

# LGA improvement project – capturing and presenting learning from councils shaping the supply of temporary accommodation

LGA Housing Conference, Layden House 21<sup>st</sup> March 2017

# Project Background

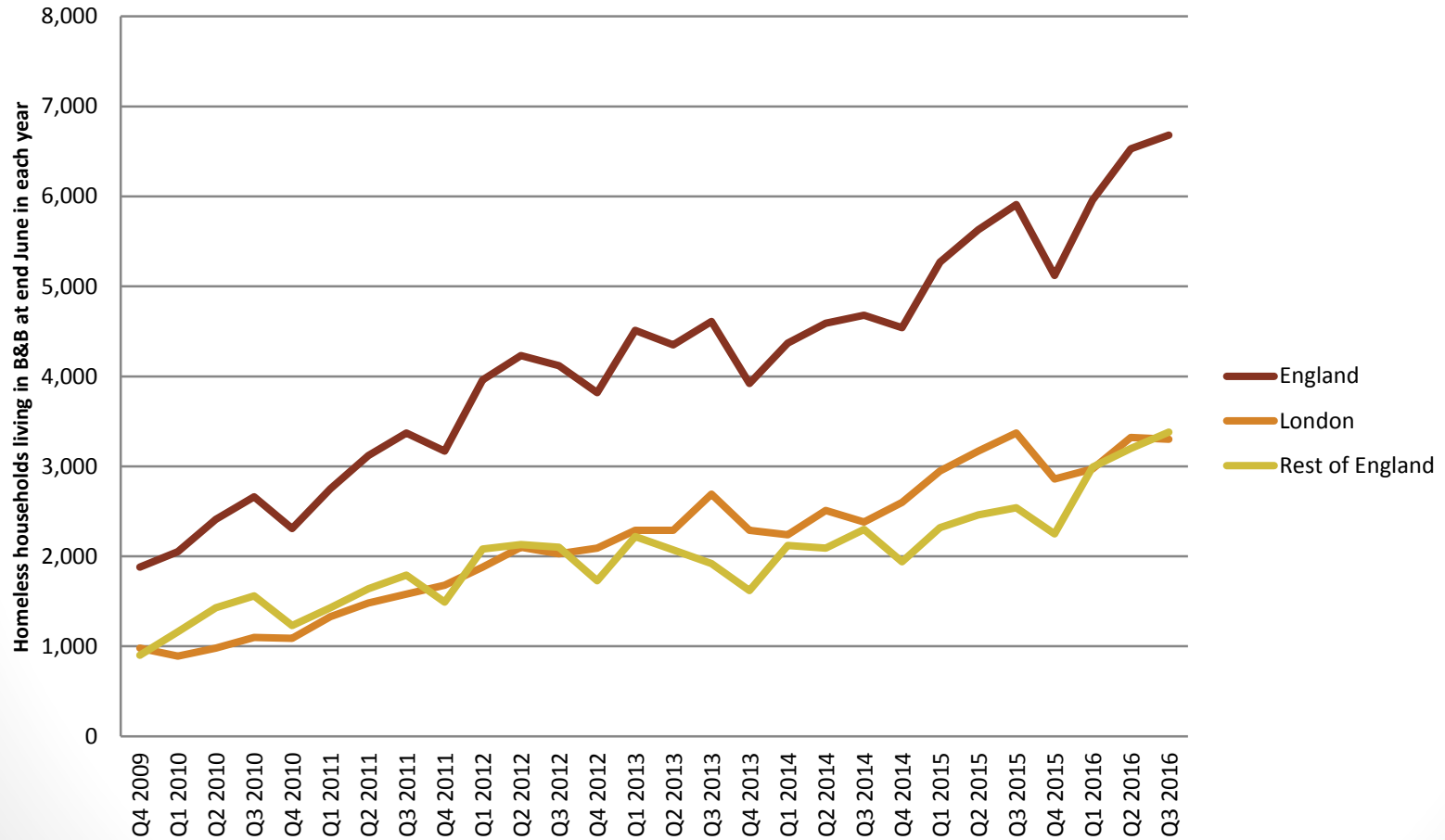
- Many local authorities are experiencing rising homelessness demand and difficulties in finding suitable accommodation in which to accommodate homeless households
- This can lead to the use of accommodation which is both expensive and less than ideal for those households, especially families with children
- The landscape is changing fast, including:
  - Reduction in the Overall Benefit Cap
  - Temporary Accommodation Management Fee devolution to local authorities – Flexible Homelessness Support Grant
  - Rollout of Universal Credit
  - Homelessness Reduction Bill

# Council Experience

- Council experience in managing homelessness demand and TA provision is very varied:
  - Some Councils have been under severe pressure for years and have been developing solutions to tackle these.
  - Some Councils have experienced a sudden increase in pressure and can learn from those have had success.
  - The primary aim of this work is to share that good practice so that others can learn
- We have been working with a number of councils over the past two months, with a report to be completed by end March 2017 and an event in May
- We have also spoken directly to Central Government, GLA, London Councils, NHF, Shelter, NHAS, NPSS and others.

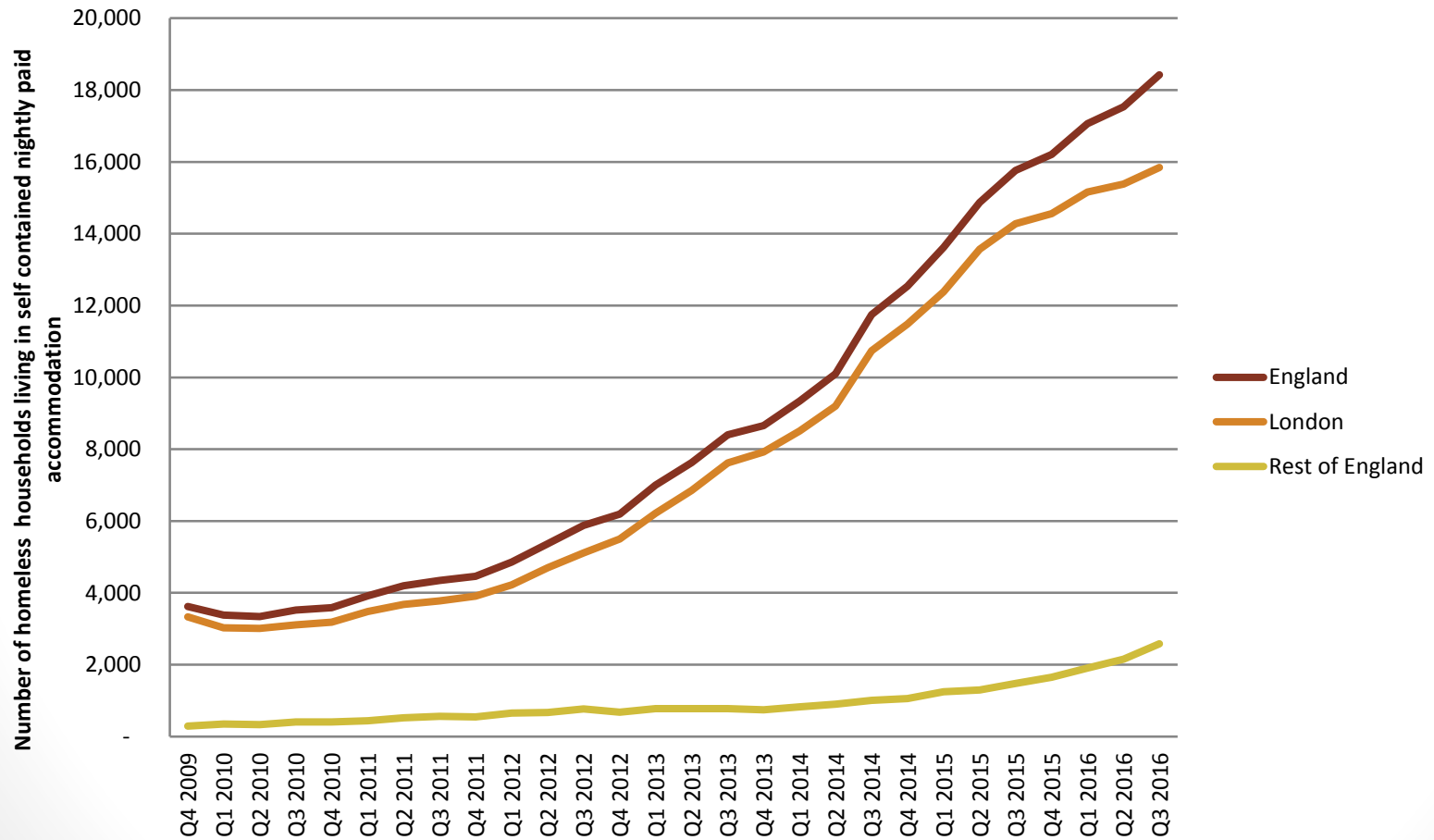
# Trends in TA

## Bed & Breakfast use in England since 2009



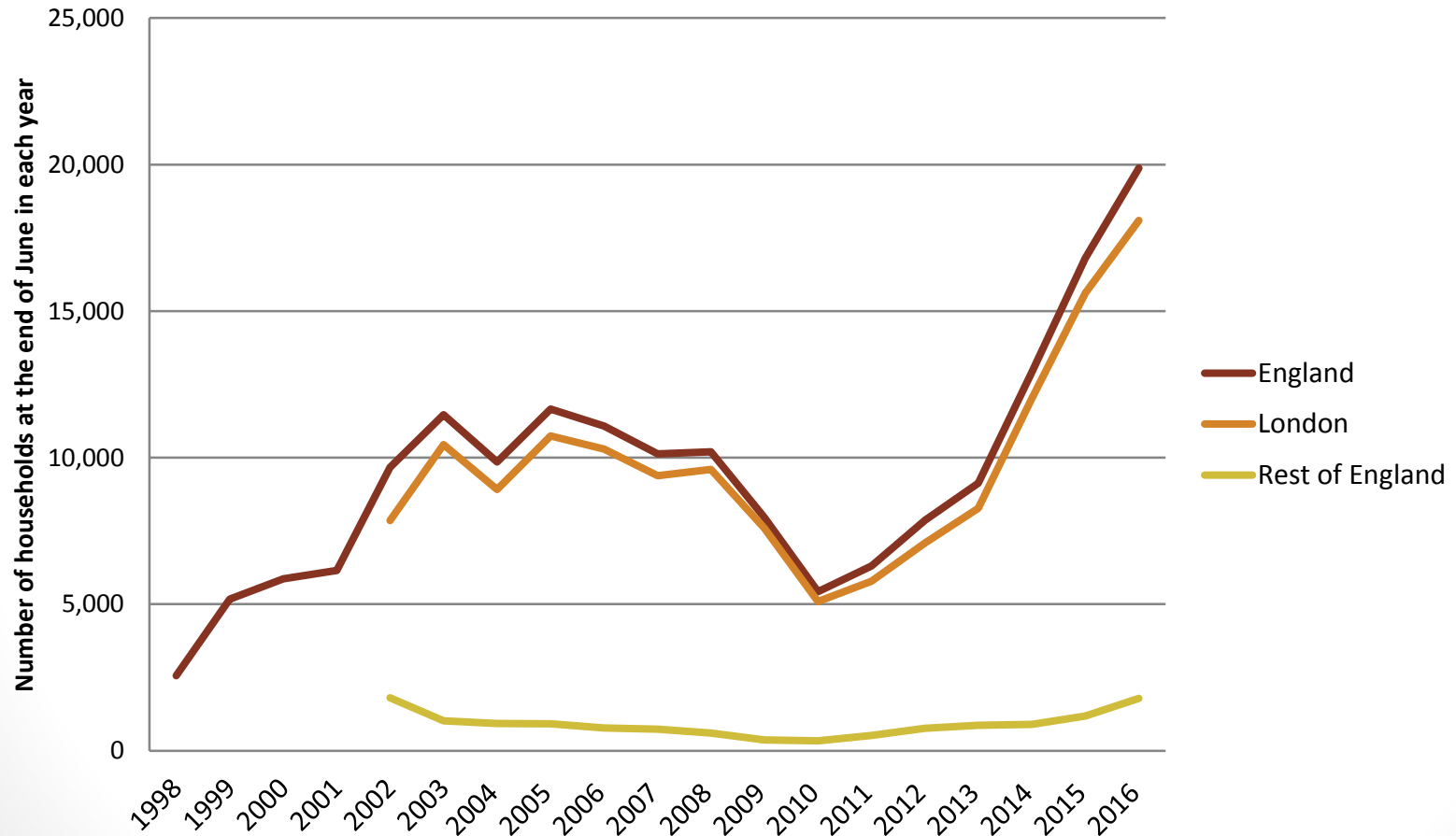
# Trends in TA

## Use of Self Contained Nightly Paid accommodation since 2009



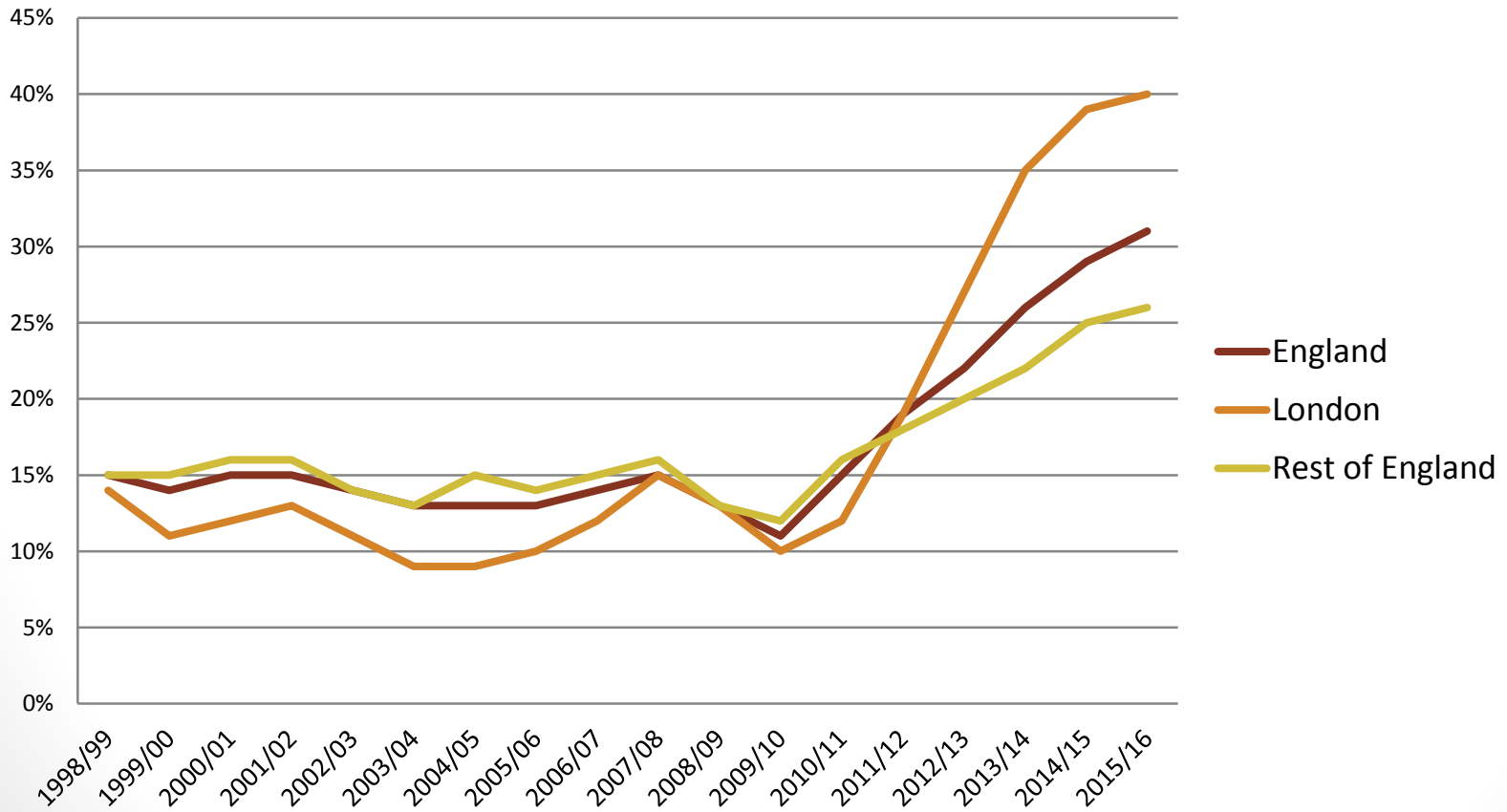
# Trends in TA

Number of households in TA outside the placing local authority



# Trends in TA

**Percentage of Homelessness Acceptances caused by the loss of an Assured Shorthold Tenancy 1998/99 to 2015/16**



# Trends in TA

- However, against this backdrop of increasing difficulty, expense and worsening trends, some councils have achieved significant results.
- Between March 2010 and September 2016 there was a net increase across England of 3,910 households in B&B. However, although 133 councils saw an increase in B&B over that period, **95** councils actually **reduced their use of B&B** during that time.
- Over the same period, there was a net increase of 23,272 households in temporary accommodation of all types. However, whilst 217 councils saw an increase in TA, **98** saw a **decrease**.



# Some findings

Not easy for anyone, but Local authorities who seem to be having the most success are adopting practices like:

- Planning their accommodation supply to meet demand without using B&B.
- Microfocus on cases in expensive and unsuitable accommodation and how to move them.
- Broadening supply base and building better relationships with private landlords and agents.
- Providing a good and responsive service to both tenants and landlords.
- Making effective use of allocations policies

# Some findings

- Working together with other local authorities to keep prices down.
- Developing better alternatives to B&B, e.g. conversions, new development.
- Where moves out of area occur – managing them properly and helping tenants to resettle.
- Preventing admissions into emergency accommodation by working with people earlier to help them prevent homelessness and address wider issues.
- For the longer term, acquisitions and new development outside the HRA is likely to be increasingly important in controlling supply and costs. This is now beginning to happen at some scale, with council owned companies, investment funds and JVs being set up.

# Examples

## Camden

- Allocations policy prioritises those with homelessness prevented in the PRS to those accepted under Part VII. Local agencies no longer advocate for part VII
- Thorough work with PRS landlords and tenants – pre-tenancy training, resettlement and tenancy sustainment , responsive landlord service, different levels of management available

## Tower Hamlets

- Have reduced B&B dramatically from one of the highest in London by radically broadening TA supply base and improving service to landlords

## Lewisham

- Have built pioneering modular “Ladywell” development to accommodate homeless households. Homes are high quality and can be moved to another site when necessary.

# Examples

## Bromley

- Reduced B&B to zero through increased focus
- Entered into JV with private sector company to access 400 new properties

## Teignbridge

- Have converted former GP surgery to good quality TA
- Holistic service offer with different services co-located
- Working with a social lettings agency to get PRS supply
- Housing needs jointly managed with Exeter allowing e.g. flexibility around use of TA

## Brighton

- Trailblazer funded early intervention to seek out households at risk of losing their home and intervene proactively before they get into serious difficulty
- Setting up property company and entering JV with RP to increase supply. Market rented properties can cross subsidise LHA rent properties for homeless households
- Modular build pilot for small garage sites

# Future Issues

- **Reduction in Overall Benefit Cap** and wider squeeze on welfare likely to increase pressures, especially the affordability of PRS
- **Roll out of Universal Credit** creates real difficulties in short term TA unless addressed, as payment is delayed and often not received
- **TAMF devolution as Flexible Homelessness Support Grant** should represent an opportunity for many councils, as increases funding and 100% of current LHA is higher than 90% of Jan 2011 LHA in most areas, which should incentivise prevention or PRSOs over TA going forward.