

Notice of Meeting

You are invited to attend a Meeting of the

Poverty Reduction Policy Development Committee

At: Committee Room 5 - Guildhall, Swansea

On: Wednesday, 22 August 2018

Time: 4.00 pm

Chair: Councillor Alyson Pugh

Membership:

Councillors: P Downing, C R Doyle, D W Helliwell, B Hopkins, Y V Jardine, L R Jones, H M Morris, G J Tanner and L V Walton

Agenda

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|----------|---|----------------|
| 1 | Apologies for Absence. | |
| 2 | Disclosures of Personal and Prejudicial Interests.
www.swansea.gov.uk/disclosuresofinterests | |
| 3 | Minutes.
To approve & sign the Minutes of the previous meeting(s) as a correct record. | 1 - 2 |
| 4 | Swansea Truth Commission - Feedback on Investigations on Progress in Other Areas. (Verbal) | |
| 5 | Draft Homelessness Strategy and Action Plan. | 3 - 53 |
| 6 | Work Plan 2018-2019. | 54 - 55 |

Next Meeting: Wednesday, 26 September 2018 at 4.00 pm



Huw Evans
Head of Democratic Services
Thursday 16 August 2018

Contact: Democratic Services: - 636923

Agenda Item 3



City and County of Swansea

Minutes of the **Poverty Reduction Policy Development Committee**

Committee Room 5 - Guildhall, Swansea

Wednesday, 25 July 2018 at 4.00 pm

Present: Councillor A Pugh (Chair) Presided

Councillor(s)

P Downing
B Hopkins

Councillor(s)

C R Doyle
G J Tanner

Councillor(s)

D W Helliwell
L V Walton

Officer(s)

Rachel Moxey
Jeremy Parkhouse
Lyndsay Thomas

Head of Poverty & Prevention
Democratic Services Officer
Senior Lawyer

Apologies for Absence

Councillor(s): L R Jones

10 Disclosures of Personal and Prejudicial Interests.

In accordance with the Code of Conduct adopted by the City & County of Swansea no interests were declared.

11 Minutes.

Resolved that the Minutes of the Poverty Reduction Policy Development Committee held on 27 June 2018 be signed and approved as a correct record.

12 Presentation - Poverty Truth Commission.

The Head of Poverty & Prevention provided the Committee with a presentation on Poverty Truth Commission. Details provided in the presentation included: -

- Nothing about Us, without Us, is for Us;
- Other areas;
- Cannot be owned by the Council;
- Principles;
- Scotland and Leeds;
- 6 example key steps;
- Example key steps;
- Swansea proposal;
- Resource.

The Committee discussed the information contained in the presentation as follows: -

- The success of the projects in Leeds and Scotland;
- The need to involve people experiencing poverty at the moment;
- The need to be independent from the Council is essential;
- The potential costs involved;
- Interested organisations and how they could contribute non-financially, e.g. by providing resources;
- Providing a report highlighting the next steps and outlining the terms of reference;
- Using the experience of past events organised by the Authority to develop the proposals;
- The slow pace of change and supporting people now, when they needed help the most;
- Understanding that the Poverty Truth Commission would be a more generic project and would seek to understand the reasons why people make decisions and also bring them into contact with the Council leadership;
- The potential impact of continued austerity upon non-statutory services;
- Very little progress that has been made in this area over the previous 20 years;
- The positive effect the project could have and how this could expand;
- The stigma felt by people living in poverty and encouraging more openness;
- Organising an open day and inviting the leaders from other similar projects to contribute.

Resolved that: -

- 1) The contents of the presentation be noted;
- 2) A draft Cabinet report outlining the recommendation from PDC to advocate the development of proposals for a Swansea Poverty Truth Commission along with next steps be provided at the next scheduled meeting;
- 3) Feedback on investigations on progress in other areas be provided at the next scheduled meeting.

13 Work Plan 2018-2019.

The Chair presented an updated Work Plan 2018-2019.

Feedback on investigations on progress in other areas and the draft Cabinet report for approval regarding the Poverty Truth Commission be added.

Resolved that the content of the report be noted.

The meeting ended at 5.20 pm

Chair

Agenda Item 5



Report of the Landlord Services Manager

Poverty Reduction Policy Development Committee - 22 August 2018

Draft Homelessness Strategy and Action Plan

Purpose:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To present the Committee with the draft Homelessness Strategy and Action Plan.• To provide the Committee with the opportunity to comment and influence the draft aim, key principles, objectives and actions.
Policy Framework:	Local Housing Strategy 2015-2020.
Consultation:	Access to Services, Finance, Legal.
Recommendation(s):	It is recommended that: 1) Members consider the draft Homelessness Strategy and Action Plan and provide their comments.
Report Author:	Rosie Jackson
Finance Officer:	Aimee Dyer
Legal Officer:	Deb Smith
Access to Services Officer:	Rhian Millar

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Housing (Wales) Act 2014 places a responsibility on all local authorities to produce a homelessness strategy by the end of 2018 to set out how the Council plans to tackle homelessness in its area over a four year period. The strategy must have a detailed action plan to address gaps in service provision and must include plans for:
- The prevention of homelessness
 - Securing accommodation for people who are homeless or are threatened with homelessness
 - Provision of support for people who are homeless or are threatened with homelessness

- 1.2 The Homelessness Strategy has a clear link with the Council's poverty agenda and Swansea's Wellbeing Strategy as it has a significant role in contributing to the achievement of the objectives to ensure that children have the best start in life and building stronger communities through the early intervention and prevention of homelessness.
- 1.3 It also supports the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, as the Act requires public bodies to carry out their functions in a sustainable way which improves the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of an area. Homelessness Prevention is a Well-being of Future Generations national indicator therefore is a key contributor to the Welsh Government's national goals. The five ways of working set out in the Act will be incorporated into the key principles of the Homelessness Strategy (see paragraph 4.2) these are:
- Preventing problems from occurring or from getting worse
 - Addressing long-term challenges
 - Working in partnership with others
 - Avoiding conflicts between public body objectives
 - Involving people

2. Homelessness Review

- 2.1 The strategy must be developed as a result of a review of homelessness in the area, which requires analysis of:
- a) The levels and likely future levels of homelessness
 - b) The activities carried out to:
 - Prevent homelessness
 - Ensure suitable accommodation is available
 - Ensure that satisfactory support is available
 - c) The resources available to carry out the above
- 2.2 The key findings from the Homelessness Review are included in the strategy.

3. Structure of the Strategy

- 3.1 The strategy is attached at appendix A. it is structured around the following sections:
- Purpose of the strategy
 - Aims and objectives
 - Key principles
 - National and local strategic context
 - How homelessness services are delivered in Swansea and key achievements
 - The Homelessness Review
 - Future levels of homelessness
 - Key priorities
 - The way forward
 - Monitoring, evaluation and review
 - Equalities

4. Draft strategic aim, key principles and objectives of the strategy

4.1 *Draft strategic aim*

The aim of Swansea's Homelessness Strategy is to ensure every person has access to good quality advice, accommodation and support at the earliest possible opportunity in order to prevent homelessness.

4.2 *Key principles*

In order to successfully deliver this Strategy we will:

- Safeguard people from harm.
- Ensure equality of access to services and promote social inclusion and community cohesion.
- Maximise the resources available to deal with homelessness.
- Continue to encourage and promote local partnership and regional working, where appropriate, in order to make the best use of resources.
- Work in line with the five ways of working set out in the Future Generations Wellbeing Act:
 - *Prevention – preventing problems occurring or getting worse*
 - *Long term – balancing short-term needs with addressing long term needs*
 - *Integration – avoiding conflict between public body objectives*
 - *Collaboration – working in partnership with others*
 - *Involvement – involving people*

4.3 *Draft Objectives*

The following draft objectives have been developed:

- Objective 1: Ensuring service users are at the centre of service delivery.
- Objective 2: Prioritising early intervention and prevention of homelessness.
- Objective 3: Ensuring suitable accommodation is available for people who are or may become homeless.
- Objective 4: Ensuring appropriate support is available for people who are or may become homeless.
- Objective 5: Providing robust responses to support rough sleepers and end the need for individuals to sleep rough.

4.4 *Action plan*

A detailed series of actions to achieve the objectives has been developed and the full action plan is attached at appendix B.

4.5 The actions have been developed with reference to the following key pieces of evidence:

- Findings from the Homelessness Review
- Consultation with providers of homelessness, support and housing services
- Consultation with service users
- Consultation with other Council services such as Supporting People, Domestic Abuse Services, Poverty and Prevention

- Welsh Government Ten Year Homelessness Plan for Wales
- Welsh Government Rough Sleeping Action Plan 2018-20
- Wales Audit Office report “How Local Government manages demand – Homelessness”

5. Next steps

5.1 A formal public consultation exercise is scheduled to take place during September. It will comprise of the following elements:

- A questionnaire will be available on-line and hard copies for:
 - Support and accommodation providers
 - Partners
 - Service users. This will be promoted by members of the Supporting People and Homelessness Forum and providers will be asked to encourage and assist service users to complete the questionnaire. Council officers will also offer to meet with any organisations and their service users if they wish to discuss any aspects of the strategy and action plan in more detail.
- Specific stakeholders will be contacted directly and asked to complete the questionnaire and comment on the strategy, for example: Health Board, Housing Associations, BME representative groups, support and accommodation providers, key 3rd sector partners such as Shelter, Crisis, CAB, Prison Service, Probation, other local authority services such as Education, Social Services, Poverty and Prevention.
- Drop in sessions will be arranged to provide an option for face-to-face discussions.

5.2 Following the formal consultation process, the draft strategy and action plan will be considered by Cabinet. Scrutiny have requested to carry out pre-decision scrutiny on the draft strategy and action plan so appropriate arrangements will be made to facilitate this.

5.3 The final strategy and action plan will be reported to Council for information on 20th December and the strategy will be implemented on 21st December.

6. Equality and Engagement Implications

6.1 The Council is subject to the Public Sector Equality Duty (Wales) and must, in the exercise of their functions, have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act.
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.

Our Equality Impact Assessment process ensures that we have paid due regard to the above.

6.2 An initial Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) screening form has been completed and it has identified that a full EIA is required. This process has commenced and will be completed once the final strategy is ready for consultation.

7. Financial Implications

7.1 There are no financial implications for this report. However, there are financial implications associated with the delivery of the strategy and the action plan. The Welsh Government provided Transitional Funding to local authorities in recognition of the increased resources required to meet the new duties under the Housing (Wales) Act 2014. It has committed to providing additional funding for the prevention of homelessness for 2018/19 and 2019/20. This money is essential to the Council's achievement of the aims, objectives and actions set out in the strategy and to sustain high levels of homelessness prevention work.

8. Legal Implications

8.1 The Housing (Wales) Act 2014 places a responsibility on all local authorities to produce a homelessness strategy by the end of 2018 (i.e. 31st December) to set out how the Council plans to tackle homelessness in its area over a four year period.

8.2 The Act replaces Part VII of the Housing Act 1996, the Homeless Persons (Priority Need) (Wales) Order 2001, the Homelessness Act 2002 and the Homelessness (Suitability of Accommodation) (Wales) Order 2006.

8.3 The legislation has changed the law on homelessness in Wales and provides a different framework for homelessness in the rest of the United Kingdom. For example, whilst local authorities in England and Northern Ireland are encouraged to focus on preventing homelessness where possible, their duties in respect of homelessness are not framed around prevention as the primary driver.

Background Papers: None.

Appendices:

Appendix A	Draft Homelessness Strategy 2018-2022
Appendix B	Draft Action Plan



Swansea Council

Homelessness Strategy Final draft for consultation

2018-2022

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Introduction from Cabinet Member for Homes & Energy, Councillor Andrea Lewis



A fundamental belief running through all my work as Councillor and Cabinet Member is that everyone in Swansea should be able to live in a good quality, affordable home and that this is needed in order for people to realise their personal ambitions for themselves and their families. Many people who are threatened with homelessness are able to find housing for themselves, however some can find themselves excluded from society, unable to secure employment or training, unable to secure vital services and at risk of ill health.

This is Swansea's Homelessness Strategy and it is a framework for tackling and preventing homelessness in the area. Although the responsibility to publish this strategy lies with the Council, there are a wide range of partners involved, including: support and accommodation providers, service users, advice agencies and local authority services such as Housing, Social Services, Supporting People, Education and Poverty & Prevention. This strategy is the result of the commitment of the homelessness sector to tackling homelessness in Swansea and I extend my gratitude to all the organisations and individuals that have contributed.

The extent and complexity of the issues that face the Council and its partners over the next four years should not be under-estimated. However, we will strive to address these challenges in partnership, ensuring that the people of Swansea are able to access safe, secure and sustainable accommodation. The strategy seeks to further strengthen the partnership approach to tackling homelessness in Swansea and to continue to make significant improvements across homelessness services.

However publishing a strategy is the easy bit. Its success will depend on the commitment of the homelessness sector to delivering the visions it puts forward. I believe that if we, as a sector, remain committed to achieving the aims and objectives contained within this strategy, we can make a noticeable impact in terms of preventing homelessness and reducing the effect an episode of homelessness can have on a person's life.

Of course, homelessness cannot be solved by simply securing housing. Tackling homelessness is the responsibility of the Council as a corporate body and has major implications for us delivering on our corporate goals to safeguard vulnerable people and children and to tackle poverty. We will ensure that homelessness continues to hold a high priority at a corporate level and is recognised by other plans and strategies that affect the lives of homeless people.

Making this strategy work is vitally important. The impact of homelessness is not confined to just homeless people, it affects their families, children and everyone in our communities and I am pleased that the Council is able to continue to play its part in seeking solutions.

1. Purpose of the Strategy

This strategy sets out the guiding principles for the development and delivery of homelessness services in Swansea over the next four years. It will ensure that the services and support in place for those at risk of, or experiencing homelessness are as effective and accessible as possible. It also aims to inform stakeholders of the levels of homelessness in Swansea and provide a baseline to measure future progress and performance.

This strategy and the accompanying action plan have been developed in response to the findings of the Homelessness Review 2017, which provided a comprehensive understanding of homelessness across Swansea. The review identified issues and gaps in service provision, which the strategy will seek to address. The main findings of the review are summarised in section 9. This strategy has also been developed as a result of extensive consultation with service users and stakeholders to ensure that it accurately captures the needs and aspirations of all those involved with and experiencing homelessness in Swansea.

2. Aims and Objectives

2.1 Strategic aim and objectives

The aim of Swansea's Homelessness Strategy is to ensure that every person has access to good quality advice, accommodation and support at the earliest possible opportunity in order to prevent homelessness.

This strategy is intended to increase the ability of the Council and its partners to prevent homelessness wherever possible. Prevention through early identification and intervention, as well as equitable and easy access to services, will reduce homelessness. Where it cannot be prevented, the strategy aims to minimise the distress of the experience through rapid and robust service responses. This will be achieved through adoption of the following five objectives:

Objective 1: Ensuring service users are at the centre of service delivery

Objective 2: Prioritising early intervention and prevention of homelessness

Objective 3: Ensuring suitable accommodation is available for people who are or may become homeless

Objective 4: Ensuring appropriate support is available for people who are or may become homeless

Objective 5: Providing robust responses to support rough sleepers and eliminating the need for individuals to sleep rough

3. Key Principles

In order to successfully deliver its objectives and aims this strategy will:

- Safeguard people from harm
- Ensure equality of access to services and promote social inclusion and community cohesion
- Maximise the resources available to deal with homelessness
- Encourage and promote local partnership and regional working, where appropriate, in order to make the best use of resources

4. Definitions

4.1 Definition of homelessness

The legal definition of homelessness is set out in Section 55 of Housing (Wales) Act 2014. It states that a person is homeless if they, together with anyone who normally resides with them, have no accommodation in the UK or elsewhere, which they have a legal right to occupy. A person is also homeless if he or she has accommodation but cannot secure entry to it, or the accommodation is a moveable structure, vehicle or vessel adapted for human habitation (such as a caravan or houseboat) and there is no place where it can be placed in order to provide accommodation. A person shall not be treated as having accommodation unless it is accommodation that it would be reasonable for that person to continue to occupy. A person is threatened with homelessness if it is likely that the person will become homeless within 56 days.

It is essential that there is consensus between partners on a common definition of homelessness and it is also important that this definition is broad and encompasses all possible forms of homelessness. Therefore, for the purpose of this strategy, the broader Welsh Government definitions of homelessness and rough sleeping have been adopted:

“Where a person lacks accommodation or where their tenure is not secure”

This includes:

- *Sleeping rough/squatting*
- *Living in insecure/temporary housing (excluding assured/assured short-hold tenants)*
- *Living in short term hostels, night shelters, direct access hostels*
- *Living in bed and breakfasts*
- *Moving frequently between relatives/friends*
- *Unable to remain in or return to housing due to poor conditions, overcrowding, unaffordability, domestic abuse, harassment, mental, physical and/or sexual abuse*
- *Accommodation does not meet the needs of people with; physical or learning disabilities, sensory impairments or mental health conditions*
- *Threatened with losing their home without suitable alternative accommodation for any reason e.g. domestic abuse*
- *Leaving hospitals, police custody, prisons, the armed forces and other institutions or supported housing without a home to go to*
- *Required to leave by family or friends or due to relationship breakdown*
- *Within 56 days of the end of tenancy, facing possession proceeding or threat of eviction.*

4.2 Definition of rough sleeping

“People who are sleeping or bedded down, in the open air; people in buildings or other places not designed for habitation”

This includes:

- *Sleeping on the streets or in doorways, parks, bus shelters*
- *Sleeping in buildings not designed for habitation such as squats, tents, makeshift shelters, cars, sheds, barns, derelict boats, stations or car parks.*

5. National Context

5.1 The Housing (Wales) Act 2014

The Housing (Wales) Act 2014 is Wales' first piece of housing legislation and its purpose is to improve the supply, quality and standards of housing in Wales. This included a reform of homelessness law, which placed a stronger duty on local authorities to prevent homelessness (within 56 days) and allowed the use of the private rented sector to discharge statutory homelessness duties. The Act also places a responsibility on all local authorities to produce a homelessness strategy in 2018, which will set out how they plan to tackle homelessness in their area over a four year period.

5.2 Other relevant plans

Other relevant plans, which have been considered as part of the development of the strategy include:

- The Ten Year Homelessness Plan for Wales 2009-2019
- Welsh Government Rough Sleeping Action Plan 2018-20
- National Housing Strategy – Improving Lives and Community's – Homes in Wales
- Social Services & Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014
- Wales Audit Office Report “How Local Government manages demand – Homelessness” January 2018

The Welsh Government has identified the following key priorities for tackling homelessness in Wales:

- Rough sleeping – with a particular emphasis on following a Housing First approach.
- Youth homelessness
- Improving use of the private rented sector
- Mental health

These are issues that have also been identified by Swansea's Homelessness Review. The objectives of the strategy are intended to be broad and to cover all household types and equalities groups, therefore they do not reference specific groups. However, the accompanying action plan contains a range of measures intended to address the key homelessness issues identified by Welsh Government, in addition to the specific local needs identified by the review, and to ensure that services are accessible, appropriate and responsive to all groups.

5.3 Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

The Act requires public bodies to carry out their functions in a sustainable way which improves economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being. Tackling homelessness is an essential element in achieving the well-being of future generations. Homelessness prevention is a Well-being of Future Generations national indicator

therefore is a key contributor to the Welsh Government's national goals. These are: a prosperous Wales; a resilient Wales; a more equal Wales; a Wales of more cohesive communities; a Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language; a healthier Wales; a globally responsible Wales. The Act also sets out five ways of working:

- **Preventing problems from occurring or from getting worse:** the introduction of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014 has placed a firm emphasis on the prevention of homelessness. The Homelessness Service has adapted well to meet the new requirements and the strategy reinforces this with an objective to prioritise early intervention and prevention of homelessness.
- **Addressing long-term challenges:** The strategy ensures an emphasis on helping households to secure long term, sustainable accommodation appropriate for their needs and maintain their tenancies through effective support. The strategy also has a specific focus on rough sleeping which is the most extreme form of homelessness.
- **Working in partnership with others:** Partnership working is fundamental to this strategy. Many people have multiple needs that extend beyond the basic need for a home. It is not possible for the Council to meet those needs in isolation. It is therefore essential to work in partnership in order to prevent homelessness and offer sustainable housing solutions.
- **Avoiding conflicts between public body objectives:** The Council is aware that any changes to its services may have an impact on its partners and other public bodies. The consultation process undertaken to develop the strategy provided partners with the opportunity to advise whether the strategy would have a positive, negative or neutral impact on their own objectives.
- **Involving people:** The strategy recognises the importance of involvement through a specific objective to establish service users at the centre of service delivery, and a commitment to ensure that principles of co-production are incorporated in the design and delivery of services.

6. Local Strategic Context

6.1 Swansea Public Service Board and Local Well-Being Plan

As part of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, every council in Wales is legally required to have a Public Services Board, a partnership of public service agencies, whose purpose is to work collectively to improve local social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being. Each Public Service Board is required to carry out an Assessment of Well-being to understand current levels of well-being and what matters most to local communities and to produce a plan in order to improve well-being.

Following the Assessment of Well-being in Swansea, the Local Well-being Plan has been produced which contains the high-level priorities that the Swansea Public Service Board has identified as being the most important, these are:

- **Early Years** – To make sure children have the best start in life to be the best they can be
- **Live Well, Age Well** – To make Swansea a great place to live and age well

- **Working with Nature** – To improve health, enhance biodiversity and reduce our carbon
- **Strong Communities** – To empower communities promoting pride and belonging

Housing is a key theme within the plan and the Homelessness Strategy supports the delivery of some of the drivers identified to achieve the Well-being objectives, including:

- Ensuring children have the best start in life by enabling families to live in a good standard of housing
- Contributing to ensuring that people live well and age well by enabling people to live in safe, good quality homes and providing support so that people can get information, advice and help.

6.2 Corporate Vision and Priorities

Preventing homelessness is a fundamental function of the Council and an essential element of achieving Swansea's vision *"To create a safer, greener, smarter, fairer, healthier and richer Swansea."* The strategy reflects the corporate priorities of:

- **Safeguarding** people from harm - so that our citizens are free from harm and exploitation
- Improving **Education and Skills** - so that every child and young person in Swansea gains the skills and qualifications they need to succeed in life
- Transforming our **Economy and Infrastructure** - so that Swansea has a thriving mixed use City Centre and a local economy that will support the prosperity of our citizens
- **Tackling Poverty** - so that every person in Swansea can achieve his or her potential
- **Transformation and Future Council** development - so that we and the services that we provide are sustainable and fit for the future

In particular, the strategy contributes to tackling poverty and safeguarding people from harm. It is essential that the Council provides a high quality homeless service so that it is able to protect the most vulnerable people in Swansea.

6.3 Links to local strategies

There are a number of key local strategic links that the Homelessness Strategy needs to make in order to be fully effective including:

- Local Housing Strategy 2015-20
- Local Housing Market Assessment 2015
- More Homes Strategy
- Supporting People Regional Strategic Plan 2017-18
- Supporting People Regional Substance Misuse Plan.
- Western Bay Area Plan 2018-23
- Health of Homelessness and Vulnerable Groups Action Plan 2017/18
- Prevention Strategy 2018-21
- Poverty Strategy 2018-20
- Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse & Sexual Violence Strategy 2017-22
- Safer Swansea Strategy 2018 -2021

The strategy and action plan have been developed in partnership with the stakeholders responsible for these strategies and plans and the action plan reflects needs and priorities they have identified.

7. How Homelessness Services are Delivered in Swansea

7.1 Funding

The numbers of households requiring homelessness advice and assistance is unlikely to reduce in the coming years and recently the Homelessness Service has been under considerable pressure in implementing the Housing (Wales) Act 2014 and adapting to the changes in service, which are required. The service is funded via the Council's General Fund and has therefore been under the same financial pressures as all other areas of the Council, and has been required to make savings, whilst continuing to manage high levels of demand and maintain a high quality service. However, as part of the implementation of new Act, the Welsh Government provided Transitional Funding to local authorities in recognition of the increased resources required to meet the new duties.

This funding has been fundamental in enabling the Council to achieve high levels of homelessness prevention and to develop innovative solutions to tackle homelessness. The funding has been used to provide the following:

- Prevention Fund – e.g. to provide rent in advance, admin fees, rent guarantees, cash bonds and to cover debt and arrears.
- Prevention Caseworker post
- Rough Sleeper research
- Youth homelessness research
- Private rented sector tenancy support

The Welsh Government has committed to providing additional funding for the prevention of homelessness for 2018/19 and 2019/20. This money is essential to the Council's achievement of the aims, objectives and actions set out in this strategy and to sustain the high levels of homelessness prevention work.

7.2 Housing Options

The Council fulfils its statutory homelessness duties through the provision of Housing Options. This is the Council's housing advice service, which provides free advice and information including: homelessness, access to temporary accommodation for qualifying households, applying for council housing, renting privately, debt/money advice, access to housing association accommodation and specialised accommodation for people with disabilities. The service identifies support needs and refers to the Tenancy Support Unit to ensure vulnerable households are able to maintain their tenancies. The Homeless Service is provided by a team of homelessness officers, plus specialists in areas such as money advice, ex-offenders and refugees.

7.3 Youth Homelessness

Services for young people are provided through a collaborative partnership between the Council and Barnardo's who provide the service to young people aged 16 – 20 who are homeless or threatened with homelessness. The purpose of the service is to support the holistic needs of young people and to provide a "one stop shop" approach for young people. BAYS+ @ Info-Nation consists of a multi-agency, multi-disciplinary team including staff from both Barnardo's, Social Services and Housing co-located in one building, including:

- The provision of social workers to assess and where appropriate case manage young people who are Children In Need, Looked After Children or Care Leavers
- The provision of Personal Advisors to support Young People who are Looked After Children or Care Leavers
- The (non-statutory) assessment and support of young people who present with accommodation issues including the Welsh Government funded Home Support and Mediation Service
- A bed & breakfast prevention service (with access to the Homelessness Prevention fund) and supported lodgings scheme
- Also present in the building are elements of the Youth Service and the youth drug service

Young people who are aged 16 or 17 are seen by a Social Worker, who carries out an assessment of their accommodation needs and provides advice and assistance. Support is provided on an emergency basis to those young people who are homeless. The aim is to support young people to remain/return home where possible. However if homelessness is not preventable then they are supported to explore their accommodation options, through Swansea Accommodation Pathway.

7.4 Tenancy Support

Support is provided to households to maintain their tenancy via the Tenancy Support Unit (TSU). The TSU delivers housing related support to vulnerable people living in Swansea funded by the Supporting People Programme Grant. The TSU in-house team provide a central referral and assessment gateway for the vast majority of floating support services in Swansea. Partner agencies provide support to specific client groups such as young people, older people, domestic abuse, mental health, families and single people. The TSU is also the Council's in-house support provider and provides a floating support service to all residents including tenants of Registered Social Landlord (housing associations), local authority or private landlords and owner occupiers. In addition to generic support a range of floating support services are also provided including:

- Rapid Response – for tenants at imminent threat of eviction where possession has already been granted.
- Private Rented Support – crisis resolution and short term resettlement support for those in private rented accommodation.
- Support on Demand – for households who have support needs that can be resolved in one or two sessions.
- Personal Budgeting Support – for Universal Credit claimants who need budgeting help as a result of migration from multiple legacy benefits to new Universal Credit monthly payments.

7.5 Supported Temporary Accommodation

Temporary supported accommodation is shared or self-contained accommodation primarily for single, homeless people; and also includes temporary accommodation for young people. It is funded by the Supporting People Programme Grant. The majority of supported accommodation is accessed through a central referral route called the Housing Gateway and is not ordinarily used to discharge a statutory homeless duty by the Council. Accommodation for young people is accessed through the Swansea Accommodation Pathway. This accommodation is short to medium term for up to two years. Individuals in temporary supported accommodation are able to access the Move On Strategy for general needs accommodation.

7.6 Rough Sleeping

Help and support is provided to rough sleepers primarily through the Rough Sleepers Intervention Team (available 7 days a week), which provides street outreach and a breakfast run. Other provision includes:

- Direct access hostels and emergency bed provision
- Rough Sleepers Cold Weather Plan
- Swansea Night Shelter
- Primary Healthcare support – through the Health Board funded Homelessness Health Care Nurse and a specialist Mental Health Nurse
- Rough Sleeping Resource Card – an information card for rough sleepers which explains where and how to access relevant services
- Streetlink phone line: helps to identify and report new locations where rough sleepers can be found and appropriate help and advice is provided by the Rough Sleepers Intervention Team.

7.7 Domestic Abuse

Domestic abuse is a main cause of homelessness in Swansea –with 12% of households threatened with homelessness for this reason in 2016/17. Housing Options provides advice and assistance to households experiencing domestic abuse and temporary accommodation is provided to households in the form of Women's Aid refuges (women and children only) and one for BME women run by BAWSO, or where appropriate, the Council's own temporary accommodation. Other provision includes:

- Target hardening – improved security measures which allow those at risk of domestic abuse to remain in their own homes
- Domestic Abuse Hub – the Hub has been established as a multi-agency team to provide help and support to families with children experiencing domestic abuse or escalating relationship problems. The Hub provides a whole family approach to ensure children, young people and their families receive the right support at the right time by the right person.
- Cross-Borders – regional provision of temporary supported housing for women with complex needs fleeing domestic abuse
- On-going tenancy support once in permanent accommodation for households who require it
- Domestic Abuse One Stop Shop – A multi-agency partnership service for anyone (including single people, men, families) needing support, advice and assistance on a range of issues around domestic abuse. It offers a drop-in, surgeries and training sessions and workshops
- Support for men is also provided through a range of options, including through the Hub, One Stop Shop, and Hafan Cymru
- A 5 year Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Strategy to improve the prevention, protection and support for people affected by violence and abuse

8. Key Achievements

Over the last five years the Council and its partners have made a number of significant achievements in relation to homelessness and its prevention, including:

- ✓ A well-established focus on successful homelessness prevention work
- ✓ Strong working relationship with Supporting People and effective use of supporting people funding to prevent homelessness
- ✓ Provision of Housing Options as a one-stop housing advice service, including the Tenancy Support Unit located in the same service
- ✓ Establishment of the Homelessness Prevention fund
- ✓ Very low levels of intentionally homeless decisions (1 in 2016/17)
- ✓ Low number of cases closed due to “failure to co-operate” (19 in 2016/17)
- ✓ Training for Housing Options staff on Psychologically Informed Environments
- ✓ Significant reduction in use of bed and breakfast through the development of alternative forms of temporary accommodation
- ✓ Partnership with the voluntary sector to provide support for households in bed and breakfast
- ✓ Development of Cross-Borders regional provision to provide temporary supported accommodation for women with complex needs
- ✓ Increased the number of adapted temporary accommodation units to make them fully accessible
- ✓ Development of the holistic, BAYS+ Service for young people incorporating a range of services, alongside homelessness advice and assistance
- ✓ Establishment of Swansea Accommodation Pathway (for young people)
- ✓ Development of the Housing Gateway database for accessing temporary supported accommodation and the adoption of a “tell it once approach”
- ✓ Successful Move-On Strategy which ensures that individuals can effectively transition from supported accommodation into a permanent home
- ✓ Improved access to the private rented sector by embedding the Private Rented Sector Access Team within Housing Options, in partnership with the Wallich
- ✓ Close working relationship with the Council’s Housing and Public Health Team, to ensure that statutory standards for private rented accommodation are met before households are permanently rehoused
- ✓ Development of provision for rough sleepers including establishment of a Rough Sleeping Intervention Team and extension of the support offered to a 7 day service
- ✓ Working with Swansea Hope and partners to resource Swansea Night Shelter, to provide temporary accommodation and re-settlement support to rough sleepers during the coldest months
- ✓ Collaborative approach with the voluntary sector and Health Service (i.e. Homelessness Nurse) that provides advice and support to rough sleepers
- ✓ Effective partnership working arrangements in place for MAPPA and MARAC¹ processes, with key partners i.e. Criminal Justice, Health, Social Services and Education

¹ MAPPA – Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements
MARAC – Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences

9. The Homelessness Review

9.1 Introduction

The Housing (Wales) Act 2014 requires every local authority to carry out a review of homelessness in their area, and to develop a Homelessness Strategy based on the review findings. Under the Act, the strategy must seek to achieve the following objectives in the local authority area:

- The prevention of homelessness
- Suitable accommodation is and will be available for people who are or may become homeless
- Satisfactory support is available for people who are or may become homeless

The main findings of the review are summarised below. The full review is an extensive and detailed document which can be obtained from:

*Operations Manager – Community Housing
Housing and Public Protection
Civic Centre
Swansea
SA1 3SN*

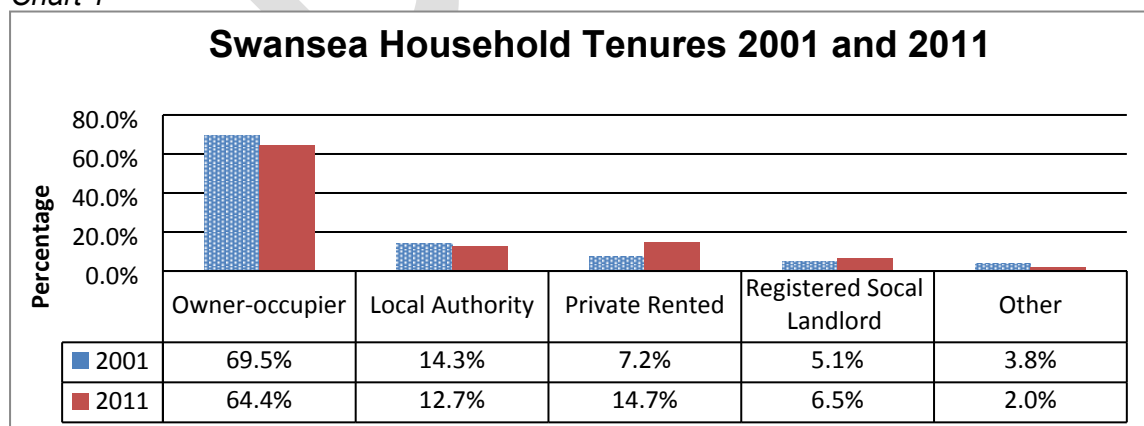
Email: housing@swansea.gov.uk

Due to the significant changes to the Council’s statutory homelessness duties under the Housing (Wales) Act 2014, it is not possible to directly compare the number of “homeless households” collected under the current and previous legislation. Therefore much of the data collected for the Review focuses on comparisons between 2015/16 and 2016/17. This provides a solid baseline to measure future progress and performance.

9.2 Housing market in Swansea

There have been significant changes in household tenures in Swansea over a ten-year period. The most common tenure remains owner-occupier, although this has reduced by 5%. The private rented sector has now overtaken Council housing as the second most common tenure increasing from 7% to nearly 15%, whilst Council housing is now just under 13%. RSL accommodation accounts for 6.5%.

Chart 1²



² Census data 2011

A Local Housing Market Assessment was carried out in 2013, and updated in 2015. It assessed the full range of housing requirements for the area. The results indicated a requirement for between 2010 to 2025 for an additional 17,100 new dwellings in Swansea. Of these, around 7,400 need to be a mix of affordable rent or sale. The More Council Homes Strategy sets out the Council's future development of affordable homes. The Council enables the delivery of affordable housing units in partnership with Registered Social Landlords through the Programme Delivery Plan utilising Welsh Government funding. This ensures the maximum future provision of affordable housing units. However, demand for housing is still outstripping supply.

The Local Housing Market Assessment has highlighted several significant features in terms of household size, age structure and affordability, which will influence the demand for housing (particularly for affordable housing) in Swansea.

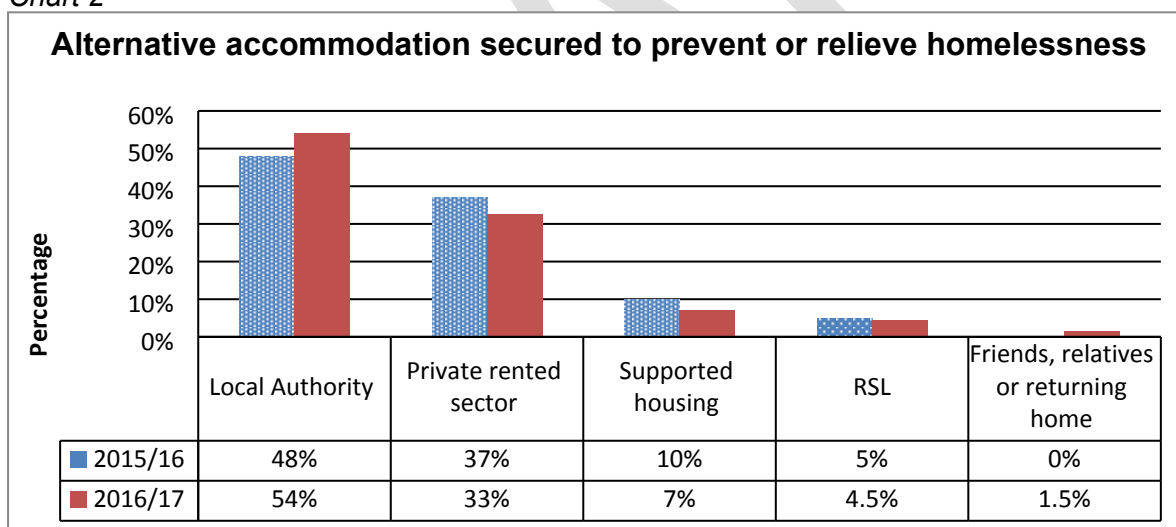
- **Household Size:** Between the 2001 and the 2011 Census, Swansea's population increased by 15,700 to a total of 239,000 people, representing an increase of 7%, with an average household size of 2.26 persons. Furthermore, the total number of households in Swansea increased by 9,100 in the same period. The upward growth trend identified in the 2011 Census is continuing both in terms of population numbers and also in terms of household numbers. These increases will put further pressure on the housing market in Swansea where the supply of housing in all tenures is not keeping pace with demand.
- **Age Structure:** Comparing the age structure for the population in Swansea against the whole of Wales shows a higher proportion of young adults aged 15-34 years, and particularly those aged 20-24 (largely because of the significant local student population). Swansea also has a slightly higher proportion of residents aged over 75 compared to the Welsh average. This demographic, coupled with a growth in the number of older residents (whether single people or couples) increases the requirement for smaller properties across all tenures.
- **Affordability:** In terms of affordability, over 46% of *non*-homeowners in Swansea have incomes of under £10,000 per annum, while 72% have incomes under £20,000 per annum. Assuming that housing costs (to be affordable) do not exceed 35% of income, many of these households could afford no more than social rent and many would need Housing Benefit support to meet the cost of social rents in Swansea. In terms of home-ownership, affordability for single first-time buyers has declined sharply since mid-2004, less than 20% of all sales in Swansea are for properties sold for below £80,000 with almost 40% selling for over £150,000. Many dwellings in the private sector stock are only affordable to households with incomes of £20,000 or more.
- **Welfare Reform:** The Government's continuing reform of the welfare system has led to a greater demand for smaller accommodation due to the introduction of the Spare Room Subsidy/Bedroom Tax, as well as for an increase in shared accommodation for single people under 35 years in the private rented sector. This is likely to increase demand for Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMO) accommodation within Swansea. Access to the private rented sector can be difficult for households on welfare benefits, due to increases in rent levels and the current freeze of the levels of local housing allowance. Since 2010, housing benefit levels have not risen in line with increasing private rents.

- Levels of deprivation:** In addition, Swansea has an above average share of its Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) featuring in the top 10% most deprived in Wales, with 18 (12%) of its 148 LSOAs now ranked in the top 191 (10%) most deprived. Levels of deprivation (as measured in the index of multiple deprivation) are most significant in respect of the Education, Income and Health domains, with levels in the Access to services, Housing and Physical environment domains falling below the Welsh average.

As a result, demand for social housing remains high. In May 2018, there were 450 households who were vulnerably housed and/or threatened with homelessness on the Council's waiting list of approximately 5,000. The majority of homeless households (76%) were waiting for one-bedroom properties. The Council consistently lets around a third of its vacant properties each year to homeless households. These factors contribute to housing demand outstripping supply and lead to continuing high levels of homeless applications.

Chart 2 below shows that the main housing solution for homeless households was Council accommodation, with private rented accommodation the second highest. It is a key priority for the Council to ensure that it can facilitate access to the private rented sector and to work closely with Registered Social Landlords (housing associations) to find solutions for homeless households.

Chart 2



9.3 Profile of homelessness

There is a consistently high number of homeless presentations in Swansea. Over the past five years these have ranged between 2,500-3,000. There is no indication that this will decrease in the next few years and therefore there is continual pressure on the service.

In 2016/17, 2,661 homeless decisions were made by the Council. 1,143 (43%) were found to be threatened with homelessness (within 56 days). Despite these high numbers, Swansea has performed well and prevented homelessness for 73% of these households, which is above the Welsh average.

Table 1: Swansea's homelessness prevention rate – compared with Wales

	Households threatened with homelessness within 56 days	Households successfully prevented from homelessness	% prevented from homelessness	Wales - % prevented from homelessness
2016/17	1143	831	73%	62%

Of the remaining households who made a homelessness application:

- 983 households were found not to be homeless and were provided with other forms of housing advice and assistance
- 395 households were found to be either homeless or their homelessness could not be prevented
- 56 (of the 395) were homeless and not in priority need³, and whilst not entitled to Council provided temporary accommodation they continued to receive advice and assistance to resolve their homelessness
- 54 (of the 395) were homeless and in priority need, and entitled to temporary accommodation until their homelessness was resolved
- 29 were ineligible⁴ for homelessness/housing assistance
- 1 household was found to be intentionally homeless

The main causes of homelessness in Swansea remain the same as previous years and reflect the position across Wales:

- Loss of rented accommodation – 18%
- Parent(s) no longer willing or able to accommodate – 14%
- Domestic abuse – 12%
- In institution or care – 12%
- Prison leaver – 11%
- Breakdown of relationship with partner (Non-violent) – 11%
- Other relatives/friends no longer willing or able to accommodate – 10%

The majority of households who were found to be threatened with homelessness within 56 days in 2016/17 were single males, with single parents being the next highest group.

- 39% (451) were single males
- 26% (298) were single parents with dependent children
- 21% (240) were single females
- 7% (78) were couples with dependent children
- 7% (76) were other household types

Of the 1143 households assessed as threatened with homelessness within 56 days during 2016/17:

- Less than 1% (10) were aged 16-17
- 27.5% (315) were aged 18-24
- 61% (697) were aged 25-49
- 10.5% (121) were aged 50 plus

³ Priority need status is defined in the Housing (Wales) Act 2014, for example pregnant women, households with dependent children, those vulnerable from old age, mental illness or disability. If a household is deemed to be in priority need then the Council has a duty to provide them with temporary accommodation until they are permanently rehoused.

⁴ Applicants ineligible due to their immigration status.

When compared with the age breakdown of Swansea's population (2011 Census), it indicates that 18-24 year olds are at a higher risk of experiencing or being threatened with homelessness. Young people in this age group make up 14% of the population as a whole, however they account for 27.5% of households threatened with homelessness.

Of the 1143 households assessed as threatened with homeless within 56 days during 2016/17:

- 85% (966) were White
- 8% (87) were Black/African/Caribbean/Black British
- 4% (51) were from other ethnic groups
- 3% (39) were Asian or Asian British

Overall 15% of households assessed as threatened with homelessness in 2016/17 were from an ethnic minority background, compared to 8% in the population of Swansea as a whole (2011 Census). The higher number of homeless applications from ethnic minority groups is largely attributed to the fact that Swansea is a dispersal area for asylum seekers.

The following table provides a demographic breakdown of the households who were actually homeless, or their homelessness could not be prevented:

Table 2: Breakdown of household types assessed as homeless

Household type	Single male	Single female	Single parent	Couple with children	Other household types	Total
Homeless or homelessness could not be prevented	227	93	41	19	15	395
Homeless and in priority need	35	8	4	1	6	54
Homeless, non-priority need	47	8	0	0	1	56
Intentionally homeless	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	310	109	45	20	22	506
%	61%	21.5%	9%	4%	4.5%	

Table 3: Breakdown of households assessed as homeless, by ethnic group of applicant

Household type	White	Black / African / Caribbean / Black British	Asian or Asian British	Other ethnic group	Mixed / Multiple ethnic groups	Total
Homeless or homelessness could not be prevented	346	18	13	16	2	395
Homeless and in priority need	54	0	0	0	0	54
Homeless, non-priority need	53	0	2	0	1	56
Intentionally homeless	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	454	18	15	16	3	506
%	90%	3.5%	3%	3%	0.5%	

Table 4: Breakdown of households assessed as homeless, by age of applicant

Household type	16-17	18-24	25-49	50 plus	Total
Homeless or homelessness could not be prevented	0	48	317	30	395
Homeless and in priority need	0	9	43	2	54
Homeless, non-priority need	0	5	50	1	56
Intentionally homeless	0	1	0	0	1
Total	0	63	410	33	506
%	0	12.5%	81%	6.5%	

In 2016/17, 54 households were found to be homeless, in priority need and in temporary accommodation. The main reasons were:

- Vulnerable due to mental illness/learning disability – 42% (23)
- Vulnerable due to physical disability – 26% (14)
- Vulnerable due to other special reason – 7% (4)
- Former prisoner – 7% (4)
- Household with dependent children – 6% (3)
- Domestic abuse 6% (3)
- Pregnant – 4% (2)
- Care leaver – 2% (1)

The highest number of households who are found to be in priority need, and therefore in temporary accommodation, are vulnerable due to mental illness, learning disability and physical disabilities, which demonstrates the difficulties in finding permanent

housing solutions for these client groups. There is a need to work closely with Social Services to find ways to improve outcomes for these groups.

9.3 Rough Sleeping

Since 2015, the Welsh Government has required local authorities to carry out an annual rough sleeping count. Swansea has historically carried out counts on a local basis over the past 10 years. The data is collected to gain a better understanding of the scale and trends in rough sleeping over time to inform local and national policy.

The actual counts of rough sleepers are single night snapshots. The estimated count is based on data collected over a two-week period with assistance from the voluntary sector, faith groups, local businesses, residents, health and substance misuse agencies, and the police.

Table 5: Number of people sleeping rough in Swansea and Wales between 2015 and 2017

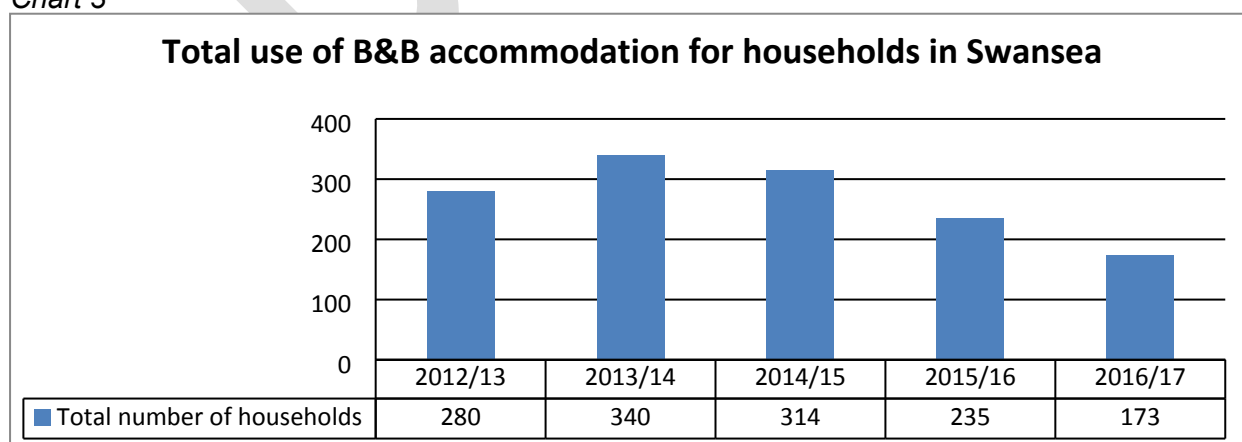
	Swansea			Wales		
	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
Actual count	5	16	21	82	141	188
Estimated rough sleepers (2 weekly count)	19	23	26	240	313	345

The figures show that rough sleeping is on the rise, both in Swansea and nationally, with a 44% increase in estimated number of rough sleepers across Wales and a 37% increase in Swansea between 2015 and 2017.

9.4 Temporary accommodation

Use of temporary accommodation is an important indicator for the Council to measure levels of homelessness over time. Chart 3 shows a significant reduction in the use of Bed and Breakfast accommodation since the introduction of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014.

Chart 3

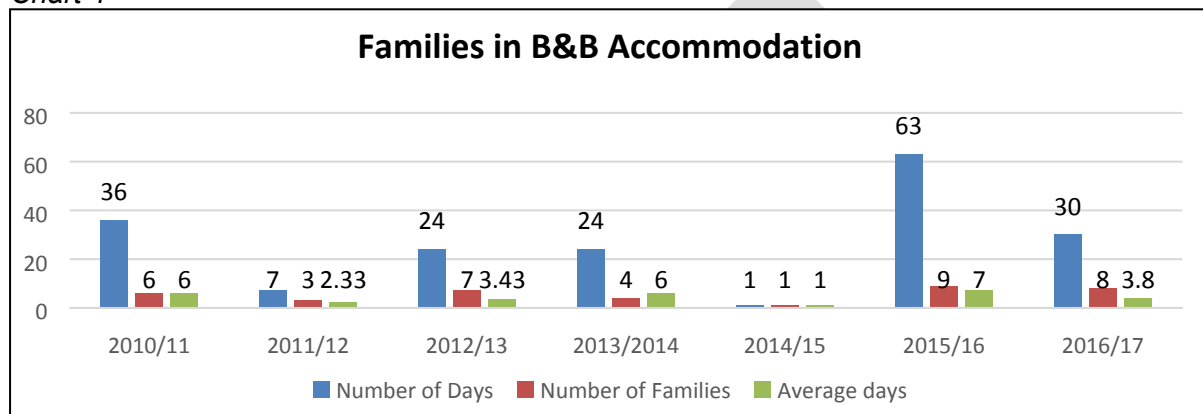


It is a key priority to ensure that use of B&B is kept to a minimum and a range of alternative options have been developed to enable this. In particular, the Council aims to abolish the use of Bed and Breakfast accommodation for 16 and 17 year olds and

there were no young people placed in Bed and Breakfast accommodation during 2016/17.

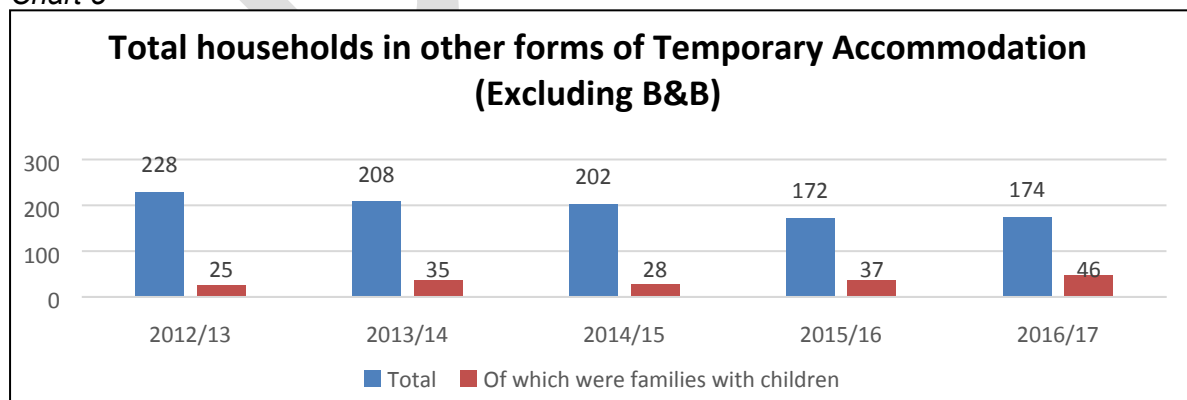
The Council also aims to minimise use of bed and breakfast accommodation for families, and use only when absolutely necessary. In 2016/17, a target was set to ensure that the average days spent in bed and breakfast did not exceed 6 days, which was achieved. Chart 4 shows that the number of families in bed and breakfast has remained consistently low, with the exception of 2015/16 when there was a slight spike in use and time spent in B&B. This is because a number of the Council’s temporary accommodation flats for families were taken out of use so that adaptations to be completed to make them fully accessible.

Chart 4



Despite good progress made in reducing use of bed and breakfast chart 5 below shows that there has been a slight increase in the number of families in temporary accommodation overall. In 2016/17, the higher number of families in temporary accommodation was due to a high number of refugee families moving on from Home Office accommodation. 22 of the 46 families in temporary accommodation were refugees who were made homeless from their Home Office Accommodation following a decision on their application. Therefore, there was limited prevention work that could take place and emergency accommodation was required.

Chart 5



9.5 Tenancy Support

Tenancy support (provided by the Tenancy Support Unit) is an essential part of the Council’s approach to homelessness prevention. The demand for floating support services in Swansea has remained consistently high. Additional pressures have been

created due to the welfare reforms that are taking place which have led to an increased demand for welfare benefits advice and budgeting support.

During 2016/17 1910 households were supported by the TSU and partner agencies, table 6 provides a breakdown of the type of support provided. The numbers of households supported by the TSU has consistently increased, with an additional 513 households (37% more) receiving support in 2016/17 compared to 2014/15. This has been due to the effective management of support services including:

- The introduction of rapid response support, to provide very short term support to enable households to overcome an immediate crisis
- Increasing the amount of support provided by external partners by negotiating additional capacity within their Supporting People contracts
- Including the RSL's floating support schemes into the TSU (from December 2017) to ensure that their capacity to provide support is fully utilised.

Table 6: Type of support provided by Tenancy Support Unit

Type of Support	2014/15 Number supported	2015/16 Number Supported	2016/17 Number Supported
Generic for single people (tenancy sustainability)	420	461	604
Families (over 25yrs old)	310	370	409
Older Person	214	199	237
Domestic Violence	88	121	146
Community Care	90	92	107
Young Person	89	105	92
Private Rented Sector Support (in house)	0	93	74
Young family (under 25yrs old)	78	75	71
Refugee	39	73	59
UC Personal Budgeting (in house)	0	0	54
Rapid Response (in house)	69	65	49
Support on demand (in house)	0	0	8
Total	1397	1654	1910

The effectiveness of the support provided by the TSU is demonstrated by looking at the number of households threatened with homelessness at the start of support compared with the number who are homeless or threatened with homelessness at the end of support. The average length of time households are supported for is 212 days (approximately 7 months). The table below shows a more detailed breakdown.

Table 7: Length of time households were supported

Length of Time Supported	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Up to 1 week	5%	5%	3%
1wk-3mths	39%	42%	33%
3mths-6mths	20%	23%	21%
6mths-1yr	25%	18%	25%
Over 1yr	12%	12%	18%

9.5 Consultation

Detailed consultation has taken place with service users and partner organisations to ensure that the Homelessness Review and development of the strategy is an inclusive process. The following consultation has taken place:

- **Service users** – via a survey distributed by service providers, which was also available on-line (for the Review of Homelessness and for consultation on the Draft strategy and action plan)
- **Four service user focus groups** – as part of the Review of Homelessness focus groups were held with service users from a range of Wallich services, Crisis Members, young people engaged with homelessness and support services, and women currently receiving support from Women’s Aid and BASWO
- **Service Providers** – via a survey and discussions/workshops at the Supporting People and Homelessness Forum during 2017/18
- **The general public** – via an on-line survey
- **Partners:** including Registered Social Landlords (Housing Associations), Health, Probation, Prison Service, Police, BME representative groups
- **Internally** – Heads of Service and officers responsible for key strategies and plans
- **Politically** – Cabinet Member for Homes and Energy, Cabinet Member for Care, Health & Aging Well, Cabinet Member for Children’s Services, Scrutiny Working Group on Homelessness, Poverty Reduction Policy Delivery Committee

The full details of the findings from the consultation form part of the Homelessness Review. Across all the consultation responses some clear, common issues emerged and the views provided have been used to develop the aim, objectives and actions for the strategy. A summary of the findings is attached at appendix 1.

10. Future Levels of Homelessness

The Homelessness Review has looked at what factors could have an impact on future levels of homelessness. Whilst the introduction of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014 has made some significant improvements in the prevention of homelessness, socio-economic factors, outside of the control of the Council, have a major influence. The following factors have been identified as having a potential negative impact on future levels of homelessness. They have been considered as part of the development of the action plan and where possible mitigating actions have been identified.

- There are high levels of demand for social housing and supply is not currently meeting demand – having a reasonable supply of quality, affordable accommodation is crucial in meeting statutory homelessness requirements.
- The lack of one bedroom accommodation, and in particular affordable housing options for under 35 year olds (for example lack of appropriate shared housing), is likely to lead to an increase in young single people being unable to resolve their own housing issues.
- There are increasing numbers of people with unmet complex support needs - including but not limited to people with poor mental health, substance misuse issues, offending, learning difficulties.
- There are increasing levels of rough sleeping in Swansea and across Wales.

- Welfare Reform has already begun to have an impact on rent arrears levels, and it is likely that the further welfare reform changes identified will continue to impact upon individuals' ability to meet their housing costs.
- The continuing impact of the economic climate, financial pressures and personal debt, including increasing demand for debt advice, welfare benefits and budgeting advice.
- Public funding cuts are leading to reduced budgets across local government and health, which are resulting in higher thresholds for people to qualify for services such as mental health care.
- There is uncertainty over future funding levels for Supporting People. The Welsh Government is considering changes to how the grant is managed and has introduced a two year Full Flexibility Pathfinders over ten Welsh Government grants, which include Supporting People and the Homelessness Prevention Grant and another 15% flexibility pathfinder across five grants which includes Supporting People. Swansea sits in the 15% pathfinder. Whilst the outcomes are currently unknown, any decreases in funding levels will result in a reduction in the number of support staff at a time when demand is likely to increase dramatically.
- Changes to future funding of housing costs for short-term supported accommodation will also have an impact on the level of support services provided. In October 2017, the UK Government announced its intention to change the way it funds the housing costs (rent and eligible service charges) for short term supported accommodation across the UK. From April 2020, the UK Government plans to devolve this funding to the Welsh Government (it is currently paid to individuals via Housing Benefit). As a result, the Welsh Government needs to develop a model to distribute this funding to supported accommodation schemes in Wales from 2020/21 onwards. It is critical that Swansea ensures that it receives adequate funding to maintain current levels of support.
- An ageing population will require appropriate housing and support to prevent an increase in homelessness amongst older households.
- Future legislative changes made by Welsh Government, such as the introduction of the Renting Homes (Wales) Act, the removal of the power to make intentionally homeless decisions, and the potential expansion of priority need categories will change and increase the Council's legal duties, for example increased need for temporary accommodation.

11. Key Priorities

The following issues have emerged as areas requiring development:

11.1 Early intervention and prevention

The Homelessness Service provides effective prevention and advice with homelessness prevented for over 73% of households who are threatened with homelessness. More work could be done to design services to ensure early contact with service users and to improve the information and knowledge of services that are available to prevent a crisis situations developing. Effective services for young people also remain a high priority through the continued provision of the Bays+ Service,

improvements to the information available for young people and their families and a review of the mediation services in place to prevent homelessness. There is also a need to work closely with Health and the Criminal Justice system in order to ensure that when homelessness can be predicted (for example on release from prison or discharge from hospital) that the system is as effective as it can be through implementation of the Prisoner Pathway and Hospital Discharge Protocol.

11.2 Provision of temporary accommodation

Swansea is well served with an extensive range of temporary accommodation, which meets the needs of the vast majority of people. It is important therefore that we look at and expand on existing good practice, wherever possible, in order to maintain and improve provision. A range of issues have been identified to look at ways to improve access to temporary accommodation. Provision to meet the needs of households with complex needs, in particular, mental health, learning disabilities and substance misuse, needs to be reviewed and improved.

11.3 Support

There are effective services in place to provide people with housing related support through Supporting People funded projects and the Council's Tenancy Support Unit. There is a close and effective working relationship between the Homelessness Service and the Supporting People team and the commissioning process for housing related support works well, with prevention of homelessness the key priority in the Supporting People Commissioning Plan. However, there are a number of areas for improvement and enhancement of support services to be addressed, including meeting the increased need for support for people with mental health/complex needs and providing a more flexible and responsive support service to ensure that people receive the right level of support at the right time. In particular, it will be essential to work closely with Social Services and Health in order to address some of the areas for improvement identified through the Homelessness Review regarding the difficulties faced by individuals requiring mental health support and access to substance misuse services. This is of particular significance for those individuals who are subject to a dual diagnosis, i.e. problems with substance misuse alongside mental health issues. It is also important to work with Health and Social Services to look at ways to improve early intervention with regard to the provision of low level emotional / mental health support with the focus on preventing higher-level needs from developing.

11.4 Access to Permanent accommodation

Ensuring quick access to permanent accommodation is an essential part of preventing and alleviating homelessness. There is high demand for social housing which exceeds the supply therefore access to permanent accommodation needs to be improved. It is also essential that the Homelessness Strategy continues to feed into the Council's More Homes Strategy and Social Housing Grant Programme in order to ensure that the housing needs of homeless people influence any new housing developments. A key priority for the Council is to increase access to the private rented sector and to work closely with Registered Social Landlords (Housing Associations) to set out and agree expectations to identify how the social housing sector will work together to alleviate homelessness

11.5 Rough sleeping

There are a wide range of services available for people who are sleeping rough however numbers continue to increase. There is a specific objective to deal with rough sleeping and the issues to be addressed include improving the facilities available for rough sleepers, implementing a Housing First approach and improving the information that is collected on their needs to enable more effective solutions to be developed.

11.6 Service user involvement

There is currently limited monitoring of satisfaction levels by the Homelessness Service and limited service user involvement. This has been identified as an important area for improvement for the strategy therefore a specific objective has been included. In particular to develop opportunities to ensure that the principles of co-production are incorporated into the design and delivery of services.

12. The Way Forward

Each of the strategic objectives has a range of areas for development that will be focused on for the next four years. The Council cannot achieve this in isolation and partnership working will be essential to ensure that the best outcomes and solutions can be reached. The objectives form the basis of a four-year action plan, which gives clear outcomes, provides details on the key activities to be carried out and identifies the leads who will ensure that the action and outcomes identified are progressed in partnership with stakeholders. Each of the strategic objectives are detailed on the following pages and the full action plan is attached at appendix 2.

Objective 1: Ensuring service users are at the centre of service delivery

Areas for development:

- Introduce a co-productive approach with service users to develop the following:
 - Homelessness Charter
 - Service standards for Housing Options
 - Written standards for temporary accommodation used by the Council
- Improve digital inclusion of homeless people.
- Improve written information to all homelessness households including reviewing use of Personal Housing Plans and implementing feedback mechanism to monitor effectiveness.
- Raise general public and professional awareness of homelessness, advice and support services in order to ensure a more widespread understanding of where people can go if faced with a housing issue.
- Review Housing Options equalities monitoring systems to ensure that homelessness and housing services are accessible to all.

Objective 2: Prioritising early intervention and prevention of homelessness

Areas for development:

- Develop pre-eviction protocols with all housing providers and understand reasons for abandoned tenancies.
- Review the effectiveness of the Hospital Discharge Protocol and Prisoner Pathway on an annual basis.
- Monitor reasons for loss of rented accommodation in order to better understand the drivers behind this cause of homelessness in order to reduce the number of evictions from private rented accommodation.
- Review and improve information available on-line and in written format in order to reduce demand on Homelessness Service by providing clear, comprehensive housing advice on line.
- Develop an education programme to increase knowledge of housing and homelessness issues in partnership with young people to improve homelessness prevention services for young people.
- Develop consistent, accurate, shared local messages on availability and affordability of independent housing for young people in Swansea and identify the most effective communication channels in order to provide simple clear housing advice available for parents/carers and young people.
- Review mediation services that are available to assist with homelessness prevention.
- Work with partners to address the increased need for advice on welfare benefits, income maximisation and debt.
- Monitor repeat homelessness cases and repeat support cases.
- Develop stronger links with Poverty & Prevention Service to ensure that homeless households have access to training, employment and education services.
- Work with DWP, Housing Benefit & Poverty and Prevention Service to identify and advise households at risk of future homelessness due to the impact of Welfare Reform in order to improve early intervention and prevention for households affected.
- Develop a housing training programme to up-skill support workers (and other professionals) to enable them to provide basic housing advice and improve knowledge of homelessness legislation.
- Explore ways to improve outcomes for households with no local connection.
- Identify and prepare for the implications of the Immigration Act 2014 e.g. Right to Rent checks and Britain's exit from the EU.

Objective 3: Ensuring suitable accommodation is available for people who are or may become homeless.

Areas for development:

- Work with RSL partners to set out and agree expectations to identify how the social housing sector will work together to alleviate homelessness.
- Improve the outcomes for homeless households with complex needs (e.g. mental health, learning disabilities, substance misuse).
- Create a Housing Gateway Officer post to provide an effective single point of access for all supported accommodation.
- Reduce barriers for accessing temporary accommodation and supported temporary accommodation, including couples.
- Simplify access to refuge accommodation for households who are experiencing domestic abuse.
- Review the provision of temporary supported accommodation for households with complex needs experiencing domestic abuse.
- Improve the support and advice offered to private landlords in order to increase the supply of good quality, affordable private rented accommodation.
- Consider feasibility of establishing social lettings agency for private sector properties.
- Development of shared accommodation solutions for single households under 35.
- Review the Move-On Strategy and consider options to adopt the process for all temporary accommodation.
- Review the Councils Housing Allocation Policy.

Objective 4: Ensuring appropriate support is available for people who are or may become homeless

Areas for development:

- Improve access to substance misuse support services for homeless households.
- Improve access to mental health support services for homeless households.
- Deliver a responsive, flexible tenancy support service to ensure that people receive the right level of support at the right time.
- Strengthen and formalise the working relationships between Local Area Co-ordinators and Housing Options/Tenancy Support Unit.
- Raise awareness of provision in place to support men who are experiencing or have experienced domestic abuse.
- Consult with BME stakeholders and service users to improve ways services are provided to households with language barriers and cultural differences.
- Develop housing advice leaflets specifically for refugees to provide targeted housing advice.
- Map the provision in place to assist and advise individuals who are ineligible for homelessness and housing assistance.
- Develop a training plan for housing and support providers.

Objective 5: Providing robust responses to support rough sleepers and eliminating the need for individuals to sleep rough

Areas for development:

- Carry out a feasibility study to look at developing a holistic “solutions centre” for services for rough sleepers.
- Develop a Housing First approach to address the housing and support needs of homeless people and rough sleepers with the most complex needs
- Increase emergency bed provision and ensure support and advice is provided to rough sleepers within 48 hours.
- Develop a multi-agency approach to serious incidents involving rough sleepers and other vulnerable groups to ensure that lessons are learnt and service improvements identified across all agencies/organisations.
- Carry out an annual review of the Cold Weather Plan to ensure that it is robust, offers appropriate protection for rough sleepers, and proactively helps them to access more suitable housing and support.
- Develop information leaflet for general public and local authority Councillors on support available to assist rough sleepers. Increase awareness of assistance available to rough sleepers.
- Develop a monitoring system to record the support needs and housing history of rough sleepers in order to accurately inform future service provision. Better information on the needs of rough sleepers available to identify effective interventions
- Work with HHA/VGAP (Health of Homelessness and Vulnerable Groups Action Plan) to ensure implementation of Welsh Government’s Health Standards for Homeless and Vulnerable Groups in order to improve health outcomes for rough sleepers and other vulnerable groups.
- Carry out local qualitative research with former rough sleepers to identify the key factors that helped them obtain and maintain permanent housing, so that better information is available to identify effective interventions.

13. Monitoring, Evaluation and Review

The Homelessness Strategy outlines how the Council and its partners plan to tackle homelessness between 2018 and 2022. Progress towards achieving the strategy's aims and objectives will be measured and monitored on a regular basis. In order to achieve this the following activities will be carried out:

- The action plan will be reviewed on an annual basis and progress reported to the Cabinet Member for Homes and Energy
- An annual update will be produced including action plan progress and an up-date of the key homelessness statistics
- An annual review day will be held with the Supporting People and Homelessness Forum

In addition to the annual review of progress, the following key performance measures will be used to monitor the on-going success and progress of homelessness services in Swansea:

- Number of homelessness presentations
- Number of households threatened with homelessness within 56 days
- Homelessness prevention
- Average length of stay in B&B for families
- Use of B&B for 16 and 17 year olds
- Tenancy Support Unit – tenancy sustainment measure
- Use of temporary accommodation

Further appropriate measures will be developed over time as the action plan is updated.

14. Equalities

A key principle of this strategy is to ensure equality of access to services and promote social inclusion and community cohesion. Equalities issues have been mainstreamed throughout this strategy, therefore reference to specific groups or communities of interest is limited. Wider housing issues relating to these groups have been highlighted in the Local Housing Strategy 2015-20. <https://www.swansea.gov.uk/housing>

An Equality Impact Assessment has been undertaken as part of the development of this strategy and is available on the Council's website ([add link](#))

Summary of Findings from Service User Consultation

Information

- Raise general public awareness of homelessness, advice and support services in order to ensure a more widespread understanding of where people can go if at risk of homelessness or faced with a housing crisis
- Develop an education approach/programme to target young people. Do this in conjunction with young people following a co-productive⁵ approach.
- Improve use of the internet, social media, and texts to provide information on the services and advice available
- Improve understanding of homelessness issues of some professionals – in particular social workers, GPs and the Job Centre. But also important to ensure that staff from any organisation who come into contact with people experiencing homelessness have an understanding and empathetic manner
- Need to ensure that service users are fully aware of their rights and responsibilities. Look at developing Service Standards/Homelessness Charter - should be done in conjunction with service users following a co-production approach
- Need for effective co-ordination and communication across agencies, e.g. local authority (Social Services, Housing, Education, Supporting People), Health, Probation, 3rd Sector) and also with service users

Early intervention and prevention

- Need to increase focus on early intervention to prevent problems from escalating.
- Early access to tenancy support before eviction takes place.
- Improved family mediation services

Rough sleeping

- There is a need to improve service provision for rough sleepers due to the levels of homelessness and rough sleeping
- Ensure that the basic needs of people who are unable or unwilling to engage with services are met e.g. access to washing and cooking facilities for rough sleepers

Access to housing and support

- Need for rapid access to affordable and appropriate permanent accommodation. For example: need to find ways to improve access to the private rented sector
- Need to improve provision of housing and support for people with complex needs e.g. mental health, learning disabilities and drug and alcohol issues.
- Service users who had experienced substance misuse identified difficulties with recovery in shared accommodation / hostel environments where others are still using substances.
- Develop a Housing First approach to deal with the needs of rough sleepers and individuals with complex needs.
- Improve information around employment and support to find sustainable work
- Not enough suitable properties for young single people – more variety/wider range of accommodation is needed

⁵ Co-production is one of the main principles of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014. It means encouraging individuals to become more involved in the design and delivery of services that they need for themselves.

- Need to improve access to mental health support – across a range of needs including young people; and early access to lower level counselling/support
- Need to ensure that young people are able to effectively have a say in the development of their support packages

Digital inclusion

- Need for improved access to phones and the internet via service providers

Welfare reform

- Need to develop services/approaches to help alleviate the impacts of welfare reform including:
 - Meeting high levels of need/demand for welfare benefits advice
 - Meeting high levels of need/demand for debt and financial advice
 - Need to develop affordable accommodation for people under the age of 35 – due to introduction of shared accommodation rate. *NB the introduction of the shared accommodation rate in social housing has now been scrapped but there is still a need to provide access to affordable accommodation for under 35s in the private rented sector*



Homelessness Strategy Action Plan
Final draft for consultation
2018-2022

Aims & Objectives

The Homelessness Strategy sets out the aim and objectives of Swansea Council and its partners to tackle homelessness over the next four years. This plan has been developed to provide the details of the actions that the Council and its partners will need to take to deliver these.

Homelessness Strategy Aim:

“The aim of Swansea’s Homelessness Strategy is to ensure every person has access to good quality advice, accommodation and support at the earliest possible opportunity in order to prevent homelessness”.

Homelessness Strategy Objectives:

- Objective 1: Ensuring service users are at the centre of service delivery.**
- Objective 2: Prioritising early intervention and prevention of homelessness.**
- Objective 3: Ensuring suitable accommodation is available for people who are or may become homeless.**
- Objective 4: Ensuring appropriate support is available for people who are or may become homeless.**
- Objective 5: Providing robust responses to support rough sleepers and end the need for people to sleep rough.**

Ref	Action required	Responsible officer	By When	Key activities	Outcome
Objective 1: Ensuring service users are at the centre of service delivery.					
1.1	Introduce a co-productive approach with service users to develop the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homelessness Charter Service standards for Housing Options Written standards for temporary accommodation used by the Council 	Operations Manager Community Housing	Dec 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of Steering Group using co-production principles Publication of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homelessness Charter Housing Options Service Standards Temporary Accommodation Standards 	Principles of co-production are incorporated into the design and delivery of services to ensure that people with experience of homelessness are meaningfully involved in planning services.
1.2	Improve infrastructure to allow digital inclusion in Housing Options, Tenancy Support Unit and District Housing Offices	Senior Caseworker / Operations Manager East/West/ TSU Co-ordinator	March 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide WiFi access, phone charging points, and PC access 	Improve digital inclusion of homeless people.
1.3	Review use of Personal Housing Plans.	Housing Options Manager	December 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PHPs in place for all households accepted at risk of homelessness Written information provided for all households who approach service Feedback mechanism in place to monitor effectiveness 	Improve written information to all homelessness households.
1.4	Pro-actively promote Housing Options Services in social media and press.	Housing Options Manager	December. 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 press releases providing information on the Homelessness Service, reported in local press annually Increase use of social media to promote services Bi-annual survey to gauge levels of general public's understanding of homelessness & housing advice services 	Raise general public and professional awareness of homelessness, advice and support services in order to ensure a more widespread understanding of where people can go if faced with a housing issue.
1.5	Review Housing Options equalities monitoring systems	Casework Team Leader & TSU Co-ordinator	June 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed consultation with equalities representative groups re. best use of equalities monitoring data. Research best practice Areas for improvement identified 	Ensure that homelessness and housing services are accessible to all.

Ref	Action required	Responsible officer	By When	Key activities	Outcome
Objective 2: Prioritising early intervention and prevention of homelessness.					
2.1	Develop pre-eviction protocols with all housing providers and understand reasons for abandoned tenancies.	Operations Manager Community Housing / Supporting People Team	March 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protocols in place • Evictions accurately monitored across all forms of housing 	Number of evictions reduced.
2.2	Review the effectiveness of the hospital discharge protocol on an annual basis.	Operations Manager Community Housing	Annual – 1 st review completed by April 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify & address any blockages in order to reduce delayed discharges • Active, on-going engagement with health, social services and ADAPT 	Robust Hospital discharge protocol in place.
2.3 Page 42	Review the effectiveness of the Prisoner Pathway on an annual basis.	Operations Manager Community Housing	Annual – 1 st review completed by April 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting People budget to continue funding specific Homelessness Officer post to deal with applications from ex-offenders. • Increase use of technology to provide appropriate advice to those in custody • Reduce number of ex-offenders homeless on release (target to be agreed with Prison/Probation Service) 	Robust Prisoner Pathway in place
2.4	Ensure target is met for homelessness prevention.	Housing Options Manager	Annual reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of households successfully prevented from becoming homelessness to meet or exceed 67% 	Target met and reviewed annually.
2.5	Monitor use of Prevention fund to ensure it successfully contributes to sustainable tenancies.	Housing Options Manager	September 2019 (Annually)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and evaluate success rate of tenancies obtained and/or supported by the prevention Fund, 	Homelessness Prevention Fund is used effectively and can demonstrate tenancy sustainment.

Ref	Action required	Responsible officer	By When	Key activities	Outcome
2.6	Monitor reasons for loss of rented accommodation in order to better understand the drivers behind this cause of homelessness.	Casework Team leader	May 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve understanding of impact of welfare reform on tenancy sustainability to inform work of financial inclusion steering group see action 2.12 On-going monitoring in place to fully understand and evaluate other reasons for loss of accommodation. 	Reduce number of evictions from private rented accommodation.
2.7	Review and improve information available on-line and in written format, taking into account the recommendations from the Wales Audit Office Report including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making better use of the Council's website and social media Use the WAO checklist to identify options to improve how the Council manages demand for homeless service 	Housing Options Manager/ Senior Customer Services Officer	September 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved, mobile friendly website in place WAO checklist completed and improvements identified to better manage demand Easier point on-line access for service users and professionals to refer to TSU and Housing Options 	Reduce demand on Homelessness Service by providing clear, comprehensive housing advice on line.
2.8	Agree criteria for mapping how many young people age 13-16 may be at high risk of homelessness	BAYS+ Partnership Manager	April 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Criteria agreed. Agree with key stakeholders (eg Families First & Team Around the Family) what the "support offer" to this group will be 	Improve homelessness prevention services for young people.
2.9	Develop an education programme to increase knowledge of housing and homelessness issues in partnership with young people.	BAYS+ Partnership Manager	December 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VSG awarded to BAYS+ to develop Project & implement between October 2018 & October 2019 Evaluation of project completed 	Improve homelessness prevention services for young people.

Ref	Action required	Responsible officer	By When	Key activities	Outcome
2.10	<p>Develop consistent, accurate, shared local messages on availability and affordability of independent housing for young people in Swansea and identify the most effective communication channels for reaching:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young people aged 14 and over • Parents/carers • Other professions working with young people with families 	BAYS+ Area Manager	April 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication materials developed, with young people (including consideration of alternatives methods e.g. technological solutions such as Apps, website, social media, animations) • Communication plan in place to promote agreed messages • Assessment of education programme completed (see 2.6) 	Simple clear housing advice available for parents/carers and young people.
2.11	Review mediation services that are available to assist with homelessness prevention.	Casework Team Leader / Housing Options Manager	October 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping exercise on existing mediation provision completed including: how they are accessed; availability; funding arrangements: and consider good practice elsewhere • Monitor outcomes of Voluntary Sector Grant Funded Mediation Project 	Increase homelessness prevention due to mediation.
2.12	Work with partners to address the increased need for advice on welfare benefits, income maximisation and debt.	Casework Team Leader / Adult, Prosperity & Wellbeing Manager/ TSU Co-ordinator	September 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out assessment of current provision with Financial Inclusion Steering Group to identify best use of funds to increase provision • Continue to maximise use of Discretionary Housing Payments 	Increased availability of welfare benefits, income maximisation and debt advice.
2.13	Develop stronger links with Poverty & Prevention Service to ensure that homeless households have access to training, employment and education services.	Community Housing Operations Manager / Adult, Prosperity & Wellbeing Manager/ TSU Co-ordinator	December 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify barriers to access services with service users and support providers. • Work with Workways+ to improve access. 	Homeless households become more economically active and resilient.

Ref	Action required	Responsible officer	By When	Key activities	Outcome
2.14	Work with DWP, Housing Benefit & Poverty and Prevention Service to identify and advise households at risk of future homelessness due to the impact of Welfare Reform.	Adult, Prosperity & Wellbeing Manager / Casework Team Leader	December 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing Options representative on Financial inclusion Steering Group Identification of communities most affected by welfare reform to target advice 	Improve early intervention and prevention for households affected by welfare reform.
2.15	Develop a Housing Training Programme to up-skill support workers (and other professionals) to enable them to provide basic housing advice and improve knowledge of homelessness legislation.	Housing Options Manager / Housing Training Officer	September 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete pilot with Domestic Abuse Hub workers Assess feasibility of extending training to other organisations 	Reduce demand on Homelessness Service by ensuring a wider range of organisations can provide housing advice.
2.16 Page 45	Explore ways to improve outcomes for homeless households with no local connection.	Operations Manager Community Housing	December 2020	<p>Liaise with neighbouring authorities to determine the feasibility of developing a regional group to consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hospital discharges Reciprocal arrangements Housing First Reconnection Temporary accommodation 	More regional focus and collaborative approach for those homeless households with no local connection.
2.17	Identify and prepare for the implications of the Immigration Act 2014 e.g. Right to Rent checks and Britain's exit from the EU.	Housing Solicitor	TBA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor implementation date from Welsh Government. Identify relevant steps landlords are required to undertake to comply. 	Appropriate advice is in place for housing providers.

Ref	Action required	Responsible officer	By When	Key activities	Outcome
Objective 3: Ensuring suitable accommodation is available for people who are or may become homeless.					
3.1	Work with RSL partners to set out and agree expectations to identify how the social housing sector will work together to alleviate homelessness.	Landlord Services Manager	April 2021	Complete the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review Nomination agreements Review Housing Management Arrangements for Supported Housing Review Move-On Strategy Development of Pre-Eviction Protocols 	Written agreement in place with all the major RSLs operating in Swansea committing to revised protocols.
3.2	Ensure B&B accommodation is only used for families in an emergency and that target of 6 days is not exceeded.	Housing Options Manager	Annual reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to ensure adequate levels of council-run temporary accommodation for families. 	Average time that families are in B&B not to exceed 6 days.
3.3	Prevent use of B&B for 16 & 17 year olds.	BAYS+ Partnership Manager	Annual reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the Homelessness Service and BAYS+ actively participate in the Supporting People Review of Young Persons Accommodation. 	B&B not used for 16 & 17 year olds.
3.4	Reduce the use and length of time spent in temporary accommodation for homeless households with complex needs (ie Mental Health issues & Learning Disabilities, substance misuse) spend in temporary accommodation.	Operations Manager Community Housing / Supporting People Team	April 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working group established with Mental Health, Learning Disabilities, Health & Substance Misuse 	Improve the outcomes for homeless households with complex needs (e.g. mental health, learning disabilities, substance misuse).
3.5	Create a Housing Gateway Officer post.	Operations Manager Community Housing	March 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvements made to Housing Gateway database Improved data collection, e.g. on evictions, abandonments, referrals etc. 	An effective single point of access for all supported accommodation.
3.6	Improve access to temporary supported accommodation for couples.	Casework Team leader / Supporting People Team	Dec 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify barriers Discuss options with providers 	Homeless couples are able to access temporary supported accommodation.

Ref	Action required	Responsible officer	By When	Key activities	Outcome
3.7	Reduce barriers for accessing temporary accommodation and supported temporary accommodation.	Housing Options Manager / Casework Team Leader	September 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify barriers with stakeholders/service users Address key issues including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pets Storage of belonging Work/finance Review completed and recommendations agreed 	Temporary and supported accommodation is more accessible for all households.
3.8	Simplify access to refuge accommodation for households who are experiencing domestic abuse.	Operations Manager Community Housing / VAWDASV Co-ordinator	March 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet with neighbouring authorities and providers to identify issues Develop common referral process 	"Tell it once" approach implemented for households accessing domestic abuse accommodation.
3.9 Page 47	Review the provision of temporary supported accommodation for households with complex needs experiencing domestic abuse	VAWDASV Co-ordinator / Operations Manager Community Housing/ Supporting People Team	April 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review to consider: No of spaces available, void levels, waiting list, eviction levels 	Adequate provision of temporary supported accommodation for households with complex needs experiencing domestic abuse.
3.10	Review the Move-On Strategy.	Operations Manager Community Housing / Nominations Officer	Dec 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tenancy sustainment performance indicator agreed Review of Move-on Strategy completed with partners Consider options to adopt process for all temporary accommodation. 	Robust Move-On Strategy in place.
3.11	Increase the supply of suitable and affordable private rented properties.	PR Sector Access Team Manager / Team Leader - Housing and Public Health Division	June 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding of 2 additional Environmental Health Officers to speed up Rent Smart Wales registration process and increase no. of inspections carried out. Information leaflet provided for PR landlords on support and advice that the Council can provide Develop closer links with PR landlords 	Increased supply of good quality, affordable private rented accommodation

Ref	Action required	Responsible officer	By When	Key activities	Outcome
3.12	Consider feasibility of establishing social lettings agency for private sector properties.	PR Sector Access Team Manager / Housing Options Manager	April 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaise with PR Landlord Forum to identify barriers/issues • Improve "offer"/support to private landlord • Recommendation to be made on feasibility of Council run lettings agency. 	Increase the supply of good quality, affordable private rented properties.
3.13	Development of shared accommodation solutions for single households under 35.	Landlord Services Manager	September 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess local need for shared housing for young people (under 25 and under 35) and inform More Homes Strategy and Local Housing Strategy. • Meet with RSLs/Council housing management to discuss development of shared social housing • Identify best practice • Consider and cost additional private landlord incentives 	Increased affordable housing options for people under the age of 35.
3.14	Review the Council's Housing Allocations Policy.	Landlord Services Manager	December 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish Steering Group • Identify changes required by the Housing (Wales) Act 2014, Welfare Reform etc within 12 months • Complete review and revise policy 	New Allocation Policy in place.

Objective 4: Ensuring appropriate support is available for people who are or may become homeless.

4.1	Improve access to substance misuse support services for homeless households.	Supporting People Team / Operations Manager Community Housing	June 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out consultation with service users and providers to identify issues • Work with Substance Misuse Area Planning Board to improve access to services • Improve links between Housing Options, TSU and Area Planning Board 	Reduction in the number of individuals whose tenancies fail or who are prevented from accessing supported accommodation due to lack of appropriate substance misuse support.
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Ref	Action required	Responsible officer	By When	Key activities	Outcome
4.2	Improve access to mental health support services for homeless households.	Supporting People Team / Operations Manager Community Housing	June 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out consultation with service users and providers to identify issues Work with Social Service's Mental Health Commissioning Board and Health to improve access to services 	Reduction in the number of individuals whose tenancies fail or who are prevented from accessing supported accommodation due to lack of appropriate mental health support.
4.3	Implement findings from Supporting People review of Tenancy Support Unit.	Tenancy Support Unit Co-ordinator	September 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting People review of the service due in Autumn 2018 Revise referral and assessment forms 	Adopt enabling, strength-based approach to support.
4.4	Reduce Tenancy Support Unit waiting lists across all client groups.	Tenancy Support Unit Co-ordinator	April 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish reasons why households are supported over a year & consider ways to reduce this Increase the "support on demand" service 	Deliver a responsive, flexible tenancy support service to ensure that people receive the right level of support at the right time.
4.5 Page 49	Strengthen and formalise the working relationships between Local Area Co-ordinators and Housing Options/Tenancy Support Unit.	LAC Implementation Manager / Housing Options Manager / TSU Manager	June 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish good working relationships with Local Area Co-ordinators Monitor no. of introductions to LAC service Monitor no. of referrals to Housing Options/TSU 	Reduce demand on homelessness services by providing alternative options to support households at risk of homelessness.
4.6	Raise awareness of provision in place to support men who are experiencing or have experienced domestic abuse.	VAWDASV Co-ordinator / Housing Options Manager	June 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor level of need Map provision Ensure information is disseminated through a range of channels i.e. social media, website, information leaflet 	Sufficient provision in place for men experiencing domestic abuse.
4.7	Consult with BME stakeholders and service users to improve ways services are provided to households with language barriers and cultural differences.	Housing Options Manager / Senior Policy Officer	June 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consult with BME Stakeholders Identify service improvements Research best practice 	Provide a more accessible homelessness service.

Ref	Action required	Responsible officer	By When	Key activities	Outcome
4.8	Develop housing advice leaflets specifically for refugees to provide targeted housing advice.	Housing Options Manager / Senior Customer Services Officer	September 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consult with BME Stakeholders and service users to identify issues Leaflet produced and translated into identified languages Work with Home Office accommodation provider to ensure information is provided to asylum seekers at an early stage. 	Refugees have an improved understanding how to access housing.
4.9	Map the provision in place to assist and advise individuals who are ineligible for homelessness and housing assistance.	Operations Manager Community Housing / Migration, Asylum Seeker and Refugee Coordinator	October 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with Social Services and the Asylum Seeker & Refugee Multi-Agency Forum to identify issues Existing provision mapped 	Clear understanding and improved signposting to resources available to assist non-eligible households.
4.10	Up-date and improve on-line Supported Housing Directory.	Supporting People Team	April 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement system to ensure information is regularly up-dated 	On-line directory up-dated and monitored which is promoted and accessible to all stakeholders.
4.11	Develop a training plan for housing and support providers.	Operations Manager Community Housing / Housing Training Officer	December 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key areas for training to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Domestic Abuse ➤ Mental health training ➤ Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Psychologically-informed environments (PIE) ➤ Housing/Homelessness legislation ➤ Substance misuse awareness ➤ Households with No Recourse to Public Funds. ➤ Welfare Reform updates Training sources identified Training plan disseminated to relevant stakeholders. Training plan implemented for Housing Options staff. 	Housing and support providers receive appropriate training and are well resourced to provide appropriate advice according to the needs of individuals.

Ref	Action required	Responsible officer	By When	Key activities	Outcome
4.12	Develop a Transitional Accommodations Officer Post	Housing Options Manager / TSU Co-coordinator	March 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Link in with TSU to ensure smooth transition of support. Develop referral process to identify those households that require transitional service. Measures in place to sustain tenancies. 	Pre-tenancy and transitional support service operational.
4.13	Identify and monitor the number of repeat homelessness presentation and the number of repeat requests for support.	Housing Options Manager / TSU Co-coordinator	March 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review homelessness presentations and identify repeat cases during 2017/18 Review TSU support cases and identify repeat requests for support during 2017/18 	Reduce number of repeat homelessness presentation. Reduce number of repeat support cases.

Objective 5: Providing robust responses to support rough sleepers and end the need for people to sleep rough.

5.1 Page 51	Carry out a feasibility study to look at developing a holistic “solutions centre” for services for rough sleepers.	Landlord Services Manager	April 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feasibility Study completed Options assessed Report to Cabinet Member 	Improve facilities for those who are vulnerably housed and sleeping rough.
5.2	Develop a Housing First approach to address the housing and support needs of homeless people and rough sleepers with the most complex needs.	Operations Manager Community Housing / Supporting People Team	April 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out tendering exercise Housing First Project in place to support approx. 15 people per annum 	Reduce levels of rough sleeping in Swansea.
5.3	Increase emergency bed provision and ensure support and advice is provided to rough sleepers within 48 hours.	Operations Manager Community Housing	December 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Robust Rough Sleeping Intervention Team in place and providing support 7 days a week Develop additional emergency bed space Improve link between and emergency bed space and supporting housing projects (Gateway Officer Post) 	Reduce levels of rough sleeping in Swansea.

Ref	Action required	Responsible officer	By When	Key activities	Outcome
5.4	Develop a multi-agency approach to serious incidents involving rough sleepers and other vulnerable groups.	Operations Manager Community Housing	June 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement on approach from relevant partners Lessons learnt and service improvements identified across all agencies/organisations 	Robust safety protocol in place for rough sleepers.
5.5	Carry out an annual review of the Cold Weather Plan.	Housing Options Manager	September 2019 (annually)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual review completed Relevant improvements identified and implemented 	Robust cold weather plan in place that offers appropriate protection for rough sleepers, and proactively helps them to access more suitable housing and support.
5.6	Develop information leaflet for general public and local authority Councillors on support available to assist rough sleepers.	Operations Manager Community Housing	October 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consult with partners Produce leaflet Promote and disseminate information 	Increase awareness of assistance available to rough sleepers.
5.7	Develop a monitoring system to record the support needs and housing history of rough sleepers in order to accurately inform future service provision.	Housing Options Manager / Casework Team Leader	December 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of (Welsh Government's) Street Homelessness Information Network (SHIN) Council rep. on national development group. 	Better information on the needs of rough sleepers available to identify effective interventions.
5.8	Work with HHA VGAP (Health of Homelessness and Vulnerable Groups Action Plan) to ensure implementation of Welsh Government's Health Standards for Homeless and Vulnerable Groups.	Senior Caseworker	December 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-going homelessness/housing representation on HHA VGAP Group Support implementation of action plan recommendations 	Improve health outcomes for rough sleepers and other vulnerable groups.
5.9	Review with Social Services/ABMU the need for rough sleepers and vulnerable households to have better access to health including mental health services.	Operations Manager Community Housing	December 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation with service users and providers Hold discussions with health and social services 	Increased access to health services

Ref	Action required	Responsible officer	By When	Key activities	Outcome
5.10	Carry out local qualitative research with former rough sleepers to identify the key factors that helped them obtain and maintain permanent housing.	Operations Manager Community Housing	December 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation with service users • Research report completed 	Better information in the needs of rough sleepers available to identify effective interventions.

DRAFT

Agenda Item 6



Report of the Chair

Poverty Reduction Policy Development Committee – 22 August 2018

Work Plan 2018-2019

Date of meeting	Agenda items and Format
25/07/18	Poverty Truth Commission <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Poverty Truth Commissions in other areas.- Proposal for Swansea.- Agree approach for Swansea Poverty Truth Commission with recommendation to Cabinet.
22/08/18	Poverty Truth Commission <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Feedback on investigations on progress in other areas. Draft Homelessness Strategy and Action Plan <p>Work Programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Presentation / Feedback / Information on Homelessness Action Plan before Cabinet consideration.
26/09/18	Poverty Truth Commission <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Draft Cabinet report for approval. High Interest Lending <p>Outcomes: <i>Advice note to Cabinet – Swansea approach to high interest lending, given corporate/cross-cutting tackling poverty priority.</i></p> <p>Work Programme: Consideration of existing issues – hear from voluntary organisations and people affected by high interest lending.</p> <p>Presentation - current Council approaches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <i>Planning (Law Society Work),</i>- <i>Poverty and Prevention,</i>- <i>Benefits teams,</i>- <i>Education (Pupil/Big Conversation)</i> <p>Consideration of draft report to Cabinet</p>

24/10/18	
28/11/18	
19/12/18	
23/01/19	
27/02/19	
27/03/19	
24/04/19	

	Topics
	<p>Human Rights City (HRC)</p> <p>Work Programme:</p> <p>Overview introduction Swansea University (tasking University with what PDC could contribute).</p> <p>Hear from Development Steering Group Implications for service areas of adoption.</p> <p>Draft report to Cabinet</p>
	<p>Employability (If Time Allows)</p> <p>Outcome:</p> <p>Effectiveness of existing approaches to support most vulnerable in Swansea to gain employment.</p> <p>Work Programme:</p> <p>Presentation – current approaches - Council and Partners</p> <p>Draft report to Cabinet</p>