



**EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE
COUNCIL**

6 JUNE 2019

EPB/101/19/LD

**ANN DAVIE, DEPUTE CHIEF EXECUTIVE -
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SUBJECT TITLE:

RAPID REHOUSING UPDATE

1.0 PURPOSE

- 1.1** The purpose of this Report is to update Council on work that has commenced in order to meet the recommendations contained within the Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Action Group (HARSAG) report, commissioned by the Scottish Government. This Report confirms the final submission of the Council's plan, including predicted costings and funding required to enable recommendations to be achieved.

2.0	<u>RECOMMENDATIONS</u>
2.1	It is recommended that the Council:- a) Approves the content of this Report, including the revised Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan submitted to the Scottish Government in May 2019,; b) Approves the action plan bid for resources of up to £2.174m of revenue over the next 5 years, as outlined at section 3.24; and c) Notes that full implementation of the plan will be dependent upon resources (including future capital), to complete tasks relevant to the plan.

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3.0 BACKGROUND/MAIN ISSUES

- 3.1** A draft Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan (RRTP) was submitted to Council on 17 January 2019 (report EPB/001/19/LD), with only rough costings outlined at that time. Earlier, a draft RRTP minus any costings had been submitted to the Scottish Government to ensure compliance with the 24 December 2018 deadline, given the tight timescales, but an assurance was provided that the final Action Plan would be submitted in May 2019.
- 3.2** The Homelessness & Rough Sleeping Action Group (HARSAG) was set up by the Scottish Government in October 2017 to produce short and long-term solutions to end homelessness and rough sleeping. Four sets of recommendations emerged during the period late 2017 to June 2018, totalling 70 detailed recommendations. The resultant vision is of a whole-system approach, whereby prevention of homelessness is paramount and the responsibility lies not just with local authorities, but with all parts of the public sector.
- 3.3** The Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan (RRTP) is a new planning framework for local authorities and their partners to transition to a rapid rehousing approach. Each Local Authority is required to develop their plan in collaboration, over a planned and costed phase of 5 years (2019/20 to 2023/24) by 31 December 2018. RRTPs will then be an integral part of the Strategic Housing Investment Plan (SHIP) and reviewed annually as part of the SHIP process. RRTPs will sit within the Community Planning Partners wider strategic planning framework of the Local Outcome Improvement Framework and the Local Housing Strategy.
- 3.4** Since September 2018, the Homelessness and Prevention Team has been developing the Plan, also giving detailed consideration to the Council's response to Scottish Government Guidance. During this period, the team has been giving thought as to how the issues around rapid rehousing and Housing First might be addressed in an East Dunbartonshire context. Initial discussions with the HSCP have taken place and a workshop with Social Landlords (RSLs) has also occurred. To gain feedback from partners, information was gathered using an online survey. A summary of responses gathered is available in **Appendix 1**. All of this information has helped shape the RRTP plan and to identify key priorities.
- 3.5** In response to the letter (attached as **Appendix 2**) dated 28 November 2018 from the Housing Minister, confirming distribution of £2m for design and development of local RRTPs, the Council has used the £30k awarded to recruit a Homelessness Advisor. This post is temporary for an initial period of 12 months and will play a significant role in further developing; implementing and monitoring the Council's RRTP (see **Appendix 3** RRTP statistical template return and **Appendix 4** RR Action Plan).
- 3.6** The RRTP (**Appendix 4**) is designed to be a working tool which:
- Sets out the local housing market and homelessness context in East Dunbartonshire;
 - Provides the baseline position of temporary accommodation supply;
 - Sets out the Council's and partners 5-year vision for temporary accommodation supply;
 - Identifies support needs to enable rapid rehousing;
 - Details the actions required to achieve our vision for temporary accommodation supply and settled housing options for homeless households; and
 - Provides a rapid rehousing resource plan required to deliver the plan and evidence the co-ownership and resourcing of the RRTP with wider partners, particularly the HSCP and Registered Social Landlords (RSLs).
- 3.7** Following submission of the first draft of the RRTP plan in December 2018, the Homelessness Service has worked to confirm costings and funding required to enable implementation of the RRTP. Feedback from the Scottish Government was received in

March 2019 (see **Appendix 5**) and a meeting with the Scottish Government took place on 4 April 2019, providing an opportunity to discuss the information provided and progress to date. During the meeting, it was confirmed that the 'Ending Homeless Together' fund will only provide costs related to transformational activities. Capital costs will not be considered under this fund. The Council's RRTP has been updated to reflect guidance provided at this meeting.

- 3.8** Further background information on The Housing Market and Homeless Context in East Dunbartonshire can be found in **Appendix 6**.
- 3.9** In addition to the Council's new build programme, the service is increasing stock levels with assistance from the Scottish Government Affordable Housing Funds to buy back properties on the open market. Committee approval was given to buy back up to 100 houses over the next 5 years (budget dependent) in areas where there is high demand and low stock/turnover.
- 3.10** As part of a prevention focus, the team has well established relationships with various front line services that will continue to be engaged and will seek assistance with homelessness prevention and tenancy sustainment. Partnership agencies are listed in **Appendix 7**.
- 3.11** There has been a reduction in the number of homelessness applications from 530 in 2016/17 to 455 in 2017/18 (14% reduction) in respect of which the Council had a duty to find settled accommodation. Although this demonstrates some success through using a preventative approach, there remains great challenges in meeting the needs of homeless households, particularly demonstrated in long stays in temporary accommodation (average of 357 days during 2017/18) and length of time households are waiting on our Homelessness List for settled accommodation (518 days average during 2017/18).
- 3.12** To enable the Council to discharge its duty to the private rented sector successfully, the service has identified the need for an Advice and Assistance Officer. This post will be funded in Year 1 by the Council (utilising one off abolition of Management Fee - Temporary Accommodation funding) with a future funding request submitted as part of the RRTP in years 2-5.
- 3.13** The proportion of all social lets provided to statutory homeless cases by the Council was 60% compared to that of RSLs, which was 58% (includes Section 5 referrals and direct allocations from the Housing Association's lists and online allocation tools such as Homehunt etc). The current backlog (current homeless cases where there is a duty to house) plus projected new demand (average from last three years of homeless cases with duty to house), is considered alongside rehousing history to statutory homeless households, to show the gap between demand and supply.
- 3.14** In order to increase housing options, predominately for households with connections with the Bearsden and Milngavie areas, the Council has successfully entered into a nominations agreement with Knowes Housing Association, which operates out with the district within the Faifley area of West Dunbartonshire. This arrangement has been operational since 2015 given the low turnover and high demand for accommodation with the Bearsden and Milngavie areas. As Knowes Housing Association operates close to the East Dunbartonshire boundary, residents from this area are more willing to explore housing there, as opposed to moving to other areas of East Dunbartonshire. The nominations agreement has been a great success for both parties and officers continue to work in partnership, in order to enhance housing options and meet housing need. During April 2019, officers have renewed the nomination agreement with Knowes Housing Association; 15% of its lets will be allocated via the Council's Homelessness and Prevention Team.

3.15 A commitment is required from the Council and RSL partners to increase lets to meet the needs of homeless households. The average time to identify settled accommodation is currently 518 days. It is essential that the Council minimises the impact of homelessness and ensures those experiencing homelessness can reach a settled housing option as quickly as possible. There are 450 households on the Homelessness List and **table 3** below provides a summary of the date in which a duty to house was accepted. A key priority of the Council's RRTP is to reduce the time on the Homelessness list initially to be under 3 years. The Homelessness Advisor (Rapid Rehousing) will, over the next 3 months, be responsible for reviewing the 16 (3%) households that have been waiting longer than 3 years for accommodation. Review meetings will take place to re-assess household's circumstances, with a view to identifying suitable accommodation for these households at the earliest opportunity. In addition, advice will be provided in accordance with the service's dual Housing Options/Homelessness approach to ensure applicants are fully aware of all available housing options .

Year	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Current applications	223 (50%)	144 (32%)	67 (15%)	6 (1%)	10 (2%)

Table 3

3.16 For homeless applicants requiring the emergency safety net of temporary accommodation, time in such accommodation should be as short as possible. As part of the Council's temporary accommodation Strategy, the service will continue to monitor temporary accommodation requirements to ensure that accommodation is of a high standard and offers are in accordance with current legislation. During years 3-5 of the RRTP, the Council will review use of temporary accommodation and when it should be returned to mainstream use.

3.17 At 31 March 2018, there were 210 households living in temporary accommodation in East Dunbartonshire. The majority of temporary accommodation in East Dunbartonshire is provided by the Council in mainstream furnished properties, based within the community.

There are currently:

- 109 self-contained furnished temporary accommodation properties
- - 83 self-contained unfurnished - lead tenancy properties rented by the Council from Private Landlords

In addition, the Council has access to

- 17 rooms within our First Stop Emergency Accommodation (Hostel)
- 19 rooms/flats of interim supported accommodation.

3.18 There are currently three Bed & Breakfast providers working with the Council. All are established B&B's and are only used as a last resort. B&B accommodation can be used for single applicants, couples or families with little or no support needs. The average stay, last year, was 34 days at an average cost of £60 per night.

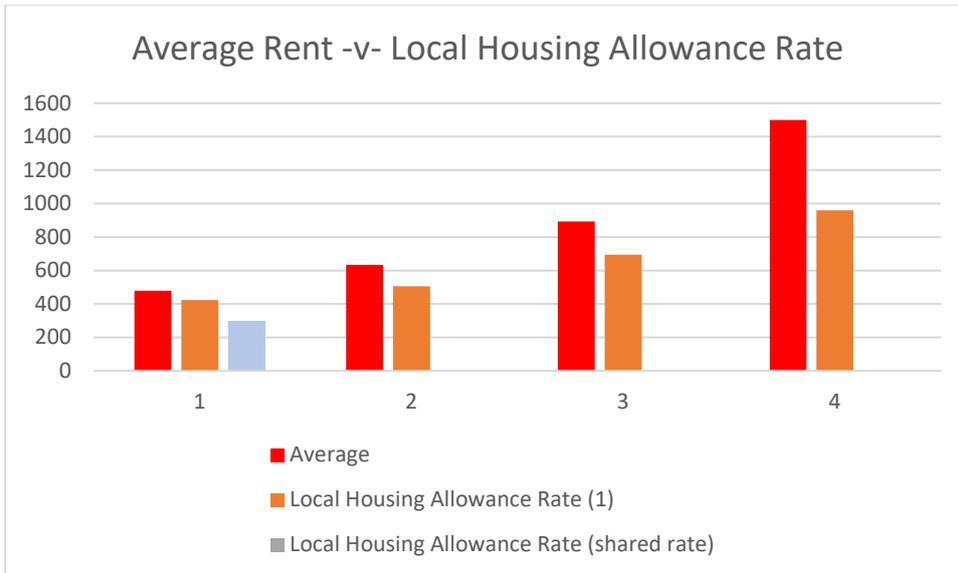
3.19 Bed and Breakfast accommodation is used in East Dunbartonshire on an emergency basis only. It is unlikely that the Council will be able to eradicate the use of B&B altogether, unless there is further funding in future to facilitate the development of more accommodation, both temporary such as First Stop and permanent Council and Housing Association accommodation. The offer of accommodation for families in an emergency situation is

required, due to the limited supply locally available and this provision will require to be factored into the Council's business plan. In this regard, there is a need for accommodation to operate with vacant rooms, in order to accommodate applicants on an emergency basis. As part of the proposed Housing Plus Model, it is anticipated that the use of B&B accommodation will also reduce through tenancy sustainment work, targeted at repeat homelessness cases, where households often live a chaotic lifestyle and present in an emergency situation with only B&B being available. As part of the Council's temporary accommodation strategy, there will be a need to increase self contained temporary accommodation within East Dunbartonshire

- 3.20** Women's Aid manages and provides 12 dispersed refuge properties for single women and families fleeing domestic violence. The Homelessness and Prevention Team has a good working relationship with Women's Aid, ensuring households within a refuge, receive appropriate support/advice. The Homelessness and Prevention Team Leader is an active member of the East Dunbartonshire MARAC Board that was established in October 2017.
- 3.21** As part of the Temporary Accommodation Strategy, there is a requirement for additional temporary accommodation, to ensure the Council can fulfil its duty to provide accommodation to homelessness households when they need it. It is anticipated that the capacity within the Council's dispersed temporary accommodation will initially increase, and thereafter decrease during years 3 to 5, with stock being returned to provide settled accommodation. Where possible, conversion from temporary accommodation to settled accommodation will be considered in order to minimise the impact on households. It is unlikely the Council will be in the position to stop using B&B accommodation altogether without substantial additional funding and or through radical preventative initiatives.
- 3.22** The Council's RRTP has been designed to be a working tool and it is anticipated that the plan will continue to evolve over the transition period. A copy of the statistical Government submitted template, which accompanies the plan, is attached as **Appendix 3**. The success of the RRTP will be dependent on adequate resources, both budgetary and staffing, to complete tasks relevant to the RRTP. The Homelessness Service will carry out a full evaluation of prevention and early intervention activities by March 2020, to improve tenancy sustainment and try to reduce overall homelessness, renewing the focus on housing options advice.
- 3.23** Using the analysis undertaken for sections 1-4 of the statistical return (**Appendix 3**), the plan sets out how the Council and partners are going to move from the current position, to the future vision of rapid rehousing. The action plan (**Appendix 4**) identifies 7 high level actions with sub actions detailed against each. A summary is provided below:
1. Increase focus on prevention to stop homelessness occurring in the first place
 2. A settled, mainstream housing outcome provided as quickly as possible for homeless applicants
 3. Time spent in any form of temporary accommodation reduced to a minimum, with the fewer transitions the better
 4. When temporary accommodation is needed, the optimum type is furnished mainstream located within a community
 5. Ensure homeless households can access existing housing
 6. Ensure homeless households can access the right type of support
 7. Increase affordable housing supply to meet the needs of homeless households
- 3.24** As outlined in the Council's Action Plan regarding the RRTP submission (see **Appendix 4**, p10 -12), the total revenue resources requested amounts to £2.174m (of which £1.363m is staff resource related). In addition, it is calculated that £127m of capital funding will be

needed and an estimated £400k of revenue to deliver new build and supported accommodation provision to fully implement the Scottish Government's RRTP vision.

- 3.25 Where homelessness cannot be prevented, Rapid Rehousing means:
- **A settled, mainstream housing outcome as quickly as possible.**
- 3.26 Rapid Rehousing poses a very significant challenge for the Council, with the Toolkit (Appendix 3) supplied alongside the Scottish Government's guidance providing a statistical analysis of the shortfall in supply required to achieve rapid rehousing within 5 years. In East Dunbartonshire, the toolkit has identified a shortfall of **1285** lets over 5 years (257 lets per year) to be allocated to statutorily homeless households. This is in addition to the current allocation numbers i.e. there are currently only around 250 vacant council properties and 150 Housing Association vacant properties per year; minus sheltered/wheelchair and specialist of which, many would not meet the housing needs of homelessness applicants.
- 3.27 **As part of the Council's Housing Options approach applicants will be considered for all areas of East Dunbartonshire where the Council has suitable accommodation to meet their housing needs.** Consideration for the safety of applicants will be taken into account where they may be at risk within certain letting areas. Where applicants are at significant risk, as per legislation, referrals to other Local Authority Areas will be considered.
- 3.28 **The Council will actively discharge its duty where sustainable accommodation can be identified in the private rented sector.** The Rent Deposit and Lead Tenancy Assistant will continue to provide advice/assistance to households wishing to move to accommodation within the Private Rented Sector. As part of the "Housing Plus" approach, recruitment of an Advice and Assistance Officer will ensure that additional and appropriate support is given to households moving into the Private Sector, to assist them with tenancy sustainment.
- 3.29 The Private Rented Sector poses significant challenges for households on low incomes, for the reasons summarised below. Rent increases in the Private Rented Sector during 2017 range from 1.9% for a 1 bedroom up to 21.5% for a 4-bedroom property, which compares unfavourably with CPI inflation, running at 3%. Average rents in the East Dunbartonshire area remain higher than the Scottish Average, causing affordability issues for those on low incomes. The average rent for a private rented one-bed property in East Dunbartonshire is £479 per month, which is slightly below the Scottish average of £501. In comparison, the cost of a one-bedroom property rented from the Council is around £320 per month. Due to recent benefit changes, this creates challenges for those on low incomes and increases demand for social housing, particularly from single households under 35 years of age.
- 3.30 The Local Housing Allowance for a one-bed property is £423.85, resulting in a shortfall of around £55.15 per month for anyone on a low income living in a private rented property. For families requiring larger properties, the cost of housing in the PRS is considerably higher than that of social housing and for those who depend on the LHA, it is simply unaffordable as a result of wider welfare reform challenges. Graph 1 below shows a summary of the "average rent" by property size (as per properties advertised during 2017/18) against the Local Housing Allowance rate.



Graph 1

3.31 Time spent in any form of temporary accommodation should be reduced to a minimum, with the fewer transitions the better. In East Dunbartonshire, the average time spent in temporary accommodation during 2017/2018 was 372 days. The service aims to reduce this by:

- Fully implementing the Housing Options approach to ensure applicants are queuing for all areas where there is suitable accommodation to meet their housing needs. Utilising the private rented sector to identify suitable accommodation for households. The Rent Deposit and Lead Tenancy Officer will meet with applicants interested in the Private Rented Sector, to identify support required with regards deposit, first months' rent and housing support requirements.
- Households aged 25-35 years of age, who are subject to the Shared Accommodation rate and who require temporary accommodation, will be prioritised for accommodation in First Stop. Reviews/meetings with a dedicated Housing Options Officer will take place every 4 weeks for households placed in First Stop. Following a 3 months stay in First Stop, housing options in the private rented sector will be enhanced, as homeless applicants will no longer be subject to the shared accommodation rate; then regarded as being a “former hostel dweller over age of 25 years”, making the private rented sector more affordable and sustainable for households.

3.32 When temporary accommodation is needed, the optimum type is mainstream, furnished and within a community. The majority of the Council’s Temporary accommodation is self-contained and furnished. Where the property is unfurnished, applicants are often provided with second hand goods or items from the Scottish Welfare Fund. Plans to review the use of multi occupancy accommodation in Bearsden and Milngavie is underway with one of the buildings being considered to be decommissioned and sold. The income from this sale will be used to buy/build more suitable dispersed accommodation.

3.33 The Council’s Temporary Accommodation Strategy was reviewed and updated during 2018 and this demonstrated a shortfall of 91 temporary accommodation properties/placements; 60

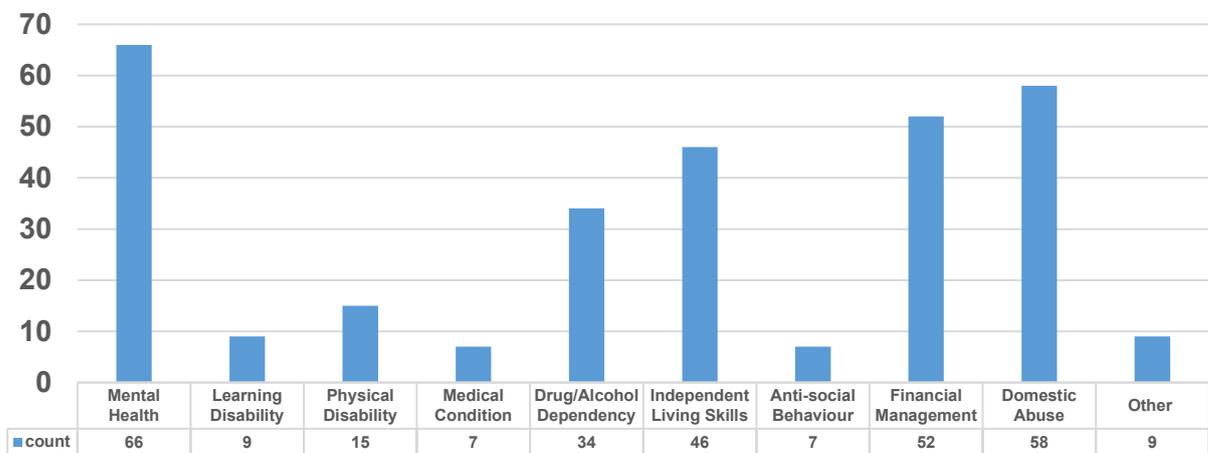
being self-contained. During 2018/19, the Council approved increased stock levels for both mainstream and temporary accommodation via buy backs.

- 3.34** By reducing the length of stay in temporary accommodation, it is envisaged that the temporary accommodation provision required will decrease. This will be reviewed on a regular basis and where there is a surplus of accommodation, this will be returned as mainstream accommodation during years 4 and 5 of the RRTP. This will increase stock levels for settled accommodation.
- 3.35** **Ensure homeless households can access housing.** The Rapid Rehousing Tool kit highlights a significant gap between demand and supply. As at the start of 2017/18, there was a backlog of 485 households on the homelessness list. During 2017/18 an additional 453 households were added to the Homelessness List and in 2017/18 only 211 council lets (Council) and 150 (Housing Association) became available. The target for allocations to the Homelessness List during 2017/18 of 50% was exceeded, as 60% of lets went to homeless applicants due to the scale of the backlog.
- 3.36** During 2019/20 it is planned to submit options to the Place, Neighbourhood & Corporate Assets Committee to increase the allocations target of lets to the Homelessness List. This will be reviewed on an annual basis. Analysis has to be undertaken, as the total number of lets is more important than a percentage target, as lets to transfer applicants can address two housing need requirements, as this always releases another let. Initial discussions with one Housing Association have taken place, with that organisation agreeing to give the Council 100% nomination rights in relation to its properties in the area. Allocation targets will be in-line with proposed Council targets (50-70% to homelessness list). Further discussions will take place with other RSL/Housing Association Partners to ensure, where possible, (many have specialised provision in the area) and where letting targets are in line with or close to the Council's. Applicants will be queued for all areas, where there are properties to meet their Housing need, unless there is supporting evidence that they would be at significant risk within a particular property, street and/or area. Where there is a significant risk across all areas, in accordance with current legislation, the Council will then refer to neighbouring authorities.
- 3.37** Roll out of the "Housing Options Training Tool Kit" for all employees within the Housing Team will ensure that Housing/Homelessness staff have up to date knowledge of housing options available. The Homelessness Advisor (Rapid Rehousing) will ensure that this is also rolled out across all relevant teams/services. The Council is an active member of the West of Scotland Housing Options Hub and has been involved in the development of a training tool kit, to ensure that the Toolkit is relevant in an East Dunbartonshire context.
- 3.38** The Homelessness Service will continue to deliver a dual Housing Option/Homelessness approach to ensure households are fully aware of the different housing options available to them.
- 3.39** The Advice and Assistance Officer along with the Rent Deposit and Lead Tenancy Assistant will work closely with applicants wishing to consider the Private Rented Sector. Promotion of the Rent Deposit Scheme will be reviewed to ensure households, landlords and agents are aware of the advantages of the scheme.
- 3.40** **Ensure homeless households/those at risk of homelessness can access the right type of support.** A rapid rehousing approach sees a shift away from a culture of 'tenancy readiness'. The majority of households experiencing homelessness have no, or low support needs. Some households may have higher support requirements and for them, rapid rehousing means supporting people in their own settled home, rather than in temporary or supported accommodation.

During 2017/18:

- 41% of households had no support needs
- 14% had low support needs
- 18% of households had medium support needs, requiring regular support from housing support workers and other services/agencies
- 10% require intensive support from Housing Support Workers and where possible Housing First
- 7% require daily support and would benefit from Supported Accommodation

3.41 Of the households who required support, many required support due to poor mental health (13% of all applicants). Graph 2 below provides a summary of the main reason why support was required during 2017/18. It should be noted however, that some households may have multiple support needs.



Graph 2

3.42 Action Required: The Homelessness Service actively records support “need” however, support level is not recorded as part of current procedures. To ensure there is more accurate information, without carrying out manual exercises on an annual basis, the service will record against each applicant the support level. This will be recorded initially during the homelessness interview, however this will be reviewed by the Homelessness Officer and other support providers, to ensure a joint approach to better support the household as and when required.

3.43 The Homelessness and Prevention Team will continue to provide a person centred approach, ensuring households are fully aware of the housing options available to them. The service will continue to work alongside key partners to ensure a holistic and structured approach to support households around key “pathways” i.e. domestic abuse, prison liberation (as per SHORE standards), hospital discharge and leaving care.

3.44 The Council’s “Housing First” Project has been supporting households that require intensive support to maintain their tenancy since 2016. This is funded until early 2020 using funds from the Big Lottery (£250k over 5 years), the Council’s General Revenue Fund (£26k per annum) and the Drug and Alcohol Partnership (£11k per annum) also makes a contribution.

The project is delivered by Turning Point Scotland and supports up to 12 clients. An application to the Scottish Government's "change fund" is currently being considered to fund support for an additional 8 households during year 1 and 2 of the RRTP.

- 3.45** The main reason for homelessness in the Council's area over the past 3 years has been relationship breakdown with family and friends. With a view to assisting households, the Council will look to introduce a mediation service to try to resolve the issues that are causing difficulty between the parties involved. Undertaken in the right way, mediation can be a useful tool to assist communication and therefore resolve issues or disputes that can contribute to homelessness. The Homelessness Advisor (Rapid Rehousing) will, during year 1, explore options on how to facilitate and deliver a mediation service. This will include researching and putting forward:
- Training for all Homelessness Officers/Project Officers and explore the potential for training all/some Housing Officers
 - Mediation Officer/service
 - Peer Support Workers
 - Delivery of workshops/school lessons
- 3.46** During the early stages of homelessness, Homelessness Officers will ensure, where appropriate, support is provided by the Housing Support Team. A "Housing Plus" approach will be introduced to ensure household being offered settled accommodation are provided with support/assistance during the first 6 weeks of their tenancy. This will be delivered by:
- Housing Support Officers
 - Project Workers (tenants under 25 years)
 - Housing Officer (Housing Plus).
- 3.47** Where independent living within the community is not possible, or preferable, for whatever reason (safety, risk to self or others, choice) then for those whom residential or supported accommodation is the preferred housing option; more specialist supported provision will be commissioned in consultation with HSCP colleagues. New joint working arrangements will be put in place between Housing and HSCP teams to ensure that vulnerable households are fully supported. It should be noted that there is currently no provision for long term supported accommodation in the East Dunbartonshire area. Further work is required to look at the budgetary requirements of such placements and research into the possible provision of more specialised accommodation. The Council will work with the HSCP to identify potential sites/properties.

4.0 IMPLICATIONS

The implications for the Council are as undernoted.

- 4.1** Frontline Service to Customers - Development of the RRTP will impacts on customers with homeless applicants rehoused more quickly but not always in their area of local connection, while waiting/transfer list applicants are likely to wait longer, at least during the transition period as the homeless backlog reduces.
- 4.2** Workforce (including any significant resource implications) - Additional posts are required to assist with the role out of the Plan and the Scottish Government anticipate, at least a short

term, growth in the workforce. Resource requirements are summarised within appendix 4 (see summary p 10 & 11) of the Action Plan.

- 4.3 Legal Implications – There are no legal implications known at this stage. However, it should be noted that there may be changes to legislation/Code of Guidance in the future. Appropriate steps will be taken to work with legal services to ensure that this is communicated to relevant employees and policies/procedures are updated accordingly.
- 4.4 Financial Implications – The budget for the Homelessness and Prevention service is contained within the General Fund – Housing and is not an HRA budget. Funding streams will be made available from the Scottish Government, however it is not known when or how much funding will be distributed to the 32 local authorities. Initial payment of £30k was paid to the Council during March 2019. A separate cost code has been identified to ensure funding streams are easily monitored and an announcement on RRTP funding is expected during the summer after consultation with COSLA takes place.
- 4.5 Procurement – none at this stage.
- 4.6 ICT - Additional IT provision will be required to support additional employees.
- 4.7 Corporate Assets – none.
- 4.8 Equalities Implications – none at present. An equalities impact assessment will be carried out following this report.
- 4.9 Other - none

5.0 **MANAGEMENT OF RISK**

The risks and control measures relating to this Report are as follows:-

- 5.1 No significant risks have been identified at this stage. Once the RRTP has been implemented, management of risk will be summarised as/where appropriate.

6.0 **IMPACT**

- 6.1 **ECONOMIC GROWTH & RECOVERY** - None
- 6.2 **EMPLOYABILITY & SKILLS**- None
- 6.3 **CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE** – None
- 6.4 **COMMUNITY SAFETY** – None
- 6.5 **ADULT HEALTH & WELLBEING** – RRTP is likely to rehouse vulnerable homeless applicants, some with complex needs, quicker, which should improve their health and wellbeing.
- 6.6 **OLDER ADULTS & VULNERABLE PEOPLE** – RRTP is likely to rehouse vulnerable homeless applicants, some with complex needs quicker, which should improve their health and wellbeing.

6.7 STATUTORY DUTY - The Housing (Scotland) Act 1987, The Housing (Scotland) Act 2001 and the Homelessness Etc. (Scotland) Act 2003 – duties towards homeless applicants and to provide both interim and temporary accommodation.

7.0 POLICY CHECKLIST

7.1 This Report has been assessed against the Policy Development Checklist and has been classified as being an operational report and not a new policy or change to an existing policy document.

8.0 APPENDICES

8.1 Appendix 1 - Survey Monkey Results

8.2 Appendix 2 - Letter from Housing Minister

8.3 Appendix 3 - RRTP statistical template return

8.4 Appendix 4 - RR Action Plan

8.5 Appendix 5 - RRTP Scottish Government Feedback

8.6 Appendix 6 - Housing Market & Homeless Context in EDC

8.7 Appendix 7 - Partnership Agencies