

Luton supported housing strategy 2026-2031

Version 9

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Contents

1.Foreword (suggested).....	3
2.Executive summary.....	3
3.Introduction	5
4. Context for this strategy	6
5. The Supported Housing (Regulatory Oversight) Act 2023	7
6. Luton's population	8
7. Consultation and engagement	9
8. Our strategic priorities	9
9 Delivering high quality, supported, accessible housing	9
9.1 Embedding person-centred independence and flexible support.....	9
10 Strengthening integrated pathways and co-commissioning	9
11 Key principles.....	10
12. Supported housing accommodation requirements (to 2031).....	11
13. People experiencing homelessness and/or complex housing histories	12
13.1 Temporary accommodation for homeless families	12
13.2 Supported accommodation for single adults facing homelessness with different levels of support needs.....	12
13.3 Recommendations.....	13
14. Working age adults with physical disabilities.....	14
14.1 Extra care	15
14.2 Mainstream, general needs housing	15
14.3 Supported living.....	15
14.4 Recommendations.....	15
15. Adults with severe and enduring mental illness	15
15.1 Supported living.....	16

15.2 Floating support in mainstream housing	17
15.3 Recommendations.....	17
16. Adults with learning disabilities and/or autistic people	17
16.1 Supported living.....	18
16.2 Recommendations.....	18
17. Young people	18
17.1 Recommendations.....	20
18. Older people (over 65s)	20
18.1 Residential care.....	21
18.2 Extra Care Housing	21
18.3 Age designated/sheltered housing	22
18.4 Recommendations.....	22
19. Supported housing strategy: Delivery approach	22
19.1 Council new homes	23
19.2 Commissioning models	23
19.3 Funding models and sources	23
19.4 Monitoring and review of the strategy.....	24
19.5 Background papers	24
20. Glossary	24

1.Foreword (suggested)

Providing safe, comfortable and stable homes is among the most impactful interventions we can make to improve people's lives across Luton. We are therefore delighted to introduce this Strategy, which sets out our vision for supported and specialist housing for the next five years, and how we plan to deliver it.

Supported and specialist housing is an essential lifeline for those who may require additional support to maintain their independence. This encompasses thousands of people across Luton, including those with long-standing illness, disability, experiencing homelessness, living with severe and enduring mental illness; and older residents, many of whom still face significant social, economic and health inequalities. Getting this right has significance beyond the profound impact it will have on people and their families, it also provides an opportunity for the Council to strengthen the way that it shapes the local accommodation market to ensure it effectively meets demand.

The coming decade will see shifts in demand from an aging population and rising levels of specialist need. This is against the backdrop of rising costs within housing, health and social care services, and financial pressures faced by providers. We can only meet these challenges by working in partnership. Luton is committed to working closely with our providers and communities to innovate, respond to what's needed; and find solutions that work.

We will focus on delivering genuine choice to residents, accelerating the availability of varied good quality housing options including self-contained, shared, accessible, adaptable and comfortable homes in a wide range of formats.

This will include a focus on delivering more supported and extra care housing across Luton, widening access to mainstream housing with the right support for those able to live independently; and diversifying and improving our age-designated accommodation for older adults. These next 10 years will see us build on our successes and not lose sight of our goal to deliver diverse and equitable housing provision for all.

This strategy has been shaped by the insights and experiences of a wide range of contributors, including people who access support, carers, staff, and partners. We are grateful for their valuable input and hope the recommendations lead to the development of the supported and specialist housing they have told us is needed.

2.Executive summary

Providing safe, stable and appropriate homes is one of the most powerful ways to improve people's lives. This Supported & Specialist Housing Strategy sets out Luton Council's five-year vision for planning, delivering and improving supported and specialist housing between 2026 and 2031, ensuring residents can live independently, safely and with dignity in homes that meet their needs.

Supported and specialist housing is a vital part of Luton's housing, health and care system. It supports people who may otherwise be unable to live independently, including older people; adults with physical disabilities, long-term conditions or sensory impairments; people with severe and enduring mental illness; people with learning disabilities and/or autism; people experiencing homelessness and with interlinked challenges; and young people requiring additional support. Good quality housing improves health and wellbeing, promotes independence and choice, and reduces pressure on health and care services.

Demand for supported and specialist housing in Luton is increasing and changing. The trend for population growth in Luton from 2015 to 2035 is one of sustained, rapid expansion driven by high birth rates and high net international migration, outstripping regional and national averages. Luton's population is growing and ageing faster than the national average, with significant projected growth in older people and people with complex housing needs.

At the same time, rising costs, workforce pressures and a constrained housing market, present significant delivery challenges. Without a clear, coordinated and long-term approach, the gap between need and supply will continue to widen.

The strategy brings together evidence from a detailed housing needs assessment, commissioning strategies, engagement with residents, housing providers, and partners.

It aligns with national and local policy on housing, homelessness, social care, health & wellbeing, and supports delivery of the Council's Corporate Strategy and Housing Strategy and reflects both Health and Social Care's ambition to support people to live well, safe, and independently. In doing so, it fulfils the strategic planning duty introduced through the Supported Housing (Regulatory Oversight) Act 2023.

The strategy is underpinned by clear principles, including choice and control, independence, person-centred approaches, flexible support, quality and accessibility, transparency, and community connection. Supported and specialist housing should be designed as 'a home for life', embedded in local communities, while remaining adaptable to people's changing housing needs.

Across key resident groups, the strategy identifies current provision, future demand and priority actions. These include expanding extra care housing, increasing the supply of accessible and adaptable general needs homes, evolving supported living capacity for people with learning disabilities, autism and mental health needs, strengthening housing-led preventative responses to homelessness and linked complex needs, and improving pathways and choice for young people. The strategy emphasises self-contained accommodation, small-scale schemes, and support models that promote independence, stability and successful move-on.

Delivery will rely on strong partnership working across housing, health and social care, working with registered providers (housing associations), developers and the voluntary and community sector. The Council will use a mixed delivery approach, including new build, acquisition and remodelling of existing stock, while playing an enabling role to unlock funding and development opportunities. Clear quality standards, co-commissioning models, involving people with lived experience, and proactive market engagement will be essential.

Development and implementation of the strategy is overseen by a dedicated Supported and Specialist Housing Steering Group. Membership includes representatives from housing, private sector housing, adult and children's social care, health, planning, revenue & benefits, strategy and transformation. The Director of Housing is Senior Responsible Officer, ultimately reporting to the Executive.

Following public consultation, a detailed delivery plan will be developed, including key actions, responsibilities, timescales, measures of success, risk and resource implications. Progress on delivery of the strategy will be monitored via the steering group and annual updates to the needs assessment, to ensure alignment with housing delivery, planning, commissioning, and licensing. The strategy is a live document, responsive to emerging needs, funding changes and regulatory requirements.

Through the strategy, the council commits to working collaboratively with residents, carers, providers and partners to deliver a diverse, high-quality and sustainable supported housing system that improves lives, promotes independence and supports thriving communities across Luton over the next five years.

The strategy will improve resident outcomes by providing a clear framework for future supported and specialist housing provision. Luton's future provision is not solely a question of capacity; there is a need to improve the mix and quality of accommodation, and to re-balance provision across groups of residents with different support needs.

The statutory requirement to produce a Supported Housing Strategy under the SHROA provides Luton with an opportunity to define the type and mix of supported accommodation needed in the borough.

From 2027, supported housing providers must register to hold a license to supply Luton Council. This strengthens local authority oversight through licensing, standards, compliance and market management, giving the Council greater ability to influence the quality and suitability of supported housing provision. This supports a targeted approach to licensing decisions.

3.Introduction

Good quality, safe and accessible, supported and specialist housing can transform lives. For Luton residents and families, it is the foundation for living safe, well and healthy, supports independence, and connect us within our communities. We want all Luton residents to have access to choice of accommodation which meets and adapts to their needs and ultimately is a place they call home.

The Supported Housing (Regulatory Oversight) Act 2023 (SHROA) requires all councils to produce a strategy and needs assessment for future supported and specialist accommodation in their area by March 2027.

Additionally, the SHROA introduces national standards for regulation of supported housing, and a licensing scheme, coming into effect in 2027, that will enable councils to more effectively manage quality and supply of this provision, giving them the right to reject applications that do not meet the boroughs needs and standards in this area.

The Supported Housing Needs Assessment will feed into our Local Plan, wider housing needs assessment, housing delivery/acquisition priorities and commissioning strategies, and provide an evidence base for bidding for government funding.

This Supported and Specialist Housing Strategy sets out our aspirations over the next five years to deliver a choice of good quality housing to those we support.

The types of accommodation defined as 'Supported and Specialist Housing' within this strategy include:

- residential and nursing care
- extra care
- sheltered and 'retirement' accommodation for older people
- regulated supported living accommodation for adults with eligible care needs, including mental health, learning disabilities and/or autistic people, and people with physical disabilities

- transitional housing for those coming out of institutions or dependency
- supported accommodation for care leavers and young people
- temporary accommodation for homeless families
- supported accommodation for single adults facing homelessness with different levels of support needs
- refuges

This strategy considers projections of future need for supported and specialist housing across a wide range of resident groups in Luton and provides a view of how we plan to meet this need up to 2031. The strategy is part of an ongoing dialogue with partners, residents, and communities to shape future strategy and delivery. We look forward to working in partnership with everyone to deliver supported and specialist housing and services fit for the future.

4. Context for this strategy

With widespread financial pressures and increasing demand for support, council services face acute challenges. Luton council and its partners are making practical progress in responding to and meeting resident needs and aspirations.

Through delivery of its corporate strategy, the council is working to ensure many more residents can access a safe and affordable home that meets their needs. Within this a key objective is to develop a needs assessment and forward plan in 2026, for supported and specialist accommodation. The strategy is informed by the Luton Housing and Economic Demand Needs Assessment (2026).

Luton's Adult Social Care Strategy 2025-28, 'Supporting People to Live a Fulfilled Life', captures Luton's aspirations for its residents to live in safe, accessible homes, where all residents, irrespective of need, have the right support to be able to do both fulfilling and mundane things which make up an ordinary life in the community.

Supported and specialist housing is a cornerstone of the NHS prevention agenda. Good quality, safe, accessible homes reduce risks such as falls, accidents, and deterioration of health, helping to prevent avoidable hospital admissions. Housing that promotes independence and recovery enables people with long-term conditions, mental health needs, and disabilities to manage their health at home, reducing reliance on inpatient care.

Well-designed homes located in communities encourage physical activity, social connection, and access to local health services, supporting early intervention and promoting wellbeing.

Digital connectivity in housing facilitates remote consultation and monitoring, in line with the NHS vision for integrated, technology-enabled care. In providing homes that support healthy living, supported housing helps deliver the NHS goal of prevention and care and support close to home.

This supported housing strategy recognises supported and specialist housing as an essential provision, driving equality, inclusion, independence, and quality of life for Luton residents. It draws on detailed work within Luton's housing, health and social care partners to identify the diverse housing needs of vulnerable residents and present an evidence-based view of where we need to focus over the next five years.

It provides a single strategic approach for Luton, building upon existing strategy for Care, Support and Housing. It is informed by strategic plans addressing housing for older and younger people, people with a learning disability and/or autism, physical disabilities, and people at risk of, or experiencing homelessness and other multiple challenges. By integrating these frameworks, it provides a unified, long-term vision for delivering safe, accessible, and adaptable homes that promote independence, choice, and wellbeing across Luton.

5. The Supported Housing (Regulatory Oversight) Act 2023

The Supported Housing (Regulatory Oversight) Act (SHROA) became law in August 2023 and gave the Secretary of State a number of powers, including introducing National Supported Housing Standards; requiring local authorities to create local supported accommodation licensing schemes; introducing a strategic planning duty for local authorities; and creating a national expert advisory panel to monitor the sector.

Local Authorities are now required to have a Supported and Specialist Housing Strategy that outlines their plans on how they will meet future housing needs by March 2027. This document fulfils this purpose.

The SHROA 2023 also establishes minimum National Supported Housing Standards to ensure residents receive tailored, high-quality care and safe accommodation. These standards form the basis of mandatory local licensing regimes that providers must clear to qualify for Enhanced Housing Benefit. The strategy will strengthen council oversight through licensing, standards, compliance and market management. The SHROA framework focuses on phasing out rogue landlords while protecting legitimate operators. This gives the Council greater ability to influence quality, type, numbers and suitability of supported housing provision in the borough.

The SHROA explicitly promotes a partnership approach across housing, health, adult social care and providers to ensure future investment, commissioning and development activity aligns with local need and improves resident outcomes.

Evidence indicates future housing demand is changing, with the greatest growth in need arising from an aging population, alongside continued demand from people experiencing homelessness, mental ill health, disabilities, and young adults (including care leavers).

Luton's current provision is not solely a question of capacity; there is a need to improve the mix and quality of accommodation. Luton's single homeless pathway project has indicated a need for people with complex, higher support needs with a possible over-capacity of low need exempt accommodation. At the same time the work on reducing Temporary Accommodation and increasing homeless prevention has resulted in reducing demand for some forms of temporary accommodation, such as 'nightly let'.

The new national standards for supported and specialist housing are built around five principles:

person-centred: Residents influence support they receive, their voices are heard and respected

respectful: Residents are treated with fairness, dignity, and without discrimination

safe and responsive: Accommodation is secure, well maintained, with responsive, supportive staff

effective: The provider takes a tailored approach to meet individuals' needs and demonstrates positive outcomes for residents

well-led: Providers have proper governance, organisational procedures, and a designated responsible person to deliver quality service

The Supported Housing (Regulatory Oversight) Act (SHROA) 2023 establishes minimum National Supported Housing Standards to ensure residents receive tailored, high-quality care and safe accommodation. These standards form the basis of mandatory local licensing regimes that providers must clear to qualify for Enhanced Housing Benefit.

licensing implementation timeline: Licensing is expected to be implemented fully in 2027. To be licensed, providers must complete a registration process and comply with the National Standards and other fit-and-proper person tests.

exemptions: Certain established housing sectors are exempt from this new licensing, including extra care housing for older people over 55, Ofsted-regulated settings, and domestic abuse services.

6. Luton's population

Luton's population is expected to see significant changes in the coming years, which will drive increased demand for supported and specialist housing.

Luton's population is growing. From its current 239,000 residents, it will grow 14% to 261,000 residents by 2043. Luton features one of the youngest median ages in the UK, averaging around 35 years compared to the UK average of 40.7.

There is expected to be a significant increase (above the national average) in the number and proportion of older people living in Luton. Between 2023 and 2031, the number of residents over 65s is estimated to rise by 45%.

Luton expects to see increases in the number of people experiencing mental illness (31% for working age adults and 58 for over adults over 65), and people with learning disabilities and/or autism (4%).

Our diversity is our strength. Over 150 languages are spoken across the Luton area, and in 2023, 55% of the population were from ethnic minority communities.

Luton is on average healthy, with 82% of adults reporting being in good health. At the same time, residents face health inequalities. Life expectancy in Luton is lower than the national average, with gaps of up to 9 years between the most and least deprived areas.

Population growth and ageing are expected to significantly increase demand for services, particularly among older adults. Many residents provide unpaid care to loved ones. In 2021, 9% of Luton residents reported providing unpaid care, with 2.5% providing 50 hours or more of unpaid care per week.

Luton expects to see increases in the number of people with severe and enduring mental illness, Learning Disabilities and/or Autistic people. By 2031, the number of working age adults in NHS Luton ICB receiving mental health services will have increased by 31%, and 58% for adults over 65.

7. Consultation and engagement

This strategy has been shaped through extensive contributions from teams across the Council, including Adults' and Children's Commissioning, Adult Social Care, Children's Social Care, Housing, as well as NHS partners.

The needs assessment informing this strategy drew on the insights and experiences of a diverse range of contributors across all resident groups, including people who use services, carers, council staff, stakeholder organisations, and registered providers.

Through workshops, interviews, surveys, and participation in established group meetings, we gathered valuable feedback that has directly shaped the recommendations for the future development of supported and specialist housing.

National research and engagement findings from organisations such as Housing LIN, echoes local themes and strengthens the evidence base that informs recommendations set out in both the needs assessment and this strategy.

As we move into formal consultation, prior to implementation, we will work with residents and communities to ensure our services reflect lived experience and needs of people who use them.

8. Our strategic priorities

Our strategic priorities set out how we will strengthen the supply, quality, and coordination of housing and support across the system, and guide how we create safe, sustainable housing to meet the diverse needs of residents.

9 Delivering high quality, supported, accessible housing

Through working with our partners, we will increase the supply of safe, adaptable, and self-contained homes that meet modern accessibility & quality standards. This includes improving age-designated stock, expanding extra care housing, and ensuring new developments and refurbishments for both supported and specialist housing meet clear quality benchmarks. Housing quality is central to promoting independence, reducing health risks, and contributing to the prevention agenda.

9.1 Embedding person-centred independence and flexible support

Everyone needs housing that enables choice, control, and independence, supported by care and support models that adapt to changing needs. This includes floating support in mainstream housing, modernised older people sheltered housing, and bespoke solutions for complex needs. Housing should be designed as "homes for life," with integrated assistive technology and digital connectivity to support health and wellbeing.

10 Strengthening integrated pathways and co-commissioning

Delivery depends on joined-up planning and commissioning between housing, health, and social care partners. Co-commissioning is most relevant for schemes requiring both accommodation and specialist support (e.g., extra care, supported living for mental health or learning disabilities). The

strategy commits to transparent pathways, market engagement, and collaborative commissioning models that promote flexibility, sustainability, and quality standards.

11 Key principles

In delivering the strategy, we follow principles; shaped by conversations with residents, staff and partners:

- **choice and control for all:** we must provide meaningful choice to residents across Luton not just the type of accommodation, but also in where they live and who they live with which make their accommodation home
- **independence:** we want residents to be able to live as independently as possible, with the right support. Housing options should be designed to empower people and give them control over everyday life
- **flexible care & support:** we want our housing and support to be able to adapt to residents' changing needs day by day, month by month, and year by year
- **person-centred:** housing decisions should start with the individual, their needs, preferences and what matters to them. Our housing assessments, allocations, and planning will place the individual at the heart of these decisions. We aim to develop housing that reflects this.
- **homes for life:** we want to provide residents looking for long-term options with not just housing, but a place where they can settle and call home. Thoughtfully designed, adaptable homes, and long-term planning are among the ways we will achieve this.

We recognise that for many people with support needs, including residents experiencing homelessness, or people transitioning to greater independence, such as young people leaving care or people with complex mental health needs moving from secure hospital settings, transitional or temporary accommodation with effective support and realistic move on goals, is an essential step in their journey toward a long-term and settled home

- **partnering with unpaid carers:** we recognise quality housing benefits the tenant, but also families, unpaid carers, and community. We will work in partnership with unpaid carers to design and deliver housing and support that considers their role and networks
- **transparency:** we recognise there's still work to do to deliver a supported and specialist housing provision that meets all our residents' needs. We'll be honest about what we can and cannot provide and clearly communicate what residents can expect
- **community-centred:** housing should help people connect within their community. We aim to work with colleagues and partners to design spaces that bring residents together, encourage social interaction, and foster wellbeing
- **getting the basics right:** good housing and support must consistently meet quality and accessibility standards. We will regularly review what works, gather feedback and make improvements

12. Supported housing accommodation requirements (to 2031)

12.1 Table 1: Total estimated need for supported & specialist housing units by group

Accommodation Type	Current Placement	Additional Units to 2031	Key Demand Factors	Delivery / Notes	Evidence source
Residential (65+)	352 beds	0 beds	Net increase over 5 years; demand expected to be met via provision & refurb.	Brings units back to market Expands Extra Care.	ASC Older People's Commissioning
Residential (18-64)	142 beds	0 beds	Reduced placement as Supported Living grows.	Specialist LD/MH provision.	ASC Adults Commissioning
Nursing (65+)	115 beds	0 beds	Ageing population; complex health needs.	10 beds planned at Moorlands.	ASC Older Peoples Commissioning
Nursing (18-64)	32 beds	0 beds	Demand static for 5 years.	Current capacity sufficient	ASC Adults Commissioning
Extra Care	192 units	250 units	Strategic alternative to residential care.	Home redevelopment business case.	ASC Adults Commissioning
Supported Living	308 units	35 units	Growth in MH/LD demand, offset by move-on.	Approx. 25 MH and 10 LD units.	ASC Adults Commissioning
Sheltered/ Retirement Accommodation (55+)	837 units	121 (37 Affordable 84 Shared Ownership)	Mixed tenure market & affordable	Potential demand from over 55 population.	Pansi/Poppi Data Luton HEDNA Housing Register
Supported Living (18-24)	18	0 units	CLA with disabilities in supported living. Supply sufficient	Housing and CSC commissioned provision.	Children's Commissioning
Residential (18-24)	24 units	0 units	LAC with disabilities and specialist accommodation.	20 out-of-county placements. Supply sufficient	Children's Commissioning
General Needs Housing (18-24)	33 units	15 units	30 Band 2 allocations each year for care leavers	Demand fluctuates annually.	Children's Commissioning
NRPF Accommodation	24 units	18 units	NRPF families.	Replace Private Rented with 18 council owned	Housing Register Children's Commissioning
Supported Housing (18-24) Homeless Pathway	75 units	0 units	Capacity exceeds forecast need.	Risk of oversupply.	Housing Register
Homeless Temporary Accommodation	923 units	0 units	Current supply sufficient.	Focus on prevention and move-on.	Housing Register
Supported Housing (Single Homeless)	1330 units	Subject to review	Rapid increase (up 10% Jan to July 26)	Review of supply at each need level to manage market.	Housing Register
Domestic Abuse Refuge	24 units	0 units	Sufficient supply for fluctuating demand	Existing capacity sufficient	Homeless & Rough Sleeping Data
Offenders		0 units	Sufficient supply for fluctuating demand	Existing capacity sufficient	Homelessness Data
Total units, all cohorts	4,429	439			

Supported housing market requirements are summarised in table 1 for each group of people covered by this strategy. People's needs are often complex and innovative approaches to

housing and support are required and desirable. Additional need refers to provision needed in addition to current supply.

13. People experiencing homelessness and/or complex housing histories

13.1 Temporary accommodation for homeless families

The current supply of temporary accommodation remains insufficient, with 145 nightly paid placements still in use at the end of June 2026. Reducing reliance on nightly paid accommodation remains a key strategic priority, due to the significant financial pressures this place on the Council, and the nature of the accommodation for families.

A significant programme of work has been carried out to manage this provision effectively, with a focus on both prevention and move on.

Results include:

- successful prevention of homelessness in 1,041 cases during 2025/2026
- cessation of household placements in B&Bs for periods exceeding six weeks
- reduction in the number of households placed in temporary accommodation from a peak of 1,112 to 926 during 2025/26

These numbers fluctuate because of trends at national level, exemplified by a recent rise in numbers of people with indefinite leave to remain applying for family reunions.

13.2 Supported accommodation for single adults facing homelessness with different levels of support needs

The supported housing strategy addresses the need for supported housing for single people with complex and multiple needs experiencing homelessness in Luton. Evidence from stakeholders is that a significant proportion of single people experiencing homelessness have complex and multiple needs, often linked to mental health issues, drug/alcohol use, and offending behaviour.

Based on evidence from commissioners, two groups of people experiencing homelessness are identified for the purpose of estimating need for supported housing:

- 1) people who are rough sleeping / multiple exclusion homeless
- 2) people who are homeless (which may include people threatened with homelessness), that the council may place in supported housing. This includes people who are owed a statutory duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act

This group includes single households and couples, aged 25 and over who are experiencing homelessness. This provision is commissioned by Housing.

In January 2026, Luton provided 1,330 units of supported/exempt accommodation for single adults and couples experiencing homelessness through the single homeless adult accommodation pathways.

- 619 of these support residents with low needs

- 422 of these support residents with medium support needs
- 127 support residents with high support needs

This sector has experienced a 60% overall increase in this type of accommodation in Luton since 2020. In the six months to July 2026, this number increased by a further 140 (10%), with an upward trajectory projected.

Based on a review of Luton's single homeless pathway, evidence indicates an oversupply of low support need supported accommodation, and an undersupply of high support need supported accommodation.

With a national supported and specialist housing licensing and inspection scheme commencing in 2027, underpinned by new national standards, there is opportunity to apply licensing criteria to more effectively regulate, improve accommodation standards, and shape this market in line with identified need.

The current housing solutions approach reflects the council's commitment to delivering long-term, housing-led solutions for everyone. We are committed to clear local pathways into settled accommodation, focusing on personalised, person-centred support.

Based on evidence and feedback from residents and stakeholders, and informed by evidence of good practise nationally, there is a need for short-term and high-quality supported accommodation, employing a trauma informed approach, and safe space where risks can be managed and individuals can access specialist support.

Luton's Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy is currently being reviewed, in line with the government's updated national Homeless and Rough Sleeping Strategy.

At the same time the council is reviewing and developing Luton's Single Homeless Pathway, aiming to increase choice and reduce barriers for people experiencing homelessness to access suitable housing.

We anticipate that year-on-year demand for supported accommodation for single people experiencing homelessness will fluctuate, on an upward trajectory. Based on a review of support needs, the council has identified a possible reduction in the need for this type of housing for people with low support needs, and an increase in the need for housing for people with high support needs. Future demand will largely depend on how quickly we can help people move into their own settled homes, either in mainstream housing or supported accommodation.

13.3 Recommendations

Over the next 10 years, we will aim to:

- remodel provision on the single homelessness pathway to strengthen our housing led approach, focusing on:
 - single homelessness pathway aligned with best practice
 - housing first
 - floating support in mainstream accommodation (basic or intensive)
 - high-stability housing for people requiring longer-term, 24/7 support
- conduct targeted reviews on the experiences of specific groups whose needs are often unmet in traditional supported housing contexts
- review service performance monitoring to ensure alignment with a housing-led approach and priorities that matter most to residents
- build on formal mechanisms for co-design and strategic engagement with housing providers, leveraging our supported housing provider forum
- review the allocation system to enable greater flexibility and personalisation in matching residents to suitable accommodation

- work with landlords and housing associations to increase the proportion of self-contained, dispersed units within the pathway to promote independence and choice for people who will
- develop a strategic approach to managing supported exempt accommodation market, as part of implementing the Supported Housing (Regulatory Oversight) Act 2023
- improve awareness and understanding of existing protocol and process to support smooth transitions for people moving on settled tenancies

14. Working age adults with physical disabilities

This group includes working age adults between the ages of 18 and 64 years who have Care Act eligible needs and require specialist or adapted/ accessible accommodation. This includes people with a limiting long-term illness or condition which significantly impacts daily life, such as mobility issues, personal care needs, or serious visual or hearing impairments.

Luton aims to be a place where all residents can find a home that meet their needs, even as these change. Our housing must be accessible in design, location and functionality, to help people to live independently, make choices, and stay connected to their community.

Unfortunately, residential care is often used as a fall back, even though it is not the preferred option for younger adults.

Adults with physical disabilities, long term conditions or sensory impairments have access to three main types of supported and specialist housing:

- extra care housing
- mainstream housing – accessible, adaptable housing, including fully wheelchair adapted homes
- supported living
- residential care

In 2025 12,100 people were identified as experiencing impaired mobility. Over the following decade this rises steadily to 13,000, primarily in residents over 65. Numbers of people registered with ASC regarding visual impairment also rises steadily from 4,500 to 4,900 in 2031, with 98% of these being residents who are over 65.

There is a lack of dedicated, accessible housing across housing types, sizes and tenure, with 37 units of housing currently available that are specifically designed around the needs of people with physical disabilities and sensory impairment. The majority of these (33 units) are occupied by 18-64 year olds.

During the period 2025 and 2026 there has been a short-term, significant increase in demand for adapted, supported housing for children with a disability turning 18 (c 8 additional units each year). This balances out to an average 2-4 unit growth per year in the period to 2031, resulting in demand for 28 additional units.

In keeping to its commitment to support people to remain at home, the council and partner Housing Associations provide property Aids & Adaptations schemes, funded through central government's Disability Funding Grant programme. In the last three years, over 200 households per year have benefitted from home adaptations, with over half of these being over 65.

14.1 Extra care

While predominantly focussed on over 65s with eligible care needs, the council will also prioritise Extra Care housing for 18–64-year-olds who require specialist or adapted/ accessible accommodation. Current estimates indicate demand for 250 new extra care scheme units of housing in total by 2031, in line with council policy to divert placements from residential care. At the same time, 55% of our current extra care units are occupied by people who do not have care needs. Adult Social Care are working to address this, potentially freeing up housing in extra care to meet new demand.

14.2 Mainstream, general needs housing

Around 1,970 adults with a physical disability or mobility issue receive care assessed, long-term support from Luton council, with roughly 31% of these individuals falling into the 18-64 age group, and the remaining 69% being residents who are over 65. This group is expected to increase by c.9% by 2031.

Council planning policy recommends that at least 10% of new affordable homes must be wheelchair accessible and mandates broader accessibility (M4) for new developments to meet Luton's growing needs. Only a small number of these are currently planned, highlighting the need to work with Registered Providers to expand supply over the next 10 years.

14.3 Supported living

As of 2026, Luton commissions supported living placements for 37 adults with long-term conditions. Based on current projections, across a range of support cohorts, including physical disabilities, this figure is expected to increase to 35 units by 2031, indicating a relatively stable demand over the next 10 years.

14.4 Recommendations

Over the next 10 years, we will aim to:

- **expand extra care provision** to increase availability of schemes for wider groups of residents
- **prioritise supported living** that is suitable for wheelchair users, ensuring accessibility is built in new or refurbishment developments
- **ensure equitable access** to supported housing options across all of Luton
- **collaborate with housing providers** to increase supply of wheelchair accessible homes
- **continue supporting housing adaptations**, and ensure adapted houses are allocated to those who will benefit most
- **review tenancy support** for individuals who lack the mental capacity to sign a tenancy, but for whom residential care is not appropriate
- **develop flexible commissioning models** that adapt to changing need over time

15. Adults with severe and enduring mental illness

This group includes people with serious and enduring mental health needs, who have assessed care and support needs under the Care Act 2014 and/or are eligible for aftercare under the Mental Health Act 1983. This includes those discharged from inpatient acute and rehabilitation units, residents in care homes, and young people transitioning to adult services.

Housing can play a transformative role, serving as a vital foundation for mental health recovery and wellbeing. Through well planned housing pathways, residents can access the right level of care and support—whether transitioning from inpatient settings to the community or requiring ongoing assistance to maintain their independence.

We aim to deliver a diverse range of housing support options to support recovery and wellbeing for residents with severe and enduring mental health needs:

- Short term 'step down' accommodation to support transition from inpatient services, offering an alternative to bed-based care
- long term or permanent supported living in small scale, self-contained flats with onsite support
- Extra Care Housing
Floating support in mainstream housing to promote independence in general needs accommodation

Existing support contracts will be re-commissioned in 2028, and Commissioners confirm an integrated commissioning approach across Adult Social Care, Health and Housing, to plan and deliver cost effective and person-centred outcomes for residents.

An estimated 23,750 adults in Luton present with a mental health condition, and this remains constant, with a slight rise over the next 5 years. 1% (2,307) of the adult population are registered as experiencing Severe Mental Illness.

There are multiple forms of accommodation for people with mental health needs. Health and Social Care commissions an estimated 300 specialist accommodation placements, with one third of these in nursing and residential care, a third in supported living, (both shared and self-contained), and the remainder through home care agencies. A further 100 units of exempt accommodation, with some mental health support, are provided.

It should be noted that mental health issues are the most frequently self-reported additional need among single homeless applicants, and plans are being developed to include mental health or trauma informed approaches as requirements for the council's future single homeless pathway.

There are challenges supporting move on from mental health specialist accommodation due to constrained housing provision at affordable rates.

ELFT proposals to grow self-contained supported housing options rather than place in to shared accommodation could lead to a need for 44 units of this type. ELFT research indicated overprovision of care for some clients, and issues with flow that keep people in hospital settings. ELFT is currently reviewing its approach to 105 households in regard to independent living.

15.1 Supported living

Luton currently commissions supported living schemes from 7 providers for adults with severe and enduring mental health needs, offering a total of 111 units. Based on projected demand, we estimate that by 2031, across both mental health and learning disabilities we will need 35 additional supported living units. This reflects changes in population, and the council's commitment to moving people through the Supported Living pathway and stepping down in to mainstream housing.

15.2 Floating support in mainstream housing

Luton is committed to improving access to mainstream general needs housing for people with severe and enduring mental health needs, supported by floating support services. In terms of planning for the future, modelling predicts minor increases in the number of units of supported accommodation for people with mental health needs between 2020-2031.

15.3 Recommendations

Over the next 10 years, we will aim to:

- **engage the market** to prioritise delivery of supported housing provision outlined in this strategy
- **review housing pathways** for individuals with severe and enduring mental health needs, including transitions from Children's to Adult services and improving access to mainstream general needs housing. This may include strengthening community support networks and improving floating support, including for Shared Lives accommodation arrangements
- **reassess eligibility criteria** for Extra Care housing to improve access for people with severe and enduring mental health needs
- **review housing options and support models** for individuals with forensic support needs, or dual diagnoses of severe and enduring mental illness and learning disabilities
- **improve access to information** about accommodation options and simplify navigation through housing processes for residents
- **develop community building approaches** within new and existing schemes, creating opportunities for social connection and wellbeing

16. Adults with learning disabilities and/or autistic people

Residents with Learning Disabilities account for c3.43% of Luton's population, or 7,683 individuals. This group includes people aged 18 and over with a Learning Disability and/or autism, who have assessed care and support needs under the Care Act 2014. It includes those living with family or carers, residents in care homes, people transitioning from inpatient settings, and young adults moving into adult services.

People with Learning Disabilities and/or autism should have the same opportunities as everyone else - to live independently, feel secure, develop new skills, and actively participate in their communities. Supported and specialist housing plays a vital role in achieving these goals, and we are committed to offering genuine choice that enables both residents and their families to thrive.

The majority of this cohort live at home with family or carers. We aim to deliver a diverse range of housing support options to support independence, inclusion and wellbeing for residents with Learning Disabilities and autism, including:

- short term 'step down' provision from restrictive settings or provision for young people transitioning to adult services (small scale, assessment or training flats)
- longer term/ permanent supported living – small scale developments with self-contained flats or small shared houses (3 or 4 beds max.)
- shared lives

We expect to see a small increase in demand for supported and specialist housing for people with Learning Disabilities and/or autism, with a total rise in demand of 1.75% to 2031.

Within these numbers, and of note in relation to housing demand is the over 65 population with a learning disability, and or autism, with a growth rate of double that of the under 65s and rising by 27% in a 5-year period to 2030. This will rapidly increase demand in both care homes and supported living.

16.1 Supported living

Current supported living capacity in Luton is 133 units across council owned (33) and commissioned providers (99), with a low number of voids. Many of these properties are shared accommodation, where tenants have their own bedroom but share communal facilities, with varying levels of on-site support.

As of 2026, Luton commissions supported living placements for 37 adults with long-term conditions. Based on current projections, across a range of support cohorts, including learning disabilities and autism, this figure is expected to increase to 35 units by 2031, indicating a relatively stable demand over the next 10 years.

The council's Market Position Statement sets out a commitment to 2 projects to accommodate up to 10-12 people, and to source sufficient residential care within the borough. New partnership initiatives include a recent 18-bed supported living development in partnership with Cambridge Council.

16.2 Recommendations

Over the next 10 years, we will aim to:

- **expand choice for residents**, prioritising development of high-quality, mixed provision with a particular focus on increasing self-contained accommodation
- **ensure all new housing for people with Learning Disabilities and/or Autism includes en-suite facilities** to promote dignity and independence
- **review and improve matching processes and guidance**, ensuring residents have as much choice as possible in shared living arrangements
- **assess all existing accommodation for safety and accessibility** and take action to address any gaps
- **enhance provision for autistic adults with low levels of support needs**, ensuring options reflect their preferences and independence goals
- **develop housing solutions for individuals with high levels of need**, aligned with Transforming Care agenda, tailored to those with “challenging behaviours”
- **strengthen joined-up care planning**, integrating housing preferences with wider care and support needs, including access to complementary services such as day opportunities
- **improve access to mainstream general needs** housing with floating support, enabling people with Learning Disabilities and/or Autism to live independently in the community

17. Young people

Young people requiring specialist and supported housing come from diverse circumstances and backgrounds. Our provision must reflect this diversity, offer meaningful choice, adapt to changing support needs, enable positive transitions; and set young people up for the future. Young people should have access to supportive relationships, and space to make mistakes without fear of “falling out” of the system.

This group includes care experienced young people aged 18-24, former unaccompanied asylum-seeking children (UASC), and young people aged 16-24 experiencing homelessness. This provision is commissioned by Housing and Children's Social Care.

There is a sustained need for specialist accommodation to meet the needs of disabled children. These are fairly low numbers, and the requirements can be bespoke, requiring specific accommodation types.

47 CLA children were considered to have a disability. It is anticipated that all of these will need specially designed housing in order to live independently. The most common disability is learning disabilities. 24 children are placed in residential settings, of whom 12 have a disability. A further 18 children with 24/7 care needs are expected to transition to adult social care services, and a further 6 will need specialist accommodation.

There are currently 20 young people in out-of-borough residential care-based accommodation. Although opportunities may arise to support some individuals to return to Luton through the provision of appropriate local accommodation and services, any such move would be subject to individual assessment and care planning. Consequently, these placements should not be assumed to represent a guaranteed level of future housing demand within the borough.

In relation to children living with parents with a disability, at present information relating to accommodation type and or suitability is not routinely recorded by the Council. Consequently, there is insufficient evidence to forecast the current and future housing requirements of this population.

24 families have been supported with emergency accommodation by Housing and Children's Services due to having no recourse to public funds, and on average we have supported 22 families per year over the last three years. Most of these households require 2 bed accommodation sourced through the private sector, and the average stay is 18 months to two years. Luton's Housing Strategy Team is exploring the development of six 2-bed homes for families with no recourse to public funds, as a cost-effective response to current private sector rental costs.

Children's services data shows an increase in looked after children turning 18 in 2025/6. A total of 19 social homes were let to this cohort during 2025/26, compared with the agreed target of 30 tenancies per year. While the current allocation has not yet been fully utilised, there are concerns that the allocation of 30 tenancies annually may not be sufficient to address projected housing need over the longer term.

In March 2026 there were 464 care leavers between the ages of 17 and 25 in housing. (includes care leavers receiving support, and care-experienced young people). Changes to allocations policies have given care experienced young people greater priority. However, affordable housing provision struggles to accommodate this cohort in full. As at April 2026, 33 care leavers were included in Band 2 priority, with a further 191 care leavers also registered for housing.

While increasing access to private rented sector accommodation may provide an additional route into housing, challenges relating to affordability, security of tenure and the availability of suitable properties raise concerns about the sustainability of this option for many individuals within the cohort.

Luton currently provides:

- 75 Housing Related Support units through the young person homelessness pathway, delivered by 3 providers

- of these, 12 units offer floating support, while support is tied to the accommodation in the remaining 63 units “Staying Put” (with long-term foster carers) and “Staying Close” arrangements (accommodation and enhanced support close to the young person’s former children’s home). There are currently 17 supported accommodation providers in Luton, comprising 33 Ofsted-registered independent accommodation units equating to 137 available bed spaces. While this provides a broad range of local provision, available capacity exceeds the forecast level of need, raising concerns regarding a potential oversupply of supported accommodation in the borough. As of March 2026 there were 33 16/17-year-olds in Supported Accommodation
- accommodation for care leavers aged 18 and over is not currently subject to a regulatory framework. As a result, there is no comprehensive register of accommodation providers or available units in the Luton area. Care leavers are supported by Personal Advisors to help them develop their independence skills with additional support provided by accommodation-based support workers where this is available and appropriate

17.1 Recommendations

Over the next 5 years, we will aim to:

- review supported and specialist housing provision for young people to provide genuine choice, with a focus on:
 - Family-type supported accommodation (Staying Put)
 - Young People designated supported accommodation (short stay or crisis, foyers, low–high levels of support)
 - Housing First
 - ‘Step-down’ (independent tenancy with floating support, Staying Close)
- develop easily accessible crisis/short-stay services to assess young people’s housing and support needs in a safe setting
- ensure no young people under 25 are accommodated in the adult homelessness pathway
- replicate successes of the SHAP intensive support service, applying lessons learned to promote independence and successful move-on

18. Older people (over 65s)

This group includes people over 65 years old who have Care Act eligible needs, and/or require specialist or adapted accommodation. It includes those with a limiting long-term illness or condition which significantly impacts day to day activities, such as a mobility impairment, a serious personal care disability, a serious visual impairment, or hearing loss.

This section excludes those with a Learning Disability, autistic people, or those with severe and enduring mental illness (see relevant sections).

We aim to provide a range of accommodation options to meet the diverse needs and preferences of older people in Luton. We know choice matters for housing that supports community, independence, and “aging in place”. Most older people prefer not to live in a care or residential home, so the strategy focuses on providing housing that promotes independence, as well as residential and nursing care provision.

There are several different supported and specialist accommodation options available to older people within Luton:

- mainstream housing – accessible, adaptable & wheelchair adapted

- Extra Care housing
- age designated sheltered/retirement housing ('care ready')
- residential and nursing care

The population aged 65-85 is projected to increase by 8% by 2030 and 16% by 2031, with the number of people aged 70-74 and 80-84 age groups showing significant growth. This reflects advances in healthcare and an increase in life expectancy.

At the same time, health and disability conditions are rising rapidly in this cohort. By 2031, we estimate that more than 20,000 residents over 65 in Luton may exhibit a long-term and life-threatening illness, up from 14,400 in 2020. 22,000 residents over 65 are identified as frail, with 7,000 experiencing moderate to severe frailty and a mobility need. More than half of applications for Disabilities Funding Grant are from people over 65. Effective, accessible housing design is essential to meet this need.

Most older people (77%) in Luton own their own home. Appropriate housing solutions need to be available across tenures, including owner occupiers, private rented, affordable and social rent. 10% of households on the housing register are over 65, requiring 1 or 2 bed homes, indicating demand for c1,000 affordable homes of suitable design. Evidence from DWP indicates a rising number of private sector tenants over 65 experiencing difficulties with paying rent and finding suitable property as they age. Current figures indicate 750 over 65s are engaged with housing benefit and council tax teams in this regard, with 219 of these aged over 75.

There are gaps in Luton's current supported housing provision for older people and plans to address those gaps across each mode of housing are outlined below.

Central to the council's approach is a strategy that commits to supporting people to age in place, enabled through home-based health, care and support provision, enabled by digital technologies. This approach is helping more people to remain at home longer. Recognition of, and support for family carers is central to this strategy.

18.1 Residential care

Demand for long-term residential and nursing care is growing, with research indicating a requirement for an additional 10 care home beds for Luton by 2031. With this there is potential to bring back on stream up to 24 beds within existing stock, and work with providers to bring those to the market over the next 12 months, thereby increasing capacity. In parallel with this, the council is working to increase the level of extra care provision it provides and proactively diverting people from residential to extra care.

18.2 Extra Care Housing

Extra Care Housing combines a private, self-contained home with on-site care and support services to help older people live independently. Maximising use of Extra Care is a key objective within both the 2026/27 ASC service plan and the council's 'Homes' objectives. The council is working to increase the number of residents with eligible care needs living in its Extra Care schemes. While historically Extra Care has been restricted to over 55s, Luton works flexibly across the adult age ranges and includes other adults with eligible support needs.

Luton currently provides 191 extra care flats across 4 schemes. A recent review of Extra Care showed demand for an additional 250 Extra Care units by 2031.

18.3 Age designated/sheltered housing

Luton provides 1,056 units of age designated/sheltered housing units across 20 schemes. Accessibility varies across schemes, so a council priority is to upgrade them to meet key accessibility standards, replenish stock and move towards a modern 'care ready' model. Research on older people's housing need indicates a requirement for an additional 134 age appropriate and 468 sheltered units of housing.

18.4 Recommendations

Over the next 10 years, the council will aim to:

- **work with housing providers and housing developers** to create a range of retirement housing options that are well designed, adaptable, accessible and support independence and community
- **expand extra care housing** across Luton, offering residents access to more 24/7 care and support within the community
- **review hospital discharge pathways** to ensure people can move into supported and specialist housing quickly when ready to leave hospital
- **upgrade age-designated housing** by improving accessibility and refurbishing or replacing schemes that do not meet key standards
- **continue housing adaptations**, and ensure adapted homes are allocated to those who need them most
- **modernise sheltered housing** using best practices and resident feedback to improve service models
- **make information about specialist housing options for older people clear, easy to access**, and support those who find online resources difficult to use.

19. Supported housing strategy: Delivery approach

Collaboration between social care, health, housing departments, planners, care providers, housing providers, housing benefit teams, and other partners will be essential to increasing the pipeline of supported and specialist housing.

To deliver this strategy, we will use a range of mechanisms, including:

- **acquiring existing properties** that meet satisfactory standards for use as supported and specialist self-contained accommodation
- **remodelling existing properties** to better meet current needs, for example, converting council owned properties into self-contained units
- **developing new build accommodation**, either by identifying suitable council owned sites or acquiring new sites
- **working through Registered Providers**, with the Council playing an enabling role in securing grants and funding

Recognising financial pressures and local housing market challenges, we will adopt a mixed approach to manage and mitigate risks.

19.1 Council new homes

Luton Council's strategic housing programme is responsible for delivering general needs housing, extra care schemes, and supported or specialist accommodation. Following a recent review of the Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment, and the development of this Supported Housing Strategy, it is proposed that an outline target of additional homes of mixed provision and tenure, delivered by 2031, is included as a target within Luton Council's Business Plan.

As part of this Business Plan, certain sites will be identified as suitable for supported and specialist accommodation. This strategy will set out how the plan aligns with these priorities and will include supplementary guidance to ensure opportunities to deliver the required supported and specialist housing are fully maximised.

19.2 Commissioning models

This strategy sets out a diverse range of supported and specialist housing types to ensure genuine choice for residents. Each housing type will require an associated care and support model, which in turn lends itself to different commissioning approaches. These models must promote flexibility, throughput, structure and the specialist expertise needed to meet varying support needs.

As new solutions emerge, we will work with providers, residents, and stakeholders to design commissioning models that are innovative in embracing new approaches and technologies; grounded in best practice and drawing on evidence and lessons learned; sustainable and diverse, fostering a market that can adapt to changing needs; and quality-focused – ensuring high standards of care and housing provision.

19.3 Funding models and sources

Best practice in supported and specialist housing separates the housing provision from delivery of care and support. Housing should ideally be delivered through Council and Registered Provider stock, while care and support are commissioned separately, often through specialist providers.

Our focus will be on reviewing our stock options, both through Luton ownership and in partnership with Registered Provider's. This could deliver tailored housing solutions, either through property acquisition or re-purposed Council and Registered Provider housing stock. It also includes the potential for new build for longer term needs, making use of the Specialist Supported Housing (SSH) Rent Standard exemption. To support this, we will develop guidance on quality standards and processes for working with Registered Providers (landlords) on SSH schemes.

In addition, we will maximise opportunities to access external capital funding streams including:

- Homes England
- MHCLG (including Brownfield land release fund)
- NHS England

By leveraging these funding sources and partnerships, we aim to secure the resources needed to deliver the supported and specialist housing required across Loton.

19.4 Monitoring and review of the strategy

The Council's Supported and Specialist Housing Steering Group will provide oversight for the implementation of this strategy.

The needs assessment that informs this strategy will be reviewed and updated each year, ensuring the Housing Delivery pipeline and relevant care and support commissioning plans remain aligned with requirements over the 10-year period.

We will continue to collaborate closely with established resident groups and partner organisations so that our housing solutions are shaped by real lived experiences and meet the needs of the people who rely on them.

19.5 Background papers

1. Equalities Impact Assessment
2. Consultation Plan

20. Glossary

Term	Meaning
Adult Social Care	Luton Council's Adult Social Care directorate, which covers a wide range of activities and services to help adults live independently and stay well and safe.
Autism	Autism is "a lifelong developmental disability that affects how people perceive, communicate and interact with others", recognising that not all autistic people see themselves as disabled. Autistic people may experience challenges with social communication and social interaction, and restricted and repetitive patterns of behaviour, activities or interests since early childhood, to the extent that these limit and impair everyday functioning.
Care Act eligible	Section 13 of the Care Act 2014 requires local authorities to assess an adult's needs for care and support and decide whether a person is eligible for publicly funded care and support. A person's eligible needs are those that are determined after the Care Act assessment.
Children's Social Care	Luton Council's Children's Social Care directorate, which covers a wide range of activities and services to give children and young people the best start in life.
Dispersed accommodation	Accommodation that is spread across the area.
Exempt Accommodation	Accommodation provided by a council, housing association, registered charity or voluntary organisation where that body, or person acting on their behalf, provides the service user with care, support or supervision.

Extra care housing	Specialist housing (originally but not exclusively) designed for older people, offering help with personal care, and suitable for people with higher or increasing care needs.
Floating support	Support not linked to a specific building or type of accommodation and not normally provided by the landlord.
General needs or 'mainstream' housing	Housing that is not purpose built, adapted, or managed for a particular client group.
High Stability Housing	Stable self-contained accommodation for service users with Care Act eligible needs, who are experiencing multiple disadvantage.
Housing First	A housing and support approach which provides nonconditional access to housing, and an offer of high intensity, person-centred support.
Housing Related Support	An umbrella/inclusive term that encompasses a range of housing models designed to provide individuals with the appropriate level of assistance and support to maintain or regain their independence and improve their quality of life.
Hub and Spoke Model	A model of support where providers are localised to a particular area, allowing them to have a 'hub', or main support service, from which they can flex background support or, additional one to one support as needed to other properties/ services within their locality (the spokes).
Learning Disability	A Learning Disability is defined as "a significantly reduced ability to understand new or complex information, to learn new skills (impaired intelligence), with a reduced ability to cope independently (impaired social functioning), which started before adulthood".
M4	Part M4 of the building regulations cover access to and circulation within buildings, with requirements for facilities for Disabled people.
NHS ICB Luton	NHS Luton Integrated Care Board is a statutory organisation bringing together partners involved in planning and providing NHS services, including Luton Council.
Registered provider (RP)	A provider of social housing registered with the Social Housing Regulator
Self-contained accommodation	The basic elements of living (sleeping, washing, preparation of food, and so on) are located together within a defined area and are not shared by more than one household or tenant.
SEND	Children and young people with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) have learning difficulties or disabilities that make it harder for them to learn.

Specialist Supported Housing (SSH)	A sub-category of supported housing that is exempt from usual social rent setting requirements as set out in the Rent Standard (these are requirements for registered providers in England in relation to social rent setting) and Government Policy statement on rents for social housing.
Single Homelessness Accommodation Programme	A government funding programme to increase the supply of high-quality accommodation with accompanying support to address gaps in homelessness pathway provision for single people aged 18+.
Step-down	Services provided to support an individual to transition to a lower intensity of care and support, for instance after discharge from a stay in hospital.
Social Housing	Social housing offers affordable housing options for those on lower incomes, people in vulnerable situations, as well as people with disabilities and specialist housing needs.
Supported Housing	Accommodation, which is provided alongside support or supervision to help people with specific needs to live as independently as possible in the community.
Supported Living	Tailored care and support provided to a person in their own home, normally the home that they plan to occupy indefinitely.
Temporary Accommodation	Under Housing Law, if a person or family becomes homeless and urgently needs a home, the council may provide temporary accommodation while helping them find long-term housing.
Voids	Empty units of commissioned accommodation
Wraparound support	Wraparound care is a flexible and dynamic approach to care, considering the holistic needs of the person receiving care, it aims to ensure all of a person's personal and medical needs are met.