

## **Item: 12**

**Education, Leisure and Housing Committee: 5 June 2019.**

**Homelessness in Orkney.**

**Report by Executive Director of Education, Leisure and Housing.**

### **1. Purpose of Report**

To advise on the level of homelessness in Orkney for 2018 to 2019, together with performance information.

### **2. Recommendations**

The Committee is invited to note:

#### **2.1.**

That the number of homeless presentations for 2018 to 2019 has increased by 11.2% from 2017 to 2018.

#### **2.2.**

That the reasons for homelessness remain broadly comparable to previous years, although an increase is evident in respect of domestic abuse, relationship breakdown and being asked to leave by family/friends.

#### **2.3.**

That homeless presentations for the period 1 April to 9 May 2019 are slightly lower than for the same period in the preceding year.

#### **2.4.**

That homelessness remains a significant issue in Orkney and that lets to homeless households remain substantial relative to overall lets.

### **3. Background**

#### **3.1.**

Housing organisations are required to report against a number of service areas and indicators within the Scottish Social Housing Charter and homelessness is a central part of this.

#### **3.2.**

The Scottish Social Housing Charter, which was introduced in 2012, was subject to a review in April 2017. This is the fifth year of reporting since it's original introduction.

### **3.3.**

As a result, some indicators have changed and this process of change is expected to continue as a result of the introduction of a requirement for councils to produce an Annual Assurance Statement by October 2019.

### **3.4.**

Councils are required to publish an Annual Report against the Charter and this was done in October 2018. The Annual Report is available from:

[http://www.orkney.gov.uk/Files/Housing/Housing%20Options/OIC\\_Housing\\_Report\\_2017-18\\_Accessible.pdf](http://www.orkney.gov.uk/Files/Housing/Housing%20Options/OIC_Housing_Report_2017-18_Accessible.pdf).

### **3.5.**

Information on the Scottish Social Housing Charter is available from:

<http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0051/00515058.pdf>.

## **4. Statistical Information on Homelessness**

The Statistical Information on Homelessness is attached as Appendix 1 to this report.

## **5. Corporate Governance**

This report relates to governance and procedural issues and therefore does not, directly support and contribute to improved outcomes for communities as outlined in the Council Plan and the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan.

## **6. Financial Implications**

### **6.1.**

Expenditure on homelessness is charged to the Other Housing budget within the General Fund.

### **6.2.**

The net homelessness budget for 2018 to 2019 was £820,700 with an actual net spend of £758,300 which gives an underspend for the financial year of £62,400.

## **7. Legal Aspects**

### **7.1.**

There are no direct legal implications arising from this noting report. The statutory definition of homelessness is given below.

## **7.2.**

In terms of section 24 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1987, a person is homeless or threatened with homelessness if there is no accommodation in the UK or elsewhere, which he, together with any other person who normally resides with him as a member of his family or in circumstances in which the local authority consider it reasonable for that person to reside with him:

- Is entitled to occupy by virtue of an interest in it or by virtue of an order of a court.
- Has a right or permission, or an implied right or permission to occupy, or in England and Wales has an express or implied licence to occupy.
- Occupies as a residence by virtue of any enactment or rule of law giving him the right to remain in occupation or restricting the right of any other person to recover possession.

## **7.3.**

Further, a person shall not be treated as having accommodation unless it is accommodation which it would be reasonable for him to continue to occupy.

## **7.4.**

Regard may be had in determining whether it would be reasonable for a person to continue to occupy accommodation, to the general circumstances prevailing in relation to housing in the area of the local authority to whom he has applied for accommodation or for assistance in obtaining accommodation.

## **7.5.**

In terms of Section 24(3), a person is also homeless if he has accommodation but:

- He cannot secure entry to it.
- It is probable that occupation of it will lead to [abuse (within the meaning of the Protection from Abuse (Scotland) Act 2001 (asp 14)), or it is probable that occupation of it will lead to abuse (within the meaning of that Act) from some other person who previously resided with that person, whether in that accommodation or elsewhere.
- It consists of a movable structure, vehicle or vessel designed or adapted for human habitation and there is no place where he is entitled or permitted both to place it and to reside in it.
- It is overcrowded within the meaning of section 135 and may endanger the health of the occupants.
- It is not permanent accommodation, in circumstances where, immediately before the commencement of his occupation of it, a local authority had a duty under section 31(2) in relation to him ie a local authority is satisfied that an applicant is homeless.

## **7.6.**

A person is threatened with homelessness if it is likely that he will become homeless within 2 months.

## **7.7.**

For the purposes of subsection (3)(e), “permanent accommodation” includes accommodation:

- Of which the person is the heritable proprietor.
- Secured by a Scottish secure tenancy.
- Secured by an assured tenancy that is not a short assured tenancy.
- Where paragraph 1 or 2 of schedule 6 to the Housing (Scotland) Act 2001 (asp 10) is satisfied in relation to the person, secured by a short Scottish secure tenancy, i.e. has been evicted previously and therefore tenancy has been granted as a short Scottish secure tenancy.

## **8. Contact Officers**

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Frances Troup, Head of Housing, Homelessness and Schoolcare Accommodation Services, extension 2177, Email [frances.troup@orkney.gov.uk](mailto:frances.troup@orkney.gov.uk).

## **9. Appendix**

Appendix 1 - Statistical Information on Homelessness

## Appendix 1.

### Statistical Information on Homelessness

#### 1.1.

The number of homeless presentations since 2010 to 2011 is shown in the table below. It should be noted that each application refers to a household and may therefore be a single person or a family group:

<b>Year.</b>	<b>Number of Applications.</b>
2018 to 2019.	134.
2017 to 2018.	119.
2016 to 2017.	127.
2015 to 2016.	99.
2014 to 2015.	87.
2013 to 2014.	108
2012 to 2013.	107.
2011 to 2012.	155.
2010 to 2011.	144.

#### 1.2.

Homelessness rose consistently until 2011 to 2012. Since then there was a slight decline each year until 2015 to 2016 when it started to rise again. In 2017 to 2018 there was a slight decrease. However, in 2018 to 2019 there has been an increase.

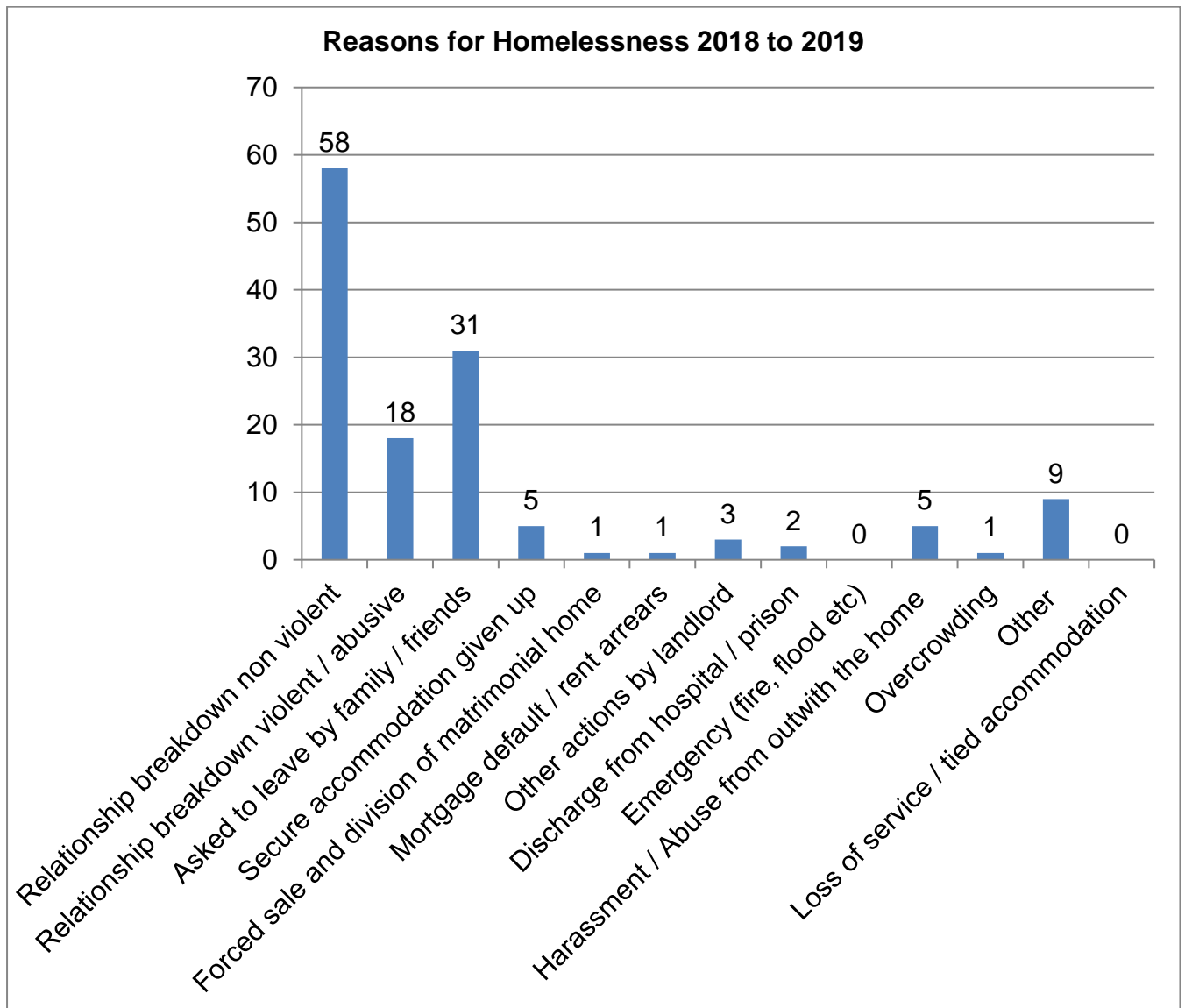
#### 1.3.

The number of homeless presentations between 1 April and 9 May each year is detailed below. It is difficult to assess at this early stage in the year whether this represents a slight decrease.

<b>Year.</b>	<b>Number of Presentations.</b>
2019.	11.
2018.	16.
2017.	10.
2016.	16.
2015.	15.

#### 1.4.

The table below shows the main reasons behind homeless presentations in 2018 to 2019:



#### 1.5.

Generally, the reasons behind homeless presentations remain broadly similar to those of previous years with the exception of a significant increase in domestic abuse cases (violent/abusive) from six cases in 2017 to 2018 to 18 cases in 2018 to 2019, being an increase of 66.7%. Households being asked to leave by family and friends increased in 2018 to 2019 to 31 from 20 cases in 2017 to 2018, indicating an increase of 35.5%. Furthermore, households experiencing relationship breakdown has increased in 2018 to 2019 to 58 cases from 37 cases in 2017 to 2018 being an increase of 36.3%. Finally, there has been a decline in harassment/abuse outwith the home from 13 cases in 2017 to 2018 to 5 cases in 2018 to 2019 showing a decline of 61.6%.

## 1.6.

Presentations from young people under the age of 25 have increased in percentage terms. The table below provides more detail.

<b>Financial Year.</b>	<b>Number of young people presenting as homeless.</b>	<b>Percentage of total homeless applications.</b>
2018 to 2019.	33.	25%.
2017 to 2018.	29.	24%.
2016 to 2017.	37.	28%.
2015 to 2016.	29.	29%.
2014 to 2015.	23.	26%.

## 1.7.

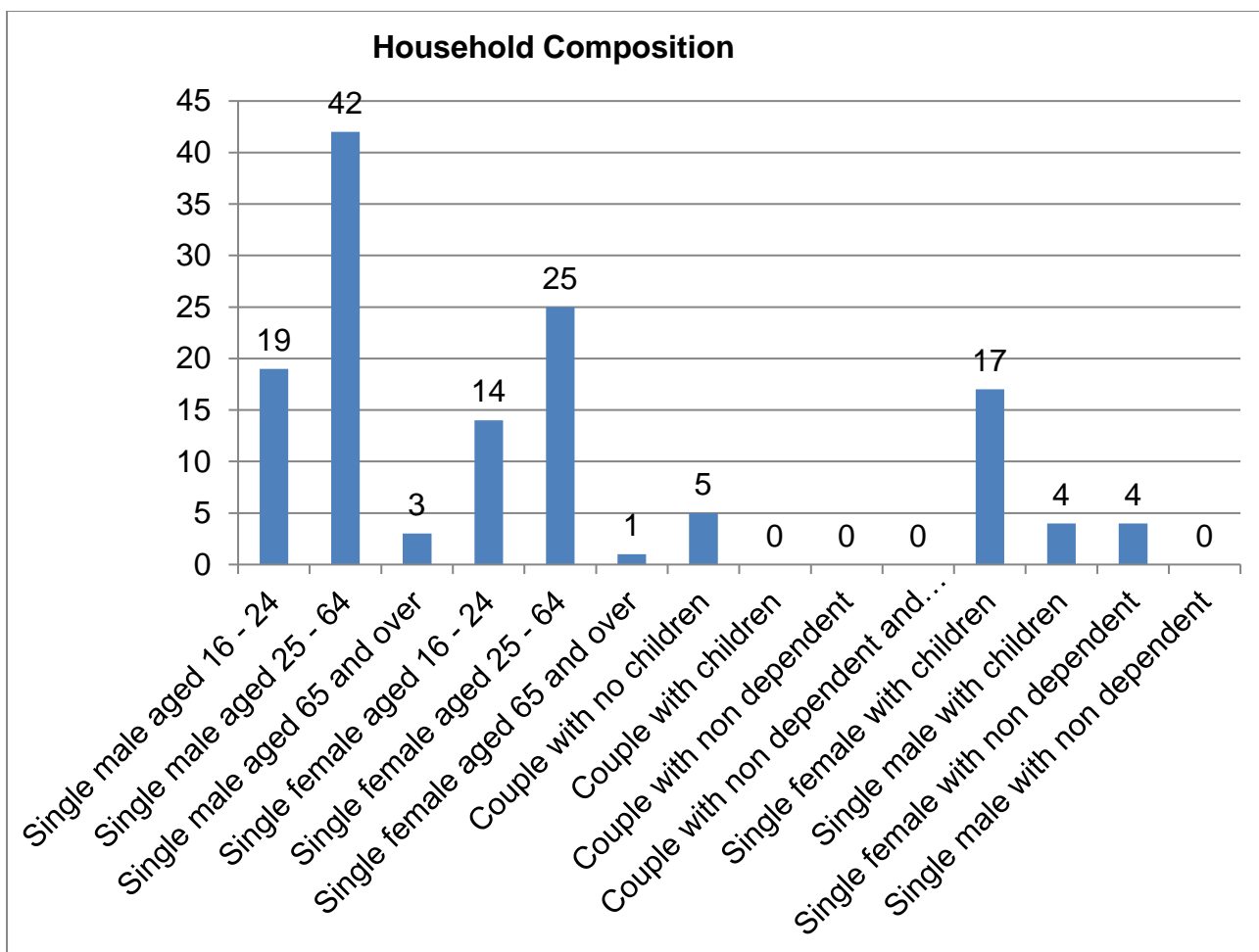
The young persons' supported accommodation projects remain vital in addressing homelessness amongst this client group, and generally have been largely fully occupied since the projects opened in June 2009.

## 1.8.

The Council developed six units of accommodation in 2015 which are being used as move on accommodation for young people who are ready to progress from the supported accommodation projects. These are providing support for those young people who have some independent living skills but insufficient levels to maintain unsupported accommodation.

## 1.9.

The household composition of all homeless applications for 2018 to 2019 is shown in the graph below.



#### 1.10.

At 31 March 2019, 45 households were in temporary accommodation. This compares to previous years as follows:

Year.	Number of households in temporary accommodation.
31 March 2019.	45 households.
31 March 2018.	28 households.
31 March 2017.	37 households.
31 March 2016.	23 households.
31 March 2015.	25 households.
31 March 2014.	37 households.

#### 1.11.

This shows that significantly more households were in temporary accommodation than was the case the previous year. However, care needs to be taken as this represents one day of the year rather than it being a cumulative figure.



### 1.12.

The number of emergency tenancies created each year increased in 2018 to 2019, as shown in the table below.

<b>Financial year.</b>	<b>Number of new emergency tenancies created.</b>
2018 to 2019.	110.
2017 to 2018.	105.
2016 to 2017.	101.
2015 to 2016.	73.
2014 to 2015.	62.

### 1.13.

The trend in respect of the use of Bed and Breakfast accommodation has generally declined over recent years. However, in 2014 to 2015 there was a significant increase. The reasons for this are predominantly because of two cases. Again in 2015 to 2016 two cases resulted in an increased figure. In 2016 to 2017 ten cases resulted in an increased figure with one case being 36 days as a result of having no local connection. In 2017 to 2018 sixteen cases were placed in Bed and Breakfast accommodation and the average duration has decreased and continued in this way in 2018 to 2019. The figures are shown in the table below.

<b>Financial Year.</b>	<b>Number of nights.</b>	<b>Average duration.</b>
2018 to 2019.	21.	2.1 nights.
2017 to 2018.	52.	3.25 nights.
2016 to 2017.	61.	6.1 nights.
2015 to 2016.	52.	4.3 nights.
2014 to 2015.	63.	7.9 nights.

### 1.14.

The average time from homeless presentation to completion of the Council's duties under the homelessness legislation is shown by year in the table below.

<b>Financial Year.</b>	<b>Time from homelessness presentation to completion of Council's duties.</b>
2018 to 2019.	16.1 weeks.
2017 to 2018.	16.1 weeks.
2016 to 2017.	14.1 weeks.
2015 to 2016.	14.6 weeks.
2014 to 2015.	26.1 weeks.

### 1.15.

From 1 January 2013 the homelessness legislation changed. The result was that the priority need classification (assessment of vulnerability) was removed nationally leaving three remaining hurdles. These are:

- Is the household homeless?
- Has the household become homeless intentionally?
- Does the household have a local connection (for example, have they lived in the area for six out of the last 12 months, three out of the last five years, have a connection as a result of employment or some other special reason)?

### 1.16.

This process will continue to change as a result of the Homelessness etc (Scotland) Act 2003. A Scottish Government consultation on the future of the intentionality and local connection hurdles closed in late April and feedback is anticipated in due course. It is likely that ultimately consideration will only require to be given to whether the household is homeless.

### 1.17.

Preventative work is significant and is as follows.

<b>Financial year.</b>	<b>Number of households receiving housing options/advice and information (previous to 2012 to 2013 this was purely advice and information).</b>
2018 to 2019.	31.
2017 to 2018.	58.
2016 to 2017.	50.
2015 to 2016.	84.
2014 to 2015.	80.

### **1.18.**

In general terms, provision of housing advice, particularly provision of a housing options interview, can reduce the number of homelessness presentations. However, there has been a general decline in households receiving housing options advice since 2013 to 2014. While there has been a slight rise of homelessness presentations during this period, it is not always possible to make a direct correlation between the two. Sometimes there are no other housing options which could assist someone and the Council does have a duty towards them under the homelessness legislation. On that basis, that is the route that requires to be taken.

### **1.19.**

The Council holds an accreditation at the National Standard for Information and Advice. The National Standards determine that housing advice can be delivered at three different levels. The Council delivers housing advice at two of these levels as follows:

- Type 1 – General advice provided and signposting to another agency.
- Type 2 – Specific advice provided and case work delivered.

### **1.20.**

Following the most recent inspection in respect of accreditation at the National Standards for Information and Advice Providers, a required action was to ensure publication of the levels and type of advice provided.

## 1.21.

During financial year 2018 to 2019 housing advice was delivered as follows:

<b>Competency.</b>	<b>Type 1.</b>		<b>Type 2.</b>	
	<b>2017 to 2018.</b>	<b>2018 to 2019.</b>	<b>2017 to 2018.</b>	<b>2018 to 2019.</b>
Housing Benefit.	5.	11.	7.	0.
Discrimination in Housing.	0.	0.	0.	0.
Disrepair in Housing.	1.	2.	0.	0.
Harassment and Illegal Eviction.	1.	4.	1.	0.
Homelessness (priority need).	24.	17.	5.	2.
Mobility and Transfers.	0.	0.	0.	0.
Mortgage Arrears.	0.	0.	0.	0.
Housing Options General.	34.	29.	5.	2.
Housing Options Local Authorities.	11.	15.	6.	2.
Housing Options Private Sector.	14.	14.	4.	2.
Housing Options Owner Occupiers.	3.	9.	1.	0.
Housing Options Registered Social Landlords/Housing Associations.	10.	16.	7.	2.
Relationship Breakdown.	2.	6.	1.	0.
Rent: PS.	4.	11.	5.	0.
Rent Arrears.	10.	16.	0.	0.
Repair and Improvement Grants.	0.	0.	0.	0.
Security of Tenure.	14.	15.	6.	2.

### 1.22.

The percentage of homeless households interviewed within one to five days is as follows:

<b>Financial year.</b>	<b>Within 1 working day.</b>	<b>Within 5 working days.</b>	<b>Over 5 days.</b>
2018 to 2019.	90%.	7.5%.	2.5%.
2017 to 2018.	91%.	7.5%.	1.5%.
2016 to 2017.	85%.	13.4%.	1.6%.
2015 to 2016.	79%.	17%.	4%.
2014 to 2015.	57%.	28%.	15%.

### 1.23.

Care needs to be taken, however, with the indicator at section 4.21 above as households can choose when they wish to attend for an interview. Households who are facing homelessness immediately would always be interviewed within one working day. In 2018 to 2019 there were four cases over five working days. The reasons behind this were because a referral was accepted from another Local authority, a person was being discharged from prison and a person was being discharged from hospital. In all three cases it took additional time make arrangements to complete the homeless interview and the other was at their own request.

### 1.24.

The percentage of applications assessed within 28 days is shown in the table below:

<b>Financial year.</b>	<b>Percentage of applications assessed within 28 days.</b>
2018 to 2019.	82.8%.
2017 to 2018.	87.4%.
2016 to 2017.	96.9%.
2015 to 2016.	88.5%.
2014 to 2015.	91.1%.

### 1.25.

The information outlined at section 4.24 above refers to the period between homeless interview and the decision as to whether they are homeless being made and shows a decrease in applications assessed within the period. The reasons for this decline are due to the section operating for 6 months, with staffing levels being down by 0.5 of a full-time equivalent, followed by a new member of staff taking up the post.

### 1.26.

The data below shows the average time taken between presentation and homeless assessment over the previous five years:

<b>Financial year.</b>	<b>Time taken.</b>
2018 to 2019.	22.8 days.
2017 to 2018.	19.4 days.
2016 to 2017.	17.3 days.
2015 to 2016.	19.8 days.
2014 to 2015.	20 days.

### 1.27.

The data below breaks down as 24.6% of homeless decisions being completed in less than 2 weeks, 58.2% in 2 to 4 weeks but 17.2% take longer than the statutory period of 4 weeks. This compares to previous years as follows:

<b>Time taken.</b>	<b>2018 to 2019.</b>	<b>2017 to 2018.</b>	<b>2016 to 2017.</b>	<b>2015 to 2016.</b>	<b>2014 to 2015.</b>
Less than 2 weeks.	24.6%.	28.9%.	43.4%.	38.5%.	28.4%.
2 to 4 weeks.	58.2%.	64.9%.	53.5%.	50%.	62.7%.
Longer than 4 weeks.	17.2%.	6.2%.	3.1%.	11.5%.	8.9%.

### 1.28.

Repeat homelessness is difficult to counteract as households may become caught in a cycle of homelessness if they secure a short term let, for instance. The level of repeat homelessness is as follows:

<b>Financial year.</b>	<b>Number of cases of repeat homelessness.</b>
2018 to 2019.	1.
2017 to 2018.	1.
2016 to 2017.	2.
2015 to 2016.	1.
2014 to 2015.	1.

### 1.29.

Each year, it is generally the case that contact is lost with some households prior to the homeless decision being made. This is as follows:

<b>Financial Year.</b>	<b>Percentage of households with whom contact was lost .</b>
2018 to 2019.	0.7%.
2017 to 2018.	1.6%.
2016 to 2017.	2%.
2015 to 2016.	1%.
2014 to 2015.	1.1%.

### 1.30.

It is important to note that the Council must permanently rehouse households it finds to be homeless, to be unintentionally homeless, and to have a local connection. Therefore, it is not the case that the Council must permanently rehouse all households who present as homeless. The percentage of households permanently rehoused is as follows:

<b>Financial year.</b>	<b>Percentage of households the Council accepted a duty to permanently rehouse.</b>
2018 to 2019.	79.8%.
2017 to 2018.	68.9%.
2016 to 2017.	73.2%.
2015 to 2016.	75.8%.
2014 to 2015.	72.4%.

### 1.31.

It is expected that, in general terms, the figures outlined at section 4.30 above will continue to rise as the homelessness legislation changes from being a system with what was “three hurdles”, as outlined at section 4.15 above, to asking one question being “is the household homeless?”.

### 1.32.

The average length of time that a homeless family remains in emergency housing before being offered a secure tenancy from either the Council or Orkney Housing Association Limited varies considerably from year to year, depending on factors such as whether new schemes are built. The average times are shown in the table below:

<b>Financial year.</b>	<b>One bedroom.</b>	<b>Two bedroom.</b>	<b>Three bedroom.</b>
2018 to 2019.	5.9 months.	3.3 months.	3.2 months.
2017 to 2018.	7.5 months.	3.4 months.	5.8 months.
2016 to 2017.	4.8 months.	3.0 months.	4.9 months.
2015 to 2016.	4.8 months.	2.8 months.	7.8 months.
2014 to 2015.	6.8 months.	3.2 months.	2.9 months.

### 1.33.

As well as the time taken to permanently rehouse a homeless household changing over time, there are also changes in respect of the number of households waiting for each size of property. Over the last 10 years demand has changed significantly with a growth in demand for one bedroom households being most notable. The table below provides data for the previous six financial years:

<b>Financial year.</b>	<b>One bed.</b>	<b>Two bed.</b>	<b>Three bed.</b>
2018 to 2019.	37 cases.	15 cases	6 cases
2017 to 2018 (119).	43 cases.	29 cases.	5 cases.
2016 to 2017 (127).	31 cases.	16 cases.	7 cases.
2015 to 2016 (99).	33 cases.	25 cases.	6 cases.
2014 to 2015 (87).	42 cases.	8 cases.	2 cases.

### 1.34.

The number of households permanently rehoused are as follows:

<b>Financial year.</b>	<b>Housed by the Council.</b>	<b>Housed by Orkney Housing Association Limited.</b>
2018 to 2019.	29.	30.
2017 to 2018.	41.	36.
2016 to 2017.	43.	11.
2015 to 2016.	40.	26.
2014 to 2015.	33.	20.



### **1.35.**

The figures shown at 4.34 above would appear to show a decrease in the number of homeless households permanently rehoused by the Council. One case was housed earlier in the process as area choices prevented an offer of temporary accommodation, under normal circumstances this would have resulted in the Council having permanently rehoused 30 cases. In addition, figure 4.10 shows that the number of households in temporary accommodation has risen and this is predominantly due to a lower level of permanent accommodation becoming available for re-let.

### **1.36.**

Since the Council's current lettings policy was implemented on 1 October 2006, the proportion of properties being allocated to homeless households had risen considerably. The situation continued to improve regarding housing a broad range of needs groups and the results are evident generally relative to the time taken to rehouse homeless applicants. Partially this was as a result of the Council's programme of new build.

### **1.37.**

In general terms homeless households are still allocated one-third of all Council vacancies this dropped for the first time in 2014 to 2015 to just 22%. The reasons for this differential were partially due to the drop in homeless applications and also as a result of changes to the lettings policy introduced in September 2013 which awarded those in overcrowded situations a gold priority pass. This was specifically intended to free up accommodation to allow the rehousing of those who were under-occupying property.

### **1.38.**

The context surrounding homelessness continues to change. The Council is currently undertaking a review of its lettings policy in line with the Housing (Scotland) Act 2014 and a report will be presented to a future cycle of meetings. In addition, the introduction of the Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan and proposed changes to the homelessness legislation are likely to result in changes to the proportion of homeless households being permanently rehoused annually. This will coincide with a period of substantially reduced house building by the Council. A Business Plan will be presented to a future cycle of meetings, which will consider development options for the future.

### **1.39.**

During 2018 to 2019 the Council had 94 vacancies to fill, which were allocated as follows:

- 26 Homeless Households (21 Kirkwall, 4 Mainland, 1 Isles).
- 7 Medical (5 Kirkwall, 2 Mainland).
- 15 Over crowding (9 Kirkwall, 2 Stromness, 2 Mainland and 2 Isles).
- 2 Insecurity of tenure (1 Kirkwall, 1 Mainland).
- 5 Under occupancy (5 Kirkwall).
- 11 Specific need to be in community (5 Kirkwall, 1 Stromness, 2 Mainland and 3 Isles).
- 1 Platinum (1 Kirkwall).
- 1 Corporate Parenting (1 Kirkwall).
- 17 No priority (6 Sheltered, 1 Stromness, 3 Mainland and 7 Isles).
- 3 Unsatisfactory living arrangements (1 Kirkwall, 2 Mainland).
- 2 Households under the Syrian Resettlement Scheme (2 Kirkwall).
- 2 Relationship Breakdown (2 Kirkwall).
- 2 Service Tied (1 Kirkwall, 1 Eday).

### **1.40.**

During 2017 to 2018 the Council had 128 vacancies to fill, which were allocated as follows:

- 40 Homeless Households (31 Kirkwall, 9 Stromness).
- 12 Medical (7 Kirkwall, 1 Stromness, 2 Mainland and 2 Isles).
- 22 Over crowding (13 Kirkwall, 1 Stromness, 4 Mainland and 4 Isles).
- 6 Insecurity of tenure (1 Kirkwall, 1 Stromness, 3 Mainland and 1 Isles).
- 6 Under occupancy (4 Kirkwall, 1 Stromness, 1 Isles).
- 17 Specific need to be in community (4 Kirkwall, 2 Stromness, 5 Mainland and 6 Isles).
- 3 Platinum (3 Kirkwall).
- 13 No priority (1 Sheltered, 2 Kirkwall, 2 Stromness, 5 Mainland and 3 Isles).
- 4 Unsatisfactory living arrangements (2 Kirkwall, 1 Stromness and 1 Isles).
- 3 Emergent Households (2 Kirkwall, 1 Mainland).
- 2 Relationship Breakdown (1 Kirkwall, 1 Isles).

### **1.41.**

Allocations to homeless households in Kirkwall and Stromness as a percentage of all general needs allocations were as shown in the following table:

<b>Financial Year.</b>	<b>General Needs Allocations to Homeless Households in Kirkwall and Stromness.</b>
2018 to 2019.	24.1%.
2017 to 2018.	31.3%.
2016 to 2017.	26.0%.
2015 to 2016.	28.7%.
2014 to 2015.	34.3%.

### **1.42.**

The figure for 2018 to 2019 at paragraph 4.41 above is distorted due to there being no allocations to homeless households in Stromness. If the same statistic were presented for Kirkwall only it would be 40.4%.

## **2. Appeals**

### **2.1.**

Any applicant has the right to appeal the Council's homelessness decision under the homelessness legislation, if they wish. This may be because they have been found to:

- Be not homeless.
- Be intentionally homeless.
- Have no local connection.

### **2.2.**

Various local agencies can assist an applicant to appeal if they wish, including Orkney Citizen's Advice Bureau and Advocacy Orkney.

### **2.3.**

Responsibility for considering any appeal is currently delegated to the Executive Director of Education, Leisure and Housing and, in doing so, the case is considered in full along with any supporting information relevant to the case. The Officer who made the original decision is not involved in the appeal.

## 2.4.

The data regarding decisions in respect of appeals are as shown below:

<b>Financial year.</b>	<b>Number of appeals received in relation to homeless decision.</b>	<b>Number of cases withdrawn.</b>	<b>Number of cases not upheld.</b>	<b>Number of cases upheld.</b>
2018 to 2019.	4.	0.	1.	3.
2017 to 2018.	2.	0.	1.	1.
2016 to 2017.	5.	1.	2.	1.
2015 to 2016.	0.	0.	0.	0.
2014 to 2015.	5.	0.	4.	1.

## 2.5.

Where an appeal has been upheld further information may have come to light during the course of the appeal.

## 2.6.

If an applicant is dissatisfied with the Council's decision after appeal, they can consider judicial review. This process can be used where an applicant believes the Council has failed in its legislative duty.

## 2.7.

In addition applicants can also appeal the reasonability of temporary accommodation if they wish. This happened for the first time during 2011 to 2012. There have been no appeals since.

## 2.8.

Applicants can also appeal the reasonability of an offer of permanent accommodation if they so wish. This happened for the first time during 2008 to 2009. The decisions in this respect are as follows:

<b>Financial year.</b>	<b>Number of appeals.</b>	<b>Number of cases not upheld.</b>	<b>Number of cases upheld.</b>
2018 to 2019.	2.	0.	2.
2017 to 2018.	5.	1.	4.
2016 to 2017.	4.	2.	2.
2015 to 2016.	6.	3.	3.
2014 to 2015.	3.	2.	1.