



Department for  
Communities and  
Local Government



Department  
for Work &  
Pensions

# **Responses to the November 2016 'Funding for supported housing' consultation**



© Crown copyright, 2017

*Copyright in the typographical arrangement rests with the Crown.*

You may re-use this information (not including logos) free of charge in any format or medium, under the terms of the Open Government Licence. To view this licence, <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/3/> or write to the Information Policy Team, The National Archives, Kew, London TW9 4DU, or email: [psi@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:psi@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk).

This document/publication is also available on our website at [www.gov.uk/dclg](http://www.gov.uk/dclg)

If you have any enquiries regarding this document/publication, complete the form at <http://forms.communities.gov.uk/> or write to us at:

Department for Communities and Local Government  
Fry Building  
2 Marsham Street  
London  
SW1P 4DF  
Telephone: 030 3444 0000

For all our latest news and updates follow us on Twitter: <https://twitter.com/CommunitiesUK>

October 2017

ISBN: 978-1-4098-5125-7

# Contents

<b>The consultation process</b>	<b>4</b>
Number of responses received	5
Engagement with stakeholders	6
Summary of responses	6
Main views	6
<b>Summary of responses: Specific consultation questions</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>List of consultation respondents</b>	<b>19</b>

# The consultation process

The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) and Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) published a consultation document on 21 November 2016 entitled 'Funding for Supported Housing'. The consultation period ran for 12 weeks, closing on 13 February 2017. It was sent to a range of relevant key stakeholders including the chief executives of local authorities. It was also posted on the [Government's website](#).

The purpose of the consultation document was to seek views on the design of the Government's new housing costs funding model for supported housing in England, as well as views on how funding for emergency and short term accommodation should work across Great Britain. The intention to consult was announced in a written statement by the DWP Secretary of State<sup>1</sup> on 15 September 2016, which set out that the Government would defer the application of the Local Housing Allowance (LHA) rates for supported housing until April 2019, at which point a new funding model would be introduced to ensure that the supported housing sector continued to be funded at current levels, taking into account our policy on social rents. Core rent and service charges would be funded through Universal Credit (or Housing Benefit) up to the applicable LHA rate. In England the new model would devolve funding to local authorities to provide a top-up where necessary to providers, reflecting the often higher costs of supported housing.

The consultation set out a proposed framework for the new funding model and sought views on key system design elements. Five key issues were explored via twelve questions. These issues were:

- I. Fair access to funding, the detailed design of the ring-fence and whether other protections are needed for particular client groups to ensure appropriate access to funding, including for those without existing statutory duties;
- II. Clarifying expectations for local roles and responsibilities, including what planning, commissioning and partnership arrangements might be necessary locally;
- III. Confirming what further arrangements there should be to provide oversight and assurance for Government and taxpayers around ensuring value for money and quality outcomes-focused services;
- IV. Exploring the appropriate balance between local flexibility and provider certainty, including what other assurance can be provided beyond the ring-fence, for developers and investors to ensure a pipeline of new supply; and
- V. Developing options for workable funding model(s) for short term accommodation, including hostels and refuges.

Issues I – IV relate to the detailed arrangements for the local top up model in England. Issue V relates to short term accommodation provision across Great Britain.

---

<sup>1</sup> Housing Benefit: Written statement – HCWS154 <http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-statement/Commons/2016-09-15/HCWS154/>

## Number of responses received

The government received 592 formal written responses from a variety of organisations such as local authorities, housing associations and voluntary organisations. Figure 1 shows a detailed breakdown of respondents:

Local government	
London borough councils	21
Metropolitan districts	30
Unitary authorities	38
Shire counties	26
Shire districts	72
Scottish authorities	9
Welsh authorities	2
Other local authority groupings	21
	<b>219</b>
<b>Non-local government</b>	
Housing associations	196
Voluntary organisations	98
Professional or sector body representatives	11
Other representative groups	35
Others	33
	<b>373</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>592</b>

Of the 592 written responses, 511 respondents answered one or more of the 12 questions, whilst 81 respondents submitted a more general response. A list of those who provided a written response is at Annex 1 (this excludes the names of members of the public). The DCLG also received almost 720 additional correspondences, mainly from tenants or providers of sheltered accommodation.

## Engagement with stakeholders

Ministers and officials from both DCLG and DWP have taken part in discussions and events to understand the views of a range of stakeholders. A number of organisations, including sector representatives and existing local government bodies, held their own events to discuss the proposed funding model. Some of these submitted single responses to reflect the collective views of individuals and groups.

## Summary of responses

The summary of responses is structured around the questions asked in the consultation document. DCLG and the DWP are grateful for all the responses received and officials in the DCLG and DWP have reviewed all the responses. All the responses have helped the Government to better understand the challenges and opportunities facing the sector at the current time, and have shaped the proposals outlined in this paper.

## Main views

Respondents were largely positive about the engagement shown by the Government in publishing a public consultation. Recognition was given to the delay to the application of the relevant LHA rate and the removal of the Shared Accommodation Rate for supported housing and the commitment for funding levels to be maintained in 2019/20. There was a clear desire to ensure that any model would continue to meet the needs of vulnerable individuals both now and in the future.

However, concerns were raised including:

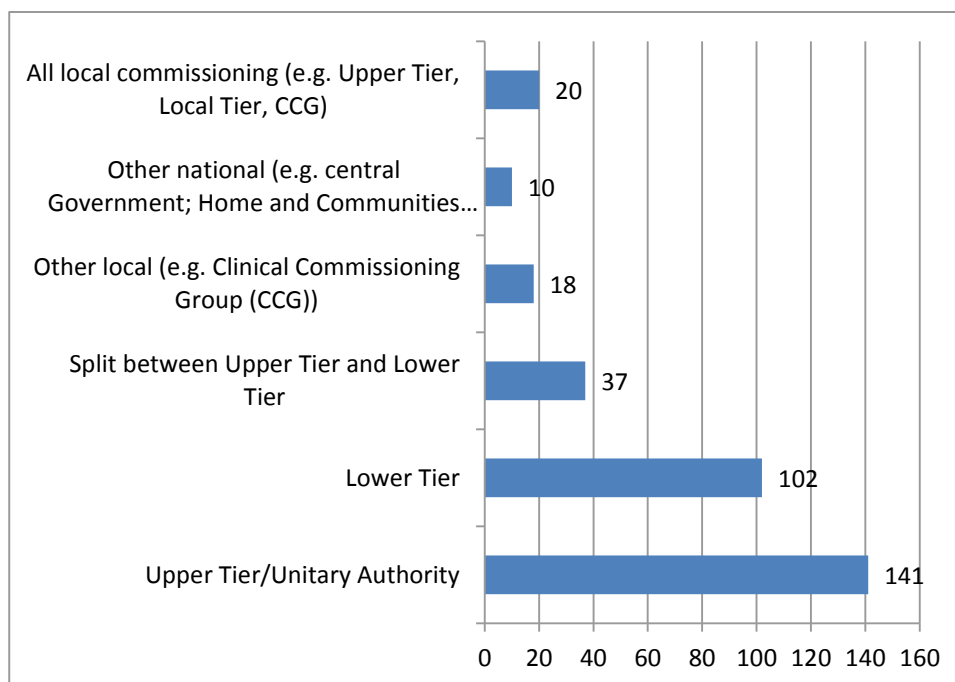
- whether the local top-up model would be workable as LHA rates varied across the country but service charges were very similar. Many favoured an alternative approach where there are higher bespoke LHA rates for supported housing;
- the new model would not promote investment in new supply and could lead to the reduction in existing supply;
- a concern about the workability of the top-up model for sheltered housing due to the low service charge levels. There were advocates for sheltered housing to be funded separately or that older people be removed from the proposed changes given their exclusion from welfare changes to date;
- whether the proposed ring-fence would keep abreast of the general rise in costs to supported housing in general; and
- the risk that the proposed ring-fence would eventually be removed.

A number of the same concerns surfaced in other stakeholder forums – for example, the Task and Finish Groups.

# Summary of responses: Specific consultation questions

**Q1. 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?**

Figure 2 shows the main suggestions made by respondents who answered this question:

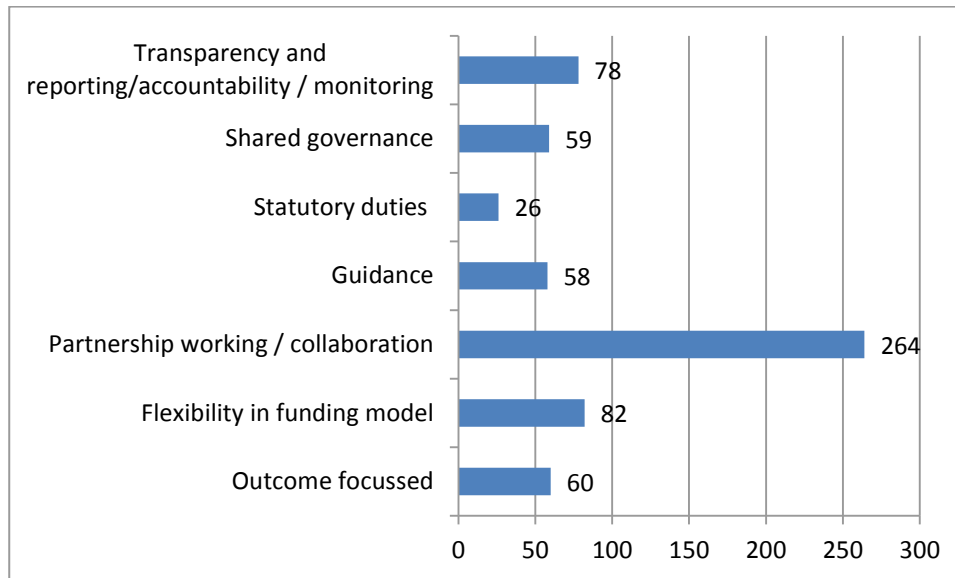


Other key points:

- A leaning towards the Upper Tier holding the funding on the grounds they are responsible for integration of health and social care and commission care and support services. Regardless of who in the local authority holds the funding, there was a strong call for closer working and collaboration between the fund holders and all others providing services for vulnerable people.
- For refuges, it was generally considered that funding should be administered at a national level and /or with statutory duties.
- There was also some support for the Lower Tier to hold the funding as on the grounds they act as housing authorities and are best suited to identify local need and priorities.
- There were some calls for a joint commissioning group (potentially with pooled budgets) to be set up regardless of where the funding sits. This should include representatives from housing (including registered social landlords), health, social care and probation.

**Q2. How should the funding model be designed to maximise the opportunities for local agencies to collaborate, encourage planning and commissioning across service boundaries, and ensure that different local commissioning bodies can have fair access to funding?**

Figure 3 shows the main suggestions made by respondents who answered this question:



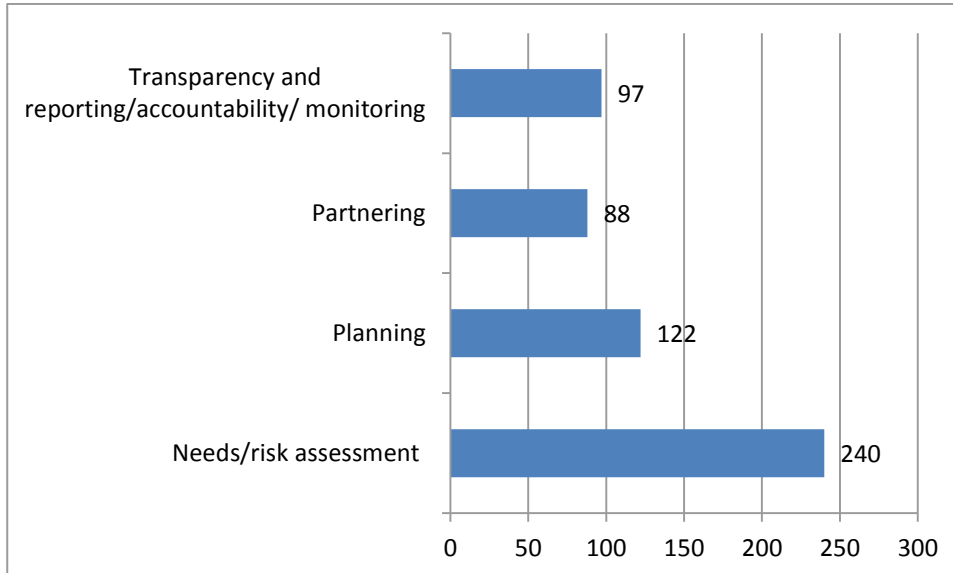
Other key points:

- A number called for detailed mapping exercises to better understand the needs of different client groups at a local level, as well as where other or related funding already exists, so as to match actual costs of services.
- A more detailed description on what any 'top-up' would cover was requested, including that it be restricted to rents and eligible service charges only.
- Joint commissioning boards were advocated. A number felt the new funding model provided an opportunity for joint commissioning and to pool diverse funding schemes.
- Any structure must be simple and non-bureaucratic. Some respondents called for a clearly defined by a national framework.
- Sheltered housing should be considered separately from the top-up model.
- Agencies should collaborate on the delivery of positive outcomes at a local level.



**Q3. How can we ensure that local allocation of funding by local authorities matches local need for supported housing across all client groups?**

Figure 4 shows the main suggestions made by respondents who answered this question:

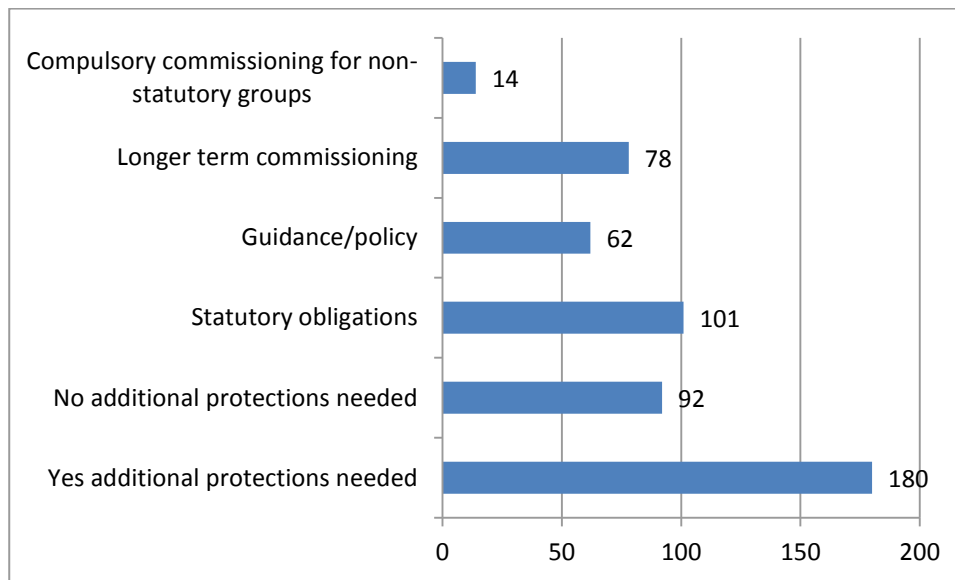


Other key points:

- Again, a strong call for comprehensive mapping exercises across authorities and partner agencies to provide robust evidence on need before deciding the level of funding allocated. There should be flexibility to adjust the allocation in line with demand.
- Ring-fence should be maintained and increased over time to meet increasing need and provision. A number called for it to be protected by statute.
- The 'top-up' should not be reduced over time and should be continually reviewed to ensure it meets needs.
- Refugees should be exempt from the LHA rate and have a separate funding model.
- Flexibility to adjust funding in line with demand and early review of top-up.

**Q4. 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)?**

Figure 5 shows the main suggestions made by respondents who answered this question:



Other key points:

- Some consensus that additional funding protections were necessary.
- However there were mixed views as to whether additional statutory duties (which some thought might equate to more or unnecessary bureaucracy or reduce local authority flexibility) would be beneficial. Some agreement that guidance would be more helpful.
- Sheltered housing and refuges should be taken out of the funding proposals and a separate funding and oversight proposition should be developed.
- Safeguards needed to ensure local authorities spend any 'top-up' in line with local demand.
- Statutory duties could be imposed on upper tier authorities to ensure their co-operation with housing authorities in delivering homelessness duties to avoid disinvestment for the homeless.
- Some called for a specific protection for vulnerable women and children given the distinct and separate role held by refuges.
- However, there was also recognition that additional or new statutes could undermine existing laws or duties and add unnecessary bureaucracy and confusion. Some suggestions that guidance might be sufficient, rather than changes in statute.

**Q5. 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?**

Figure 6 shows the main suggestions made by respondents who answered this question:

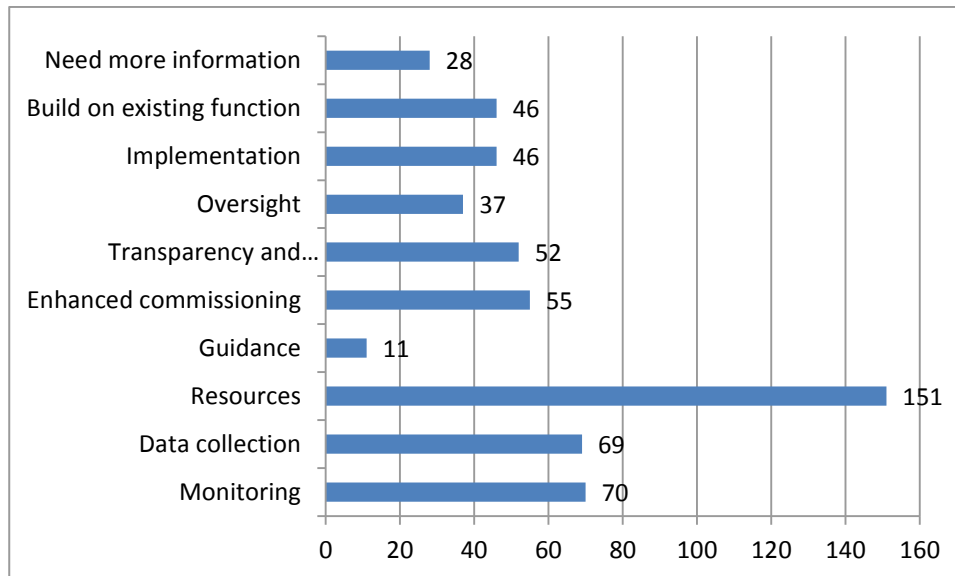


Other key points:

- Call to establish a new partnership group comprising a range of local stakeholders, potentially with new decision-making powers. Monitoring should be a responsibility for local commissioners.
- A few suggested adapting the 'Quality Assessment Framework' (as was, for Supporting People) with new/different focuses e.g. compliance and outcomes.
- An integrated commissioning model, such as those arrangements which apply to the Better Care Fund, was widely suggested.
- General view in favour of an outcomes framework set nationally, although –some respondents suggested that it could be set locally. Either way, there needed to be comprehensive mapping of local provision. Government could provide guidance for this outcomes framework.
- There could be a national requirement for all local authorities to develop a supported housing strategy based on local needs assessments. Planning and commissioning should be carried out locally (local authorities and partners are best placed to assess and measure current and future need). Monitoring could primarily be a local responsibility for commissioners.
- Repeated calls to remove older people's sheltered housing from proposals. However, if the proposals were to be implemented, it was suggested that better national regulation of the sector would be needed to ensure standards were met.

**Q6. For local authority respondents, what administrative impact and specific tasks might this new role involve for your local authority?**

Figure 7 shows the main suggestions made by respondents who answered this question:

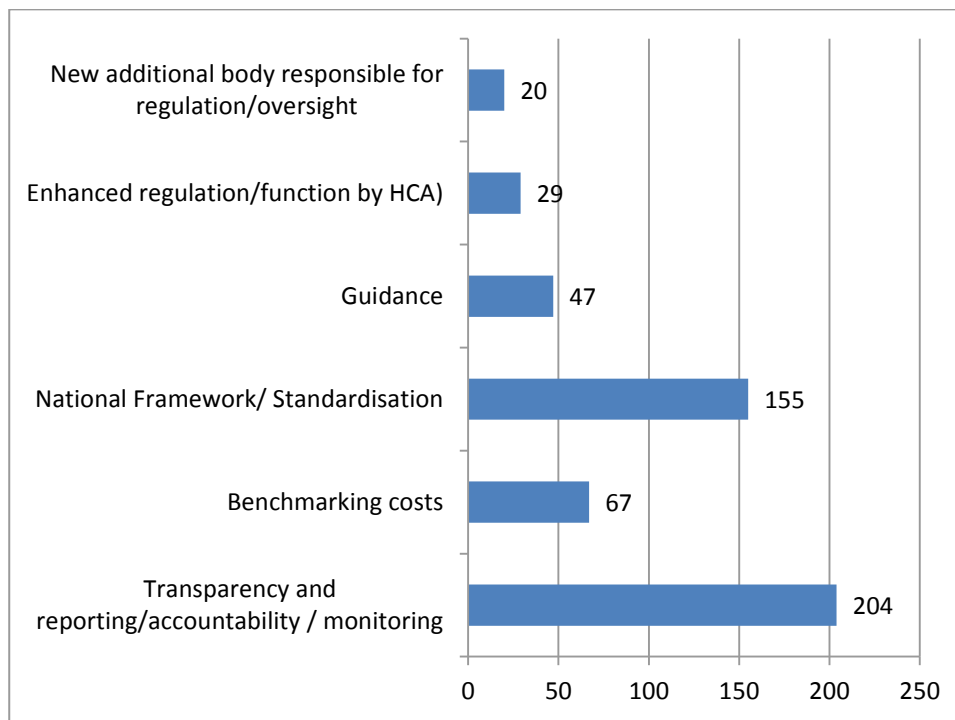


Other key points:

- Local authorities overwhelmingly indicated that, although as yet unquantifiable, there would be an impact on their resources. The same was equally recognised by a few non-local authorities who also responded to this question.
- Suggestion that the financial resources required to administer the fund should not come from the 'top-up' fund. Funding should be made available to councils in advance of implementation on 1 April 2019.
- Repeated view that any administrative burden on local authorities would be reduced if the funding to support older people living in sheltered housing was administered nationally.

**Q7. We welcome your views on what features the new model should include to provide greater oversight and assurance to tax payers that supported housing services are providing value for money, are of good quality and are delivering outcomes for individual tenants?**

Figure 8 shows the main suggestions made by respondents who answered this question:

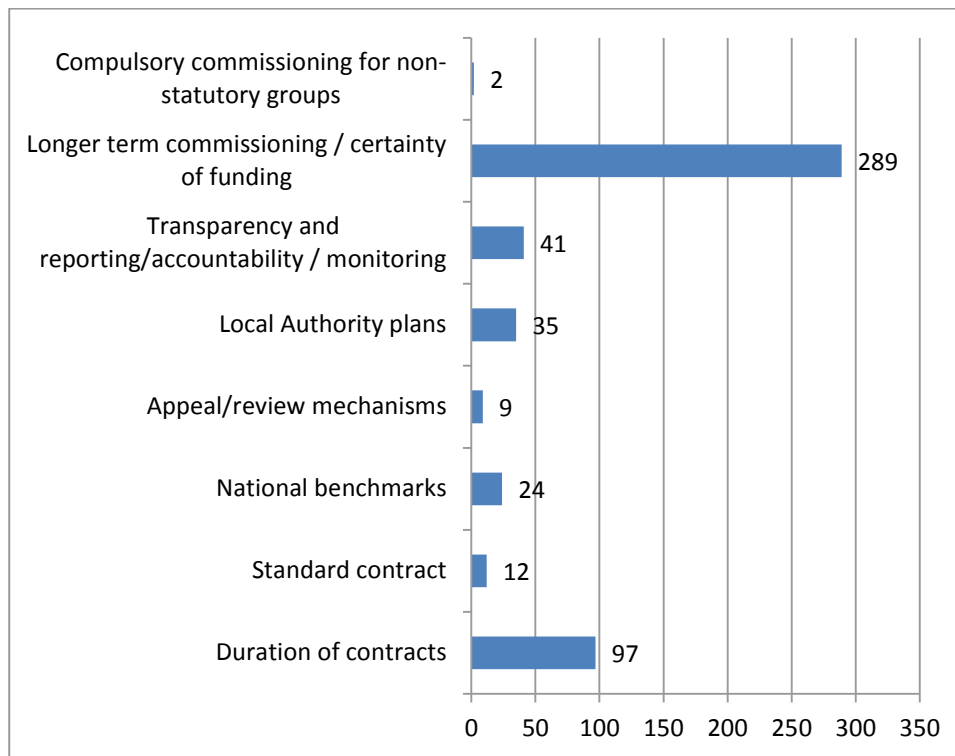


Other key points:

- It was noted that regulation and inspection already existed – so there was not a large call for additional regulation.
- The majority of respondents favoured the least burdensome system possible. However, a few expressed a need for greater oversight and a national framework and, by implication, potentially an increased role for any regulator.
- Suggestions of accreditation-type schemes for providers of supported housing, as well as outcome-based commissioning for new services.
- Other views suggested that any new framework or accreditation scheme should fit with existing methods of regulation in order to not duplicate work or add complexity to the system.

**Q8. 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?**

Figure 9 shows the main suggestions made by respondents who answered this question:

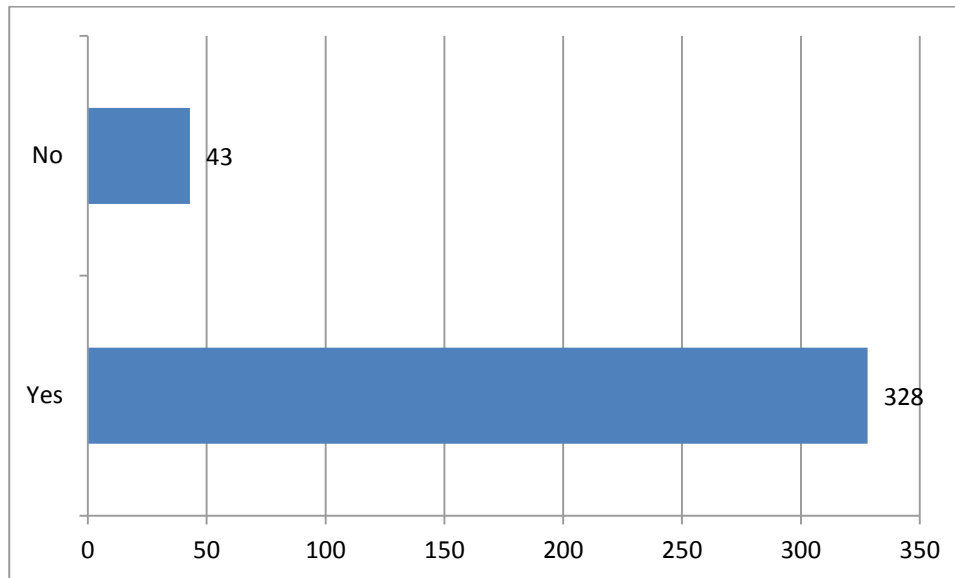


Other key points:

- Certainty of long-term funding (e.g. over the life of a business plan) is essential for both developers and providers. Uncertainty about the future funding of supported housing has stopped the development of some new housing schemes which were at a relatively advanced stage.
- Some also stated that longer term commissioning would help develop provider confidence.
- Any ring-fence should be permanent. Concern was expressed over the adequacy of the 'top-up' fund and its distribution, and whether it would be increased to meet the growing need over time ('future proofing') and how the ring-fence would be maintained.
- Most development business plans were based on at least 10-15 years or more. Long term funding guarantees were critical to inspire confidence in developing new supply.
- Suggestion that local authorities should provide needs assessments with ten year projections and be required by statute to meet those needs.
- Some thought the proposed model would create particular problems for specialist providers who cater for those with severe vulnerabilities or complex needs.

**Q9. 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?**

Figure 10 shows the main suggestions made by respondents who answered this question:

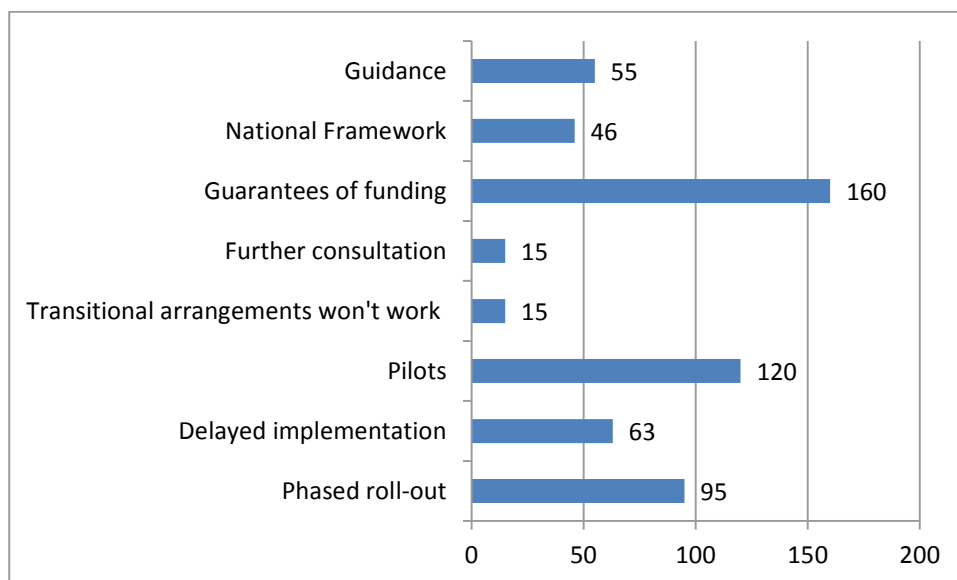


Key points:

- Very large consensus about the merits of a statement or framework set nationally. However, a smaller number indicated that they would prefer standards to be set locally.
- Any national standard should be sufficiently flexible to reflect local needs – but applied consistently across the country to avoid different approaches.
- A national statement of expectations could establish a clear set of expectations and be a useful tool for ensuring accountability, subject to robust monitoring.
- Government should provide guidance on local assessment of needs.
- Some suggested that any national commissioning framework should be non-statutory so not to stifle innovation and allow local flexibility to meet local circumstances.
- National commissioning framework should set out how the local system would fund housing costs within schemes. It could also set out the level of discretion which local authorities exercise in spending ‘top-up’ funding. It could also set out best practice guidance and methodology.

**Q10. 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?**

Figure 11 shows the main suggestions made by respondents who answered this question:



Other key points:

- The proposed timescale for introduction of the new funding model in April 2019 is unrealistic.
- Any new funding model should be finalised before introducing transitional arrangements.
- Local authorities would need time to manage transitional arrangements so vulnerable people did not lose out.
- Phased roll-out and/or pilots have been widely advocated in order to allow system changes to bed in regardless of timelines.
- A substantial number reiterated the need to guarantee adequate funding to enable system changes to bed-in before any new model was introduced.
- Clarification on how the 'top-up' would be set and distributed, reiterating that transitional arrangements should be both adequate and appropriate.
- Transitional arrangements should be put in place for three years to protect existing provision whilst future strategic priorities are determined. A clear and transparent action plan and timeframe would be necessary.
- Current levels of funding must be maintained throughout any transition.
- Repeated concern about how sheltered housing would be affected.
- The roll-out of Universal Credit and wider considerations of welfare benefits for older people was a further concern leading to a suggestion that changes should be delayed until 2022 to allow a more integrated solution for older people.
- Request for guarantee to, at least, older residents that no schemes will close and funding reforms will not lead to loss of tenancies.



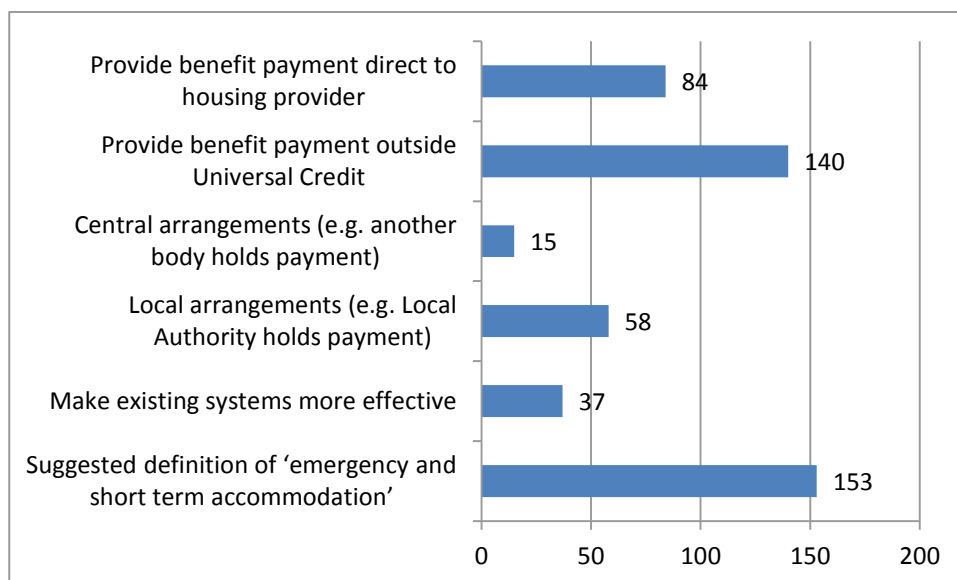
**Q11. Do you have any other views about how the local top-up model can be designed to ensure it works for tenants, commissioners, providers and developers?**

Key points:

- Of those who expressed a view, a large number stated their concern that the proposed 'top-up' would not work. LHA was considered an inappropriate mechanism to deliver supported housing funds and would not work unless rates reflected the actual cost of providing supported housing.
- Concerns expressed included variations in LHA rates across the country, vulnerability of the ring-fence to being removed and unrealistic implementation timetables.
- Any 'top-up' fund needed robust and consistent national policies and procedures to provide accountability and fairness and avoid local variations. A single definition was needed of 'supported housing' and national guidance on a defined list of eligible charges.
- Clarity was needed on a number of aspects of the proposals including whether the top-up funding would be used to commission schemes or payments for individuals. Some strongly support payment by schemes, not by individual.
- Repeated points that funding must respond to need and demand and there should be best practice guidance for projecting this.
- Concern as to how any 'top-up' scheme could adequately meet different needs of tenants, commissioners, providers and developers.

**Q12. 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?**

Figure 12 shows the main suggestions made by respondents who answered this question:



Other key points:

- Differing views as to what period of time should be used to define 'temporary'. Suggestions ranged from one night to a maximum of six weeks (before being transferred into 'permanent' accommodation). A number suggested that 'short term accommodation' could be up to six months, although others suggested that it could be defined for a set period up to two years.
- There were many calls for different definitions for different short term accommodation client groups.
- It was important to ensure that any new funding regime preserved the ability of agencies to deliver emergency accommodation with minimal bureaucracy.
- Important that there was flexibility for users fleeing domestic violence to move across local authority areas.
- Clear call from a number of respondents that funding should sit outside of Universal Credit. Respondents also felt that housing costs should be met through benefit entitlement, with some wanting this to go straight to housing providers.
- It was suggested that short-term accommodation could be funded through grants to bodies such as local authorities.

# List of consultation respondents

## Local government

- Aberdeenshire Council
- Ashfield District Council
- Ashford Borough Council
- Association of Local Authority Chief Housing Officers
- Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Councils
- Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council
- Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council Social Inclusion Partnership
- Bassetlaw District Council
- Bath & North East Somerset Council
- Bedford Borough Council
- Birmingham City Council
- Blaby District Council and the Leicestershire Development and Strategy Officers Group
- Blackpool Council
- Borough Council of Wellingborough
- Borough of Barrow-in-Furness
- Bournemouth Borough Council
- Braintree District Council
- Breckland Council
- Brighton & Hove City Council
- Bristol City Council
- Bromsgrove District Council and Redditch Borough Council
- Bury Council
- Calderdale Council
- Cambridge City Council
- Cambridgeshire County Council
- Cannock Chase Council
- Central Bedfordshire Council
- Charnwood Borough Council
- Cheltenham Borough Council
- Cherwell District Council and South Northamptonshire District Council
- Cheshire East Council
- Cheshire West and Chester Council
- Chorley Council
- City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council
- City of Wolverhampton Council
- City of York Council
- Colchester Borough Council
- Convention of Scottish Local Authorities
- Conwy Social Care Department
- Corby Borough Council
- Cornwall Council
- Cumbria County Council
- Cumbria Housing Group
- Darlington Borough Council
- Dartford Borough Council
- Daventry District Council
- Derby City Council
- Devon County Council
- Devon District Councils
- District Councils' Network
- Doncaster Council
- Dorset County Council
- Dover District Council
- Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council
- Durham County Council
- East Ayrshire Council
- East Cambridgeshire District Council
- East Lindsey District Council
- East London Housing Partnership

- East Northamptonshire Council
- East Renfrewshire Council
- East Riding of Yorkshire Council
- East Staffordshire Borough Council
- East Sussex County Council
- Elmbridge Borough Council
- Essex County Council
- Fareham Borough Council
- Fenland District Council
- Forest of Dean District Council
- Glasgow City Council
- Gloucestershire County Council
- Gravesham Borough Council
- Great Yarmouth Borough Council
- Greater London Authority
- Greater Manchester Combined Authority
- Guildford Borough Council
- Hampshire County Council
- Hartlepool Borough Council
- Hastings Borough Council
- Herefordshire Council
- Hertfordshire County Council
- High Peak Borough Council
- Highland Council
- Hull City Council
- Huntingdonshire District Council
- Ipswich Borough Council
- Isle of Anglesey County Council
- Isle of Wight Council
- Kent County Council
- Kirklees Council
- Knowsley Council
- Lancashire County Council
- Lancashire County Council (a joint response with other councils)
- Leeds City Council
- Leicester City Council
- Leicestershire County Council
- Lichfield District Council
- Lincolnshire County Council
- Lincolnshire District Housing Network
- Liverpool City Council
- Local Government Association
- London Borough of Barking and Dagenham
- London Borough of Barnet
- London Borough of Brent
- London Borough of Camden
- London Borough of Croydon
- London Borough of Ealing
- London Borough of Enfield
- London Borough of Hackney
- London Borough of Haringey
- London Borough of Harrow
- London Borough of Islington
- London Borough of Lambeth
- London Borough of Lewisham
- London Borough of Newham
- London Borough of Southwark
- London Borough of Sutton
- London Borough of Waltham Forest
- London Councils
- Manchester City Council
- Mayor of London
- Melton Borough Council
- Middlesbrough Council
- Milton Keynes Council
- Newark and Sherwood District Council
- Newcastle City Council
- Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council
- Norfolk County Council
- North Ayrshire Council
- North East Lincolnshire Council
- North Norfolk District Council
- North Somerset Council
- North Tyneside Council
- North Warwickshire Borough Council

- North West Leicestershire District Council
- North Yorkshire County Council and Chief Housing Officers
- Northampton Borough Council
- Northamptonshire County Council
- Northumberland County Council
- Norwich City Council
- Nottingham City Council
- Nottinghamshire County Council
- Oldham Council
- Oxfordshire County Council
- Pendle Borough Council
- Perth and Kinross Council
- Peterborough City Council
- Plymouth City Council
- Portsmouth City Council
- Rochdale Borough Council
- Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council
- Royal Borough of Greenwich
- Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea
- Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames
- Rugby Borough Council
- Salford City Council
- Sheffield City Council
- Shropshire Council
- Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council
- Somerset County Council
- South Cambridgeshire District Council
- South East London Housing Partnership
- South Gloucestershire Council
- South Holland District Council
- South Kesteven District Council
- South Lanarkshire Council
- South Norfolk Council
- South Oxfordshire and Vale of White Horse District Councils
- South Somerset District Council
- South Tyneside Council
- Southampton City Council
- Stafford Borough Council
- Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council
- Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council
- Stoke-on-Trent City Council
- Stratford-on-Avon District Council
- Suffolk Coastal District Council and Waveney District Council
- Sunderland City Council
- Surrey Chief Executives' Group
- Surrey County Council
- Swindon Borough Council
- Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council
- Tamworth Borough Council
- Taunton Deane Borough Council
- Telford and Wrekin Council
- Tendring District Council
- Tewkesbury Borough Council
- Thanet District Council
- Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council
- Torbay Council
- Uttlesford District Council
- Wakefield Council
- Walsall Council
- Warwick District Council
- Warwickshire County Council
- Warwickshire County Council People Group
- Wealden District Council
- West Berkshire Council
- West Dunbartonshire Council and West Dunbartonshire Health and Social Care Partnership
- West Lancashire Borough Council
- West Suffolk Councils (Forest Heath District Council and St Edmundsbury Borough Council)

- West Sussex County Council and Districts and Borough Partners
- Westminster City Council
- Wigan Council
- Winchester City Council
- Wirral Council
- Wokingham Borough Council
- Worcester City Council
- Worcestershire County Council
- Wychavon and Malvern Hills District Councils
- Wyre Forest District Council

## Others

- Abbeyfield Society
- Accent Housing
- Accept Care
- Accord Group
- Action Homeless
- Action on Hearing Loss
- Adactus Housing Group
- Adullam Homes Housing Association
- Advance Housing and Support
- Age UK
- Alabaré Christian Care and Support
- Almshouse Association
- Alpha Homes
- Alzheimer's Society
- AmicusHorizon
- Anah Project
- Anchor
- Anchor, Hanover and Housing & Care 21 (joint response)
- Arch (North Staffs)
- Aspire Housing
- asra Housing Group
- Associated Retirement Community Operators
- Association of Directors of Adult Social Services
- Association of Directors of Public Health
- Association of Retained Council Housing
- Avenues Group Trust
- Axiom Housing Association
- Barnardos
- Berkshire Women's Aid
- Bespoke Supportive Tenancies
- Bield, Hanover and Trust Housing Associations
- Big Society Capital
- Birmingham & Solihull Women's Aid
- Birmingham Crisis Centre
- Birmingham Mind
- Blackburn & Darwen District Without Abuse
- Bolton at Home
- Borough of Rochdale Homeless Action and Information Network
- Boston Mayflower
- Bournemouth Church Housing Association
- bpha
- Bracknell Forest homes
- Bridge Trust
- Brighter Futures
- Broadland Housing Association
- Bromford Housing Group
- Bromsgrove District Housing Trust
- Calico Group
- Cambridge Housing Society
- Cambridge Women's Aid
- Cambridgeshire Sub-Regional Housing Board
- Campbell Tickell
- Care England
- Care Housing Association
- Caring for Life
- Catalyst Housing
- Central and Cecil

- Centrepoint
- Changing Lives
- Chartered Institute of Housing
- Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy
- Christian Action (Enfield) Housing Association
- Church of England Soldiers', Sailors' & Airmen's Housing Association
- Cintre
- Cirencester Housing for Young People
- Clarion Housing Group
- Clinks
- Coalition of Care and Support Providers in Scotland
- Coast & Country Housing and Redcar & Cleveland Borough Council
- Coastline Housing
- Community Gateway Association
- Community Housing Cymru
- Community Housing Group
- Connect Housing
- Cornwall Residential Landlord's Association
- Council of Mortgage Lenders
- Crisis
- Crosby Housing Association
- Cross Keys Homes
- Curo Group
- Cymorth Cymru
- Cyrenians
- Dash Charity
- Depaul UK
- Derby Homes Limited
- Derventio Housing Trust
- Developing Health and Independence
- Devon and Cornwall Housing
- Dimensions
- Dinardo Supports
- Disability Rights UK
- DISC Housing
- East Thames and L&Q
- emh group
- Emmaus Hampshire
- Emmaus UK
- erosh
- Estuary Housing Association
- EVA Women's Aid
- Evolve Housing + Support
- Exaireo Trust
- Extra Care Charitable Trust
- Fairoak Housing Association
- Faith, Hope and Enterprise
- Family Mosaic
- First Priority Housing Association
- First Wessex
- Forbes Solicitors
- Fortalice
- Fortis Living Housing Association
- Fortunatus Housing Solutions
- ForViva
- Foundation
- Foundations
- Foyer Federation
- Framework Housing Association
- Futures Housing Group
- Gateshead Metropolitan Borough Council and the Gateshead Housing Company
- Genesis Housing Association
- Gilgal Birmingham
- Golden Lane Housing
- Golding Homes
- Grand Union Housing Group
- Grantham Hospital
- Great Places Housing Group
- Greater Manchester Housing Providers and Greater Manchester Combined Authority
- Green Pastures
- Greenfields Community Housing
- GreenSquare Group

- Guinness Partnership
- Gwent Welfare Reform Partnership
- Habinteg
- Hampshire (various stakeholders)
- Hanover Housing Association
- Havant Housing Association
- Haven Wolverhampton
- Having a Place to Live
- Hestia Housing and Support
- Hexagon Housing Association
- Hft
- Home Group
- Homeless Action Scotland
- Homeless Link
- Homes in Sedgemoor
- Hope for Justice
- Horton Housing
- Houses for Homes
- Housing & Care 21
- Housing for Women
- Housing Law Practitioners Association
- Housing Learning and Improvement Network
- Housing Plus Group
- Hull Churches Housing Association
- Hyde Group
- Impact Housing
- Inclusion Housing
- Incommunities Group
- Independent Housing UK
- Independent Living Strategy Group
- Independent Specialist Housing Support Provider
- Institute of Revenues Rating and Valuation
- Iranian and Kurdish Women's Rights Organisation
- Irwell Valley Housing Association
- Islington & Shoreditch Housing Association
- Isos Group
- Johnnie Johnson Housing
- Joint Homeless Partnership, Dundee
- Joseph Rowntree Foundation and Joseph Rowntree Housing Trust
- Kent Housing Group
- King's Church
- Knightstone Housing Association
- Knowsley Supported Living Provider Forum
- Langley House Trust
- L'Arche
- Learning Disability England
- Learning Disability Voices
- Leeds Action to Create Homes
- Leeway Domestic and Abuse Services
- Lets for Life
- Life Charity
- Lighthouse Women's Aid
- Liverpool City Region Housing Associations
- Liverpools Accommodation Based Support Consortia
- Llamau
- London School of Economics and Communities Group
- Look Ahead Care, Support and Housing
- Magenta Living
- Making Space
- Manchester Metropolitan University
- Mayday Trust
- mcch
- Members of Parliament
- Members of the public
- Mencap
- Mental Health Concern
- Mental Health Providers Forum
- Merlin Housing Society
- Methodist Homes
- Metropolitan



- Midland Heart
- Missing Link Housing
- Moat
- Motor Neurone Disease Association
- Mulberry Community Project
- NACCOM Network
- Nacro
- National Autistic Society
- National Care Forum
- National Federation of ALMOs
- National Housing Federation
- National LGBT&T Foundation
- New Charter Group
- New Hope
- Newark and Sherwood Homes
- Newark Emmaus Trust
- NHS England
- Nightsafe
- No Nights Sleeping Rough Taskforce
- North Devon Homes
- North West Association of Directors of Adult Social Services
- North West Supported Lodgings Forum
- Northern Housing Consortium
- Norton House
- Norwood
- Notting Hill Housing
- Nottingham City Homes
- Nottingham Community Housing Association
- Oasis Aquila Housing
- Octavia Housing
- One Housing
- One Vision Housing
- Orbit Independent Living
- Orwell Housing Association
- Pankhurst Trust (Incorporating Manchester Women's Aid)
- Papworth Trust
- Paragon Community Housing
- Pathway Project
- Pathways to Independence
- Peabody
- Peel Hunt
- Peter Bedford Housing Association
- Peterborough Women's Aid
- Phoenix Futures
- Places for People Group
- PlaceShapers
- Policy in Practice
- Porchlight
- Preston Learning Disabilities Forum
- Progress Housing Group
- Railway Housing Association
- Raven Housing Trust
- Real Life Options
- Recovery Focus
- Red Kite Community Housing
- Refuge
- Regard Group
- Regenda Homes
- Reside Housing Association
- Rethink Mental Illness
- Revolving Doors Agency
- RISE UK
- Riverside Group
- Rochdale Boroughwide Housing
- Rooftop Housing Group
- Royal College of Psychiatrists
- Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
- Safer Places
- Salvation Army
- Sanctuary Group
- Sandbourne Housing Association
- Scottish Federation of Housing Associations
- Scottish Veterans Housing Association
- Scottish Women's Aid
- Sense
- Severn Vale Housing

- Shropshire Housing Group
- Shropshire Towns and Rural Housing
- Single Homeless Project
- Solace Womens Aid
- Solo Housing
- Somerset Strategic Housing Group
- South Gloucestershire Housing Related Support Provider Forum
- South Lakes Housing
- South Yorkshire Housing Association
- Southdown Housing Association
- Southern Domestic Abuse Service
- Sovereign Housing Association
- SPEAR
- Special Interest Group of Municipal Authorities
- Specialised Supported Housing Group
- Specialist Supported Housing Group
- Spring Housing Association
- St Mungo's
- St Paul's Hostel (Worcester)
- St. Basil's
- Stafford & Rural Homes
- Staffordshire Housing Association
- Step By Step Partnership
- Stockport Homes Group
- Stoll
- Stonewall Housing
- Stonewater
- Stroud Beresford Group
- Support Solutions UK
- Sussex Housing and Care
- Symphony Housing Group
- Target Housing
- Thame & District Housing Association
- Thirteen Group
- Together Housing Group
- Torus Group
- Tpas
- Trafford Domestic Abuse Service
- Trafford Housing Trust
- Transform Housing and Support
- Trident Group
- Trowers & Hamlins
- Tuntum Housing Association
- Two Saints Housing Association
- Tyne Housing Association
- United Response
- United Welsh Housing Association
- University of St Andrews Economics Society
- Vale of Aylesbury Housing Trust
- Viridian Housing
- Voluntary Organisations Disability Group
- Wakefield and District Housing
- Walsingham Support
- Waltham Forest Housing Association
- Waterloo Housing Group
- Weaver Vale Housing Trust
- Wellingborough Homes
- Welsh Women's Aid
- West Kent Housing Association
- West Kent Mind
- whg
- Whitechapel Centre
- Whiteley Homes Trust
- Wirral Older People's Parliament
- WM Housing Group
- Women in Prison
- Women's Aid Federation of England
- Women's Aid Integrated Services
- Women's Equality Party
- Worcestershire Strategic Housing Partnership
- Wrekin Housing Trust
- Wycombe Women's Aid
- Wyre Forest Community Housing
- YMCA

- York Housing Association
- YOU Trust
- Your Housing Group

