



# Innovations In Social Prescribing: the role of housing

Part of the National Academy for  
Social Prescribing Accelerating  
Innovation Programme



National  
Academy  
for Social  
Prescribing

ROYAL  
VOLUNTARY  
SERVICE



Housing LIN

*Connecting people, ideas and resources*

# Contents

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Contents	2
Foreword	3
1. Introduction and Background	4
2. The workshop series	4
3. The importance of working with housing associations	5
4. Housing associations' relevance to social prescribing	5
5. What the workshops explored	9
Workshop 1: Building social prescribing expertise across housing associations, their staff, and volunteers	9
Workshop 2: Housing Associations as anchor institutions	9
Workshop 3: Magnifying the voices of older people with housing support needs	10
6. Where next?	11
Acknowledgements	13
Resources	14
About us	16

# Foreword

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Our health and wellbeing is impacted by all parts of our lives – our work and income, our connections with our friends, families and neighbours, our places and communities and most importantly our homes. Social Prescribing recognises that connecting people to community-based support and social activities can have a huge impact on helping them feel in control of their lives and improves their health and wellbeing.

Social Prescribing relies on an ecosystem of connectors (often Link Workers in primary care), community groups, and specialist charities to support people's health and wellbeing, Social landlords are a key part of this patchwork of local provision and support.

Across the UK social landlords provide over 5 million homes to people of all ages. They house and support those on low incomes, people who have experienced homelessness, people with disabilities and long-term physical and mental health conditions, and those needing additional care and support as they age. People from Black, Asian, and Minority Ethnic backgrounds are also far more likely to live in social housing and often experience some of the worst health inequalities.

Social housing organisations play a huge role in supporting places to thrive. They are major investors in community-based support and programmes, not only for their tenants but for whole communities. They provide the majority of specialist and supported housing, and work extensively in partnership with other voluntary and community organisations.

This is why it was important that the National Academy of Social Prescribing, HACT and the Housing Learning and Improvement Network came together to explore how we could accelerate collaboration between social housing and the social prescribing community. We already knew that there was great work going on that was building on the strengths of local partners. We wanted to inspire others and spread this practice more widely and unlock the many opportunities that exist for our communities.

This report outlines our first steps in building this awareness and connection. It demonstrates what can be done and what more is needed to connect and support local partnerships between housing and social prescribing services.

At a time when people and communities feel even more under pressure, when our health services and our housing system are under strain, and the cost-of-living crisis deepens the health inequalities in our communities, it is through collaboration that we will find strength and build the support that is needed to enable each other to thrive.

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# 1. Introduction and Background

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In 2022, the [National Academy of Social Prescribing \(NASP\)](#), with their partners [HACT](#) and the [Housing LIN](#), curated a series of workshops to explore how social landlords are supporting the development and delivery of social prescribing. Held over three sessions, these workshops explored different areas and issues of how collaboration with housing is happening in practice.

The workshops were part of the [Accelerating Innovation in Social Prescribing programme](#). Launched in 2021, in partnership with the Royal Voluntary Service and NHS England and Improvement, the programme champions innovative ideas and approaches to social prescribing, especially those which address health inequalities and Covid-19 recovery strategies. The aim of the programme is to reach more people and transform more lives through innovative partnerships and approaches.

At the centre of the approach, is a recognition that there is and has always been a phenomenal amount of support and activity provided by the voluntary, community and social enterprise (VCSE) sectors with which social prescribing can and should connect. Whilst social prescribing is a relatively new concept and approach being pioneered by the NHS as part of its [Long Term Plan](#), it needs to learn from and work in partnership with others nationally, regionally, and locally.

Social landlords operate across all areas of the country, providing access to not only affordable housing but also a range of care and support and community-based services. The connection between social prescribing and housing was therefore recognised as a key opportunity to support innovation, develop new collaborations, and transfer learning about how to support people to improve health and address health inequalities.

## 2. The workshop series

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The workshop series explored the connection between social prescribing and housing, focusing on the role that housing associations and other providers of social housing can and do play.

Three 90-minute workshops were held over the Spring of 2022. The workshops explored different ways to build social prescribing principles into housing-related projects and were aimed at social housing providers and their voluntary sector and health partners.

**Workshop 1:** Building social prescribing expertise across housing associations, their staff, and volunteers.

**Workshop 2:** Housing Associations as anchor institutions; how to stimulate and support the provision of new services.

**Workshop 3:** Magnifying the voices of older people with housing support needs

This report provides a summary of the key learning from the workshops and suggests possible ways forward to deliver greater impact through collaboration.

### 3. The importance of working with housing associations

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Housing associations are not-for-profit organisations that provide social housing. They are the major providers of social housing in England, providing around 2.8 million properties (compared to around 1.6 million provided by local authorities).<sup>1</sup>

As organisations, housing associations are diverse, ranging from those that provide a handful of properties in one neighbourhood to those that provide more than 100,000 properties across the country. The smaller organisations make up most of the country's 1600 housing associations, however the handful of larger ones provide the majority of the 2.8 million properties. Housing associations provide both general housing (78%) and purpose-built specialist/supported housing (22%). Specialist and supported housing is often targeted at particular groups with additional care and support needs, such as older people, people with mental ill health, learning disabilities and autism, homelessness and young people who have lived in care. Housing associations also work with others, often charities, to provide supported housing.

### 4. Housing associations' relevance to social prescribing

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Whilst their primary role is as providers of social housing, larger housing associations tend to have a remit that extends beyond simply being a landlord. Most housing associations are committed to improving the communities in which they work, and the lives of their residents. Accordingly, the sector invests around £750 million per year in its communities, of which just over £500 million is generated from their own surpluses<sup>2</sup>.

This work is generally known within the sector as Community Investment (though it can sometimes go by other terms such as Community Development, Housing Plus, or Tenancy Support). It is central to what housing associations do, and since Covid, it has been an important way in which housing associations have supported individual and community wellbeing. There is a great range of work that is done under the banner of Community Investment, so arriving at a precise definition is a challenge. The National Housing Federation suggests a broad definition of 'community programmes which respond to local needs and help build resilient communities'<sup>3</sup>.

Whilst there is a range of what is delivered by housing associations through their Community Investment, there are key areas of focus:

**Employment support.** This covers a whole range of support and training with the aim of improving an individual's employment prospects. This can be pre-employment support such as help with writing a CV, interview preparation and work readiness programmes, though to more intensive interventions such as training courses to gain skills and qualifications. They also offer access to apprenticeships and support with self-employment and enterprise growth. Increasingly, housing associations work through their own supply chains (such as home

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<sup>1</sup>[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/1027024/RP\\_statistic\\_2020-21\\_briefing\\_note\\_v1.0\\_FINAL\\_.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1027024/RP_statistic_2020-21_briefing_note_v1.0_FINAL_.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> National Housing Federation (2012) Building Futures: Neighbourhood Audit Summary and Key Findings, <https://www.birmingham.ac.uk/Documents/college-social-sciences/social-policy/IASS/research/building-futures.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> National Housing Federation, no date, *What is Community Investment?*, online [available]: <https://www.housing.org.uk/topics/investing-in-communities/community-investment-hub/what-is-community-investment/>

builders and maintenance contractors) to deliver a range of apprenticeships and training support for their residents.

**Financial inclusion.** Housing associations provide support to those residents who need help to build their financial skills and confidence. This often includes debt advice, budgeting and money management advice and support, and support with obtaining the correct benefits. Financial inclusion work often extends to other initiatives that help promote independence for people on low incomes, such as fuel poverty initiatives, affordable household insurance, recycled furniture and white goods schemes, and reasonably priced loans. Some also provide direct financial support through Hardship Funds, a particular feature that has grown over the Covid period and during the cost-of-living crisis.

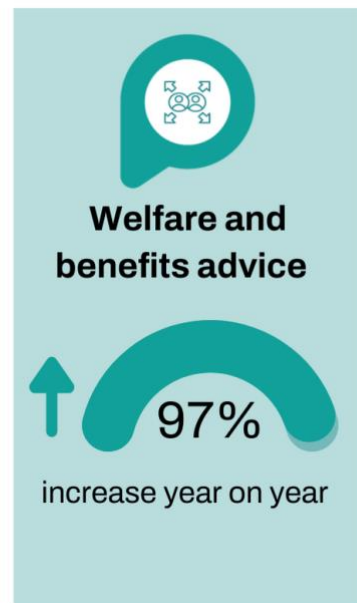
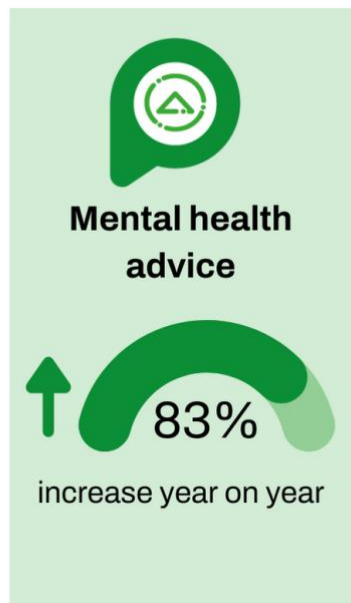
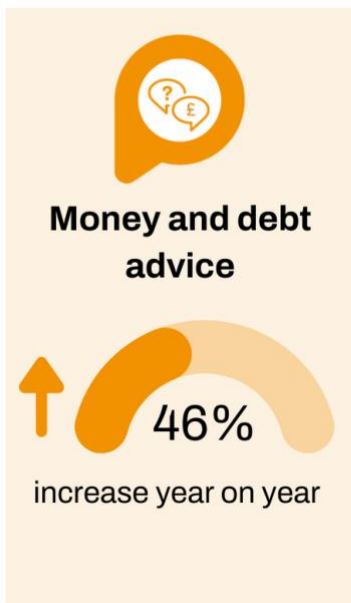
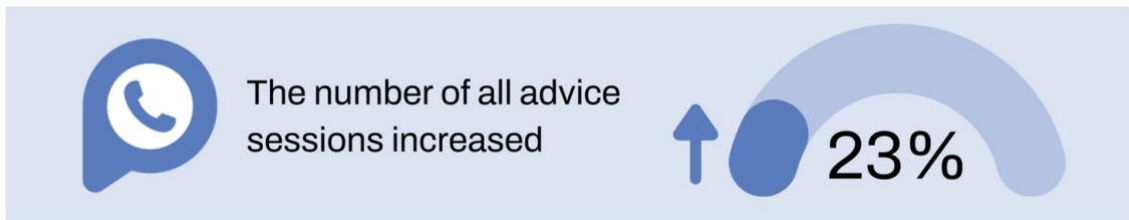
**Digital inclusion.** Some people require support to confidently use the internet and other technology. Housing associations will provide support and training for those who require it. Often this covers online banking, searching and applying for jobs online, and contacting the housing association online. They also provide access to digital devices and affordable or free data.

**Health and wellbeing.** Most housing associations endeavour to support their residents to have good physical and mental health and wellbeing. They provide access to programmes that promote physical activity, reduce loneliness and isolation, healthy eating and cooking, alcohol and smoking reduction support, mental health support and a range of community groups for residents to attend.

**Safer, stronger communities.** Many housing associations will work through partnership with the local voluntary, community, and social enterprise sector (VCSE) to support a range of community-based initiatives that help create safer and more inclusive communities. These are wide ranging. Some examples are investment in youth services, domestic violence projects, local neighbourhood watch schemes and funding extra police patrols.

**Physical Environment.** As major asset owners in communities, housing associations will invest in a range of activities that keep the physical environment safe and welcoming. This will include addressing fly-tipping, graffiti, landscaping, and rubbish removal. In addition, they will often work to improve the energy efficiency of their homes and make small adaptations, particularly for vulnerable and older people. They are also major owners of community buildings, such as community centres, sports facilities, and nurseries. Through this they have access to a wide range of other organisations who use these spaces.

In responding to Covid and now the cost-of-living crisis, housing associations have rapidly enhanced their support roles to tenants and wider communities. [The Centre for Excellence in Community Investment](#) at HACT has been recording the impact made and has reported on the two years from when Covid first impacted in the UK (see below).



*Data collected between March 2020 and March 2022*

In addition to their Community Investment activity, housing associations are also the main providers of specialist and supported housing. This includes providing support to people in specific schemes, as well as directly in their own homes. This support is focused on a range of groups and personal contexts, such as: older people, mental health, physical disability, learning disability and autism, homelessness, vulnerable young people (including care leavers), substance misuse, ex-offenders, people fleeing domestic violence and refugees.

The main body of this kind of housing is self-contained [Sheltered Housing](#) for older people. There are sheltered housing schemes throughout England that provide a safe and secure home and community of people in later life. This and the wider supported housing, is a significant community resource with tailored support that links individuals into neighbourhood support and services. As such, they have access to a comprehensive picture of local provision.

[Extra Care housing](#) is another major form of housing for older and vulnerable people, particularly those that need a greater degree of support and care to live independently. Developments usually comprise self-contained homes with design features – many incorporating the ‘care ready’ [HAPPI](#) design principles and support services available to enable planned or self-care to maintain independent living. It comes in a huge variety of forms and people may be homeowners, part owners or tenants. It is recognised as an essential component of joint commissioning by health and social care. Extra care is now being used for intermediate care and rehabilitation as well as longer term housing. Extra care developments provide a focus for integrated working to meet housing, health and social care needs.

Supported and specialist housing, such as Extra Care, will have a range of relationships with other local services, often being part of a network of community-based care and support. They have specialist skills and resources to share, and access to many others.

Specialist and supported housing is recognised as an important part of the broader social care sector, enabling those with additional care and support needs to live independent and fulfilling lives. Government is committed, as part of its 10-year vision for Social Care, to invest at least £300m in the next three years to connect housing with health and care, and deliver new supported housing.<sup>4</sup> There are also a range of more community-led housing models such as [Co-housing](#) which offer another form of collaborative style living in later life, a term the Housing LIN has coined ‘CollaborAGE’.<sup>5</sup>

In terms of social prescribing, the work through community investment and supported housing is where housing associations most likely fit into local visions and services. If social prescribing is going to be embedded as ‘business-as-usual’ into the work of Primary Care Networks (PCNs) and Integrated Care Systems (ICSs), it is going to need to incorporate housing associations. Much of the work housing associations already do in their communities could in many ways already be described as social prescribing, insofar as it involves non-clinical support to residents to improve their health and wellbeing. Clearly, it is important to involve them in the future delivery, development, and innovation of social prescribing.

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<sup>4</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/people-at-the-heart-of-care-adult-social-care-reform-white-paper>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.housinglin.org.uk/collaborage/>



## 5. What the workshops explored

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The three workshops explored a range of ways in which housing associations are working with social prescribing. They provided participants with the opportunity to hear from leading organisations who have already started to use social prescribing tools and techniques in their local communities.

### **Workshop 1: Building social prescribing expertise across housing associations, their staff, and volunteers**

Workshop 1 explored how social prescribing can be built into the work of housing associations. The workshop heard from two housing associations who have been successful in developing and delivering social prescribing services in their localities: [South Yorkshire Housing Association \(SYHA\)](#) and their services in Doncaster; and [whg](#) and their services in Walsall.

Critical to both organisations' approaches were how they integrated social prescribing into the wider community investment and tenant support services that they were offering. This was particularly the case with employment support services. This helped to boost the team's impact as well as enable them to manage increasing demands and referrals for support. It was seen as a critical part of delivering greater staff retention and protecting them from case overloads.

Working with local partners was important, as was the recognition that broader community capacity is a critical success factor for social prescribing. Building community and connections can be done by sharing best practice and what works well.

Both organisations looked for opportunities to use their own resources to provide financial support to smaller VCSE organisation in their neighbourhoods. They also help organisations look for other resources, from other funders such as charitable trusts, local authorities and the NHS (including PCNs).

Other important issues were around having robust CRMs to record interventions and report on impact. Also, the need for more standardisation in how social prescribing takes place.

For whg, they had built social prescribing into their Community Champions programme, utilising the expertise of people with lived experience in employed/ volunteer roles. It was clear to many that the key points of transitions for people and critical life events that change the nature of personal support, are when social prescribing can be really valuable.

### **Workshop 2: Housing Associations as anchor institutions**

The second workshop looked at the role of housing associations as anchor institutions, and how social prescribing can benefit from the community anchor roles that many place based housing associations play. The understanding of place-based organisations being anchors is something that has recently emerged in the NHS following the work of the Health Foundation. Now, with Integrated Care Systems charged with playing a key role in social and economic development, how NHS organisations use their considerable assets and workforce to drive this forward is under the spotlight.

How they do this with other anchors, such as housing associations, could generate considerable impact for local people and communities. And how we link social prescribing into this is a key opportunity.

We heard from two housing associations who use their presence in, and connections with, local communities to drive forward partnerships and wider social and economic development. [Poplar HARCA](#), who work in Tower Hamlets and who are a key leader in the Well One Partnership, and [Torus Foundation](#), who are part of the [Torus Group](#) and operate throughout Cheshire and Merseyside.

For both organisations, partnerships and relationships were at the centre of their approaches. Having a common vision and purpose at a place level was important, and this can be developed through wide consultation and co-production. Thinking more strategically about the many roles in partnerships, it is important that organisations understand the contribution that each can play. Not everyone will want to or can play the same role, and building on the different skills, expertise and resources of their partners was really important.

It is important that these larger partnerships create the referral routes and accessibility for social prescribing. It is also important that larger partnerships capture and work with the insight that social prescribers bring, helping them to target resources and activity around what is actually needed locally.

Anchor partnerships and networks can also leverage in significant major funding into areas, focused on those issues that target health inequalities. Housing associations have been hugely successful in securing funding for employment-based support, targeting this at people and communities who experience the worst health inequalities. By working together, they can be more successful in securing funding, and be more impactful for people and communities.

### **Workshop 3: Magnifying the voices of older people with housing support needs**

The final workshop focused on examples of magnifying the voice of older people in delivering resilient age-friendly homes and communities. Housing associations are major providers of specialist housing to older people, many of whom will be those where social prescribing services are targeted.

We heard from a range of different speakers from housing associations and wider community groups who are working in specialist and mainstream housing to give older people choice. This included helping people to have a greater say over shaping the services they want the communities they live in and adopting a variety of techniques to deliver change on the ground – from social clubs to technology hubs.

[Central & Cecil Housing Trust](#) are a specialist provider of homes for older people working in London. They have recently merged with Aster, a large housing association working across the south of England. [Methodist Homes \(MHA\)](#) are the largest charity care provider in the UK, providing specialist housing, care and support in communities across England. [Ageing Better Camden](#) was a partnership of older people and Camden organisations working together to tackle social isolation and loneliness among older people. It ran from 2015 – 2022 and produced a wealth of learning and resources to help others adopt their pioneering approaches.

The important roles of outreach and advocacy were explored. We were reminded that to achieve extensive engagement, professionals need to work harder in going to the places where older are, be it in housing schemes or in the community. Co-production needs to be at the centre of service delivery and design and there are some excellent examples of innovative practice in this area.

Older people are not a homogenous group and there are specific issues and solutions for different people. It is important to connect with specialist expertise and organisations who work with different people, be it from different ethnic backgrounds, or those who work with LGBT+ communities.

The pandemic has had a huge impact on many older people, increasing the likelihood of people experiencing loneliness. This needs to be recognised and worked on, and this needs community-based collaborations to make it work.

Community build can take place in many different environments, in wider communities and neighbourhoods, as well as in sheltered housing schemes. Investment in community building approaches can be really impactful.

Finally, the role of digital and technology was explored as a key enabler and a key barrier for participation and involvement. Whilst the pandemic had pushed many services online, there was still a need ensure that digital didn't become a barrier moving forward. This echoed conversations held in the first workshop session about how important digital inclusion is within social prescribing.

## 6. Where next?

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Several key themes and ideas came out of the workshops that could become a programme activity for NASP, HACT and Housing LIN. Social prescribing is clearly still an emerging field with considerable appetite within social housing to make it a success. The cost-of-living crisis is ever present in our communities, and therefore the need for more joined up approaches that makes every single pound spent as impactful as possible, is crucial.

The NHS, and primary care providers, are under extreme pressures. Housing associations are also facing a future where their rents are going to be capped by government at below inflation rates. This will mean that they too will be looking for new and creative ways to support their tenants and communities become even more resilient.

### Sharing learning

The workshops demonstrated that there is a wealth of learning and resources that could be shared more widely. The Housing LIN, NASP and HACT through the Centre for Excellence in Community Investment, are well placed to ensure that there is an ongoing forum for sharing learning and resources. A specific Community of Practice for social housing will be a good way forward facilitated by the HACT, Housing LIN and NASP partnership.

The workshops themselves identified a range of resources already available and published on different websites. Bringing this together into a co-branded central place could be beneficial. The networks for different parts of the social housing sector can be quite different, but together we can reach all the most important ones.

NASP, HACT and the Housing LIN are committed to supporting this further and will run an annual event together each Spring to share learning, build connections and inspire new ideas and collaborations.

## Promoting the role of social landlords

It is still the case that many people involved in the strategic planning and commissioning of social prescribing services understand little about the opportunity of working with housing. The resources that housing associations command and the breadth of the services they provide, make them ideal partners in the expansion and sustainability of local social prescribing services. More work is needed to promote this within the NHS, with strategic planners and commissioners, and within the national, regional VCSE.

The National Academy of Social Prescribing are committed to championing the role of social landlords throughout their work. Together with HACT and the Housing LIN, they will explore what role social landlords can play in shared investment models to fund the social prescribing cycle. They will look at what strengths collaborations with housing associations can bring to delivering programmes of Connectors and Social Prescribing Hubs.

## Brokering partnerships and relationships

To enable partners to meet each other, particularly from different sectors, there needs to be dedicated brokerage. These are people and organisations who can help different organisations navigate new relationships and identify new opportunities. NASP can be influential in this space particularly if it is part of an explicit strategy to build local relationships in certain areas. HACT can identify which housing associations work in specific neighbourhoods, through their [Community Insight](#) tool and the Centre for Excellence in Community Investment.

## Innovation

Social Innovation is often best achieved through funding and learning from pilots/demonstration sites. These provide both a social lab to try out new ideas, as well as a focus for others to be inspired by. Where local Places or Systems have identified the need for accelerating the growth of social prescribing, local pilots could be established and funded that are built on the strengths, assets and reach of housing associations. New resources and guides from the learning can be produced and made available to others to encourage wider adoption.

Housing LIN working with HACT and NASP are committed to exploring how the £30m Innovative Models of Care Programme outlined in the Government's Social Care White Paper – People at the Heart of Care – can be used to build better collaborative frameworks at the neighbourhood level. Social prescribing needs to be a core partner in these approaches, and we will want to use the opportunity of future funding to demonstrate how best to make this happen.

# Acknowledgements

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NSAP, HACT and the Housing LIN would like to thank the many people who gave their time and shared their passion and their work as part of the workshop series.

## Workshop presenters

Niall O'Reilly, Head of Work and Wellbeing, SYHA.  
Connie Jennings, Head of Health and Wellbeing at whg.  
Babu Bhattacharjee, Director of Communities and Neighbourhoods, Poplar HARCA  
Mamnun Rahman, Well One Partnership Development Manager  
Tracey Walsh, Head of Employment and Skills, Torus Foundation  
Julia Ashley, Managing Director of 50+ Services, Central & Cecil Housing Trust/Aster Group  
Jo Stapleton, Good Practice Mentor, Outreach Specialist, Ageing Better Camden  
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## For NASP and RVS

Wendy Horrobin, Events and Networking Manager  
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## For Housing LIN

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## For HACT

Sarah Parsons, Health and Research Lead  
Andrew van Doorn, Chief Executive

Please direct any questions or comments regarding this report to Sarah Parsons  
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# Resources

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During the course of the workshops a number of resources were mentioned and shared:

Social Prescribing in London report from HACT: <https://hact.org.uk/publications/social-prescribing-incorporating-londons-major-housing-associations-into-the-glas-next-steps-for-social-prescribing/?search=social%20prescribing>

A Sector Together: the social housing sector and Covid-19 (2020) <https://www.ceci.org.uk/a-sector-together/>

Earn it don't burn it: an evaluation of Orbit's financial support programme (2020) <https://www.ceci.org.uk/earn-it-dont-burn-it/>

Breathing Space: an evaluation of Orbit's mental health programme (2020) <https://www.ceci.org.uk/breathing-space/>

C&C's development and engaging with residents to coproduce and codesign the new development in St Johns Wood: <https://www.housinglin.org.uk/Topics/Inspirational-Achievements/dora-house-redevelopment/>

Research report about older people and loneliness during the pandemic: <https://www.housinglin.org.uk/Topics/type/Isolation-Loneliness-How-are-people-aged-55-and-over-coping-in-the-ongoing-pandemic-/>

CollabarAGE, a directory of collaborative practice at: <https://www.housinglin.org.uk/collaborage/>

[Resources on co-production and communities at: https://www.housinglin.org.uk/Topics/browse/CareAndSupportatHome/Co-productionAndCommunities/](https://www.housinglin.org.uk/Topics/browse/CareAndSupportatHome/Co-productionAndCommunities/)

Outreach leaning report from Camden <http://www.ageingbetterincamden.org.uk/outreach>

Ageing Better in Camden report: <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/568a6b7425981d3d913a52c1/t/5cf790f4978a4b00018282e3/1559728375718/Street+outreach+learning+event+report.pdf>

Here's the toolkit for practioners <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/568a6b7425981d3d913a52c1/t/5e1debe758335752f8432664/1579019243562/Providers+Toolkit+for+Leisure+Centres+2019.pdf>

Insight report around community building in sheltered housing: <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/568a6b7425981d3d913a52c1/t/614c687932c35f068e3ed098/1632397434592/Outreach+Learning+Report+-+Enabling+resident+engagement+and+community+building+within+sheltered+housing+communities.pdf>

Evaluation report capturing the views and experiences of older people engaged via Camden outreach approach in sheltered housing <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/568a6b7425981d3d913a52c1/t/5fbe622ee6d49a06bb6136ca/1606312498586/%27It+was+a+day+of+friendliness%27+-+older+people%27s+views.pdf>

Doorstep outreach practitioners guide

: <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/568a6b7425981d3d913a52c1/t/5f5be52afe18c5c478ec9809d/1606308539767/Doorstep+Outreach+Report+-+A+Practitioner%27s+Guide+2020.pdf>

<https://www.openingdoorslondon.org.uk> Opening Doors is the only dedicated national charity connecting LGBTQ+ people over 50 with activities, events, support and information. We also provide accredited training to professionals, conduct research and create policy. We work across the UK

Rainbow Call Companions which matches LGBT people with an older person. <https://www.reengage.org.uk/join-a-group/get-a-rainbow-call-companion/#:~:text=Following%20the%20success%20of%20our,call%20every%20week%20or%20two.>

Stonewall Housing runs an Older LGBTQ+ people housing network, supporting housing providers in this area, with lots of good practice and resources: <https://stonewallhousing.org/project/older-people-network/>

A video created for internal use, that captures the attitudes towards digital <https://youtu.be/QDHPoqlAIO4> off our older people, volunteers and colleagues.

NASP's 7 steps to wellbeing through volunteering guide. Please do share amongst your networks, thank you : <https://socialprescribingacademy.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/Volunteering-for-Wellbeing-Guide.pdf>

Age Friendly Communities Network as part of the Centre for Excellence in Community Investment that people might be interested in - <https://www.ceci.org.uk/age-friendly-communities-network/>

# About us

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## National Academy for Social Prescribing

NASP are an organisation dedicated to the advancement of social prescribing through promotion, collaboration and innovation. Together with the Royal Voluntary Service we run the Accelerating Innovation in Social Prescribing, which champions innovative ideas and approaches to social prescribing especially those which address health inequalities and Covid-19 recovery strategies.

<https://socialprescribingacademy.org.uk/our-work/accelerating-innovation/>

@NASPTweets

## HACT

HACT partners with organisations across the housing sector to drive value for residents and communities through insight-led products and services encouraging innovation and fostering collaboration. Our work around social value, community investment, health and the use of data, drive better understanding of the communities they serve and the social impact they have.

<https://hact.org.uk/>

@HACThousing

## Housing LIN

The Housing LIN is a sophisticated knowledge exchange network bringing together over 25,000 housing, health and social care professionals in England, Wales and Scotland to exemplify innovative housing solutions for an ageing population.

<https://www.housinglin.org.uk/>

@HLINcomms

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