

Extra Care Housing
Strategy
Health and Adult Care

2026-2036

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CONFIDENTIAL DRAFT

1. INTRODUCTION

Why have this Strategy?

It is recognised that most people who have care and support needs now, or in the future, wish to be supported in their own home, or a home that can better meet their needs. Increasing the supply of extra care housing in Bury is key to preventing and avoiding admissions to residential care and hospitals and this in turn contributes to our prevention agenda.

Our ambition is to work with our key partners to develop a range of high quality extra care housing schemes across Bury by 2035 for older adults. This will enable more people to remain safe and live independently in a suitable home environment that meets their needs and connects them to their community and the services they may need as they age.

This strategy builds on the Adult Social Care - Housing for Those with Additional Needs Strategy 2021 – 2025, examines the current extra care housing market in Bury, and presents our commissioning priorities and intentions moving forward, based on the needs, demand and aspirations of local people.

There is high demand for housing in Bury, it is an attractive place to live, combined with lower land prices compared to other parts of Greater Manchester. However, the provision of housing options has sometimes existed separately to the commissioning and design of services; we are committed to adopting a joined-up approach to ensure the needs of older people are met in the best way.

From an Adult Social Care perspective, we recognise that we must create a range of housing options for older people who need support to live well in their communities, to enable them to retain their independence and exercise choice and control for as long as they are able to do so.

We are committed to working collaboratively with our housing partners, developers, and Bury residents to design and deliver housing options that meet people's needs as they age. Bury Council has a well-established Registered Provider Partnership Framework which is a strategic partnership to enable delivery of affordable housing including specialist housing and supported accommodation in the borough of Bury.

We have produced this strategy to outline to our partners and housing providers:

- The strategic context in which we are working.
- The current 'extra care' housing market in Bury.
- Our commissioning priorities for extra care housing from 2026 to 2036.

Consultation

The Bury Council Community Commissioning Division has developed this strategy by consulting with the following stakeholders who have contributed to shaping the document and agreeing its 10 priorities:

- Bury Older People's Network
- Older People and Ageing Well Partnership Group
- Extra Care Housing Steering Group
- Housing Registered Provider Framework
- Bury Council Housing Growth Group
- Healthwatch
- Age UK Bury
- Bury VCFA
- Several Council Departments including Adult Social Care, Housing Services, and Planning Department
- Local Councillors

We will continue to consult with and involve the above groups to co-deliver our priorities and ensure our work considers the needs and aspirations of our older population, future generations, and diverse communities.



What is Extra Care Housing?

The term 'extra care' housing is used to describe developments that comprise of self-contained homes with design features and support services available to enable self-care and independent living, it comes in a variety of forms and services may be designed by councils to meet the needs, demand and aspirations of their local communities. Properties should be designed and built to standards that mean should a person's needs increase overtime then aids and adaptations can be installed at their property and care and support provided to ensure their needs can be met. Extra care

housing schemes are designed for people with a range of care needs, ensuring a balanced mix from low, medium to high, in addition schemes may accept older people with no care needs who wish to plan for their future. This housing model is particularly attractive to older people because it allows them to maintain their independence while having access to the care and support services they may need as they age.

Extra care housing (for rent or shared ownership) is becoming popular amongst older people as a housing choice and as a possible alternative to residential care. It is vital for commissioners, developers, registered providers, and planners to better understand the extra care housing offer for today's generation of older people and for future generations.

Extra care housing is not 'one size fits all' and schemes may vary in terms of size, design, and the level of care and support. This will be determined by local needs, demands, and aspirations.

Who is it for?

The eligibility criteria depend on the scheme, but residents are usually:

- Above a certain age – usually 55 or 60 years.
- Able to live safely on their own with access to support when needed.
- If people are living together as a couple, and one of them has care needs, the extra care housing model could make it possible for them to continue to live together.

What is the difference between Extra Care Housing and Sheltered Accommodation in Bury?

There are similarities between extra care housing and sheltered accommodation because every tenant has their own front door (self-contained private living space) and there are some communal shared spaces. However, sheltered accommodation does not include the additional onsite care and support available in extra care schemes or the extra facilities such as salon and bistro that you would expect to see in modern extra care schemes. Furthermore, some sheltered schemes offer older accommodation which may be considered outdated and unsafe, due to size, if a person develops mobility difficulties and requires aids and adaptations. Extra care housing should be built to the HAPPI design standards to enable a person to age in their home safely.

The Council's Housing Department is reviewing the condition of current sheltered accommodation schemes to improve housing standards for older people.

Both extra care housing and sheltered accommodation are classed as independent living and independence is always promoted where possible.

2. VISION AND OBJECTIVES

Vision

Bury Council's vision is to provide a range of high-quality, person-centred 'extra care' housing options that promote independence, dignity, and improved health and wellbeing for older adults in Bury.

Objectives

1. Enhance quality of life for older residents in Bury
2. Provide safe, secure and supportive living environments
3. Promote independence and reduce the need for more intensive care services
4. Provide facilities that promote community integration and social inclusion
5. Ensure accommodation is high quality and built to HAPPI Design Principles to enable people to age in place

3. STRATEGIC CONTEXT

By understanding and addressing the needs of our ageing population, we can create communities that support healthy ageing and ensure that older adults can live fulfilling lives. Key strategic plans and data have been considered below to ensure the Extra Care Housing Strategy 2026 to 2036 aligns to the wider objectives of Bury Council.

Let's Do It... Bury 2030 Strategy

[Bury Council's Let's Do It! Strategy](#)

The Let's Do It Bury 2030 Community Strategy sets out four clear principles which will underpin our work, these are:

- **Local** – we will continue work to understand the needs of our ageing population in each neighbourhood area.
- **Enterprise** – we will harness a spirit of enterprise and innovation to raise aspirations for older adults.
- **Together** – we will work with key stakeholders, including older adults, to ensure we have the right provision in place.
- **Strengths** – we will recognise and celebrate the strengths and assets of our residents and communities.

Bury Housing Strategy 2021 to 2025

Bury Council's Housing Strategy and action plan sets out how we intend to work and what we intend to do to create the right conditions so that housing – across all tenures – supports our Bury 2030 Vision. Key messages from the strategy include:

- More frail older people (75 and over) may be looking to downsize and may be more inclined towards a model of extra care within a 'natural community'.
- Older people would benefit from Lifetime Homes Standards and may want a safe space to park a buggy / mobility scooter.

- Up to 40 percent of people between the ages of 65 and 74 may be interested in moving to a more suitable, more manageable and often smaller home.
- The appetite to consider a move halves to around 20 percent by the time people reach 75 years.
- The desire to move into sheltered or extra care schemes is in fact highest for the 75 to 84 age group, at around 20 percent or more.
- New extra care housing and remodelled sheltered housing has a significant part to play in housing our older population going forward.
- Two-bedroom apartments and bungalows with the right features and in the right locations, are very popular with older people.
- Building significant quantities of the right new homes attractive to our aging population will help to free up larger homes in all tenures. This will make a more dynamic housing market as more people find a suitable home in a location they want at different stages of their lives.
- Our aim is to support registered housing providers to deliver the right sort of housing, with the right features in the right places in line with our township visions and local plans.

Bury's Draft Local Plan

The Draft Local Plan sets out a long-term framework to manage future growth and development in the Borough up to 2042.

Together with the adopted Places for Everyone Joint Plan, Bury's Local Plan will form a key part of Bury's overall development plan and will provide a more detailed set of locally specific planning policies; key messages relevant to the Extra Care Housing Strategy include:

New residential accommodation specifically targeted at older and disabled people should:

- Be well-integrated with the wider neighbourhood
- Offer easy access to community facilities, local services and public transport
- Provide sufficient car parking for occupiers (dependant on the nature of the development), staff and visitors
- Be designed to reflect relevant best practice, including the Housing our Ageing Population Panel for Innovation (HAPPI) ten key design elements
- Where appropriate, provide a range of tenures
- The adopted Places for Everyone Joint Plan requires all new homes to meet the Nationally Described Space Standards and the accessible and adaptable standard in part M4 (2) of the building regulations. These requirements will apply to all new extra care housing.

Market Position Statement 2025 -2027 Older People, Ageing Well & Dementia

Bury's Market Position Statement for Older People, Ageing Well and Dementia is produced to inform providers of our commissioning intentions and facilitate conversations to build an understanding and intelligence on the needs of older people. Key highlights from the OPMPs, relevant to this strategy, include:

- A Housing Needs Assessment for Bury completed in 2021 suggests that an increased number of extra care housing schemes will be needed in Bury moving forwards. We plan to develop up to 5 new build extra care schemes over the next 10 years to offer improved housing options and choice to customers, this will either be owned by Bury Council or Registered Providers of social housing.
- In line with this, we aim to reduce the number of residential beds that we commission significantly and increase the number of care and housing options available in the community. This includes more options for people with complex needs to avoid them being placed out of borough.

Bury Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (November 2024)

Key findings we have considered from the JSNA 2024 include:

- The unrounded population estimates by single year of age show that there were 193,855 people living in Bury in 2021. The full breakdown of the population by age and gender shows that the most common age of people living in Bury is 56. It also shows that there are 1,445 people aged 90 and over, an increase from 1,228 in 2011.
- There are 35,447 (18.3%) older adults aged 65 years and over in Bury, similar to England average of 18.4%. Elton Vale (31.3%) and Summerseat (31.1%) have the highest proportion and Fernhill and Pimhole (9.6%) have the lowest proportion of older adults in Bury.
- Bury population has continued to age. Census 2021 results show that there has been an increase of 19.8% in people aged 65 years and over in Bury similar to 20.1% seen in England.
- Based on the results of Census 2021 for Bury, the highest difference by sex is in the 65+ age group (older people), where there are 3,254 more females compared with males. On average, females currently live longer than males, which significantly impact the sex profile of Bury's population.
- Older adults in Bury are expected to see the biggest increase of 15.4% with an additional 5,617 older adults between the years 2023 to 2032. During the same time period, England is expected to see an ever-greater increase of 21.4% in older adults.
- Overall, the data shows that there is a significant gap in life expectancy between the most deprived and least deprived areas, with the gap increasing for both sex especially for males in 2018-20 compared with 2011-13.
- For older adults, wider social determinants of health such as access to housing, food, financial resources, climate change and transportation, as well as social connections, play a critical role not only in better health outcomes, but also in improving overall well-being.

- Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) in Bury for the year 2019 is 14.5%, statistically higher than England average of 14.2%.
- East and Moorside are the most deprived wards in Bury and North Manor and Tottington are the least deprived wards in Bury.
- Social isolation, loneliness and higher levels of deprivation are all linked with pensioners who live alone. There is a clear link between loneliness and poor mental and physical health. Although the links between isolation and loneliness are complex, for older people there is a strong correlation between isolation and loneliness.
- Dementia is a key contributor to dependence and disability among older individuals in the UK and globally. Individuals with dementia encounter substantial health challenges and may face a mortality risk that is at least twice as high as those without the condition.
- Based on the most recent data from 2020, prevalence of dementia in Bury is at 4.63%, significantly above England average of 3.97%. This could be caused by higher prevalence or by better diagnosis and recording, or some combination of the two.
- 78.2% of people in Bury are white (English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish, or British), 10.6% of people are Asian, and many other ethnic groups make up the remaining 11.2% of people. Bury East has a large Asian community, and Prestwich has a large Jewish community (5.5% of the Bury population report Jewish as their religion).

The table below demonstrates the Bury population aged 65 and over, projected to 2040:

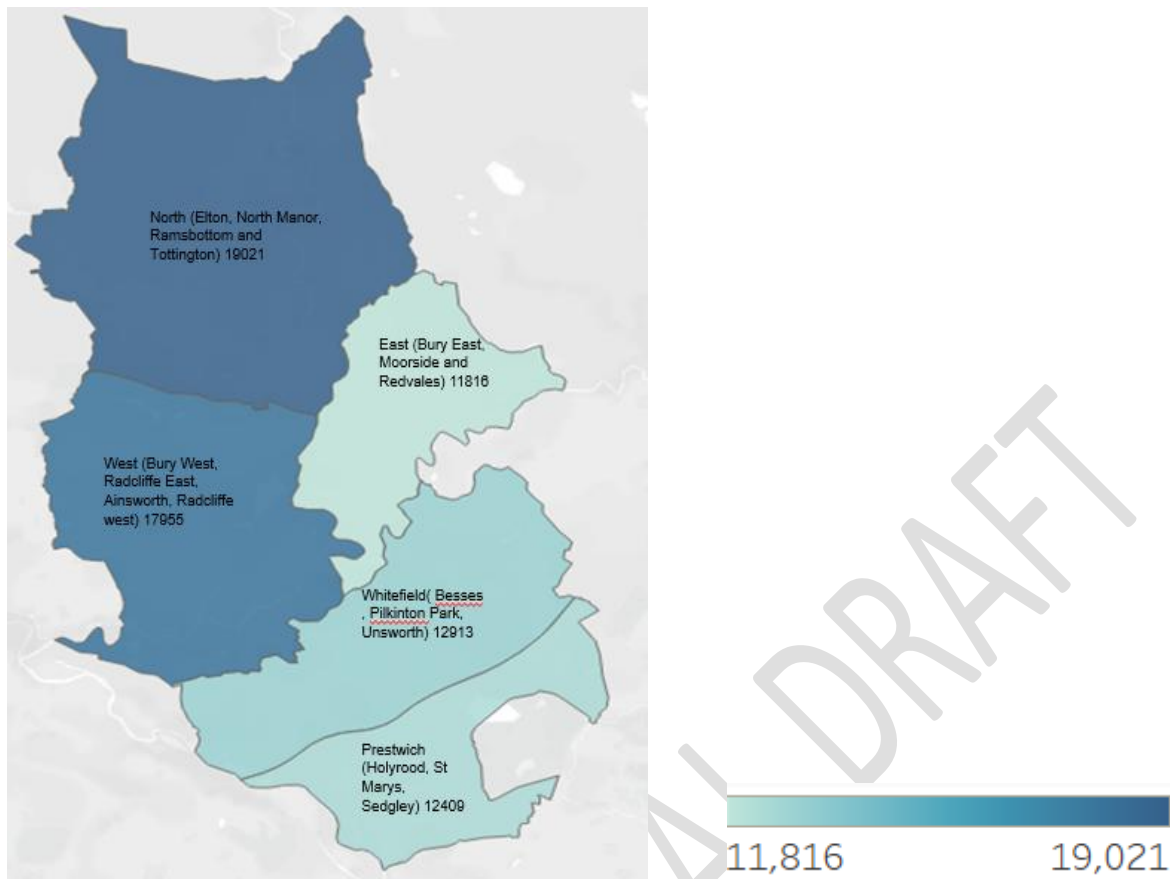
	2023	2025	2030	2035	2040
People aged 65 – 69	9,400	10,100	11,300	11,300	10,300
People aged 70 – 74	8,900	8,400	9,200	10,400	10,500
People aged 75 – 79	8,300	8,500	7,400	8,100	9,200
People aged 80 – 84	5,000	5,400	6,800	5,900	6,600
People aged 85 – 89	3,100	3,200	3,600	4,600	4,100
People aged 90 and over	1,700	1,800	2,100	2,500	3,200
Total population 65 and over	36,400	37,400	40,400	42,800	43,900

Further statistics tell us that:

- The total population of Bury people aged **65-74 living alone** is predicted to rise from 4,524 in 2023 to 5,132 in 2040 with the majority here being female.
- The total population of Bury people aged **75 and over living alone** is predicted to rise from 7,391 in 2023 to 9,408 in 2040, again, with the majority here being female.
- The total population of Bury people aged **65 and over predicted to have dementia** is likely to rise from 2,560 in 2023 to 3,482 in 2040.
- The total population of Bury people aged **65 and over with a limiting long-term illness** (whose day-to-day activities are limited a lot) is likely to rise from 9,217 in 2023 to 11,527 in 2040.
- The total population of Bury people aged **65 and over predicted to have a fall** is likely to rise from 9,657 in 2023 to 12,048 in 2040.
- The total population of Bury people aged **65 and over providing unpaid care** is predicted to increase from 5,144 in 2023 to 6,102 in 2040.
- The total population of Bury people aged **90 and over** is predicted to increase from 1,700 in 2023 to 3,200 in 2040.

Data taken from POPPI website in December 2024 (Projecting Older People Population Information System).

Looking at ages 50+ in Bury we can see that the figures taken from 2022 Mid-Year Population Estimates shows that the majority of over 50s reside in north and west of the borough. The map below shows approximately where people aged 50+ live across the borough.



When considering locations for future extra care housing schemes in Bury, it is important for us to consider areas where the highest numbers of the over-50 population reside, particularly in the north and west of the borough. Furthermore, we must consider where supply is currently located to achieve the objective of increasing choice for people across all six towns of the Borough. The delivery of priority 1, detailed below, will help us to ensure that the needs and aspirations of all older people, including future generations and those with protected characteristics, are fully considered and help shape our future plans.

Further considerations gathered in consultation with older people on this strategy highlight the importance of schemes having:

- Nearby transport links
- Nearby shops and amenities
- Nearby health services
- Secure car parking facilities
- Advancing Assistive Technology
- High performing Wi-Fi
- Sensory loss considerations
- Dementia friendly environments

We will ensure that these are considered in the development of priority 9 'Extra Care Housing Standards'.

PRIORITY 1 - Engage with networks across the borough, such as the Bury Older People's Network, the Voluntary and Faith Sector and other community groups, to ensure the needs and aspirations of our diverse communities are heard and understood.

Bury's Draft Health and Adult Care Ageing Well Strategy 2025 – 2030

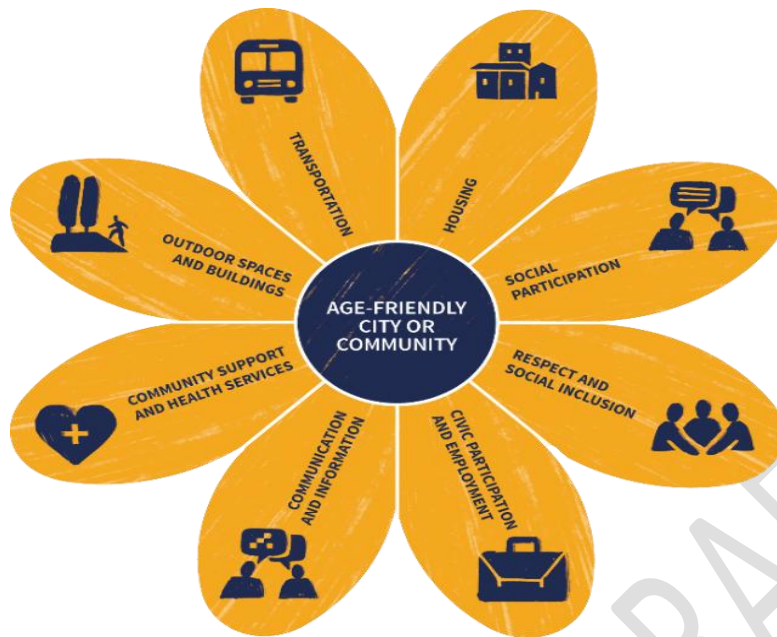
Bury Council is committed to creating an inclusive and age-friendly community for its residents and is proud to be a member of the UK Network of Age Friendly Communities:

[UK Network of Age-friendly Communities | Centre for Ageing Better](#)

We want Bury to be a place that enables people to age well and live a good later life. Somewhere that people can stay living in their homes, participate in the activities they value, and contribute to their communities for as long as possible.

Key messages we have considered from the Draft Health and Adult Care Ageing Well Strategy 2025 – 2030 are:

- Healthy ageing is not a challenge unique to Bury. Internationally, the **World Health Organisation (WHO)** have recently published a global strategy, with a new definition of healthy ageing: **“The process of developing and maintaining functional ability that enables wellbeing in older age.”** This is a very broad concept and indicates the breadth of areas which need to be addressed in response.
- It is important to see ageing as a social issue, and not a clinical one, as health and social care services are only one contributing factor. Another aspect is the physical and social environment that we live in enabling us to maintain our wellbeing.
- The WHO highlights 8 domains of liveability in which communities need to better adapt their structures to meet the needs of older people.



Bury's Ageing in Place Pathfinder (AIPP)

Bury is part of the **Ageing in Place Pathfinder (AIPP)** project, which is underway across Greater Manchester and working to make sure older people's voices are heard and valued in the places they live.

The Pathfinder represents a significant commitment from a wide range of stakeholders to establish resident-led partnerships in nine neighbourhoods in Greater Manchester. In these partnerships local organisations are working together with local residents to agree and prioritise ways to improve the quality of life for residents as they grow older.

Persona, which is the LATCO (Local Authority Trading Company) for Bury Council, has been leading the project in Bury and has opened the Café on the Green in Clarence Park as the main community hub to create increased connectivity for residents. Bury will be rolling out this project to 5 other sites across the townships over the next 3 years with the 8 domains of liveability highlighted above, including housing, as a main focus.

Bury's Prevention and Wellbeing Strategy - Health and Social Care 2025-2030

This Strategy sets out Bury's commitment to prevent, reduce and delay the need for adult care and support over the next 5 years by focusing on early intervention and prevention, ensuring that residents receive the support they need before issues escalate by promoting healthy lifestyles, providing accessible services, and fostering community engagement.

The strategy states that the outcomes that can be achieved through prevention may include:

- Enhanced independence, including the ability to navigate prevention and community services, as well as effective self-care.

- Improved quality of life and wellbeing for individuals who require care and support, along with their carers.
- Reduced social isolation and loneliness.
- Delayed or decreased need for care and support.

All these outcomes can be achieved for individuals living in 'Extra Care Housing' and therefore the Extra Care Housing Strategy aligns and supports delivery of Bury's Prevention and Wellbeing Strategy.

Bury Council Equality, Diversity, and Inclusion Strategy 2024 – 2028

In Bury, we are committed to Equality, Diversity, and Inclusion. Bury is a vibrant, diverse and cohesive Borough. It is home to over 190,000 people, every one of which should be enabled and empowered to maximise their life chances, play a full and active role in society and enjoy a high quality of life. Key shared objectives from this strategy include:

Equality – Where everyone is treated fairly, with dignity and respect and recognising we may need to treat people differently to achieve this.

Diversity – Understanding our differences and valuing these as a strength that we all benefit from.

Inclusion – Providing equal access and opportunity to participate in our workplaces, our communities and in the use of services regardless of personal characteristics or circumstances.

Bury's diversity includes (Census 2021):

- 51% Women and 49% Men
- Our age ranges are in line with the national demographic, but we are an older borough regionally
- 20.16% of our population are people from an ethnic minority
- 18.51% of our population consider themselves to be disabled
- Our population follow a range of different religions and belief systems with significant Christian, Muslim and Jewish populations
- 3.27% of our population identify as LGBTQIA+
- 8.71% of our population are unpaid carers
- 90.26% of our population speak English as a first language
- 2.60% of our population are veterans

PRIORITY 2 – Ensure the ethos of the Equality, Diversity, and Inclusion Strategy is embedded into 'extra care' housing provision. To ensure the diversity of Bury is reflected it is important to create age-friendly and dementia-inclusive communities and neighbourhoods that celebrate equality and diversity.

Bury Adult Carers Strategy 2025-2029

Bury Council's 'Adult Carers Strategy 2025-2029' outlines the commitment to supporting unpaid adult carers in Bury. It emphasises the importance of early identification, access to support, raising the profile of carers, and addressing inequalities. Key messages we have considered from the strategy include:

- **Demographic Data:** The 2021 Census data indicate an estimated 18,219 unpaid carers in Bury, with a growing intensity of care provided and a higher likelihood of women in deprived areas providing unpaid care.
- **Health and Wellbeing:** Unpaid carers often face negative impacts on their mental and physical health, quality of life, and outcomes, especially as the intensity of their caregiving role increases,
- **Commitments to Carers:** The strategy outlines four key commitments: early identification and support, access to quality support and information, raising the profile of carers, and reducing inequalities for under-represented groups.
- **Support Services:** Carers expressed the need for support services that are flexible, responsive, and available in all Bury neighbourhoods, including digital support and respite care.

Bury Sensory Impairment Strategy 2025 to 2029

Key messages we have considered from the 'Bury Sensory Impairment Strategy 2025-29' include:

- Sight and hearing loss can affect us at any age, but age is a significant risk factor related to eye health, sight and hearing loss.
- Sensory impairment is a factor in falls and subsequent admission to hospital, which is the major contributory factor to admission to a care home.

Further considerations gathered in consultation with older people on this strategy highlight the importance of ensuring that new extra care housing schemes offer digital capacity and infrastructure to provide access to technological advances to promote independence and wellbeing.

Bury's Dementia Strategy 2024 to 2029

Bury's Dementia Strategy is for people living with Dementia and their families and carers. The aim of the Strategy is to improve the health, wellbeing, and quality of life for people living with Dementia. Key messages we have considered from Bury's Dementia Strategy 2024 -2029 include:

- It places a strong emphasis on prevention and early intervention by taking a strength-based approach – which means identifying an individual's strengths and capabilities and to support people to maximise those strengths to promote independence and improve quality of life.
- Dementia is a growing challenge. As the population ages and people live for longer, it has become one of the most important health and care issues facing the world. In England it is estimated that around 676,000 people have dementia.

In the whole of the UK, the number of people with dementia is estimated at 850,000.

- Dementia mainly affects older people, and after the age of 65, the likelihood of developing dementia roughly doubles every five years. However, for some dementia can develop earlier, presenting different issues for the person affected, their carer and their family.
- There is a considerable economic cost associated with the disease estimated at £23 billion a year, which is predicted to triple by 2040. This is more than the cost of cancer, heart disease and stroke.

Dementia in Bury

People aged 65 and over predicted to have dementia, by age and gender, projected to 2040	2023	2025	2030	2035	2040
People aged 65-69 predicted to have dementia	156	166	187	187	170
People aged 70-74 predicted to have dementia	271	256	280	317	320
People aged 75-79 predicted to have dementia	504	516	444	487	553
People aged 80-84 predicted to have dementia	554	588	754	654	732
People aged 85-89 predicted to have dementia	545	580	651	827	742
People aged 90 and over predicted to have dementia	530	554	636	731	966
Total population aged 65 and over predicted to have dementia	2,560	2,659	2,952	3,202	3,482
Percentage aged 65 and over, to have Dementia, projected to 2040	7.03%	7.11%	7.31%	7.48%	7.93%
7 % of Bury's population will have dementia, rising consistently to reach 8% in 2040.					

Source: Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information (PANSI) website

In May 2025; **205** people registered with Bury 'Care Link' community / social alarm system and response to emergency calls service were recorded as 'affected by dementia'. An additional **103** people were recorded as having some form of memory difficulties, with no formal diagnosis. This is approximately 14% of the Care Link customer base.

The figures above provide an indication of the potential number of people with dementia in Bury who may benefit from extra care housing provision in the future to

enable them to live safely and as independently as possible in their own homes, with an extra **543** people in Bury aged over 65 predicted to have dementia by 2035.

Housing for people with dementia – are we ready?

Published by the All-Party Parliament Group (APPG) on Housing and Care for Older People in 2021, key highlights include:

- Progress in the development of dementia-friendly housing has been far too slow and there is an urgent need to ensure housing is dementia-ready from the outset
- The majority of those living with dementia do not live in either purpose-built or adapted housing. This can place strain on people with dementia and their families and support networks as their care needs advance.
- Many do not receive adequate information on housing options and adaptations.
- The number of BAME people with dementia in England and Wales is likely to double to circa 50,000 by 2026.
- When producing housing plans, local authorities should clearly set out the housing demand for people living with dementia in their locality including estimates for need in BAME and LGBTQIA+ communities and how these targets will be met.

4. CURRENT POSITION

Supply:

There are currently three council-owned extra care housing schemes in Bury offering a total of 169 units of accommodation. This strategy has not considered the private older people's housing provision available across Bury.

In Bury we have the following council owned schemes:

Falcon and Griffin (F&G) – was built in 1976 and renovated in 2003 and is owned and managed by Bury Council. The scheme is located in Bury East and comprises of 69 units in total; this includes 2 blocks of flats and 29 external properties including 1 bed bungalows and 1 bed maisonettes. It has communal spaces but no extra facilities that are typical in modern extra care schemes such as a bistro/cafe and hair salon.

Redbank - was built in 2012 to the HAPPI Design Principles and is owned¹ and managed by Bury Council who is the social landlord. The scheme is located in Radcliffe North and comprises of 38 two bed apartments and two one bed apartments (four of which have kitchens fully adapted for wheelchair users). In addition to a communal lounge, Redbank has a modern bistro/café and hair salon.

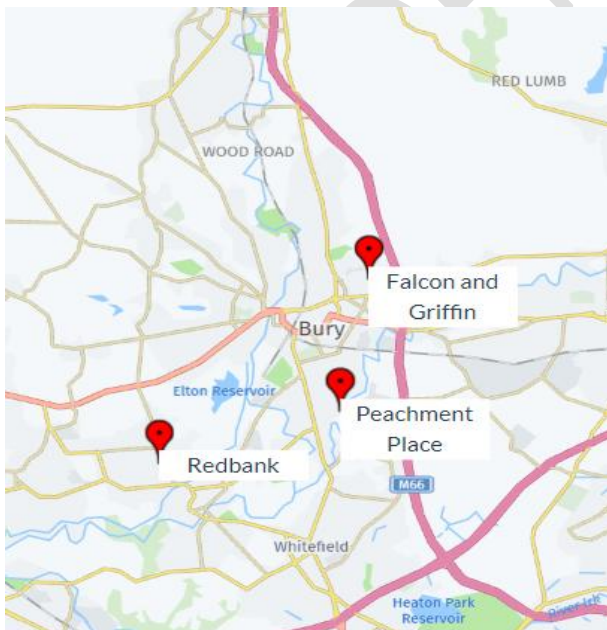
Peachment Place - was built in 2018 to the HAPPI Design Principles and is owned and managed by Bury Council who is the social landlord. The scheme is located in

¹ Redbank is formally owned by Six Town Housing. The responsibility for managing and maintaining the scheme was transferred from Six Town Housing to Bury Council in February 2024.

Redvales and comprises of 60 one and two bed apartments. Peachment Place has modern communal areas including a bistro/café and hair salon.



The map below shows the location of the 3 current extra care housing schemes in Bury:



Care and Support

The care and support models delivered at each of the existing schemes varies:

- Falcon & Griffin: Wellbeing checks and onsite care and support throughout the day delivered by Bury Council, plus various commissioned domiciliary care agencies, throughout the day.
- Peachment Place: Wellbeing checks delivered by Persona and onsite care and support delivered by Persona, plus various commissioned domiciliary care agencies, throughout the day.
- Redbank: Wellbeing checks delivered by Persona, plus various commissioned domiciliary care agencies throughout the day.

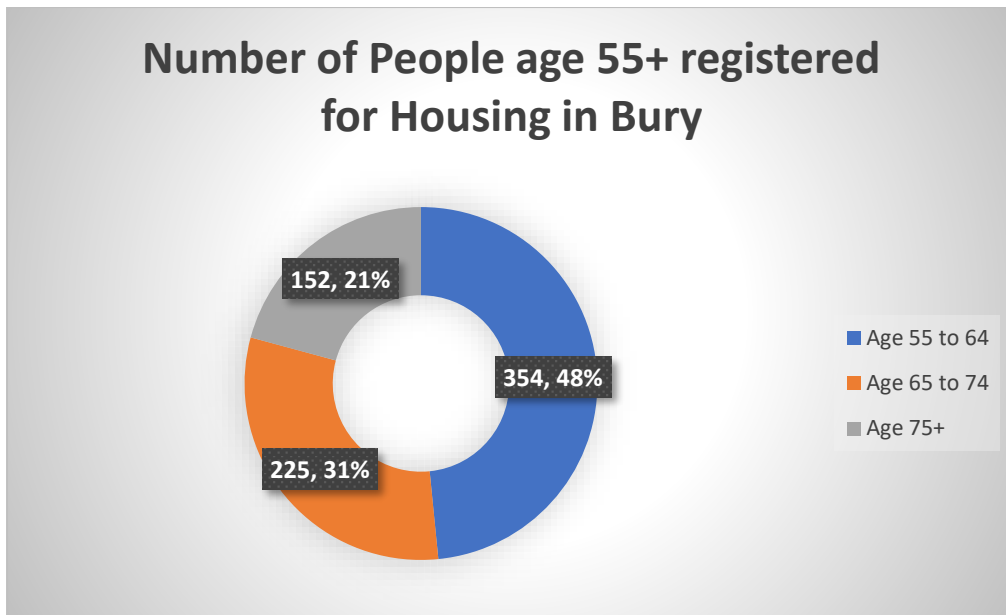
At night each scheme is covered by an emergency response service delivered by Persona, which is the LATCO (Local Authority Trading Company) for Bury Council in partnership with Care Link and Tunstall.

PRIORITY 3 - Ensure existing extra care housing schemes that are registered with Care Quality Commission (CQC) are inspection ready, by ensuring the Community Commissioning Team completes the Quality Assurance Framework.

PRIORITY 4 - Develop strong relationships between housing providers and care providers, to strengthen partnership working ensuring the needs and aspirations of tenants living in extra care are met to promote health, wellbeing, and independence.

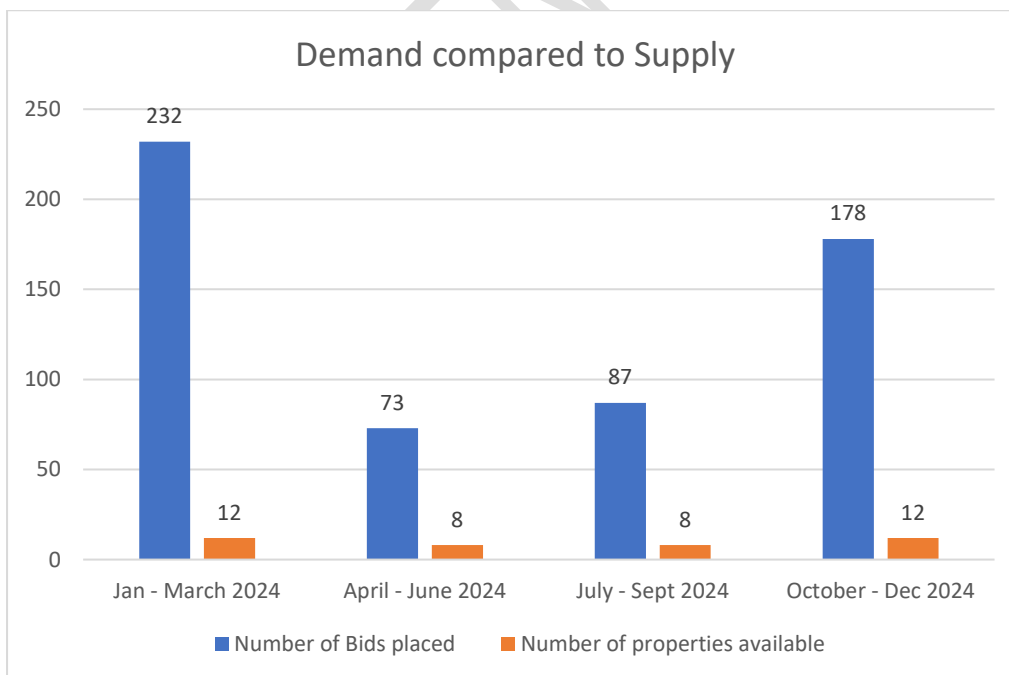
Demand

Data taken from Bury Council's housing register in February 2025 provides a snapshot showing the numbers of people aged over 55 years in housing need. Although not all people over the age of 55 years will want or need extra care housing, we can assume that a proportion may consider extra care housing as an option for them, particularly those over the age of 65 and 75 years.



The chart below shows the number of properties that were available at each extra care housing scheme and the number of bids placed during the period January 2024 to December 2024. This data shows us that the current supply of extra care housing in Bury is not meeting demand.

It should be noted that some people may place multiple bids on schemes each week, therefore each count is not representative of one person although this chart does provide insight into the demand for extra care housing in Bury.



We need to make sure that we have the right options for older people in the right place at the right time. Given the current population needs and the future projections, it is

suggested that Bury will need to increase supply by approximately 210 additional units of accommodation in extra care housing by 2030, and approximately a further 120 units of accommodation by 2035, these will either be owned by Bury Council or Registered Providers of social housing to meet the demand of people on the social housing register.

We will aim to deliver this target across up to 5 new extra care housing schemes in Bury ensuring that new provision offers apartments for affordable rent and bungalows for shared ownership. We will ensure our increased extra care supply will comprise of a range of both specialist and general needs accommodation. We will aim to include a mix of 1- and 2-bedroom apartments, and this could range from between 30 to 80+ properties on one site.

Further considerations gathered in consultation with older people on this strategy highlight the importance of ensuring that older people have information and understand how to access extra care housing. We will ensure that this is considered in the development of priorities 5 and 6 detailed below.

PRIORITY 5 - Review the approach to extra care housing allocations; ensuring it is fit for purpose, clear, transparent and aligned to Bury's general needs social housing allocation policy. In addition, this will enable us to facilitate downsizing and free up social housing stock effectively.

PRIORITY 6 – Introduce extra care housing waiting lists using the Adult Social Care Liquid Logic Case Management System to monitor need and demand going forward. Through effective marketing we will raise public and workforce awareness of extra care housing in Bury to allow people to plan for housing in later life.

PRIORITY 7 - Work with our registered housing provider partners to agree a commitment to support and plan the development of up to 5 new extra care housing schemes in Bury by 2035, ensuring that provision is developed in at least 2 of the following areas: Prestwich, Whitefield, Tottington, Ramsbottom. Ensure there is capacity within the adult social care market to deliver the care and support required for these schemes.

5. BEST PRACTICE AND RESEARCH

Benefits of Extra Care Housing

Purpose-built extra care housing can cater for the specific needs of older people as they age, alongside management and delivery of care and support as and when needed. It also plays a significant role in tackling loneliness and social isolation supporting people to remain socially active and part of a community, helping to improve physical and mental wellbeing.

As residents can be provided with care and support and because their homes are built to the HAPPI Design Principles, they are able to continue to live in their homes and the community as they age, which may reduce and delay the need for residential care and hospital admissions. Promoting the use of assistive technology can also further enhance the independence and safety of residents in extra care housing.

As people often move from family homes into extra care housing, the model can also help strengthen the local housing market and the social rented sector, by freeing up family homes for younger families or first-time buyers.

An Extra Care Housing Resources Pack was developed for the Greater Manchester Health and Social Care Partnership in 2019, and this highlights the financial cost benefits of extra care housing for the individual and also the wider health and social care system:

- There is evidence to suggest that extra care housing can delay admission into a care home by providing alternative accommodation at the point where someone has to leave their original home and as a means of enabling them to live independently for longer.
- Care needs often reduce after someone goes into extra care housing due to on-site care provision and living in accessible accommodation.
- A detailed evaluation completed by East Sussex Council indicates that 63% of people living in their schemes would be placed in residential care or nursing care if they were not living in extra care housing. **This study concluded that the cost of extra care housing was on average half the gross cost of the alternative placements.**
- Research commissioned by Southampton City Council has identified a range of health benefits and specifically cost benefits to the health system derived from older people living in extra care housing, for example, reductions in the number of GP visits, reductions in the number of community nurse visits, and reductions in the number of non-elective admissions to hospitals. This research has also found a number of other benefits of housing with care provision, mostly related to the quality of life of the residents and individual outcomes. For instance, there is evidence that living in a housing with care scheme can improve residents' general wellbeing.

The table below demonstrates that an older person living in extra care housing generates health and social care cost-benefits of £2,441 per annum:

Area of Cost Benefit/ Saving	Cost benefit/saving (per extra care housing resident per year)
GP visits	£144.78
Community Nurse Visits	£362.55
Non-elective admissions to hospital	£624.11
Delayed Transfer of Care 'days'	£465.30
Falls	£380.00
Reduction in scale of care home packages	£427.98

Reduced loneliness	£36.30
TOTAL	£2,441.02

PRIORITY 8 – Complete a detailed local cost benefit analysis of capital and revenue of current extra care housing schemes to inform future development intentions and design specifications.

What does ‘good’ Extra Care Housing look like?

The research below related to national principles, standards, guidance, and best practice has been taken into consideration during the development of our commissioning priorities and intentions for this strategy.

For Bury to develop quality extra care housing provision it is important that we adopt the points that have been thoroughly researched by reputable organisations and interlink them with future commissioning and capital intentions. Furthermore, we have carried out extensive research to consider best practice and lessons learnt from local, national and international models of extra care housing schemes.

HAPPI Design Principles (2009): The HAPPI principles are based on 10 key design criteria. Many are recognisable from good design generally - good light, ventilation, room to move around and good storage - but they have relevance to the spectrum of older people’s housing which needs to both offer an attractive alternative to the family home and be able to adapt over time to meet changing needs.

National Design Guide (2019): This guide sets out the characteristics of well-designed places and demonstrates what good design means in practice highlighting the need for well-designed, accessible homes that are socially inclusive, healthy, meet the housing needs of an ageing population and the importance for the need for greater flexibility in design to meet changing needs, including changes in health and mobility of older people.

Department for Communities & Local Government Technical Housing Standards (2015): This document details nationally described space standards. It sets out requirements for the Gross Internal (floor) Area of new dwellings at a defined level of occupancy as well as floor areas and dimensions for key parts of the home. The nationally described space standard for one bedroom one person dwellings is 37m² for general needs housing.

Design Principles for Extra Care Housing (3rd edition) Housing LIN factsheet (2020): This report refers to good practice in terms of housing for older people being characterised by providing sufficient space to accommodate the accessibility requirements of people as their needs change with age. This document describes the three categories for accessibility in the National Building Regulations. These have been used to develop the space provision and specification named **Wheelchair Lite Standard**.

The "Older People's Housing Preferences" report by Ipsos and Housing LIN, December 2024: This report explores the housing needs and preferences of the UK's older population, key findings include:

- 5,591 respondents aged 50 and over, with a majority being homeowners, a significant portion reported physical or mental health conditions and lower incomes. Around 29% of respondents are concerned about their physical health, and 13% are concerned about their mental health. These concerns are higher among those aged 75+, renters, those from ethnic minority backgrounds, and those with lower incomes.
- One-third of older adults are likely to move home only when they develop health problems. This tendency is more pronounced among those aged 75+.
- Most older adults live in conventional homes, with a majority in properties with three or more bedrooms. Many have lived in their homes for over 20 years.
- Over 80% are satisfied with their current homes, valuing safety, location, and size. However, concerns about future suitability and heating costs are prevalent.
- While many homes lack adaptations, a significant number of older adults do not plan to make changes. Those with adaptations often have features like downstairs bathrooms and step-free access.
- Most older adults prefer to stay in their current homes, with or without adaptations. If moving, bungalows are the most preferred type of housing.
- Emotional attachments, complexity, and costs are major barriers to moving. Financial concerns are particularly significant for renters and those with lower incomes.
- The report highlights the need for age-friendly housing policies, financial support for home adaptations, and the development of affordable, accessible housing options to meet the diverse needs of the ageing population.

PRIORITY 9 - Co-produce a set of 'Extra Care Housing Standards' to define what Bury residents can expect from the extra care housing offer. This will include ensuring that existing and new extra care housing schemes offer digital capacity and infrastructure to provide access to technological advances to promote independence and wellbeing. The Community Commissioning Division has developed a Co-production Charter that will be the reference for co-production activity.

APPG on Housing and Care for Older People Inquiry on regenerating outdated sheltered housing (launched April 2023). This Inquiry considers how best to regenerate existing supply of outdated sheltered housing – including modernisation, repurposing, and replacing older stock and service models.

Refurbishing or remodeling sheltered housing: a checklist for developing Extra Care by Housing LIN (2005): This factsheet provides a framework for decision

making when considering developing extra care housing from sheltered stock exploring the following options:

- Refurbish an existing ordinary sheltered housing scheme.
- Re-model / reconfigure existing ordinary sheltered housing scheme
- Repurpose the building.
- Demolish and build new on the same site.
- Demolish and build new on a different site.
- Undertake more preparatory work.
- Consider other ways of delivering housing with support.

The Regeneration of Outdated Sheltered Housing (2024): this report found that the scale of re-investment required across sheltered housing is significant. It highlights the need to upgrade and regenerate outdated sheltered housing for older people.

Key recommendations from the report include:

- A significant proportion of sheltered housing should be refurbished; attractive and contemporary sheltered housing can continue to enable down-sizing that allows families to obtain much-needed homes.
- Homes England capital grant funding rules should ensure that housing providers can apply for and use capital grant to refurbish and upgrade existing sheltered housing schemes without 'additionality' requirements.
- Local authorities should undertake periodic Older Persons' Housing Needs Assessments to determine local need and demand for all types of housing for older people, including sheltered housing.
- All social and private landlords with sheltered housing stock should conduct a strategic review of their portfolio's current and future suitability, identifying options for refurbishment/upgrades, repurposing or replacement
- Disposals/sales should be avoided where possible. Both the Regulator of Social Housing, as part of its new standards regime, and all social housing providers should adopt a 'charter for disposal of supported accommodation for older people'.

PRIORITY 10 - In Bury we will ensure that the review of sheltered accommodation is aligned to this Extra Care Housing Strategy to ensure that consideration is given to regenerating old, outdated stock where possible to develop new extra care provision.

6. OUR PRIORITIES

Below are our ten commissioning priorities for the next 10 years:

- **PRIORITY 1** - Engage with networks across the borough, such as the Bury Older People's Network, the Voluntary and Faith Sector and other community groups, to ensure the needs and aspirations of our diverse communities are heard and understood.

- **PRIORITY 2** – Ensure the ethos of the Equality, Diversity, and Inclusion Strategy is embedded into ‘extra care’ housing provision. To ensure the diversity of Bury is reflected it is important to create age-friendly and dementia-inclusive communities and neighbourhoods that celebrate equality and diversity.
- **PRIORITY 3** - Ensure existing extra care housing schemes that are registered with Care Quality Commission (CQC) are inspection ready, by ensuring the Community Commissioning Team completes the Quality Assurance Framework.
- **PRIORITY 4** - Develop strong relationships between housing providers and care providers, to strengthen partnership working ensuring the needs and aspirations of tenants living in extra care are met to promote health, wellbeing, and independence.
- **PRIORITY 5** - Review the approach to extra care housing allocations; ensuring it is fit for purpose, clear, transparent and aligned to Bury’s general needs social housing allocation policy. In addition, this will enable us to facilitate downsizing and free up social housing stock effectively.
- **PRIORITY 6** – Introduce extra care housing waiting lists using the Adult Social Care Liquid Logic Case Management System to monitor need and demand going forward. Through effective marketing we will raise public and workforce awareness of extra care housing in Bury to allow people to plan for housing in later life.
- **PRIORITY 7** - Work with our registered housing provider partners to agree a commitment to support and plan the development of up to 5 new extra care housing schemes in Bury by 2035, ensuring that provision is developed in at least 2 of the following areas: Prestwich, Whitefield, Tottington, Ramsbottom. Ensure there is capacity within the adult social care market to deliver the care and support required for these schemes.
- **PRIORITY 8** – Complete a detailed local cost benefit analysis of capital and revenue of current extra care housing schemes to inform future development intentions and design specifications.
- **PRIORITY 9** - Co-produce a set of ‘Extra Care Housing Standards’ to define what Bury residents can expect from the extra care housing offer. This will include ensuring that existing and new extra care housing schemes offer digital capacity and infrastructure to provide access to technological advances to promote independence and wellbeing. The Community Commissioning Division has developed a Co-production Charter that will be the reference for co-production activity.
- **PRIORITY 10** - In Bury we will ensure that the review of sheltered accommodation is aligned to this Extra Care Housing Strategy to ensure that

consideration is given to regenerating old, outdated stock where possible to develop new extra care provision.

7. DELIVERY OF THE EXTRA CARE HOUSING STRATEGY 2026 - 2036

How will we know we are achieving our Commissioning Priorities & Intentions?

The ownership for delivery of this strategy will sit with Bury Council's 'Extra Care Housing Working Group'. The group will develop an action plan and will regularly review progress on the actions required to achieve our 10 Commissioning Priorities and Intentions.

The Community Commissioning Division will submit a bi-annual highlight report to the following groups to report on progress and escalate any risks identified to delivering our Commissioning Priorities and Intentions for extra care housing in Bury:

- Older People and Ageing Well Partnership Board
- Adult Social Care Senior Leadership Team
- Housing Services Senior Leadership Team
- Bury Council Housing Growth Group

GLOSSARY

Term	Meaning
Registered Housing Provider	A registered housing provider is an organisation that is registered with the regulator of social housing and provides social housing as a landlord – they are typically non-for-profit housing associations but can also include Local Authorities and profit-making organisations.
Commissioner	Officer of the Local Authority responsible for ensuring the right services are in place to meet the needs of the local population.
Developer	A person or company that builds or refurbishes properties to agreed standards.
Shared Ownership	Shared ownership is a way to buy a home where you purchase a share of the property and pay rent on the remaining portion to a housing association, you essentially become a part owner and part tenant.
HAPPI Design Principles	A set of 10 design criteria focused on creating homes and communities that are both attractive to older people and adaptable to their changing needs.
Census	Census data is a count of all people and households within a specific area, taken at regular intervals, it provides a detailed snapshot of the local population and demographics.
LGBTQIA+	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer or questioning, Intersex and Asexual – plus (+) signifies that it is an inclusive term that also encompasses other non-binary gender identities and sexual orientations not explicitly listed.
Carer	A person, of any age, who provides unpaid care and support to a family member, friend or neighbour who is disabled, has an illness or a long-term condition or who needs extra help as they grow old.
BAME	Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic groups.

Unit	A self-contained living space typically including a kitchen, bathroom and toilet. It is essentially a dwelling or living space that can be occupied independently for example flats / apartments / bungalows.
LATCO (Local Authority Trading Company)	Organisations that are free to operate as commercial companies but remain wholly owned and controlled by the council.
CQC (Care Quality Commission)	An Independent regulator in England that ensures the quality and safety of health and social care services.
Housing Allocations Policy	A document that all councils are required to have for determining the priorities and procedures to be followed in allocating housing accommodation.
Liquid Logic	An electronic case management system used to store data relating to adult social care.
Market Position Statement	A document created by local authorities to provide information about the adult social care market within their area.
Assistive Technology	A digital item, piece of equipment, program or product used to increase, maintain or improve a person's functional capabilities, safety and independence.
Non-elective admission to hospital	Unplanned admissions for treatment that are needed at short notice due to clinical need.
Delayed transfer of care 'days'	The number of days a patient, who is medically ready to leave the hospital, remains in a hospital bed due to factors outside the hospital's control.
Cost Benefit Analysis	A process used to evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of a project / approach by comparing costs and benefits in monetary terms.
Capital	In the context of housing this refers to funding allocated for the building of homes.
Revenue	In the context of Adult Social Care this refers to funding allocated for service provision associated with care and support needs.
Housing LIN (Learning and Improvement Network)	A network and consultancy community focused on promoting wellbeing through

	good quality housing, particularly for older people, people with disabilities, and those with care needs.
Co-production	An approach used to develop public services involving people who use services in an inclusive and meaningful way working together.
Stock	Refers to the number of properties (houses, flats, apartments, bungalows etc) owned by a landlord.
Bury Older Peoples Network	An engagement mechanism for older people to have their voices heard on things that matter to them.
M4 (2) Building Regulations	<p>M4(2) refers to the requirements for accessible and adaptable dwellings under the Building Regulations in England. It ensures that new dwellings are designed to be easily accessed and adapted for future use, particularly for individuals with disabilities. Key requirements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessible Entrances • Clear Access Zones • Design for Adaptability

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