

Appendix 1:
South Lanarkshire’s Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan 2019-2024

Foreword



Having a home, which is warm, safe and secure, is essential as a foundation for everything we aim to do in terms of improving the quality of life for everyone in

South Lanarkshire. That's why I'm championing this agenda as the Chair of South Lanarkshire's Community Planning Partnership Board.

2019 is a pivotal year for homelessness in South Lanarkshire. This is our first Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan (RRTP) and sets out how we will work as a partnership to be bold and act wisely to achieve a step change in addressing homelessness.

It is an ambitious plan that seeks to transform how the particular needs of homelessness people and households are met over the next five years. All partners recognise this challenge and are fully committed to ensuring we can deliver on this opportunity to make a real difference, particularly for our most vulnerable people.

Councillor Maureen Chalmers
Deputy Council Leader
Chair of South Lanarkshire Partnership Board



South Lanarkshire has a strong record of partnership working to address homelessness. Together we have made good progress through joint-working to

reduce homelessness, which includes providing homes and support for South Lanarkshire's most vulnerable people.

The challenge and opportunity we face is not only how we can continue to meet these needs, but also what can be done to ensure that people are better able to sustain their homes so we can better prevent homeless occurring.

South Lanarkshire Council is working to meet its commitment to provide 1,000 new homes as part of an overall ambition to deliver new affordable housing. Together with housing association partners, we are investing significant resources and aligned with this plan it provides us with a unique opportunity for meeting housing and homelessness needs over the next five years.

Councillor Josh Wilson
Chair Housing and Technical Resources Committee

Contents

Executive Summary

1. Introduction
2. South Lanarkshire – housing context
3. Homelessness and housing support position
4. Homelessness and housing support services
5. Partnership Priorities
6. Resourcing the plan
7. Monitoring and reporting

Appendix

- (1) Action Plan
- (2) South Lanarkshire Local Housing Strategy (LHS) 2017-22 outcomes
- (3) HARSAG Recommendations
- (4) National Performance Framework
- (5) Key data tables and analysis
- (6) Partner contribution statements (PCS) consultation and engagement

Achieving a step change in reducing homelessness

2019 is a pivotal year for homelessness in South Lanarkshire. This is our first Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan (RRTP) and sets out how we will work as a partnership to be bold and act wisely to bring about a step change in addressing homelessness. We will take a planned and measured approach, setting targets annually, and over the next five years, we will significantly reduce homelessness, significantly reduce use of temporary accommodation and transform the way in which homeless people are supported to live independently in settled homes.

National Vision: Rapid Rehousing Transition Plans (RRTP)

The Scottish Government's has set a national vision for rapid rehousing transition plans to reduce homelessness, which is structured around five broad principles:






- Where possible, homelessness is prevented;
- Where homelessness cannot be prevented, people are rapidly re-housed into a settled home as quickly as possible, with time spent in temporary accommodation reduced to a minimum;
- Where temporary accommodation is needed, the optimum type is mainstream, furnished and within a community;
- For people with multiple complex needs, a settled home is the first option considered and partners are committed to providing necessary wrap-around support; and
- Where a settled home in the community is not possible or preferable, highly specialist, shared or supported housing, providing trauma informed environments, is provided.

South Lanarkshire's RRTP Vision

The national RRTP vision and approach closely aligns with South Lanarkshire's Local Housing Strategy (LHS) 2017-2022. We fully support this approach and South Lanarkshire's RRTP seeks to build upon this strategic framework and our solid foundations of partnership-working to seize a unique opportunity to achieve a step change in preventing and reducing homelessness in South Lanarkshire over the next five years and beyond. Our RRTP vision is:

"Homelessness in South Lanarkshire is significantly reduced, with homeless households moving to a settled home as quickly as possible."

Co-produced with partners, we have set five high-level and ambitious RRTP priority objectives that we aim to achieve in South Lanarkshire over 2019-2024, which are:

	Significantly reduce the overall level of homelessness
	Significantly reduce time spent by households in temporary accommodation and minimise moves before moving to settled homes
	Improve and increase the provision of housing support for households to live independently within communities
	Expand the scope and capacity of our Housing First approach to be the first response for households with multiple complex needs
	Enhance integration and partnership working to embed RRTP through a whole systems approach

Meeting homelessness and housing needs in South Lanarkshire

Progress

South Lanarkshire is the fifth largest local authority in Scotland and has significant and diverse housing need and demand pressures.

Over the past 10 years, through effective and innovative partnership working we have made significant progress in addressing homelessness.

- Homeless presentations reduced 33% due to early intervention and effective prevention.
- Over 70% of all homeless households are provided with an affordable social rented home (compared to 64% nationally)
- Amongst of the highest levels of sustainment across Scotland (93.7%).
- 48% of all lets (local authority and Registered Social Landlord) made to homeless households

Challenges

However, homelessness is not ended. There are persistent challenges across South Lanarkshire and over the past five years:

- On average each year around 2,000 households present as homeless, (6.3 per 1,000 population)
- Existing (backlog) homelessness has remained at around 950-1000 households.
- Most homeless households have no additional support needs but rehousing is constrained by supply pressures, especially within East Kilbride (7.1 per 1,000 population, compared to Scotland 6.5)
- South Lanarkshire has the third highest level of children and young people that experience homelessness.
- Homeless household spend longer in temporary accommodation than in other areas

South Lanarkshire R RTP

Opportunity

Our Local Housing Strategy (LHS) 2017-2022, '*Affordable Homes, Sustainable Places*', established a strong framework for change putting homelessness at its core. The Strategic Housing Investment Plan (SHIP) 2019-24 sets out potential for £140million investment in new affordable housing.

As well as capitalising on this investment, this R RTP seeks to mobilise resources and commitments of partners in order to achieve the step change in reducing the persistent level of existing (backlog) homelessness and reducing the use of temporary accommodation. This will be required on a planned basis.

South Lanarkshire makes use of good quality, well managed, community based temporary accommodation. Any reduction in supply will be linked to the reduction in homeless households need for temporary accommodation. We will monitor our progress closely and set appropriate targets throughout the lifetime of this plan.

Innovation

South Lanarkshire has an established Common Housing Register, Homefinder, with a common needs assessment framework. For 10 years, the council has led an innovative approach to meeting identified housing needs across South Lanarkshire through locality planning.

Working with Registered Social Landlord (RSL) partners, targets for allocations to groups, including homeless households, are agreed and incorporated within area-based Local Letting Plans (LLP), which are approved annually by Committee.

We are also working closer than ever with partners to shape commissioning plans for integrated health and social care and linking together within wider community planning. This R RTP ensures that we can contribute towards improving lives for everyone in South Lanarkshire.

Ambitions and targets

The table below sets out headline targets for key measures, showing our baseline position and what we aim to achieve over the next five years.

Outcome Measure	Baseline (2018)	Year One (2019/20)	Over 5 Years (2019-2024)
Average time spent in temporary accommodation (all homeless households)	199 days	Reduce 10%	Reduce subject to annual review
Temporary accommodation supply	737 units	Maintain levels and re-configure subject to review	Review options for rationalisation Year Three (2021/22)
Percentage of social housing allocated to homeless households	47%	Increase 50-60%	Set targets subject to annual performance review
Overall existing homeless households	975	Reduce 10-20%	Reduce >20%

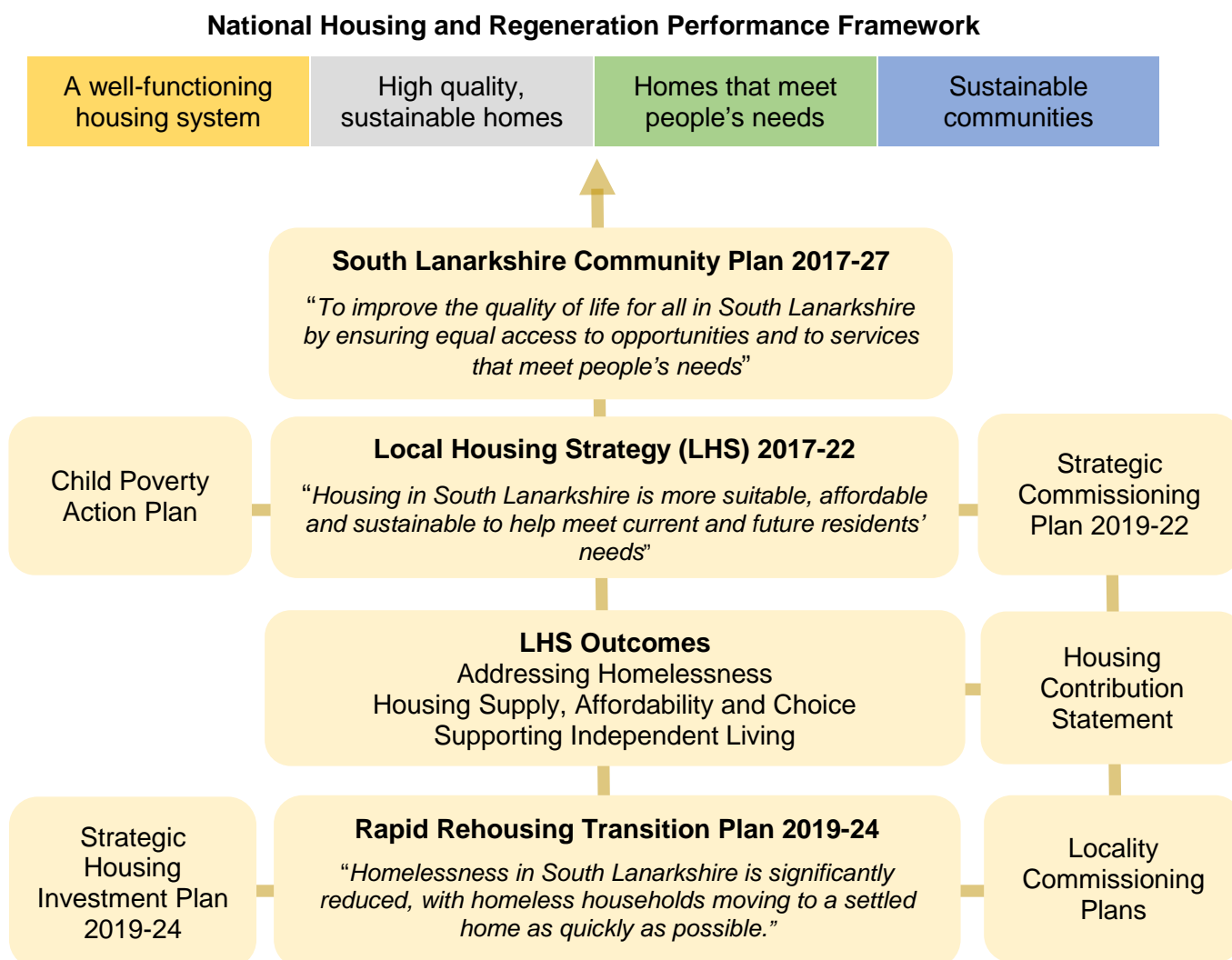
Co-production and delivery

This RRTP was developed and co-produced through intensive engagement with key partners and stakeholder groups. All partners recognise that our vision and priority objectives are ambitious and are fully committed to achieving them. To ensure our shared commitments were embedded within the plan, all partners agreed to prepare 'partner contribution statements' (PCS) setting out the specific contributions they will make, individually and collectively, towards prevention, support, supply and rehousing, as well as focusing on priority and vulnerable groups.

Our Homelessness Strategy Group will have a key role in taking forward the RRTP action plan. We will monitor and regularly report progress both to our Housing and Technical Resources Committee and South Lanarkshire's Community Planning Partnership Board. This RRTP is a live strategic plan which will be regularly monitored and updated, and this includes further refining and enhancing our PCS. Progress reporting will link closely with the LLP, LHS and SHIP annual reviews, to ensure targets remain ambitious and appropriate to meet identified needs.

Strategic framework

The figure below shows how this plan links with other key plans and strategies within an overall framework for delivering the overarching visions for housing and community planning of suitable, affordable and sustainable homes that contribute towards improving the quality of life for everyone in South Lanarkshire.



The Scottish Government's RRTP principles are embedded within South Lanarkshire's plan which sets out how partners will work together to address key challenges, as follows:

Prevention	Understanding contributory factors and targeting early interventions to prevent housing crisis, wherever possible
Assessment and placement	Timely assessment of homelessness and provision of temporary accommodation with appropriate support, as required
Housing options	Ensuring fair and appropriate access to social rented housing and making best use of all available affordable housing options

R RTP Executive Summary

Support	Appropriate and comprehensive assessment of needs and being flexible to provide the right support, at the right time and place
Supply	Increasing suitable, affordable and sustainable housing options
Sustainment	Understanding and addressing the necessary features to enable a move to a permanent home and to ensure people are settled

As well as considering area-based factors, this plan also considers the key challenges in terms of particular needs of certain groups for which there are known vulnerabilities or risks in terms of homelessness, including:

- Families with children and young people
- Care experienced young people and young people leaving care
- People on remand in prison and people leaving prison
- People in secure hospitals that are discharged
- Women and households fleeing domestic abuse

Action Plan

The R RTP action plan sets out how partners will take forward actions to address priorities set out within the plan. There is close alignment with the LHS 2017-2022. Through regular monitoring and review of this plan and the LHS 2017-2022, including consideration of updates to national guidance, we will seek to review and align the respective action plan frameworks as appropriate.

LHS Outcomes

1. Increase housing supply and improve access to and choice of housing options that suit people's needs and which they are able to afford and sustain.
2. Private renting is a more sustainable housing option that meets all required standards and can meet needs in South Lanarkshire.
5. People with particular needs and their carers, are better supported to live independently within the community in a suitable and sustainable home, reducing requirements for institutional care and risks of homelessness.
6. Homelessness is prevented through effective partnership working.
7. More people are able to access appropriate advice about housing options and support, reducing the risks of homelessness or requirements for institutional care.
8. People who experience homelessness are provided with temporary housing as required and are supported to move to settled accommodation that meets their needs as quickly as possible.

1. Introduction

South Lanarkshire has a long-established track record of partnership working aimed at preventing and alleviating homelessness. From the South Lanarkshire Rough Sleeping Initiative established in 1997, to development of Homelessness Strategies and the Local Housing Strategy, there has been a core commitment from key partners and stakeholders, across South Lanarkshire Community Planning Partnership, to effective joint-working and seeking innovative solutions to addressing homelessness.

Over the past 20 years, significant progress has been made in South Lanarkshire. Through effective partnership working, not only have we achieved the long-term goal for abolishing homelessness priority need but also in recent years homeless presentations have reduced to some of the lowest long-term levels.

However, homelessness is not ended. Nationally the Scottish Government has recognised the scale of the ongoing challenge and is requiring partners across Scotland to come together to achieve a step change to significantly prevent and reduce homelessness. In South Lanarkshire, each year there continues to be around 2,000 households seeking help that present as homeless, some for first time, others having previously experienced homelessness. They include some of our most vulnerable people, for whom we need to provide appropriate housing, care and support to enable them to live independently in a settled, sustainable home within the community.

South Lanarkshire Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan (RRTP) builds on a solid foundation and seizes upon this opportunity to make a significant impact in the prevention of homelessness and improving people's experience of homelessness by significantly reducing time spent in temporary accommodation. It links to a clear strategic vision articulated through our Local Housing Strategy (LHS) 2017-2022 and aligns with the wider community planning framework for tackling inequality, poverty and deprivation. This five year plan is a live document and will be regularly monitored and updated to ensure partners can continue to contribute towards meeting our shared goals.

As a local housing authority and major landlord, South Lanarkshire Council regularly reviews its core statutory services, which are revised on an on-going basis to ensure they continue to meet the needs of all customers. In recent years, as well as continuing to commission a wide range of services from the third sector, the council has re-configured its staffing structures to move towards specialist housing option teams.

South Lanarkshire's homelessness service is based fundamentally on providing good quality housing information and advice as well as providing good quality temporary accommodation to meet identified needs. Continuing demand across areas of housing pressure has contributed towards a consistent level of overall homelessness (backlog). However, through continuation of an integrated housing options approach, a focus on homeless prevention and the significant planned investment in new affordable housing supply, there is a major opportunity over the next five years to reduce homelessness in South Lanarkshire.

This plan links to the LHS and this wider strategic framework. It sets our current position and change ambitions, as follows:






- the key context and evidence of homelessness needs in South Lanarkshire, including projections and modelling of future needs;
- the current baseline position for existing services and support
- Identified partnership priorities for transforming services to meet identified needs
- Resource requirements to achieve these ambitions

Vision

The plan was developed and co-produced through intensive engagement with key partners and stakeholder groups. It sets out a five year vision that by 2024:

“Homelessness in South Lanarkshire is significantly reduced, with homeless households moving to a settled home as quickly as possible.”

Underpinning this vision are five high-level and ambitious RRTP priority objectives that we aim to achieve in South Lanarkshire over 2019-2024, which are:

	Significantly reduce the overall level of homelessness
	Significantly reduce time spent by households in temporary accommodation and minimise moves before moving to settled homes
	Improve and increase the provision of housing support for households to live independently within communities
	Expand the scope and capacity of our Housing First approach to be the first response for households with multiple complex needs
	Enhance integration and partnership working to embed RRTP through a whole systems approach

All partners recognise that these priorities are ambitious and are fully committed to achieving them. The action plan sets out how we will build upon current joint working and prioritise efforts to further develop our integrated and dedicated approach to rapid rehousing. This includes consideration both of how to achieve optimal outcomes in terms of our housing process, policy, support and supply, within existing resources, as well as where we can enhance performance through targeting use of additional resources.

Partner and stakeholder engagement

It is widely recognised that tackling both homelessness and its contributory factors requires shared priorities and actions involving a range of agencies and partners, including key stakeholder groups and services. This RRTP was developed on the basis that overarching accountability aligns with the South Lanarkshire Partnership Board. To ensure shared commitments were able to be embedded within the plan, partners agreed to prepare ‘partner contribution statements’ (PCS). These set out the specific contributions partners will make, individually and collectively, towards addressing the key priorities for this plan including prevention, support, supply and rehousing, as well as focus on priority and vulnerable groups.

The commitments set out in these PCS are incorporated into this plan’s priorities and actions. The PCS will be monitored and reviewed in line with the further development of the plan to ensure they continue to enable fair, appropriate and effective partnership contributions (see Appendix 6). The figure below summarises key themes and activities of how partners and stakeholders will initially contribute as the plan is implemented over the next five years.

Housing supply and allocations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common Housing Register partners to agree and set appropriate targets for increasing % of lets to homeless households • Implement section 5 protocols and monitor contributions of non-CHR housing partners. • Continue to work with developing partners to ensure effective contribution on new build development towards meeting the needs of homeless households
Provision of services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake review of health and support services currently available to identify gaps. • Extend Housing First pathfinder approach across South Lanarkshire
Awareness and information sharing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving awareness and understanding of homelessness services from both statutory and the third sector through increased information sharing and targeted training for frontline staff. • Working with all partners to develop routine enquiry and first response that promotes a 'no wrong door' approach for addressing homelessness.
Support and advice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase tenancy sustainment support across all housing providers and identify requirements for additional 'income maximisation' support. • Improvements in advice offered for tenancy sustainment from the Council's Money Matters Advice Service, including offering a named officer for tenants to discuss concerns with. • Improved referral time for tenants to access money advice services. • Effective use of temporary easements to Universal Credit commitments and access to financial support for homeless households, or those at risk of becoming homeless.
Priority Groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted approach to offer increased support to care experienced young people and young carers. • Education support and promoting housing and homelessness awareness for young people • Promoting a recovery orientated systems of care (ROSC) approach for vulnerable people and families affected by drug and alcohol dependency • Specialist outreach support and accommodation to meet the particular needs of women and households affected by domestic abuse.

Within South Lanarkshire, partners have a strong track record of engaging with homeless people to inform and shape services. This has shown that for some people, homeless presentation and placement in temporary accommodation was felt as crisis, whereas for others this was felt as alleviating crisis and positive move towards a more settled housing outcome. A key focus of this plan is to ensure that partners continue to work with homeless people in order to both raise awareness and tackle stigma associated with homelessness, as well as to further refine and co-produce services that can offer individual, personalised support and assistance, including trauma-informed approaches, which can meet a household's particular needs.

Equalities

An Equalities Impact Assessment completed for the RRTTP found the plan would have a positive impact for people in South Lanarkshire, including people in protected characteristics groups, as identified in the Equality Act 2010. Potential negative impacts were considered in relation to targets for rehousing through increased allocations to homeless households that might impact on meeting the particular needs of other households, including disabled people. However, this was found to be a low risk, which is effectively mitigated through the Allocations Policy and Local Letting Plan framework.

South Lanarkshire RRTP 2019-2024

As part of South Lanarkshire Council's approach to mainstreaming equalities, equality considerations were embedded throughout the process of developing this RRTP 2019-2024, including the research, engagement and consultation. The following key principles informed the development of the RRTP priority targets and outcomes:

- **Accessing** – providing services in ways that mean everyone can and does have the right to use them
- **Community** – providing services that bring people together and make the most of individual needs and abilities
- **Informing** – ensuring everyone has access to information in a format that suits their needs
- **Involving** – talking to groups and individuals and using their views and opinions to shape the strategy
- **Promoting** – ensuring individuals are treated fairly and given the opportunity to participate fully no matter their individual need
- **Understanding** – raising awareness of diversity and ensuring people are treated with dignity and respect

A full Equalities Impact Assessment for this RRTP 2019-2024 was completed and is available to view and download at www.southlanarkshire.gov.uk

Strategic Environmental Assessment

South Lanarkshire Council undertook a screening for the proposed RRTP with regard to the requirements of section 9 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. The Screening Report was submitted to the Scottish Government's SEA Gateway in December 2018. South Lanarkshire Council, as the responsible authority, published a formal determination outlining that the council and the SEA Consultation Authorities agreed that the RRTP 2019-2024 is unlikely to have significant environmental effects and therefore a SEA will not be undertaken. The screening determination found no additional significant environmental impacts are likely to arise as a result of the plan.

2. South Lanarkshire – Housing Context

South Lanarkshire covers an area of 1,772 km² and has approximately 319,000 people with around 150,000 homes.

There is a diverse range of settlements, urban and rural, strategic centres which incorporate retail and commerce, including the East Kilbride new town, smaller villages and historic burghs.

Detailed analysis of local housing systems, in the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Housing Need and Demand Assessment (2015) and South Lanarkshire's Local Housing Strategy 2017-2022, identifies four distinct housing market areas.



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There are particular diverse features for each of these areas, which are summarised in the tables and analysis below:

Housing Need and Demand	Clydesdale	East Kilbride	Hamilton	Rutherglen and Cambuslang	Total
Applicants - area preferences	1,990	5,990	3,888	4,111	13,189
Existing (backlog) homeless	68	311	412	184	975
New Homeless demand (per year)	256	388	600	335	1,579
Total homeless demand (per year)	324	699	1,012	519	2,554

- There are over 13,000 applicants on South Lanarkshire's Common Housing Register (Homefinder). They can select any area within South Lanarkshire where they are seeking housing. 45% of all applicants select East Kilbride as an area of housing preference, which is three times demand for Clydesdale though the overall supply of non-sheltered social rented homes is broadly similar at around 6,000 (see below).
- Overall homeless demand (existing plus newly arising need) exceeds the total turnover rate for all non-sheltered social rented homes (see below). This pressure varies by housing market area and is particularly acute in East Kilbride (162% of turnover) and Hamilton (126% of turnover).

Housing Supply	Clydesdale	East Kilbride	Hamilton	Rutherglen and Cambuslang	Total
Council (non-sheltered) homes	4,545	5,134	8,990	4,702	23,371
RSL (non-sheltered) homes	1,532	1,127	1,980	1,972	6,611
All non-sheltered social homes	6,077	6,261	10,970	6,674	29,982
SHIP 2019-24	250	761	760	655	2,426

- The level of supply of non-sheltered social rented homes is broadly similar across three of the housing market areas (around 6,000-6,500). Hamilton has a significantly greater supply of social rented homes (almost 11,000).
- In terms of all housing and tenures, East Kilbride has the highest concentration of privately owned homes (84%) and the lowest turnover rate for social rented homes (see below).
- Clydesdale covers the largest geographical area with the most widely dispersed housing supply, including remote rural settlements that have particular infrastructure and connectivity challenges that affect housing sustainability.

Housing Availability	Clydesdale	East Kilbride	Hamilton	Rutherglen and Cambuslang	Total
Council average turnover rate (per year 2015-18)	437	323	693	389	1,841
	9.6%	6.3%	7.7%	8.3%	7.9%
RSL average turnover rate (per year 2015-18)	136	108	108	47	399
	8.9%	9.6%	5.4%	2.4%	6.0%

- The diverse nature of South Lanarkshire and the different profiles of housing demand and supply require that the allocation of housing is planned to address local requirements. For 10 years, the council has worked with Registered Social Landlord (RSL) partners to agree annual targets for allocations to groups, including homeless households, which are incorporated within area-based Local Letting Plans (LLP) and approved annually by Committee. The impact of this innovative locality planning is reflected in the varying proportion of lets to homeless households across housing areas, as show below.

Meeting homeless needs	Clydesdale	East Kilbride	Hamilton	Rutherglen and Cambuslang	Total
Council average lets to homeless rate (per year 2015-18): count and % of all	152	171	393	214	930
	34.7%	52.9%	56.8%	55.0%	50.5%
RSL average lets to homeless rate (per year 2015-18): count and % of all	28	35	44	34	141
	20.6%	32.0%	40.9%	72.5%	35.3%

- On average, the council allocates half (50.5%) of all its homes each year to homeless households, however this is even higher within the housing market areas of greater need and demand pressure. On average, RSL partners are allocating 35% of their available homes toward meeting the needs of homelessness households. (Total lets figure in Rutherglen and Cambuslang, including non-Homefinder RSL partners, is unavailable. Therefore actual % lets to homeless households is estimated to be lower.)

Meeting area-based needs and demand

Most homeless households needs require to be met within a specific housing area. There is marginal scope for meeting their needs elsewhere, particularly for vulnerable households with high support needs. Therefore this R RTP is based upon assessment of particular area-based factors, challenges and opportunities, to inform overall targets and ambitions.

South Lanarkshire Profile

Housing Tenure	Overall, there are around 31,700 social rented homes in South Lanarkshire. Of these, approximately 29,200 non-sheltered homes. There are approximately 15,600 registered private rented homes. Combined, non-sheltered social rented and private rented homes constitute approximately 30% of all housing in the local authority area.
Affordability	South Lanarkshire Council has the 7 th most affordable social rented homes in Scotland. Average rents for the most common property size (2-bedrooms) range from £279 per month for a council home to £526 per month for average private sector rent. The Local Housing Allowance rate is £449 per month.
New housing requirements	Based on the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Housing Need and Demand Assessment, South Lanarkshire's Local Housing Strategy 2017-2022 set an all tenure Housing Supply Target for 1,058 additional homes per year, of which 300 per year are affordable homes.
Strategic Housing Investment Plan (SHIP)	Through the SHIP 2019-24, we have set out priorities for delivering new affordable housing supply across South Lanarkshire and in particular in focusing on areas of greatest housing need and demand pressures. There is potential for delivering over 2,500 additional affordable homes over this period, using over £140million Scottish Government grant funding.
Housing development and delivery	<p>The SHIP will be a major catalyst for realising our R RTP ambitions. The annual phasing indicates a significant delivery windfall in 2020/21 and 2021/22 which will provide a window of opportunity within this five-year plan to make substantial gains in terms of reducing homelessness.</p> <p>In addition to the Council, there are seven Registered Social Landlord (RSL) partners that are seeking to develop and deliver affordable housing sites over the next five years. The SHIP is closely aligned to the LHS, and seeks to contribute towards meeting the identified housing needs and demand across all four housing market areas. There are particular pressures and diverse factors influencing area demand. South Lanarkshire Council has established an open market purchase framework for buying-back homes where there is an identified need and opportunity to meet supply demands.</p>
Strategic locality planning for allocations	South Lanarkshire has an established Common Housing Register, Homefinder, with a common needs assessment framework. For 10 years, the council has lead an innovative approach to meeting identified affordable housing needs across South Lanarkshire through locality planning. Working with Registered Social Landlord (RSL) partners, targets for allocations to groups, including homeless households, are agreed and incorporated within area-based Local Letting Plans (LLP), which are approved annually by Committee.

3. Homelessness and housing support position

This section outlines key statistics relating to the current homelessness position for South Lanarkshire. Further data and analysis are set out in Appendix 5.

Long-term homelessness needs

- From 2002, homeless duty in South Lanarkshire has risen by over 50%. Working towards the 2012 target for abolishing priority need, newly arising homeless duty per year peaked (2009/10) and has subsequently settled at a consistent level of around 1,600 households per year.

Preventing homelessness

- At peak (2009/10) there were close to 3,000 homeless presentations per year, however this has been reduced by a third over the past eight years due to effective early intervention and prevention work, including housing options approach.

Persistent need / current (backlog) homeless

- Over the past five years, the average level of existing (backlog) homelessness has remained at around 950-1000 households
- The average length of time as homeless for existing (backlog) homeless households is 209 days.
- 53% of current homeless households are single people. Single parents make up over a third (37%) of all current homelessness and on average have been homeless for longer (227 days)
- Approximately 12% of all current homeless households have been homeless for more than one year. This longer-term unmet need is broadly distributed evenly between two groups: larger households requiring 3+ bedroom properties for which there are particular supply and access pressures; single person households with complex, multiple needs that are currently supported within specialist temporary accommodation trauma informed environments

Housing outcomes, sustainment and repeat homelessness

- The most common housing outcome is a Scottish Secure Tenancy (SST) with the Council or RSL, with 71.4% of all homeless households taking up a SST.
- South Lanarkshire has amongst the best performance across Scotland for sustainment, with 94% of all homeless households rehoused in council homes sustaining their tenancy for at least 12 months.
- Repeat homelessness within 12 months of presentation is low (4%), however more than a third of all homelessness presentations in the past five years were from households who have presented as homeless more than once in the past 15 years. The average duration between homeless presentations is approximately 3.5 years.

Rough sleeping

- There is a low incidence of rough sleeping with less than 2.5% of all homeless households reported that they slept rough the night before presenting.

Homeless households and reasons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 40% of all homeless households include children and young people, compared to 26% for Scotland. The majority of these in South Lanarkshire are single parent families and include parents with access rights as well as those which are primary guardians. The most common reason for presenting as homeless is that the person/household was asked to leave their previous accommodation 31%, which is slightly higher than for Scotland as a whole (25%). 13% of all homelessness is a person/household fleeing domestic abuse and violence. This is comparable to Scotland as a whole.
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Support needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A support need assessment is completed for all homeless households.
Low/ No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 65% of all South Lanarkshire's homeless households have no/low support needs.
Medium/High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30% of homeless households have medium-high needs. Within this group there is a high prevalence of mental health issues (84%). Around a quarter (23%) have a drug and/or alcohol dependency. Whilst homeless, these households are generally supported in specialist temporary accommodation
Severe Multiple Disadvantage (SMD) / complex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National research estimates that 13% of all homeless households each year in South Lanarkshire (214 of 1,661) experience "severe and multiple disadvantage". Local evidence indicates approximately 4-5% of all homeless households (around 40-50 households at any given point) include people with multiple complex support needs and experiences of significantly unsettled housing circumstances, including patterns of repeat homelessness, alongside past trauma.
Extreme complex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Lanarkshire has a very low incidence (less than 1%) of all homeless households for which independent living in their own home in the community is not possible or preferable and for whom shared or supported accommodation is the required housing option

Temporary accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Lanarkshire seeks to provide mainstream furnished housing as the optimal type. First Stop accommodation is used as an interim option to accommodate households and ensure appropriate placements according to identified needs that minimises the number of temporary accommodation moves (transition). The table below summarises the total usage per year, including households, average duration of stay (days) and total days for all placements.
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Types	Households	Average duration (days)	Total (days)
Mainstream furnished	878	199	167,212
supported	161	145	23,417
First Stop	835	24	18,915
Bed and Breakfast	88	4	365

Assessing homelessness and support needs

South Lanarkshire has a well-established track record of partnership and joint working to address homelessness. Approximately 1.4% of households in South Lanarkshire experience homelessness each year. There is a very low incidence of rough sleeping which is markedly different from the particular challenges of roofless street sleeping identified in Scotland's core cities. This is a particular challenge for partners to consider what early intervention services and support are available, including outreach services, not only to prevent homelessness, but also where homelessness cannot be averted to prevent a person experiencing rooflessness.

Approximately two thirds (65%) of all South Lanarkshire's homeless households have no/low support needs. The core challenge in meeting this need is housing supply, affordability and choice; how to increase suitable, affordable and sustainable housing options, across all housing market areas and especially in areas of greater housing pressure.

People experiencing homelessness are a vulnerable group and homelessness is often the end product of a long period of severe health and social inequality. A joint Health and Homelessness Needs Assessment, completed by partners in 2016/17 and further updated in 2017/18, shows significantly poorer health outcomes experienced by this vulnerable population, particularly in relation to mental health and substance misuse. Through homeless support needs assessments, around 30% of presentations are found to have complex needs, such as drug or alcohol dependences, that require more intensive support.

Approximately 12% of all current homeless households are homeless for more than one year. The longer-term needs are broadly divided into two groups: larger households requiring 3+ bedroom properties for which there are particular supply and access pressures; single person households with complex, multiple needs requiring intensive support.

Five year modelling (2019-24): Projections and Gap Analysis

To inform the overarching RRTTP ambitions, scenario modelling was undertaken to consider South Lanarkshire's four distinct housing market areas, looking at current and projected future homelessness needs, housing supply and availability, and rehousing outcomes.

To ensure the modelling is robust and credible, the core figures are evidence-based, considering previous averages and trends for South Lanarkshire, and include our affordable housing investment ambitions, as follows:

- Newly arising homelessness duty of approximately 1,600 per year.
- The majority of homeless households are rehoused with Scottish Secure Tenancy accommodation.
- Non-sheltered social housing turnover and availability is consistent with average for previous years (2015-18)
- New affordable housing supply, as set out in the SHIP 2019-2024, is achieved.

Set out below are tables showing the key factors and projected impacts, year on year, for homelessness and demand pressure across the four housing markets areas over the period 2019-2024.

South Lanarkshire RRT 2019-2024

Clydesdale	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2019/24
Year Start - homelessness	68	55	49	34	21	
Add new duty	256	512	768	1,024	1,280	
Gross demand	324	580	836	1,092	1,348	1,348
Homeless allocated SST	196	189	197	196	184	962
% Total SST lets to Homeless	30.6%	31.5%	29.9%	31.1%	31.4%	30.9%
Year end - homelessness	55	49	34	21	20	20

East Kilbride	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2019/24
Year Start - homelessness	311	329	246	279	328	
Add new duty	388	776	1,164	1,552	1,940	
Gross demand	699	1,087	1,475	1,863	2,251	2,251
Homeless allocated SST	259	361	244	228	260	1,352
% Total SST lets to Homeless	47.1%	46.2%	48.1%	45.5%	44.7%	46.3%
Year end - homelessness	329	246	279	328	345	345

Hamilton	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2019/24
Year Start - homelessness	412	342	192	130	44	
Add new duty	600	1,200	1,800	2,400	3,000	
Gross demand	1,012	1,612	2,212	2,812	3,412	3,412
Homeless allocated SST	498	579	490	515	454	2,536
% Total SST lets to Homeless	52.8%	53.1%	53.4%	53.1%	54.4%	53.3%
Year end - homelessness	342	192	130	44	18	18

Rutherglen and Cambuslang	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2019/24
Year Start - homelessness	184	147	-65	-92	-164	
Add new duty	335	670	1,005	1,340	1,675	
Gross demand	519	854	1,189	1,524	1,859	1,859
Homeless allocated SST	276	451	267	311	354	1,658
% Total SST lets to Homeless	56.7%	59.1%	56.8%	58.2%	60.0%	58.3%
Year end - homelessness	147	-65	-92	-164	-278	-278

The key findings and considerations from this modelling for housing market areas are as follows:

- **Clydesdale** is a diverse rural housing market area. It has a comparative lower level of existing homelessness, which would be practically eliminated over the next five years. However, there are particular area-based factors, identified within the LHS 2017-2022, in terms of low housing demand, particularly across more remote rural settlements. Therefore, the focus for this area must include consideration of housing sustainability.

- **East Kilbride** is projected to experience significant challenges. A key driver is the significantly higher demand pressure and lower availability of affordable housing through average turnover compared to other housing areas. The SHIP 2019-24 projects a phased delivery of new affordable homes which contributes to initial reductions in homelessness. However, despite this increase in supply, homelessness reductions are not sustained when delivery of new supply is lower (2022-2024). Therefore, there is a requirement for partners to consider how we can increase availability of suitable, affordable and sustainable housing options as well as reducing demand through focus on prevention, where possible. It is recognised that the particular challenges within this housing market area may require to be met over a longer-period of time, extending beyond 2024.
- **Hamilton** as the largest housing area, with significant existing homelessness and a substantial commitment for new affordable housing supply, could see the most significant reduction (in terms of numbers) in overall homelessness needs and demand.
- **Rutherglen and Cambuslang** shows a potential elimination of homelessness and surplus capacity from year three (2021/22). However, a significant contributory factor is new housing supply, which includes East Whitlawburn Regeneration Masterplan. Therefore, the RRTTP must consider the rehousing requirements for existing tenants in this area within its overall ambitions.

South Lanarkshire findings

Homelessness needs require to be met within the housing market area. Therefore, the area-based findings are adjusted to remove the Rutherglen and Cambuslang surplus and aggregated to give an overall South Lanarkshire projection, as follows:

South Lanarkshire	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Year Start - homelessness	975	873	490	416	312
Year End - homelessness	873	487	443	393	383

The key findings and considerations from this modelling are as follows:

- Current supply level of temporary accommodation is appropriate and required to meet overall homelessness demand. South Lanarkshire Council will continue to review temporary accommodation supply across housing market areas and to seek to provide a balance of appropriate options. A core RRTTP aim is to reduce temporary accommodation and this will be achieved on a planned and phased basis, subject to also achieving projected reductions in homelessness.
- Overall, as well as meeting newly arising homeless needs, existing homeless households could be significantly reduced. A key factor is potential new supply and the modelling is ambitious in projecting the full SHIP 2019-24 potential delivery is achieved.
- A significant volume of new affordable homes are planned for delivery in 2020/21. The impact of delivering this new supply is a pivotal point and provides for a key opportunity, through effective management of allocations of new and existing housing supply, to significantly influence overall homelessness within the timeframe of this plan.
- Subject to successful delivery of new affordable housing supply, there would be an opportunity in 2021/22 to review temporary accommodation supply and consider rationalisation aligned on an area-by-area basis.

South Lanarkshire RRTP 2019-2024

- In order to ensure that new supply will contribute towards reductions in homelessness, targeted increases in the proportion of social rented homes allocated to homeless households by the Council and RSL partners, by housing market area, are required, subject to annual monitoring and review.

There are a number of additional considerations, informed by the homelessness trends and demand profiling, which include the following:

- Current average homelessness presentations and duty are lower than compared to longer-term levels. A key consideration for the RRTP is how partners work together to further enhance homelessness prevention in order to consolidate this position and achieve further reductions in homelessness over the lifetime of this plan.
- Around 15% of homeless presentations are from the private rented sector. Approximately 4% of homeless households are rehoused in the private rented sector. The new Private Rented Tenancy regime introduced from December 2017 is intended to provide increased security for tenants and may contribute towards a reduction in homelessness as a result of landlord actions. A key consideration for the RRTP is how to ensure the private rented sector is a more sustainable housing option both to prevent and address homelessness.

4. Homelessness and housing support services

This section sets out a concise summary of current temporary accommodation, homelessness and housing support services, as well as a summary of how households are supported to move through the homelessness system to access settled accommodation. It covers the following key measures for temporary accommodation and homelessness services:

- Supply by type and support
- Capacity, flow and duration
- Affordability and costs
- Central Homeless team, commissioned services and Health resources
- South Lanarkshire's Housing First pathfinders

Key sources of data include the HL1 and HL3 national statistical returns for homelessness, which can be accessed at www.gov.scot. Additional data used is from local housing management information systems. Detailed tables are included as an appendix to the plan.

R RTP Baseline Supply

The table below sets out South Lanarkshire's current profile of temporary accommodation, which is focussed on providing community-based, dispersed furnished mainstream housing, as the optimal type of temporary accommodation. First Stop and commissioned supported accommodation are included under 'interim' type.

HL3 Category	Emergency	Interim	Other	Mainstream furnished	Total
LA ordinary dwelling (5.1)	2	65	42	340	449
Private sector lease (5.8)			5	152	157
Housing association / RSL dwelling (5.2)		9	8	28	45
Hostel – Private (5.5)		32			32
Hostel - local authority owned (5.3)	2	13	2		17
Hostel – RSL (5.4)		11			11
Total	4	130	57	520	711

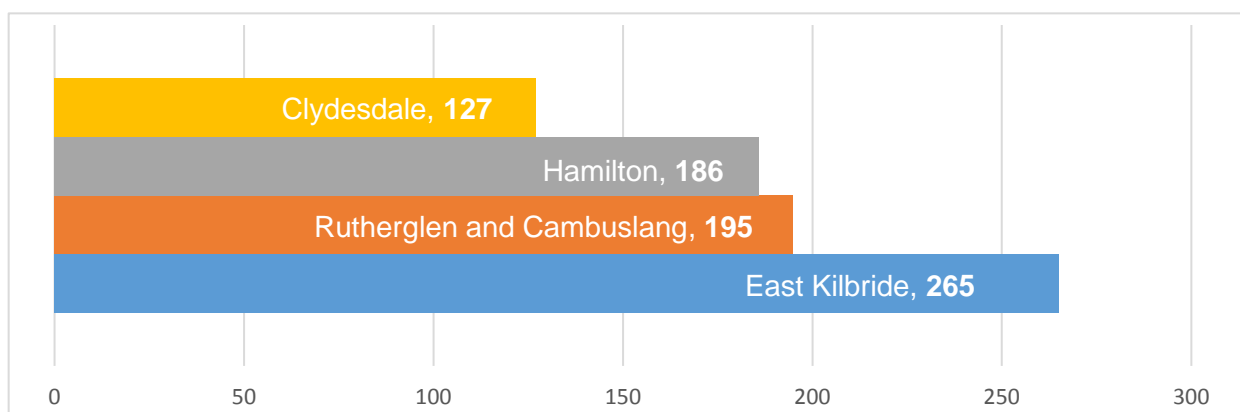
As well as these units, Homelessness services commission 26 dispersed refuge units, provided by South Lanarkshire Women's Aid, as part of a joint contract to provide specialist services, including support and accommodation, for women fleeing domestic abuse and gender based violence.

Optimising mainstream furnished

Most of South Lanarkshire's temporary accommodation is mainstream furnished properties within communities (520). Compared to Scotland as whole, the average time homeless households spend in temporary accommodation is significantly higher in South Lanarkshire, however longer times in East Kilbride contribute towards this higher level.

Mainstream Furnished TA	Clydesdale	East Kilbride	Hamilton	Rutherglen and Cambuslang	All Areas
Supply	44	181	214	81	520
Average stay (days)	127	265	186	195	199

Average time (days) in temporary accommodation



The average time in temporary accommodation varies by area, ranging from 127 days in Clydesdale to 265 days in East Kilbride. This is influenced by supply/demand pressures, as highlighted in the 'Homelessness Position' section above.

Support Needs Profile	Current homeless % of all	Current homeless count	RRTP 2019-24 projections and targets
No/low – households requiring settled accommodation and potentially low level housing management support	65%	635	Decrease linked to overall prevention / reduction
Medium/high – those households for which visiting housing support and/or multi-professional wrap around support would enable them to live independently in their own home in the community	30%	295	As above
Severe Multiple Disadvantage (SMD) / complex households that require intensive, wrap-around support, including for mental health and addictions, in order to live within their own home in the community	4-5%	40	Increase Housing First provision to meet this ongoing need
Extreme complex – those households for which independent living in their own home in the community is not possible or preferable and for whom shared or supported accommodation is the required housing option	<1%	*Up to 5	No change

Core Services and Projects

South Lanarkshire's Central Homelessness Team and Area Housing Office Teams within Housing and Technical Resources have responsibility for coordinating temporary accommodation including homelessness, MAPPA and resettlement functions and Refugee Asylum seeker functions. There are 37 members across the team and it includes dedicated projects as follows:

- Breaking the Cycle (BTC) project for working intensively with families to address anti-social behaviour and associated issues to prevent homelessness; and
- Finance Advice and Support Team (FAST), a project set-up using European Structural Fund resources to work with homeless families to address employability, and financial hardship/inclusion and income maximisation.

Homeless business planning

South Lanarkshire Council has well established homelessness business planning. These processes have enabled effective consideration of homelessness demand and resources requirements to ensure that:

- We provide good quality temporary furnished accommodation to alleviate homelessness where required, and use of Bed and Breakfast is kept to a minimum.
- We commission specialist supported accommodation to meet wider support needs.

Homelessness business planning has also enabled the council to identify areas where additional resources may enhance services or addresses particular needs, as well as to determine steps to review core funding for temporary housing to improve affordability. Further detail identifying where additional resources are required is set out in Section 6.

South Lanarkshire received £1.4million Scottish Government funding for temporary accommodation to support work towards increasing affordability. This funding supports a stepped reduction in rent charges for temporary accommodation which commenced in 2018. The council will continue to review costs and affordability of temporary accommodation, working towards achieving alignment with Local Housing Allowance rates consistent with this national focus.

Homelessness temporary accommodation pathways

Up until 10 years ago, South Lanarkshire made significant use of Bed and Breakfast as temporary accommodation. Through long-term commitment, the council has taken a planned approach to the development of optimal temporary accommodation supply and lead on an innovative approach to meeting identified affordable housing needs across South Lanarkshire through locality planning. This has successfully minimised usage of Bed and Breakfast which is now only used by exception in limited, emergency circumstances where an optimal supply pathway is unavailable.

Mainstream furnished

Most of South Lanarkshire's temporary accommodation properties (520) are mainstream furnished housing within each of the four main housing market areas in South Lanarkshire. Homeless households may be placed in mainstream furnished accommodation following an initial placement in first stop accommodation, or directly into mainstream furnished accommodation at a later date following homeless presentation, subject to circumstances.

First Stop

First Stop accommodation is provided in clusters of flats with a mix of self-contained and shared facilities. They are classified under the RRTTP as "Interim" accommodation. On average, first stop clusters include 6-8 properties, with the exception of Eva Burrows in Cambuslang, which is provided by the Salvation Army as a commissioned service and has 32 rooms.

First Stop	Clydesdale	East Kilbride	Hamilton	Rutherglen and Cambuslang	All Areas
Supply	8	8	17	32	65
Average stay (days)	29	43	22	20	24

- On average, households are placed in first stop accommodation for less than one month, however the length of stay varies by housing area, as show in the table above.

Supported Accommodation

South Lanarkshire Council commissions accommodation with support from multiple providers. These are specialist psychologically informed environments and mainly modelled as 4-8 self-contained properties with on-site support services. Where complex or multiple support needs are identified, homelessness services aim to place a household within one of these supported accommodation.

Supported housing	Clydesdale	East Kilbride	Hamilton	Rutherglen and Cambuslang	All Areas
Supply	4	28	30	0	62
Average length of stay (days)	104	148	155	0	145

Homelessness Commissioned Services

Housing First pathfinders

South Lanarkshire Council aims to provide flexible and integrated, high quality temporary accommodation and accommodation with support to enable a joined-up and seamless services which places homeless households in temporary accommodation appropriate to their assessed needs. These commissioned services cover 127 units made up of 'First Stop' and 'Supported Accommodation', and include 'Housing First' pathfinders and outreach support.

Commissioned services operate psychologically informed environments offering a range of accommodation and support services focused on person centred planning to identify and meet housing and support needs. Over many years our commissioned services have been recognised through the Council's own monitoring and Care Inspectorate inspection regime as delivering very good and excellent housing support.

South Lanarkshire Council was amongst the first local authorities in Scotland to pilot intensive family support services as part of the Breaking the Cycle initiative. This service was mainstreamed and continues to work with identified families to help sustain their home and reduce risk of homelessness.

The Council was also one of the first local authorities to take forward a homeless project with third sector partners, Shelter families, to work with some of our most challenging families and households at risk of homelessness. Over a number of years a very successful partnership has developed, based on a person centred housing and support plan approach, frequently involving provision of long term housing support well beyond securing settled accommodation. The project has also taken forward research, testing and implementing new approaches contributing to long term success and positive outcomes achieved.

These projects have continued to be developed over subsequent years as part of a strategic commissioning approach. This provided a strong foundation for developing South Lanarkshire's 'Housing First' pathfinders in 2017. These projects have achieved significant success. An example case includes a household with multiple previous homelessness experiences and complex needs, sustaining their current home for 18 months, which is the longest settled housing period of their adult life.

Domestic abuse

South Lanarkshire Council commissions services for women and households affected by domestic abuse and violence, which includes 26 dispersed, safe and secure refuge accommodation for individual women and households who have experienced domestic abuse units and outreach support work. These services provide for all of the following:

- single females
- single females with dependent children
- single females with non-dependent children (adult children)
- other female adult households, for example sisters or same sex partners

These services contribute towards both addressing particular homelessness needs identified within the LHS 2017-2022 and also South Lanarkshire's Gender Based Violence Partnership (GBV) Strategy 2016-19. As well as the commissioned services, South Lanarkshire Council supports the coordination of a monthly Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC), focused on domestic abuse cases for collating information and agreeing operational partnership actions. This includes Housing Services, Police, Social Work, Education and Third Sector partners (Women's Aid South Lanarkshire). MARAC awareness training is provided via the GBV Partnership is undertaken by frontline Housing staff. A Multi Agency Tasking and Coordinating Group (MATAC), involving Police, HM Prison staff, Housing, and Third Sector partners (Women's Aid South Lanarkshire), meets monthly to review cases and collate information on the perpetrator to progress potential enforcement actions, coordinating with the Procurator Fiscal office as appropriate.

Embedded within the Housing Service is a pathways approach between the Council and South Lanarkshire Women's Aid. This approach allows for the sharing of information, early notification to Housing of homeless risk factors triggering a response based on the customers preference, that may be liaison between workers or commencing a housing plan. The Housing plan process involves assessment of circumstances, discussion on all housing options to prevent homelessness wherever possible and plan for the most appropriate housing outcome.

Looked after and care experienced children and young people

South Lanarkshire's Corporate Parenting Strategy 2016-18 outlined there are on average around 650 "looked after children" each year, which includes all those children in residential, kinship or foster care as well as care leavers. The strategy set out six core commitments and housing makes an important contribution to ensuring these are delivered, in particular for supporting looked after children and young people moving into adulthood to achieve their full potential in life, through supporting independence by providing suitable and sustainable housing. Social Work and Housing Services have established a protocol for young people leaving care to undertake planned moves into living independently with the community for the first time. Embedded within this approach is the staying put principle to ensure young people are able to exercise choice in terms of their housing and support options.

Housing Services have a very positive partnership with Social Work Resources and have played a key role in developing robust throughcare plans. Examples of areas of partnership working include the development of a 'housing experience' with a number of properties identified and set aside for the use of young people preparing to move on from care. This was developed and designed with young people living in care at the time, the purpose being to experience in a phased way life after care to help preparations for move on longer term.

Other examples include dedicated Liaison Housing Officers matched to children's homes to introduce the Housing Service in an informal way allowing for discussion and responding to any queries.

Planning for housing is managed through dedicated throughcare Officers within our Integrated Home Options Teams, this involves meeting with the young person, discussing housing aspirations and support needs. The highest priority is awarded to any application for housing with the Council and common housing register partners to ensure needs are met within a reasonable timescale, enhanced tenancy start support is in place and homelessness is prevented.






Prisons - entry and exit

South Lanarkshire Council jointly fund a link worker based at Addiewell Prison to promote planned exit for people leaving prison. Stakeholders and partners are working together, including through the Community Justice Partnership, to work towards implementing the Sustainable Housing on Release for Everyone (SHORE) standards. Following a review of Lanarkshire-wide criminal justice and social work services, South Lanarkshire Council established a dedicated Through Care team which became operational in April 2018. This team provides statutory support and links to voluntary support for offenders from South Lanarkshire who are serving or have served a custodial sentence.

5. Partnership priorities

It is widely recognised that tackling both homelessness and its contributory factors requires shared priorities and actions involving a range of agencies and partners, including key stakeholder groups and services. To ensure shared commitments were embedded within the plan, partners agreed to prepare 'partner contribution statements' (PCS). These set out the specific contributions partners will make, individually and collectively, towards addressing the key priorities for this plan including prevention, support, supply and rehousing, as well as focus on priority and vulnerable groups. Further details of PCS, consultation and engagement are set out in Appendix 6.

We have set five high-level and ambitious RRTP priority objectives that we aim to achieve in South Lanarkshire over 2019-2024, as follows:

	Significantly reduce the overall level of homelessness
	Significantly reduce time spent by households in temporary accommodation and minimise moves before moving to settled homes
	Improve and increase the provision of housing support for households to live independently within communities
	Expand the scope and capacity of our Housing First approach to be the first response for households with multiple complex needs
	Enhance integration and partnership working to embed RRTP through a whole systems approach

These priority objectives align with the Scottish Government's RRTP vision and South Lanarkshire's LHS 2017-22 vision and outcomes, as follows:

- LHS Outcome 1: Increase housing supply and improve access to and choice of housing options that suit people's needs and which they are able to afford and sustain.
- LHS Outcome 2: Private renting is a more sustainable housing option that meets all required standards and can meet needs in South Lanarkshire.
- LHS Outcome 5: People with particular needs and their carers, are better supported to live independently within the community in a suitable and sustainable home, reducing requirements for institutional care and risks of homelessness.
- LHS Outcome 6: Homelessness is prevented through effective partnership working.
- LHS Outcome 7: More people are able to access appropriate advice about housing options and support, reducing the risks of homelessness or requirements for institutional care.
- LHS Outcome 8: People who experience homelessness are provided with temporary housing as required and are supported to move to settled accommodation that meets their needs as quickly as possible.

This section sets out key plan priorities, based on the key evidence and analysis and incorporating the PCS, ensuring that all partners can make fair, appropriate and effective contributions towards achieving this plan's ambitions and outcomes.



Priority objective 1: Significantly reduce the overall level of homelessness

New housing supply

South Lanarkshire's Strategic Housing Investment Plan (SHIP) 2019-2024 sets out potential for investing over £140million and delivering over 2,500 additional affordable homes over the next five years. As a minimum, a key priority for this plan will be for the Council, working with developing RSL partners, to ensure that the Housing Supply Target of 300 new affordable homes per year is delivered through the strategic local programme agreement. This includes ensuring the significant planned increase in 2020/21 makes a major contribution towards reducing homelessness.

Targeted Open Market Purchase

Aligned to the SHIP 2019-2024, South Lanarkshire Council has established an Open Market Purchase (OMP) framework for buying back homes for social rent. Linked to the Council's Award winning, innovative Part exchange Plus (PX+) scheme, this has already delivered significant numbers of additional affordable homes. This plan identifies additional resource requirements and detailed proposals for increasing capacity of the OMP framework to enable targeted purchase of additional affordable homes to meet identified homelessness needs and housing pressures within local housing market areas.

Private Rented Sector

Optimising use of all housing options is a key priority for preventing and reducing homelessness. As well as continuing to develop and promote South Lanarkshire's landlord accreditation scheme, we will further investigate PRS affordability to consider options for enhancing financial support to tenants and incentives for landlords, including re-commissioning the Rent Deposit Scheme to support implementation of the RRTP. We will also explore options for developing a social lettings company/agency with a specific remit to provide affordable access to private rented sector



Priority objective 2: Significantly reduce time spent by households in temporary accommodation and minimise moves before moving to settled homes

Improving access to settled homes

Through the Local Letting Plan process, South Lanarkshire Council will agree fair and appropriate annual allocations targets for homeless households to access settled, social rented homes. This will include consideration of area-based factors to promote wider housing sustainability.

Rough sleeping

South Lanarkshire has a limited incidence of rough sleeping, which is different in terms of scale and key features compared to street sleeping within Scotland's core cities. However, there is scope to enhance understanding of households and the particular risks and vulnerabilities associated with rough sleeping in South Lanarkshire. Therefore, a key priority for this plan will be to undertake to review existing data and information on rough sleeping to scope potential for additional research and consider service requirements and options for future commissioning.

Monitor, review and rebalance supply

The overall level of temporary accommodation provision is assessed as appropriate for meeting current homeless needs, minimising requirements for use of Bed and Breakfast accommodation. There are area-based pressures, particularly within East Kilbride. Therefore, as part of ongoing monitoring and review, South Lanarkshire Council will consider options for rebalancing the distribution of total supply, where possible, to address these area-based demand pressures.

Longer-duration cases

The average time for all homeless households in temporary accommodation is around 200 days. Some households spend more than 12 months homeless and in temporary housing. A key initial priority for this plan will be to determine a range of actions to target these long-stay cases, including:

- Further enhance existing case management approach for all long-term (>12 months) homeless households
- Review data-sharing options for developing an integrated case management dashboard to provide at a glance key information for partner services
- Targeted open market purchase in areas of housing pressure, with a particular focus on East Kilbride.
- Reviewing cases to identify potential for converting (flipping) current temporary accommodation into permanent housing.
- Further developing South Lanarkshire's accredited landlord scheme to consider options to incentivise access for homeless households
- (As above) Continuing to increase affordable housing supply through the SHIP 2019-2024



Priority objective 3: Improve and increase the provision of housing support for households to live independently within communities

Implementing actions from the HHNA

There is a multi-agency HHNA Plan and Steering Group which aligns with LHS groups, including the Homelessness Steering Group. Most actions are currently being progressed through existing staff time and resources. Immediate priorities to be considered within this plan include:

- Introducing routine enquiry in key health and care consultations on the client/patient current housing status
- Scoping and testing preventative approaches to planning health, housing and other support needs of young people (care experienced)
- Undertake analysis to identify additional enhanced service requirements and support for pregnant women affected by homelessness, specifically younger women and those on subsequent pregnancies.

Locality planning and commissioning

There are resource pressures within health and social care system, particularly in relation to continuing support for homeless households that are rehoused into settled permanent accommodation. Partners will consider areas where we can seek to enhance existing services to deliver against the shared ambitions for this plan, which include:

- Scope options in relation to further developing locality-based, homelessness case management approach, with dedicated health and care support. This may include consideration of a 'hub' approach, including co-location, coordinated via our central homelessness services.

Children and young people

Social Work Resources are committed to providing intensive, wrap-around support to the most complex homeless families, with a joint focus between the needs of the parents and children. This will be informed by the full findings of the health needs assessment (HNA) of children experiencing homelessness, to be progressed through both the Health and Social Care Partnership and HHNA Plan and Steering Group as well as South Lanarkshire's Children's Services Partnership.

- Complete the HNA and develop recommendations for targeted support services to meet the particular health and wellbeing needs of children and young people experiencing homelessness, focusing on minimising trauma and promoting resilience.

Access to universal health services

NHS Lanarkshire provides a dedicated specialist nurse-led health and homelessness service. The aim of the service is to meet the immediate health needs of individuals and families affected by homelessness not registered with main stream services.

- set up of a virtual General Practitioner practice to operate across Lanarkshire and provide Primary Care to vulnerable groups including those experiencing homelessness

Resilience and repeat homelessness

South Lanarkshire has low levels of immediate repeat homelessness (within 12 months), however there is a significant proportion of households that re-present as homeless on multiple occasions. Through the homelessness support services, there is a strong focus on developing a personal housing plan that considers wider needs to enable a person to settle into their home, including financial inclusion, employability and moving-in support. In relation to moving on into a settled home, the following are key priorities for this plan:

- Work with DWP partners to ensure current homeless households are able to access temporary easements and discretionary support funding
- Work with VASLan and Third Sector Forum to develop community based supports and access for new tenants, particularly those with identified vulnerabilities, to promote inclusion and reduce isolation
- Provide furniture/starter packs, as required, as part of a planned sustained support package for homeless households moving into and on from temporary accommodation



Priority objective 4: Expand the scope and capacity of our Housing First approach to be the first response for households with multiple complex needs

Extending Housing First pathfinders

South Lanarkshire's successful Housing First pilot projects provide a foundation for extending the scope of this approach to provide options for meeting the particular needs of homeless households with multiple, complex needs.

Recovery orientated systems of care (ROSC)

People with drug and alcohol dependency are a key vulnerable group with higher risks of homelessness. As a RRTP year one priority, we will seek to enhance the Lanarkshire dedicated health and homelessness service through joint working with the South Lanarkshire Alcohol and Drugs Partnership (ADP) to support development of recovery orientated systems of care (ROSC) including recovery communities, as part of the additional investment in Services to Reduce Problem Drug and Alcohol Use under the Scottish Government's Local Improvement Fund.

SHORE standards and prisons

To reduce and prevent risks of homelessness associated with prison, Housing Services will work with Scottish Prison Service and Addiewell prison to implement SHORE standards for people entering and exiting prison, including a priority focus for short-sentence prisoners on remand and extend capacity via additional dedicated staff resources, which we will seek to mainstream over the lifetime of the plan.

Women and households affected by domestic abuse

Through the Multi Agency Tasking and Coordinating Group (MATAC), scope options for revising housing policy and procedures to focus on perpetrator moves, where possible, to reduce required moves and homelessness risks for domestic abuse victims.



Priority objective 5: Enhance integration and partnership working to embed RRTP through a whole systems approach

Lived experience and designing services

A priority action in year one for the RRTP will be to further engage with service users and stakeholders to review and co-produce actions for the future design of homelessness and support services.

- The Homelessness Strategy Group will review options for establishing a peer network approach, including consideration of dedicated peer support worker role.

Third Sector Forum

Through the Homelessness Strategy Group and associated partnership networks, we will seek to ensure effective training for staff is in place on awareness of third sector support available at a divisional level for at risk homelessness households. Partners will also work with VASLan to promote the RRTP across the third sector forum to develop capacity and resilience to enable former homeless households to settle in their communities through improved access to engagement and support networks which can help to combat isolation and loneliness, and promote resilience.

6. Resourcing the plan


The Council and its partners direct significant resources towards the prevention and alleviation of homelessness and work on a collaborative basis to ensure the effective targeting of resources to meet identified needs.



At present, the Homelessness Service within South Lanarkshire Council is planned and delivered on the basis of a five year business plan. The business plan includes projections for future years based on a range of assumptions, particularly in relation to future demand levels, funding and the impact of welfare reform. Projections and assumptions relating to the business plan are updated on a twice yearly basis. Performance against the annual revenue budget for the service is monitored on a four-weekly basis.



The current business plan for the Homeless Service in South Lanarkshire supports expenditure in the region of £10m per annum – including £2.3m in relation to externally commissioned services, £2.2m for rental of properties, £1.3m for furniture and repairs, and £0.8m of direct staff costs.

The above spend does not include the cost of the wider range of services embedded within Housing Services which contribute to meeting the needs of those at risk of or experiencing homelessness. Particular areas of spend to note are mainstream Integrated Home Options Service and key projects and initiatives such as Financial Advice and Support Teams.

Indeed at a partnership level across South Lanarkshire, the Council, RSLs, Health and Social Care and the Third Sector, a far greater level of resources are directed towards the prevention and alleviation of homelessness. It is recognised however, that the level of resources currently being invested will not be sufficient to deliver the strategic objectives of the R RTP. While service re-design may allow for the better targeting of resources, significant additional investment is required to support the transformation Housing Services and partners seek to achieve over the lifetime of the plan. There are a number of key requirements in order to meet the partnership priorities set out in this plan. The tables below outline existing core services and resource commitments and where additional resources are required to deliver on these priorities:

	Current (£ million) per year	Additional support to R RTP (£ million) per year	Additional (£ million) requirement over 5 years	Relates to R RTP Measures/ Actions
 Priority objective 1: Significantly reduce the overall level of homelessness				
Re-commission and expand Rent Deposit Scheme to support implementation of R RTP	0.145	0.084	0.420	A1.5
Financial support to private rented tenants to achieve affordability and prevent homelessness (30 households per annum)	0.000	0.060	0.300	A1.6
Provide funding to incentivise landlords to access accreditation and training from Landlord Accreditation Scotland	0.000	0.005	0.025	A1.4 M1.5

	Current (£ million) per year	Additional support to RRTP (£ million) per year	Additional (£ million) requirement over 5 years	Relates to RRTP Measures/ Actions
In partnership, develop a social lettings company/agency with a specific remit to provide affordable access to private rented sector	0.000		0.200 (lifetime of plan)	A1.7
Acquisition of targeted additional properties to increase supply of affordable housing to meet homeless demand in pressured areas. (30)	0.900 (grant funding to be sought from Scottish Governments 'More Homes' programme)	0.900 (supplementary funding sought to support acquisition of appropriate properties)	4.500	A1.2
 Priority objective 2: Significantly reduce time spent by households in temporary accommodation and minimise moves before moving to settled homes				
Flipping Temporary Accommodation - Funding to support acquisition of up to 100 properties to replace temporary properties allocated homeless households where appropriate	3.000 (grant funding to be sought from Scottish Governments 'More Homes' programme - over lifetime of plan)	Not annualised	Up to 3.000 (supplementary funding sought to support acquisition of appropriate properties to replace temporary accommodation as required with focus on initial 2 years)	M2.6 A2.1
Set up costs for replacing up to 100 temporary accommodation properties flipped to become permanent tenancies	0.000	Not annualised	0.180	M2.6 A2.1
 Priority objective 3: Improve and increase provision of housing support for households to live independently within communities				
Prevention of Homelessness Commission support service with focus on prevention of homelessness and tenancy sustainment across all tenures.	0.000	0.125	0.500	M3.1 M3.2 M3.3 A3.1
Supporting Homeless People Improve access to health and social care services (particularly drug, alcohol and mental health) by developing specialist housing support services.	0.000	0.124	0.496	M3.1 M3.2 M3.3 A3.1
Supporting Homeless People Target resources to improve digital inclusion for homeless people.	0.000	0.030	0.150	0

	Current (£ million) per year	Additional support to R RTP (£ million) per year	Additional (£ million) requirement over 5 years	Relates to R RTP Measures/ Actions
Supporting New Tenants	0.100	0.200	1.000	M3.1
Further develop enhanced				M3.2
Tenancy Start Service for				M3.3
tenants at risk of homelessness				A3.1
(building financial capacity, support tailored to individual needs, setting up utilities etc.).				
Standard New Home starter pack (allowing £0.0016m per household, supporting 300 households per year)	0.000	0.480	2.400	A3.2
 Priority objective 4: Expand the scope and capacity of our Housing First approach to be the first response for households with multiple complex needs				
Increase capacity of Housing First programme – based on initial caseload of 40	Not annualised	Not annualised	1.990	A4.1
‘Housing First starter pack’ (allowing £0.004m per household, supporting approximately 20 households per year)	0.000	0.080	0.400	A3.2 A4.1
Appoint additional prisons link workers to support effective implementation of the SHORE standards and prevent homelessness on release from prison	0.010	0.080	0.400	A4.4
Further develop personal housing planning approach for vulnerable groups including women experiencing domestic abuse and young people leaving care.	0.0378	0.50	0.250	A4.3
 Priority objective 5: Enhance integration and partnership working to embed R RTP through a whole systems approach				
Appoint officer to coordinate development and delivery over the life of the R RTP	0.000	0.050	0.250	N/A
Budget to support homeless partnership – research/communication/ engagement	0.000	0.010	0.050	N/A

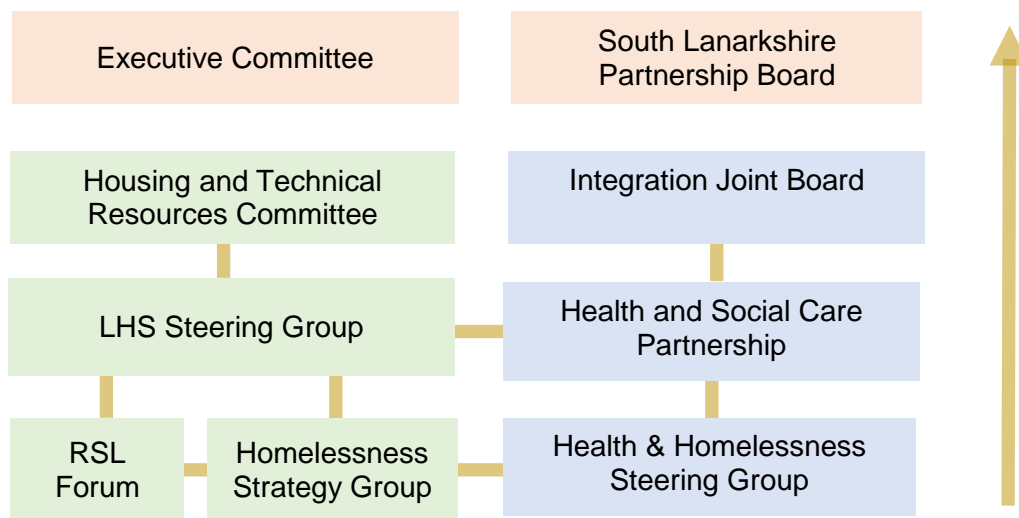
South Lanarkshire R RTP 2019-2024

	Current (£ million) per year	Additional support to R RTP (£ million) per year	Additional (£ million) requirement over 5 years	Relates to R RTP Measures/ Actions
Funding to support development of homelessness peer support network including dedicated Development Worker	0.000	0.040	0.200	N/A
Budget to support system development to enable partnership approach to identification and response to homelessness risk factors	0.000	Not annualised	0.100	A4.7

Over the period of the plan partners will work together to identify future service needs and consider how these could be resourced over the longer term. This will be considered as part of the annual review of the plan.

7. Monitoring and reporting

As part of the LHS 2017-2022 governance arrangements, the multi-agency Homelessness Strategy Group has a key role in taking forward and implementing the RRTP. Progress in delivering the RRTP action plan (as set out in Appendix 1) will be regularly monitored and reviewed and reported, as appropriate, to the key management and partnership structures within South Lanarkshire, including South Lanarkshire Council's Housing and Technical Resources Committee, Executive Committee and the South Lanarkshire Community Planning Partnership Board. The figure below details the key partnership and reporting links:



Appendix

(1) Action Plan

Key	HTR SLC Housing and Technical Resources	HSCP Health and Social Care Partnership	LHS Local Housing Strategy 2017-2022
	RSL Registered Social Landlord	PRS Private Rented Sector	HARSAG Homeless/Rough Sleep Action Group
	DWP Department for Work and Pensions	SPS Scottish Prison Service	NPF National Performance Framework
	TSI Third Sector Interface (VASLan)	SWF Scottish Welfare Fund	SHIP Strategic Housing Investment Plan
	ADP Alcohol and Drug Partnership	CER SLC Community and Enterprise Resources	LLP Local Letting Plan
	ED SLC Education Resources	WA Women's Aid	HSG Homelessness Strategy Group



Priority Objective 1: Significantly reduce the overall level of homelessness

RRTP Measures		Target	Time	Frequency	Links to (see Appendix 2-4)
M1.1	Number of homeless presentations	Reduce 10 – 20%	2019/20	Annual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LHS Outcome 8 • HARSAG Rec 4, 18 • NPF Outcome 1,2,3
M1.2	Level of homeless households	Reduce 10 – 20% Reduce > 20%	2019/20 2019/24	Annual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LHS Outcome 8 • HARSAG Rec 4, 18 • NPF Outcome 1, 2,3
M1.3	Number of affordable homes added to the housing supply (new and OMP)	Annual target will be set and detailed in the Strategic Local Programme Agreement, developed between SLC and the Scottish Government	2019/20	Annual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LHS Outcome 1 • HARSAG Rec 1, 4 • NPF Outcome 1, 2
M1.4	New supply affordable housing suitable to meet particular needs	170	<i>tbc</i>	<i>tbc</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LHS Outcome 5 • HARSAG Rec 1, 4 • NPF Outcome 1, 2

Appendix

RRTP Measures		Target	Time	Frequency	Links to (see Appendix 2-4)
M1.5	Increase the number of accredited landlord properties	+9% from LHS Baseline	2024	Annual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LHS Outcome 2 HARSAG Rec 3 NPF Outcome 1, 2
M1.6	Number of homeless households whose housing needs are met in private rented housing	maintain increase	2019/20 2020/21	Annual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LHS Outcome 2 HARSAG Rec 3, NPF Outcome 1, 2
RRTP Actions		Target / Milestone	Time	Lead Partners	Links to (see Appendix 2-4)
A1.1	Set housing supply targets for new build properties and ensure contribution to meeting homelessness needs are considered in the planning process	Aligned with Strategic Housing Investment Plan	2019-24	HTR RSL CER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LHS Outcome 1 HARSAG Rec 1, 40 NPF Outcome 1, 3
A1.2	Increase number of properties acquired through Open Market Purchase to support conversion of temporary accommodation to SST and rehousing in pressure areas	Annual target to be agreed	2019-24	HTR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LHS Outcome 1 HARSAG Rec 1, 40 NPF Outcome 1, 3
A1.3	Continue to develop and promote the landlord accreditation scheme	Deliver two private landlord forums per annum in partnership with Landlord Accreditation Scheme	2019/20	HTR PRS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LHS Outcome 2 HARSAG Rec 2, 3 NPF Outcome 1, 4
A1.4	Provide funding to incentivise landlords to access accreditation and training from Landlord Accreditation Scotland		2019/20	HTR PRS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LHS Outcome 2 HARSAG Rec 2, 3 NPF Outcome 1, 4
A1.5	Re-commission and expand Rent Deposit Scheme to support implementation of RRTP	Service re-commission September 2019	2019-24	HTR FCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LHS Outcome 2 HARSAG Rec 2, 3 NPF Outcome 1, 2, 3, 4
A1.6	Explore option to provide financial support to private rented tenants to achieve affordability and prevent homelessness	Complete option appraisal Implementation of preferred option	Sep 2019 Mar 2020	HTR PRS FCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LHS Outcome 2 HARSAG Rec 1, 2, 3 NPF Outcome 1, 2, 3, 4

Appendix



Priority Objective 2: Significantly reduce time spent by households in temporary accommodation and minimise moves before moving to settled homes

RRTP Measures		Target	Time	Frequency	Links to (see Appendix 2-4)
M2.1	Temporary Accommodation (TA) supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain levels and reconfigure subject to area review Review options for rationalisation 	2019/20 2021/22	Annual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LHS Outcome 8 HARSAG Rec 1, 9, 25 NPF Outcome 1, 4
M2.2	Percentage of social housing allocated to homeless households by all social housing providers in South Lanarkshire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50-60% Set targets subject to annual performance review 	2019/20 2019/24	Annual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LHS Outcome 8 HARSAG Rec 4 NPF Outcome 1, 4
M2.3	Percentage of homeless households provided with a Scottish Secure Tenancy (SST)	Maintain/improve on LHS baseline of 61.2%	2024	Annual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LHS Outcome 8 HARSAG Rec 4,10 NPF Outcome 1, 3, 4
M2.4	Percentage of former homeless households provided with a SST that maintain their home for more than 12 months	Maintain/improve on LHS baseline of 88%	2024	Annual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LHS Outcome 8 HARSAG Rec 4, 10, 25 NPF Outcome 3
M2.5	Average time spent in temporary accommodation (homeless households)	Reduce from 192 days	2024	Annual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LHS Outcome 8 HARSAG Rec 10, 25 NPF Outcome 1
M2.6	Number of temporary accommodation units converted to SST	Up to 100 units converted (flipped)	2019/24	Annual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LHS Outcome 8 HARSAG Rec 9 NPF Outcome 1, 4
M2.7	Percentage of former homeless households sustaining tenancy for 12 months	Increase to 95%	2024	Annual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LHS Outcome 8 HARSAG Rec 10, 25 NPF Outcome 1, 4
M2.8	Percentage of all homeless presentations which are repeated (within 12 months)	Reduce to <3%	2024	Annual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LHS Outcome 8 HARSAG Rec 10, 25 NPF Outcome 1, 4
M 2.9	Number of households who spend more than 12 months in temporary accommodation	Reduce by 50% against 2017/18 baseline of 120	2024	Annual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LHS Outcome 8 HARSAG Rec 10, 25 NPF Outcome 1

Appendix

RRTP Actions		Target / Milestone	Time	Lead Partners	Links to (see Appendix 2-4)
A2.1	Develop procedure for converting temporary accommodation units to SST.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review best practice Identify suitable households and units 	2019/20	HTR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LHS Outcome 6 HARSAG Rec 9 NPF Outcome 1, 4
A2.2	Increase percentage of allocations to homeless households as required for each housing division in accordance with annual Local Letting Plans.	Aligned with Local Letting Plans. Tailor for Homefinder and non-Homefinder RSL partners	2019-24	HTR RSL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LHS Outcome 6 HARSAG Rec 1, 40 NPF Outcome 1, 3
A2.3	Review number of properties currently used as Temporary Accommodation in line with demand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement annual targets for reduction in TA based on analysis of demand and supply 	2022/23	HTR RSL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LHS Outcome 8 HARSAG Rec 4 NPF Outcome 1, 3
A2.4	Regularly review rent charges for temporary accommodation to ensure it remains a financially viable option for all homeless households.	Aligned with Homelessness Business Plan	2019-24	HTR RSL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LHS Outcome 8 HARSAG Rec 24, 25 NPF Outcome 1, 3
A2.5	Review current procedures in relation to suitable offers for homeless households, with the aim of reducing time taken to move into settled accommodation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review complete Revised process implemented 	June 2019 Sept 2019	HTR RSL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LHS Outcome 8 HARSAG Rec 2, 9 NPF Outcome 1, 3

Appendix




Priority Objective 3: Improve and increase provision of housing support for households to live independently within communities

RRTP Measures		Target	Time	Frequency	Links to (see Appendix 2-4)
M3.1	Number of people accessing Housing Options advice services	1,000	2019-24	Annual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LHS Outcome 7 HARSAG Rec 29 NPF Outcome 1
M3.2	Percentage of homeless households provided with Housing Support Officer assistance	Maintain above 45%	2019-24	Annual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LHS Outcome 7 HARSAG Rec 29 NPF Outcome 1
M3.3	Percentage of looked after young people accessing and sustaining accommodation that meets their needs	Determine baseline (2019/20) Increase (annual)	2019-24	Annual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LHS Outcome 5 HARSAG Rec 21 NPF Outcome 1, 3
RRTP Actions		Target / Milestone	Time	Lead Partners	Links to (see Appendix 2-4)
A3.1	Increase housing support service provision to improve homelessness prevention and support tenancy sustainment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review current service 	2019-2024		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LHS Action N/A HARSAG Rec 24 NPF Outcome 1, 3
A3.2	Increase provision of support from all services to support new tenancies, including improvements to housing starter/furnishing packs and incentives to encourage uptake of offers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and develop Implement and monitor effectiveness 	2019/20 2020/21	HTR SWF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LHS Action N/A HARSAG Rec 24 NPF Outcome 1, 3
A3.3	Monitor current Housing Options approach, and ensure adequate resourcing to meet any future increase in demand.	Annually monitor resourcing requirements and report through Annual Review	Annual	HTR RSL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LHS Outcome 7 HARSAG Rec 25 NPF Outcome 2, 3, 4
A3.4	Deliver Housing Options and homelessness awareness training to young people, targeting high schools in areas identified with high homelessness rates amongst young people.	Monitor and report (annual)	2019-24	HTR ED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LHS Outcome 6 HARSAG Rec 24, 30 NPF Outcome 3, 4

Appendix

RRTP Actions		Target / Milestone	Time	Lead Partners	Links to (see Appendix 2-4)
A3.5	Review access to Scottish Welfare Fund with a view to ensuring effective and appropriate access for homeless households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review Implement any recommendations from review 	2019/20 2020/21	SWF HTR RSL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LHS Outcome N/A HARSAG Rec 2, 13 NPF Outcome 1, 3
A3.6	Review current provision and need for outreach housing support and agree future service arrangements	Complete review. Current services/contracts due to end: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelter July 2021 Women's Aid September 2019 Ypeople July 2021 Implement revised arrangements as a result of the review.	Dec 2019 Mar 2020	HTR TSI HSG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LHS Outcome 5 HARSAG Rec 25 NPF Outcome 2, 3, 4
A3.7	Ensure 'care experience' is identified as a support need for any young people presenting as homeless and directed towards appropriate case managed pathway.	Monitor and report (annual)	2019-24	HSCP HTR HSG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LHS Action 5.1, 5.7, 5.8 HARSAG Rec 30 NPF Outcome 2, 3, 4
A3.8	Complete a Wellbeing Assessment for all children and young people that are homelessness	Monitor and report (annual)	2019-24	HSCP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LHS Action N/A HARSAG Rec 16 NPF Outcome 2, 3, 4
A3.9	Promote digital inclusion for households who are homeless		2019/20	HTR HSG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LHS Action N/A HARSAG Rec 14 NPF Outcome 2, 3, 4

 Priority Objective 4: Expand the scope and capacity of our Housing First approach to be the first response for households with multiple complex needs					
RRTP Measures		Target	Time	Frequency	Links to (see Appendix 2-4)
M4.1	Number of current households receiving Housing First support	Phased increase to 40	2024	annual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LHS Outcome 5 • HARSAG Rec 6 • NPF Outcome 2, 4
M4.2	Number of discharge planning cases handled through multi-professional joint working arrangements in hospitals/prisons and the community	Scope baseline and determine annual requirements	2019/20	annual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LHS Outcome 5 • HARSAG Rec 6 • NPF Outcome 3, 4
RRTP Actions		Target / Milestone	Time	Lead Partners	Links to (see Appendix 2-4)
A4.1	Expand 'Housing First' across South Lanarkshire	Programme for expansion agreed Framework and necessary resources in place	June 2019	HTR HSCP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LHS Outcome 5 • HARSAG Rec 6, 24 • NPF Outcome 2, 4
A4.2	Evaluate Housing First pathfinders and increase scale/scope of approach aligned to case conference criteria and pathways approach	Evaluation report	2019/20	HTR RSL HSCP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LHS Outcome N/A • HARSAG Rec 24 • NPF Outcome 2, 3, 4
A4.3	Review provision of refuge accommodation for female victims of domestic abuse to ensure it is adequate across all divisions.	Review and consider extension to current contract with updated requirements	2019/20	HTR WA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LHS Outcome 5 • HARSAG Rec 30 • NPF Outcome 2, 3, 4
A4.4	Work with Scottish Prison Service and Addiewell prison to implement SHORE standards for people entering and exiting prison, including a priority focus for short-sentence prisoners on remand. Explore additional options for dedicated staff resources	Implementation plan agreed, for implementation from 2020/21	Mar 2020	HSCP HTR SPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LHS Outcome 5 • HARSAG Rec 6, 24 • NPF Outcome 2, 3, 4

Appendix

RRTP Actions		Target / Milestone	Time	Lead Partners	Links to (see Appendix 2-4)
A4.5	Increase awareness and increase training offered to front line services to support people impacted by Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) from being homelessness.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate requirement to raise awareness of partners in relation to ACEs Multi agency training /communication programme agreed 	2020-21	HSCP HTR HSG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LHS Action 5.1 HARSAG Recommendation 6 NPF Outcome 2, 3, 4
A4.6	Identify requirements for intensive, trauma informed and PIE residential supported accommodation to meet the needs of extreme vulnerable groups	Complete scoping report	2019/20	HSCP HSG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LHS Outcome 5 HARSAG Rec 30 NPF Outcome 2, 3, 4
A4.7	Promote 'routine enquiry' across all health and care services, including visiting outreach, to identify housing provision and financial security	Monitor and report via HHNA Steering Group (annual)	2019-24	HSCP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LHS Outcome N/A HARSAG Rec 4 NPF Outcome 1, 3
A4.8	Prioritise access to general medical and universal health screening services for homeless people, including primary care (GP), prescribing, dentists, etc.	Monitor and report via HHNA Steering Group (annual)	2019-24	HSCP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LHS Outcome N/A HARSAG Rec 16 NPF Outcome 1, 3

Appendix



Priority Objective 5: Enhance integration and partnership working to embed RRTP through a whole systems approach

RRTP Measures		Target	Time	Frequency	Links to (see Appendix 2-4)
M5.1	Number of training and employment pathways for homeless households.	Agree target 2019/20	2019-24	Annual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LHS Outcome 7 HARSAG Recommendation 24 NPF Outcome 3, 4
RRTP Actions		Target / Milestone	Time	Lead Partners	Links to (see Appendix 2-4)
A5.1	Work with DWP to further develop use of discretionary support funding for homeless households to undertake appropriate training to develop skills and resilience to improve access to employment.	Agree target 2019/20	2019-24	HTR FCR DWP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LHS Outcome 6 HARSAG Recommendation 24 NPF Outcome 3, 4
A5.2	Explore options for improving digital connectivity for all homeless households, increasing engagement with services and enabling improved tenancy management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore options and report 	2020/21	HTR RSL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LHS Outcome 7 HARSAG Rec 14, 24, 25 NPF Outcome 2, 3, 4
A5.3	Ensure effective training for staff is in place on awareness of third sector support available at a divisional level for at risk homelessness households.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scope current training provision Implement improvements as required 	2019/20 2020/21	HTR TSI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LHS Outcome 7 HARSAG Rec 24, 25 NPF Outcome 2, 3, 4
A5.4	Contribute to ongoing development and review of homelessness business plan to ensure sufficient resources available to continue to provide high quality services to homeless households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implemented recommendations as required. 	Annual	FCR HTR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LHS Outcome HARSAG Rec 4 NPF Outcome 1, 3

Appendix

(2) South Lanarkshire Local Housing Strategy 2017-2022

The following LHS outcomes strongly interlink with the five priority objectives, measures and actions contained within the RRTP Action Plan. The link for each RRTP measure or action to the LHS measures or actions is identified within the RRTP Action Plan.

Outcome 1: Increase housing supply and improve access to and choice of housing options that suit people's needs and which they are able to afford and sustain
Outcome 2: Private renting is a more sustainable option that meets all required standards and can meet need in South Lanarkshire
Outcome 5: People with particular needs and their carers are better supported to live independently within the community in a suitable and sustainable home, reducing requirements for institutional care and risks of homelessness
Outcome 6: Homelessness is prevented through effective partnership working
Outcome 7: More people are able to access appropriate advice about housing options and support, reducing the risks of homelessness or requirements for institutional care
Outcome 8: People who experience homelessness are provided with temporary housing as required and are supported to move to settled accommodation that meets their needs as quickly as possible

Appendix

(3) HARSAG Recommendations

The list of recommendations have been compiled through the Glasgow Homelessness Network and set into six different themes. There were initially 70 recommendations from HARSAG split over 4 reports, condensed into 58 listed in the table below. The numbers correlate to the RRTP Action Plan.

Structure and Markets	1.	Continue to ensure an adequate and affordable social housing supply
	2.	Promote the widest range of move-on options
	3.	More effective move-on into the Private Rented Sector
	4.	Set targets for rehousing
	5.	Local authorities, health boards and their Community Planning Partners should recognise child poverty as a primary driver of homelessness
Systems, planning and policy	6.	Ensure plans are always agreed – or agreed as quickly as possible – to prevent homelessness for the groups who are predictably at highest risk of rough sleeping and homelessness
	7.	Recognise that, while not necessarily rough sleeping, people who are engaged in street begging are also likely to need support with housing and will be, almost without exception, extremely vulnerable
	8.	Set a clear national direction of travel to transition to a model of ‘rapid rehousing’ by default across Scotland
	9.	Support people to make the choice to remain in their temporary housing as a settled option
	10.	Widen the options of temporary accommodation to maximise the opportunities to move-on to settled, mainstream accommodation
	11.	Scottish Government and Local Government to ensure the consistent application of the Staying Put provision for care leavers
	12.	Housing stock transfer local authority areas should have a dedicated local structure
	13.	Social Landlords, both housing associations and local authorities, to use all opportunities to support housing sustainment
	14.	Local Housing Strategies to address how employability, equalities and digital and financial inclusion support will be provided for people who are at risk of homelessness as part of the Housing Options service.
	15.	The Fairer Scotland Duty places a legal responsibility on particular public bodies in Scotland to actively consider (‘pay due regard to’) how they can reduce inequalities of outcome caused by socioeconomic disadvantage when making strategic decisions.
	16.	Homelessness must be seen as a public health priority
	17.	Scottish Government should launch, commission or be a partner in a public awareness campaign designed to tackle negative attitudes / stigma about homelessness and homeless people.

Appendix

Practice and provision	18.	Ensure local authorities and public bodies work together to prevent rough sleeping at every opportunity
	19.	Support staff with high quality training and support to respond as effectively as possible to prevent rough sleeping
	20.	Ensure an effective evidence based approach to front line support which secures a successful, sustainable transition off the street as quickly as possible
	21.	Where children are homeless, a wellbeing assessment should be undertaken in relation to each child in the household
	22.	Ensure that people sleeping rough and experiencing multiple forms of exclusion are supported to secure permanent accommodation as quickly as possible, according to the best evidence available
	23.	Ensure people have a range of different options at point of crisis to support them to avoid resorting to rough sleeping
	24.	Support and enable people to maintain tenancies
	25.	Introduce regular and frequent review periods for people and households in temporary accommodation
	26.	Empower front-line workers so that decisions/resource allocation is flexible and responsive.
	27.	Enable and encourage evidence-based support interventions, focused on people sustainably moving out of homelessness as the key outcome
	28.	Scottish Government should work with partners to determine the actions needed to support frontline staff as they carry out their work, including in the design of systems, procedures and policies
	29.	Housing Options teams (including Housing staff from RSLs and Local Authority staff) and Job Centre Plus teams to work in partnership to ensure that employability, employment and housing support is provided in a joined-up way.
	30.	Specific interventions such as mentoring or coaching to be provided for young people at risk of homelessness.
Tools, guidance and monitoring	31.	Additional support, independent advice and advocacy to be factored as standard into online and choice based letting/bidding systems to eliminate the practical, language or literacy barriers.
	32.	Update the 'Code of Guidance' to specify expectations in relation to tenancy sustainment, including early intervention, to be addressed by landlords in all sectors, and how this is to be regulated.
	33.	Reinstate the homelessness questions in the SHS
	34.	Improve the approach to data collection for people rough sleeping to maximise effectiveness of support provided through multi-agency working and to understand and assess progress to reducing rough sleeping
	35.	Housing Minister to facilitate scrutiny of progress towards ending rough sleeping in Scotland
	36.	Integrate rapid re-housing requirements into the Housing Needs Demand Analysis (HNDA)
	37.	Include in HNDA analysis of time spent in temporary accommodation and 'lost contacts'

Appendix

	38.	The Scottish Housing Regulator should increase its focus on the access to Housing Standard of the Scottish Social Housing Standard.
	39.	In the current review of HNDA guidance it would be helpful to also consider Personal Housing Planning.
	40.	Rapid Rehousing Transition Plans should be seen as an integral part of the SHIP, and should be annually reviewed as part of the SHIP process.
	41.	Use the upcoming review of the Local Housing Strategy guidance and the Scottish Government Practice Guidance on Allocations and Suspensions, due to be published in the autumn, to support and reinforce the Rapid Rehousing agenda.
Legislation and Finance	42.	Provide resource and oversight to ensure a successful transition to the rapid rehousing approach
	43.	Legislate for a new prevention duty that brings the "Housing Options" approach into the heart of the statutory homelessness framework
	44.	Ensure legislation provides sufficient support for shift to significantly greater levels of prevention
	45.	Revise legislative arrangements that can result in difficulties with people being able to access their rights
	46.	Introduce a legally enforceable standards framework for temporary accommodation
	47.	Introduce the means to enforce and monitor temporary accommodation standards
	48.	We recommend a full analysis of the costs and economic benefits is included in the Scottish Government's implementation plan for the recommendations made by HARSAG.
Reserved Matter	49.	The costs of homelessness and temporary accommodation should be a citizen-funded service, supported by Local Authority General Fund finance, and by Scottish Government Grant Aided Expenditure.
	50.	That the devolved housing benefit funding for temporary accommodation should be ring-fenced to ensure that spending is not repurposed and focusses on preventing homelessness.
	51.	The Scottish Government and COSLA should present a strong case to the UK Government for temporary accommodation funding support through housing benefit to be devolved to Scotland.
	52.	In order to tackle poverty and give people an opportunity to access employment, training or further education and to move onto more settled accommodation, support for homelessness services should be given via a flexible grant system.
	53.	Rents should be set at a level similar to the Local Housing Allowance rate in order to provide a more equitable system and provide a clearer path for people to move on from TA.
	54.	Local Authorities will need financial support to bridge the funding gap created by moving to a LHA equivalent rent while at the same time ensuring that the standards of temporary accommodation and support are maintained. The Scottish Government should address this as part of the transformation of the use of temporary accommodation in Scotland.

Appendix

	55.	<p>Ensure the social security offer supports households to avoid homelessness and to exit homelessness as quickly as possible when it does occur. As key elements of this, we recommend Scottish Government:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change way LHA is calculated • Raise benefit cap • UC deduction rates should be reduced • UC 5 week waiting time should be removed • Provision of independent housing/homelessness specialists within DWP offices • Work Capability Assessment to include h'lessness as a 'supplementary descriptor' • DWP should not issue sanctions unless it can satisfy itself that these are not going to cause h'lessness.
	56.	Put in place measures to provide protection to those without recourse to public funds
	57.	Clarify the protection to be afforded to those without recourse to public funds
	58.	<p>HARSAG recommends other priorities on preventing migrant homelessness, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinstating HB • Amending statutory homelessness eligibility • Funding short term emergency accommodation • Extending the move on period for newly recognised refugees.

For further information on how the HARSAG recommendations were compiled, visit <http://www.ghn.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/HRSAG-Briefing-GHN-AUG-2018-v4.pdf>

Appendix

(4) National Performance Framework

The Scottish Governments overarching vision for Scotland is set out in the Purpose, Values and National Outcomes in Scotland's National Performance Framework.

The community's outcome, "*We live in communities that are inclusive, empowered, resilient and safe*", sets out a vision for Scotland's communities and is measured in part by a "*satisfaction with housing*" performance indicator. This is supported by the housing and regeneration vision and outcomes as detailed below:

Housing Vision: All people in Scotland live in high quality sustainable homes that they can afford and that meet their needs. Regeneration Vision: A Scotland where our most disadvantaged communities are supported and where all places are sustainable and promote well-being.			
1. A well-functioning housing system	2. High quality sustainable homes	3. Homes that meet people's needs	4. Sustainable communities
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Availability and choice• Homes people can afford• Growth of supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Efficient use of natural resources• Warm• Safe• Promote well-being	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Access to a home• Able to keep a home• Independent living supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Economically sustainable• Physically sustainable• Socially sustainable

For more information on the National Performance Framework, visit <http://nationalperformance.gov.scot/>

(5) Key data tables and analysis

This section of the appendix provides details of additional information and analysis which has informed the development of the R RTP.

South Lanarkshire Housing Market Context

The table below sets out the current tenure profile for South Lanarkshire based on National Records of Scotland (NRS) small area household estimates, Landlord Registration and local housing management data.

Housing Tenure	Clydesdale	East Kilbride	Hamilton	Rutherglen and Cambuslang	Total homes
Council	4,751	5,226	9,690	4,922	24,589
RSL	1,577	1,201	2,221	2,127	7,126
All Social	6,328	6,427	11,911	7,049	31,715
% Social Homes	21.1%	15.6%	23.9%	24.3%	21.1%
Private Rent	2,721	4,596	5,076	3,242	15,635
Private Owned	20,915	30,099	32,893	18,712	102,619
All Private Homes	23,636	34,695	37,969	21,954	118,254
% Private Homes	79%	84%	76%	76%	79%
All tenures	29964	41122	49880	29003	149969

The table below outlines non-sheltered social rented housing stock and availability compared to existing homelessness and new demand, by housing market area:

Profile	Clydesdale	East Kilbride	Hamilton	Rutherglen and Cambuslang	Total homes
All non-sheltered* social rented homes	6,077	6,261	10,970	6,674	29,982
Average Turnover per year*	572	431	800	436	2,240
Average Presentations p.a.	320	485	750	419	1,974
Current homelessness	68	311	412	184	975

*Sheltered housing is targeted towards older-age households. Less than 1% of all allocations to homeless households involve sheltered homes. For the purposes of forward planning, sheltered housing stock is excluded from calculations of supply and demand.

**Common Housing Register (Homefinder)

The table below compares the average rents by property size for the Council, RSLs (from the Charter return 2018) with Local Housing Allowance (LHA) rates (2018) and average private sector rents (Scottish Government statistics, 2018) for South Lanarkshire:

Property Size	Council	RSL	LHA	Private Rent
Shared room rate	£239	£0	£275	£337
One Bedroom Rate	£252	£314	£349	£397
Two Bedrooms Rate	£279	£345	£449	£526
Three Bedrooms Rate	£313	£382	£550	£691
Four Bedrooms Rate	£329	£414	£780	£1,138

Appendix

South Lanarkshire Council non-sheltered housing

	Area	1bed	2 bed	3 bed	4+ bed	All beds
All Lets (2015-18)	Clydesdale	454	659	172	25	1,310
	East Kilbride	438	402	107	21	968
	Hamilton	682	1,109	239	48	2,078
	Rutherglen and Cambuslang	286	763	114	4	1,167
	Grand Total	1,860	2,933	632	98	5,523

	Area	1bed	2 bed	3 bed	4+ bed	All beds
Lets to Homeless (2015-18)	Clydesdale	146	251	48	10	455
	East Kilbride	230	218	52	12	512
	Hamilton	397	654	107	22	1,180
	Rutherglen and Cambuslang	165	427	50		642
	Grand Total	938	1,550	257	44	2,789

	Area	1bed	2 bed	3 bed	4+ bed	All beds
% lets to Homeless (2015-18)	Clydesdale	32.2%	38.1%	27.9%	40.0%	34.7%
	East Kilbride	52.5%	54.2%	48.6%	57.1%	52.9%
	Hamilton	58.2%	59.0%	44.8%	45.8%	56.8%
	Rutherglen and Cambuslang	57.7%	56.0%	43.9%	0.0%	55.0%
	Grand Total	50.4%	52.8%	40.7%	44.9%	50.5%

	Area	1bed	2 bed	3 bed	4+ bed	All beds
All Stock (2018)	Clydesdale	1,012	2,303	1,124	105	4,545
	East Kilbride	1,760	1,970	1,130	274	5,134
	Hamilton	1,567	4,989	2,126	308	8,990
	Rutherglen and Cambuslang	828	2,987	829	57	4,702
	Grand Total	5,167	12,249	5,209	744	23,371

	Area	1bed	2 bed	3 bed	4+ bed	All beds
% Average Annual Turnover (2015-18)	Clydesdale	15.0%	9.5%	5.1%	7.9%	9.6%
	East Kilbride	8.3%	6.8%	3.2%	2.6%	6.3%
	Hamilton	14.5%	7.4%	3.7%	5.2%	7.7%
	Rutherglen and Cambuslang	11.5%	8.5%	4.6%	2.3%	8.3%
	Grand Total	12.0%	8.0%	4.0%	4.4%	7.9%

Appendix

Common Housing Register (Homefinder) Registered Social Landlord (RSL) non-sheltered housing

	Area	1bed	2 bed	3 bed	4+ bed	All beds
All Lets (2015-18)	Clydesdale	137	209	60	1	407
	East Kilbride	98	179	47	1	325
	Hamilton	116	163	40	4	323
	Rutherglen and Cambuslang	21	107	12	2	142
	Grand Total	372	658	159	8	1,197

	Area	1bed	2 bed	3 bed	4+ bed	All beds
Lets to Homeless (2015-18)	Clydesdale	21	55	8		84
	East Kilbride	19	76	9		104
	Hamilton	40	72	18	2	132
	Rutherglen and Cambuslang	11	84	7	1	103
	Grand Total	91	287	42	3	423

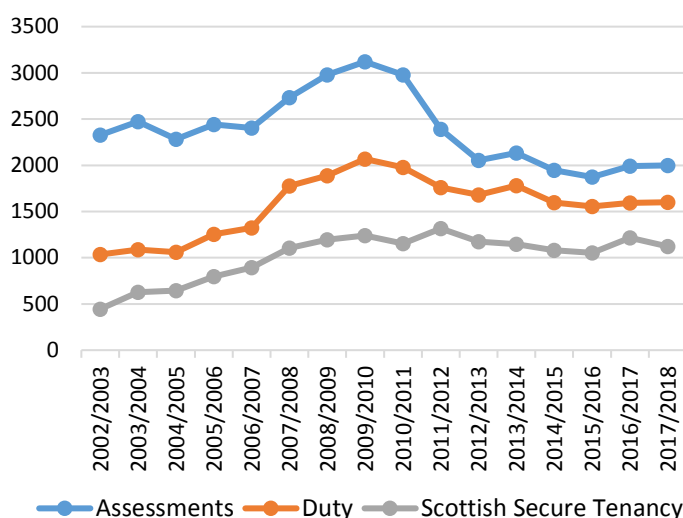
	Area	1bed	2 bed	3 bed	4+ bed	All beds
% lets to Homeless (2015-18)	Clydesdale	15.3%	26.3%	13.3%	0.0%	20.6%
	East Kilbride	19.4%	42.5%	19.1%	0.0%	32.0%
	Hamilton	34.5%	44.2%	45.0%	50.0%	40.9%
	Rutherglen and Cambuslang	52.4%	78.5%	58.3%	50.0%	72.5%
	Grand Total	24.5%	43.6%	26.4%	37.5%	35.3%

	Area	1bed	2 bed	3 bed	4+ bed	All beds
All Stock (2018)	Clydesdale	384	646	478	24	1,532
	East Kilbride	265	501	327	34	1,127
	Hamilton	476	989	430	85	1,980
	Rutherglen and Cambuslang	390	1,110	400	72	1,972
	Grand Total	1,515	3,246	1,635	215	6,611

	Area	1bed	2 bed	3 bed	4+ bed	All beds
% Average Annual Turnover (2015-18)	Clydesdale	11.9%	10.8%	4.2%	1.4%	8.9%
	East Kilbride	12.3%	11.9%	4.8%	1.0%	9.6%
	Hamilton	8.1%	5.5%	3.1%	1.6%	5.4%
	Rutherglen and Cambuslang	1.8%	3.2%	1.0%	0.9%	2.4%
	Grand Total	8.2%	6.8%	3.2%	1.2%	6.0%

Homelessness Position

Homelessness trends 2002-2018



- Overall increase in homeless duty has increased over this period and as at 2018 is around 1,600 per year.
- An increase in the number and percentage of all homeless households that are allocated a Scottish Secure Tenancy.
- From 2009/10, there was a decrease in homeless presentations made and assessments completed each year.

The reduction in homeless presentations is linked to the introduction of Housing Options approach has contributed to this trend as households are able to access appropriate advice and assistance prior to reaching the point of a housing crisis and make informed choices that prevent the occurrence of homelessness.

Key statistics for recent years (2015-2018)

- Compared to a long-term 16-year average (2002-2018), there were around 17% less presentations and assessments for homelessness in the past three years.
- However, in terms of the duty to provide settled accommodation, the annual average for the past 3 years is consistent with the long-term 16 year average of around 1,600.

Rough Sleeping

Rough sleeping is defined as being roofless, without domestic shelter, and sleeping on the streets or in parks. This is primarily concentrated in Scottish cities and a significant proportion of people sleeping rough have complex needs, including physical and mental health and wellbeing.

In 2017/18, 48 people (2.4% of all homeless presentations) reported that they had slept rough the night before making a homeless presentation to South Lanarkshire Council. 106 people (5.3% of all homeless presentations) reporting that they had slept rough on at least one occasion within the three months prior to making a homeless presentation.

Whilst there is a low incidence of chronic or persistent rough sleeping in South Lanarkshire, it is apparent that some people experience rooflessness before making a presentation to the council.

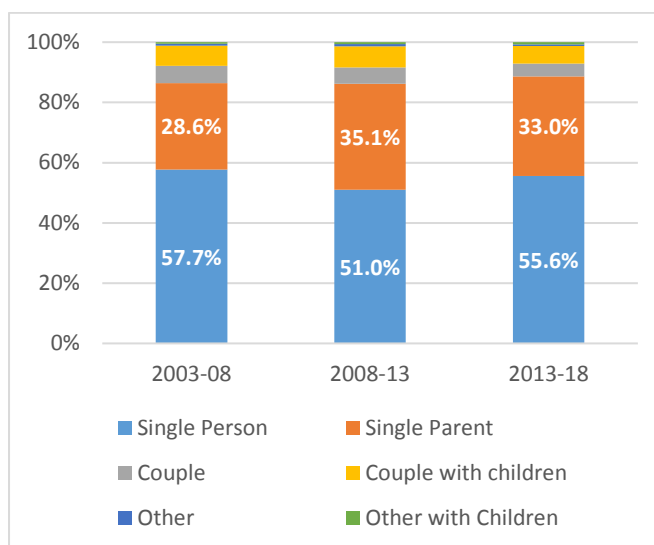
Appendix

Homelessness Households - trends

The figure opposite compares period trends for broad household composition in terms of homeless duty: this includes all households that were assessed as homeless or potentially homeless either unintentionally, intentionally, or non-priority (prior to 2012).

The figure shows the following:

- Single persons consistently account for over half of all duty
- In 2013-18, single parents accounted for a third (33%) of all duty



The table below compares period average trends for homelessness presentations by age of the head of household. In the past five years (2013-18), the proportion of all assessed homeless duty which is young people (aged 25 or under) has decreased to below 30%.

Age Range	2003-08	2008-13	2013-18
16 - 17	175	151	86
18 - 25	756	886	559
26 - 59	1,450	1,576	1,271
60+	84	87	71
All	2,465	2,700	1,986

Overall homeless presentations have decreased, however they have reduced at a lesser rate for those people who had their own property. In the past 5 years (2013-18), this was the largest group for homeless presentations (about 42% of all).

Previous home circumstances	2008-13		2013-18	
Did not have their own property: living with friends / family	1158	42.9%	687	34.6%
Had own property	1024	37.9%	830	41.8%
Unknown/refused	311	11.5%	165	8.3%
Other (including institutional)	206	7.6%	304	15.3%
total	2700	100.0%	1986	100.0%

Further analysis those households that came from their own property shows that private sector home owners/renters has increased as a proportion of all homeless presentations

Own property: tenure	2008-13		2013-18	
Private: Renting and Owner Occupiers	677	25.1%	570	28.7%
Social: Council and Registered Social Landlord	347	12.8%	260	13.1%
All	2700	100.0%	1986	100.0%

Appendix

The most common reason for presenting as homelessness is that the person/household was asked to leave their previous accommodation/home. Violence is a key factor in around 1 in 5 (20%) of all homeless presentations. 'Landlord action' is closely correlated to households presenting as homeless from the private rented sector and it has remained at a consistent number (around 240) but increased as a percentage due to the overall decrease in homelessness presentations.

Reason	2008-13		2013-18	
Asked to leave	991	36.7%	620	31.2%
Household dispute: non-violent	408	15.1%	327	16.5%
Households dispute: violent	311	11.5%	263	13.2%
Fleeing DV	231	8.6%	146	7.4%
Landlord Action	239	8.9%	242	12.2%
termination due to finance: arrears/default	189	7.0%	122	6.2%
Institutional exit/discharge	110	4.1%	82	4.1%
Overcrowding	10	0.4%	3	0.2%
Other	212	7.8%	181	9.1%
Total	2700	100.0%	1986	100.0%

Current (2018) homeless households

The table below sets out the household composition of all current homeless households in South Lanarkshire, as at 30 July 2018.

Household composition	Count	% of All	Average time Homeless (Days)
single (male)	355	36%	201
single parent (fem)	271	28%	227
single (fem)	163	17%	182
single parent (male)	87	9%	226
couple with children	61	6%	251
Other	23	2%	198
Couple (no children)	15	2%	136
All	975	100%	209

The households distribution is consistent with long-term trends in homelessness presentations, with just over half (53%) of all being single people, and approximately a third (37%) are single parents, mostly female. The reasons for homelessness are categorised in the table below:

Reasons for Homelessness	Count	% of All
Asked to Leave	274	28%
Private Landlord Action	143	15%
Household dispute: non-violent	126	13%
Fleeing domestic violence	122	13%
Households dispute: violent	93	10%
termination due to finance: arrears/default	46	5%
Institutional exit/discharge	37	4%
Overcrowding	3	0%
Other	131	13%
All homeless households	975	100%

Appendix

- The most common reason is a person or household was asked to leave, indicating they were not the owner or main tenant.
- Around 23% of households were homeless due to violence within the home.
- Approximately 20% of households were homeless having been unable to sustain a home in the private sector either through landlord action, such as termination of a fixed term contract or a rent increase, or due to financial crisis such as eviction due to arrears.

Long-term homelessness

Of the existing (backlog) homeless households, a number have been homeless for over a year, which are defined as 'long-term homeless'. The table below looks at the number of homeless households waiting for less than and more than 1 year by bedroom requirements:

	Less than 1 year		More than 1 year		All open	
Beds	Households	Average Days	Households	Average Days	Households	Average Days
1	96	144	24	585	120	232
2	622	154	67	520	689	189
3	91	161	49	504	140	281
4+	21	189	5	480	26	247
Total	830	154	145	524	975	209

- 20% of households requiring a 1 bedroom property were waiting for more than 12 months and on average this was for 585 days. In all cases, there were significant support needs identified.

A greater proportion of homeless households requiring larger properties (3+ bedrooms) were waiting more than 1 year (32%), compared to those seeking smaller properties (11%). The table below shows the homelessness reasons for larger households (requiring 3+ bedrooms):

Homeless households requiring 3+ bedrooms	Count	% of All	Average time Homeless (Days)
Private Landlord Action	60	36%	296
Fleeing domestic violence	40	24%	224
termination due to finance: arrears/default	17	10%	235
Household dispute: non-violent	11	7%	259
Households dispute: violent	11	7%	337
Asked to Leave	9	5%	305
Other	18	11%	310
Grand Total	166	100%	275

- A significantly higher proportion of households requiring 3+ bedrooms were homeless as a result of a private landlord action (36%) compared to all existing homeless (15%).

Repeat homelessness – vulnerability, resilience and sustainability

Previous experience of homelessness is a significant factor which can contribute to risks of future homelessness. Over the past five years (2013-2018), there were 9,979 homeless presentations to the council by 8,580 unique households. The table below shows repeat homelessness in terms of when a household has previously presented, whether in the past 5 years (2013-18) or over the past 15 years (2003-18).

Appendix

Homelessness presentations	Households	Presentations (2013-18)	Presentations (2000-18)	Average Age at Application (years)	Average gap between presentations (years)
Single	5,479	5,479	5,479	34.8	n/a
2 + (2013-18 only)	606	1,312	1,312	29.5	1.53
2 + (2000-18)	2,495	3,188	7,906	25.6	3.59
All	8,580	9,979	14,697	29.4	3.35

These households can be ordered by pattern of presentation into three broad categories that illustrate the extent and nature of homelessness needs as follows:

- 64% 'Single' households that are not known to have presented as homeless to South Lanarkshire Council at any previous point.
- 7% 'Recent repeats' households that presented two or more times during 2013-18, but not prior to 2013.
- 29% 'Long-term repeat' Households with longer experience of homelessness having presented two or more times including prior to 2013.

More than a third of all homeless presentations in the past five years were from households and people that have presented as homeless more than once over the past 15 years (2003-18). Not every repeat presentation is an indication of housing failure. A household may be able to sustain a settled home for a number of years having previously been homeless, but due to a change in circumstances find themselves needing help again. On average, the gap between repeat presentations for long-term repeat homeless households was approximately 3 years and 6 months.

There are often significant underlying issues which affect some people's resilience and ability to sustain or secure a settled home. This broad, long-term trend in homelessness presentations illustrates the extent of vulnerability and issues for housing sustainability that are a key challenge for all key partners and stakeholders to address.

Health and Homelessness Needs Assessment (HHNA)

Addressing health and wellbeing needs of homeless households was identified as a priority consideration within South Lanarkshire's Housing Contribution Statement and Strategic Commissioning Plan 2016-19. The plan set out a key action for partners to undertake a health and homelessness needs assessment (HHNA) and prepare an implementation plan. This informed the development of South Lanarkshire's Local Housing Strategy (LHS) 2017-2022, including the LHS outcomes in relation to supporting independent living and addressing homelessness, and the HHNA was also identified as a joint key action within the LHS.

The HHNA used the data available through South Lanarkshire Housing Services, NHS Lanarkshire, Third Sector providers and service user consultation. It built on the work using linked HL1 and health data (summarised below) and was informed by nationally driven health and homelessness work from NHS Health Scotland and the Scottish Public Health Network (Scot PHN) in 2015.

The HHNA was completed during 2016/17 and the analysis and findings have informed the development of this Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan (RRTP). The research and analysis used data available through South Lanarkshire Housing Services, NHS Lanarkshire, Third Sector providers and engagement with service users to consult on their lived experiences.

A significant number of homeless households had experienced trauma and struggled with unsettled lives in relation to health and wellbeing as well as housing. In particular, these households experienced difficulties and barriers in terms of their ability to engage with universal services via appointments.

Appendix

Homeless people in South Lanarkshire are a key vulnerable group and experience health inequalities with higher morbidity and mortality than the rest of the population. Tackling and preventing homelessness will therefore contribute to reducing health inequalities. Community planning partners have a key role in improving the health and wellbeing of homeless people and in preventing homelessness.

The key health and care issues experienced by people affected by homelessness in South Lanarkshire include: substance misuse, mental health, sexual health. They also report poor experience of using a range of health services which do not meet their needs and report often feeling stigmatised when engaging with many mainstream services.

There is a significantly high use of acute services, particularly attendance at Accident and Emergency, by homeless people, including:

- Homeless households five times more likely to have attended AandE three times or more in the preceding year than general population and also to have had multiple admissions.
- The reasons for attendance and admission also indicate higher rates of vulnerability and health needs: seven times more likely for alcohol; 18 times more frequently for drugs; and 23 times more likely due to self-harming;
- The rate of psychiatric admissions was tenfold higher than compared to the general adult population.
- Amongst the homeless group, there is a five-times higher rate of young teenage women giving birth when compared to this age group in the general population.

Following on from the HHNA and to provide further detailed evidence of support needs to inform for South Lanarkshire's first RRTP, the HSCP working with Information Services Division, designed a 'deeper dive' research project to investigate reasons for attendance and admittance to health services within the homeless population. This research looked at homeless applications during the financial year 2016/17. This research confirmed the HHNA findings and in particular identified the prevalence of complex cases amongst homeless households with higher rates of attendance and admission to acute services.

Homelessness and support services

South Lanarkshire Housing First Pathfinders

Two pathfinder 'housing First' projects were commissioned to be delivered by Shelter Outreach (families) and Y-People 'Pathways' (single person). The scope and remit of the projects was established with providers and involved five key stages:

- Identify potential households – Housing and Homeless Team reviewed cases to consider multiple risk factors including: drug and alcohol dependency, mental health issues, past and repeated homelessness.
- Early engagement - critically, the pathfinder involves early engagement with a potential household to identify whether they were willing to engage with this approach.
- Case conference - Once identified, Housing Services coordinate a case conference with other agencies including health, Social Work, criminal justice services and Police, where appropriate, to consider the potential issues and requirements.
- Personal Housing Plan - following this case conference, close working with individual to develop a personal housing plan, together with an outcomes star assessment of wider needs. The key focus is on specifying exactly the right home, within the right area where a person will have the optimal chance of sustaining a settled home.
- Settled housing with intensive support - Once identified, seek to use either occupancy agreement, short Scottish Secure Tenancy with a commitment to review after six-months.

Appendix

Commissioned Homelessness Services

Current Provider	Services	Area(s)	Units
Blue Triangle Housing Association	Family First Stop accommodation	East Kilbride	8
	Supported accommodation and First Stop	Hamilton	23
Blue Triangle Housing Association	Supported Accommodation	Hamilton	12
	Supported accommodation and First Stop	Clydesdale	12
Loretto Housing	First Stop (young people) and housing support	Hamilton	11
Salvation Army	First Stop	Rutherglen and Cambuslang	32
Y-People	'Pathways' supported accommodation with outreach (includes Housing First pathfinder – single people).	East Kilbride / All	31
Shelter	Outreach housing support (includes Housing First pathfinder – families).	All	n/a
Y-People	Rent deposit scheme	All	n/a
Women's Aid	Refuge accommodation	All	26

(6) Partner Contribution Statements – consultation and engagement

The draft RRTP guidance was published 28 June 2018. Since then, South Lanarkshire Council's Housing and Technical Resources have undertaken ongoing and intensive engagement with key partners and stakeholders, including via our multi-agency Homelessness Steering Group, to support the planning and development for co-producing South Lanarkshire's first RRTP 2019-24. The key milestones and groups involved are summarised below:

Leadership and Senior management	Presentations, briefing sessions and discussions held with elected members, Corporate Management Team, and the senior management team for the Health and Social Care Partnership
Tenants and residents	Briefing and workshop session undertaken with South Lanarkshire's Tenant Participation Coordination Group.
RRTP Planning Event	On 29 th October 2018, South Lanarkshire Council hosted a partners and stakeholders RRTP planning event. 56 delegates attended this planning event representing 21 organisations, including services ranging from Skills Development Scotland to alcohol and drugs recovery, as well as RSL housing providers.

South Lanarkshire's RRTP 2019-24 was co-produced with key stakeholder groups, organisations and services from across South Lanarkshire. All partners recognise that our vision and priority objectives are ambitious and are fully committed to achieving them. To ensure our shared commitments were embedded within the plan, all partners agreed to prepare 'partner contribution statements' (PCS) setting out the specific contributions they will make, individually and collectively, towards prevention, support, supply and rehousing, as well as focus on priority and vulnerable groups. 17 Partner Contribution Statements (PCS's) were received from a range of organisations and services (to date), including:

- Blue Triangle Housing Association
- Cairn Housing Association
- Clydesdale Housing Association
- Clyde Valley Housing Association
- Department for Work and Pensions
- East Kilbride Housing Association
- Rutherglen and Cambuslang Housing Association
- Shelter
- SLC Community and Enterprise Resources - Planning & Building Standards Service
- SLC Social Work Resources - Money Matters Advice Service
- SLC Education Resources - Youth, Family and Community Learning Services
- South Lanarkshire Alcohol and Drugs Partnership
- South Lanarkshire Health and Social Care Partnership
- VASLan – South Lanarkshire Third Sector Interface
- West of Scotland Housing Association
- Women's Aid Lanarkshire
- Y-people

Included below are four examples of the PCS outlining how different partner organisations and services have stated they will be able to contribute to the delivery of the plan. We intend to publish all the PCS alongside the RRTP.

Appendix

1. West of Scotland Housing Association

Organisation	West of Scotland Housing Association (WSHA)	
Prevention – interventions prior to someone becoming homeless	Commitments/Actions: <p>We will continue to provide a range of supports for our own tenants living within 740 WSHA properties throughout the South Lanarkshire area. These supports include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • energy advice • money advice • welfare benefits advice • digital inclusion • new tenancy support <p>We provide these services from dedicated staff working for WSHA (Housing Services and Community and Support Services) and our subsidiary organisation, Willowacre Trust.</p> <p>Our locality based Housing Officers and Housing Assistants provide direct access phone numbers for our tenants to use. We are introducing more effective mobile working with our utilisation of Civica CX integrated IT housing management systems, from April 2019. We take early intervention actions that prevent homelessness caused by rent arrears, anti-social behaviour etc. We will evict only as the very last resort.</p> <p>All new tenants are contacted (mainly through a house visit) to check on their wellbeing, ability to pay for rent, heat and food etc. We are experience at evaluating homelessness risks.</p> <p>We recognise that we can build closer working relations with others, especially SLC homelessness services including Housing Options, case workers, but also Police, Fire Prevention, HSCP.</p>	
	Timescale for introduction	Continuing, measures currently in place and focus on improved preventive services during 2019/20
Supporting homelessness households	Commitments/Actions: <p>Our own direct contact with homeless households will in most cases be at the point of tenancy allocation. We also provide two temporary accommodation units in South Lanarkshire. We provide housing for two Syrian Refugee families. We can provide additional temporary accommodation if this is required. We have a close and productive working relationship with homeless case workers and see partnership working critical to implementation of RRTP, to ensure best possible service for those we rehouse with additional support needs. The biggest challenge will be ensuring high support needs are met in line with Housing First principles. WSHA is not resourced to provide specialist, long term person centred supports.</p> <p>We see the need to introduce local rehousing targets to reflect demand for housing with much lower targets set for Clydesdale where we have 123 properties compared with East Kilbride where we expect our homeless rehousing contribution to be much higher. Overall we have talked about targets of 50% but willing to discuss our rehousing contribution from 2019 in more detail.</p> <p>We provide fuel cards, starter packs, decorating packs and furniture in addition to the support and advice services mentioned above, to those homeless households who we rehouse.</p>	
	Timescale for introduction	Ongoing with capacity to expand

Appendix

Providing settled homes with support	Commitments/Actions: We are willing to increase our target for homeless households rehoused to an overall 50% plus with adjusted local targets linking in with possible utilisation of LLPs where we have particular issues with sustainability of tenancies at Uddingston and Low Waters Road. We will continue to provide support services as mentioned above. We would like more clarity concerning the availability of support including how best to access SLC contracted support services especially for young tenants (BTHA/ Y People).	
	Timescale for introduction	Discussion ongoing with SLC concerning housing supports
Meeting the particular needs of priority groups	Commitments/Actions: We are keen to support needs of all homeless groups and would like to keep a focus also on the needs of women and children to ensure their needs are not overshadowed in the RRTP spotlight on single person (often male) households. The only way forward is close partnership working with continued SLC coordination of activity and responses. Within this WSHA can be a positive player along with our RSL colleagues.	
	Timescale for introduction	2019/20

2. East Kilbride Housing Association

Organisation	EK Housing Association
Prevention – interventions prior to someone becoming homeless	<p>Commitments/Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment of an Income Maximisation Officer. The IMO saw a total of 114 tenants during the year 2017/8, of which 67 were female and 47 were male. An increase in income totalling £187,765.86 was generated by the advice and assistance provided by this service, which averaged £1,647.07 for every EKHA tenant helped. The IMO is already stretched to the limit. There are budget implications for EKHA if we increase her days and it's our tenants rent paying for it. This is something of a catch 22 given the huge (and measureable) success of the service. • Tenancy Sustainment/Hardship Fund (means-tested – pays out around £6k per year to needy tenants to help prevent rent arrears etc) • An idea for a 'toolkit' for identifying and/or measuring the likelihood of future homelessness by way of a checklist of risk factors (a bit like assessing the probability of having heart disease based on known risk factors!) <p>General comment: At the moment there is not enough joint work around prevention. For example, when we send SLC a Section 11 notice (starting legal action to reclaim the tenancy) we generally hear nothing back.</p> <p>We are very much left to try and source support or signpost tenants because we do not currently have the expertise to help them sustain the tenancy. There are also few (if any) support agencies operating locally. EKHA recently thought we had sourced one (a specialist RSL) but they decided against working in EK. This may have had something to do with the perception of EK being a more affluent area than most social housing 'estates'. However, the truth of the matter is that the pockets of deprivation that occur in the town are as bad as anywhere else! Radical as it sounds, at the moment if an impending eviction is due to rent arrears SLC might be cheaper clearing the debt and putting in some sort of support than taking someone through the Homeless process?</p>

Appendix

	SLC have their own tenancy support officers, whereas EKHA has housing officers doing the best they can for tenants without the specialised training required to deal with chaotic and vulnerable homeless clients. We can prevent homelessness but we need training, staff time and finances to do this.	
	Timescale for introduction	ongoing
Supporting homelessness households	Commitments/Actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing 11 good quality temporary accommodation properties in an area (EK) where this is identified as a particular pressure <p>General comment: Homeless applicants get a support plan from SLC (if they need it) when they move into permanent accommodation. Currently, SLC does not often share this with us. We know when we allocate there are issues but we don't get information and rely on the tenant telling us. When it comes to allocations we just have to rely on what the Homeless team tell us. Some funding towards joint training for SLC and RSL staff to deal with chaotic and vulnerable homeless clients would mean earlier involvement and additional support to sustain tenancies and prevent homelessness.</p>	
	Timescale for introduction	ongoing
Providing settled homes with support	Commitments/Actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SHIP – new build programme Off the shelf acquisitions Increase of % lets to homeless applicants Continued participation in Homefinder Concessions on some aspects of SLC allocation policy (e.g. Board agreeing to accept nominations of homeless applicants from SLC that would under occupy under the EKHA policy) <p>General comment: EKHA providing the bricks and mortar is the straightforward part really, it is everything else that is needed to support the homeless person once they have a tenancy that is the issue. EKHA's housing officers do everything they can at the moment but often the tenant needs specialised help which we can't currently offer. Everything needs to be joined up with SLC Homeless, Social Work and EKHA as the accommodation providers. Information needs to be shared and so does funding.</p> <p>EKHA acknowledges that the Housing Options Training Toolkit has been procured and is being developed from January 2019. It would be helpful to have access to funding to enable relevant EKHA staff to access the training and complement SLC's Housing Options work on early preventative action activities, e.g. Accessing employability support, health and well-being, and keeping a tenancy. We understand that the modules are being rolled out individually as and when they are ready, with the first one (general introduction to Housing Options) expected around April next year.</p>	
	Timescale for introduction	Ongoing

Meeting the particular needs of priority groups	Commitments/Actions:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• EKHA is currently commissioning some mid-market rent research in an EK context• Student bursary scheme - non-means tested £150 grant for tenants and their children (ten available per year)• Starter packs (means-tested)• Free school uniforms (means-tested)• Links to EKCUC – EKHA contributes £20 for every tenant that opens an EKCUC account)• Links to local food banks• An increased use of the VASLAN Locator toolkit which helps us source support groups operating in South Lanarkshire that we encourage our tenants to join/contact. They plug the gap left by the more traditional cash strapped agencies like social work. We reference in our Tenants Handbook and we publicise it on Facebook etc. http://www.locator.org.uk/	
	<p>General comment: East Kilbride is an area of significant pressure such that it may be difficult to address all needs within this area alone via the social rented sector. Consideration of best use of all available housing options is a key priority. This may include looking at particular barriers/risks in the private rented sector and what can be done to address issues, such as affordability. This is partly why EKHA is commissioning some research into the potential for more mid-market rented stock in East Kilbride. Our Board has indicated that it will also consider operating market rents. We can set up a subsidiary company to deal with this.</p>	
	<p>What all this means for EKHA</p> <p>Over the next few weeks and months we will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Make staff aware of the national shift to Rapid Rehousing and that EKHA has an important part to play in this.• Negotiate with SLC to establish what contribution can be made by EKHA to Rapid Rehousing, and how SLC and/or funding may help us to do so.• Review our allocations policy to make reference to Rapid Rehousing and Housing First.• Make arrangements to increase the number of lets to statutorily homeless households in accordance with the SLC Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan. This is the most difficult aspect for us, and thankfully, SLC does recognise the particular pressures within East Kilbride.• Challenge the idea of 'tenancy-ready' and instead consider the concept of tenancy sustainability and what support can make this happen.	
	Timescale for introduction	Ongoing

3. VasLAN – South Lanarkshire Third Sector Interface

Organisation	VASLan	
Prevention – interventions prior to someone becoming homeless	Commitments/Actions: <p>As the TSI for South Lanarkshire VASLan operate regular (quarterly) Third Sector Forum (TSF) events across all four localities within South Lanarkshire.</p> <p>As part of our commitment to prevention, through a partnership approach will provide at agreed times facilitated focussed sessions on raising awareness of 'Homelessness'.</p> <p>The driver will be to invite Third Sector partners and providers to consider their input to supporting a preventative agenda encompassing all 4 points of the RRTP.</p> <p>Using the feedback to support the appropriate development of the Third Sector Interface database and the public facing 'Locator' tool which is a service locator web based facility.</p>	
	Timescale for introduction	By June 2019
Supporting homelessness households	Commitments/Actions: <p>As the TSI for South Lanarkshire VASLan have an oversight as to the level of Third Sector activity across the area.</p> <p>Our commitment to the transition plan will be to ensure there are regular and appropriate housing related updates to our internal database and 'Locator' tool, available to the general public.</p> <p>That the search function of the 'Locator' system is sufficient to identify key areas of support to both statutory and Third Sector partners and the general public.</p>	
	Timescale for introduction	Currently available with ongoing updates
Providing settled homes with support	Commitments/Actions: <p>Through our existing systems and partnerships, the TSI will seek to identify supporting organisations that are available to support housing providers across a range of key areas, for example;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addictions, • Learning disabilities, • Mental ill-health, • Social Integration. <p>In partnership, align key support services to the SLRRTP, linking these through the TSI's internal database sufficient to provide a detailed analysis of available local 'wrap-around' services.</p>	
	Timescale for introduction	Ongoing through our development officers.

Appendix

Meeting the particular needs of priority groups	Commitments/Actions: <p>Through our partnership work, Third Sector Forum events, the 'Locator' tool and our ongoing contact with Third Sector organisations ensure that the needs of priority groups are highlighted.</p> <p>That supporting organisations are included within our 'Engage – Promote – Involve' database.</p> <p>This commitment/action will seek to ensure that the TSI and partners can direct/signpost individuals, community and Third Sector organisations and partners the most appropriate support service.</p> <p>Locality and area wide service profile data appropriate to the SLR RTP can be made available through agreement.</p>	
	Timescale for introduction	Ongoing through our development officers.

4. South Lanarkshire Health and Social Care Partnership

Organisation	South Lanarkshire Health and Social Care Partnership (SLHSCP)
Prevention – interventions prior to someone becoming homeless	Commitments/Actions: <p>A multi-agency Health and Homelessness Action Plan and Steering Group has been developed and the group are taking forward a range of actions to both prevent homelessness and mitigate the impact of homelessness on health and wellbeing. There is a focus on prevention and early intervention and a number of areas of work are being planned and scoped. Most of the actions within the plan are being progressed through existing staff time and resources and are therefore sensitive to busy workloads and pressures on time across the system. In particular to this section on prevention, there are a number of relevant examples that are currently being scoped. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce routine enquiry in key health and care consultations on the client/patient current housing status to identify those at risk of homelessness and establish and evaluate pathways between housing and health. Consultations for Antenatal care, Blood Borne Virus screening, Community Mental Health and Integrated Addiction services would be targeted initially.(Year 1) • Scoping and testing preventative approaches to planning health, housing and other support needs of young people (care experienced) who may have a high risk of future homelessness.(Year 1) • Undertake a GAP analysis to identify and address gaps in service provision and supports for pregnant women affected by homelessness and specifically younger women and those on subsequent pregnancies. (Current year) • Undertake a health needs assessment (HNA) of children experiencing homelessness and make recommendations in line with findings. (Current Year) <p>Further work we would seek to progress if additional resources were available would include scoping the requirement and delivery of wrap-around services to those at discharge from residential healthcare settings and custody. This would include the support and roll out and delivery of the SHORE Standards.(Year 1)</p> <p>Throughout the process of data collection and analysis of the HNA work, it has become apparent that children experiencing homelessness as part of their family are more vulnerable than previously considered. SL HSCP therefore would also seek to explore the final recommendations of the HNA with partner agencies and the third sector to test approaches around improving support on offer for children's physical and mental health and wellbeing. These would include increasing resilience and supporting children and young people to understand and recover from the lasting effects of the trauma they may</p>

Appendix

	have experienced through homelessness. Existing commitments are in place to ensure better transitions between Child and Adolescent mental health services and the adult mental health service but additional resources would be required to support some of this work in the early stages (Year 1).	
	Timescale for introduction	2019/20 and ongoing
Supporting homelessness households	<p>Commitments/Actions:</p> <p>As a Partnership we are already actively involved in early identification of individual's financial pressures and have a number of services that engage early to support financial inclusion. In addition we support a programme of link workers that are based in Health Centres in the areas of deprivation that assist with financial inclusion and benefit maximisation.</p> <p>NHS Lanarkshire continue to provide a health and homelessness specialist nurse led health service. The aim of the service is to meet the immediate health needs of individuals and families affected by homelessness not registered with main stream services. Following engagement, the service refers onwards to mainstream health services and offers continuity of health care across the transition period.</p> <p>Additional capacity for this service will be sought through ADP Additional Investment in Services to Reduce Problem Drug and Alcohol Use and other funding sources. This will allow the staff more seamless access to much needed GP and Psychiatry services for the more complex and challenging individuals. Additional resource would ensure nurse capacity within the team to allow the inclusion of Trauma and Psychologically Informed service delivery (Year 1 and 2).</p> <p>In addition, we will seek to develop linked mental health staff from each locality Community Mental Health Teams (CMHT) with the health and homelessness service to improve mental health access for service users of the health and homelessness team. As part of this work, there is commitment to develop the knowledge and skills of CMHTs to enable them to be more responsive to individuals with complex needs. This includes their involvement in the development of trauma sensitive approaches and Psychologically Informed Environments (PIE).</p> <p>There is commitment already in place through existing services to develop and deliver Psychologically Informed Environments (PIE) training to services across the partnership already supporting people experiencing or vulnerable to homelessness (Year 1).</p> <p>Additional actions in place for meeting the particular needs of priority groups have been alluded to throughout this document. In particular, Social work resource commitment is in place to provide extensive wrap-around support to the most complex homeless families with a joint focus between the needs of the parents and children. Some of the work will be progressed as a result of the HNA of children experiencing homelessness and through the Children's Services Partnership structures and equivalent Community Justice Partnership structures in supporting people to remain out of the justice system.</p>	
	Timescale for introduction	2019/20 and ongoing

Appendix

Providing settled homes with support	Commitments/Actions: <p>As above. The Health and homelessness service would continue to offer support for those who are not accessing main stream services. The team will deliver services that support those with mild to medium support needs around physical health, mental health and addictions to assist the sustainment of tenancies. The service capacity is stretched at present and continues to see increase in demand year on year and is seeking further investment as indicated previously.</p> <p>The establishment of the SL HSCP in 2016 has brought about a focus at locality level for joint planning and an impetus for further integration across various services and an acceptance that co-location for various staff and community supports is an aspiration. Over this time, Housing colleagues have been key participants in local planning groups and are contributing to the locality HSCP plans. A commitment that would need to be explored further is to look at further Integration of health and housing staff with a focus around the Housing first clients.</p>	
	Timescale for introduction	2019/20 and ongoing

<p>Meeting the particular needs of priority groups</p>	<p>Commitments/Actions:</p> <p>The multi-agency Health and Homelessness Action Plan and Steering Group outlined earlier in this document coordinates strategic change and improvement across the homelessness agenda. This was the result of the HNA undertaken in North Lanarkshire in 2015 and subsequently in South Lanarkshire in 2016.</p> <p>These HNAs analysed evidence from the linkage of the HLI dataset from North Lanarkshire with their health Community Health Index (CHI) number (Information Sharing agreement is not in place for South Lanarkshire). Results suggested that people experiencing homelessness appear to access and use health services differently to the rest of Lanarkshire's population. For example, Emergency Department (ED) attendance rates were three times higher in the HL1 cohort and the number of HL1 applicants who attended ED three or more times in a year was five times higher than the North Lanarkshire cohort. Presentations for mental health, addictions and self-harm were all much higher in the HL1 population. The Health Needs Assessment report is available on request.</p> <p>As part of the preparation for the RRTP, Health and ISD colleagues designed a 'deeper dive' into the reasons for attendance and admittance to health services within the HL1 population, again using the general population in North Lanarkshire as the comparator. This 'deeper dive' looked at those who had made a homeless applications during the financial year 2016 / 17 and confirms much of what was originally reported in the HNA. In particular, the rates of alcohol and mental health related ED attendances were found to be much higher within the homeless HL1 group.</p> <p>Key findings include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rate for ED attendances for alcohol, drug and self-harm is at least 25 times greater in the HL1 homeless group compared to the general population of North Lanarkshire. • For the HL1 group, the rate of ED attendances were 8 times greater for counselling. • Emergency admissions in the HL1 group are 10 times greater for alcohol and 25 times greater for both drugs and self-harm when compared with North Lanarkshire population. • Live birth rate in the HL1 group was just under 4 times greater than the North Lanarkshire rate. <p>The HNA and Deeper dive into the HLI CHI linked data have given the partnership evidence as to what the wrap-around services to be provided by the partnership as a result of this RRTP should look like. This is strengthened by some of the work being progressed as part of the health and homelessness action plan in North Lanarkshire namely a Care Management approach to supporting those with complex needs. The project aim is to reduce ED attendances of the identified cohort by 10% by the end of March 2019 through better care coordination and support. The learning from this test will help further develop the wrap around care management support model required for clients with higher levels of support needs who may benefit from a Housing First approach, and will be shared across the Area of NHS Lanarkshire.</p> <p>Development of a Housing First Approach and wrap-around support services:</p> <p>With additional funding the partnership would seek to develop this care management approach further and ensure that there resource within each locality to ensure people with complex needs are given a multi-professional triage approach for assessing health needs and a lead professional from health (where appropriate) that has the ability to develop and sustain a trusted relationship and adopt a care management model on behalf of the service user.</p> <p>This model would include a lead care/-nursing professional and a support worker role for each locality to develop a system and pathways and coordinate care within the locality in which people are rehoused. In the first instance and as the approach is developed, the</p>
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Appendix

	<p>service will be managed through the Health and Homelessness service but with the team of specialist staff aligned to each locality. Over time the aim would be to transition to an integrated locality response model however it is recognised that at present the needs of this client group may be better supported through a hub model of delivery. Additional resource would be required to deliver this level of intensity and length of support in the interim period but within the life of the RRTP, services would require to be redesigned to release the capacity required to allow the integrated locality response to develop proportionate to the needs at that time. (Years 1-5)</p> <p>In terms of offering personalised and flexible support, choice and control a further key ambition of the partnership endeavours is to extend the provision of Self Directed Support to those at risk of or experiencing homelessness who are eligible for packages of care. (Year 1 pilot). The gap analysis of service provision and communication for pregnant women experiencing homelessness will inform future service models for this vulnerable group with an aim to break the cycle of inter-generational homeless and poverty. (Year 1) The partnership initiative with the third sector to embed a psychologically informed environment (PIE) within key health and homelessness services will see shared resources and approaches across relevant key agencies in Lanarkshire and will offer access to a Clinical Psychologist to assist services to deliver trauma sensitive approaches improving engagement, the delivery of patient centred care and thus improved outcomes for individuals. (Year 1)</p> <p>Work is also underway to set up of a virtual General Practitioner practice that will operate across Lanarkshire to provide Primary Care to vulnerable groups including those experiencing homelessness and to review and refresh the pathway between homelessness services and mental health services. GP registration remains a challenge for some people experiencing homelessness. The health and homelessness steering groups continue to raise these challenges at every opportunity and await senior management approval and progression of the Virtual GP Practice model which should improve access to primary care services and GP registration for a variety of vulnerable populations.(Year 1 and 2)</p> <p>It is important to note that actions to address the health needs of those experiencing homelessness are being taken forward within a context of significant strategic developments and investments to review and redesign Health and Social Care services need to better meet the needs of all vulnerable groups including those at risk of or experiencing homelessness. These include the development of a Mental Health Strategy for Lanarkshire, Transforming Mental Health In Lanarkshire (Action 15 of the National Strategy) and the Programme for Government: Additional Investment in Services to Reduce Problem Drug and Alcohol Use.</p> <p>Through Transforming Mental Health in Lanarkshire programme there has been, and will continue to be, significant investment in mental health workers over the next three years both in primary care and out of hours and also investment in improving pathways and triage arrangements with partners such as Police Scotland. As part of this programme, there is work currently being scoped to develop locality mental health networks and a care pathway model which will deliver multiple access points for mental health services. As part of this work, the aim is to eventually offer mental health and addictions joint assessment processes. Lanarkshire also hosts the National Programme team and is a pilot site for the implementation of Distress Brief Interventions for people in distress.</p> <p>The Transformation of Primary Care in Lanarkshire programme continues to be shaped around the establishment of General Practice multidisciplinary teams. This will enhance the locality /practice level multidisciplinary/multiagency and third sector co-location and working. This will also see access routes to services developed to ensure timely and appropriate ease of access to a range of supports and services such as counselling, money advice and care navigators or link workers.</p>		
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