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Your quarterly newsletter from the housing rights website

April 2020

The [housing rights website](#) is your key source of guidance on the housing rights of people with different kinds of immigration status. This newsletter, from the Chartered Institute of Housing and BMENational, keeps you up-to-date with new developments. Please feel free to share it with anyone interested.

The coronavirus epidemic has led to many changes in rights to housing and benefits. Go to our [coronavirus page](#), updated daily, for the latest news. For information on Brexit and housing rights, go to the [Brexit page](#). And go to the [What's New page](#) for other news. On the CIH's [COVID-19](#) page, there is a [detailed fact sheet](#) (pdf) for those working with migrants, asylum seekers and refugees.

If you have any comments on the changes to the site, or there is anything we have missed, do contact us (policyandpractice@cih.org).

Helping rough sleepers during the coronavirus pandemic

Rough sleepers, other roofless people and those in communal hostels are among the people most affected by the current crisis. By April 19, the government claimed to have helped councils to assist more than 5,400 rough sleepers who were on the streets or in communal accommodation. In London, more than 1,000 rough sleepers had been given emergency accommodation by April 15 according to [Inside Housing](#), with hotel chains such as Travelodge, Best Western, Accor and InterContinental taking part in the scheme. In London, [Street Link](#) is helping connect rough sleepers to local services. In Scotland, [Glasgow City Council](#) says that similar emergency accommodation has ensured all rough sleepers there are now off the streets.

However, charities including Crisis and Homeless Link [say](#) they have heard repeated examples of councils denying help to people who do not have a local connection to the area or who have no recourse to public funds (NRPF). According to the [BBC](#), on April 15 there were still around 900 people sleeping rough or in shared facilities in London.

This is despite the fact that the Westminster government [wrote to local authorities on March 27](#) requiring them to find appropriate accommodation for all rough sleepers and other vulnerable people 'by the end of the week'. It also urged them to 'utilise alternative powers and funding to assist those with no recourse to public funds who require shelter and other forms of support due to the COVID-19 pandemic'. The Crisis [briefing](#) is an excellent summary of what has been done and still needs to be done.





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At the start of the crisis, [60 organisations wrote to the prime minister](#) setting out the steps needed to tackle NRPf. Some of these have been put in place (see the CIH's [detailed fact sheet](#)). The NRPf Network has published [guidance for local authorities](#) (pdf) about the support they should give to people who don't have access to public funds. The House of Commons Library has [published a briefing](#) on the issue.

In Scotland, COSLA has issued [detailed guidance to councils](#) (pdf) on how they can help in NRPf cases. COSLA and other local government bodies across the UK have written [a joint letter](#) to the UK government calling on them to suspend the restrictions while they fight the pandemic: 'The rules are undermining the response to COVID-19, adding to the complexity and pressure on services and leaving people highly vulnerable during the crisis.'

Claiming benefits during the coronavirus crisis

CIH has published [a fact sheet on welfare benefits](#) during the crisis, which is being regularly updated. Here are some important points that are now on the housing rights website [adviser pages on benefits](#):

- An EEA national who is self-employed or in paid employment when they get the virus keeps their self-employed/worker status while incapable of work. They should pass this test if self-employed and they claim ESA, or if a worker and receive statutory sick pay.
- Those receiving universal credit and/or jobseeker's allowance as a retained worker aren't limited to six months benefit: they are treated as worker for as long as they are incapable of work – for detailed advice see our [advisers' page on benefits](#).
- If someone enters the UK while on a contributory sickness benefit from their home state, the home state remains responsible for paying it. But if someone starts work in the UK then the DWP is responsible – in some cases even if their earnings are below the national insurance threshold. The DWP has published detailed guidance for specialist advisers about this ([ADM memo 01/20](#)).

To get the latest on other changes to benefits, evictions, landlord documents checks, asylum support and many other issues, go to our [coronavirus page](#) which is being updated daily. For wider guidance on housing issues across the UK, go to CIH's [COVID-19](#) page, which is also being regularly updated.



Low-paid migrant workers among those at greatest risk

Millions of the UK's low-skilled workers face choosing between destitution or ill-health as the coronavirus crisis deepens because of abusive employers or their ineligibility for government compensation schemes, according to the [Financial Times](#) (paywall). Summary dismissal threats, impossible demands to provide sick notes and pressure to keep working despite illness are among the dangers people are experiencing in sectors such as cleaning, hospitality and catering. Many workers have been left with little or no income. A large proportion of these are temporary migrants from outside the European Economic Area (EEA) who are on visas that ban them from receiving public money, including benefits such as universal credit, if they are laid off.

[Focus on Labour Exploitation](#) has a briefing on this issue.





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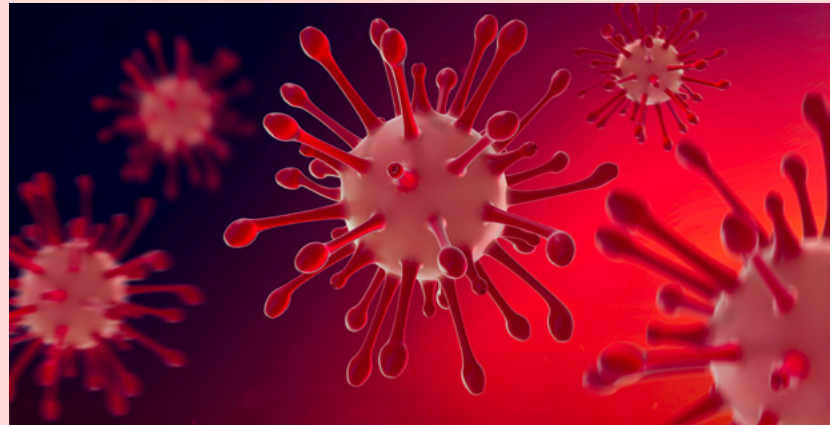
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Other news on the coronavirus crisis

- Hundreds of asylum seekers have to travel to London to submit claims during the pandemic or face destitution, according to [The Independent](#). This is because the Home Office has cancelled screening interviews because of the crisis, which means that the only way destitute asylum seekers can get help is by travelling personally to Croydon, to make a claim.
- Migrants' Rights Network and a wide range of other bodies [have written to local authorities](#) with a list of urgent actions they believe are needed during the crisis, including catering for people without recourse to public funds.
- Migrant workers are getting stranded between jobs as visa processing centres shut: The [i reports](#) that high-skilled migrant workers have been left stranded with no income after the Home Office closed all of its fingerprint processing services overnight because of the coronavirus outbreak. The Home Office shut all biometric processing sites, where visa applicants have their fingerprints scanned, for between six to eight weeks to protect staff from COVID-19.
- The [BBC reports](#) that a group of single parents who cannot claim welfare payments because of their migration status are suing the government. Campaigners say these workers face an 'impossible choice': whether to continue working through the outbreak, putting themselves and others in danger, or stop working and have no means of paying for food, rent or bills.
- JCWI is campaigning on behalf of [spouses of UK nationals](#) who may lose their jobs and can no longer meet the Home Office's strict financial requirements to extend their visa. So far the government has refused to change its rules.
- The Home Office refuses to take children from Greek refugee camps threatened by COVID-19, according to [The Observer](#). Unless children are removed, says the charity Médecins Sans Frontières, the children face disaster. 'This cynical deal traps thousands of people - many of them children or deeply vulnerable - in squalid conditions on the Greek islands.'

- According to the [Free Movement blog](#), the Home Office evicted an asylum seeker who was showing coronavirus symptoms. The man was on the streets for a week until a court order was granted in his favour.
- The charity [Consonant](#) - formerly the Asylum Aid and the Migrants' Resource Centre - is reported to be in financial difficulties and may have to close because of the current crisis.



How do we tackle racism resulting from the pandemic?

[Kusminder Chahal](#), Senior Research Fellow at Birmingham City University Housing and part of the Hate Crime Knowledge Exchange Project, offers some guidance.

Some news stories have reported that people perceived to be Chinese have faced abuse and even attacks, due to the virus originating from China. The fear and panic caused by the outbreak has unfortunately led to the simmering racism that lies just beneath the surface of everyday life to reappear, in a similar way that racist hate crimes increased during the 2016 EU referendum.

Housing providers, practitioners and leaders can respond to this fear and panic by focusing on the following five steps:

Step 1 - Recognise

As housing providers we have a moral, legal and statutory obligation to respond to hate crime and incidents. Residents and tenants will be alarmed and fearful, and some may seek to blame those defined as different. We need to be there, providing help and support where we can.



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Step 2 - Respond

As residents and tenants become affected by the coronavirus, emotions may run high, so we need to help coordinate awareness with local hate-crime partners, third-party reporting schemes and residents and tenants' groups about any community tensions and hate incidents. It could be a good idea to contact local minority ethnic communities and business owners to offer support, reassurance and information on how to report incidents.

Step 3 - React

Now is a good time for you to raise awareness and remind colleagues of your hate crime policy and tenancy agreement clauses relating to anti-social behaviour and how to deal with racist hate incidents, so we can all support victims and respond to alleged perpetrators. To protect yourself and others, you may need to change existing advice to meet the changed circumstances, for example using telephone, email, signposting to helplines and where possible virtual meetings.

Step 4 - Reassert

Take this opportunity to reassert your core values of equality, diversity and inclusion and the laws that govern behaviours in the workplace. Everyone has the right to be treated fairly, equally and with dignity, so be aware of your 'zero-tolerance approach' of negative and stigmatising language and views from both other colleagues and residents.

Step 5 - Reframe

Unexpected events can lead to spikes in hate crime, and the numbers do not always go back down. We may need to evaluate hate crime policies and procedures and identify new approaches to support victims, challenge perpetrators and work in local communities. To reduce the likelihood and impact of hate crime, identify a champion in your organisation who can be a point of contact for both internal and external coordination of victim support, partnership working, and communication with wider partners and communities.

Windrush - what lessons will be learned?

After various delays, the government finally published the review setting out the [Lessons Learned](#) from the Windrush scandal, which was carried out independently by Wendy Williams. CIH is quoted in the review as having warned the government as early as 2013 that introducing document checks on people applying for rented accommodation would risk discrimination of the kind now described in the review. CIH added that many people legitimately living in the UK might not be able to produce the required documents - which is exactly what happened to many of the Windrush victims. Williams clearly decided that the 'right to rent' scheme caused significant problems which the government should have anticipated. The full story of the effects of the introduction of 'right to rent' document checks is set out in a 50-page Annex to the review.

The report arrived amidst some controversy. [The Times](#) reported that criticisms of the Home Office as being institutionally racist were removed from the draft (the final version calls for 'fundamental changes' to the Home Office's culture). [The Guardian](#) reported that, at the time of the review's publication, many Windrush victims were still homeless. Runnymede and 14 other race equality and migrant rights organisations [called for](#) an independent review into institutional racism in the Home Office as a follow-up to the Williams report.



Commentators in [The Guardian](#) and [The Independent](#) point out that Wendy Williams echoed lessons made by the inquiry into the murder of Stephen Lawrence, over 20 years ago, which have still not been properly implemented. In February, a [deportation flight to Jamaica](#) highlighted how people whose homes and families are in the UK are still losing them if they fall foul of the law.

JCWI (the Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants) has a comprehensive [briefing](#) on the review and has set up a [Windrush Justice Fund](#) to help groups working with those affected by the scandal.



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Has 'right to rent' been changed by the Windrush scandal and the coronavirus epidemic?

What happens next with right to rent, after the Windrush review said that the data supporting the scheme were 'flawed' and called for this and other 'hostile environment' measures to be reappraised? So far little has changed. Only some minor amendments to the scheme have taken place. In response to the coronavirus epidemic, landlords no longer need to see original documents. According to [Home Office guidance](#):

- checks of applicants' eligibility to rent can now be carried out by video calls
- applicants can send scanned documents by email or mobile app.

However, landlords will have to repeat the checks in the normal way when the crisis ends, re-checking any tenancies that began after March 30.

Last year the high court accepted the arguments in a case brought by JCWI and ruled that right to rent causes racism and is unlawful. In March, the case went to the Court of Appeal (you can watch the hearing [here](#)). JCWI's lawyers repeated the evidence they'd given earlier which shows that forcing landlords to carry out immigration checks is causing racial discrimination.

In April, the appeal court [made its ruling](#): it agreed that forcing landlords to check migration status has encouraged landlords to discriminate based on ethnicity. Many landlords now favour typically 'British' names, accents and skin colour. The judge also said the home secretary at the time, Theresa May, knew this could happen. But she went ahead regardless.

Yet despite all this, Judge Hickinbottom decided that the new rules aren't racist enough to breach human rights (the right not to suffer discrimination). So, while the legal debate heads to the Supreme Court, the rules remain in force unless parliament overturns them.

Given that the Windrush scandal was one product of the 'hostile environment' created by the Home Office, an obvious question to ask now is whether this policy is actually working? In a review of Amelia Gentleman's book [The Windrush Betrayal](#), the [Free Movement blog](#) concludes that there is little evidence that it is.

EU settlement scheme delays leave people 'unable to get jobs or housing'

Issues continue to be raised about the government's massive scheme for registering EU nationals in the UK. According to [The Independent](#), lawyers say that lack of knowledge among employers and landlords about the scheme is seeing people wrongly refused employment and turned away by landlords. This is because in some cases decisions may take months, and although in the meantime EU nationals retain their rights, often these go unrecognised. [The Guardian](#) says that most EU nationals would prefer a specific identity card to prove their rights and to help avoid the discrimination they are experiencing.

As reported in previous newsletters, even well-known people can fall foul of the system. Here, [Free Movement](#) explains what went wrong for celebrity chef Claude Bosi.



Home Office will not know how many EU nationals are left undocumented after UK leaves EU, report warns

The number of EU nationals in Britain who will be left undocumented after Brexit could be far higher than the Home Office thinks, according to a report by the [Migration Observatory](#). Unless the department invests in new data, it warns, it will be impossible to know how many people are set to lose their status. Around three million EU citizens have so far been granted authority to remain in the UK, but the number who are eligible could be much higher than the 3.4 million often assumed.

The Observatory argues that the EU settlement scheme is a 'black box', with researchers unable to properly measure take-up or the general efficiency of the scheme.



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Benefit changes in the Budget will affect EU nationals

The Chancellor's March Budget included plans to change two aspects of the benefits available to EU nationals once the Brexit transition period ends at the start of 2021:

- Restricting migrants' access to benefits. The government is aligning EEA migrants' access to non-contributory benefits with non-EEA nationals.
- Stopping the 'export' of child benefit. The government is stopping the export of child benefit payments made in respect of children living overseas.

Both these will apply to EEA migrants arriving in the UK under the new immigration system, from January 2021.

The Brexit business risk for UK landlords

CIH's Sam Lister writes about the steps that social landlords should take to help resolve the status of their employees who are EU nationals.

What rights do EU nationals have concerning their housing or employment since the UK left the EU on 31 January? For example, can they apply for social housing, receive assistance if they are homeless, claim housing benefits or even continue as tenants and/or employees? Superficially at least, everything continues exactly as before – in fact and in law. The government's message is that those who have made their home here have nothing to fear.

There is a danger that EU nationals mistakenly believe that their long residence provides protection. It does until 31 December 2020, but after that they may lose the right to rent a property or their eligibility for social housing and benefits more generally. And when the [EU Settlement Scheme](#) closes on 30 June 2021, anyone who hasn't applied is an 'overstay' (in the UK without 'leave') and is potentially ensnared in the 'hostile environment'.

For these individuals the EU 'right of permanent residence' previously acquired through five years' work or being born and schooled here are no guarantee of safety. And, following the Windrush scandal, [recent statements](#) intended to reassure EU nationals that the Home Office will treat them with compassion and sensitivity may ring rather hollow, bearing in mind

that the scandal's victims were British citizens. And if [celebrity chefs](#) can fall foul of the rules, how much harder will it be for ordinary people, especially those who will struggle to make online applications or find the necessary documentation?

The importance of making sure your tenants and employees are aware of the risks of failing to apply for settlement before the scheme closes cannot be overstated. Of course, this needs to be done sensitively, and landlords shouldn't be giving immigration advice. But you can tell them [how to find a registered adviser](#) (free or fee-charging). A number of landlords, such as Monmouthshire Housing, have already identified and written to their affected tenants. Queens Cross HA organised an expert advice session for EU tenants.

Whatever approach you decide to take, every social landlord should have identified it as a business risk and have a strategy for mitigating it in their plans over the next 18 months.



Other news about EU nationals and the settlement scheme

- **EU nationals' rights before the end of 2020.** The Public Law Project has a [briefing](#) setting out the rights of EU nationals during the transition period (up to December 31, 2020, when free movement ends).
- **Will there be chaos in the first half of 2020?** The gap between free movement ending and the EU settlement scheme deadline in July next year will be a mess, according to [Forbes](#).
- **Help with applying to the scheme during the coronavirus crisis.** The crisis has reduced the options for those EU nationals needing help with their settled status applications. Here is [guidance](#)



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on where they can still get advice. But will this be enough? Thirty organisations [have written](#) to the Home Secretary saying that vulnerable people won't get sufficient help during the crisis.

- **Help for children and young people.** The Aire Centre has launched the [Settlement Guide](#), a web-based service which explains in simple terms what the settled status is, how to apply, and sets a short 'quiz' to see if people qualify. The answers are used to provide an indication of the Home Office's likely decision.
- **How councils can help.** The NRPF network has published [guidance](#) to local authorities on how they can help vulnerable EU nationals sort out their status. In March, the government [announced](#) an extra £8 million in funding for councils and charities to help applicants with the scheme. They can bid for further funding to provide face-to-face, online and telephone support to vulnerable people across the UK. This may include legal support, caseworker services or general advice as either individual or group sessions.
- **What happens if people fail to apply?** According to [Free Movement](#), refusing to apply puts people at risk of forcible removal.

Government launches the UK's new points-based immigration policy

February saw [the launch of the new points-based immigration policy](#) that will take effect in January next year. Although advertised as an 'Australian-style' system, the policy differs in important respects. Most notably, in Australia migrant workers do not require a job offer (though many do have one) and are not tied to a specific job. Under the UK policy, migrants wishing to come to the UK for work will need to be sponsored by an employer in a middle-skilled job or higher; and be paid the higher of the specific salary threshold for their occupation – known as the 'going rate', set at the 25th percentile of earnings of all those in the profession – and the general salary threshold for experienced workers, set at £25,600. The BBC produced a [simple guide](#) to the new policy.

Following the announcement, [IPPR analysed government data](#) to estimate the share of EU migrant workers in the UK who would be deemed eligible for a skilled work visa under the proposed system. The

research found that the plans would hit vital sectors. For example, two-thirds of current EU migrants in the health and care sectors would have been found ineligible.

Economist Jonathan Portes, [commenting on the new policy](#), said 'there's less here than meets the eye.' For the vast majority of new migrants, he says, 'despite the branding, this isn't really a "points-based system" in any meaningful sense, still less an "Australian-style one".' He says that the new system will be significantly less restrictive for migrants from outside the EU – whose numbers have already risen just as EU migration as fallen. So the overall impact on numbers is unknown: 'The government claims that overall numbers will indeed fall – and it might be right – but it's far from certain.'

How could the new policy be improved? Writing in [Open Democracy](#), Marley Morris suggests three changes are needed: a transition period to allow for the new policy to bed in, a broader definition of 'skilled workers' that includes (for example) care workers, and better protection for low-paid workers in 'shortage' occupations.



Immigration bill starts its way through parliament

Meanwhile the government's [immigration bill](#) is going through parliament. It will repeal EU free movement laws and bring EU citizens living in the UK under domestic immigration law, allowing the government to modify retained EU legislation on social security issues. A [briefing](#) from the House of Commons Library describes the bill in more detail.

The bill will also confirm the rights of Irish citizens in the UK. Immigration minister Kevin Foster said that 'this bill provides certainty and clarity for Irish citizens on their rights to enter and live in the UK, reflecting the reciprocal arrangements for British citizens in Ireland'. The draft legislation states that an Irish citizen does not require leave to enter or remain in the United Kingdom, with some limited exceptions. The idea is that there will be no change to 'free movement' across the Irish Sea.



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Where does this leave public attitudes towards migration?

Roy Greenslade in [The Guardian](#) argued in January that 'migrants are off the agenda for the UK press, but the damage is done'. According to Greenslade, migration is no longer an issue now that the argument over Brexit has been resolved and it seems that immigrant-related stories no longer sell newspapers. But while immigration has 'all but disappeared' from their pages, 'the deep divisions that they caused still exist'.

Cameron Boyle [points out that](#) hostile stories are still appearing, such as the one in January in the [Daily Express](#), 'British border patrols scramble to intercept two migrant boats crossing in heavy fog'. When immigration is covered in the media, migrant voices are ignored, he says, citing evidence that only 15% of such items include quotes from migrants themselves. The [BBC](#) made the point that government claims that migrants arriving by boat will be 'sent back' are wide of the mark - many will be able to pursue asylum claims successfully, and fewer than one in ten are returned to other European countries.

Also in January, the Migration Observatory produced [a new report](#) on migrants' experiences of discrimination. While there is discrimination, it found that, on the whole, migrants nevertheless have a positive view of the UK: 'The majority of the foreign-born population (72%) think that the UK is hospitable or welcoming for migrants, and that migrants can get ahead if they work hard (91%).'

Large numbers of undocumented children especially in London

[The Guardian](#) reports on a study by the University of Wolverhampton which found that more than half of the UK's estimated 674,000 undocumented adults and children live in London. The [research](#) (pdf) estimated that there were around 107,000 undocumented children and 26,000 18-24 year-olds in the capital. Undocumented people can include visa-overstayers, those who entered without proper documentation, trafficked children, unaccompanied minors who have lost their limited leave to remain and children born to parents who are undocumented. Once an undocumented child turns 18, they face the threat of deportation to a country they may never have visited.

The research warns that the number of undocumented young people could rise dramatically if the estimated 350,000 young European nationals in the UK are not helped to apply for the EU settlement scheme.

Justice Together Initiative to support people to access justice in the UK immigration system

An initiative will launch in summer 2020 aiming to ensure that people who use the UK immigration system can access justice and thrive. [Justice Together](#) will invest in free legal advice and national policy advocacy to support the lawful and fair functioning of immigration, nationality and asylum processes. Over the next five years, more than £8 million of funding has been committed from a number of charitable sources.

The initiative responds to the challenges faced by the legal advice sector and to evidence that people are struggling to access justice. Justice Together will help people access legal advice and representation, strengthen sector organisations over the long term, and coordinate to achieve wider improvements.

Justice Together is hosted by Justice Collaborations, a registered charity and subsidiary of [The Legal Education Foundation](#). Further details of the geographical focus, funding opportunities and the detailed timeframe for applications will be announced in the coming months.





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Domestic abuse – a new bill fails to help migrants, and they are also being failed during the pandemic

The domestic abuse bill has [begun its passage](#) through parliament. An [anonymous survivor of abuse](#) writes about the gaps in the legislation and how they can be filled. [Step Up Migrant Women](#) is a campaign 'by and for' migrant Black and Minority Ethnic women led by the [Latin American Women's Rights Service](#) (LAWRS). The SUMW coalition is formed of more than 40 organisations that work and advocate to support migrant women to access protection from abuse. They have launched [a petition](#) to try to ensure the bill is strengthened.



Domestic abuse victims may not be receiving the help they need during the pandemic, according to [a letter signed by 22 organisations](#). Even as the risk of domestic violence increases, refugees may either be full or may turn away migrant women with no access to public funds. Southall Black Sisters has a [last resort fund](#) for people in these circumstances. [COVID-19 guidance](#) is provided by the Domestic Abuse Housing Alliance. The government's [official advice](#) does not cover NRPF cases. However, the government [has said](#) that part of its £750 million 'boost' for charities will go towards domestic abuse services. CIH and Scottish Women's Aid have produced [guidance for social landlords in Scotland](#) (pdf).

CIH's campaign, [Make a Stand](#), continues to sign up housing providers who pledge to tackle domestic abuse.

Other news

Will I ever be safe? Asylum-seeking women made destitute in the UK

Women for Refugee Women and regional partners published a new report, [Will I ever be safe? Asylum-seeking women made destitute in the UK](#). The report explores the experiences of 106 destitute asylum-seeking women who have struggled to survive in the UK, making it the largest piece of research on the topic. Almost half were street homeless while destitute.

Change of conditions – leave to remain with no recourse to public funds

When a person is granted leave to remain under the 10-year settlement route they will have the NRPF condition imposed unless they can provide evidence to the Home Office that they are destitute. They can then apply for a change of conditions to request that the NRPF condition is lifted. The Home Office has conducted a review of this process and has consulted stakeholders on proposed changes with a view to get better outcomes for applicants. The NRPF network submitted a [joint response](#) with London Councils and the Greater London Authority (GLA). Although they welcome the proposals, they continue to call for a wider review of the use of the NRPF condition, which can lead to people experiencing destitution and homelessness.

Reports on asylum seekers and refugees from the House of Commons Library

A new report from the [House of Commons Library](#) offers a synopsis of asylum statistics and recent trends. The library also produced a summary of [support available to refugees after an asylum decision](#), in advance of a recent Westminster Hall debate on the issue.

Another report gives an up-to-date summary of [refugee resettlement schemes](#) in the UK, two of which end soon. It says that in 2020 the government intends to consolidate the schemes into one 'global resettlement scheme.' It will aim to resettle 5,000 refugees in its first year.





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Law Commission calls for total rewrite of Immigration Rules

The Law Commission's long-awaited report on [Simplifying the Immigration Rules](#) says that rewriting and paring them down would improve legal certainty and transparency for applicants as well as save money for the courts and the Home Office. The [Immigration Rules](#) set out the precise criteria for granting or refusing permission to enter and remain in the United Kingdom. The Free Movement blog says that poor drafting of the rules has been an [acute source of frustration](#) for applicants and lawyers. The Law Commission recommends a rewrite of the rules' 1,100 pages, with a complete restructure, improved drafting and fewer changes in future.

The government has largely accepted the recommendations, although whether its plan will work [has been questioned](#) by the [UK Administrative Justice Institute](#).

Guide to housing allocation and homelessness law - now free!

The detailed legal guide, *Housing Allocation & Homelessness: Law & Practice*, by Jan Luba QC, Liz Davies, Connor Johnston and Tessa Buchanan, is now available [free of charge](#) as a pdf. A new edition is expected in 2021. Liz Davies is a contributor to the [housing rights website](#).



Contributors

The newsletter is edited by John Perry from CIH. This issue was put together with help from Kusminder Chahal and CIH's Sam Lister.



Do you have any comments on this newsletter?

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