

ITEM No ...5.....

REPORT TO: NEIGHBOURHOOD SERVICES COMMITTEE – 26 SEPTEMBER 2022

REPORT ON: RAPID REHOUSING TRANSITION PLAN (RRTP) - REVIEW OF YEAR 3

REPORT BY: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF NEIGHBOURHOOD SERVICES

REPORT NO: 249-2022

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

To provide an update on year 3 of the implementation of the Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan, as approved by Committee on 7 January 2019.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 It is recommended that Committee note the content of this report and the attached year 3 update on the Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan submitted to the Scottish Government on 30 August 2022.

3. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 3.1 There are no financial implications from this report.

4. MAIN TEXT

4.1 Background

Under Article V of the minute of the meeting of this Committee, the Council's Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan (RRTP) was approved by the Council's Neighbourhood Services Committee on 7 January 2019 and submitted to the Scottish Government. A subsequent update of the plan was submitted to Neighbourhood Services Committee on the 28 September 2020 and 22 November 2021 (Articles V and II of the minutes of meeting of this Committee refers).

- 4.2 The RRTP Investment Plan is funded largely by the Scottish Government with local authorities expected to reshape services and redirect mainstream funding to meet Plan objectives throughout its lifespan.

To date the Scottish Government has confirmed the total allocated funding levels for the Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan as follows:

- 2018/19 £68,000
- 2019/20 £300,000
- 2020/21 £457,000
- 2021/22 £271,000

This funding is included within the Neighbourhood Services Revenue Budget over the period of the plan.

- 4.3 The RRTP sets out the local homelessness context, provides a baseline position of temporary accommodation supply, sets out a 5-year vision, identifies support needs and how we will, with our partners, achieve our vision for temporary accommodation and settled housing options for homeless households.

Rapid Rehousing is about taking a housing-led approach for rehousing people who have experienced homelessness ensuring that they reach a settled housing option as quickly as possible rather than staying too long in temporary accommodation.

4.4 Where Homelessness cannot be prevented, Rapid Rehousing means:

- A settled, mainstream housing outcome as quickly as possible;
- Time spent in any form of temporary accommodation reduced to a minimum, with the fewer transitions the better;
- When temporary accommodation is needed, the optimum type is mainstream, furnished within a community.

For people with multiple needs beyond housing, it means:

- Housing First as the first response for people with complex need and facing multiple disadvantages;
- Highly specialist provision within small, shared, supported and trauma informed environments i.e. specialist supported accommodation, if mainstream housing, including Housing First, is not possible or preferable.

To achieve these objectives, the Plan aims to reduce temporary accommodation places by around 150 units over the plan, reconfigure temporary accommodation, mainstream the Housing First service in Dundee and create over 50 units of supported accommodation. These figures are continuously reviewed and monitored as the RRTP changes are implemented. As with many local authorities the Covid-19 pandemic had a major impact on the demand for and provision of temporary accommodation. We anticipate the cost of living crisis will also negatively impact the plan and so we have increased the level of prevention work being carried out within year 3 of the plan. While the aims and objectives of the Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan remain unchanged, the timelines for delivery of these goals have been reviewed in terms of the recovery of Covid-19, the impact of challenges facing the economy and the Humanitarian response.

Dundee City Council and partners have delivered a successful third year of the 5-year RRTP. This has required significant culture change, creativity and partnership working to deliver improved service delivery and outcomes for those experiencing homelessness.

4.5 **Housing First**

- 4.6 Towards the end of year 2 of the RRTP, the service in partnership with DHSCP and 3rd sector partners successfully mainstreamed the service, through the reconfiguration of existing resources from hostel/temporary accommodation services in the City to more person-centred support services. Transform Community Development, as the lead provider from the original consortium, are delivering Housing First Support in Dundee.

In addition to this resource, it should be noted that we are also funding Dundee Women's Aid to deliver gender specific Housing First support through our Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan and Action for Children, through Corra Foundation, are receiving funding to deliver Youth Housing First support across the City. Both organisations are working in partnership with Transform Community Development, DCC Housing Service and DHSCP to deliver Housing First support in Dundee and collectively, we will monitor the outcomes of these projects and the mainstreamed service and provide relevant update to Scottish Government.

The intended funding route for mainstreaming and enhancing Housing First resources has always been through the reconfiguration of existing support services delivered across the hostel/temporary accommodation supply in the City.

4.8 **Year Three Update**

Scottish Government requested a monitoring report on Year 3 (2021/22) by 30th August 2022 and a copy of the submitted report forms part of the Appendix to this report.

4.9 The monitoring report highlights the activities which the Local Authority has undertaken to achieve the actions set out for Year 3 of the Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan including:

- Housing First has been mainstreamed following the success of the Housing First Pathfinder in partnership with DHSCP and 3rd Sector partners. There have been no evictions from a Housing First tenancy. Overall tenancy sustainment was approximately 86%. As this was people with a history of repeat homelessness, there will have been significant savings as a result of preventing homelessness. Wider cost savings have not yet been measured.
- Women's Aid Housing First Support Workers - Housing First support workers are providing creative permanent housing and support solutions, whilst providing gender specific support consistent with current best practice and housing first principles.
- For those threatened with homelessness, Dundee City Council's Homefinder Service delivered the Rent Deposit Guarantee Scheme and Rent in Advance Scheme to improve access to the private rented sector by allocating funding from RRTP. Dundee Homefinders service supported 85 households securing accommodation in the private rented sector with the assistance of this project. 27 households were provided with rent in advance and 47 households were provided with a rent deposit guarantee bond. This project will continue during 2022/2023 with the aim of providing private rented accommodation to those who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. It is hoped that a minimum of 100 households can be assisted to access accommodation. This project is already mainstreamed and supplemented by the RRTP.
- The Homeless Prevention Pilot in partnership with Shelter Scotland takes a proactive approach to working with tenants across all tenure to prevent build up of rent arrears and reduce risk of homelessness which supports both RRTP and the Ending Homelessness Action Plan.
- RRTP funding has been used to create additional posts to support the delivery of the Plan. These were additional members of staff to ensure effective assessment and case management of homeless cases and the delivery of housing options to prevent homelessness. The role of the Lettings Officer is to source suitable properties for the delivery of Housing First. These officers work closely with a variety of partners within Dundee City Council and across the 3rd sector:
 - 1 x Housing First Lettings Officer
 - 1 x Housing Options Officer
 - 1 x Housing Options - Prevention Officer
- In partnership with Action for Children, the RRTP funded the delivery of Youth Housing Options and Family Sustainment Service. The Youth Housing Options Service provided advice and support to approximately 350 young people during 2021/2022. Of those around 100 had their homelessness prevented. This preventative work has great benefits to the individual as well as wider financial savings.

The Family Sustainment Service within Action For Children have worked with over 100 families with children to help sustain their tenancies. Through this work there has been a return of approximately £45,000 to landlords to address rent arrears and facilitated access to a range of funds for the families.

- In partnership with Dundee Health & Social Care Partnership we have employed 2 social workers to be based within the housing options service. The aim of this service is to ensure that support needs are fully met with a focus on prevention of homelessness. Throughout this time, the officers have developed the service and been available for interventions. This has resulted in over 40 referrals for support through this project. To date all of those at risk of homelessness referred have remained in their own accommodation with enhanced support. The social workers also assess and co-ordinate support for those who are already

homeless and have unmet community care needs. These interventions have resulted in assessments and referrals to the appropriate social work service

- In Year 3 RRTP funding was made available to support people who were homeless and rough sleeping over the winter months through support providers in the Third Sector including Eagle Wings, Churches in the West and Shelter. The budget was used to provide practical, immediate support to those who were rough sleeping or at risk of rough sleeping. This included, travel passes, mobile phones and utility top ups

4.10 **Covid 19 Impact**

The Covid-19 pandemic and lockdown occurred just before the end of Year 1. This has had a significant impact in terms of homelessness across the city throughout year 2.

While officers remain confident that the aims and objectives of the Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan remain unchanged, it is recognised that the timescale for delivery has been impacted and could be further impacted by the cost of living crisis. The appendix has been submitted to Scottish Government and outlines the areas impacted and highlights actions required if we are to continue to work towards meeting the original outcomes as outlined in the approved RRTP.

As with Year 3, the RRTP will remain under regular review so that progress can be monitored and reported, as required.

5. **CONSULTATIONS**

- 5.1 The Council Leadership Team have been consulted in the preparation of this report and agree with its content.

6. **POLICY IMPLICATIONS**

- 6.1 The content of this report was previously considered in report (22 November 2021) and remains valid. The original report was subject to an Integrated Impact Assessment. An appropriate senior manager has checked and agreed with this assessment. For follow-ups relating to initial reports agreed prior to 22/8/22 a copy of the Integrated Impact Assessment is available on the Council's website at www.dundee.gov.uk/ia. For follow-ups relating to initial reports created after this date, a copy of the Integrated Impact Assessment is included as an Appendix to that initial report.

7. **BACKGROUND PAPERS**

- 7.1 None.

Elaine Zwirlein
Executive Director of Neighbourhood Services

Louise Butchart
Head of Housing & Construction

2 September 2022

Scotland's transition
to rapid rehousing



RAPID REHOUSING TRANSITION PLAN

YEAR
THREE
UPDATE

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1. Introduction

Dundee City Council submitted an initial Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan to the Scottish Government in December 2018. This plan was approved by the Neighbourhood Services Committee in January 2019 and covered the period 2019-2024.

This document will provide an update on Year 3 of the plan and planned investment in the next year. All contextual data relating to homeless applications, homeless assessments, outcomes and the use of temporary accommodation has been updated.

Due to the COVID pandemic the focus on year 2 was primarily on providing emergency accommodation. In year 3 our priority has been reducing this to pre-pandemic levels and focussing on providing permanent accommodation and reducing the backlog. Although we have not quite returned to pre-pandemic levels, we have increased lets to homeless people, converted temporary accommodation to permanent accommodation and returned surplus properties to the mainstream letting pool.

There are significant changes to some of projections in previous iterations of the plan. Due to significant uncertainty in how the current economic situation will impact on levels of homelessness, many of the projections contained within this iteration will require to be monitored throughout the year. To mitigate any potential impact, we are shifting our focus to preventing homelessness and this has been reflected in our planned activity during year 4.

Despite the current uncertainty the original intention and vision of the plan still remains the same which is to:

- End Rough Sleeping
- Prevent homelessness from occurring
- Improve the standards and types of temporary accommodation
- Reduce time spent in temporary accommodation
- Increase supply of permanent accommodation options
- Provide appropriate support and accommodation

The Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan was based on partnership working with Dundee Health & Social Care Partnership and third sector organisations. This holistic approach to addressing homelessness in the City has been enhanced during this year with the creation of a dedicated social work post within the Housing Options team and will be further consolidated by the creation of a new homeless and housing options strategy.

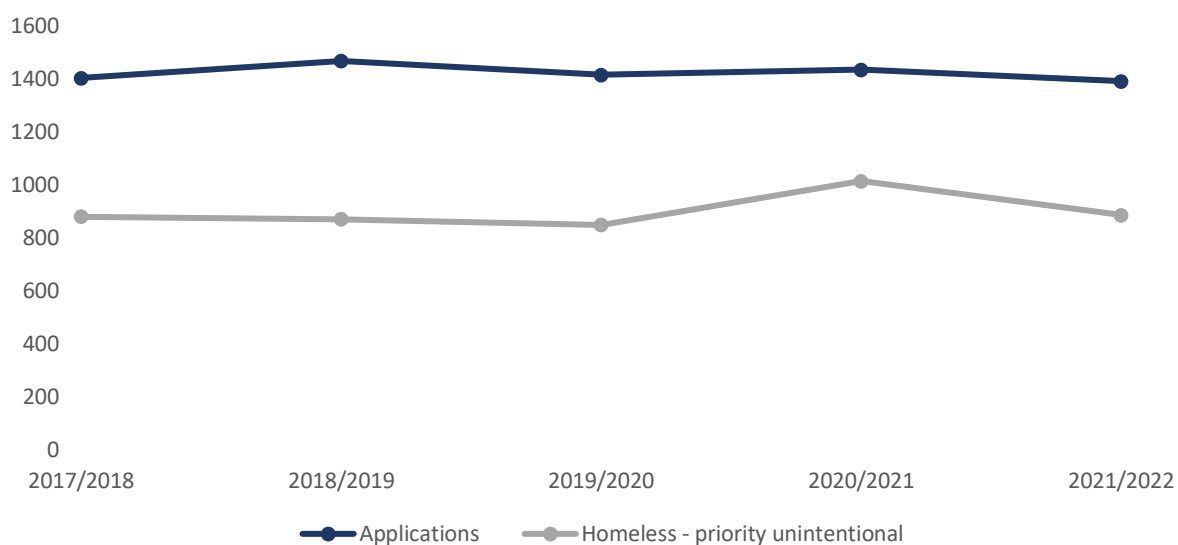
2. Homelessness position

This section provides details of homeless applications, assessments and outcomes recorded by Dundee City Council in 2021/2022 compared to the baseline position in 2017/2018.

2.1. Homelessness applications

There were 1390 new homeless applications made to Dundee City Council in 2021/2022. This was approximately a 3.5% decrease from the previous year and a 0.8% decrease from the baseline position. Although this is within the expected range of our standard assumptions set out in the original plan it was hoped there would be a year on year reduction throughout the plan but instead there has been minor fluctuations.

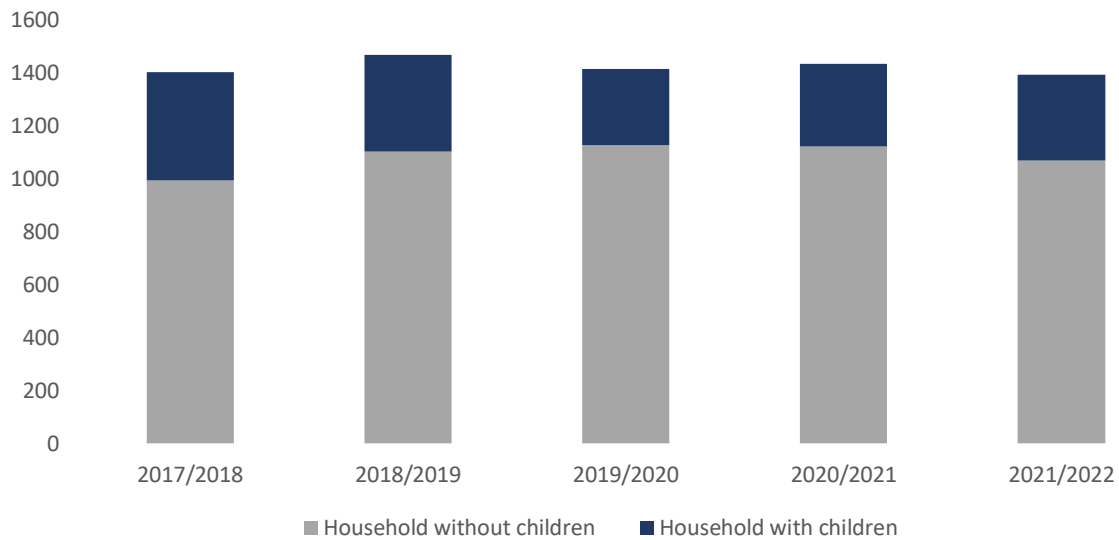
Homeless applications and those assessed as unintentionally homeless 2017/2018 – 2021/2022



Source: Dundee City Council HL1 2021/2022

The proportion of households' not containing children is currently at 77% compared to 71% in 2017/2018. This appears to be a result of an increase in the number of applications from households without children and a decrease in the number of households with children rather than a large increase or decrease from one cohort.

Breakdown of household composition in homeless applications 2017/2018 to 2021/2022

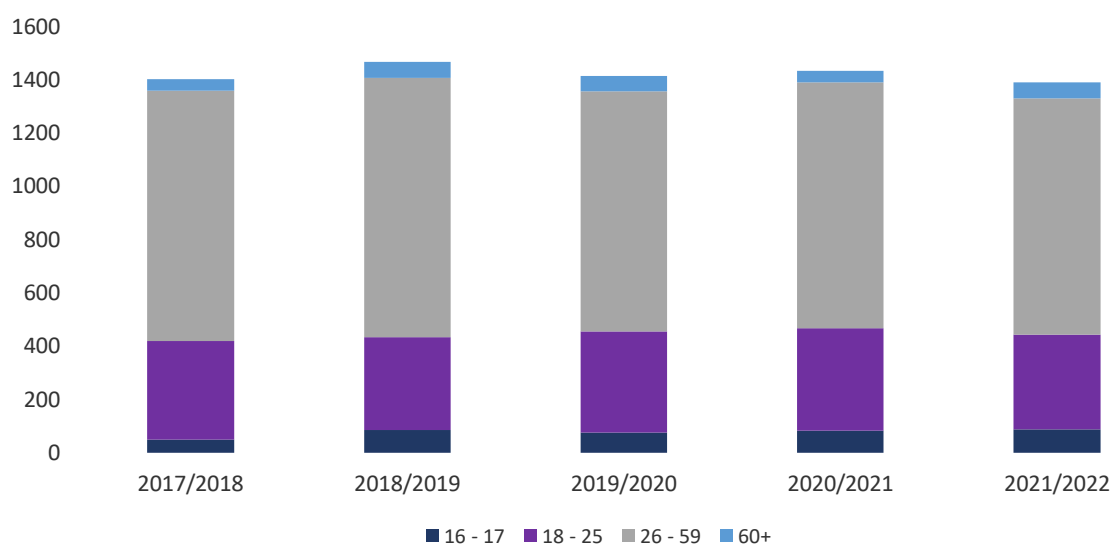


Source: Dundee City Council HL1 2021/2022

Single males continue to be the most common household group and make up approximately half of all applications. The proportion of applications from single females has increased from 21% in 2017/2018 to 26% in 2021/2022. The vast majority of applications from households containing children continue to be headed by female applicants (approximately 90% compared to 84% in 2017/2018).

The age profile of applicants has remained broadly the same as the baseline position although there has been a significant percent change in applications from both 16-17 year olds and applicants over 60 years of age. The percent change in both of these categories must be caveated with the actual numbers being at a very low level at the beginning of the plan (increase from 50 in 2017/2018 to 88) but this is still a concerning increase and has been around this figure in all years of the RRTP. We have a dedicated pathway for 16-17 year olds using a specialist youth housing agency, Action For Children to provide housing options advice tailored for young people. As the vast majority of presentations from this group are due to being asked to leave or a relationship breakdown with parents, we have made some changes to this pathway for 2022/2023 in recognition of this increase to focus more on prevention and conflict resolution.

Breakdown of age bands of main applicants in applications 2017/2018 to 2021/2022



Source: Dundee City Council HL1 2021/2022

Applications from Parental/family home/relatives and Friends/partners now make up just over half of all applications. This has increased from 47% in the baseline year. This may be a result of people being asked to leave due to the pandemic. This hypothesis is supported by the technical reason for homelessness “asked to leave” also increasing significantly.

There has been a further decrease in people applying from prison (91 in 2021/2022 compared to 109 in 2020/2021). The numbers on remand are higher than in previous years so there is concern about future demand. During 2020/2021 there was a significant decrease in presentations from the Private Rented Sector (approximately 34% reduction from the previous year). This can mainly be attributed to measures to prevent evictions during the pandemic (65% decrease in Termination of tenancy / mortgage due to rent arrears / default and a 54% decrease in Other action by landlord resulting in the termination of the tenancy). This has increased during 2021/2022 to 201 although this is still a lower number than pre-pandemic. A homeless prevention pilot to prevent evictions was commissioned in partnership with Shelter Scotland to proactively target and prevent evictions.

2.2. Rough Sleeping

66 applicants stated on their application that they slept rough in the 3 months preceding their application. Of these, 42 also stated they slept rough the night before their application. This is a 54% reduction in people stating on their application that they slept rough in the 3 months preceding their application and a 52% decrease in people stating they slept rough the night before their application from the previous year. It is important to note this is a self-reported indicator and there is no physical evidence of rough sleeping in Dundee when more reliable counts have been carried out.

2.3. Homelessness assessments

Dundee City council had a duty to find settled accommodation for 884 new applicants who were assessed as unintentionally homeless during 2021/2022. As a proportion of all assessments this was 65% compared to 63% in 2017/2018. It had been expected that this figure would rise during the plan due to fewer lost contacts.

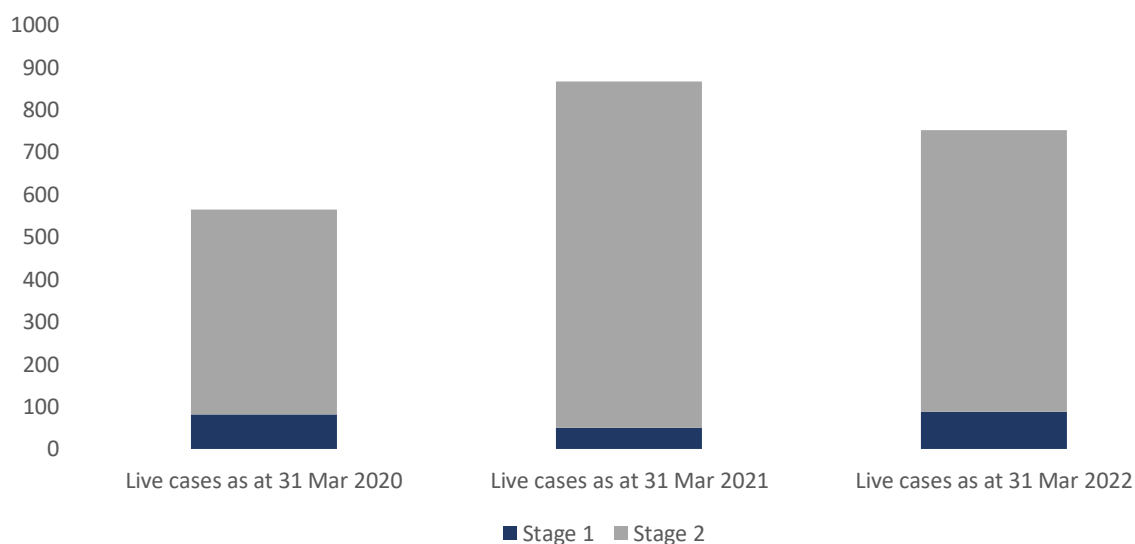
There were also a further 119 applicants assessed as unintentionally threatened with homelessness. Only 7 people were assessed as intentionally homeless or threatened with homelessness during 2021/2022.

Approximately 21% of all assessments were closed without a determination. While most of these were people who resolved their own homelessness prior to an assessment decision or chose to withdraw their application, there was still 112 cases closed as lost contact before an assessment decision (approximately 8% of all assessments which was the same as in 2017/2018). We are making operational changes and using service design methodology to address this issue

2.4. Open cases at 31st March

As at 31 March 2022, there were 664 households which still had a live case awaiting discharge of duties. There were also 88 cases awaiting an assessment. The baseline position was 489 open assessed cases and 103 awaiting an assessment. The number of live cases open awaiting discharge of duties has increased as a result of the pandemic and the reduction in lets. The focus in the remaining years will be to reduce this by increasing the number of outcomes for homeless applicants and a concentrated effort to flip temporary accommodation to permanent accommodation.

Open cases at end of financial year 2019/2020 to 2021/2022



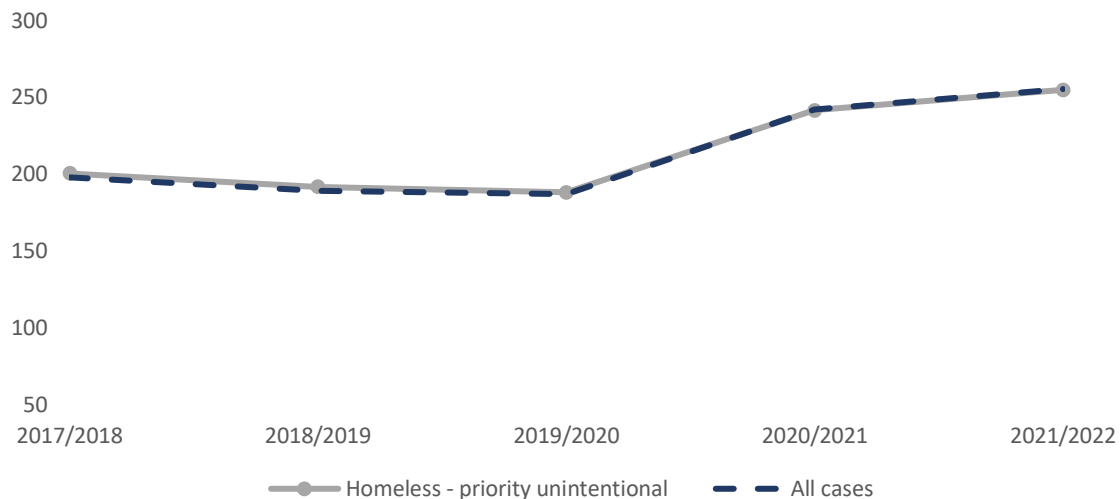
Source: Dundee City Council HL1 2021/2022

2.5. Average length of cases closed during the financial year

The average case duration in 2020/2021 for those assessed as unintentionally homeless was 255 days. This is an increase of 41 days from 2017/2018¹ and 14 days from the previous year. Again this can be attributed to the pandemic and the backlog that this created. It is expected that this can continue to rise as we house people who have been waiting longer than expected.

Average length of case (days) for unintentionally homeless cases 2017/2018 to 2021/2022

¹ This was incorrectly reported in the original plan as 172 days in 2017/2018



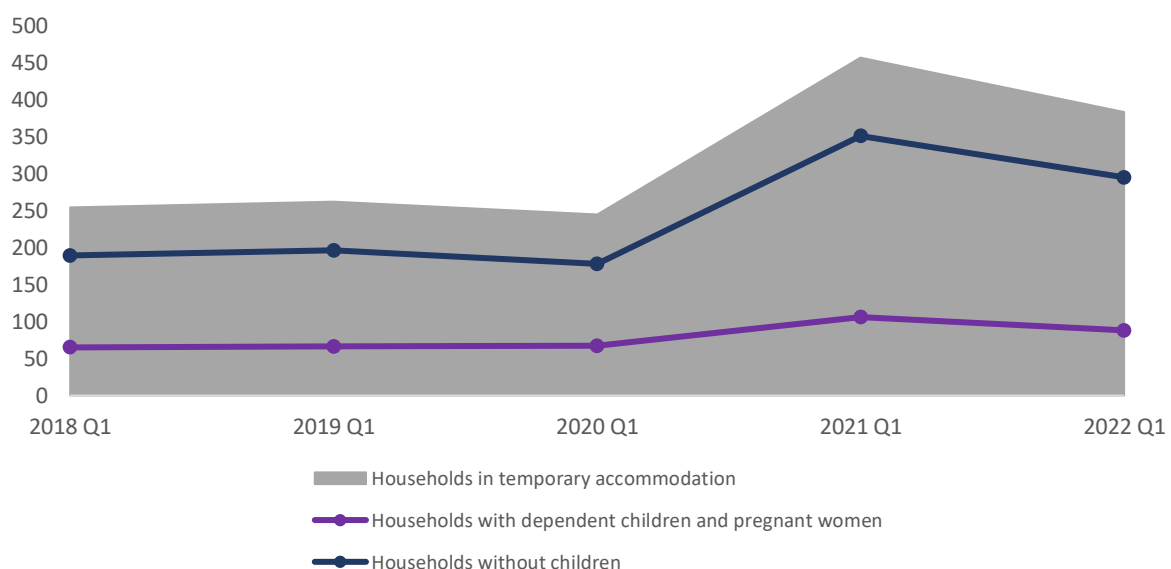
Source: Dundee City Council HL1 2021/2022

2.6. Temporary accommodation

As at 31/03/2022, there were 383 cases residing in temporary accommodation. This is a 17% decrease from 457 at the end of the same quarter in 2021. This decrease is a result of proactive work to return Void properties and permanently let. In addition, the flipping of temporary accommodation to permanent accommodation has contributed to this reduction. It is still significantly higher than the baseline value which is mainly due to the impact of Covid-19.

Approximately 77% of applicants occupying temporary accommodation were households without children or pregnant women. This was approximately 75% at the baseline position.

Number of households in temporary accommodation at end of financial year 2017/2018 to 2021/2022



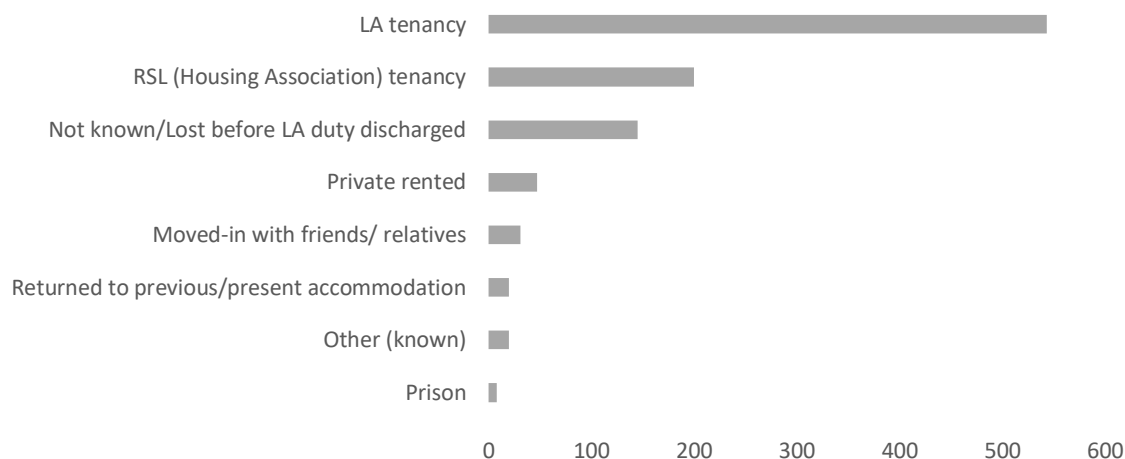
Source: Dundee City Council HL3 2021/2022

2.7. Outcomes

For those assessed as unintentionally homeless by Dundee City Council, 543 were rehoused into a Local Authority tenancy, 200 by a Registered Social Landlord and 48 in the private rented sector

during 2021/2022. As a proportion of all outcomes 77% of applicants assessed as unintentionally homeless secured settled accommodation².

Outcomes for cases assessed as unintentionally homeless 2021/2022



Source: Dundee City Council HL1 2021/2022

During 2021/2022, Dundee City Council let approximately 58% of all properties to homeless applicants. The figure for RSLs within the Common Housing Register was approximately 42%. There was a decrease in the percentage of DCC properties but a large increase in numbers from the previous year (up to 583 lets from 319 lets in 2020/2021). During the pandemic we increased our quota to 75% of lets to homeless applicants. The large proportion of sheltered stock in our lets dilutes the overall % of lets meaning the overall aim has not been achieved. In total approximately 53% of all CHR lets were to homeless applicants.

Using those assessed as unintentionally homeless in the financial year, lets across all sectors met 89% of new demand. This is an increase from the baseline position of 81%. However due to the backlog created during 2020/2021, it only accounted for about 50% of all demand during the year.

Using the methodology provided, based on the number of applicants awaiting housing, the backlog and new assessments and the current number of applicants who are either rehoused or lose contact after assessment we reduced the number of people who were awaiting discharge of duty during 2021/2022. The focus on year 4 will be further recovering this position through an increased number of social sector lets to homeless applicants and a drive to utilise the private rented sector further.

2.8. Housing Options

Housing Options data for 2021/2022 is still not confirmed so will not be included in this iteration at the moment.

² Percentage of applicants securing a LA tenancy, RSL tenancy or private sector tenancy

3. Temporary accommodation position

This section of the plan describes the position of temporary accommodation in Dundee City during 2021/2022. The broad descriptions used for temporary accommodation types are the same as those used in the Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan guidance. These are:

- Emergency accommodation – Provided at first point of contact and only used as short term accommodation
- Interim – Accommodation provided on an interim basis before the LA has discharged its duty into settled accommodation
- Temporary Furnished Flats (TFF) – Self-contained flats in the community used as temporary accommodation
- Other – Anything else used as temporary accommodation (e.g. Refuge accommodation)

3.1. Capacity

As a response to the pandemic, a significant amount of additional temporary accommodation was created to mitigate no permanent lets being made. Most additional capacity was met by creating additional temporary furnished flats. We have also needed to utilise B&B accommodation. This was used for emergency placements with alternative accommodation being sourced as quickly as possible.

There were 448 units of temporary accommodation available at 31 March 2022. This accommodation is spread throughout the city and comprises of flats, hostels, supported accommodation and supervised units. This is approximately a 45% increase from the temporary accommodation stock at the baseline position but a reduction from the 524 units we had at the end of year 2.

Prior to the pandemic we had made significant steps to reducing our reliance on temporary accommodation and had reduced capacity by approximately 13% from the baseline position. During Year 1 of the plan a direct access hostel consisting of 33 rooms was closed. This service was delivered by Transform Community Development and was the largest 3rd Sector Hostel in Dundee.

With effect of 31/03/2020, this accommodation was permanently closed and all residents within rehoused. The team within Transform Community Development were realigned to deliver support within the mainstreamed Housing First Team.

There was also a reconfiguration of 9 individual flats suitable for family accommodation situated within a staffed accommodation block. This was previously used as direct access, temporary accommodation and has now been re configured as family supported accommodation. In partnership with Action For Children (AFC), Hillcrest Homes and Children and Families Service, on-site support is now provided in accommodation for 9 families.

3.2. Number of households living in temporary accommodation during 2021/2022

During 2021/2022 1314 temporary accommodation placements started. This comprised of 814 individual households. When these figures are added to the 383 applicants who were in temporary accommodation from the previous reporting period there were an estimated 1197 households living in temporary accommodation throughout 2021/2022. This is a decrease on the previous year but a significant increase from the baseline. The cause of this increase seems to be that people who would

normally stay with family or friends were not able to do so because of the pandemic and required temporary accommodation and a reduction in lets in previous year led to a bigger backlog in temporary accommodation than in other years. Future demand continues to remain uncertain but it is expected that there will be a decrease in requirement towards the baseline position. This will be influenced by several variables and can go down as well as up.

3.3. Type of provision

Based on the overarching type of the accommodation, the composition of Dundee City Council’s provision of temporary accommodation at 31/03/2022 was:

Type of accommodation	Number
TFF	224
Emergency	65
Interim	84
Other	75

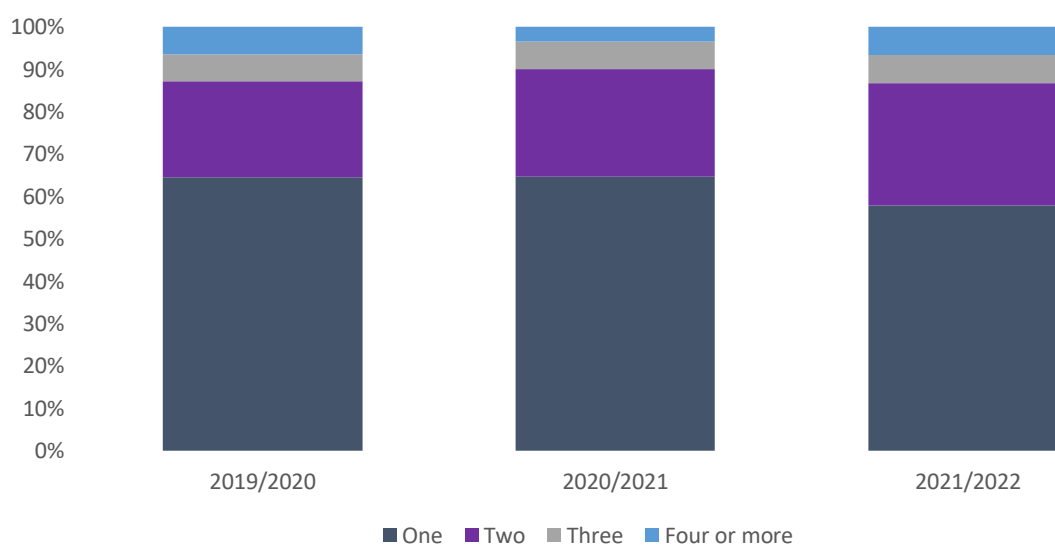
Due to the creation of new temporary accommodation capacity in response to the pandemic, half of our temporary accommodation is now temporary furnished flats. The creation of this type of accommodation give us the greatest flexibility when adjusting our capacity during year 4.

The ‘other’ category includes Women’s refuge accommodation and unfurnished flats which can be used for applicants with their own furniture. We have also used B&B accommodation during the pandemic but have drastically reduced its use and intend to stop this during year 4.

3.4. Type of households

During 2021/2022 there were 814 unique households which entered temporary accommodation over 1314 placements. Approximately 77% of these households were households without children. This proportion has decreased from 79% in 2017/2018. The majority of multiple placements were made by households without children.

Number of placements in temporary accommodation by year 2019/2020 to 2021/2022

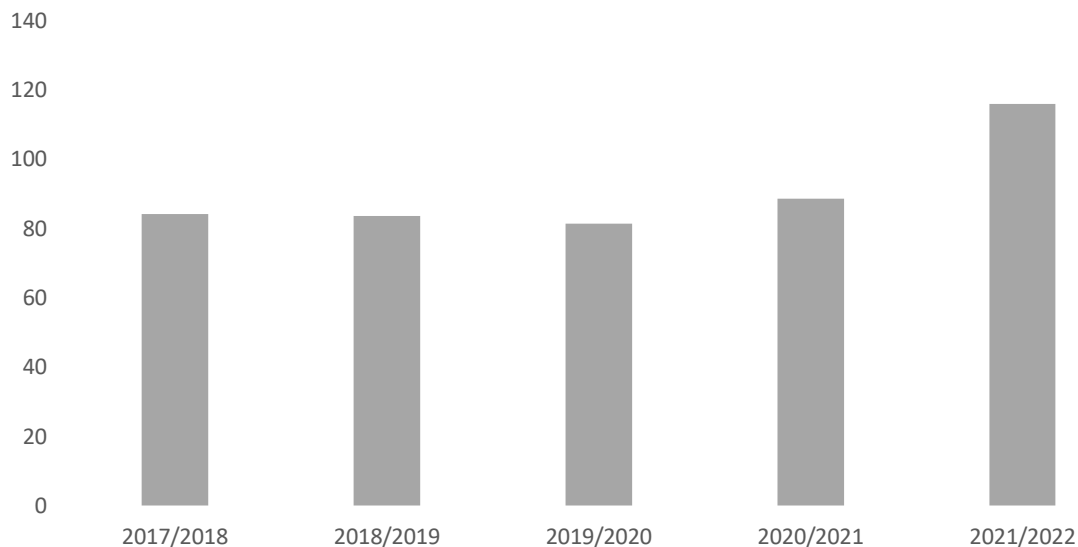


Source: Dundee City Council HL3 2021/2022

3.5. Length of placements

The average length of stay in temporary accommodation placements in 2021/2022 was 116 days this was an increase from 88.6 days in 2020/2021. This is almost a 31 day increase from 2017/2018. This is completely contrary to our RRTP and a direct result of the pandemic.

Average length of stay per placement in temporary accommodation 2017/2018 to 2021/2022



Source: Dundee City Council HL3 2020/2021

The longest average length of placements was in temporary furnished flats at 223 days. However, there is significant variance within this category.

Average length of placements within interim accommodation was approximately 153 days. There is still some variance between the length of stay between accommodation providers in this type of accommodation. There is some concern that this will rise significantly next year due to people not being housed in Year 2 or 3.

'Other' temporary accommodation includes a variety of temporary accommodation such as women's refuge, B&B and unfurnished properties, as such there is significant variance in this category. The average length of placements in Emergency B&B accommodation were considerably shorter at 6 days than other types of temporary accommodation. Applicants tend to be accommodated in this type of temporary accommodation initially before being moved on to other types of temporary accommodation.

4. Rapid Rehousing 5 year visions / projections

Within this last year we have taken major steps within the Homelessness Partnership in the direction of reconfiguring our temporary accommodation portfolio. Our aims included:

- Implement Temporary Accommodation review
- Reduce time spent in temporary accommodation
- Increase supply of settled accommodation options

It is projected that the Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan can reduce the need for temporary accommodation by Year 5 through the review and remodelling of temporary accommodation as set out in our Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan.

As a result of the Covid-19 pandemic these assumptions will require to be revisited and will require the creation of models well out-with the range of the original assumptions. A significant divergence from the original plan occurred during Year 2 and Year 3 which will result in non-linear assumptions whereas all models in the original plan were linear in nature and based on relatively predictable variables which is no longer the case.

It is currently unknown what levels of homelessness will be seen as a result of the pandemic. The proportion of households requiring temporary accommodation increased significantly to 60% during 2020/2021 but dropped to just below 50% in 2021/2022. It is unknown what the ongoing trend will be models will be created with various assumption. There are particular concerns that there may be an increase in homelessness and demand for accommodation as a result of the current economic situation and the humanitarian response in addition to the cost of living crisis with costs continuing to increase

4.1. Assumptions

This section of the original plan was based on the primary assumption that there would be a small reduction in applications, 50% of applicants would require temporary accommodation and a 5% void rate in temporary accommodation. Alternative models were also created for different assumptions.

Alternative models have been created to take account of the changes as a result of the pandemic. The worst case scenario is that temporary accommodation demand increases, applications rise and lets continue to drop. This would put significant pressure on our plan and targets would need to be completely revised.

The best case scenario seems to be continuing the recovery from the pandemic seen during year 3 to get temporary accommodation capacity and permanent lets back to the level they were at prior to the pandemic. That would allow for the focus to be on implementing rapid rehousing in the final years of the plan.

4.2. Temporary accommodation capacity

Over the five years of the plan it was envisaged that the supply of temporary accommodation would be reduced considerably. This was mainly through much shorter length stays due to providing settled accommodation in reduced timescales, making better use of the existing supply and transforming units into permanent supported accommodation to provide settled accommodation.

It was originally projected that the Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan would reduce the need for temporary accommodation from 309 units in Year 1 to 153 units by the end of Year 4 with a further review after Year 5. The increase in temporary accommodation demand and capacity in year 2 has made the original plan materially uncertain. As above, the focus in Year 3 was reducing the new

capacity we created in response to the pandemic. This was achieved through flipping properties and also returning surplus temporary furnished flats to mainstream lets as demand allowed. It is intended that this will continue during Year 4 to reduce the number of temporary accommodations further.

In later years it was hoped that the transformation of temporary accommodation would provide additional units of permanent supported accommodation. These plans were developed with our third sector partners and agreed by the Homelessness Partnership. Due to the impact of the pandemic and the uncertainty over future demand these plans will require to be fully reviewed. The indicative estimates for the five-year plan adjusted for the Year 3 position are:

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Emergency	65	65	65	65	TBC
Interim	84	84	84	84	TBC
TFF	83	300	224	150	TBC
Other	38	75	75	75	TBC
Total	270	524	448	374	TBC

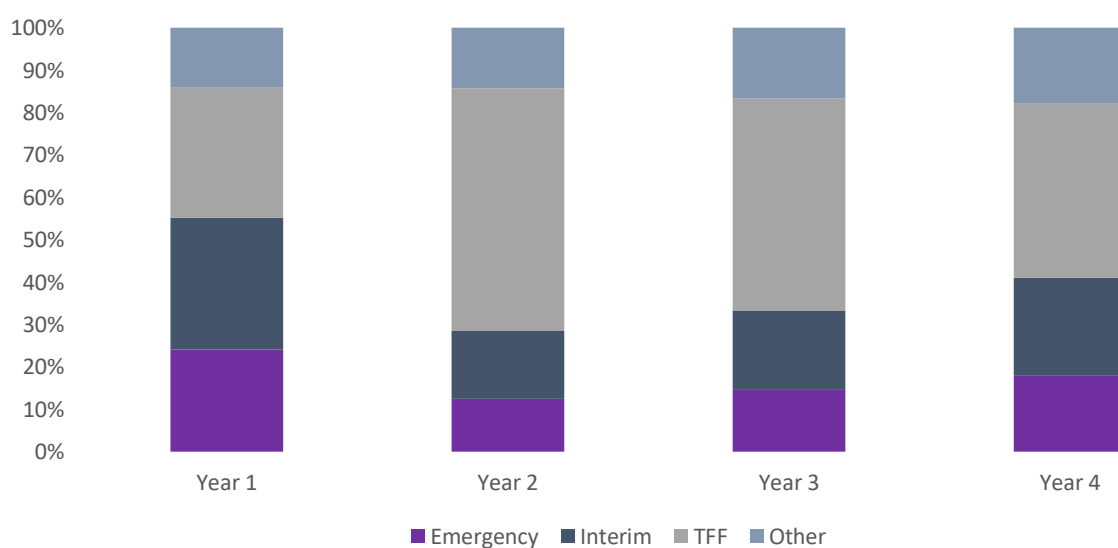
To achieve the temporary accommodation position at the end of Year 4 we would need to reduce our average total length of stay which is reliant on other variables such as the number of applications, demand for temporary accommodation and lets.

4.3. Type of provision

A key aspect of the plan is to reduce the reliance on hostel-type accommodation and move towards a temporary accommodation model which has greater reliance on temporary furnished flats and interim temporary accommodation where on-site support is provided and the occupant provided with self-contained fully furnished accommodation.

The majority of new supply created over the pandemic was temporary furnished flats. It is felt that these will give the greatest flexibility in adjusting our capacity as the ongoing demand becomes clearer.

Proportion of temporary accommodation types projected across plan (years 4 and 5 currently uncertain)



Source: Dundee City Council

Any placement in temporary accommodation will be for as short a time as possible until settled accommodation is available. However, we will need to continue to provide emergency accommodation at point of contact and then move to more suitable accommodation during Year 4.

4.4. Types of households

It is not envisaged that the general profile of applicants requiring temporary accommodation will change over the course of the plan.

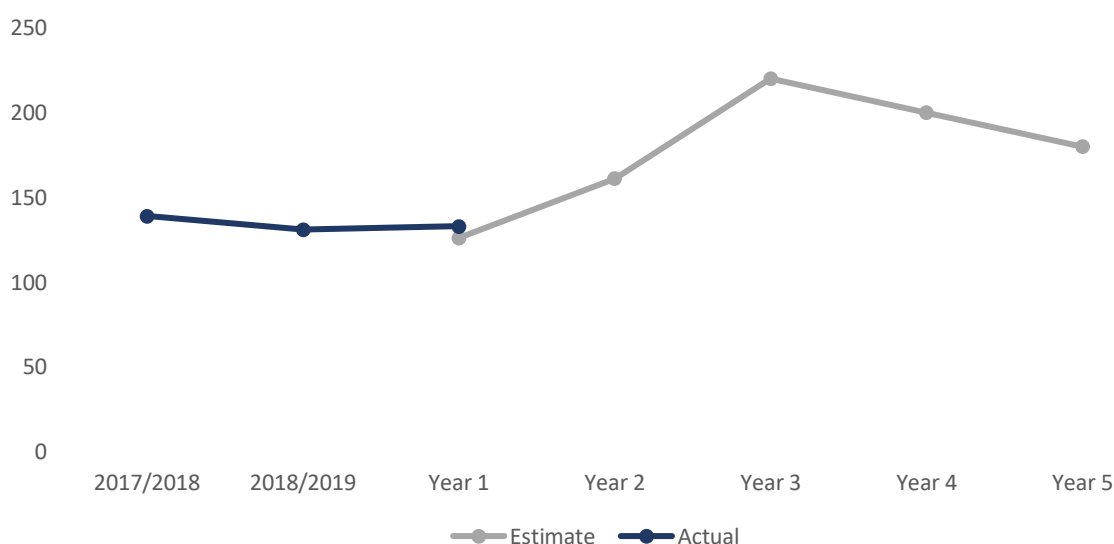
In the baseline model, single people have the greatest need for temporary accommodation and make up the majority of placements. It is likely that this will continue to be the case during the course of the plan.

In addition the Local Authority in partnership with Dundee Health and Social Care Partnership and Dundee Women’s Aid have revised the support element delivered in a Homeless temporary accommodation block to address the particular needs of single female applicants. Although this accommodation remains temporary accommodation we will provide gender specific accommodation for female applicants across 11 self-contained properties during Year 4 of our plan.

4.5. Reduce Time in Temporary Accommodation

Throughout our 5-year RRTP our aim is to ensure the average total length of stay in temporary accommodation was to be reduced to approximately 70 days per case. During 2020/2021 the average time spent in Temporary Accommodation was 161 days. This was an increase of 16 days from the 2017/2018 position. For 2021/2022 it is estimated that the average length of time spent in temporary accommodation during a case will be around 220 days There is great concern that this will continue to rise as we work through the backlog. When these applicants are rehoused the position will become clearer but it is likely to be over 200 days. Assuming year 4 sufficiently addresses the backlog, the time spent in temporary accommodation should reduce in year 5.

Average length of stay across all placements projected during plan



Source: Dundee City Council HL1 2021/2022

5. Support Needs

The provision of the appropriate level of support for each applicant will be a key determinant of the success of the transition to rapid rehousing.

- Housing First is the first response for people with complex needs and facing multiple disadvantages where assertive, intensive housing support will be provided.
- Where mainstream housing, including Housing First, is not possible highly specialised supported accommodation with on-site support provision.
- Within tenancies generic housing support services.

The baseline and predicted levels of support needs are documented in this section of the plan. A more detailed assessment of support needs is required. As part of this assessment, dedicated Social Workers are now available to the Housing Options service as part of our RRTP.

5.1. Type of support needs

Based on HL1 assessment data in 2021/2022, 56% of applicants who were assessed as unintentionally homeless or threatened with homelessness had no support needs and a further 24% had one identified support need. Two support needs make up 12% of those assessed and 7% have 3 or more support needs. Since the baseline position there has been a significant rise in the proportion with no or one support need and a decrease in those with 2 or more support needs. This is very surprising as most anecdotal evidence indicates that support needs in the city are high. We are hoping to carry out an exercise with our partners in the Dundee Health & Social Care Partnership to better understand the level of support needs.

Of those with identified support needs in 2021/2022, the most common support needs were mental health problems (82%) and Basic housing management/independent living skills (66%). Drug and/or alcohol dependency was a recognised support need for 26% applicants assessed as unintentionally homeless who were identified as having support needs. In the baseline position Basic housing management was the most common support need but this has now been surpassed by mental health problem.

5.2. No/low support needs

The majority of homeless applicants to Dundee City Council will fall into this category. The initial plan had approximately 68% of applicants each year having no or low support needs except for assistance in being provided with suitable accommodation. Based on current data this has now dropped to 56%. This group of applicants would need case management and housing options assistance to source a suitable property as well as sign-posting and low-level housing management support provided by housing providers. The proportion of applicants within this category may rise as long-term support issues are addressed within the other categories.

5.3. Medium support needs

This proportion of homeless cases would be approximately 27% on an annual basis. This is based on the proportion of applicant's who have been assessed as requiring support excluding applicants who fall into other categories. This is also roughly in line with the proportion of applicants with two or more support needs who would not fall into the SMD/Complex needs category. This group would be capable of sustaining mainstream housing with the support of visiting housing support, along with other statutory and third sector supports.

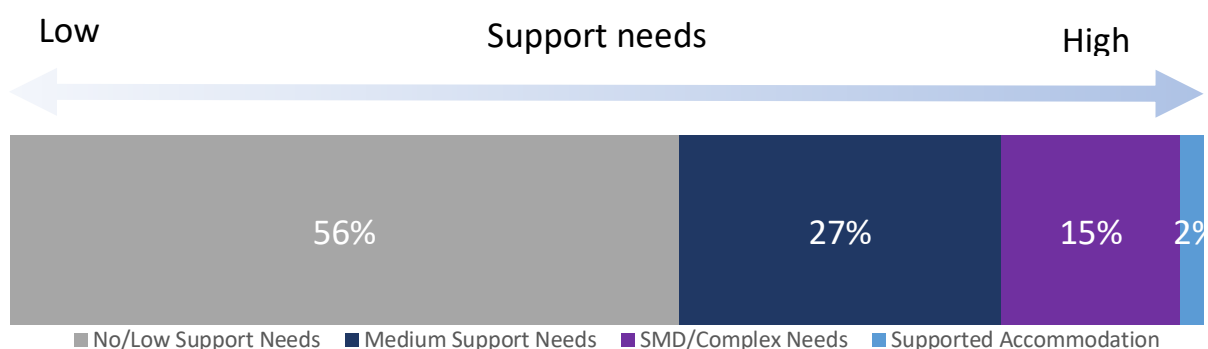
5.4. SMD/Complex needs

Based on research carried out by Heriot-Watt University, Dundee City Council has one of the highest incidences of Severe and Multiple Disadvantage/Complex needs on Scotland. This includes applicants with history of involvement with homelessness, criminal justice and substance misuse. By applying this methodology to HL1 data from subsequent years, approximately 20% of applicants assessed as homeless could fall into this category. With suitable multi-agency planning a proportion of this cohort would be capable of sustaining a mainstream tenancy with housing support and other professional supports. This may reduce the proportion requiring a more intensive support-based approach, such as housing first to approximately 15% of homeless applicants based on current needs. This approach should reduce the likelihood of repeat homelessness and as a result it could be expected that this proportion would reduce in subsequent years.

5.5. Supported Accommodation

This category would contain applicants where independent living within the community is not possible and permanent supported accommodation would be the most appropriate outcome. It is expected that the proportion of applicants requiring this form of accommodation would be lower, with perhaps only 1- 2% of cases per annum falling into this category. It is expected that the proportion could drop once appropriate supported accommodation is available for all applicants that require this type of accommodation. The supply for this accommodation will mainly be met by realigning from existing temporary accommodation stock.

Proportion of support requirements across plan



Source: Dundee City Council

6. Rapid Rehousing Plan

This section will contain the main plans, targets and projects to achieve the overall aims of our rapid rehousing plan over the course of the plan. It is acknowledged the plan will remain dynamic and the main focus will be on plans for the next year and will be continually monitored and adapted.

6.1. Proportion and numbers for rehousing supply requirements to meet demand over plan

The backlog of cases at the end of Year 1 was 478, this has now risen to 664 (although it reduced from 802 last year). To reduce this backlog over the remaining years of the plan will require an

increase in lets across all housing providers and tenures. Due to the uncertainty over the number of lets which will become available and the level of homeless applications in the future, this element of the plan will be subject to significant changes.

It was initially expected that the increased focus on prevention would lead to at least a small reduction in the number of homeless applications over the plan. There was an approximate 4% decrease in applications in Year 1 but a small rise in year 2. During 2021/2022, there was a reduction but future trends remain very uncertain.

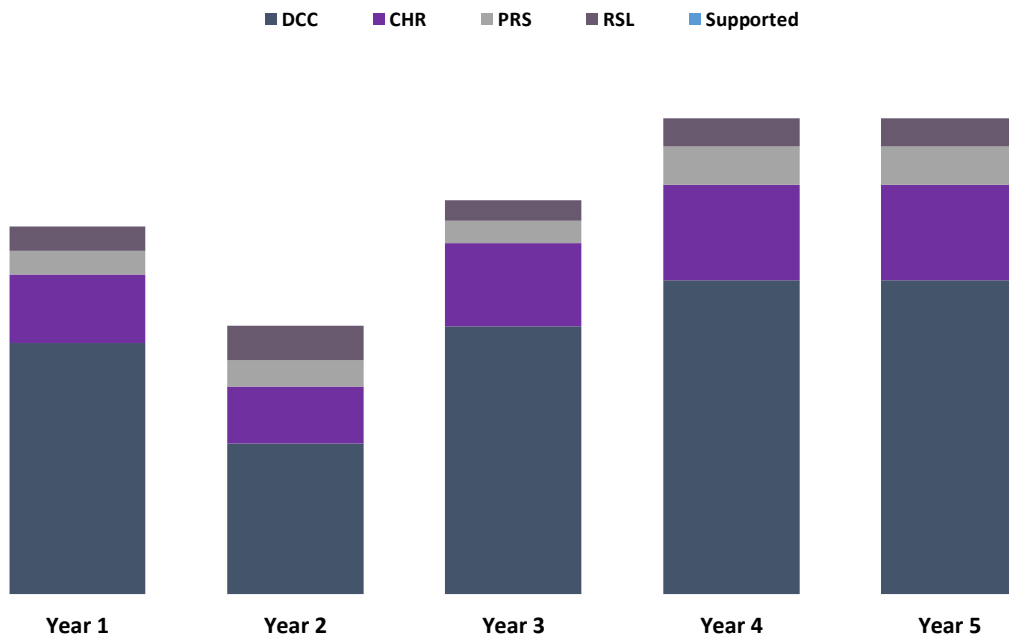
The baseline assumption was a small annual decrease in homeless applications but an increase to 75% of applicants being assessed as unintentionally homeless, that model required the total lets to homeless households across all sectors to be in the region of 1,000 per annum across the 5 years of the plan (not including those requiring supported accommodation). However, there was still some lost contacts, applicants who make their own arrangements or return to previous arrangements which would reduce the total number of lets required.

The number of lets in previous years had been very consistent but there was significant deviation from normal trends in year 2. This was partly due to a downturn in construction work resulting in vacant properties for temporary accommodation but there was also a significant decrease in new voids as a result of terminations. During year 3, lets increased but were still below pre-pandemic levels. There is a backlog of void properties in Dundee City Council stock undergoing construction work.

Using the central assumptions of an average of 1400 homeless applications in Year 4 and 5. In order to reduce the backlog to reasonable levels, the following targets will be required in this model:

- 65% of lets across the Common Housing Register (this is assuming that the total number of lets reverts back to similar to pre-pandemic levels) until the bulk of the backlog of applicants is cleared. This would result in approximately 690 lets from Dundee City Council and 210 lets from Registered Social Landlords in the CHR annually for the next 2 years.
- Where required we will have 10% of lets being allocated to our Humanitarian Response. This approach supports the acceleration of homelessness prevention across all groups.
- Due to the nature of the stock in the city this is likely to be the highest achievable figure.
- An increase in lets from Registered Social Landlords not currently in the Common Housing Register. This would result in approximately 60 lets per year on average.
- Approximately 80 private sector tenancies per year. This is a significant increase on the baseline position and would be achieved through increased use of the rent deposit guarantee scheme. This will be subject to the property being affordable to the household.
- This central assumption will effectively become our best case scenario.

Composition of lets across plan (best case scenario)

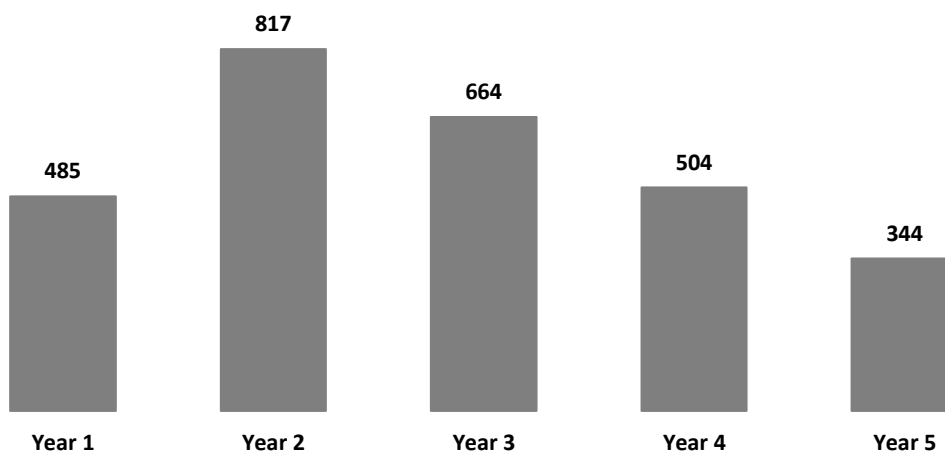


Source: Dundee City Council

A worst case scenario where there is a small increase in homelessness of across each of the remaining years of the plan and a reduction in total social sector lets by 10% would require approximately 70% of lets from Dundee City Council and CHR partners if the other variables remained constant. It is recognised that the number of lets this would require would be almost impossible to achieve due to the large number of sheltered housing in the city.

In all scenarios these targets would have to be monitored on at least an annual basis to ensure that the backlog and new demand was being sufficiently addressed. The allocation targets in the central assumption should almost clear the backlog by the end of the fifth year of the plan. It is expected that once the backlog has been cleared that the proportion of new social lets to homeless applicants could be reduced to ensure that other housing needs continue to be met.

Projected backlog by year across plan (best case scenario)



Source: Dundee City Council

6.2. A locally agreed target for the average time that homeless households will be living in temporary accommodation to be achieved by end of plan

If the backlog of households who are waiting for housing was to be cleared and the supply of supported housing increased, then waiting times for settled accommodation to be made available should significantly reduce by the end of the plan. The target for an applicant to be rehoused had remained at 3 months or 90 days but will now need to be amended upwards. The best case scenario would be 4 months (or 120 days) but a more likely target will be 6 months (180 days). We will continue to work towards the 90 day target following the completion of Year 5 but it could be another 5 years based on current projections.

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
187 days	242 days	255 days	200 days	180 days

The position at Year 3 is significantly higher than our projected figure. This is a result of decreased lets to homeless applicants as a result of the pandemic. It is hoped that as the number of lets returns to normal and temporary accommodation is flipped, this figure can come back in line with the original plan. Any increase in applications or drop in lets would require a rise in rehousing targets to prevent a new backlog building. A particular challenge for this target will be households requiring larger family properties with 4 bedrooms or more.

6.3. Working with social housing providers to optimise the rehousing process

Dundee City Council have an established Common Housing Register including Abertay Housing Association, Caledonia Housing Association and Hillcrest Housing Association as full partners. These housing providers also share a Common Allocations Policy with Dundee City Council. This policy is currently under review and consultation. Any increase in rehousing quotas to homeless households as part of this transition plan will be agreed following consultation with our CHR partners.

Nomination and Section 5 protocols with our Registered Social Landlords not in the Common Housing Register will be updated to assist with the allocation of lets to homeless households.

As a result of the pandemic it was agreed that the quota of lets to homeless applicants would be increased to 75%.

6.4. Developing rehousing solutions in the private sector

The Rapid rehousing Transition Plan will require increased utilisation of the Private Rented Sector. This may be particularly useful for applicant's requiring housing in areas or property types which have a low turnover in the social rented sector.

Homefinder, our Rent Deposit Guarantee Scheme will work to increase accessibility to the PRS. This team will provide specialised support to liaise with private sector landlords, facilitate viewings and secure private sector housing for applicants in housing need to alleviate and prevent homelessness. This will also be supplemented with a rent in advance scheme from Year 2 to further enhance accessibility to this sector.

Action For Children Family Sustainment Service work in partnership with Dundee City Council to prevent families residing in private rented accommodation from, the threat of, and eviction. The service works with the families to maximize their income and overcome any disputes they may have with the Landlord.

Positive Steps provide supported accommodation within the private rented sector. This service provides furnished properties to vulnerable individuals who require substantial support to maintain and engage a tenancy. These properties are leased from both the social and private sector and decorated and furnished by Positive Steps. The individual is supported for a minimum of 2 years and when independence is reached, the property is signed over to the tenant and they become the tenant of the social or private landlord from which the property is leased. This service provides homes to over 50 individuals at any one time and properties are dispersed throughout the city. This provides choice of area and properties to the individuals that are supported. This service has been operational for more than 15 years and has now also purchased properties to expand this service within Dundee.

6.5. Converting temporary furnished flats to settled home/Scottish Secure Tenancies

The original plan featured a target to convert 20 temporary furnished flats to Scottish Secure Tenancies per annum. As a result of a significant increase in temporary furnished flats being created to provide temporary accommodation during the pandemic this was increased in Year 2 as part of our recovery plan. It is now hoped that at least 100 units of temporary accommodation can be converted to permanent accommodation in Year 3.

This would provide permanent housing which minimises disruption for the household. This would be dependent on the supply of any required alternative temporary accommodation and the suitability of the accommodation. This model will continue to be implemented across the lifetime of the RRTP.

6.6. Homeless Prevention Pilot

In 2020/2021 Dundee City Council commissioned a Homeless Prevention Pilot in partnership with Shelter Scotland. This will continue into Year 3. The purpose of this project is to take a proactive approach to working with tenants across all tenure to prevent homelessness. This supports both the RRTP and the Ending Homelessness Action Plan. Briefing sessions have been delivered to partners. In addition to specialist casework and income maximisation, the pilot will provide a programme of work to build housing rights awareness across the wider community in Dundee. This includes delivering sessions and workshops to community organisations and groups to motivate them to take action within their communities to prevent and address housing and homelessness issues. The focus is on mobilising people within communities to be engaged in Dundee's RRTP vision and what they can do to support it.

6.7. Community Social Workers

The two community social workers have developed the service and been available for interventions. This has resulted in over 40 referrals for support through this project. To date all of those at risk of homelessness referred have remained in their own accommodation with enhanced support. The social workers also assess and co-ordinate support for those who are already homeless and have unmet community care needs. These interventions have resulted in assessments and referrals to the appropriate social work service

6.8. Mainstream existing Housing first initiatives and upscale in line with local projected need

Housing First Pathfinder has continued to ramp up in Dundee over the past year and there are now 82 Housing First Tenancies set up. The initial plan outlined the transition and mainstreaming of Housing First if successful, would be funded through the reconfiguration of existing support services being delivered across the hostel/temporary accommodation supply in the city. This commenced in March 2020 when the partnership closed one of the largest hostels in the city with Transform Community Development and reconfigured the service to deliver outreach housing support aligned with Housing First principles. In year 3 of our RRTP, this service was mainstreamed to deliver Housing First support to residents of Dundee.

For some households mainstream housing or housing first will not be appropriate. A full assessment of needs will be required in each individual case to identify the most appropriate sustainable accommodation. This demand could be met by the reconfiguration of units currently used as temporary accommodation. Where households are allocated permanent supported accommodation, management of this accommodation should be included as part of the main Health & Social Care Adult Services which already provides this type of accommodation.

6.9. Particular Pathways

Our original plan identified 3 particular pathways that required particular responses as part of our Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan.

In Year 3 these pathways will continue to develop in the following ways -

Prisoners

A dedicated support provider, Positive Connections, supports offenders from conviction to liberation within HMP Perth. These issues can range from tenancy loss, sourcing storage of personal goods, benefit and poverty support, sign posting to specialised external agencies, substance use, relationship issues, sourcing accommodation on liberation, meet and greet on liberation, etc. the aim is to reduce homelessness and the threat of homelessness within the offending demographic, support continues for 12 months after liberation. The service is based on the sticky model of support of which staff stick to the individual to enable appointments to be met, income to be sourced etc. The service enables individuals to reach out at points of crisis and for staff to support with preventative and reactive assistance.

A pilot was carried out by Positive Steps where they provided supported housing in a private sector flat for prisoners directly on release from prison. This was a very successful initiative with 100% sustainment rates and to date no further prison sentences.

Gendered approach

The scope of the original domestic abuse pathway has increased to a gendered approach to service provision.

Gender specific support has also been recognised as a key factor in sustainment and so part of the RRTP funding has been allocated to recruit 2 gender specific workers with Dundee Women's Aid. These roles will continue to work in partnership with the mainstreamed Housing First service to deliver specific support to women and their children and inform future gender specific support service requirements.

Following research from University of Dundee and Dundee Women's Aid we are repurposing a temporary accommodation unit to a gender specific service for homeless females. This accommodation will provide 11 self-contained 1-bedroom flats along with gender specific support.

Young People

Action For Children submitted a joint bid with Dundee City Council to the Corra Foundation to provide Housing First for young people. This funding is to support young people via the housing first model. Over the course of the RRTP this should enable AFC/DCC to gradually reduce the amount of temporary accommodation for young people through providing settled permanent tenancies with intensive support. The intention is to gradually reduce the temporary accommodation available for young people by 50% over a 2 to 3-year period.

The youth housing first model will complement the AFC/DCC Youth Prevention Service. This service has been set up to proactively prevent young people leaving the family home, if it is safe to do so. AFC support young people and families to take a solution focus approach through facilitated conflict resolution until a permanent outcome is achieved. There is also longer term early intervention work carried out such as delivering housing and homeless awareness sessions in local schools.

7. Investment Plan

The successful implementation of this plan will rely on the appropriate resources being available. Some of these actions such as increasing quotas of social lets will have no additional cost. Reducing the level of temporary accommodation should facilitate reallocation of funding to other services required such as intensive housing support. Many of the changes such as converting temporary accommodation to alternative uses will have substantial transformation costs attached. The investment plan contains initial estimates of requirements for and sources of funding.

This section will mainly focus on planned investment using existing allocations and will adapt as further resources and allocations are known.

7.1. Investment

Homelessness and Housing options services in Dundee are currently strategically managed in partnership by Dundee City Council and Dundee Health & Social Care Partnership.

Activity	Description
Private Sector Rent Deposit	Dundee Homefinders provides access to the private rented sector through a rent deposit guarantee scheme and rent in advance. This is a vital component of our Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan and maximises housing options
Youth Housing Options Service	Working in partnership with Action For Children to provide tailored housing options advice to young people. This forms part of our youth specific pathway
Family Sustainment Service	This service supports families who reside in private rented tenancies and are at risk of homelessness. The project will specifically assess the social and economic issues, exploring risks, and forming a package of support tailor made to them. Strongly focussed on early intervention and prevention of homelessness. Support includes budgeting, benefit maximisation, setting up repayment plans for rent arrears, and mediation between tenants and landlords.
Support for those at risk of rough sleeping	To enable support workers to provide immediate support to people rough sleeping or at risk of rough sleeping through the provision of accommodation or other support.
Women's Aid Housing First Support Workers	Housing First support workers provide creative permanent housing and support solutions, whilst providing gender specific support consistent with current best practice and housing first fidelities
RRTP Housing Options and Lettings Officers	Additional members of staff to ensure effective assessment and case management of homeless cases and the delivery of housing options to prevent homelessness. The role of the Lettings Officer is to source suitable properties for the delivery of Housing First.

Furnished tenancy initiative	To provide white goods and furnishings to allow homeless people to move from temporary accommodation to a permanent tenancy without delay
Housing Options Social Worker	In partnership with Dundee Health & Social Care Partnership we have employed 2 social workers to be based within the housing options service. The aim of this service is to ensure that support needs are fully met with a focus on prevention of homelessness.

Activities in Year 4 will be focussed on the following three elements of the plan.

7.2. Temporary Accommodation Remodelling and Increase Supply of Settled/Supported Accommodation

Over the next year we aim to:

- Continue to ensure compliance with temporary accommodation standards and factor this within the review of hostel accommodation.
- Continue maximising access to the Private Rented Sector through our Homefinder Service and partnerships within the PRS
- Work in partnership with Action For Children to continue delivering Youth Housing Options and Family Sustainment
- Continue with increased lets to homeless applicants as part of our Covid-19 recovery to work through the backlog of cases.
- Conclude Allocation Policy review
- Continue the programme to make temporary flats in to permanent mainstream tenancies for homeless applicants.
- Review the Homeless Partnership budget to align with the support needs demand locally.
- Review our Housing Options and Homeless Strategy,
- Develop and implement a Personal Housing Action Plan for Homeless applicants to facilitate rehousing and support in quickest possible timescales.

7.3. End Rough Sleeping

- Ensure appropriate support and accommodation is available to those at risk of rough sleeping and deliver this in partnership with 3rd Sector organisations.
- Where relevant to Dundee, implement recommendations and outcomes from specific areas of research to inform practice.
- Continue to develop the role of the Community Social Workers to support those who are rough sleeping and also support homeless applicants presenting to the service.
- Reducing the number of people in temporary accommodation by making permanent offers of housing in their current properties where it meets their housing need.
- Provide funding for 3rd Sector support focusing on individuals rough sleeping or at risk of.
- Review the Lead Professional model and implement across our Homeless Partnership. In addition, explore options to utilise e-platforms to support the real time, sharing of information between DCC and DHSCP and 3rd sector Partners

7.4. Prevent Homelessness from occurring

- Evaluate the service delivery across our Housing Options Team to deliver an enhanced response which focuses on assessment, early intervention and prevention. This extends beyond our Housing Options Team and expands in to our Tenancies and Support service internally to establish the right support and housing options for service users.
- Tenancy Sustainment to exceed 90%.
- Shift the focus to prevention for the Action For Children Youth Housing Options Service
- Monitor the impact of Community Capacity Sessions
- Evaluate the impact of the partnership response with Shelter Scotland on the Homelessness Prevention Pilot
- Review our Housing Options and Homeless Policy in partnership with Shelter Scotland and those with lived experience
- Ensure our Policies align across Housing Options, Lettings and Tenancy Sustainment
- Review the impact of the Homeless Prevention Pilot across both Social and Private Sector.

7.5. Monitoring

This Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan is intended to:

- End Rough Sleeping
- Prevent homelessness from occurring
- Improve the standards and types of temporary accommodation
- Reduce time spent in temporary accommodation
- Increase supply of permanent accommodation options
- Provide appropriate support and accommodation

These intended outcomes are monitored on an annual basis. In addition the Homeless Strategic Partnership monitors quarterly to ensure that the implementation is successful and that appropriate resources are harnessed to deliver the RRTP.

8. Appendix A Temporary Accommodation Provision

Accommodation Type	Name of accommodation	Description	Number of units at 31/03/2021
Temporary Furnished Flats	Network Flats (including Single Network Flats)	Dundee City Council fully furnished properties in various property sizes	268
	Single Supervised Unit - DCC	Supported accommodation block for single people. Support provided by Housing First	11
	RSL Managed Accommodation	Temporary accommodation block managed and supported by Hillcrest Housing Association	9
	RSL Networks	Registered Social Landlord fully furnished properties in various property sizes	6
	Transform Community Development	Supported temporary accommodation managed by Transform Community Development within self-contained flats	22
Interim	Salvation Army	Supported temporary accommodation managed by Salvation Army within self-contained flats	20
	Dundee Survival Group Phase 2	Supported temporary accommodation managed by Dundee Survival Group within self-contained flats	20
	Action For Children	Supported temporary accommodation for young people managed by Action For Children within self-contained flats	12
	Action For Children	Supported temporary accommodation for young people managed by Action For Children within self-contained flats	10
	Dundee Survival Group Phase 1	Direct access temporary accommodation managed by Dundee Survival Group	14
Emergency	Salvation Army	Direct access temporary accommodation managed by Salvation Army	25
	Lily Walker Centre	Direct Access Assessment provided by Dundee City Council	26

	Dundee Women's Aid	Refuge accommodation provided by Dundee Women's Aid in various locations	19
Other	Low Management Accommodation	Dundee City Council Unfurnished and part furnished temporary accommodation in various sizes	62

Appendix 1: Integrated Impact Assessment Report

Author Responsible	Michelle Harrow
Author Title	Service Manager
Author Department	Neighbourhood Services
Author Email	Michelle.harrow@dundeecity.gov.uk
Author Telephone	01382 434821
Author Address	5 City Square, Dundee, DD1 3BA

Executive Director	Elaine Zwirlein
Executive Director Title	Executive Director Neighbourhood Services
Executive Director Department	Neighbourhood Services
Executive Director Email	elaine.zwirlein@dundeecity.gov.uk
Executive Director Telephone	01382 434358
Executive Director Address	5 City Square, Dundee, DD1 3BA

Document Title	Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan – Year 3 update
Document Type	Plan
New / Existing Document?	Existing
Document Description	Dundee City Council's plan to transition to Rapid Rehousing for homeless households as per Scottish Government policy. Update for year 3 of the plan.
Intended Outcome	This Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan is intended to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">•End Rough Sleeping•Prevent homelessness from occurring•Improve the standards and types of temporary accommodation•Reduce time spent in temporary accommodation•Increase supply of permanent accommodation options•Provide appropriate support and accommodation
Document Start Date	01/10/22
Document End Date	31/03/23

How will the proposal be monitored?

These intended outcomes will be monitored on an annual basis alongside our activities and spend to ensure that the implementation is successful and that appropriate resources are harnessed to deliver the RRTP.

Equality, Diversity & Human Rights

	Positive	No Impact	Negative	Not Known	Explanation of Impact / Mitigations / Unknowns
Age	X				The positive impacts are based on the compositions of households applying for homelessness assistance and likely outcomes. The plan aims to deliver appropriate outcomes for all applicants but there are specific actions relevant to age, disability gender that may have specific positive impacts. There has been consideration to the potential negative impact for those on the general needs waiting list but the quotas suggested should not create any negative impact alongside other mitigations like increasing the supply of social housing through acquisition and new build.
Disability	x				
Gender Reassignment				X	
Marriage & Civil Partnership		x			
Pregnancy & Maternity		X			
Race / Ethnicity		x			
Religion or Belief		X			
Sex	X				
Sexual Orientation				x	

Are any Human Rights not covered by the Equalities questions above impacted by this report?	None to address
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Fairness & Poverty

Geography

	Positive	No Impact	Negative	Not Known	Explanation of Impact / Mitigations / Unknowns
Strathmartine (Ardler, St. Mary's & Kirkton)				X	
Lochee (Lochee / Beechwood, Charleston & Menzieshill)				X	
Coldside (Hilltown, Fairmuir & Coldside)				X	
Maryfield (Stobswell & City Centre)				X	
North East (Whitfield, Fintry & Mill O'Mains)				X	
East End (Mid Craigie, Linlathen & Douglas)				X	
The Ferry				X	
West End				x	

Household Group

	Positive	No Impact	Negative	Not Known	Explanation of Impact / Mitigations / Unknowns
Looked After Children & Care Leavers				x	
Carers				x	
Lone Parent Families	X				
Single Female Households with Children	X				
Greater Number of Children and/or Young Children				x	It's acknowledged that due to our stock profile, families with a greater number of children will perhaps have a longer than average wait
Pensioners – single / couple		x			
Unskilled Workers or Unemployed				x	
Serious & Enduring Mental Health Problems				x	
Homeless	X				Purpose of the plan is to ensure people experiencing homelessness spend as little time as possible in temporary accommodation
Drug and/or Alcohol Problems	x				The intended outcome of having social workers within the team was to address some of the support needs for this group
Offenders and Ex-Offenders	x				Prison discharge protocol in place which goes along with the RRTP

Socio-Economic Disadvantage

	Positive	No Impact	Negative	Not Known	Explanation of Impact / Mitigations / Unknowns
Employment Status				X	
Education & Skills				X	
Income				X	
Fuel Poverty				X	
Caring Responsibilities (including Childcare)				X	

Affordability and Accessibility of Services				X	
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Inequalities of Outcome

	Positive	No Impact	Negative	Not Known	Explanation of Impact / Mitigations / Unknowns
Cost of Living / Poverty Premium				X	
Connectivity / Internet Access				X	
Income / Benefit Advice / Income Maximisation				X	
Employment Opportunities				X	
Education				X	
Health	X				Reducing time in temporary accommodation and moving people to a permanent home of their own has documented benefits to overall health and wellbeing
Life Expectancy				X	
Mental Health	X				Reducing time in temporary accommodation and moving people to a permanent home of their own has documented benefits to overall health and wellbeing
Overweight / Obesity				X	
Child Health				X	
Neighbourhood Satisfaction				X	
Transport				X	

Environment

Climate Change

	Positive	No Impact	Negative	Not Known	Explanation of Impact / Mitigations / Unknowns
Mitigating Greenhouse Gases		X			
Adapting to the Effects of Climate Change		X			

Resource Use

	Positive	No Impact	Negative	Not Known	Explanation of Impact / Mitigations / Unknowns
Energy Efficiency and Consumption		x			
Prevention, Reduction, Re-use, Recovery, or Recycling of Waste		x			
Sustainable Procurement		X			

Transport

	Positive	No Impact	Negative	Not Known	Explanation of Impact / Mitigations / Unknowns
Accessible Transport Provision		X			
Sustainable Modes of Transport		x			

Natural Environment

	Positive	No Impact	Negative	Not Known	Explanation of Impact / Mitigations / Unknowns
Air, Land and Water Quality		x			
Biodiversity		x			
Open and Green Spaces		x			

Built Environment

	Positive	No Impact	Negative	Not Known	Explanation of Impact / Mitigations / Unknowns
Built Heritage		x			
Housing		x			

Strategic Environmental Assessment

Use the [SEA flowchart](#) to determine whether your proposal requires SEA.

No further action is required as it does not qualify as a Plan, Programme or Strategy as defined by the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005	x
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Corporate Risk

	Positive	No Impact	Negative	Not Known	Explanation of Impact / Mitigations / Unknowns
Political Reputational Risk		x			
Economic / Financial Sustainability / Security & Equipment		x			
Social Impact / Safety of Staff & Clients		x			
Technological / Business or Service Interruption		x			
Environmental		x			
Legal / Statutory Obligations	x				We have a statutory duty to ensure anyone experiencing homelessness are provided with suitable temporary accommodation and this plan works towards addressing the time spent in temporary accommodation and increases positive outcomes for people experiencing homelessness
Organisational / Staffing & Competence		x			

One of the three statements below will apply

The risk implications associated with the subject matter of this report are 'business as normal' risks and any increase to the level of risk to the Council is minimal. This is due either to the risk being inherently low or as a result of the risk being transferred in full or in part to another party on a	x	<i>(No further response needed)</i>
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<p>fair and equitable basis. The subject is routine and has happened many times before without significant impact.</p>		
<p>There are moderate levels of risk associated with the subject matter of this report. However, having undertaken a full analysis of the upside and downside risks there is a clear benefit in what is proposed and we are satisfied that adequate controls are available to mitigate the downside risks. The downside financial exposure to the Council is less than £xxx and this together with other areas of risk can be effectively managed.</p>		<p><i>(No further response needed)</i></p>
<p>There are considerable risks associated with the subject matter of this report. This is due either to a significant departure from the previous norm of Council activity, the nature of the proposals or the potential for substantial financial or other impact to be sustained. The report incorporates the potential for losses in excess of £xxx should the downside risk materialise and/or there is potential for the Council's decision to be challenged and for significant reputational damage.</p>		<p><i>Proposed Mitigating Actions:</i></p>

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