

At a meeting of the SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE held in the CIVIC CENTRE on TUESDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 2011 at 5.30 p.m.

Present:-

Councillor S. Watson in the Chair

Councillors M. Dixon, Errington, Essl, Foster, Kay, Maddison, McClennan, Rolph and A. Wilson.

Apologies for Absence

An apology for absence was submitted to the meeting on behalf of Councillor I. Richardson.

Minutes of the Last Meeting of the Sustainable Communities Scrutiny Committee held on 14th December, 2010

1. RESOLVED that the minutes of the meeting held on 14th December, 2010 be confirmed as a correct record.

Declarations of Interest

Item 6 – 'Former Vaux Brewery Site – Sunderland' City Centre

Councillor A. Wilson declared a personal interest in the item as an employee of Tesco.

Item 4 – 'The Role of Culture in Supporting Sustainable Communities – Policy Review Archives and Museums Update'

Councillor Rolph declared a personal interest in the item as an employee of Durham County Records Office.

Change in the Order of Business

The Chairman advised that in order to allow Mr. Clark to leave thereafter, he would take Item 6 on the agenda (Former Vaux Brewery Site – Sunderland City Centre) at this juncture.

Former Vaux Brewery Site – Sunderland City Centre

The Deputy Chief Executive submitted a report (copy circulated) which introduced Colin Clarke, Head of Land and Property, who was attending to provide Members with a verbal update on the former Vaux Brewery site.

(For copy report – see original minutes).

Mr. Clark informed the meeting that in terms of the Economic Masterplan the former Vaux Brewery was a key development site with regard to employment led regeneration. Significant progress had been made towards the end of last year with an agreement reached in principle to transfer the Vaux site into the public sector. Whilst this agreement in principle had been reached it was clear that Tesco were currently focussing their efforts in securing the delivery of their project on the Sunderland Retail Park. With regard to the Vaux site, things were at a relatively delicate state with regard to the contractual negotiations. The details were currently being worked through between Tesco, the Regional Development Agency and the Council.

In response to an enquiry from Councillor Rolph, Mr. Clark advised that it was not envisaged that there would be any effect on the site development should the Regional Development Agency be abolished prior to final transfer of the site into the public sector.

Councillor Kay stated that the biggest single step would be securing the site, however, this would only be the beginning of the story rather than the end. He suspected that opportunities for development would be limited in the current economic downturn. Mr. Clark advised that significant effort had been expended in trying to secure the site and there was no doubt that delivering the development of the site would take time. There was, however, every likelihood that both processes could be twin tracked. The site was such a development opportunity for the private sector that it was believed that it remained an attractive proposition for developers.

With regard to an enquiry from Councillor McClennan regarding timescales, Mr. Clark advised that funding was secured for the acquisition of the site. Procurement of a developer could take 12 to 18 months following this and once appointed, development of the site could perhaps take a further 5 to 10 years.

Councillor Foster welcomed the update and asked whether it would be viable to either tidy up the site or screen it until development took place. Mr. Clark replied that he was conscious of the visual impact of the site and once it transferred to the public sector it would be addressed. A decision would need to be taken as to the scale and cost of any works to tidy the site and Members would be consulted over how this was managed.

In response to an enquiry from Councillor M. Dixon regarding use of the site on a temporary basis in the interim period, Mr. Clark replied that the site remained in the ownership of Tesco and therefore there was nothing that could be done in this regard until the site transferred into public ownership.

There being no further questions for Mr. Clark, the Chairman thanked him for his report and looked forward to receiving further updates in due course.

2. RESOLVED that the verbal update provided in respect of the Vaux site be received and noted.

Change in the Order of Business

The Chairman advised that at this juncture he would be taking items 4 and 5 on the agenda, together with the addendum in respect of item 4 as one item.

The Role of Culture in Supporting Sustainable Communities – Policy Review – Archives and Museums Update

The Role of Arts and Creative Development in Supporting Sustainable Communities – Policy Review 2010/11

The Role of Libraries in Supporting Sustainable Communities – Policy Review 2010/11

The Executive Director of City Services submitted a report in respect of each of the above items.

(For copy reports – see original minutes).

Jane Hall, Assistant Head of Culture and Tourism, Allison Clarke, Library Manager, together with Ian Watson and Helen White of the Tyne and Wear Archives Service were in attendance to present their reports and address any comments or questions from Members.

Councillor Rolph congratulated Mr. Watson on his recent appointment. She stated that it was the first time the Archives had contributed to a Policy Review and there was a lot to digest. It was also apparent that the services provided by the Archives contributed to each of the priorities of the Sunderland Strategy. Councillor Rolph advised that the people of Sunderland were very proud of the City's heritage and Area Committees such as the Coalfield were currently compiling an audit of heritage assets within their areas. She stated that she would be interested in the Archives' comments on future working with communities and noted that as Archives don't reflect local authority boundaries there was a need for close working relationships.

Mr. Watson explained that joint working was second nature to the service. It was true that a lot of people didn't recognise local authority boundaries and that these boundaries had altered over time. As a result a lot of documents covering the historical area of Sunderland were held at the County Durham Records Office. The Regional Archives Council enabled a lot of collaborative projects to be undertaken and allowed the service to 'tap into' funding. The North East Learning Arc covered an area from Berwick to Middlesbrough and provided initiatives such as the

'Challenging History Project' which encouraged school children to look at current issues through historical events. The service also held the records of the Association of North East Councils and was a truly regional resource.

With regard to community engagement a lot of work was being done in schools particularly with regards to maths and literacy at Key Stage 2. Attention was also being paid to the transition from years 6 to 7 in order to maintain pupils' interest. There was however only one school and outreach officer for the whole of Tyne and Wear. Digital access was the obvious way forward. The Archives were working closely with Sunderland's library service to ensure levels of access in Sunderland. The Archives had recently been successful in a funding bid to catalogue Sunderland's shipyard records. Work was also being undertaken to develop digital access to the Mediatheque facility housed at the Discovery Museum.

With regard to an enquiry from Councillor Errington regarding the Regional Museums Hub, Members were advised that funding would transfer to the Arts Council. The Museums Service had funding for a further year, however, this would be reduced by 14%.

Councillor Errington stressed the importance of creating and maintaining links with local history groups. He also asked that all schools were made aware of the 'Box of Delights Project'. Members were advised that all schools were provided with a termly newsletter and many were also on specific mailing lists.

Councillor Errington referred to attempts to maintain a sustainable city centre economy and asked if investigations had been made into providing evening opening hours at the libraries together with a café facility in the central library. Ms. Hall advised that provision was constantly being reviewed however a café would have to be economically viable and provided at no cost to the Council.

With regard to the libraries report, Councillor Kay stated that it painted a picture of considerable activity, some of which was core funded, others being funded via sponsorship. He asked that given the current funding environment, would the service look different in a year's time. Ms. Hall stated that it was difficult to say at this stage, however, the libraries would be striving to minimise service reduction as much as possible.

In response to a request from Councillor Dixon he was advised that the visitor figures for Monkwearmouth Station Museum were not to hand and that they would be forwarded to him.

Councillor McClennan referred to paragraph 3.11 of the libraries report regarding the two UK Online projects and asked if perhaps the service was trying to do too much. Were such projects already being undertaken by the voluntary sector and was the service missing a trick by not working with them? Ms. Hall replied that this was a good question and would be considered as part of the libraries review. Consultation had not been undertaken with the voluntary sector in this regard, however, they would be in the future. Councillor Rolph stated that excluded groups used IT in libraries more than any other group, the knock on effect being that library usage was higher in deprived areas.

Councillor Dixon asked how far the service looked at other areas to check on developments. He stated that he used the library every Monday night and had noticed a decrease in patronage, whilst usage in Newcastle still appeared vibrant. Ms. Hall confirmed that the Sunderland library service met on a regular basis with 12 other local authorities to share best practice and the service was also represented at a national level. The opening hours operated by the service were based on budget and expenditure.

In response to an enquiry from Councillor Rolph regarding a sustainable library service, Ms. Hall advised that the Library Improvement Programme which was being piloted in 10 local authorities would soon be coming to an end and it was hoped that the outcomes could be used to inform the Sunderland libraries review.

With regard to Culture and the Arts, Councillor Errington referred to the loss of funding and the push from Central Government for cultural bodies to increasingly seek funding from philanthropic donations to the Arts. Ms. Hall confirmed that funding was a key part of the Service Review and that sponsorship was being looked at across the whole of Cultural Services.

Councillor Rolph referred to the support provided for local shopping centres in Dursley whereby empty buildings were used to display art work to help revitalise areas and bring units back into use. Ms. Hall advised that the service was working with the National Gallery for Contemporary Art to do just that during February and March in the City Centre and investigations would be undertaken to see if the initiative could be extended to shopping areas outside the City Centre.

With regard to the promotion of local talent, Members were informed explained that the Council had a clear policy to support local artists. In the commissioning process the long list was always opened up to local artists to ensure they gained a foothold on the ladder. The competition to design the new pier gates at Roker had been won by an artist trained in Sunderland.

Councillor Kay expressed surprise that the reports did not provide mention of the performing arts or creative writing. Members were advised that the Council's Art Strategy was available on the intranet. The Authority had good relations with the Royalty, Empire and No Limits theatres and provided advice, support and guidance. The service also worked closely with the Bunker, music venues and promoters in the City.

Councillor McClennan suggested that the service should investigate the opportunity to maximise and exploit the potential for Gift Aid. There being no further questions the Chairman thanked the officers for their reports and it was:-

3. RESOLVED that the evidence presented as part of the policy review be received and noted.

Forward Plan – Key Decision for the Period 1st January, 2011 – 30th April, 2011

The Chief Executive submitted a report (copy circulated) to provide Members with an opportunity to consider those items on the Executive's Forward Plan for the period 1st January, 2011 – 30th April, 2011 which related to the Sustainable Communities Scrutiny Committee.

(For copy report – see original minutes).

Councillor Rolph requested that the item on Low Carbon Homes would need to come before this Committee in February prior to Cabinet consideration in March. She also suggested that the item on the Internal Waste Plan may be of interest to the Committee.

4. RESOLVED that the contents of the Forward Plan be noted.

Work Programme 2010-11

The Chief Executive submitted a report (copy circulated) which attached for Members' information, the current Work Programme for the Committee's work during the 2010-11 Council year.

(For copy report – see original minutes).

5. RESOLVED that the Committee's Work Programme for 2010-11 be received and noted.

The Chairman then closed the meeting having thanked everyone for their attendance and wishing them a safe journey home.

(Signed) S. WATSON,
Chairman.

SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

REPORT OF THE DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION MANAGER

COHESIVE COMMUNITIES - ROLE OF CULTURE IN SUPPORTING SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES – POLICY REVIEW 2010/11

15 FEBRUARY 2011

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES: PROSPEROUS CITY

**CORPORATE PRIORITIES: CI01: Delivery Customer Focused Services,
CI02: Being 'One Council' CI03: Efficient and Effective Council, CI04:
Improving partnership working to deliver 'One City'
Report to the Sustainable Communities Review Committee 15.02.11**

1 Purpose of report

- 1.1 To appraise the Sustainable Communities Review Committee of the work that is being done using a cultural approach to address issues of community cohesion and integration as part of the Committees policy review.

2 Background

- 2.1 A broadly cultural approach using ideas about art, creativity, communication and so on can prove extremely effective in helping to tie communities together and give a shared sense of identity.
- 2.2 Over the past year the Diversity and Inclusion team have developed a number of projects which use a cultural approach to address key community cohesion issues in Sunderland.
- 2.3 In particular the key issues we are addressing are:
 - Intergenerational tensions
 - Insular communities
 - Lack of a shared sense of belonging and a vision for the future

3 Current Position

Peat Carr and Moorsley

- 3.1 We have worked with members of the community to develop a community allotment. This initial project has now expanded to a wider project about food and health incorporating projects with the local schools looking at healthy eating and a tree planting scheme.
- 3.2 This project has helped to address some of the intergenerational tensions in the area with members of the allotments association helping younger people with their work on the community allotment.

- 3.3 It has also helped to address some of the problems with the area being insular, providing a place and a reason for people to come together and have a chat.

Pennywell

- 3.4 Working with youth groups and carrying out wider consultations with the local community it was clear that people wanted to have a community IT suite which could be used for a variety of reasons and have easy, on street access. The project is being developed along side young people who have offered time to decorate the place where the suite will be and are looking at using the equipment to develop a community history project.
- 3.5 This project is helping to address some of the intergenerational problems in the area, providing a link between the Youth Project and other community projects.

Southwick

- 3.6 We developed a project working with young people who use Thompson's Park and who had been accused of anti-social behaviour. The young people wanted to be involved in the future of the park and felt they had been excluded from consultations. After some initial, difficult meetings, we worked to set minds at rest and developed a project with the young people who have designed and are helping to commission a set of wood sculptures for the park entrance and rose garden.
- 3.7 This problem is helping to address some of the intergenerational problems in the area with young people been seen as part of the planning for the future.
- 3.8 Working with Durham University's Centre for Medical Humanities we have developed a project which will bring together participants from all three projects above. They will come together for a communal meal where the venue will be decorated by placemats and cloths made by the participants. At the meal people will be able to share their experiences of the different projects.
- 3.9 This problem is helping to address issues connected to insular communities by bringing people together across Sunderland who have been involved in a joint project. As part of the project is about planning for the future it will also help to build a sense of a shared future and shared vision.

4 Key challenges going forward

Sustainability

- 4.1 Whilst the ultimate aim is to create strong communities that do not rely on outside help to maintain that strength this will not happen overnight. We are working on a continuity plan but this is contingent upon the resources (financial and otherwise) available to support such projects going forward.
- 4.2 Equally it is important that such project become 'owned' by their community and not dependent upon grant funding, but this relies on mechanisms being in place in neighbourhoods where people can plan and deliver according to their own priorities.

5 Recommendations

- 5.1 Members are asked to note the contents of the report.

SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF CITY SERVICES

ROLE OF TOURISM AND EVENTS IN SUPPORTING SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES – POLICY REVIEW 2010/11

15 FEBRUARY 2011

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES: PROSPEROUS CITY

CORPORATE PRIORITIES: CI01: Delivery Customer Focused Services, CI02: Being ‘One Council’ CI03: Efficient and Effective Council, CI04: Improving partnership working to deliver ‘One City’

1.0 PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to update members of the work ongoing within Culture and Tourism with regard to the Tourism and Events offer across the city and to provide evidence for the review the committee is undertaking in relation to culture supporting sustainable communities.

2.0 BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The Department for Culture, Media and Sport definition of culture includes Tourism, Festivals and Attractions and recognises that culture is not confined to dedicated cultural facilities, such as theatres, and the people who use them. Just as important are less formal cultural activities which take place in local communities.
- 2.2 It is also recognised that cultural activities such as tourism attractions, festivals and events build local pride and support the development of functional, safe and inclusive neighbourhoods.

3.0 ROLE OF TOURISM AND EVENTS IN SUPPORTING SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

- 3.1 Sunderland is a city rich in history and heritage with strong values and aspirations. It is a city by the sea surrounded by attractive green open spaces.
- 3.2 With an innovative University at its heart, Sunderland is currently undergoing a massive and unique transformation. The city is aiming to create a modern, attractive environment for the twenty first century. This includes the provision of high quality leisure and sporting facilities, the opening up to the public of its dramatic riverside frontage, the provision of relaxing squares in a revitalised city centre with independent shopping and improving cultural opportunities. These are all brought alive by a developing programme of festivals, events and creative arts which animate the city. Producing an increasingly attractive and enjoyable city in which to live, work, study, and play/relax as well as to visit.

- 3.3 Over recent years, Sunderland has seen significant investment in leisure and business tourism activity. The table below gives an outline of the current scale of tourism in Sunderland.

Visitor impact in Sunderland 2009			
	Staying visitor	Day visitors	All visitors
Visitor Numbers	651,320	8.42 million	9.08 million
Spend	£81.76 million	£260.38 million	£342.14 million

- 3.4 The main visitor drivers for Sunderland currently are:-

- Sunderland AFC
- Sunderland Empire Theatre
- Sunderland University
- Shopping – Day Visitors
- Significant events, particularly the Sunderland International Airshow and music concerts at the Stadium of Light.

- 3.5 Some key examples of Sunderland's tourism and events offer are detailed below:-

3.5.1 **Maritime and coastal activities** – Sunderland has two main beaches, Roker and Seaburn (both Blue Flag) and is the only 'city by the sea' in North East England. The area was a traditional seafront destination and the coast today still attracts both residents and visitors who are able to take part in a wide range of recreational opportunities (such as walking and cycling) and watersports activities particularly focussed at the Marina. It also provides an outdoor events space which provides a dramatic backdrop to events such as the Sunderland International Airshow which attracts local, regional and national visitors.

3.5.2 **Events** – Sunderland has a strong festivals and events programme which is supported by the 'See Sunderland' campaign: 'share, experience and enjoy'. There are currently a number of key annual events which include the Sunderland International Airshow, the Sunderland International Friendship Festival, and creative events which include the Shine Festival as well as programmes such as Sunderland Live which looks to animate the streets with music.

3.5.3 Events are also organised based on the city's heritage including battle re-enactments and the Washington Heritage Festival aiming to draw in visitors from the city, the North East region and beyond. The Stadium of Light has proved itself to be viable for large scale events with concerts by Take That and Oasis in 2009 and Pink in 2010 and with a further programme of events recently announced for 2011.

3.5.4 As well as the large scale events highlighted above, Sunderland City Council manages and supports a wide range of community and local based events

including Houghton Feast, Penshaw Bowl, Independence Day Celebrations at Washington Old Hall and the Boxing Day Dip at the seafront.

3.5.5 Sunderland City Council delivers and supports a wide range of events which recognise and celebrate the social diversity of the city which is reflected in the programme as appropriate. Other events organised by individual services include Chinese New Year, Holocaust Memorial Day and Black History Month.

3.5.6 Sunderland City Council Events Team also provide advice and support to individuals and community groups in the planning and development of local and community events and festivals.

3.5.7 **The Green Environment and Natural Heritage** - There are a number of award winning parks and gardens and green open spaces including Mowbray Park, Roker Park and Barnes Park, (the latter currently undergoing a £3.3 million refurbishment which is due for completion in 2011) and there are also significant sites providing experience of the natural habitat including the recently redeveloped Washington Wetland Centre; Herrington Country Park; James Steel Park, Washington; Hetton Lyons Country Park and Rainton Meadows Nature Reserve. The creation of a new country park on the site of the former Lambton Cokeworks to the south of Shiney Row is also nearing completion.

3.5.8 **Empire Theatre** – The Empire Theatre is a key component of the Sunderland tourism offer and attracts significant numbers of visitors from the city and outside the region to both theatre productions and concerts. More locally the Royalty theatre in Sunderland provides regular performances by amateur drama groups.

3.5.9 **Retail** – The main retail offer is concentrated around The Bridges and the emerging Sunnyside ‘designer / independent boutique’ area which provides a credible and growing retail offer. This has a developing quality restaurant, cafe and bar quarter supported by a developing communications plan and signposting initiative. Shopping remains a priority for residents and visitors to an area. Business support is key to ensuring that as many businesses as possible remain trading, as well as providing support to new, developing and or extending businesses.

3.5.10 **Evening Economy** - Sunderland’s nightlife, in the main, concentrates on a number of streets in the city centre giving a compact offer. The recently launched Sunderland Economic Masterplan seeks to increase the number of people living and working in the city centre which in turn will help to combat the ‘closed’ feeling from which it suffers between 5pm and 7pm.

3.5.11 Further key areas of tourism activity which are discussed in more detail in separate reports include Arts and Creative Development, Museums, History, Heritage and the built environment and Sport and Leisure

3.6 **Tourist Information Centre** – The Tourist Information Centre provides an information service to both residents and visitors. Key roles include promoting attractions, events and festivals across the city, providing advice and information on places to visit and things to do, providing an accommodation

booking service and acting as booking agents for local events and community venues.

3.7 Tourism Development - The draft Sunderland Destination Management Plan outlines a vision for the further development of tourism in Sunderland.

3.7.1 “Sunderland will be renowned as North East England’s city by the sea. Its cultural experience and refreshing attitude to life will attract leisure and business visitors from all over the UK and from overseas.

Sunderland will offer a year-round city experience combined with the benefits of clean, green spaces and attractive coastal scenery. The city’s proud heritage, cultural attractions, events and visitor facilities will be underpinned by first class customer services.”

3.7.2 The Plan also outlines a number of strategic objectives including:

- Sustaining the number of existing day visitors
- Attracting more overnight visitors
- Increasing spend per head
- Increasing employment in tourism
- Improving the quality of the tourism product
- Improving perceptions

4.0 CURRENT POSITION

4.1 The city council has recognised that, if the potential for Sunderland to be an important visitor destination can be developed and maintained it would be likely to generate substantial direct and indirect economic benefits to the city and the north east region. As well as benefits for the city through visitor expenditure, tourism has the potential to stimulate regeneration and investment in, and awareness of, Sunderland as a great place to study, live and work.

4.2 With an increasing emphasis on ensuring that all services maximise value for money and ensure efficiencies whilst reducing costs in response to the current economic climate, the tourism service is reviewing its current delivery and examining its core business. This includes reviews of current workforce, the location of services and all areas of operational and service delivery.

4.3 The future of regional and sub-regional tourism is also currently uncertain. With the withdrawal of ONE funding for Area Tourism Partnerships Tourism Tyne and Wear will cease to exist from April 2011. Discussions are currently ongoing as to future tourism development and it is hoped that within Tyne and Wear the five local authorities will continue to be able to work together on a project by project basis.

4.4 In response to the current economic climate and the need to identify efficiencies and ensure value for money a review is currently being undertaken of the events calendar for the city. The review is examining a wide range of factors taking into consideration the number of visitors attracted to each event,

the potential economic benefits brought to the city, the cost of delivery and the resources required.

5.0 CONCLUSION

- 5.1 The information provided above highlights the work that is currently ongoing in relation to tourism and events. This work directly supports the development of sustainable communities through:
- Creating places where people want to live and work
 - Creating employment opportunities
 - Creating quality environments
 - Creating a vibrant city where residents are informed about and able to participate in a wide range of cultural opportunities.
 - Creating opportunities for individuals and groups to meet and participate in joint activities
 - Creating opportunities for individuals and groups from minority groups to highlight and celebrate their identities
- 5.2 Tourism and Events also contribute to the wider education agenda, using activities as a link into lifelong learning through engaging communities in the development and delivery of programmes.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.1 Members are asked to note the contents of the report.

THE CONSERVATION OF HISTORIC ASSETS AND THEIR ROLE IN SUPPORTING SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF EXECUTIVE

1.0 Why has the report come to the Committee?

- 1.1 To respond to a request of the Sustainable Communities Scrutiny Committee on the above issue to assist in committee's evidence gathering exercise, concentrating on those aspects that fall within the scope of the Council's Planning and Environment Service.

2.0 Introduction

- 2.1 This report presents the situation regarding tangible heritage assets within the City such as scheduled monuments, listed buildings and conservation areas. It briefly describes the national planning policy context in which they are designated and subsequently regulated in terms of managing proposed development or other changes so as to conserve and sustain their essential value and heritage significance to the community. The report draws attention to the Council's document, the 'State of the Historic Environment Report' that provides a ready reference to formally designated heritage assets in the City; and also recognises heritage assets that are not formally designated.
- 2.2 The management of physical heritage assets takes place within a legislative framework set by Government and for the most part, is operated under the provisions of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. In the Spring of 2010, the Government issued a number of documents which have changed national planning policy; these documents are the Government's Statement on the Historic Environment; Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment; and the associated guidance notes issued by the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) and English Heritage. These are briefly described below with internet links to the documents for ease of reference. The manner in which these documents are being incorporated into the City Council's own Local Development Framework is then explained, as well as the manner in which this relates to the Council's Strategic Priorities that disseminate from the Sunderland Strategy.
- 2.3 Accordingly this report will demonstrate how the conservation of the City's heritage assets plays a key role in supporting the Government's and the Council's wider social, environmental and economic objectives in respect of furthering the development of sustainable communities.

3.0 Heritage Assets in the City

- 3.1 Scrutiny Committee received a report in March 2010 that described and monitored the formally designated heritage assets situated in the City. This document, the 'State of the Historic Environment Report' was first produced in April 2007. The 3rd edition of the Council's report is available online at www.sunderland.gov.uk/conservation though it will soon be superseded by the 4th edition, which is in preparation and will take account of the new planning policy context (see above).
- 3.2 To summarise the document, it reports that the City has nine scheduled monuments, 692 listed buildings (of which nine are grade I and 16 Grade II*), there are fourteen conservation areas and two historic parks on English Heritage's Register of Historic Parks and Gardens.
- 3.3 The main areas of change since the last report was issued are listed below:
- 3.3.1 *World Heritage Site candidature*: submission of the Nomination Document, Management Plan and other material in support of the Wearmouth-Jarrow Partnership's bid to UNESCO for inscription as a World Heritage Site took place in January 2011.
 - 3.3.2 *Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Strategies (CAMS)*: twelve of the fourteen conservation areas in the City now have appraisals and strategies adopted as formal planning guidance. The conservation areas that remain to be dealt with are the two in Old Sunderland areas (the East End), which are being addressed as one exercise that is to be brought forward for adoption in 2011 following public consultation. These CAMS promote understanding and appreciation of the historic areas and carry weight as formally adopted Planning Guidance in the exercise of the Council's development control function.
 - 3.3.3 *Schemes of financial assistance*: The grant scheme operating in Sunnyside that has been funded through the Council, Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) and One North-East, finished in June 2010. A summary of the outputs achieved is provided at Appendix 1 of this report. Only one grant scheme is now being operated, the Old Sunderland Townscape Heritage Initiative (THI) that is funded by the Council and HLF. This is currently programmed to be terminated in June 2011. The ending of this type of partnership funding streams will significantly curtail the Planning and Environment Service's pro-active approach to historic buildings in terms of promoting the restoration of buildings through grant incentives.
 - 3.3.4 *St Nicholas' Church , Hetton le Hole*: this Grade II Listed Church has been de-listed by English Heritage following a highly damaging arson attack; the building is now ruinous and without any form of protection.

- 3.4 Specialist advice relating to the built heritage of the City is largely provided by Planning and Environment's Conservation Team which currently consists of two permanent staff and the temporary post of THI project officer (due to be terminated in June 2011). The role of the Team is primarily to contribute input to the Council's Development Management Section in discharging its duties as a local planning authority, mainly through the determination of applications for planning permission, listed building consent and conservation area consent. Other statutory duties include the preparation of character appraisals and management strategies for the City's conservation areas and, from time to time, considering whether other areas of the City warrant conservation area status. This work is assisted by the County Archaeologist's office that provides specialist information on the County's archaeological deposits and maintains the County's Historic Environment Record on behalf of the five districts of Tyne and Wear, which is also a statutory duty under the provisions of PPS5.

4.0 National Planning Policy Context and Providing for sustainable development

- 4.1 The Government's 2010 Statement on the Historic Environment states that *'Investing in heritage makes good sense. The historic environment includes some of our most important cultural artefacts which offer economic, environmental, social and personal benefits and can play a significant role in providing for sustainable development.'* In its Planning Policy Statement No 5, the Government goes on to state that it considers the planning function of local authorities to be key in supporting *'... the Government's wider social, environmental and economic objectives and for sustainable communities.'* (PPS5).
- 4.2 Clearly, the act of conserving historic assets is inherently sustainable. Preserving buildings and, where appropriate, adapting them to a new use, will achieve the continued utility of the embedded energy that is in their substance, removing the need for replacement buildings that require new materials to be excavated, manufactured, delivered to site, and installed - a major investment in energy and resources.
- 4.3 Recent analysis supports the above assertion that the conservation of existing buildings has such a low carbon footprint that its benefits will never be outweighed by new buildings purporting to be more energy efficient. For instance, DEFRA in 2004, reported to the Government that 24% of all waste is generated by demolitions and construction. The Crichton Carbon Centre in a report to Historic Scotland in 2007 concluded that *'In terms of building replacement, even when compared to traditional buildings with very poor thermal performance, investing in a replacement building, even a very highly efficient building, is unlikely to recoup the investment over the (100 year) life of the building.'*

The report concluded that ‘Traditional buildings that are well insulated and with efficient heating and lighting systems have the potential to out perform new buildings over the life of the building (100 years) when total embodied energy is included in the equation ... in terms of cost returns on investment, the traditional building refurbishment option has significant cost benefits over the life of the new build, regardless of the energy performance level.’

- 4.4 From a community point of view, historic buildings and areas provide a stable and familiar townscape that creates a distinctive sense of place and belonging that is of both tangible and intangible value to its community and frequently a source of great civic pride. The Government’s vision, as expressed in its 2010 statement is *‘That the value of the historic environment is recognised by all who have the power to shape it; that Government gives it proper recognition and that it is managed intelligently and in a way that fully realises its contribution to the economic, social and cultural life of the nation.’*
- 4.5 English Heritage’s ‘Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance’ document (2008) notes that many historic settlements and neighbourhoods provide a model of sustainable development and that there are *‘cultural and heritage values in the historic environment that people want to enjoy and sustain for the benefit of future generations’*.
- 4.6 The full text of the Government’s recent publications relating to the historic environment may be seen on the following web sites:
- Government’s Statement on the Historic Environment;
http://www.culture.gov.uk/reference_library/publications/6763.aspx
 - Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment;
<http://www.communities/documents/planningandbuildings/pps5>
 - Guidance notes issued by DCMS and English Heritage:
<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/pps-practice-guide/pps5practiceguide.pdf>

5.0 Contribution of Conservation of City’s Heritage Assets to the delivery of the Council’s Strategic Priorities

- 5.1 The Sunderland Strategy – the City’s sustainable community strategy – identifies within one of its five strategic aims the importance of protecting and nurturing the City’s built heritage in helping to create a strong culture of sustainability. The Council’s Strategic Priority for an ‘Attractive and Inclusive City’ and its cross-cutting priority of Sustainability recognise the opportunities the City’s rich built heritage presents and the contribution its preservation and enhancement can make to achieving its priorities.

- 5.2 The Council's Strategic Outcomes for delivering its priorities include 'promoting quality physical environments' and 'building and sustaining a sense of community'. Conserving the City's heritage assets inherently has a role to play in delivering these outcomes and providing tangible linkages between them. For instance, the designation of new Conservation Areas and the production of Character Appraisals for existing Conservation Areas promotes the quality of the City's local historic environment and raises awareness and appreciation among people of the significance of the areas they live and work, helping towards building and sustaining a strong sense of place and community in the City's villages and neighbourhoods. Likewise, regenerating historic areas such as Sunnyside through conservation-led grant schemes has secured the future of many historic buildings, has physically improved the quality of the environment, positively changed perceptions of the area, and in turn helped to build and sustain a vibrant mixed use community at the heart of the City Centre.

6.0 Sustaining the City's historic environment through the Development Planning process.

- 6.1 The Council discharges its duties as a local planning authority primarily through its development management function. It regulates development in accord with government policy, but also having regard to locally generated planning policy.
- 6.2 The Council is now moving towards developing its Local Development Framework (LDF). The overarching strategic document will be the Core Strategy. Presently, a revised Preferred Options Draft is in preparation. The policies of the Council's adopted Unitary Development Plan remain in force until superseded through the adoption of the full suite of LDF documents. For the present time, there are 14 saved policies set out in the City's Unitary Development Plan (1998) that provides detailed policy guidance on developments affecting all aspects of the historic environment. One broad strategic policy is also set out within the Regional Spatial Strategy (2008).
- 6.3 A key feature of the LDF, is that it cannot repeat national or regional policy. In considering development proposals, it must therefore take into account the full range of policies from the national (PPS5 in this instance) to the local level. Accordingly, the emerging Core Strategy will contain a more limited suite of policies for governing the City's heritage assets.
- 6.4 The principal policy within the emerging Core Strategy dealing with the conservation of the City's heritage assets is Policy CS2 Sustainable Communities, '... ensuring that Sunderland will become a more sustainable City'. Within CS2 there is to be a number of criteria aimed at promoting heritage and culture; and preserving and enhancing the historic environment for their cultural,

regeneration and tourism potential (see policy CS2.4).). This is to be supplemented by more locally distinctive policies particularly in relation to the protecting the integrity of the candidate World Heritage Site (at policies CS6.4 and CS8.4).

- 6.5 Having established in the Core Strategy the over-arching policy relating to heritage protection and its role in creating a sustainable City, it would allow for other more detailed LDF documents to be brought forward. It is presently proposed to produce a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) that will concentrate on the theme of the City's heritage designations, both current and future. An SPD cannot in its own right create policy. It can instead, provide further amplification to the specific LDF policy by setting out more detailed guidance as to how that policy can be implemented. In terms of decision making on planning applications, the starting point will always be policy, however, the content of the SPD can be afforded "significant weight" in the process.
- 6.6 This particular SPD is to be drafted by the Planning Service's Conservation Team having regard to statute (as in section 3 above), the Core Strategy and also the Council's Strategic Priorities and locally derived policies and priorities as described in the City's five Area Committees' Local Area Plans. It is envisaged that the SPD will establish a policy basis and methodology for the Council's approach to, amongst other issues, the following matters:
- Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Strategies;
 - Identification and declaration of new conservation areas;
 - Establishing a Local List of locally significant heritage assets and a policy for their future conservation;
 - Procedures for establishing Article Four Directions;
 - Code of Practice for sites of local archaeological significance;
 - Addressing the issue of the City's Heritage at Risk;
 - Code of Practice for the City's Blue Plaques.

7.0 Priorities for 2011 and 2012

- 7.1 The following priorities are proposed to be addressed by the Conservation Team in 2011 and 2012:
- 1 Support the Council's Development Management Function;
 - 2 Contribute to the City's Local Development Framework Core Strategy and Supplementary Planning Documents on Heritage Designations (see 5.4);
 - 3 Support the Wearmouth-Jarrow World Heritage Site candidature and subsequent responsibilities;
 - 4 Progress to adoption the Old Sunderland Conservation Area appraisal and Management Strategy
 - 5 Progress to completion the Old Sunderland THI grant scheme;
 - 6 Continue to support the development of Bowes Railway Museum;

- 7 Liaise with the County Archaeologist in the development of the Historic Environment Record for the City.
 - 8 Liaise with English Heritage in the monitoring of Heritage at Risk.
 - 9 Initiate the identification and declaration of new conservation areas and preparation of associated CAMS;
 - 10 Initiate a List of locally significant heritage assets for the City, subject to relevant government guidance being put in place and additional resources being identified.
- 7.2 Meeting all of these priorities in 2011 and 2012 will be dependant upon a number of factors, and in particular, resource availability. The timescale for item 2 will be dependant upon the review of the Planning and Environment Service and changes to the development plan system signalled by government in the Localism Bill. Items 9 and 10 are likely to be brought forward over a longer period of time. Potential work on the Local List is being deferred pending the publication of new guidance by English Heritage expected in summer 2011.
- 7.3 These priorities are not just important for discharging the Council's statutory obligations and policies in relation to the City's historic environment, but also for their role in promoting, increasing awareness and appreciation of the quality of the City's heritage assets and the contribution their conservation makes to delivering the Council's Strategic Priorities (with particular regard to the Strategic Outcomes described in paragraph 5.2). The conservation of the City's heritage assets is therefore a cross cutting theme that supports and runs throughout the Council's key policies and priorities for creating sustainable communities.
- 7.4 Members should note that the coalition government's Localism Bill has recently been issued and has far reaching implications for the planning processes in the UK. The detail of how the Bill will be put into effect is quite thin and its impact upon the historic environment and issues of sustainability is by no means clear; however, concerns are already being expressed that proposals for Neighbourhood Development Orders, as currently drafted, may well serve to undermine the presumption in favour of preservation and enhancement of heritage assets that is explicitly stated in current statute.
- 7.5 Members are invited to make comment on the above report and officers will endeavour to answer any questions arising.

Background Papers

- Adopted City of Sunderland Unitary Development Plan
- The Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England 2010 (DCMS - March 2010)
- Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) 'Planning and the Historic Environment'
- PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide (DCLG, DCMS, English Heritage - March 2010)
- ODPM / English Heritage publication 'Guidance on conservation area appraisals'
- ODPM/ English Heritage publication 'Guidance on the management of conservation areas'

Appendix 1: Progress on Character Appraisal and Management Strategy (CAMS) – January 2011

Conservation Area	Designation Statement	In preparation	First draft consultation	Final draft consultation	Formally adopted Planning Guidance	Date adopted
1. Sunnyside	•	•	•	•	•	October 2009
2. Old Sunderland	•	•				
3. Bishopwearmouth	•	•	•	•	•	March 2007
4. Ashbrooke (SPG)	•	•	•	•	•	January 2005
5. Silksworth Hall	•	•	•	•	•	January 2010
6. Whitburn Bents	•	•	•	•	•	December 2007
7. The Green, Ryhope	•	•	•	•	•	December 2010
8. St. Michael's (Houghton)	•	•	•	•	•	December 2007
9. Nesham Place (Houghton)	•	•	•	•	•	December 2007
10. Washington Village	•	•	•	•	•	January 2009
11. Newbottle Village	•	•	•	•	•	March 2009
12. Old Sunderland Riverside	•	•				
13. Roker Park	•	•	•	•	•	February 2007
14. The Cedars	•	•	•	•	•	February 2008
Total	14	14	12	12	12	

APPENDIX 2

OUTPUTS FROM RECENT GRANT SCHEMES OPERATED IN SUNNISIDE 2001 TO 2010

Sunniside Townscape Heritage Initiative.

(A partnership between the City Council and Heritage Lottery Fund)

Buildings Improved	32
Commercial Floorspace Improved (sq m)	8,815
Commercial Floorspace Created (sq m)	120
Residences Created	81
Jobs Created	41
Jobs Safeguarded	78

Sunniside Commercial Property Grant Scheme

(A partnership between the City Council and Sunniside Partnership funded by ONE North-East)

Buildings Improved	36
Commercial Floorspace Improved (sq m)	4,897
Commercial Floorspace Created (sq m)	1091
Residences Created	0
Jobs Created	104.5
Jobs Safeguarded	41

Cumulative Totals of above

Buildings Improved	68
Commercial Floorspace Improved (sq m)	13,997
Commercial Floorspace Created (sq m)	1211
Residences Created	81
Jobs Created	145.5
Jobs Safeguarded	119

Sport, Wellness, Aquatics and Play

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF CITY SERVICES

Strategic Priority : Healthy City

Corporate Improvement Objectives: CIO1: Delivering Customer Focused Services, CIO3: Efficient and Effective Council

1. Why has this report come to the Committee?

- 1.1 This report highlights how Sport, Wellness, Aquatics and Play contribute to the 2010-2011 review topic; *the role of art and culture in supporting sustainable communities*. Examples of how the service contributes to this topic area will be provided throughout the report.
- 1.2 The report will additionally provide an overview for Members regarding work relating to the service area of Sport, Wellness, Aquatics and Play.

Members may recall that an annual Sport and Leisure update report, together with selected review topics, is provided to Scrutiny Committee for consideration. Previous annual review topics have focused on areas such as sports development, play and urban games, pricing of activities and swimming. Therefore, rather than focusing on individual topic areas, it was agreed that the 2010-2011 Scrutiny calendar would include one report focusing on progress, achievements and future work in relation to the service area. As part of this report, Members also requested that specific updates were provided with regard to the impact of the Aquatic Centre, new facilities (ie. 25m pools and play) and consider the level of accessibility / equality within leisure facilities.

2. Context

- 2.1 Sport and physical activity has a clear and lasting impact on every aspect of Sunderland life and positively affects the physical and social health of communities. Sport can regenerate estates, help tackle crime, engage those who are 'hard to reach' and raise achievement in our schools, colleges and universities.
- 2.2 Sport is valued in its own right for friendship, fun, enjoyment. It brings people together, breaks down barriers and helps to build communities. Further, sport and physical activity play a key part in helping us live longer, healthier and more active lives within Sunderland's communities.

3. Sport, Wellness, Aquatics and Play Update

- 3.1 Sunderland City Council takes the health and well being of all who live, work and study in the city very seriously. An important part of achieving an active lifestyle is to take part in regular physical activity and the choices of facilities, programmes and opportunities available have improved in the last year.

3.2 Sport

Active Sunderland Board

The Active Sunderland Board comprises partners from all sectors, which contribute to the development and delivery of sport and physical activity within the city.

- i) Overall the Board leads the implementation of an effective single delivery system to increase participation in sport and physical activity. The Board links into the 'Healthy City' agenda, but it is recognised that sport is unique in its cross cutting role on virtually all themes in the Sunderland Strategy.
- ii) The Board has been active in appointing two externally funded posts. The Community Sport Network (CSN) Coordinator has a specific remit for developing the city's sports network and a Football Development Officer was appointed in November 2010 with a remit to increase participation for over 16's.
- iii) The ActiveSunderland website has been redesigned and now includes a Funding Section which has benefited 20 different organisations and 80 volunteers have accessed training opportunities. In addition, a monthly newsletter has been launched site visitors have increased to over 2,500.
- iv) A number of key cross cutting partnerships have been formally endorsed to take work forward including, a PE and Sport for Young People Group (nationally recognised group by the Youth Sports Trust), cycling and walking networks.
- v) The Board was the commissioning lead, for Play and Positive Activities from Children's Services. The project aims to engage a minimum of 925 young people across the city and is also working with play providers to ensure the workforce is upskilled with nationally recognised qualifications.

Football Investment Strategy

Members will be aware the Football Investment Strategy has previously been submitted to Scrutiny Committee. A full assessment of needs and demands for football has been completed, which has resulted in a tiered model of provision which will help to ensure football sites have a defined purpose, and that development principles are embedded into the delivery. The first two projects of the Football Investment Strategy have been secured, which will see two new full size 3G pitches being installed at Biddick and Farringdon Community Sports College. Work is ongoing with the Football Foundation and Football Association to deliver a project portfolio for the city.

Sport Partners and Development Pathways

Sports development is essential to ensure that local sports clubs thrive. It is important the Council take a lead role in supporting the sport community and works with agencies such as Tyne & Wear Sport, in offering core services to providers.

- i) Supported the University to develop new clubs in netball and basketball
- ii) Supporting 30 adult football teams to gain the FA Charter Standard
- iii) Supported the Raven's Ski Club to form a disability ski group
- iv) Developed an innovative partnership between 7 of the city's largest junior football clubs and secondary schools
- v) Supported 6 clubs in gaining Club Mark status
- vi) The Council supports the Sunderland Sports Fund which awards grants to talented young people.

Sustainable Communities: Evidence of how the service has excelled and improved sustainability in local sport, can be demonstrated through the 2010 Active People Survey results, showing Sunderland higher than the Tyne & Wear, the North East and England average for residents involved in local Volunteering (7.20%), Coaching (18.20%) and Competitive Sport (14.80%).

The percentage of adult participating in sport and physical activity has increased in Sunderland since the last survey from 19.5% to 22.5%, with the Sunderland performance levels higher than average scores for Tyne & Wear, the North East and England. Sunderland's outstanding performance has not gone unnoticed.

On behalf of Sport England I wish to congratulate Sunderland on their excellent Active People results. Participation rates have risen significantly and Sunderland has seen some of the biggest increases both in the region and nationally. Sunderland have always support the importance of sport for local communities and the recent results are testament to the significant investment into facilities and the excellent sport, health and well-being opportunities provided in the city. Well done.

Judith Rasmussen, Strategic Lead, Sport England

Inspiring Sports Events

- i) Thrillseeker was held during the Easter holidays and was delivered in partnership with the BBC's national Dropzone campaign. The week encouraged families to take part in adventure sports such as rowing, rock climbing and fencing. In total 600 people took part across the whole week.
- ii) The ActiveSunderland Week took place between July and August 2010. The week saw three major events take place across the city
 - Sunderland FIFA International Beach Soccer Trophy at the Stadium of Light
 - Active Sunderland Beach Festival at Roker Park and beach.
 - Active Sunderland Open Weekend, when Council leisure facilities opened their doors free of charge.

Sport and Youth Inclusion

- i) Sports Unlimited is a sub regional programme which targets young people who have some interest in sport, but are not particularly engaged with community or club sport. By working with the CSN, over 3500 young people accessed 25 sports, the highest levels in Tyne & Wear.
- ii) Funding was secured from the Coalfield Regeneration Trust to develop a youth inclusion program focused on football and to support up to 40 coaches to gain a Level 1 - 2 coaching qualifications. The programme is being delivered from Community North Sports Complex with 40 young people regularly engaged.

Houghton Primary Care Centre

In 2009, construction of the Primary Care Centre commenced. To be built adjacent to Houghton Sports Centre, the new building will be joined to create shared circulation space and encourage greater participation in sport and physical activity opportunities. The external site will be developed to include improved parking areas and landscaping with completion in spring 2011. As part of the development, a new multi-use games area will be built, together with a new Wellness Centre and reception facilities. The leisure centre will also refurbish its changing rooms.

3.3 Wellness

Sunderland's unique Wellness Service has a primary aim to improve residents' health and well-being through the provision of physical activity opportunities, lifestyle advice and education. Its vision, is to continue developing a citywide service that enables individuals at risk of lifestyle related conditions to be identified early and signposted, or referred to the appropriate level of support that will make a difference to their long term health.

The Wellness Service will continue to support the Council's Strategic Community Leadership role in delivering and influencing services that address lifestyle choices as a risk factor. It will continue to provide new, and re-focus existing services that contribute to disease prevention, positive lifestyle change, health maintenance and therefore health improvements of local residents, Council employees through universal services, targeted interventions and specialist services. The Wellness Service works with both internal and external partners to ensure services are

integrated, accessible and appropriate to the needs of those who are in greatest need of health improvements.

The service area continues to analyse evidence and relevant data to continually improve and focus the Wellness Service, as both a commissionable service, and a key deliverer of Sunderland's Way of Working. The work achieved clearly makes a significant contribution to increasing life expectancy, reducing health inequalities and therefore the city's Healthy City agenda.

Sustainable Communities: Physical activity opportunities can be found at the heart of Sunderland communities thanks to the Community Wellness Programme. Sessions take place at 8 community venues, each one providing multiple sessions, ensuring that the programme is accessible to as many people as possible. The programme uses Technogym Easyline equipment and aims to reduce barriers to access and also encourage residents to sustain activities through a volunteer led programme.

"The fitness sessions get me out of the house and I have met some lovely people". Jack, Herrington.

Appendix 1 provides a summary of programmes that are delivered through the Wellness Service and the outcomes achieved from April - December 2010.

3.4 Sunderland Aquatic Centre

Sunderland Aquatic Centre opened on 17 March 2008 and the interest shown by members of the public since that time has exceeded all expectations. The majority of users have been very impressed by the facilities on offer. There has been a large demand for casual swimming, but the Centre offers much more, from fun with floats, to learn to swim (LTS), dive classes and aqua fit sessions for all ages.

The total number of attendances at the Centre in 2009-2010 was 553,084, compared to 515,487 in 2010-2011 (projected). The reduction in attendances can be attributed to the withdrawal of the Free Swimming Programme in July 2010 for those over 60 and 16 and under.

Category	2009-2010	2010-2011 (projected)
Casual Swim	182,331	118,112
Learn to Swim	36,578	47,118
Clubs	97,502	98,849
Schools	15,384	15,640
Dry Visits	22,349	49,065
Wellness	198,940	197,843
Total	553,084	515,487

The LTS programme offers opportunities for up to 1,300 young people and adults each week and the new National Teaching Plan is also currently provided to 23 city schools. Alongside the aquatic programme a number of dryside activities are operated including the GP referral programme, birthday party bookings and Wellness Centre reviews. The Centre also hosts the Specilised Weight Management programme and "Totally Tranquil" (via a local business), offering physiotherapy and complimentary therapy treatments.

In terms of events, the 2010 UK School Games was hosted across Gateshead, Newcastle and Sunderland and attended by 1,600 elite school aged athletes. The Games included competition across 10 Olympic sports and Sunderland's contribution towards the Games included the hosting of events at the Aquatic

Centre (swimming) and Silksworth Sports Complex (table tennis and fencing). In addition, the Centre staged the ASA National Championships (50m) in August, which was the final qualifying event for the Commonwealth Games in Delhi.

The interest shown in the Aquatic Centre is not only at national level, but also internationally, with delegations visiting the facility from Columbia, Zambia and Canada as a potential venue for a Pre-Olympic Games Training Camp.

Sunderland Swimming Club

The City of Sunderland Swimming Club moved into the Aquatics Centre in early 2008 and since then the club has grown. The club has evolved to become more professional and now manages 6 full or part-time coaches and 3 volunteer coaches. There have been many notable successes in 2010 (please refer to **Appendix 2**).

Silksworth Community Pool

The pool opened to the public on the 11 January 2010. Since 1 April 2010 the Centre has performed as follows:

- 49,700 casual swimming attendances
- 12,500 children on the Learn to Swim Programme
- 339 customers are currently enrolled on 35 swimming classes
- The Centre has established an Academy, that provides links with the Beacon Coach and Sunderland Swimming Club, to encourage more competitive swimming
- Three new aquafit classes, with over 30 users per class
- 13,034 Lifecard holders of which 4,378 are concessionary.

Hetton Community Pool & Wellness Centre

The pool opened to the public on the 14 January 2010. Since 1 April 2010 the Centre has performed as follows:

- 61,800 casual attendances
- 26,600 children on the Learn to Swim Programme
- 527 customers are currently enrolled on 55 swimming classes
- Four new aquafit classes, which currently has over 25 users per class
- 38,500 Wellness Centre attendances
- 1,100 gym membership packages
- 7,895 Lifecard holders, of which 3,336 are concessionary.

Aquatic Development Pathways

Detailed as a separate item on the Scrutiny Committee agenda, a report will be presented on the Sunderland Aquatic Pathway.

3.5 Play

Since the Play and Urban Games Strategy (PUGS) was produced in 2007 and endorsed by Cabinet, the Children's Trust and the Sunderland Partnership, substantial progress has been made. Following completion of the Play Pathfinder programme, significant improvements have been made to objectives within the Play and Urban Games Strategy (2007-2012) Moving Forward. These improvements are shown in **Appendix 3**.

In December 2010 an update of the PUGS was adopted by Cabinet. The update provides a new strategy direction and a framework from which to guide investment and resources with a view to further increasing satisfaction and participation in play. **Sustainable Communities:** The Play Pathfinder Programme has seen the development of new or significantly refurbished 28 plays areas since 2009. In 2007,

just 19% of children had access to high quality play 1km from their door. Currently, 70% of children have access to high quality play facilities. New facilities and programmes have been developed to enhance local provision and to make a positive contribution to social inclusion and community cohesion.

"Since the new play area has opened at Barnes Park, Josh has made loads of new friends". Margaret (Josh's Grandmother)

4. Access and Equality

4.1 Sunderland City Council is committed to improving the quality of life for the residents and an important element of this includes ensuring opportunities are accessible, especially to those residents in greatest need.

4.2 Equality Standard

It is a requirement of law and the Equality Framework for Local Government, that the Council specifically measures the impact of services relating to; Race, Gender, Disability, Age, Sexual Orientation and Religion and Belief. The Sport and Leisure Service contribute to the Council's Equality Framework by demonstrating impact across all of the above measures.

Sustainable Communities: The Council has undertaken a significant investment and modernisation programme to support continuous improvement, and to reach out into local communities. One area where significant progress has been made is ensuring that each area of the city has a swimming pool and Wellness Centre, therefore encouraging community involvement, access and participation.

In planning new facilities we have ensured that residents have access to facilities which are fully compliant with DDA legislation, such as the Aquatic Centre, new 25m pools, City Adventure Play Park and the Tennis Centre Sensory Room. For example, the Aquatic Centre has many features that accommodates customers with disabilities, these include:

- Induction loop fitted in all reception areas, meeting and performance rooms
- Changing facilities include a unisex changing village, which has changing and WC. facilities for wheelchair and ambulant disabled users
- Changing facilities have been provided for sensitive groups, who can be accommodated within the group change rooms
- Swimmers can be assisted into the pools by staff, who have two types of hoist available at seven locations around the pool. Pool hoists are also available at Washington, Raich Carter and Hetton Community Pool.

Accessible changing accommodation is imperative to encourage participation for those with disabilities. Detailed consultation with Children and Adult Services has resulted in bespoke changing accommodation at Hetton, Silksworth, Barnes Park play area and the refurbishment at Houghton Sports Centre.

4.3 Pricing Framework

Members may recall that the Culture & Leisure Review Committee implemented arrangements associated with the development and review of the pricing policy framework. Within the parameters of establishing a new pricing framework, one of the principals was to prioritise access to sports facilities for residents and a pricing structure has subsequently been developed that ensures affordable access predicated on ability to pay.

Sustainable Communities: A new pricing framework and leisure card was introduced in 2008. All young people in the city under 18 years receive a free leisure card to sustain and build participation. This approach ensures that an inclusive approach is adopted towards pricing regardless of a resident's ability to pay.

There was no price increase applied in 2009 and only a limited increase in 2010. In 2011 it has been necessary to implement an average percentage increase which equates to 5% to selected activities, which incorporated the VAT increase on 1 January 2011. Activity prices have been extensively researched and Sunderland's prices are more than comparable with neighbouring local authorities.

4.4 Reducing Health Inequalities

The successful working partnership and commissioning relationship between Sunderland City Council and NHS SOTW (STPCT) has enabled the delivery of numerous, successful front line services across the city, which positively influence the lives of residents on a daily basis. Many of those who do not access provision are recognised as living within our areas of highest deprivation and work still needs to be completed to meet the needs of residents. The service continues to close the health 'inequalities gap', following on from national Beacon Status in 2008, for Reducing Health Inequalities.

Sustainable Communities: Residents have access to a comprehensive exercise referral and weight management service, designed to reduce or reverse the onset of lifestyle associated conditions. Over 3000 residents have successfully been supported through referral programmes and have benefited from improved physical wellbeing, weight loss and generally feeling 'healthier'.

5. 2011- 2012 Focus

- 5.1 Since May 2010, we have seen a reduction in investment programmes, for Sport England, the spending review represents a 33% reduction in grant aid revenue funding by 2014/15.
- 5.2 The 2010 Spending Review, whilst announcing reductions to national sport budgets, emphasised Government's commitment to devolve greater power to communities. Over the four years to 2014 -15, funding will be directed to building the capacity of the voluntary and community sector. Moving forward, we will continue to work with partners to identify more ways in which residents can be engaged to participate in sport and physical activity.
- 5.3 The Sport, Wellness, Aquatic and Play Service is currently being reviewed as part of the Sunderland Way of Working. The conclusion of the review will inform the service's focus for the year ahead in more detail.
- 5.4 It is clear from national policy that the focus for sport and physical activity will be aligned to the 2012 Olympics and Paralympics. The Olympics will be the catalyst to increase participation levels and provide an opportunity to engage residents and reaffirm the importance of sport and physical activity to sustain local communities.

6. Recommendation

- 6.1 Scrutiny Committee Members are requested to note the content of this report.

7. Background Papers

- 7.1 The following background papers were relied upon to compile this report
 - Area Committee reports September 2010.
 - Sustainable Scrutiny Committee – Sport, Wellness, Aquatics, Play update 2010

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Appendix 1

Wellness Service Performance

Programme of Service Area	Summary Outcomes
Preventative Services	
Wellness Guide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 38,000 copies have been produced and distributed since 2006
Community Wellness Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 community venues • 65 weekly classes • 51 of the 65 delivered by the community venue staff and volunteers • Since April 2010 there have been 10,042 attendances in the programme • Over 42,000 attendances since it began
Mums on the Move	205 participated in programme since it began
Wellness on 2 Wheels	181 employees have participated across the 3 years
Wellness Walking Programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 of the city's parks now have 1,2 and 3 mile walks signposted • Team of 7 volunteer walk leaders delivering 5 weekly walks • Walking network established • Since August 2010, 1,850 individuals have participated in one of the many walking programmes
Active Sunderland Project	Over 1500 individuals engaged with project to date
Nordic Walking	216 active Nordic Walkers and 921+ attendances since launch in May 2010
Cycle Sunderland	74 participants in the programme
Targeted Interventions	
Exercise Referral and Weight Management Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During 2010/2011, 2,505 referrals were received from GP's and health care professionals * • 1,746 were supported through some or all of the programme * • 786 completed their 15 week support programme * • For the first 6 periods of 2010/2011 there have been 22,000 attendances and projecting 42,000 at the end of March 2011. • Since April 2010 there have been 1137 attendances in other programme activities <p>* figures upto the end of Nov 2010</p>
Lifestyle Activity and Food Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since May 2010 262 referrals have been received and it is projected that 349 referrals will be completed by March 2011 • 107 families have started there programme with 67 families completing to date • All families completing showing changes in lifestyle behaviour
Workforce Health and Wellbeing Project	107 employees supported though the 15 week programme
Specialist Services	
Specialist Weight Management Service	Over 150 clinically overweight individuals are accessing this service
Maternity Lifestyle Service	488 individuals have accessed the service with over 1700 contacts being made
Stop Smoking Service	Support service now delivered from leisure facilities

Wellness Service – Impact and Achieving Outcomes

The Wellness Service continues to deliver important initiatives, ensuring that in all of the commissioned programmes outcomes are achieved, which positively influence the lives of residents on a daily basis. The programmes continue to be an excellent vehicle to help 'close the health inequalities gap'. Many of those who do not access provision are recognised as living within our areas of highest deprivation and much work still needs to be completed to ensure opportunities meet the needs of the residents.

The Wellness Service is core to the delivery of a number of City Council corporate objectives relating to health and well-being, health inequalities and addressing the needs of residents. Although the National Performance Framework and indicator set will be changed in the near future it is recognised that the Wellness Service is able to support and add value to a wide range of areas and indicators such as, positive activities for young people, volunteering, regeneration, education, older people and health and community safety targets.

Much discussing takes place on a day-to-day basis on the importance of value for money and the ongoing requirement to consider at all levels cost benefit analysis.

As an example, for every individual who has a stroke in the UK, the cost to the NHS is £15,000 over five years. In 2009/10, there were 82 individuals referred to the Exercise Referral and Weight Management programme due to a stroke. As a result of participating in the support programme the risk of having a subsequent stroke has been significantly reduced. The basic unit cost of this intervention programme is £148 per person and as a result, it may and does, prevent a further £15,000 being spent by the NHS. Although limited data on the potential economic savings of physical activity interventions is available for England, at this stage, we know that the unit cost of these programmes are inexpensive in comparison to the potential costs if such interventions were not in place.

Opportunities Promoting Sustainable Communities

Best Practice: For the past year, the Sunderland Active Project has employed a special team of Activators to work in the city's communities and with local businesses to help residents become more active. The Activators help people to overcome the barriers which are preventing them from being more active and signpost them to activities which they would like to try out.

Best Practice: Sport and physical activity has made demonstrable impact on tackling crime and fear of crime in our localities through our targeted programmes into tackling youth disorder eg. Positive Futures Programme and the Football Friday Programme.

Best Practice: Walking is the perfect way to become more active and improve your health and well-being, and the Wellness walking programme offers three weekly health walks to residents. led by trained walk leader volunteers. All walks are free of charge and are a great way of meeting new people, making friends and enjoying the outdoors.

Best Practice: For residents who don't own their own bicycle but who would like to start cycling, Cycle Sunderland sessions delivered by the Activators are a great place to start. Instructors provide support and assistance, enabling you to get back on a bike, feel safer, build your confidence, and enjoy cycling again.

Both the walking and cycling sessions are aimed at providing residents with the incentive to continue participation outside of the instructor led sessions and encouraging sustainability in participation.

Appendix 2

Sunderland Swimming Club

There have been many notable successes of the Club in 2010 and these are shown below:

- Club membership has grown from 120 to 176 swimmers
- The Club now has Beacon status (only 6 in the country)
- A new Club structure implemented in April 2010 to best fit with the principles of Long Term Athlete Development
- 8 swimmers currently on the Beacon regional performance programme
- The Club 'Diddy League Team' for swimmers aged 9 – 12 years are now in the top regional division and have been runners up for the last 2 years
- A partnership agreement with the City Council to host four swim meets per season which attracts swimmers from all over the UK
- Club members were an integral part of hosting the ASA National Championships in August 2010 and the UK School Games in August 2010
- The Club works in partnership with the City Council to establish 3 Swimming Academies (another Academy coming on stream in January 2011) to complement the city wide learn to swim programme
- Secured a joint funding package to continue to employ a full time swimming coach until 30 June 2011, in the first instance, to support aquatics talent ID.

Appendix 3

Play Achievements

Objective 1: Ensure that that play is strategically planned and resourced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Play developments have been undertaken in line with the priorities identified in the PUGS. Since 2004, £6million has been invested in the development of play and urban games facilities and within the lifespan of the current PUGS £4.9 million has been invested since 2007.
Objective 2: Create, improve and develop free and inclusive play spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 58 new or significantly refurbished play areas have been developed since 2004, with 34 have been completed between 2007 and 2010. In 2007 just 19% of children & young people (C&YP) had access to high quality play 1km from their door. By the end of March 2010, this had increased to 70%. Wheeled sports provision has risen from 3 facilities in 2004, to 6 in 2010. The standard being one facility in each area of the city.
Objective 3: Seek innovation in play development and play opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developments have included the city Adventure Play Park which provides a challenging and exciting play environment with facilitated play sessions. The development features include indoor, sensory and outdoor play facilities. The design and development of play spaces has developed significantly, by using more natural features mixed with traditional fixed play.
Objective 4: Involve children in the development of play opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Almost 6,000 people have been involved in the consultation and engagement process, including C&YP, their families, residents and local communities. Over 500 disabled children, their families and carers have participated in play consultation. 25 schools, community organisations and youth groups have been involved in delivering consultation arrangements for neighbourhood facilities.
Objective 5: Work to develop, support and promote high standards for play	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A range of services have been commissioned from the voluntary sector to support play eg. neighbourhood consultation, direct delivery of play activities. Launch of the 'Lets Play' campaign to inspire families to enjoy their local play spaces and to challenge negative perceptions of children playing.
Objective 6: Ensure that the city monitors and evaluates the impact of play	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since 2003, resident satisfaction levels have risen from 26%, to 50% in 2008 and levels are now at 59% in 2010. In addition, those residents dissatisfied with the services have encouragingly decreased from 36% in 2008 to 30% in 2010.

SUNDERLAND SWIMMING PATHWAY

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF CITY SERVICES

Strategic Priority : Healthy City

Corporate Improvement Objectives: CIO1: Delivering Customer Focused Services, CIO3: Efficient and Effective Council

1. Why has this report come to the Committee?

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to advise Members on the Sunderland swimming pathway, which highlights a tiered approach towards swimming development and the opportunities the city offers from grassroots participation to higher elite performance.

2. Description of the Decision (Recommendation)

- 2.1 Members of the Scrutiny Committee are requested to note this report for information and provide feedback on the pathway.

3. Swimming Pathway

- 3.1 Members may recall in 2007/08 the former Culture and Leisure Review Committee, agreed to review the development of swimming and made recommendations for its further development. The review 'Not Treading Water' produced 16 recommendations for the continued development of the swimming offer in the city. Included within the report were a number of recommendations which specifically examined how the delivery of the swimming pathway could be improved.
- 3.2 As part of the original funding application for the Sunderland Aquatic Centre, a swimming development plan was established to demonstrate how the pool would be programmed to maximise benefits for all levels of users. This included the programming for public sessions, learn to swim (LTS) programme, school lessons, club training, competitions, and a Beacon / elite development programme. Following the opening of the Aquatic Centre the City Council adopted the Amateur Swimming Association's (ASA) national teaching plan for the delivery of LTS and school lessons. The City of Sunderland Amateur Swimming Club, with support from the City Council accessed funding from the ASA to employ a full time Head Coach to oversee the club pathway. In addition, the Head Swimming Coach delivers the region's Beacon programme and a Community Swim Coach ensures a clear pathway is in place from grassroots participation to club membership.
- 3.3 As a result of the progress made following the opening of the Aquatic Centre, it is now appropriate to develop a swimming pathway that will underpin the emerging swimming development plan. In addition, the pathway will identify the key 'enablers' in the city that can and will support the delivery of the swimming pathway, and associated development plan. The pathway (Appendix 1) demonstrates as a result of partnership working, the 'swimming offer' in the city and identifies the delivery partners for each aquatic stage, defining key roles and responsibilities. The swimming development plan mentioned above will detail aims, objectives and expected outcomes of the pathway, including an action plan on how the outcomes will be achieved.

4. Background Papers

4.1 The following background papers were relied upon to compile this report:

- Not Treading Water 2007/2008 – Culture & Leisure Review Committee

Appendix 1

Swimming Pathway – Position Statement

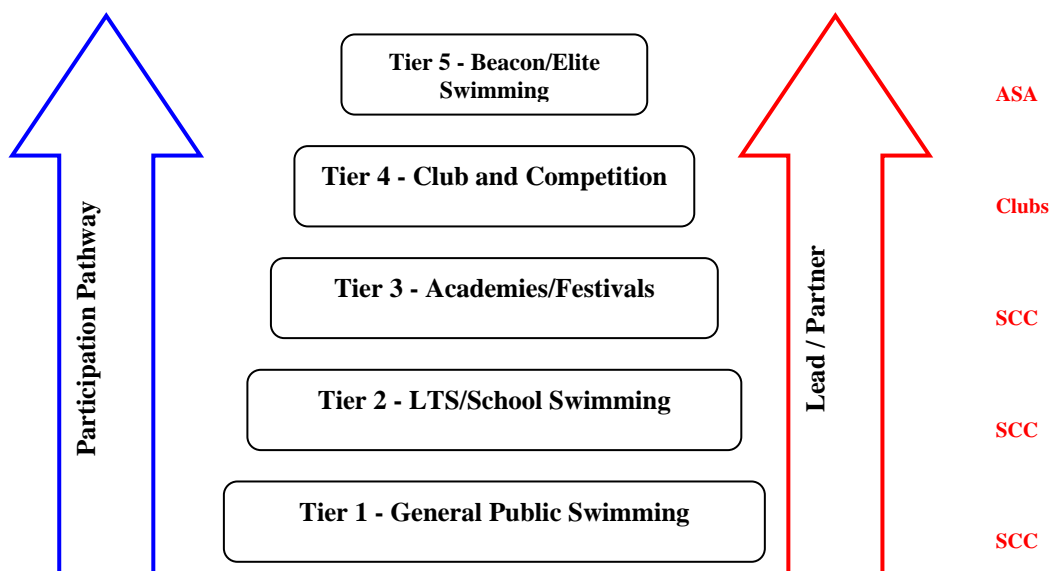
A Vision for Sport

Sunderland City Council's vision for sport is, "In Sunderland, everyone will have access to quality sport and physical activity opportunities to improve their health and well-being at first class community facilities."

Swimming Pathway

This document identifies the pathway for swimming from 'grass routes' to 'elite performance' within City Council operated swimming pools and identifies key partner organisations, outlining their role and responsibilities within the pathway. The document also demonstrates the outcomes associated with the successful implementation of the Sunderland swimming pathway. For details on how additional swimming facilities in the city support the pathway for swimming please refer to the Swimming Development Plan 2011 – 2015.

The following diagram shows the participation pathway for swimming delivered across City Council operated pools. Each tier on the pathway has a lead organisation responsible for that part of the pathway.



Partner Organisations

Sunderland City Council (SCC)

SCC hosts swimming activities and provides facilities at the following locations.

- Sunderland Aquatic Centre
- Washington Leisure Centre
- Hetton Community Pool
- Silksworth Tennis Centre and Community Pool
- Raich Carter Sports Centre (arms length organisation)
- Sandhill Centre (operated under a PFI agreement)

As the lead organisation at Tier 1, 2 and 3 SCC ensures opportunities exist for those living, working, studying or visiting Sunderland to participate in general swimming sessions.

Amateur Swimming Association (ASA)

The ASA is the English National Governing Body for swimming, diving, water polo, open water and synchronised swimming. It organises competitions throughout England, establishes the laws and operates comprehensive certification and education programmes for teachers, coaches and officials, as well as its renowned Learn to Swim (LTS) scheme. At

Tier 5 the ASA are responsible for the management of the city's Beacon Programme which acts as the regional hub for talented swimmers, and the organisation and delivery of regional and national competitions and galas.

Swimming Clubs

The City of Sunderland Amateur Swimming Club (CoSASC) at Tier 4 is recognised through the ASA's structure for swimming, as Sunderland's 'performance club'. The club are Swim 21 accredited and deliver training and competition opportunities for swimmers from the age of 10, upto masters level. These activities are based at the Sunderland Aquatic Centre. Also at Tier 4 Hetton Amateur Swimming Club (HASC) is recognised by the ASA as a 'development club' with a focus on skills and technique with an academy element of work attached to it. The club are based at Hetton Community Pool and deliver swimming opportunities for young people between the ages of 10 -14, working with the CoSASC to signpost talented swimmers into the wider city structure. Sunderland Special Olympics and Sunderland Gateway Clubs provide coaching and competitive opportunities for swimmers with learning difficulties.

Roles of Partner Organisations

In order to deliver a strong pathway, it is important partners have a defined role and are responsible for the development and delivery of their respective Tier of the pathway. It is important to have a strong and cohesive relationship between all partners to achieve the aims of the policy. To aid clarity and understanding, SCC has summarised the key roles of each of the partners.

Sunderland City Council will be responsible for:

- Providing public activities, ensuring the public have access to pool space during peak and off peak times through a balanced programme of activities
- Delivering school swimming lessons, provide one point of contact for the booking and administration
- The delivery of the LTS programme from stage 1 to 10, in city council operated pools
- Supporting and guiding clubs to develop a sustainable infrastructure.
- Hosting continuous performance development (CPD) / coach education courses
- Facilitating and hosting the regional ASA Beacon Programme until 2013
- Hosting the Beacon Coach until 2013
- Hosting the Community Swim Coach and provide funding for 10 hours per week to develop and deliver Academies and swim festivals
- To host club activities including training and gala requirements as agreed annually with the ASA and respective clubs
- To support new initiatives developed by the ASA
- To host ASA events as agreed annually including championship, International competitions and swim camps.

The ASA will be responsible locally for:

- Providing a national strategic lead for swimming
- Setting standards in club development and format/structure roles including Swim 21 Accreditation
- Line managing the Beacon Coach and Beacon Programme
- Organising and delivering CPD / teacher and coach education
- Organising and delivering ASA national and regional events including championships international competitions and swimming camps.

The City of Sunderland Amateur Swimming Club will be responsible for:

- Delivering coaching to swimmers progressing from LTS to competitive swimming
- Increasing the number of swimmers in the club from all backgrounds across the city
- Supporting the development of disabled swimmers
- Organising and delivering a series of successful gala's as agreed with SCC and the ASA
- Providing opportunities for swimmers to compete at the appropriate level
- Increasing number of swimmers from the club qualifying for the beacon programme
- Developing and increasing the number of coaches and volunteers supporting the club
- Promoting the club in the community
- Ensuring the club is sustainable and has funds to support a coaching structure including the employment of a head coach and Community Swim Coach
- Maintaining its Swim 21 Performance Club status.

Hetton Amateur Swimming Club will be responsible for:

- Delivering coaching to swimmers progressing from LTS to competitive swimming
- Increasing the number of swimmers in the club from the Coalfields area
- Supporting the development of disabled swimmers
- Providing opportunities for swimmers to compete at the appropriate level
- Working with CoSASC to sign post county qualifying swimmers into the CoSASC programme
- Developing and increasing the number of coaches and volunteers supporting the club
- Ensuring the club is sustainable and has funds to support their coaching structure
- Attaining and maintaining Swim 21 club status.

Sunderland Special Olympic and Sunderland Gateway are responsible for:

- Delivering coaching to swimmers with learning difficulties, progressing from LTS to competitive swimming
- Increasing opportunities for people with learning difficulties to access club and competitive structures
- Providing opportunities for swimmers to compete at the appropriate level
- Developing and increasing the number of coaches and volunteers supporting
- Ensuring the club is sustainable and has funds to support their coaching structure
- Attaining and maintaining Swim 21 club status.

Outcomes

By working in partnership to deliver each Tier of the pathway, the city will benefit from the following outcomes:

1. A progressive and inclusive **development plan** for all swimmers in the city
2. **An increase in the** number of quality marked swimming clubs with capacity to develop pathways into community and competitive swimming
3. **A raised** baseline of level 2 coaches and established minimum operating standards for professional and voluntary coaches
4. **Continuous** development and support for the city's current and future Olympic and Paralympic athletes
5. **Effective Working** with partners to improve Sunderland's swimming pools and increase access and opportunities into sustainable aquatic activities for all.

ENABLING INDEPENDENCE DELIVERY STRATEGY – LONG TERM HOUSING SOLUTIONS WITH CARE AND SUPPORT.

Report of Executive Director of Health, Housing and Adult Services

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES: SP2: Healthy City; SP3: Safe City; SP5: Attractive and Inclusive City

CORPORATE PRIORITIES: CIO1: Delivering Customer Focused Services: CIO4 Attractive and Inclusive City.

1 WHY HAS THIS REPORT COME TO THE COMMITTEE?

1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide members with a copy of the Enabling Independence Strategy ('The Strategy') which outlines:

- Consultation carried out to date and relevant information which has been used to inform our evidence of current and future housing need / aspirations
- Robust evidence base of housing needs relating specifically to:-
 - Older people with support and or housing needs
 - People with learning disabilities
 - People with mental health issues
 - People with physical or sensory disabilities
- Key facts and delivery information to enable the delivery of accommodation solutions to meet the identified need.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 The Council is engaged within an ambitious project to deliver supported accommodation to meet the needs of our current and future communities. This includes the provision of extra care housing schemes; core and cluster accommodation; specialist housing, and supported accommodation to meet the needs of vulnerable people who choose to live in the city, including:-

- Older people
- People with a learning disability
- People with mental health requirements
- Long term conditions including physical disability
- Complex needs
- Cognitive impairment, and
- Sensory impairment.

- 2.2 The Council aspires to work in successful partnerships which will provide high quality, vibrant, safe, attractive, sustainable and well designed supported accommodation which creates an enabling environment for residents. We expect good design to add to environmental, economic, social and cultural value which will help local communities to flourish.
- 2.3 Such accommodation will be delivered using a commissioning approach where feasible, however, we acknowledge that in some cases we will need to procure specific housing solutions. Registered Providers and developers require robust evidence of need to reassure their business case and help them to financially model schemes which deliver both socially rented and mixed tenure models.
- 2.4 The Strategy provides the information required by Registered Providers and Developers from a 'business perspective'. It highlights the needs of the City for supported housing solutions; it forecasts demand providing the analysis from a broad based review of demographics, research, surveys of relevant populations, carer and patient needs outlining the key aspects of conditional demand to be addressed i.e unresolved needs of the population, and identifies the priorities and outcomes that the strategy is trying to achieve.
- 2.5 Delivery of the Strategy will be reviewed and monitored by the Enabling Independence Programme Board which meets bi monthly and is Chaired by the Executive Director of Health Housing and Adult Services, including membership from Adult Services; Housing Services; Planning Policy; Development Control; Legal Services; Land and Property and Risk Management.

3. CURRENT POSITION

- 3.1 This strategy is intended for reference by everyone involved in the supported housing development process to assist in achieving high quality and sustainable 'places for living'. It provides a picture of our current and future housing needs for people with a support need and enables delivery of housing solutions into the future to start fulfilling those needs, while encouraging the provision of 'supported housing' within new general needs housing developments via planning policy.
- 3.2 The Strategy provides a picture of our overall requirements and is supported by the Accommodation with Support Design Guide and Extra Care Management Guide, both of which have been perused and commended by Scrutiny Committee. This enables the formation of a 'suite' of documents to inform Providers and encourage the housing solutions that we, as a City aspire to in response to the requirements of our communities.
- 3.3 The Strategy also informs Planning Policy and Development Control colleagues about the need for supported housing and where applicable the location in which it is required. This facilitates discussions with Providers to build in the areas in which we require the provision of the supported accommodation solutions. It prevents over supply of accommodation and aims to ensure that Providers are being encouraged to develop in areas which evidences the need for the accommodation, alongside providing it

close to amenities, facilities and local provision suitable to enable the people with support needs to live an independent and fulfilled life.

- 3.4 The Older Persons Section of the report has been compiled from an Older Persons Housing Needs and Aspirations Study which was undertaken mid 2010. The research outcomes provide significant evidence of housing needs and aspirations based on Ward levels which is extremely valuable in terms of commissioning accommodation and care services. Furthermore, it has enabled us to better plan for the future needs of our emerging older population, considering the change of lifestyle; space standards; facilities that older people will expect when planning their older age.
- 3.5 It is recognised that appropriate housing is central to enabling an independent lifestyle and this involves understanding both the needs and housing aspirations of the current and future population.
- 3.6 In particular the decisions older people make regarding their housing choice will inevitably impact on the wider community, both in terms of housing availability in the wider housing market and provision of local services.
- 3.7 People must be encouraged to think beyond the existing housing choices they have and enable them to identify what models of housing accommodation they would expect, and want to be provided for them into the future. We as a local authority must enable the provision of good quality, sustainable housing solutions to act as a catalyst to better inform people about their future housing choices, enabling them to plan their older age rather than moving in an unplanned way as a reaction to a care or support requirement.
- 3.8 As outlined in section 3.2 the Enabling Independence Strategy completes a 'suite' of documents which places the council in a very strong position to encourage development of supported housing solutions to the quality of design that we expect to meet the needs and aspirations of our communities.

4 WHY PRODUCE A STRATEGY

- 4.1 To provide clear and robust evidence of need to developer partners regarding our requirements for supported housing delivery to meet a range of needs. To share the information with planning colleagues to ensure that their policies reflect the needs of our more vulnerable households, and to demonstrate to our communities that we have responded to their consultation responses related to their housing needs and aspirations.

4.2 Providing the strategy to developer partners ensures:-

- Housing solutions are being provided in areas which requires it i.e where there is a demand
- Preventing oversupply of a particular type of supported housing
- That our priorities are being effectively communicated to encourage accommodation solutions.

4.3 Providing the strategy to colleagues within the City Council ensures:-

- Supported housing delivery is given the priority it requires and deserves to meet the needs of our vulnerable households
- That our own 'outdated' accommodation provision can be decommissioned in a planned way
- Efficiencies can be drawn based upon decommissioned accommodation and services
- Decisions relating to supported housing delivery are managed in a co-ordinated way to ensure that our priorities are met and arrangements with partners are managed in a consistent way.

4.4 The Strategy will be reviewed on an annual basis with an update provided to Scrutiny outlining progress to date. The Strategy will be published on our website to ensure that developer partners have access to the most up to date version.

5 RELEVANT CONSULTATIONS

5.1 This Strategy was compiled taking into account consultation outcomes from:-

- a range of households with a support need;
- carers;
- older person households
- emerging older person households i.e 50+

6 RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Scrutiny Committee is invited to consider this report and provide views on the Enabling Independence Delivery Strategy.

Contact Officer: Anne Prentice – Commissioning Manager (Accommodation)

Enabling Independence



Delivery Strategy

**Long term housing solutions with
care and support**

December 2010

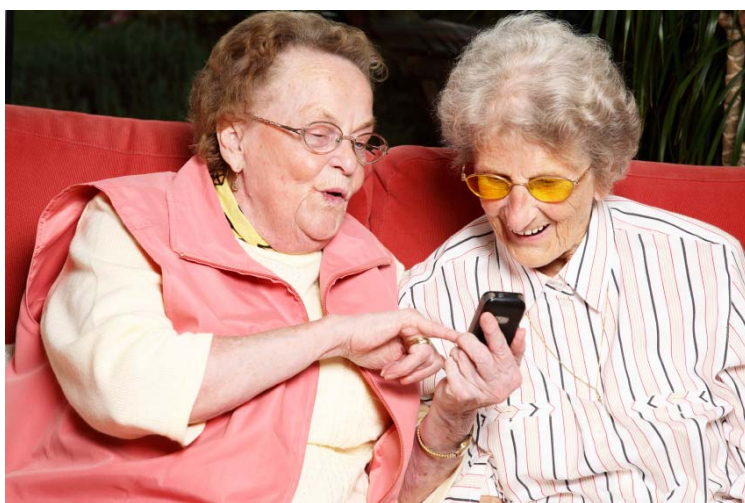
Providing whole solutions for whole lifestyles, providing genuine options and real choice which deliver opportunities for individual growth, development and wellbeing.

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Foreword

In January 2009 we published our first 'Accommodation with Support Needs Analysis'. This provided an initial picture of the health needs of people living in the City of Sunderland and enabled us to review this information as part of our commissioning intentions. This analysis provided us with the opportunity to identify gaps in our knowledge and ensure that full understanding of our communities' support needs were gained, enabling us to review and plan our housing priorities particularly in relation to specialist 'new build' accommodation within the City.



To date we have enabled delivery of three extra care housing schemes for older people with a care and / or support need, providing 127 mixed tenure, two bedroom apartments with total capital investment of an estimated £20 million. In partnership we have also enabled delivery of specialist accommodation for people with learning disabilities.

We have plans to develop a core and cluster scheme for people with long term physical conditions during 2011, and a further extra care scheme providing 47 two bedroom properties for older people with a care need will be completed in 2011 providing 40 apartments and 7 Passivhaus bungalows. During 2011 we hope to have our first retirement village on site providing extra care and specialist dementia accommodation and two further specialist dementia housing schemes in Central Sunderland and on the North side of the city.

We had in place separate strategies for learning disability; homes for life – extra care; mental health and long term conditions. It was felt appropriate that we bring all of these strategies together into one place to help better inform our providers and make the commissioning process more straight forward in relation to long term housing solutions, realising areas for efficiencies, quality service provision and improved opportunities for social and wellbeing integration.

Therefore, this new strategy outlines how we plan to enable the delivery of more. It shows how we hope to work within existing partnerships and our aspiration to encourage new partnering arrangements which will support us to meet our strategic priorities into the future, ensuring that the housing and care needs, and aspirations of vulnerable people are achieved.

Strategy Statement

Sunderland City Council

Our Healthy City Priority is:

“To create a city where everyone can be supported to make healthy life and lifestyle choices – a city that provides excellent health and social care services for all who need them. Everyone in Sunderland will have the opportunity to live long, health, happy and independent lives.

Within this Priority is a key objective which outlines:-

Sunderland will be a place where everyone, regardless of the vulnerabilities they experience through age and / or disability, is supported to live independently in accommodation of their choice, including their own home.

- By 2025, through the ‘Homes for Life: Older People’s Programme’, extra care style accommodation will be fully developed across all areas of the city, with a significant reduction in the number of admissions to residential and nursing care.
- By 2025, 100% of people with long-term conditions in Sunderland will be supported to live at home for as long as they wish and feel able.

To achieve our ‘Healthy City’ strategic priority, our aim is to engage with key partners including the third sector to identify investment, enabling provision of homes within existing and new communities that respond to vulnerable people’s requirements for support, care and independence, providing people with the opportunities for full and quality lives.

The delivery of appropriate support, tailored to meet individual needs is key to resettlement, promoting tenancy sustainability and can, prevent the requirement to move people into residential and nursing care.

This strategic document will be delivered through a robust Action Plan which will be monitored on a bi monthly basis through the Council’s ‘Enabling Independence - Housing Solutions’ Programme Board.

An annual update will be carried out to ensure that actions remain focussed and equitable. This will be taken to the Council’s Sustainable Communities Scrutiny Committee for their information and agreement, and will be published on our web pages.

What we have achieved so far

Housing solution achievements made which have made a real difference to people with a support need in the City:

✓	Opened Beckwith Mews, Silksworth, the City's first extra care housing scheme for people over 55 in March 2009. This provided independent living with 40 two bedroom apartments; community hub facilities, and access to care, health and wellbeing opportunities for residents and the wider local community.
✓	Opened The Flighters supported living scheme during 2009 which was developed by Endeavour Housing Association, to provide independent accommodation for people with learning disabilities.
✓	Opened Woodridge Gardens, Columbia, the city's second extra care housing scheme for older people in December 2009 which provides 39 mixed tenure two bedroom apartments and access to care, health and wellbeing opportunities for residents and the wider local community.



✓	Provided a £2.6 million Grindon Mews complex which delivers specialist social care and support to adults with profound and multiple learning disabilities. Grindon Mews includes a specialist day care centre for up to 28 people a day with profound and
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	multiple learning disabilities. A further 15 adults per day with physical disabilities can use its day care rehabilitation centre which helps gives people greater independence.
✓	Opened Bramble Hollow, Hetton le Hole which is the third extra care housing scheme for older people in the City. It provides 48 two bedroom apartments with community hub facilities, access to care, health and wellbeing opportunities for residents and the wider local community.
✓	Developed with Stonham HA independent living move on accommodation for 9 people with learning disabilities in March 2010.
✓	Successful bid to the Department of Health has enabled development of a fourth extra care scheme, Cherry Tree Gardens in Houghton le Spring, providing 40 two bedroom apartments and 7 two bedroom bungalows built to Passivhaus standards, with community hub provision including access to care, health and wellbeing opportunities for residents and the wider local community and three community support apartments enabling provision of short term re-ablement.
✓	Identified land to build a core and cluster scheme on the North side of Sunderland for people with a long term physical disability, to be developed during 2011.
✓	Enabled 15 people living out of the City with learning disabilities to be relocated back to Sunderland into appropriate accommodation.
✓	Identified a further site in the West of Sunderland for a fifth extra care housing scheme, which is anticipated to start on site during 2011 providing 180+ units of extra care and specialist dementia housing.
✓	Carried out an open dialogue commissioning event in June 2010 with key providers to identify how to enable delivery of more supported accommodation in the City.
✓	Enabled provision of 8 apartments for people with learning disabilities with Nomad / E5 and ISOS.

Aims and Objectives

Capital funding is required to enable new housing developments. This may be sought from the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA), recycled capital grant funding, private investment or DH grant funding. Access to capital funding via the HCA has significantly reduced during 2010 and this trend is likely to continue. Therefore, to manage any bids going forward to the HCA we need to make sure that they are clearly identified within our strategic priorities. The Council has developed a Strategic Local Investment Plan (LIP) outlining our key strategic housing priorities which will be used to inform and prioritise future bids for capital funding. We will ensure within the LIP that vulnerable people are provided with housing choices into the future. Our priorities will be based upon clear and robust information and evidence of need as outlined within this Strategy.

Using new evidence and information previously collated within the Accommodation with Support Needs Analysis (Jan 2009), we will strategically plan new housing development requirements and prioritise them within the LIP. This will ensure that the HCA are fully informed regarding our capital requirements, and housing related support are equally informed regarding potential revenue funding requirements.

This document will be shared with developer partners to enable them to work within the City of Sunderland to develop accommodation which will meet the Council's strategic housing requirements while embracing the Personalisation Agenda, specifically relating to delivering accommodation with a care and support service which can be funded via personal budgets and / or direct payments.

We want to maximise the housing choice for vulnerable people providing them with a maximum degree of independence, and provide people with a real and quality alternative to residential and nursing care.

We have a long term commitment to increase supported living options and we aim to deliver this policy direction via planning policy and strategic commissioning. Our strategic housing priorities are outlined in this document relating to housing options for people requiring care and also within the Sunderland Strategy 2008 – 2025.

Our vision for this Strategy is:-

“Providing whole solutions for whole lifestyles, providing genuine options and real choice which deliver opportunities for individual growth, development and wellbeing.”

All aspects of our work related to this strategy are consistent with the Council's equality and diversity policy.

The Context

The National Context

When drawing together this strategy consideration has been given to :-

Opportunity Age – National Strategy on ageing

White Paper – Our health, our care, our say – Outlines a new direction for community services setting a new direction for the whole health and social care system.

A Sure Start to Later Life – Ending inequality for Older People – recommends a more responsive model for services for older people that addresses issues of exclusion and inequality.

This document is underpinned by key national policy for health and social care, which places the emphasis upon services that promote and enhance well being, independence and choice for all adults, delivered through personalised health and social care services.

- Putting People First (DH 2007)
- Valuing People Now (DH 2007)
- Our health, our care, our say: a new direction for community services (DH 2006)
- Improving the life chances of disabled people (Prime Minister's Strategy Unit 2005)
- Vulnerable People Strategy (Housing Corporation 2006)
- Supporting People (Department of Communities and Local Government 2003).

Public Service Agreements and Related Performance Indicators

Alongside the announcement of the Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR) in October 2007, the Government re-stated and expanded the Public Service Agreements (PSAs) and associated indicators that will shape the delivery of its policies, as follows. The table on the following pages describes specific National Indicators for Local Government and local measures that the city expects to achieve at given milestone dates.

PSA 20: Increase long term housing supply and affordability

Amongst its indicators is the requirement to demonstrate trends in affordability, to deliver affordable homes, to show improvement in the efficiency rating of new homes and the adoption of development plan documents.

PSA 16: Increase the proportion of socially excluded adults in settled accommodation, employment, education and training

The indicators in this PSA include monitoring of socially excluded groups, which includes people with learning disabilities and mental illness that live in settled accommodation. Clearly, the aspiration is for both these figures against this new indicator to be 100%. The NI set also monitors the number of vulnerable people

supported to achieve independent living through the Supporting People Programme.

PSA 17: Tackle Poverty and promote greater independence and well being in later life

This includes indicators that may be seen as relevant to housing for older people:

- Healthy life expectancy at age 65
- Over 65s satisfied with home and neighbourhood and
- Over 65s supported to live independently.

PSA18: Promote better health and well-being

This includes indicators to improve all age/ all cause mortality rates, to narrow the gap in mortality rates between disadvantaged and non disadvantaged areas – and to increase the proportion of people supported to live independently.



Residents and the Care Team at Woodridge Gardens, Washington

The Care Services Improvement Partnership, Housing Learning and Improvement Network (LIN) set out the key impacts of housing on the delivery of policy objectives that are common to a number of diverse client groups:-

- Housing has a critical role in ensuring the independence and social inclusion of people who are vulnerable or disadvantaged as a result of their age, ill health, disability or circumstance;
- Poor quality housing impacts adversely upon physical and mental well-being and can cause further health inequalities. This is particularly so for people who are already vulnerable or disadvantaged;
- Inappropriate housing can significantly reduce the ability of people who have ill-health or a disability to lead independent lives. They can often struggle to access preventive housing and related care and support services which

would allow them to participate in the community. This can often happen, for example, following discharge from hospital.

The Regional, Sub Regional and Local Priorities

The North East England Regional Housing Strategy published in July 2007 outlines a clear priority to meet specific community and social needs:-

“To promote good management and targeted housing investment to address specific community and social needs. This includes an ageing population and the needs of minority communities, alignment with the Supporting People programme and promotion of greater community involvement”.

This strategy acknowledges that this objective is one of the most challenging to deliver. This is due to the number of different issues involved, coupled with the vast number of agencies and departments involved making delivery particularly complicated.

Strategic Housing Market Assessments (SHMA's) and Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments (SHLA's) have been undertaken within the sub region to help identify geographical gaps in specialist provision and the needs of specific community groups to facilitate sub regional and cross boundary interventions. This will inform the Local Development Framework / Unitary Development Programme and regional spatial strategy as outlined within PPS3. Furthermore, there is an emerging requirement for SHMA's to be closely aligned to Joint Strategic Needs Assessments (JSNA's).

Vulnerable People

It is acknowledged that vulnerability is not necessarily permanent and housing solutions must be provided to address the different client groups and levels of vulnerability.

Many people with a disability can be supported to live independently within their own home, without the need to move into purpose built accommodation. This is particularly relevant for those people whose vulnerability is not permanent. However, in some cases intermediate care accommodation can provide suitable accommodation for those requiring rehabilitation and for those who have complex domiciliary care packages as a short term measure.

What this strategy aims to do is identify the actual **new supported long term housing** requirements for the city, separately to those people who can be supported to live at home. It also attempts to acknowledge vulnerable groups with complex / multiple needs requiring a specific supported long term housing solution. It will consider the requirement for shorter term accommodation provision in view of intermediate care and re-ablement requirements.



Bramble Hollow extra care scheme – Hetton le Hole

General themes for consideration:-

- Vulnerable people may be defined within one category but they often experience multiple problems which may require different housing solutions;
- Some groups are not seen as vulnerable this can have a very negative impact on their ability to access accommodation;
- There are limited resources and competing demand both within the provision of support but also in the availability of appropriate and affordable accommodation;
- Consideration needs to be given to the implications of the removal of the Supporting People ring fence and the personalisation of social care.

Groups being considered within this strategy include:-

- Older people with support and /or housing needs
- People with learning disabilities
- People with Mental Health Needs issues
- People with physical or sensory disabilities.

Other groups of people with a vulnerability may include:-

- Homeless families with support needs
- Offenders and people at risk of offending
- People with alcohol problems
- People with drug problems
- People with HIV or AIDS
- Refugees
- Rough sleepers
- Single homeless people with support needs
- Teenage parents
- Women at risk of domestic violence
- Young people at risk; and
- Young people leaving care.

This strategy does not attempt to deal with the housing solutions for these vulnerable groups and it is expected that their housing and support solutions will be dealt with, within the Council's Homelessness Strategy or Hostel Strategy and outlined within the Strategic Local Investment Plan as 'short term housing solutions'.

Consultation

OLDER PERSONS

In 2010 the Council carried out a study of older people's aspirations. The resulting survey consisted of 750 postal questionnaires and online surveys with residents over the age of 55. The sample was drawn across the whole of the City and across all tenures.

In 2007 the Council commissioned a comprehensive Local Market Housing Assessment to better understand the current and future housing needs of the city, which included a survey of households. As part of this process, the Assessment explicitly linked housing to socio-economic demography, including health and well-being, particularly for more vulnerable people, including older people (and the increases projected in this population) and those that were disabled.

The 2008 Domestic Energy Efficiency Survey suggested that a small proportion of people on housing benefits had a poor energy efficiency rating (4.7%) – a particular target group for Energy Efficiency schemes co-ordinated by the Council. However, the city's performance in this area was twice as good as the national position (which had 10% of these vulnerable households with poor energy efficiency) The city continued to invest in domestic energy efficiency programmes which particularly target those individuals that most need help, particularly during the winter months. Most of the households helped included priority groups, and it is estimated just under 3,000 households improved their domestic efficiency in 2008/09 through Council and other Government schemes.

Needs Assessment

The Council has undertaken a programme of needs assessment for more vulnerable people in the city and these needs assessments will be used to inform commissioning intentions in housing, social care, across the Council and with partners by allowing the Council to understand in more detail about:

- o The estimated current and projected (future) numbers of people with particular vulnerabilities in the city.
- o Help understand what the current and future needs and aspirations of these people are.
- o What services and support exist to meet people's needs and aspirations.
- o What the strengths, weaknesses and take up of these existing services and support are.
- o What improvements to services are required to meet current or future aspirations of people with particular vulnerabilities in the city, including what is reasonable for these individuals or their carers to provide or contribute.

The information and intelligence will be collected in four ways:

- o **Quantitative analysis:** i.e. what are the current and projected *numbers* of people with particular vulnerabilities in the city?
- o **Participatory intelligence:** i.e. what are the views and experiences of people who have problems with activities of daily living and use/don't use Adult Social Care services? What are the views of carers of these people?
- o **Other stakeholder analysis:** i.e. what are the views of health and social care practitioners, Council representatives and partners more widely, voluntary and representative groups and so on?
- o **Benchmarking, Research and Best Practice:** i.e. what literature and research exists that looks at ways of meeting the needs of people with problems with activities of daily living? What are other local authorities doing to meet the needs of people with problems with activities of daily living?

Under each of the four ways described above there are various 'tools' that will be used to collect this intelligence and information, for example, surveys, workshops, secondary analysis of existing data and information and so on.

Adult in Need Census

The Adult in Need census is a series of questions designed to better understand the needs and characteristics of the people who receive services from Health, Housing and Adult Services and findings feed in to the needs assessment. A census form is completed by Social Care practitioners about every client they come in to contact with during a sample week and the questions draw on the depth and breadth of knowledge that Social Care practitioners have about the individuals they deal with on a day to day basis.

The Council has now completed an 'Adult in Need census' for:

- o People with a physical disability and/or sensory impairment (results now collated)
- o Older people with dementia (results currently being collated)
- o People with more severe mental illness (results currently being collated)

Workshops with key stakeholders, including customers and carers

In follow up to the 'Adult in Need census', a series of workshops were conducted with:

- o Customers of HHAS
- o Residents with a physical disability/sensory impairment/dementia/more severe mental illness but who do not access services via HHAS
- o Carers
- o Multi-agency group of professionals
- o Representative groups e.g. DAS/Link
- o Members e.g. Review Committee and Adult Social Care Partnership board
- o Private Sector (e.g. Private Sector Forum)

This enabled us to gain more in-depth, qualitative feedback around:

- o Current and future needs of people with these conditions/disabilities in the city
- o Existing services to meet these needs
- o Gaps in service provision

Carrying out the exercise with these various stakeholders highlighted 'gaps' in service provision and enabled an exploration of inconsistencies between the views of professionals and their customers (or potential customers).



Specialist social care and support provision for adults with profound and multiple learning disabilities - Grindon Mews, Sunderland

Older People

Introduction

National and local policies recognise the important contribution of older people to their community and the need to ensure continuing choice and control thereby enabling independence for people as they enter their older age.

Nationally the life expectancy of older people is increasing. Population projections are an important factor in future decision making. It is recognised that their validity is most robust in the short term, yet policy makers and development enablers also require indications on future size of the population stretching into the long-term.

Lifestyle changes reflecting different aspirations of the 'younger older' population are likely to affect future strategic and planning decisions. It is likely that they will want independence and to live in their own homes, but also want more choice and different services.



Housing need is not solely related to the fabric of the building. Housing need for older people concerns their quality of life and their ability to remain in their own home if they so wish. It is about partnership working to provide a whole systems approach from health, housing and social care, including the public and voluntary sectors to take into account the multiplicity and the complexity of older people's needs and aspirations. Wider services such as assistive technology provision, transport links, community safety, education and regeneration as well as an

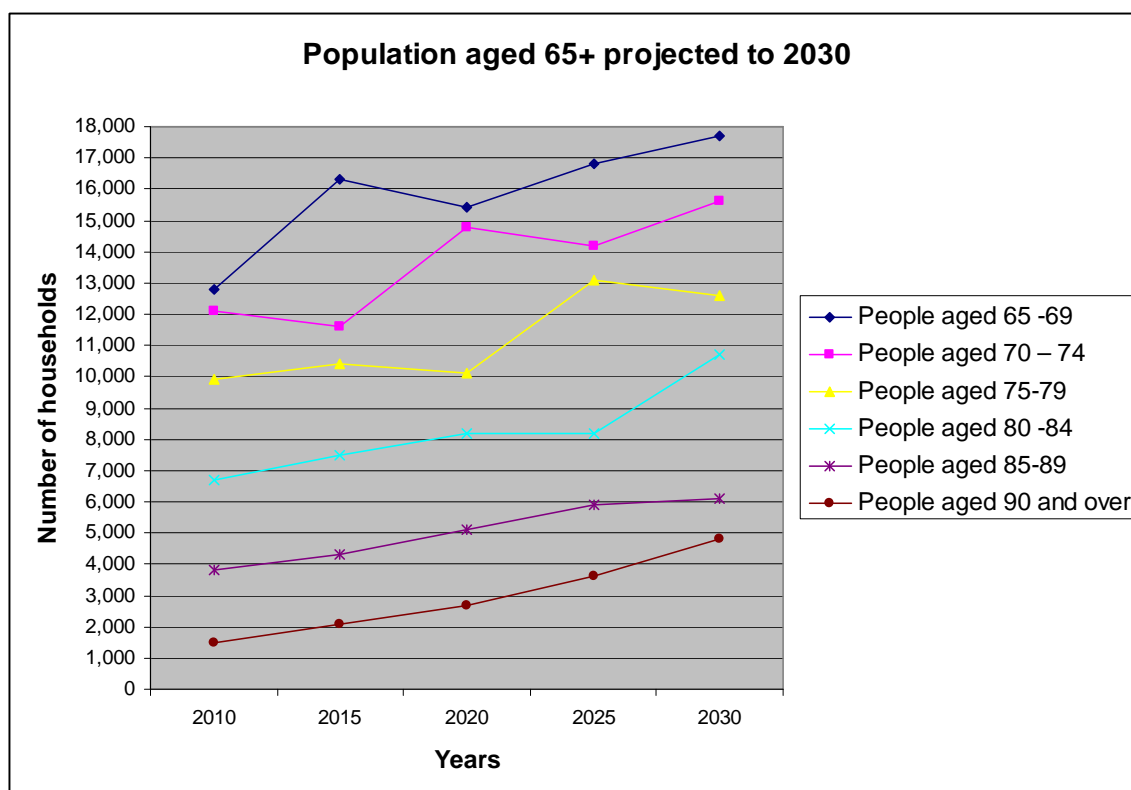
individual's economic status all impact on whether someone is able and wishes to remain at home.

Sunderland City Council recognises that appropriate housing is central to enabling an independent lifestyle and this involves understanding both the needs and housing aspirations of the current and future older population. The decisions older people make regarding their housing choice will inevitably impact on the wider community, both in terms of housing availability and provision of local services.

Ensuring a good quality of life for an older person also requires looking beyond the individual to their ability to remain involved in social activities and participating in their local community or wider area. Aspirations for the provision of wider services, such as transport, community safety, leisure activities and befriending services if a person is isolated are all integral to shaping the quality of a person's life.

The Increasing Older Person Population

The population nationally is ageing and this is no different in Sunderland. According to the Office for National Statistics (ONS), published May 2010 (based upon 2008 mid year population) the estimated number of people aged 65 and over in Sunderland is 46,800 in 2010. This is projected to rise to 51,100 by 2014 (equivalent to 18.10% of the population). The proportion of households aged 85 or over is projected to increase from 5,300 to 6,100 by 2014. Over the longer term (2010 to 2030) the population aged 65 and over is projected to increase from 46,800 to 67,500 with a clear increase in the over 90 age group.



Largely as a result of higher level of ill health prevalent in the city, there are a significantly higher number of older people that have problems with daily living than in England. For this reason, the number of older people supported at home through the council remains significantly higher than the England average. The increase in the elderly population will also lead to an increase in the number of people with daily living problems, and will mean that there will be a substantial increase in the number of older people with dementia in the city.

The Future Older Person Population

As the population ages and people live longer into older age their ability to care for themselves declines. Many older people want to remain independent in their own home and may not access care and support provision. Others will rely on family and friends to support them, or will 'recruit' other care services to provide them with the support they require to enable them to continue living at home. For example, one outcome is that there will be a 40% increase (to 4,200) in the expected number of older people with dementia in the city by 2025, which will have an impact for people and their carers (see below).

Locally it is estimated that 37% of people aged 65 and over have problems with aspects of daily living, which reflects the population's ill health and socio-economic deprivation, compared to a figure of 30% for England. Falls are a major cause of ill health (morbidity) amongst older people, and the rate of falls in Sunderland is higher than for Gateshead and South Tyneside, and higher still than the national average.



Even assuming that the health status of older people does improve, the number of older people who will need some help with daily living is predicted to rise by more than 25% to over 22,400 over the next 15 years, simply because there will be more older people – living longer – in the city. This will mean that there will be

an increase in the number of older people likely to require some support or help to live independently in their own homes for as long as possible.

Housing choices into the future are likely to be more varied than at present. Some people who have spent most of their life in one area may want to retire there. Other people will be more mobile in their work experience and may want to have more flexibility. The choice and design of housing for older people is improving, but needs to continue to improve into the future if people are to be persuaded to plan their older age and the housing they aspire to live in a proactive rather than reactive way.

The number of people in the older age brackets from black and minority ethnic groups is likely to increase and services will need to continue to develop to meet their specific needs.

Ethnicity

There is a very low proportion of people aged 65 and over from BME groups in the city. The BME population equates to 2.16% of the total 65+ population, with the highest proportion evident amongst the Asian / Asian British group.

Housing issues facing older BME households are likely to be significant, despite the small proportion of households within the city. Traditionally it was understood that older people from BME communities remained living with their families, gaining support from a wider kinship network, however, it is becoming more apparent that older people are living independently of their families in today's society. The need to provide specialist supported housing solutions for older BME households must be considered and better understood.

The following issues have been highlighted for older households:-

- ❖ They will increasingly require more care and support to live at home independently
- ❖ They will increasingly require more support to maintain their home (owner occupiers)
- ❖ If they choose to move into accommodation with support they may be in a position to self fund and they must be afforded the same access as those being nominated by the council
- ❖ They may be living in family homes which are no longer suitable for their needs; may be in disrepair; may require significant improvement and investment
- ❖ Their household may consist of one full time carer; both accommodation and support provision must be factored into the housing solution for those families

- ❖ They may require support to enable them to move at this stage of their life, particularly those people with no close family
- ❖ They may require support with documentation and paperwork around selling and purchasing property.
- ❖ Market pressures upon owner occupiers and some people who bought their former Council homes in less desirable areas who are struggling to attract purchasers.
- ❖ They may be affected by social isolation and lack of opportunities to engage in their wider communities.
- ❖ They may have difficulty meeting fuel bills and not be accessing affordable warmth opportunities.
- ❖ They may require different housing and care solutions to meet their ethnic; cultural or religious requirements.

It is clear from the work undertaken so far and the population projections that the council's biggest, and inter-related, challenges to provide more specialist accommodation are :-

Increased Older Population leading to greater levels of functional dependencies (i.e. ill health & frailty)

The proportion of older people with problems with aspects of daily living is set to increase over the next 15 years, even if there is an improvement in the health status of this population. However, those people who will have more significant functional dependencies, who are those most likely to need ongoing adult social care intervention, including those at risk of admission to residential/nursing care, are also set to rise (Table 1).

Functional Dependency Level	Year		
	2010	2015	2020
Able-bodied	19904	22253	23741
Low	6948	7699	8246
Moderate	9930	11172	12071
Substantial	6879	7627	8285
Very Substantial	2924	3232	3538
Total Population	46585	51983	55881
Total with Disabilities	26681	29730	32140
% with Disabilities	57.3%	57.2%	57.5%
Total with Significant Disabilities	9803	10860	11823
% with Significant Disabilities	21.0%	20.9%	21.2%

Table 1 – Population of Older People by Disability level projected to 2020

This follows the general trend within adult social care to increasing support to a smaller, but more complex group of individuals, at home. For example, the average number of hours of home care per customer increased from 3 to 4.5 hours between 2006/07 and 2009/10.

Information from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) projects that in 2010 there were 15,505 people over the age of 65 living in the city who are unable to manage at least one self care activity on their own. Such activities include: bathing, showering or washing all over, dressing and undressing, washing their face and hands, feeding, cutting their toenails and taking medicines. By 2030 this is projected to increase to 23,432 with 4,746 of those households being from the 85+ age group.

Key facts:

- The estimated number of people aged 65 and over in Sunderland is 46,800 in 2010. This is projected to rise to 51,100 by 2014
- The BME population equates to 2.16% of the total 65+ population, with the highest proportion evident amongst the Asian / Asian British group.
- The need to provide specialist supported housing solutions for older BME households must be considered and better understood.
- There are a significantly higher number of older people that have problems with daily living than in England.
- There is an expected substantial increase in the numbers of older people with dementia and daily living issues
- Those aged 85 and over will increase significantly, almost doubling from 4,100 to 8,000 this will impact upon individuals and their carers
- Locally it is estimated that 37% of people aged 65 and over have problems with aspects of daily living – falls are a major cause of ill health
- Those people who will have more significant functional dependencies, who are those most likely to need ongoing adult social care intervention, including those at risk of admission to residential/nursing care, are also set to rise
- There are an estimated 15,505 people over the age of 65 living in the city who are unable to manage at least one self care activity on their own, by age and gender. By 2030 this is projected to increase to 23,432 with 4,746 of those households being from the 85+ age group.

Increased Older Population leading to higher levels of dementia

As discussed above, the proportion of older people with dementia is also set to increase over the next 15 years (Table 2).

Population with Dementia	Year			
	2009	2015	2020	2025
Population aged 85+	1,152	1,416	1,705	2,090
Total population of Older People 65+	3,028	3,458	3,896	4,460

Table 2 – Older People predicted to have Dementia projected to 2025

An additional issue is that historically the council have not always been able to identify those people with dementia early enough to prevent a more complex intervention, such as risk of admission to adult social care, later. In Sunderland, for example, it is estimated that GP registers containing the names of people with dementia contain around 42% of the total number of people expected to have dementia (based on clinical research) – and even this is higher than the national figure – with some areas of the city having greater concentrations of older people with dementia than others. Furthermore, it was estimated that just under half the people presenting for Council-supported admission to care – around 75% of whom had dementia - had no ongoing adult social care plan in 2008 prior to their presentation.

Using our current caseload and Adult in Need figures we know there are an estimated 555 people in residential / nursing care with dementia. Of the 555, we know that on a scale of 1 – 5 ('5' being the highest level of dementia) there is an estimated amount of 344 people with their dementia highly impacting on their daily living (ie high level dementia).

Within the city in 2010 it is estimated that a total of 3,088 people have dementia (2,108 of those people being aged 80 years and over). By 2014 it is projected that people with dementia will increase to 3,418. This is further projected to increase to 5,292 by 2030.

National evidence suggests that slowing deterioration of the condition, and supporting their carers, can be effective in improving individuals' quality of life and outcomes, and this is enabled through earlier identification. Housing solutions for single people must be considered alongside accommodation for couples to enable households including the person with dementia and their spouse to stay living together, and solutions including accommodation for the person with dementia and separate accommodation for the spouse / partner independent of the person with dementia, but close enough to maintain their relationship.

“Carer Fatigue”

Carers of people with complex needs, who often have an onerous caring responsibility, may eventually not feel able to support the individual they care for any further. This significantly heightens the risk of admission to care and the couple being separated, often for the first time during their marriage.

In 2010 a total of 5,068 people aged 65 and over are projected to be providing care to a partner, family member or other person, 147 of those people are aged 85 and over. By 2030 this is projected to increase to 6,975, 303 of which are estimated to be 85 and over.

Although a range of support and breaks already exist for carers with good relationships with the Voice for Carers, the umbrella group representing carers, the Council identified better support for those with caring responsibilities as an area for improvement. With the Carers' Centre, the Council has begun to address this issue through the development of the Tele-care enabled Carers' Card and Carers' Emergency Plans (which provide instructions about how to support those they care for if the carer becomes incapacitated), as well as the wider roll out of the Department of Health's Carers' Assessment as a practitioner tool to better identify how to support carers in their own right.



However, national predictions in the Wanless Review of Good Outcomes for Older People highlight the concern that there will be more informal carers by 2025 (because of the greater proportion of people who need care), but that they themselves will be older and/or less able to undertake the caring role due to socio-demographic changes. This is likely to be true in Sunderland, albeit not to the same extent as the national position due to greater community cohesion in the city.

Participation of older people in family networks are likely to be influenced by issues such as health status or disability of family household, location, ethnic diversity, and the range of support and care roles which family members engage in.

Opportunities for older people to participate in and sustain family contact and social networks while combating isolation can be influenced by their housing provision / location. Many people do not anticipate or plan for a disability or health crisis in middle or older age, and will expect to stay living in their family home.

Assumptions about the aspirations and capacity of carers to care for frail older people without adequate support are widespread. Lack of support and respite often aggravates the isolation which carers of older people experience and can contribute to their social exclusion.

A key factor affecting family social networks, regardless of ethnicity, is inter-generational change in values and aspirations. Change works through family networks within different minority ethnic communities in specific ways that can undermine common assumptions concerning family housing and support obligations. The assumption that networks within minority ethnic families fulfil most of older people's support needs has been sharply questioned. Younger generations may not necessarily aspire to remain living within or close to their parents' family homes, nor feel able to meet all their relatives' care and support needs. Formal support may need to be tailored around existing rather than idealised family networks in order to ensure that older people and their carers do not experience isolation as their needs go unmet.

From the carer's perspective, the impact of caring in the home for an older person who has severe disabilities or ill-health without adequate support can also be physically and psychologically severe. Continually living with and caring for a partner whose needs dominate daily household routines is not only arduous and stressful but also fundamentally detrimental to the carer's own identity and well-being, their sense of 'who I am and how I feel'. Even the positioning of furniture such as a coffee table, and equipment within the home can be arranged entirely around the needs of the frail older person. A sense of displacement, loss of personal space, disempowerment are all feelings which can affect the wellbeing of the carer.

Key Facts:

- Using our current caseload and Adult in Need figures we know there are an estimated 555 people in residential / nursing care with dementia.
- Of the 555, we know that on a scale of 1 – 5 ('5' being the highest level of dementia) there is an estimated amount of 344 people with their dementia highly impacting on their daily living (ie high level dementia).
- We understand from the 344 people with high level dementia that specialised dementia provision will be required rather than accommodating in mainstream extra care housing
- There is likely to be more informal carers by 2025 (because of the greater proportion of people who need care), but that they themselves will be older and/or less able to undertake the caring role due to socio-demographic changes.
- In 2010 an estimated 5,068 people aged 65 and over are projected to be providing care to a partner, family member or other person, this is projected to increase to 6,975 by 2030. It is estimated that approximately 147 of those people in 2010 are aged over 85, this is projected to increase to 6,975 by 2030.

The National Dementia Declaration for England has been created by people with dementia, carers of people with dementia and a large number of organisations who seek radical change in the way that our society responds to dementia.

People with dementia and their family carers have described seven outcomes they would like to see in their lives:-

- 1. I have personal choice and control or influence over decisions about me**
- 2. I know that services are designed around me and my needs**
- 3. I have support that helps me live my life**
- 4. I have the knowledge and know-how to get what I need**
- 5. I live in an enabling and supportive environment where I feel valued and understood**
- 6. I have a sense of belonging and of being a valued part of family, community and civic life**
- 7. I know there is research going on which delivers a better life for me now and hope for the future.**

The Declaration outlines the requirements to deliver better quality of life for people living with dementia and their carers with an aim to meet those outcomes. The seven outcomes must be considered as part of any scheme developments.

Source: www.dementiaaction.org.uk

Participation of older people in family networks are likely to be influenced by issues such as health status or disability of family household, location, ethnic diversity, and the range of support and care roles which family members engage in.

Opportunities for older people to participate in and sustain family contact and social networks while combating isolation can be influenced by their housing provision / location. Many people do not anticipate or plan for a disability or health crisis in middle or older age, and will expect to stay living in their family home.

Assumptions about the aspirations and capacity of carers to care for frail older people without adequate support are widespread. Lack of support and respite often aggravates the isolation which carers of older people experience and can contribute to their social exclusion.

A key factor affecting family social networks, regardless of ethnicity, is inter-generational change in values and aspirations. Change works through family networks within different minority ethnic communities in specific ways that can undermine common assumptions concerning family housing and support obligations. The assumption that networks within minority ethnic families fulfil most of older people's support needs has been sharply questioned. Younger generations may not necessarily aspire to remain living within or close to their parents' family homes, nor feel able to meet all their relatives' care and support needs. Formal support may need to be tailored around existing rather than idealised family networks in order to ensure that older people and their carers do not experience isolation as their needs go unmet.

From the carer's perspective, the impact of caring in the home for an older person who has severe disabilities or ill-health without adequate support can also be physically and psychologically severe. Continually living with and caring for a partner whose needs dominate daily household routines is not only arduous and stressful but also fundamentally detrimental to the carer's own identity and well-being, their sense of 'who I am and how I feel'. Even the positioning of furniture such as a coffee table, and equipment within the home can be arranged entirely around the needs of the frail older person. A sense of displacement, loss of personal space, disempowerment are all feelings which can affect the wellbeing of the carer.

Other Socio-Economic Issues

There are a range of other factors that will represent challenges in how the city responds to the need to better support individuals at home. One of these will be the need to better provide more localised, flexible solutions in the city. We are aware that due to the colloquial nature of living in Sunderland that older people are more likely to move into extra care accommodation if it is in their local area i.e North or South of the River, or in Washington or Coalfields areas. This is often beneficial as it helps to maintain their social networks and layout of the local area and facilities in the neighbourhood.

Another factor is likely to be the gradual greater affluence amongst older people over the next 15 years, albeit in terms of capital rather than revenue, as a result of greater home ownership amongst those aged 50+ years.

All national research shows that this will support people making their own decisions about their care and support, e.g. in terms of equity release for adaptations.



General Older Population – Accommodation Issues



Tenure Profile

In 2007, around two-thirds of household stock was owner-occupied (with a significant proportion being former Council homes), one-quarter was socially rented and around 6% private rented, with Sunderland having less than the NE allocation of rented property. Household satisfaction with private rented accommodation was lowest for the three different tenure types, with significant levels of satisfaction amongst those in housing association accommodation. The Local Housing Market Assessment (HMA) indicated there were a higher proportion of older people in housing association and private rented accommodation.

Very popular housing option amongst older people in the city - Multi storey accommodation at Roker – Gentoo Group

Tele-care enabled support

The HMA questions the extent to which these properties are entirely “future proofed” for an ageing society, although around 16,000 households of all tenure types (but mainly households with people over 65) in the city are connected to the Council’s Tele-Care Service which provides a rapid response (on average just over 20 minutes) dispatched from a central control room at the Council’s Customer Service Centre to an alarm/sensor being activated. The Service receives over 320,000 calls per annum, and responds to 1,600 “call-outs” per week. The Tele-Care Service and its rapid response service forms the basis of a number of specialist adult social care support services for older people, e.g. overnight services.

Condition of Current Housing Stock

The city has mixed performance in this area, which measures the proportion of private rented or social housing through housing associations, such as Gentoo, that meet the Government’s Decent Home Standards. Whilst over 99% of housing association properties meet these standards, some 23% of private sector rented accommodation did not meet these standards in 2008. As with fuel poverty, economically vulnerable households are over-represented in the count of those homes in poor condition, with around one-third of this group aged 65 and over.

Fuel poverty & Energy Efficiency

This is defined as an annual expenditure on fuel in excess of 10% of household income, and nationally, this is believed to have increased with the rise in household energy bills. It is estimated that 12% of all households – just over 10,000 – suffer fuel poverty, with specific, economically deprived areas and particular tenure types being particularly affected. Older people in private sector accommodation are most likely to be affected, with consequences for their health, well-being and quality of life.

The HMA asked older people to consider what support they needed now and over the next 5 years. An aggregated 40% of older respondents stated that they needed better heating or heat retention (e.g. double glazing, insulation, though there is some double counting), whilst 19% of older people stated the need for stair-lifts, extensions or improved access. Around 17% of older householders reported that they needed a “bit of help” with practical handyperson tasks. National research suggests that simple repairs or modifications to properties can substantially reduce the risk of risks, trips and falls, including hospital admissions.

Key facts

- Household satisfaction with private rented accommodation was lowest amongst all tenure types
- There is a higher percentage of older people living in private rented accommodation, than other age groups.
- The Service receives over 320,000 calls per annum, and responds to 1,600 “call-outs” per week
- 23% of private sector rented accommodation did not meet decent homes standards in 2008
- Under 1% of housing association rented accommodation did not meet decent homes standards in 2008
- Older people living in private sector accommodation are most likely to be affected by fuel poverty, with consequences for their health, well-being and quality of life.

Housing Solutions

The city identified the need to promote individual's (particularly older people's) independence by providing appropriate advice, information, care and support to help them live in their own homes for as long as possible as an objective in the Local Area Agreement.



Although this reflects Government policy, it was also what the Council found that its residents wanted for themselves as they became older: over 97% of people stated that they would prefer to live in their own homes rather than residential/nursing care, with these views being more strongly expressed by those who had some caring responsibilities.

The success of existing strategies can be seen in table 3 below, which shows the gradual reduction in the numbers of Council-supported admissions to, and placement weeks in, respectively, residential/nursing care. There was a 25% reduction in annual placement weeks between 2004/05 and 2009/10, whilst the proportion of annual admissions for people with Elderly Mental Ill health (EMI) increased from 26% to 50%, respectively.

	Year			
	2007	2012	2017	2022
Number of Clients Previously Admitted to Residential/Nursing Care	440	491	546	604
Of these, estimated Number requiring Extra Care type housing solutions (20%)	88	98	109	121

Table 3 – Estimated “Admission Pressure” for Extra Care based on ‘No Change to Service Provision’ and ‘No Change to Health’

Support at Home

Meeting older people's support needs for staying at home involves providing flexible, accessible and affordable low level support. Low level support is seen by providers within the statutory and voluntary service sectors as a key to enabling older people to stay at home. Low level support provision is also essential to preventing more critical need from emerging households. Examples of low level support can include: gardening; assistance with minor household maintenance and fittings; or help with shopping. Low level support is provided by the Home Improvement Agency which includes the Handyperson service, alongside services provided within Age UK.

It is anticipated that older people would rather feel safe and supported rather than 'looked after'. In particular, it has been acknowledged that there are three core forms of support which can enable older people to remain in their original home:-

- Housing support
- Personal and nursing care
- Property and related services

Within the Older Persons Housing Needs and Aspirations survey support issues were identified, initially from the first person in the household. Wards demonstrating the highest number of respondents who stated that they required support / care due to a long term illness, health problem or disability are St Chad's, Hetton, Houghton, Copt Hill, Millfield and Fulwell.

Most support / care is required with the following tasks:-

1. Cleaning housework and shopping
2. Getting up or down stairs
3. Getting around outside your home
4. Help with bathing and or using wc
5. Hot meal preparation
6. Getting into / out of bed / chair

Of the 243 households who responded, the wards showing the highest returns on the above support issues were St Chads; Hetton; Houghton; Millfield; Copt Hill; Fulwell and Pallion.

For the 2nd person in the household the Wards demonstrating the highest number of with a care / support need are St Chad's; Houghton; Millfield, Shiney Row, Southwick, Fulwell, Ryhope and Sandhill. It is concerning that this reinforces a concentration of care /support issues, along with the first person household responses, particularly in St Chad's, Houghton, Millfield and Fulwell Wards.

It must be considered that in households outlined above the first person may also have a care /support issue, or may be an informal carer.

Most support / care is required:-

1. Cleaning housework and shopping
2. Getting around outside their home
3. Getting up and down stairs or steps
4. Bathing and or using wc
5. Getting in and out of bed / chair
6. Hot meal preparation.

Future Housing Solutions

Few people purchase their home in old age, most people grow old in their property and find it very difficult to move because it is the family home; central to their life, and their memories which are so important to their sense of 'who I am'. This would help to explain why, for example, not everybody chooses to take up the offer of moving to level access accommodation that could be made available to them.

The large majority of the older population will continue to live in general needs housing and not specialised housing until there is a culture change or a 'reactive need to move' due to a health or care requirement.

This raises the question of whether this majority expectation to remain in the current home could reflect an absence of attractive alternatives, or a lack of information about the alternatives that might be available. The suggestion is that most older people view their options as sheltered housing or extra care housing and do not consider moving within the general housing market into accommodation which is more suitable to their needs and easier to manage.

Further research raised the question of the future impact of increasing owner occupation. 'People tend to buy their largest property between the ages of 45 and 54 – and most currently appear to stay put. This has implications for the dynamics of the housing market; for maintenance and upkeep; and for the general housing stock. If existing numbers of 'family homes' remain unavailable for younger couples with dependent children, this type of housing may become over-represented in new developments as a result – or there may be a shortage of family homes in the future. Importantly, older people may currently move house less frequently and thus not 'free up' housing options for other sections of the population precisely because of a lack of suitable alternatives into which to move.' Older People's Housing Strategies, HOPDEV, 2006

The preference of older people to remain at home for as long as possible also has implications for current building and planning policies. Building new ordinary homes 'for life' that could be adapted as older people's needs change is important and potentially highly cost-effective as well as improving a person's long-term quality of life. Provision of flexible support options also need to be available. This approach implies giving careful consideration to size and space, so that if people grow frailer, their property does not necessarily become unsuitable for them. Properties can be built with 'generic' adaptability for some of the frailties which can accompany older age (including physical disabilities; cognitive impairments and visual impairment). The City Councils' document –

'Housing with Support Design Guide' gives very clear guidance on how properties can be designed, constructed and fitted out to meet the needs of our ageing population.

Extra Care Housing

Extra care housing has been developed in Sunderland to overcome the historical dependence on residential and nursing home care and reduce the number of 'older' and frailer older people being placed into care. Substantial progress has been made in supporting more people to live at home due to the extra care programme which has been delivered to date and is planned into the future, alongside proposals for specialist dementia accommodation to respond to more complex needs.

The development of extra care housing in Sunderland is a successful response to the aspirations of frailer older people for provision with services on site, while offering more privacy and independence and access to social and wellbeing activities. High demand for the new provision overall is a measure of success.

Sunderland City Council's partnership with Housing 21 has resulted in the development of three extra care housing schemes in Silksworth; Washington and Hetton le Hole totalling provision of 127 two bedroom mixed tenure apartments. In partnership with Gentoo the fourth scheme to be developed will provide 47 two bedroom properties totalling 174 extra care properties in the City by mid 2011.

A retirement village is planned with Housing 21 which will provide an estimated 170 two bedroom mixed tenure apartments and up to 20 one bedroom apartments to provide a specialist dementia housing option. The future programme of extra care housing will include Gentoo Group within the Housing 21 existing partnership which aims to provide 1,100 further extra care and specialist dementia apartments by 2015/16. Schemes to deliver accommodation for people with dementia / alzheimers, in addition to their spouse / partner is also being taken forward.

The extra care schemes gives older people assured tenancies with tenancy rights and an agreement which gives them greater independence than in residential care. Providing flexible ownership options will open up choices for older people relating to how they want to live into their older age.

The outcome of the 'older persons housing needs and aspirations survey' demonstrates that two bedroom properties are a definite requirement within housing options into older age.

The aspiration for older people to engage actively in independent and social activities aligns closely with the active ageing agenda. The Government's active ageing agenda is concerned with preventing ill-health and social exclusion, and encouraging social participation, within socially inclusive communities.

The majority of older people nationally highlight the importance they place on good social relationships as a key to sustaining the quality of their lives.

However, such factors as poverty, bereavement, reduced mobility, and physical frailty can reduce opportunities for older people to stay in contact with others.

The survey asked people if they moved into extra care housing what they would value about this housing provision. There were 305 responses in total with a clear outcome that people would value access to social and leisure opportunities (90%); access to care and support (80%); restaurant provision (79%) and independent living by way of two bedroom self contained accommodation (76%).

Isolation and Social Inclusion

Isolation is a major issue for older people. From the research undertaken we know that 17% of respondents (103 out of 621) stated that they felt isolated all or some of the time in their homes. The proportion of respondents who reported feeling isolated in their homes was highest in Washington West, St Chads, Castle, Hendon and St Chads.

Living nearer family and friends was the single factor that could help to lessen feelings of isolation which was mentioned by the highest proportion of those respondents feeling isolated in their homes (28%). The next most frequently mentioned factors that could lead to improvement were more accessible transport, being able to live nearer people of their own age giving them opportunities to meet and make new friends, regular visits from people providing professional help, and better local amenities and community activities.

This section looks at the aspirations of older people to remain connected to their communities and to participate in social activities. It highlights practical proposals for overcoming social isolation and promoting independence and inclusion. A key theme is that housing and support services need to build on a recognition of the strengths and capacities of older people to play an active social role, and to integrate provision around existing social and community networks that are valued by older people themselves.

The outcomes of the study showed that older people were experiencing social isolation, loneliness from poor social support, often alongside or contributed by disability or ill health, and often amongst those in an informal caring role.

A key aspiration generally expressed by many older people is to retain control over the extent of their social participation and retain the independence that is integral to 'who I am'. Research is demonstrating that isolation can be detrimental to health and well-being, this can be experienced in residential care homes / nursing homes and in people's own homes. Many older people sustain important citizen and community roles, in addition to providing support to their families and friends.

Demand for Extra Care

The potential need for Extra Care Housing for those with particularly complex needs, based on a blend of the intelligence associated with preventing admissions to residential/nursing care was included in the Council's Initial Needs Analysis.

This indicated that demand for extra care amongst most at risk of admission to care (often described as “first” one-third in the {1/3rd: 1/3rd: 1/3rd} financial model of Extra Care to avoid “pseudo-residential care” was likely to be between 250 – 270 per annum over the next 5 years – (estimated 1350+ apartments).



Woodridge Gardens Extra Care Housing Scheme in Washington - completed December 2009

Demand for extra care accommodation in the city is high, particularly for the rented and shared ownership options. As older people, their families, carers and health organisations become more informed and aware of the benefits such housing can bring to individuals and households, demand is projected to increase further.

The first three schemes in the city have received nominations from people mainly in the 80+ age category. This is predominantly due to the nominations being referred by Adult Services to prevent admissions into residential and nursing care. However, applications from individual households have been received from people in younger ‘older age’ who see extra care as a way to reduce social isolation / loneliness, alongside identifying the future benefits the extra care scheme could bring in terms of safe and warm environment, level access, self contained accommodation, community facilities / amenities and access to care provision.

As demand from the older age group are met, it is anticipated that the ‘getting oldies’ population will access extra care as a real solution to their future housing requirements, in preparation for potential care and support needs.



Specialist Dementia Accommodation

Given the demographics discussed above, the Council identified a need to develop more specialist housing for those with cognitive impairment including all stages of dementia and Alzheimer's.

The Council is currently exploring the development of such housing schemes with Providers either alongside extra care housing developments or as 'stand alone' schemes.

The information provided demonstrates the demand for such accommodation to meet the needs of our older population now and into the future.

Reviewing where home care and support is provided to households with dementia, we know that care

provision is currently most prevalent on the North side of Sunderland around the Fulwell Ward and also in the Barnes Ward area, these being priority areas requiring purpose built accommodation and specialist dementia accommodation.

Independence, Choice and Control

Growing older is a time of gain as well as loss, and there are sometimes rapid changes being negotiated. The ability of the individual to respond to these changes depends on their own capacities as well as the resources available to them. For older people, independence is about exercising choice and control.

The wish to stay independent is linked to a wish to stay 'in control'. This involves living in an environment which is perceived to be safe and familiar, with access to amenities, support on their own terms, and financial enablement.

The Older Persons Housing Needs and Aspirations research resulted in 648 households over the age of 50 responding from across all Wards within the city, giving a fair representation across Sunderland. A total of 304 men and 344 women responded, with the highest number of respondents being from the 60-64 age group, but all other age groups were fairly well represented. A total of 313 responses were received from couples living in one household and 189 from single person households. 626 of the 636 respondents were White/ British.

The ability of an individual to manage changes in older age is influenced by their housing and personal circumstances. Whether or not an individual is living as part of a family unit or within another household can affect their need for outside support and services.

Looking at the household circumstances of the respondents, in our sample 36% are living alone.

Housing Needs and Aspirations

Housing needs and aspirations are different. Needs relates to a requirement whereas aspirations relates to an individual's preference, the manner in which these preferences can be met can be provided by a range of options. However, it must be considered that recent research has acknowledged that people's aspirations are largely based on what is available now to meet their need. Older people must be encouraged to think beyond the existing housing choices they have and enable them to identify what models of housing accommodation they would expect and want to be provided for them into the future.

A study was designed to inform housing and spatial policy and planning across the city through the collection of robust qualitative data on older persons housing needs and aspirations. The aims of the study were to:-

The study aimed:-

1. To understand the needs and aspirations of older persons housing relation to size, type, tenure and models of housing
2. Seek views on the current awareness and understanding of the facilities provided within extra care housing
3. Improve understanding around people's willingness to move area within Sunderland
4. Understand the services and support facilities important to older people in the city
5. Better understand the health and care needs of people in specific wards across the city
6. Gain an improved understanding of specific 'ward' requirements / housing solutions.

A total of 633 households from across the City responded to the questionnaire representing all Wards and all housing tenures and types. A separate report is available 'An Assessment of Older Persons Housing Needs and Aspirations Study in Sunderland' which provides full details of the study. The Wards which suggest an earliest intervention include Castle, Fulwell, Hetton, Houghton, Millfield, Sandhill, St Chad's.

In summary the following tabulated information advises of the key headings and affected Wards:-

Households with dementia	High no of carers	No support received despite care / support needs	Difficulty paying fuel bills
Castle Copt Hill Fulwell Millfield Sandhill St Anne's St Chad's	Castle Copt Hill Fulwell Hetton Houghton Millfield Pallion Sandhill Shiney Row Silksworth St Chad's	Doxford Park Hetton Houghton Pallion Ryhope Southwick St Peter's	Barnes Castle Copt Hill Doxford Park Fulwell Hetton Houghton Sandhill Shiney Row Silksworth St Chad's Washington East
Feeling Isolated	Under Occupation	Need repairs and maintenance	Feel Unsafe
Castle Copt Hill Hendon St Chad's Washington West	Doxford Park Fulwell Houghton Redhill Sandhill Shiney Row St Chad's Washington South Washington West	Fulwell Millfield Redhill Sandhill	Houghton Sandhill
Renting from private landlord	Household with learning disabilities		
Millfield Washington north	Pallion Sandhill Washington East		

We need to enable the provision of:

- up to 1350+ units of extra care accommodation by 2015 to meet demand and prevent unnecessary admissions into residential and nursing care
- specialist dementia accommodation in or as close to the areas demonstrating the highest need where possible i.e Fulwell and Barnes areas
- supported accommodation villages which provide a range of housing solutions for different vulnerabilities
- accommodation that has the capacity to deliver services, amenities and activities to the wider older local community
- accommodation that delivers health, wellbeing and social activities to people living in the accommodation and those living in the wider local area
- homes which are built to lifetime homes standards and embrace carbon neutrality, ensuring that homes for vulnerable people are 'future proofed'

To do this we will:

- support extra care and specialist housing developments which can work towards meeting our strategic priorities and provide towards our target of 1350 + units of extra care accommodation by 2016
- enable delivery of specialist dementia accommodation and where appropriate, supported accommodation villages
- provide robust information to developer partners and providers regarding the type of accommodation required in specific areas of the city based upon consultation, research and local knowledge
- consider the Council's own land holding and consider its contribution towards providing supported accommodation
- draw our requirements for supported accommodation into S106 agreements and affordable housing delivery via planning policy and within regeneration and master-planning proposals
- consider the potential to remodel sheltered accommodation which may have an uncertain future.

Learning Disability

Significant work has been undertaken to date to enable the provision of accommodation for people with learning disability within the city, in partnership with Registered Providers. This has enabled people who had been placed outside of the city due to lack of appropriate housing, to be brought back into Sunderland and effectively accommodated.

The Council has a number of existing properties throughout the city which are accommodated by people with learning disabilities; this is in addition to privately owned small group homes and people at home living with carers. At November 2010 a total of 80 of the 94 small group home placements are occupied. Approximately 23 of those people will require independent living solutions in the near future including both short term and long term options. Some of these people may be supported via the housing register route into mainstream accommodation, with a floating support provision; others will require more specific supported accommodation with access to on site care, support and supervision.

Most of the council owned properties were not built to accommodate a specific client group and are proving no longer fit for purpose or sustainable. New housing developments, which are more appropriate to the needs of people with learning disabilities are being built in the city. This is enabling the Council to acknowledge efficiency savings by identifying properties which could be decommissioned, alongside enabling the provision of purpose built, well designed accommodation for people with a learning disability.

Furthermore, new extra care developments are available to people over the age of 55 with a learning disability. A number of older people with a learning disability have moved and adapted well into the extra care housing environment.

Currently there are 8 people living in out of city hospitals. Appropriate supported accommodation is required to enable those people to be relocated into the City, as required.

Learning Disability - The Future Population

Research suggests that the incidence of people with learning disabilities is not increasing, but these people are surviving longer. The prevalence level of 2.5% of the overall population with learning disabilities is unlikely to change over the next 15 years, but this will mean an overall reduction in the number of people with this form of disability will decline as the population also declines.

However, the number of people with more severe learning disabilities (0.4% of the population) is forecast to increase to 1,500 people, largely due to reduced mortality into adulthood and increasing life expectancy amongst older people with learning disabilities. As the estimates below show, the most significant area of growth is amongst those individuals aged 65 and over, but with only a relatively small increase in the number aged 18 – 64 years.

	2006					2011		2016		2021	
Age Group (Years)	Number with Significant LD				% of Population in Age Group	Total	% of Popn in Age Group	Total	% of Popn in Age Group	Total	% of Popn in Age Group
	Estimated % in each Category			Total							
	Most Able	Moderate	Severe								
20+	51%	26%	23%	952	0.44%	1,024	0.47%	1,095	0.50%	1,158	0.53%
20 - 64	52%	25%	23%	804	0.48%	832	0.49%	841	0.50%	845	0.52%
65+	44%	32%	25%	149	0.33%	192	0.40%	255	0.48%	318	0.56%
<20	-	-	-	196	0.29%	219	0.35%	242	0.41%	271	0.47%
Total	-	-	-	1,219	0.43%	1,313	0.47%	1,409	0.51%	1,506	0.54%

The city has identified a need to improve supported accommodation options for people with learning disabilities (with around 30% of adults with significant learning disabilities in supported accommodation) and identified that there would be a pressure for supported accommodation over the next 15 years, including for older people with learning disabilities and those whose parents were becoming older and may themselves experience some difficulties.

The resettlement team have also identified approximately 40 people living at home with family support between the ages of 18 – 65+ are close to family break down. These figures are 'fluid' due to changing family circumstances, but nevertheless history would suggest that this figure is more likely to increase than decrease.

These pressures for support equate to around an additional 13 - 16 people per annum likely to need supported accommodation or a viable alternative. It must be considered, however, that the older age group with learning disabilities can be adequately accommodated into extra care housing and our experience is that people have adapted into independent living in extra care, particularly due to the social aspect provided within the communal areas of the scheme.



Image courtesy of: Valuing People Now 2009 - DH

There are approximately 12 people who have recognised accommodation as a key aim for their future including:-

- 2 people requiring residential 24/7 care support provision in the near future and a further 1 person requiring the same in the next 2 years
- 1 person in residential college who will leave in July 2011 and requires their own accommodation, alongside a further 6 people who want to live in their own flat with support in the following 4 years.

Key facts

- the incidence of people with learning disabilities is not increasing, but people are surviving longer
- the number of people with more severe learning disabilities (0.4% of the population) is forecast to increase to 1,500 people, largely due to reduced mortality into adulthood and increasing life expectancy amongst older people with learning disabilities
- the most significant area of growth is amongst those individuals aged 65 and over
- there is only a relatively small increase in the number aged 18 – 64 years
- pressures for support equated to around an additional 13 - 16 people per annum likely to need supported accommodation or a viable alternative
- people with a learning disability over the age of 55 can be accommodated into extra care housing
- approximately 23 people living in small group homes will require supported accommodation in the near future
- 8 people living in hospitals out of the city need to be relocated into appropriate accommodation in the City
- there is an identified need for supported accommodation for adults with LD living at home with their parents as their informal carers, as their carers grow older and have their own support requirements
- approximately 40 people currently known to HHAS living at home and receiving family support between the age of 18 – 65 require accommodation
- accommodation providing 24/7 support is required for 3 people
- Approximately 7 people require their own accommodation with support. This may be resolved utilising the housing register and nominations rights, with care package in place.

Supporting People with Significant Learning Disabilities in the Community

Valuing People Now: a new three year strategy for people with learning disabilities was published in 2009. The strategy builds upon existing programmes to increase housing options for people with learning disabilities. It outlines that many people with learning disabilities do not choose where they live

or with whom and more than half live with their families, and most of the remainder live in residential care.

Valuing People identifies four guiding principles which apply to both individuals and services:

Rights:

People with learning disabilities and their families have the same human rights as everyone else.

Independent living:

This does not mean living on your own or having to do everything yourself. All disabled people should have greater choice and control over the support they need to go about their daily lives; greater access to housing, education, employment, leisure and transport opportunities and to participation in family and community life.



Image courtesy of: Valuing People Now 2009 - DH

Control:

This is about being involved in and in control of decisions made about your life. This is not usually doing exactly what you want, but is about having information and support to understand the different options and their implications and consequences, so people can make informed decisions about their own lives.

Inclusion:

This means being able to participate in all the aspects of community – to work, learn, get about, meet people, be part of social networks and access goods and services – and to have the support to do so.

In response to these pressures, the Council identified its ‘accommodation’ priorities which included:-

- Individuals who were in NHS campus accommodation, who often have profound and multiple disabilities;
- Individuals who were in out-of-city accommodation, who are often specialist accommodation;
- Individuals who were in small group homes who felt they were ready for more independent living;
- Preparing young people with disabilities for adulthood primarily through the multi-agency Transitions Service, which includes consideration of accommodation solutions.

As part of the *Valuing People Now* feedback, the Council and city undertake Person-Centred Planning for people with learning disabilities and this should include consideration of accommodation solutions. At the end of March 2010, 101 people with Person-Centred Plans had consideration of their accommodation solutions.

Clearly, this is an area for improvement, but it should be noted that 83 people (16% of people “on the books”) were supported into independent tenancies of their choice, with some formerly living in campus (9), supported accommodation or out-of-city; by comparison, there were 6 at end Mar-09. A further 55 customers have their own tenancies in small group homes at the end of Mar-10. The Accommodation Project helped over 150 people with their accommodation solutions since its implementation.

Although the above represents significant improvement, there remains further progress that is needed to support vulnerable people exercise greater independence and choice over their accommodation solutions, particularly as feedback from consultation around *Valuing People Now* highlighted that people with a learning disability themselves felt there is a lack of options available to them in terms of housing and that, where housing is available, it is often considered to be in less desirable parts of the city.

However, it must be considered that a number of people with LD can be accommodated into existing housing without ‘new housing developments’ being specifically required. Location, personal requirements, access to local facilities and amenities, care activities, family and peer support and transport facilities must be considered if existing housing stock is to be considered. Feedback received from people with a learning disability advised that, although the type of housing and support people would prefer or need is quite individual, there is consensus around wanting to live in a safe area close to friends and family.

Carers have advised of their concerns relating to this as they have often experienced being accommodated away from their family networks.

New housing developments will be considered as required by evidence of need and client group / carer and professional feedback.

We must consider however that nationally we know:-

- the social exclusion Task Force identified people with moderate and severe learning disabilities as one of the most excluded groups in our society;
- only 15% of people have a home of their own;
- more than 30% of people with learning disabilities live in residential care homes, a significant proportion of which are miles away from their place of origin and their families;
- many people with learning disabilities are living with older family carers who have their own needs.

Our future housing solutions must consider the above and formulate a response within this strategy.

Housing Solutions

Into the future our aspiration is to concentrate on providing new accommodation to meet the evidenced needs of people with a learning disability. However, where feasible, we would prefer to provide these in close proximity to the extra care developments in the city. This has clear benefits for both the customer and the Council.

Benefits:-

- ❖ Provides an opportunity for independent living for the household
- ❖ Enables access to care / support; health; wellbeing; social activities and healthy eating provision from the extra care scheme;
- ❖ Provides employment and re skilling opportunities if they are able to access the employment from the Community Interest Company restaurant and shop provisions in the schemes;
- ❖ Enables people with different vulnerabilities across different age groups to socialise, bringing a wider and more meaningful opportunity for friendship and companionship to develop, which in turn can increase confidence and independence;
- ❖ Provides support to carers by enabling access to social activities and day opportunities within the extra care scheme
- ❖ Clear efficiency benefits relating to the care service and outreach provision being delivered from the extra care scheme (community hub), into the local community for the Council.



Team Members at Beckwith's Community Interest Company who successfully operate three of the extra care housing scheme restaurants.

What we know:

We are currently working with 42 young people who are aged between 15 - 23, from these 42 people we have identified 6 young people where there are possible family pressures at home and there may be need for support for the young person to move out of the family home within the next few years.

There are approximately 11 young people from the age of 16 who have shown an interest in leaving home to get their own place within the next 3-4 years but this is down to choice and not due to family pressures.

We need to:

- Provide 16 units of accommodation to meet the needs of people currently detained under the Mental Health Act by 2015
- Provide accommodation to enable resettlement of two remaining out of city clients
- Review our small group homes and manage any potential closures against provision of new accommodation
- Consider the supported housing needs of people with Downs and learning disabilities and provide accommodation to meet the identified need as individuals or as family households

- Provide a range of housing solutions to meet a varied income and household size requirements, including mixed tenure opportunities where appropriate and provision of varied sized property, including family homes
- Encourage provision of accommodation for people with disabilities alongside supported accommodation and retirement village housing developments
- Continue to collate 'design' requirements for new build housing which best meets the needs of people with a learning disability, including complex needs, and ensure that this is provided within our Supported Accommodation Design Guide
- Understand the aspiration and requirement for independent living and also for shared living arrangements to ensure that a choice is provided.
- Ensure the use of assistive technology into accommodation to support people to live independently.
- Enable provision of accommodation close to public transport and local amenities to maximise opportunities for employment and training.

To do this we will:

- Continue to make mixed tenure extra care accommodation available to people over the age of 55 with a learning disability
- Identify earlier accommodation solutions for people with learning disabilities and their carers as part of Person-Centred Plans and as part of "community in-reach" in the Care Management & Assessment Models;
- Continue support for people in independent living, including working with housing partners to identify people either in, or at risk of, more complex accommodation solutions to maximise their independence through, for example, independent tenancies as discussed above;
- Enable development or acquisition of specialist supported accommodation for people with the most complex needs at most risk of institutional or registered care, as appropriate.
- Draw our requirements for supported accommodation into S106 agreements via planning policy and within regeneration and master-planning proposals.
- Collect information from people with Downs and learning disabilities, and their carers to understand more fully their requirement for supported housing as individuals or as a household.
- Continue to improve our knowledge and understanding about the wishes and needs of people with learning disabilities and their families.

Mental Health Needs

It is estimated that around 17% of adults of working age in the city have a mental illness at any given time, of which around 70% have anxiety/depression. Around 1% of the adult population have more severe mental illness, such as schizophrenia or bipolar disorders. The rate of claiming benefits or allowances due to mental or behavioural problems, a key issue contributing to worklessness, is higher in Sunderland than England (4.6% of the working population compared to 2.8% in England). Similarly the proportion of people who committed suicide in Sunderland was higher than the national average.

Furthermore, the PCT Needs Assessment of people with mental illness noted that there is a close relationship between mental illness, economic deprivation and risk of homelessness. For example, a statistical analysis of those presenting to the Housing Options Team indicated a significant proportion advised that they had mental health problems.

Mental Health Needs - The Future Population

Supporting People with Severe Mental Illness in the Community

There are currently 259 people of the Care Programme Approach for those with severe mental illness, and these individuals are one of the groups that may need support from adult social care. Of these individuals, 102 have a social care co-ordinator. The total number of people aged 18 to 64 with Mental health issues supported through ongoing care equating to 575 at the end of March 2010, of which 5% (29) were in Council supported residential/nursing care.

In many respects, the accommodation pressures associated with people with severe mental illness are broadly similar to those with learning disabilities, but the solutions need to be better developed. In particular, the greatest pressure on admissions to residential/nursing care (or its appropriate alternatives) is from re-settlement of people from inpatient facilities in the MH Trust. For example, the proportion of Council-supported residential/nursing care placements decreased by 17% between 2007/08 and 2009/10, largely as a result of this resettlement, with the majority aged 65 and over.

The Council and city needs to better identify accommodation solutions for individuals and to ensure that they had the “right support at the right time” towards independence. Particular groups that were identified as priorities in the first instance were:

- Individuals who were in long-term NHS inpatient accommodation, who often have both physical frailty and mental illness;
- Individuals who were in supported accommodation who might be ready for more independent living;
- Supporting people with mental illness and/or substance misuse who were at risk of homelessness.

The Council is currently collating the further results of a census of this group of adults to better understand its own adult social care customer base, particularly for those people with more severe dependencies.

However, research conducted with people with currently living in supported accommodation has recently been completed and analysed alongside the supported accommodation service's own assessment of people's needs. This found that:

- The vast majority of those who participated in the consultation were satisfied with the supported accommodation facility they live in and feel it meets their needs well.
- The supported accommodation service has identified four 'need categories' that service users fall in to and these range from individuals who have reached a plateau in their recovery and still require 24 hour support through to those who have achieved their identified outcomes and are ready for a move to more independent living, with the right support.
- Further analysis of individual's own assessment of their future housing needs shows those who could see themselves living somewhere other than supported accommodation in the future tended to people earlier on in their recovery. However, those who have been identified as being ready for a move on by the supported accommodation service were more likely to want to remain in supported accommodation than move on and this was linked to the length of time the majority of these people have accessed the service.
- The vast majority of those who saw themselves moving on have been in the service for no more than 5 years (and the majority no more than 3 years) whilst those who saw themselves staying in supported accommodation tended to have been in the service for longer than this.

The supported accommodation service has noted that some of the reasons why historically, some service users haven't moved on from supported accommodation has sometimes been due to the motivation of some individuals, as well as reluctance from carers and professionals. This reluctance is often because of the lack of appropriate move on accommodation in the community and the concern that a move can have an effect on the individual's mental health, especially for those who have lived successfully in the service for some time. In addition to this, some of the client group are now older and their needs are often related to support with physical health.

With the development of extra care housing this has enabled some older people with mental health issues (predominantly depression) moving from hospital environments to be accommodated into extra care and gain support from the in house care provider, alongside benefiting from the social and wellness opportunities within the scheme to help build up their personal confidence. Some residents have benefited from a phased approach to their move in, to help facilitate their confidence building and ultimate acknowledgement that they can live independently within an extra care setting.

The Council is currently considering its supported accommodation provision and how this might fit in to a clearer accommodation pathway for people with more severe mental health issues, including appropriate support where people are ready for a move to more independent living.

Housing Solutions

We need to:-

- Enable the provision of specialist dementia accommodation in the City to meet the needs of all age groups and prevent the requirement to refer people into residential and nursing care;
- Enable the provision of extra care accommodation which acknowledges that people with mental health and dementia will be accommodated in the scheme or access the activities and services within it;
- Better understand the 'new build' housing requirements for specific Mental Health Needs and enable the building of specific housing to meet those needs.
- Better understand the requirements of the tenure type and size of accommodation for households requiring specific accommodation to meet the needs of a family member with mental health issues.
- Carefully consider potential capacity to enter into legal occupancy and care agreements to ensure that accommodation provided does not become 'regulated' as a care home

To do this we will:

- Finalise and publish the further results of a census of this group of adults to better understand its own adult social care customer base, particularly for those people with more severe dependencies
- Continue with our extra care housing programme and facilitate nominations for people with mental health issues who meet the eligibility criteria
- Work with partners to commission supported accommodation villages in the city as part of the extra care delivery programme
- Provide a range of housing options to meet the evidenced need as a result of the census returns
- Start to consider the 'specific new build' housing requirements of children with mental health issues and families as part of 'valuing People Now'

Long Term Conditions

The Council is currently undertaking needs assessment of the population aged 14 – 64 years with functional dependencies (i.e. those with problems with daily living). These results are still being collated (see below), but there are a number of trends that can be reported upon.

The most reliable analysis based on local modelling of national statistics suggests that Sunderland's focus on public health outcomes (e.g. reducing smoking, greater physical activity etc.) has slightly reduced the probability of people acquiring functional dependencies between 2001 and 2010 (but has not achieved the most optimistic improvements in health outcomes that could be forecast nationally). This is broadly in line with the public health observation that Sunderland's health outcomes are generally improving, but the "gap" between Sunderland and England in terms of outcomes hasn't improved across key health outcomes (e.g. mortality rates).

The estimated number of adults aged 20 – 64 years with functional dependencies between 2010 and 2025 is shown below. This shows that a total of 26,130 people in this age group have dependencies in 2010, and this is set to increase by 7.4% to 28,053 in 2025, assuming the trend in the above bullet point continues (i.e. moderate health improvements). In fact, the single greatest influence on these statistics will be the increase in the number of people aged 50 – 64 years in the city, with this group being those with the highest probability of functional dependencies. Furthermore, it is likely that, unless the actions taken in the Local Area Agreement 'Prosperous City' come to fruition, the trend towards outward migration of more affluent residents (who often have better health outcomes) from the city, identified in the LHMA will exacerbate the proportion of the population aged 20 – 64 years with functional dependencies will increase. By contrast, those less affluent residents, who are more likely to remain in the city, are more likely to suffer from ill health and deprivation.

The HMA asked older people to consider what support they needed now and over the next 5 years. An aggregated 55% of disabled respondents stated that they needed better heating or heat retention (e.g. double glazing, insulation, though there is some double counting), whilst 6% of people with disabilities stated the need for stair-lifts, extensions or improved access. Around 20% of disabled householders reported that they needed a "bit of help" with practical handyperson tasks. National research suggests that simple repairs or modifications to properties can substantially reduce the risk of risks, trips and falls, including hospital admissions.

Findings from research and consultation carried out with people aged 18-64 with a functional dependency in the city suggests at least 10% of people with a functional dependency (including those with lower through to higher levels of dependency) state that they live in a property that is unsuitable for their needs (although it is likely that a proportion of these individuals have identified that their property is unsuitable as it does not meet their aspirations rather than absolute need).

Adult Social Care practitioners, as part of the Adult in Need census, have identified that 27% of their clients (likely to have higher levels of dependency) have at least one issue with their accommodation including location, access issues and inadequate heating. The impact of unsuitable accommodation on people's daily life is in most cases has been classified as 'serious' or 'very serious'.

Feedback as part of the HMA also highlights that a lack of suitable accommodation (adaptations needed), and/or suitable accommodation in their areas of preference are the reasons cited for not moving by 8%, and 14% of people aged 18-64 with a functional dependency who would like to move but don't feel that they are currently able to.

Key facts:

- A total of 26,130 people aged 20-64 are known to have functional dependencies in 2010, and this is set to increase by 7.4% to 28,053 in 2025
- The single greatest influence on these statistics will be the increase in the number of people aged 50 – 64 years in the city, with this group being those with the highest probability of functional dependencies.
- The trend towards outward migration of more affluent residents (who often have better health outcomes) from the city, identified in the LHMA will exacerbate the proportion of the population aged 20 – 64 years with functional dependencies will increase. By contrast, those less affluent residents, who are more likely to remain in the city, are more likely to suffer from ill health and deprivation.
- Adult Social Care practitioners, as part of the Adult in Need census, have identified that 27% of their clients (likely to have higher levels of dependency) have at least one issue with their accommodation including location, access issues and inadequate heating
- The number of people with physical disabilities aged 18 – 64 years admitted to residential/nursing care continued to be less than 10 annually over the last 3 years, with more people supported at home.

Specialist Support for Those with Significant Functional Dependencies

Those individuals with significant and very significant functional dependencies in Figure 1 are those that are more likely to need housing-related support and ongoing adult social care; on the other hand, they may be also the group of individuals who are able to benefit the most from reablement and rehabilitation if their condition is acquired.

The figures described below do not take account of the benefits of integrated reablement and rehabilitation, as further study in Sunderland is needed to better

understand its impact on this group of individuals in the city. However, studies provided elsewhere suggest that the impact of successful reablement may be to reduce the need for more “maintained services”.

The greater number of people supported in terms of reablement and rehabilitation will be a significant factor in, for example, the number of people provided with Council-supported adaptations, an issue highlighted by many people with disabilities in the HMA (see above). However, the modelling discussed above suggests that, unless people of aged 20 and over are successfully supported to improve their daily living skills, there will be an increase of 9% by 2015 in terms of the number of adaptations that might be needed to meet demographic need.

Solutions for people with more severe physical disabilities need to be better developed in line with the range of solutions available to people with learning disabilities. In fact, a number of individuals will have profound and multiple disabilities. It should be noted, however, that the number of people with physical disabilities aged 18 – 64 years admitted to residential/nursing care continued to be less than 10 annually over the last 3 years, with more people supported at home.

Although the above represents significant improvement, there remains a requirement for further progress to support vulnerable people to exercise greater independence and choice over their accommodation solutions, which will include:

- Identifying earlier accommodation solutions for people with disabilities and their carers and as part of “community in-reach” in the Care Management & Assessment Model;
- Continuing support for people in independent living, including working with health and housing partners to identify people either in, or at risk of, more complex accommodation solutions to maximise their independence through, for example, independent tenancies discussed above;
- Working with health, continue to develop specialist supported accommodation for people with the most complex needs at most risk of institutional or registered care, as appropriate. This includes the development of specialist slow-stream rehabilitative support (e.g. in an extra care setting), which may be linked to specific conditions.
- A clear understanding of the design requirements in new accommodation for people with physical disability (including extra care) to ensure that larger wheelchairs; hoists and specialist equipment can be accommodated into the accommodation and communal spaces e.g wider doors; turning points; reinforced ceilings; larger mobility scooter storage areas; wider corridors; access to communal facilities etc.,

Housing Solutions

What we know:-

- There are 26,130 people aged 20-64 known to have a functional dependency in 2010 – this is likely to increase
- Those with the highest probability of functional dependencies are likely to be over 50 – due to the increasing ageing population
- Less than 10 people aged 18 – 64 have been admitted into residential care over the last 3 years
- More people are being supported to live at home

We need to:-

- Better understand the requirements of the tenure type and size of accommodation for households requiring specific accommodation to meet the needs of a family member with a physical disability / complex needs.
- Prevent admissions of people with physical disability into residential care settings by providing accommodation which meets their requirements
- Review the requirement for community support apartment provision to support reablement of people leaving hospital or requiring short term accommodation while Disabled Facilities Grant (DFG) work / modification is undertaken in their home
- Continue to enable people with a long term condition over the age of 55 to access extra care accommodation

The Future – What we will do

Our Aspiration

- Provide a choice of accommodation and a choice of tenure to meet the needs of all older households
- Provide accommodation with appropriate tenure choices to meet the needs of people with a disability, who require a 'housing / built solution'
- Ensure that accommodation is well designed to meet the needs of the people who will be living in the property
- Promote carbon neutrality and lifetime homes within housing development including supported accommodation
- Support people to live in their own homes for longer
- Encourage independent living and opportunities for social inclusion
- Support carers
- Ensure that those people in our communities with a vulnerability have access to care, social, health, wellbeing activities, alongside healthy eating and community engagement
- Prevent referrals into residential and nursing care due to provision of better quality accommodation.

The Journey

- Continue with our extra care housing programme and support delivery of such accommodation in areas with an identified need as part of our commissioning intentions reviewing age and care needs of those being nominated or applying for the accommodation
- Enable the development of specialist accommodation, specifically dementia and Alzheimer provision;
- Enable the development of provision for people with mental health; learning disability and long term conditions to meet an evidenced and identified need over and above those who could be accommodated in extra care housing;
- Ensure that extra care housing provides opportunities for older people in the wider community to engage within the scheme enabling them to live in their own homes for longer, while accessing opportunities and activities to enhance their social, health and wellbeing requirements
- Provide mixture of tenures within housing developments to make housing accessible regardless of financial circumstances
- Ensure that older person housing provision and supported accommodation are both a key factor within the Council's Planning Policies, including the Local Development Framework and Affordable Housing Policy;
- Ensure that older person housing provision and supported accommodation are both a key factor within S106 agreements and master planning / regeneration areas;
- Reduce under occupation by increasing housing choice to meet older people's housing needs enabling them to move into more appropriate accommodation and release their properties back into the open housing market;
- Ensure equality of access to all housing provision

- Provide support services from the extra care schemes which provide outreach services into the wider neighbourhood for various households
- Continue to use assistive technology and promote the development of telecare and telehealth within new housing development to maximise independence
- Ensure that new housing developments meet the required levels of sustainability and surpass those levels where possible particularly to make homes warm and economic to run.
- Embrace the Personalisation agenda relating to design of accommodation; provision of services and care / support provision. Ensure that revenue funding is available to pay for waking night cover in extra care schemes whilst embracing personal budgets and direct payments.

Achieving our Priorities

- Engaging with providers and embracing innovative partnerships, ideas and methods of delivery to meet our strategic priorities
- Communicating with providers around our strategic housing requirements enabling them to explore a range of solutions to meet the city's supported housing requirements
- Improved choice of accommodation which meets the needs and aspirations of older people now and into the future
- More households are able to live independently for longer in their own homes
- Significant reduction in the number of people referred into residential and nursing care
- Better signposting to inform people, including self funders, about real housing alternatives to residential and nursing care
- More choice and access to care within supported accommodation due to individualised budgets and personalisation
- Significant reduction in the number of people living in inappropriate accommodation
- More households living in safe, warm and secure accommodation, therefore, reducing the number of older people in fuel poverty
- Reduced number of admissions and re admissions into hospitals, specifically relating to falls
- Increased levels of social inclusion and a significant decrease in levels of depression specifically amongst older people
- Provision of flexible support and care being provided to enable independence
- Provision of accommodation which is innovatively designed and future proofed to meet the needs and aspirations of future generations with a support need
- Maximise the use of assistive technology to enable people to live independently.
- Promoting the carbon neutral agenda relating to supported accommodation to ensure that homes are cheap to run and are future proofed.

Financial Contribution

To deliver our priorities we need to be very clear about the availability of capital resources both from within the Council and from opportunities outside of the Council. Without access to capital resources there is a risk attached to the delivery of our priorities.

We will ensure that the most appropriate solutions are used to meet our needs across the city. Our requirements are substantial but not insurmountable, however, it must be acknowledged that our land ownership is restricted and our ability to provide capital and revenue contribution is limited, alongside a reduction in the availability of capital subsidy from the Department of Health and Homes and Communities Agency. We understand that providers will deliver new supported accommodation 'at risk', however, within our commissioning role we will provide robust evidence of need to assure providers of our strategic requirements and the potential demand for their proposed development.

The Council's Capital Contribution

- Subsidised land values may be considered if a development will meet the needs of our residents. Such arrangements will be dealt with as part of the land disposal arrangements.
- Where nomination rights are offered to the council we may be required to 'purchase' those nomination rights from the provider partner. However, it must be acknowledged that the council eliminates 'risk' to a scheme by supporting the Registered Provider with nominations from people who will benefit from the accommodation provision.

Public sector investment

- Homes and Communities Agency through NAHP (National Affordable Housing Programme); although this is likely to be limited in availability due to recent Government spending cuts;
- Capital available through public sector partnership arrangements and / or Joint Venture Agreements (JVA's)
- Health Funding may be available via the Department of Health, if there is a current grant option available; strategic health authorities may contribute if they are to achieve health outcomes from their contribution however, due to spending cuts this is currently unlikely.

Planning Policy

A number of our priorities will be met through the requirements of developers outlined in the Local Development Framework (LDF) and other planning policies. Investment potential can be expected from developers through planning gain and the use of planning agreements under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. Nomination arrangements and specific requirements for supported accommodation could also be outlined within S106 agreements.

Private Sector Finance

Private finance will be considered where it is deemed to be an effective means of facilitating development, sharing risk and experience and leveraging in external resources.

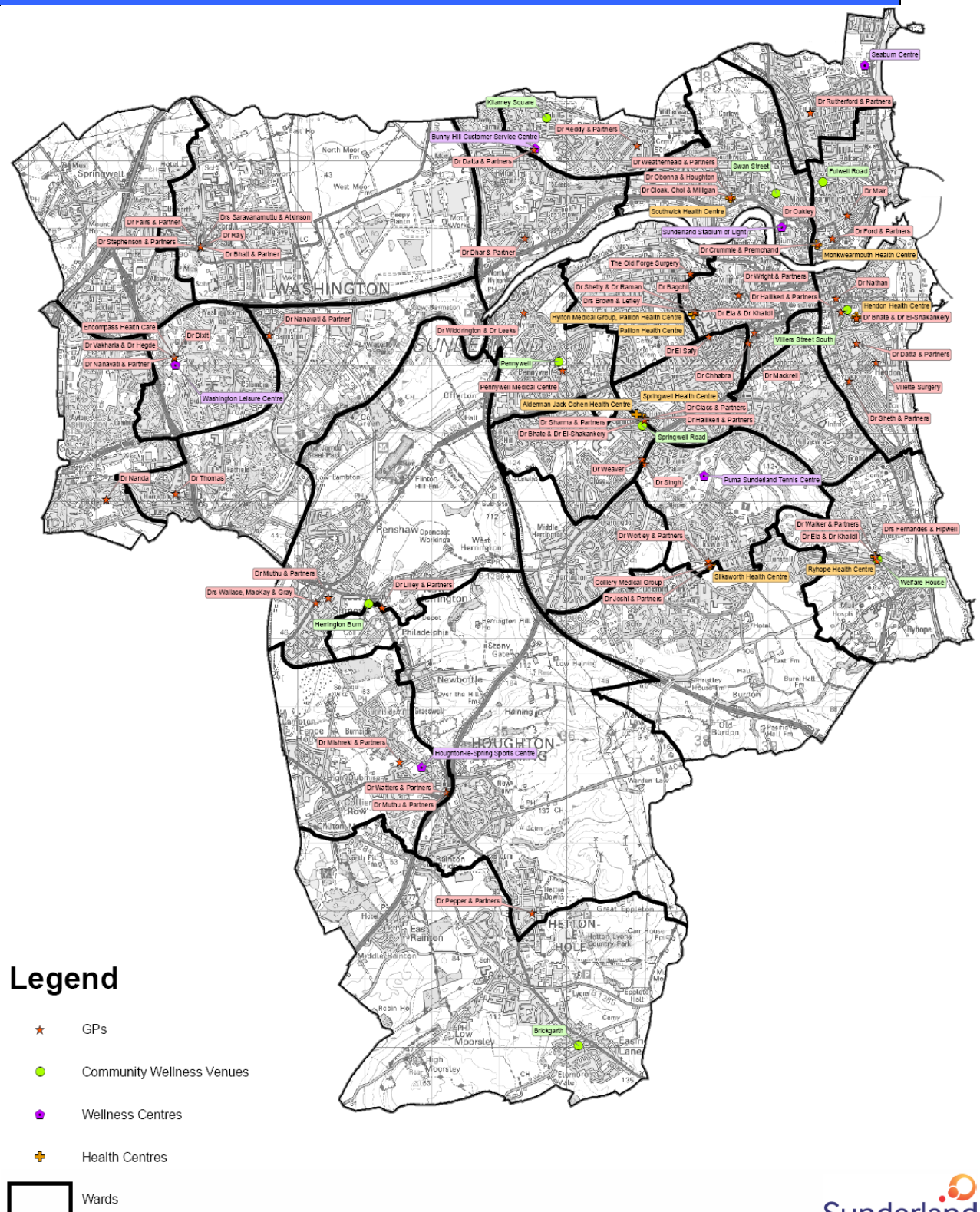
APPENDIX 1 - GLOSSARY

DH	Department of Health
Extra Care Housing	Also known as very sheltered housing, where there is intensive on site care and support for older people
Home (domiciliary) Care	Personal care and domestic support to someone living in their own home. For example, assistance with washing, bathing, toileting, and the provision of meals, cleaning and laundry services
Home Improvement Agencies (HIA)	Not for profit services helping older, disabled and vulnerable people remain independent in their own home by carrying out necessary repairs and adaptations. Also known as Care & Repair or Staying Put agencies
Homes & Communities Agency (HCA)	The public body that distributes funding to and regulates Registered Providers in England
Intermediate Care	A short period of intensive rehabilitation and treatment to enable people to return home following hospitalisation or to prevent admission into hospital or residential care
Lifetime Homes Standards	A set of 16 accessible housing design standards for new housing, most often applied to social housing
Primary Care Trusts (PCT)	Responsible for delivering better health and care to their local population, including GP and community health services
Sheltered Housing	Purpose-built accommodation for older people, often with an on-site warden or scheme manager
Supported Housing	Accommodation where there is a degree of daily living support for its residents to enable them to live independently
Telecare	A 24 hour emergency call service for older, disabled and vulnerable people supporting independent living at home

APPENDIX 2 - NATIONAL POLICIES

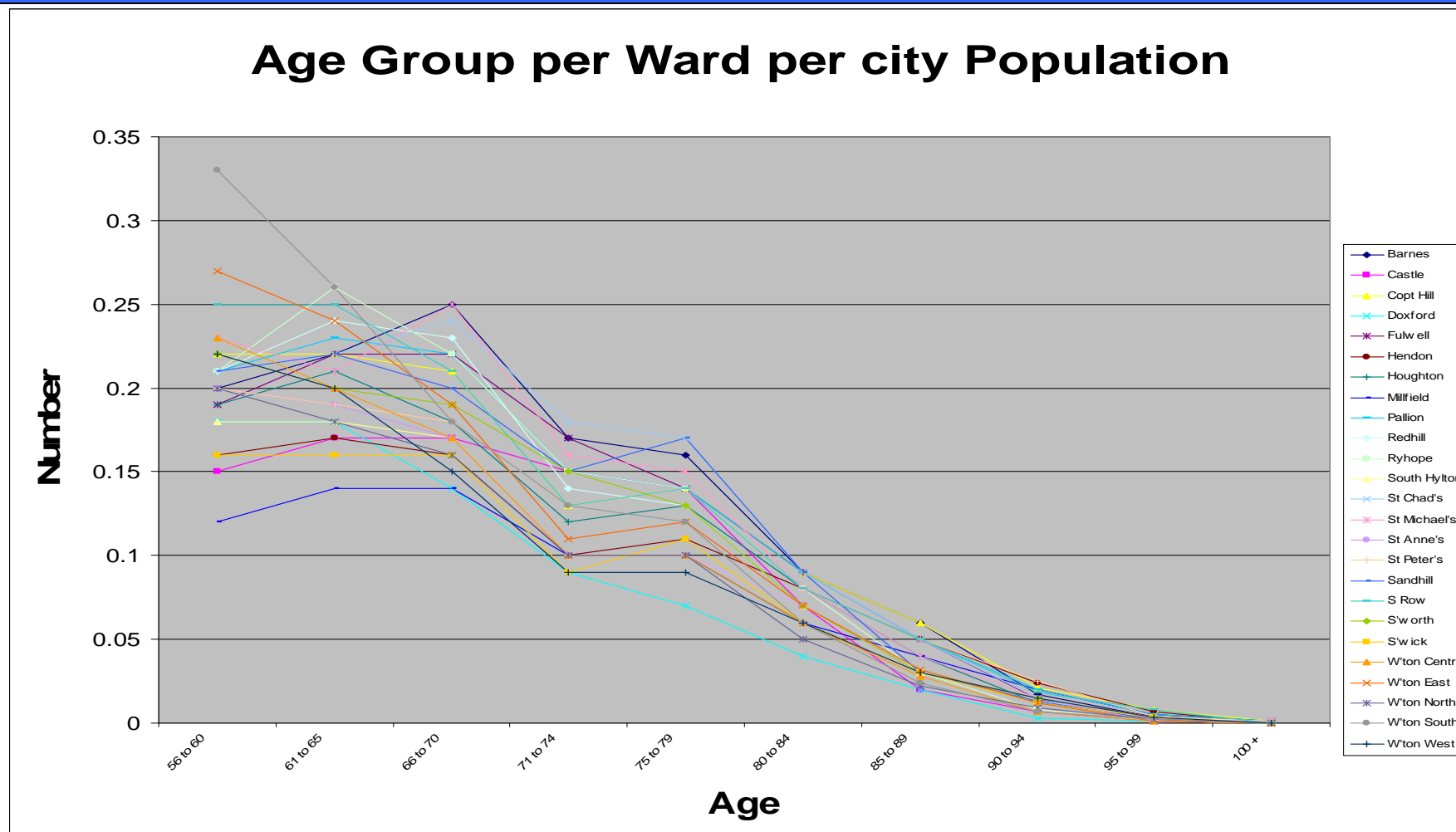
Valuing People Now	2010
Living well with dementia: A National Dementia Strategy	2009
National Housing Strategy for an Ageing Society, CLG	2008
Putting People First, DH	2007
Commissioning Framework for Health and Well Being. DH	2007
Homes for the Future: More Affordable, More Sustainable. CLG	2007
Our Health, Our Care, Our Say: a new direction for community services. White Paper DH	2006
Independence, Well-being and Choice. Green Paper DH	2006
Dignity in Care. DH	2006
The Local Government White Paper: Strong and Prosperous Communities. DCLG	2006
Sure Start to later life: Ending inequality for older people ODPM	2006
Opportunity Age: Meeting the Challenges of Ageing in the 21st Century. CM 6466	2005
Commissioning a Patient Led NHS. DH	2005
Choosing Health: Making Healthy Choices Easier. DH	2004
Older People, Independence and Well-being: The Challenge for Public Services. Audit Commission	2004
Public Services for Tomorrow's Older Citizens: Attitudes to Ageing. ADSS	2004
National Service Framework for Older People. DH	2001
Quality and Choice for Older Peoples' Housing: A Strategic Framework. DETR	2001

APPENDIX 3 - HEALTH CENTRE GP SURGERIES AND WELLNESS CENTRES



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APPENDIX 4 - OLDER PERSONS KEY DATA



APPENDIX 5 – OUTCOMES FROM COMMISSIONING EVENT WITH PROVIDERS – JUNE 2010

We asked: What do you see as the main issues with the provision of care in future supported schemes?

You told us:

- Funding – personalisation makes it difficult to guarantee a level of funding to support 24/7 on site care. Service changes are huge.
- Training & staff development to change. Mind set of staff to become outcome focussed rather than task driven.
- The re-skilling of providers to be able to deliver the services individuals choose more holistically
- Joined up services from customer perspective
- Funding. Getting joined up services right and in sync.
- The personal budgeting system needs to work effectively
- Challenges with personalisation agenda versus 24hour on site care provision.
- The balance of personalisation & on site 'block' provision.

We asked: Is delivery of supported accommodation without NAHP achievable?

You told us:

- Yes, but likely to be on larger schemes where full advantage of mixed tenure & possibly lease can be realised.
- Yes, in higher value areas or if better sites are packaged up with poorer ones but standards are a challenge.
- Private sector lease opportunities but there are implications.
- Difficult but not impossible, depends on location, size of scheme, tenure neutrality property values for cross subsidy.

We asked: Is there any additional information you would find helpful to support you with intentions to provide supported accommodation in Sunderland?

You told us:

- More data about care/NHS issues.
- What precisely do you need & where do you want it?
- An ongoing dialogue to look at options/solutions together.

We asked: Do you know of sites within the city which could be put forward for consideration through the SHLAA?

You told us:

- Yes, you were aware of available sites

We asked: How can we work better with the private sector to deliver mixed housing schemes on the same site? (e.g. general housing and extra care/supported accommodation on the scheme site.)

You told us:

- S106 sites working with developer partnerships.
- Total place approach.
- More commercial outlook. Recognition that sales of E.C. apartments is different to rent.
- Land swap.
- Through RSL/house builder JV's with the council.

We asked: What challenges have you encountered in Sunderland with providing supported accommodation and what solutions would you suggest?

You told us:

- Finding sites in suitable locations. Willingness to work in partnership.

We asked: What form of support would you expect/require from the Council to support you to develop supported accommodation in the city?

You told us:

- A strategic partnership to explore alternatives to 40/60 bed extra care.
- Data & opportunities to get together like this to share ideas.
- Demand funding support – revenue
- Guarantees of support SP funding to ensure 24 hour staffing on site.
- Help with revenue/funding running costs. Relocation of existing dispensed facilities in to new Extra Care Schemes.
- R.P's provide accommodation which is sustainable & prosperous because of their success in providing quality care & support services. The commissioning & personalisation agenda need to consider this.

We asked whether you found the event useful with positive or negative comments

You told us:

- Positive – and putting the care into care provision as a public duty.
- Excellent – would be good to have representation from care providers.
- Positive approach is good and joined up thinking is great but some thought is required as to how to deliver in the face of a difficult market.
- Positive – like the flexible approach being taken by Sunderland City Council
- Re-enforced the levels of the challenge to provide the units but demonstrated that this can be delivered by a number of providers (there's a lot required)
- Useful to get policy context. This is a big challenge.
- Positive – reassuring that the Council are not just looking for off the shelf Extra Care models.

SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

FORWARD PLAN – KEY DECISIONS FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY 2010 – 30 APRIL 2011

REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

15 February 2011

1. Purpose of the Report

- 1.1 To provide Members with an opportunity to consider those items on the Executive's Forward Plan for the period 1 January 2010 – 30 April 2011

2. Background Information

- 2.1 Holding the Executive to account is one of the main functions of Scrutiny. One of the ways that this can be achieved is by considering the forthcoming decisions of the Executive (as outlined in the Forward Plan) and deciding whether Scrutiny can add value in advance of the decision being made. This does not negate Non-Executive Members ability to call-in a decision after it has been made.
- 2.2 To this end, it has been agreed that, on a pilot basis, the most recent version of the Executive's Forward Plan should be included on the agenda of each of the Council's Scrutiny Committees. The Forward Plan for the period 1 January 2010 – 30 April 2011 is attached marked **Appendix 1**.

3. Current Position

- 3.1 Following member's comments on the suitability of the Forward Plan being presented in its entirety to each committee it should be noted that only issues relating to the specific remit of the Sustainable Communities Scrutiny Committee are presented for information and comment. Due to agenda and publication deadlines a revised copy of this information will be circulated at the meeting reflecting any amendments.
- 3.2 In the event of Members having any queries that cannot be dealt with directly in the meeting, a response will be sought from the relevant Directorate.

4. Recommendations

- 4.1 To consider the Executive's Forward Plan for the period 1 January – 30 April 2011.

5. Background Papers

None

Contact Officer : James Diamond 0191 561 1396
james.diamond@sunderland.gov.uk

**Forward Plan -
Key Decisions for
the period
01/Feb/2011 to
31/May/2011**



**E Waugh,
Head of Law and Governance,
Sunderland City Council.**

14 January 2011

Forward Plan: Key Decisions from - 01/Feb/2011 to 31/May/2011

No.	Description of Decision	Decision Taker	Anticipated Date of Decision	Principal Consultees	Means of Consultation	When and how to make representations and appropriate Scrutiny Committee	Documents to be considered	Contact Officer	Tel No
01486	To approve the establishment of provider agreements with the maintained and PVI sectors to govern the EYSFF grant for the early education of 3 and 4 year olds	Cabinet	16/Feb/2011	Law and Governance, CS Finance, CS Admissions, PVI Sector, maintained sector	Meetings with officers, consultations with PVI & maintained providers, distribution of papers and consultation forms	To contact Officer by 21 January 2011- Children, Young People and Learning	Government guidance on Code of Practice for LAs on Delivery of Free Early Years Provision for 3 & 4 year olds	Rachel Putz	5615640
01428	To consider the Review of Job Linkage, including the options for the ongoing provision of a Council-led Employability Service. To agree the preferred option.	Cabinet	16/Feb/2011	Council officers, LSP partners and relevant stakeholders, delivery providers, service users	Meetings, briefings, emails	Via Contact Officer by 21 January - Prosperity and Economic Development Scrutiny Committee	Cabinet report and Review of Job Linkage	Karen Alexander	5611339
01461	To recommend the Revenue Budget 2011/2012 to Council	Cabinet	16/Feb/2011	Reps. of Business Ratepayers, Unions, Headteachers, Governors, Youth Parliament, Citizens Panel	Presentations, Meetings, Surveys	At meetings arranged and otherwise to Contact Officer by 21 January - Management Scrutiny Committee	Cabinet Report	Sonia Tognarelli	5611851

Forward Plan: Key Decisions from - 01/Feb/2011 to 31/May/2011

No.	Description of Decision	Decision Taker	Anticipated Date of Decision	Principal Consultees	Means of Consultation	When and how to make representations and appropriate Scrutiny Committee	Documents to be considered	Contact Officer	Tel No
01464	To recommend the level of Council Tax Collection Fund 2011/2012 to be taken into account to Council	Cabinet	16/Feb/2011	None	N/A	To the Contact Officer by 21 January - Management Scrutiny Committee	Cabinet Report	Sonia Tognarelli	5611851
01453	To seek approval to adopt the Community Assets Policy for Sunderland City Council	Cabinet	16/Feb/2011	Corporate Capital Strategy Group; Head of Land and Property; Voluntary and Community Sector; Portfolio Holder for Responsive Services & Customer Care; Elected Members	Draft Community Assets Strategy via Consultation Database; e-Newsletters; Report; Focus Groups; Forums; Area Networks	Via the Contact Officer by 21 January - Management Scrutiny Committee	Report and Strategy	Julie Gray	5617574
01477	To approve the appointment of contractors to deliver the Marine Walk public realm improvements and Roker pods (Sea Change).	Cabinet	16/Feb/2011	Appropriate Chief Officers	Report	Via the contact office by 21 January - Prosperity and Economic Development Scrutiny Committee	Report	Dan Hattle	5612439

Forward Plan: Key Decisions from - 01/Feb/2011 to 31/May/2011

No.	Description of Decision	Decision Taker	Anticipated Date of Decision	Principal Consultees	Means of Consultation	When and how to make representations and appropriate Scrutiny Committee	Documents to be considered	Contact Officer	Tel No
01463	To recommend the level of Council Tax to Council	Cabinet	16/Feb/2011	Representatives of Business Ratepayers and Unions	At Special Meeting in February	At Special Meeting and otherwise to Contact Officer by 21 January - Management Scrutiny Committee	Cabinet Report	Sonia Tognarelli	5611851
01462	To recommend the Capital Programme, Prudential Indicators and Treasury Management and Investment Strategy for 2011/2012 to the Council	Cabinet	16/Feb/2011	Representatives of Business Ratepayers and Unions	At Special Meeting in February	At Special Meeting and otherwise to the Contact Officer 21 January - Management Scrutiny Committee	Cabinet Report	Sonia Tognarelli	5611851
01482	to approve Option and Lease Agreements with PfR for the development of wind turbines at Hetton Lyons Country Park and land north of the former Ryhope Golf Course.	Cabinet	16/Feb/2011	All Council Directorates	Circulation of prior EMT report and with EMT.	Via the Contact Officer by 20 January 2011 - Sustainable Communities Scrutiny Committee.	Proposal to enter Option and Lease Agreements	Kathryn Warrington	5611535

Forward Plan: Key Decisions from - 01/Feb/2011 to 31/May/2011

No.	Description of Decision	Decision Taker	Anticipated Date of Decision	Principal Consultees	Means of Consultation	When and how to make representations and appropriate Scrutiny Committee	Documents to be considered	Contact Officer	Tel No
01454	To approve the Sunderland Partnership Volunteering Strategy for Sunderland City Council.	Cabinet	16/Feb/2011	All Heads of Service; Corporate Communities Group; Voluntary & Community Sector; Elected Members; Area Cttees; Scrutiny Cttees; Sunderland Partnership Organisations; Inclusive Communities Thematic Group	Draft Volunteering Strategy and Action Plan including consultation questions circulated via Consultation Database; e-newsletters and distributions lists; reports; Websites; printed copies; face to face contact	Via the Contact Officer by 21 January - Management Scrutiny Committee	Report and Strategy	Julie Gray	5617574
01483	To approve the 2009/2010 based LDF Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)	Cabinet	09/Mar/2011	Head of Law and Governance, Director of Financial Resources	Circulation of draft cabinet paper	To the contact officer by 21 February - Environment and Attractive City Scrutiny Committee	Cabinet Report	Neil Cole	5611574
01451	To agree the Low Carbon Homes Strategy	Cabinet	09/Mar/2011	Cabinet, Service Users and Ward Members, Portfolio Holders	Briefings and/or meetings with interested parties	Via the contact officer by 21 February - Sustainable Communities Scrutiny Committee	Report	Alan Caddick	5662690

Forward Plan: Key Decisions from - 01/Feb/2011 to 31/May/2011

No.	Description of Decision	Decision Taker	Anticipated Date of Decision	Principal Consultees	Means of Consultation	When and how to make representations and appropriate Scrutiny Committee	Documents to be considered	Contact Officer	Tel No
01452	To agree the revised Financial Assistance Policy	Cabinet	09/Mar/2011	Cabinet, Service Users and Ward Members, Portfolio Holders	Briefings and/or meetings with interested parties	Via the contact officer by 21 February - Sustainable Communities Scrutiny Committee	Report	Alan Caddick	5662690
01479	To approve the Appointment of Frank Haslam Milan and Three Rivers Housing Association as development partners to develop a Core & Cluster scheme on Council owned land at Redcar Road, Sunderland	Cabinet	09/Mar/2011	Cabinet, Service Users and Ward Members, Portfolio Holders	Briefings and/ or meetings with interested parties.	Via the contact officer by 21 February - Sustainable Communities Scrutiny Committee	Report	Alan Caddick	5612690
01484	To approve the Local Development Framework Core Strategy revised preferred option for public consultation.	Cabinet	09/Mar/2011	Head of Law and Governance, Director of Financial Resources	Circulation of draft cabinet paper	To the contact officer by 21 February - Environment and Attractive City Scrutiny Committee	Core Strategy revised Preferred Option	Neil Cole	5611574

Forward Plan: Key Decisions from - 01/Feb/2011 to 31/May/2011

No.	Description of Decision	Decision Taker	Anticipated Date of Decision	Principal Consultees	Means of Consultation	When and how to make representations and appropriate Scrutiny Committee	Documents to be considered	Contact Officer	Tel No
01412	To approve the procurement of specialist vehicles to be used in the waste and cleaning service.	Cabinet	09/Mar/2011	Procurement; Appropriate Chief Officers; Portfolio holder for Attractive and Inclusive City	Report; Briefings	Via Contact Officer by 21 February - Environment and Attractive City Scrutiny Committee	Report	Les Clark	5614540
01438	To agree the Social Care Contributions Policy for Personalisation	Cabinet	09/Mar/2011	Cabinet, Service Users and Ward Members, Portfolio Holders	Briefings and/or meetings with interested parties	via the Contact Officer by 21 February - Health and Wellbeing Scrutiny Committee	Report	Neil Revelly	5661880
01487	To approve and adopt the Internal Waste Plan	Cabinet	09/Mar/2011	All Council Directorates	Circulation of draft cabinet paper and the draft Internal Waste Plan document.	To the contact officer by 21 February - Sustainable Communities Scrutiny Committee.	Internal Waste Plan and accompanying Cabinet Report	David Henry	5612434

Forward Plan: Key Decisions from - 01/Feb/2011 to 31/May/2011

No.	Description of Decision	Decision Taker	Anticipated Date of Decision	Principal Consultees	Means of Consultation	When and how to make representations and appropriate Scrutiny Committee	Documents to be considered	Contact Officer	Tel No
01403	To consider the outcome of Public Consultation (March - June 2010) in relation to the Accessible Bus Network Design Project	Cabinet	09/Mar/2011	Portfolio Holder for Attractive and Inclusive City; Nexus; Appropriate Chief Officers	Briefings; Meetings; e-mails	Via the contact officer by 21 February - Environment and Attractive City Scrutiny Committee	Cabinet Report	Bob Donaldson	5611517
01424	To agree the Review of the Sunderland Private Landlords Self Accreditation Scheme	Cabinet	09/Mar/2011	Housing Portfolio Holder, Ward Members, Residents and Owners of property	Briefings and/ or meetings with interested parties	Via the Contact Officer by 21 January - Sustainable Communities Scrutiny Committee	Report	Alan Caddick	5662690
01400	To agree the Access to Housing Project - Allocations Policy	Cabinet	06/Apr/2011	Cabinet, Service Users and Carer Groups, Portfolio Holder, Adult Services Staff and Partners	Briefings and/or meetings with interested parties	Via the Contact Officer by 21 March - Sustainable Communities Scrutiny Committee	Report	Alan Caddick	5662690

WORK PROGRAMME 2010-11

REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Strategic Priorities: SP1 Prosperous City, SP5 Attractive City

Corporate Priorities: CIO1: Delivering Customer Focused Services, CIO4: Improving partnership working to deliver 'One City'.

1. Purpose of the report

- 1.1 The report attaches, for Members' information, the current work programme for the Committee's work during the 2010-11 Council year.
- 1.2 The work of the Committee in delivering its work programme will support the Council in achieving its Strategic Priorities of Safer City, support delivery of the related themes of the Local Area Agreement, and, through monitoring the performance of the Council's services, help the Council achieve its Corporate Improvement Objectives CIO1 (delivering customer focussed services) and C104 (improving partnership working to deliver 'One City').

2. Background

- 2.1 The work programme is a working document which the Committee can develop throughout the year. The work programme allows Members and officers to maintain an overview of work planned and undertaken during the Council year.

3. Current position

- 3.1 The work programme reflects discussions that have taken place at the 8 June 2010 Scrutiny Committee meeting. The current work programme is attached as an appendix to this report.

4. Conclusion

- 4.1 The work programme developed from the meeting will form a flexible mechanism for managing the work of the Committee in 2010-11.

5 Recommendation

- 5.1 That Members note the information contained in the work programme and consider the inclusion of proposals for the Committee into the work programme.

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	JUNE 15.06.10	JULY (REARRANGED) 13.07.10	SEPTEMBER 21.09.10	OCTOBER 19.10.10	NOVEMBER 16.11.10	DECEMBER 14.12.10	JANUARY 18.01.11	FEBRUARY 15.02.11	MARCH 15.03.11	APRIL 12.04.11
Cabinet referrals and responses			Progress on Policy Review - Access to Housing (Cllr Truman/Alan Caddick)	Progress on Policy Review – Local Studies (Cllr D Wilson/Jane Hall)						
Policy Review	Proposals for policy review (Scrutiny Officer)	Scope of review (Scrutiny Officer)	Scope and approach to review (Scrutiny Officer)	Progress on Review (Scrutiny Officer/Jane Hall)	Policy Review – History and Heritage (Jane Hall)		Policy Review – Libraries and Museums Services (Jane Hall) Policy Review - Arts and Creative (Jane Hall)	Policy Review – Events and Tourism Sport, Wellness, Aquatics and Play Sunderland Swimming Pathway Cohesive Communities (Sal Buckler) Policy Review – Built Heritage (Mike Lowe) Enabling Independence Delivery Strategy (Alan Caddick)	Draft report (Scrutiny Officer)	Final Report (Scrutiny Officer)
Performance			Performance & VfM Assessment (Gillian Robinson)			Performance Framework Q2 including Progress on policy reviews				Performance Framework Q3 including progress on policy reviews

Scrutiny	Work Programme 2010/11 (Review Coord)	Economic Masterplan (Janet Johnson)	Empire Theatre Annual Report (Jane Hall)	Play and Urban Games Strategy (Carol Lewis)	Weather and Climate Risk Management Strategy (Neil Cole)	Sunderland Volunteering Strategy (Julie Gray)	Former Vaux site – Update (Colin Clark)	Work Programme 2010/11 (Review Coord)	Low Carbon Homes (Alan Caddick)	Annual Report (Review Coord)
	Forward Plan	Work Programme 2010/11 (Review Coord) Forward Plan	World Heritage Bid Update (Michael King) Extra Care Accommodation Management Guide (Alan Caddick) Work Programme 2010/11 (Review Coord) Forward Plan	Affordable Housing (Neil Cole) Work Programme 2010/11 (Review Coord) Forward Plan	Housing and Neighbourhood Renewal Enforcement Policy – Update on Selective Licensing (Alan Caddick) Sunderland Housing Priorities Plan (Alan Caddick) Work Programme 2010/11 (Review Coord) Forward Plan	Work Programme 2010/11 (Review Coord) Forward Plan	Work Programme 2010/11 (Review Coord) Forward Plan	Forward Plan	Access to Housing Project - Allocations (Alan Caddick) Work Programme 2010/11 (Review Coord) Forward Plan	Work Programme 2010/11 (Review Coord) Forward Plan
CCFA/ Members Items/Petitions										