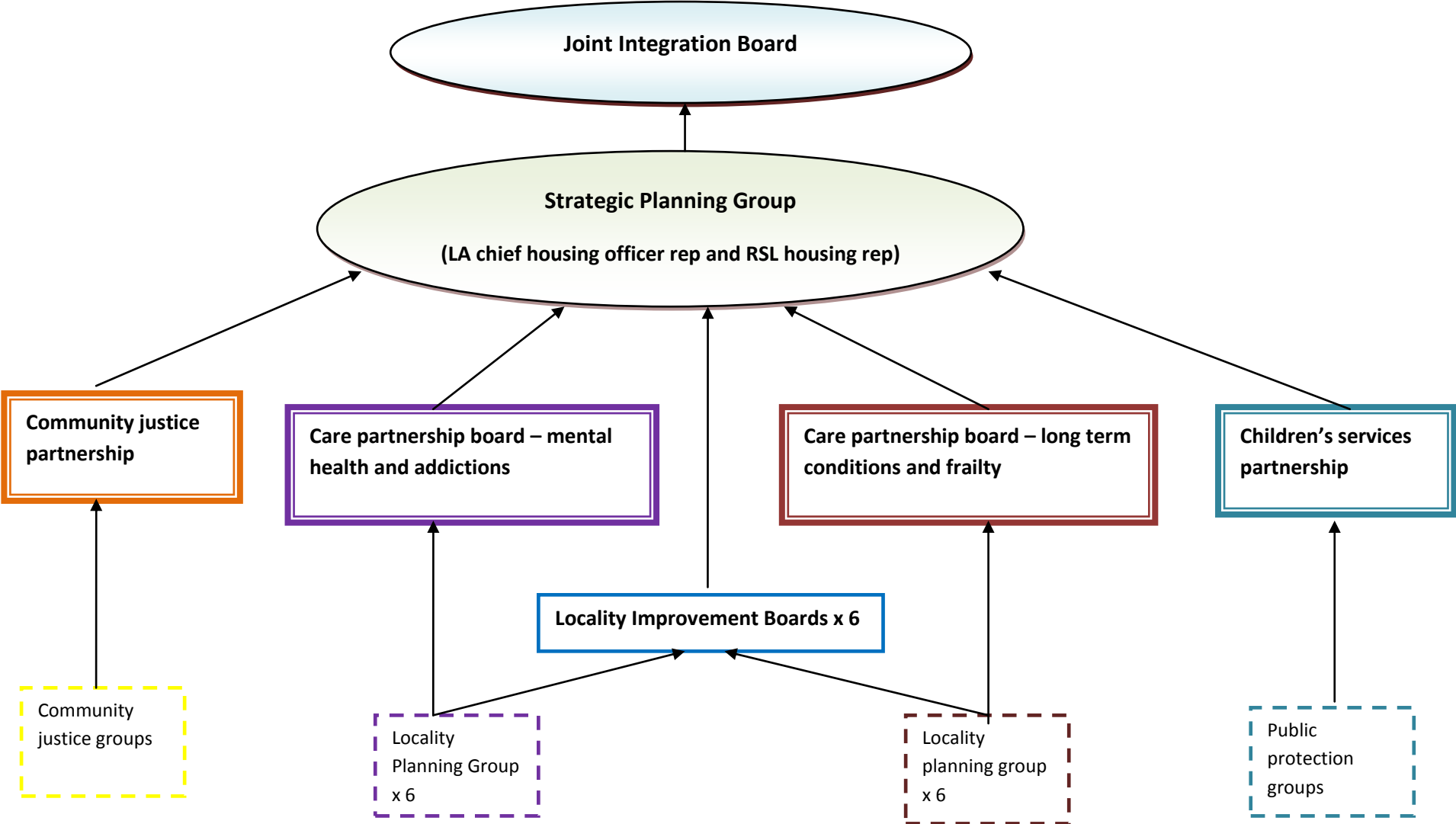
- Reduced the number of households experiencing fuel poverty through delivery of 'It Pay's to Switch' campaign
- Improved the energy efficiency of homes across North Lanarkshire through £7 million of external funding
- Developed and implemented renewable energy in older people's housing and new build housing
- Provide energy information and advice across all tenures with particular targeting of groups more susceptible to fuel poverty, older people, people with disabilities and households on low incomes
- Promote income maximisation and access to other support services

- 2.5 Many of the housing services outlined above are preventative and anticipatory in nature. This has a direct impact on reducing the need for more intensive and higher cost health and social care services. As such the benefits of integrated working which involve housing as a key partner have been widely recognised in North Lanarkshire amongst partners and integrated ways of working have become established practice.

3. The Role of Housing in the Governance Arrangements for the Integration of Health and Social Care

- 3.1 Robust, well established community care planning structures in which housing are key partners have been instrumental in achieving the health and social care partnership's vision of safer, healthier, independent living for the people of North Lanarkshire.
- 3.2 Housing is represented on every level of the community care planning structures in North Lanarkshire, from operational to strategic level. The diagram below illustrates the community care planning structures in North Lanarkshire and housing's involvement in the structures.

Diagram 2: Community Care Planning Structures in North Lanarkshire



- 3.3 There are six localities in North Lanarkshire and there are two locality planning groups in each locality, one for mental health and addictions and another for long term conditions and frailty. There are twelve locality planning groups in total.
- 3.4 The locality planning groups are comprised of operational representatives across health, social care, housing and the third sector and they plan on a locality basis to meet the needs within their locality.
- 3.5 There are two health and care partnership boards that the locality planning groups report to for each care group. These groups are strategic and have an overview of all localities. There is strategic housing representation on the care partnership boards.
- 3.6 There is representation from the wider housing sector on the strategic planning group, comprising of the local authority chief housing officer and a Registered Social Landlord representative who represents the housing associations and cooperatives in North Lanarkshire. The local authority chief housing officer is also a member of the Integrated Joint Board.
- 3.7 There are separate planning structures and multi agency work for children, young people and their families which are underpinned by Getting it Right for Every Child and the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014. Similarly public protection which includes all matters relating to child protection, adult protection and MAPPA (multi-agency public protection arrangements regarding the management of high risk offenders) and domestic abuse have specific structures which report to a chief officer public protection group and for community justice there is the Community Justice Steering Group (CJSG). Housing is a key partner in these governance and planning arrangements to help ensure the most positive outcomes for people who fall under these care groups.
- 3.8 There also exist specific housing led strategic groups which involve health and social care services. These provide a mechanism for involvement from our third and independent sector partners and from people who use services who have an interest in shaping service or strategy development. These groups include:
- The Local Housing Strategy Steering Group;
 - The Housing for Older People Strategy Group;
 - The Homelessness Implementation Group;
 - External Homelessness/Housing Support Providers Steering Group;
 - The Housing Co-production Group (a co-production group with older people, carers, and people with disabilities).
- 3.9 Wider consultation and engagement with the general public and other stakeholders on housing's contribution to the achievement of the health and wellbeing outcomes has taken place through the development of the new Local Housing Strategy 2016-21 (LHS).

- 3.10 This has included a number of stakeholder events for registered social landlords which enabled the housing contribution from the wider housing sector to be articulated.

4. Shared Evidence

- 4.1 The Glasgow and Clyde Valley Housing Need and Demand Assessment (HNDA) 2 estimates the future number of additional homes required to meet existing and future need and demand. It has been undertaken by the eight authorities that make up the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan Area (GCV SDPA). It also captures information on the operation of the housing system to assist local authorities in the development of policies on new supply, management of existing housing and the provision of housing related services.
- 4.2 It's purpose is to provide a robust, shared and agreed evidence base for housing and land use planning and to ensure that both LHSs and Development Plans are based upon a common understanding of existing and future housing requirements.
- 4.3 The HNDA along with the LHS and its supporting documents, a suite of ten evidence papers and three statements, is a crucial part of the shared evidence base which has been used to inform the Strategic Commissioning Plan.
- 4.4 Alongside this, a strategic needs assessment has been undertaken by North Lanarkshire's Integrated Joint Board. Six locality profiles have been developed which helps each locality plan services and support to best meet the needs of people in their locality.
- 4.5 The shared evidence can be categorised by care group:

Older People

- Demographic change is one of the most significant challenges affecting service providers. The scale of demographic change in North Lanarkshire is of particular importance with growth of 68.4% (35,764) projected amongst 65+ age group and most marked growth amongst 75+ age group a projected increase of 97.2% (21,444) over the 2012-2037 period.
- Older people's housing accounts for 5% of all social rented stock in North Lanarkshire. Evidence suggests some disparity in demand for specialist housing in North Lanarkshire and we need to increase specialist provision in areas where there is an identified shortfall.
- Owner occupation is the predominant tenure amongst older households with 62.7% of older households in North Lanarkshire owning their own home and 73.7% owning their home outright. Despite this, disrepair and lack of maintenance remains a significant issue amongst older owner occupiers.
- Owner occupiers also account for the majority of applicants on the Council's CHR waiting list (34%) indicating a need for a better range of housing options for older owner occupiers to meet their needs.

- Fuel poverty remains a significant issue amongst older households (accounting for 29% of all household groups).
- A rise is evident in demand for preventative services such as care and repair and adaptations and equipment provision.

People with Physical Disabilities, Learning Disability or Mental Health Conditions

- The Scottish House Condition Survey (2012-14) estimates that 22% of public sector dwellings in North Lanarkshire are adapted and 15% of private sector dwellings are adapted. The survey also provides an estimate of unmet need and demand for adapted housing in North Lanarkshire with 4% of households in the social rented sector reporting they require an adaptation.
- There are an estimated 17,000 wheelchair users¹ with unmet housing need in Scotland. This equates to an estimated unmet need of around 1,000 wheelchair users in North Lanarkshire.
- North Lanarkshire has a higher level of long term illness than the national level and the number of people with co-morbidities is increasing.
- The majority of adults with learning disabilities live in mainstream accommodation with over a third living with family carers. Evidence has highlighted that planning for the future is considered a priority, particularly around future housing options for adults with a learning disability and their carers.

People who are Homeless

- Homeless applications have decreased by over 50% in the past ten year period. In 2015/16 there were 1901 homeless applications, with many households assessed as having significant health and/or complex support needs
- A significant proportion of homeless applicants (48%) were assessed as requiring support, of which 22.9% were assessed as having multiple needs.
- Welfare reforms have created additional difficulties and anxieties for homeless people with benefit sanctions often applied to people with particular vulnerabilities.
- Joint research between the council and NHS Lanarkshire into the wider health needs of people who have been homeless in North Lanarkshire has highlighted considerable health inequalities.
 - Homeless people in North Lanarkshire are 7 times more likely to be admitted to hospital for alcohol problems, 10 times more likely for psychiatric problems, and 23 times more likely for self harm than the general population.
 - Homeless people disproportionately use accident and emergency services, with homeless people 5 times more likely to have attended accident and emergency services and 3 times more likely to have multiple emergency admissions than the general population.

¹ Mind the Step: an estimate of housing need among wheelchair users in Scotland (Horizon Housing and CIH Scotland) 2012

- Young people, aged 16 – 25 years are affected disproportionately by homelessness accounting for 34.5% of homeless applications in comparison to 12.5% of the general population.

Other Groups

- Research shows that Gypsy Travellers can experience difficulties in accessing services due to their transient lifestyle and as a result experience poorer health outcomes than the rest of the general population.
- 0.1% of the population in North Lanarkshire are Gypsy Travellers. There continue to be transient encampments observed throughout the summer months, albeit a reduction in these has been observed over recent years.
- The BME population account for 2.1% of North Lanarkshire's population. Although this is still less than the national comparison it's still an increase since the last census in 2001 illustrating that North Lanarkshire is becoming more culturally diverse.

5. Key Housing Issues and Housing's Contribution to the Shared Outcomes

- 5.1 The strategic commissioning plan sets out a vision for the next ten years of people being able to live safer, healthier and independent lives, and sets out how we will achieve this through providing support at the right time, in the right place and the right way.
- 5.2 There are six strategic priorities identified by the Integrated Joint Board:
- Addressing Inequalities
 - Person centred support
 - Maximising all our assets
 - Prevention and early intervention
 - Effective, safe and timely care
 - Making the whole system work efficiently
- 5.3 The six strategic housing outcomes contained within the local housing strategy 2016-21 contribute to the strategic commissioning plan's priorities:
- 1) Promote supply of good quality affordable housing across all tenures
 - 2) Contribute to regeneration and sustainability of places
 - 3) Homelessness is prevented and appropriate housing support provided to sustain living arrangements
 - 4) Ensure there is a range of housing solutions and appropriate support to meet the needs of older households and those with other specific needs
 - 5) Tackle Fuel Poverty and contribute to meeting Climate Change Target
 - 6) Improve stock condition across all tenures
- 5.4 Detailed in the table below are the key housing issues and actions required that will contribute to the shared strategic priorities and outcomes for housing, health and social care.

Table 1: Key Issues and Housing’s Contribution

Care Group	Key Housing Issues	Our Housing Contribution
Older People	An increasing older population will increase the demand for accessible housing and housing support services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop additional older people’s housing provision in areas where there is an identified shortfall. • Implement proposals for the allocation of older people’s housing in North Lanarkshire.
	Given the increasing complexity of needs of older people supported at home consideration should be given to how housing can be enhanced to improve the accessibility and suitability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review council new build specification and capital programme works to improve accessibility standards and incorporate dementia friendly design. • Increase the range of housing options for older people exploring innovative ways to incorporate technology to enable independent living.
	It is important that there are a range of housing options available to meet the broad range of housing needs of older people. As such the role of sheltered/very sheltered housing will require review to ensure capacity to meet changing needs and aspirations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review very sheltered housing contract specifications to ensure revised specifications meet the current and future needs of older people. • Explore development of extra care housing and implement where appropriate. • Review the resources associated with provision of the council’s sheltered housing support service to ensure it meets the needs of tenants.
	Given the high proportion of older owner occupiers on the Council’s CHR waiting list and the issues experienced amongst older owner occupiers with disrepair and maintenance, there is a need to explore various options which enable owners to use the equity held in their home.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore shared equity options as part of the affordable housing supply programme. • Participate in national equity release pilots which enable older people to adapt and repair/maintain their homes.
	Given the link between fuel poverty and poor health outcomes, particularly for more vulnerable households it is important that energy efficiency advice and improvements are targeted effectively.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to ensure effective advice and referral processes are in place in relation to fuel poverty and income maximisation across all tenures. • Actively promote energy advice and information services.
People with disabilities	There is a clear need to develop additional wheelchair standard housing in NL both to meet the increasing demand arising from an increasing older population but also in respect of the estimated shortfall of wheelchair units.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of wheelchair standard homes through new build council and RSL programmes – target of 5% of all new social rented housing (LHS 2016 – 2021).
	It is acknowledged that most needs are met through the broad range of equipment, adaptations and other in situ interventions, many of which are preventative in nature. It is important	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop better, wider housing options and financial inclusion advice through the ‘Making Life Easier’ website. • Better quantify needs to inform specialist provision.

Care Group	Key Housing Issues	Our Housing Contribution
	that continued focus is given to developing these services to meet the increasing demand arising from population growth and existing unmet need and to ensure effective use is made of adapted property when it becomes available for allocation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the suitability of existing housing stock in meeting disabled people's needs through provision of major and minor adaptations across tenures. • Review and re-commission the care and repair service. • Explore ways to help ensure effective allocation of adapted stock.
	Planning for the future with adults with a learning disability and their families/carers is important and housing is a key part of this planning process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilise information on needs arising from health and social care integrated planning arrangements to better estimate specialist housing provision. • Develop processes for the locality planning groups (LPGs) for contributing to new build site mix and type.
People with a mental health condition	People with serious mental health illness sometimes find it difficult to secure and maintain good quality accommodation. High quality housing with support can improve health and help reduce demand for health and social care services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider the development of a lead officer role to co-ordinate support provision for those with complex needs. • Promote health and wellbeing through the alleviation of recurring and extreme distress identified within the homeless population.
People who are homeless	In order to improve outcomes for people who experience homelessness we need to develop better shared responsibility in the planning and case management across services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore ways to expand existing community assets to assist in meeting the needs of homeless households and in particular those with multiple and complex needs where exclusion from services is prevalent. • Implement Distress Brief Interventions (DBI's) across the partnership to improve the mental health and wellbeing of homeless people in extreme and recurring trauma and distress. • Introduce Psychologically Informed Environments (PIE) to support staff's ability to understand and take account of the emotions, thinking and past experience of homeless people to work more creatively and constructively to tackle challenging behaviours and aid engagement.
	There is a need for even more emphasis on tailored housing options advice and earlier intervention/prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review existing risk assessment and housing options tools to improve staff knowledge and understanding of homeless prevention opportunities and activities.
	A supply of suitable temporary accommodation is critical to mitigate against the health and social care impacts of homelessness.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the Temporary Accommodation and Supported Accommodation Strategy to ensure appropriate accommodation and support services. • Consider the feasibility of a variety of

Care Group	Key Housing Issues	Our Housing Contribution
		<p>transitional accommodation options for different client groups who may take time to become tenancy ready.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigate the impacts of welfare reform on the supply of temporary accommodation.
Vulnerable Young People	The impact of the new Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014 will have significant implications for the council and other services with the increase in age threshold and scope of services for corporate parenting responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve housing outcomes across a range of measures for young people through implementing our Youth Housing Statement. Consider the feasibility of transitional accommodation for young people still in care but who are no longer suited to living in a Children's House. Improve our strategic understanding of housing need and aspirations of young people across North Lanarkshire by sharing information across Services and Partnerships.
Other Groups	Gypsy Travellers can experience issues in accessing services due to their transient lifestyle and as a result experience poorer health than the rest of the general population. It is therefore important that there are appropriate supports to help ensure Gypsy Travellers have access to housing, health, social care and education services in order to address health inequality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue joint working locally and at a regional level with Glasgow and Clyde Valley LHS Group and Clydeplan Housing Market Partnership to identify housing need of Gypsy/Travellers.
	North Lanarkshire is gradually becoming a more culturally diverse place to live but is significantly less culturally diverse than the rest of Scotland. It is important therefore that access to housing and support services are as inclusive as possible with specific consideration to the different needs and aspirations of different cultural groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to develop understanding of the profile of housing need within North Lanarkshire.

6. Future Priorities

Hospital discharge

- 6.1 Enabling swifter discharge from hospital is a key priority for the health and social care partnership. As a partnership we aim to ensure that returning home is always the default option and work collaboratively to support people to do this wherever possible. We recognise that housing plays an enormous role in aiding discharge from hospital and preventing admissions. From the provision of adaptations to enable someone to return to their home to the

provision of temporary accommodation, information and advice when someone can no longer return home, input from housing is crucial.

- 6.2 As a partnership we have carried out some work to reduce delayed hospital discharges. We developed a hospital and short stay care discharge protocol, which aims to connect hospital and care home staff with locality housing officers to help identify at the earliest stage potential support and housing options to enable swifter discharge. We have also met with a range of acute and short stay care home staff to increase awareness on housing options and services and we monitor all delayed discharges, from hospital and short stay care homes which are housing related.
- 6.3 As part of this work we have identified a need for greater housing input into the acute hospitals to increase housing knowledge amongst key health professionals involved in the discharge planning process and a need to promote greater awareness of the wide range of housing services available to patients, from housing support services such as care and repair services to information on older people's housing.
- 6.4 There are lots of opportunities within hospitals and short stay care units to increase awareness of housing services and options amongst patients, relatives, carers and staff. In doing so we can encourage people to think about their future housing and support needs to help people live safely and independently for longer. Developing capacity amongst hospital and short stay care unit staff on housing can help staff better sign post people to appropriate supports and services to achieve better outcomes.
- 6.5 We will be exploring ways in which to achieve this as a partnership over the next year.

Improving the health outcomes of people who are homeless

- 6.6 Homeless people are a key vulnerable group and experience significant health inequalities with higher morbidity and mortality than the rest of the population. A rapid Homelessness Health Needs Assessment was undertaken by health and housing to assess the health needs of the homeless population across North Lanarkshire in 2015/16.
- 6.7 This assessment highlighted the extent of the health inequalities experienced by homeless people in North Lanarkshire. People who were homeless were:
- More than 20 times more likely to have presented at accident and emergency services for self harm;
 - Multiple accident and emergency admissions were 3 times more frequent;
 - Psychiatric admissions were 10 times higher;
 - Alcohol related admissions were 7 times higher and 18 times higher for drug misuse.
- 6.8 Costs per head for homeless people were 71% greater than the North

Lanarkshire population and 50% of the total health costs of the homeless population in this health needs assessment were attributed to just 4% of the homeless population, suggesting disproportionately high resource use for a very small number of vulnerable people.

- 6.9 Exploring ways in which we can better meet the needs of this vulnerable population group is crucial if we are to address the significant health disadvantages that homeless people experience and reduce the disproportionate use of health resources. A detailed action plan has been developed which sets out the range of actions across health, housing and social care that are required to improve the health outcomes of homeless people in North Lanarkshire.

Bed modelling

- 6.10 Bed modelling is one of the partnership's four major commissioning intentions. How we make best use of the community hospitals and facilities in North Lanarkshire needs to be explored alongside the redevelopment of Monklands Hospital and the other significant changes to the acute hospitals in North Lanarkshire, as set out in the health care strategy.
- 6.11 The use of specialist housing provision such as sheltered and very sheltered housing in North Lanarkshire to better meet the needs arising from changes in bed provision will be explored by the partnership.

Strengthened Commissioning

- 6.12 This housing contribution statement will support future commissioning. It is recognised that the non delegated housing functions, housing support for older people and people affected by homelessness have a considerable impact on the achievement of the health and wellbeing outcomes, particularly on reducing health inequalities and supporting people to live independently for longer.
- 6.13 It is crucial that there is close collaboration between housing, health and social care on the commissioning of these services to make best use of resources to deliver better outcomes for people.

Enhanced data sharing to inform specialist provision

- 6.14 The locality profiles, developed as part of the strategic needs assessment has provided a baseline for localities to help enable them to develop their priorities and tailor their approach to meet the specific needs within their locality.
- 6.15 As the locality profiles and priorities evolve, we will be able to gather a more informed picture of the need for specialist housing provision.
- 6.16 This will help ensure a sufficient supply of accessible and specialist housing to better meet the needs of older people and people with long term conditions and/or other support needs. In doing so we will help strengthen the locality approach, where the housing infrastructure is increased to support the range of services, advice and care to be provided in the community or in the person's own home, helping shift the balance of care.

Improved collaborative process involving the wider housing sector

- 6.17 The wider housing sector in North Lanarkshire has been involved in the development of this housing contribution statement and we have representation on the strategic planning group from both registered social landlords (RSLs) and the local authority. For the former there is one representative for the RSLs who disseminates information to other RSL partners.
- 6.18 The local authority has responsibility to facilitate involvement of the wider housing sector and has engaged with the wider housing sector through a number of stakeholder events.
- 6.19 Housing associations and cooperatives make a substantial contribution to achieving the strategic plan's vision and priorities through a range of community based supports and high quality, affordable, housing. They also have a range of community assets which provide copious opportunities to enhance community capacity, achieve swifter discharge from hospital and prevent admission to hospital, through promoting independence, health and wellbeing amongst people in North Lanarkshire.
- 6.20 Going forward, as a wider housing sector we have agreed that the RSL strategic planning group representative will form a steering group with senior officers of other RSL partners. We will also facilitate specific stakeholder events for the wider housing sector twice annually initially to disseminate the information to all housing partners within North Lanarkshire. We will utilise these stakeholder events to further disseminate information from the health and social care partnership to the wider housing sector.

7. Challenges and opportunities

- 7.1 There are a number of challenges to achieve our vision of safer, healthier, independent living in North Lanarkshire:
- There are significant inequalities in North Lanarkshire that impact on people's life opportunities
 - People are living for longer which is good news, but more people have long term conditions and as such more people have complex needs
 - Resources are still constrained whilst demand is increasing for services
 - Too much care is still provided in hospital settings instead of the community, which is becoming increasingly unsustainable
 - There's not enough investment in preventative supports to help reduce the demand in more intensive, expensive health and social care services
 - Welfare reforms have led to significant reductions in household income increasing the number of households living below the poverty line

As such we will explore:

- How we make better use of our specialist older people's housing in meeting the needs of older people with the most complex needs
- How we can work better across and within localities to support the most vulnerable people in our communities, particularly those at greatest risk of disadvantage and inequality
- How we can work better together, linking to the reconfiguration of support at home services, to support older people in their own homes better given the increase in the number of people with complex needs living in ordinary housing for longer as opposed to long term care
- How we can better use resources to fund preventative, upstream initiatives

7.2 The integration of health and social care also presents opportunities for housing, health and social care to work better together to deliver better outcomes for people in North Lanarkshire. Some of these opportunities have been highlighted in section 6 and will be progressed under our future priorities. Others include:

- The potential to develop more robust links between the acute and wider housing sector to aid faster discharge from hospital and prevent unnecessary delays as a result of housing issues;
- The wider possibilities of using specialist older people's housing to provide community hubs and enhanced support for the wider community
- Opportunities to strengthen, enhance and widen housing options advice to tackle health inequalities and promote independence
- Opportunities to further harmonise allocation policies amongst providers to improve access to appropriate housing.

8. Resources and Investment

8.1 The resource for adaptations and equipment for local authority and private sector and the resource associated with the provision of the garden assistance scheme will be delegated to the Integration Authority.

8.2 There is an integrated equipment and adaptation service currently in place in North Lanarkshire which provides services across tenure. This does not include however the adaptation and equipment resource for housing associations which is currently out with the scope of health and social care integration arrangements due to the national funding arrangements in place. Funding from Scottish Government in housing association stock in North Lanarkshire for equipment and adaptations equated to £508,000 in the 2015/16 period.

8.3 The estimated resource transfer for 2017/18 for the delegated housing functions is detailed in the table below.

Delegated Resource	Amount
Adaptations (Housing Revenue Account)	£1,700,000
Adaptations (non Housing Revenue Account)	£1,150,000
Garden Assistance Scheme (Housing Revenue Account)	£565,000
Total	£3,415,000

8.4 In addition around £6m per annum is spent on the delivery of non delegated housing functions, including:

- RSL and council housing support services for older people's housing
- Independent housing support for households who are homeless
- Internal support services for households who are homeless or at risk of homelessness

8.5 These non delegated housing functions have a significant impact on the achievement of the national health and wellbeing outcomes and the strategic's plan's vision and priorities. As such housing will liaise closely with the health and social care partnership on the commissioning and development of non delegated housing functions to ensure best use of resources in planning and delivering supports to meet the needs across and within localities.

9. Review

9.1 This housing contribution statement will be monitored and reviewed in line with the strategic commissioning plan which will be at the end of the 2016-19 three year period. Progress will be monitored through the annual local housing strategy review and through the range of housing strategy groups and engagement events with the wider housing sector. Progress made will be reported to the strategic planning group on a six monthly basis and to the Integrated Joint Board on an annual basis.

9.2 The review of the housing contribution statement will be overseen by the Integrated Joint Board. Establishment of a sub group comprising members of the strategic planning group will lead on the review, involving other stakeholders as appropriate to ensure the housing contribution statement reflects the contribution from the wider housing sector in achieving the strategic commissioning plan's vision and priorities.

10. Supporting Documentation

10.1 The supporting documentation for the development of this housing contribution statement includes:

- *The Strategic Plan 2016-2019*
- *The Strategic Commissioning Plan 2016-19*

- *The Local Housing Strategy 2016-21*
- *Strategic Housing Investment Plan 2014/15 to 2019/20*
- *Housing Contribution Statement Equality Impact Assessment*
- *The ClydePlan Housing Need and Demand Assessment 2015*
- *Scheme of Assistance*

Locality Profiles:

- *Strategic Needs Assessment Locality Profiles*

Evidence Papers

- *Housing Supply Target*
- *Housing Needs*
- *Private Rented Sector*
- *Homelessness, Support and Temporary Accommodation*
- *Meeting the Housing and Related Support Needs of Older People*
- *Meeting the Housing Needs of Disabled people and people with other Support or Specific Housing Needs*
- *Gypsy Travellers*
- *Climate Change*
- *Social Rented Sector: House Condition*
- *Private Sector: House Condition*

Strategic Statements/Strategies:

- *Empty Homes Statement*
- *Youth Housing Statement*
- *Warm Homes Statement*
- *Temporary Accommodation Strategy*