Future of supported and sheltered housing

What we will cover

1. Government policy, timetable and announcements
2. Implications for providers and local authorities
3. What is still to be decided?
4. Findings from the DWP/CLG research into the sector
5. Scope of consultation and key questions
6. Questions and comments
September announcement – LHA cap + local system

“we will bring in a new funding model which will ensure that the sector continues to be funded at current levels”

Government announcement

- LHA cap will apply to all tenants from 2019
- Housing costs paid through benefit system up to LHA level
- No Shared Accommodation Rate – one bedroom LHA rate for under 35s in supported housing
- Local authority top-up, with ring-fenced funds allocated by DCLG
- A different solution for short-term transitional services
- Rent cut for supported and sheltered from April 2017 – except refuges, alms houses, co-ops and ‘specialist supported housing’
We welcomed:

- No LHA cap until 2019
- No Shared Accommodation Rate
- Pledge to fund housing costs to the same extent as they are currently
- The ring fencing of funds and the recognition of the value of supported and sheltered housing

Research into size, scope and cost of the sector
85% Great Britain

Scotland (59,500 units) 9%
Wales (38,500 units) 6%

England (553,500 units)


651,500 units

Scotland

Wales

England

Housing association

Registered charity or voluntary organisation

Local authority

Other provider

71%

76%

55%

43%

14%

37%

11%

4%

7%

4%

18%

85%

Great Britain

Other provider (25,500 units)

Registered charity or voluntary organisation (44,000 units)

Local authority (117,000 units)

Housing association (465,000 units)


England

Wales

Scotland

HA

LA

Charity/ vol

Other
Supported Accommodation Review

Report charts | Public


- People with physical disabilities
- People with learning disabilities
- Others
- Vulnerable young people
- Homeless families
- People with drug or alcohol misuse needs
- Older people
- At risk of domestic abuse
- People with mental health problems
- Single homeless people
- Offenders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accommodation Type</th>
<th>Housing Association</th>
<th>Local Authority</th>
<th>Charity/ voluntary organisation</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Offenders</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Single homeless people</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>People with drug or alcohol misuse needs</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
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<td>Older people</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
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<td>At risk of domestic abuse</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>People with mental health problems</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>8%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vulnerable young people</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>4%</td>
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<td>8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>People with learning disabilities</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>15%</td>
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<tr>
<td>People with physical disabilities</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>13%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Great Britain
- England
- Wales
- Scotland

For older people
For disabled people
For young people (16-25)
For people with mental health problems
Refuges and safe houses
Others (not classified)

**Supported Accommodation Review**

Report charts | Public

41% [Working age people NOT in Specified Accommodation (£0.30bn – 32,000 SH units)]

18% [Working age people in Specified Accommodation (£1.42bn – 157,500 SH units)]

34% [Older people NOT in Specified Accommodation (£1.67bn – 359,000 SH units)]

7% [Older people in Specified Accommodation (£0.73bn – 103,000 SH units)]

**HB spend in SH per annum in Great Britain** c£4.12bn

**Sources:** Local authority survey, provider survey and CORE Social lettings 2014/15 (DCLG).

**Base:** 177 Housing Benefit team respondents, 83 Commissioners and 65 providers across Wales and Scotland.

### Consultation and timetable

- **Deadline Feb 13th**
- **Green Paper to follow Spring 2017 with more detail**
- **Autumn 2017 – detailed model announced**
- **Shadow year arrangements in place**
- **Commencement of new funding model**
The consultation does not cover...

- Should the LHA cap be part of the system?
- Should existing tenants be protected?
- How the system will operate in two-tier authorities
- Impact on sheltered housing
- Impact of the rent cut

5 key areas the consultation will cover

The how, not the what:
1. Fair access to funding, including the detailed design of the ring fence and any additional protections
2. Clarifying local roles and responsibilities
3. Arrangements to provide oversight and assurance
4. The appropriate balance between local flexibility and stability for providers
5. Developing a funding model for short term accommodation, including hostels and refuges
What will the local system look like?

**Issue:** We were concerned about any localisation of housing spend. How do we achieve certainty through this approach? Can we?

**Key questions:**

- What local roles and responsibilities?
- Collaboration across different types of commissioning body?
- National or local commissioning framework?
- Statutory duties? Ring fence within ring fence?
- Oversight and assurance – what is appropriate?
- Would top-up follow the individual or scheme?
- How will the money flow, and how much, to where?
- Transitional protection for existing services or tenants?
- Separate model for short-term services?
Ways to get involved and find out more

- Email supportedhousing@housing.org.uk with queries
- Visit the website: http://www.startsathome.org.uk/
- See DWP research and consultation
- Respond sooner rather than later
Consultation questions (1 of 2)

1) The local top up will be devolved to local authorities. Who should hold the funding and in two tier areas should the upper tier authority hold the funding?

2) How should the funding model be designed to maximise opportunities for local agencies to collaborate, encourage planning and commissioning across service boundaries, and ensure local commissioning bodies have fair access to funding?

3) How can we ensure that local allocation of funding by local authorities matches local need for supported housing across all client groups?

4) Do you think other funding protections for vulnerable groups, beyond the ring fence, are needed to provide fair access to funding for all client groups, including those without existing statutory duties (including for example the case for any new statutory duties or any other sort of statutory provision)?

5) What expectations should there be for local roles and responsibilities? What planning, commissioning and partnership and monitoring arrangements might be necessary, both nationally and locally?

6) For local authority respondents, what administrative impact and specific tasks might this new role involve for your local authority?

7) We welcome your views on what features the new model should include to provide greater oversight and assurance to taxpayers that supported housing services are providing value for money, are of good quality and are delivering outcomes for individual tenants?

Consultation questions (2 of 2)

8) We are interested in your views on how to strike a balance between local flexibility and provider/developer certainty and simplicity. What features should the funding model have to provide greater certainty to providers and in particular, developers of new supply?

9) Should there be a national statement of expectations or national commissioning framework within which local areas tailor their funding? How should this work with existing commissioning arrangements, for example across health and social care, and how would we ensure it was followed?

10) The Government wants a smooth transition to the new funding arrangement on 1 April 2019. What transitional arrangements might be helpful in supporting the transition to the new regime?

11) Do you have any other views about how the local top-up model can be designed to ensure it works for tenants, commissioners, providers and developers?

12) We welcome your views on how emergency and short term accommodation should be defined and how funding should be provided outside Universal Credit. How should funding be provided for tenants in these situations?