

Together
For
Change

Ideas Unlimited

My Home, My Haven Report

Report detailing the presentations, discussions, key messages and thematic summary of an event held on November 10th, 2022 as part of the Ideas Unlimited series.

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1. Overview

1.1 Introduction

This report covers the second of a programme of events held by Together for Change, *Ideas Unlimited*. The event was held remotely via zoom on November 10th, 2022, Appendix 1 shows the event programme. The report aims to provide an overview of the presentations delivered by guest speakers (*see 4, Speaker's biographies*), discussions from participants, key messages and a thematic summary of the event.

1.2 What do we mean by 'home'?

When asked what is important for them to live well, most people mention their community. They want to be connected to people, have enjoyable things to do, and feel safe living in their homes. However, when people need support and care the situation can look uncertain and frustrating for many. 'My Home, My Haven' explored the reasons for this and examined a number of solutions which involve communities taking charge and filling the gaps left by struggling statutory authorities. 'Home' can be an emotive word that means different things to people at different times, as the circumstances of their lives change.

The event focused on home as the community of place that we identify with. This could be the smallest geographical area, village, or town neighbourhood, where people reside, work, or otherwise spend a substantial portion of their time, and where they feel connected, safe, and supported. This sense of place is important to people, contributing to their wellbeing and quality of life, as well as being where community action plays a part.

Homes as bricks and mortar are also very important, along with the suitability and stability of a person's home, now and for the future. Within this, we must consider the availability of suitable and affordable homes for young people, who are also faced with work and income insecurities, leading to outward migration from the county.

2. Key messages

“Wales is a community of communities”

2.1 Chris Johnes

Chris Johnes, CEO of Building Communities Trust, set the scene, beginning with the broad policy context in Wales, with examples of communities taking strategic and practical approaches to ensuring that people have the care and support needed to live well and stay in their own homes. Chris suggested that the demographics and geographies of Wales have led to it being described as a *‘community of communities’*, the value of which lies in the nature of community as an extension of home, which has an impact on the quality of our lives. He quoted a colleague from Bro Ffestiniog saying that *‘narrow valleys make narrow minds’*, although this clearly isn't the case for Bro Ffestiniog, whose broad horizons have made it one of the *‘engines for innovation’* in community work in Wales.

Who and what we're surrounded by makes a big difference to quality of life, particularly for people on lower incomes and/or facing disadvantage who can't easily leave their community (due to transport issues and work, for example). And this is just as important in Wales' many rural communities as it is in the historically industrial valleys of South Wales. As the nature of work has changed, the gender balance of community leadership has shifted from male to female. The physical spaces in which community action takes place have also changed- community might look very different in the vast new housing estates on city outskirts, with their limited amenities and facilities, than it does in smaller, more traditional communities of place.

Suitable spaces in which community action can take place are as important as the people who take part and the relationships between them. Much of the social care provision sits within communities, bringing friendship, fun and support to people who are isolated, and relief to carers. In the long term, effective community action needs some degree of organisation, so when we talk about community, we really mean community organisation, if we want it to be sustainable.



Community action contributes to wellbeing and so has a strategic fit with government policy, although we mostly discuss it in ways that make sense to people in communities, rather than ways that make sense to a policy document. Community action is also informed by culture and is at its best when it's informal, dynamic, welcoming and innovative (rather than conservative and inward looking).

Between 2016 and 2021, Welsh Government policy made many references to 'communities', by which it meant places where government intervened, rather than places where people are active players in shaping their own lives. The reality on the ground is that there are many hundreds of community organisations [known to BCT] across Wales running community buildings, shops, pubs, sports facilities, arts organisations and social enterprises, taking action to keep services and facilities open in the face of cuts and closures. The map of community activity in Wales (see 7.1, References) is organic, arising out of need, enthusiasm, demography and geography, as well as being driven by government austerity and the retreat of the private sector.

Government policy and regulation, at all levels, can be an enabler or blocker of community action and, while the rhetoric is favourable, it is largely a policy-free area. However, some policy movement is beginning to happen, with Pembrokeshire being one of the pilot areas for Welsh Government to learn from, particularly around community asset transfer and community ownership.

Community policy is perhaps strongest in social care, with the Social Services and Wellbeing of Future Generations of Wales Act (2015) that requires working with social enterprises. But this is still hampered by short-term thinking in the public sector which doesn't recognise that it takes a long time to develop community-run services at the pace of their members. However, the realities and scale of the cost-of-living crisis mean that short term planning is taking precedence over thinking about the longer-term future. Also, those engaged in community action are usually not very vocal about their successes, which makes it easy for policymakers to overlook its value and contribution.

The pandemic saw some community organisations closing, while others became remarkably busy with a massive response at community level all over the UK. In most parts of Wales, new ways of partnership working have returned to how they were before the pandemic with a few exceptions including



Pembrokeshire which has built on new community-led ways of working that emerged during the pandemic.

Chris concluded by saying that we need to continue what we are doing at community level in the short-term, helping people manage the day-to-day struggles of the current crisis, while also raising our voices to demand a better deal from government and ensure that ministers know how brilliant community action is.

Chris invited people to get involved to this effect in Community Movement Cymru, the details of which are below in Section 7, Resources.

2.2 Lesley Robertson-Steel

“Domiciliary Care keeps you at home longer, and gets you back home quicker”

Lesley, Solva Care’s Administrative Coordinator, outlined some of the challenges and now opportunities, as part of the experience of setting up community-managed domiciliary care provision.

Solva Care was established in 2015 by concerned residents in the village of Solva to support elderly residents and their families to remain in their homes and the community for as long as possible. Originally set up by the Community Council, in 2017 it became an independent registered charity and has secured funding from a range of sources. With a fast-growing ageing population in Solva, Solva Care set out to provide a volunteering service to help and support people to stay in their own homes and remain part of their community. The service offers ways to counteract loneliness, isolation, and social disadvantage, providing extra support for those who are caring for relatives, as well as organising physical, cultural, and other activities that are open to all.

Run by a Board of Trustees, Solva Care was originally hoping to set up a Care Co-operative and use pooled direct payments from individuals needing care support. But following feedback, for many reasons, this was felt that this was not the best way forwards, particularly with elderly people concerned about directly employing individuals. Once the Covid-19 pandemic hit, this further compounded the concerns and practicalities of what could be offered. Other ongoing challenges include a national shortage of carers and



a poor wage having a negative impact on recruitment and retention, increased demand on resources and economic pressures.

With a change of approach, early in 2022, the Trustees were approached and have now agreed to work in partnership with Community Interest Care Neyland to deliver care service provision in Solva and the St. Davids locality. CIC Neyland brings its not-for-profit care service experience to implement services safely and effectively and will employ the carers working in Solva (at a better than average wage rate). They are keen to develop voluntary services alongside the care provision - and this knowledge and experience is what Solva Care brings to the partnership. The model has yet to demonstrate its' financial viability and will need a certain level of uptake. But assuming the partnership is successful, any 'profit' could be reinvested into further development of care services, with a possible expansion across the St Davids peninsula, and in future the possibility of becoming a self-supporting domiciliary care provider.

This model is pioneering ways to support people as a community: our home is not just where we live, it is about our community and our 'haven' enables us to live well, for longer. Supplying a full domiciliary care service will:

- Support people to remain at home and for longer.
- Have a positive impact on discharge from hospital - supported care at home in the citizen's own 'home and haven' will allow quicker discharge from hospital, reducing A&E delays and ambulance delays and threat to lives - a virtuous circle if it can be made to happen.
- Provide better home support that may indeed reduce unnecessary hospital admissions.
- Deliver potentially huge social, economic and personal benefits.

2.3 Lee James

'Time and continuity to support people to live well'

Following a model developed in Somerset, England, and highlighted by Solva Care, PCC, PAVS and PLANED came together to pilot a service in Pembrokeshire under the Catalysts for Care programme. The focus was to stimulate and support the development of the community enterprise sector in home care, enabling



people to remain living at home independently and in their communities, and providing flexibility to both the provider and the client.

Lee's role as a 'Community Catalyst' is to help set up and develop micro-enterprises in the care sector - small, independent care services that support social and emotional well-being as well as providing physical care. Most are sole-traders, and currently there are 57 micro-enterprises in the directory, who are signed up to a Code of Practice. They also become part of a network and gain both professional and peer support for themselves and their clients, as well as access to free social care training, provided by PCC. Last year Pembrokeshire's micro-enterprises provided over 1000 hours of personalised care and support per week.

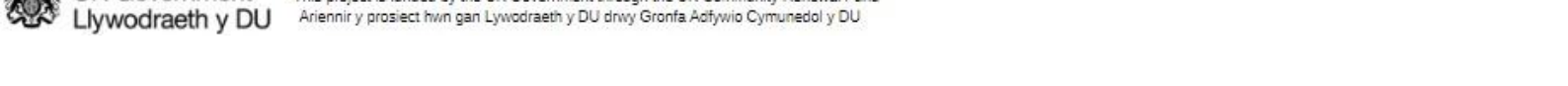
"I can do the extras, I'm never in a rush" Carer, Zena

Micro-enterprises enable carers to manage their own time and deliver the service to the standard they want, while allowing people to have more choice and control over the care they receive. In contrast to medium and large care companies, the main choices that they represent are around time and continuity: enough time to give to each client, the ability to choose a carer that is a good fit for you, (their personality, specialisms and so on), while meeting personal care needs.

Micro-enterprises enable real relationships to be built between the carer and the client, developing a sense of trust (particularly for those living with dementia) and, as a private arrangement, are based on what the individual and their families want. Mainly funded through direct payments, or self-funded, families need to make their own checks - there is no 'middleman' - but service agreement contracts ensure the business arrangement is clear. However, this approach may not be for everyone and if a family is not happy to directly control that arrangement, then micro-enterprise care may not be for them.

As a model that is now being shared across Wales, the wider positive impacts of the project include:

- Supporting recruitment (finding hidden carers who may have left the care sector due to 'burn out', or poor work/life balance) and retention (not losing experienced carers, both to the profession and their communities).
- Cost savings - making resources go further for both local authorities and families.



- Personalisation - a tangible example of the impact of having time to provide social and emotional support (prevention before intervention).
- Choice and control for both the carer and the individual - a 'win-win' situation.

2.4 Rachel Kelway-Lewis

'...the detrimental effect to communities if young people are being pushed out because they can't afford to stay here'

Rachel, Research Officer for Together for Change, provided a young person's perspective on trying to live well in Pembrokeshire, with access to safe and affordable accommodation. She began by providing some personal experiences, to illustrate 'bleak' and shocking statistics. This set the scene for calling on local and national policies and public bodies to provide solutions to counter out-migration, homelessness and housing insecurity, and the subsequent negative impacts on wellbeing, for all who want to make Pembrokeshire their home.

Even before the most recent mini-budget induced crises, the housing crisis was already having a negative impact in communities as a result of 'the right to buy' scheme, with rental housing stock diminished, more single person households, and a growing population across the UK. With a lack of local authority housing stock, almost 6000 people are on the housing waiting list in Pembrokeshire.

Thousands more are living in housing insecurity in part due to wages not being reflective of housing costs, and this is exacerbated by Pembrokeshire being a desirable tourist location. Often the type of work available is low paying and houses have become unaffordable, especially in coastal and rural communities that continue to be turned into second homes and holiday lets. Rachel gave the example of seasonal and zero-hour contract type employment at £9.70/hr against rental for a room in a shared house of £400-550/month, meaning a third of a person's wage is being spent on a room. This is before additional living costs and now the cost-of-living crisis, making it financially impossible for many to afford to live and work in the county. This is compounded by the fact that one week's holiday-let rent is more than a monthly long-term rental would generate, and so is economically 'dissuasive' for the property owners.



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Empty second homes and holiday lets, particularly in the winter months, are having a detrimental effect on communities, not least because young people are not able to take an active role in their localities (because they can't afford to live there and/or are time poor due to working long hours to secure enough of an income). This is leading to a growing ageing and isolated population. Once thriving communities start to die, with a loss of language, culture and community spirit. Loss of community support mechanisms leads to isolation, lack of opportunities for mutual aid and multi-generational interaction, and reduced diversity in local populations.

So, what can be done to counteract this decline in communities?

Community action is key and public bodies need to enable more sustainable opportunities to be developed. Engaging and empowering community members to take an active role in local development will reduce overdependence on tourism and reduce out-migration of young people.

Schemes such as those run by housing co-operatives and the Solva Community Land Trust, and intentional communities, like Harbwr Co-housing near Cilgerran, provide possible solutions for affordable housing.

Ideas for better paid, more diverse and year-round employment need to be supported and encouraged.

Opportunities such as Solva Care's partnership with CIC Neyland, provide sustainable solutions with better paid employment that enables local people to live and work in their communities.

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3. Number of attendees

A total of 32 people attended the virtual event including four speakers and additional facilitators. In terms of representation, there were people from public and voluntary sector organisations (e.g., Regional Partnership Board, Milford Haven Port Authority, Coalfields Regeneration Trust, PAVS, CAVS, social service commissioners), project and community representatives (e.g. Newport, Solva, Eco Dewi) and interested individuals (e.g. inclusion consultant, carer).

A poll was conducted at the end of the session to gather feedback from those attending, participants were asked to rate the session out of 1-5 Stars (5 being excellent). 12 votes were received rating the event 4/5 stars, therefore concluding that attendees thought the session had met all of its objectives.

Stars	No. of votes
5*	9
4*	3
3*	0
2*	0
1*	0

4. Speaker's biographies

Chris Johnes, Building Communities Trust



Chris has many years of experience as a leader in the not-for-profit sector, with a commitment to social justice and promoting public voices in decision-making.

Before joining BCT he held two roles at Oxfam GB. These were Director of Oxfam UK's Poverty Programme, where he led the charity's high-profile campaigning work on food poverty, as well as strategic development, partnership building and fundraising and Head of Oxfam Cymru where he significantly expanded Oxfam's anti-poverty programme and led campaigning on global issues around climate change and aid, extending Oxfam's influence among Welsh Government and civil society.

Chris' most extensive work in supporting communities in Wales came in his role as National Coordinator of the Communities First Support Network (CFSN) where for seven years he led a partnership of eight organisations providing support to Communities First partnerships and social enterprises across all parts of Wales.

He has also worked at the National Assembly for Wales and in two community development charities and a civic organisation in South Africa. He is currently a board member of Egni Coop.

Chris is now a retired rugby coach and is at his happiest on top of a Welsh mountain.

Lesley Robertson-Steel, Domiciliary Care Social Enterprise Project, Solva Care



Formerly a Senior NHS Manager and Senior NHS Nurse, with experience as a Royal Air Force Nursing Officer, and with extensive experience in Adult and Children's Nursing, Lesley came to Solva in 2006 with her husband and family to work for Hywel Dda

University Health Board until she retired in 2015. She has volunteered with Solva Care since Solva Care was established in 2015 and has served as a Solva Care Trustee until she became a staff member in 2018. She has held a variety of administrative roles, coordinating projects and participating in Research. She is currently Solva Care's lead for establishing Domiciliary Care in partnership with Community Interest Care Neyland.

Lee James, PLANED



Lee joined PLANED in September 2019 as a Community Enterprise Officer (also known as Community Catalyst).

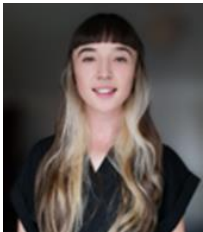
After completing the Skills for Care Leadership and Management Programme, Lee worked as Commissioning Officer for older people and mental health for Camden Council.

He then returned to Wales to work as Regional Project Manager for Dewis Cymru, the online wellbeing resource directory, based in Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan.

This involved persuading community resources to join the online directory and promoting the website to professionals and the public as the place to find wellbeing information and support.

At PLANED, Lee's role is to encourage and support the set-up of community enterprises that help people to live as independently as possible. In doing this, Lee works collaboratively with local partners such as Pembrokeshire County Council and PAVS, as well as the successful Community Catalysts project in Somerset.

Rachel Kelway-Lewis, Together for Change



I have a master's in Environmental Law and Sustainable Development, specialising in sustainable communities and Welsh housing policy but housing insecurity has also been a reality for me. Within two years, I moved eight times living in second homes, holiday lets and caravans due to the lack of affordable properties for rent or purchase.

My experience led to me working for local authorities in the sector. Whilst also becoming involved in Solva Community Land Trust on the board of directors in an active attempt to create sustainable solutions to the housing crisis plaguing rural Wales.

I have spoken nationally to media sources including Sky News and the BBC, participated in documentaries, panel discussions, and consulted on The Second Homes in Wales Report (2022).



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My passion is much broader than housing, I am interested in community engagement, sustainable development and policy that supports grass roots, community action, putting communities at the heart of sustainable solutions.

Sue Denman, Together for Change (Chair)



Sue is passionate about community development and its role in equality and wellbeing. She helped to set up the thriving older people's social support Charity, Solva Care; is a Trustee of the Charity; and chairs the local Research, Monitoring and Evaluation Group. She founded Together for Change, which works in partnership with other organisations to generate and share knowledge about communities for people centred decision making.

Sue has a background in public health, spanning policy, research, and practice. She is Professor Emeritus of R&D Policy at the Medical School, Cardiff University.

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5. Thematic summary of discussion

As speakers presented their thoughts and experience of community-based solutions, attendees' ideas, commentary and links were captured in a lively 'chat' discussion. Relevant weblinks have been shared in the references section.

Following the speakers, the event attendees split into three short, facilitated breakout sessions, with the question '*Can you add any ideas or solutions to those you have already heard just now in the presentations?*' posed to them. The key points from each group were fed back to the main plenary, before the close of the session.

5.1 Main points from Breakout sessions

It is important to note the interlinked nature of what supports people to live well. Nothing happens in isolation, and place, community and our notion of home are all affected by wider cross-cutting areas of tackling inequalities, sustainability and addressing climate change. Accepting this is the case, the focus of this particular session, however, led attendees to focus on a number of aspects (driven by the thought-provoking speakers).

Three key areas emerged from the discussions and are highlighted below. These are drawn from a list of the main points recorded from the small breakout group sessions, as well as several relevant comments taken from the 'chat'.

5.1.1 Housing and health

1. Pertinent to the housing discussion and the role that housing plays in health and wellbeing is **the current energy crisis, and the inadequacy of a large number of older homes** in Pembrokeshire built without modern insulation: there is an **urgent need to retrofit** as much as build new.
2. **Availability of housing in Pembrokeshire** - utilise the Shared Lives scheme; create appropriate housing options for older people wanting to down-size, which will free up more availability of larger homes for young families; changes to regulations on second homes should in theory and over time create a two-tier housing market, where second homes are much more expensive than homes that are lived in throughout the year (as demand for the latter falls). The point was also made that if



housing is unavailable for 'professionals' to rent, how can we attract and enable people to work in public services e.g. health and education.

3. Pembrokeshire County Council's **housing strategy** needs to be based on a clear understanding of Pembrokeshire's housing market in respect of **suitability for an ageing population**. The Centre for Ageing Better gives alarming facts about the inadequacy of many UK homes to support health, care, and well-being, especially of the older population. *"We need a transformation of our housing stock to ensure that as many homes as possible are suitable for people as they get older – and to avoid placing additional strain on our NHS and social care"*.
4. **Statutory partners** need to make land available and look at **planning regulations** to support affordable and community housing schemes; make it possible for self-builders and green builders to create small communities where people can live together and help each other; to enable/favour local housing development for local people - giving them first refusal.

5.1.2 Employment and Enterprise

5. **Engaging commercial business** in their communities would be a good addition to help create sustainable change.
6. **Micro-enterprises** are an excellent idea to support current issues around **recruitment and retention in care**: offer a person-centred service and the rewards are amazing, both for the micro-enterprise and the person receiving the support. Being their own boss means that they can control their hours and the clients they take on, to work around their own desired work / life / family balance. Micro-enterprises can also access social / emotional peer support from the Pembrokeshire network and can purchase an employee assistance programme, via NACAS, at £25 a year.
7. Need to build on the opportunities for **hybrid working** – could that support more people to remain in their communities? But the shift towards home working by many big organisations - will this help to **diversify employment** amongst local people and provide a year-round good wage to remain in their community? **Or** might it bring more people from out of the area into the county, **creating more competition** for young local people to get onto the housing ladder (see 5.1.1)?



8. Need more **opportunities for upskilling** older women, particularly those returning to the workplace.
9. Promote the 'It starts in School' project, across Pembrokeshire and beyond to encourage **skills development and career pathways** from an early age.

5.1.3 Community engagement and empowerment

10. Keep trying to find new ways of **sharing and promoting projects** with local communities, for example it's important to **share the current journey** of Solva Care working with Community Interest Care Neyland and how this is now possible with organisation in smaller units, as opposed to their previous larger-scale service which, in their experience, encounters issues of regulation and red tape.
11. **Community Resilience** needs to be worked on. Thinking outside of boxes is to be encouraged to try to develop hybrid solutions to community challenges and need to build on **more co-production** of community activities in rural areas.
12. There is a need to further **engage with decision makers** to enable more locally driven schemes and sustaining **funds longer-term** is the key for success.
13. It would be great to work to **engage and include younger people** as the next generation. However, achieving this can be difficult as young people are time poor. Different age groups will have **different capacity and availability** which you need to work within.
14. Attention was drawn to a **feasibility study** (supported by ADSS) looking at a **social franchise approach**/model to domiciliary care (due to report to Welsh Government next August) that will try to capture *"Is this a good idea and if it is, what does it look like?"*. There will be a **series of engagement events**, looking at: support needed; economies of scale; what could be centralised to support delivery on the ground; would that help to support recruitment and retention in the care sector; and people were encouraged to take part. (For contact information see 7.5, Further contacts)



6. Key Conclusions

Sense of place, our perception of the local community in which we live, with all the activities and relationships that take place there, are as important as bricks and mortar to our sense of home and wellbeing.

The history, demography and geography of Wales have given rise to a thriving culture of community action, which is beginning to be recognised by Welsh Government, who are developing a new Communities Policy. This *“aims to develop new, co-productive, ways of working with communities....[helping to] ensure that the principles of community empowerment already built into our primary legislation are translated consistently into effective local engagement.”*

Community-led organisations have a vital role to play in enabling people to remain in their own homes, and continuing to be part of their community, even when they're in need of care and support services. Pembrokeshire has a strongly thriving community and voluntary sector and is recognised nationally for its innovative domiciliary social care initiatives, including Solva Care and Catalysts for Care.

However, we have a long-term vision for communities in the context of health and social care in Pembrokeshire, but funding remains stubbornly short term. Factors like the UK government's austerity policies and the nature of the local economy in Pembrokeshire, have created imbalances in the affordability and availability of local housing, particularly for young people, who often migrate to the cities for higher education, work and housing. This has led to an ageing population in the county, alongside other rural areas, with ever increasing demand for domiciliary care services.

We need to continue to innovate locally, to think and act creatively and radically, to address these issues and create strong and resourceful communities, to ensure that everyone feels connected, safe and supported to thrive in their own home, their haven and their community.



7. Resources

7.1 Websites

1. Association of Directors of Social Services (<https://www.adss.cymru>)
2. Building Communities Trust (<https://www.bct.wales/>)
3. Link to Map of Community Assets
(<https://www.google.com/maps/d/viewer?mid=1WpTUVtnksTHtpDzljI0GjgREjIkurPUk&ll=52.40223008977048%2C-3.4445305276262403&z=8>)
4. Community Catalysts (<https://www.communitycatalysts.co.uk/>)
5. Communities Creating Homes project - Cwmpas
(<https://cwmpas.coop/what-we-do/services/co-operative-community-led-housing/>)
6. Community Interest Care Neyland (<https://www.communityinterestcare.com/>)
7. Community Movement Cymru
(<https://www.bct.wales/community-movement-cymru?locale=en>)
8. Harbwr Cohousing Ltd. (<https://www.facebook.com/groups/1134486020357293/>)
9. Homeshare (<https://homeshareuk.org/>)
10. Pembrokeshire Care Society HomeShare programme
(<https://homeshare.pembrokeshirecaresociety.co.uk/>)
11. Housing LIN - The Housing Learning and Improvement Network (<https://www.housinglin.org.uk>)
12. PLANED Micro-enterprise programme (<https://planned.org.uk/projects/catalysts-for-care/community-micro-enterprise-programme/>)
13. Solva Care (<https://www.solvacare.co.uk/>)
14. Solva Community Land Trust (<https://solva.gov.wales/solvact/>)
15. Together for Change (<http://www.tfcembrokeshire.org>)
16. The National – Life at the sharp end of the housing crisis
(<https://www.thenational.wales/news/20057184.life-sharp-end-rural-wales-housing-crisis/>)



7.2 Literature

1. Ageing Better - Blog post on the crisis of cold homes, 2022 (<https://ageing-better.org.uk/blogs/crisis-cold-homes-our-housing-stock-alarmingly-inefficient>)
2. Dr Pawda Tjoa - Housing beyond state and market (Housing Beyond Markets and State - New Local)
3. Dr Simon Brooks - Second homes: Developing new policies in Wales (<https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2021-03/second-homes-developing-new-policies-in-wales.pdf>)
4. Local Trust, Research - 'left behind' neighbourhoods, 2019 (<https://localtrust.org.uk/policy/left-behind-neighbourhoods/>)
5. L Brown et al - Evaluating the impact of integrated health and social care teams on older people living in the community (<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1046/j.1365-2524.2003.00409.x>)
6. M. Cantor - Social Care: Family and Community Support Systems (<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0002716289503001008>)
7. Senedd research - Second homes: what's happening in Wales? (<https://research.senedd.wales/research-articles/second-homes-what-s-happening-in-wales/>)
8. Together for Change - 4Wards End of project report (<https://www.tfcpcbrombroskeshire.org/4wards-project/>)
9. Welsh Government, Written Statement: Communities Policy, 4, July 2022 (<https://gov.wales/written-statement-communities-policy>)
10. Welsh Government Research: Place-based approaches to community engagement and support, 22, June 2022 (<https://gov.wales/place-based-approaches-community-engagement-and-support>)

7.3 Podcasts & Documentaries

1. The Guardian – How the right to buy fuelled the UK housing crisis (<https://www.theguardian.com/news/audio/2022/jul/18/how-right-to-buy-fuelled-uk-housing-crisis-podcast>)



2. Glen Gair - My Houseplant Needs a Home: *Young Faces from the Welsh Housing Crisis*
(<https://www.glengair.net/documentary>)
3. Seamas Carey – The reason why (<https://seamascareymusic.com/the-reason-why>)
4. New Economics Podcast - How we win a new economy - Fixing the housing crisis with social homes
(<https://neweconomics.org/2022/10/new-economics-podcast-how-we-win-a-new-economy-fixing-the-housing-crisis-with-social-homes>)
5. The Stand – 15 podcasts on the housing crisis
(<https://thestandwitheamondunphy.com/tag/housing-crisis/>)

7.4 Further Contacts

Below are relevant contacts that were shared during the event, using the 'chat' function.

1. **Cwmpas** Community-Led Housing team coordinator: rosie.barnes@cwmpas.coop
2. Linda Jones, Adult Social Services Commissioner, PCC, seconded to Association of Directors of Social Services (ADSS) Cymru for feasibility study into a social franchise model for care provision
linda.jones@adss.cymru
3. **Pembrokeshire Care Society** HomeShare programme:
dean.flood@pembrokeshirecaresociety.org.uk
4. **Preseli Cares** - project in northeast Pembrokeshire looking at co-producing a community-led care & support model, contact Development Officer, Jo Hobson joanna.hobson@pavs.org.uk
5. **Versus arthritis** - Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire services coordinator
6. Sarah Greener - s.greener@versusarthritis.org
7. Free arthritis awareness training for paid staff providing support in people's homes, contact Danielle Welsh: d.welsh@versusarthritis.org



Ideas Unlimited

Appendix 1 - Event Programme

Syniadau Diderfyn : Ideas Unlimited

Session #2 My Home, My Haven

Thursday 10th November 4:30 – 6:30

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/8543630380>

- 4:30 Introduction - **Sue Denman**, Together for Change (Chair)
- 4:35 **Chris Johnes**, Building Communities Trust
- 5:05 **Lesley Robertson-Steel**, Domiciliary Care Social Enterprise Project,
Solva Care
- 5:25 **Lee James**, Micro Enterprises, PLANED
- 5:45 ----- BREAK -----
- 5:50 **Rachel Kelway-Lewis**, Together for Change
- 6:05 Breakout rooms and feedback
- 6:30 Finish

Together
For
Change



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Llywodraeth y DU

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Ariennir y prosiect hwn gan Lywodraeth y DU drwy Gronfa Adfywio Cymunedol y DU.