

DECISION-MAKER:	CABINET COUNCIL
SUBJECT:	COMMISSIONING HOUSING RELATED SUPPORT SERVICES FOR SINGLE ADULTS, YOUNG PEOPLE AND YOUNG PARENTS
DATE OF DECISION:	13th SEPTEMBER, 2021 11th OCTOBER, 2021
REPORT OF:	Councillor Vassiliou Cabinet Member for Communities, Culture and Heritage
	Councillor White Cabinet Member for Health and Adult Social Care

<u>CONTACT DETAILS</u>			
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STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY
None

BRIEF SUMMARY

This report seeks approval of recommendations for the future procurement of Housing Related Support (HRS) for young people, young parents and single vulnerable adults. The contracts will be for a period of 7 years (4 years initially with option to extend for two further periods of 2 years and 1 year) and a total value from existing budgets of up to £3.66M per annum (£25.62M for the 7 year period). The recommendations are put forward following a full and detailed review. The findings from the review identify the need to move forward with commissioning new services.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

COUNCIL

	(i)	Subject to approval of Cabinet recommendations (i) - (iii) below, to agree to the procurement of a range of HRS services for young people, young parents and vulnerable single adults. This is for a maximum period of seven years (4 years initially with option to extend for two further periods of 2 years and 1 year) and a total value from existing budgets of up to £3.66M per annum (£25.62M for the 7 year period).
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CABINET		
	(i)	Subject to approval of Council recommendations (i) above, that approval is given for the procurement of HRS services for young people, young parents and vulnerable single adults
	(ii)	Subject to Council approval for the procurement exercise, to delegate authority to the Director of Quality & Integration to carry out a procurement process for the provision of HRS services as set out in this report and to enter into contracts in accordance with contract procedure.
	(III)	Subject to Council agreement to the procurement exercise, to delegate authority to the Director of Quality & Integration following consultation with the relevant Cabinet Members to decide on the final model of commissioned services for HRS and all decision making in relation to this re-commissioning.
REASONS FOR REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS		
1.		Southampton City Council (SCC) commissions a range of Housing Related Support (HRS) services for homeless single adults, young people and young parents. The current HRS contracts come to an end on 30 June 2022. Approval is required through Council to carry out procurement for new services
2.		These services enable SCC to meet many of its obligations under the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017, the Children Act 1989 and the Care Act 2014 in a way that achieves best value and provides a basis from which individuals with vulnerabilities develop their tenancy and daily living skills along with other needs being met by partner agencies, such as specialist mental health or drug & alcohol support.
3.		Furthermore, having somewhere to live provides an individual with the foundations upon which they can start to build the skills necessary to live independent and fulfilling lives. For many, access to a home is not feasible without appropriate support. Commissioning a range of HRS services provides the necessary settings and support for achieving independence, which in turn has a positive impact on the local economy.
4.		Recommendations propose services that are comparable to existing services but reflect some changes to match market rates and accommodate cost pressures and take account of best practice and learning from the review conducted to inform the re-commissioning. Key changes to the provision of HRS services will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the introduction of Housing First for single adults and young people, an evidence-based approach to supporting individuals who are difficult to accommodate in existing options, notably those who have a long history of homelessness and - a reduction in the number of accommodation-based units to address cost pressures and under-utilisation in some areas
5.		Commissioning a range of HRS services also contributes to reducing and avoiding costs in other areas of the Council including Housing, Adult Social Care and Childrens Services, for example by avoiding higher cost placements (e.g. residential or Bed & Breakfast) and costly individual packages of support. For example the annual cost of a B&B placement is

	£21,717 (£59.50 per night), compared to a maximum of £5,928 for a unit located in a HRS service for single adults (£6,273 - £8,437 in hostel setting). In Childrens Services, the annual unit cost of placement for a young person starts at £29,700 and is much higher than the current lowest £3,967 unit price for a place in young people's HRS setting (£5,369 hostel setting).
ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED	
6.	An extension to existing arrangements has been considered but is not viable. All contract extensions have now been used.
7.	Do nothing has been considered and rejected as it would result in no services being in place when the current contracts come to an end. This would leave a large number of vulnerable single adults, young people and young parents without access to accommodation, or accessing unstable and unsuitable options such as sofa surfing and significantly increase our numbers of street sleepers. It would also increase costs elsewhere within the Council as identified in paragraph 5.
8.	The option for SCC to provide these services in house has been considered. This has been rejected because Southampton and neighbouring areas benefit from a good range of existing specialist providers offering high quality and well-respected services. To pursue a SCC led service could result in reputational damage and would require significant investment. There is a strong market geared up to competitively tender for this contract and deliver quality, specialism and cost effectiveness.
DETAIL (Including consultation carried out)	
	Current Position – Southampton's current approach to providing HRS
9.	<p>Current services are comprised of</p> <p><u>Adults</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 hostels offering 24 hour on-site staffing, made up of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 1 hostel with 56 units of accommodation o 1 hostel with 26 units of accommodation o 1 hostel with 45 units of accommodation - 1 hostel with 26 units of self-contained accommodation providing 7 day coverage - 1 HRS alcohol accommodation with 24 units of accommodation - 1 Flexible Support service comprising 147 units of supported accommodation and 250 individuals provided with floating support <p>Total = 324 units of accommodation (excludes floating support)</p> <p><u>Young people</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 hostel with 40 units of accommodation - Accommodation based support in various properties offering 87 units of accommodation - Floating support provided to 25 young people - Supported Lodgings available for up to 12 young people. <p>Total = 127 units of accommodation (excludes Supported lodgings and floating support)</p>

	<p><u>Young parents</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 property with 24 hour staff presence, with 7 units of accommodation - Accommodation based support in various properties offering 23 units of accommodation <p>Total = 30 units of accommodation</p>
10.	<p>Importantly, and through the pandemic it is evident the model we commissioned in Southampton is, in the main, the right model. This has been reflected in the numbers of individuals needing to be accommodated at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic when the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) directed local authorities to get 'Everybody In'.</p> <p>Owing to Southampton's existing HRS provision, Southampton only needed to accommodate around 35 individuals at any one time in small B&B provision. In comparison, a different unitary authority needed to accommodate over 200 individuals across 2 hotels. The majority of individuals accommodated in Southampton have moved seamlessly into the current commissioned pathways with high rates of positive move on into other, less supportive accommodation settings or for some directly to living independently. In contrast, others have had to move over 200 individuals placed in hotels into other sites, drawing on old university sites. They continue to work through the issue of move on for this large population.</p>
	<p>Outcome of review</p>
11.	<p>A review was carried out between October 2020 and June 2021. A project group led a detailed review of existing services, approaches taken in other LA areas and engagement with key stakeholders, including those with lived experience. Additional time and work was spent looking at the services funded by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) to end rough sleeping (Rough Sleeping Initiative (RSI)), the links between HRS services for young people, the findings from the Destination 22 Childrens Services project and a separate accommodation option for young people, the Post 16 Semi Independent Accommodation Framework, which offers scope to spot purchase a range of accommodation options for young people.</p>
12.	<p>Through the review, engagement with key stakeholders took place. Dedicated engagement sessions were set up to discuss the HRS provision for single adults and a young person and young parent stakeholder and steering group met regularly throughout the review process. A dedicated group also engaged young people to participate in discussions and undertake a wider survey of young people's views.</p>
13.	<p>Representatives from the Council's Housing, Children and Families and Adult Social Care services have been involved in discussions, engagement events or project group meetings.</p>
14.	<p>The review considered the outcomes sought to be achieved through the commissioned services. These continue to be of relevance and importance and will remain largely the same:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement in independent living skills and improving their ability to move into their own accommodation through; practical skills, financial literacy, social skills and financial management skills.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvements in their reported physical, emotional wellbeing and mental health. - Improved links with communities: social (family, friends) and participation in purposeful activities (e.g. employment, training) - Improved confidence and self-worth and active participation for individuals in developing their own goals and achieving their outcomes including obtaining and maintaining employment. - Skills and knowledge: improved life skills and knowledge of local services relevant to people's own circumstances. - Individuals are able to resolve presenting issues, identify future risks to the security of their housing and seek timely support - Wider impacts on the city's economy and avoiding more costly accommodation options e.g. residential placements and B&B.
15.	<p>Taking into consideration the challenges of securing accommodation that adequately meets the needs of a wide range of vulnerable single adults, young people and young parents, the mix of HRS options spanning hostels, other accommodation and floating support has shown positive outcomes for many of the individuals needing to access a service. Southampton is acknowledged by Government officials as a city with one of the highest rates of move on as a positive outcome of the interventions provided for rough sleepers and homeless population.</p>
16.	<p>The main findings from the review which have informed the commissioning proposals were:</p> <p>Increased complexity;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The review highlighted the increasing levels of complex needs of individuals presenting to services. - An increasing number of women presenting to services many of whom have experienced domestic and sexual abuse, and some known to be commercial sex workers. - Most young people referred were identified as vulnerable and lacking the skills to sustain a tenancy - The voice of young people, in particular, highlighted an increase in unmet mental health needs <p>Importance of robust Quality, Safeguarding and partnership arrangements;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quality and safeguarding remain key to ensuring the safety and positive outcomes for people in these settings and will need to have a stronger focus in commissioning arrangements going forward. - The benefits of continuing to share learning from reviews, with an increased emphasis on reporting incidents and undertaking reviews. - The importance of partnerships between HRS providers and other health and care services, e.g. mental health, substance misuse to enable HRS providers to maintain support to individuals with complex multiple needs. <p>Increased market rates impacting on the market sustainability;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The review identified the need to secure and retain a competitive market, supporting providers to recruit the right staff - The absence of any rises to the contract values over the last 5 years is compounding issues of staff retention and property maintenance.

	<p>In future years and unlikely increasing in contract values, contracts will include the option to negotiate changes to address cost pressures through service changes.</p> <p>Need to widen access to ensure people get the right provision;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Schemes developed through the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) funding show a range of access points has benefits - Access points need to cater for different groups in different ways, including the option of moving some individuals direct to long term housing options (e.g. rent deposit, intensive support, housing first) <p>Identification of a number of Long Stay clients within the units which has reduced the amount of capacity available;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Long term tenure absorbs a lot of the self-contained units within the adult pathways and draws off the commissioned support hours by default rather than need.
17.	<p>Other factors identified through the review included</p> <p>Utilisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Periods of high void levels in young people services led to an increase in the upper age from 21 to 22 years old - Pre Covid, utilisation levels in services were good <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Young people services in use achieving 85%- 95% with age increased. o Adult services achieving between 85% and 97% occupancy <p>Panels and Access to accommodation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overview of access to services through panel processes has been positive. - The review highlighted 32% of referrals to the Young Person Panel were not suitable for the commissioned provision available (e.g. due to age, too complex, needs too low, not local), but all referrals accepted to panel were considered and went on to be accommodated within HRS services. - There are different access routes to accommodation for young people, dependent on whether they are considered by referrers to be suitable for HRS, or whether referrers feel they need a residential provision or semi independent accommodation provision for over 16s. the impact is that the opportunity for some young people who could have been accommodated in HRS (which is more cost effective) is lost and that there is no single overview of young people's accommodation needs. - Moving the adult Gateway panel to twice weekly during Covid should be retained. <p>Service specific points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of alcohol accommodation, which provides a service to help individuals manage their levels of alcohol use to enable them to sustain a tenancy, is a positive element in the overall offer and should be retained.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A significant proportion of young people accessing the services are care leavers for whom the LA has a statutory duty, as are 16 & 17 year olds at risk of homelessness - There is a need for low cost, affordable housing for young people - The current offer for young parents is appropriate and adequate if the support from other services (i.e. Family Nurse Partnership) remains in place - Supported Lodgings, a service that recruits hosts to accommodate young people in their own homes, was a new service in 2016 and started well. Fewer hosts came forward during 2020 but numbers have started to increase again. The current payment mechanism for this service reflects the developmental nature of the service (i.e. the Council pays for additional hosts as and when they come on line) and should be continued.
18.	Annual funding from the MHCLG has supported a wider development of services around rough sleepers. Providers delivering HRS services in Southampton have provided the platform on which these new services have been developed which enabled fast deployment rather than new start up initiatives. Throughout the review it is clear the future procurement route will need to accommodate flexibility to retain services that have achieved positive results as well as managing short term funding requirements
19.	An Equality and Safety Impact Assessment has been undertaken and informed the recommendations.
	Commissioning intentions and Future Model
20.	The Integrated Commissioning Unit (ICU) is putting forward proposals to go out to procure a range of HRS services with contracts to commence on 1 July 2022 for a period of 7 years (comprising 4 years initially and the option to extend for 2 + 1 years)
21.	Findings from the review have resulted in the proposal to commission many of the same services, with some reduction to accommodate rises in market rates, reflect change in demand and introduce new, evidence-based options. Changes are set out in the following sections
22.	<p>Future services for adults will comprise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 hostels offering 24 hour on site staffing, made up of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 1 hostel with a minimum of 56 units of accommodation o 1 hostel with a minimum of 26 units of accommodation o 1 hostel with a minimum of 45 units of accommodation <p>These settings will need to accommodate additional accessible services funded by the MHCLG. This includes low threshold beds (access to a bed with minimal requirements placed on the individual e.g no service charge payable) and a Hub Assessment Service (a service that offers access for those new to rough sleeping).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 hostel with 26 units of accommodation providing 7 day coverage - 1 HRS alcohol accommodation with 24 units of accommodation - 2 or more contracts that provide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 120 units of supported accommodation and o 190 individuals provided with floating support

- 1 new Housing First contract comprising 10 units/individuals

Total units of accommodation = 120 units (excludes floating support) and is a reduction of 17 units. This is set out in the table below:

Setting	Current provision	Proposed provision	Change
Hostel	3 (127 units)	3 (>127 units)	0
Self-contained units	26 (high need)	26 (med/low need)	0
Accommodation based support	147	120	-27 Units of accommodation
Non accommodation floating support	250 individuals	190 individuals	- 60 individuals
Alcohol accommodation	24 units	24 units	
Housing First	0	10 units/people	+10 Unit of accommodation
Total			-17* units of accommodation - 60 individuals supported through floating support

*Whilst it would appear that 17 units of accommodation is a significant reduction, in reality the impact will be far less as 15 of the current units are not available as a result of being occupied by long tenure clients. These 15 units are part of negotiations with tenants and landlords to move to floating support services if required. A further 32 tenancies have been active for more than 3 years and may benefit from a similar approach.

The reduction in floating support by 60 individuals reflects identified underutilisation over the life of the current contract seeing the number of support hours reduce annually by between 19,000 and 28,000 over the 5 years. Some of this will reflect staffing issues (e.g. during Covid) but also underutilisation.

23.

Future services for young people and young parents will comprise

Young people

- 1 hostel with 40 units of accommodation
- Accommodation based support in various properties offering 40 units of accommodation
- Floating support provided to 25 young people
- Supported Lodgings available for up to 10 young people.
- 1 new Housing First contract comprising 10 units/individuals

Total units of accommodation = 80 units of accommodation (excludes supported lodgings and floating support) and is an overall reduction of 37 units

Setting	Current provision	Proposed provision	Change
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Hostel	40 units (1 site)	40 units (2 sites)	0
Accommodation based support	87 (2 contracts)	40 units (2 contracts)	-47 units of accommodation
Non accommodation floating support	25	25	0
Supported Lodgings	Up to 12 Max to date = 8**	Up to 10	
Housing First		10 units/people	+10 units of accommodation
Total			-37*

*void levels reached 22% (35 units) prior to outbreak and prior to change in age range. Upper age rose from 21 to 22 to reduce voids. Upper age will return to 21.

** activity to date has not exceeded 8 placements, so not a reduction

Services for young parents will remain the same but offered as a single contract and comprise 30 units of accommodation as

- 1 property with 24 hour staff presence, with 7 units of accommodation
- Accommodation based support in various properties offering 23 units of accommodation

24.

Reduction in the number of units

- Within Adult Services the total number of units will reduce by 17. This will be offset by 15 individuals who are long term tenants who will be offered an alternative floating support service.
- The number of adults supported by the floating support service will reduce and contracts will be targeted toward different levels of need (high, medium and low). Given the underutilisation of the service over the life of the current contract, the impact is expected to be minimal.
- Young people's HRS services will see a reduction of 37 units. The impact of this will be mitigated by
 - o Recognising the high (22%/35 units) void rate over several years prior to Covid.
 - o Reinstating an upper age limit of 21, with those aged >21 being redirected to the adult pathway

25.

Active conversations and analysis work is also underway to explore the option of directing placements away from the 16+ Framework, with an associated redirecting of resources to the HRS services. This would involve two funding components

- Block payment to secure a number of units in the contract
- Call off arrangement enabling additional support hours to be provided

Both seek to retain the young person in the HRS setting home and add additional support to help them develop their skills to live independently.

26.

In response to the findings of the Service Review, the following changes (set out in Paragraphs 26 to 37) are also proposed for the new contract/commissioning arrangements.

	<p>Meeting complex needs</p> <p>Several areas emerged in response including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the introduction of the Housing First contracts for single adults and young people (as identified above), an evidence-based approach to supporting individuals who are difficult to accommodate in existing options, notably those who have a long history of homelessness - The use of a Priority Index Tool was identified as a helpful mechanism to reflect levels of risk and complexity and support professional decisions and will be built into the referral process moving forward. - Ensuring services train staff in Trauma Informed Care (TIC) approaches and where funding allows, secure psychological support to the workforce – will be a key component of the specifications. - Intensive support developed through MHCLG funding will be expanded into the HRS offer.
27.	<p>Change in the dynamic between property and support</p> <p>Under the new contract, Providers will take the lead on securing properties for a larger percentage of properties in the HRS pathways. This will be a step change from the Council sourcing and securing accommodation separate to commissioning the support that goes into the accommodation. This change reflects the changing landscape over recent years where many support providers are also landlords or have negotiated strong alliance with landlords.</p>
28.	<p>Long term tenants</p> <p>Future proposals include a change in the way some properties are set up, moving them from the HRS pathway to more independent living arrangements. This will enable individuals to retain their home, for some a home over many decades, and continue to receive a level of floating support as required. This change also supports a reduction in the number of units in the single adult's pathway which offsets the cost pressure.</p>
29.	<p>Quality / safeguarding</p> <p>Providers will continue to be asked to maintain high quality standards alongside robust safeguarding processes. Under the new contract arrangements, Housing providers will also be required to work to the new National Statement of Expectations and through this, asked to report on the income received through higher rate housing benefit and how it is used to support the service model.</p>
30.	<p>Stronger engagement with users and potential users of the services will be expanded in young people services through the development of a Tenancy Board. This may be extended to include Adult Services if proved to be appropriate and successful.</p>
31.	<p>Access and the use of panels will remain comparable to current approaches, for young people and young parents through the Young Persons HRS Panel but will be expanded to engage critical partners in the placement process and consider referrals across all types of young people's accommodation options, not just the HRS contracts.</p> <p>The Adults Gateway adapted during the pandemic and settled on a twice weekly forum which will continue in the future.</p>

32	<p>Procuring services through a Framework</p> <p>The new commissioning arrangements will move from separate contracts to a Framework which provides greater flexibility and options to deal with changing needs and demand. Whilst offering certainty to successful providers of services we wish to retain over the life of the contract (e.g. hostels), a Framework also offers flexibility to adapt and respond to short term funding opportunities (e.g. MHCLG annual funding) and offer spot purchasing arrangements if required (e.g. top up support packages). Procurement would seek 45% quality, 5% social value and 50% price</p>
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RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

Revenue

33.	<p>The current available budget and annual value of HRS services is £3.66M of which £2.72M supports vulnerable single adults and £0.94M supports young people and young parents. The proposals for the new services retain the same values across the life of the contract, totalling £14.64M over the initial 4 year period and £25,62M if contracts use all extension options proposed and remain active for 7 years.</p>
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	1 year	4 years	7 years
	£M	£M	£M
Single adults	2.72	10.88	19.04
Young people & young parents	0.94	3.76	6.58
Total	3.66	14.64	25.62

34.	<p>It should be noted a 10% reduction was applied in 2016, securing in excess of £0.5M savings. Some of this was achieved through efficiencies and the remaining achieved by pricing the service at the lowest price point at which the risks associated with the services could be safely managed. The price has not risen since 2016 and now presents a significant risk if not raised to match competitor employment rates and ensure the provider can recruit an adequately skilled workforce. In addition, it should be noted that other risks include the financial pressures of unpaid rent, delayed welfare payments and costs arising from high maintenance and repairs required.</p>
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35.	<p>The level of Intensive Housing Management/higher rate housing benefit paid to providers, varies between providers and goes a long way in offsetting cost pressures in some services for maintenance, repairs, security, including security staff. Commissioners need a better understanding of this going forward. A more transparent reporting of higher rate housing benefit will therefore be introduced to assist commissioners in their understanding and awareness of these financial risks, but, reports over the life of current contracts show significant and increasing financial pressures on all providers.</p>
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36.	<p>The recommended commissioning approach is therefore to increase the unit price whilst remaining within the existing budget, by reducing the number of units as outlined in paragraph 22.</p>
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37.	<p>To safely deliver a viable service to vulnerable single adults, young people and young parents contracts need to attract providers with a suitably skilled</p>
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	workforce, for which comparable market rate is required. Achievement of further savings on top of managing the cost pressure could result in a reduction of services, which will likely divert activity to other LA budgets (Housing, ASC and Childrens Services). However It is proposed to use the tender process to encourage savings by applying a 50% weighting to price.
<u>Property/Other</u>	
38.	There are 4 properties owned by SCC and leased to one of the providers as part of the current contract. Three of the properties are subject to a change of lease holder, moving from the current support provider to the successful bidder. The fourth property will be returned to the Council and managed through the Housing Services Team. Steps are in place to manage the change of lease holders for all the properties.
39	Appropriate consultations will take place with all residents between October 2021 and July 2022, prior to any changes being finalised.
LEGAL IMPLICATIONS	
<u>Statutory power to undertake proposals in the report:</u>	
40.	Procurement will be carried out in accordance with the Council's Contract Procedure Rules and Financial procedure Rules and having regard to the Equality Act 2010 and the Human Rights Act 1998 in considering the impact of commissioned services on end service users.
<u>Other Legal Implications:</u>	
41.	The Homelessness Reduction Act and the Care Act 2017 places legal duties on local authorities so that everyone who is homeless or at risk of homelessness will have access to meaningful help, irrespective of their priority need status, as long as they are eligible for assistance. The HRS services assist with the delivery of these responsibilities.
42.	The Care Act 2014 imposes various statutory duties on LAs when exercising Adult Social care functions to promote the individuals' well-being, prevent needs arising and escalating, safeguarding and the duty to provide advice and information. Service users who are provided with HRS may have eligible unmet needs for care and support but even if they do not the LA has a discretionary power to meet individual's needs. The Act places various duties and responsibilities on Local Authorities about commissioning appropriate services. In particular all Local Authorities should encourage a wide range of service provision to ensure that people have a choice of appropriate services.
43.	The Children Act 1989 places duties on LAs in regards to Care Leavers and those aged 16 and 17 years old in need of support and accommodation.
RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS	
44.	Reputational risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SCC may face challenges and therefore reputation risk around the reduction of supported accommodation for young people and single adults. Identifying and adequately communicating information that supports the rational for efficiencies, through a change in the support

	<p>for single adults and age criteria for young people services will help to mitigate this risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SCC may face challenges around the level of expenditure on other areas of business while seeing no increase in resources to support young people, young parents and single vulnerable adults. Providing clear information about other areas of expenditure will help mitigate this risk. - Not providing HRS may result in SCC facing reputational damage as a result of not supporting as many vulnerable young people, young parents and single adults in the future.
44.	<p>Financial risks</p> <p>A reduction in services as a result of market alignment may result in some pressures on housing, children (CS) and adult services (ASC). Discussions with ASC and CS are looking at cost avoidance options, including investment to maintain the overall financial envelope which would help mitigate this risk.</p>
45.	<p>Procurement risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a very small risk no providers bid for the services. This is mitigated through robust communications and engagement with the sector and long-term contracts being offered - Providers may struggle to secure sufficient accommodation. This is mitigated through market engagement, early planning and long lead in times (Jan – June 21)

POLICY FRAMEWORK IMPLICATIONS

46.	<p>Procurement of HRS services will have no direct impact on the Council's Policy Framework. However, it will support delivery of</p> <p>Southampton City Health and Care Strategy, 2020 - 2025</p> <p>Aims to reduce inequalities, confront deprivation and work with people to build resilient communities and live independently.</p> <p>Specifically for Children and young people, through the theme of Start Well, they will get the best start in life, are able to achieve the best opportunities and keep as healthy and well as possible throughout their lives. The work also supports people through the Live Well theme which supports the ambition that people enjoy and are able to maintain a sense of wellbeing and good health, supported by resilient communities.</p> <p>Southampton Homelessness Prevention Strategy 2018-2023</p> <p>This work supports SCC's commitment to continue to prevent homelessness across the city and meet some of the stated priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide early Intervention to stop people becoming homeless or having to sleep rough, • Provide support to people who are homeless to address their needs and avoid repeat homelessness <p>Provide adequate temporary accommodation for short periods only</p>
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KEY DECISION?	Yes
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WARDS/COMMUNITIES AFFECTED:		
<u>SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION</u>		
Appendices		
1.		
2.		
Documents In Members' Rooms		
1.		
2.		
Equality Impact Assessment		
Do the implications/subject of the report require an Equality and Safety Impact Assessment (ESIA) to be carried out.		Yes
Data Protection Impact Assessment		
Do the implications/subject of the report require a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) to be carried out.		Yes
Other Background Documents		
Other Background documents available for inspection at:		
Title of Background Paper(s)		Relevant Paragraph of the Access to Information Procedure Rules / Schedule 12A allowing document to be Exempt/Confidential (if applicable)
1.		
2.		