

Number: WG48223



Welsh Government

Consultation response form

Consultation on the White Paper on Ending Homelessness in Wales

Date of issue: 10 October 2023

Action required: Responses by 16 January 2024

OGL © Crown copyright 2023

Mae'r ddogfen hon ar gael yn Gymraeg hefyd / This document is also available in Welsh

Rydym yn croesawu gohebiaeth a galwadau ffôn yn Gymraeg / We welcome correspondence and telephone calls in Welsh

Overview

This White Paper sets out a range of proposals for changes to policy and the law, to end homelessness in Wales.

How to respond

Please respond by completing the online form or completing this questionnaire and sending it to HomelessnessLegislationReform@gov.wales

If you intend to respond in writing, please send completed forms to:

Homelessness Prevention Legislation Team

Welsh Government

Cathays Park

Cardiff

CF10 3NQ

When you reply, it would be useful if you confirm whether you are replying as an individual or submitting an official response on behalf of an organisation and include:

- your name
- your position (if applicable), and
- the name of organisation (if applicable).

Further information and related documents

Large print, Braille and alternative language versions of this document are available on request.

Data Protection

The Welsh Government will be data controller for any personal data you provide as part of your response to the consultation. Welsh Ministers have statutory powers they will rely on to process this personal data which will enable them to make informed decisions about how they exercise their public functions. Any response you send us will be seen in full by Welsh Government staff dealing with the issues which this consultation is about or planning future consultations. Where the Welsh Government undertakes further analysis of consultation responses then this work may be commissioned to be carried out by an accredited third party (e.g., a research organisation or a consultancy company). Any such work will only be undertaken under contract. Welsh Government's standard terms and conditions for such contracts set out strict requirements for the processing and safekeeping of personal data.

In order to show that the consultation was carried out properly, the Welsh Government intends to publish a summary of the responses to this document. We may also publish responses in full. Normally, the name and address (or part of the address) of the person or organisation who sent the response are published with the response. If you do not want your name or address published, please tell us this in writing when you send your response. We will then redact them before publishing.

You should also be aware of our responsibilities under Freedom of Information legislation.

If your details are published as part of the consultation response then these published reports will be retained indefinitely. Any of your data held otherwise by Welsh Government will be kept for no more than 3 years.

Confidentiality

Responses to consultations may be made public on the internet or in a report.

If you would prefer your response to remain anonymous, please tick here:

Reform of the current core legislation in respect of homelessness

Question 1

Do you agree these proposals will lead to increased prevention and relief of homelessness?

Yes/no

Yes, in principle.

Question 2

What are your reasons for this?

Cyngor Gwynedd is of the view that these proposals may lead to increased prevention and relief of homelessness, but there is a need to balance carefully against the unintended consequences that may arise from implementing these proposals. Furthermore, the ability to prevent/reduce cases of homelessness depends on a number of other factors, including the supply of properties, temporary accommodation and identifying sufficient resources to achieve the goal. It will also need to be ensured that this is considered fully within the context of the Code of Guidance.

Changing the definition of "threatened with homelessness" from 56 days to 6 months offers extra time to carry out prevention activities. However, despite having more time to carry out prevention work, we feel that it is highly likely that individuals and families will still contact the Authority at the last minute, leaving little time for officers to carry out further prevention work.

The Council agrees with the proposed change, namely the statutory duty to produce a Personal Housing Plan. This will lead to greater clarity of the Authority's responsibilities (and also the applicant) and the principle supports the aim of putting the person at the centre. The proposed change of establishing a statutory duty to review the needs assessment and Personal Housing Plan with the applicant within 8 weeks is also to be welcomed. However, there is also a need to weigh up carefully whether the necessary resources are available to achieve this.

Regular communication with applicants – We are supportive of the proposal but note that clear guidelines are required for local authorities specifically regarding the frequency of contact, in plenty of time before the provision comes into force.

Regarding the intention to propose a statutory duty to include an applicant's views on their accommodation in a Personal Housing Plan, the possible effect needs to be carefully considered. In a geographically large county such as Gwynedd, finding suitable accommodation in the necessary locations is a significant challenge, therefore it must be considered that this should not impede efforts to accommodate individuals.

The proposal to introduce a right to request a review in relation to the reasonable steps

taken, is likely to introduce another layer of a right to request a review. On this basis, we do not agree with the proposal. The Council is of the view that it already takes the applicant's needs and wishes into consideration as part of forming the reasonable steps.

We cannot agree with the proposal to give the right to request a review of the suitability of accommodation at any time during an applicant's occupation of the accommodation, and will need to continue with the current procedure of applying a time limit.

Adding other groups to the local connection test could significantly increase the number of out-of-area presentations, as many individuals who present from outside of the county currently note that they have a distant familial connection with the county. We are concerned that this could lead to a significant increase in the demand on our scarce resources (both human and financial), and will hinder our ability to accommodate the numerous individuals and families who are already presenting as homeless in the county.

Abolishing the intentionality test could lead to keeping the numbers high. More often than not, this is used when there is antisocial behaviour in an emergency property and when the individual has been given several warnings about the behaviour. The proposed change means that the individual would continue to be accommodated despite their antisocial behaviour.

There is considerable pressure across several services at present. It is not clear whether there are sufficient resources available in housing or social services departments to operate effectively, coupled with the lack of availability of housing/living units of the right type in the right places.

Question 3

Are there additional legislative proposals you think we should consider to improve the prevention and relief of homelessness?

Substantial further investment is needed in homelessness prevention services which operate outside the statutory area of work, to include educational work and changing culture so that becoming homeless is not unavoidable in some cases. There is also a need to consider proactive work that is beyond the proposals in the White Paper. The Third Sector, through the Housing Support Grant (and other non-public sources of funding) provides services that by now are completely essential and which support the statutory services. The investment in those services is essential to support the statutory work to try to achieve the aim of preventing homelessness.

Specific attention is needed to emergency housing for individuals who leave their home because of domestic violence, rather than an over-reliance on hostels. Additional resources will need to be secured to ensure an adequate supply.

Question 4

Do you agree with our proposal to abolish the priority need test?

Yes/no

The Council acknowledges the principle for considering doing this, but is alert to the fact that this could lead to additional challenges to an already over-stretched system. We therefore agree with the intention, but there will be a need to ensure more resources to enable the Council to continue operating the current system in the County.

Question 5

Do you agree with our proposal to abolish the Intentionality test?
Yes/no

No. Ending the use of intentionality would have a huge impact in Gwynedd. Without intentionality, there is no mechanism to bring duties towards service users to an end due to antisocial/abusive behaviour that are in breach of Cyngor Gwynedd's temporary accommodation rules. This would have an adverse impact on other service users in temporary accommodation and the community where the accommodation is located. In addition, it could lead to losing use of the property in the future. Under the new failure to co-operate test, it states that the duty can be brought to an end because of threatening behaviour towards local housing authority staff, but it is unclear whether threatening behaviour also applies to members of staff in private temporary accommodation.

Question 6

Do you agree with our proposal to keep the local connection test but add additional groups of people to the list of exemptions to allow for non-familial connections with communities and to better take account of the reasons why someone is unable to return to their home authority?

Partly. We agree with keeping the local connection test – but we do not agree with adding other groups.

The concept of local connection and its use is important to Gwynedd for many reasons. The special features of the county mean that we have a duty to promote and encourage the county's Welsh culture. One possible outcome of this proposal is that more residents without local connection with Gwynedd would be accommodated in the county, depriving local residents who are in housing need. It is difficult to give our full support to this proposal as it stands, and we believe it needs to be developed more.

Prisoners' ability to present to the service because they want a 'fresh start' is a cause for concern, because this would significantly deplete the Authority's resources. This would likely lead to an increase in the number of complex cases that the Council deals with, and the lack of ability to plan for them.

At present, there are a high number of people presenting from nearby counties and from north-west England. Cyngor Gwynedd's Homelessness Service is already finding it difficult to provide for the clients we are currently supporting, as there is a shortage of affordable private accommodation in the area and a shortage of social housing.

Including broad definitions for groups such as young people under 25 years old and people seeking recovery after substance misuse is too generalised. This would possibly lead to increasing the pressure on the Service's resources and it would therefore be more

difficult to target the support to the right places.

The Council agrees in principle with the proposal to place a new duty on local housing authorities to help a person retain accommodation where the applicant has been helped to secure accommodation (which might be their existing accommodation) or where accommodation has been offered to and accepted by the applicant.

With regard to the narrower test which sets out a small number of clearly defined and limited grounds for the unreasonable failure to co-operate test – the Council agrees with the proposal, but strongly suggests that the staff/officers of temporary/emergency properties and staff who provide support should also be included in the definitions.

Question 7

The accompanying Regulatory Impact Assessment sets out our early consideration of the costs and benefits of these proposals. Are there any costs and benefits we have not accounted for?

Revising the definition of "threatened with homelessness" (specifically increasing the timetable from 56 days to 6 months) will certainly have an impact on resources and the likely need to employ more staff (in the medium term at least) until we reach a situation where the homelessness relief work reduces. Therefore, full consideration needs to be given to the possibilities and the likelihood of increased costs on care services because of the proposals to change. It is possible that more cases will need to be addressed because of broadening the definition of local connection.

It is recognised in the Regulatory Impact Assessment that many of the costs are unknown for the current requirements, let alone the new responsibilities that would befall local authorities due to the proposed changes. Where potential additional costs have been mentioned in the document, we have concern, based on the experiences of the period since 2020, that these costs have been underestimated. The aim of moving away from being reactive to offering a preventative service is a principle that has been in place for several years, and from a financial perspective we fully acknowledge that this is a route we must follow if we are to keep expenditure in the field under control, but we do have concern that there are not sufficient resources within the public sector's budgets in Wales to handle the challenges and the extra pressure that are proposed in the consultation document. It would create a false image of the situation should the Welsh Government use the current situation as a baseline, when the local authorities' homelessness services do not currently have adequate resources to meet the demand.

The role of the Welsh Public Service in preventing homelessness

Question 8

Do you agree with the proposals to apply a duty to identify, refer and co-operate on a set of relevant bodies in order to prevent homelessness?

Yes/no

Please give your reasons

The need to strengthen the collaboration between public services is obvious in respect of homelessness services, a homelessness problem is usually accompanied by many other social and health problems.

The Council welcomes the aim to strengthen the multi-agency approach of working with service users and ensuring there are specific requirements on each relevant body. Our main concern is the ability to establish effective arrangements for multi-agency co-operation given that most public services are already under significant pressure.

Question 9

Do you agree with the proposed relevant bodies, to which the duties to identify, refer and co-operate would apply? Would you add or remove any services from the list?

The Council agrees with the proposed relevant bodies.

Question 10

In your view have we struck the right balance between legislative requirements and operational practice, particularly in relation to health?

The Council's opinion is that the balance is right, however, there is a need to consider the challenge of putting in place firm regional strategic arrangements. This involves considering how any new arrangements will sit within existing regional boards and how will the multi-agency effort to reduce homelessness work at an operational and strategic level.

Regarding complex cases, if it is intended to expand multi-disciplinary teams that include officers from several organisations, there must be consideration to adequate resources and training. Consideration must also be given to the need for clear communication and promoting understanding of the legislative requirements amongst all staff.

Question 11

What practical measures will need to be in place for the proposed duties to identify, refer and co-operate to work effectively? Please consider learning and development needs, resources, staffing, location and culture.

With the proposed change, it is crucial that all organisations understand the homelessness legislation, what the Authority's responsibilities are, and also what their responsibilities are. Therefore, regular training will be required for the organisations. It is also essential that activity planning is undertaken using a cross-organisational method, as the effect of homelessness and an individual's well-being extends beyond individual organisations.

Question 12

In addition to the broad duties to identify, refer and co-operate, this chapter contains proposals to provide enhanced case co-ordination for those with multiple and complex needs. To what extent will the proposals assist in preventing homelessness amongst this group?

The Council agrees with the principle, however it is important that there is effective collaboration and communication across agencies on cases in general, not just complex cases. The proposals could offer the potential to prevent homelessness in complex cases as it will avoid situations where the organisations are working across each other.

Question 13

The accompanying Regulatory Impact Assessment sets out our early consideration of the costs and benefits of these proposals. Are there any costs and benefits we have not accounted for?

Please see the response to Question 7 paragraph 2.

Targeted proposals to prevent homelessness for those disproportionately affected

Question 14

Are there other groups of people, not captured within this section, which you believe to be disproportionately impacted by homelessness and in need of additional targeted activity to prevent and relieve this homelessness (please provide evidence to support your views)?

We agree with the recommendation in paragraph 252 of the Consultation, but we would propose that the following groups also be included:

- Young offenders
- LGBTQ+
- Gypsies and travellers

We believe that the groups listed above are more likely to be affected by homelessness because of their particular characteristics.

Question 15

What additional legislative or policy actions could be taken to prevent or relieve homelessness for the groups captured by this White Paper?

We need to consider new legislation to ensure that multi-agency arrangements are an expectation for the initial contact with individuals who present as homeless, to ensure that preventative work is everyone's responsibility.

In the case of prisoners, we are generally supportive of the proposal for prevention activity to happen at the reception stage, but are concerned regarding the resources and the co-ordination between public agencies that would be required to implement this.

We also agree with the proposal to set out clearly in legislation that someone who is in prison is not homeless, but we believe that a timely and proactive plan will be needed to address homelessness at the point of release from prison.

With regard to retaining accommodation, we agree with the principle that already exists in the pathway for prisoners, and which is already being implemented.

Question 16

Our proposals related to children, young people and care experience seek to improve and clarify links between homelessness legislation and the Social Services and Wellbeing Act. Significant policy development is required to assess the practicality of this. What, in your views are the benefits and challenges of our approach and what unintended consequences should we prepare to mitigate?

The Local Authority already provides support for young people leaving care. Cyngor Gwynedd's Children and Supporting Families Department try to ensure that there are accommodation options available by working with the Third Sector to identify accommodation that is suitable for the individual's needs. There is a significant challenge currently in terms of offering suitable accommodation for young people post-18, as the options for them to move on to live independently are very limited. Furthermore, there is a lack of options for young people with complex needs to live independently.

Question 17

Do our proposals go far enough to ensure that 16 and 17 year olds who are homeless or at risk of homelessness receive joint support from social services and local housing authorities? What more could be done to strengthen practice and deliver the broader corporate parenting responsibilities?

The Council fulfils a responsibility as a corporate parent, and notes that substantial capital funding must be identified to implement any change. We provide accommodation for young people aged 16 and 17 in supported housing, but some individuals in this age bracket move away because they feel there are better opportunities out-of-county and in civic areas. Although, the parent and corporate responsibility for these individuals remains with the Council.

There will be a need to be aware of the need to assess and commission specialist support services for 16 and 17 years olds who are facing homelessness or are homeless.

Question 18

Do you agree or disagree that the Renting Homes (Wales) Act 2016 should be amended to allow 16 and 17 year olds to be able to hold occupation contracts??

Disagree, we do not support this proposal.

Young people aged 16 and 17 years old are very likely to be less aware of the implications and terms of occupation contracts, especially if they are vulnerable because of homelessness, even with support from support services. You must consider that there is a higher risk that individuals may take advantage of 16 and 17 years olds through violence and exploitation for the distribution of drugs, such as county lines etc.

It is also important to note and consider that Local Authorities have parenting responsibility for children / young people who are refugees and asylum seekers, which can present additional challenges in rural areas.

Consideration could be given to more supported accommodation for 16 and 17 years olds to learn appropriate skills for sustaining a tenancy. If this is reformed in the Renting Homes (Wales) Act, there will be a need to look at other elements within the occupation contract in order to protect 16- and 17-year-olds leaving care.

Question 19

The accompanying Regulatory Impact Assessment sets out our early consideration of the costs and benefits of these proposals. Are there any costs and benefits we have not accounted for?

Please see the response to Question 7 paragraph 2.

Access to accommodation

Question 20

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the short-term proposals to increase the suitability of accommodation? Are there additional immediate actions you believe should be taken for this purpose?

The Council agrees that temporary accommodation should be of a high standard, but there is a need to ensure that the main purpose is to address the individuals' basic needs and that it is not used or designed to be a solution for long-term accommodation. We also agree with the proposal that properties with Category 1 hazards should not be used as temporary accommodation.

The availability of temporary and emergency accommodation is a matter of great concern to the Council. In the absence of an adequate long-term housing stock, there is over-reliance on the use of temporary/emergency accommodation at present. Transitioning to

reduced dependency on this accommodation is a priority and is included in the Council's Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan, but this is with the understanding that we are very reliant on its use in the short and medium term. We therefore ask for consideration and flexibility with these proposals, as implementing the proposals as they stand could mean that we have no way of providing temporary accommodation in some circumstances.

The Council agrees with the proposal to introduce a requirement that personal circumstances must be given consideration in assessing the suitability of accommodation, but expresses concern that the availability of accommodation could make it difficult to fulfil this.

Regarding the proposal to strengthen the legislation to make it clear that placing individuals in overcrowded accommodation should never be permitted when determining the suitability of accommodation – although the Council agrees with the principle, cases might arise where there is no suitable property available at all, for example a family with 9 children.

With regard to the reference towards providing support (Paragraph 510), there will be a need to ensure that the Housing Support Grant is reviewed in a positive manner i.e. a review should not be considered in the context of saving money, but rather as a way of identifying opportunities to invest positively in housing support services.

The Council fully agrees that individuals aged 16 and 17 should not be in any type of accommodation unless support is provided as part of the occupation.

Regarding the proposal that accommodation cannot be deemed suitable unless it is located within reasonable travelling distance of facilities, in a geographically large county, within many rural areas and numerous and persistent demands on the local housing market, securing suitable temporary accommodation based on location is very challenging, therefore although the principle of the proposal is positive, it could lead to a situation where we are not able to use many of our usual accommodation units should this proposal become a requirement.

Data Collection (Paragraph 521) – collecting data is an ever-increasing task that takes up much of the officers' time. If the aim is to profile the availability and stock of temporary accommodation locally and nationally (and the need to report on this to the Government), consideration should also be given to what other aspects of data collection in this field could be simplified / combined / reconciled to reduce the data collection and reporting burden.

Regarding the proposal to ensure that people under 25 are never placed in bed and breakfast – it is important to note that most of the service users who are under 25 are single, and there is a severe shortage of affordable 1-bedroom properties available in Gwynedd. Consequently, many adults aged under 25 are currently being placed in bed and breakfast. We therefore express concern regarding the availability of suitable temporary accommodation and the ability to increase the supply within a short period of time.

We agree with the proposal to include a provision for sites (rather than bricks and mortar accommodation) to be generally considered the most suitable accommodation for an applicant from the travelling community (Gypsy, Roma and Travellers).

Question 21

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposals around the allocation of social housing and management of housing waiting lists? What do you believe will be the consequences of these proposals?

Paragraph 572 – we agree with this. Securing the co-operation of registered social landlords with an authority that does not have its own housing stock (like Gwynedd) can prove very challenging at times, despite the Common Housing Allocations Policy being in place. This duty would therefore be of great assistance.

Regarding the unacceptable behaviour test, we agree with this proposal. There is a need to simplify the current regulations and make the process of allocating social housing more needs-based rather than behaviour-based.

We agree with the proposal to grant the power to local authorities to remove people not in housing need from the waiting list.

In terms of providing 'additional preference' to people who are homeless when allocating social housing, we agree with the principle, but feel strongly that this should be proposed and implemented as a power and not as a duty. There could be many unintended consequences if this is implemented as a duty, such as, primarily, depriving many groups of applicants who have a genuine urgent housing need but who are not homeless, for example, families with disabled children who need suitable housing. There is a risk of those who are not homeless, once they have understood how the system works, presenting to the Council through the homelessness route, thus adding even more demands on the service and on other associated areas. Every Local Authority should weigh up the need to implement this as a power based on housing pressures, demand, the supply of properties, availability of temporary properties etc. We feel that the implications of implementing this as a duty are significant and that it would adversely affect our ability to act on behalf of all groups of people.

With regard to providing 'additional preference' to care experienced people who are homeless and those fleeing abuse, as above, we are of the opinion that this should be a power and not a duty.

We also agree with the statutory requirement for a Common Housing Register/Common Allocations Policies.

With regard to introducing the 'deliberate manipulation test', whilst we agree with the principle and the intention, we disagree with its application as drafted. While the proposal makes it clear that deliberate manipulation would not affect the rights of those applying for homelessness assistance, it is not clear how the right to remove 'reasonable preference' would work in practice, and there is a risk that it would increase officers' work load.

Question 22

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the proposal for additional housing options for discharge of the main homelessness duty? What do you foresee as the possible consequences (intended or unintended) of this proposal?

We agree with the proposal to introduce additional housing options for discharging the main homelessness duty, and welcome the proposals within the paper.

Question 23

The accompanying Regulatory Impact Assessment sets out our early consideration of the costs and benefits of these proposals in relation to access to housing. Are there any costs and benefits we have not accounted for?

Please see the response to Question 7 paragraph 2.

Implementation

Question 24

To what extent do you think the proposals outlined above will support the implementation and enforcement of the proposed reforms?

As we have already outlined in our previous responses, the principle of many of the proposals is to be welcomed, and as a Council we have committed to introducing a Rapid Rehousing Plan that addresses the homelessness crisis. We are glad to see acknowledgement from the Government of the immense pressure there is on the budgets and resources of organisations in the housing sector at present, and in that respect, we feel it is important and vital that the Government recognises the long-term nature of these reforms.

There will be a need to ensure that substantial investment is made to implement some of the proposals (as has already been stated in our response), such as for providing suitable accommodation for all, especially for individuals with complex needs.

Generally, there must be improved information and data capturing overall, to get a fuller and more consistent picture of the situation locally and nationally. For example, it would be useful to obtain a better understanding of what is available to individuals who have presented as homeless repeatedly, to ensure that the cycle is broken.

Question 25

What other levers/functions/mechanisms could be used to hold local housing authorities and other public bodies accountable for their role in achieving homelessness prevention?

The Council is of the opinion that it is important for housing authorities, housing associations, health boards and other public sector organisations to work together to reach the aim of preventing homelessness. It should be ensured that there is collective as well as individual accountability.

We believe that the status of homelessness prevention work and functions should be raised nationally, and on a strategic level to ensure that we are successful in our efforts to retain experienced staff and attract professional staff to the field.

Question 26

The accompanying Regulatory Impact Assessment sets out our early consideration of the costs and benefits of these proposals. Are there any costs and benefits we have not accounted for?

Please see the response to Question 7 paragraph 2.

Question 27

What, in your opinion, would be the likely effects of the proposed reforms in this White Paper on the Welsh language? We are particularly interested in any likely effects on opportunities to use the Welsh language and on not treating the Welsh language less favourably than English.

- Do you think that there are opportunities to promote any positive effects?
- Do you think that there are opportunities to mitigate any adverse effects?

We are disappointed that there is no reference to the Welsh language in this paper, especially considering that individuals and families' housing and homelessness situation can affect the viability of the Welsh language in our communities. As a result, we feel that an opportunity has been missed here.

Without a doubt, it should be ensured that homeless Welsh speakers are given the opportunity to continue living in a society where Welsh is a natural, everyday language, including in rural communities if they so wish, and that children and young people can continue to receive Welsh-medium education. We recommend that this, together with the importance of the Welsh language in individuals and families' lives, should be addressed when creating the Personal Housing Plan.

As the paper recommends adding other groups of people to the list of exemptions to allow for non-familial connections with communities, we believe that careful consideration should be given to the possible repercussions of applying the above exemptions on the Welsh language. Opportunities to alleviate any negative effects on the Welsh language as a result of introducing these exemptions, must be identified. If homeless non-Welsh speakers are placed in a naturally Welsh society, consideration should be given to ways of

assimilating them in the Welsh society by working with community groups, developing a relationship with the language and increasing opportunities to use the language.

It should also be ensured that the language used to communicate with people is clear and easily understood.

Question 28

We have asked a number of specific questions. If you have any related issues which we have not specifically addressed, please use this space to report them:

Overall, as a Council, we agree with the direction and proposals of the White Paper and are supportive of the Government's aspiration to try to identify and alleviate the factors that are responsible for the negative cycles associated with homelessness through a preventative approach that is based on partnership arrangements. The particular recognition within the proposals that homelessness must be a priority and responsibility for several public services is certainly to be welcomed.

However, concerns exist about the resources required to achieve these proposals, as well as the timescale for introducing the changes. The entire sector is already facing a challenge in responding to the increasing demand, the complexity of cases and the lack of finance there is available to operate effectively. If the Government wants to ensure that these proposals will lead to a "once in a generation" change in homelessness, then sufficient financial sources must be identified for the long term. The recent decision not to increase the level of Housing Support Grant is likely to cause a strain on services and providers, and is likely to hinder any effort to significantly increase preventative measures as proposed in the White Paper. Alongside the preventative work, there will be a need to continue investing substantially through the Social Housing Grant if we want to see the construction of social housing speeding up in order to facilitate the process of ensuring increased options for offering long-term accommodation to individuals.

Name:

Carys Fôn Williams

Organisation (if applicable):

Cyngor Gwynedd

Contact details:

carysfonwilliams@gwynedd.llyw.cymru