

A new deal for social housing

A Consultation



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August 2018

ISBN: 978-1-4098-5319-0

**A new deal for social housing**

**Introduction**

This consultation seeks views on making sure that social housing provides safe and secure homes that help people get on with their lives. The consultation is open to everyone. We are interested to hear from a wide range of interested people including residents, landlords and lenders.

The consultation is divided into 5 parts:

Part 1: Ensuring homes are safe and decent

Part 2: Effective resolution of complaints

Part 3: Empowering residents and strengthening the Regulator

Part 4: Tackling stigma and celebrating thriving communities

Part 5: Expanding supply and supporting home ownership

Respondents are invited to respond to each specific part and the relevant responses to each part will be considered in taking forward that particular proposal.

This consultation begins on 14 August 2018 and runs for 12 weeks until 11.45pm on 6 November 2018.

The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government will process your personal data in accordance with the law and in the majority of circumstances this will mean that your personal data will not be disclosed to third parties. A full privacy notice is included at Annex A at the end of this survey. Individual responses will not be acknowledged.

**About you**

**1. Are you responding:**

X On behalf of an organisation

 As a private individual

If you are responding as an individual, please tell us the following details below. It is not mandatory to answer, but it would help us understand if we need to reach out to all groups to respond to this consultation.

**2. Do you live in social housing? This includes tenants, leaseholders and shared owners.**

 Yes

 No

**3. What age category do you belong to?**

 16-24  45-54

 25-34  55-64

 35-44  65 and over

**4. Where do you live?**

 North East  London

 North West  South West

 Midlands  South East

 East of England  Other (please specify)



5. We may want to contact you about your response. If you are willing for us to do this please provide an email address.



**About you - organisation**

**6. If you are responding on behalf of an organisation, please tell us which sector your organisation is in:**

 Local Authority  Tenant Management Organisation

 Housing Association  Trade Association

 Cooperative  Tenant Representation Group

X Other

**7. If you chose 'other' please tell us the sector which your organisation is in:**

Professional Body - Royal College of Occupational Therapists

**8. If you are responding on behalf of an organisation, please tell us the name of your organisation:**

Royal College of Occupational Therapists Specialist Section - Housing.

In addition to completing these consultation questions have any documents to support your response please attach them to this survey

9. We may want to contact you about your response. If you are willing for us to do this please provide an email address.

paul.cooper@rcot.co.uk

**A new deal for social housing**

**Chapter one - Ensuring homes are safe and decent**

Dame Judith Hackitt’s independent review of building regulation and fire safety states that residents have an important role to play in identifying and reporting issues that may impact on the safety of the building and in meeting their obligations, including co-operating with crucial safety-related works, to ensure their own safety and that of their neighbours.

**10. How can residents best be supported in this important role of working with landlords to ensure homes are safe?**

At RCOT we believe that occupational therapists can support people’s safety, promote health and wellbeing and their ability to remain in their communities, if services address a more preventative approach. More details of how occupational therapists support people to remain safely in their own home and reduce or delay the need for care and support can be found here; <http://3clw1r2j0esn1tg2ng3xziww.wpengine.netdna-cdn.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/ILSM-Phase-II-England-16pp.pdf>. Social landlords are increasingly recognising the wide-ranging benefits, and cost savings, of employing in-house Housing occupational therapists to address these aspects with residents and across a range of stakeholders.

Residents should know how to report a safety issue. Landlords can encourage tenants to report issues by ensuring they understand the safety implications, for example understanding that a faulty communal light is a safety hazard in the event of a fire. Safety aspects also relate to issues which can cause slips, trips and falls – one of the biggest reasons for hospital admissions (as evidenced through HSE research using HHSRS data), Information should therefore be provided for residents who may benefit from repairs, maintenance and adaptations to enable them to live safer and longer within their own homes.

Safety can also be increased by ensuring that new social housing is built to the ‘accessible and adaptable’ housing standards (ADM Category 2 as a minimum), which have been evidenced to reduce risk, promote safety and wider health and wellbeing and in turn reducing ongoing, wide ranging costs.

In addition occupational therapists unique position of working in the community and specifically in Housing departments means they can also be utilised in working in collaboration with other services and interventions, such Fire and Rescue (F&RS) and hoarding (The Guardian, 2018). Occupational therapists working with Fire Services, can enhance safety, wellbeing and health of vulnerable people and communities. As demonstrated by our recent report, occupational therapists have been receiving referrals from F&RS services to work with people to overcome issues that are affecting their safety and also provide training and advice to FRS staff in range of public health interventions including safe and well visits (RCOT, 2018).

Royal College of Occupational Therapists (2017) Living Not Existing: Putting Prevention at the Heart of Care for Older People. Available at: <http://cotimprovinglives.com/living-not-existing-putting-prevention-heart-care-older-people/>

References;

Royal College of Occupational Therapists (2018) Fire and Rescue Services: the value of working in partnerships with occupational therapists. Available at: <http://cotimprovinglives.com/fire-rescue-services-value-working-partnerships-occupational-therapists/>

The Guardian (2018) Working with hoarders: 'The possessions are almost part of them'. Available at: <https://www.theguardian.com/careers/2018/aug/31/hoarding-the-possessions-are-almost-part-of-them>

There have been recent changes to drive up safety that apply to the private rented sector but not the social sector. For example, in 2015, we introduced a requirement to install smoke alarms on every storey in a private rented sector home, and carbon monoxide alarms in every room containing solid fuel burning appliances. Government has recently announced that there will be a mandatory requirement on landlords in the private rented sector to ensure electrical installations in their property are inspected every five years.

**11. Should new safety measures in the private rented sector also apply to social housing?**

X Yes

 No

 Not sure

Please explain your answer further below, if you wish to.

We support measures to work towards achieving high EPC bandings on properties to help reduce fuel poverty and meet climate targets. Improved heating and insulation can also improve residents health and wellbeing and reduce hospital admissions (cold and damp is one of the main reasons for hospital admissions when referring to HHSRS data)

Landlords should also be encouraged to give permission (or undertake) reasonable adjustments under the Equality Act 2010, such as minor adaptations to promote safety.

The Decent Homes Standard requires social homes to be free of hazards that pose a risk to residents, to be in a reasonable state of repair, to have reasonably modern facilities and services such as kitchens and bathrooms and efficient heating and effective insulation.

**12. Are there any changes to what constitutes a decent home that we should consider?**

X Yes

 No

 Not sure

Please explain your answer further below, if you wish to.

The Decent Home Standard could be tailored to local areas and their individual priorities. However all standards should include considerations to no or low cost measures to improve usability, access and safety which in turn will reduce the need for minor adaptations and equipment (bearing in mind the higher number of older/disabled people who may have mobility, sensory, cognitive and neurodiverse impairments within social housing). These can include short lever taps (as opposed to cross head), easy to reach/operate window handles, doors which are easy and safe to access (level access threshold, simple locking mechanisms, baths with flush handles), consideration to colour contrast principles etc. Some social landlords employ Occupational Therapists when refurbishing/updating properties to reduce costs and disruption due to the need for later adaptations e.g. replacing a bath with a level access shower..

**13. Do we need additional measures to make sure social homes are safe and decent?**

 Yes

 No

X Not sure

If you answered yes, are there measures you would suggest? Please answer below.

**A new deal for social housing**

**Chapter two - Effective resolution of complaints**

We want to understand whether more residents need to be able to access independent advice and potentially advocacy to support them in making a complaint.

Alternative dispute resolution and mediation services can be critical in allowing issues to be resolved swiftly and locally, while sustaining positive relationships between the parties involved. We are considering whether and how we might strengthen the mediation available for residents and landlords after initial attempts at resolution have failed.

**14. Are there ways of strengthening the mediation opportunities available for landlords and residents to resolve disputes locally?**

 Yes

 No

X Not sure

If you answered yes, you can provide suggestions below.

Where a complaint is not resolved, a resident should refer their complaint to a “designated person”, such as a local MP, councillor or tenant panel, (known as the democratic filter), but if they do not want to do this or the designated person does not resolve or refer it on themselves, a resident must wait for eight weeks before the complaint can be referred to the Housing Ombudsman. There is a perception that the process of seeking redress took too long, and that the “democratic filter” contributed to delays.

**15. Should we reduce the eight week waiting time to four weeks? Or should we remove the requirement for the 'democratic filter' stage altogether?**

 Support the option to reduce the waiting time to four weeks

 Support the option to remove the 'democratic filter' stage altogether

 Support no change

X Not sure

Reforming the filter stage would require primary legislation. We therefore also want to explore what more could be done in the meantime to help ensure that “designated persons” better understand their role and help to deliver swift, local resolutions for residents.

**16. What can we do to ensure that “designated persons” are better able to promote local resolutions?**

We are looking at awareness of housing dispute resolution services more widely as part of our housing redress consultation. We also want to consider if there is a case for an awareness campaign to support social residents in particular to understand their rights to seek redress and to know how to make complaints and escalate them where necessary.

**17. How can we ensure that residents understand how best to escalate a complaint and seek redress?**

Residents should be informed of the complaints process when they take up their tenancy or lease and should be provided with regular reminders at different opportunities, for example through resident newsletter or information days.

The policy and process for complaints should be easily accessible through a range of formats, including readily available online. Residents should be aware of the different ways to make a complaint such as online form, email and phone and should be able to request their response in their preferred format. Residents should have the opportunity to speak with an officer directly, by phone or online and should be clear on the expected response times for complaints.

Where the needs of disabled and older residents are not fully considered and landlords are unsure how to engage in a more productive and meangingful way, they should refer to the newly published EHRC Toolkit for Local Authorities (as detailed previously) as to how to engage effectively with disabled residents. This identifies ways of actively involving disabled people in shaping services appropriately.

We want to understand whether more residents need to be able to access independent advice and potentially advocacy to support them in making a complaint.

**18. How can we ensure that residents can access the right advice and support when making a complaint?**

Providing residents with FAQs relating to complaints and a straight forward ‘How to’ guide, accessible in a range of formats and in consultation with disabled and older residents, as per the EHRC toolkit for Local Authorities

<https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/housing-and-disabled-people-your-rights>

<https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/publication-download/engaging-disabled-people-event-planning-guide>

There are no statutory guidelines setting out time frames within which providers should handle complaints. Dissatisfaction with the length of time it takes to resolve issues was mentioned at our engagement events. We therefore want to consider how to speed up landlord complaints processes.

**19. How can we best ensure that landlords’ processes for dealing with complaints are fast and effective?**

**20. How can we best ensure safety concerns are handled swiftly and effectively within the existing redress framework?**

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**Chapter three - Empowering residents and strengthening the Regulator**

We consider that key performance indicators should be focused on issues of key importance to residents, covering those identified through our engagement, such as:

- Keeping properties in good repair;

- Maintaining the safety of buildings;

- Effective handling of complaints;

- Respectful and helpful engagement with residents; and,

- Responsible neighbourhood management, including tackling anti-social behaviour.

**21. Do the proposed key performance indicators cover the right areas?**

X Yes

 No

 Not sure

**22. Are there any other areas that should be covered?**

X Yes

 No

 Not sure

Please explain your answer further below, if you wish to.

It is important that data is meaningful to residents, is not resource-intensive to collect and addresses quality of performance.

To monitor adapted and accessible properties so as to ensure effective use of housing stock and that disabled and older tenants are appropriately rehoused in a timely manner. This can be assisted through the employment of roles such as Housing occupational therapists.

To ensure new build social housing stock is built to a basic standard so as to improve safety and reduce ongoing, additional costs across a range of aspects i.e. ADM (4) Category 2 : Accessible and Adaptable for general needs housing (not Category 1) with a percentage to Category 3 : Wheelchair User dwelling.

**23. Should landlords report performance against these key performance indicators every year?**

 Yes

 No

 Not sure

**24. Should landlords report performance against these key performance indicators to the Regulator?**

 Yes

 No

 Not sure

**25. What more can be done to encourage landlords to be more transparent with their residents?**

To establish resident-led panels including a strategic panel, a scrutiny panel and complaints panel, including disabled, older and younger tenants. Landlords should also be encouraged to provide opportunities for residents to be involved in setting new targets and policies.

Opportunities to share best practice with other landlords could support residents with their Scrutiny work.

Landlords should be encouraged to agree to ‘reasonable adjustments’ to their properties under the Equality Act, bearing in mind the increased potential for lettings and that adaptations can be designed to be attractive and inclusive – incentives could be offered through private landlord licensing schemes.

Local Authorities/Landlords should be encouraged to refer to the newly published EHRC toolkit which addresses a range of housing factors affecting disabled and older people.

<https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/housing-and-disabled-people-your-rights>

<https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/publication-download/engaging-disabled-people-event-planning-guide>

The Regulator already expects landlords to publish information about complaints each year, but approaches vary. We are considering setting out a consistent approach on how landlords should report their complaint handling outcomes, by asking them to report how many complaints were resolved, how many were resolved after repeated complaints and how many were referred to the Ombudsman.

**26. Do you think that there should be a better way of reporting the outcomes of landlords’ complaint handling? How can this be made as clear and accessible as possible for residents?**

X Yes

 No

 Not sure

If yes, how can this be made as clear and accessible as possible for residents?.

Landlords should be encourage all those involved to consult EHRC Toolkit which explains the wide-ranging difficulties disabled people (across a range of impairments i.e. not just physical but also sensory and cognitive impairments, mental health, learning disabilities etc ) experience across a range of aspects relating to housing.

**27. Is the Regulator best placed to prepare key performance indicators in consultation with residents and landlords?**

 Yes

 No

 Unsure

Please explain your answer further below, if you wish to.

**28. What would be the best approach to publishing key performance indicators that would allow residents to make the most effective comparison of performance?**

We want to consider the role of financial incentives and penalties to promote the best practice and deter the worst performance. For example, whether key performance indictors should help inform or influence the extent to which landlords receive funding and link the Affordable Homes Programme funding to the Regulator’s governance rating as well as the viability rating.

**29. Should we introduce a new criterion to the Affordable Homes Programme that reflects residents’ experience of their landlord?**

X Yes

 No

 Not sure

Please explain your answer further below, if you wish to.

This could potentially also include providing social housing to meet planning policy guidance in terms of meeting the needs of local older and disabled people and evidencing this through the provision of minimum access standards such as Category 2 : Accessible and Adaptable so as to reduce likelihood of accidents, improve safety and cost savings longer term – this would ultimately improve resident experience.

**30. What other ways could we incentivise best practice and deter the worst, including for those providers that do not use Government funding to build?**

We want to understand more about whether the regulatory framework is setting the right expectations on how landlords should engage with residents, and how effective current resident scrutiny measures are. Landlords are required to consult residents at least once every three years on the best way of involving them in the governance and scrutiny of the housing management service, and demonstrate how they respond to tenants' needs in the way they provide services and how they communicate.

**31. Are current resident engagement and scrutiny measures effective?**

 Yes

 No

 Not sure

**32 What more can be done to make residents aware of existing ways to engage with landlords and influence how services are delivered?**

A number of national tenant and resident organisations in the sector have been exploring the option of an independent platform for tenants, based on widespread engagement with tenants, to enable them to have their voices heard more effectively at a national level.

**33. Is there a need for a stronger representation for residents at a national level?**

X Yes

 No

 Not sure

If you answered yes, how should this best be achieved?

This could be achieved by joining up with local engagement approaches. Representation should be meaningful and action orientated rather than bureaucratic, with clear outcomes and opportunity for voices to be heard. The remit of the role of residents needs to be clear, in order to support residents to feel empowered. To refer to recently published EHRC guidance as to how to engage meaningfully with residents with a range of impairments and who are generally excluded.

We want to offer residents greater opportunity to exercise more choice and influence over the day to day housing services. We are exploring options to demonstrate how community leadership can be embedded in the governance and culture of mainstream landlords.

**34. Would there be interest in a programme to promote the transfer of local authority housing, particularly to community-based housing associations?**

 Yes

 No

 Don’t know

If you answered yes, what would it need to make it work?

**35. Could a programme of trailblazers help to develop and promote options for greater resident-leadership within the sector?**

 Yes

 No

 Not sure

**36. Are Tenant Management Organisations delivering positive outcomes for residents and landlords?**

 Yes

 No

 Don’t know

Please explain your answer further below if you wish to.

**37. Are current processes for setting up and disbanding Tenant Management Organisations suitable? Do they achieve the right balance between residents' control and local accountability?**

 Yes – the current processes are suitable and achieve the right balance.

 Yes – the current processes are suitable but do not achieve the right balance

 No – the current processes are not suitable and do not achieve the right balance

 Not sure

Please explain your answer further below, if you wish to.

There have been schemes, such as Local Management Agreements and Community Cashback (called Give it a Go grants) which have been designed to support social residents to take responsibility for a service within their local community.

**38. Are there any other innovative ways of giving social housing residents greater choice and control over the services they receive from landlords?**

**39. Do you think there are benefits to models that support residents to take on some of their own services?**

 Yes

 No

 Not sure

If yes, what is needed to make these work?

**40. How can landlords ensure residents have more choice over contractor services, while retaining oversight of quality and value for money?**

The Government has recently announced a significant programme of leasehold reform which will benefit all leaseholders, both in the private and social sectors.

**41. What more could we do to help leaseholders of a social housing landlord?**

**A new deal for social housing**

**Chapter three continued - Empowering residents, making sure their voices are heard**

Parliament has set the Regulator of Social Housing a consumer objective, which is:

* to support the provision of social housing that is well-managed and of appropriate quality;
* to ensure that actual or potential tenants of social housing have an appropriate degree of choice and protection;
* to ensure that tenants of social housing have the opportunity to be involved in its management and to hold their landlords to account; and,
* to encourage registered providers of social housing to contribute to the environmental, social and economic well-being of the areas in which the housing is situated.

**42. Does the Regulator have the right objective on consumer regulation?**

 Yes

X No

 Not sure

Please explain your answer further below, if you wish to.

No, it should include consideration to the provision of adapted and accessible housing stock in a bid to address all of the consumer objectives above. This would include monitoring housing both existing and new stock so that it can be appropriately and effectively let to meet the needs of those waiting for social housing and reduce waiting times, reduce the need for and/or effective re-use of adaptations, improve safety, health and wellbeing etc.

The Regulator has published four outcome-based consumer standards to deliver the consumer regulation objective. These are:

1. The Tenant Involvement and Empowerment Standard (July 2017) which includes a requirement for landlords to provide choices and effective communication of information for residents on the delivery of all standards, and to have a clear, simple and accessible complaints procedure.
2. The Home Standard (April 2012) which requires homes to be safe, decent and kept in a good state of repair.
3. The Tenancy Standard (April 2012) which requires registered providers to let their home in a fair, transparent and efficient way, and enable tenants to gain access to opportunities to exchange their tenancy.
4. The Neighbourhood and Community Standard (April 2012) which requires registered providers to keep the neighbourhood and communal areas associated with the homes that they own clean and safe; help promote social, environmental and economic well-being in areas where they own homes; and work in partnership with others to tackle anti-social behaviour in neighbourhoods where they own homes.

**43. Should any of the consumer standards change to ensure that landlords provide a better service for residents in line with the new key performance indicators proposed?**

 Yes

 No

 Not sure

If yes, how?

No.2 The home safety standard and No. 4 Neighbourhood and Community standard should include consideration to improving the safety and accessibility of housing stock and local neighbourhoods so as to reduce risk to tenants and enable them to remain independent and safe for longer, in addition to reducing pressure on other services and budgets. Standards for homes should include considerations to no, or low cost, measures to improve usability, access and safety which in turn will reduce the need for minor adaptations and equipment (bearing in mind the higher number of older/disabled people who may have mobility, sensory, cognitive and neurodiverse impairments within social housing). These can include short lever taps (as opposed to cross head), easy to reach/operate window handles, doors which are easy and safe to access (level access threshold, simple locking mechanisms, baths with flush handles ), consideration to colour contrast principles etc. Some social landlords will also employ Occupational Therapists when refurbishing/updating properties to reduce costs and disruption due to the need for later adaptations e.g. replacing a bath with a level access shower. Similar considerations should apply to making the local area safe and accessible so as promote inclusive communities.

We also want to know whether landlords and residents would benefit from further guidance on what good looks like, without being overly prescriptive.

**44. Should the Regulator be given powers to produce other documents, such as a Code of Practice, to provide further clarity about what is expected from the consumer standards?**

X Yes

 No

 Not sure

Where a landlord breaches a consumer standard, the Regulator can only use its regulatory and enforcement powers if there is or may be a “serious detriment” to existing or potential residents. The Regulator interprets this as meaning where there is “serious actual harm or serious potential harm to tenants."

**45. Is “serious detriment” the appropriate threshold for intervention by the Regulator for a breach of consumer standards?**

 Yes

 No

 Not sure

If no, what would be an appropriate threshold for intervention?

To support a more proactive approach to enforcing the consumer standards we are considering arming residents with information through the introduction of a number of key performance indicators and for landlord performance to be published. Our current thinking is that the Regulator should monitor the key performance indicators to identify where there may be issues of concern with performance. The Regulator would then be able to make a risk-based assessment of how and where to intervene, including through more regular or phased interventions.

**46. Should the Regulator adopt a more proactive approach to regulation of consumer standards?**

 Yes

 No

 Not sure

**47. Should the Regulator use key performance indicators and phased interventions as a means to identify and tackle poor performance against these consumer standards?**

 Yes

 No

 Not sure

If yes, how should this be targeted?

We want to make sure that regardless of whether someone is a resident of a housing association or a local authority, the same minimum standards of service apply. The Government respects the democratic mandate of local authorities, but this must be balanced against the need to ensure that residents are protected.

**48. Should the Regulator have greater ability to scrutinise the performance and arrangements of local authority landlords?**

 Yes

 No

 Not sure

If yes, what measures would be appropriate?

Where a breach of the consumer standards meets the “serious detriment” test, the Regulator will publish a regulatory notice and consider the most appropriate course of action.

The Regulator is able to use a number of regulatory and enforcement powers where necessary to ensure compliance with the standards. The Regulator has different tools available depending on the landlord, and has published guidance setting out how it will use its powers. The key powers include:

Powers applicable to all landlords :

* Survey to assess the condition of stock
* Inspection to establish compliance with the regulatory requirements
* Hold an Inquiry where it suspects landlord mismanagement
* Issue an Enforcement Notice
* Requirement to tender some or all of its management functions
* Requirement to transfer management of housing to a specified provider

Powers applicable only to private registered providers:

* Issue Fines
* Order payment of compensation to a resident
* Appointment of manager to improve performance of the landlord
* Transfer land to another provider to improve management of land (following an Inquiry)
* Suspension and removal of officers in cases of mismanagement (during or after Inquiry)
* Appoint a new officer to address service failure and improve management of company

Power applicable only to local authority landlords:

* Appoint an adviser to improve performance

**49. Are the existing enforcement measures described above adequate?**

 Yes

 No

 Not sure

If you answered no, what other enforcement powers should be considered?

As part of examining the scope of the Regulator’s role we want to consider the case for extending its remit to other organisations that manage social housing. The Regulator will hold the local authority landlord to account for the way services are delivered so it is vital that the local authority has good oversight arrangements in place to ensure that management organisations provide a good service.

**50. Is the current framework for local authorities to hold management organisations such as Tenant Management Organisations and Arms Length Management Organisations to account sufficiently robust?**

 Yes

 No

 Not sure

If you answered no, what more is needed to provide effective oversight of these organisations?

We want to be clear and transparent about how the Regulator is accountable to Parliament for meeting its statutory objectives. Upcoming legislative changes will shortly establish it as a standalone Non-Departmental Public Body. As such it will be accountable to Parliament in the same way as other Non-Departmental Bodies.

**51. What further steps, if any, should Government take to make the Regulator more accountable to Parliament?**

**A New Deal for Social Housing**

**Chapter Four - Tackling stigma and celebrating thriving communities**

We want to celebrate residents’ role in shaping fantastic places by recognising the best neighbourhoods.

**52. How could we support or deliver a best neighbourhood competition?**

**53. In addition to sharing positive stories of social housing residents and their neighbourhoods, what more could be done to tackle stigma?**

Regeneration helps to tackle stigma, in particular when it creates buildings of mixed tenure - tenure blind developments.

In areas such as these, we can encourage the formation of new resident groups, bringing people together to discuss changes and improvements to their area.

Investment in community buildings can bring people from different areas, backgrounds, tenures together.

Promoting contributions of people in social housing make to society

To also consider and educate residents and employees about other aspects of additional stigma such as for older and disabled people – the latter across a range of impairments i.e. not just physical but those with learning disability, mental health issues etc, some of which can be misconstrued as anti-social behaviour due to common misunderstandings.

We want to embed a customer service culture and attract, retain and develop the right people with the right behaviours for the challenging and rewarding range of roles offered by the sector.

**54. What is needed to further encourage the professionalisation of housing management to ensure all staff delivers a good quality of service?**

To ensure that staff are fully aware of their roles and responsibilities under the Equality Act and to provide ongoing training so as to provide a better service to residents and hopefully reduce complaints and misunderstandings.

We are minded to introduce a key performance indicator that will capture how well landlords undertake their neighbourhood management responsibilities.

**55. What key performance indicator should be used to measure whether landlords are providing good neighbourhood management?**

**56. What evidence is there of the impact of the important role that many landlords are playing beyond their key responsibilities**?

Ensuring effective use and wider cost savings by employing a specialist housing occupational therapist to ensure properties are let to those who need them e.g. adapted properties, ensuring refurbishments meets residents longer term access requirements, ensuring new build housing meets Category 2 & 3 and maintaining an accessible housing register.

**57. Should landlords report on the social value they deliver?**

Yes

No

Not sure

Please explain your answer further below, if you wish to.

We are proposing to introduce a key performance indicator to help tackle anti-social behaviour, but we will want to consider how this could impact on areas, and whether it could lead to some people feeling more stigmatised.

**58. How are landlords working with local partners to tackle anti-social behaviour?**

**59. What key performance indicator could be used to measure this work?**

We want to ensure that the revised National Planning Policy Framework is applied to social housing in the right way. In particular we will:

- Strengthen planning guidance to take into account the principles of Secured by Design: to ensure that external spaces, parks, streets and courts are well-lit and well maintained so they are safe from crime and the fear of crime.

- Strengthen guidance to encourage healthy and active communities: building on the NPPF's healthy and safe communities chapter.

- Strengthen guidance to encourage new affordable homes to be designed to the same high-quality as other tenures and well-integrated within developments.

- Encourage design that reflects changing needs: for example, inclusive design for an ageing population and family housing at higher densities for effective use of land.

**60. What other ways can planning guidance support good design in the social sector?**

Whilst good levels of light and maintenance can help reduce anti-social behaviour, experience of Secure By Design (SbD) has been that it tends to focus on measures such as the use of fencing, etc. This can have a negative impact by creating barriers and reducing integration between new developments and the wider neighbourhood. We should also be focusing on good design principles to address crime and anti-social behaviour. SbD officers should liaise with access professionals e.g. housing occupational therapists, to ensure that security is not to the detriment of inclusive design and inclusive neighbourhoods.

Currently only 7% of UK housing stock has 4 basic accessibility features despite cost benefit studies consistently evidencing that accessible housing results in significant health and social care savings and meeting the needs of social housing tenants (of which a higher % are disabled). These can however be met by ensuring housing is built to the currently optional Building Regulations ADM (4) Category 2 :Accessible and Adaptable standard, with a percentage to Category 3 :Wheelchair User Dwellings. The Mayor of London has required this through Planning policy since 2004 where some of the highest density housing is built. Whilst the NPPF & Neighbourhood Planning Act now require local authorities to consider the needs of their disabled and older people, the default is still to Category 1, which provides a very basic level of visitability so does not meet the needs of our wider population, nor does it provide the longer terms costs (and wider health and social) savings from Category 2. Recent Parliamentary Inquiries (Women and Equalities, Housing and Older People) clearly set out their findings and propose Government require that Category 2 become the minimum across England.

Neighbourhood planning gives communities power to agree and implement a shared vision for their neighbourhood. However, we are aware that too often local people hear about schemes after a planning application has been submitted.

**61. How can we encourage social housing residents to be involved in the planning and design of new developments?**

It might be useful to adopt alternative ways of involvement, including referencing the EHRC toolkit on engaging with disabled people but also ideas such as an accessible “Pop-Up Shop” nearby to or at the site where we can pin up the proposals as the design develops to encourage people to leave feedback. Sometimes people don’t want to speak publicly or speak out against the majority of feeling or may not get an opportunity to attend. By giving residents more of an opportunity to leave their feedback at any time and in private, it may help encourage residents to get involved. Residents should ideally be given the opportunity to do this online whilst also considering the needs of disabled and older residents i.e. accessible formats.

**A new deal for social housing**

**Chapter Five: Expanding supply and supporting home ownership**

**62. Recognising the need for fiscal responsibility, this Green Paper seeks views on whether the government’s current arrangements strike the right balance between providing grant funding for Housing Associations and Housing Revenue Account borrowing for Local Authorities**

**** Yes, current arrangements strike the right balance

 No, they don’t strike the right balance

 Not sure

Please explain your answer further below if you wish to.

**63. How we can boost community led housing and overcome the barriers communities experience to developing new community owned homes?**

The London Plan requires that 90% of housing be built to Building Regulations ADM (4) Category 2:Accessible and Adaptable and 10% to Category 3: Wheelchair User Dwellings. This should be required for these types of development too, in addition to considerations as to how to involve disabled and older people, in line with requirements under the NPPF to identify the needs of these residents locally.

We want to give housing associations and others the certainty they require to develop ambitious plans to deliver the affordable homes this country desperately needs

**64. What level of additional affordable housing, over existing investment plans, could be delivered by social housing providers if they were given longer term certainty over funding?**

We are determined to remove the barriers that many shared owners face. We want everyone who enters shared ownership to have the opportunity to increase equity in their home.

**65. How can we best support providers to develop new shared ownership products that enable people to build up more equity in their homes?**

**THANK YOU FOR TAKING THE TIME TO SHARE YOUR THOUGHTS**

About this consultation

This consultation document and consultation process have been planned to adhere to the Consultation Principles issued by the Cabinet Office.

Representative groups are asked to give a summary of the people and organisations they represent, and where relevant who else they have consulted in reaching their conclusions when they respond.

Information provided in response to this consultation, , may be published or disclosed in accordance with the access to information regimes (these are primarily the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA), the Data Protection Act 2018 (DPA), the EU General Data Protection Regulation, and the Environmental Information Regulations 2004.

If you want the information that you provide to be treated as confidential, please be aware that, as a public authority, the Department is bound by the Freedom of Information Act and may therefore be obliged to disclose all or some of the information you provide. In view of this it would be helpful if you could explain to us why you regard the information you have provided as confidential. If we receive a request for disclosure of the information we will take full account of your explanation, but we cannot give an assurance that confidentiality can be maintained in all circumstances. An automatic confidentiality disclaimer generated by your IT system will not, of itself, be regarded as binding on the Department.

The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government will process your personal data in accordance with the law and in the majority of circumstances this will mean that your personal data will not be disclosed to third parties. A full privacy notice is included at Annex A.

Individual responses will not be acknowledged unless specifically requested.

Your opinions are valuable to us. Thank you for taking the time to read this document and respond.

Are you satisfied that this consultation has followed the Consultation Principles? If not or you have any other observations about how we can improve the process please contact us via the complaints procedure at <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government/about/complaints-procedure>.

Annex A

**Personal data**

The following is to explain your rights and give you the information you are entitled to under the Data Protection Act 2018.

Note that this section only refers to your personal data (your name, address and anything that could be used to identify you personally) not the content of your response to the consultation.

1. **The identity of the data controller and contact details of our Data Protection** **Officer**

The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) is the data controller. The Data Protection Officer can be contacted at [dataprotection@communities.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:dataprotection@communities.gsi.gov.uk)

**2. Why we are collecting your personal data**

Your personal data is being collected as an essential part of the consultation process, so that we can contact you regarding your response and for statistical purposes. We may also use it to contact you about related matters.

**3. Our legal basis for processing your personal data**

The Data Protection Act 2018 states that, as a government department, MHCLG may process personal data as necessary for the effective performance of a task carried out in the public interest. i.e. a consultation.

**3. With whom we will be sharing your personal data**

Your data will not be shared with anyone outside MHCLG.

**4. For how long we will keep your personal data, or criteria used to determine the retention period.**

Your personal data will be held for two years from the closure of the consultation

**5. Your rights, e.g. access, rectification, erasure**

The data we are collecting is your personal data, and you have considerable say over what happens to it. You have the right:

a. to see what data we have about you

b. to ask us to stop using your data, but keep it on record

c. to ask to have all or some of your data deleted or corrected

d. to lodge a complaint with the independent Information Commissioner (ICO) if you think we are not handling your data fairly or in accordance with the law. You can contact the ICO at <https://ico.org.uk/>, or telephone 0303 123 1113.

**6. Your personal data will not be used for any automated decision making.**

7. The data you provide will be directly stored by Survey Monkey on their servers in the United States. We have taken all necessary precautions to ensure that your rights in terms of data protection will not be compromises by this. Your data will also be stored in a secure government IT system.