



# Addressing the loneliness crisis: can intergenerational housing and care solutions hold a key?

A joint survey and report from:  
**The Age Action Alliance**  
**Re-engage**  
**The Care Share Solution**

**Including:**

Results from a 2026 survey conducted by Re-engage

Foreword by Tony Watts OBE, Chair of the Age Action Alliance

And interviews with:

- Heléna Herklots CBE, formerly Older People's Commissioner for Wales and now founder and Chair of the Ageism Special Interest Group of the British Society of Gerontology.
- Judith Phillips OBE, Professor of Social & Environmental Gerontology At Stirling University
- Bob Green OBE, Head of Operations, Tonic Housing



# Talkin' 'bout our generations...



Foreword by Tony Watts OBE

Chair of the 200-strong Age Action Alliance  
knowledge-sharing network

The title of this foreword will resonate with anyone of my vintage who were convinced, back in the spotty days of our youth, that our cohort had all the answers to life, the universe and everything... we simply weren't being listened to by the older generation.

If only they would all simply f,f... fade away..., life would be better all round.

Fast forward a tad over 60 years and it turns out we didn't actually have all the answers, and the world that our children and grandchildren are inheriting from us is not the hippy paradise we thought we'd now be living in.

**Technology might have moved forward apace, but some serious situations remain.**

- The "boomer" generation has not only signally failed to fade away but now represent a huge and growing proportion of the population... and their health and care needs are on an

increasingly unaffordable trajectory.

- We have abjectly failed to build sufficient new housing to meet our growing population, leading to an affordability crisis for younger people.
- While our society might be better connected technically than ever before, something more intrinsic has been lost along the way... families have moved away or simply fragmented, leaving many older people unable to rely upon family carers.
- Loneliness and social isolation has grown to epidemic levels, impacting the wellbeing of people of all ages.

**So where does that leave us?**

Sometimes, in life, we have to look backwards in order to move forwards.

And, to continue with the song title references theme, one of the "reasons to be cheerful" that have evolved in the past decade or so is the way generations are increasingly coming together... recognising that we all benefit from time spent with those older and/or younger than ourselves.

Put older and younger people together and the differences between us, on things that really matter, are not that great after all.

Moreover, while there is plenty of talk of "intergenerational unfairness" in our society, sometimes for good reason, there is also a recognition of the challenges that other generations face.

The generational divide is also being countered by positive developments in projects that see (for instance) nurseries, schools and care homes interfacing.

Employers are recognising that their organisation can run more effectively and profitably by encouraging multigenerational workforces.

And, in the housing sector, a few enlightened housing providers are looking to examples abroad where the generations are living next to each in developments... to the benefit of all.  
How does house sharing take that thinking forward?

Over the last year, a small group of people has been pondering how to take forward a concept that is slowly taking root in the UK: house sharing.

The involvement of one of the company's founders stemmed from their own personal experience of arranging house sharing for his mother. It worked really well for them both... but why?

Yes, the young "house sharer" provided a level of support for their mother at no cost to her.

And, yes, the young person gained by having a low-cost and comfortable roof over their head.

But more than that, it turned out that both parties enjoyed each other's company. They both continued to have a social and family life outside... but house sharing added a new and hugely positive dimension to their lives.

The lesson from that is that, while house sharing does not pretend to be the cure-all for loneliness and isolation, and it certainly isn't for everyone, it is one extra tool in the box that really should be encouraged.

### **What else does this paper tell us?**

Buoyed by that experience, the founders of Care Share Solutions reached out to the brilliant charity Re-engage, which is dedicated to reducing isolation

and loneliness among older people, and to the Age Action Alliance – which acts as a unique knowledge hub for the later life sector, pooling the resources and research of over 200 organisations.

A survey was conducted to look at some of the causes of loneliness... and the ways in which it can be tackled, focussing on intergenerational working. The results are printed further on and make for fascinating reading.

I also interviewed some major players in the later life arena, as well as housing. Their insights provide an invaluable commentary on some of the interwoven aspects of how society can move forward because of, not despite, generational differences.

But, if this paper has one purpose, it is to encourage people to look at addressing the loneliness crisis in our society by thinking more intergenerationally. As a species, we have evolved through one generation passing on their wisdom to the next... and the next... and to be supported in return as we age.

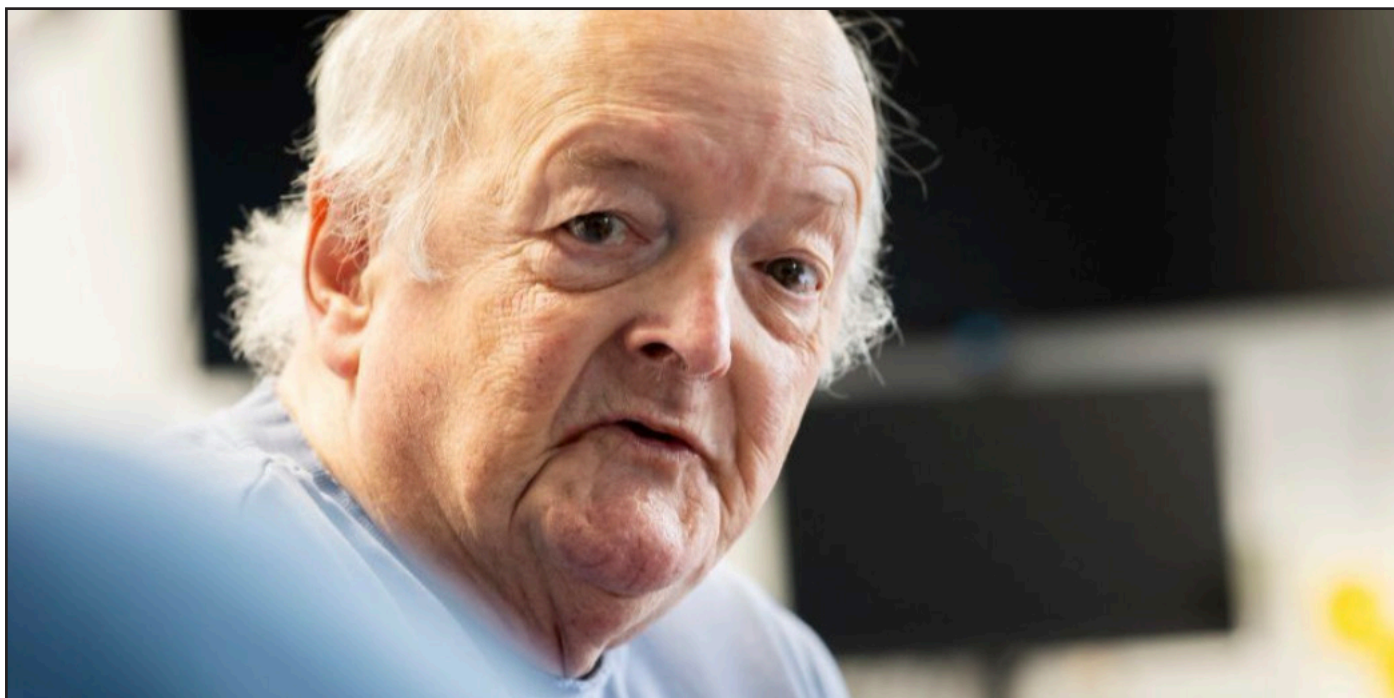
In fact, that is a key reason we have "out-evolved" rival species.

It's a natural order of things that has only really been disrupted in recent decades, and restoring those connections is vital if (and apologies for ending on yet another seminal lyric) we are to "get ourselves back to the garden".



*Intergenerational housing scheme in Alicante, Spain. Image: Tony Watts*

# Loneliness prevention insight study



**Statistics from the survey conducted by Re-engage, which supports those aged 75 and over who are lonely or isolated:**

## Headline insights

### Who responded: 355 people

- Women (81%)
- White (93%)
- Aged 75-84 (36%)
- Living alone (49%)
- Responses were geographically broad across the UK.

### 1. Intergenerational contact is strongly associated with reduced loneliness.

- Half of respondents regularly spend time with people of different generations, but this drops sharply with age (68% of under 64s vs 34% of 85+)
- Those who frequently mix across ages report lower levels of loneliness, greater confidence in avoiding loneliness and stronger feelings of being valued and included.
- People living alone are least likely to have intergenerational contact (38%), while those living with family are most likely (63%)

**Key takeaway: Intergenerational connection appears to be a protective factor against loneliness and a power tool for wellbeing.**

### 2. The benefits of intergenerational connection centre around three themes

Respondents consistently described three types of value:

- Learning – gaining new perspectives, mutual exchange of knowledge, and insight across age groups.
- Relationships and community – feeling connected, staying in touch with the wider world, and appreciating differences.
- Internal benefits – feeling energised, valued and mentally uplifted.

**Key takeaway: Intergenerational programmes deliver multi-layered benefits including cognitive, emotional and social.**

### 3. Loneliness is widespread, with bereavement the dominant trigger

- 68% have experienced loneliness
- Bereavement, especially the loss of a spouse or partner is the most common cause (38%)
- Other triggers include relationship breakdown, social exclusion, moving home, isolation, and health/mobility issues.

**Key takeaway: Life transitions, particularly loss, are critical intervention points for preventing long-term loneliness.**

#### **4. Most older adults are proactive about staying connected**

- 85% take part in groups or activities to stay connected
- 77% would try something new if invited
- 75% say preventing loneliness is important, and 73% would take action to avoid it.

**Key takeaway: There is a strong desire for connection, barriers are more structural (opportunities, access, confidence) than motivational.**

#### **5. Confidence in avoiding loneliness varies sharply based on experience**

- 69% feel at least somewhat confident they can avoid loneliness
- Confidence is significantly higher among those who have never experienced loneliness.
- Those with intergenerational contact are much more confident (84% vs 56%)

**Key takeaway: Confidence is a key psychological factor; intergenerational engagement appears to strengthen it.**

#### **6. Home-sharing is not widely considered, and comfort levels vary**

- 75% have not considered home-sharing as a way to reduce loneliness
- Only 30% would feel comfortable sharing their home, 50% would not feel comfortable sharing with anyone.
- Those open to sharing are least comfortable sharing with someone aged 18-30
- Among those open to sharing middle-aged adults (31-60) are the preferred group 80%
- 71% said age doesn't matter and shared interests and compatibility do.
- Some older respondents would welcome a younger sharer for practical help; others insist on someone fully independent.

**Key takeaways: Home-sharing has potential but requires reframing, reassurance, and targeted matching to overcome age-related hesitations.**

**Comfort increases with social connectedness and decreases with age and isolation.**

**Messaging around home-sharing should emphasise compatibility, autonomy and mutual benefit and not focus on age.**

#### **7. People who've experienced loneliness are more vigilant and more worried about it recurring**

- 42% watch for signs of loneliness at least sometimes, but 36% don't monitor at all
- Only 14% watch closely and 92% of this group had previously experienced loneliness
- Those with past loneliness experiences are more concerned about future loneliness (77% vs <50% among those with previous experience of loneliness)
- People who've never felt lonely are much less likely to monitor for signs (63% don't watch for signs at all)

**Key takeaway: Past loneliness creates heightened vigilance and fear of recurrence, an important emotional driver for engagement with support services.**

#### **8. Indicators of loneliness – self and others Recognising loneliness in oneself**

Respondents most commonly recognised loneliness through their feelings (61%, n145). These included:

- Sadness, depression or low mood (56%)
- Lethargy, boredom and disinterest (26%)
- Anxiety, negative thoughts, low self-esteem, or feeling unwanted (20%)
- A sense of being alone or isolated (16%)
- A vague intuitive sense "just knowing" (8%)
- A craving for social contact (7%)

Around a third identified changes in their own behaviour (30%), most often:

- Withdrawing socially (67%)
- Or, seeking more contact than usual (19%)
- One in five mentioned changes to their social contact patterns (22%), such as empty diaries or not speaking to anyone for days.

Recognising loneliness in others: respondents most often referred to:

- Someone's demeanour or mood (51%)
- Changes in contact levels (46%)
- Conversation cues (37%) such as someone talking only about themselves, being more negative about things, being irritable or difficult to talk to, and someone repeating themselves

a lot. About a third of people whose responses referred to conversation suggested that if someone became overly talkative or 'needy' – prolonging the conversation beyond the usual, or frequently initiating conversation, then they'd see that as a sign that someone was lonely (32%, n.37).

Common signs included:

- Becoming quieter or withdrawn (61%)
- Appearing depressed (23%) or sad (11%)
- Body language changes such as collapsed posture or heavy expression
- Reduced contact (85%)
- Increased contact/talkativeness (19%)

Around 8% commented on the difficulty of identifying loneliness in others, noting that people often hide it due to stigma.

***Key takeaway: People rely on emotional cues, behavioural changes and communication patterns to detect loneliness in themselves and others but acknowledge that loneliness can be hidden or ambiguous.***

## **9. Most older adults want to prevent loneliness and believe that they can, but confidence varies**

- 69% feel at least somewhat confident they can avoid loneliness
- Confidence is highest among people who: have never experienced loneliness (98%), are unconcerned about future loneliness (96%), are aged 55-74
- Already take part in activities (73%)
- 31% lack confidence in avoiding loneliness.

They are more likely to:

- Rarely/never mix across generations (62%)
- Not take part in activities (46%)
- Have experienced loneliness (42%)
- Aged 75+ (40%)
- Live alone (39%)

***Key takeaway: Confidence is a major protective factor. Intergenerational contact and group participation appear to strengthen it.***

## **10. Staying connected is natural but invitations and local options matter**

- 85% are involved in groups or activities and

82% attend regularly

- 77% would try something new if invited, rising to 80% among those who are already active.
- Key enablers of connection: being invited/encouraged (59%), more local activities (53%), intergenerational activities (39%), and better transport (32%)

Key takeaway: A simple invitation is one of the strongest catalysts for engagement, especially for those who are already engaging in activities.

## **11. Confidence is a barrier for a significant minority**

- 20% say they need more confidence to join in with activities.
- This rises to 39% among those lacking confidence in avoiding loneliness, 28% among those not currently active, 25% among people who've experienced loneliness.

Key takeaway: Confidence-building interventions could unlock participation for many.

## **12. Actions people (would) take in the event of feeling lonely**

88% of respondents described what they would do if they felt lonely.

- 73% said they would take action to connect socially, either by strengthening existing relationships, seeking new social contact, or helping others.
- 63% said they would reach out to existing social ties, including friends and family. Calling and meeting up with others was seen as important ways to reduce loneliness.
- 43% said they would seek new social contact or community, including meeting new people (72%), getting involved locally (19%) or spending time in places where others are present (10%). A small number mentioned attending events (5%) or adjusting their living situation.
- 22% said they would engage in help-orientated or giving behaviour such as volunteering.
- 44% said they would join structured social spaces such as groups or clubs or church activities.
- 31% said they would use informal social or leisure activities such as getting out the house, walking, exercising, going for coffee, shopping or eating out.
- 21% said they would focus on personal wellbeing and interests, including hobbies, keeping busy, maintaining a positive mindset or having something to look forward to.

- 15% mentioned acknowledging their loneliness, including seeking help, talking to others or describing steps they already take.
- 10% described challenges in tackling loneliness, including mental health, physical limitations, transport barriers, unhelpful attitudes, or uncertainty about what to do.

**Key takeaway: When feeling lonely, most people would take proactive steps to connect with others but some face significant barriers that limit their ability to act.**

### 13. What activities or habits help people feel less lonely?

85% of respondents said they take part in regular activities or groups to stay connected, and most attend regularly (82%).

- 77% said they would take up an invitation to try something new; this rose to 80% among those already active.
- 59% cited being invited or encouraged by others as factors supporting social connection, in addition to having more local activities available (53%). 39% cited intergenerational activities and 32% cited easier access to transport.

- Respondents who had experienced loneliness were slightly more likely to say invitations would help them stay connected and younger respondents (under 55) were most likely to say invitations help (72%) compared with 45% of those aged 85+
- 20% said they would need more confidence to join in activities; this rose to 39% among those lacking confidence in avoiding loneliness and 25% among those who had experienced loneliness.
- 75% said they had not considered sharing their home as way to reduce loneliness. 50% said they would not feel comfortable sharing with anyone and discomfort was higher among people not in activities (66%), those who rarely mix across generations (56%), people aged 75+ (55%), and those living alone.
- 30% identified at least one age group they would be comfortable sharing their home with. Most preferred people aged 31-60 (80%), and few preferred people aged 18-30 (37%). Some respondents said age did not matter and that compatibility was more important.

**Key takeaway: Staying connected is supported by invitations, local opportunities, and confidence, while home-sharing remains unfamiliar for many.**

## Key findings from data analysis

- Half of respondents said they often/very often spend time with people from different generations (49%), though the proportion declined as age increased
- People living alone were least likely to spend time with people of different ages (38%); people living with family were most likely (63%)
- There was a lower incidence of experience of, and concern about, loneliness among people who often/very often spend time with people from different generations
- More than three-quarters of respondents said that spending time with people of different ages made them feel included and valued (77%)
- Describing the benefits of spending time with people from other generations, respondents focused on: learning; relationships and community building; and internal, individual benefits
- Just over two-thirds of respondents had experienced loneliness (68%); bereavement was most commonly cited as a trigger
- The vast majority of respondents said they currently take, or have recently taken, part in groups or activities to stay connected (85%), and would take up invitations to try something new (77%)
- Most people said that preventing loneliness was at least somewhat important to them (75%) and that they would take action to avoid it (73%); most were at least somewhat confident in their success (69%)
- Confidence in being able to avoid loneliness was higher among people who had never experienced it
- Three-quarters of respondents had not considered sharing their home as a means of reducing or preventing loneliness (75%)
- Around a third of people said they would feel comfortable sharing their home with someone (30%)
- People who would consider sharing were least likely to say they would be comfortable sharing with someone aged 18-30.

# Crossing the age divide:

## Interview with Heléna Herklots CBE



**Heléna's distinguished career includes a series of senior posts within the later life sector. From 2018 to 2024 she was Older People's Commissioner for Wales; and, prior to that, was Chief Executive of Carers UK.**

**Current roles include chairing the Ageism Special Interest Group of the British Society of Gerontology.**

*Q: It's easy to find negative stories about the divisions between generations, often fanned by the press and social media. But is there a more positive narrative that can be shared about how, as a society, we can bring the generations closer together around the loneliness agenda and break down the barriers that seem to be there at the moment?*

A: Yes, there are a lot of barriers. But I think that's a lot to do with the way in which society is constructed, rather than how people generally are.

My starting point is that "intergenerational" really does need to mean "between all ages". There is currently a lot of focus on creating connections between very young people and older people... children going into care homes to visit residents for example, and the positives of this are immense.

But if you look at the issue of ageist attitudes, you're

more likely to find that amongst people in their middle years... their 30s, 40s and 50s for example.

Having a society that is more resilient to loneliness means creating connections between all those generations... seeing things through the eyes of people of different ages.

So much of our world, it seems to me, is very compartmentalized on age. The language we use is often really unhelpful. For instance, we refer to "working-age people", which suggests there's a kind of cut-off at a certain age, and doesn't really recognize older people who are working... but might not be paid for that work.

Language like that can lead to stereotypes.

*Q: Do you think we've seen an uptick in isolation and loneliness in recent years?*

A: Sadly, Covid did impact on older people, on their levels of confidence, their mental and physical health. Wales was not the only place where we saw a drop off in older people participating in clubs or volunteering.

There wasn't enough focus on mental and physical rehabilitation after Covid, and there's still a lot to do to help older people to reconnect with their local communities, the friends, clubs and interests that they had.

Of course, loneliness isn't restricted to older people, and Covid didn't help many of them either.

One of the things I did in my time working in Wales was to develop "age-friendly communities" and to become part of the World Health Organization network.

And that meant thinking about the role of "place" in enabling people to mix across generations, and about how all of us can get out and about... to do the things that we want to do and be in places where we might meet people and connect as well.

We were helped by securing the commitment of

Welsh Government to support the development of age friendly communities, and, importantly, giving local authorities small amounts of money each so that they could employ someone to do the work.

Gradually, more local authorities are joining the network, and quite a lot of them are looking at intergenerational activities... engaging with younger people and really thinking about places for all ages.

*Q: How can we approach the challenge of housing our ageing population?*

A: To me it's about having alternatives for older people if they want to move. Not this awful stereotyping of people so-called "under occupying" ... almost blaming older people for where they live.

If you've lived in your family home for years and years, and it's got all your memories, and all your

friends and neighbours are nearby, offering you a tiny place 10 miles away is not going to be for you.

Then there's all the stress of moving.

It should be a more aspirational move, rather than a crisis move.

*Q: You've recently set up the Ageism Special Interest Group. Why is challenging ageism so important?*

A: Ageism in its various forms is right at the heart of the issues that we're facing. And "ageism" can work both ways.

"Internalized ageism" is also having a massive effect on people as they get older, but also in the way they view things. So it's a very complex area and we need the input from people with all different perspectives to tackle it.

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## Forming relationships within communities:

### Interview with Judith Phillips OBE



**Judith is Professor of Social & Environmental Gerontology at Stirling University. She also set up the Centre for Innovative Ageing at Swansea University and has also served as Research Director for the Healthy Ageing Challenge delivered by UK Research and Innovation (UKRI), chaired the Welsh Government Expert group on Housing an Ageing Population and was a member of the UK Government's Housing for Older People Taskforce.**

*Q: What role does housing have to make sure that older people can remain connected and healthy in later life?*

A: Well, I think we need to go back to the drawing board in planning in some respect, and there are several answers to this.

One is we need to engage town planners and the wider system to ensure that, when we're building new neighbourhoods, older people's needs are taken into consideration.

Because while these estates and developments can be very nice, often there are no facilities and accessibility is poor. So, it's reaching the planners, the developers, the builders, to make sure that housing and the local built environment is accessible... but also that these new developments are aesthetically pleasing and cognitively healthy as well.

People also need to be happy with their homes: to connect, you need to feel you can invite people in.

This goes right the way up to the town planning element: we talk about age friendly communities, and sometimes that's a bit of a tick box exercise... like, how many benches and toilets have you got?

***“We also need to increase the visibility of retrofitting, renovation, aids and adaptations for people in existing homes, because most of us live in mainstream housing.”***

All that is really important, of course. But if we're talking about connections and relationships within communities, I think we need to look deeper than that. Our public spaces have got to facilitate coincidental meetings, rather than simply having a community centre where nobody interacts.

*Q: How do you feel about retirement living? Should people be living in age-homogenous developments, or should we be doing more intergenerationally?*

A: I think we need a choice, because some people like to be amongst their peers. They don't want to interact. It's just like some people want to be isolated. Or live in gated communities.

We can't stereotype.

We also need to increase the visibility of retrofitting,

renovation, aids and adaptations for people in existing homes, because most of us live in mainstream housing.

And if someone wants to move somewhere specific when you retire there may be no retirement housing there whatsoever.

*Q: Older people keep being told to downsize and move out their big houses. How do we deal with that?*

A: When it's framed as "What do we do about the elderly?" it drives me nuts! We need to change the narrative that older people are a burden and make the discussion around economic growth, because policymakers are missing a trick here.

If they want economic growth, they need to look at what are older people doing, pre- and post-retirement, and how we encourage economic growth and increased productivity through housing our ageing population.

We need to perhaps be channelling our messages to the influencers, putting a lot more on social media about what the solutions are and where we need to go. I can see huge opportunities for addressing a whole range of things that we just haven't got that visibility at the top layer.

I also think we need to work more closely with other countries as well and look at different models. We're not really good at doing that either: yes, we tend to look at countries like Japan, but I think there are other countries doing some innovative things that we're not really on top of.



And I don't mean in terms of research, but in terms of rolling out systems and having a very different perspective around housing for older people.

That comes back to the politicians taking housing and older people seriously and sitting around the table and making it centre stage for all their policies.

We need a national conversation as well, because it's got to be owned by everyone.

# Connecting LGBTQ+ communities through housing:

## Interview with Bob Green OBE



**Bob Green OBE is Head of Operations at Tonic Housing. He has worked in various roles within social housing for over 30 years including 14 years as the Chief Executive of Stonewall Housing.**

**Most recently, he has been working with LGBT Foundation to develop an LGBT Extra Care Scheme in Manchester. Bob was awarded an OBE for his services to LGBT communities in the 2017 New Year's Honours List.**

*Q: Tonic Housing opened the first LGBTQ+ retirement community in the UK in 2021. So, what is Tonic's mission?*

A: To be an affirming community where LGBTQ+ older people can feel safe, confident, and celebrate their later life.

*Q: And what led you personally to get involved?*

A: I've been working on housing for 30 years or so... first as a volunteer, then working in different homelessness hostels, drug and alcohol centres, and mental health units. In 2005, I became the CEO of Stonewall Housing – a charity which provides housing, advice and support for LGBTQ+ people throughout England.

LGBTQ+ people not only face more harassment and abuse. They are also more likely to become homeless. One programme we started was an older person's service – bringing older people together with housing providers as there wasn't any specific accommodation for our communities.

*Q: From your experience, what makes the ageing experience unique for LGBTQ+ people?*

A: For a lot of us when we were younger, being lesbian/gay was against the law. Being transgender, for a long time, was considered a mental health issue as well.

We grew up, I think, hating ourselves because society instructed that. Even in 2026, you still have that harassment and hate crime continuing.

There is still discrimination – some letting agents, for example, will not let properties to same-sex couples... even following the Equality Act in 2010.

The experiences that some in our communities have had in sheltered accommodation or care homes have been dreadful. So that's why Tonic was set up: we need accommodation where we can celebrate who we are. We've lost family, we've lost friends and we need that connection.

The communities are the new family... they support each other and look out for each other.

*Q: Do older LGBTQ+ people have different needs or preferences when it comes to companionship and home support?*

A: Loneliness is a killer, I mean it's proven now and it's especially difficult for older LGBTQ+ people. We did some research prior to Tonic opening and also in Manchester when we were setting up the community group there, and I think 1% of people were happy to live in mainstream housing and accommodation.

The majority wanted LGBTQ+ specific

accommodation or at least accommodation that had achieved an accreditation that they were LGBTQ+ affirmed.

Our communities also need intergenerational connections, as well as the connections with people of similar ages. We have young people who are still experiencing harassment and discrimination... and we can see from the political climate at the moment that we're losing the battles a lot. For trans people, especially.

We're very fortunate here and that we have links with the LGBTQ+ Community centre in Southwark. We've had writing and drama classes, which brings together younger people and older people, and then they connect.

We started another project in January with an art collective, and they will be working with our residents and younger people from different Black and Asian communities to start thinking about what the best retirement community would look like in the future and they will design them together.

We get a lot of younger people saying they want to talk to the older generation. Our older generation quite often feel excluded or invisible.

It's really exciting because younger people have taken the initiative and approached us – and that's why our volunteer teams ballooned over the last year to 30 people

We hope that it'll continue to grow and continue to offer, not just the activities that we deliver, but also one-to-one befriending support, which a lot of people crave as well.

*Q: How much demand is there for what you offer?*

A: Within a couple of weeks, we had to close the waiting list.

But it's no good just having older people's housing, we need younger people's housing too. We need a better planned strategy that will give a journey for our communities.

We also need to be thinking of LGBTQ+ people living in rural areas, living alone, where they may not have connections, the nearest community group might be hundreds of miles away, so they need to have connections as well. They need to have people supporting them. And that's why we need a national strategy, where there are no gaps.

*Q: What would you say are the major benefits between intergenerational living within your community, maybe compared to other communities?*

A: There are intergenerational living schemes in other countries – in Amsterdam and Berlin for example – where younger people provide support and the older people provide the lived experience.

These schemes have been going for a while and we can see there's a benefit for both the younger people and the older people living there.

There are other groups across the UK thinking about developing older people's accommodation for LGBTQ+ people, but Leeds are taking a different tack as they want to do intergenerational living. So Tonic is working with them to think about how we, as a registered provider, can support that dream.

Community groups have got the ideas and the solutions... but we need the specialists, we need the experts, and we need the funding to connect that solution with the land, the property and the development.

*Q: And intergenerational house sharing?*

Intergenerational house sharing is definitely a gap.

Older people may have the property, they may have the equity, but they might struggle with the upkeep or they might struggle with bills.

So having a younger person moving in, who can be a companion, but also help financially, it just makes total sense to us.

**You can find out more about Tonic Housing at <https://www.tonichousing.org.uk>**