

Havant Borough Council

HOMELESSNESS AND ROUGH SLEEPERS STRATEGY

2019 – 2024

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Foreword

:

The development of our new Homelessness and Rough Sleepers Strategy comes at a time of great change in housing, welfare and social policy. There are continual pressures on housing and an affordability crisis in the area, which is likely to increase in future years.

The Strategy is evidence based – a comprehensive review of homelessness has been carried out, and it is has been developed in consultation and partnership with stakeholders.

This Strategy sets out the issues that are specific to Havant and considers the challenges and opportunities that will come forward in the next 3 years. It provides our priorities for future action.

It reinforces our commitment to support those facing homelessness in the borough and builds on the excellent work carried out by our Housing team over the past few years, especially the last year following on from the introduction of the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017.

Many of the issues facing us are outside the direct control of the local authority. Nonetheless, we need to plan ahead, prioritise and propose actions to build on our past success, mitigate the impacts of changing housing markets, social and welfare reform and above all, prevent homelessness.

The Strategy contributes to the Council's overall vision to support vulnerable people and create sustainable communities. We believe the Homelessness and Rough Sleepers Strategy and Action Plan will support our commitment to supporting and creating sustainable communities in the Havant borough

Councillor Tim Pike, Deputy Leader and Cabinet Lead for Regeneration and Place Shaping

Introduction

All local authorities are required to consider housing needs within their areas, including the needs of homeless households and have statutory duties to ensure that advice and assistance is available to households who are homeless or threatened with homelessness. The strategy must apply to everyone at risk of homelessness, not just those considered to be in priority need. The Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 has placed further duties upon councils to anyone approaching for assistance. Under the Homelessness Act 2002 Section 1, housing authorities are required to carry out a homelessness review and publish a strategy based on the review. A homelessness strategy is defined at S 3 (1) as one formulated to:

- Prevent homelessness in an authority's area;
- Secure that accommodation is and will be available in that area for people who are or may become homeless; and
- Provide support for such people or those who have been homeless and need support to prevent it reoccurring.

The new strategy aims to consolidate previous successes and measures and sets out not only what is required to maintain the service, but further develop it.

To achieve this objective, the Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy has been informed by a review of homelessness in the Borough. Consultation has taken place with officers, local stakeholders, service users and partner organisations. The strategy takes into account key local, regional and national issues and priorities.

The review identified the concerns and challenges that need to be addressed. These have been grouped under four main priority areas within the Action Plan with specific targets listed under

To ensure all our customers are provided with appropriate advice, assistance and support to enable them to address their housing needs and to lead independent lives – emphasis to be on early intervention, building on existing services and continually improving service delivery.

Consider more sustainable housing solutions for those facing homelessness and on the Housing Register

Prevent and Relieve homelessness by working in partnership with statutory and voluntary sector agencies to identify the threat of homelessness at the earliest opportunity, and work together to ensure appropriate support services are accessible

To understand the needs and requirements of those rough sleeping and sofa surfing in the borough and provide sustainable solutions

The Council recognises that homelessness is a complex issue that encompasses and impacts upon health, employment, education, offending, finance, relationships and families and therefore in delivering this Strategy, the Council will work in partnership with a number of external agencies. Havant Borough District Council, alongside key partners and organisations has worked very hard to prevent homelessness and keep acceptances as low as we can, our annual performance figures reflect this. That said we recognise that the next few years will bring considerable challenges, and this will impact the number of households who will be seeking assistance and support from the Council.

National Context

The last few years have seen significant changes which are likely to impact on homelessness:

- Introduction of the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 which has extended statutory responsibilities for local authorities to provide meaningful support to single people as well as extending prevention & relief duties for all eligible households.
- The overall rate of new housing provision is not keeping pace with household growth and is failing to reduce housing market pressures.
- Welfare reform continues to have an impact on those receiving benefits (lower benefit caps, Universal Credit and freezing of Local Housing Allowance rates).
- Cuts to local government funding including the Supporting People programme which was administered by Hampshire County Council
- The full impact of the United Kingdom's decision to leave the European Union is hard to predict at this time.
- The Localism Act 2011 – shifting power from central government back into the hands of individuals, communities and local authorities.
- The increase in rough sleeping and government's Rough Sleeper Strategy to end rough sleeping.

Local Context

Havant is a desirable place to live and work; it lies in the South and Eastern part of Hampshire. There are a number of local key issues that affect the Council. These include:

- An ageing population. Census 2011, population 120684, predictions were that by 2016 this figure would increase to 123700, and by 2023 this would be 129300. Small Area Population Forecasts (SAPF) suggest that between 2016 and 2023 those aged 65-84 will have increased by 2700 (11%), and those aged 85+ will have increased by 1200 (27.2%)
- Outmigration of the workforce. Currently 26602 Havant residents commute outside of the Borough for work, whilst 17685 commute into our area. This gives a net out-commuting level of 8917.
- Property values about 10% above the regional average. According to UK House Price Index average for Havant June 2017 was £266540, compared to national figure of £240325 so 11% more. In addition, the Havant average had increased by 11% from the previous year.
- A deficit in affordable housing supply. The PUSH Objectively Assessed Housing Need Update (GL Hearn 2016) suggests Havant needs **292-368** affordable dwellings per annum. Delivery for the last 3 years were 16/17 **168**, 17/18 **76**, and 18/19 **94**.
- Difficulties in bringing forward housing generally due to poor market conditions. House prices are rising at their slowest rate for seven years as a result of dampened consumer demand due to Brexit uncertainty discouraging buyers and sellers. There has been a general slowdown in UK house price growth over the three years since the EU referendum, driven mainly by a slowdown in the South and East of England. Havant has a variety of substantial new development schemes in the pipeline, all at various stages of the planning process.
- Plan for an additional 6300 new homes between 2006 and 2026 (the timescale for the Core Strategy). Pre-submission Havant Borough Local Plan 2036 (HBLP2016) states that objectively assessed need is now 9260.

- The fact that in Havant as a whole 72% of households are owner occupiers but at Leigh Park only 50% are owner occupiers and of the 50% who are not, most are tenants of Portsmouth Council. Census 2011 figures are: Havant Borough 69% o/occ, 19% LA/HA tenants...less than Hampshire as a whole but more than England as a whole. Our private rented % at 10% is less than both Hampshire and England. In Leigh Park 46% are o/occ, with 32% social rented tenants. PCC has approximately 5000 social homes in our Borough mainly concentrated in Leigh Park, but with smaller numbers in Wecock Farm and Crookhorn.
- The needs of regeneration of parts of the Havant borough. Havant sits in a prosperous part of the South East, however difficult local economic conditions have led to a prolonged lack of investment in Borough renewal. In some areas this has caused further depression of values and resultant deterioration of the quality of our urban spaces and building stock. HBC now wishes to take a more interventionist approach in order to drive investment and halt, then ultimately reverse this decline.

New Homes

The HBLP2036 at Policy H2 requires 30% affordable housing on sites outside of Havant, Waterlooville, and Leigh Park town centres, and 20% affordable housing within those area centres as defined through Policies KS1, KS2 and KS3.

In addition, there is a substantial requirement to provide sheltered and extra care housing within the borough to meet the needs of our ageing population. This could be addressed by including a percentage on any of the allocated sites within the HBLP2036 and also by maximising the provision of homes which are easily adaptable and accessible as older persons circumstances change. This will enable extra care to be provided for residents in their own homes.

Developments must provide mixed and balanced communities with a range, type, and size, including affordable housing which reflects the latest evidence of locally identified need.

The affordable homes provided should, wherever possible, be on site, should be indistinguishable from the market housing, will be expected to be spread across the site in small clusters and the housing mix should broadly reflect the market housing element. There are key developing Registered Providers operating within the Borough and nomination arrangements exist through Hampshire Home Choice and are included as part of the s106 obligations.

Available waiting list data from Hampshire Home Choice and Help to Buy South suggests there is a greater need for affordable rented homes rather than intermediate affordable homes such as Shared Ownership. In response the Local Plan seeks a tenure split of broadly 70/30% in favour of rented dwellings.

New homes are to be provided predominantly on a number of strategic sites. It is estimated that 6010 new dwellings could be provided within the allocations in the HBLP2016, 1100 on the Southleigh strategic site, and a further 1327 as a result of windfall sites expected between 2024/25 and 2013/36.

This strategy and action plan will remain 'live' documents and will be included in the new Corporate Strategy to form part of the Council's policy framework - this will also include documents such as the Empty Homes Strategy (draft), Council Tax Empty Homes Premium policy (draft), Care Leavers relief scheme and the Welfare and Wellbeing Action Plan (draft).

Current Position

Havant Borough Council's Housing Services provision

Havant Borough Council's Housing Services comprises two teams – Housing Options and Advice and Housing Development which are both based in The Plaza in Havant. The Housing Options and Advice team provide housing advice and assistance to anyone who requires it free of charge. This can be to someone with an issue with their housing situation, or a provider who has an issue with an occupant of their accommodation. Advice is not restricted by tenure and anyone, whether living at home with family/friends, in a private or social rented property or owner occupiers, are equally as entitled to seek assistance.

The team also has a statutory responsibility to process homelessness applications and to determine what duties are owed with assisting those at risk of losing their homes. In all cases, prevention is the preferred outcome, but where not possible, identifying alternative accommodation is the next step, and in some cases, the provision of temporary accommodation until a settled housing solution can be reached.

The local housing authority also has a statutory responsibility to maintain a housing register which it does by processing applications for social housing through assessing a households housing needs to determine what priority should be awarded when allocating accommodation.

The Council is a non-stock holding authority so works in partnership with its registered social landlords who manage the social housing within their borough to assist with the allocation of accommodation through Hampshire Home Choice, the sub-regional choice based lettings scheme.

In addition to the housing options and advice provisions, the Housing Service is also responsible for ensuring the adequate provision of housing development within the borough through its housing enabling and housing strategy roles. This it does in close partnership with its planners, housing developers and registered providers.

Access to Housing Services

Housing options and advice can be accessed during office opening times Monday – Thursday 9.00am to 5.00pm and Friday 9.00am to 4.30pm either in person at The Plaza where a drop-in service is operated, through email at housingservices2@havant.gov.uk, or by telephone on 023 9244 6379.

The Council is also obliged to ensure that an emergency service is provided outside of office hours which it does in partnership with East Hants District Council. Officer's man a duty telephone line where enquiries are taken by referral from the Council's Emergency Out of Hours Service, which can be reached on 07850 358156.

Structure

The Housing Options and Advice team is comprised 18 full and part-time staff managed by two housing managers, one leading on options and advice and line managing Housing Advisory Officers, the other leading on housing development and strategy and line managing Housing Support Officers.

The teams provide a front-line service split between 5 full time equivalent Housing Advice Officers who take responsibility for processing and managing homelessness applications and 7.8 full time equivalent Housing Support Officers who work on a generic basis dealing with housing enquiries, processing housing register applications and allocation of social housing and homelessness prevention.

Officers also take lead roles in representing the service in statutory and partnership

working such as attendance at the Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangement (MAPPA) and Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) meetings, and attendance at the Early Help Hub, Child Protection and Children in Need planning conferences.

The HRA came into force on 3rd April 2018 and introduced increased duties on local authorities in relation to homelessness. The Act places a greater emphasis on the prevention of homelessness at an early stage and partnership working with external organisations and agencies.

Key changes include:

An increase in the definition of ‘threatened with homelessness’ from 28 days to 56 days

The introduction of the 56 day prevention and/or relief duty in relation to all households

A duty to work with all households to assess needs and create a Personalised Housing Plan with reasonable steps for both the applicant and the local authority

A duty on specified public bodies to refer households to the local authority where there is a threat of homelessness – Duty to Refer.

Due to the significant changes introduced by the HRA, in particular, in relation to when a formal homelessness application can be taken, statistical performance since April 2018 is not comparable to that of preceding years. However, in planning for the future it is still important to review performance of the years prior to the HRA.

The table below details performance since 2013

<i>Homelessness prevented / relieved</i>					
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Able to remain in home	505	462	322	373	281
Assisted to secure alt accom	221	241	233	281	212
Homelessness relieved	60	70	69	91	58
Total	786	773	624	745	551

Homelessness – April 2018 onwards

As already mentioned since the introduction of the Homelessness Reduction Act, the way we report on homelessness has changed to reflect the change in the legislation.

The following table reflects the current reporting outcomes for homelessness application approaches:

Outcomes	2018-19	2019-20 (1st qtr)
Advice only/Early closure	321	89
Cancelled	3	0
Ineligible	3	0
Main duty accepted	4	1
Main duty discharged	19	2
No duty	20	8
Prevented	295	52
Assisted through Discretionary Housing Payment	221	89
Reasonable assistance duty accepted	0	1
Reasonable assistance duty discharged	4	0
Relieved	50	11
Triage	0	3
Under intervention	0	1
Under prevention	24	27
Under relief	2	3
Total	966	287

Homelessness acceptances

2013 - 2014	38
2014 - 2015	32
2015 - 2016	37
2016 - 2017	31
2017 - 2018	34
2018 - 2019	23
2019 - 2020	3 (1 st quarter)

Please note that the acceptance figure for 2018/19 and subsequent years will be lower because since the implementation of the HRA the emphasis has been on prevention and relief, so fewer cases get to the acceptance stage because of the successful outcomes being reached beforehand.

Aside from a dip in 2016-17, there has been a year-on-year rise in the number of households requiring placement into emergency temporary accommodation (B&B) as a result of a homelessness application (please see table below). The projection for 2019-20 shows a marked increase of 83% from 2017-2018. This is attributable to the changes in the legislation and to the difficulties for households accessing alternative accommodation in the private sector for the reasons mentioned previously, the waiting times to be considered for social housing and the lack of development in the social housing sector.

Temporary accommodation and emergency housing (in brackets are the number of weeks spent in B&B)

Numbers of households accommodated in temp accom (B&B)						
2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (1 st qtr)
46	65	71 (215)	50 (214)	59 (228)	78 (307)	27

The new strategy's action plan also includes actions to address rough sleeping in the borough, whilst there are not huge numbers recorded the Council is very aware of many people 'sofa surfing', moving on continuously and Every Autumn, local authorities are required to conduct an annual survey of the number of people sleeping rough in their area. Typically, this involves a snapshot survey where a count is carried out on a given date and/or a collection of data obtained from services working in the local area of known rough sleepers is collated (known as an estimate). The local authority cannot carry out this requirement in isolation. It relies on its partner agencies, community and voluntary organisations to provide the intelligence to feed into the annual rough sleeper return.

Rough Sleeper Figures for Havant (from annual Autumn rough sleeper count/estimate)

Rough Sleeper figures				
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
3	10	8	10	5

The recorded numbers of rough sleepers taken during previous surveys have largely remained stable. Havant, unlike its neighbouring borough Portsmouth, is not a large city which can attract rough sleeping and does not see the level of street begging like larger districts. Nevertheless, there are pockets of rough sleeping activity which, whilst small in

comparison to other districts, are still a cause for concern, particularly with the lack of suitable accommodation such as stage 1 supported housing or night shelter facilities available in the borough to provide much needed shelter.

For people who are homeless and without entitlement or access to housing, the provision of Severe Weather Emergency Protocol (SWEP) is their only chance to escape severe weather. Havant Borough Council triggers SWEP during short periods of high risk weather. The minimum trigger is a forecast of three nights below freezing, so that people sleeping rough have a bed out of harm's way. While it should not be the only response to rough sleeping, SWEP is vital to prevent harm and death. This is the only type of provision that is open to all, including people with no recourse to public funds and those who have been excluded from other services. HBC has been very flexible in respect of the weather criteria and have extended it in times of extreme wet and windy weather too.

The Council in partnership with East Hampshire DC has been successful in obtaining funding from the Government's £11m Rough Sleeper Initiative which has been utilised to have a dedicated outreach worker in place to work with rough sleepers to enable them to engage with services, so they may end their rough sleeping and also to co-ordinate the services available in order to focus the resources on assisting rough sleepers into support and housing rather than facilitating a continued rough sleeping lifestyle. Details of this are within Priority 4 of the Action Plan.

Findings of the Homelessness Review 2018/19

To help feed into the Review and the borough's Homelessness Strategy a Partnership Forum was set up to gain the views of all of our stakeholders and partners.

Representatives from partner organisations both statutory, community and voluntary, were invited to attend the workshop and agencies who were unable to attend were invited to provide information regarding the support they provide in order to feed into the review. A list of organisations invited to attend the workshop or take place in subsequent consultation can be found at Appendix 2 of the review.

As part of local authority shared services, the partnership forum included representatives from a wide range of public, private, community and voluntary organisations working across the Havant Borough Council area. The workshop sought to map out the existing support and service provision that contributes to the prevention and relief of homelessness across the two authorities. The forum also sought to identify issues which hampered support to those who were homeless or threatened with homelessness and consider ways in which these could be overcome or be improved.

The outcome of the process enabled us to identify the areas of work which need to be included in the strategy's action plan. It is also envisaged that the action plan will remain in the ownership of not just the Council, but also this Homelessness Partnership Forum who will continue to meet to discuss and develop ways in which to reduce homelessness within the borough and provide the most appropriate services to those in need.

The ethos of the Homelessness Reduction Act is that 'homelessness prevention is everyone's business' which is particularly reflected in the Duty to Refer where public bodies are expected to identify within their service those users who may be homeless or threatened with homelessness and refer to housing services for advice and assistance as early as possible.

The Homelessness Reduction Act also places a more holistic approach to an individual's housing needs, not only to identify why they are homeless, but also what support needs they may have that need addressing which could prevent them becoming homeless now or in the future. There is therefore an even more imperative need for services to work under a multi-agency approach as Housing Services cannot meet all the complex needs of individuals in isolation.

We also sought the comments of the staff working on the front line in Housing Services to ascertain their thoughts on the same issues raised and discussed with the Homelessness Partnership Forum.

Although it was recognised that the Council and partners had over the past few years really worked hard together to tackle homelessness and prevention figures were high, , there are areas which are seen as needing improvement, such as:

- The need for customers to engage earlier to allow interventions to be considered
- Managing the expectations of customer as to the housing options available
- Lack of temporary accommodation within the borough
- Lack of move on accommodation from temporary or supported accommodation
- Lack of affordable social and private rented accommodation
- Understanding the needs of rough sleepers and managing the support on offer

- Managing the reduction in support to prevent homelessness
- Better communication and multi-agency working between organisations
- Embedding that 'homelessness prevention is everyone's responsibility' in to all organisations

Priorities areas for action

It is those areas identified that have formed the basis of this strategy's action plan 2019 - 24. The table below details those areas identified:-

<p>1. The need for customers to engage earlier to allow interventions to be considered</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to promote the Duty to Refer to public bodies and encourage non-public bodies to adopt a commitment to refer • Better promote the services available from Housing Services and how customers can engage at an early stage • Provide more robust awareness amongst professionals of the services Housing Services Provide and how they can refer their customers at an earlier stage • Improve access to advice and assistance through the Councils website and the Hampshire Home Choice website
<p>2. Managing the expectations of customer as to the housing options available</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure we have a comprehensive package of housing options available to meet diverse needs • Ensure options available are transparent and explained so informed choices can be made • Ensure other professional organisations are aware of the housing options available so as not to misinform their customers
<p>3. Tackling public perceptions of homelessness and addressing stereotypes to ensure that access to accommodation is increased</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure website information is easy to access and up to date • Investigate the possibility of 'tenancy training' to demonstrate skills obtained to ensure applicants can manage a tenancy and minimise risk to landlords
<p>4. Lack of temporary accommodation within the borough</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the current temporary accommodation available • Explore other options within the borough by continuing to work with registered providers, supported housing providers and private sector landlords
<p>5. Lack of move on accommodation from temporary or supported accommodation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore other options within the borough by continuing to work with registered providers, supported housing providers and private sector landlords

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to promote and expand the Supported Tenancy Scheme
6. Affordability and Welfare Reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close monitoring of Universal Credit will be required to assess the impact of accessing and maintaining accommodation • Close partnership with registered providers, the private sector and DWP so that housing services can be alerted to the issues that may lead to homelessness at the earliest opportunity
7. Lack of affordable social and private rented accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to encourage the development of social / affordable housing with developers and registered providers • Continue to work with registered providers to ensure the best use of stock within the borough through creative letting and local lettings plans • Continue to work with private sector landlords to encourage the availability of suitable accommodation • Consider the introduction of a Landlords Fair to engage with private landlords
8. Understanding the needs of rough sleepers and managing the support on offer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand on annual rough sleeper count/estimate and carry out a robust needs analysis of those rough sleeping • Carry out analysis of data available on sofa surfing activity and target advice and assistance to prevent this slipping in to rough sleeping • Continue to work with statutory and non-statutory bodies and voluntary and community groups to co-ordinate data about rough sleepers • Continue to work with statutory and non-statutory bodies and voluntary and community groups to co-ordinate services available to rough sleepers • Through joint work, encourage the safe practice of supporting rough sleepers through voluntary and community organisations rather than direct assistance to an individual
9. Look at whether Housing First is a model that could be successful in Havant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider the option for more challenging and complex households • Review other models to determine suitability • Discuss with accommodation providers and support services
10. Managing the reduction in support to prevent homelessness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map out and create a directory of support services available to refer customers to as an alternative

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the promotion of self-service advice through digital access • Make a commitment to ensure financial support is available to continue to commission local housing related support • Consider the use of Tenancy Training to empower tenancy sustainment and reduce the need for ongoing support
11. Better communication and multi-agency working between organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure Housing Services are a committed presence and multi-agency meetings, both statutory and non-statutory • Promote the services provided by Housing Services within other organisations and agencies, both statutory and non-statutory • Ensure good working relationships are forged, particularly with other statutory organisations • Ensure that multi-agency working around and individual is encouraged at the earliest opportunity
12. Embedding the concept that 'homelessness prevention is everyone's responsibility' in to all organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider the formulation of a Homelessness Reduction Board at a strategic level • Ensure that senior leadership across all organisations is committed to the reduction of homelessness being high on their agenda • Ensuring that homelessness or potential homelessness is a routine consideration of all organisations when dealing with their customers • Ensuring that awareness of homelessness is embedded the operational staff's skills set in all organisations • Promoting and supporting the Duty to Refer
13. Agree top priorities for expenditure of Flexible Homelessness Support Grant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agree priorities and explore options for expenditure that offers best value
14. Ensure officers are kept up to date on relevant legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review training for all members of staff • Identify training gaps and arrange appropriate training and awareness sessions

These priority areas have been developed into a comprehensive action plan which details who and how we will deliver against the actions.

Resources – delivery of the Action Plan will be contained within existing resources and the grant funding provided from the Government specifically for homelessness prevention and relief see the table **Grant Funding**.

Grant Funding received from Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government to support homelessness initiatives and measures:

Purpose of funding	2018-19	2019-20
New burdens	£61,369	£64,871
Flexible Homelessness Support Grant (FHSG)	£250,003	£306,009
Top up FHSG	n/a	£88,060
Rough Sleeper Initiative – joint partnership with EHDC	n/a	£35,000
Total	£311,372	£493,940

This grant funding is to be used to support any initiatives/projects which will prevent or relieve homelessness. The funds, apart from the RSI, can be carried forward if not spent in year it cannot be used to offset B&B costs– **at the present time there have been no further indications of whether there will be continued funding for 2020 and future years.**

To date the grant has been used for the following initiatives :-

- Additional Staffing – 5 members of staff on fixed term contracts
- SLAs with Two Saints to provide flexible Community Support following on from the reduction of £2.2m from the Hampshire CC Social Inclusion budget.
- SLA with Two Saints to provide outreach to those in B&B outside the area.
- 2 x Supported lodgings placements
- Loans and deposits to enable renting in the private sector.
- Incentives to PRS Landlords
- IT upgrades to ensure compliance with completing government statistics.
- New initiatives identified in the review and contained within the Action Plan will be supported by this grant.

Summary

We are committed to ensuring this strategy remains a live document and delivers tangible results for those in housing need in the district. To ensure that this happens, the Action Plan will be reviewed as part of regular performance appraisal monitoring for individual officers within the Housing Service.

Responsibility for ensuring that this strategy delivers key objectives lies with the Council's Head of Housing and Community Engagement, supported by the Housing Options & Advice Manager, who will ensure that the Action Plan is updated on an annual basis with a progress report submitted to the Executive Board and Cabinet, followed by a Briefing for Councillors.

Key performance indicators which reflect a number of the strategy's objectives are reported on a quarterly basis to Executive Board. Officers will continue to meet partners and regularly host a district Homelessness Forum, to review progress against targets and changes required to continue to meet housing need in the district.

Appendices

- Action Plan 2019-2024
- Affordable Housing Statement
- Hampshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy
- Allocation Framework
- Provision of Temporary Accommodation Policy
- Discharge of duty into Private Rented Sector Policy
- Severe Weather Emergency Protocol