

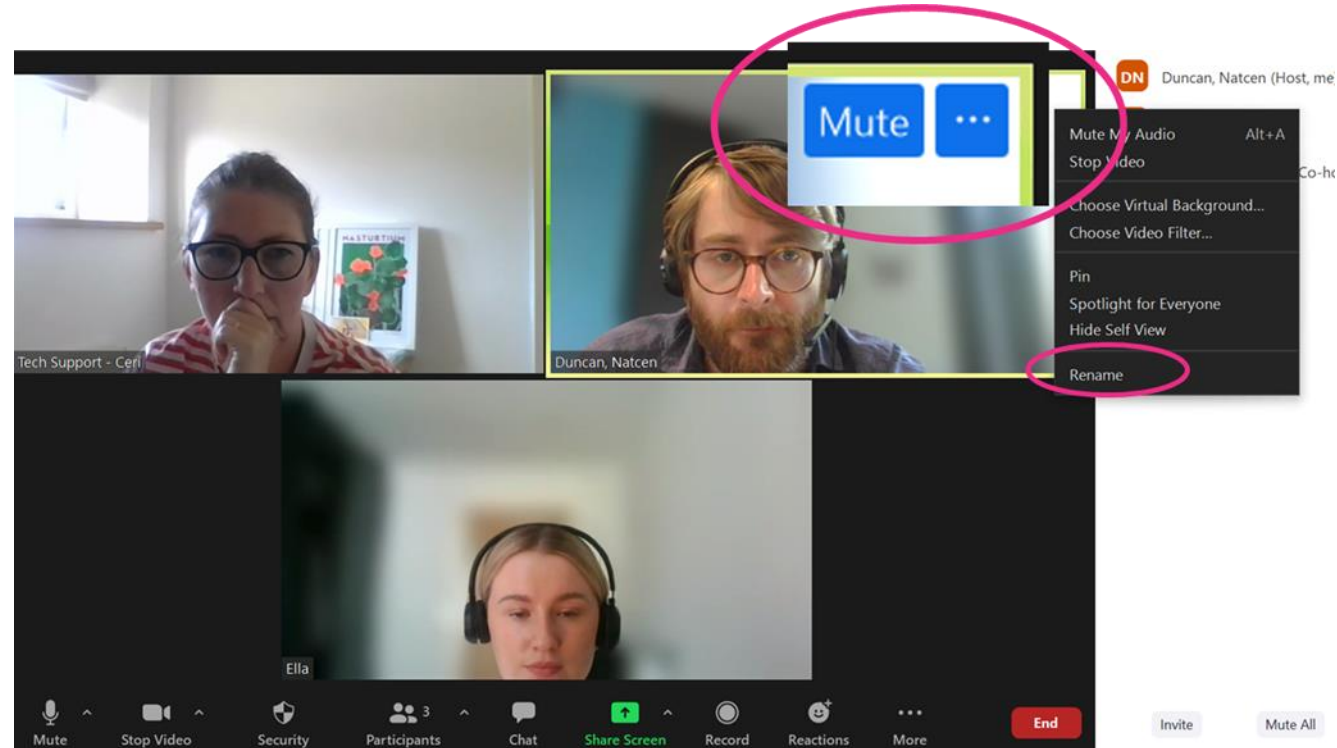
Deliberative Research on the Housing Emergency

Session 1: Experiences of the housing emergency



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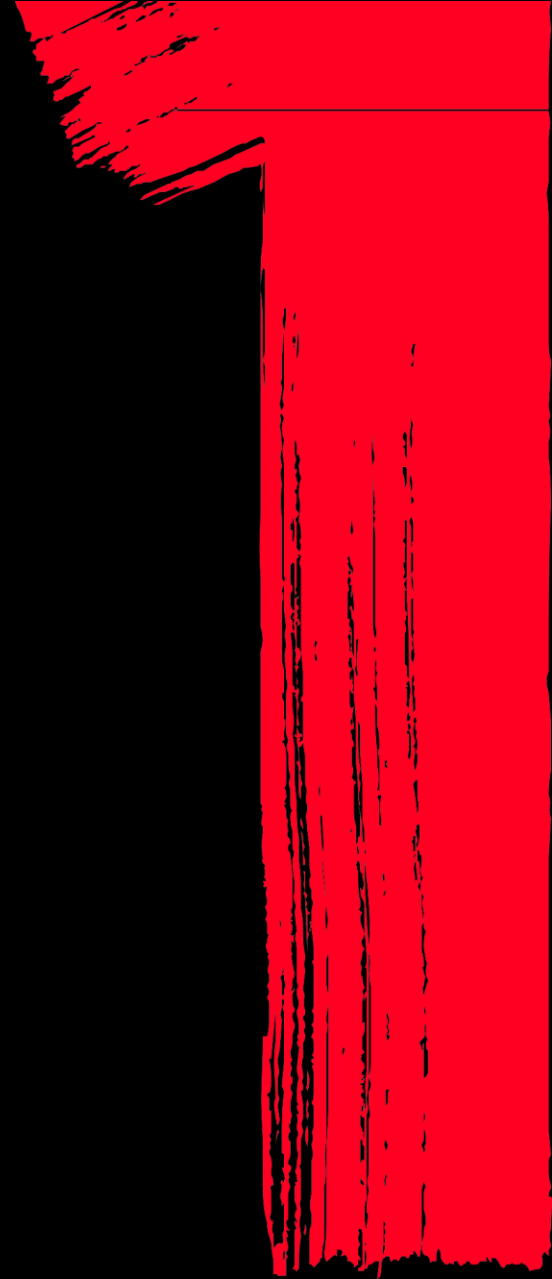
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EXPERIENCES OF THE HOUSING EMERGENCY



**WHAT WE WANT
TO ACHIEVE**



AIMS OF THE SUMMIT

- To hear from people with **lived experience of the housing emergency** to find out what policy solutions we should prioritise as part of our general election campaign
- The focus of this campaign will be a **national manifesto** to make sure that whoever wins the general election prioritises our solutions



SCOPE OF *DISCUSSIONS*

1. We will be including **social housing** as a policy solution as we know this is the best solution to end the housing emergency
2. We will be focusing on **housing-related solutions**
3. We will develop **national policy solutions** that respond to local problems
4. Our senior leadership team will use these national policy solutions to create a **National Manifesto**.

What is deliberation and what is your role?

- To help Shelter make a decision about its campaign priorities, this research will be deliberative.
- Deliberation is about considering different evidence and points of view before making a decision. It isn't easy to deliberate on complex topics.
- We'll do two things to support you to come to decisions in the final session:
 - **Sharing** one another's experiences of the housing emergency and the challenges they highlight.
 - **Considering evidence on the causes of and potential solutions** to the housing emergency

How will this work?



Session 1	Session 2	Session 3	Session 4
Sharing experiences of the housing emergency	Addressing the housing emergency: causes and solutions	Housing in the future: barriers to change	Discussing and deciding on policy principles
25 May 17:30 – 20:30	1 June 17:30 – 20:30	8 June 17:30 – 20:30	17 June 11:00 – 17:00

If you need support

- Sharing and hearing experiences isn't easy so we want you to know that the team is here to support you.
- We will have breaks but if during discussions a topic is uncomfortable, you can indicate this to your facilitator and step out from the conversation – you're not obligated to stay.
- For housing advice – please visit: england.shelter.org.uk/get_help. Shelter's emergency helpline is: **0808 800 4444**.

Who's in the 'room'?



Shelter – independent from discussions, providing specialist understanding of the Housing Emergency (HE), offering diversity of views



NatCen – facilitators and tech support (John)

Participants

Yourselves! You're coming from a variety of locations across England. Your breakout rooms will be organised by location.

How we use the evidence?



- Your facilitators will record some of the breakout discussions – they will check with you first to make sure you are comfortable with them to start recording.
- We will also use an interactive online whiteboard called Miro, where you can share your thoughts.
- The NatCen research team will have access to this data, and use it to write a report for Shelter. NatCen will also share the transcripts of the discussions with Shelter, who will use quotes for their research and campaigns. None of NatCen or Shelter’s use of these transcripts will contain any information that identifies who said what.
- After we introduce ourselves in our breakouts, Shelter will explain how this research will contribute to their work.

Helping one another – your role

- No one is expected to be an expert
- Everyone's voice counts
- Speak up and let others speak
- Questions are good!
- Not everyone needs to agree
- Switch off online distractions but okay for the real world to intervene!



Ground rules – facilitators' roles

- We're not experts in the topic
- We'll make sure everyone is involved
- We'll keep you on topic and to time
- Let us know if something isn't clear



Using Zoom

- Please mute yourself when not speaking in case of background noise
- Please display only your first name and the first initial of your last name on Zoom
- Facilitators will send links and other things to interact with in the chat
- Please have your camera on if you are comfortable with that and your internet connection allows
- Recording breakout discussions
- Pre-set timings

Group introductions & warm-up

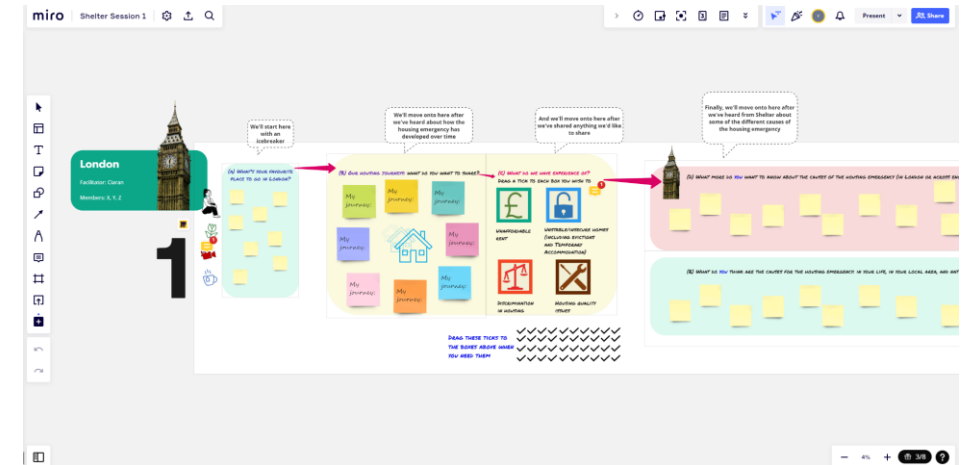


Breakout room discussions 1 & 2

1. You will get to know who is in your group and your facilitator and run through some guidelines for the breakout sessions.



2. Then your groups will do an icebreaker using Miro to ensure you feel comfortable and are familiar with it. Don't worry if you find it tricky! Your facilitator will make sure you are able to take part.



Campaigning and Lived Experience: Jack Madden

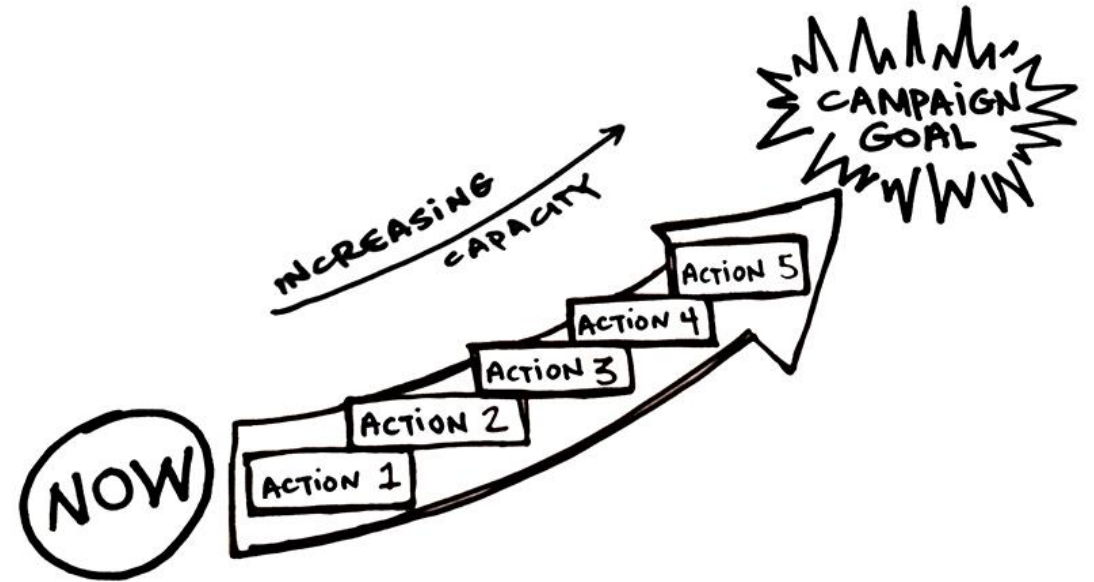


CAMPAIGNING FOR CHANGE



WHAT IS A 'CAMPAIGN'?

- "A concerted effort by a group of people to make a specific change happen"
- "Any series of actions or events that are meant to achieve a particular result"
- "An organized course of action to achieve a goal"
- "Turning the resources we have, into the power we need, to get the change we want"
- "An effort to turn the world as it is, into the world as it should be"
- "It can be quiet or loud, insider or outsider, angry or hopeful- often it's all of them!"



THE GENERAL ELECTION IS A ONCE IN 5-YEAR CHANCE FOR PEOPLE TO MAKE THEIR VOICES HEARD

- General Elections are a rare moment for **everyone in the country to have their say** and make their voices heard
- Politicians need to listen to demands for change because **they need our votes** if they want to win
- At **more than any other time** in political cycle, people's voices are powerful - politicians and party activists are knocking on our doors, asking what they can do to secure our votes
- That's why we need to confidently be able to **show that people want to see action** to tackle the housing emergency - and that **our suggestions are rooted in real life**, real experiences, and **are genuinely popular and supported by the public**
- **You are central to shaping the direction of Shelter's campaign** - we can't do it without you

HOW YOU CAN SHAPE THE CAMPAIGN

- Share your experiences to show what **the real problems** in the housing emergency are
- Share your opinions on what **the solutions** to those problems and what politicians should focus on
- Shape the **plan to get other people involved** in the campaign
- Shape **the ways we can get politicians to listen** to people who get involved in the campaign



Campaigning and Lived Experience: Fiona McLeod



CENTRING LIVED EXPERIENCE

London Hub
Family support
worker

Local temporary
accommodation
action group

Peer support

Involvement
officer and the
temporary
accommodation
research

Break

(5 minutes)



INTRODUCTION TO THE HOUSING EMERGENCY



WHERE ARE PEOPLE IN THE HOUSING EMERGENCY?

1. PEOPLE WHO ARE **HOMELESS**
2. RENTERS LIVING IN **POOR CONDITIONS**
3. STRUGGLING TO **AFFORD** RENTALS
4. **INSECURE** TENANCIES
5. PEOPLE FACING **DISCRIMINATION**
6. PEOPLE AFFECTED **MORE** THAN OTHERS



3,069 PEOPLE STREET HOMELESS:

↑ **33%** in 10 years

- **28%** in London
- **83%** are men (women under-counted)
- Average age of death is **45yrs** (men) and **43yrs** (women).

Thousands of '**sofa-surfers**' (not recorded).

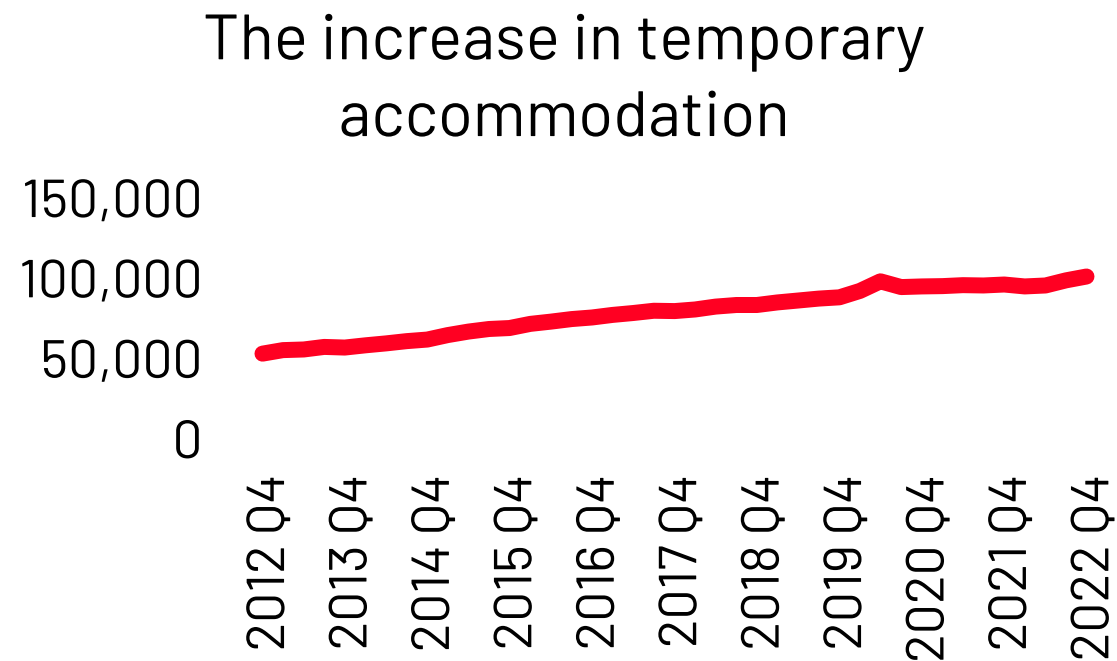
Sources: DLUHC, Tables on rough sleeping, Rough sleeping snapshot in England: autumn 2022 and ONS, Deaths of homeless people in England and Wales: 2021 registrations



PEOPLE WHO ARE HOMELESS IN TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION

101,300 households:

- Almost doubled (91% increase) in 10 years
- **58%** accommodated by London councils
- **62%** families and a third (34%) are **lone mother families**
- Black households **11 times** more likely to live in TA than white households



One in six households are in a hostel, B&B or budget hotel with shared kitchens and bathrooms – or no kitchen at all

BEING HOMELESS IN TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION IS DAMAGING:

- It **isn't temporary** (61% there over a year)
- **Frequent moves** at short notice (62%)
- 3 in 10 households have lived in three or more places
- Cramped (1 in 3 parents say kids **share a bed**)
- Three-quarters (**75%**) in **poor conditions**
- Inadequate facilities (**68%**)
- Out of area (**27%**)

Sources: DLUHC, Tables on homelessness, Statutory homelessness live tables, Table TA1 and Shelter, Still Living in Limbo, March 2023



**WE FLED TO
NOTHING
AND LOST
EVERYTHING**



RENTERS LIVING IN POOR CONDITIONS

9% of rentals (777k) have dangerous hazards:

- 14% (615k) private rentals
- 4% (162k) social rentals
- More likely in Yorkshire & Humber (19%), North West (11%) and East Midlands (11%)

16% of rentals (1.4m) are not decent:

- 23% (990k) private rentals
- 10% (380k) social rentals
- More likely in Yorkshire & Humber (25%), South West (21%) and East Midlands (20%)



OVERCROWDED HOMES

7% (562k) rented homes are overcrowded:

- 5% (237k) private rentals
- 8% (325k) social rentals

Overcrowding more common in London

British Bangladeshi and Pakistani households particularly affected:

- British Bangladeshi households are **12 times** more likely than those from White British households to face it



STRUGGLING PRIVATE RENTERS

- **22%** increase in rents over 10 years
- **Record** rises in past year (**5%**)
- 1 in 3 renters now claim **local housing allowance** to cover rent
- But local housing allowance **doesn't cover average rents**
- Landlord/agent pre-tenancy 'affordability checks'
- Need for **deposit/advance rent/guarantor** who earns over £30k



STRUGGLING SOCIAL RENTERS

- Government **regulates** annual rent increases to **7%**
- 22% and 18% increase for council and housing association tenants over 10 years
- **7 in 10** renters claiming housing benefit to cover rent.
- Mostly housing benefit covers rents, but not always (e.g. Bedroom Tax)



PEOPLE ON INSECURE TENANCIES

Private rental doesn't guarantee a stable home due to no-fault eviction.

- **16%** of households **at risk of homelessness** due to no-fault eviction
- **24%** increase over last four years
- One in four households lose their home due to private tenancy ending
- Only **2 months** notice
- **Risky to challenge** large rent increases or substandard conditions.



PEOPLE FACING DISCRIMINATION

Government has removed rights:

- Hundreds of thousands of people have no rights - **“No Recourse to Public Funds”**

Private landlords prefer not to let to:

- People claiming local housing allowance (**64%**)
- People who seem not British (57%)
- Families with children (44%)

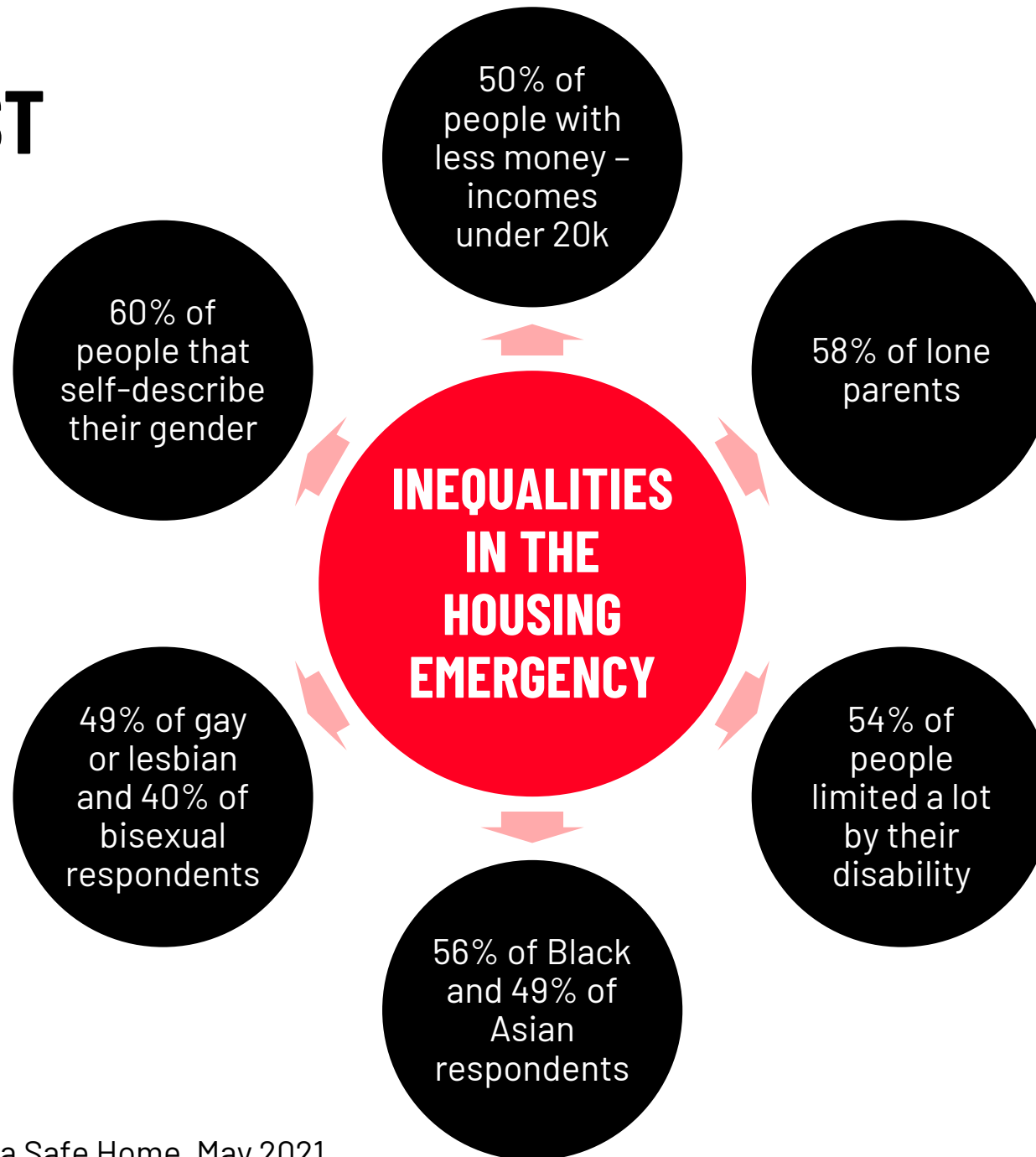
Social tenants report landlord discrimination :

- More than one in ten (**13%**) feel their landlord doesn't treat them with respect
- Higher among racially marginalised groups and women

Sources: Shelter/YouGov 2022 survey of 506 private landlords and DLUHC, Social Housing Quality Programme - Residents Survey Report, December 2022



PEOPLE WORST AFFECTED



Breakout room discussion 3

You will now have a chance to share experiences of your housing journey.



What do you feel the housing emergency means to you?

Breakout room discussion 3: Reading back

Every group will now have a chance to share themes from their discussion



What do you feel the housing emergency means to you?

Break

(10 minutes)



Breakout room 4 and wrapping up

- This breakout group will give everyone a chance to reflect on what you have heard and ask for clarifications, and share what you think are causes for the Housing Emergency.
- After this there will be a quick opportunity for everyone in the main room to share some thoughts that can inform future sessions.



What more do you want to know about the causes of the housing emergency?

What do you think are the causes for the HE?

Answering some final questions together:

What do you think are the most important causes of the housing emergency?



What do you think are the solutions?

What next?

- Thank you! The next workshop is: Thursday 1st June from 5:30pm – 8:30pm. You will be sent the Zoom link in advance. We'll be focussing on understanding the causes of and possible solutions to the housing emergency.
 - If you have questions about participating in the research:
Email NatCen at: housingdeliberation@natcen.ac.uk
Or, call our freephone on: [0808 178 9051](tel:08081789051)
 - If you have questions for the Shelter team about what we discussed today please email Shelter's pastoral point of contact.
 - For housing advice – please visit: england.shelter.org.uk/get_help. Shelter's emergency helpline is: [0808 800 4444](tel:08088004444).
 - If you would like to talk to someone about how you are feeling:
Call Samaritans on: 116 123
-

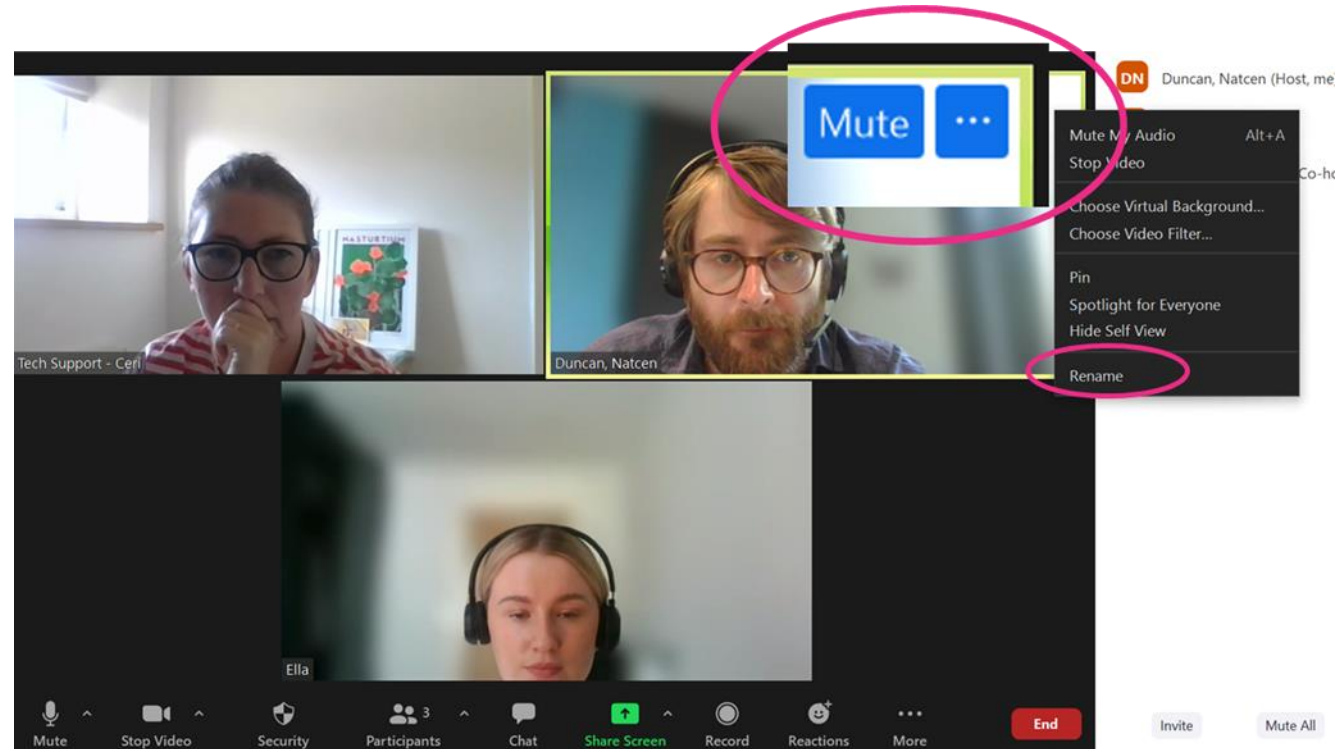
Deliberative Research on the Housing Emergency

Session 2: Addressing the housing emergency



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- 4) If your having issues doing this, **let us know in the chat.**



Aims of the summit

- To hear from people with lived experience of the housing emergency to find out what policy solutions we should be prioritising as part of our general election campaign.
- The focus of this campaign will be a national manifesto to make sure that the party that wins the next general election will prioritise ending the housing emergency.



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Yourselves! You're coming from a variety of locations across the UK. Your breakout rooms will be organised by location.

How we use the evidence?



- Your facilitators will **audio record some of the breakout discussions** – they will check with you first to make sure you are comfortable with them to start recording.
- The NatCen research team will have access to this data, and use it to write a report for Shelter. NatCen will also share the transcripts of the discussions with Shelter. **These will not contain any information that identifies who said what.**
- We will also **use an interactive online whiteboard called Miro, where you can share your thoughts.**
- You do not have to use Miro and your facilitators will support you to take part in the way that best suits you.

We are at session 2 out of 4



25th May
17:30-20:30

1st June
17:30-20:30

8th June
17:30-20:30

17th June
11:00-17:00

Session 1
Experiences of
the housing
emergency

Session 2
Addressing the
housing
emergency

Session 3
Housing in the
future:
considering
policies

Session 4
Discussing policy
principles in
person

Where are we in the 'deliberative process'?



Sharing and understanding experiences

25th May
17:30-20:30

Session 1
Experiences of the housing emergency

Discussing evidence

1st June
17:30-20:30

Session 2
Addressing the housing emergency

Thinking about priorities...

What happens today



Topic	Timings	What happens
Intro to the session	5.30 – 5.45pm	NatCen talks in main room
Evidence on the causes of the Housing emergency	5.45 – 6pm	Shelter presents in main room
Discuss causes	6pm – 6.35pm	Time in breakout rooms to discuss
Break	6.35pm – 6.45pm	
Evidence on policies to solve the Housing emergency	6.45 – 7.10pm	Shelter presents in main room
Discuss policy options	7.10 – 8.10 pm (with 10 minute break!)	Time in break out rooms
Hearing priorities	8.10 – 8.25	Share thoughts and questions in main room
Closing	8.25-8.30	Key points for next week

Helping one another – your role

- No one is expected to be an expert
- Everyone's voice counts
- Speak up and let others speak
- Questions are good!
- Not everyone needs to agree
- Switch off online distractions but okay for the real world to intervene!
- We have breaks but take care of yourself
- If during discussions a topic is uncomfortable, you can indicate this to your facilitator and you do not have to contribute, or can step out momentarily from the conversation



Ground rules – facilitators' roles

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- We'll keep you on topic and to time
- Let us know if something isn't clear
- Let us know by privately messaging your facilitator on Zoom if you would like to step out of the conversation momentarily due to the nature of the topic



Using Zoom

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- Recording breakout discussions
- Pre-set timings

Recap of session 1



Session 1: Recap of Poll

‘What do you feel are the three most important causes of the Housing Emergency?’

Government inaction/policy AND a lack of housing supply in joint first place.



Landlord greed and profiting



The lack of social housing



ADDRESSING THE HOUSING EMERGENCY



HOW WE GOT HERE: THE CAUSES



WHAT ARE THE CAUSES OF THE HOUSING EMERGENCY?

1. WHY DON'T WE HAVE ENOUGH DECENT **SOCIAL HOMES**?
2. WHY ARE PRIVATE RENTALS SO **UNAFFORDABLE**?
3. WHY ARE PRIVATE RENTALS SUCH **POOR QUALITY**?
4. OTHER CAUSES



OUR DEFINITION OF THE HOUSING EMERGENCY

We define the housing emergency as being unable to buy or rent a suitable, decent, stable home.

Some people describe the housing emergency as being unable to buy a home. It is true that fewer people can afford to buy a home compared to 20 years ago – house prices are **8 times** more than earnings.



OUR DEFINITION OF SOCIAL HOUSING

Shelter campaigns for a specific definition of Social Housing:

Social Rent

- Tied to local incomes
- Around 50% of market rent
- The legal definition of Social Housing is broader and includes social rent and other types of housing



WHY DON'T WE HAVE ENOUGH DECENT SOCIAL HOMES?

Failure to invest

- Failure to **invest** by successive governments
- Homes sold off and demolished, but not replaced:
 - **1.9m** homes sold under Right to Buy since 1980
- Net loss of **26%** (1.4m) of social homes since 1980
- One year alone: 21,600 social homes sold or demolished and only 7,500 new homes built: that is a **net loss of 14,100 homes** (2021/22)

**LATE 1970S: 3 IN 10
HOUSEHOLDS LIVED IN
SOCIAL HOUSING.**

**THIS WAS MAINLY
COUNCIL HOUSING**

WHY DON'T WE HAVE ENOUGH DECENT SOCIAL HOMES?

Shift in funding system

- Shift to funding housing associations
- Lower grant per unit – relies on borrowing
- Move to shared-ownership and 'affordable rent' homes
- Recycling rents to fund new homes – less money for management and maintenance
- Low government grants can mean shoddy new-builds

**1.2M HOUSEHOLDS
NOW ON WAITING LISTS
FOR SOCIAL HOMES.
THEY ARE HEAVILY
RATIONED**

WHY DON'T WE HAVE ENOUGH DECENT SOCIAL HOMES?

Enforcement of standards

- Many homes need modernisation
- Since 2008, no proactive regulation
- Tenants have few/no options to move ('transfer') to another home
- More difficult for tenants to take legal action due to Legal Aid cuts

380,000 (10%) OF SOCIAL HOMES ARE 'NOT DECENT'

162,000 (4%) HAVE SERIOUS HAZARDS

WHY ARE PRIVATE RENTALS SO UNAFFORDABLE?

High demand for private rentals

- High house prices and shortage of social homes = more people have to rent privately.
- Private renters **more than doubled** in past 20 years (from 2.1m to 4.6m). **1 in 5** of us rents privately.
- Families renting privately up **80%** in 15 years. 22% of families now rent privately.

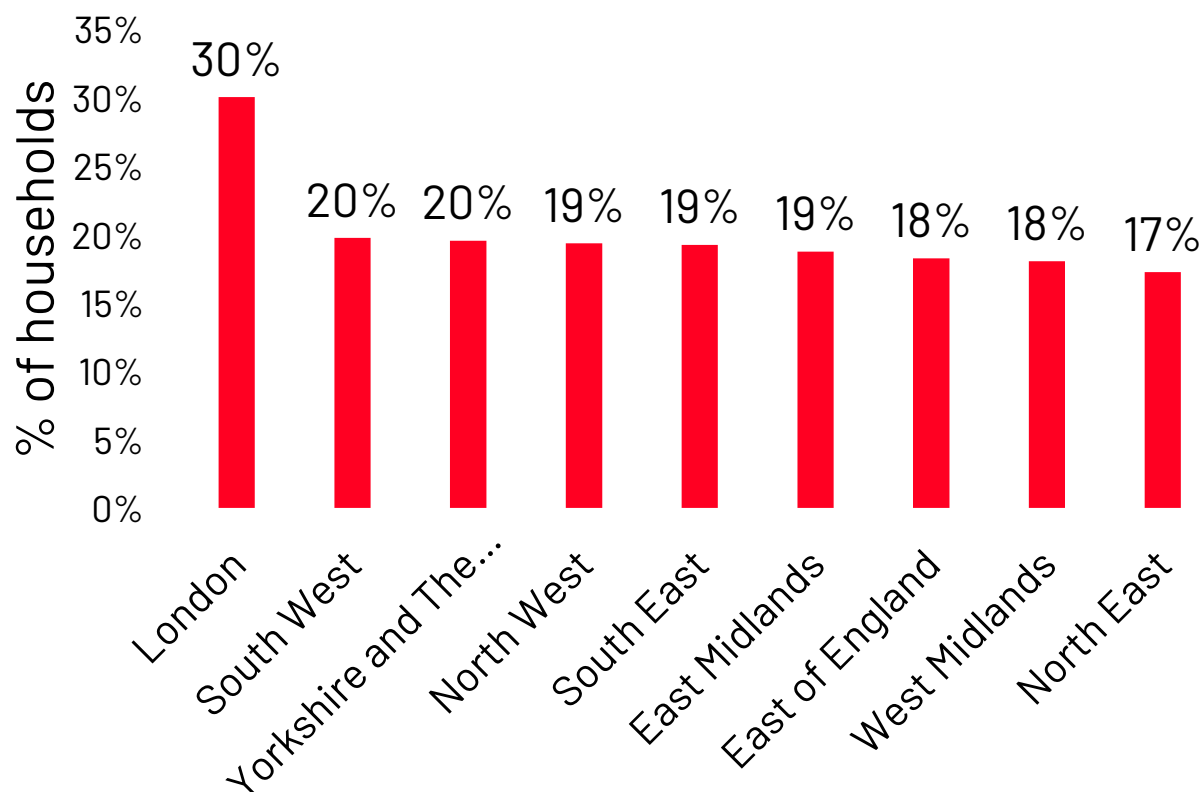


WHY ARE PRIVATE RENTALS SO UNAFFORDABLE?

Reliance on private rentals

- **3 in 10** households in **London** live in a private rental home
- In some London boroughs, a large proportion of residents rent privately: e.g. Newham (**39%**) and Tower Hamlets (**38%**)
- Across all other regions about a fifth of households privately rent

PRIVATE RENTING IS COMMON ACROSS ALL REGIONS



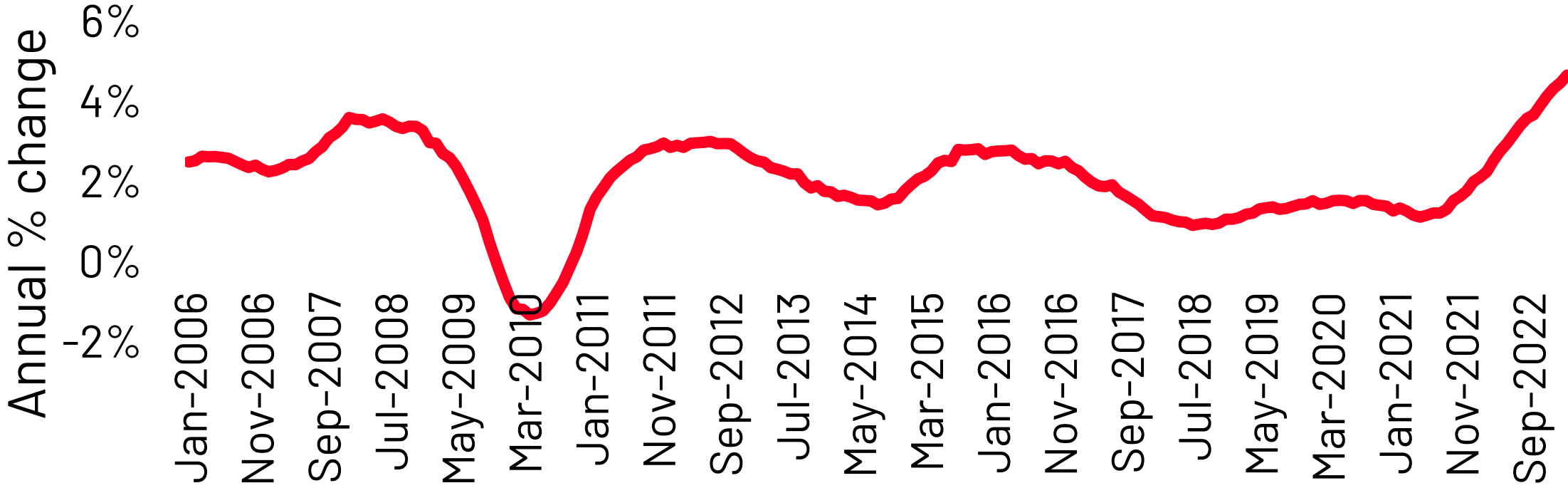
WHY ARE PRIVATE RENTALS SO UNAFFORDABLE?

- Competition is fierce.
- Landlords can charge what they like when they first let and increase the rent once a year.
- Rents rising faster than earnings: up **39%** (earnings up 26%) (2012 - 2022).
- Renters spend **37%** of income on rent – **more** in London and the South
- **Lone parent** (one income) households struggle to afford rents on family homes



PRIVATE RENTS ARE SOARING

Long-term trend in private rental prices in England



Source: ONS, [Index of Private Housing Rental Prices, UK: monthly estimates](#), May 2023.

HELP TO AFFORD RENT

1980s: government cut investment in social homes and said **'housing benefit will take the strain'** in helping people afford rents.

Local Housing Allowance is housing benefit for private renters. But it's now inadequate:

±

2008	LHA covered average local rents
2012	Cut to cover cheapest 30%
2020	Frozen at 2019 rates
2023	Many areas, no longer covers cheapest 10%



HOUSING BENEFIT IN NUMBERS



1.8 million (1 in 3) private renters claim housing benefits



48% are families with children



54% have a shortfall between housing benefit and their rent

- Local housing allowance fails to cover a 2 bed rental **anywhere**
- In most of the country, it covers fewer than **1 in 5** rentals
- Covers only **1 in 50** newly-advertised homes
- Average shortfalls: **£151** per month.

WHY ARE PRIVATE RENTALS SUCH POOR QUALITY?

- Older homes (most pre-1965)
- Landlords fail to invest
- Better quality = higher rents
- Difficult for tenants to demand better:
 - no-fault eviction
 - few/no other options
 - lack of free legal advice (Legal Aid)
- Difficult for councils to take action due to lack of resources and tools



OTHER CAUSES:

- ❑ Homes **left empty**, including second homes – only 1% of homes are empty for more than six months
 - Higher in some areas e.g. Barrow-in-Furness (2.6%) and Liverpool (2.2%)
- ❑ Homes converted to **holiday lets** (e.g. Airbnb) – 2% of landlords have short term holiday lets
- ❑ Areas with few job opportunities or public transport links, which deters landlords from investing
- ❑ Household and population growth (people living longer, births etc.) increasing demand, with some impact from net migration (0.5% of the population)



SOLVING THE HOUSING EMERGENCY



WHO'S INVOLVED IN HOUSING POLICY?

1. GOVERNMENT
2. HOUSE BUILDERS AND LANDLORDS
3. ENFORCERS
4. TYPES OF HOUSING PROVIDER
5. WHO ARE SOCIAL LANDLORDS?
6. WHO ARE PRIVATE LANDLORDS?



WHO'S INVOLVED IN HOUSING POLICY?

Government

- National government at Westminster: makes laws and provides funding
- Regional Mayors (e.g. Greater Manchester Combined Authority) set targets and distribute funding
- Local councils implement laws, set their own policies and distribute funding



WHO'S INVOLVED IN HOUSING POLICY?

Housebuilders and landlords

- Landowners
- Developers (sometimes also own land)
- Housebuilders (sometimes also own land)
- Social landlords
- Private landlords
- Contracted 'accommodation providers'
- Letting agents



WHO'S INVOLVED IN HOUSING POLICY?

Enforcers

- Court system
- Housing Ombudsman Service
- Local Authority and Social Care Ombudsman
- Regulator of Social Housing
- Local authorities
- Campaigners



TYPES OF HOUSING PROVIDER

- Registered providers of social housing
- Private landlords
- Homeless temporary accommodation providers
- Asylum support accommodation providers
- Social services accommodation providers
- Probation accommodation providers

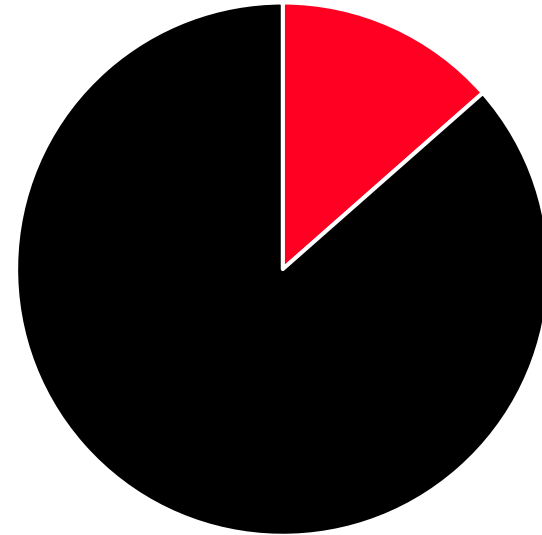


WHO ARE SOCIAL LANDLORDS?

Regulated housing providers:

- **14%** are local authorities (council housing)
- **86%** are housing associations
- Housing associations let out homes on 'affordable rents', market rents and shared ownership
- Council housing can be managed by Arms Length Management Organisations (ALMOs) and Tenant Management Organisations (TMOs)

Most landlords are housing associations

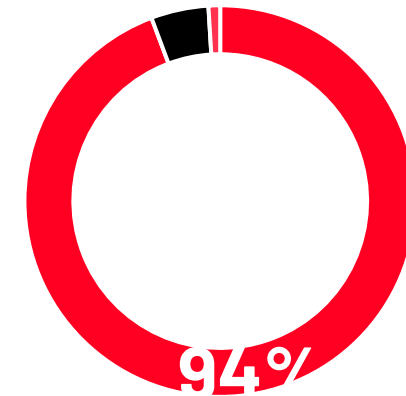


■ Local authority ■ Housing association

WHO ARE PRIVATE LANDLORDS?

- **5%** are companies
- **94%** are individuals
- Individuals may own large 'portfolios' as a business or be 'accidental'
- **43%** let out **one home**
- **39%** let out between **two and four** homes
- More than a third (**38%**) of private landlords let homes they own outright (**no mortgage**)

Most private landlords are
individuals
94%



- as an individual/group of individuals
- as part of a company
- both as an individual/group of individuals and as part of a

POLICY OPTIONS



POLICY OPTIONS

1. **INVEST** IN SOCIAL HOMES
2. MAKE IT **EASIER** TO BUILD SOCIAL HOMES
3. **IMPROVE** SOCIAL HOMES
4. **IMPROVE** PRIVATE RENTALS
5. MAKE RENTING **AFFORDABLE**
6. GIVE PEOPLE **RIGHTS**
7. FUND **SUPPORT** SERVICES



INVEST IN SOCIAL HOMES

National government investment to:

- ❑ **Build** a new generation of social homes
 - At least 90k a year
- ❑ **Improve** existing homes
 - Invest in current homes to eliminate serious hazards like damp and mould or fire safety risks
- ❑ Improve the **funding model**
 - Prioritise building social rent homes over affordable rent and ownership products in any new programme



MAKE IT EASIER TO BUILD SOCIAL HOMES

Levelling Up & Regeneration Bill 2023:

- Reduce land costs
 - Remove 'hope value'
- Improve Planning System
- Definition of affordability in planning
 - No longer prioritise homes that people can't afford
 - Build 'social rent' homes on new developments



IMPROVE SOCIAL HOMES

Social Housing (Regulation) Bill 2023:

- Improved consumer standards, including professional management
 - Proactive inspection of social landlords
 - Stronger enforcement powers
 - 'Awaab's Law' on serious hazards
-
- Still need a **National Tenant Union** to give a strong national, regional and local **voice** to social tenants.



IMPROVE PRIVATE RENTALS

Renters Reform Bill 2023:

- Abolish no-fault (s.21) evictions
- Landlord register ('property portal')
- End landlord discrimination against people claiming local housing allowance, families etc
- Ombudsman for private landlords
- Apply Decent Homes Standard

- Still need more resources for local authorities
- Still need Legal Aid so tenants can get a solicitor to enforce their rights



MAKE RENTING AFFORDABLE

- Unfreeze** local housing allowance
- Base local housing allowance on **actual rents**
- Abolish the **household benefit cap**
- Improve local housing allowance for people in temporary accommodation
- Regulating rents?



GIVE PEOPLE RIGHTS

- ❑ Right to suitable emergency accommodation for everyone at risk of the street
- ❑ Right to suitable accommodation for homeless families who have to go to social services for help
- ❑ Abolish 'No Recourse to Public Funds'
- ❑ Abolish the 'Right to Rent' policy



FUND HOUSING SUPPORT TO HELP PEOPLE KEEP THEIR HOMES

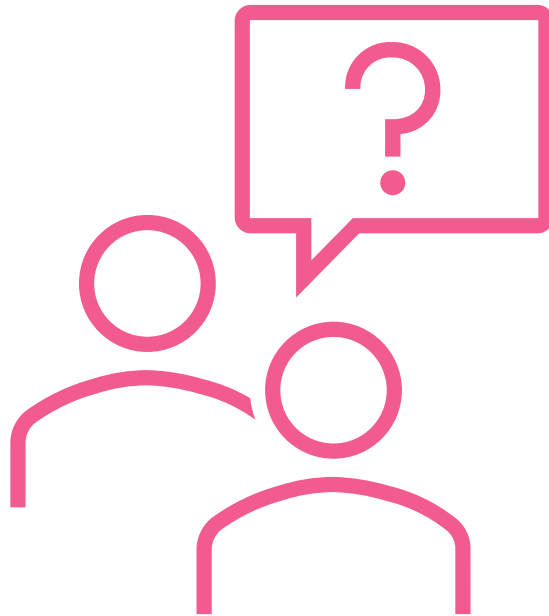
- ❑ Support services to people at risk of eviction and homelessness, e.g. due to rent arrears or nuisance behaviour
- ❑ Needed by people with physical or mental disabilities or health problems, e.g. people struggling with depression
- ❑ This includes funding:
 - 'supported housing', such as sheltered housing with on-site support staff
 - 'floating support' to people living in social homes or private rentals



Shelters employ peer support workers, like Fiona from Session 1, who understand through lived experience what people are going through

Breakout room 2

Every group will now have a chance to gather questions and clarifications relating to the evidence.



Break

(10 minutes)



Breakout room 3

We'll now have a chance to discuss our thoughts on our priorities among Shelter's policy options, and what we might add to these.



Sharing back: what were people's priorities?



What next?

- Thank you! The next workshop: Thursday 8th June from 5:30pm – 8:30pm. You will be sent the Zoom link in advance. We'll be focussing on exploring challenges these solutions face.
 - If you have questions about participating in the research:
Email NatCen at: housingdeliberation@natcen.ac.uk
Or, call our freephone on: [0808 178 9051](tel:08081789051)
 - If you have questions for the Shelter team about what we discussed today please email Shelter's pastoral point of contact.
 - For housing advice – please visit: england.shelter.org.uk/get_help. Shelter's emergency helpline is: [0808 800 4444](tel:08088004444).
 - If you would like to talk to someone about how you are feeling:
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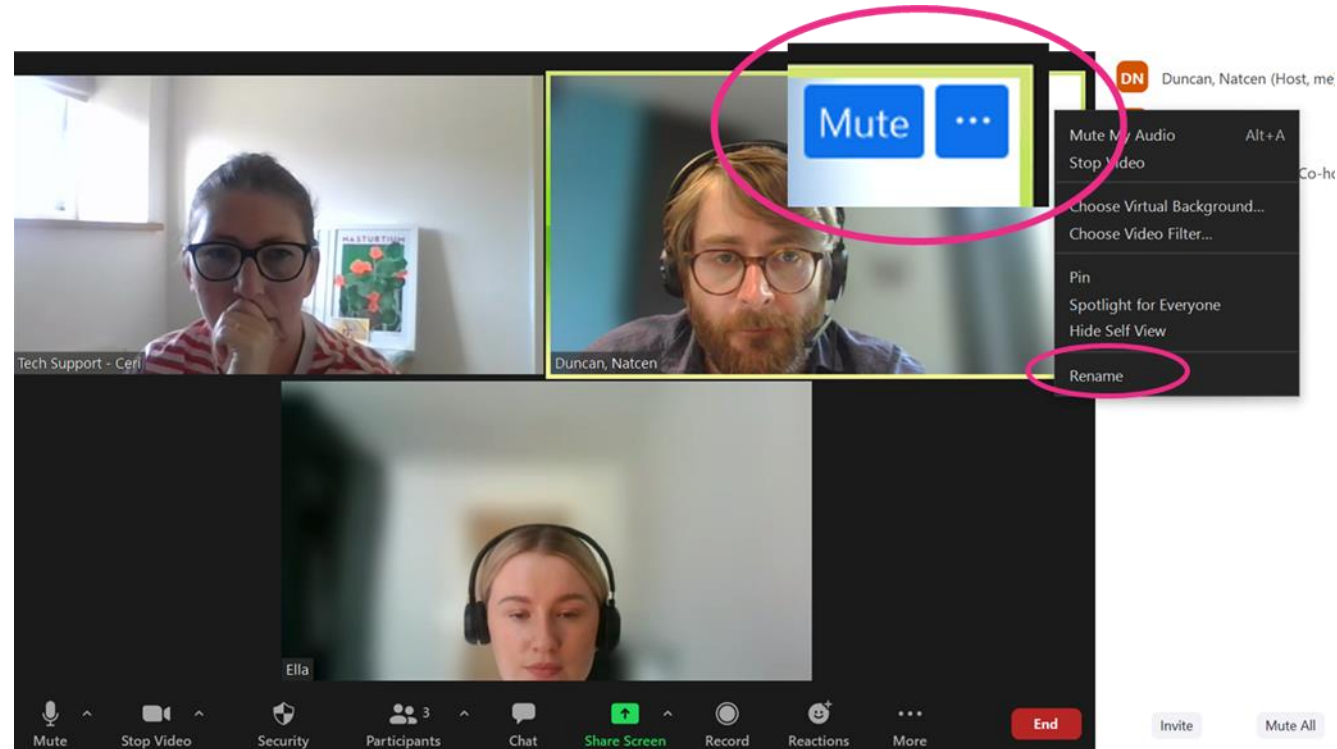
Deliberative Research on the Housing Emergency

Session 3 – Housing in the future: considering policies



Please re-name yourself

- 1) Click on the **3 dots** beside the 'Mute' icon.
- 2) The **last option on the drop down** menu will say 'Rename'.
- 3) Change your name to your **first name, followed by the initial of your surname** (e.g. Duncan G), and then add **the name of the location you are in** (e.g. Duncan G (London)).
- 4) If your having issues doing this, **let us know in the chat.**



Aims of the summit

- To hear from people with lived experience of the housing emergency to find out what policy solutions we should be prioritising as part of our general election campaign.
- The focus of this campaign will be a national manifesto to make sure that the party that wins the next general election will prioritise ending the housing emergency.



Who's in the 'room'?



Shelter – independent from discussions, providing specialist understanding of the Housing Emergency (HE), offering diversity of views



NatCen – facilitators and tech support (John)

Participants

Yourselves! You're coming from a variety of locations across the UK. Your breakout rooms will be organised by location.

How we use the evidence?



- Your facilitators will **audio record some of the breakout discussions** – they will check with you first to make sure you are comfortable with them to start recording.
- The NatCen research team will have access to this data, and use it to write a report for Shelter. NatCen will also share the transcripts of the discussions with Shelter. **These will not contain any information that identifies who said what.**
- We will also **use an interactive online whiteboard called Miro, where you can share your thoughts.**
- You do not have to use Miro and your facilitators will support you to take part in the way that best suits you.

We are at session 3 out of 4



25th May
17:30-20:30

1st June
17:30-20:30

8th June
17:30-20:30

17th June
11:00-17:00

Session 1
Experiences of
the housing
emergency

Session 2
Addressing the
housing
emergency

Session 3
Housing in the
future:
Barriers and
principles

Session 4
Discussing policy
principles in
person

Where are we in the 'deliberative process'?



Sharing and understanding experiences

25th May
17:30-20:30

Session 1
Experiences of the housing emergency

Discussing evidence

1st June
17:30-20:30

Session 2
Addressing the housing emergency



8th June
17:30-20:30

Session 3
Housing in the future:
Barriers and principles

Developing views

What happens today



Topic	Timings	What happens
Intro to the session	5.30 – 5.40pm	NatCen talks in main room
Recap key points	5.40 – 5.55pm	Shelter presents in main room
Discuss barriers	5.55pm – 6.20pm	Time in breakout rooms to discuss
Break	6.20pm – 6.30pm	
Q & A with speakers	6.30 – 7.20pm	Shelter presents in main room
Break	7.20 – 7.30pm	
Barriers and principles	7.30 – 8.20 pm	Time in break out rooms
Closing	8.20-8.30	Key points for next week

Speakers this evening



- Alex Marsh, Professor of Public Policy, University of Bristol
- John Bibby, Principal Housing Strategy officer
- Sally Causer, Executive Director, Southwark Law Centre
- Shaan Bhangal, Public Affairs Officer, Shelter

Helping one another – your role

- No one is expected to be an expert
- Everyone's voice counts
- Speak up and let others speak
- Questions are good!
- Not everyone needs to agree
- Switch off online distractions but okay for the real world to intervene!
- We have breaks but take care of yourself
- If during discussions a topic is uncomfortable, you can indicate this to your facilitator and you do not have to contribute, or can step out momentarily from the conversation



Ground rules – facilitators' roles

- We're not experts in the topic
- We'll make sure everyone is involved
- We'll keep you on topic and to time
- Let us know if something isn't clear
- Let us know by privately messaging your facilitator on Zoom if you would like to step out of the conversation momentarily due to the nature of the topic



**What we heard last
session...**



Question on the policy options




Rental Market & Regulation

- Why no rent cap?
- How could regulation be better?



Vacant Social Housing or land?

- Would opening up make a difference?



Planning, Building and local policy

- Who 'ties up' local housebuilding and local needs?
-

Supporting and strengthening tenants associations

Better and more accessible support services

Landlord Regulation & Education

Rent regulation

Building the *right* homes

Improve standards for all homes

Policy areas you suggested

HOUSING IN THE FUTURE: CONSIDERING POLICIES



SHELTER IS AN ANTI-RACIST ORGANISATION

- Shelter are **committed to eliminating all forms of discrimination** and to promoting and valuing diversity.
- **We do not tolerate - and we actively challenge - racism** and all forms of hate and discrimination.



ANTI-RACISM ACTION PLAN

REMINDER OF THE HOUSING EMERGENCY



OUR DEFINITION OF THE HOUSING EMERGENCY

We define the housing emergency as being unable to buy or rent a suitable, decent, stable home.

Some people describe the housing emergency as being unable to buy a home. It is true that fewer people can afford to buy a home compared to 20 years ago – house prices are **8 times** more than earnings.



WHERE ARE PEOPLE IN THE HOUSING EMERGENCY?

1. PEOPLE WHO ARE **HOMELESS**
2. RENTERS LIVING IN **POOR CONDITIONS**
3. STRUGGLING TO **AFFORD** RENTALS
4. **INSECURE** TENANCIES
5. PEOPLE FACING **DISCRIMINATION**
6. PEOPLE AFFECTED **MORE** THAN OTHERS



WHAT ARE THE CAUSES OF THE HOUSING EMERGENCY?

1. WHY DON'T WE HAVE ENOUGH DECENT **SOCIAL HOMES**?
2. WHY ARE PRIVATE RENTALS SO **UNAFFORDABLE**?
3. WHY ARE PRIVATE RENTALS SUCH **POOR QUALITY**?
4. OTHER CAUSES



POLICY OPTIONS



POLICY OPTIONS

1. **INVEST** IN SOCIAL HOMES
2. MAKE IT **EASIER** TO BUILD SOCIAL HOMES
3. **IMPROVE** SOCIAL HOMES
4. **IMPROVE** PRIVATE RENTALS
5. MAKE RENTING **AFFORDABLE**
6. GIVE PEOPLE **RIGHTS**
7. FUND **SUPPORT** SERVICES



INVEST IN SOCIAL HOMES

National government investment to:

- ❑ **Build** a new generation of social homes
 - At least 90k a year
- ❑ **Improve** existing homes
 - Invest in current homes to eliminate serious hazards like damp and mould or fire safety risks
- ❑ Improve the **funding model**
 - Prioritise building social rent homes over affordable rent and ownership products in any new programme



MAKE IT EASIER TO BUILD SOCIAL HOMES

Levelling Up & Regeneration Bill 2023:

- Reduce land costs
 - Remove 'hope value'
- Improve Planning System
- Definition of affordability in planning
 - No longer prioritise homes that people can't afford
 - Build 'social rent' homes on new developments



IMPROVE SOCIAL HOMES

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INTRODUCING BARRIERS

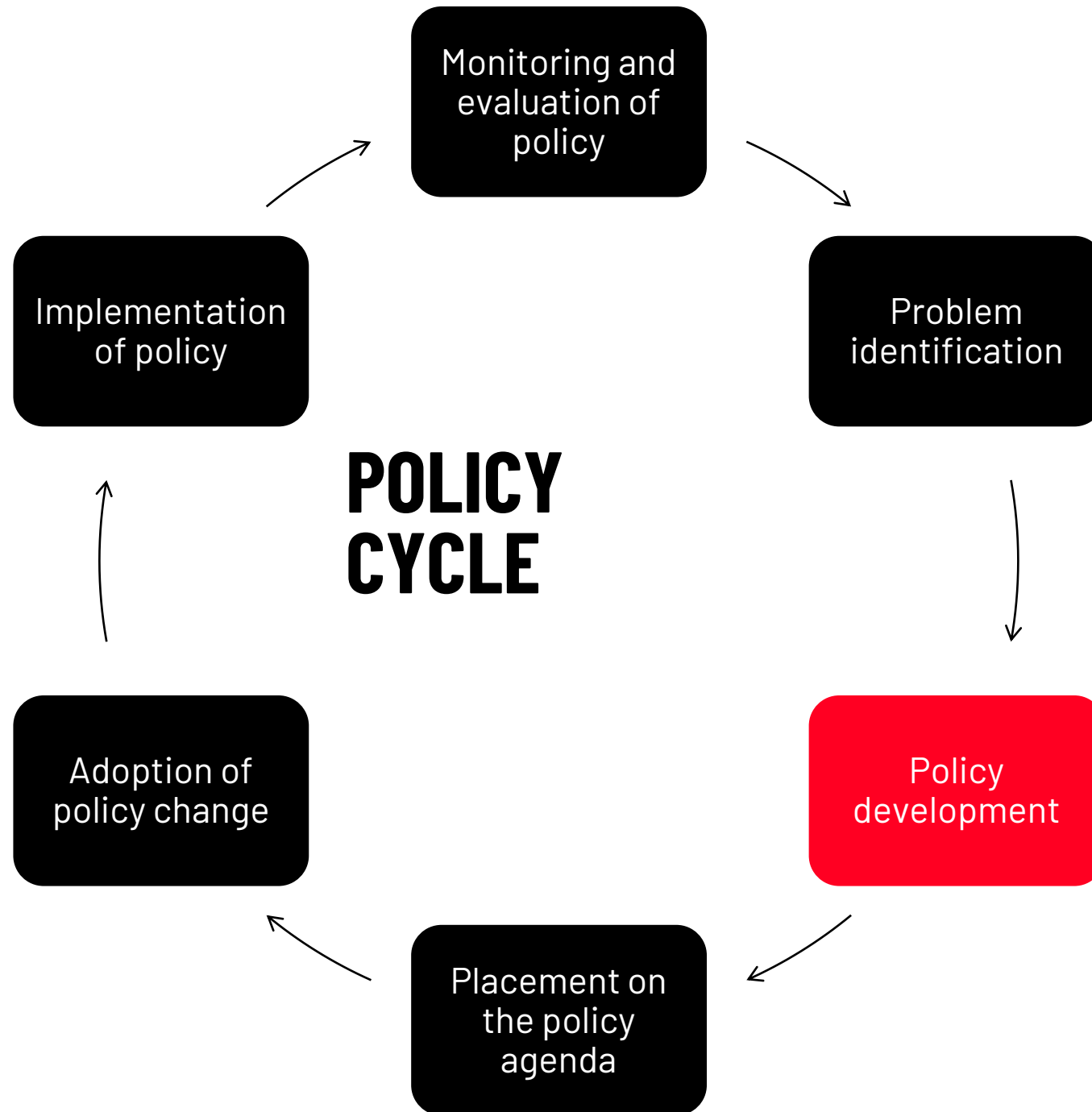


POLICY

A law, rule, regulation, or set of guidelines or procedures that seeks to address a problem

POLICYMAKER

A member of a government department, local authority or other organisation responsible for changing policy



WHAT IS A BARRIER?

A barrier is something that will stop us achieving the solution we want.

Barriers can include:

- Cultural attitudes
- Political ideology/pressure
- Opposition from vested interests
- Cost
- Capacity
- Unintended consequences



EXAMPLES OF HOW TO OVERCOME BARRIERS

Renters Reform Bill 2023

- Barriers were cultural norms, opposition (from landlords/agents) and worry of unintended consequences (e.g. impact on availability/homelessness)
- Continued campaigning convinced government there was widespread support and experience from other countries provided reassurance on unintended consequences

Social Housing (Regulation) Bill 2022

- Barriers were cost, capacity (of both social landlords and the Regulator of Social Housing) and unintended consequences (reclassification of housing associations)
- Campaigning by Grenfell United and Shelter convinced Ministers there was cross-sector support, they couldn't afford not to act and we suggested to government officials a way to avoid the unintended consequences

Breakout Room 1

What do you see as the main barriers to overcoming the housing emergency?

What questions do you have for the speakers?



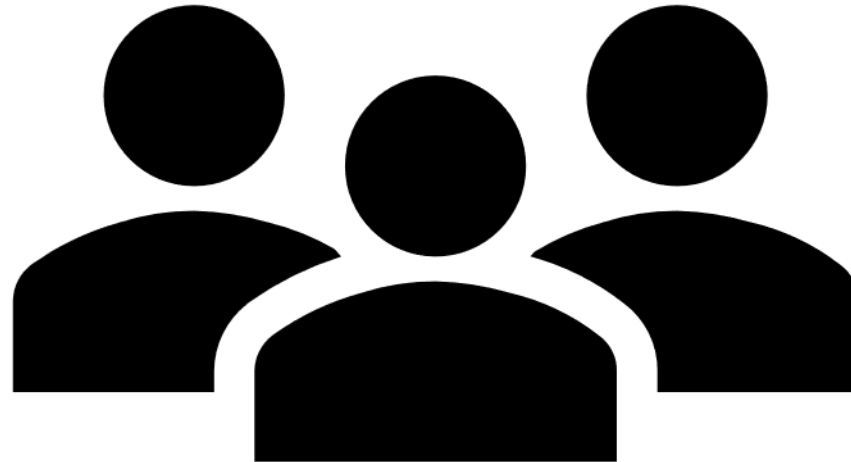
Break

(10 minutes)



Breakout Room 1:Feedback

What are your questions?



Professor Alex Marsh
Professor of Public Policy



University of
BRISTOL



UK COLLABORATIVE
CENTRE FOR
HOUSING EVIDENCE

Housing policy change

Alex Marsh

Professor of Public Policy

University of Bristol



University
of Glasgow

Funded by:



Economic
and Social
Research Council



Arts and
Humanities
Research Council



UK COLLABORATIVE
CENTRE FOR
HOUSING EVIDENCE

Two areas

- Big picture issues
- Improve private rentals



Big picture issues (1)

- Failures of systemic thinking
 - **Make renting affordable**
 - Reduce housing costs, increase incomes
- Consequences of poor housing and housing system failure
 - **Invest in social homes**
- Practical arguments, moral/ethical arguments

- 
- Health, wellbeing, quality of life
 - Education and child development
 - Economy and employment
 - Environment
 - Social participation and belonging



Big picture issues (2)

- Making “The right to adequate housing” a reality
 - SDG 11 – sustainable cities and communities
- Rehabilitating the (political) reputation of social housing
 - **Invest in social homes; Improve social homes**
- Viewing housing as home rather than investment
 - “Breaking the housing-finance cycle”
 - **Making renting affordable**



Improve private rentals (1)

- Renters' reform bill
 - Necessary but not sufficient
 - What survives into law will be crucial
- Resources to local authorities
 - Enforcement; **Fund support services**
- "Professionalism"
 - Improve
 - In search of professional behaviours
 - Landlords' self-identity
 - Culture of renting
- Culture change
 - Limits to relying on tenants to enforce rights
 - "Quality assurance not quality control"



Improve private rentals (2)


- Political economy
 - Electoral politics
 - Organisation & technology
- Real change is possible
 - Across the UK, policy has travelled a long way
 - Tenancy deposit schemes
 - Defusing disputes (although not all)



UK COLLABORATIVE
CENTRE FOR
HOUSING EVIDENCE

e: alex.marsh@bristol.ac.uk

#BuildingABetterFuture

  @HousingEvidence

**John Bibby, Principal Housing
Strategy Officer**

Local government

Barriers to solving the housing emergency

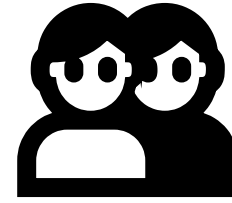
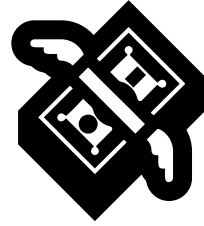
John Bibby, Principal Housing Strategy Officer

Barriers in brief...

1. Resources
2. Powers
3. Scale and generalised nature of need



Resources

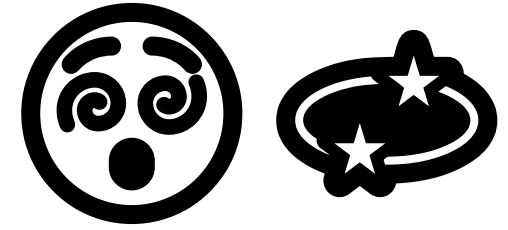


- Day-to-day spending: near 60% drop in grant since 2010
- Almost 2/3 of council budgets now spent on social care
- In practice:
 - 2 enforcement officers for 14,000 private rented homes
 - Councils with no housing policy / strategy officers
 - Grant for building?

Powers

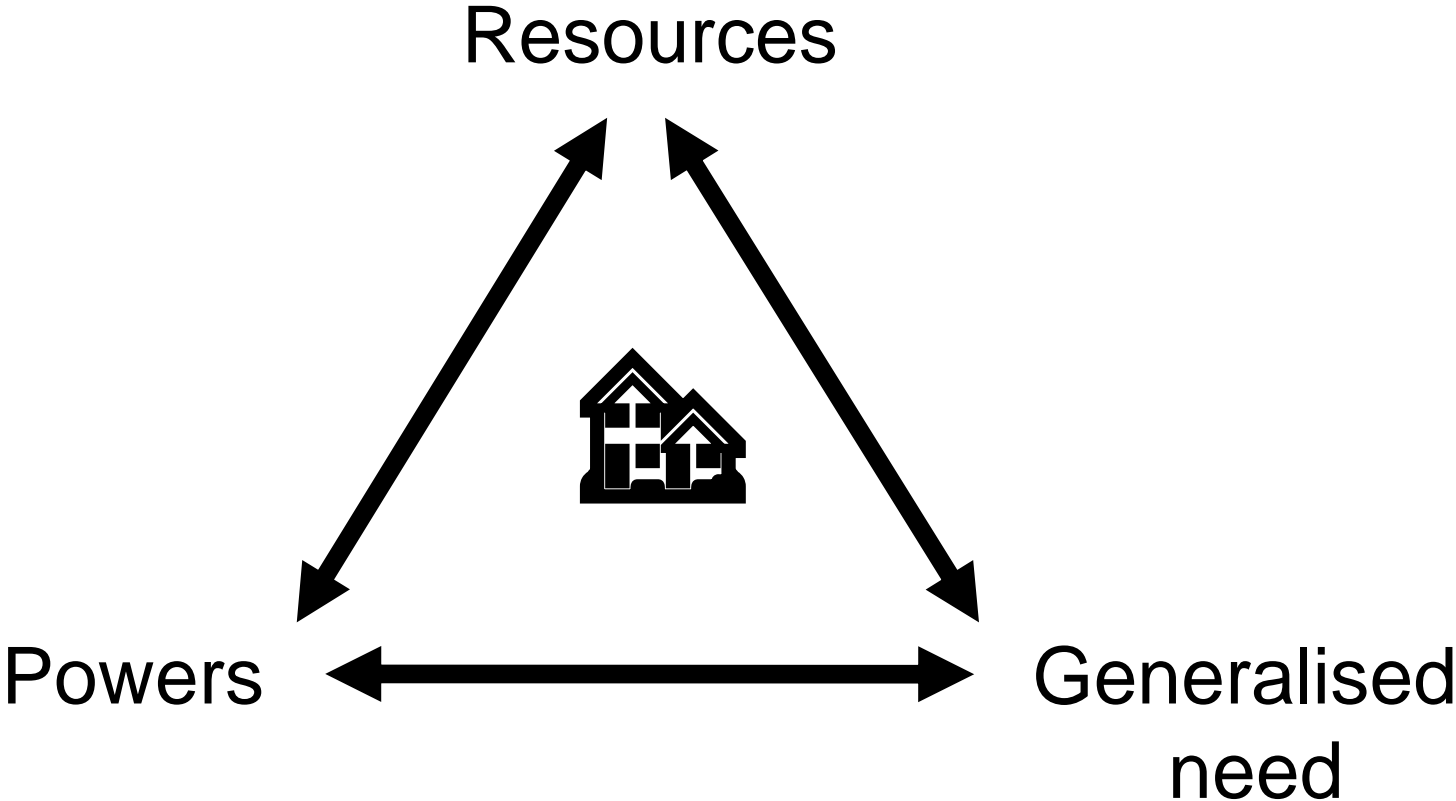
- Limited power to:
 - Increase budget — government
 - Build homes themselves — half have no council homes
 - Direct affordable housing grant — government / Homes England
 - Require social housing — government / Planning Inspector / viability
 - Increase benefits — government

Generalised need



- Public services pressured across the board
- In practice:
 - Those two enforcement officers
 - Tenants facing serious financial struggles
 - Homelessness services — pressure to rehouse
 - Increasingly complex cases — social care
 - Pressure on the NHS
 - Localised dispute about essential car use
 - Local politics and priorities...

Summing up...



Sally Causer

Executive Director at Southwark Law
Centre



Tackling the Housing Crisis

Sally.causer@southwarklawcentre.org.uk



Planning Voice – The Objective

- People with lived experience of the housing crisis will be empowered to influence planning decisions about their local area.
- More genuinely affordable homes will be built

Case Studies

- Elephant and Castle campaign: 83 additional properties at social housing rent
- Now fighting to stop a block given planning permission for homes to become offices
- Crowdfunded £5,000

What are the barriers

- Developers want to make maximum profit and have mega resources
- Local campaigners do not have funds to fight developers- there is very little Legal Aid available
- People have a lot of other issues in their lives and can get tired and give up campaigns
- Local Authorities often don't have the resources or the will to monitor that the agreed level of affordable housing has been delivered
- The definition of affordable Housing is often fudged

What can we do

- Not for profit legal providers like Shelter and Law Centres to add their legal knowledge to local campaigns
- Southwark Law Centre and Public Interest Law Centre have set up a Planning Network encouraging Law Centres in other parts of the country to work with local campaign groups.
- Training and workshops to ensure that people know their rights and that they can make a difference.
- Scrutiny on what homes have been delivered

Land Commissions

- First one in Liverpool , second in Southwark
- Some ideas coming out : establish a citizen-led body for governing public land.
- Make public land available to community organisations for socially valuable projects such as cooperatives, green spaces and social enterprises.
- establish an online map of public land resources, including empty land, that is currently held by councils.
- Capture rising land values (future profits derived from the development of currently underused land)
- Use public land to install the green infrastructure needed to combat climate change.

More info

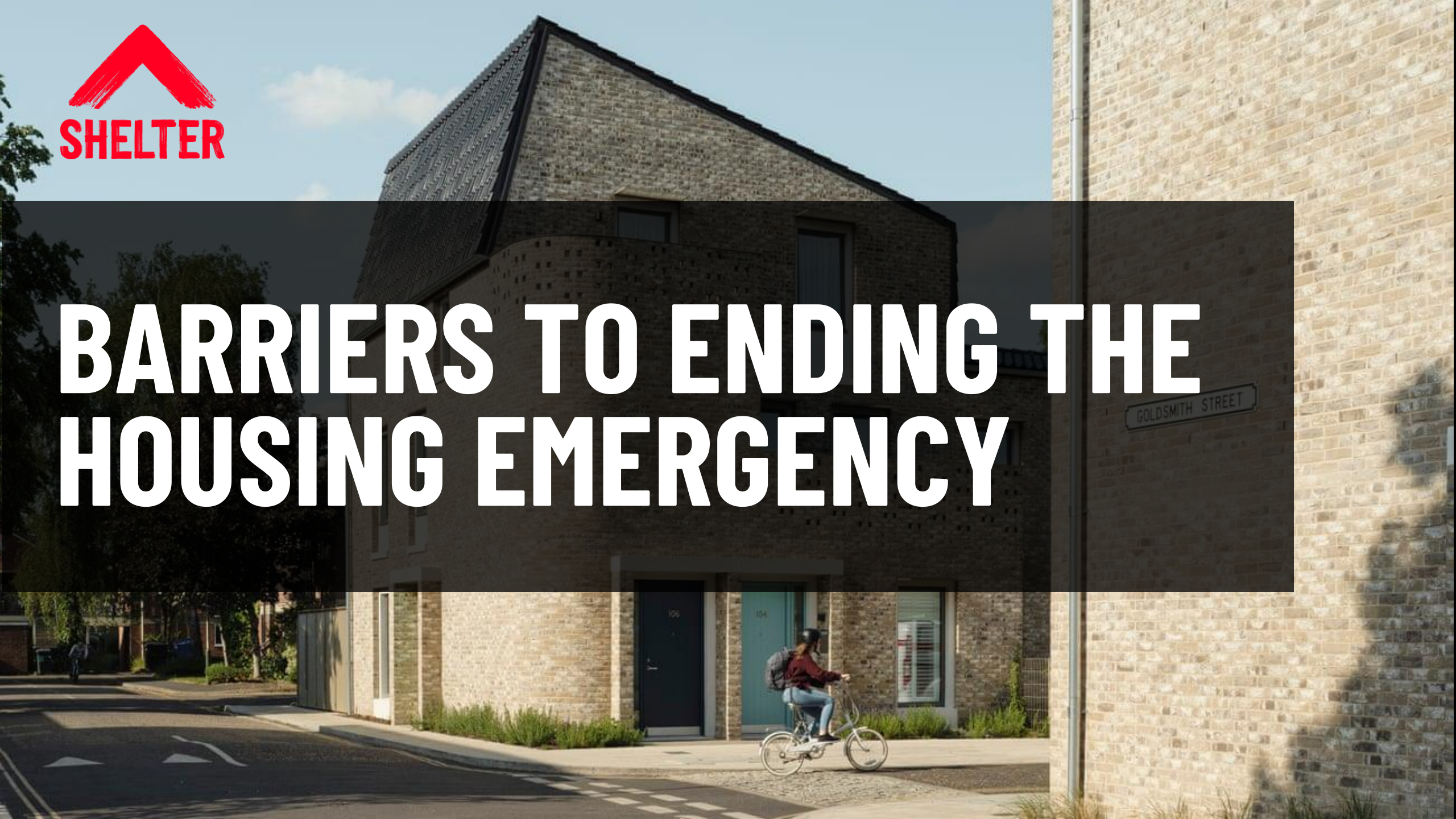
- www.35%campaign.org
- www.southwarklawcentre.org.uk

Shaan Bhangal
Public Affairs at Shelter UK





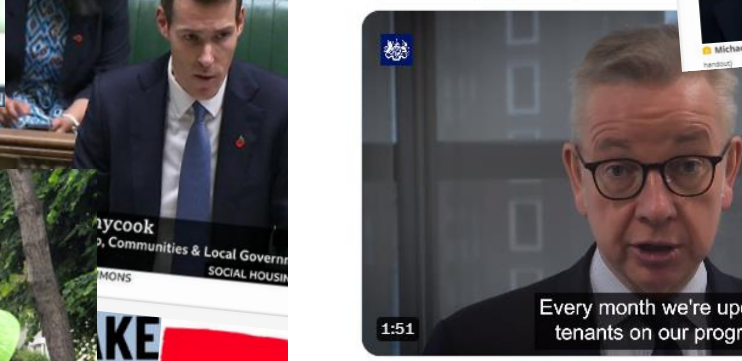
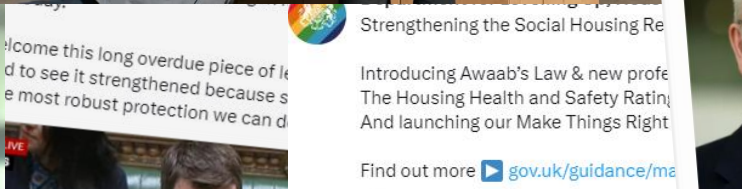
BARRIERS TO ENDING THE HOUSING EMERGENCY



POLITICAL BARRIERS TO CHANGE

- To achieve the policy changes that we want to see, we need to win over the key decisionmakers within our political system.
- Political barriers to change can be crudely encapsulated into what is preventing our key decisionmakers to agree to our proposed policies, for example:
 - Political pressure
 - Ideological beliefs
 - Deliverability
- It is important to understand that the world is dynamic and changing. **Political barriers are there to be overcome.**
- Understanding our political barriers and the external context is key to knowing what actions we have to take to get the changes we want to see.





Break

(10 minutes)



Breakout room 2



Barriers?

Overcoming barriers?



Visioning.

Next steps



SHELTER MANIFESTO



SHELTER'S MANIFESTO

- By taking part, you are helping Shelter decide **what to campaign for** ahead of the general election
- The focus of the campaign will be a **national manifesto report** to make sure whoever wins the general election prioritises our solutions.
- In the final session you will **discuss specific policies and prioritise** what you think Shelter should campaign on



What next?

- Thank you! The next workshop: Saturday 17th June from 11am – 5pm. You will be sent details in advance of the session. Next workshop is focussing on final decisions over Shelter's policy priorities.
 - If you have questions about participating in the research:
Email NatCen at: housingdeliberation@natcen.ac.uk
Or, call our freephone on: [0808 178 9051](tel:08081789051)
 - If you have questions for the Shelter team about what we discussed today please email Shelter's pastoral point of contact.
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 - If you would like to talk to someone about how you are feeling:
Call Samaritans on: 116 123
-

Deliberative Research on the Housing Emergency

Session 4 – Discussing Policy Principles



Welcome back!

- We're at the final session of Shelter's citizen summit on the housing emergency.
- This summit aims to hear from people with lived experience of the housing emergency to find out what policy solutions you think Shelter should be prioritising as part of their general election campaign.
- The focus of this campaign will be a national manifesto to make sure that the party that wins the next general election will prioritise ending the housing emergency.



We are at session 4 out of 4



25th May
17:30-20:30

1st June
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Session 2
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Session 3
Housing in the
future:
considering
policies

Session 4
Discussing policy
principles in
person

Who's in the room?



Shelter – some are facilitating and some are providing information about the Housing Emergency.



NatCen – facilitators.

Participants

Yourselves! You're coming from a variety of locations across England.

Housekeeping

- Toilets: these can be found X
- Fire exits: these can be found X
- Quiet room – room 142 on the 1st floor
- Travel expenses: for those who haven't had this arranged upfront, you can fill out an expenses form at the end of the day.
- Love2Shop voucher: we will provide details at the end of the day about how this will be sent on to you after the session.

How will we use the evidence?



- Your facilitators will audio record some of the breakout discussions – they will check with you first to make sure you are comfortable with them to start recording. They will also take some notes and take photos of some of the things you write down at the tables about your views.
- The NatCen research team will have access to this data, and use it to write a report for Shelter. NatCen will also share the transcripts of the discussions with Shelter. These will not contain any information that identifies who said what.

Today's aims

- Today you'll work together to:
 - Come to agreement on what overarching principles should guide Shelter's manifesto
 - Come to an agreement on what specific policies it should support
 - Look at how yourself and others can continue to input into Shelter's campaign



What will happen today

Section	Time
Welcome & introduction to the session	11:00 – 11:10 (10 mins)
Making the national manifesto	11:10 – 11:25 (15 mins)
Presenting the policy principles	11:25 – 11:35 (10 mins)
Responding to the policy principles	11: 35 – 12:45 (60 mins)
Lunch	12.45 – 13.30 (45 mins)
Policy options	13:30 – 13:45 (15 mins)
Response to policy options	13.45 – 14.45 (60 mins)
Q&A and prioritisation	14:45 – 15.15 (30 mins)
Break	15.15 – 15:30 (15 mins)
The future of the campaign	15:30 - 15:45 (15 mins)
Views on getting involved	15.45 – 16.05 (20 mins)
Results & final thoughts	16:05 – 16:30 (25 mins)

Ground rules – facilitators' roles

- We're not experts in the topic
- We'll make sure everyone is involved
- We'll keep you on topic and to time
- Let us know if something isn't clear



Helping one another – your role

- No one is expected to be an expert
- Everyone's voice counts
- Speak up and let others speak
- Questions are good!
- We have breaks but take care of yourself
- *We have a quiet room on-site if you are finding the discussions hard and need to step away for a moment, where there will be a member of Shelter staff on hand if you want to talk to someone. You can find it in room 142 on the 1st floor.*



**Hello to
those
online!**



Making the National Manifesto

Mairi MacRae

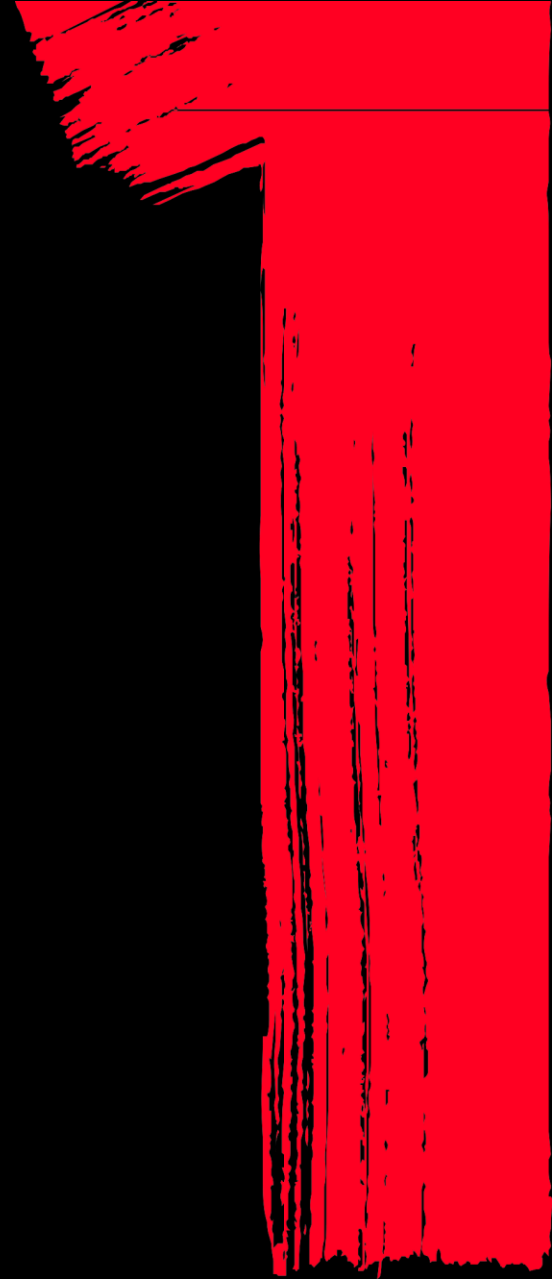
Assistant Director at Shelter UK

Shaan Bhangal

Public Affairs at Shelter UK



MAKING THE NATIONAL MANIFESTO



AIMS OF THE SUMMIT

- To hear from people with **lived experience of the housing emergency** to find out what policy solutions we should prioritise as part of our general election campaign
- The focus of this campaign will be a **national manifesto** to make sure that whoever wins the general election prioritises our solutions



WHY IS OUR NATIONAL MANIFESTO IMPORTANT?

- What is a manifesto?
- The dictionary definition: a public declaration of policy and aims.
- Our definition: our message to the next Government on how people throughout the country want them to fix the housing emergency and housing issues.
- In the lead up to the next General Election, our national manifesto will be at the forefront of our campaign to end the housing emergency.
- Shelter's national manifesto will only be effective with your participation and support – thank you for all of your involvement so far!
- How will we decide on what's in the manifesto?
 - Policy principles and Shelter's role in the process

SCOPE OF *DISCUSSIONS*

1. We will be including **social housing** as a policy solution as we know this is the best solution to end the housing emergency
2. We will be focusing on **housing-related solutions**
3. We will develop **national policy solutions** that respond to local problems
4. Our senior leadership team will use these national policy solutions to create a **National Manifesto**.

Policy Principles

Policy Principles

- These have been generated from your views and responses to the information presented in the previous sessions.
- NatCen reviewed what you had shared and summarised this. It might not be the same wording you used therefore as people words things differently.
- We'll talk through the principles then at your tables you can discuss what you think about these.

Policy Principles –

A home is a human right

- Housing needs to be inclusive, accessible and affordable for everyone.
- Everyone should be able to live in a home that meets their needs.
- A home is not just accommodation; home means identifying with a local area, creating a community and benefiting from modern amenities.

Policy Principles – Home is the foundation of a secure society

- Homes should be safe and secure: people should not feel vulnerable to eviction or intimidation.
- Everyone needs a secure home to feel optimistic and invested in the future.
- Secure homes support better financial security and allow people to plan.
- Secure homes allow people to be part of their communities and contribute to society.

Policy Principles –

Home is fundamental to health and wellbeing

- Better homes will improve wellbeing for everyone.
- Decent homes prevent people being exposed to the dangers from homelessness and disrepair.
- Everyone should be able to live in clean, spacious, and healthy homes.
- A home is so central to life that housing issues take an all-pervasive toll on mental health.

Policy Principles –

Strengthen regulation, accountability, and enforcement

- Landlords must let decent homes and face a tough enforcement if they don't.
- Enforcement must be strengthened so landlords face severe penalties for poor standards and service.
- Tenants must have stronger rights to equalise the power imbalance between landlords and tenants.
- Housing regulation needs to be more responsive to the lived experiences of tenants.

Policy Principles – **Listen to communities and act!**

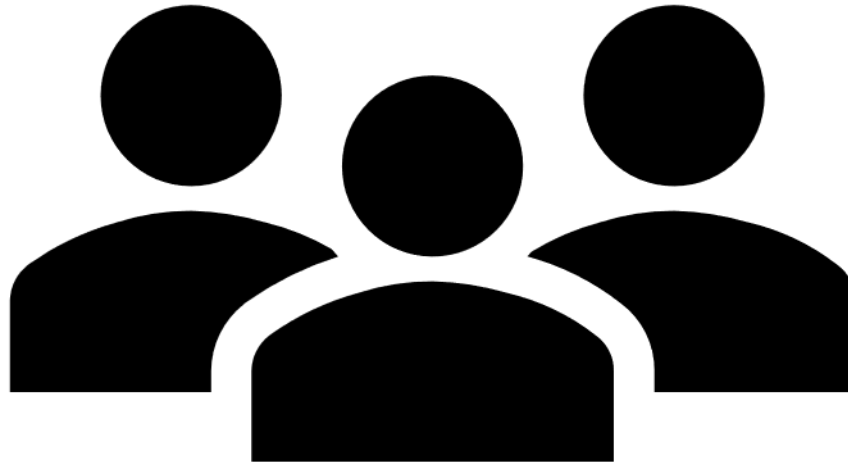
- Housing policy should not be driven by profit, ideology, or party politics.
- Housing policy should be driven by principles of equality, fairness, and inclusivity.
- Housing policy and funding allocation should be transparent and understandable.
- Housing policy should prioritise community needs by listening and responding to people affected by the housing emergency.
- Central and local government should make decisions based on an understanding of how people are affected by the housing emergency.

Policy Principles

- Now you can discuss these before you vote on what you think should be included in Shelter's manifesto.
- We're looking for a broad consensus on which should be included. People may have different preferences on wording but we encourage you to look past that and think about the overall meaning of the principles.

Breakout Discussion 1

What do you think about the principles?



Feeding back from discussion 1: What did we all think?



Lunch

(12:45 – 13:30)

Prioritising Policy Options

Deborah Garvie

Policy Manager at Shelter UK



PRIORITISING POLICY OPTIONS



WHAT ARE THE POLICY OPTIONS?

1. MORE **SOCIAL RENTED HOUSING**
2. MAKE RENTED HOUSING **MORE AFFORDABLE**
3. **BETTER MANAGEMENT OF RENTED HOMES**
4. **BETTER HOUSING RIGHTS AND HELP TO ENFORCE THEM OR DEAL WITH PROBLEMS**



MORE SOCIAL RENTED HOMES

1. **Invest** in a new generation of social homes (at least 90k a year)
2. **Improve the funding model**, e.g. prioritise funding of social rent homes over affordable rent/shared ownership
3. Make it **easier to get land** to build social housing, e.g. by removing 'hope value' or buying back land



MORE SOCIAL RENTED HOMES

4. **Improve planning system** to get more social rented housing delivered, e.g. definition of 'affordable housing'
5. **Abolish or reform Right to Buy** to stop the loss of social rented homes
6. Make sure we **build the right quality and mix of social rent homes**, e.g. family homes, in the places they're most needed



MAKE RENTED HOUSING MORE AFFORDABLE

1. **Unfreeze local housing allowance** and base on actual rents
2. **Abolish the household benefit cap** (which deducts housing benefit when people not in work/earning less than £722pcm)
3. Introduce a **rent increase cap**, so landlords can't be too greedy and keep rising the rent
4. **Stop sharp increases in social rents**



BETTER MANAGEMENT OF RENTED HOMES

Social Housing (Regulation) Bill 2023:

- Improved consumer standards, including professional management
- Proactive inspection of social landlords
- Stronger enforcement powers
- 'Awaab's Law' on serious hazards



BETTER MANAGEMENT OF RENTED HOMES

Renters Reform Bill 2023 should help with management of private rentals:

- Abolish no-fault (s.21) evictions
- Landlord register ('property portal')
- End landlord discrimination against people claiming local housing allowance, families etc
- Ombudsman for private landlords
- Update and apply Decent Homes Standard



BETTER MANAGEMENT OF RENTED HOMES

1. **Invest** in existing social homes to **improve standards**
2. Create a **National Tenant Union** to give a strong national, regional and local voice to social tenants
3. Invest in, and give stronger powers to, **local authority housing enforcement teams** (who enforce standards in private rented housing)
4. Reinstate rights to **Legal Aid** for tenants can get a solicitor to enforce their rights to decent conditions



BETTER MANAGEMENT OF RENTED HOMES

5. Make it **easier to move** ('transfer') between social homes
6. Improve the **management of temporary accommodation** by requiring providers to be registered with the Regulator of Social Housing
7. Stronger government guidance to councils on **allocation of social housing**, to make it more standardised, transparent and fair
8. Encourage **more training and accreditation of private landlords**



BETTER HOUSING RIGHTS AND HELP TO ENFORCE THEM

1. Invest in **accessible, reachable and relatable housing support services** to prevent people from eviction and homelessness or help people who are struggling with housing problems
2. Right to **suitable emergency accommodation** for everyone at risk of the street
3. Right to **suitable accommodation for homeless families** who go to social services for help



BETTER HOUSING RIGHTS AND HELP TO ENFORCE THEM

4. Abolish '**No Recourse to Public Funds**' and '**Right to Rent**' policy
5. **Empower and educate people** to know their housing rights and responsibilities (as tenants)
6. Invest in **free legal advice and advocacy services** for people with housing problems, e.g. via the Legal Aid system

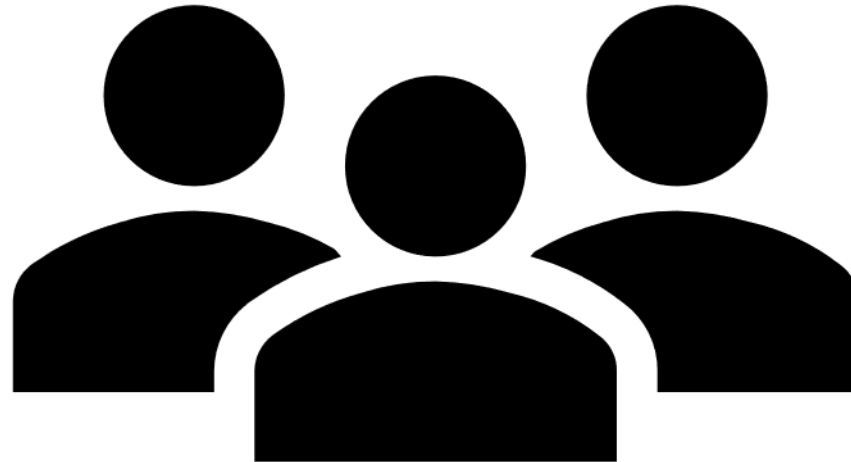


Prioritising Policy Options

- Each table will now go through the clusters and discuss the policy options.
- Deborah will go round the tables to answer specific questions you might have.
- Then there will be a sticker vote:
 - 3 red for what you think are urgent, must-have priorities
 - 3 yellow for what you think are less urgent priorities

Breakout Discussion 2

What do you think should be prioritised out of all these policy options?



Voting and feeding back from discussion 2



Break

(15:15 – 15:30)

The Future of the Campaign

Shaan Bhangal

Public Affairs at Shelter UK

Hannah Davis

Involvement at Shelter UK



FUTURE OF THE CAMPAIGN



WHAT'S NEXT FOR OUR CAMPAIGN?

- Thank you to all participants for being part of our housing emergency summit
- Step 1: Finalise and create our national manifesto that will end the housing emergency
 - How will we do this?
- Step 2: Coordinate a General Election campaign to make it happen
 - How will we do this?

HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED? : STEERING GROUP

- National lived experience steering group – 8-10 members
- Direct input into decisions about how the campaign is run
- Training, 121 skills development, expenses



HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED? : KEEPING IN TOUCH

- Webinar on the manifesto
- Keeping in touch
 - Updates on our ongoing campaign
 - Opportunities to shape our work
- Discussion: your views on getting involved



Breakout Discussion 3

What are your views on getting involved?



What did you prioritise?

- TO BE COMPLETED ONCE TALLIED

Wrapping-up

- Thank you!
- Final questions? (There will be information about expenses, vouchers, and staying in contact on the next slide.)
- Evaluation questionnaires - these are anonymous and be folded up and left for us to collect. If you want to feedback anything in-person, please talk to your facilitator so they can make sure this is noted down.

What next?

- There are expense forms available for you to fill out for any remaining travel costs – please give these to your facilitator.
 - You should receive your voucher for taking part within **10 working days** via the email address: housingdeliberation@natcen.ac.uk.
 - NatCen will update you about the outcomes of the research. Shelter will update you on the next steps of the campaign.
 - If you have questions about the research you can email that address or call our freephone on: [0808 178 9051](tel:08081789051)
 - If you have questions for the Shelter team about what we discussed today please email Shelter's pastoral point of contact.
 - For housing advice – please visit: england.shelter.org.uk/get_help. Shelter's emergency helpline is: [0808 800 4444](tel:08088004444).
 - If you would like to talk to someone about how you are feeling:
Call Samaritans on: [116 123](tel:116123)
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