

A1



BETTER HOMES, BETTER LIVES



RESEARCH 2017-2018

**APPENDIX A1 - STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEW GUIDE AND
SUPPORT MATERIAL**

APPENDIX A - STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEW GUIDE AND SUPPORT MATERIAL

Interviewee :

Read the following to interviewee:

This interview is forming part of a number of face to face interviews with key players in the public, private and voluntary sectors in the area of products and services for those in later life (55+) . The key focus is on housing and community provision .

The findings from these interviews will be used as material for a workshop to generate ideas. None of the views you express will be attributable to you, or any one individual.

There are no right or wrong answers

Questions

1. We are all aware that we are all living longer but would you say that the majority of people in Cornwall appreciate the significance to society of this trend ?
2. What would you say are the key challenges facing the elderly in Cornwall at the moment?
3. What would you say are the key opportunities for the private sector with regard to the senior market in Cornwall?
4. Would you say that there is adequate provision of specialist housing for people in later life in Cornwall? If No, why do you think that more has not been developed?
5. In other European and Scandinavian countries community centres are often shared by both old and young, e.g. mixing nursery provision for children with day care for the elderly. Do you think this is something we should be doing more in the UK?
6. Have you heard of co-housing? (If No, explain briefly) Currently there are no co-housing projects in Cornwall although some are being explored. Do you think this is something that should be encouraged and facilitated?
7. Have you heard of Extra Care? (If No, explain briefly).We have only a handful of Extra Care developments in Cornwall although we know that more are under consideration. Why do you think it has taken such a long time to get these underway?
8. According to Local Government Association Budget surveys , Local Government directors always say that prevention is a priority and yet the budget for prevention is always cut. Have you heard about Social Impact Bonds ? (if answer is No, show diagram and explain) Do you see a place for Social Impact Bonds assisting with prevention issues and the funding of social care of the elderly in Cornwall?
9. We are aiming to generate ideas for viable pilot projects. What would you particularly like to see get off the ground in Cornwall?

SUPPORT INFORMATION

What is Co-housing?

Although not really a specialist housing for older people model it can be utilised for them. Cohousing communities are intentional communities, created and run by their residents. Each household has a self-contained, private home as well as shared community space. Residents come together to manage their community, share activities, and may also occasionally eat together.

Cohousing is a way of resolving the isolation many people experience, recreating the neighbourly support of the past. This can happen anywhere, in your street or starting a new community using empty homes or building new.

Cohousing communities can be inter-generational, welcoming anyone of any age and any family structure, or specifically to cater for people who are older or are communities of common interest, for example for women or LGBT groups.

What is Extra Care housing?

Also known as 'very sheltered' housing or 'assisted living', this is a type of 'housing-with-care'. Staff are usually available up to 24 hours a day to provide help with washing, dressing, toileting and taking medication. There is usually an emergency alarm system, which may be connected to care staff instead of an external call centre.

Domestic help, such as shopping and laundry, may be available and meals may be provided in a communal dining room or in individual flats. Extra care housing is not the same as a care home, although some schemes are linked to a nearby care home (sometimes called 'close care').

Residents in extra care housing live independently in fully self-contained properties with their own front door. Extra care housing can be rented or owned, meaning the resident has a legal interest in the property. Care home residents are usually licensees with fewer rights than tenants or leaseholders. Nursing care, such as having wounds dressed, catheter care or being given medication, is not generally provided by staff in an extra care scheme, but may be provided by a visiting district nurse.

There is now a considerable body of research that indicates that the Extra Care scheme model has the potential to result in positive outcomes in terms of physical and mental health measures and savings on health and social care costs.

There are currently two Extra Care schemes in Cornwall, commissioned by the Council, for people over 55 years old with age related support needs (people under 55 with a disability will be considered). These two schemes offer a total of 119 units of accommodation; 64 units of accommodation in Redruth, Miners Court run by Coastline Housing and 55 units in Liskeard at Passmore Edwards Court, run by Aster.

SOCIAL IMPACT BOND INFORMATION

(TAKEN FROM GOVERNMENT KNOWLEDGE BOX GUIDANCE ON DEVELOPING A SOCIAL IMPACT BOND)

1. What are Social Impact Bonds?

There are a range of entrenched social problems that government has consistently struggled to address, including children in care, homelessness, youth unemployment or long-term health issues. Social Impact Bonds (SIBs) bring together the public, private and voluntary sectors to solve these challenges by having a clear and relentless focus upon delivering the outcomes we want to see. They incentivise service providers to deliver the best possible outcomes by making government funding conditional on achieving results. Service providers receive upfront funding to deliver the project from Social Investors.

There are now more than 30 Social Impact Bonds across the UK, supporting tens of thousands of beneficiaries in areas like youth unemployment, mental health and homelessness.

