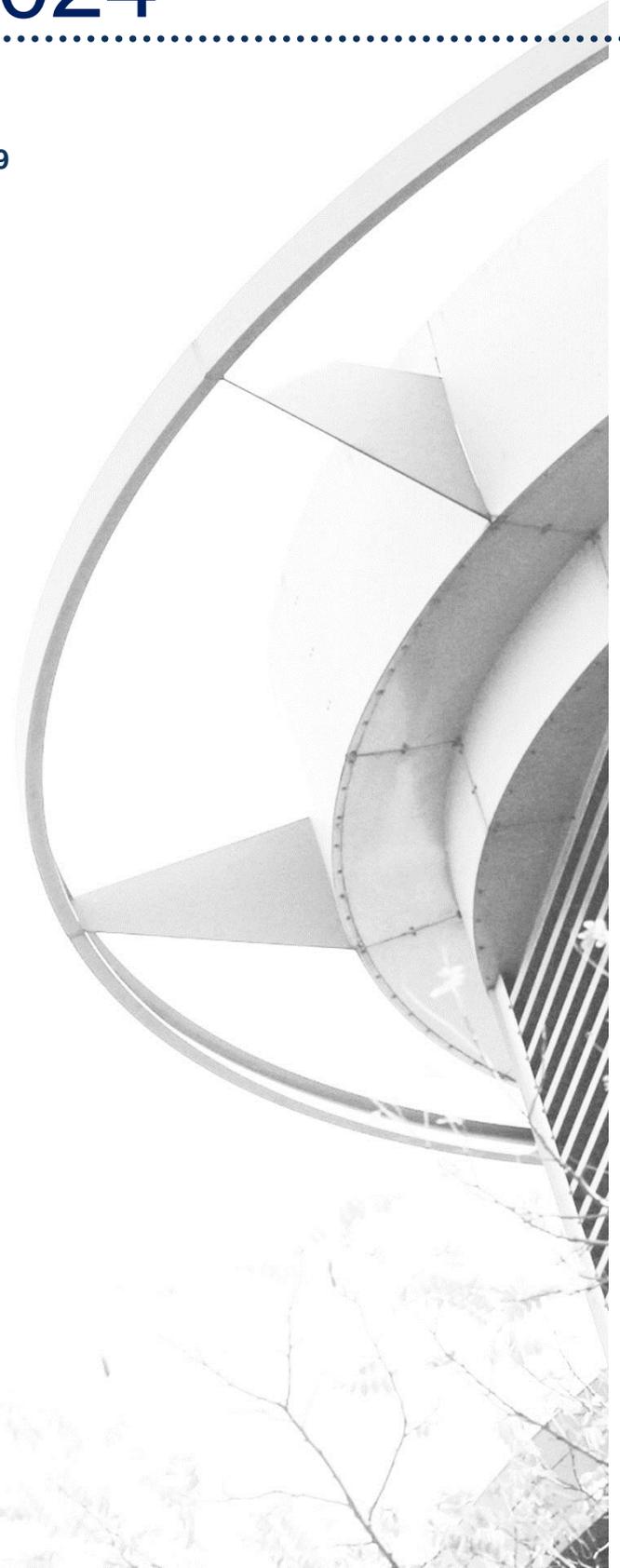


Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Prevention Strategy 2019-2024

Date: September 2019



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1. Foreword

This Homelessness and Rough Sleeper Prevention Strategy has clear links to the Corporate Plan and Housing Strategy with an action plan which will be constantly revised and refreshed to meet the changing demands put upon the service delivery

2. Executive Summary

This Homelessness and Rough Sleeper Prevention Strategy 2019-2024 sets out how Basildon Council will work with its partners to prevent and relieve homelessness and rough sleeping in our Borough.

In April 2018 the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 came into force. This represents a major change to how we work to prevent and relieve homelessness and shifts the focus toward a cohesive multiagency response. In the first 12 months of the Act 937 households were assisted by Basildon Council due to being homeless or at risk of homelessness. This equates to about 1% of the Borough being at risk of homelessness every year.

The Corporate Plan Transforming Basildon 2018-2022 sets out the following promises:

- A place where people are happy, healthy and active
- An attractive and welcoming place that people are proud to call home
- A place that encourages businesses to grow and residents to succeed

Preventing homelessness and rough sleeping in our Borough will positively contribute to meeting these promises.

The Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy has the following vision for Basildon;

Basildon Borough will be a place where everyone can find and keep a home which meets their needs.

To deliver this vision we have identified five key goals. There are challenges in achieving these goals and the strategy identifies how we plan to overcome these to deliver our vision.

Goal One: We will ensure no one in Basildon will need to sleep rough.

Some of the ways we will get there are

- Working with specialist rough sleeper services to provide intervention services to current and former rough sleepers.
- Introducing a 'housing led' scheme to support rough sleepers with complex needs to access stable housing.
- Seeking to provide short term emergency accommodation for vulnerable rough sleepers.
- Working with faith groups and the voluntary sector to extend the provision of the emergency winter night shelter as a safety net provision.
- Working with the Health and Wellbeing board to deliver health interventions for rough sleepers.
- Working with private sector landlords to relieve homelessness for those 'sofa surfing' or in other precarious housing situations by accessing alternative housing.
- Exploring options for delivering a day centre for rough sleepers.
- Work with the Safer Basildon Partnership to address underlying issues linked to rough sleeping such as substance abuse, gang activity, sexual exploitation and domestic abuse.
- Engaging with hospitals, prisons and other institutions to ensure that no one is released from an institution to street homelessness.
- Working with the Community Safety Hub to address issues such as street drinking and begging.

Goal 2: We will proactively help residents to prevent their homelessness.

Some of the ways we will get there are:

- Work with families to reduce homelessness resulting from relationship breakdown.
- Work with schools and colleges to increase awareness of housing issues amongst young people.
- Make use of digital technology to raise awareness of housing options and relative costs.
- Work with providers including Basworx to support residents to access employment, education and training.
- Work with Department of Work & Pensions to ensure the roll out of Universal Credit in Basildon does not increase homelessness.

Goal 3: We will improve access to suitable housing

Some of the ways we will get there are:

- Undertake a review of the current Housing Allocation Scheme to ensure it supports Basildon Council's obligation to prevent and relieve homelessness.
- Improve our private rented sector offer, including offering a managed rent scheme.
- Support government proposals to increase the stability of private rented accommodation including extending the minimum duration of a private rented tenancy from six months to three years.
- Substantially increase the number of new affordable homes delivered in the borough.
- Develop a plan for additional temporary accommodation with the aim of eliminating use of Bed and Breakfast accommodation.
- Explore options to bring empty homes back into use for people at risk of homelessness.
- Support temporary tenants to move onto suitable settled accommodation in private rent or social housing.
- Work in an Essex-wide partnership with councils and other agencies, charities and housing providers to provide housing options and work towards mitigating the barriers to accessing suitable housing of all types
- Support residents to have a timely and planned 'move on' from supported accommodation ensuring that supported accommodation doesn't become 'blocked'.

Goal 4: We will enhance our partnership working to help residents with access appropriate help and support.

Some of the ways we will get there are

- Develop partnerships with Health Providers and Adult Social Care to deliver holistic person centric support alongside housing provision.
- Expand provision of the South Essex Domestic Abuse Hub
- Develop early intervention pathways to ensure people are not homeless on leaving institutions.
- Ensuring that homeless persons are able to access primary care
- Ensuring homeless persons are able to access mental health and substance abuse treatment if required.
- Support children in homeless households to achieve in education.

Goal 5: We will deliver a tenancy sustainment service

Some of the ways we will get there are

- Focusing on setting people up to succeed in their tenancy rather than waiting to resolve issues when they occur.
- Intensive Pre-tenancy work and identification of vulnerability level upon which an intensive sustainment plan will be based upon.
- Working with ECC, Registered Providers and Private Sector Landlords to offer tenancy sustainment based on an individuals need rather than their tenure.
- Define pathways between partners so people do not fall through the net
- Taking a holistic view which focuses on social inclusion and building strong communities

Delivering the Strategy

This Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Prevention Strategy is a living, working document. We will work with our partners to develop a delivery plan which will be monitored quarterly and updated annually to ensure it can be responsive to the changes both locally and in national legislation, policy and best practice guidance.

3. Homelessness: Everybody's Business

Homelessness is not a problem Basildon Council can solve alone. For many people preventing homelessness is more complex than just handing someone a set of keys. It is also about having the right support in place to enable them to keep their home.

For most people who become homeless there were triggers which could have been identified earlier. A number of statutory services have a duty to identify and refer service users they know or believe to be at risk of homelessness to Local Authorities. We want to go further than this by finding ways to work collaboratively with housing providers, community groups and the voluntary sector to ensure that everyone in our borough can find and keep a home that meets their needs.

Our partners include:



4. Why do we have a Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Prevention Strategy

Our housing market has been described, by the government, as broken. This has contributed to a national homelessness crisis and a significant increase in rough sleeping.

All Local Authorities are required to undertake a review of homelessness in their area and prepare a Homelessness Prevention Strategy every five years.

The Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Prevention Strategy sets out how Basildon Council will work with partners to ensure that residents can find and keep housing that meets their needs.

The Strategy sets the following goals.

- **We will ensure that no one in Basildon will need to sleep rough**
- **We will proactively help residents to prevent their homelessness**
- **We will improve access to suitable housing**
- **We will enhance our partnership working to help residents access appropriate help and support**
- **We will deliver a tenancy sustainment service**

What do we mean by homelessness and rough sleeping?

Rough sleepers are defined as people sleeping in the open air such as on the streets, in tents, doorways, parks, bus shelters or encampments and people in buildings or other places not designed for habitation such as stairwells, barns, sheds, car parks, cars, derelict boats, stations, or makeshift shelters

Homelessness is a much wider issue. The legal definition of a homeless person is someone who has no accommodation they are legally entitled occupy and is available for their occupation and is reasonable for them to continue to occupy. A person is threatened with homelessness if they are likely to become homeless within the next 56 days.

Examples include:

- People at risk of being evicted from their tenancy or having their home repossessed
- People staying with family or friends who are being required to leave
- People who are at risk of violence or abuse in their homes

- People staying in very short term emergency accommodation such as hostels, night shelters or refuges
- People living in housing which is unsafe or unsuitable for their health needs
- People living in mobile accommodation, such as caravans or houseboats, with no access to a legal place to live in it.

How was this strategy developed?

This strategy was developed through engagement with a range of partners and service users. Specific engagement took place with the following:

- Service users living in hostel accommodation
- Service users of Basildon Emergency Night Shelter
- Horizon Project Group – a multi-agency group focusing on homeless persons with multiple support needs incorporating Social Services, Offender Management, St Mungo's and Substance Abuse Services
- South Essex Domestic Abuse Hub Working Group
- Citizen Advice Bureau
- Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government Specialist Advisors
- Basildon Youth Council (As part of broader discussion on housing)
- Changing Pathways Women's Refuge
- Community Diversity Council

An externally facilitated stakeholder consultation and engagement event was held on the 17/06/2019. This was attended by a wide range of stakeholder's including Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government Specialist Advisors, the Clinical Commissioning Group, Adult and Children's Social Care, Department of Work and Pension, Mental Health Services, Domestic Abuse Services, Rough Sleeper Services, Registered Providers of Affordable Housing, neighbouring local authorities and the voluntary sector.

Stakeholders proposed amending the goals of the strategy and adopting a fifth goal.

A public consultation was held between 22/07/2019 and 19/08/2019.

A total of 95 responses were provided to the consultation. The public consultation indicated strong support for the proposed vision and goals of the strategy. Over 75% of respondents strongly agreed or agreed with the proposed vision and goals.

Further details are provided in Appendix 4: Statement of Consultation.

In response to the consultation the goals of the homelessness and rough sleeping prevention strategy have been amended and a fifth goal to deliver a tenancy sustainment service has been adopted and a delivery plan has been developed.

How does this strategy fit into the Council's wider work?

The Corporate Plan Transforming Basildon 2018-2022 sets out the following promises:

- A place where people are happy, healthy and active
- An attractive and welcoming place that people are proud to call home
- A place that encourages businesses to grow and residents to succeed

Preventing homelessness and rough sleeping in our Borough will positively contribute to meeting these promises.

The Housing Strategy 2018-2023 sets out how the council, along with its partners, will respond to the housing challenges faced by the borough in order to provide good quality housing options. To achieve this we identified four key priorities

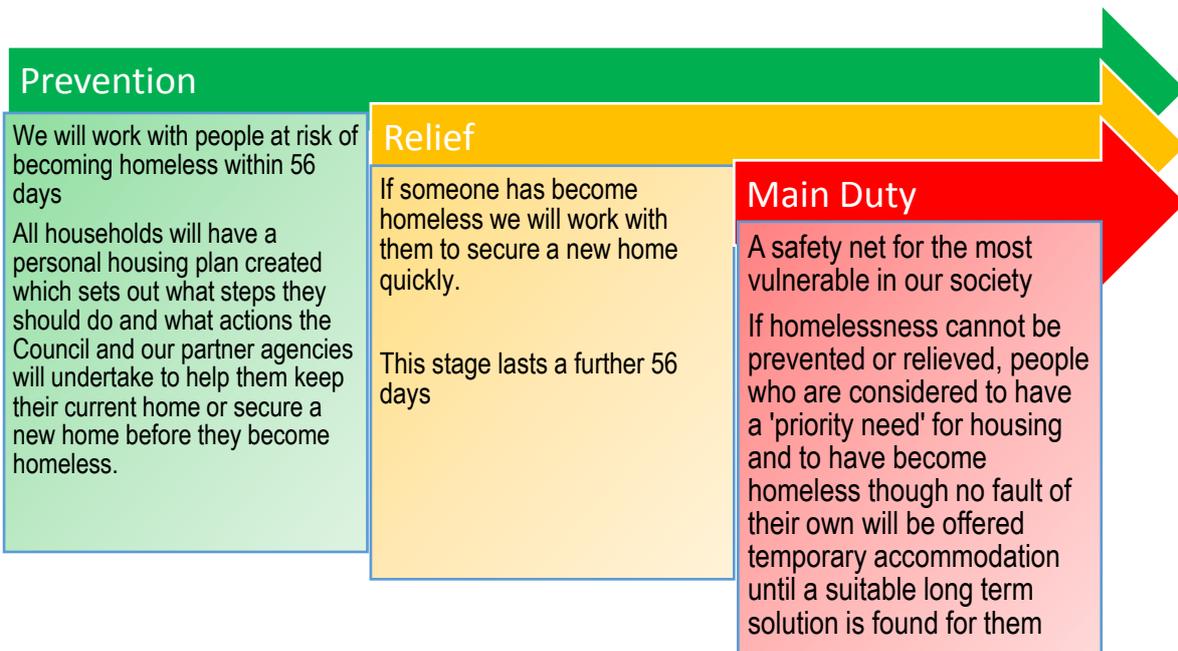
1. Meeting future growth needs
2. Making the best use of existing homes
3. Support residents to create neighbourhoods they wish to live in and be part of
4. Improve access to housing opportunities and choice

The Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Prevention Strategy will contribute to delivering these priorities.

5. What is happening nationally?

Homelessness Reduction Act 2017

In April 2018 the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 came into force. This represents a major change to how we work to prevent and relieve homelessness and shifts the focus toward a cohesive multiagency response.



National Rough Sleeping Strategy 2018

The government is committed to halving rough sleeping by 2022 and ending it by 2027. The National Rough Sleeping Strategy 2018 sets out to achieve this by delivering a programme of prevention, intervention and recovery measures.

Housing First

There is increasing focus on moving from a model where people are expected to become 'housing ready', for example clearing past rent arrears or demonstrating that they are addressing addiction to a 'housing first' approach.

'Housing First' is a recovery-oriented approach to ending homelessness that centres on quickly moving people experiencing homelessness into independent and permanent housing and then providing additional support and services as needed.

The 'Housing First' model emphasises client choice in terms of housing and support and works to integrate homeless people back into their communities.

6. What is happening locally?

Increasing Affordable Housing

The South Essex Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) found that 39% of households in Basildon Borough would have to pay more than one third of their income in order to rent the average private rented property.

It also found that Basildon Borough has a net annual shortfall of 288 affordable housing properties to meet the needs of households priced out of the private market.

In response to this Basildon Council is seeking to introduce a Local Plan requiring 31% affordable housing provision on all sites delivering 11 or more properties.

Basildon Council also has a commercial wholly owned company, Sempra Homes, to deliver new high quality affordable homes in the Borough.

We have also started to build the first new Council houses for 25 years and to purchase properties on the open market which are then let to people in housing need.

Sempra Homes and Basildon Council plans to deliver over 780 new homes by March 2022.

Supported Housing

Around half of homeless people have additional support needs, including support around mental health issues, physical disabilities, learning disabilities domestic abuse and substance misuse.

Many homeless people benefit from a period of time living in short term supported housing to gain independent living skills. For a minority, long term supported housing is the most appropriate housing solution. Basildon Council is working with Essex Social Care and supported housing providers to ensure sufficient and appropriate supported housing is available.

We also work with support providers to deliver floating support to people in their own homes.

7. A picture of homelessness in Basildon¹

In 2018/19 937 households were assisted by Basildon Council due to being homeless or at risk of homelessness.

This equates to 1% of the Borough being at risk of homelessness each year.

Who is at most risk of homelessness?

- 59% of homeless households are aged 16- 35 despite this age group making up only 31% of Basildon's adult population.
- 62% of homeless people are female.
- With housing costs rising faster than wages we now find that 27% of homeless households have at least one adult in employment.
- 51% are single or couples without children and families are most likely to have only one child.

How do people become homeless?

- 38% of homeless people previously privately rented despite this making up only around 14% of housing in the Borough
- Only a minority of landlords stated that rent arrears were the reason for ending the tenancy and, where there are rent arrears, they often result from factors beyond the tenants control such as significant rent increases, changes to benefit entitlement, reduction or loss of employment or relationship breakdown.
- 37% of homeless people previously lived with family or friends.
- Only 16% lived in a socially rented property and only 2% were an owner occupier
- There is a strong link between being a victim of domestic abuse and becoming homeless. The South Essex Domestic Abuse Hub (SEDAH) was set up to support victims of domestic abuse to access safe housing and other support services. Further information is available in the South Essex Domestic Abuse Hub Annual Report www.sedah.org

What about Rough Sleepers?

- In line with national trends Basildon has recently experienced a significant increase in the number of people sleeping rough
- Since implementing a programme of interventions the number of rough sleepers has declined to 12.
- In contrast to most homeless households, rough sleepers are more likely to be male and are generally over 25 years old. Around half the rough sleepers in Basildon have mental health and/or substance abuse issues and around a quarter have a history of criminal offences.
- The majority of rough sleepers in Basildon have a local connection to the area and almost all have recourse to public funds.

¹ Unless otherwise specified all data is drawn from MHCLG Statutory Homelessness- Case level information collection

Figure 1: Outcomes of first twelve months post implementation of the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017

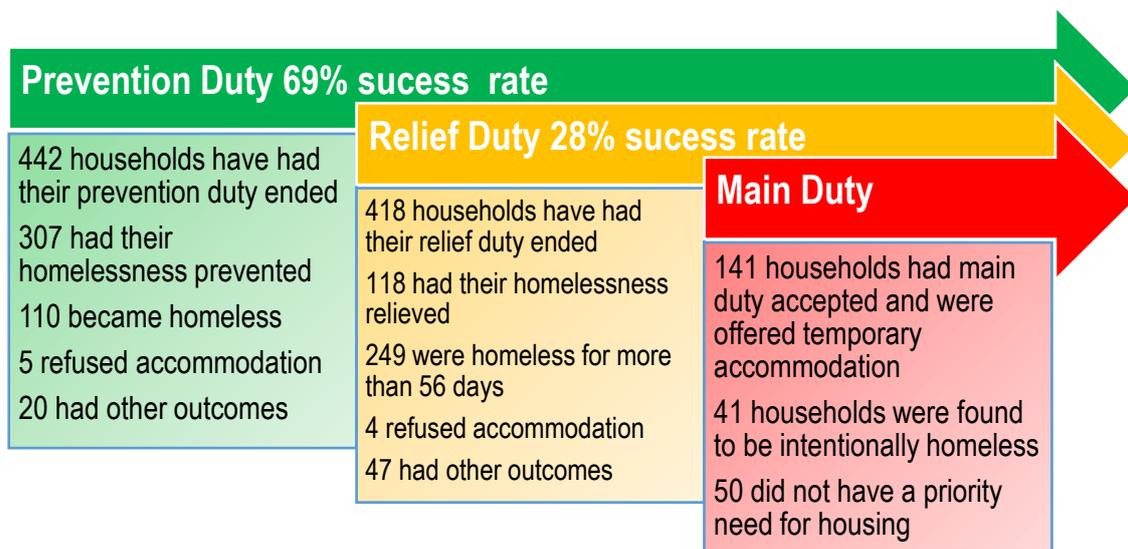
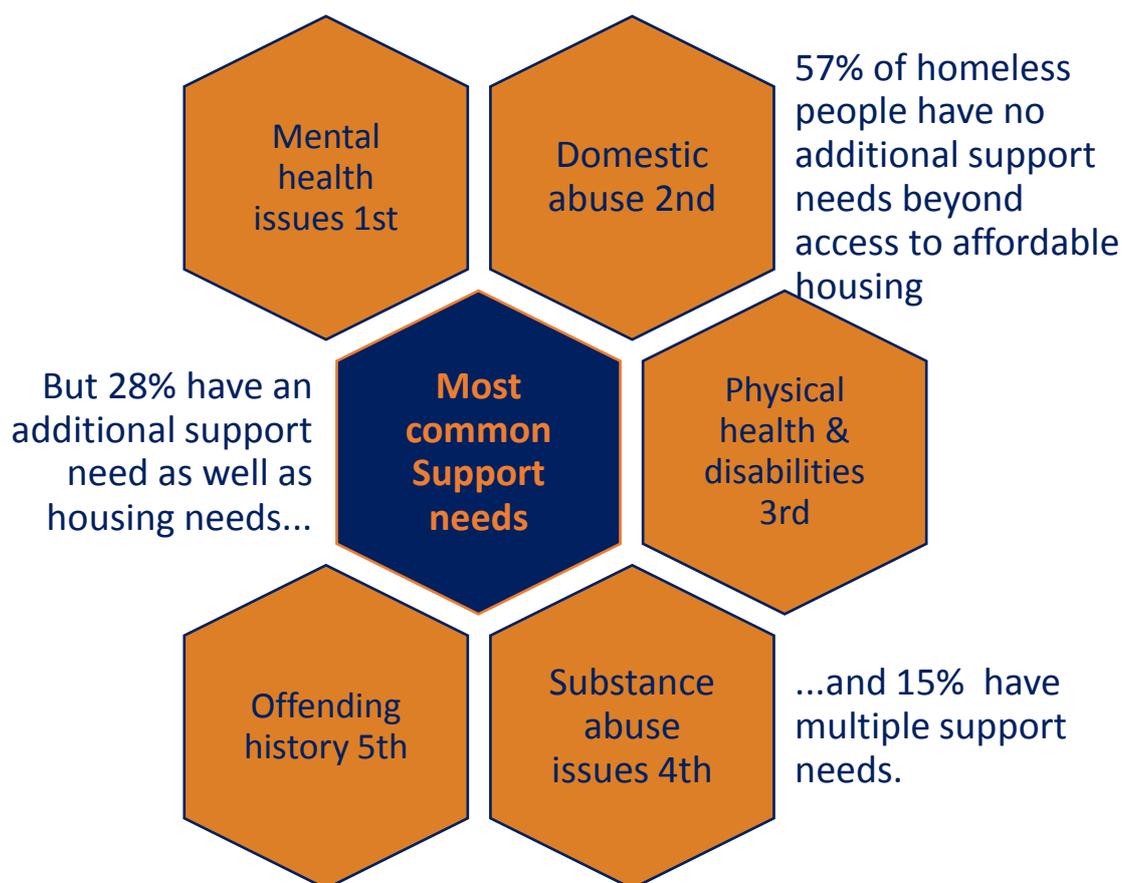
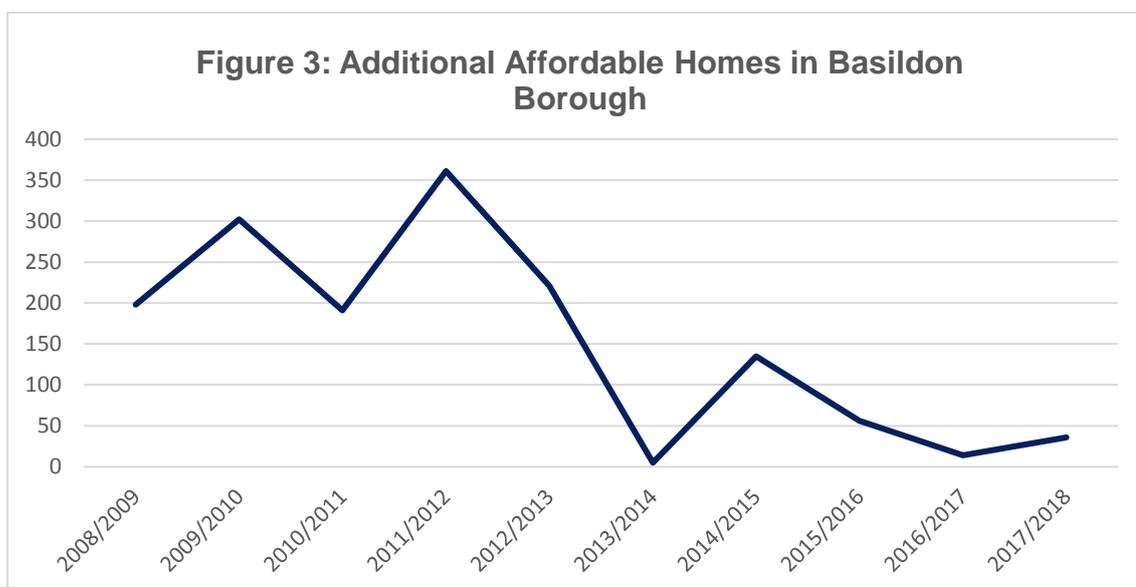


Figure 2: Additional Support Needs of Homeless People



8. The role of Social Housing

Over the last ten years the supply of Affordable Homes has decreased significantly. This means that an offer of social housing cannot be made to everyone at risk of homelessness.



Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-affordable-housing-supply>

- Basildon Council has a stock of 10,703 homes with a turnover rate of 3.5%. There are also 6509 homes owned by registered providers in the Borough with a turnover rate of 2.1%.²
- 557 affordable homes become available to let to new tenants each year.
- In 2018/19 30 households have had their homelessness prevented or relieved by being offered a social housing tenancy with Basildon Council or a registered provider.

9. Households in Temporary Accommodation

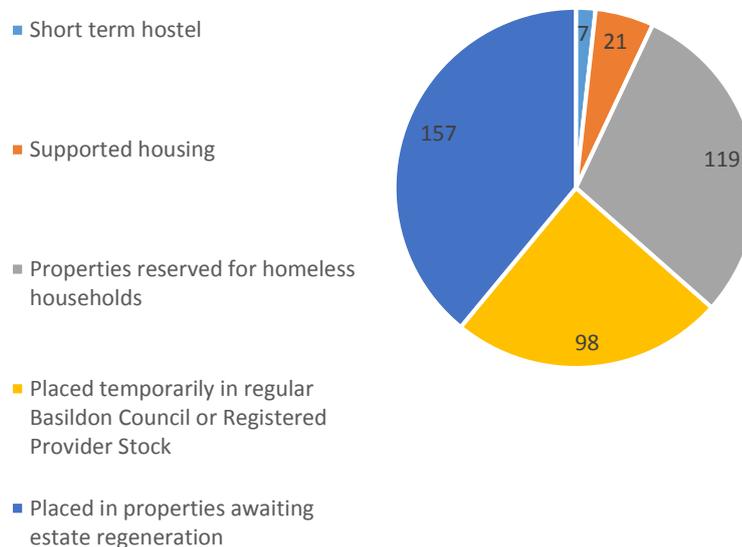
The majority of households being owed a main homelessness duty are placed into temporary accommodation. Wherever possible temporary tenants are placed in self-contained properties located in the Borough such as properties which would otherwise be empty awaiting estate regeneration.

- 5.77 per 1000 population households in Basildon are living in temporary accommodation. This is significantly higher than the East of England average of 2.30 per 1000 population.

² Local Authority Housing Statistic Data return and Private Registered Providers of Social Housing Statistical data return 2017/18. Turnover rate is the proportion of stock let to tenants new to social housing.

- Generally this is because households are spending longer in temporary accommodation. Most households in Basildon (53%) spend 1-2 years in temporary accommodation. Nationally 55% of households spend less than six months living in temporary accommodation and only 14% spend 1-2 years in temporary accommodation.³
- 686 children are living in temporary accommodation which is the eighth highest number for local authorities outside of London.
- Councils are required to only use B&B's and similar nightly let housing as a last resort. Families with children and 16-17 year olds must never be in B&B type accommodation longer than six weeks
- Between July and September 2017 28 families containing children or a pregnant women were placed in B&B accommodation. The average length of stay was 9 days.
- In November 2018 there were 402 households accepted as being homeless through no fault of their own, and in priority need for housing, were living in temporary accommodation. Figure 4 breaks down the types of accommodation they were living in.

Figure 4: Temporary Accommodation in Basildon



10. Key challenges and opportunities

³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/statutory-homelessness-in-england-october-to-december-2018>

We have identified the following as the critical challenges which need to be addressed to prevent homelessness and rough sleeping in the Basildon Borough. How these challenges will be met is laid out in the delivery plan in Appendix 1.

Challenge 1- The Broken Housing Market

- There is less social housing available because the Council has been unable to replace all properties sold under Right to Buy.
- In recent years a range of affordable housing products have been introduced including Starter Homes, Help to Buy Equity Loans and Shared Ownership but these are too costly for the majority of households becoming homeless.
- Around half of the private sector landlords surveyed are unwilling or unable to let to tenants receiving housing benefit
- Private sector rents have increased faster than local wages. A single parent with one child who works 30 hours a week in a national living wage job would have to pay over 43% of their income to rent the average two bedroom flat.
- Local Housing Allowance rates do not cover 30th percentile rents in Basildon. For a two bedroom property the shortfall would be £34.90 PW. This leaves households on housing benefit/universal credit struggling to afford rent.
- Future estate regeneration work will result in the loss of over 70 properties currently used for temporary accommodation risking increased dependency on costly and unsuitable B&B accommodation.
- Insufficient new affordable housing is being delivered each year to meet needs. This has worsened since the introduction of permitted development rights to convert office accommodation into residential accommodation without an obligation to provide affordable housing.

Challenge 2 – Accessing ‘person centric’ support services

We must ensure that people can find and keep housing by:

- Setting up temporary tenants to be successful in managing their tenancies and move on to long term housing. This is dependent on individual tenants support needs but can range from accessing furniture or white goods, setting a budget, registering with schools and health services or help with settling into a new community.
- Working with Essex Adult Social Care and supported housing providers to ensure that those needing supported housing can access it.
- Working with health care providers to ensure homeless people can access both mental and physical healthcare.

- Early intervention to address rent arrears in both social and private sector.
- Provide appropriate support with keeping tenancies following the planned additional roll out of Universal Credit.
- Assisting residents to move on from supported housing ensuring that supported housing does not become 'blocked'.
- Supporting temporary tenants to move into settled housing in the private rented or social housing sectors.
- Ensuring we work in partnership to support residents with multiple needs.
- Supporting homeless people to access employment, education and training opportunities

Challenge 3 – Ending rough sleeping

A number of measures have been introduced to tackle rough sleeping in the Borough. These are described in opportunity 1 below. The following remaining key challenges have been identified.

- Lack of a day centre base where rough sleepers can access a range of support services including health care as well as have access to facilities such as laundry provision.
- Immediate access to short term crisis accommodation for those not suitable for shared housing or night shelters. This is particularly important to female rough sleepers.
- Timely and flexible access to mental health services.
- Engaging with hospitals, prisons and other institutions to ensure that no one is released from an institution to street homelessness.
- Work with the Community Safety Hub to address issues such as street drinking and begging.
- Supporting rough sleepers to integrate back into their communities including accessing employment and training opportunities.
- Ending of dedicated rough sleeper interventions funding in April 2020

We have a number of opportunities which will enable us to deliver real change to our residents.

Opportunity 1: Rough Sleeper Initiative

Basildon has been successful in securing funding from the Rough Sleeper Initiative until end of March 2020.

This funding will be used to put in place a number of initiatives. These include:

- Recruitment of a Rough Sleeper Co-Ordinator
- Increasing the number of Street Impact workers, who engage with rough sleepers and continue to provide support as they move back into housing

- Supporting faith groups and the voluntary sector to expand provision of an emergency winter night shelter
- Expanding provision of emergency hostel accommodation
- Providing a 'housing led' scheme to provide accommodation and support to six entrenched rough sleepers with complex support needs
- Providing personal budgets to support rough sleepers reintegration back into the community
- Supporting former rough sleepers to reintegrate into the community including providing opportunities for training and work experience.

Since implementation, the number of rough sleepers in our Borough has reduced by 59%.

Opportunity 2: South Essex Domestic Abuse Hub (SEDAH)

This is a partnership between Basildon, Brentwood, Castle Point, Rochford and Thurrock Council, Changing Pathways and South Essex Rape and Incest Crisis Centre. The partnership was set up to provide a single point of access to all domestic abuse related services and to safeguard the provision of refuge accommodation.

In 2017/18 The SEDAH hub supported 433 new clients (24% increase above target).

172 service users were supported to secure safe alternative accommodation or remain safely in their own homes (9% increase above target)

The majority of service users reported that they felt safer, more supported and more optimistic about their future

Additional funding has been secured to expand the work of SEDAH. This will enable us to:

- Fund a Co-ordinator to develop and oversee the project
- Fund 2 caseworkers to support clients
- Fund an additional Refuge Support Worker to enable the refuge to support more clients with mental health issues
- Fund a Black and Minority Ethnic (BAME) specialist support worker that will support BAME clients into refuge accommodation pan Essex and also lead and support on the provision of a BAME support group
- Maintain 28 refuge and dispersed refuge beds
- Provide awareness training and campaigns for the public and frontline staff
- Increase number of group support sessions
- Provide 600 hours of therapeutic counselling from South Essex Rape and Incest Crisis Centre (SERICC)

Opportunity 3: Property Solutions

Property Solutions was set up to support our residents to access and keep safe, high quality private rented housing.

A recent well attended private sector landlord forum found that only about half the landlords surveyed were happy to accept tenants on housing benefit or universal credit.

Property Solutions offers incentive and support packages in exchange for a minimum one year tenancy at Local Housing Allowance rates. These include:

- Financial incentives
- Bonds for rent arrears and damage deposits
- A designated officer within the council to provide advice and assistance to the landlord
- A range of professional services including Right to Rent checks and inventory creation
- An inspection to ensure that the property is free from any serious hazards and fit for habitation.

A separate offer, Rent Start is made available to single people to access a room in a shared house including a bond for rent arrears and damage deposit.

Property Solutions enabled 77 private tenancies in 2018/19. 92.8% of tenancies ending in Q3 of 2018/19 were renewed.

Rent Start enabled 76 single people to access a room in a shared house in 2018/19

11. Our Goals

The Homelessness and Rough Sleeper Strategy has the following vision for Basildon;

Basildon Borough will be a place where everyone can find and keep a home which meets their needs.

To deliver this vision we are setting the following goals:

Goal 1: We will ensure that no one in Basildon will need to sleep rough.

Some of the ways we will get there are:

- Working with specialist rough sleeper services to provide intervention services to current and former rough sleepers.
- Introducing a 'housing led' scheme to support rough sleepers with complex needs to access stable housing.
- Seeking to provide short term emergency accommodation for vulnerable rough sleepers.

- Working with faith groups and the voluntary sector to extend the provision of the emergency winter night shelter as a safety net provision.
- Working with the Health and Wellbeing board to deliver health interventions for rough sleepers.
- Working with private sector landlords to relieve homelessness for those 'sofa surfing' or in other precarious housing situations by accessing alternative housing.
- Exploring options for delivering a day centre for rough sleepers.
- Work with the Safer Basildon Partnership to address underlying issues linked to rough sleeping such as substance abuse, gang activity, sexual exploitation and domestic violence.
- Engaging with hospitals, prisons and other institutions to ensure that no one is released from an institution to street homelessness.
- Working with the Community Safety Hub to address issues such as street drinking and begging.

Goal 2: We will proactively help residents to prevent their homelessness.

Some of the ways we will get there are:

- Work with families to reduce homelessness resulting from relationship breakdown.
- Work with schools and colleges to increase awareness of housing issues amongst young people.
- Make use of digital technology to raise awareness of housing options and relative costs.
- Work with providers including Basworx to support residents to access employment, education and training.
- Work with Department of Work & Pensions to ensure the roll out of Universal Credit in Basildon does not increase homelessness.

Goal 3: We will improve access to suitable housing.

Some of the ways we will get there are:

- Undertake a review of the current Housing Allocation Scheme to ensure it supports Basildon Council's obligation to prevent and relieve homelessness.
- Improve our private rented sector offer, including offering a managed rent scheme.
- Support government proposals increase stability of private rented accommodation including extending the minimum duration of a private rented tenancy from six months to three years.

- Substantially increase the number of new affordable homes delivered in the borough.
- Develop a plan for additional temporary accommodation with the aim of eliminating use of Bed and Breakfast accommodation.
- Explore options to bring empty homes back into use for people at risk of homelessness.
- Support temporary tenants to move onto suitable settled accommodation in private rent or social housing.
- Work in an Essex-wide partnership with councils and other agencies, charities and housing providers to provide housing options and work towards mitigating the barriers to accessing suitable housing of all types
- Support residents to have a timely and planned 'move on' from supported accommodation ensuring that supported accommodation doesn't become 'blocked'.

Goal 4: We will enhance our partnership working to help residents to access appropriate help and support.

Some of the ways we will get there are:

- Develop partnerships with Health Providers and Adult Social Care to deliver holistic person centric support alongside housing provision.
- Expand provision of the South Essex Domestic Abuse Hub
- Develop early intervention pathways to ensure people are not homeless on leaving institutions.
- Ensuring that homeless persons are able to access primary care
- Ensuring homeless persons are able to access mental health and substance abuse treatment if required.
- Support children in homeless households to achieve in education.

Goal 5: We will deliver a tenancy sustainment service

Some of the ways we will get there are:

- Focusing on setting people up to succeed in their tenancy rather than waiting to resolve issues when they occur.
- Intensive Pre-tenancy work and identification of vulnerability level upon which an intensive sustainment plan will be based upon.
- Working with ECC, Registered Providers and Private Sector Landlords to offer a tenancy sustainment based on an individuals need rather than their tenure.
- Define pathways between partners so people do not fall through the net
- Taking a holistic view which focuses on social inclusion and building strong communities.

12. Delivering the Homelessness and Rough Sleeper Prevention Strategy

This Homelessness and Rough Sleeper Prevention Strategy is a living, working document. We will work with our partners to develop a delivery plan which will be monitored quarterly and updated annually to ensure it can be responsive to the changes both locally and in national legislation, policy and best practice guidance.

An annual Homelessness Forum will be set up to enable all partners to come together to focus on reducing homelessness and rough sleeping in the Borough.

Appendix 1: Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Prevention Strategy 2019-2024 Delivery Plan

We will ensure that no one in Basildon will have to sleep rough					
Ref	Objective	Actions	Target/Measures	Key Partners	Responsible for delivery
1.1	Invest in housing options for rough sleepers				
1.1.1		Deliver two 3 bedspace 'housing led' HMO's for rough sleepers with complex needs	Oct-19	Nacro St Mungo's	Housing Choice Manager
1.1.2		Assist current and potential rough sleepers with low support needs into private rented accommodation	36 PA	St Mungo's, Phoenix Futures	Housing Solutions Coordinator, Private Sector Team Leader, Rough Sleeper Coordinator (St Mungos)
1.1.3		Explore options to deliver additional supported housing for rough sleepers not suitable for shared housing	33% of rough sleepers with need for supported housing secured for at least 6 month	Nacro, St Mungo's, Phoenix Futures, Peabody HA	Housing Solutions Manager
1.1.4		Secure immediate access short stay hostel/nightly let accommodation to provide immediate relief from rough sleeping	80% of rough sleepers seeking emergency accommodation will be placed within 24hrs (No second night out)	Peabody HA, St Mungos, Phoenix Futures (New Horizons)	Housing Solutions Manager
1.1.5		Consider impact of Allocation Policy on current/former rough sleepers	Mar-20		Housing Choice Manager

We will ensure that no one in Basildon will have to sleep rough					
Ref	Objective	Actions	Target/Measures	Key Partners	Responsible for delivery
1.1.6		Continue to deliver Basildon Emergency Night Shelter	Night shelter opens 7 days per week Oct 19 to Mar 20	Basildon Emergency Night Shelter Working Group	Housing Solutions Manager
1.2	Deliver 'person centric' services to support rough sleepers to move off the streets permanently				
1.2.1		Provision of street impact workers to provide specialist outreach and in reach support to current/former rough sleepers	Nov-18	St Mungos, Essex Police, Voluntary Sector	Rough Sleeper Coordinator
1.2.3		Develop psychologically informed support service for rough sleepers	Improved client satisfaction rate	Nacro, St Mungo's, Mental Health Services	Housing Solutions Coordinator
1.2.4		Complete health need audit of current rough sleepers	Mar-20	St Mungo's, Health Services	Housing Solutions Manager, Rough Sleeper Coordinator
1.2.5		Make use of personal budgets to deliver service user identified outcomes	Annual review of how budget was used and outcomes	St Mungo's	Rough Sleeper Coordinator
1.2.6		Support former rough sleepers to access education, training and employment	Increased employment rate/uptake of training and education opportunities	St Mungos, Economic Development, Basworx, DWP	Rough Sleeper Coordinator/Homelessness Coordinator
1.2.7		Explore feasibility of delivering community day centre provision	Mar-20	TBD	Housing Solutions Manager

We will ensure that no one in Basildon will have to sleep rough					
Ref	Objective	Actions	Target/Measures	Key Partners	Responsible for delivery
		accessible by rough sleepers			
1.3	Create partnership relationships to relieve and prevent rough sleeping				
1.3.1		Review service and develop exit strategy from RSI Funding	Mar-20	All partners	Housing Solutions Manager
1.3.2		Develop a Basildon Homelessness Forum	Apr-20	All partners	Housing Solutions Manager
1.3.3		Support continued operation of multiagency Homelessness Working Group	Mar-20	Basildon Homelessness Working Group	Housing Solutions Manager
1.3.4		Work with health care providers to meet the needs identified in annual health need audit of current rough sleepers (1.2.4)	Mar-20	Health Care Providers	Housing Choice Manage Rough Sleeper Coordinator, Health and Wellbeing Board, Clinical Commissioning Group
1.3.5		Trial drop in advice sessions delivered by single homelessness advisor located within Community Resource Centre	% homelessness prevented	Community Resource Centre	Housing Solutions Coordinator
1.3.6		Deliver monthly homelessness/housing advice sessions alongside Community	Reduction in rough sleeping from client group	Community Rehabilitation Company	Housing Solutions Coordinator

We will ensure that no one in Basildon will have to sleep rough					
Ref	Objective	Actions	Target/Measures	Key Partners	Responsible for delivery
		Rehabilitation Company			
1.3.7		Co-locate single homeless advisor within hospital mental health service	Reduction in homelessness on discharge from institution	Basildon & Thurrock University Hospital	Housing Solutions Coordinator
1.3.8		Deliver the homelessness protocol with HM Prison Services	Reduction in homelessness on discharge from institution	HM Prisons, Essex County Council	Housing Solutions Coordinator
1.3.9		Deliver housing advice and assistance via South Essex Domestic Abuse Hub	% homelessness prevented	SEDAH partnership	Domestic Abuse Coordinator
1.3.10		Promote use of Streetlink Services to members of the public	Increased use of Streetlink Services		Housing Solutions Manager Rough Sleeper Coordinator
1.3.11		Liaise with local business to facilitate reporting rough sleepers on premises	Increase use of Streetlink Services	Economic Development,	Rough Sleeper Coordinator
1.3.12		Review communication plan in respect of support for rough sleepers		Communications Team, St Mungos, Basildon Emergency Nightshelter Working Group	Rough Sleeper Coordinator

We will proactively help residents to prevent their homelessness.					
Ref	Objective	Actions	Target/Measures	Key Partners	Responsible for delivery
2.1	Improve early engagement around housing options with young people				
		Refresh schools and colleges programme to raise awareness of housing issues amongst young people	Year 2	Essex County Council Children and Families Service, Local Schools and Colleges	Essex Homelessness Officers group
		Make use of digital technology to raise awareness of housing options and costs	Year 2	Communication Team, Housing Strategy	Housing Options Manager
2.2	Maximise household income				
		Where possible temporary accommodation will facilitate accessing and retaining employment and education.	Proportion of households in temporary accommodation in employment		Housing Choice Manager
		Work with DWP to ensure households receive entitled benefits	100% of households requiring support referred.	DWP	Housing Solutions Manager
2.3	Reduce homelessness resulting from eviction from parental home				
		Explore potential for a 'homeless at home scheme'			Housing Choice Manager, Housing Options Manager, Rehousing Manager

We will proactively help residents to prevent their homelessness.					
Ref	Objective	Actions	Target/Measures	Key Partners	Responsible for delivery
		Work with families to reduce family led evictions.	Reduction in homelessness from family home.	Essex CC Children & Families Team, Family Solutions	Housing Solutions Manager

We will improve access to suitable housing.					
Ref	Objective	Actions	Target/Measures	Key Partners	Responsible for delivery
3.1	Improve access to affordable housing				
3.1.1		Undertake a review of the current Housing Allocation scheme		Registered Providers	Housing Choice Manager, Rehousing Manager
3.1.2		Increase delivery of new affordable housing including social rent housing	Target set by Local Plan	Sempra Homes, Registered Providers, MHCLG	
3.1.3		Work with Environmental Health to bring long term empty homes back into use	To be set	Private Sector Working Group	Private Sector Working Group
		Ensure access to Accessible and Adaptable housing for persons.			Planning Policy and Implementation Team
3.2	Improve access to good quality affordable private rented housing				
3.2.1		Develop an improved private rented sector offer including a managed rent scheme	120 lets PA	Essex Housing Officers Group, Private Sector Landlord	Housing Choice Manager
3.2.2		Explore options for a Essex/South Essex LA private rented procurement scheme		Essex Housing Officers Group	Essex Well Homes Group
3.2.3		Work with Environmental Health to improve conditions in private rented	To be set	Private Sector Working Group	Private Sector Working Group

		sector including potential for use of dwelling management orders			
3.2.4		Support ECC to develop options for intentionally homeless families		Essex CC Children and Families Team	Essex Housing Officers Group
3.3 Improve access to supported housing					
3.3.1		Work with providers and ECC to ensure the provision of sufficient and suitable supported accommodation		Essex County Council, Supported Housing Providers	Housing Choice Manager
		Ensure timely move on from short term supported accommodation to prevent 'blocking'	100% move on within 2 years		Housing Choice Manager
3.4 Reduce use of Bed and Breakfast accommodation					
3.4.1		Develop a procurement plan for additional temporary accommodation	Year2		Housing Choice Manager
3.4.2		Explore options for 'meanwhile' uses of site planned for future development or regeneration	Year 2		Planning Policy and Implementation Team, Development and Investment Team,

We will enhance our partnership working to help residents to access appropriate help and support					
Ref	Objective	Actions	Target/Measures	Key Partners	Responsible for delivery
4.1	Deliver 'person centred' support				
4.1.1		Work with partners in Health and Adult Social Care to deliver holistic person centric support alongside housing provision	100% of persons with support need offered support which meets their needs.	CCG, Essex Social Care, Peabody	Housing Choice Manager
4.2	Work towards ending homelessness on leaving institutions				
4.2.1		Develop early intervention pathways into housing for those leaving Mental Health Units and/or substance abuse treatment	Reduction in homelessness on leaving hospital.	CCG, ECC Adult Social Care	Essex County Council
4.2.2		Develop early intervention pathways into housing for those leaving prison	Reduction in homelessness on leaving custody	Community Resource Centre, Offender Management, ECC, HM Prisons Service, MHCLG	Essex County Council
4.3	Relieve homelessness due to domestic abuse				
4.3.1		Secure funding for ongoing provision of SEDAH Hub	Funding secured until 2020	ECC, SET DAB	Housing Solutions Manager
4.3.2		Offer specialist support for BAME,		Changing Pathways, SET DAB	Domestic Abuse Coordinator

		LGBT and male victims of domestic abuse			
4.3.3		Explore options for working with perpetrators of domestic abuse to reduce harm	2020	Essex County Council, Community Rehabilitation Company	Domestic Abuse Coordinator
4.4 Ensure homeless persons can access healthcare					
4.4.1		Enable all homeless persons to access primary care	GP registrations	CCG, DWP	Rough Sleeper Coordinator
4.4.2		Develop referral and accommodation pathways to ensure homeless persons are not disadvantaged in accessing mental health and/or substance abuse treatment.	Accessing appropriate treatment	CCG Social Prescribing Link Worker	Rough Sleeper Coordinator
4.4.3		Where possible temporary accommodation will facilitate children remaining in education.	Monitoring of TA placements	Housing Choice Manager	Where possible temporary accommodation will facilitate children remaining in education.

We will deliver a tenancy sustainment service					
Ref	Objective	Actions	Target/Measures	Key Partners	Responsible for delivery
5.1	Setting people up to succeed in their tenancies				
5.1.1		Develop pre-tenancy training offer including exploring digital options.	Uptake of pre-tenancy training Reduction in tenancy terminations due to tenant issues		Private Rented Sector Coordinator
5.1.2		Develop pre-tenancy assessments including data sharing with future landlord where appropriate.	Reduction in tenancy terminations due to tenant issues	Registered Providers	Rehousing Manager
		Develop a timely programme of sustainment tailored to individual needs and capabilities.	Reduction in early rent arrears, antisocial behaviour and other tenancy issues	ECC, Registered Providers, Private Sector Landlords	Housing Choice Manager
5.2	Developing a tenancy sustainment service based on individual needs				
5.2.1		Set up a working group to develop a tenure neutral tenancy sustainment scheme.	To be developed	ECC, Registered Providers, Private Sector Landlords	Rehousing Manager
5.2.2		Define pathways between partners to ensure people are receiving the right support from the right agency.	All personal housing plans will clearly identify support plans where needed.	All partners	To be determined by Homelessness Forum

Appendix 2: What did our previous Homelessness Prevention Strategy achieve?

The 2013-2018 Homelessness Prevention Strategy adopted the following priorities:		
Develop our housing options	Support vulnerable people and those who are in priority need and homeless or threatened with homelessness	Working with partners and agencies to prevent homelessness
Some of the ways we have delivered these priorities are:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up Property Solutions scheme to facilitate access to private rented housing Instigated well attended Landlord Forums Introduced a rent start scheme to help single homeless people into shared housing. Implemented a downsizing incentive scheme to make best use of social housing Reduced our use of B&B and other nightly let accommodation and ensured that no children or young people are in B&B accommodation for more than six weeks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entered into a partnership with St Mungo's to deliver street impact work with rough sleepers Worked with faith groups and the voluntary sector to deliver a winter night shelter located in local church halls. Reduced the number of people becoming homeless from their family home by mediation and other practical solutions Set up liaisons with Health and Education Services to ensure that people placed in temporary accommodation continue to receive services Secured funding for the continued operation of Changing Pathways refuge Converted Tyrell Court, a redundant sheltered housing scheme, into a hostel for homeless households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up protocols with Community Rehabilitation Company (formally Probation Services) Family Solutions and Basildon & Thurrock University Hospital including staff being co-located Set up the South Essex Domestic Abuse Hub to provide drop in advice and assistance Expanded provision of Sanctuary Scheme to fit additional security measures to enable victims of domestic abuse to remain in their own homes Implemented a joint assessment protocol with Essex Social Care for homeless 16 and 17 year olds.

Appendix 3: Homelessness Reduction Act 2017



What can I expect to happen at this stage?

An assessment will take place to establish if you are eligible for housing assistance from a local authority and at risk of homelessness in the next 56 days and, therefore, owed a prevention duty or eligible and currently homeless and, therefore, owed a relief duty.

Otherwise you will be given appropriate advice and assistance or signposted to alternative services

A personal housing plan will be created which will set out what steps you should take and what actions the Council and our partner agencies will undertake to enable you to either stay in your current home for at least 6 months or find a new home which must also be available for at least six months.

This may include:

- Negotiating with your landlord to stay in your current home including help with benefit applications and budgeting to address rent arrears
- Mediation with parents to enable you to stay in the family home
- Support and additional security measures to enable victims of domestic abuse to return to their homes

What are the realistic expected housing options at this stage?

Generally only advice will be provided at this stage.

Families with children or vulnerable adults, who are not eligible for homelessness assistance, will be referred to Essex Social Care for support

Families will generally be referred to Housing Solutions for assistance with private rented housing

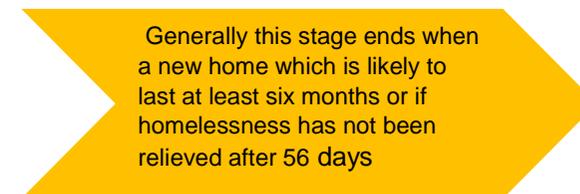
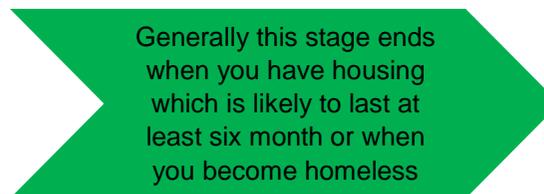
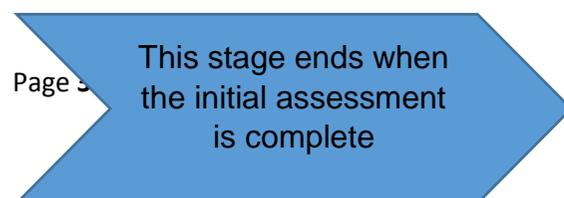
Single persons may be offered assistance with renting a room via Rent Start

A minority of people may be offered social housing. This is most likely for those aged over 55 who may be offered sheltered housing

You may also be referred to supported housing

As per Prevention Duty

As you are currently homeless, if you may have a priority need for accommodation, you will be offered temporary accommodation. This is likely to be in a hostel and may be outside the Basildon Borough



Main duty

Ending main duty

What can I expect to happen at this stage?

We will consider if you have a priority need for accommodation, for example, if you have children or are considered to be vulnerable. We will also consider if you are homeless through no fault of your own, not intentionally homeless. If you do not have a local connection to Basildon we may accept a main duty but refer you back to a Local Authority where you have a safe local connection to be housed.

An assessment will take place to establish if you are eligible for housing assistance from a local authority and at risk of homelessness in the next 56 days and, therefore, owed a prevention duty or eligible and currently homeless and, therefore, owed a relief duty. Otherwise you will be given appropriate advice and assistance or signposted to alternative services

What are the realistic expected housing options at this stage?

If a main duty is accepted generally you will be placed in temporary accommodation. This is likely to be a self-contained property in Basildon Borough. If you are found to be intentionally homeless you will only be offered accommodation for a short period to allow you time to seek alternative housing. If you have children you will generally be referred to Social Services for an assessment. We will continue to offer you advice and assistance with finding somewhere to live.

Generally you will remain in temporary accommodation until you can be offered alternative long term accommodation. This could be either a council or housing association tenancy or a private rented tenancy. Most households in Basildon will spend 1 - 2 years in temporary accommodation.

This stage ends when a written decision is issued. This will generally be

This stage generally ends when you are offered alternative long term accommodation however it will also end if you become intentionally homeless from temporary accommodation or refuse a reasonable offer of accommodation

This summary of common scenarios has been provided for general guidance only. Basildon Council follows the guidance set out in the Homelessness Code of Guidance for Local Authorities available here: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/homelessness-code-of-guidance-for-local-authorities>

Appendix 4

Basildon Borough Council Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Prevention Strategy 2019-2024

Statement of Consultation

August 2019

Introduction

This Statement of Consultation sets out how Basildon Borough Council undertook consultation and stakeholder engagement in respect of the Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Prevention Strategy. The report explains how the consultation was promoted, how people were engaged and how information was made available for residents and other stakeholders.

It summarises the results of the consultation and makes recommendations as to the actions that could be taken to ensure that the next version of the housing strategy addresses issues raised, by consultees and stakeholders, through the consultation process.

Consultation and Engagement Requirements

All Local Housing Authority must publish and keep under review a Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Prevention Strategy.

Section 2.10 of the Homelessness Code of Guidance states that housing authorities must consult public or local authorities, voluntary organisations or other persons as they consider appropriate before adopting or modifying a homelessness strategy. Housing authorities will also wish to consult with service users and specialist agencies that provide support to homeless people in the district.

Section 3(4) of the Homelessness Code of Guidance provides that a housing authority cannot include in a homelessness strategy any specific action expected to be taken by another body or organisation without their approval.

Previous consultation and engagement work on the Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Prevention Strategy

This strategy was not developed in isolation. As part of the development process we engaged with the following organisations and individuals. The information obtained was used to identify challenges, develop goals and proposed actions.

Engaged with:

- Service users living in hostel accommodation
- Service users of Basildon Emergency Night Shelter
- Horizon Project Group – a multi-agency group focusing on homeless persons with multiple support needs incorporating Social Services, Offender Management, St Mungo's and Substance Abuse Services
- South Essex Domestic Abuse Hub Working Group
- Citizen Advice Bureau
- Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government Specialist Advisors
- Basildon Youth Council (As part of broader discussion on housing)
- Changing Pathways Women's Refuge
- Community Diversity Council

The Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Prevention Strategy was presented to the Housing Committee on 12th March 2019. Members resolved to approve the Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Prevention Strategy in order for full consultation to commence.

Stakeholder Engagement on the Housing Strategy

An externally facilitated stakeholder consultation and engagement event was held on the 17/06/2019. This was attended by a wide range of stakeholder's including Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government Specialist Advisors, the Clinical Commissioning Group, Adult and Children's Social Care, Department of Work and Pension, Mental Health Services, Domestic Abuse Services, Rough Sleeper Services, Registered Providers of Affordable Housing, neighbouring local authorities and the voluntary sector.

A presentation was held on:

- Legislation and statutory responsibilities
- The current position in Basildon
- The challenges and opportunities
- The overall shape of the strategy

Attendees were asked to test the goals and identify any gaps and to review and improve the proposed actions.

The proposed goals were

- No one in Basildon will need to sleep rough
- We will proactively help residents to prevent their homelessness
- We will seek to mitigate barriers to accessing suitable housing
- We will enable residents with complex needs to access appropriate help and support.

Stakeholders proposed amending the goals as follows and adopting a fifth goal.

The proposed revised goals are:

- We will ensure that no one in Basildon will need to sleep rough.
- We will proactively help residents to prevent their homelessness
- We will improve access to suitable housing
- We will enhance our partnership working to help residents with complex needs to access appropriate help and support.
- We will deliver a tenant's sustainability service.

Stakeholders proposed a number of new actions which have been incorporated into the delivery plan for this strategy. Full details of the proposed actions are provided in appendix 3.

Stakeholders were asked to make commitments to supporting the delivery of this strategy. These commitments have informed the development of the delivery plan.

Finally stakeholders were asked to reflect on how we continue the conversation and collaboration.

There were several themes and key messages which came from the discussion. They were:

1. It is essential wherever possible to use existing processes, meetings and operating practices to meet the needs of homeless people and rough sleepers. This should be supplemented by a similar session to this, focussing specifically on homelessness and rough sleeping once or twice a year.
2. It would be useful to convene a session to explore what the impact would be if all existing processes worked well, particularly in relation to rough sleeping, and identify what steps need to be taken to ensure that they do operate effectively.
3. It is important to engage representatives from the criminal justice system in the development and implementation of the strategy.
4. Despite the challenges, better engagement of senior councillors is also important.
5. There is a need for a more joined up approach from housing providers, individually and collectively (and there is an appetite for doing so).

Proposed change: Amend the goals of the Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Prevention Strategy to reflect stakeholder's recommendations

Proposed change: Develop a delivery plan incorporating the commitments made by stakeholders

Proposed change: Launch an annual Homelessness Forum in addition to continuing to engage through existing groups and work streams.

Public Consultation on Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Prevention Strategy

A public consultation was held between 22/07/2019 and 19/08/2019.

The full strategy and a shorter executive summary were published on Basildon Council's website.

The consultation was promoted via Basildon Council's 'Have your say' consultation portal, press releases to local press and targeted social media adverts.

The consultation was primarily conducted via an online questionnaire with respondents being asked to give their views on the proposed vision and goals of the strategy.

It should be noted that the public consultation was held on the original proposed goals, not the revised goals proposed by professional stakeholders. As the goals have broadened and have not undergone significant changes it was concluded that a further public consultation on the revised goals was not required.

When analysing the responses to the consultation, in addition to looking at the total response, the responses from group with protected characteristics under the Equalities Act 2010 and groups identified as being at increased risk of homelessness were analysed separately where possible.

Consultation Results

A total of 95 responses were provided to the consultation.

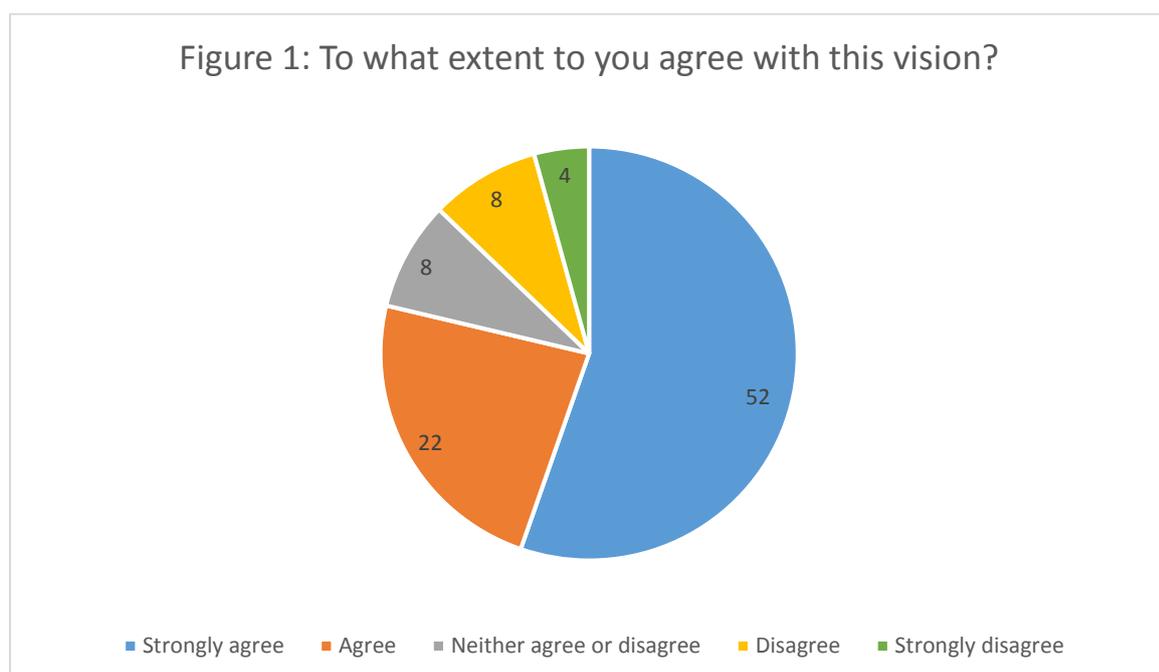
Respondents were asked to what extent they agree with the proposed vision that:

'Basildon Borough will be a place where everyone can find and keep a home which meets their needs.'

- 78% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with this vision
- 13% of respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed

Respondents aged under 35 and those living with parents or other relatives had the strongest level of support for this vision. These groups have an elevated risk of homelessness.

Respondents who were male and those who were renting from a council or housing association had the lowest levels of support for this vision. These groups are less likely to be homeless.



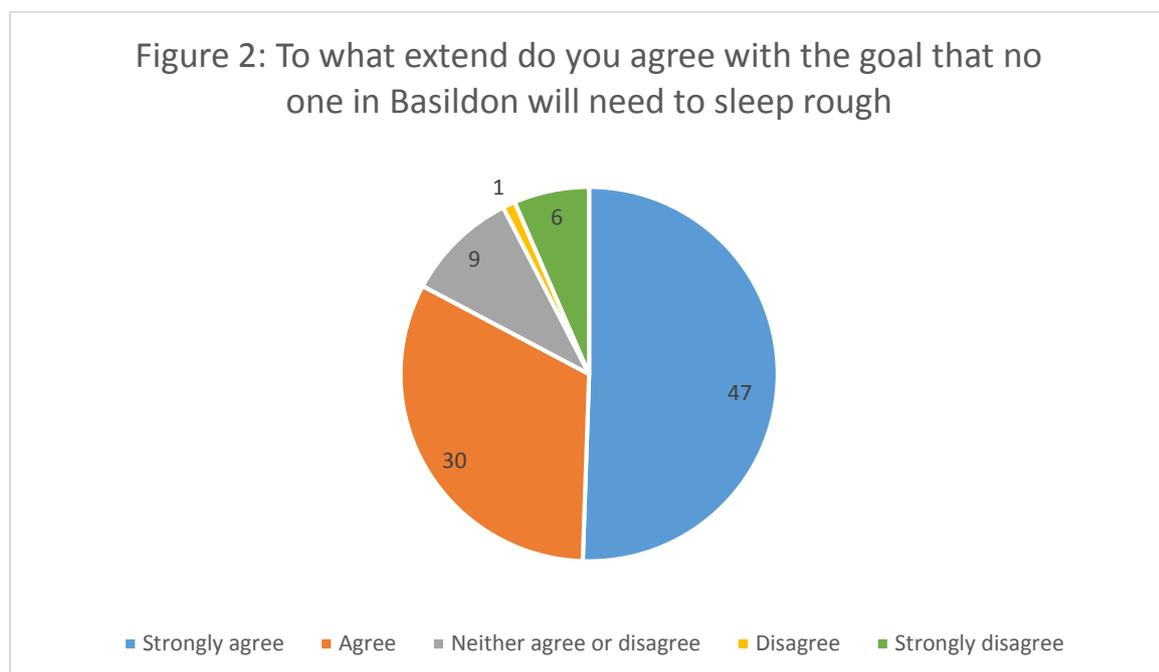
Respondents were asked to what extent they agree with the goal

'No one in Basildon will need to sleep rough'

- 81% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with this goal.
- 7% of respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed with this goal.

The strongest level of support came from respondents over 60 years of age and those living with parents or relatives.

Males and those living in private rented housing were significantly more likely to strongly disagree. A review of associated comments suggests that this link to a view that rough sleepers should not be prioritised for social housing.



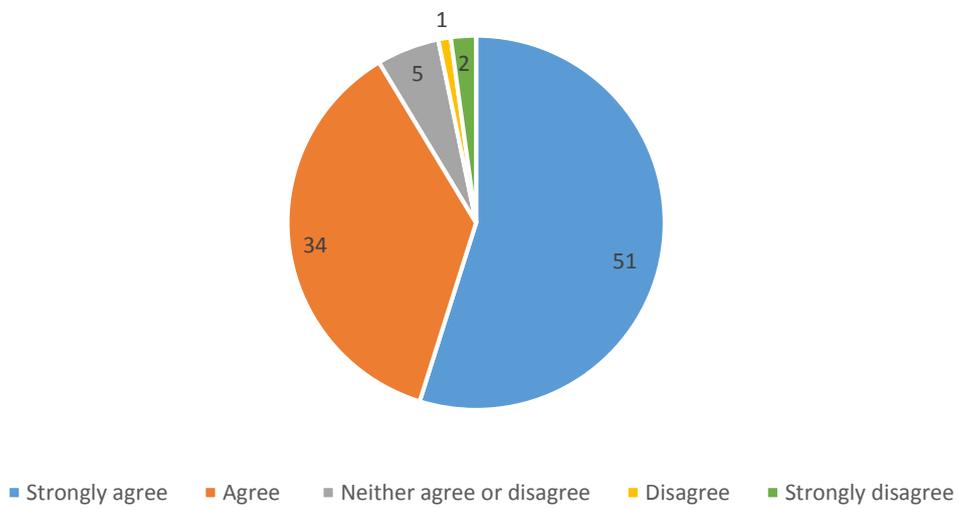
Respondents were asked to what extent they agree with the goal

'We will proactively help residents to prevent their homelessness.'

- 89% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with this goal.
- 3% of respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed with this goal.

There was relatively little variation in responses across groups.

Figure 3: To what extent do you agree with the goal that we proactivley help residents to prevent their homelessness.



Respondents were asked to what extent they agree with the goal

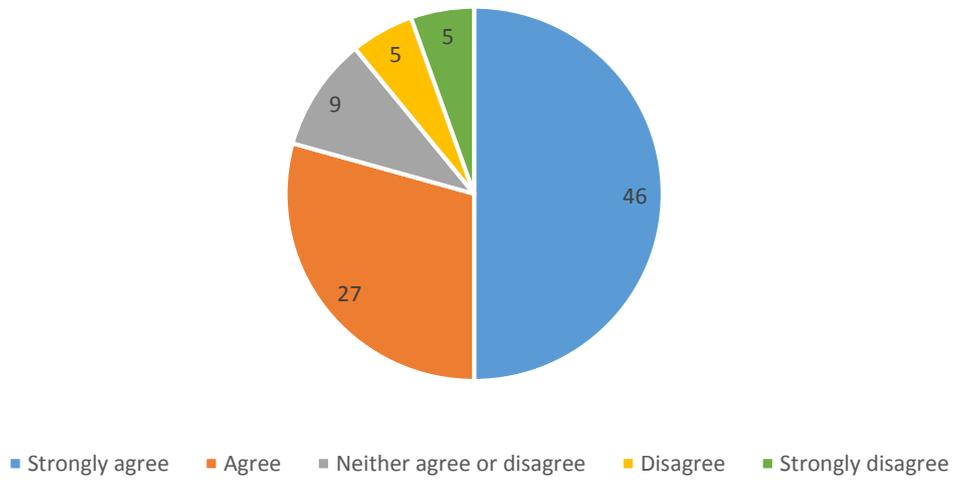
'We will seek to mitigate barriers to accessing suitable housing.'

- 77% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with this goal.
- 11% of respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed with this goal.

Respondents aged under 35, living with parents or other relatives and those identifying as Black or Minority Ethnicity were more likely to support this goal. These households are more likely to become homeless.

The lowest levels of support came from respondents aged between 35-60 and those renting from the council or a housing association.

Figure 4: To what extent do you agree with the goal that we will seek to mitigate barriers to accessing suitable housing



Respondents were asked to what extent they agree with the goal

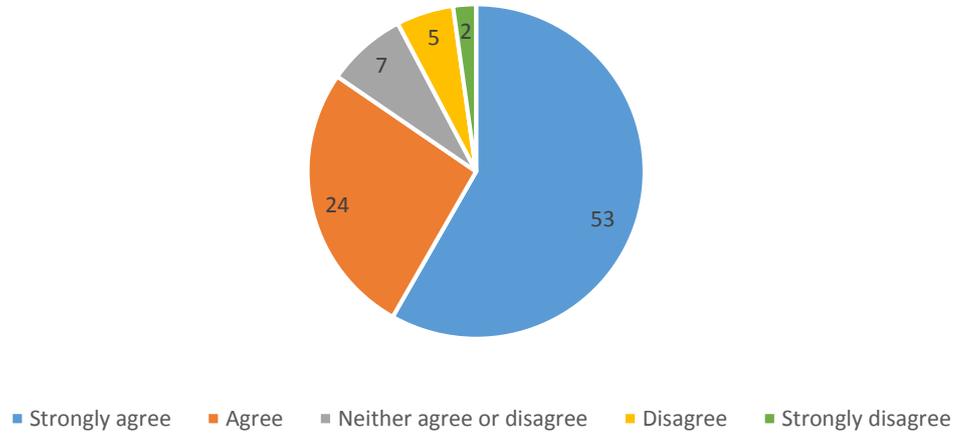
‘We will enable residents with complex needs to access appropriate help and support.’

- 81% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with this goal.
- 7% of respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed with this goal.

The strongest level of support comes from respondents aged under 35 who are at higher risk of homelessness.

The lowest level of support comes from owner occupiers and those aged between 35-60 who are less likely to become homeless.

Figure 5: To what extent do you agree with the goal that we will enable residents with complex needs to access appropriate help and support



Comments

Respondents were invited to comment on the vision and goals of the strategy.

The comments received have been summarised in the following table.

Some comment has been omitted as they relate to other functions of the Council not within the scope of the Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Prevention Strategy. These include spending on public art and the future of the green belt.

Summary of comment	No of responses	BBC Response
Support for the strategy	7	Support noted
Raised concern about the delivery of the strategy	8	This strategy has set ambitious goal for Basildon Council and out partners. The delivery plan sets out how we propose to deliver this strategy.
Object to assisting certain group and/or person not born in Basildon	9	Duties towards homeless person are set by legislation. (Housing Act 1996, Homeless Reduction Act 2017)
Need for increased social or affordable housing	8	The submitted Basildon Local Plan seeks to delivery 6,274 new affordable homes primarily by requiring 31% of new homes on sites of more than 10 units to be affordable. Basildon Council and out wholly owned company Sempra Homes are working to deliver new social housing. Further information on this is provided in the Basildon Council Housing Strategy.
Need for increase hostel/ permanent day and night shelter / short term emergency accommodation including use of empty buildings such as shops	11	Exploring options will be incorporated into the delivery plan
Feeling unsettled in temporary accommodation, lack of suitable, affordable or supported temporary accommodation	6	The delivery plan will seek to mitigate negative impacts of temporary accommodation
More supported needed for mental health and/or substance abuse issues	5	The delivery plan sets out the need to work with partners to provide support for mental health and/or substance abuse issues.
Challenges accessing the housing register	2	The delivery plan set out the need to review the housing register.
Benefits are not in line with housing cost	1	This is not within Basildon Council's control

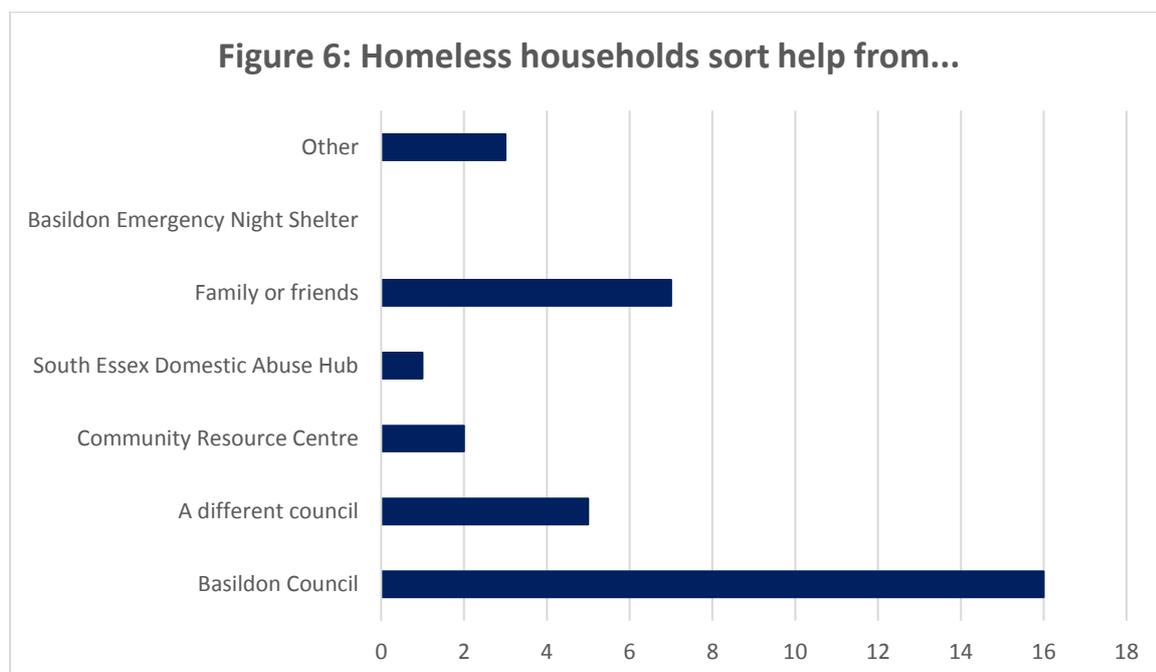
Poor conditions and high rents in the private rented sector	4	The delivery plan sets out the need to work with the private rented sector to provide access to high quality, affordable homes.
Objection to movement into the area primarily from London	5	
Objection to lack of secular support for rough sleepers/ over dependent on charity support for rough sleepers	5	Secular support for rough sleepers is provided by St Mungo's which provides professional support workers funded by Basildon Council. This will be included in communications around rough sleeping.
Council tenants should be required to downsize	1	Basildon Council offers an incentive scheme to encourage downsizing but we are not able to require existing secure tenants to downsize.
It should be clearer how people can support homeless persons	2	We will review our communications in respect of how people can volunteer to support homeless persons.
Lack of support for care leavers	1	This is not supported by evidence. In 2018/19 no one became homeless in Basildon from leaving a child in care placement and only 4 people had a history of being in social services care. We commit to continue to work with Essex Social Care to ensure care leavers do not become at risk of homelessness.
Lack of support for disabled person	2	The deliver plan sets out how we will work with Adult Social Care to deliver services for persons with disabilities
Objection to the concept of intentional homelessness	1	This is set out in legislation (Housing Act 1996)
Lack of support for single males and/or couples without children	3	This is not supported by evidence. Single males are slightly less likely to become homeless than single females and couples without children have very low rates of homelessness. The delivery plan commits to delivering the rent start programme which supports single people and couples without children to rent a room.

Insufficient support for South Essex Domestic Abuse Hub	1	The delivery plan commits to supporting the SEDAH hub.
Lack of support for Armed Forces Veterans	1	This is not supported by evidence. In 2018/19 no one in Basildon became homeless after
Longer notice periods in private rented sector	1	This is set by legislation and not in Basildon Council's power.
Poor budgeting decisions by tenants are a cause of homelessness	2	The proposed goal to deliver a tenancy sustainment service will aim to reduce homelessness for this reason.
Better joint working between the Council, Health and Social Care is needed	1	All partners have agreed to work together to deliver this strategy.
Lack of support for offenders	1	The stakeholder engagement has identified a gap in working with offender management services which we are seeking to bridge. This includes working with ECC to agree an Essex wide prison discharge protocol.
Adult Social Care and Health Services are underfunded	1	This is not in Basildon Council's power however we can work together to ensure services are delivered in the most efficient way possible and to seek joint funding where available.

Public knowledge of and engagement with homelessness prevention and relief services.

21% of respondents stated that they had been homeless or at significant risk of homelessness in the last 2 years.

Figure 6 gives details of services they engaged with



NB totals do not sum as an individual may have sort help from more than one source

84% of households who had experienced or been at risk of homelessness engaged with Basildon Council and the majority who did not engaged with a different council.

A significant 26% of homeless households engaged with a different council.

Proposed change: Action to continue to engage with other local authorities and continue to monitor placements in Basildon Borough. Engage with MHCLG to identify movement into the Borough from homeless households.

Equalities Impact Monitoring

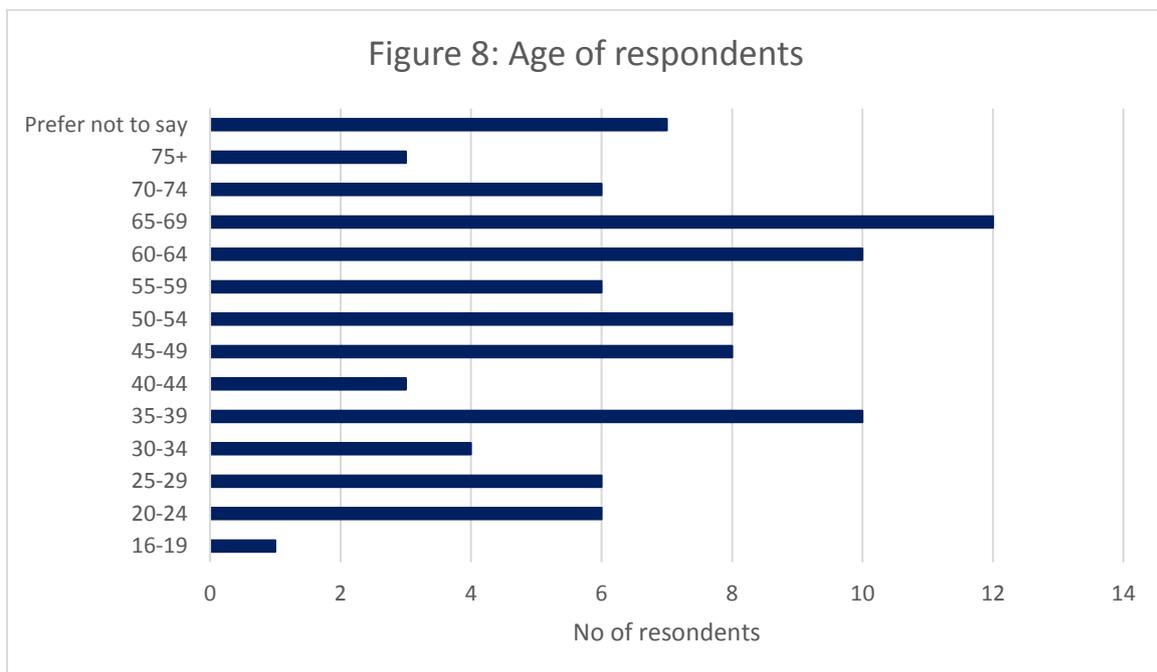
Individuals responding to the consultation were ask to provide demographic information to support equalities impact monitoring.

Sex

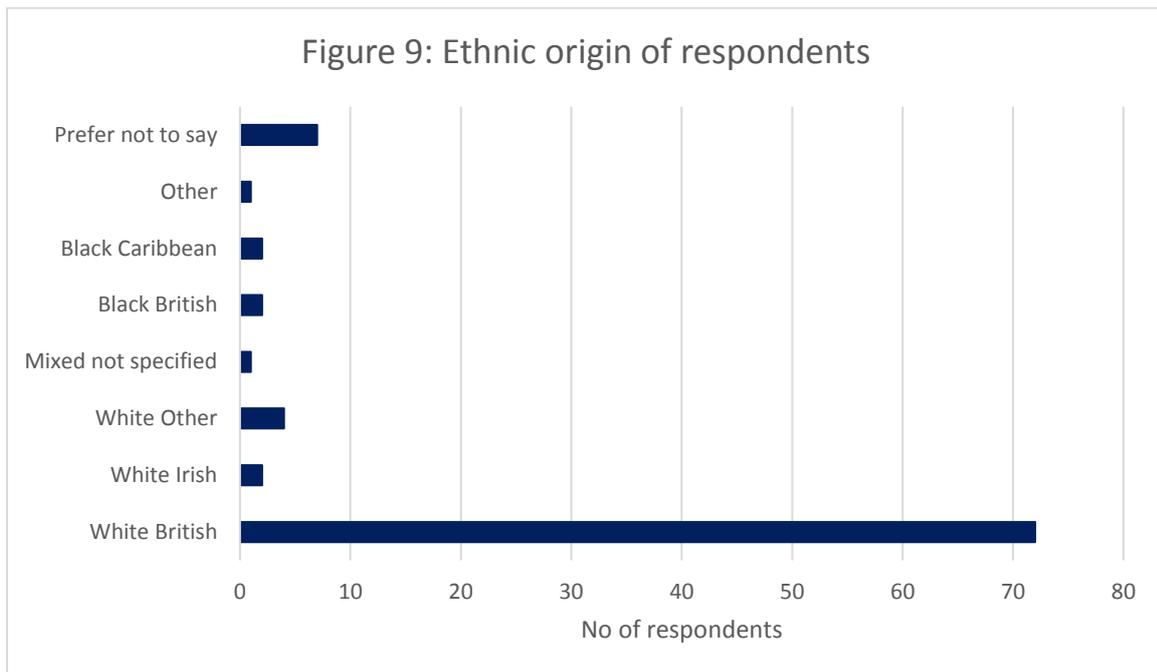
	Male	Female	Intersex	Prefer not to say	Other
At birth were you described as?	20	64	0	6	0
Which of the following describes how you think of yourself?	19	65	6	0	0

Women were disproportionately likely to respond to this consultation.

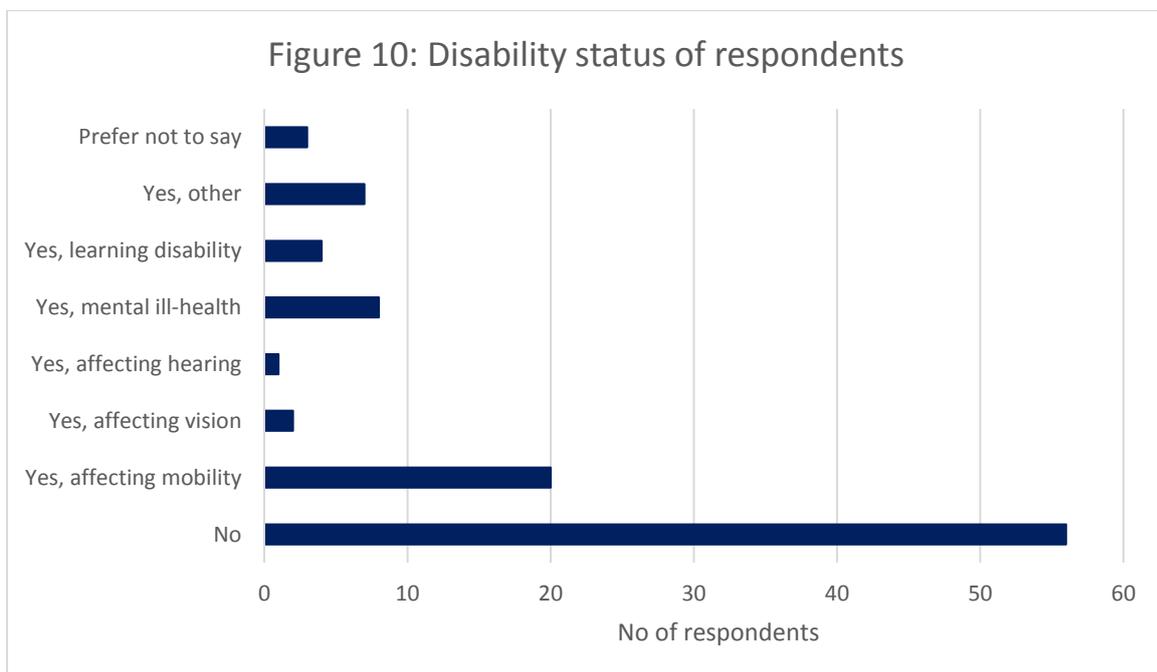
Age



Ethnic Origin



Disability



Appendix 1: Summary of Proposed Changes to Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Prevention Strategy

Amend the goals of the Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Prevention Strategy to reflect stakeholder's recommendations
Develop a delivery plan incorporating the commitments made by stakeholders
Launch an annual Homelessness Forum in addition to continuing to engage through existing groups and work streams.
Action to continue to engage with other local authorities and continue to monitor placements in Basildon Borough. Engage with MHCLG to identify movement into the Borough from homeless households.
Exploring options for increased hostel/ day and night shelter provisions will be incorporated into the delivery plan
The delivery plan will seek to mitigate negative impacts of temporary accommodation
Make clear the availability of secular and professional support for rough sleepers by St Mungo's in communications around rough sleeping.
Review our communications in respect of how people can volunteer to support homeless persons.

Appendix 2: Public Consultation Questionnaire

Homelessness: Everybody's Business

Basildon Borough Council Homelessness and Rough Sleeper Prevention Strategy 2019-2024

Our housing market has been described, by the Government, as broken. This has contributed to a national homelessness crisis and a significant increase in rough sleeping. Basildon Council are developing a new Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Prevention Strategy which will set out how we will work with our partners to prevent and relieve homelessness and rough sleeping in our Borough.

We want to hear your views on the way we propose to deliver homelessness and related services over the next 5 years. We will use this information to influence the final version of this strategy and its delivery plan.

Question 1

We propose to adopt the following vision:

Basildon Borough will be a place where everyone can find and keep a home which meets their needs.

To what extent do you agree with this vision?

Strongly agree- agree- neither agree or disagree-disagree-strongly disagree

Question 2

To deliver this vision we propose to set four goals:

No one in Basildon will need to sleep rough.

Some of the ways we propose to achieve this are:

- Working with specialist rough sleeper services to provide interventions and specialist housing for current and/or former rough sleepers.
- Working with faith groups and the volunteer sector to provide a winter night shelter
- Working with private sector landlords to help those 'sofa surfing' to find alternative housing

To what extent do you agree with this goal?

Strongly agree- agree- neither agree or disagree-disagree-strongly disagree

Question 3

We will proactively help residents to prevent their homelessness.

Some of the ways we propose to achieve this are:

- Support residents with issues arising from welfare reform including the increased role out of Universal Credit.
- Work with families to reduce the numbers of young people becoming homeless.
- Support residents to access employment, education and training.

To what extent do you agree with this goal?

Strongly agree- agree- neither agree or disagree-disagree-strongly disagree

Question 4

We will seek to mitigate barriers to accessing suitable housing.

Some of the ways we propose to achieve this are:

- Increase the number of new affordable homes in the Borough
- Plan for additional temporary accommodation to reduce the use of B&B
- Improve our Private Rented Sector access scheme

To what extent do you agree with this goal?

Strongly agree- agree- neither agree or disagree-disagree-strongly disagree

Question 5

We will enable residents with complex needs to access appropriate help and support.

Some of the ways we propose to achieve this are:

- Work with Essex Social Care to ensure access to supported accommodation
- Work with Health Providers and Adult Social Care
- Expand provision of the South Essex Domestic Abuse Hub

To what extent do you agree with this goal?

Strongly agree- agree- neither agree or disagree-disagree-strongly disagree

Question 6

Are there any other goals which are important to you?

[Free text box]

Question 7

Have you become homeless or been at significant risk of homelessness within the last two years?

Yes/No

If yes, did you seek help from any of the following?

Tick all that apply

Basildon Council, Essex Council, Other Council, Community Resource Centre (Triangle Building), South Essex Domestic Abuse Hub (SEDAH), Family or Friends, Other, please specify_____

Question 8

Were you previously aware of any of the following services?

Tick all that apply

Street Link, South Essex Domestic Abuse Hub, Community Resource Centre (Triangle Building), South Essex Domestic Abuse Hub (SEDAH), Property Solutions and Rent Start, Basildon Emergency Night Shelter, Basildon Council Housing Advice Service

Appendix 3: Full Response to Stakeholder Engagement Event

Goals of the Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Prevention Strategy

Attendees were asked to test the goals and identify any gaps and to review and improve the proposed actions.

The proposed goals were

- No one in Basildon will need to sleep rough
- We will proactively help residents to prevent their homelessness
- We will seek to mitigate barriers to accessing suitable housing
- We will enable residents with complex needs to access appropriate help and support.

Stakeholders proposed amending the goals as follows and adopting a fifth goal.

The proposed revised goals are:

- We will ensure that no one in Basildon will need to sleep rough.
- We will proactively help residents to prevent their homelessness
- We will improve access to suitable housing
- We will enhance our partnership working to help residents with complex needs to access appropriate help and support.
- We will deliver a tenant's sustainability service.

Actions of the Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Prevention Strategy

We will ensure that no one in Basildon will need to sleep rough.

Stakeholders endorsed the following actions

- Working with specialist rough sleeper services to provide intervention services to current and former rough sleepers.
- Introducing a 'housing led' scheme to support rough sleepers with complex needs to access stable housing.
- Seeking to provide short term emergency accommodation for vulnerable rough sleepers.
- Working with faith groups and the voluntary sector to extend the provision of the emergency winter night shelter as a safety net provision.
- Working with the Health and Wellbeing board to deliver health interventions for rough sleepers.
- Working with private sector landlords to relieve homelessness for those 'sofa surfing' or in other precarious housing situations to find alternative housing.
- Explore options for delivering a day centre for rough sleepers.
- Work with the Safer Basildon Partnership to address underlying issues which lead to rough sleeping such as substance abuse, gang activity, sexual exploitation and domestic abuse.

- Engaging with hospitals, prisons and other institutions to ensure that no one is released from an institution to street homelessness.
- Work with the Community Safety Hub to address issues such as street drinking and begging.

We will proactively help residents to prevent their homelessness.

Stakeholders endorsed the following actions:

- Work with schools and colleges to increase awareness of housing issues amongst young people.
- Make use of digital technology to raise awareness of housing options and relative costs.
- Work with provider's including Basworx to support residents to access employment, education and training.
- Offering early support and intervention when tenants begin to develop rent arrears.

Stakeholders believed that the proposed action 'Delivery tenancy sustainment services to prevent repeat homelessness.' needed to be expanded into a broader goal to deliver tenure neutral sustainment services.

We will improve access to suitable housing

Stakeholders endorsed the following actions

- Undertake a review of the current Housing Allocation Scheme to ensure it supports Basildon Council's obligation to prevent and relieve homelessness.
- Improve our private rented sector offer, including exploring options to offer a managed rent scheme and improved tenancy sustainment support.
- Support Government proposals increase stability of private rented accommodation including extending the minimum duration of a private rented tenancy from six months to three years.
- Develop a plan for additional temporary accommodation with the aim of eliminating use of Bed and Breakfast accommodation.
- Explore options to bring empty homes back into use for people at risk of homelessness

Amended the following action to

- **Substantially** increase the number of new affordable home delivered in the borough.

Added the following action

- Work in an Essex-wide partnership with councils and other agencies, charities and housing providers to provide housing options and work towards mitigating the barriers to accessing suitable housing of all types

- Look at working with the funding available in relevant council areas such as Adult Social Care

We will enhance our partnership working to help residents with complex needs to access appropriate help and support.

Stakeholders endorsed the following actions

- Work with our partners at Essex Social Care to ensure supported accommodation is available to those who need it.
- Develop partnerships with Health Providers and Adult Social Care to deliver holistic person centric support alongside housing provision.
- Support residents to have a timely and planned 'move on' from supported accommodation ensuring that supported accommodation doesn't become 'blocked'.
- Expand provision of the South Essex Domestic Abuse Hub

We will deliver a tenant's sustainability service.

Stakeholders proposed the following actions:

- Work towards a single point of contact and agreed approach to keeping residents in their homes
- Support wellness of tenants regarding mental health and community involvement
- Introduce joint meetings between landlords and tenants and share information with all relevant parties at an early stage of the eviction process

Continuing the conversation: How do we continue this level of engagement?

There were several themes and key messages which came from the discussion detailed below. They were:

6. It is essential wherever possible to use existing processes, meetings and operating practices to meet the needs of homeless people and rough sleepers. This should be supplemented by a similar session to this, focussing specifically on homelessness and rough sleeping once or twice a year.
7. It would be useful to convene a session to exploit what the impact would be if all existing processes worked well, particularly in relation to rough sleeping, and identify what steps need to be taken to ensure that they do operate effectively.
8. It is important to engage representatives from the criminal justice system in the development and implementation of the strategy.
9. Despite the challenges, better engagement of senior councillors is also important.
10. There is a need for a more joined up approach from housing providers, individually and collectively (and there is an appetite for doing so).

Appendix 4: Full Response to Public Consultation

To what extent do you agree with this vision? (%)						
	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree or disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total Responses (no)
All respondents	55.3	23.4	8.5	8.5	4.3	94
Male	52.6	10.5	21.1	5.3	10.5	19
Female	60.0	21.5	6.2	9.2	3.1	65
Age under 35	76.5	11.8	11.8	0.0	0.0	17
Age 35-60	42.9	31.4	5.7	11.4	8.6	35
Aged 60+	64.5	12.9	12.9	6.5	3.2	31
Identify as BAME	59.5	20.3	8.9	6.3	5.1	79
Identify as having a disability	50.0	16.7	16.7	16.7	0.0	6
Experienced homelessness in last 2 yrs	51.9	22.2	14.8	3.7	7.4	27
Owner Occupier	47.4	31.6	5.3	15.8	0.0	19
Rent from a private landlord including HMO	66.7	19.0	7.1	4.8	2.4	42
Rent your home from the Council or a Housing Association	42.9	0.0	14.3	28.6	14.3	7
Live with parents or other relatives	58.8	17.6	5.9	5.9	11.8	17
Homeless or living in temporary accommodation	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3

To what extent do you agree with the goal 1 (%)						
	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree or disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total Reponses (no)
All respondents	50.5	32.3	9.7	1.1	6.5	93
Male	57.9	15.8	5.3	0.0	21.1	19
Female	50.8	32.3	12.3	1.5	3.1	65
Age under 35	52.9	29.4	11.8	0.0	5.9	17
Age 35-60	42.9	34.3	14.3	0.0	8.6	35
Aged 60+	64.5	22.6	6.5	3.2	3.2	31
Identify as BAME	50.0	16.7	16.7	16.7	0.0	6
Identify as having a disability	37.0	40.7	11.1	3.7	7.4	27
Experienced homelessness in last 2 yrs	47.4	26.3	21.1	0.0	5.3	19
Owner Occupier	59.5	28.6	4.8	2.4	4.8	42
Rent from a private landlord including HMO	28.6	28.6	28.6	0.0	14.3	7
Rent your home from the Council or a Housing Association	58.8	29.4	5.9	0.0	5.9	17
Live with parents or other relatives	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3
Homeless or living in temporary accommodation	35.7	28.6	28.6	0.0	7.1	14

To what extent do you agree with goal 2 (%)						
	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree or disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total Reponses (no)
All respondents	54.8	36.6	5.4	1.1	2.2	93
Male	57.9	26.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	19
Female	55.4	36.9	6.2	0.0	1.5	65
Age under 35	64.7	29.4	5.9	0.0	0.0	17
Age 35-60	48.6	40.0	2.9	2.9	5.7	35
Aged 60+	61.3	29.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	31
Identify as BAME	50.0	33.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	6
Identify as having a disability	48.1	37.0	11.1	3.7	0.0	27
Experienced homelessness in last 2 yrs	52.6	31.6	10.5	0.0	5.3	19
Owner Occupier	69.0	23.8	4.8	0.0	2.4	42
Rent from a private landlord including HMO	28.6	42.9	14.3	14.3	0.0	7
Rent your home from the Council or a Housing Association	52.9	47.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	17
Live with parents or other relatives	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3
Homeless or living in temporary accommodation	42.9	35.7	14.3	0.0	7.1	14

To what extent do you agree with goal 3 (%)						
	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree or disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total Reponses (no)
All respondents	50.0	29.3	9.8	5.4	5.4	92
Male	57.9	15.8	15.8	0.0	10.5	19
Female	49.2	30.8	9.2	6.2	4.6	65
Age under 35	70.6	17.6	5.9	0.0	5.9	17
Age 35-60	40.0	37.1	8.6	2.9	11.4	35
Aged 60+	54.8	22.6	12.9	9.7	0.0	31
Identify as BAME	66.7	16.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	6
Identify as having a disability	44.4	29.6	11.1	7.4	7.4	27
Experienced homelessness in last 2 yrs	57.9	26.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	19
Owner Occupier	54.8	28.6	7.1	7.1	2.4	42
Rent from a private landlord including HMO	40.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	5
Rent your home from the Council or a Housing Association	52.9	29.4	5.9	0.0	11.8	17
Live with parents or other relatives	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3
Homeless or living in temporary accommodation	50.0	28.6	14.3	0.0	7.1	14

To what extent do you agree with goal 4 (%)						
	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree or disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total Reponses (no)
All respondents	58.2	26.4	7.7	5.5	2.2	91
Male	63.2	15.8	10.5	5.3	5.3	19
Female	58.5	27.7	7.7	4.6	1.5	65
Age under 35	76.5	17.6	5.9	0.0	0.0	17
Age 35-60	48.6	34.3	8.6	2.9	5.7	35
Aged 60+	58.1	22.6	9.7	9.7	0.0	31
Identify as BAME	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	6
Experienced homelessness in last 2 yrs	48.1	29.6	11.1	11.1	0.0	27
Owner Occupier	57.9	21.1	10.5	5.3	5.3	19
Rent from a private landlord including HMO	66.7	21.4	4.8	4.8	2.4	42
Rent your home from the Council or a Housing Association	42.9	28.6	0.0	28.6	0.0	7
Live with parents or other relatives	64.7	35.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	17
Homeless or living in temporary accommodation	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	3

Appendix 5: External Stakeholders

The following external stakeholders were engaged with:

Basildon and Brentwood Clinical Commission Group
Basildon, Billericay and Wickford Council for Voluntary Service
Changing Pathways (Domestic abuse)
Citizens Advice South Essex
Clarion Housing Association
Community Diversity Council
Community Rehabilitation Centre (Offender management)
Community Resource Centre
Essex County Council Adult Social Care
Essex County Council Children and Families Social Care
Essex Partnership University NHS Foundation Trust (Mental health and substance abuse treatment)
Homelessness Working Group
Job Centre Plus
Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
Multi Agency Public Protection Group
Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference
Nacro (Supported housing provider for young people)
New Horizons (Multi agency support)
Peabody Housing Association
South Essex Domestic Abuse Hub Working Group
South Essex Local Authorities
St Mungos
Swan Housing Association

Appendix 5:

Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Prevention Strategy 2018-19 Evidence Base

Introduction

Since April 2018 all Local Authorities are required to submit quarterly case level information of persons approaching them as homeless or at risk of homelessness.

This information has allowed us to build up a profile of the households at risk of homelessness in Basildon Borough.

Unless otherwise specified all information is taken from the 2018-2019 Homelessness- Case Level Information Collection.

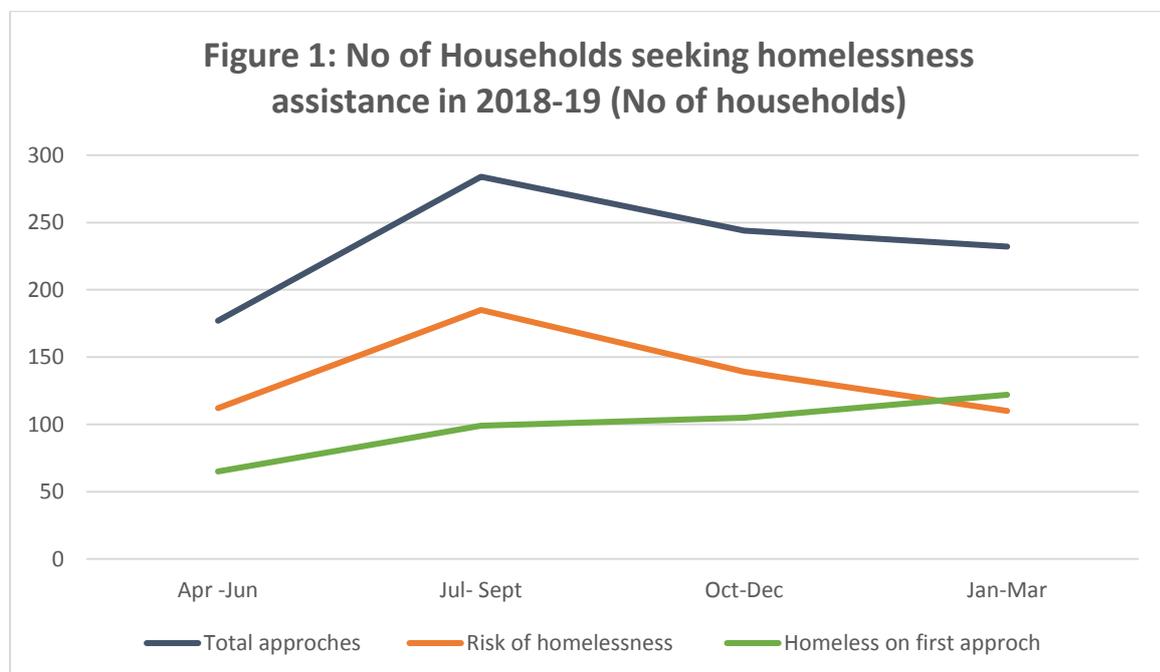
Detailed information on the housing market in Basildon Borough is available in the Housing Strategy 2018-2023 Evidence Base www.basildon.gov.uk/hs

Numbers approaching as homeless or at risk of homelessness

In 2018/19 937 households approached Basildon Council for homelessness assistance.

This equates to about 1% of the Borough becoming homeless or at risk of homelessness in one year

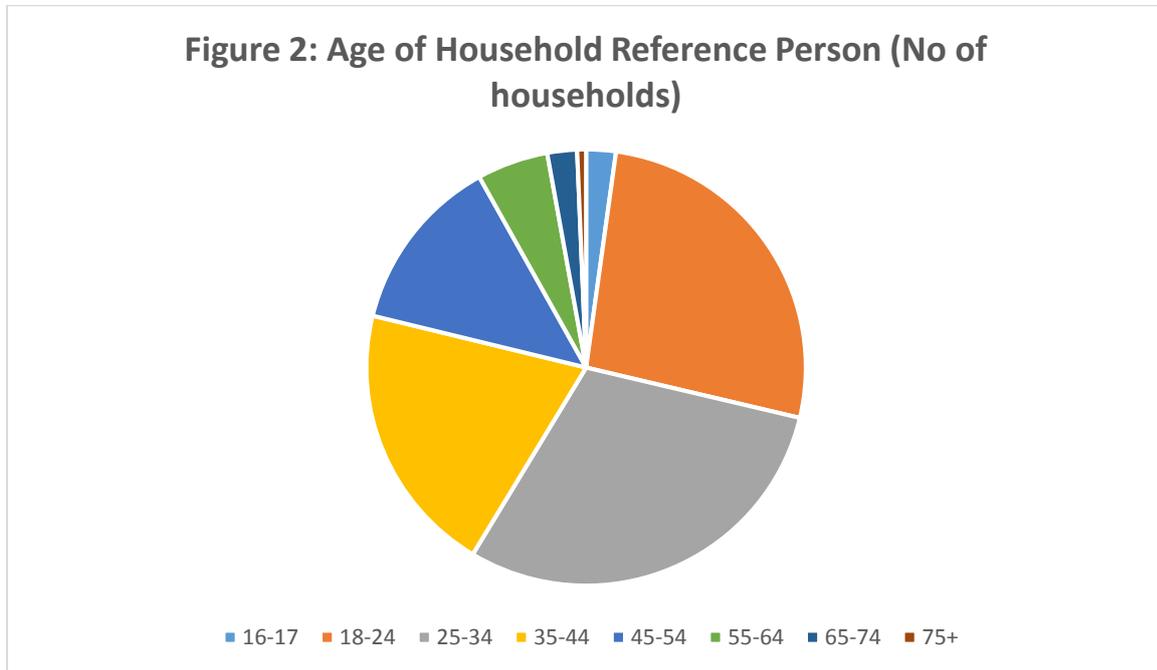
- 58% were at risk of homelessness
- 42% were already homeless



Personal Characteristics

Age

59% of persons apply for homelessness assistance are aged between 16 and 34. This age group only makes up about 31% of the adult population of Basildon.



Household Type

Figure 3-5 provide information on the types of households at greatest risk of homelessness.

- Around half of homeless households contain dependent children or a pregnant women.
- The majority of these households have only one child and the child is most likely to be under 5 years of age.
- Single parents are disproportionately likely to become homeless. 33% of homeless households are single parents despite this group only making up around 8% of Basildon's population. This results in women being more likely than men to become homeless as the majority of single parents are women.
- Single men and single women are at equal risk of homelessness.

Figure 3: Homeless Households 2018-19 (%)

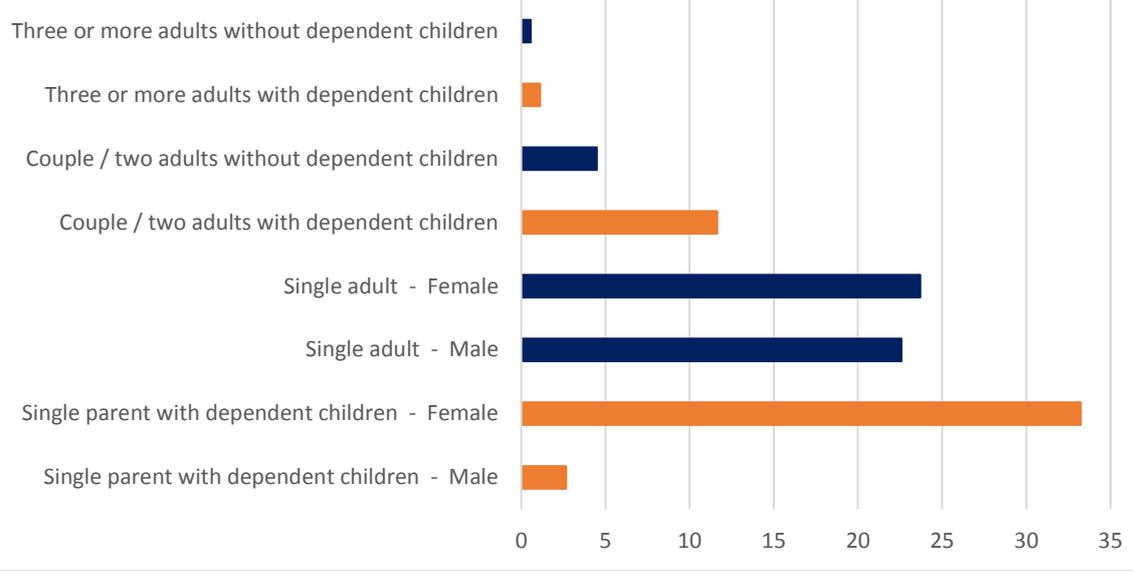
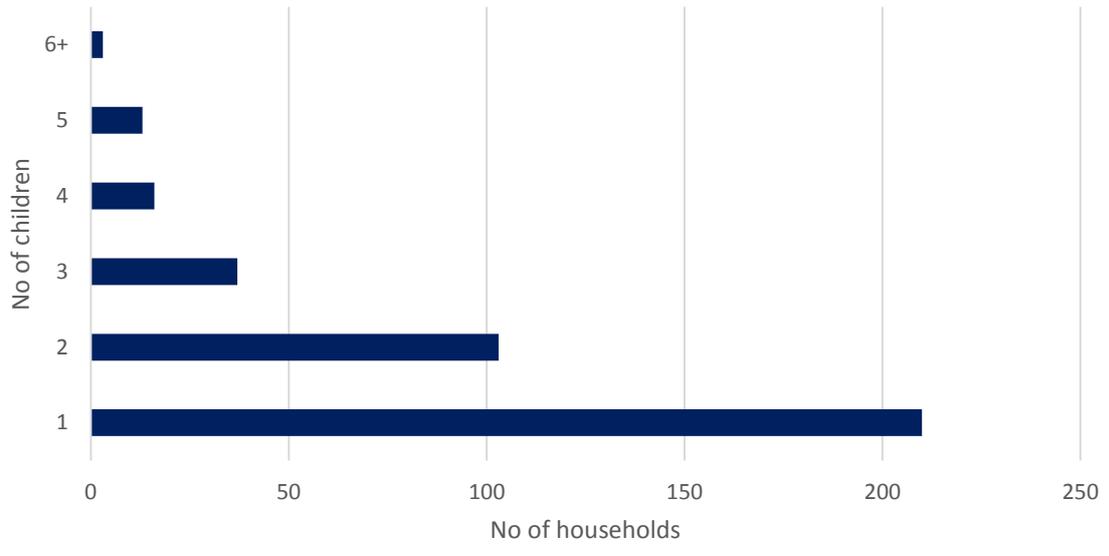
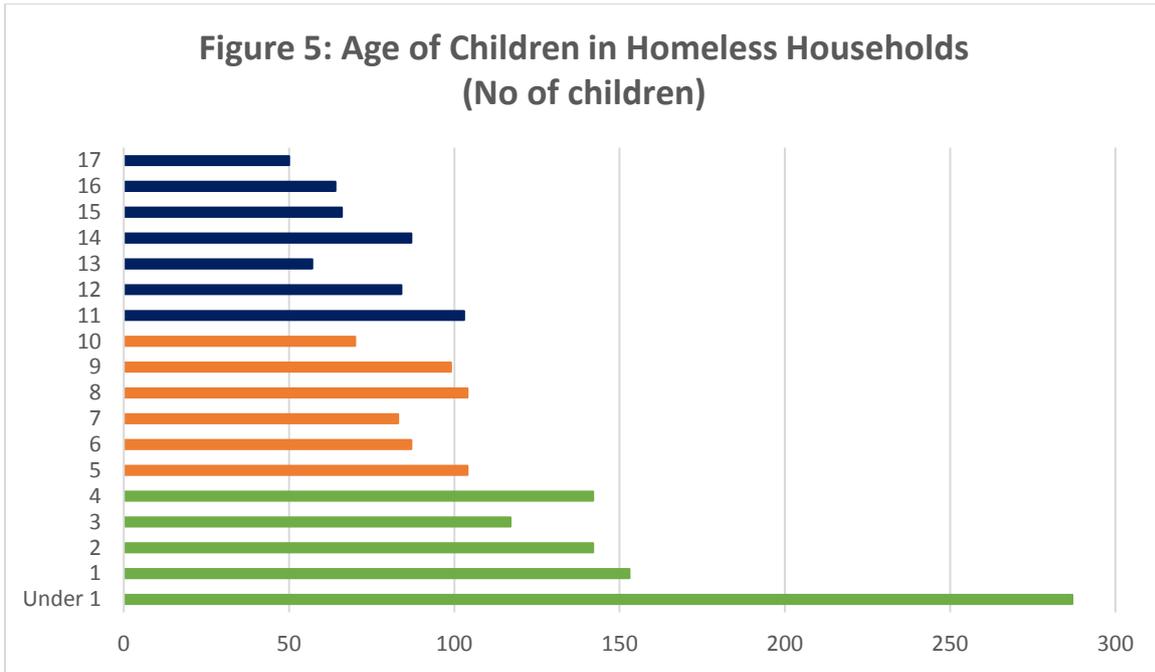


Figure 4: Homeless Households By No of Children



**Figure 5: Age of Children in Homeless Households
(No of children)**



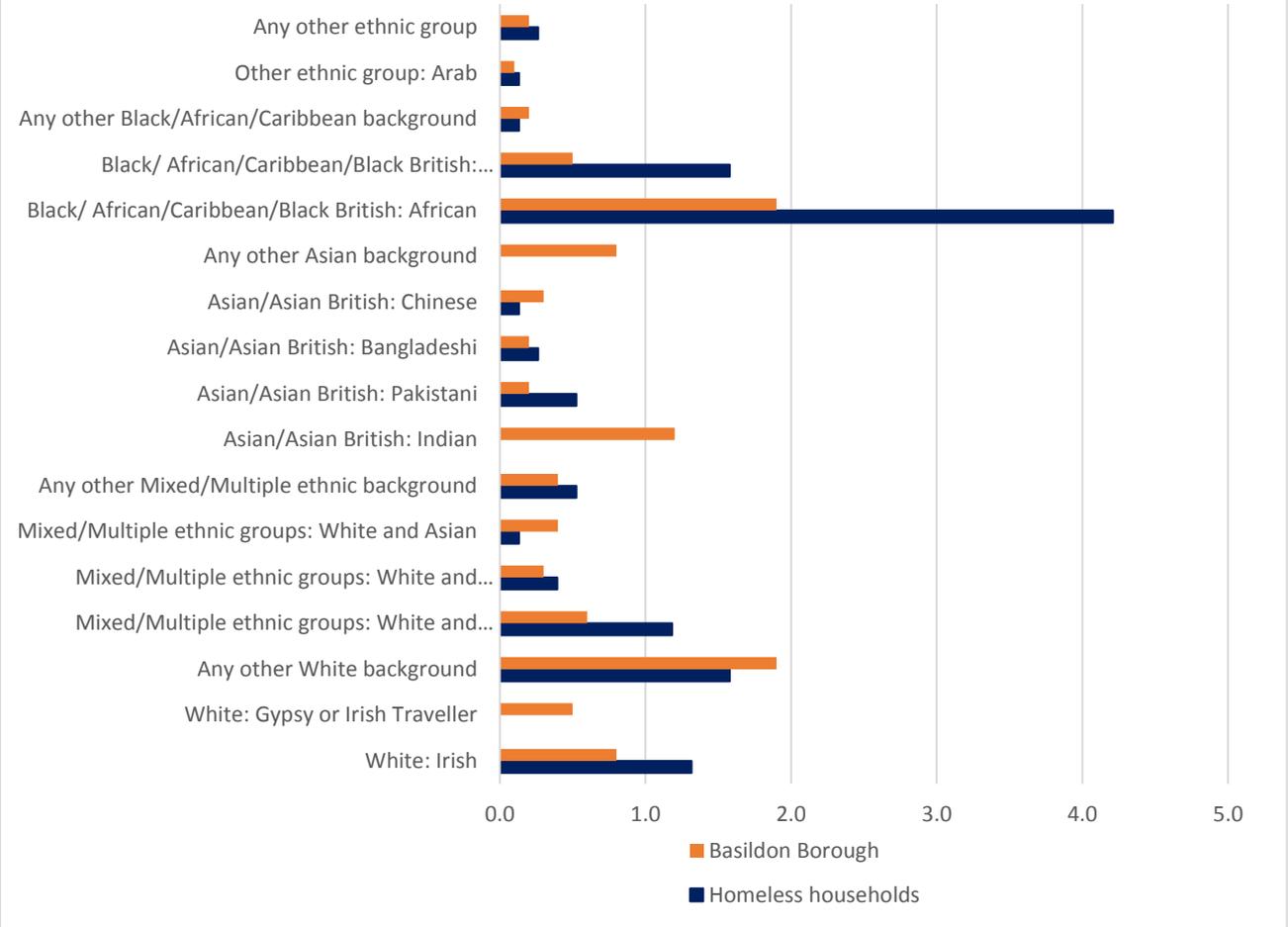
Ethnicity

88.3% of homeless households in Basildon described themselves as White British or Irish. This is broadly consistent with the ethnicity of the Borough.

The ethnicity of Black and Minority ethnic households is provided in Figure 5

Households describing their ethnicity as Black African, Black Caribbean or Asian Pakistani may be more likely to be at risk of homelessness.

Figure 6: Black and Minority Ethnic Homeless Households (%)

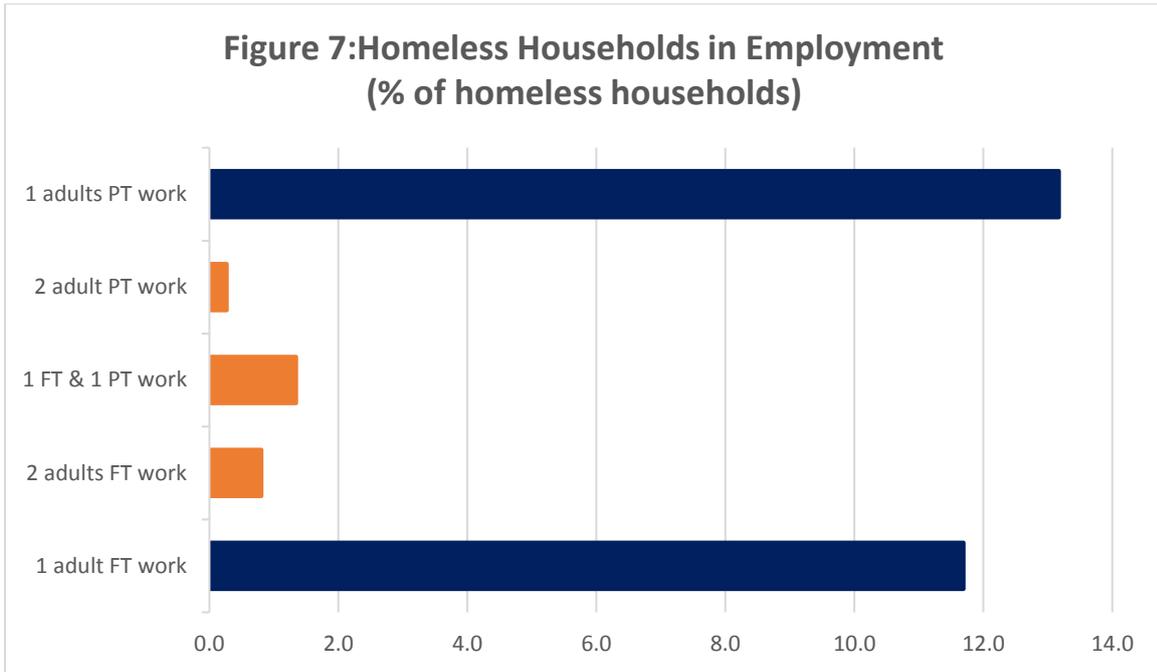


Source: Ethnicity of Basildon Borough 2011 Census

Economic Status

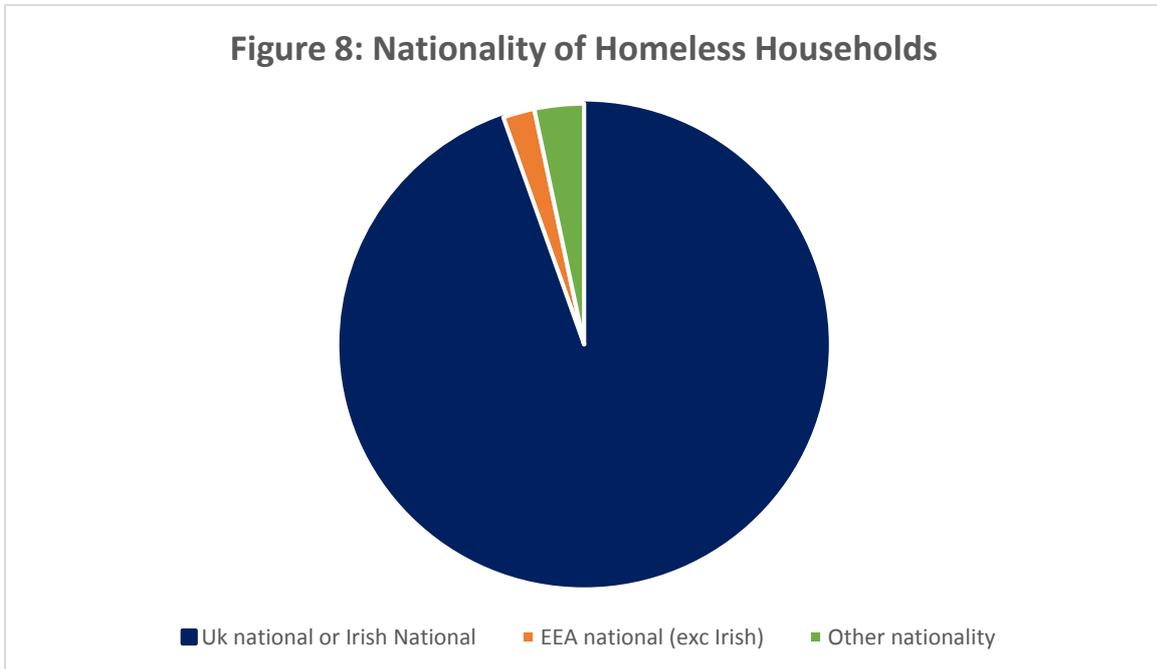
There has been a significant increase in the number of working households becoming homeless.

In 2018/19 27% of households had at least one adult in employment. This is most likely to be part time employment.



Nationality

Almost all homeless households in Basildon are British or Irish Citizens



Causes of Homelessness

Figure 9 describes the accommodation occupied when a person initially approached Basildon Council for assistance.

Figure 10 described the accommodation their last settled accommodation before they became homeless.

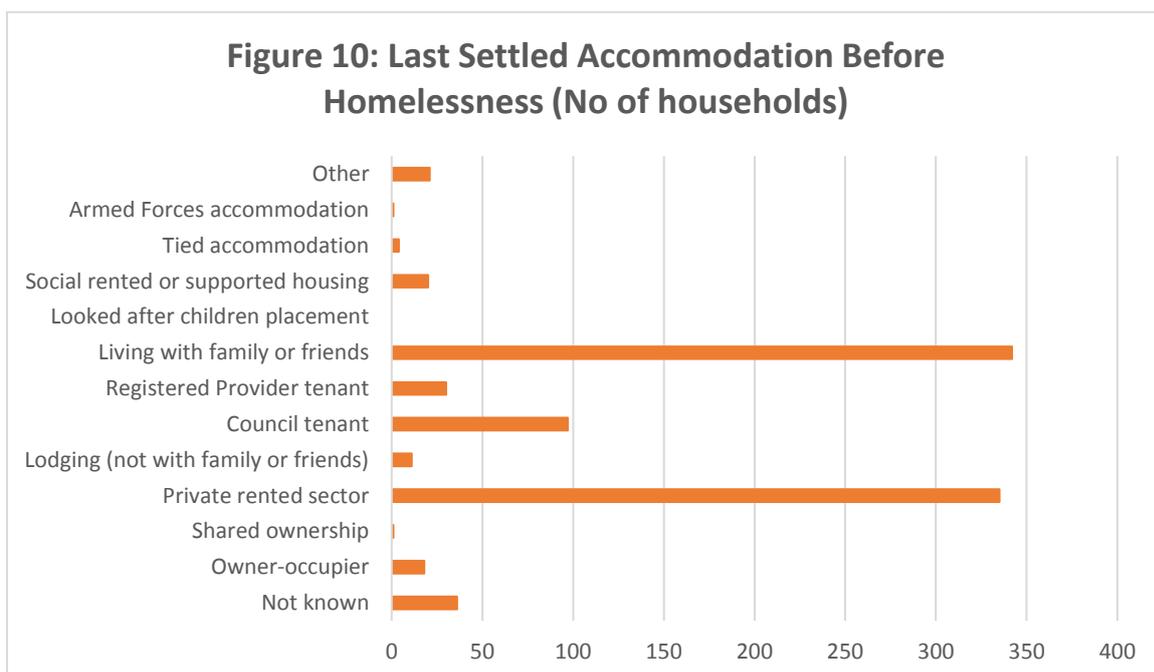
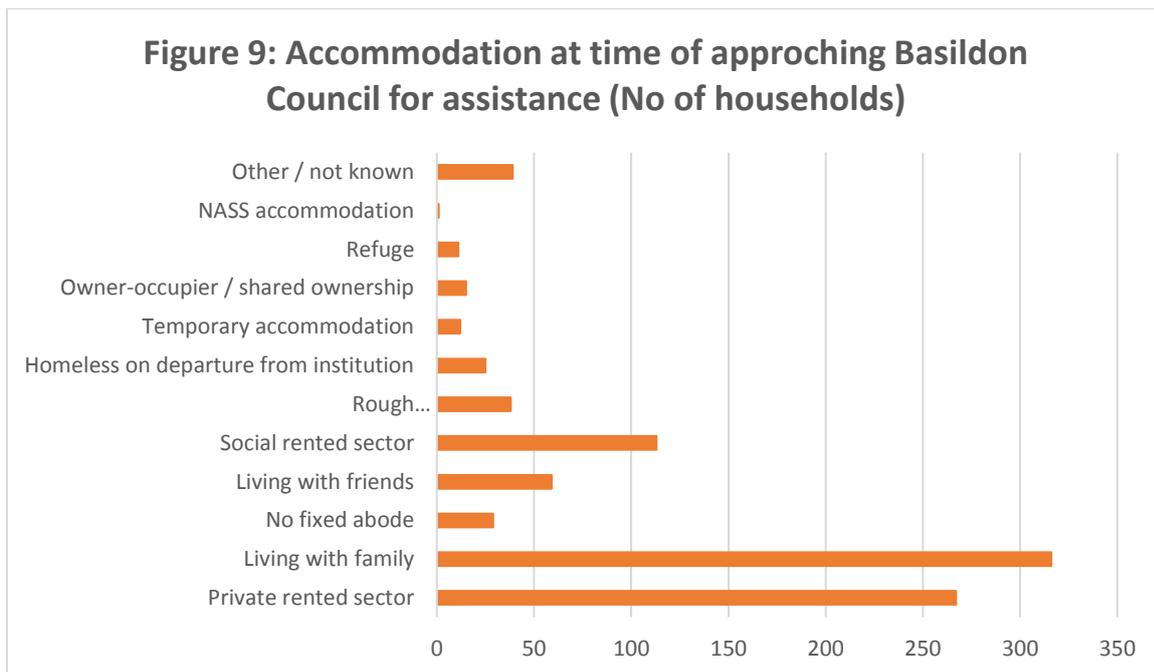
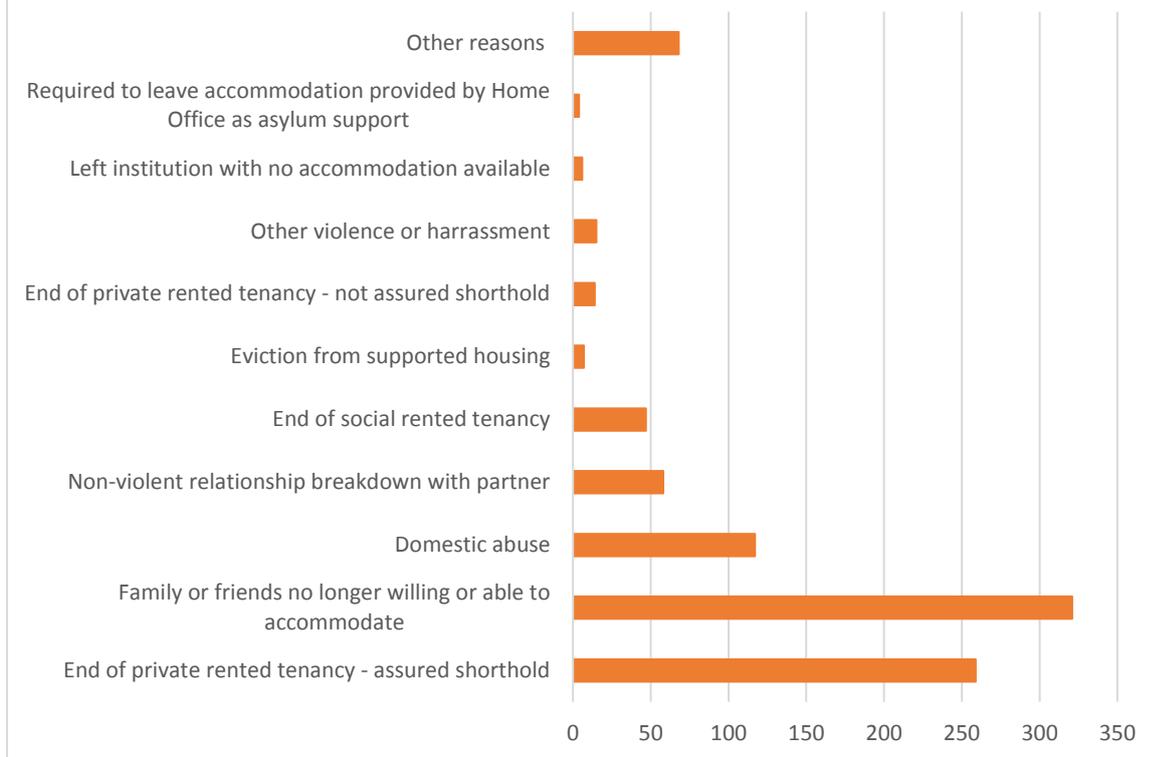


Figure 11 gives the most reasons why homeless persons lost their last settled home. The most common reasons for homelessness are

- Family or friends no longer willing or able to accommodate
- End of a privately rented assured shorthold tenancy
- Domestic abuse

Collectively these three causes account for 76% of homelessness in Basildon Borough.

**Figure 11: Reason for loss of last settled accommodation
(No of households)**



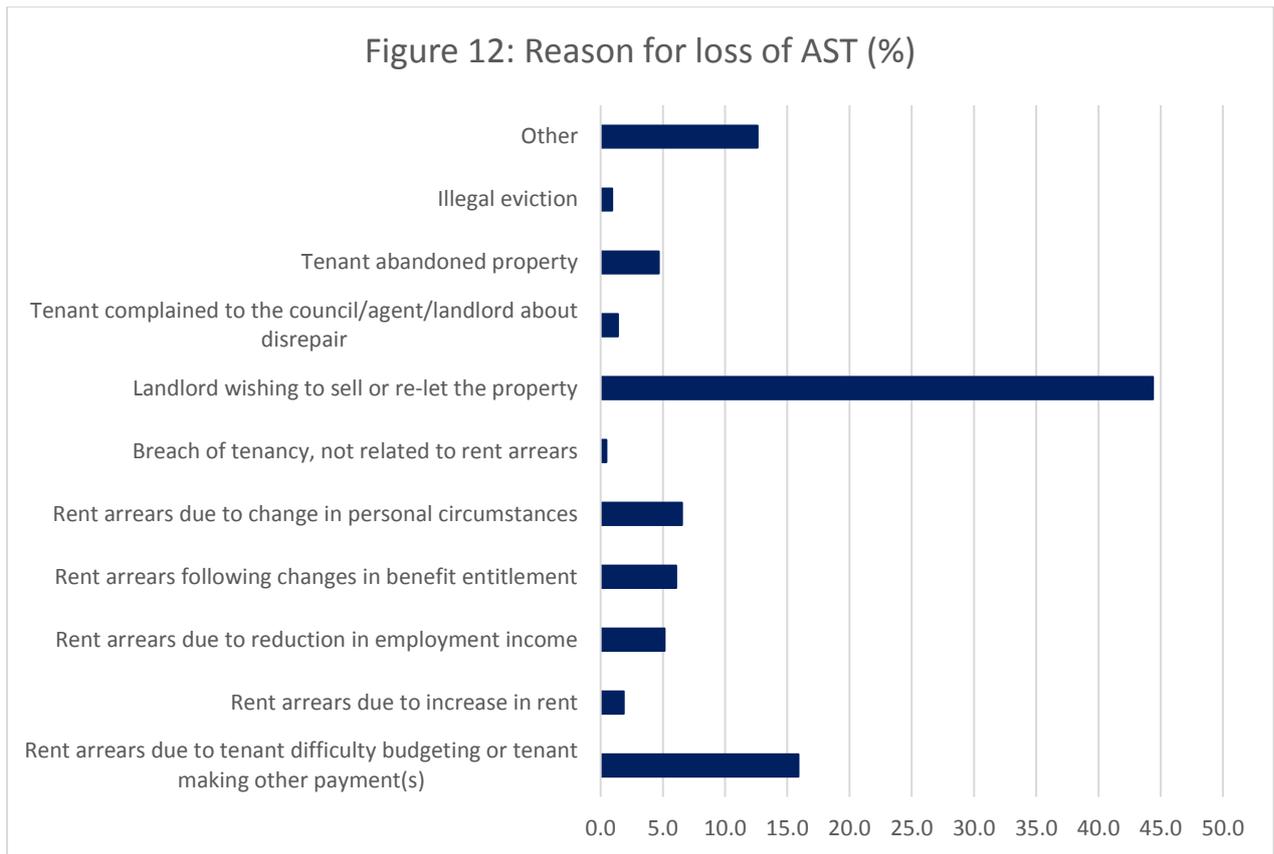
The most common reason for homelessness was being asked to leave the family or friends home. In Basildon this is generally the parents' home.

The second most common reason for a household being at risk of homelessness is the ending a privately rented assured shorthold tenancy. Unlike assured or secure tenancies, this type of tenancy can be ended by a 'no fault' eviction notice. Figure 12 provides further details on the reasons why these tenancies have been terminated.

The most common reason was the landlord wished to sell or re-let the property. This is likely to result from increasing rents and house prices in Basildon Borough.

36% resulted from rent arrears or other breach of tenancy however in over half of these cases rent arrears most likely resulted from an event outside the tenant's control⁴.

⁴ Events outside tenants control defined as rent arrears due to increase in rent, reduction in employment income, change in benefit entitlement and change in personal circumstances.



Additional Support Needs of Homeless Households

57% of households who were homeless or at risk of homelessness did not have any additional support needs. Their homelessness can be assumed to be solely due to lack of affordable, accessible housing.

However 28% of households had one other support need and 15% of households had multiple support needs.

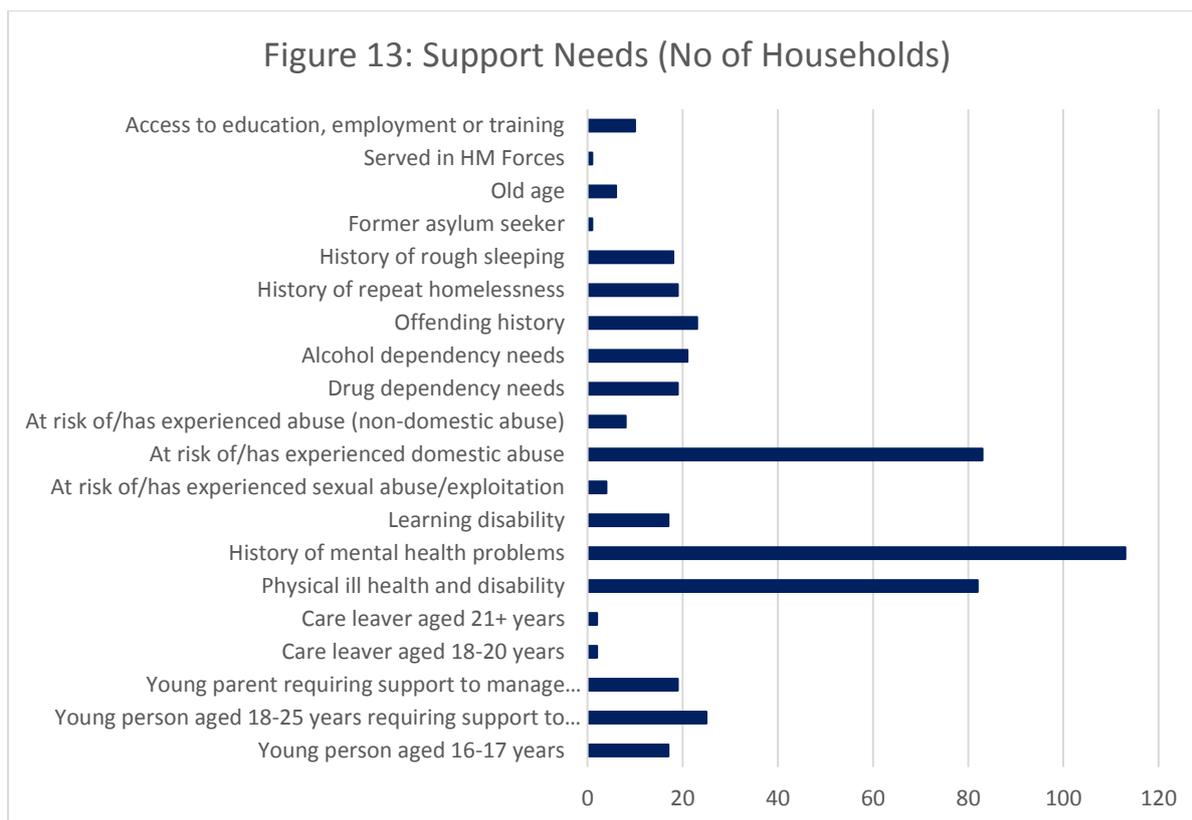
The most common support needs are:

- Mental Health (12.2%)
- Experienced Domestic Abuse (9.0%)
- Physical ill health or disability (8.9%)
- Substance abuse (4.4%)

Figure 13 provides details of the support needs⁵.

⁵ Totals do not sum as a household may have more than one support need.

Figure 13: Support Needs (No of Households)



Outcomes for Homeless Households

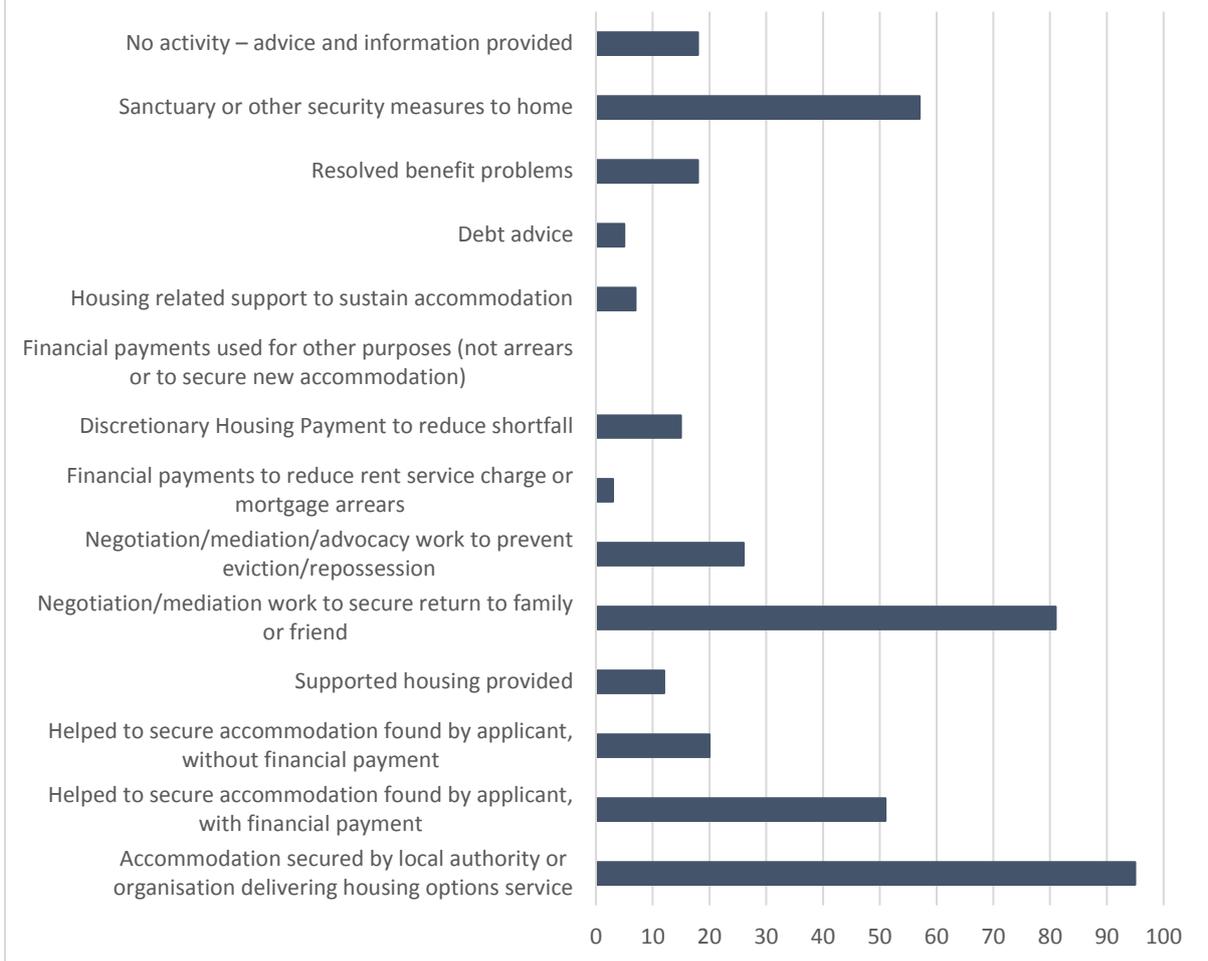
Prevention

In 2018/19 Basildon Council attempted to prevent homelessness for 442 households with a 69% success rate. The outcomes are provided in Figure 14. Figure 15 gives the main activity undertaken to attempt to prevent homelessness.

Figure 14: Prevention Duty Outcomes 2018-19

	Apr- Jun	Jul-Sept	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Total	Total %
Total prevention duty ended	46	145	145	106	442	
Of Which						
Secured accommodation for 6+ months	34	95	109	69	307	69
Homeless (including intentionally homeless)	9	41	30	30	110	25
Refused suitable accommodation offer	1	2	0	1	4	1
Refused to cooperate	0	0	0	1	1	0
Other	2	7	6	5	20	5

Figure 15: Main activity undertaken to prevent homelessness (No of households)

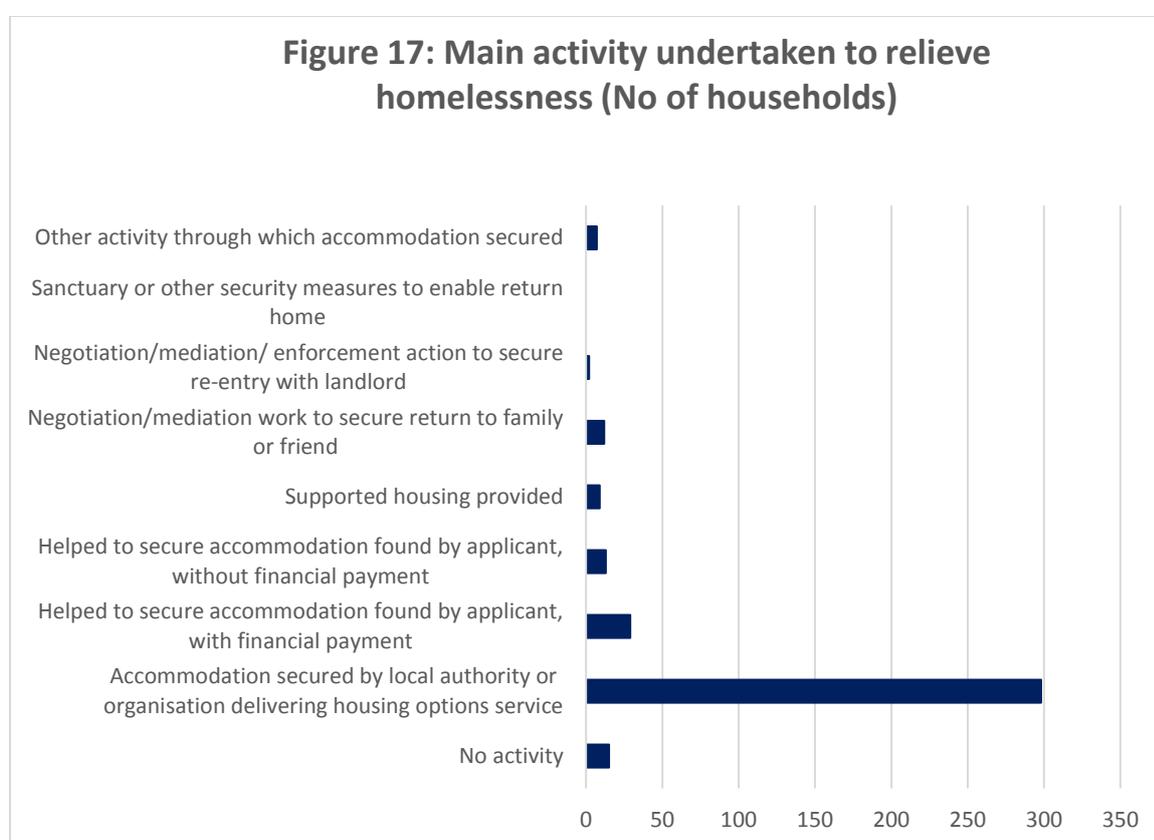


Relief

In 2018/19 Basildon Council was approached for assistance by 385 households who were already homeless and had a 28% success rate at relieving homelessness. The outcomes are provided in Figure 16. Figure 17 gives the main activity undertaken to attempt to prevent homelessness

Figure 16: Relief Duty Outcomes

	Apr- Jun	Jul-Sept	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Total	Total %
Total relief duty ended	22	106	134	156	418	
Of Which						
Secured accommodation for 6+ months	11	24	30	53	118	28
56 days elapsed	9	71	86	83	249	60
Refused final accommodation offer or refused to cooperate	0	1	2	1	4	1
Other	2	10	16	19	47	11



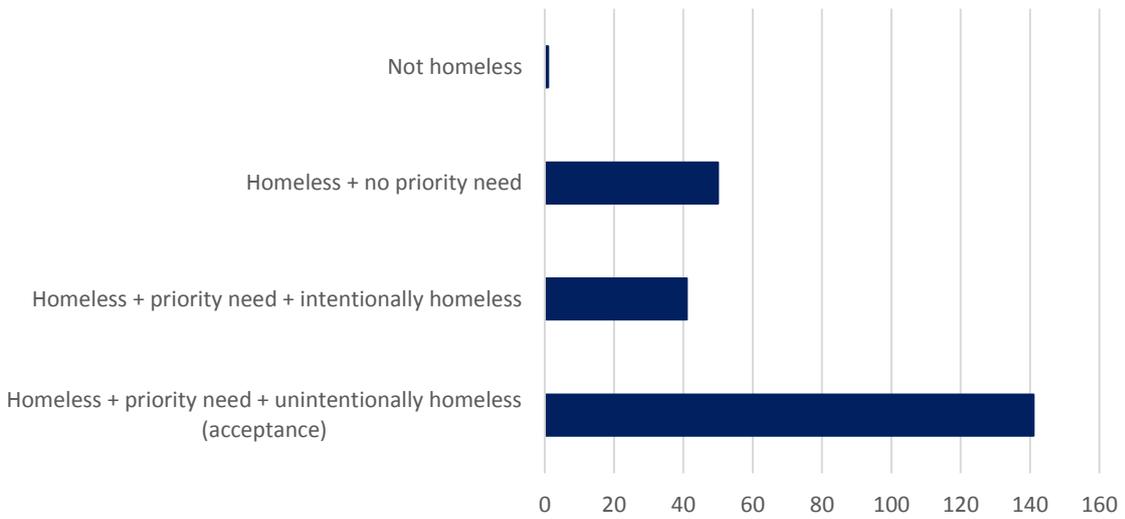
Main duty outcomes

Where homelessness cannot be prevented or relieved Basildon Council must establish whether the household is considered to have a priority need for accommodation and if they are unintentionally homeless.

In 2018/19 233 households were assessed and the outcomes are given in Figure 18 below.

141 households were accepted as both in priority need for accommodation and not intentionally homeless.

Figure 18: Outcome of Main Duty Decisions (No of households)

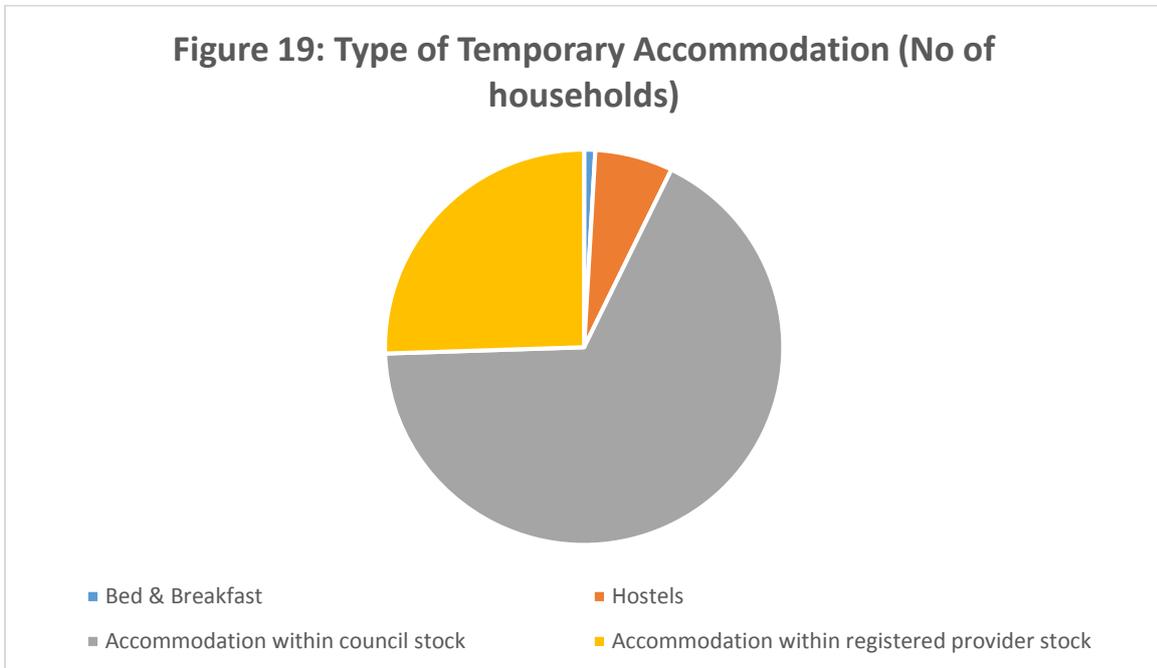


Temporary Accommodation

Number of households in temporary accommodation

On the 31/03/2019 there were 443 households living in temporary accommodation in Basildon. The type of accommodation occupied is given in Figure 19.

Figure 19: Type of Temporary Accommodation (No of households)



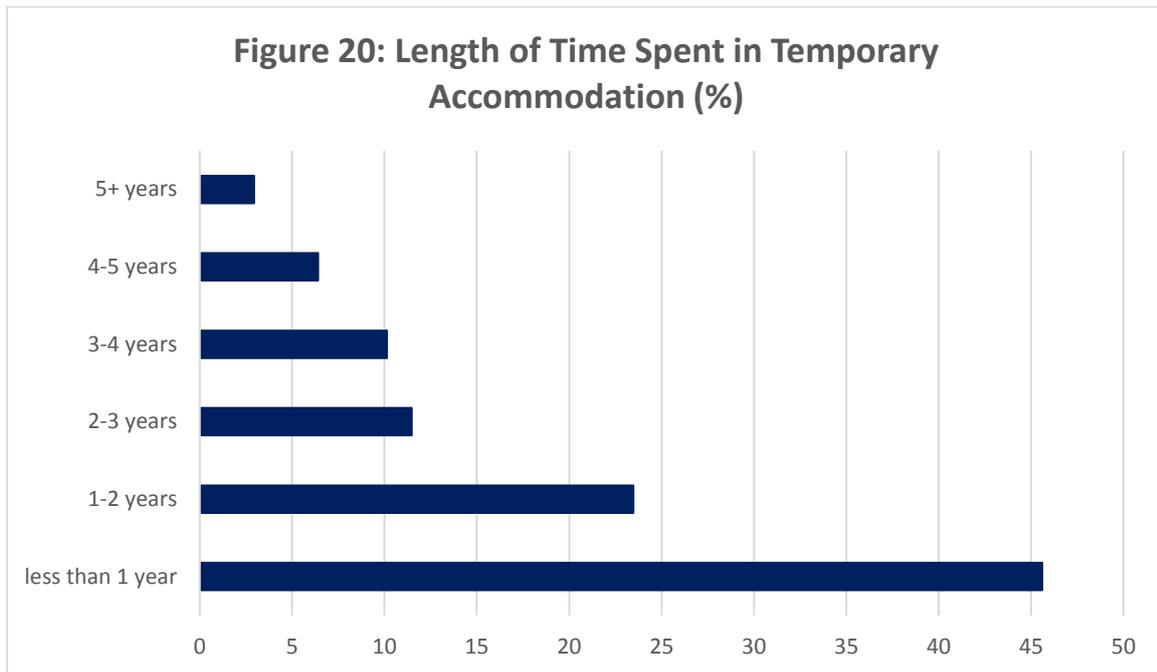
Use of B&B and hostel accommodation

In 2018/19:

- 188 households were placed in B&B accommodation with an average stay of 9 nights.
- 263 households were placed in hostel or refuge accommodation

Time spent in temporary accommodation

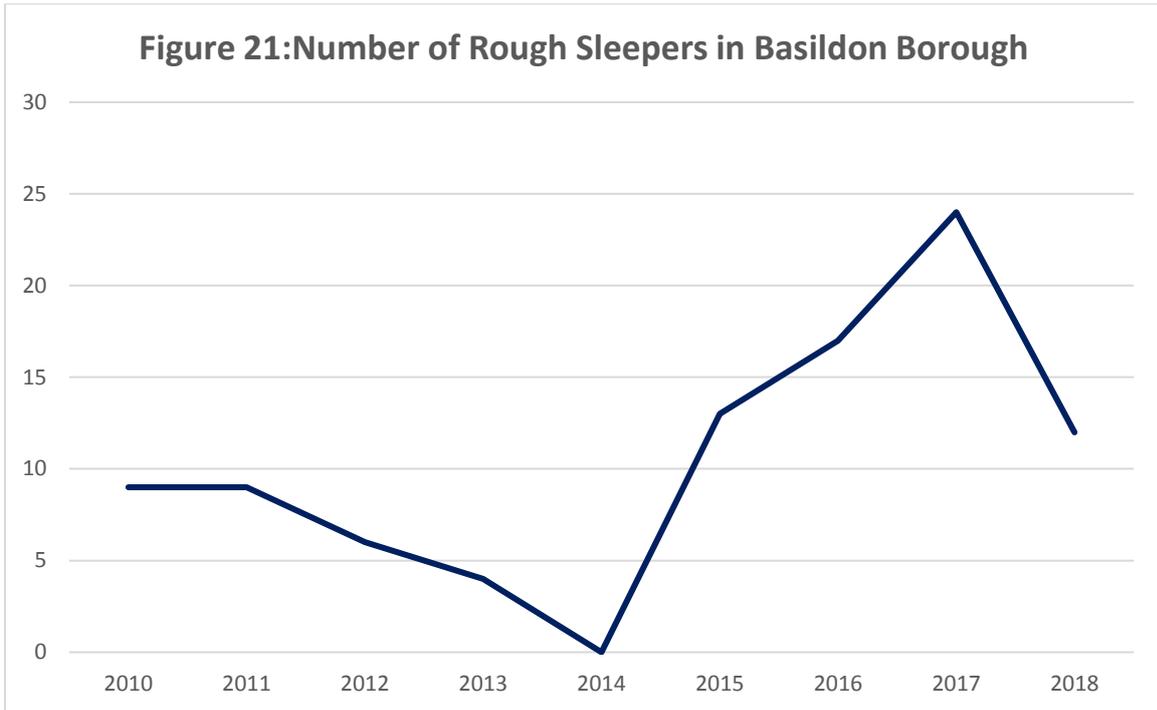
Figure 20 gives the length of time households owed a main duty have spent in temporary accommodation. While the majority of households have spent less than a year in temporary accommodation 30% have spent more than 2 years living in temporary accommodation.



Rough Sleeping

Only a minority of homeless households sleep rough.

Figure 21 provides the number of rough sleepers identified at an annual count



Source:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/503015/Rough_Sleeping_Autumn_2018_statistical_release.pdf

Service Impact Assessment

BASILDON COUNCIL

A Service Impact Assessment (SIA) is an assessment tool that helps to ensure that the Council promotes equality and does not discriminate against our staff, service users or residents. It is a way of making sure that teams and services think carefully about the impact of functions, policies, projects, decisions, strategies, service provision, activities etc. on different groups based on their protected characteristics. These protected characteristics (also known as protected groups) are listed under the Equality Act 2010 as race, sex, religion/belief, disability, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, pregnancy & maternity, marriage & civil partnerships and age. SIAs also help the authority to demonstrate 'due regard' when making decisions. This is a requirement of the equalities legislation and is currently the area the council is most likely to receive a challenge on equalities grounds. In Basildon we also use SIAs to address other issues such as Human Rights, Community Cohesion, socio-economic, health inequalities, issues relating to part time workers, carers etc as part of best practice.

There are 5 sections to complete in total, (See Flow Chart Appendix 1, Page 11)

Section 1 is purely information required on those who are likely to be affected.

Section 2 requires you to enter baseline data,

Section 3 requires you to assess against the protected groups, community cohesion, Human Rights

The SIA is a live document which can be updated at anytime during the development and implementation stages of your project, policy, strategy, service provision etc. The best time to undertake an SIA is when you have a policy, project proposal or outline of service provision. You should use the SIA to inform the final end product. If a project changes direction, it is also critical to review the SIA to make sure the new direction does not adversely impact on the protected groups.

What is meant by impact?

There are three possible impacts that can happen:

1. A **negative or adverse impact** is when the impact of a policy/project could disadvantage one of the groups mentioned above. This could be differential, where the negative impact on one group is likely to be bigger than on another. For example, if an event is held in a building with no access for people with mobility difficulties, this could have a negative or adverse impact on attendees who have mobility difficulties, such as wheelchair users, people with pushchairs, people with Zimmer frames etc.

2. An impact that will benefit an equality target group is a **positive impact**. This could improve equal opportunities or community cohesion. There may also be a differential impact, where the positive impact on one particular group is likely to be greater than on another. For example, a health programme targeting Somali residents would have a positive differential impact on Somali people compared to other ethnic groups, but it would not have a negative impact on other groups.

Service Impact Assessment for	The Homeless and Rough Sleeper Prevention Strategy 2019 to 2024	
Department:	Communities	
Service area:	Housing Solutions	
Name of lead assessing officer:	Mo Slade	
Job title:	Manager of Housing Choice	
Telephone number	X6674	

SECTION 1

What are you assessing?	
Policy/Strategy..... <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	New or Proposed..... <input type="checkbox"/>
Project..... <input type="checkbox"/>	Changing/Updating <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Service.....

Review of existing

Function.....

Decision.....

Other please specify _____

Has this been through an SIA Challenge

Yes

NO

(Contact Inclusion & Diversity for information on challenge)

SECTION 1 – INFORMATION ON ITEM UNDER ASSESSMENT

Section 1a) Please give a brief description of the item being assessed

Brief description: This Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Prevention Strategy sets out how Basildon Council will work with its partners to prevent and relieve homelessness and rough sleeping in the Borough over the next 5 years.

- Aims and objectives

- To meet the Council's statutory duty to produce a homelessness review and strategy once every five years.
 - To present a full picture of the reasons for homelessness and the groups of people most likely to become homeless.
 - To set out a plan for working with stakeholders.
 - To maximise resources for preventing and tackling homelessness
 - To decrease the number of households applying for assistance under homelessness legislation.
 - To decrease the number of households living in temporary accommodation.
 - To produce better outcomes for homeless households, enabling them to live in accommodation suitable for their needs with appropriate support if required.
- The Key Goals are:
 - No one in Basildon will sleep rough
 - We will proactively help residents to prevent their homelessness
 - We will seek to mitigate barriers to accessing suitable housing
 - We will enable residents with complex needs to access appropriate help and support
 - Who will it impact on?
 - People or households in housing need
 - Private landlords and their tenants
 - Vulnerable people who require special accommodation and services to live independently
 - People whose existing accommodation is no longer suitable for their needs
 - Housing supply and service delivery partners who support the Council to deliver housing and housing support services in the Borough

Section 1b) Has any other local authority or similar service provider implemented the item under assessment?

Yes

No

If yes we strongly advice that you contact that authority/service provider and obtain a copy of their impact assessment and monitoring data outlining equalities related successes or concerns.

Section 1c) Will this item be carried out wholly or partly by contractors/subcontractors

Yes No

If yes have you included Equality & Human Rights considerations into the contract?

Equality Yes No

Human Rights Yes No N/A

Section 1d) Have those identified in question Q1a been consulted or involved in the development of the item under assessment?

Yes No

If Yes, can you give details of the consultation including methods and outcomes

If No, when are you going to involve or consult those identified in Q1? (add this as an action in your Improvement plan 1, stating timescales and consider whether you have enough information to complete the impact assessment)

Winter 2018 to Spring 2019: To develop the initial approach for the Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Prevention Strategy, officers have attended the Borough's Landlord Forum, and the Community Diversity Panel presenting ideas about how the strategy could be refreshed and what their experience of housing in the Borough had been. In addition, officers met with rough sleepers who have engaged with the Night Shelter to discuss their homeless journey and what could be put in place to improve the process. Various interviews were held with other Council officers to determine what the issues were in the respective service areas, the challenges they face and whether they consider there to be opportunities to address them.

From 22/07/2019-19/08/2019we undertook a public consultation on the strategy. The public consultation resulted in 95 responses which does not allow the response to be confident however gives an indication of the views of our communities. On 17/06/2019 our partners and stakeholders attended a Council run event to discuss the strategy. This gave an opportunity for delegates to contribute to the strategy in breakout groups..

Not all respondents revealed their ethnicity and therefore there is uncertainty as to whether people from BME groups are proportionally represented. Based on analysis of the responses to the question on ethnicity, a gap in our demographic from BME groups was identified

SECTION 2 –BASELINE DATA

Section 2) In relation to those identified in Q1a do you have any data on the protected equality groups or other groups that will be affected by the item under assessment?

Groups	Baseline data staff	Baseline data community
i) People from different racial ethnic groups (gypsies & travellers, refugees & asylum seekers)		
ii) people of different sex (male or female)		
iii) People from different religions or beliefs		

Baseline data staff

https://www.basildon.gov.uk/media/7943/Basildon-Council-Workforce-Profile-2016-17/pdf/Basildon_Council_-_Workforce_Profile_-_2016-17.pdf?m=636524755015770000

1. Use the Ctrl key and click on the above link for the employee workforce data.
2. Click OK when the message box comes up, to confirm that the information is from a trustworthy source.

Baseline data community



Double click on the above document for community data



Community Baseline data 2013.pdf

Double click on PDF to open for more information on the community profile.

Section 2) In relation to those identified in Q1a do you have any data on the protected equality groups or other groups that will be affected by the item under assessment?

Groups	Baseline data staff	Baseline data community
iv) Disabled People (for example, physically disabled: (including wheelchair user), sensory impairment, mental health conditions, learning difficulties		
v) People of different ages		
vi) People of various sexual orientation (lesbian, gay, bisexual and heterosexual)		

Baseline data staff

https://www.basildon.gov.uk/media/7943/Basildon-Council-Workforce-Profile-2016-17/pdf/Basildon_Council_-_Workforce_Profile_-_2016-17.pdf?m=636524755015770000

1. Use the Ctrl key and click on the above link for the employee workforce data.
2. Click OK when the message box comes up, to confirm that the information is from a trustworthy source.

Baseline data community



Double click on the above document for community data



Community Baseline data 2013.pdf

Double click on PDF to open for more information on the community profile.

Section 2) In relation to those identified in Q1a do you have any data on the protected equality groups or other groups that will be affected by the item under assessment?

Groups	Baseline data staff	Baseline data community
vii) People who have undergone or are undergoing gender-reassignment		
viii) Marriage & Civil Partnership		
ix) Pregnancy or maternity		

Baseline data staff

https://www.basildon.gov.uk/media/7943/Basildon-Council-Workforce-Profile-2016-17/pdf/Basildon_Council_-_Workforce_Profile_-_2016-17.pdf?m=636524755015770000

1. Use the Ctrl key and click on the above link for the employee workforce data.
2. Click OK when the message box comes up, to confirm that the information is from a trustworthy source.

Baseline data community



Double click on the above document for community data



Community Baseline data 2013.pdf

Double click on PDF to open for more information on the community profile.

Section 2) In relation to those identified in Q1a do you have any data on the protected equality groups or other groups that will be affected by the item under assessment?

Groups	Baseline data staff	Baseline data community
x) Carers		
xi) Part time workers		
xii) Other (Socio Economic issues, ex-offendersetc)		

Baseline data staff

https://www.basildon.gov.uk/media/7943/Basildon-Council-Workforce-Profile-2016-17/pdf/Basildon_Council_-_Workforce_Profile_-_2016-17.pdf?m=636524755015770000

1. Use the Ctrl key and click on the above link for the employee workforce data.
2. Click OK when the message box comes up, to confirm that the information is from a trustworthy source.

Baseline data community



Double click on the above document for community data



Community Baseline data 2013.pdf

Double click on PDF to open for more information on the community profile.

SECTION 3 – ASSESS LIKELY IMPACT ON EQUALITY GROUPS, HUMAN RIGHTS AND COMMUNITY COHESION

Section 3 a) Could the item under assessment in the way it is implemented/applied have a negative impact on any protected equality group or other groups think about community and staff?



Issues to consider, please click on document

Group	<i>Describe any negative impact or inequality to the best of your knowledge</i>	<i>Identify any possible solutions to eliminate or reduce negative impact</i>	<i>Describe any positive impact</i>	<i>Describe and neutral impact</i>	<i>Don't know (consultation required – add to Initial Assessment Plan)</i>
Race and culture	Race and culture		BME households are disproportionality likely to be living in the Private Rented Sector. A major cause of homelessness is losing a private rented tenancy. The strategy includes how the council will work with private landlords to help private tenants	Gypsy, Traveller and Showpeople (GTS) are known to be at increased risk of homelessness	Consultation took place with the Community Diversity Council which included Women Together group. The 4 goals were discussed. The group felt the goals were appropriate and there was any negative feedback on the Strategy.

Section 3 a) Could the item under assessment in the way it is implemented/applied have a negative impact on any protected equality group or other groups think about community and staff?



Issues to consider, please click on document

Group	<i>Describe any negative impact or inequality to the best of your knowledge</i>	<i>Identify any possible solutions to eliminate or reduce negative impact</i>	<i>Describe any positive impact</i>	<i>Describe and neutral impact</i>	<i>Don't know (consultation required – add to Initial Assessment Plan)</i>
			maintain or gain longer tenancies		
Sex	Sex	None		62% of homeless people are female. The strategy will improve the way we allocate and deliver services to homeless people	There are no changes that will impact people due their gender

Section 3 a) Could the item under assessment in the way it is implemented/applied have a negative impact on any protected equality group or other groups think about community and staff?



Issues to consider, please click on document

Group	<i>Describe any negative impact or inequality to the best of your knowledge</i>	<i>Identify any possible solutions to eliminate or reduce negative impact</i>	<i>Describe any positive impact</i>	<i>Describe and neutral impact</i>	<i>Don't know (consultation required – add to Initial Assessment Plan)</i>
Disability	The strategy will be published in normal size print	Provision of a large print strategy if required. An on line version will be available that can be enlarged or converted into audio	The strategy highlights that we will work with Essex Adult Social Care and supported housing providers to ensure that those needing supported housing can access it. The strategy highlights the need for working with health care providers to ensure homeless		

Section 3 a) Could the item under assessment in the way it is implemented/applied have a negative impact on any protected equality group or other groups think about community and staff?



Issues to consider, please click on document

Group	<i>Describe any negative impact or inequality to the best of your knowledge</i>	<i>Identify any possible solutions to eliminate or reduce negative impact</i>	<i>Describe any positive impact</i>	<i>Describe and neutral impact</i>	Don't know <i>(consultation required – add to Initial Assessment Plan)</i>
			people can access both mental and physical healthcare.		
Sexual Orientation	None			There are no changes that will impact people due to their sexual orientation	
Religion	None		None	There are no changes that will impact people	

Section 3 a) Could the item under assessment in the way it is implemented/applied have a negative impact on any protected equality group or other groups think about community and staff?



Issues to consider, please click on document

Group	<i>Describe any negative impact or inequality to the best of your knowledge</i>	<i>Identify any possible solutions to eliminate or reduce negative impact</i>	<i>Describe any positive impact</i>	<i>Describe and neutral impact</i>	Don't know <i>(consultation required – add to Initial Assessment Plan)</i>
				due to their religion	
Age	None		59% of homeless households are aged 16-35. The strategy outlines how we will support the needs of young vulnerable people.		
Gender Reassignment	None		None	There are no changes that will impact people who are transitioning or	

Section 3 a) Could the item under assessment in the way it is implemented/applied have a negative impact on any protected equality group or other groups think about community and staff?



Issues to consider, please click on document

Group	<i>Describe any negative impact or inequality to the best of your knowledge</i>	<i>Identify any possible solutions to eliminate or reduce negative impact</i>	<i>Describe any positive impact</i>	<i>Describe and neutral impact</i>	Don't know <i>(consultation required – add to Initial Assessment Plan)</i>
				who have undergone gender reassignment	
Marriage & Civil Partnership	None		None	There are no changes that will impact people due to their relationship status	
Pregnancy & Maternity	None		Pregnant women are over represented in homeless approaches. The Strategy identifies that we will		

Section 3 a) Could the item under assessment in the way it is implemented/applied have a negative impact on any protected equality group or other groups think about community and staff?



Issues to consider, please click on document

Group	<i>Describe any negative impact or inequality to the best of your knowledge</i>	<i>Identify any possible solutions to eliminate or reduce negative impact</i>	<i>Describe any positive impact</i>	<i>Describe and neutral impact</i>	<i>Don't know (consultation required – add to Initial Assessment Plan)</i>
			safeguard adequate provision of supported housing including supported housing for young parents.		
Carers	None		Ensuring we work in partnership to support residents with multiple needs. Working with Essex Adult Social Care and supported housing providers to ensure that those		

Section 3 a) Could the item under assessment in the way it is implemented/applied have a negative impact on any protected equality group or other groups think about community and staff?



Issues to consider, please click on document

Group	<i>Describe any negative impact or inequality to the best of your knowledge</i>	<i>Identify any possible solutions to eliminate or reduce negative impact</i>	<i>Describe any positive impact</i>	<i>Describe and neutral impact</i>	<i>Don't know (consultation required – add to Initial Assessment Plan)</i>
			needing supported housing can access it. Working with health care providers to ensure homeless people can access both mental and physical healthcare.		
Socio-economic	None		The strategy outlines how we will support people to maximise their income through training and employment opportunities		

Section 3 a) Could the item under assessment in the way it is implemented/applied have a negative impact on any protected equality group or other groups think about community and staff?



Issues to consider, please click on document

Group	<i>Describe any negative impact or inequality to the best of your knowledge</i>	<i>Identify any possible solutions to eliminate or reduce negative impact</i>	<i>Describe any positive impact</i>	<i>Describe and neutral impact</i>	<i>Don't know (consultation required – add to Initial Assessment Plan)</i>
Health	This strategy cannot directly deliver supported housing for people with mental health issues or a learning disability.	The strategy outlines how we work with our partners to ensure people with mental health issues can live in homes that support their mental health issues.			
Human Rights	None		None	There are no changes that will	

Section 3 a) Could the item under assessment in the way it is implemented/applied have a negative impact on any protected equality group or other groups think about community and staff?



Issues to consider, please click on document

Group	<i>Describe any negative impact or inequality to the best of your knowledge</i>	<i>Identify any possible solutions to eliminate or reduce negative impact</i>	<i>Describe any positive impact</i>	<i>Describe and neutral impact</i>	<i>Don't know (consultation required – add to Initial Assessment Plan)</i>
 <p>Human Rights Standards.pdf</p>				breach human rights	
Other (Offenders, parts-time workers etc, low literacy, geographical position)	People with low literacy skills will have difficulty reading the strategy	We would work with support groups to ensure anyone with poor literacy levels can understand the content and comment	The strategy plans to integrate people into communities including access to employment and training opportunities		

SECTION 3b) – COMMUNITY COHESION

Section 3b) How will the item under assessment help to foster good relations? Explain.

- the strategy includes how we will increase housing opportunities and choice through training and employment opportunities
- the strategy looks at partnership working and how it will be maintained and developed to deliver the actions within the strategy

SECTION 4: OUTCOMES OF YOUR ASSESSMENT

<p>Outcome 1. You do not have enough data on all relevant groups to come to a conclusion. You must seek data or consult with the relevant groups</p>	<p>Next steps: (To be entered into SIA Action Plan with timescale)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect relevant baseline data • Consult with relevant groups to collect data • Continue undertaking the Impact Assessment
<p>Outcome 2: Potential (negative impact) to one or more protected characteristics has been found but you can easily adjust or amend item to remove the barrier.</p>	<p>Next steps: (To be entered into SIA Action Plan with timescale)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give details of how you are going to amend or adjust policy to address the negative impact

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor item under assessment to ensure that there is no future impact on protected groups and others • Set a review date to ensure • Communicate the findings of the SIA
<p>Outcome 3:</p> <p>Negative impact has been found. It is not easy to adjust or amend item. You may or may not have options/ideas as to how the negative impact can be amended. Enter the issues found and the planned consultation into the SIA Action Plan.</p> <p>You need to consult with the relevant group and enter any issues/ actions following the consultation into the SIA Action Plan.</p>	<p>Next steps: (Enter consultation information into SIA Action Plan with timescales)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give details of findings and options/ideas • Consult with relevant group on your options/ideas or to establish a solution • Complete Final Assessment Improvement Plan outlining results of consultation and your final decision • Monitor item under assessment to ensure that there is no future impact on protected groups and others • Set a review date to ensure • Communicate the findings of the SIA
<p>Outcome 4: Unlawful discrimination has been found and the item should be removed, stopped or changed. Seek legal advice or speak to the Inclusion & Diversity team.</p> <p>STOP, change or remove item:</p>	<p>Next steps: (To be entered into SIA Action Plan with timescales)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give details unlawful discrimination and what you will do to remove it and include this in the Initial action plan • Monitor item under assessment to ensure that there is no future impact on protected groups and others • Set a review date to ensure • Communicate the findings of the SIA
<p>Outcome 5: This is an initial SIA which will be updated as the item under assessment progresses, or</p> <p>There is no adverse impact identified at this stage</p>	<p>Next Steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter the action to update the SIA as the item under assessment progresses into the action plan section along with any other identified actions at this stage. • Complete section 5 if you have changed the item under assessment as a result of consultation where negative impact had been identified or where there was no data

SECTION 5 – MAKING A FINAL DECISION

Section 5a). What consultation have you undertaken in relation to the negative impact/no data available (include Human rights, community cohesion where relevant).

Consultation undertaken on negative impact or where there has been no data:

1. Identified Negative Impact – Accessibility of the Homeless and Rough Sleeping Prevention Strategy consultation.

Mitigation- The Strategy was published as an online document that can be enlarged or converted into audio. A large print or translated version was made available on request. An audio version of the executive summary was distributed via YouTube™ which also allowed it to be subtitled in a large range of languages. Respondents were given the opportunity to express their views via telephone interview as an alternative to a web based survey.

2. Identified Negative Impact – The Homeless and Rough Sleeping Prevention Strategy cannot directly deliver supported housing for people with mental health issues or learning disabilities.

Mitigation – The Strategy outlines how we work with our partners to ensure people with a LD or mental health issues can live in homes that support their mental health and Learning Disability needs.

3. There was an underrepresentation in the public consultation from persons who identified themselves as BME and therefore there was insufficient data to identify if the Housing Strategy was having an unidentified negative impact on BME households. To address this lack of data the following additional consultation took place:-

- Consultation took place with the Community Diversity Council
- An analysis was undertaken of homeless applications made by BME groups in Basildon during the period 2016/17.

List evidence of consultation and state where this can be found: (For example minutes of meetings, questionnaires, presentations etc)

- Public consultation which was open to all resident and non-residents. A letter was sent to the Community Diversity Council informing them of the public consultation so they could encourage their peers directly to respond to the consultation.
- presentation made to the Community Diversity Council. 22/2/19.
- Evidence of consultation is available in Appendix of the Strategy: Statement of Consultation.

Q5b) Based on the consultation what changes will be made to the item under assessment to address negative impact? If no changes can be made, you must justify why and provide any relevant evidence.

Changes made as a result of consultation:

No changes can be made

Justification

Section 5c) Taking everything into account what is your final decision?

To recommend approval of the Basildon Borough H Strategy

5 d) NEXT STEPS

Next steps:

- Any final amendments to be entered into Final Assessment improvement plan with timescales
- Communicate your final decision
- Monitor item under assessment to ensure that there is no future impact on protected groups and others
- Set a review date to ensure

Service Impact Assessment Action Plan. List the nature of any adverse impact (issues) and recommendations (actions) that you plan to implement as a result of this assessment. This should include Community Cohesion findings if relevant.

Department:

Title of Service Impact Assessment:

Lead assessing officer responsible:

Issues identified (Outcomes)	Actions Required	Timescale	Costs	Officer Responsible	Comments	Date Completed

Final Assessment Sign off

Approval of I & D department (please allow two weeks turnaround) :

I & D team signature:

Date

Name and Signature of Service Manager/Assistant Director:

Date

If an Action Plan is required at this stage, please ensure that the I & D Department approves the SIA and improvement plan prior to sign off by the

APPENDIX 1

