

CAMPBELL
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Arun District Council: Homelessness & Rough Sleeping Strategy

HOMELESSNESS REVIEW

FINAL

August 2024



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1. Executive summary

- 1.1 This review has been carried out in line with the Homelessness Code of Guidance 2018 (as amended in February 2024). The review has been conducted using research and analysis of homelessness and rough sleeping data for Arun and comparator authorities. This has been informed by in-person consultations with stakeholders at Arun District Council and partners in statutory, voluntary and charity sector organisations, with a view to determine the extent to which the local population is homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. The review has identified what is currently being done and by whom, and what resources are available to prevent and tackle homelessness. Findings from the Homelessness Review are set out below.

Rates of homelessness and rough sleeping

- 1.2 Rates of homelessness in Arun are in line with national and regional averages but lower than the designed “nearest neighbour authorities” from DLUHC¹.
- 1.3 Between 2020/21 and Q3 2023/24, Arun recorded 3,488 homeless applications, with 89% leading to accepted duties.
- 1.4 Duty cases for 2023/24 rose by 10%, notably higher for single households (18%) than families (5%). While 67% of cases are single households, 33% are families.
- 1.5 Demographically, White British applicants form the majority (82%), with minoritised ethnic groups comprising only 5%.
- 1.6 Among support needs, mental health (43%) and physical ill health (17%) predominate, indicating a consistent demand for health-related support services.
- 1.7 HCLIC data indicates a rise in relief duty cases in Arun, increasing by 35% since 2021/22 and now comprising the majority of duty cases at 58%.
- 1.8 Repeat homelessness levels are low but increasing.
- 1.9 Rough sleeping is on the rise, with 152 individuals receiving street outreach services between May 2022 and February 2024, highlighting the challenges faced by homelessness services in preventing homelessness effectively.
- 1.10 Moreover, “hidden homelessness” remains a significant challenge, with many individuals not accessing formal support services.

Reasons for homelessness

- 1.11 In Arun, the primary driver of homelessness for single households and those with children is the end of private rented tenancies, constituting 32% and 42% of homeless duty cases in 2023/24, respectively.
- 1.12 Family or friends' inability to accommodate follows closely, at 31% and 27%.

¹ The comparator authorities were Bath & NE Somerset, Bradford, Chelmsford, Cherwell, Durham, Gloucester, North Lincs, Warrington and West Suffolk

- 1.13 Domestic abuse is a significant factor, particularly for households with children, increasing by 11% over three years. Relief duty cases increasingly result from domestic abuse, urging a shift towards addressing its root causes.
- 1.14 Main duty cases reflect a surge in instances owing to domestic abuse, highlighting the need for targeted interventions in this area.
- 1.15 Efforts to mediate with private sector landlords and strengthen domestic abuse services would assist in addressing the evolving dynamics of homelessness in Arun.
- 1.16 Analysis of rough sleeping data reveals relationship breakdown (24%) and loss of rented accommodation (17%) as primary reasons for rough sleeping, mirroring trends among the non-rough-sleeping cohort. However, a notable proportion turn to rough sleeping due to losing tied accommodation (11%) or eviction from supported housing (16%), highlighting the importance of supported housing and tenancy sustainment efforts.
- 1.17 Among female rough sleepers, long-term homelessness (32%) and domestic violence (11%) are prominent factors, underscoring the need for targeted interventions to address these vulnerabilities.

Impact of interventions

- 1.18 The Housing Options and RSI teams are doing good work to prevent and relieve homelessness in Arun in an increasingly challenging environment which reflects the national challenges of lack of affordable and social housing, changes in the private rented sector, LHA rates not keeping up with increases in rents and cost of living increasing putting financial pressures on families and individuals.

Figure 1.1 The % of duty cases accommodated for 6+ months at duty closure, DLUHC comparators

	Arun	Bath & NE Somerset	Bradford	Chelmsford	Cherwell	Durham	Gloucester	Warrington	West Suffolk
Prevention	38%	65%	70%	38%	45%	30%	40%	59%	46%
Relief	13%	47%	50%	10%	42%	36%	21%	33%	33%

Source: HCLIC 2022/23 (DLUHC)

Figure 1.2 The % accommodated for 6+ months at duty closure, Geographical comparators

	Arun	National	South East
Prevention	38%	53%	55%
Relief	13%	33%	67%

Source: HCLIC 2022/23 (DLUHC)

- 1.19 Arun has the joint-second lowest rate of accommodation outcomes for prevention duties and the second lowest for relief duties across the DLUHC comparator authorities. This also compares adversely to national and regional averages, indicating a need for more effective interventions and more affordable housing.
- 1.20 The data highlights a disparity in homelessness relief efforts between single households and families in Arun. While overall progress has been made in preventing homelessness, families face greater challenges.
- 1.21 Single households have better accommodation outcomes compared to families, with an increasing use of supported accommodation to resolve single households' homelessness issues.
- 1.22 The data from the RSI service in Arun reveals that 19% of individuals were still rough sleeping at the end of their contact, highlighting persistent homelessness.
- 1.23 While 16% of RSI service users successfully moved into settled housing, the most common outcome was supported housing.
- 1.24 88% of rough sleepers are engaging with housing options services, but there's a clear need for more effective strategies to facilitate transitions into stable housing, addressing the difficulty in accessing move-on accommodation.
- 1.25 DLUHC data reveals a 55% increase in households in temporary accommodation (TA) since 2021, with Arun hosting 189 placements as of March 2024, predominantly comprising family households.
- 1.26 Arun exhibits the highest usage of nightly paid, privately managed accommodation among comparator authorities, with rising costs indicating a need for sustainable housing solutions.
- 1.27 The numbers who end up rough sleeping or homeless when at the point of duty closure are very low, but a large proportion of applicants end up in unstable, short-term accommodation arrangements.
- 1.28 As of 30th September 2023, there were a total of 197 placements in temporary accommodation in Arun. This included 124 family households, making up 63% of all placements in TA.

Figure 1.3 Rate of households in TA, DLUHC comparator authorities

Local Authority	Rate of TA per 1,000 households
Arun	2.63
Bath & North East Somerset	0.89
Bradford	1.24
Chelmsford	5.92
Durham	0.36
Gloucester	3.31
North Lincolnshire	--
Warrington	1.16
West Suffolk	1.41
Rest of England	2.32
Southeast	3.30

Source: HCLIC 2022/23 (DLUHC)

- 1.29 This is the third highest rate of households in TA across the DLUHC comparator authorities, behind Chelmsford at 5.92, and Gloucester at 3.31. The rate of TA in Arun is also higher than the national average (excluding London) of 2.32 households in every 1,000, but lower than the regional average for the Southeast of 3.3.
- 1.30 Of the households currently housed in TA 7 (3.7%) have been in their accommodation for 1 year or more, and 53 (28%) between 6 months to a year.
- 1.31 Notably, Discretionary Housing payments are not being used to help secure accommodation for households who are homeless or threatened with homelessness, and other direct financial assistance is used on a very limited basis.
- 1.32 Supported housing is receiving very high levels of referrals that they are unable to house, and providers are operating long waiting lists. This is because move-on rates into settled housing are low.

2. Local housing context

Key demographics

- 2.1 According to the 2021 Census, the population of Arun was 164,900 comprising 72,650 households. 48,800 (67%) of these households are single households [ONS Census 2021].
- 2.2 Compared to England's median age of 40.7 years Arun's population is older with a median age of 49.6 years.
- 2.3 West Sussex was ranked as the 129th least deprived upper tier local authority out of 151 in England in 2019. Of the West Sussex Districts and Boroughs, Arun ranks the second most deprived. Compared to levels of deprivation across England Arun is not relatively deprived, however some wards are in most deprived 10%.

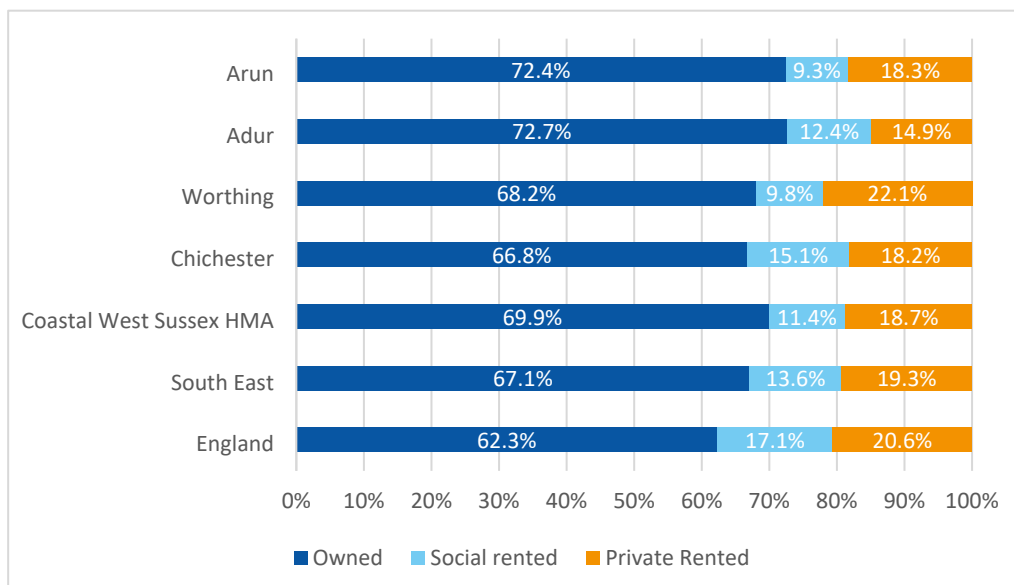
Housing Market

Dwellings

- 2.4 As of March 2024, there are almost 79,000 dwellings in Arun. Proportionally there are more 2- and 3-bedroom properties than regional and national averages, but significantly less 4-bedroom properties [Iceni projects, 2024].
- 2.5 With 8,794 new properties completed locally since 2011, Arun has seen a 12.5% growth in the number of dwellings. This is the largest net increase in dwellings of all local authorities in West Sussex.
- 2.6 Affordable housing delivery accounts for just 21.9% of these new properties. However, the pace of affordable housing delivery has accelerated with 546 new affordable dwellings completed (or acquired) between 2020/21 and 2022/23.
- 2.7 Approximately 9.3% of households in Arun are in affordable housing. This is the lowest percentage in the HMA. It is also significantly lower than the Southeast (13.6%) and England equivalent (17.1%). However, since 2011 the number of households in affordable housing in Arun has increased by 15.1%. This is a faster rate of growth than any of the other comparator authorities [ONS census 2021].

Tenure and occupancy

Figure 2.1 Tenure (2021)



Source - Census 2021 (ONS)

- 2.8 72.4% of dwellings in Arun are owned, 18.3% are Private Rented and 9.3% are Social Rented. Arun sees a higher proportion within owner tenure than the HMA average (69.9%). All areas assessed are higher than the national average (62.3%).
- 2.9 When considering rented properties, private rented dwellings (18.3%) are twice as common as social rented (9.3%). The high proportion of PRS properties within Arun points to a potential issue with the affordability of homes for people to buy and the availability of social rented dwellings.
- 2.10 An analysis of the change in tenure between the 2011 and 2021 Census shows that owner occupation has decreased significantly by -2.3% in Arun. This decrease in Owner Occupation has led to increases in both private renting (+1.8%) and social renting (+0.5%). This is largely caused by worsening affordability and restrictions to mortgages.
- 2.11 The shift towards both PRS and social renting has increased demand in the sector without a fundamental increase in the supply of rented properties, particularly affordable rented.
- 2.12 Arun has a total of 5.3% vacant homes, this is a higher rate of vacant homes when compared to regional neighbours (4.5% of which are vacant properties and 0.8% are second homes).
- 2.13 Over occupation in Arun lies at 6%, matching that of Adur and Worthing but above the HMA average. This is below regional and national averages. Overcrowding is more of a concern in social rented homes with 9% living in overcrowded conditions.
- 2.14 At the same time there are 31% of households which are categorised as under-occupied (which means at least 2 more bedrooms than are required by the number in the household). This is in line with regional and national averages.

- 2.15 According to the 2021 Census, there are 1,334 multi-person households within Arun excluding all student households. This equates to around 1.8% of the households in the district. The latest Local Authority Housing Statistics suggests there were 391 Licensed HMOs in Arun in 2022/23. This is an increase of around 312 since 2012/13 when there were only 79 HMOs [Local Authority Housing Statistics, 2022/23].

Affordability

Figure 2.2 Median Sales Price by Type (Year to March 2023)

	Detached	Semi Detached	Terraced	Flats
Adur	£550,000	£416,888	£380,000	£248,498
Arun	£550,000	£365,000	£310,000	£184,000
Chichester	£675,000	£395,000	£360,000	£220,000
Worthing	£598,000	£425,000	£370,000	£225,000
Southeast	£625,000	£410,000	£335,000	£225,000
England	£440,000	£274,000	£240,000	£232,000

Source: Housing Affordability 2024 (ONS)

- 2.16 Although above the national average, at £350,000 median house prices in Arun District are the lowest among its neighbouring authorities. Prices for all types of housing in Arun are lower than its neighbouring authorities. The cost of flats in Arun are particularly low and falls below the national median.
- 2.17 In the year to September 2023 the median rent in Arun was £1,045. With the exception of rooms, rents for every size of property in Arun are lower than in all the neighbouring authorities but above the England median [ONS 2023].
- 2.18 For properties of all sizes rents rose by 50% between 2014-2023. This has been more pronounced for smaller properties, with room rents up by 54% and 1-bed rents by 40%. This compares to 22% price increases for properties with 4 or more bedrooms.

A review of properties available on ‘Right Move’ on 02.04.2024 revealed the availability of properties on the rental market that are at or below the revised 2024/25 Local Housing Allowance (LHA) rates for Chichester and Worthing, the two Broad Market Rental Areas (BRMA) against which LHA is set in Arun.²

Figure 2.3 Rightmove analysis – Number of properties available locally at LHA rates and LHA rates +12.5%:

² LHA levels are the maximum eligible rents set by property size that are used for the calculation of the housing allowance of Universal Credit (UC) claims (or Housing Benefit) in relation to private rented accommodation.

Postcode area	Total properties	Available at LHA rate - Chichester	Available at LHA rate - Worthing	Available at LHA rate +12.5% - Chichester	Available at LHA rate +12.5% - Worthing
BN13	13	0	0	0	0
BN15	10	1	1	3	2
BN16	21	0	0	2	1
BN17	36	7	4	19	15
BN18	18	0	0	4	1
Total	98	8	5	28	19

Source: Rightmove; [LHA rates 2024/25](#)

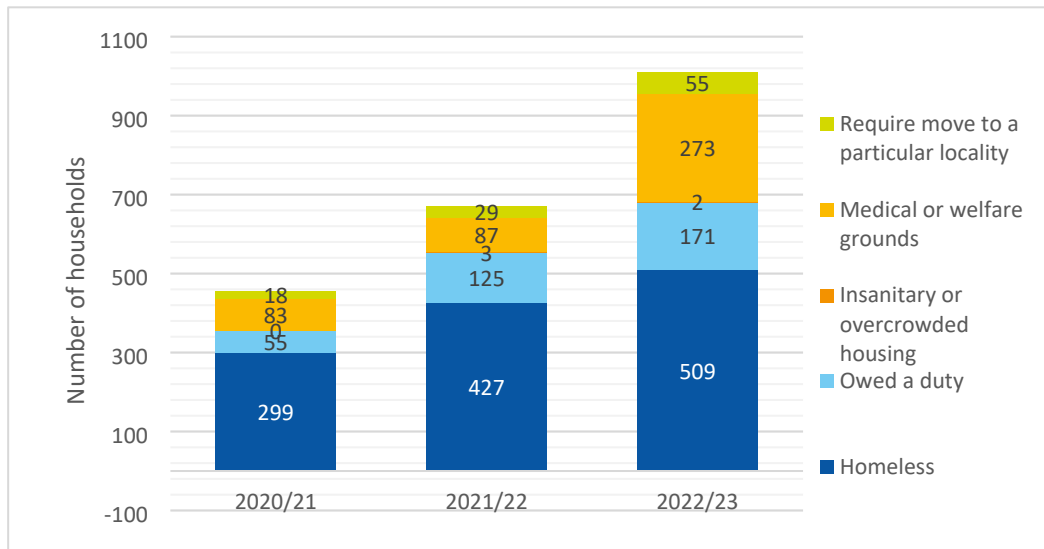
- 2.19 At 02.04.2024, just 8% of the available market of 98 properties was affordable at the Chichester LHA levels and 5% at the Worthing rate.
- 2.20 The same analysis was also conducted using the LHA rates +12.5%. This accounts for LHA recipients' limited abilities to top up their payments via other sources of income, and the possibility that the council may award discretionary housing payments (DHP) for the same reason.
- 2.21 At the current LHA rates +12.5%, 29% of the available market at 02.04.2024 was available for clients in receipt of the Chichester allowance, and 19% for Worthing.
- 2.22 92% of the affordable properties were 1-beds, meaning there is very limited availability of family size properties at or above the current LHA rates.

Social Housing

Demand

- 2.23 Arun DC own 3,417 units of social rented accommodation and there are 3,193 general needs social housing units owned by 29 different registered providers (RPs) [SDR 2023].

Figure 2.4 Housing waiting list trends 2020/21 - 2022/23, reasonable preference groups.



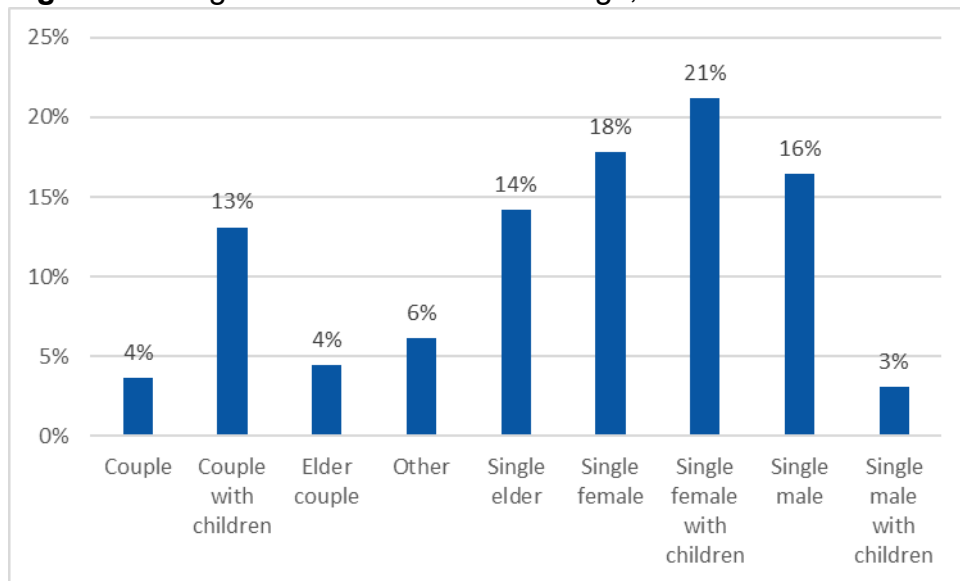
Source: Local Authority Housing Statistics dataset, England 2022/23 (DLUHC)

- 2.24 In 2022/23 there were 1,732 households on the Council’s housing waiting list. This was a 64% increase from 2020/21. Early indications of the figures for 2023/24 suggest that this number has risen to around 2,200 households.
- 2.25 Of the households on the waiting list in 2022/23, 58% were in a reasonable preference group. The homeless reasonable preference category now makes up the largest sub-group at 50%, having risen 70% since 2020/21.
- 2.26 The highest demand is for 1-bed properties (44%), but around 27% require a home with 3 or more bedrooms [Local authority housing statistics 2022/23].

Lettings

- 2.27 There were 298 new lets in Arun DC stock in 2022/23 comprising of 51% 1-bed properties, 35% 2-bed properties, 13% 3-bed properties and 1% 4-bed properties [Arun DC, 2024]. Around 50% of these households were categorised as homeless.
- 2.28 There were 360 new lets by RPs in Arun in 2021/22 [CORE, 2021/22]
- 2.29 On average since 2017/18, annual RP re-lets have comprised of around 117 one-bed properties and 5 larger 4+ bedroom homes per year. At this rate it would take 15 years to house the 1,732 people on the waiting list who require a one-bedroom home and 103 years to house the 464 households requiring a larger home [ibid].

Figure 2.5 Registered Provider new lettings, 2021/22: Households types



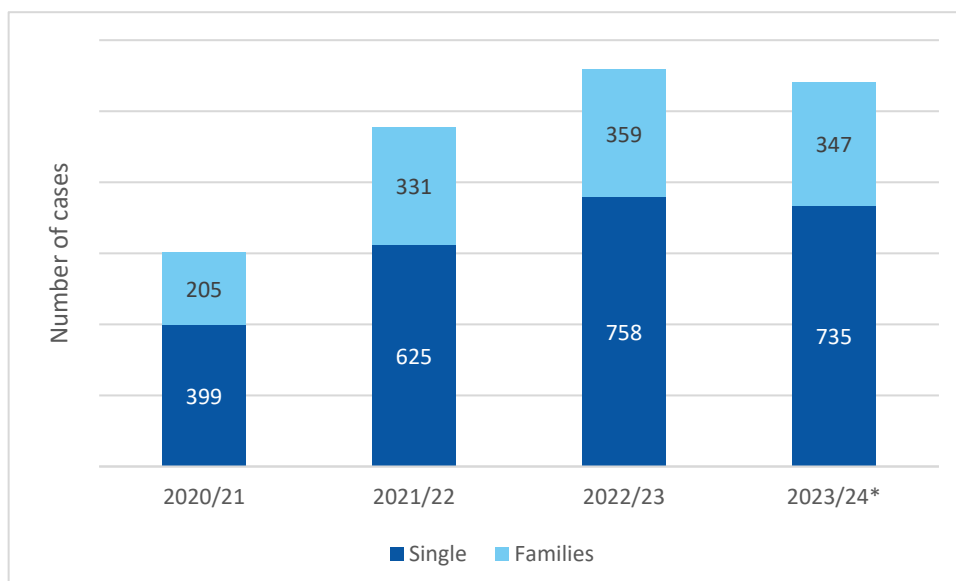
Source – CORE 2021/22 (DLUHC)

- 2.30 Single females with children (21%) constituted the largest household type sub-group of those housed in RP stock on 2021/22, followed by single females (18%).
- 2.31 37% of lettings were to households who were previous tenants of social housing, whilst 26% came from Temporary Accommodation. 15% were previously living with family or friends.
- 2.32 The most common reason for social housing need in 201/22 came from no fault evictions (15%), with around two thirds of this cohort coming from assured short-hold tenancies. The next most common reason was households being asked to leave their home by friends or family (14%), followed by those who had to vacate a property due to its unsuitability for their health or disability needs (11%).
- 2.33 27% of households housed in 2021/22 were part of the homeless reasonable preference category. This is slightly higher than the national average of 26% [Crisis, 2023] but lower than the Southeast region at 30%.

3. Levels of homelessness and rough sleeping

3.1 Between 2020/21 and the end of quarter three 2023/24 there have been 3,488 homeless applications in Arun. 3,093 (89%) of these applications resulted in a duty being accepted [Arun DC, 2024].

Figure 3.1 Homeless duty cases by household type and year



Source: HCLIC source data 2024 (Arun DC)³

3.2 The total number of duty cases for quarters 1 to 3 of 2023/24 stands at 919. When projecting the figures for a full financial year, the number of duty cases is estimated at 1,082, representing a 10% increase since 2021/22. For single households this increase is more pronounced at 18%, whilst family household duty cases have risen relatively slower at 5%.

3.3 On average between 2021/22 and 2023/24, 67% of duty cases are single person households and 33% are families.

Figure 3.2 Comparison of duty case rate per 1,000 households, 2022/23

Arun	National	Regional	Comparator Authorities
15.9	16.9	15.7	18.2

Source: HCLIC 2022/23 (DLUHC)

³ 2023/24 figures have been grossed up from 3 quarters to show a full Financial Year.

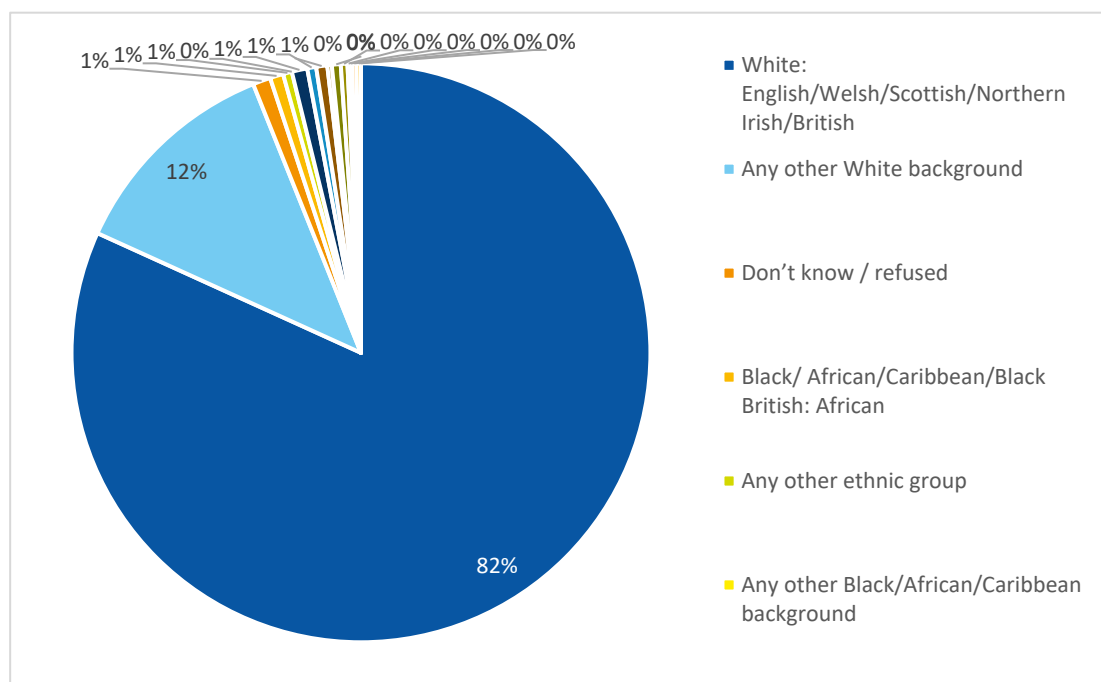
3.4 Analysis of the 2022/23 financial year shows that Arun had a duty case rate of 15.9 per thousand households. This is lower than the national average and the average of the nominated DLUHC comparator authorities, but slightly higher than the regional average.

These headline figures indicate that homelessness is on the rise for all household types, but that the demand from single households is both larger and faster-growing.

Demographic profile of homeless households

Ethnicity

Figure 3.3 Ethnicity of main homeless duty applicants, 2022/23



Source: HCLIC source data, 2024 (Arun DC)

3.5 The majority of duty applicants in 2022/23 were White British (82%), followed by 12% who were of any other white background such as Eastern European.

3.6 Minoritised ethnic groups account for a very small proportion of duty applicants in Arun at just 5%.

Figure 3.4 Duty applicants, breakdown of numbers of minoritised ethnic groups, 2022/23

Ethnicity	2020 /21	2021 /22	2022 /23	2023 /24	Total
Black/ African/Caribbean/Black British: African	6	4	9	6	25
Any other ethnic group	2	9	7	4	22
Any other Black/African/Caribbean background	0	6	12	0	18
Any other Mixed/Multiple ethnic background	1	1	6	7	15
Mixed/Multiple ethnic groups: White and Black Caribbean	2	3	6	4	15
Any other Asian background	2	3	3	5	13
Black/ African/Caribbean/Black British: Caribbean	2	3	2	2	9
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	1	1	2	4	8
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	2	3	2	1	8
Other ethnic group: Arab	0	2	5	1	8
Asian/Asian British: Indian	1	0	2	2	5
Mixed/Multiple ethnic groups: White and Asian	1	0	1	2	4
Mixed/Multiple ethnic groups: White and Black African	0	1	2	0	3
Asian/Asian British: Chinese	0	1	2	0	3

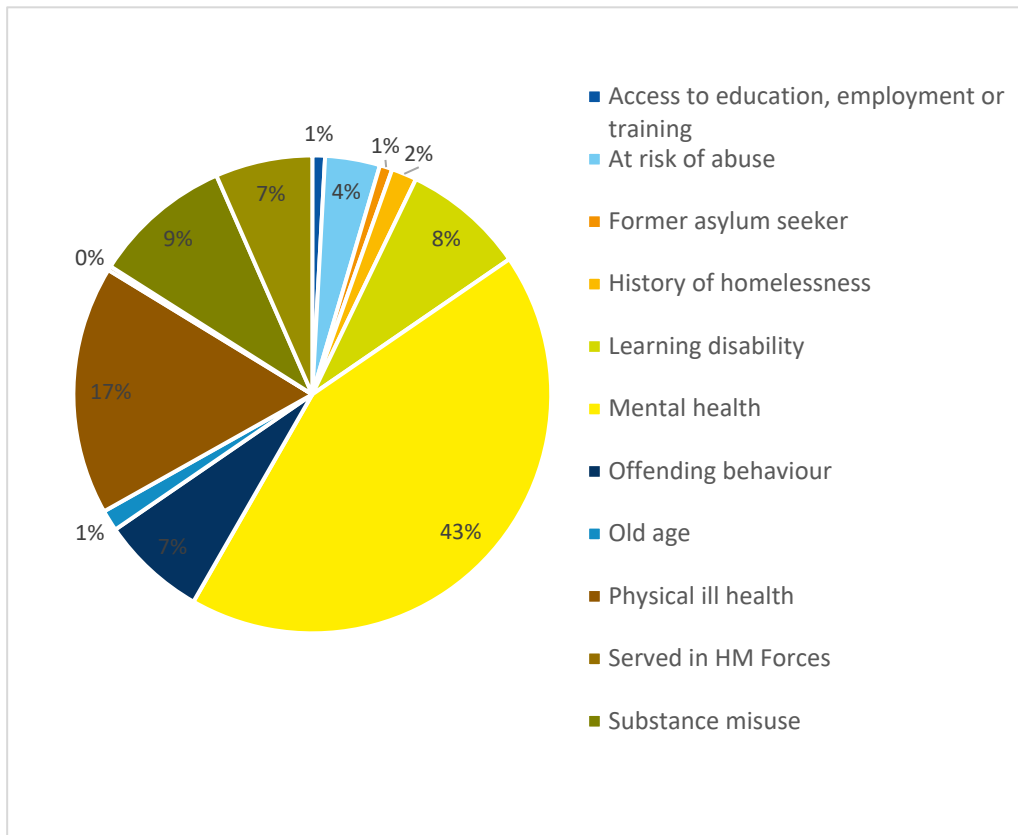
Source: HCLIC 2023/24 (DLUHC)

- 3.7 The largest minoritised ethnic group across the four years between 2020/21 and 2023/24 has been Black Africans, accounting for 1% of all applicants, followed by any other ethnic group (1%), and any other Black background (1%).
- 3.8 Gypsies and/or Irish Travellers have accounted for just 0.2% of applications since 2020/21, with a total of 8 applicants from this ethnic group across the four years.
- 3.9 The demographic profile of homeless households in Arun does not indicate a particular need for specific services tailored to any one ethnic group such as in other areas where for instance a dedicated eastern european engagement worker has been needed.

Support needs

- 3.10 In 2022/23, 57% of homeless duty applicants had no support needs, whilst 43% had some form of support need.

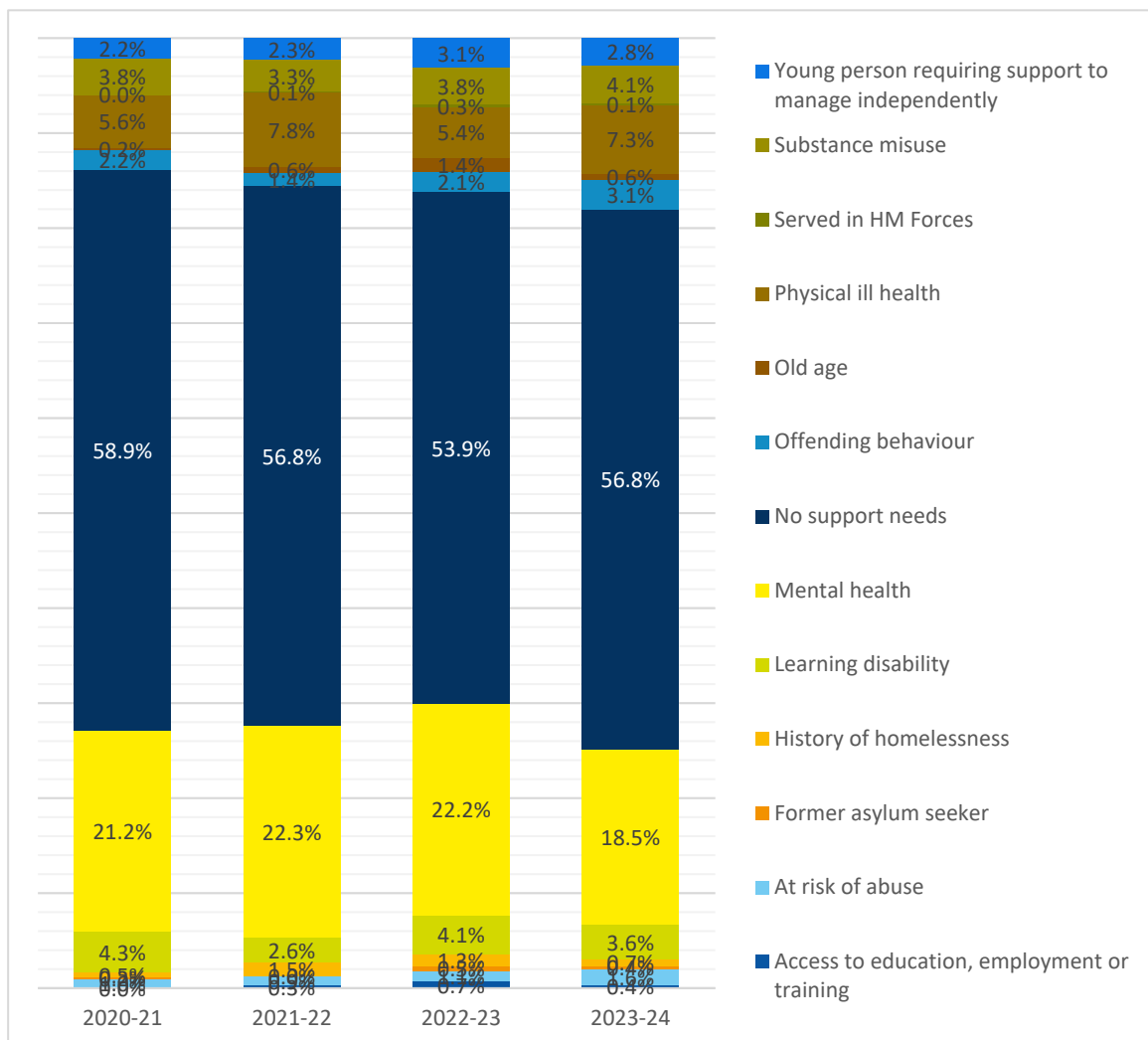
Figure 3.5 Duty applicants, breakdown by hierarchised primary support need, 2022/23



Source: HCLIC 2022/23 (DLUHC)

3.11 Campbell Tickell established a hierarchised system for establishing each individual's primary support need (see appendix 3). Analysis of primary support needs then revealed that of the duty applicants deemed to have a support need, 43% had a mental health support need, 17% had physical ill health, 9% had a substance misuse issue, 8% had a learning disability and 7% were young people who require support to manage independently.

Figure 3.6 Primary support needs of homeless duty applicants, 2020/21 to 2023/24

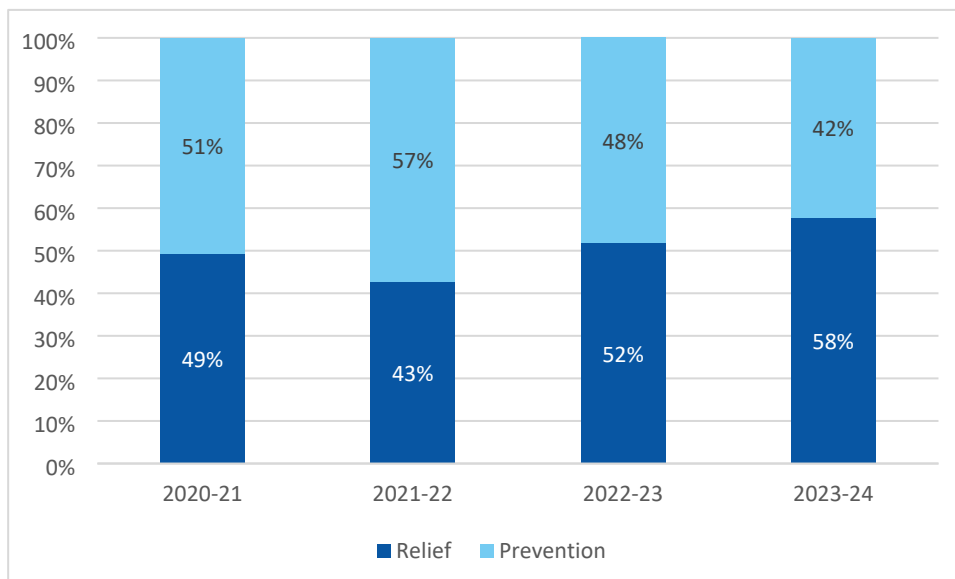


Source: HCLIC source data 2024 (Arun DC)

3.12 The primary support needs of duty applicants have remained relatively consistent over the last four years, though there has been a slight ongoing increase in the proportion of applicants with a substance misuse issue (+7%) and a higher increase in those with physical ill health (+32%). The data on support needs overall indicates on the one hand a high demand for support with mental and physical health amongst homeless households in Arun, but suggests that there is unlikely to be a particular growth in demand for any particular support services going forward.

Duty case breakdown: prevention and relief of homelessness

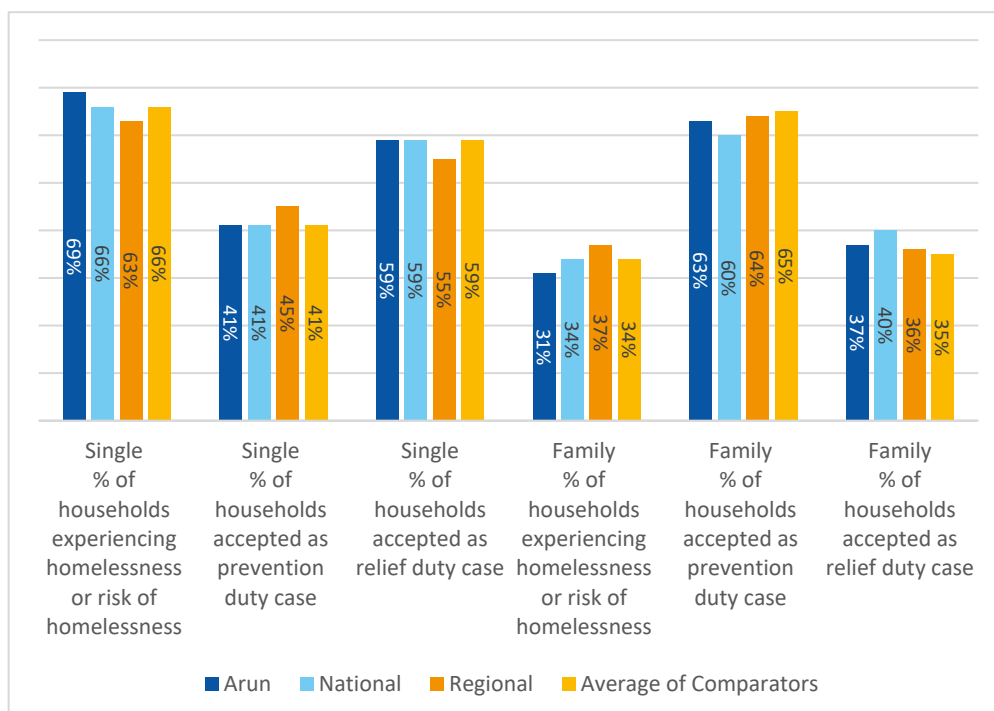
Figure 3.7 Prevention and relief duty case breakdown, 2020/21 to 2023/24



Source: HCLIC Source data 2024 (Arun DC)

3.13 Analysis of the figures from HCLIC indicate that the proportion of applicants owed a relief duty is growing in Arun. Whilst in 2021/22 relief duties accounted for 43% of all homeless applicants, they now comprise the majority of duty cases at 58%. This equates to a 35% increase since 2021/22.

Figure 3.7 Homelessness duties owed by duty type and household, 2022/23:



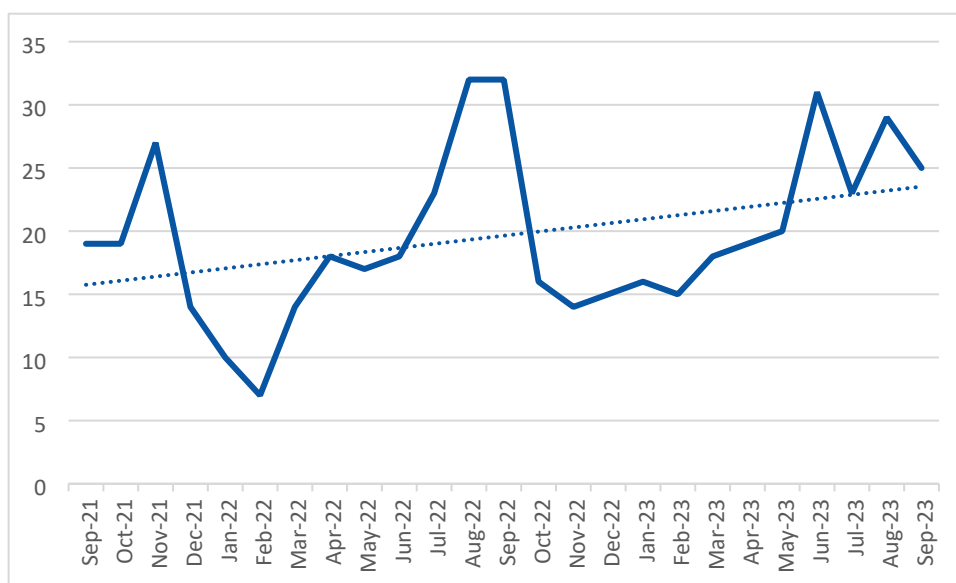
Source: HCLIC 2022/23 (DLUHC)

- 3.14 In 2022/23, 41% of single households were owed a prevention duty and 59% were owed a relief duty. For family households, 63% were owed a prevention duty and 37% a relief duty.
- 3.15 The breakdown of homeless duties owed by duty type and by household largely reflects the patterns observed nationally, regionally, and across the nominated DLUHC comparators. However, Arun does have a slightly higher prevalence of single person households.
- 3.16 The levels of repeat homelessness are generally low. Amongst households with children, the prevalence of repeat homelessness within the year was very low at 0.3%, but for single households, the level of repeat homelessness was just above 4%.
- 3.17 The increase in the rate of relief duty cases indicates that the homelessness services in Arun DC may be struggling to prevent households becoming homeless. The delivery of prevention outcomes for single households is less successful than for families.

Rough sleeping

- 3.18 Levels of “rough sleeping” are difficult to precisely measure due to its transient nature. However, figures from the rough sleeper initiative (RSI) grant-funded programme in Arun indicate that 152 unique individuals have been in receipt of the street outreach service between May 2022 and February 2024, indicating that they were rough sleeping at some point over this period.
- 3.19 15 individuals in Arun’s rough sleeping cohort are considered to be long-term or repeat rough sleepers who have been sleeping rough in two or more years out of the last three, or in two or more months out of the last twelve.

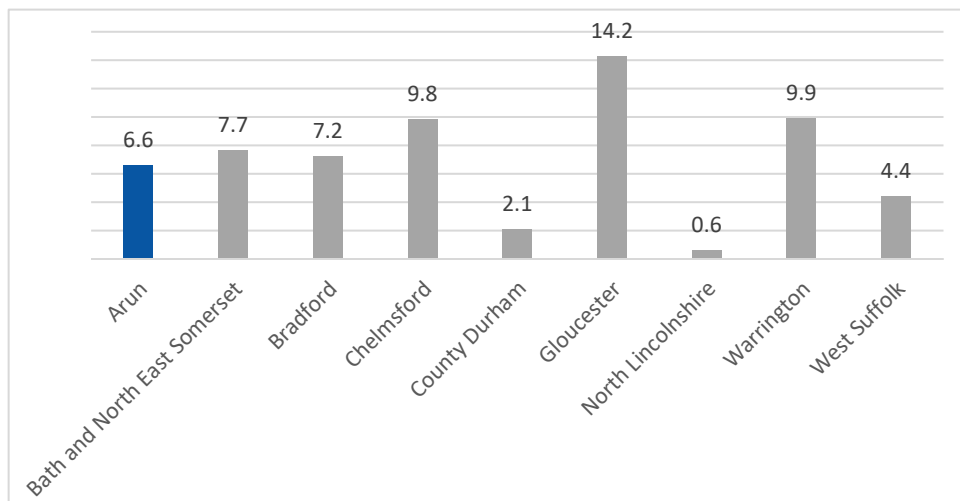
Figure 3.8 Total number of people sleeping rough over the course of the month, September 2021 to 2023



Source: Ending rough sleeping data led framework 2022/23 (DLUHC)

- 3.20 Rough sleeping has slowly been on the rise in Arun over the last few years. Analysis of DLUHC’s ending rough sleeping data-led framework rough sleeping indicates that in September 2023 there were 25 individuals sleeping rough in Arun over the course of a month, 9 (36%) of whom were new to rough sleeping. This is a 32% increase on monthly figures for September 2021, when there were 19 individuals rough sleeping.
- 3.21 On average, there have been 7 individuals sleeping rough on a single night in Arun between September 2021 and 2023.
- 3.22 Of the 491 instances of rough sleeping recorded in the monthly figures⁴, 212 (43%) were new to rough sleeping. This reflects the relatively small group of entrenched rough sleepers in Arun.

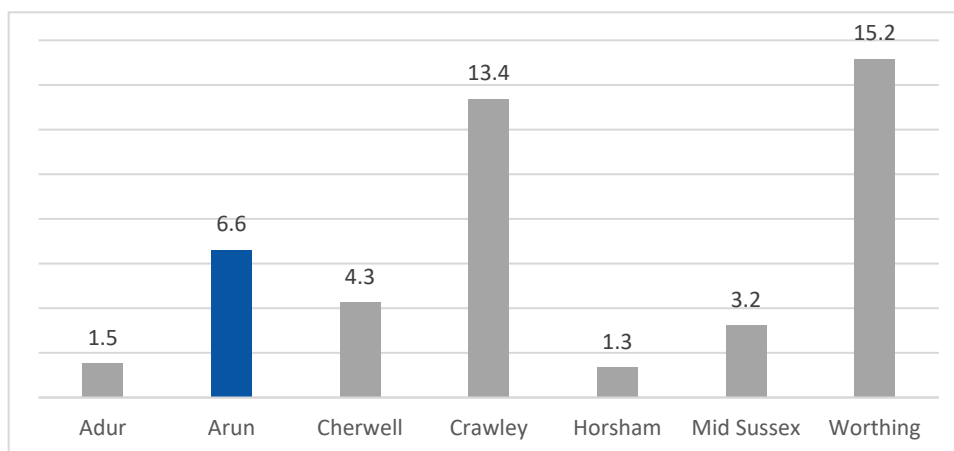
Figure 3.9 Rate of rough sleeping per 10,000 population – DLUHC comparator authorities



Source: *Ending Rough Sleeping, Data Led Framework 2022/23 (DLUHC)*

⁴ These are not each individual rough sleepers as many will still be sleeping rough from month to month. As such, there is double counting in the figures as 491 cannot be considered as the rough sleeping population.

Figure 3.10 Rate of rough sleeping per 10,000 population – West Sussex Districts and Boroughs



Source: *Ending Rough Sleeping, Data Led Framework 2022/23 (DLUHC)*

- 3.23 The level of rough sleeping in Arun equates to 6.6 rough sleepers for every 10,000 people in the population. Compared to the DLUHC comparator authorities, Arun has the fourth lowest rate of rough sleeping, but compared to the other West Sussex Districts and Boroughs, it has the third highest.

Rough sleeper demographic profile

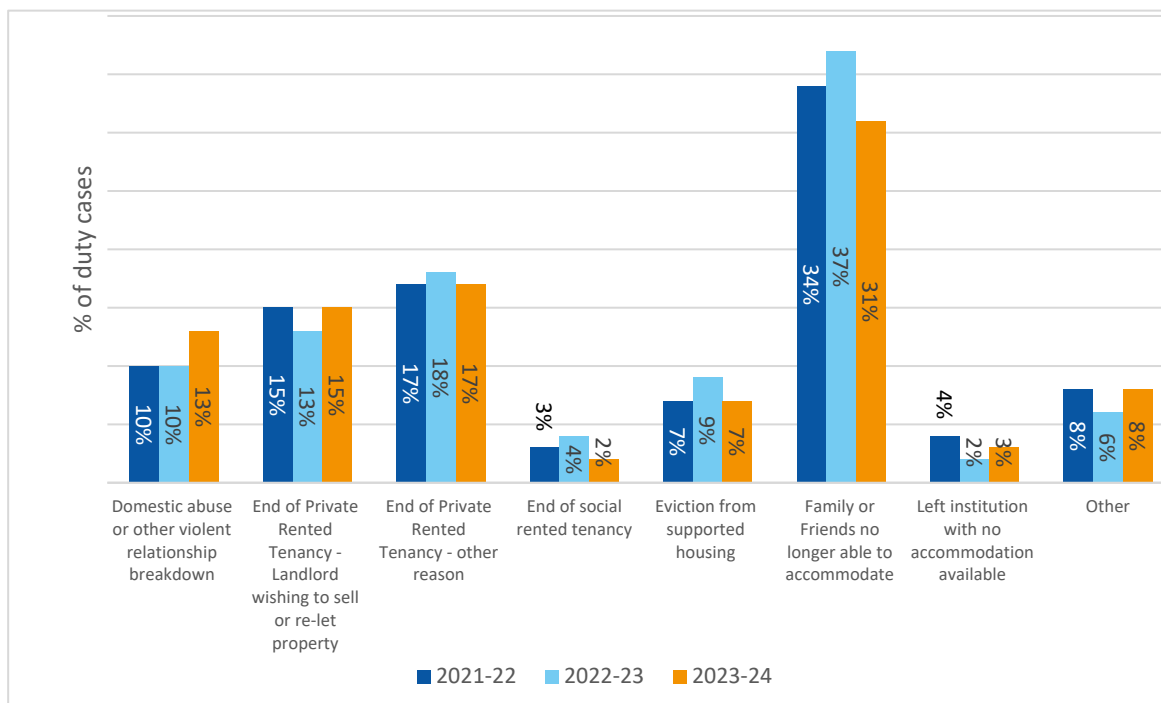
- 3.24 80% of the individuals receiving RSI services in Arun were male and 20% were female. These figures are similar to the annual rough sleeping snapshot for 2023, which reports 82% of rough sleepers in Arun as male and 18% as female.
- 3.25 79% of those receiving RSI services between May 2022 and February 2024 were UK Nationals, 17% were European, and just 2% were of other nationalities and 1% Eastern European. 69% had some form of local connection to Arun, and a total of 9 people (5%) had No Recourse to Public Funds.

Hidden homelessness

- 3.26 The figures presented here only record people who have made contact with the formal parts of the statutory homeless system. At any one time there will be people experiencing homelessness who do not wish to approach or are unaware of Council services. By very definition this “hidden homelessness” is difficult to estimate or identify.
- 3.27 Crisis’ *Homelessness Monitor* estimates a ratio between the numbers rough sleeping and the numbers sofa surfing. In 2023 this ratio was 10:1. Taking a rolling annual average of the estimated numbers of rough sleepers each month between September 2022 to 2023, it is possible that there are around 210 individuals sofa surfing in Arun.

4. Reasons for homelessness and the risk of homelessness

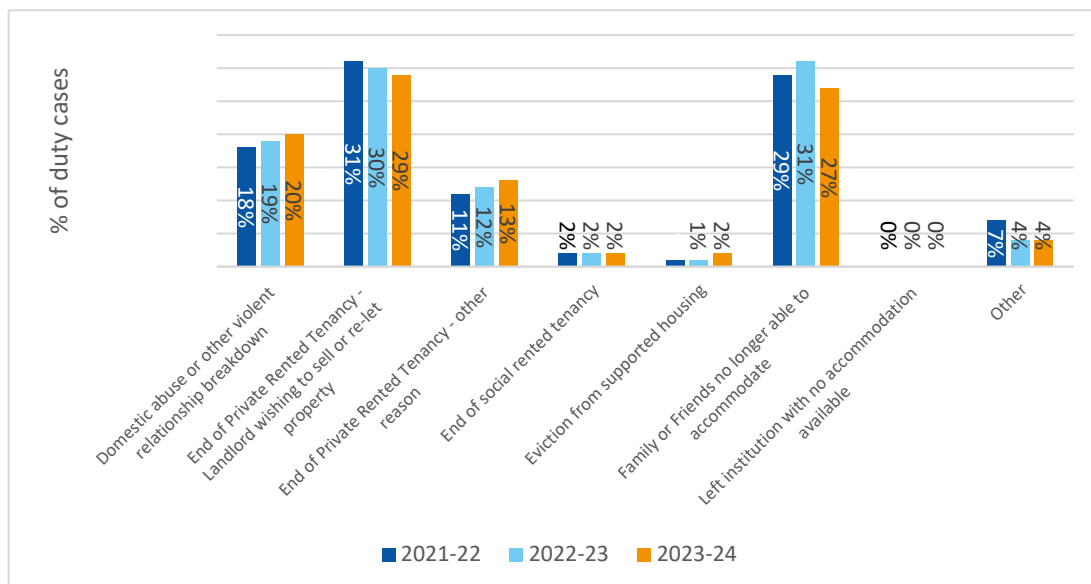
Figure 4.1 Reasons for homelessness or risk of homelessness among single person households, 2021/22 to 2023/24:



Source: HCLIC source data 2024 (Arun DC)

- 4.1 For single households, the primary driver of homelessness or risk of homelessness across 2021/22 to 2023/24 has been an end of private rented tenancies either due to the landlord wishing to sell or re-let the property, or for other reasons. In 2023/24 so far, loss of private tenancy has made up 32% of the reasons for homeless duties being owed in Arun.
- 4.2 The next most common reason for households in Arun being owed a duty has been households' family or friends being unable to accommodate them, which has accounted for 31% of cases in 2023/24, followed by domestic abuse (13%).
- 4.3 Although the breakdown of reasons for homelessness duties being owed has remained relatively steady across the three-year period, there has been a shift in 2023/24 away from family and friends being unable to accommodate (-16%) to domestic abuse or other violent relationship breakdown (+30%).

Figure 4.2 Reasons for homelessness or risk of homelessness among households with children, 2021/22 to 2023/24:

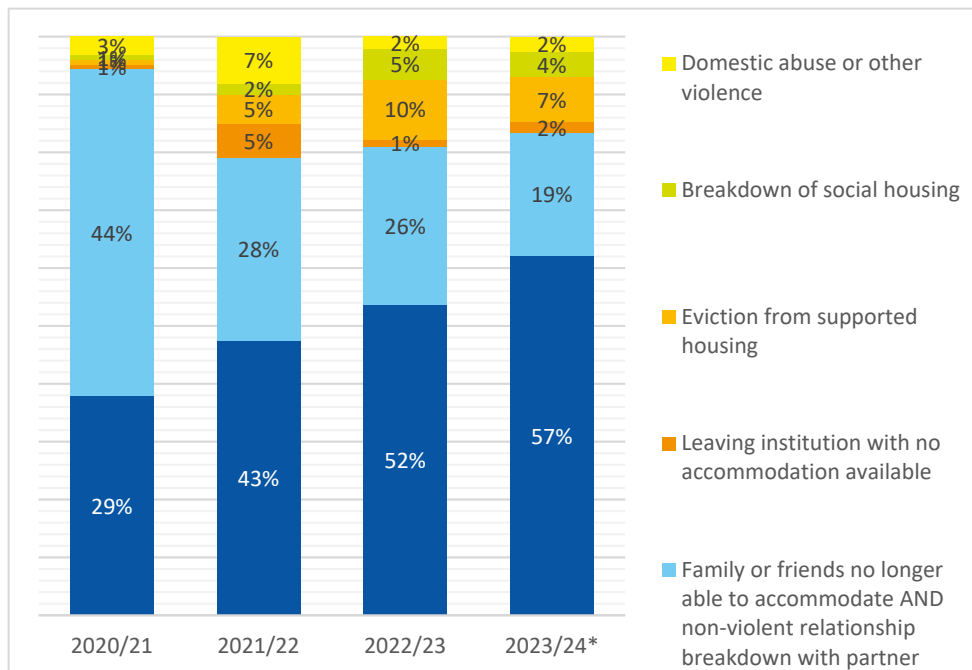


Source: HCLIC source data 2024 (Arun DC)

- 4.4 For households with children, the key reason for homelessness duties being owed between 2021/22 and 2023/24 so far has been end of private sector tenancies. In 2023/24 so far, end of private sector tenancies have accounted for 42% of all homeless duty cases, comprising of 29% of cases due to the landlord wishing to sell or re-let their property.
- 4.5 The next most common reason for homelessness duties being owed to households with children has been family or friends no longer being able to accommodate, accounting for 27% of cases in 2023/24 so far. This is followed by domestic abuse at 20% of cases for 2023/24.
- 4.6 Domestic abuse is a much more significant contributory factor to homelessness for households with children, and has cases have been steadily increasing over the last three years (+11%).
- 4.7 For all households owed a duty, the two most significant drivers of homelessness in Arun are family and friends not being able to accommodate the applicant any longer, and an end to private rented tenancies. Domestic abuse is however a growing factor in duty cases for families and single homeless and could in future become a key driver of homelessness in the district.
- 4.8 Arun DC could look to improve or increase their delivery of family liaison and mediation services, and expand their engagement with private sector landlords.
- 4.9 There is also a growing need to consider domestic abuse services, especially amongst households with children.

Prevention duty cases

Figure 4.3 Single households, prevention duty case acceptances by reason, 2020/21 – (Quarter 3) 2023/24*

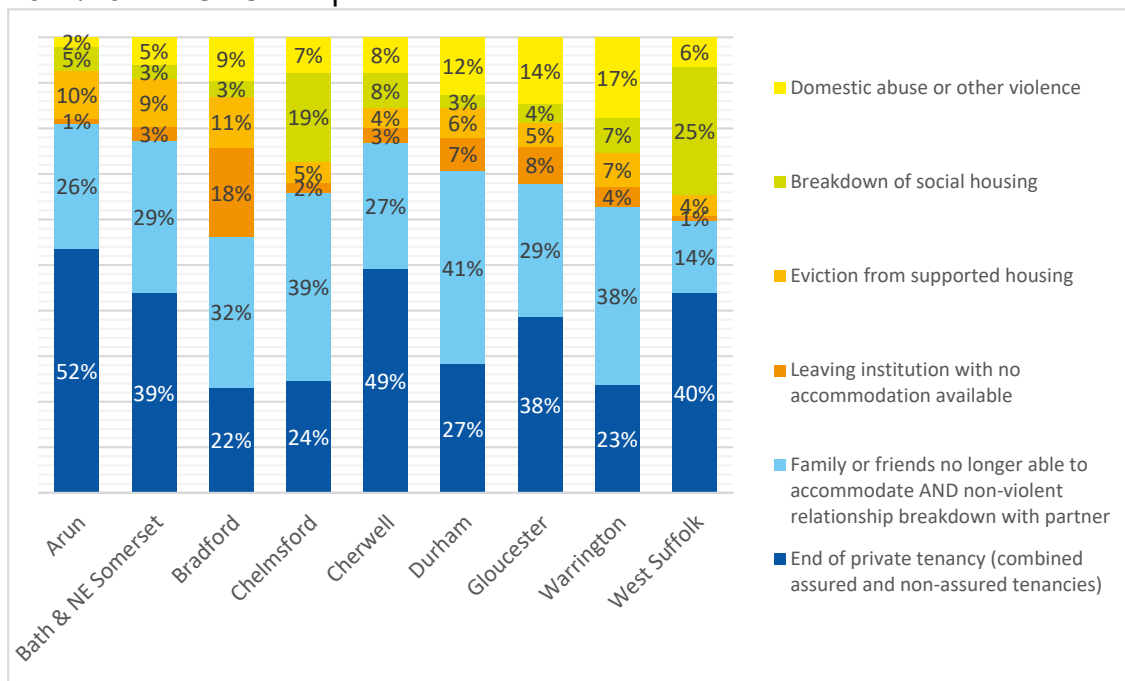


Source: HCLIC 2022/23 (DLUHC)

- 4.10 For single households owed a prevention duty, the most common reason for homelessness in 2023/24 has been an end to private tenancy (57%)⁵ followed by family or friends no longer being able to accommodate or non-violent relationship breakdown (19%).
- 4.11 Since 2021/22, the proportion of single households who are homeless as a result of loss of private sector tenancy has been growing significantly, rising 33%.

⁵ This figure combines both situations where the tenancy is ended as a result of a “no-fault” eviction and situations where the tenancy was ended for other reasons.

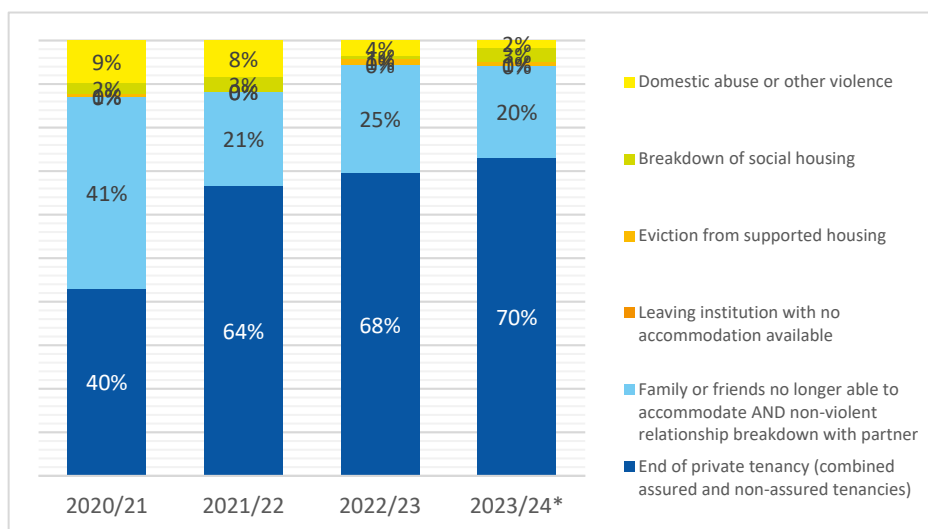
Figure 4.4 Single households, prevention duty case acceptances by reason 2022/23 - DLUHC comparator authorities



SOURCE: HCLIC 2022/23 (DLUHC)

- 4.12 Across the DLUHC comparator authorities, Arun District has the highest proportion of single households owed a prevention duty as a result of loss of private sector tenancy, and the second highest proportion of duties owed due to eviction from supported housing (10%).
- 4.13 Prevention duties owed to single households as a result of social housing breakdown (5%), non-violent relationship breakdowns and family and friends not being able to accommodate (26%), and domestic abuse (2%) are comparatively low.

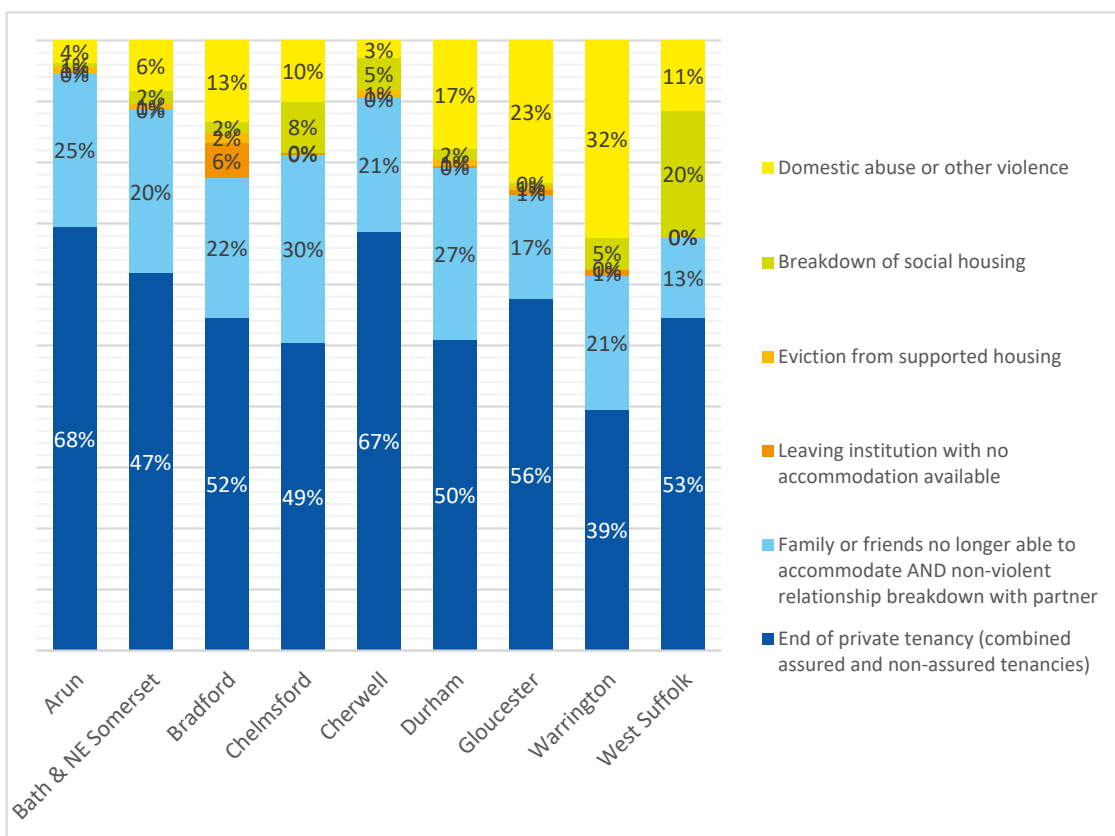
Figure 4.5 Households with children, prevention duty case acceptances by reason, 2020/21 – (Quarter 3) 2023/24*



Source: H-CLIC 2022/23 (DLUHC)

- 4.14 For households with children, reasons for homelessness follow a similar pattern. The largest contributory factor in 2023/24* has been loss of private sector tenancies (70%), followed by family or friends no longer being able to accommodate or non-violent relationship breakdown (20%).
- 4.15 Since 2021/22, the proportion of households with children who are homeless as a result of loss of private sector tenancy has been growing, rising 9.4%.

Figure 4.6 Households with children, prevention duty case acceptances by reason 2022/23 - DLUHC comparator authorities

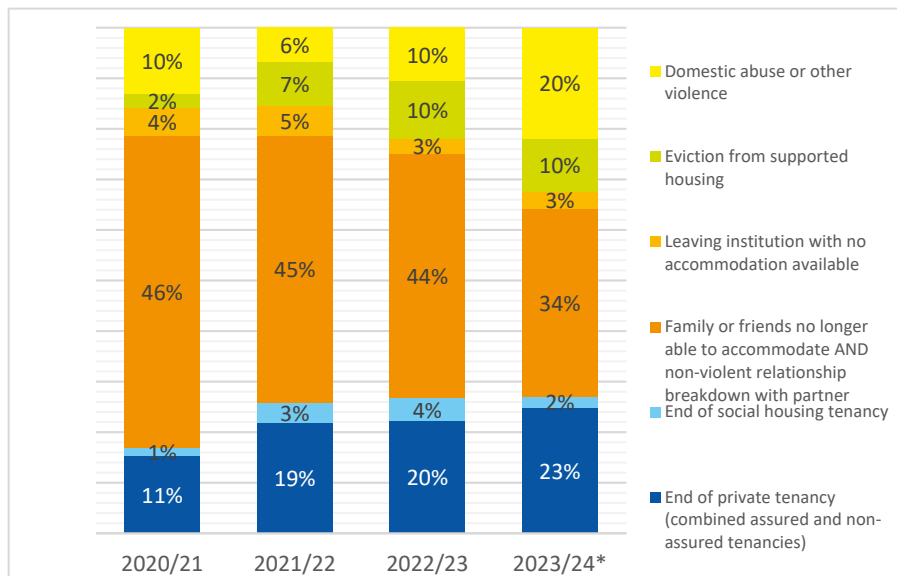


SOURCE: HCLIC 2022/23 (DLUHC)

- 4.16 Across the DLUHC comparator authorities, Arun District also has the highest proportion of households with children owed a prevention duty as a result of loss of private sector tenancy.
- 4.17 Prevention duties owed to households with children as a result of domestic abuse (4%) are comparatively low.
- 4.18 For all households, loss of private sector tenancies has been a consistently growing factor and now represents the reason for homelessness in the majority of all prevention duty cases. Arun District compares poorly to its comparators in this regard, with the highest proportion of family and single households owed a prevention duty due to a loss of private tenancy. Given recent trends, it is likely that loss of private tenancies will continue to be a key driver of homelessness in the district, and should therefore be a priority focus of homelessness services in Arun.

Relief duties

Figure 4.7 Single households, relief duty case acceptances by reason, 2020/21 – (Quarter 3) 2023/24*

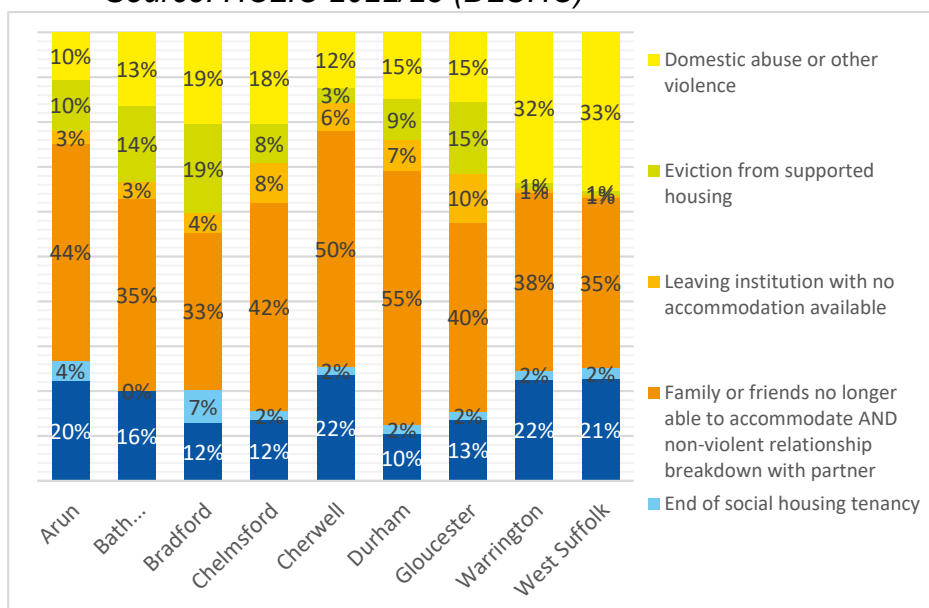


Source: HCLIC 2022/23 (DLUHC)

- 4.19 For single households, the largest contributory factor in 2023/24* has been family or friends no longer being able to accommodate or non-violent relationship breakdown (34%), followed by loss of private sector accommodation (23%) and domestic abuse (20%). The proportion of relief duty cases for single households resulting from domestic abuse has more than doubled since 2021/22 (+233%).
- 4.20 The number of relief duty cases owed to single households as a result of loss of private sector tenancies has also been rapidly growing over the last three years, rising 21% since 2021/22.

Figure 4.8 Single households, prevention duty case acceptances by reason 2022/23 - DLUHC comparator authorities

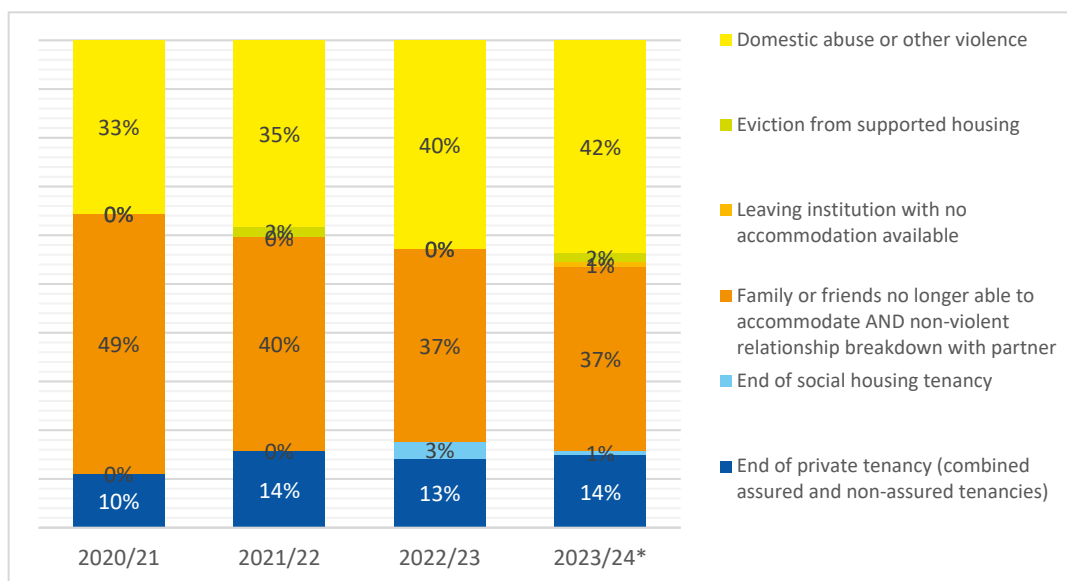
Source: HCLIC 2022/23 (DLUHC)



4.21 Across the DLUHC comparator authorities, Arun District has the lowest proportion of single households owed a relief duty as a result of domestic abuse, but the fourth highest proportion owed a duty as a result of loss of private sector tenancy.

4.22 Other reasons for homelessness compare quite closely across the different authorities.

Figure 4.9 Households with children, relief duty case acceptances by reason, 2020/21 – (Quarter 3) 2023/24*



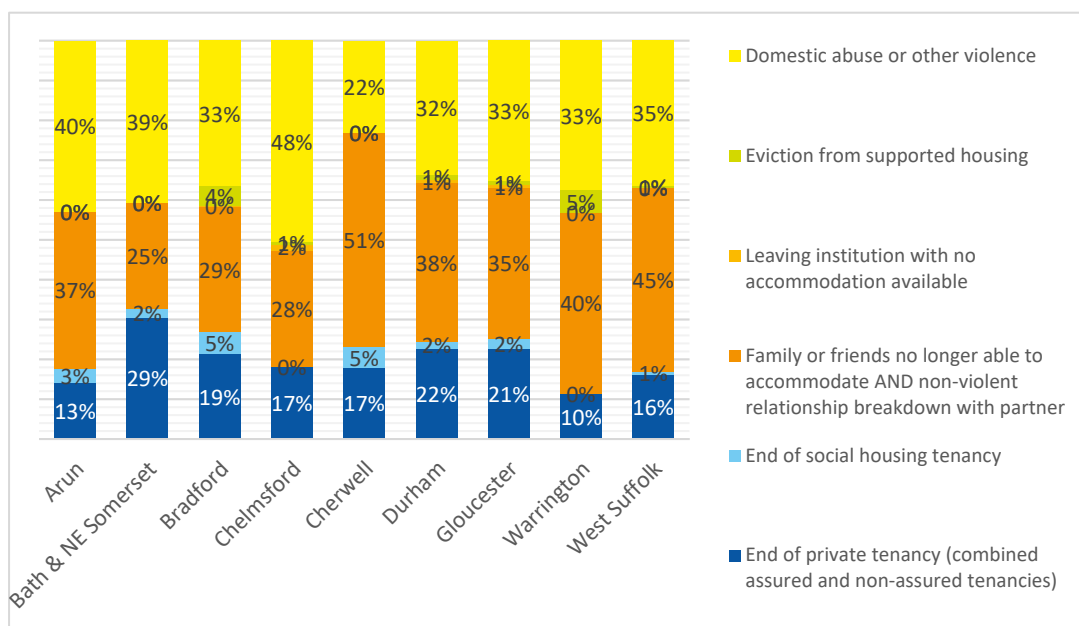
Source: HCLIC 2022/23 (DLUHC)

4.23 For households with children, the largest contributory factor in 2023/24* has been domestic abuse (42%), followed by family and friends no longer being able to

accommodate and non-violent relationship breakdown (37%), and end of private sector tenancy (14%).

- 4.24 The number of relief duty cases owed to households with children as a result of domestic abuse has grown by 27% since 2021/22, whilst loss of private sector tenancies has risen by 20%.

Figure 4.10 Households with children, prevention duty case acceptances by reason 2022/23 - DLUHC comparator authorities



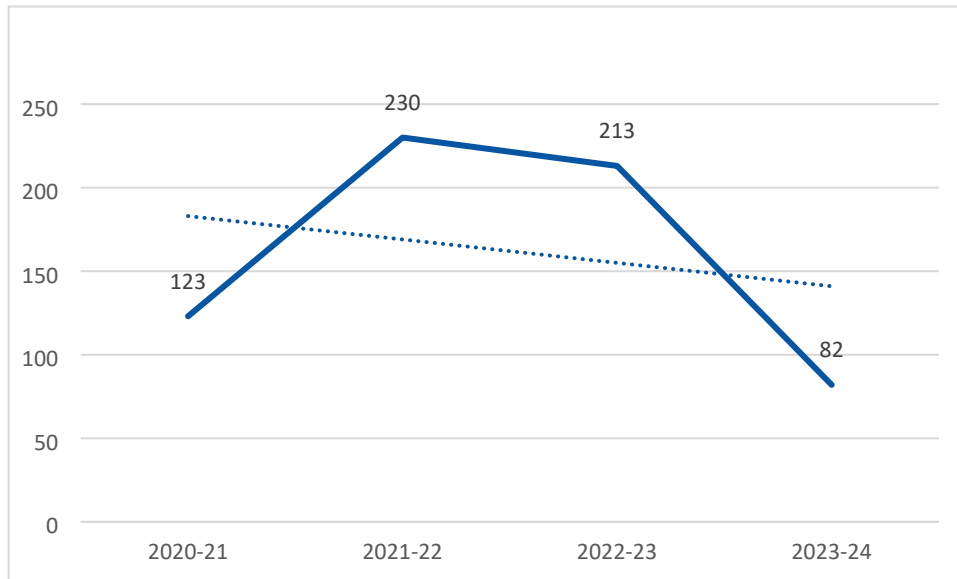
Source: HCLIC 2022/23 (DLUHC)

- 4.25 Across the DLUHC comparator authorities, Arun District has the second highest proportion of households with children owed a relief duty as a result of domestic abuse.
- 4.26 The reasons for relief duty cases being owed do not differ much from reasons for prevention duties. Households whose family or friends are no longer willing or able to accommodate them still comprise one of the largest sub-groups of those owed a relief duty and loss of private sector tenancies has been a steadily growing factor for all household types. There is still a need for Arun DC to focus on family liaison and mediation in its work in relieving homelessness, but some reorientation toward private sector liaison work may be needed.
- 4.27 Domestic abuse is however a much more significant contributing factor to homelessness for those owed a relief duty than those who are owed a prevention duty. The proportion of all household types owed a relief duty as a result of domestic abuse has been rising over the last three years and is even more significant for households with children. Colleagues at Arun District Council have observed this trend and redistributed resources accordingly. There is a need however to continue evaluating the impact of domestic abuse on homelessness in Arun DC and assessing how to address its root causes.

Main duty cases

- 4.28 An individual's journey through homelessness can mean that they are owed multiple duties at different times.⁶ Our analysis of the HCLIC source data takes into account this fact and has established a separate set of categories for individuals who were owed a main homelessness duty at any stage in their journey (see appendix 2).

Figure 4.11 Number of main duty cases owed, Arun District 2020/21 to 2023/24*

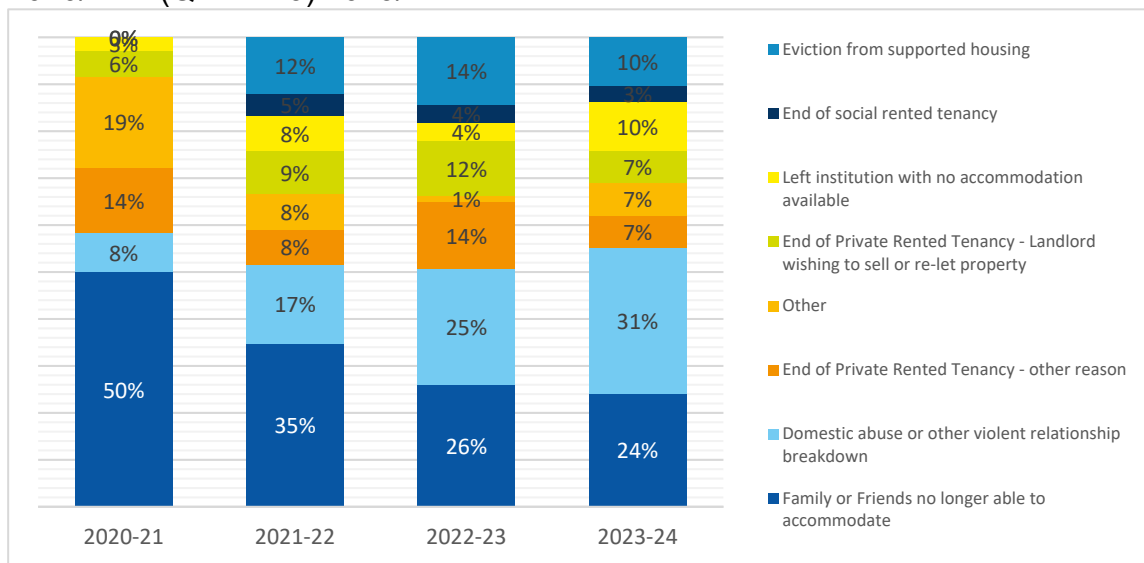


Source: HCLIC source data 2024 (Arun DC)

- 4.29 The total number of main duty cases owed in Arun has been declining over the last three years.

⁶ Main duty data was not included in the published reports by household type that we have used elsewhere. So here we have had no alternative but to do all this analysis from the source data supplied.

Figure 4.12 Single households, main duty case acceptances by reason, 2020/21 – (Quarter 3) 2023/24*

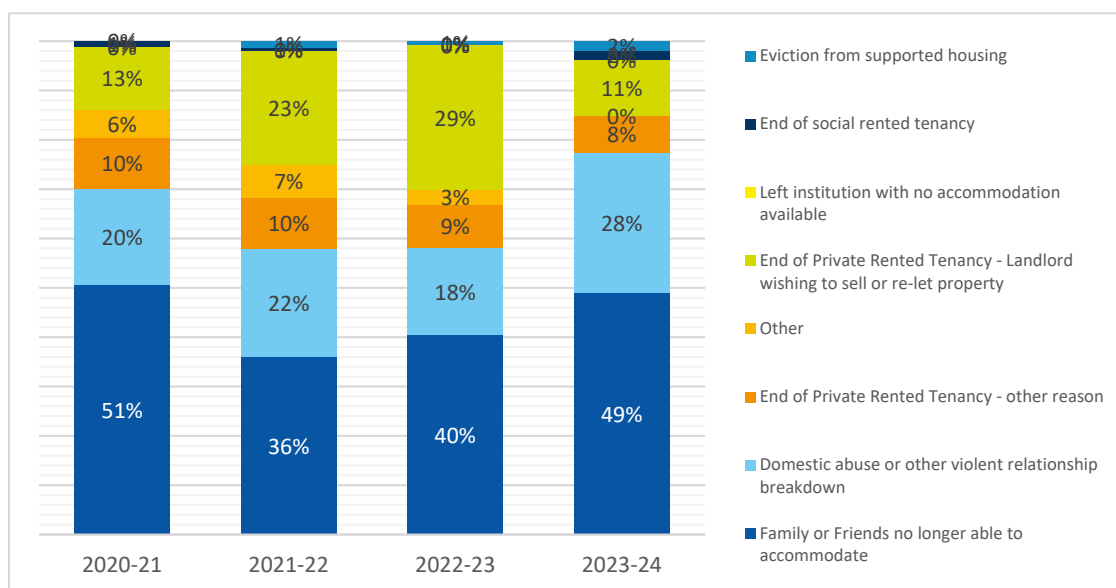


Source: HCLIC source data 2024 (Arun DC)

4.30 For single households in 2023/24, the most common reason for main duty acceptances was domestic abuse (31%), followed by family or friends no longer being able to accommodate (24%).

4.31 Since 2021/22, there has been a sharp rise in the proportion of main duty cases owed to single households as a result of domestic abuse or other violent relationship breakdown, rising by 82%. This is reflected in an equally sharp decline in the number of cases resulting from family or friends being unable to accommodate, as well as 'other' reasons.

Figure 4.13 Households with children, main duty case acceptances by reason, 2020/21 – (Quarter 3) 2023/24*



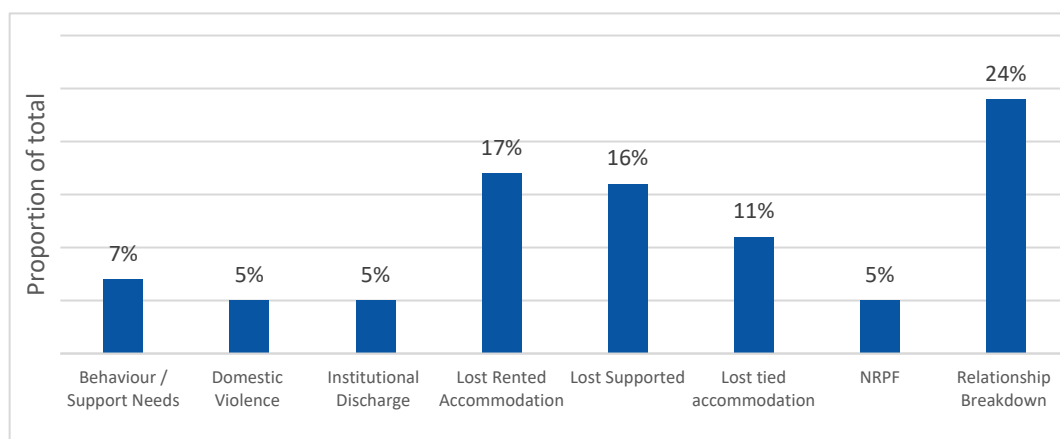
Source: HCLIC source data 2024 (Arun DC)

- 4.32 For households with children, the most common reason for a main duty being owed in 2023/24 has been family or friends no longer being able to accommodate (49%). The prevalence of this factor has remained relatively steady across the last three years.
- 4.33 The next most significant reason for main duty acceptances owes to domestic abuse (28%). Once again, the prevalence of domestic abuse as a factor in main duty cases has been on the rise since 2021/22, having grown 27% for households with children.
- 4.34 Overall, data from main duty cases in Arun DC indicate a growth in cases owing to domestic abuse and highlight the need for the Council to focus its resources on tackling this issue.

Reasons for Rough Sleeping

- 4.35 In the source data database that Campbell Tickell was able to generate (see appendix 1), it is possible to identify the primary reason for people rough sleeping where a clear reason is given.

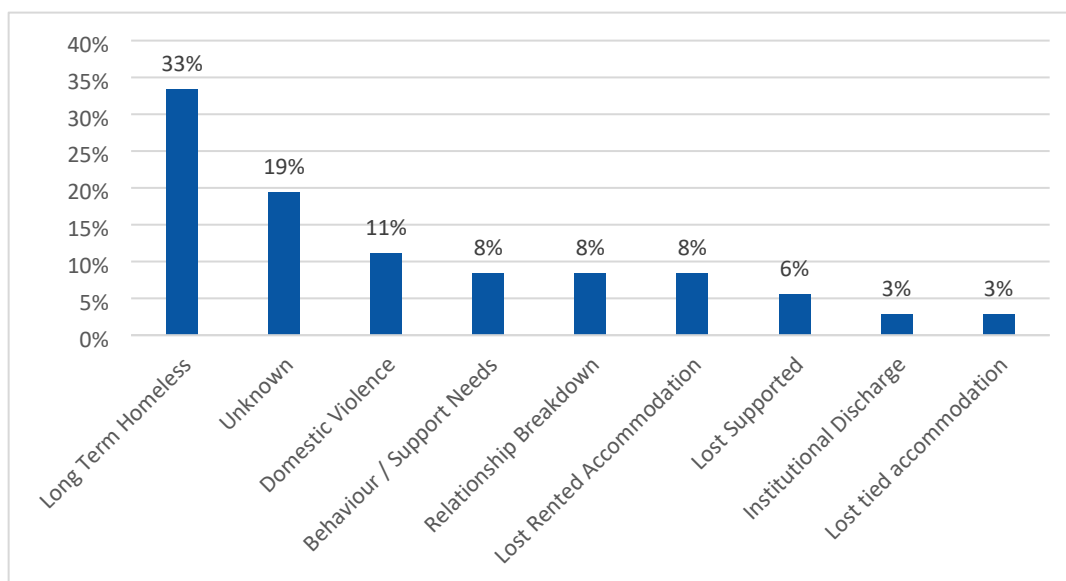
Figure 4.14 Reasons for rough sleeping:



Source: HCLIC source data 2024 (Arun DC)

- 4.36 Of the 95 service users for whom an immediate reason for rough sleeping was supplied, the largest proportion was due to relationship breakdown (24%), followed by loss of rented accommodation (17%). These factors reflect the key drivers of homelessness amongst the non-rough-sleeping cohort across both prevention and relief duties, and further highlight the importance of family liaison, private sector engagement and tenancy sustainment work.
- 4.37 Compared to the non-rough-sleeping cohort, a relatively high proportion of people were deemed to be turning to rough sleeping because of losing tied accommodation (11%) or due to being evicted from supported housing (16%). In terms of tackling rough sleeping then, this data highlights the need for supported housing in-reach and tenancy sustainment to avoid evictions.

Figure 4.15 Reasons for women rough sleeping



Source: RSI source data 2024 (Arun DC)

4.38 Of the 38 female RSI cases between May 2022 and February 2024, 12 (32%) were rough sleeping at the time of their contact with RSI services as a result of being long term homeless. The next most common reason for women sleeping rough in the district was domestic violence, accounting for 11% of RSI cases.

5. Resources available to prevent and relieve homelessness

5.1 In order to establish a broader picture of the service offer locally, Campell Tickell conducted a short survey of providers. The survey asked providers to indicate which services from a list of options they offer, and provide further detail of how each of these services are funded, staffed and monitored (see appendix 4).

Support services

5.2 Arun's Housing Options team have taken the initiative to promote joint working via the commissioning of:

- A Mental Health and Housing Specialist worker through SPFT. The focus of this post is to work in the community trying to stabilise the home situation of people receiving secondary mental health services, and thus prevent hospital admissions. This post aims to address the large proportion of duty cases with some form of mental health support need.
- A domestic violence specialist. This is via an arrangement with WORTH Services, the local IDVA provider, and involves attending Housing Options one day per week to advise and assist on solutions for DV-related cases. This post aims to tackle what the council has recognised is a rise in the rate of duty cases owing to domestic abuse.

5.3 There are two dedicated posts at Citizen's Advice which aim to provide debt and benefits advice for people referred through Housing Options. This is funded in full by Arun's housing options team.

5.4 Local registered Providers also provide tenancy sustainment services.

5.5 Arun's housing options team comprises of two private sector liaison officers who focus on re-housing people from temporary accommodation in the private rented sector via:

- Referrals to the Littlehampton & Rustington Housing society who operate a private sector leasing scheme and directly provide housing. Littlehampton and Rustington Housing Society are exempt from local housing benefit caps. Through working closely with Arun's housing options team to deliver a private sector leasing scheme, the Society and the Council have been able to place about 70 people per year into private sector accommodation at the moment. The perception of the officers is that this could be expanded significantly.
- Assessing properties found directly by clients to ensure HHRSS compliance.
- Coordinating with lettings agencies to find properties for clients.
- Providing incentives to landlords of 6-months' rent up-front, transparency and support and advice to the landlord.
- There are 2 Homeless Hubs – one in Littlehampton and one in Bognor Regis.

Rough sleeper services

- 5.6 The Rough Sleeper Initiative (RSI) is aimed at tackling homelessness, specifically focusing on individuals who are sleeping rough on the streets. The initiative provides funding to local authorities and organisations to help them support and assist rough sleepers in their communities.
- 5.7 The RSI funded services in Arun include:
- 2 x In-house Outreach workers
 - 1 x In-house Target Priority Group Navigator
 - 1 x In-house Accommodation sustainment and move-on officer.
 - 2 x External Support Navigator (1 focussing on non-UK nationals)
 - 2 x External Tenancy Sustainment Officer
 - 1 x External Support, Employment & Skills Officer

Direct provision of accommodation

Supported accommodation

- 5.8 West Sussex commission a total of 91 beds in Arun across a range of providers.

Figure 7.1 Commissioned supported accommodation breakdown

Provider	Bedspaces	Type of bedspace	Client group	Location
Safe in Sussex	6	Shared	Women experiencing domestic abuse	Littlehampton
Sanctuary – Pathways Home (<i>joint commissioned</i>)	7	Shared	People experiencing mental health problems	Arun
	6	Self-contained		
Stonepillow	31	Self-contained	General needs	Littlehampton, Bognor and Chichester
	16	Shared	General Homeless	Bognor
Bognor Housing Trust	25	Shared	General Homeless	Bognor

Source: Arun DC 2024

- 5.11 In addition to commissioned supported housing, a further 183 units of exempt supported accommodation are provided throughout Arun across 9 providers. These include Stonepillow (131 bedspaces), Bognor Housing Trust (21 bedspaces) Star Community (19 bedspaces), Turning Tides (17 bedspaces), Emerging Futures (15 bedspaces), Turning Point (8 bedspaces), Safe in Sussex (4 bedspaces), Candour Housing (4 bedspaces) and Life Housing (4 bedspaces).

Figure 7.2: Cost summary of exempt accommodation

	Weekly Rent
Maximum	£1,548.04
Median	£319.31
Average	£342.98
Minimum	£133.84

Source: Arun DC, 2024

- 5.12 Both commissioned and exempt supported accommodation includes tailored support to assist individuals with specific needs, fostering independence and improving well-being.

Figure 8.11 Supported housing client groups by support need, January 2024

Support need	Count	Percentage of the total users
Mental Health	56	66%
Learning Disabilities	10	12%
Autism	1	1%
Substance Misuse	43	51%
Dual Diagnosis	18	21%
History of Rough Sleeping	35	41%
DV	8	9%
Care Leavers	7	8%

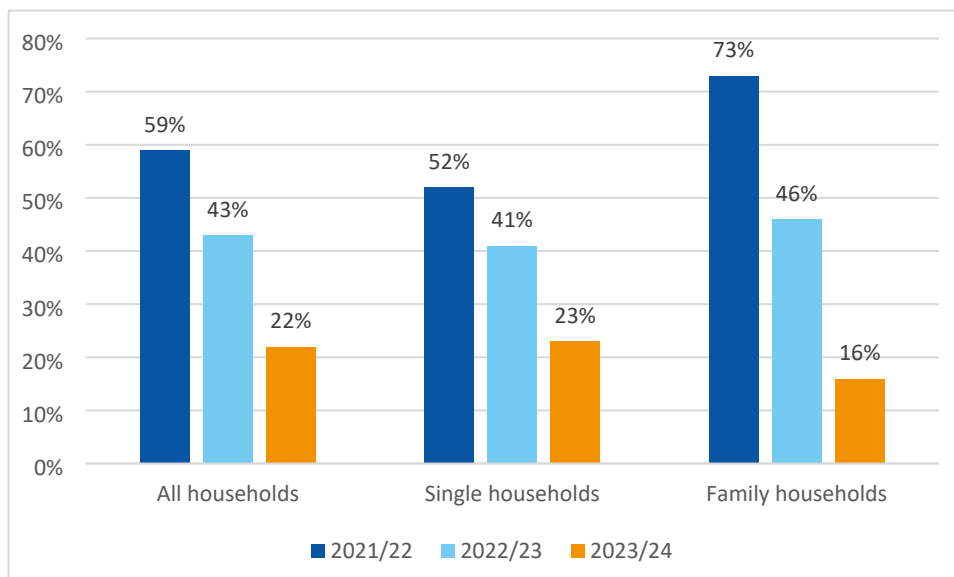
Source: Arun DC 2024

- 5.13 The largest client group of supported housing in Arun is comprised of individuals suffering with mental health issues (66%), which reflects the support needs of the population as indicated by the HCLIC source information analysed above. The next largest sub-group however are individuals with substance misuse issues (51%) and those with a history of rough sleeping (41%), indicating that the needs of the client group of supported housing differs from the wider homeless population.
- 5.14 Two supported accommodation providers shared further information on referrals and outcomes across 2023/24.

- Turning Tides: received 157 referrals but only 14 individuals were provided with accommodation as a result. This translates to around 9% of referrals resulting in a successful outcome.
 - Bognor Housing Trust: received 263 referrals which resulted in 33 individuals being housed, giving a positive outcome rate of 13%.
- 5.15 The monthly monitoring returns of other supported accommodation providers indicate a similar picture, with a total of 63 referrals in January 2024 but only 6 individuals moved into the accommodation (10% successful outcome).
- 5.16 In both cases it was observed that the leading cause of clients being turned away from the services was that their risk was considered too high. This accounted for 32% of referrals to Turning Tides and 25% for Bognor Housing Trust.
- 5.17 The relative lack of movement into supported housing can be linked to the difficulties in finding move-on accommodation. In January 2024 there were only 5 moves from supported accommodation from the 91 bedspaces (5%).
- 5.18 Bognor Housing Trust was however relatively more successful in facilitating move on from supported accommodation, having facilitated 27 moves to settled housing from 25 bedspaces across 2023/24.

6. Impact of interventions on preventing and relieving homelessness and rough sleeping

Figure 5.1 Proportion achieving settled housing outcomes, 2021/22 to 2023/24: all households, single households and family households ⁷

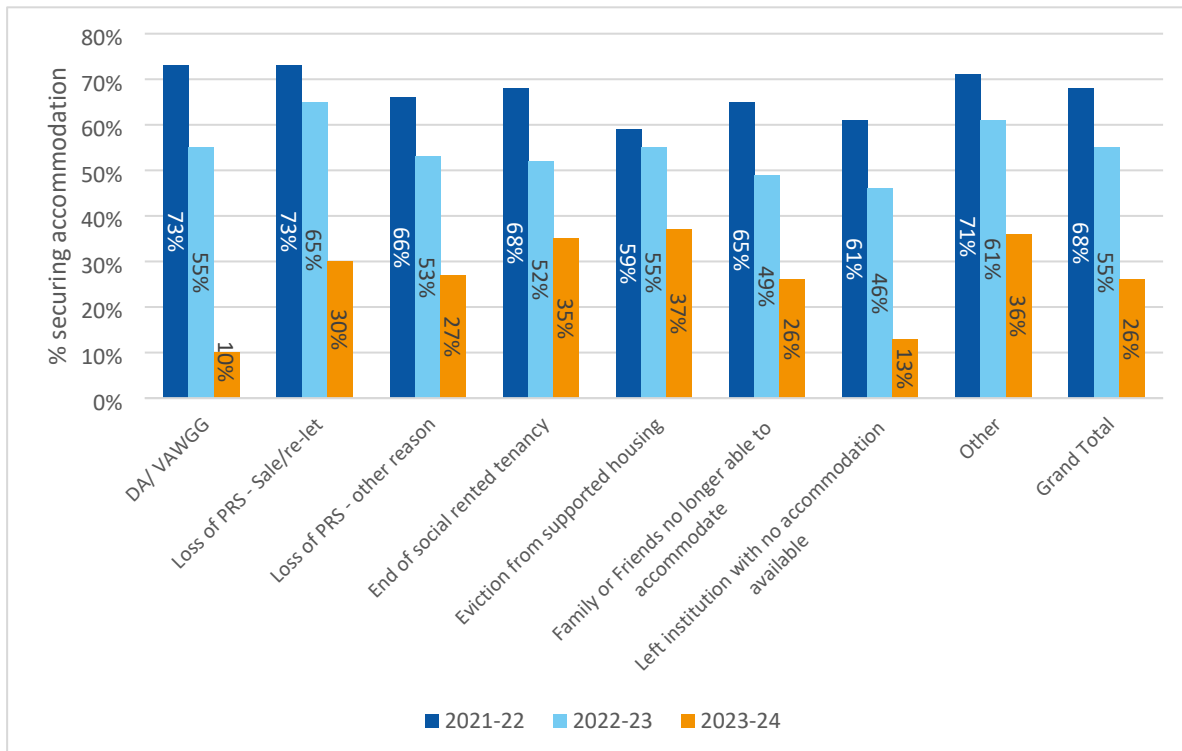


Source: HCLIC source data 2024 (Arun DC)

- 6.1 As at the end of quarter three 2023/24, 22% of those owed either a prevention or relief duty in Arun are accommodated at the point at which their duty is closed. This is a 63% decrease on 2021/22 when 59% of all households owed a duty were accommodated by the time their case ended.
- 6.2 The drop off in accommodation outcomes for family households is particularly severe. In 2021/22 73% of family households secured accommodation as result of their homeless duty assessment, but this has declined by 78%, with just 16% of family households securing accommodation in 2023/24 so far. The rate of decline for single households is still significant at 56%, but is less dramatic.

⁷ In this instance the 2023/24 figures are not grossed up and represent the total for the first three-quarters only

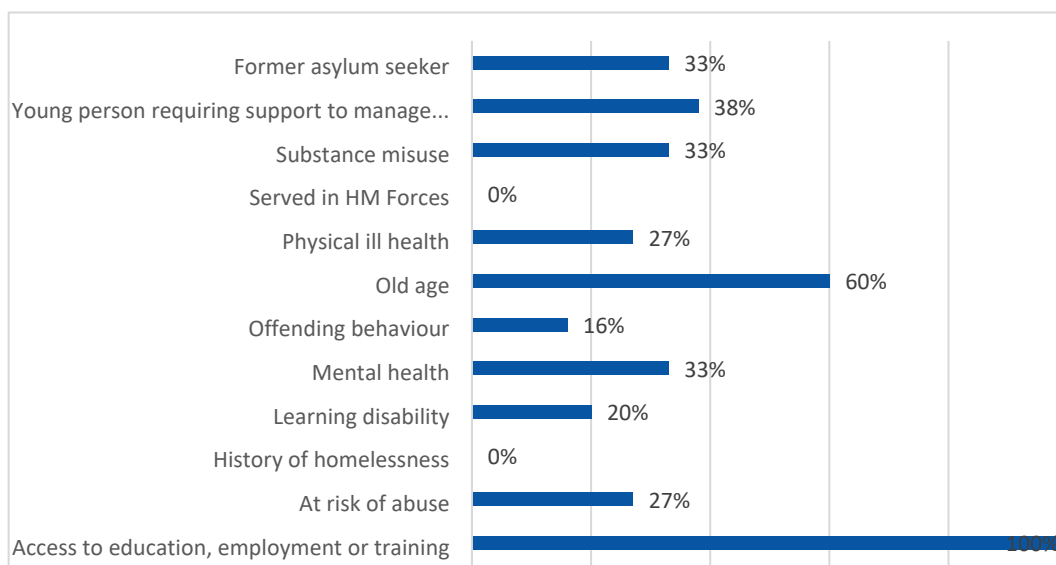
Figure 5.2 Success rate of securing accommodation by reason for homelessness: 2021/22 to 2023/24



Source: HCLIC source data 2024 (Arun DC)

6.3 Whilst there has been a notable drop in outcomes across the range of reasons for homelessness, for households homeless as a result of domestic abuse there has been an 86% drop in successful accommodation outcomes since 2021/22. Outcomes for those leaving institutions without accommodation available have also dropped by 79%.

Figure 5.3 Success rate of securing accommodation by primary support need, 2023/24



Source: HCLIC source data 2024 (Arun DC)

6.4 When broken down by primary support needs, analysis of accommodation outcomes reveals a particular difficulty in securing settled accommodation for households with a history of homelessness and with a offending behaviour during 2023/24. 0% of households with a history of homelessness have been helped to secure accommodation in Arun this year so far, and just 16% of those with offending behaviours.⁸

Figure 5.4 Accommodation after duty closure, 2021/22 to 2023/24

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Custody	1%	0%	1%
Homeless	3%	3%	1%
Rough Sleeping	3%	3%	1%
TA	14%	16%	18%
Supported	6%	6%	8%
Family & Friends	16%	13%	18%
Tenancy or Owner Occupation	49%	50%	48%
Other / Unknown	9%	8%	6%

Source: HCLIC 2022/23 (DLUHC)

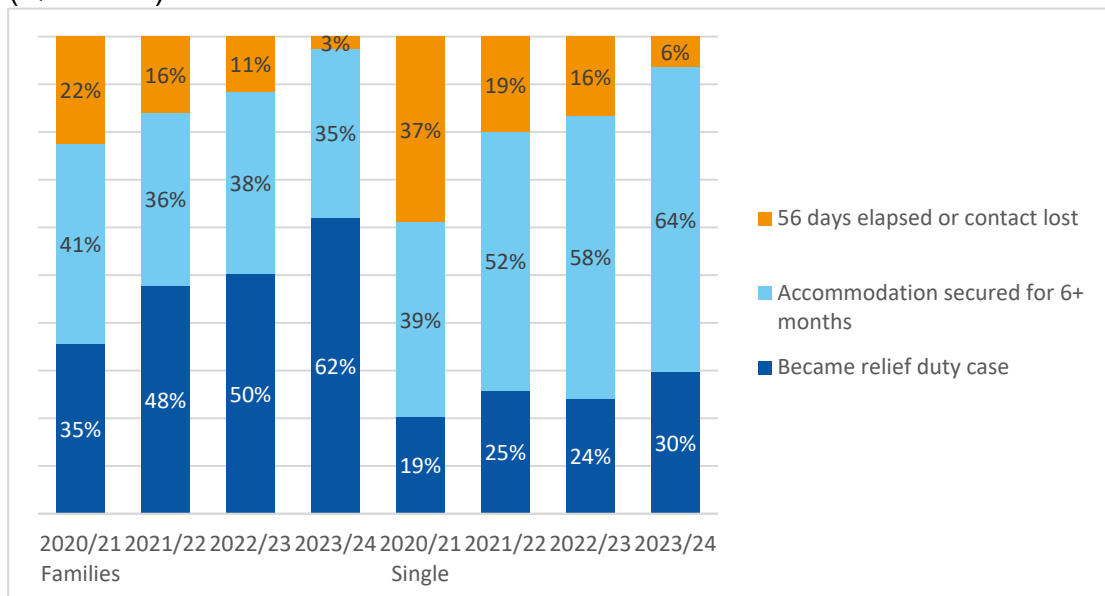
6.5 Analysis of the HCLIC source data reveals that despite the drop in successful accommodation outcomes between 2021/22 and the end of quarter three of 2023/24, the distribution of applicants across different accommodation types has remained relatively steady. Across all three years, the largest proportion of applicants ended up either in a tenancy or in owner occupation (48% in 2023/24).

6.6 Next most often however applicants ended up in temporary accommodation (18% in 2023/24) or living with family and/or friends (18%). Though a very low proportion of households end up either homeless (1%) or rough sleeping (1%), a large proportion are not stably accommodated and can be considered likely to become homeless again in the future.

⁸ We have excluded served in HM forces because the sample size is extremely small.

Preventing homelessness

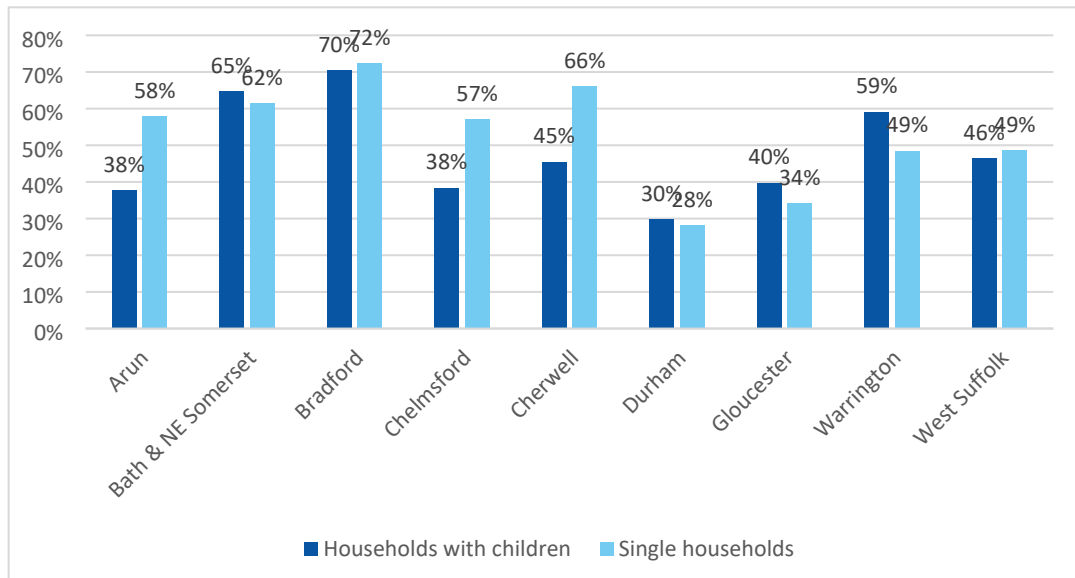
Figure 5.5 Prevention duty outcomes by household type, 2020/21 to 2023/24* (Quarter 3)



Source: HCLIC 2022/23 (DLUHC)

- 6.7 For all households the proportion of prevention duty cases in which either 56 days elapsed or where contact is lost with the applicant has been decreasing since 2020/21.
- 6.8 For single homeless households there has been a marked increase of 23% since 2021/22 in the proportion of applicants whose prevention duty has ended in them securing accommodation for 6+ months (64%). Of those who secured accommodation, 30% sustained their existing home whilst 70% found alternative accommodation.
- 6.9 For households with children there has been an increase of 29% in the proportion of cases becoming a relief duty, meaning that they have become homeless (62%). The proportion of families owed a prevention duty who have successfully secured accommodation for 6+ months at the point of duty closure is down 15% on 2021/22 at 35%. 48% of those who secured accommodation for 6+ months did so by sustaining their existing accommodation, whilst 52% found alternative accommodation.

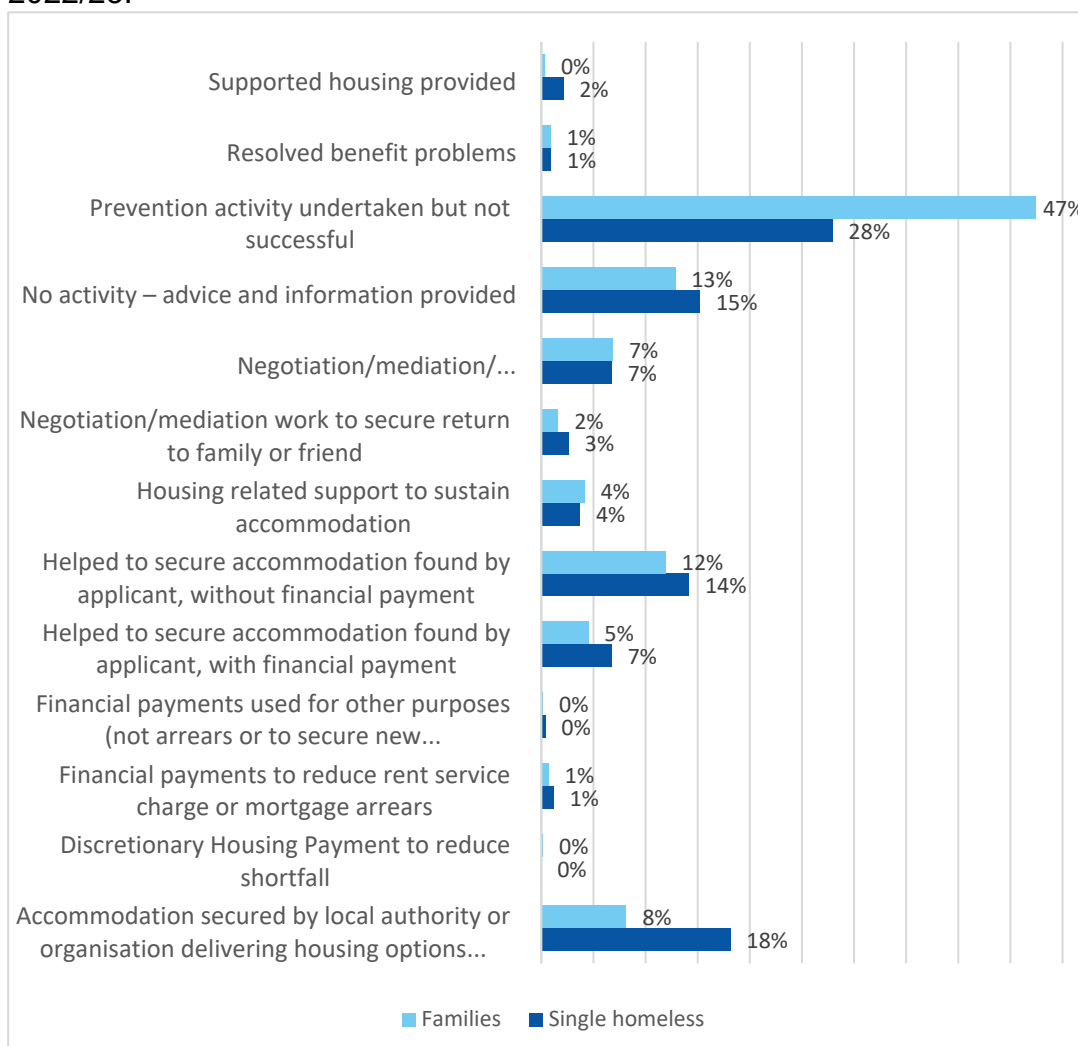
Figure 5.6 Prevention duty accommodation outcomes, DLUHC comparator authorities, 2022/23



Source: HCLIC 2022/23 (DLUHC)

- 6.10 Compared to the DLUHC comparator authorities, Arun ranks 4th (of 9 local authorities) in terms of successful accommodation outcomes for single households owed a prevention duty (58%), but joint 7th for households with children (38%).

Figure 5.7 Housing Options activity undertaken, prevention duty cases 2022/23.



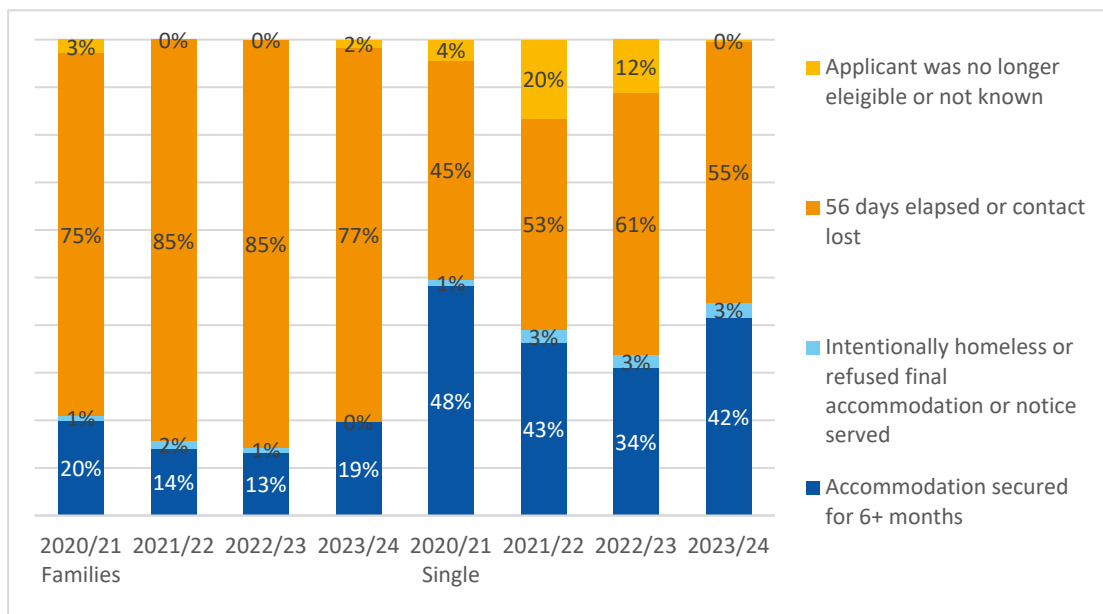
Source: HCLIC source data 2024 (Arun DC)

- 6.11 Both for single households and households with children, there are a high proportion of activities undertaken to prevent homelessness which are unsuccessful. For single households, 28% of prevention activities were unsuccessful in 2022/23, whilst for families this was 47%.
- 6.12 Of the single homeless households owed a duty, 14% found their own accommodation without any financial assistance from the council, whilst for families this figure was 12%.
- 6.13 A good proportion of single households (39%) did however secure accommodation with the help of the council. 18% of single households who were owed a duty had their accommodation secured directly by the council via the housing options service, making this the most common successful outcome for single households. 21% were helped to secure accommodation they found for themselves, 7% of which received financial support with this.
- 6.14 The second most common activity for single households in 20202/23 was providing advice and support. This activity accounts for 15% of single households' duty cases.

- 6.15 The rate of successful outcomes of housing options activities is lower for households with children. Of those who were helped successfully, 13% had no specific activity to resolve the threat of homelessness except being given advice and information.
- 6.16 The most common specific activity to help prevent homelessness for families owed a duty was to help secure accommodation found by the applicant, without financial payment.
- 6.17 Across both single and family households, the use of direct financial support to prevent homelessness is very limited. Across 2020/21 to 2023/24, there was only 1 case who received a Discretionary Housing Payment to help with rent shortfalls.
- 6.18 The data indicates progress in successfully ending prevention duties for single homeless households, which show a notable increase in securing accommodation for over six months. However, there's a concerning rise in families becoming homeless. While Arun ranks 4th for successful outcomes for single households, it's joint 7th for families. Both groups face high rates of unsuccessful prevention activities. Direct financial support is minimal, highlighting the need for more effective strategies tailored to the different challenges faced by single individuals and families in tackling homelessness.

Relieving homelessness

Figure 5.8 Relief duty outcomes by household type, 2020/21 to 2023/24* (Quarter 3)

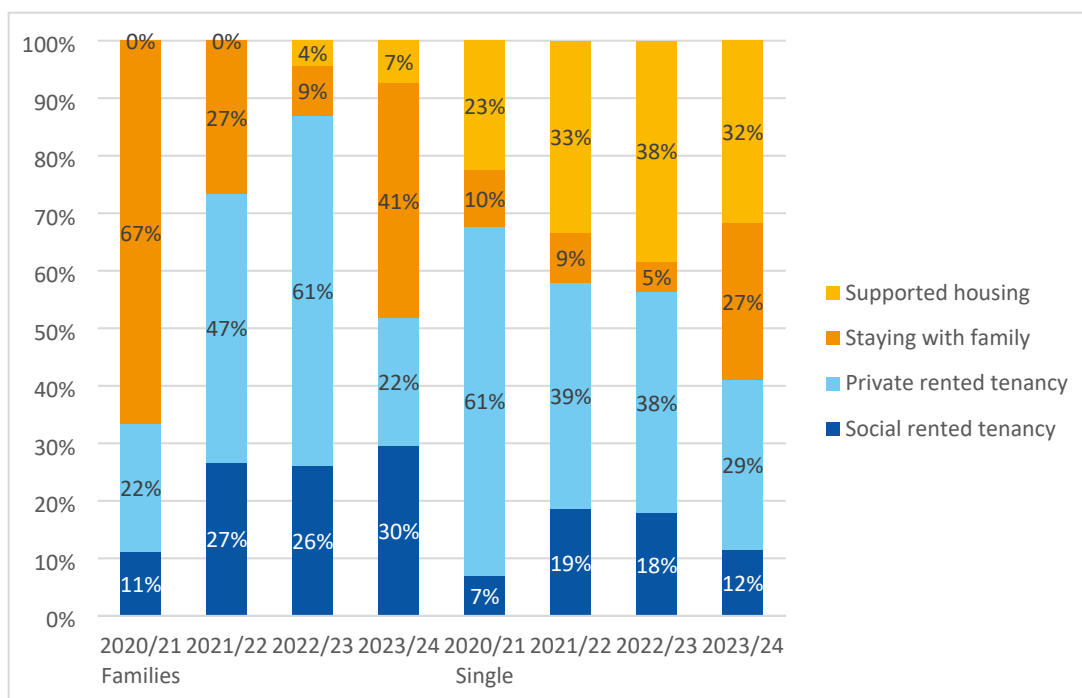


Source: HCLIC source data 2024 (Arun DC)

- 6.19 For all household types, a majority of relief duty cases are closed due to 56 days having elapsed or contact being lost with the main applicant. The proportion of applicants losing contact with the service had been slowly increasing between 2020/21 and 2022/23 at 13% for families and 36% for single households, but figures from the first three quarters of 2023/24 indicate that Arun district council has begun to improve on this front.

6.20 Accommodation outcomes are much stronger for single households than for families at 42% of all relief duty cases in 2023/24 compared to just 19% for families. Trends for this outcome have followed a similar pattern of decline between 2020/21 and 2022/23 at 21% for families and 29% for single households. Figures indicate that this outcome has begun to recover over the first three quarters of 2023/24.

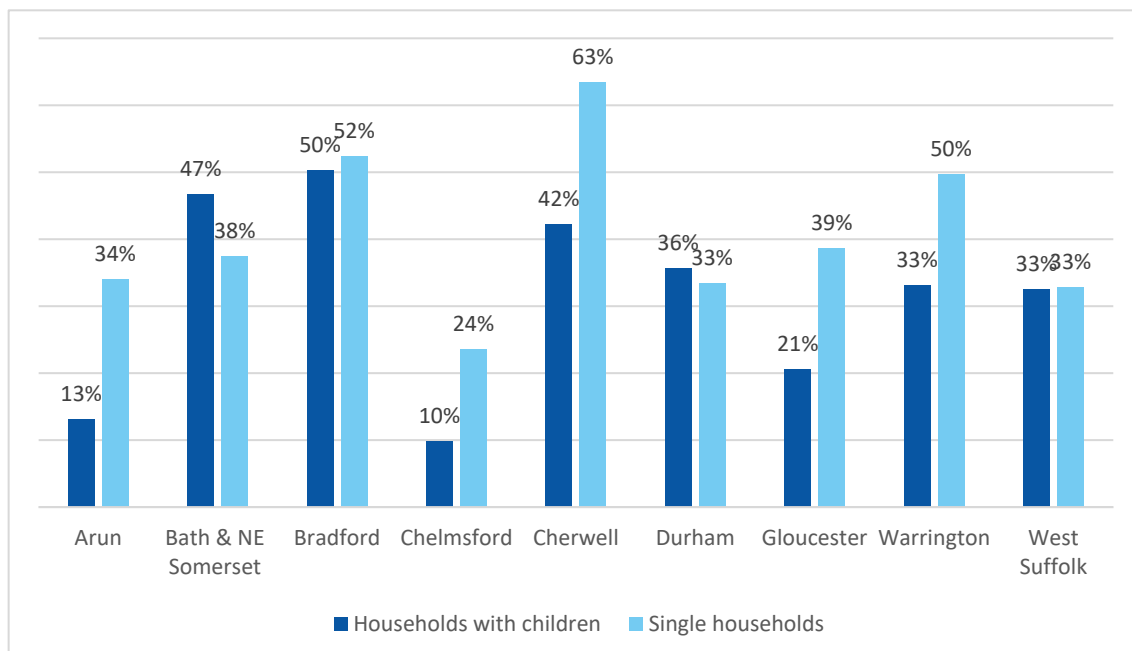
Figure 5.9 Relief duty case accommodation outcomes by accommodation type provided, 2020/21 to 2023/24* (Quarter 3): single households and households with children.



Source: HCLIC 2022/23 (DLUHC)

- 6.21 Between 2020/21 and 2022/23 the proportion of family households ending their duty in a tenancy of some kind increased by 177% for private rented tenancies and 136% for social rented tenancies. Correspondingly, the proportion of family households ending their duty living with family or friends decreased by 86%.
- 6.22 Early figures from the first three quarters of 2023/24 however indicate a decline in successfully securing private rented tenancies for families of 64%, comprising just 22% of accommodation outcomes this year so far. Private rented tenancies have been replaced by staying with friends or family as the most common accommodation outcome for families.
- 6.23 For single households, the proportion of duties ended with the applicant in private rented accommodation has been continuously decreasing since 2020/21 and 2023/2024. At 29% so far this year there has been a 52% decrease in this outcome.
- 6.24 A markedly larger proportion of single households owed a relief duty are provided with supported accommodation at the point of their case closing. So far in 2023/24, 32% of single household duties end in supported accommodation compared with just 7% for family households.

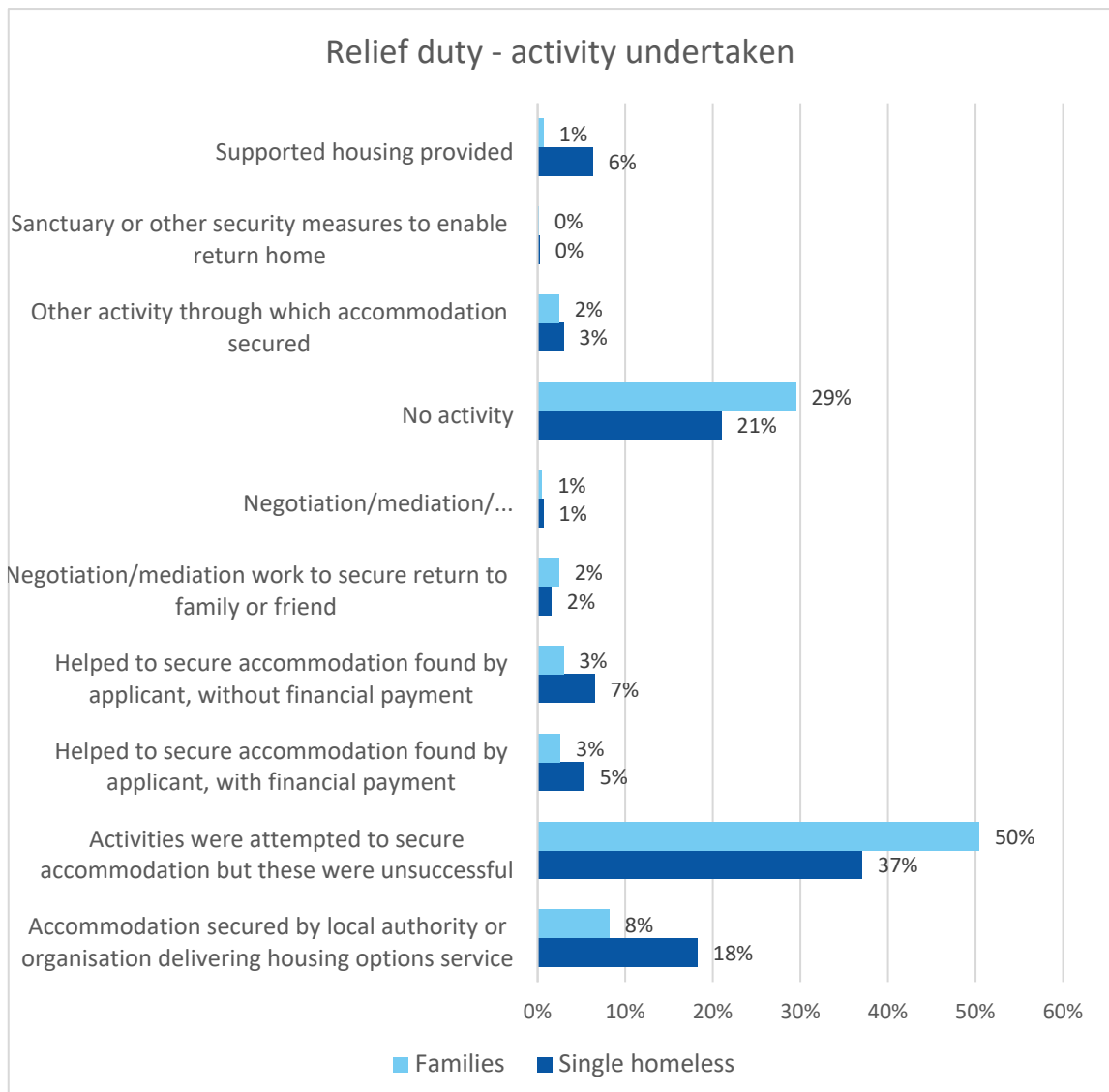
Figure 5.10 Relief duty accommodation outcomes, DLUHC comparator authorities, 2022/23



Source: HCLIC 2022/23 (DLUHC)

- 6.25 Compared to the DLUHC comparator authorities, Arun ranks 5th of 9 local authorities in terms of successful accommodation outcomes for single households owed a prevention duty (34%) and 8th for households with children (13%).
- 6.26 The pattern in relation to activities to resolve prevention duty cases shows an even more stark picture, with 50% of households with children and 37% of single households recorded as being unsuccessful in relation to the activity undertaken, with no activity at all being undertaken in 29% households with children cases, and 21% of single person households.

Figure 5.11 Housing Options activity undertaken, prevention duty cases 2022/23.



Source: HCLIC source data 2024 (Arun DC)

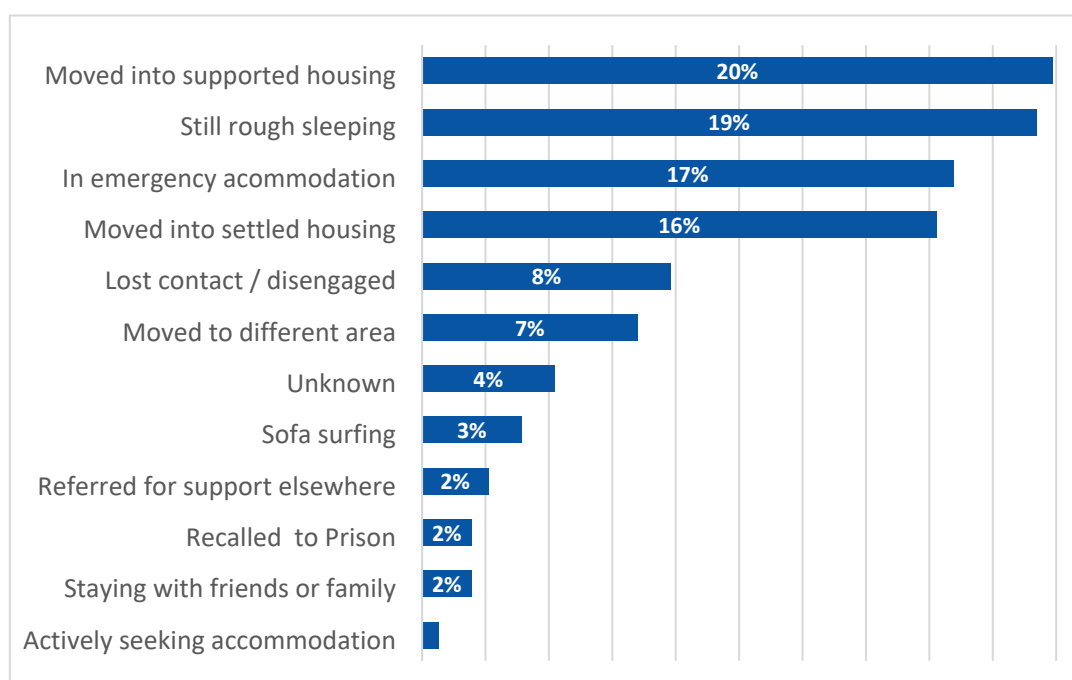
- 6.27 Activities undertaken by the housing options service for households owed a relief duty are less effective than for prevention duty cases. A total of 50% of households with children and 37% of single households are recorded as having received an activity that was subsequently unsuccessful, whilst no activity at all is undertaken in 29% households with children cases, and 21% of single person households.
- 6.28 Of the specific successful activities the most common for both single households and households with children was accommodation being secured by the local authority via the housing options service. The rate of this success is nonetheless comparatively low, at 18% for single households and just 8% for families.
- 6.29 The data reveals a disparity in relief efforts between single households and families regarding homelessness. While the proportion of cases closed due to elapsed time or lost contact is improving for both, families face a tougher situation. Single households

fare better in achieving accommodation outcomes compared to for families. There has also been a concerning decline in families securing private rented tenancies, replaced by staying with friends or family. Single households increasingly end up in supported accommodation.

- 6.30 Arun ranks relatively low in successful outcomes, highlighting the need for more effective interventions, particularly for families, as indicated by high rates of unsuccessful activities.

RSI Services

Figure 5.12 RSI service outcomes



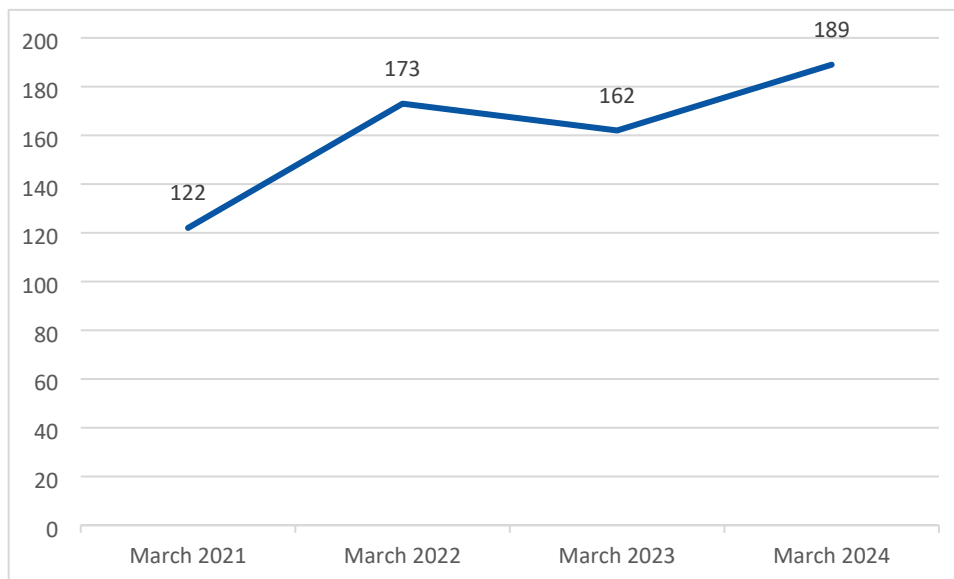
Source: RSI source data 2024 (Arun DC)

- 6.31 A total of 37 individuals were still rough sleeping at the end of their contact with the RSI service, or as at February 2024, comprising 19% of the cohort.
- 6.32 16% of RSI service users between May 2022 and February 2024 successfully moved into settled housing. This included 5 individuals categorised as long-term rough sleepers.
- 6.33 The most common outcome for RSI service users between May 2022 and February 2024 was moving into supported housing, at 20%. This included 7 individuals who were categorised as long-term rough sleepers.
- 6.34 Though this was the most common outcome, it nonetheless represents relatively low numbers moving into supported accommodation. Conversations with service provided during Campbell Tickell’s consultations revealed that an underlying difficulty in finding move-on accommodation is a key factor here.

- 6.35 168 of the 191 cases identified as receiving RSI services had had a homelessness assessment, suggesting that 88% of rough sleepers in Arun have been in contact with the housing options services in the area.
- 6.36 This data underscores the need for more effective strategies to facilitate transitions into stable housing for rough sleepers, particularly addressing the challenges in accessing move-on accommodation.

7. Temporary accommodation

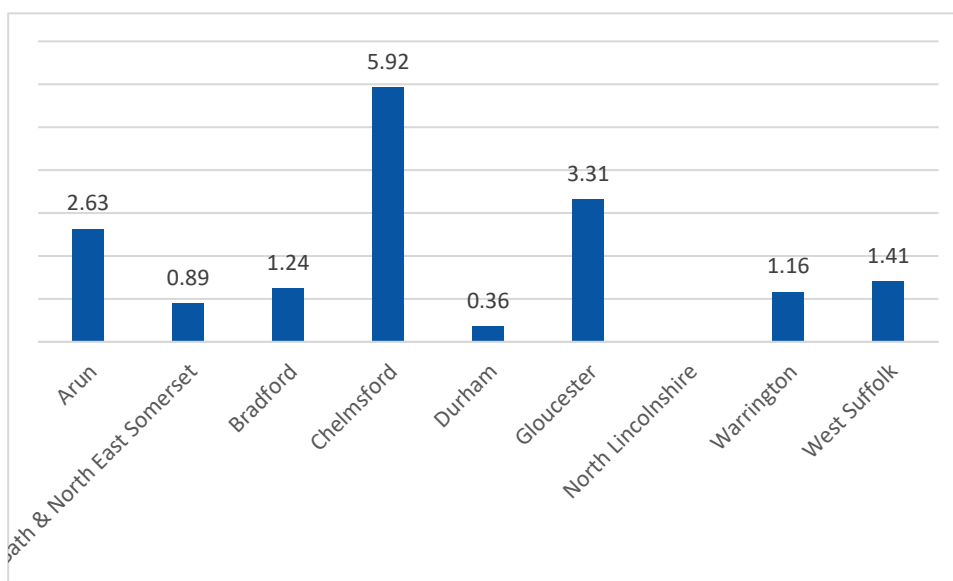
Figure 6.1 Households in TA, March 2021 – March



Sources: HCLIC 2022/23 (DLUHC)

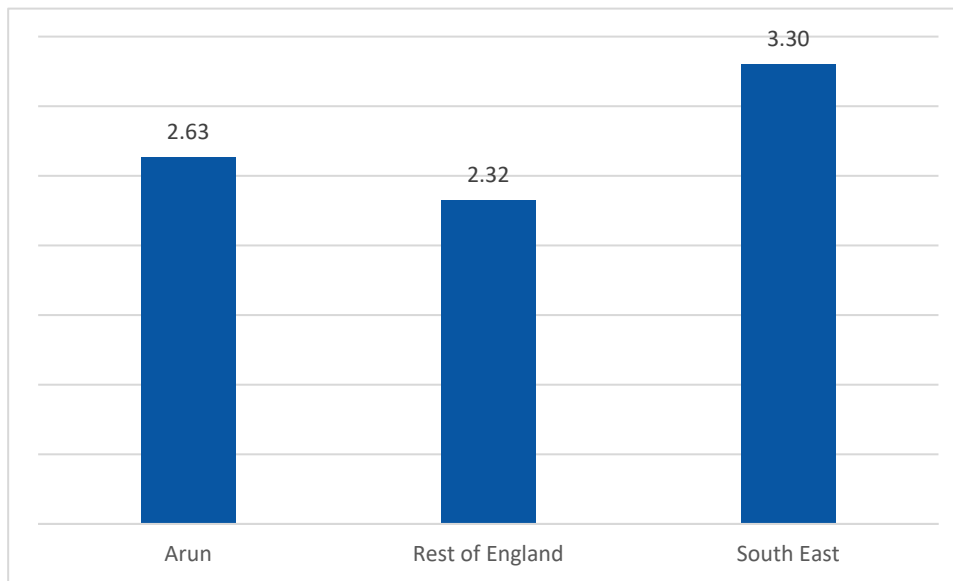
- 7.1 The figures from DLUHC indicate that there has been a 55% increase in the number of households in TA since the same point in time in 2021.
- 7.2 As of 30th September 2023, there were a total of 197 placements in temporary accommodation in Arun. This included 124 family households, making up 63% of all placements in TA.
- 7.3 This equates to 2.63 out of every thousand households in Arun living in TA or 1 in every 380 households.

Figure 6.2 Rate of households in TA, DLUHC comparator authorities



Source: HCLIC 2022/23 (DLUHC)

Figure 6.3 Rate of households in TA, National and regional average

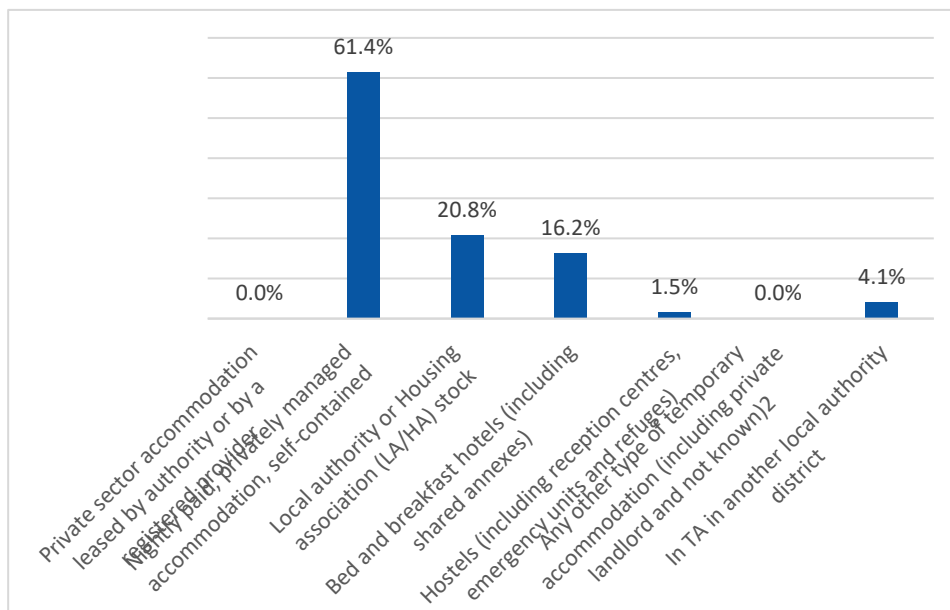


Source: HCLIC 2022/23 (DLUHC)

- 7.4 This is the third highest rate of households in TA across the DLUHC comparator authorities, behind Chelmsford at 5.92, and Gloucester at 3.31.
- 7.5 The rate of TA in Arun is also higher than the national average (excluding London) of 2.32 households in every 1,000, but lower than the regional average for the Southeast of 3.3.
- 7.6 The majority of households in TA were owed an interim section 188 duty (57.4%), whilst 42.5% were accommodated under a main section 193 duty for priority need.
- 7.7 Compared to the rest of the West Sussex region Arun has the highest proportion of households in TA under an interim section 188 duty, and the lowest proportion accommodated under a section 193 duty. It is also the only authority in the local area where no households remained accommodated at the end of the quarter, though these numbers are low across the region at 4.7% on average.
- 7.8 7 (3.7%) of the households currently housed in TA have been in their accommodation for 1 year or more, and 53 (28%) between 6 months to a year.
- 7.9 The average cost per night for the current TA placements is £64.68, with an average cost per placement of £8,609. The cumulative total costs of housing the 189 households currently in TA at end of March 2024 and FY-2023/24 is £1.65m.

Temporary accommodation types

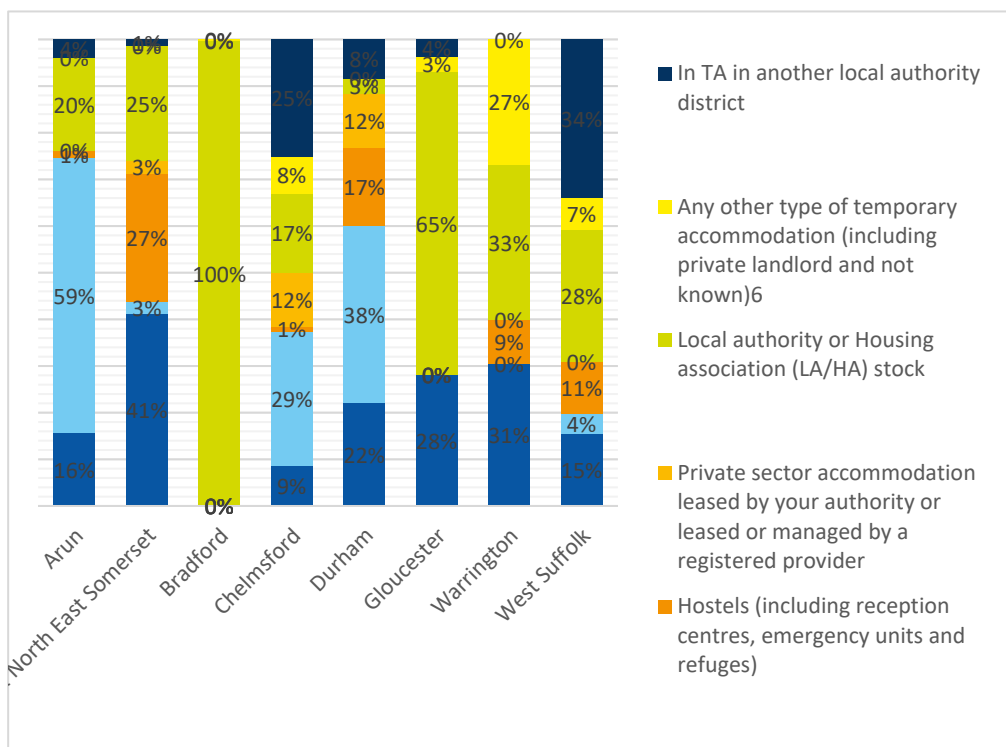
Figure 6.4 Temporary accommodation by type, September 2023



Source: HCLIC 2022/23 (DLUHC)

7.10 Looking at the most recent snapshot of TA in September 2023, 61.4% of households were in nightly paid, privately managed accommodation. There were no households in private sector leased accommodation (PSL).

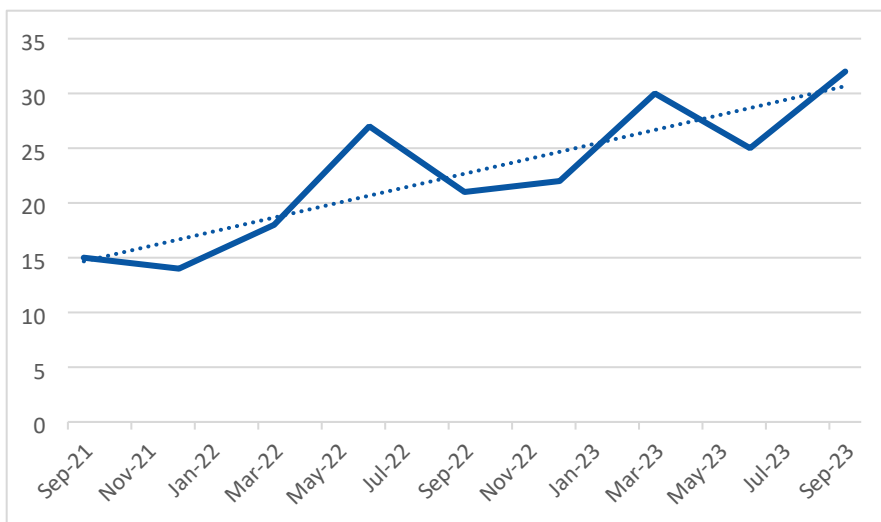
Figure 6.5 Temporary accommodation by type, DLUHC comparator authorities, September 2023



Source: HCLIC 2022/23 (DLUHC)

7.11 There is a high level of variance in the types of temporary accommodation supplied by each council both in the local West Sussex region and across the DLUHC comparator authorities. However, across both groups, Arun has the highest proportion of households in TA housed in nightly paid, privately managed accommodation. The council's use of B&B and hotel accommodation is compares well with others.

Figure 6.6 Numbers in B&B and Hotels, Arun, September 2021 to September 2023



Source: Quarterly TA statistics 2023 (DLUHC)

7.12 Over the past two years, the usage of PSL, Hostels, Nightly paid and local authority/ housing association properties for TA has been relatively stable, with no significant trends emerging. However, there has been a notable rise in the use of B&B since September 2021 of 113%. A rise in the use of B&Bs and Hotels, combined with increasingly prolonged stays at £64.68 per night indicate escalating costs and highlight the need to find sustainable housing solutions locally.

Our vision is that homelessness in Arun is to be prevented wherever possible, and when it cannot be prevented, to be rare, brief and non-recurrent.

The issues identified above serve as crucial inputs for informing the priorities of the Homelessness and Rough Sleeping strategy which will aim to realise this vision. The evidence set out in this document is intended to enable data-driven decision making around this.

APPENDIX 1 - METHODOLOGY

- 1) With the help of colleagues at Arun District Council, we have been provided with access to a redacted and anonymised version of the source data that feeds into the local homelessness statistics that are published nationally (H-CLIC). This contained all cases subject to a homelessness assessment from the beginning of 2020/21 to the end of the third quarter of 2023/24.
 - a) We used this source data to generate a series of categories which summarised:
 - b) Whether the client was single homeless or part of a household with children
 - c) The date of their assessment
 - d) The ultimate result of their application (see Appendix 2 for details of this)
 - e) The reason for homelessness
 - f) Their primary support needs.
 - g) The prevention and relief activities undertaken.
- 2) In this way we were able to track individual clients and service users through their homelessness journey, evaluate the impact of prevention and relief interventions, as well as conduct sub-group analysis on outcomes for individuals with different causes of homelessness and different support needs.
- 3) As this tracks individuals it is the primary source of data to understand what is happening in relation to the homelessness in Arun. We do however draw on published H-CLIC statistics as well. These reflect the characteristics of households subject to different types of duty and the interventions used and the results of these interventions. They are not unique individuals however – they are organised by type of duty and the same household could be subject to more than one duty in succession. The published data does however not just allow for a consideration of the activity taken at different duty stages, but also allows for comparison to what happens in other Authorities, which can help to illustrate the specific circumstances in Arun and how it may differ (or not) to elsewhere.
- 4) The standard format for the following sections is to analyse the source data initially, but then add in some more detail through an analysis of the published H-CLIC data. There can appear at times to be a potential contradiction – but it should be remembered that the source data concerns individual households whereas the published data is a summary based on duty stage.
- 5) There is a similar complementarity with the way in which the rough sleeping data is used. With the assistance of Arun staff, we were able to generate a database based on individual users of RSI-funded services, and this is treated as our primary source of information. This is however supplemented by DELTA return data, which summarises rough sleeping and the interventions that it prompts on a snapshot basis. The DELTA data generates an understanding of overall trends and allows for comparison to other Authorities, but it does not allow tracking of individual outputs and outcomes, which the source data database does.

APPENDIX 2 - RESULTS OF HOMELESSNESS APPLICATION

Table 2.1 Assigned outcome category lookup tool

	Our Category	H-CLIC Data Items
1	No duty identified.	Question 1.6 = “Not threatened with homelessness within 56 days”
2	Prevention duty accepted and accommodation sustained.	Question 1.6 = “Threatened with homelessness – Prevention Duty owed” OR “Threatened with homelessness due to service of valid Section 21 notice – Prevention Duty owed” Question 4.6 = “Secured existing accommodation for 12 or more months” OR “Secured existing accommodation for 6 months”
3	Prevention duty accepted and alternative accommodation secured.	Question 1.6 = “Threatened with homelessness – Prevention Duty owed” OR “Threatened with homelessness due to service of valid Section 21 notice – Prevention Duty owed” Question 4.6 = “Secured alternative accommodation for 12 or more months” OR “Secured alternative accommodation for 6 months”
4	Prevention duty accepted but no result.	Question 1.6 = “Threatened with homelessness – Prevention Duty owed” OR “Threatened with homelessness due to service of valid Section 21 notice – Prevention Duty owed” Question 4.6 NOT Secured existing accommodation for 12 or more months” OR “Secured existing accommodation for 6 months” OR “Secured alternative accommodation for 12 or more months” OR “Secured alternative accommodation for 6 months”. Question 5.2 = No date

5	Prevention duty accepted but case moved to Relief duty and then accommodation secured	Question 1.6 = "Threatened with homelessness – Prevention Duty owed" OR "Threatened with homelessness due to service of valid Section 21 notice – Prevention Duty owed" Question 5.6 = "Secured accommodation for 12 months" OR "Secured accommodation for 6 months"
6	Prevention duty accepted but case moved to Relief duty and case closed without securing accommodation and no further action taken	Question 1.6 = "Threatened with homelessness – Prevention Duty owed" OR "Threatened with homelessness due to service of valid Section 21 notice – Prevention Duty owed" Question 5.6 = NOT "Secured accommodation for 12 months" OR "Secured accommodation for 6 months" Question 7.3 = NOT "Homeless + in priority need + unintentionally homeless"
7	Prevention duty accepted but case moved to Relief duty and subsequently became Main Duty that led to rehousing	Question 1.6 = "Threatened with homelessness – Prevention Duty owed" OR "Threatened with homelessness due to service of valid Section 21 notice – Prevention Duty owed" Question 5.6 = NOT "Secured accommodation for 12 months" OR "Secured accommodation for 6 months" Question 7.3 = "Homeless + in priority need + unintentionally homeless" Question 8.3 = "Accepted a Housing Act 1996 Pt 6 social housing offer" OR "Accepted a Private Rented Sector" offer
8	Prevention duty accepted but case moved to Relief duty and subsequently became Main Duty but did not lead to rehousing	Question 1.6 = "Threatened with homelessness – Prevention Duty owed" OR "Threatened with homelessness due to service of valid Section 21 notice – Prevention Duty owed" Question 5.6 = NOT "Secured accommodation for 12 months" OR "Secured accommodation for 6 months" Question 7.3 = "Homeless + in priority need + unintentionally homeless"

		Question 8.3 = NOT “Accepted a Housing Act 1996 Pt 6 social housing offer” OR “Accepted a Private Rented Sector” offer
9	Relief duty accepted and then accommodation secured	Question 1.6 = “Already homeless – Relief Duty owed including local connection referrals” Question 5.6 = “Secured accommodation for 12 months” OR “Secured accommodation for 6 months”
10	Relief duty accepted but case closed without securing accommodation and no further action	Question 1.6 = “Already homeless – Relief Duty owed including local connection referrals” Question 5.6 = NOT “Secured accommodation for 12 months” OR “Secured accommodation for 6 months” Question 7.3 = NOT “Homeless + in priority need + unintentionally homeless”
11	Relief duty accepted and subsequently became Main Duty that led to rehousing	Question 1.6 = “Already homeless – Relief Duty owed including local connection referrals” Question 5.6 = NOT “Secured accommodation for 12 months” OR “Secured accommodation for 6 months” Question 7.3 = “Homeless + in priority need + unintentionally homeless” Question 8.3 = “Accepted a Housing Act 1996 Pt 6 social housing offer” OR “Accepted a Private Rented Sector” offer
12	Relief duty accepted but case moved to Relief duty and subsequently became Main Duty but did not lead to rehousing	Question 1.6 = “Already homeless – Relief Duty owed including local connection referrals” Question 5.6 = NOT “Secured accommodation for 12 months” OR “Secured accommodation for 6 months” Question 7.3 = “Homeless + in priority need + unintentionally homeless” Question 8.3 = NOT “Accepted a Housing Act 1996 Pt 6 social housing offer” OR “Accepted a Private Rented Sector” offer

• **HIERARCHY OF SUPPORT NEEDS**

Table 3.1 Categorisation of support needs according to assigned hierarchy

Support Need	Ranking	H-CLIC Source Reference
Learning Disability	12	Learning disability
Mental Health	11	History of mental health problems
Substance Misuse	10	Alcohol dependency needs Drug dependency needs
Young person requiring support to manage independently	9	Young person aged 16-17 years. Young person aged 18-25 years requiring support to manage independently. Young parent requiring support to manage independently. Care leaver aged 18-20 years. Care leaver aged 21+ years
At Risk of Abuse	8	At risk of / has experienced abuse At risk of / has experienced sexual abuse At risk of / has experienced domestic abuse Victim of modern slavery
Offending Behaviour	7	Offending History
History of Homelessness	6	History of repeat homelessness History of rough sleeping
Physical Ill Health	5	Physical Ill Health and Disability
Former asylum seeker	4	Former asylum seeker
Old Age	3	Old Age
Access to education, employment or training	2	Access to education, employment or training Difficulties budgeting
Served in HM Forces	1	Served in HM forces
No support needs	0	No support needs

• **SURVEY OF SERVICE PROVIDERS, SERVICE MAP**

Table 4.1 Service providers and offers, housing advice and support.

	Arun DC	Turning Tides	SPFT	Worth Services	Citizens Advice
Welfare/ benefits advice or advocacy	✓			✓	
Debt/ money management advice or advocacy	✓				✓
Provision of loans or grants to secure or sustain housing	✓				
Assistance with employment, volunteering , training placements or other meaningful activity	✓	✓			
Advice on housing options	✓	✓	✓		
Advice or advocacy on housing rights		✓	✓	✓	
Tenancy sustainment or floating support	✓	✓			
Mentoring				✓	
Rent deposit scheme or other financial assistance to secure accommodation	✓	✓			
Letting agency or nominations to private landlords	✓				
Rent guarantee scheme or provision of other landlord incentives	✓				
Assistance to access treatment services	✓		✓		
Healthcare					
Training in relation to independence or tenancy management skills	✓	✓			
Counselling		✓			
Making and maintaining contact with rough sleepers	✓	✓		✓	

Day care					
Furniture scheme	✓				
Emergency accommodation		✓		✓	

Table 4.2 Service providers and offers, direct provision of housing

	Hyde Housing	Arun District Council	Turning Tides
Temporary housing		✓	
Direct provision of mainstream housing (without additional support)		✓	
Acting as management agents for landlords/leasing schemes	✓		
Supported housing			
Housing first provision		✓	✓
Care leavers/ young people's accommodation			
Night shelter/ emergency accommodation			

• **STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED**

Organisation	Area	Job role
Arun DC	Allocations	Service manager
		Data manager
	Tenancy management	Service manager
		Data manager
	Housing options	Service manager
		Data manager
	Temporary accommodation	Service manager
		Data manager
	Rough sleeper services	Rough sleeper coordinator
		Data manager
	Private sector access scheme	Service manager
	Housing advice	Service manager
	Housing benefit	Revenue and benefits manager
Subsidy and quality assurance manager		
Communities and wellbeing	Service manager	
Financial inclusion	Service manager	
SPFT	Mental health	Commissioner
	Housing	Service manager
West Sussex County Council	Young peoples' services	Commissioner
	Domestic abuse	Commissioner
	Housing	Strategic head of housing
	Rough sleeping and homelessness	Commissioner
	Housing related support	Contract lead
Turning Tides	Voluntary sector homeless support services	Head of Development and Quality
		Head of operations
		Deputy head of operations
Stone Pillow	Voluntary sector homeless support services	CEO
		Service manager
		Head of performance and quality

Bognor Housing Trust	Housing	Service manager
Sanctuary	Housing	Service manager
Emerging futures	Voluntary sector homeless support services	Manager
Hyde housing	Tenancy sustainment	Service manager
Action in Rural Sussex	Voluntary sector homeless support services	Interim CEO
Arun & Chichester Citizens Advice	CAB	CEO

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