



**Homelessness Act 2002, Section 1**

# **Cambridge City Homelessness Review**

February 2026

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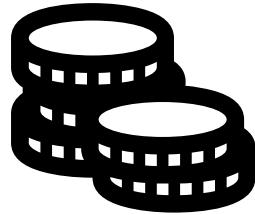
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# 0. Executive Summary

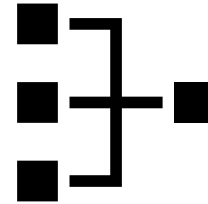
# Review context



A **new national homelessness plan to end homelessness** with funding allocations for 2026/27 onwards published **in December 2025**



**Fair Funding Review 2.0** reforming Local Gov Finance Settlement from 2026/27. All homelessness & rough sleeping funding, except TA, rolled into single grant. Other consolidations (e.g. public health, crisis and resilience)

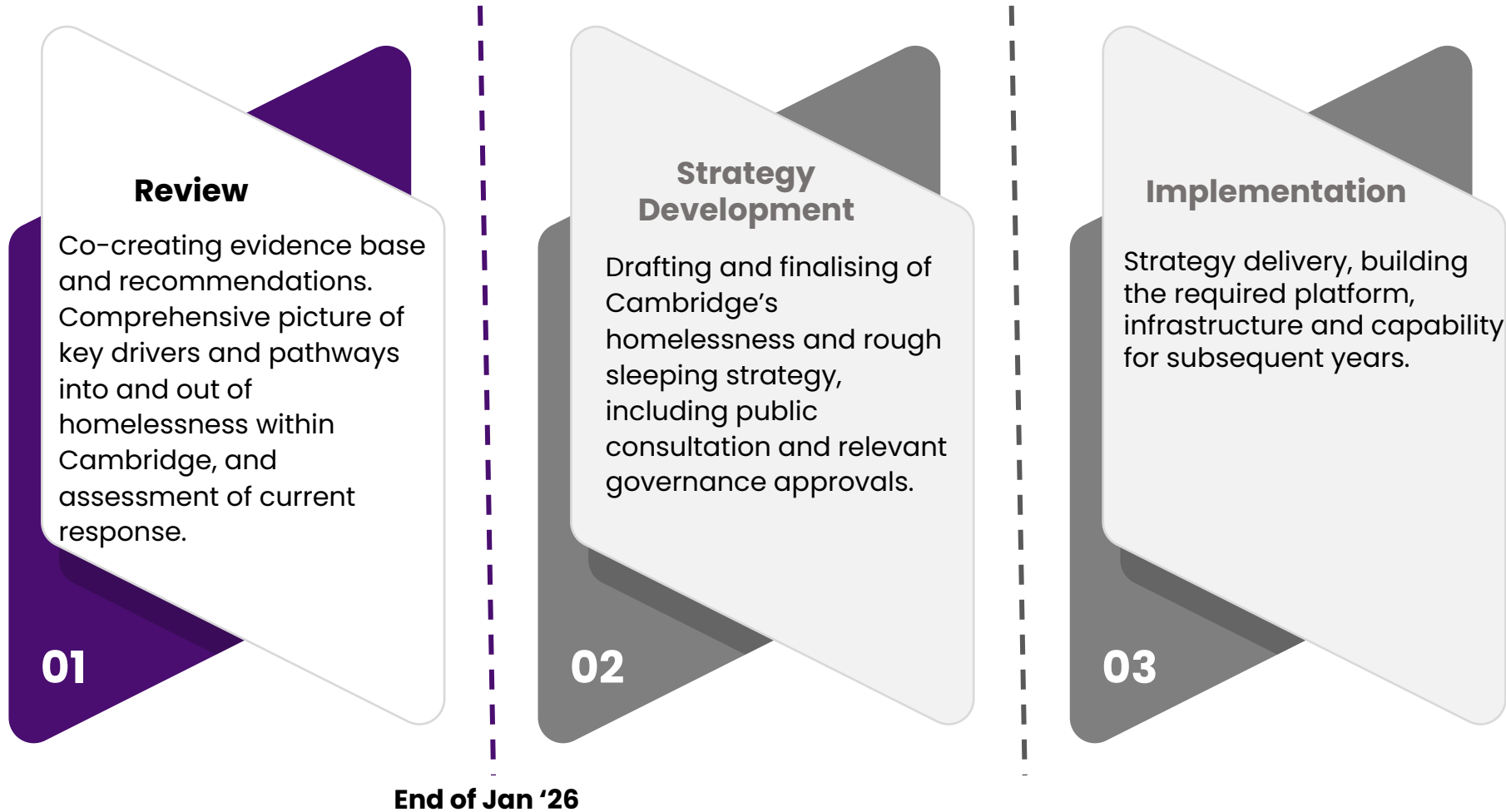


New strategic powers for CPCA and transition to established mayoral strategic authority. **LGR proposals submitted** Nov 2025

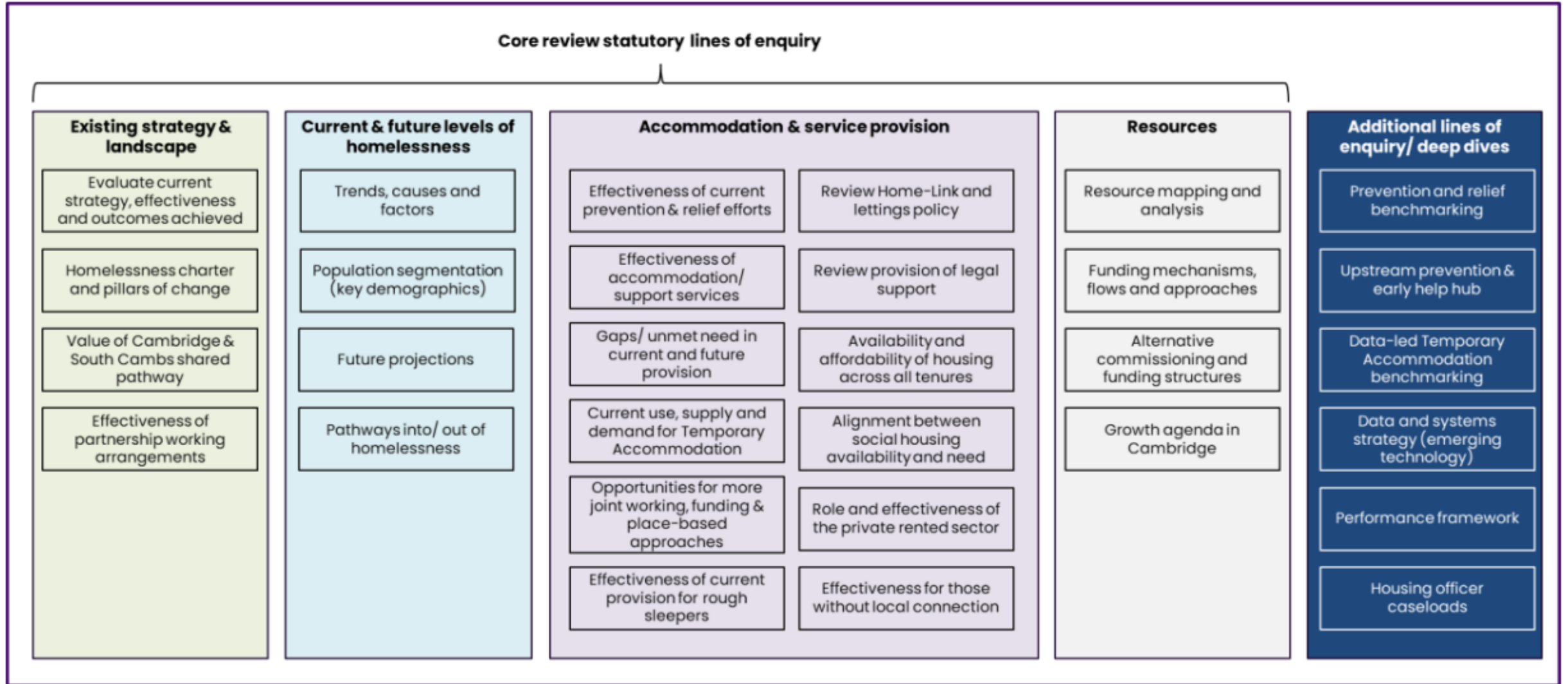


Upcoming legislative and policy changes, including **the Renters' Rights Act**, **the Supported Housing Regulatory Oversight Act**, and initiatives related to neighbourhood health and pride of place

# Where we are



# Review lines of enquiry



# Current pathways

## Pathway 1

### Young People & Care Leavers

Individuals aged 16–24, including those transitioning out of care

## Pathway 2

### Victims (& perpetrators) of domestic abuse

People made homeless or at risk due to domestic abuse – may overlap with priority singles or families

## Pathway 3

### Families

Households with dependent children

### “Priority” singles

Single adults who meet priority need thresholds due to vulnerability, health needs, or other priority criteria e.g. domestic abuse

## Pathway 4

### “Non-priority” singles

Single adults who do not meet the legal threshold for priority support but are still at risk of or experiencing homelessness (range of support needs)

### Rough sleepers

Individuals who are sleeping outdoors or in places not meant for habitation, such as streets or abandoned buildings

## Pathway 5

### No recourse to public funds

Individuals with NRPF due to their immigration status (e.g. asylum seekers, those on temporary visas, undocumented migrants)

↑ Map relevant services in pathway 4 initially

### People experiencing severe and multiple disadvantage

People facing overlapping challenges such as homelessness, substance misuse, mental health issues, and contact with the criminal justice system. Can cover all the cohorts outlined above.

### Support Services – Commissioned/ Receiving Grant Funding

- CGL – Street Outreach
- P3 – Floating Support and Tenancy Sustainment
- Cyrenians – Older Homeless Floating Support
- Wintercomfort – Daycentre- welfare/food/laundry/showers, Crisis Intervention & Support Worker, (Streets to Home), Reconnection Worker (CHI Test & Learn)
- Cambridge Women’s Resource Centre
- Cambridge Women’s Aid – Domestic Abuse Helpline and Refuge
- It Takes a City – Survive and Thrive, The Haven
- Centre 33 – Young People’s Homelessness and Housing Support Service, Schools Programme
- Cambridgeshire Community Foundation – Cambridge Street Aid
- Citizen’s Advice – HB+/HB+ Family
- Hope into Action – Empowerment worker
- CHS – Employment support worker
- Cambs Home Improvement Agency

### Additional Accommodation

- Housing First (HF1/HF2) (Cambridgeshire CC)
- Temporary accommodation (160 own stock units)
- CAS 1/2/3 accommodation (East of England)
- Asylum accommodation (1 unit)
- ASC commissioned supported housing
- Non-commissioned providers of supported housing
- Private landlords
- Hundred Houses Society – Young Parent Project

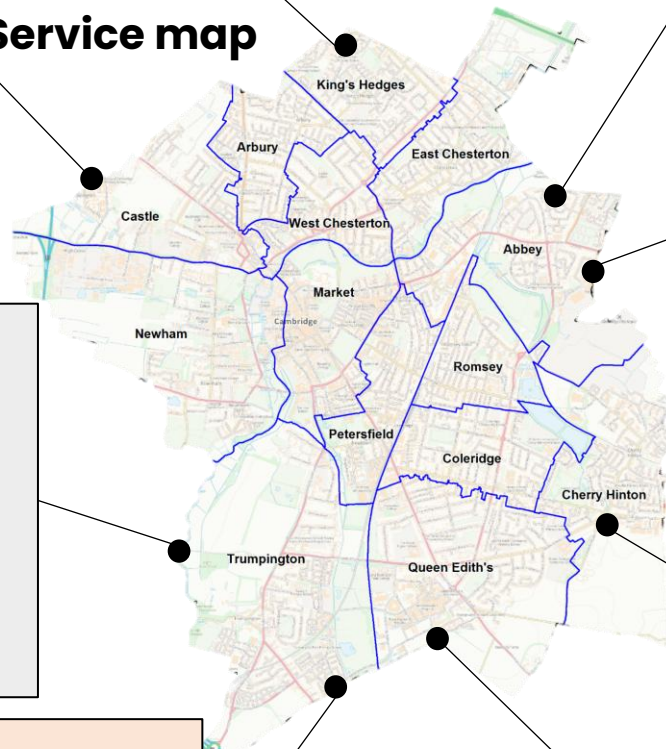
### Social Housing Providers

- City Homes
- 32 registered providers

### County Services

- Counting Every Adult
- Household Support Fund
- Streets to Home
- Young People’s Supported Housing framework
- DA services – IDVAs, target hardening, DA outreach (Impact)
- CGL – HEaRT Homeless Drug and Alcohol Team / Drug and Alcohol Team
- Traveller Liaison service
- Safeguarding
- Cambridgeshire Local Assistance Scheme (CHS)

### Service map



### Statutory Partners

- DWP – Job Centre
- Cambridgeshire County Council – Adult & Children’s Social Care, Public Health & Domestic Abuse
- C&P ICB – Cambridge Access Surgery
- CPFT – Dual Diagnosis Street Project
- HMPPS – East of England (commission St Giles Trust, BeNCH CRC)
- Cambridgeshire Police
- South Cambridgeshire District Council (& other districts)
- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority

### Support Services – Non-commissioned

- The Edge – Food Hub/Drop-in
- Cambridge City Foodbank
- ITaC- Street Storage Space
- Cambridge Solidarity Fund – personalised grants
- Vicars Relief Fund – ID, accommodation, deposit and removals grants
- The Elms’ – Rape and Sexual Assault Aftercare
- Experience Cambridge
- Cambridge Sustainable Food
- Street Pastors
- Cambridge Churches Homelessness Project
- CHS Charities Network

### Co-production/advocacy

- Changing Futures Cambridgeshire and Peterborough
- Cambridge Ethnic Community Forum – User Led Migrant and Race Equality Group
- ITaC – Women’s Homelessness Action group
- Law Stop Legal Aid Solicitors

### Cross-Partner Protocols

- Hospital discharge protocol
- Young people and care leavers protocol
- Intentional homeless protocol
- Eligible households protocol
- Prison release protocol

### Supported Housing (Commissioned)

- Cambridge Cyrenians – short & long stay, move-on, Jubilee
- Riverside – The Victoria Project, Springs and Youth Foyer Hostels
- Jimmy’s – East Road, 451 multiple needs, modular homes, shared houses
- YMCA – Queen Anne Hostel (16-25)
- CHS – Young Parent Project, Young Futures Outreach, Corona House, Russell Street
- ITaC – Community Land Trust modular housing & Crossways Winter Accommodation
- Orwell’s – Whitworth House
- Waythrough – Castle Service

*nb. some of these services have beds/support available beyond what’s directly commissioned and fundraise to support this*

### Council Housing Advice Services

- Statutory part 7 functions
- Income maximisation
- Financial and debt advice
- Rent Arrears Reduction Scheme (RARS)
- Tenancy sustainment
- Landlord mediation
- Family and friends home visiting
- Single Homeless Service
- Townhall Lettings / PRS access
- Housing Benefit Plus
- Homelink/social lettings
- Specialist DA housing worker
- Discretionary prevention spending
- RSAP Programme
- TAP & Prevention Panel

# Strong foundations in the face of systemic challenges

## Key messages from the review

- Cambridge has **strong foundations** in place to respond to homelessness. Partnership working is well established, the voluntary and community sector is a major strength, and there is effective joint delivery in areas such as rough sleeping outreach, domestic abuse and multi-agency support. People with lived experience consistently value trusted relationships and specialist services.
- These strengths are under increasing pressure. Demand for homelessness services is rising, temporary accommodation use has grown, move-on options are limited and the private rented sector is becoming harder to access. People are also presenting with more complex needs, including mental ill-health, trauma and multiple disadvantage.
- The review found that the system is often **good at responding to crisis**, but less consistent at preventing homelessness earlier or stopping it from reoccurring.
- Key pressure points include discharge from institutions into homelessness, gaps in high-needs supported housing, uneven access to health services and limited options for some groups, including women, people with no recourse to public funds and those experiencing hidden homelessness.
- The recommendations build on Cambridge's strong foundations while addressing these challenges. They focus on **strengthening prevention**, improving flow through the system and targeting resources where they will have the greatest impact. The strategy should be guided by a clear principle: **start less and finish more**, with a small number of priorities for the next two years and limited, targeted test-and-learn activity. The aim is a system that intervenes earlier, prevents repeat homelessness and delivers support with dignity and safety.

# Key findings from the data

- **Demand has increased dramatically.** Requests for assessment have grown **140%**, and total approaches have almost tripled since 2020.
- **Domestic abuse, PRS insecurity, custody and LAC transitions drive growth.** Domestic abuse assessments have risen **171%** since 2021.
- **Singles dominate statutory workload.** Rough sleepers and single households account for around two-thirds of relief duties and TA entries, reflecting Cambridge's age profile, labour market and unaffordable housing.
- **Outcomes differ sharply by pathway.**
  - Families: ~43% relief; 53% relief unsuccessful leading to a main duty decision.
  - Rough sleepers: 95% relief; 35% successful relief; with a high rate of no-duty outcomes after 56 days.
  - Non-priority singles: only 41% successful prevention; high transition into relief.
- **TA demand has grown by 57% in four years.** Meaning that the budget has come under sustained and substantial pressure.
- **Acuity is rising.** "Low needs" cases declined from 41% to 23% of the total, meaning complex needs now comprise the majority of demand. Our projections show that future demand will rise in all likely scenarios and highlight the importance of embedding prevention and early intervention.
- **Social lettings are declining.** Reduced move-on capacity is driving blockages throughout the system—contributing directly to longer stays in TA and supported accommodation.

# Key findings from system engagement



**Cambridge has a strong, well-developed homelessness ecosystem.** Stakeholders consistently praised the breadth of provision across statutory, commissioned, voluntary and community sectors.



**Workforce churn undermines continuity and specialism.** High cost of living and low sector pay results in turnover that destabilises care relationships and slows progress on complex cases.



**CAS and the DDSP are vital but under substantial demand.** NHS partners report reliance on the Access Surgery as a default for homelessness, which doesn't align with PCN funding formulas based on list size.



**Services for rough sleepers are responsive and well-coordinated.** The Streets to Home partnership structure is working well and the TAP approach has broad buy in.



**There's a recognised gap in supported accommodation for individuals with complex needs.** Expanding housing-led models of supported accommodation/housing first to address this should be a priority.



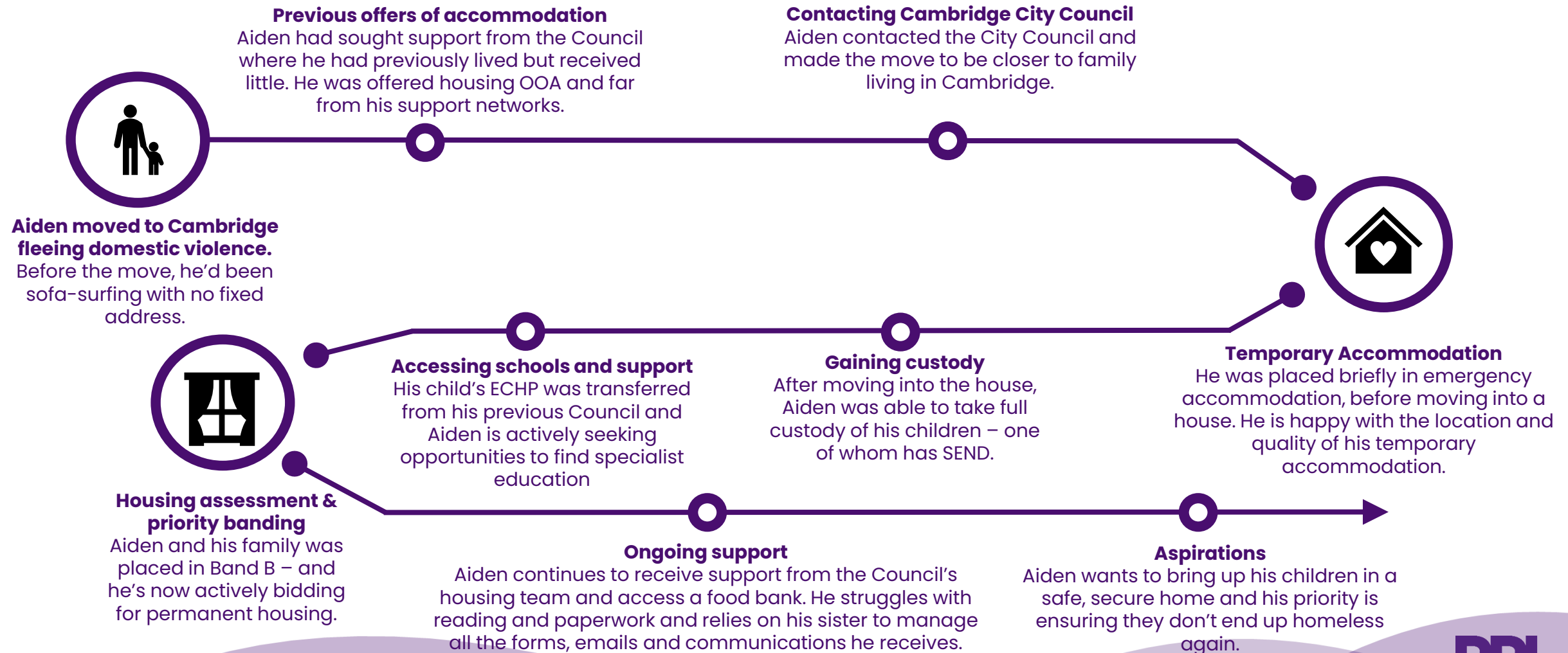
**Cambridge has a number of innovative practices in place which respond to the City's local needs and assets.** Examples include housing first, modular homes, a test-and-learn partnership with the CHI and the TAP approach.



**The next step for Cambridge is to build on foundations of strong partnership working to include the wider system of services available.** This includes strengthening relationships with adult social care, health and justice colleagues.

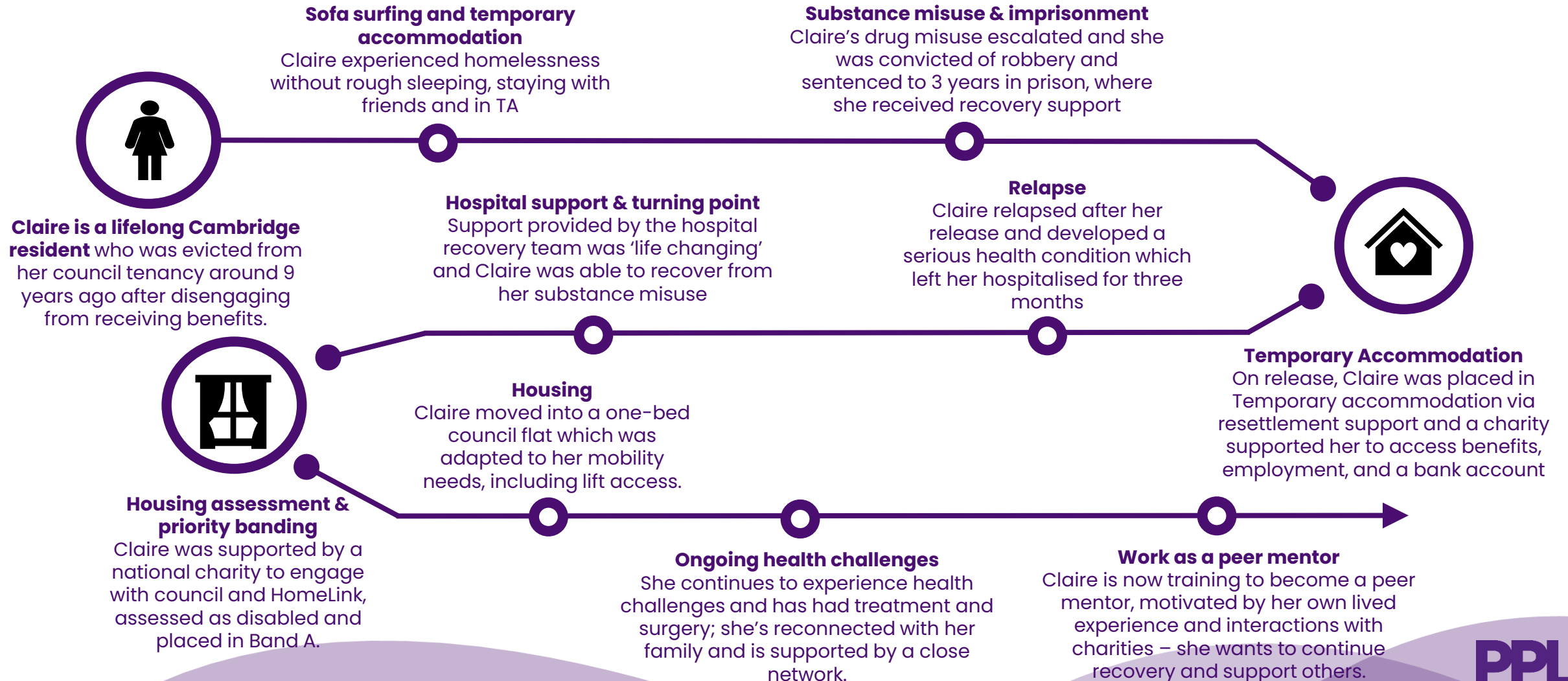
# Case study from lived experience research: Aiden

Aiden is a parent living with his children in temporary accommodation in Cambridge. His timeline outlines the value of timely housing support for creating stability for his family.



# Case study from lived experience research : Claire

Claire is a women with lived experience of homelessness, addiction and recovery. The below charts her journey through the homelessness system in Cambridge, which shows the importance of critical transition point interventions.



# Recommendations: framing and context

## Building on what works well

- Cambridge is not starting from scratch.
- The review found **strong foundations** across the homelessness system
- The recommendations are therefore **not about replacing what works**, but **strengthening, aligning and extending it**.

## Preparing for LGR

- Local Government Reorganisation from 2028 provides important context for this review and recommendations
- These recommendations are deliberately focused on what can be achieved within the next two years
- The recommendations prioritise **system resilience**: clearer governance, stronger partnerships, shared data and evidence, and approaches that can transfer into future arrangements

## Prevention

- Developing a consistent and impactful approach to preventing homelessness, particularly recurrence of homeless and entrenched rough sleeping are central priorities.
- The rising use of temporary accommodation, increasing complexity of need and pressure on move-on options all highlight the fact that without a stronger focus on prevention, demand will continue to outpace capacity.
- Developing prevention and early intervention is therefore the **central organising principle** of the recommendations.

# Recommendations: summary

Area	Council-led
Targeted early prevention for PRS households at risk	✓
Strengthening communication standards	✓
Improving consistency and follow-up of the Duty to Refer. Refreshing homelessness governance to support the Duty to Collaborate	✓
Sharpening existing prevention panels to intervene earlier	✓
Improving internal processes and templates to support faster move-on	✓
Improving navigation and signposting for people approaching services	✓
Streamlining multi-agency forums and meetings	✓
Rebalancing the system towards earlier, proactive prevention	✓
Developing a whole-system demand and capacity model	✓
Embedding co-production as standard practice in commissioning and service design	✓
Launching a strategic forum with Registered Providers on social housing access and move-on	✓

Area	System
Primary care inclusion model linked to homelessness pathways	✓
Enhanced MDT / lead-worker model for people experiencing multiple disadvantage	✓
Debt-resolution pathways linked to housing outcomes	✓
Targeted pathways and improved data capture for under-served / hidden groups	✓
Increasing high-needs and step-down supported housing with stronger move-on and sustainment	✓
Strengthening discharge-to-housing pathways from prison, hospital and care	✓
Maintaining a clear local ambition and metric to reduce long-term and repeat rough sleeping	✓
Commissioning additional immigration and legal advice services	✓

# Recommendations: prioritisation and impact

Prioritised quick-wins, test and learn opportunities and strategic change opportunities



**“Quick Wins”**  
Low effort, high-impact initiatives which deliver fast and tangible results. Typically achievable within a short-timeframe e.g. 1-3 months



**Test and Learn**  
Dealing with complex, high-risk challenges where there’s uncertainty and evidence gaps. Includes small ‘test’ cases/proof of concepts.



**Traditional**  
For larger, more sustained change which requires a business case and broad system buy-in. Moving from (potential) pilot to full roll-out/implementation.

**HIGHER**  
Importance, impact and/or urgency

- Strengthen communication standards (clear explanations, decision letters, two-way feedback)
- Improve consistency and follow-up of Duty to Refer
- Sharpen existing prevention panels to intervene earlier

- Targeted early prevention for PRS households at risk (financial shock, arrears and eviction).
- Primary care inclusion model linked to homelessness pathways

- Increase high-needs and step-down supported housing with stronger move-on and tenancy sustainment
- Strengthen discharge-to-housing pathways from prison, hospital and care
- Maintain a clear local ambition and metric to reduce long-term and repeat rough sleeping

**MEDIUM**  
Importance, impact and/or urgency

- Improve internal processes and templates to support faster move-on from TA and supported housing
- Improve navigation and signposting for people approaching services

- Enhanced MDT and lead-worker model for people experiencing multiple disadvantage
- Debt-resolution pathways linked to housing outcomes

- Develop a whole-system demand and capacity model

**LOWER**  
Importance, impact and/or urgency

- Streamline multi-agency forums and meetings to reduce duplication

- Targeted pathways and improved data capture for under-served and hidden groups

- Refresh homelessness governance to support the Duty to Collaborate
- Launch a strategic forum with Registered Providers on social housing access and move-on
- Commission additional immigration and legal advice services

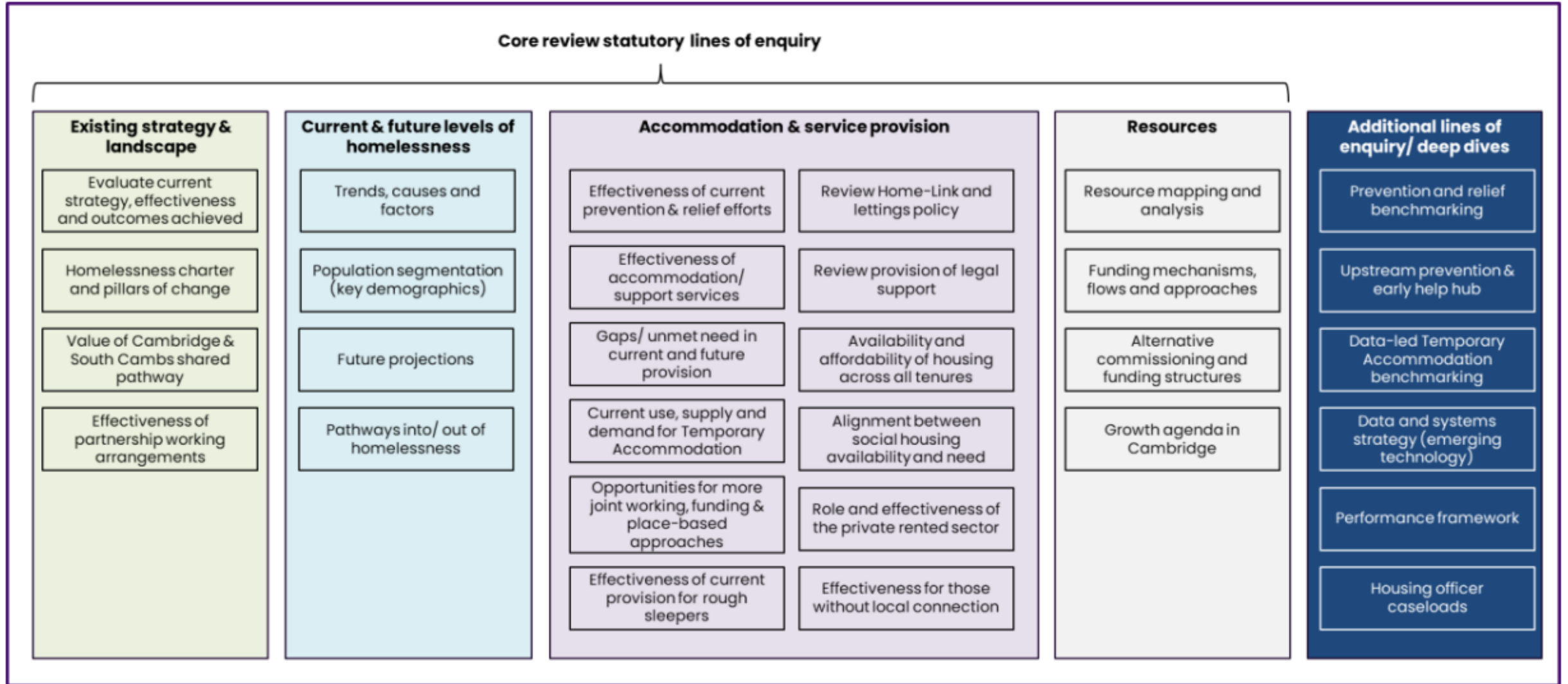
# 1. Existing Strategy & Landscape

# Review context

Cambridge is a small city in south-east Cambridgeshire with a population of just over 150,000 (Census 2021). Between 2011 and 2021, it was among the fastest-growing cities in the UK, driven in part by the expansion of the knowledge and biomedical economy associated with the University of Cambridge and the wider 'Silicon Fen' area. While this has led to significant socio-economic growth, Cambridge has seen growing challenges in housing availability and affordability as a result. **This homelessness review was completed between September – February 2026, a time of significant change nationally for homelessness-related policy.** This review and development of the subsequent strategy should account for this where possible:

- **Local Government Reorganisation (LGR):** In December 2024, the government set out plans to move towards a new system of local government, abolishing all 'two-tier' areas in England by April 2028. Cambridge City, East Cambridgeshire District and South Cambridgeshire District Councils have backed the creation of a new unitary council for Greater Cambridge and another for North Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, known locally as option 'B'. Decisions on which LGR model will be followed are expected in the summer of 2026, following a period of resident consultation.
- **Supported Housing (Regulatory Oversight) Act 2023:** There are national concerns surrounding the growth and under-regulation of the specified exempt sector. In August 2023, the Supported Housing (Regulatory Oversight) Act became law, enhancing the regulation of the sector through several mechanisms, including the introduction of National Supported Housing Standards for England and giving local authorities the power to create local licensing schemes for exempt accommodation. The regulations/ provisions within the Act are expected to be implemented over the next 2 years.
- **Renters' Rights Act:** The Renters' Rights Act received Royal Assent in October 2025. The bill aims to provide greater security and fairness for renters, while also increasing transparency and accountability for landlords. Key provisions in Phase 1 (May) include: abolishing Section 21 evictions, banning rental bidding wars, and limiting rent increases to one per year. A PRS database and landlord ombudsmen will be launched later in 2026.
- **The National Plan to End Homelessness:** Published in December 2025, the Government's new national strategy commits £3.5 billion of investment in homelessness prevention and rough sleeping services over the next three years. The Plan introduces national targets to halve long-term rough sleeping by 2029, end the unlawful use of bed and breakfast accommodation as long-term housing for families, and reduce homelessness arising from discharge from public institutions. The strategy places new expectations on local authorities to meaningfully engage people with lived experience in the design of services and introduces a new statutory Duty to Collaborate across public bodies. It also allocates an additional £124 million to expand supported housing provision.

# Review lines of enquiry



# Strategic Landscape | Current strategy

The previous Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy (2021–2026), informed by a review conducted in 2019, highlighted several key priorities for the council in addressing homelessness in the City (below).

- These priorities, and the City’s homelessness system more broadly, sit against the backdrop of a challenging housing environment in the city, characterised by high demand for social housing which outstrips supply, as well as a mismatch between applicants and stock; a shortage of PRS properties and high rents in the city (across all tenures); and income and wealth inequality.
- Cambridge has significant housing affordability issues, with only London having less affordable house prices relative to local pay rates. However, the State of the City update report in 2024 shows that from 2022 to 2023 average house prices fell and the affordability of private rents improved as incomes increased. The delivery of new homes in Cambridge has continued to outpace benchmarks with one of the highest housebuilding rates in the country.
- **Other local policies which inform the housing and homelessness landscape are:**
  - **Homes for our Future: Greater Cambridge Housing Strategy (2024–2029)** – These local housing issues, and plans to tackle them, are set out in the Greater Cambridge Housing Strategy. The document sets out the strategic direction for housing activity in Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire District.
  - **Cambridge and Peterborough Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2022)** – Sets out shared ambitions of NHS, local authorities and health and care organisations, namely: ensuring children are ready to enter and exit education; creating a healthy environment; reducing poverty through boosting employment, skills and housing; and promoting prevention to support mental health and wellbeing.

## 2021–2026 Priorities

1. Support those at risk of homelessness to remain in their homes where possible:
2. Improve access to and range of permanent accommodation
3. Minimise use of temporary accommodation
4. Improve access to and effectiveness of support services
5. Prevent rough sleeping
6. Break the cycle of chronic and repeat street homelessness and rough sleeping

# Strategic Landscape | Key forums & protocols (1/2)

## Key Fora

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- **Housing Board for Cambridgeshire, Peterborough & West Suffolk:** Meets monthly, a multi agency group made up of senior officers from regional local authorities, housing providers and partner agencies. As a high-level strategic forum, the Board works to highlight the importance of housing and its pivotal role when issues require an integrated response across a range of organisations, areas and agendas.
- **Sub-Regional Homelessness Strategy Group:** Made up of Housing Options and Homeless leads from City and District Councils across Cambridgeshire, Peterborough and West Suffolk, the objectives of the group are to improve joint working practices, learning from best practice, and identify and respond to key regional emerging issues and trends.
- **Streetlife Working Group:** Local forum led by Cambridge City Council to bring together key partners supporting rough sleepers in the City, with the aim of 'reducing the personal self-harm *and* public distress caused by rough sleeping'. Core group consists of senior and middle level staff from key Council teams (Safer Communities, Housing Advice, Public Realm Enforcement), the police, CGL, Counting Every Adult, Jimmy's, Cyrenians, Wintercomfort, Riverside and Cambridge Business against Crime. Meets bi-weekly.

## Joint Working Protocols

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- **Joint Housing Protocol for the Assessment of 16/17 year olds:** outlines how Cambridgeshire County Council and the five District Councils work together to support young people who present as homeless. Involves CCC Services – MASH, Assessment, Adolescent – and the District Councils – South Cambridgeshire, Cambridge City, East Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Fenland.
- **Joint Housing Protocol for Young People Leaving Care:** outlines how Cambridgeshire County Council, the five districts, Corporate Parenting Service, alongside key partner agencies will work together to support care leavers to successfully transition into independent living. Applies to care leavers aged 16/17, young people remanded into local authority care, and young people seeking asylum. Includes assurance that all care leavers are allocated band A on HomeLink.
- **Accommodation Protocol Pathways for People with Experience of the Criminal Justice System:** promotes a multi-agency approach to working together to provide effective support to people in prison and prison leavers. Brings together HM Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS), Local Housing Authorities, Commissioned Rehabilitative Services, Community Accommodation Services (CAS) – CAS1, CAS2 and CAS3, Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) – Job Centre Plus (JCP) and Adult Social Care.

# Strategic governance | Key forums & protocols (2/2)

## Joint Working Protocols (cont.)

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- **Protocol for the assessment of the housing and support needs of families with children or young people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness (including ineligible and intentionally homeless):** Commits Cambridgeshire County Council, People and Communities (Children and Adult Services) Cambridge City Council East Cambridgeshire District Council Fenland District Council Huntingdonshire District Council South Cambridgeshire District Council to work in a coordinated way to ensure a prompt and efficient service to such families. Including appropriate assessments of housing and support needs, clarity and certainty to these families on the services that they can access, how they can access them and within what timescale and a joined up approach to the provision of suitable accommodation, particularly the aim to avoid the use of B&B.
- **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough TOCH Housing Escalation Process (Hospital Discharge):** for patients at risk of, or experiencing homelessness, with an unmet need and therefore requiring involvement of the Transfer of Care Hub to manage their complex discharge. Looks to mitigate any blocker to discharge as a result of homelessness by ensuring appropriate care in community settings (including specialist intermediate care where available).

# Strategic Landscape | Wider developments

In Autumn 2025, It Takes a City launched the Cambridge Charter to End Homelessness, which sets out a strategic set of priorities to make rough sleeping and homelessness rare, brief and non-recurring.

- The Charter is organised around six pillars of change (right), each of which the Charter collaboration group believes is essential to ending homelessness:
- Organisations involved in devising the Charter, include a range of statutory, provider and charity partners, such as: Cambridge City Council, Cambridgeshire County Council, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority, It Takes a City, Centre 33, Cambridge Cyrenians, Cambridge 2030, Downing College Cambridge, Anglia Ruskin University, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough ICS, the Co-Production Group Cambridge, University of Cambridge, YMCA Trinity, Bidwells, Experience Cambridge, Changing Futures, Riverside, and Cambridge Ahead.
- The Charter is currently in early days and there remains an opportunity to consider how best to work alongside the Charter collaboration group to ensure alignment between the Council's strategy and Charter signatories.



**Data** – defining the goal, and measuring progress towards it



**Information** – keeping everyone informed on actions, progress and how to help



**Housing** – ensuring sufficient emergency, temporary, supported and permanent housing



**Support** – building trust and collaboration in wrap-around support “for the journey”



**Health** – ensuring sufficient health services and eliminating barriers to access the services



**Employment** – providing opportunity and training and encouraging employers.

## 2. Current and future levels of homelessness

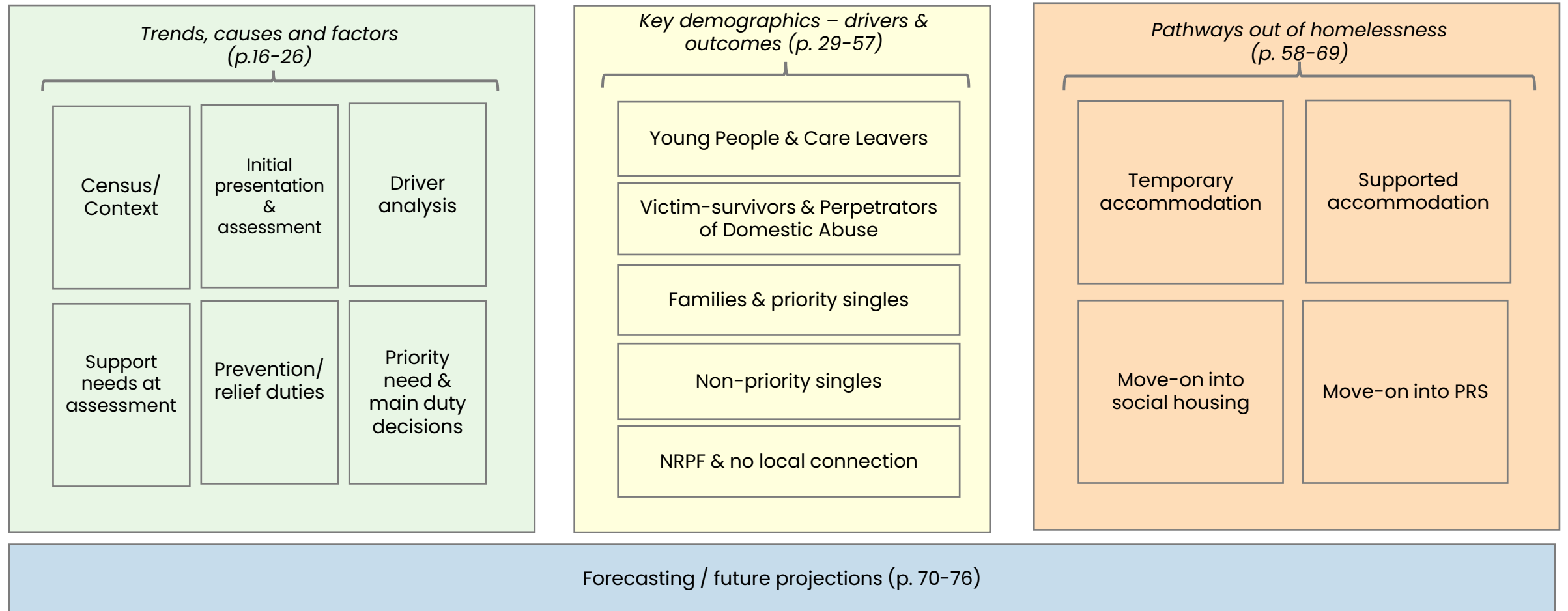
# Key messages

Overview of findings from our quantitative work

- **Demand has increased dramatically.** Requests for assessment have grown **140%**, and total approaches have almost tripled since 2020.
- **Domestic abuse, PRS insecurity, custody and LAC transitions drive growth.** Domestic abuse assessments have risen **171%** since 2021.
- **Singles dominate statutory workload.** Rough sleepers and single households account for around two-thirds of relief duties and TA entries, reflecting Cambridge's age profile, labour market and unaffordable housing.
- **Outcomes differ sharply by pathway.**
  - Families: ~43% relief; 53% relief unsuccessful leading to a main duty decision.
  - Rough sleepers: 95% relief; 35% successful relief; with a high rate of no-duty outcomes after 56 days.
  - Non-priority singles: only 41% successful prevention; high transition into relief.
- **TA demand has grown by 57% in four years.** Costs have overshot budget by nearly **£380k** this year.
- **Acuity is rising.** "Low needs" cases declined from 41% to 23% of the total, meaning complex needs now comprise the majority of demand.
- Future demand will keep rising.
  - Low: 841 households
  - Medium: 926 households
  - High: 997 households
- **Social lettings are declining.** Reduced move-on capacity is driving blockages throughout the system—contributing directly to longer stays in TA and supported accommodation.

# Structure of this section

This section follows the 'journey' of applicants, from initial presentation and assessment through to pathways out of homelessness/move-on, to assess changes in drivers, needs and outcomes across time and key cohorts.



# Context | socio-economic factors that drive demand

Cambridge generally compares favourably to its statistical neighbours across socio-economic indicators

The table below compares z-scores\* of socio-economic indicators in Cambridge against its Near Neighbours. **In many areas Cambridge compares favourably to its near neighbours.** Key exceptions being house price:income ratio, and the unemployment rate. Additionally, a greater reliance on the private rented sector highlights the inaccessible and stretched nature of the housing market in the city. All of which present and create a greater risk of insecure housing.

Indicator	Cambridge	Oxford	Crawley	Welwyn Hatfield	Reading	Stevenage
<b>Employment</b>						
<i>Employment rate (%)</i>	-0.61	0.44	-0.07	0.2	1.66	-1.62
<i>Unemployment rate (%)</i>	2.13	-0.56	-1.01	-0.11	-0.34	-0.11
<i>Economic inactivity (%)</i>	-0.15	-0.24	0.5	0.05	-1.76	1.6
<b>General Health</b>						
<i>% Very good health</i>	1.69	0.4	-0.48	-0.88	0.56	-1.29
<i>% Good health</i>	-1.22	0.05	0.37	0.85	-1.38	1.32
<i>% Fair/Poor/Very poor health</i>	-1	-0.21	0.44	0.49	-0.39	0.68
<i>Life satisfaction</i>	0.95	0.53	0	-0.53	0	-0.95
<b>Education</b>						
<i>% NVQ4+ (16-64)</i>	1.5	1.02	-0.23	-0.13	0.4	-2.56
<i>% No qualifications (16-64)</i>	-1.42	-1.11	-0.41	-0.08	-0.82	3.84
<b>Affordability and housing market</b>						
<i>Median gross annual income (£)</i>	-0.68	-0.22	-1.01	-0.47	1.03	-1.64
<i>Median house price (£)</i>	1.33	1.12	-0.08	0.71	-0.06	-3.02
<i>LQ House price:Income ratio</i>	1.38	1.19	-0.38	0.78	-0.49	-2.47
<i>% Private rented</i>	0.4	0.25	-0.75	-0.25	0.43	-0.08
<i>Rough sleeping count</i>	0.29	0.88	-0.6	-1.11	0.43	-0.09

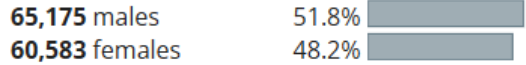
\*A z-score standardises difference from the average. A z-score of less than zero means the value is below the average.

# Context | population growth projections

The ONS projections based on the census suggest that the city's population will continue to grow

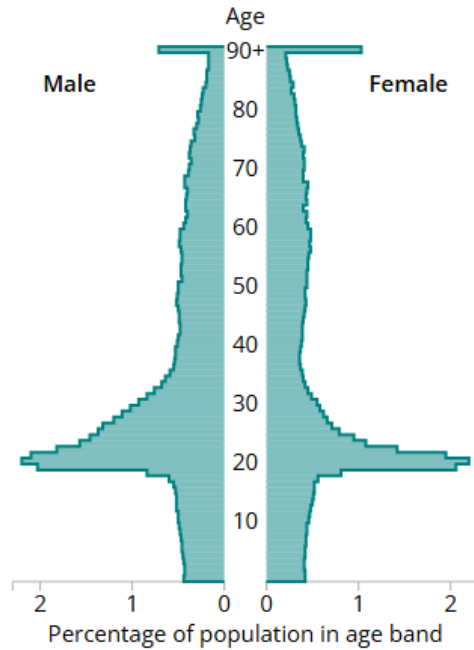
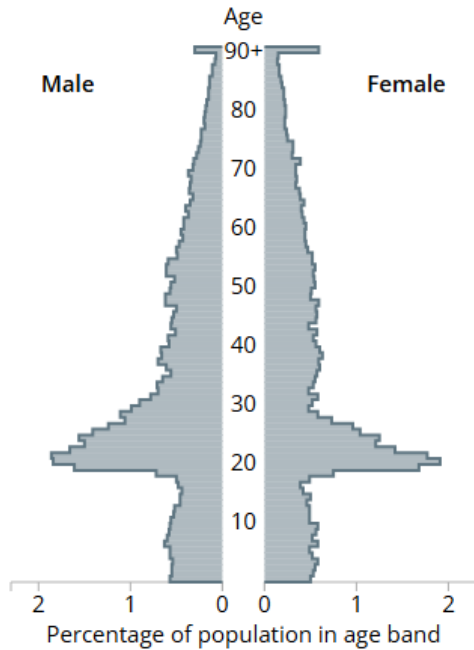
**125,758** people in 2018

All ages



**127,143** people in 2038

All ages



## Commentary

ONS data allows us to see how Cambridge's population will change over the coming decades.

At a national level, it is projected that the rate of population growth will slow, and that in most areas the population will age – driven by lower birth rates and increased levels of internal migration toward economic centres.

The ONS data suggests that Cambridge will be an outlier from these national patterns.

The two pyramids to the right show that between 2018 and 2038 it is likely that the rate of population growth will remain low – growing by around 1%. The age and gender profile of the city is not expected to shift in any substantial way.

This will be due to the transient, student population of the city – it also reflects that the city draws in working age people and has a strong, high value labour market.

Source: Office for National Statistics, local area population projections

# Context | demographics and demand

Gender of people owed a prevention or relief duty

## Commentary

Public datasets allow us to compare the gender identity of single people owed either a prevention or relief duty and compare this to the five statistical neighbours (Crawley, Oxford, Reading, Stevenage and Welwyn Hatfield). There are some clear, though unexplained, variations between Cambridge and its neighbours. For example, a far greater proportion of people owed either a prevention or relief duty are single people (either male or female) without dependent children. Single parents are far more likely to be female in Cambridge compared to statistical neighbours – though the variation in Cambridge is far smaller, highlighting that female single parents are underrepresented relative to statistical neighbours.

### Prevention

	Cambridge	Statistical Neighbours
<b>Single Parent</b>		
Male	2%	2%
Female	13%	22%
Gender not known	0%	0%
<b>Single Adult (no dependent children)</b>		
Male	36%	28%
Female	27%	19%
Gender not known	0%	0%

### Relief

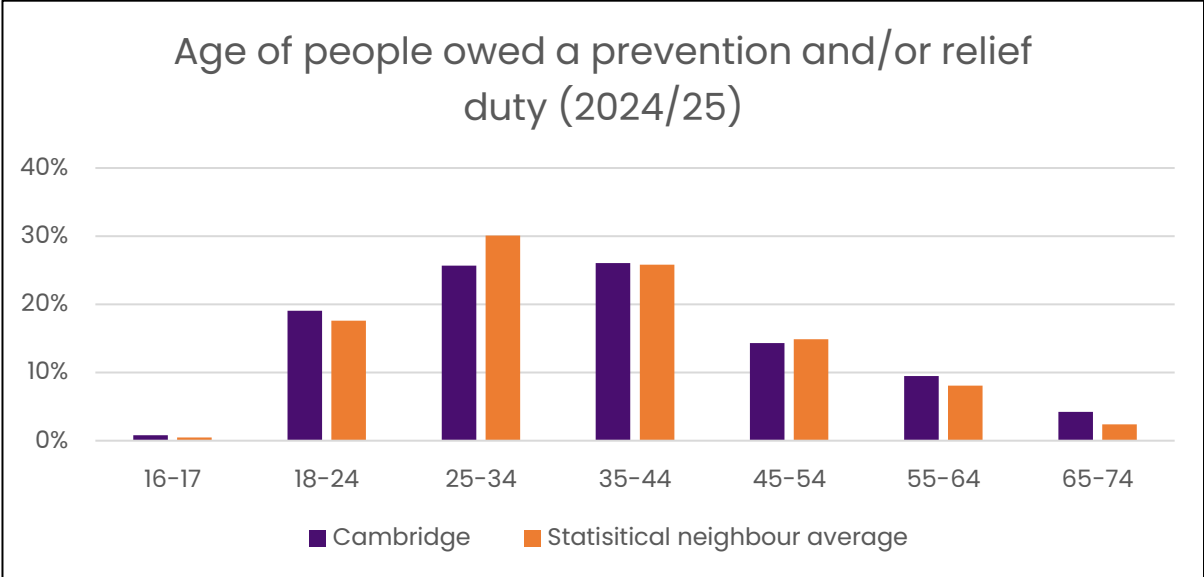
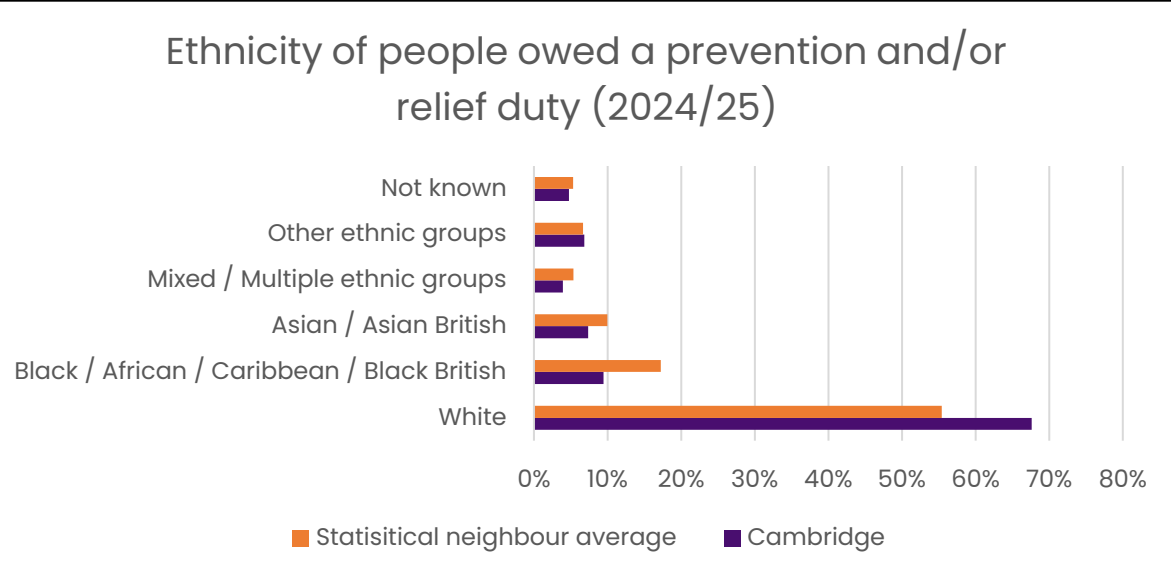
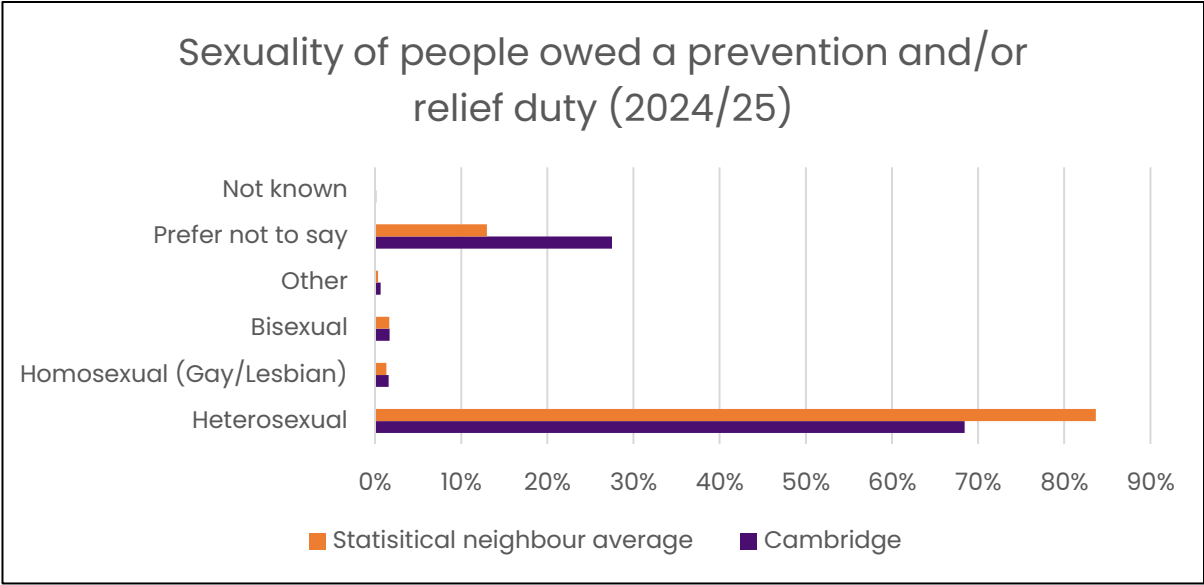
	Cambridge	Statistical Neighbours
<b>Single Parent</b>		
Male	2%	2%
Female	11%	15%
Gender not known	0%	0%
<b>Single Adult (no dependent children)</b>		
Male	56%	39%
Female	23%	18%
Gender not known	1%	0%

# Context | demographics and demand

Age, sexuality and ethnicity of people owed a duty

## Commentary

These three charts highlight how the demographic profile of people approaching the city council for an assessment compares to the five statistical neighbours. Overall, the age profile of this group is broadly comparable to statistical neighbours. However, the ethnicity profile of Cambridge is notably different. Of people owed a prevention or relief duty in Cambridge, 68% were White – the figure in nearest neighbours was 55% on average.



Source: MHCLG, H-CLIC returns (2024/25)

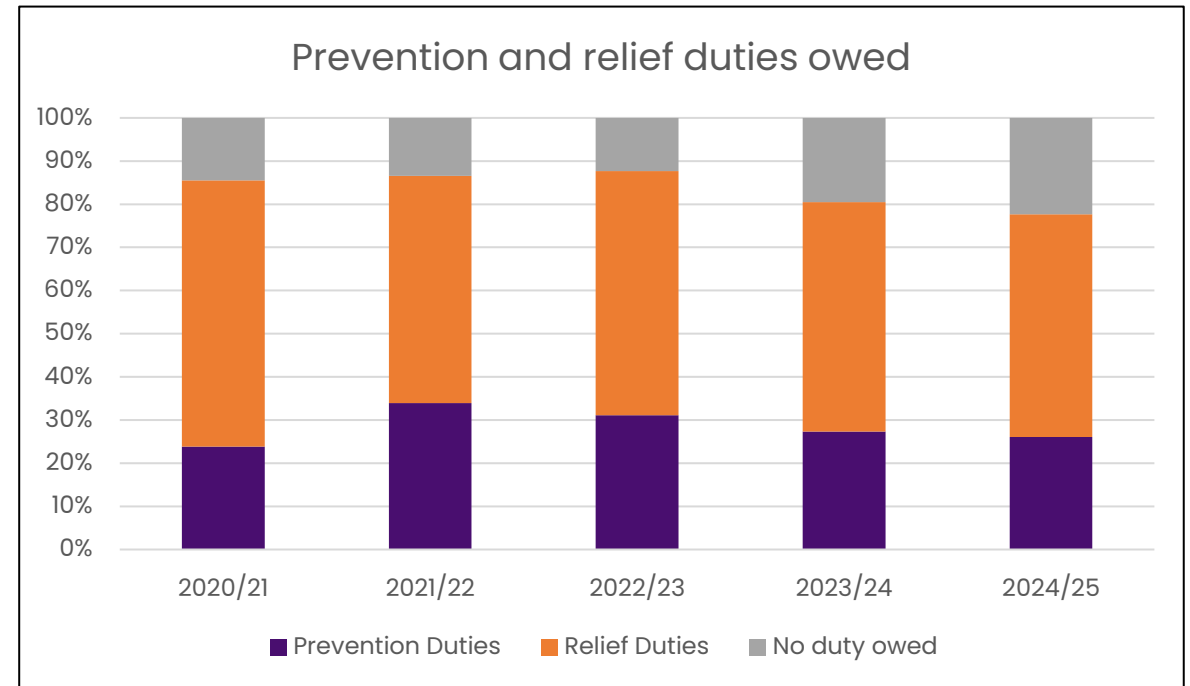
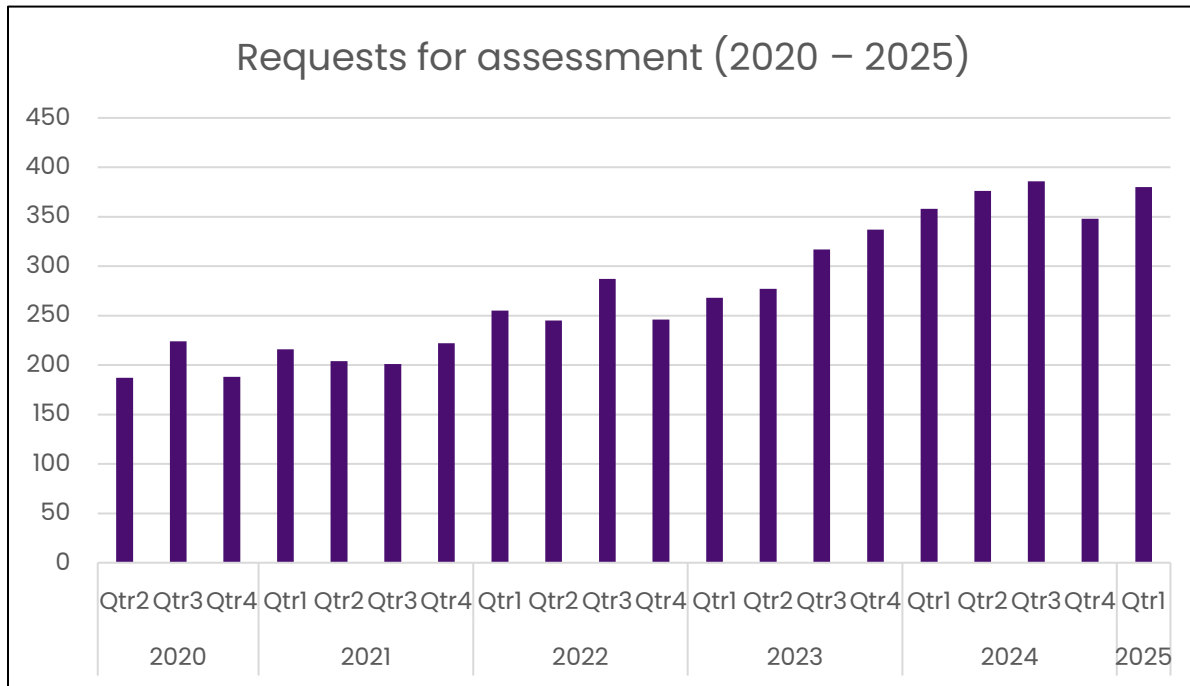
# Initial presentations and assessments

The number of requests for assessment has increased by nearly 80% since 2020/21

## Commentary

The below left chart shows the number of requests for assessments in Cambridge has increased rapidly over the last five years. A total increase of 127% has been recorded – though the data suggests that the rate of increase may have slowed over the last three financial quarters.

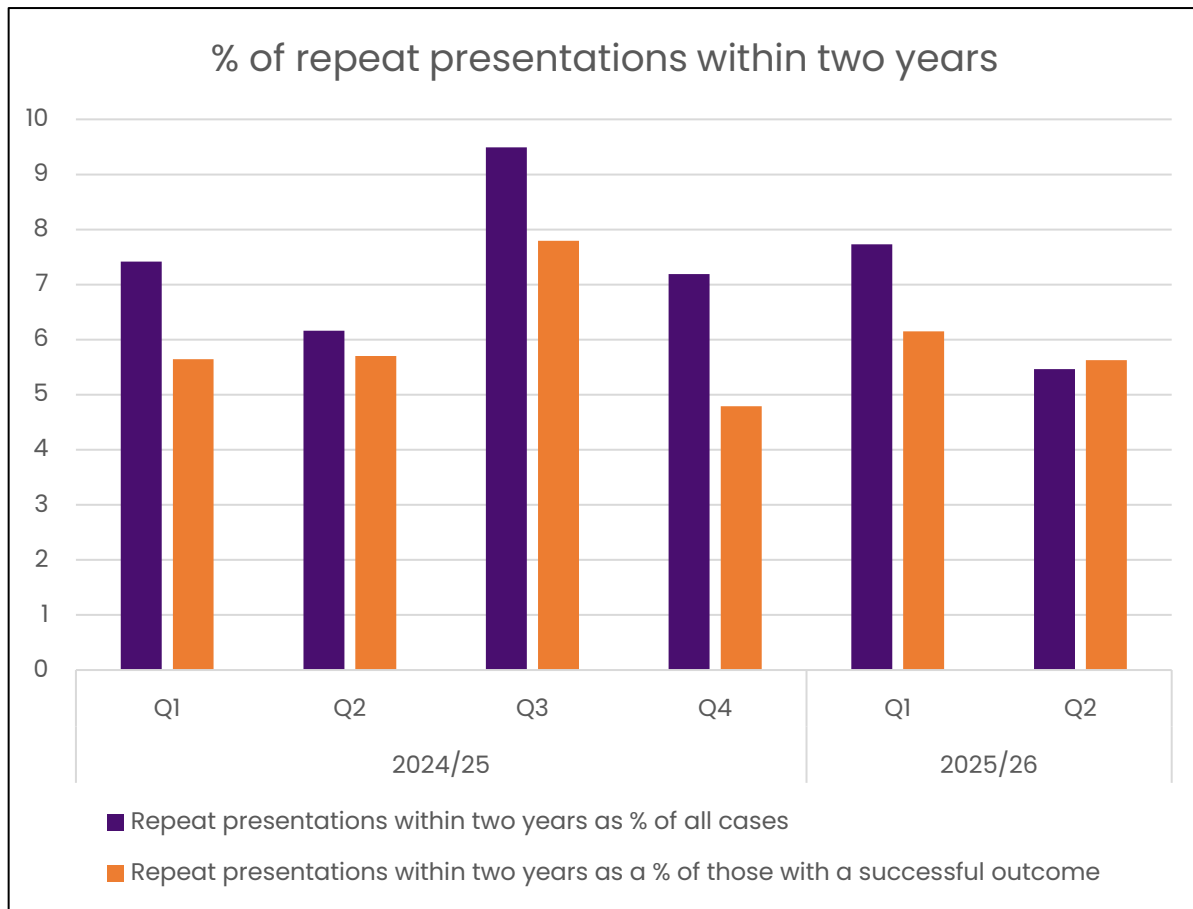
The majority of the increase occurred through 2022 and 2024 – this is likely linked to the end of Covid-19 support schemes. At the same time, there has been a steady decrease in the proportion of people owed a prevention duty and a corresponding increase in those found to not be owed a duty.



Source: Cambridge City Council, Statutory Case Management Data (Q2 2020 – Q1 2025)

# Repeat assessments

The proportion of people who re-approach the Council within two years



## Commentary

Repeat presentations provide a useful metric to understand how effectively the system and tenancy sustainment support are working.

A higher proportion of repeat assessments would suggest that prevention and relief duties were being closed at a time, or in a way, that was not leading to a sustainable positive outcome.

Over the last six quarters (Q1 2024/25 – Q2 2025/26) an average of 7.2% of all cases were repeat assessments, of a case that had previously been assessed.

In the same period, 5.9% of assessments were for someone who had previously secured a positive accommodation outcome.

While these two rates have fluctuated, there is no clear trend.

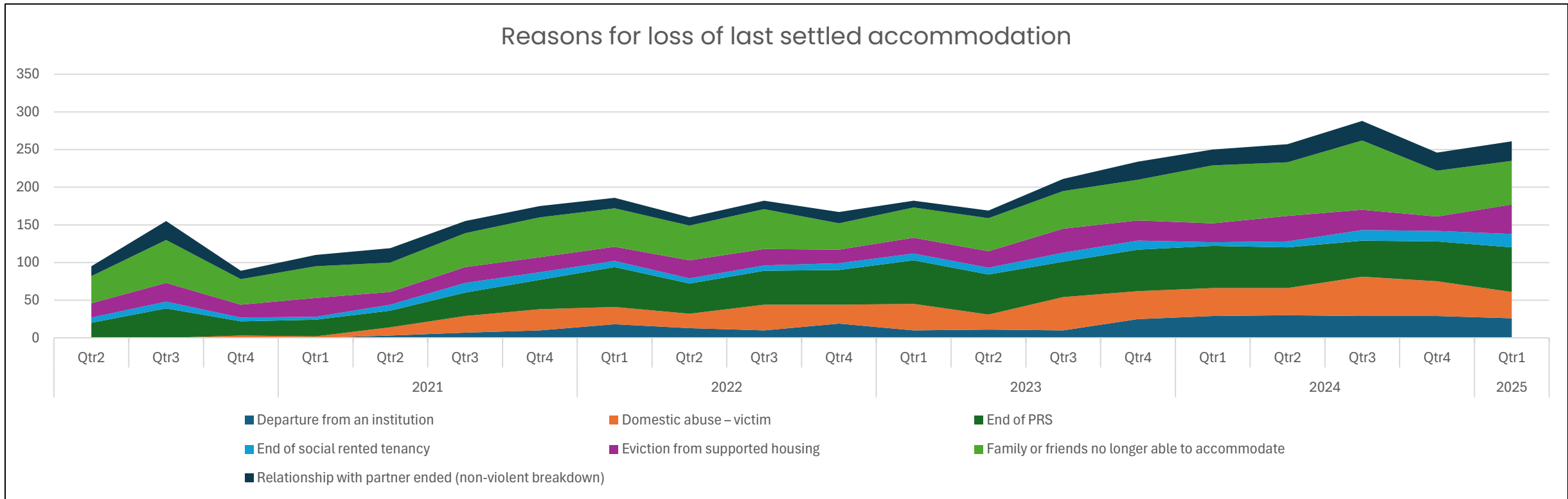
Additionally, the average rates we have seen are low – suggesting that repeat assessments are not an endemic issue.

However, we should note that these figures only cover statutory homelessness – there may be a substantial number of additional cases that are cycling in and out of homelessness but are not picked up in this dataset.

Source: Cambridge City Council, Statutory Case Management Data (Q2 2020 – Q1 2025)

# Demand drivers – loss of last settled accommodation

**“Family or friends no longer able to accommodate” is the most common reason for people to have lost their last settled accommodation**, but it has not significantly increased as a proportion of the total. End of PRS and Domestic Abuse (victim-survivor) have increased rapidly as a proportion of the total, and leaving custody has also seen a significant rise.



Source: Cambridge City Council, Statutory Case Management Data ((Q2 2020 – Q1 2025)

# Demand drivers - accommodation at time of application

PRS has increased most rapidly as an “accommodation type” at the time of a statutory homeless application

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Owner-occupier	6	5	4	10	14
Registered Provider tenant	17	16	15	21	39
Looked after children placement	3	2	1	13	29
Refuge	18	23	25	33	33
Departure from hospital	14	17	14	25	35
Temporary accommodation	18	29	38	68	55
Homeless on departure from institution: Custody	44	61	54	67	72
Social rented supported housing or hostel	52	68	67	83	95
Council tenant	46	49	48	65	94
Living with friends	68	75	101	105	108
Rough sleeping (in judgement of assessor)	84	56	66	96	143
No fixed abode	87	75	89	137	159
Living with family	145	152	140	156	201
PRS	86	134	190	230	225
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>1109</b>	<b>1302</b>

## Commentary

Over the course of the last five years, we have seen levels of demand for assessments more than double, increasing by over 140%.

To understand some of the drivers of this rapid increase in demand, we have looked at the last settled accommodation, to see if any particular accommodation type is driving demand.

In the last financial year, **PRS was the most common place of last settled accommodation accounting for 17% of all assessments.**

This figure has grown substantially over the last five years – in **2020/21 PRS accounted for 12% of all assessments.**

In this time PRS has overtaken “Living With Family” as the most common last settled accommodation type at time of application.

This clearly shows that issues in the PRS are playing a greater role in driving demand than other accommodation types. However, we should be mindful that all accommodation types have seen rapid increases as a source of demand.

While PRS may have grown as a driver in relative terms, all types have grown in absolute terms; suggesting systemic factors.

# Demand drivers - support needs at assessment

How primary support needs have changed

- “Low needs” remains the most common support need described in the data. While in absolute terms it has remained steady, it has dropped rapidly in real terms. In 2020 it accounted for 41% of primary need type, in 2025 it is just 23%.
- At the same time, overall demand has increased by nearly 60%. This suggest both a rapid increase in demand and a rising acuity of need.

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Physical or sensory disability	10		3	5	5	5
Young people at risk of exploitation	10	11	12	4	10	5
Autism spectrum	3	9	10	14	15	14
Learning disability	9	7	13	14	14	16
Mental health issues - offender	14	28	27	14	29	16
Refugee/asylum seeker	2	3	5	13	18	21
Age related infirmity	1	1	5	9	19	31
At risk from domestic abuse	12	13	13	24	34	34
Physical health issues	2	16	22	39	64	54
Offender or at risk of offending	45	48	37	52	68	71
Care leaver	8	8	25	44	88	94
Alcohol problems	73	59	52	80	115	102
Drug problems	66	85	76	117	117	115
Mental health issues	99	111	109	146	180	165
Low needs - main issue is housing	249	289	217	217	218	219
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>962</b>

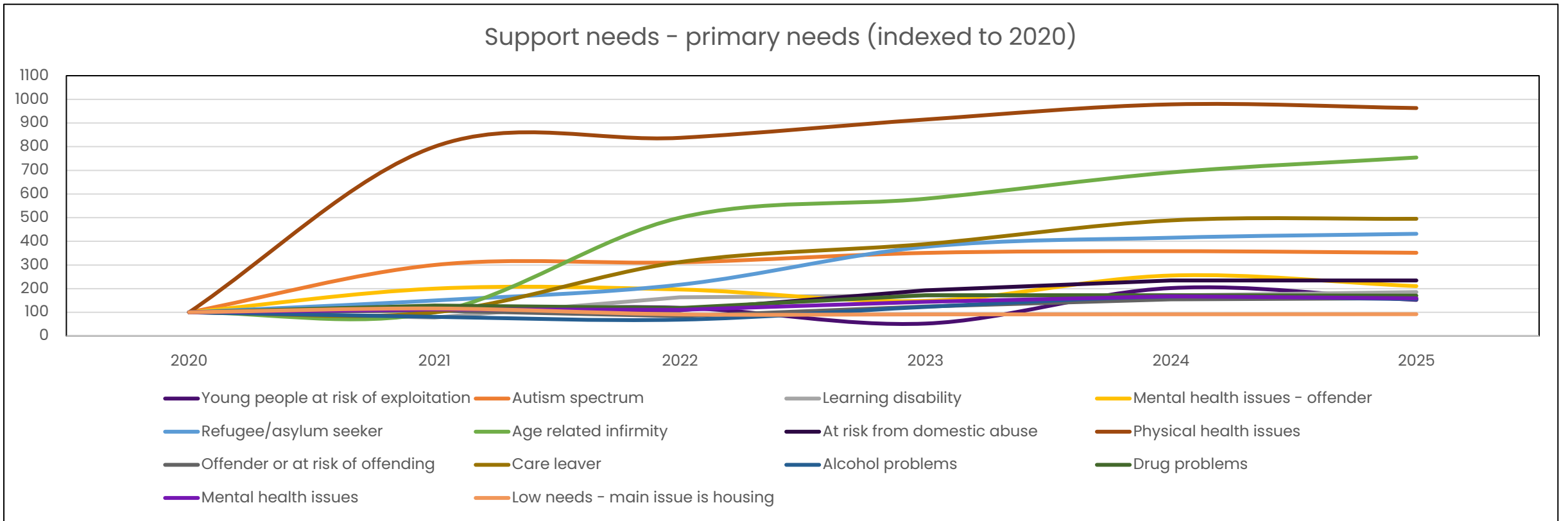
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Physical or sensory disability	1.66%	0.00%	0.48%	0.63%	0.50%	0.52%
Young people at risk of exploitation	1.66%	1.60%	1.92%	0.51%	1.01%	0.52%
Autism spectrum	0.50%	1.31%	1.60%	1.77%	1.51%	1.46%
Learning disability	1.49%	1.02%	2.08%	1.77%	1.41%	1.66%
Mental health issues - offender	2.32%	4.07%	4.31%	1.77%	2.92%	1.66%
Refugee/asylum seeker	0.33%	0.44%	0.80%	1.64%	1.81%	2.18%
Age related infirmity	0.17%	0.15%	0.80%	1.14%	1.91%	3.22%
At risk from domestic abuse	1.99%	1.89%	2.08%	3.03%	3.42%	3.53%
Physical health issues	0.33%	2.33%	3.51%	4.92%	6.44%	5.61%
Offender or at risk of offending	7.46%	6.98%	5.91%	6.57%	6.84%	7.38%
Care leaver	1.33%	1.16%	3.99%	5.56%	8.85%	9.77%
Alcohol problems	12.11%	8.58%	8.31%	10.10%	11.57%	10.60%
Drug problems	10.95%	12.35%	12.14%	14.77%	11.77%	11.95%
Mental health issues	16.42%	16.13%	17.41%	18.43%	18.11%	17.15%
Low needs - main issue is housing	41.29%	42.01%	34.66%	27.40%	21.93%	22.77%

Source: Cambridge City Council, Statutory Case Management Data (Q2 2020 – Q1 2025)

# Demand drivers – support needs

Looking just at support needs, we can see that the most common primary need or support type is “physical health”.

“Age related” infirmity has increased at a similar rate. This suggests that ageing, frailty and potentially people living with multiple, long-term conditions are the leading demand drivers.

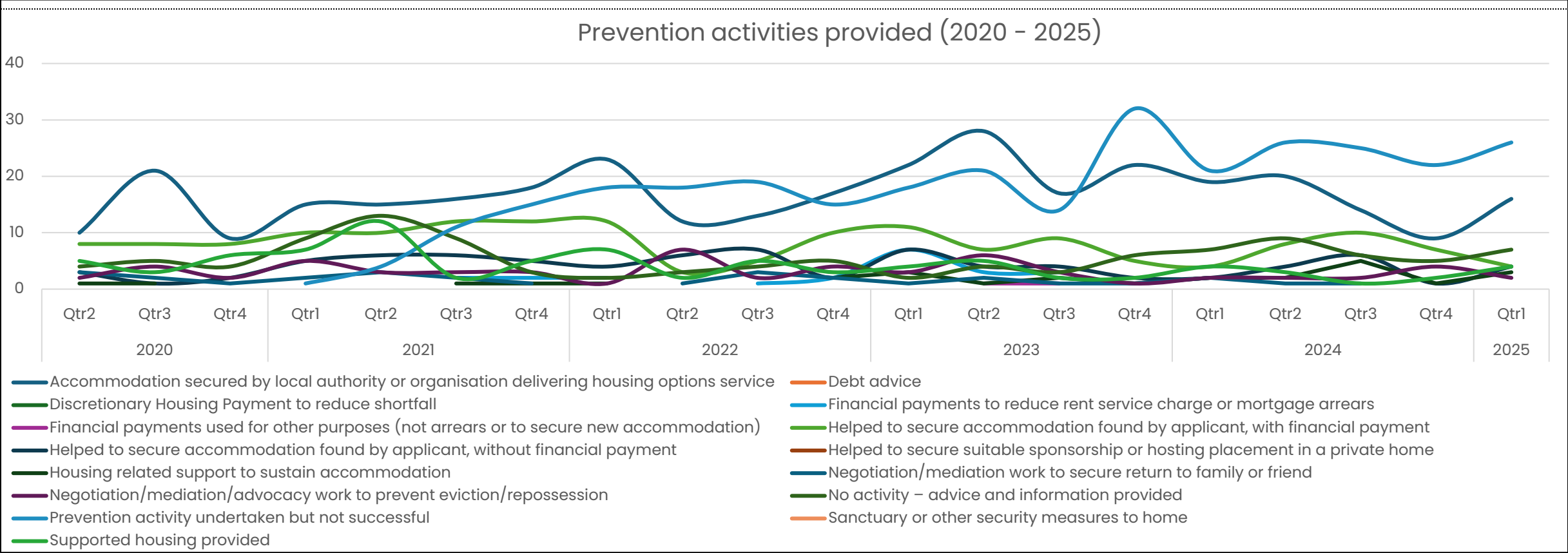


Source: Cambridge City Council, Statutory Case Management Data (Q2 2020 – Q1 2025)

# Prevention activities

## Activities provided during prevention duty period

The most common prevention duty activity recorded is "Prevention activity undertaken but not successful". At the start of 2021 this was the least common activity recorded – the number of prevention duties that result in this outcome increased three-fold from 31 in 2021/22 to 99 in 2024/25.

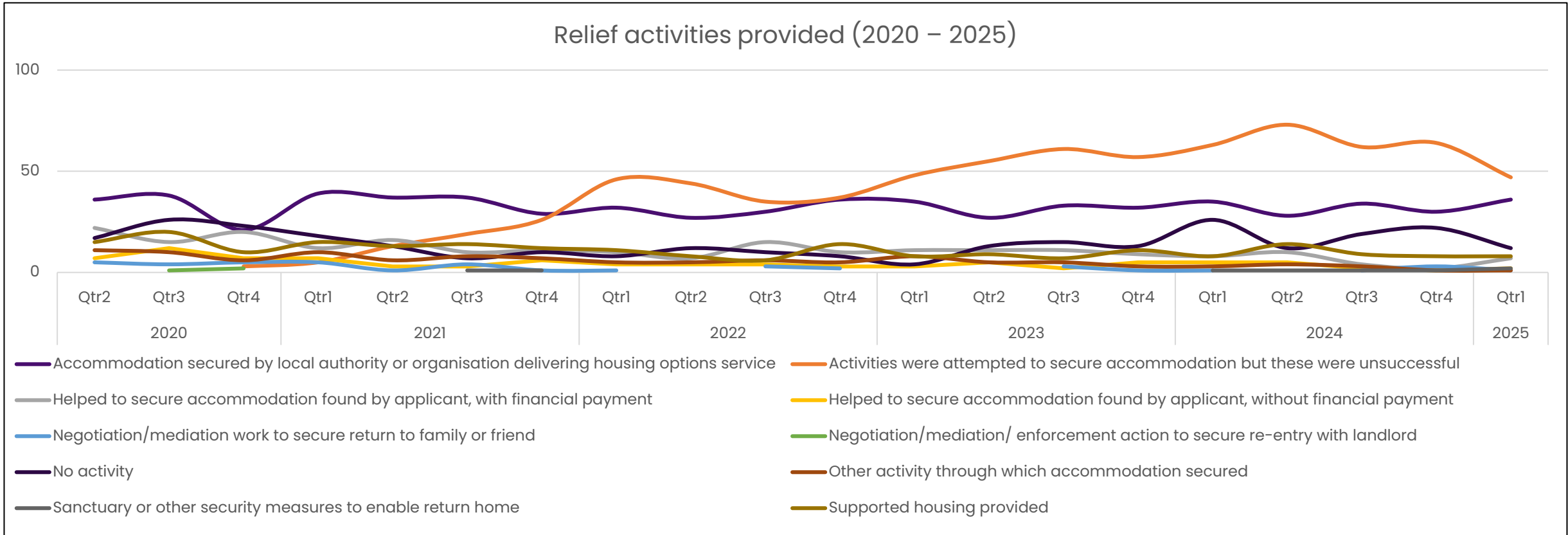


Source: Cambridge City Council, Statutory Case Management Data (Q2 2020 – Q1 2025)

# Relief activities

## Activities provided during the relief duty period

The most common relief activity recorded is that attempts were made to secure accommodation, but were unsuccessful. This outcome increased by 3.5 times, from 63 in 2020/21 to 246 in 2024/25. This reflects some of the systemic challenges around capacity and sufficiency in housing options across the city, compounded by the rapid increase in demand we have seen over this period.

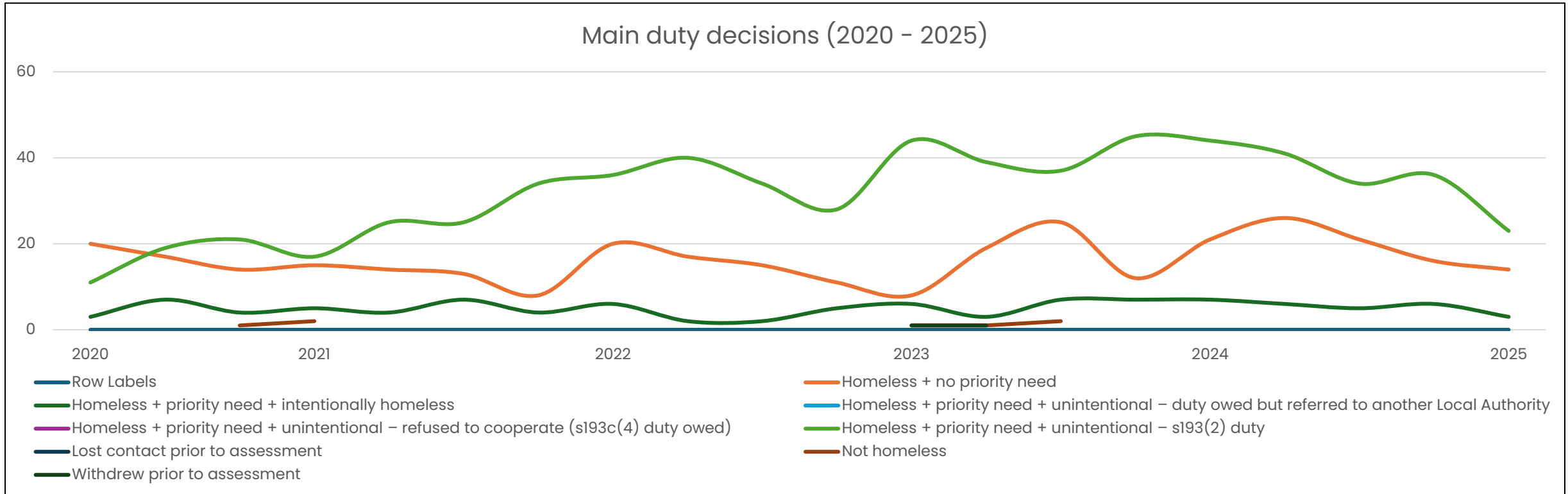


Source: Cambridge City Council, Statutory Case Management Data (Q2 2020 - Q1 2025)

# Main duty decisions

## Outcomes of main duty decisions

In the last financial year (2024/25) 236 people received a main duty assessment. This figure has increased by nearly 40% since 2020/21. Over the same period, the proportion of decisions that resulted in someone being owed a section 193 (2) duty increased rapidly, and the absolute number has increased by 98%. This suggests that not only has demand increased, but also that needs have increased.



Source: Cambridge City Council, Statutory Case Management Data (Q2 2020 – Q1 2025)

# Service user groups

## Pathway 1

### Young People & Care Leavers

Individuals aged 16–24, including those transitioning out of care

## Pathway 2

### Victim-survivors (& perpetrators) of domestic abuse

People made homeless or at risk due to domestic abuse – may overlap with priority singles or families

## Pathway 3

### Families

Households with dependent children

### “Priority” singles

Single adults who meet priority need thresholds due to vulnerability, health needs, or other priority criteria e.g. domestic abuse

## Pathway 4

### “Non-priority” singles

Single adults who do not meet the legal threshold for priority support but are still at risk of or experiencing homelessness (range of support needs)

### Rough sleepers

Individuals who are sleeping outdoors or in places not meant for habitation, such as streets or abandoned buildings

## Pathway 5

### No recourse to public funds

Individuals with NRPF due to their immigration status (e.g. asylum seekers, those on temporary visas, undocumented migrants)

↑ Map relevant services in pathway 4 initially

### People with severe and multiple disadvantage

People facing overlapping challenges such as homelessness, substance misuse, mental health issues, and contact with the criminal justice system. Can cover all the cohorts outlined above.

# Understanding the cohorts

This our indicative assessment of the size of each cohort in 2024/25, to help us understand the “baseline” level of demand in the system. This is based on available data and involves some reasonable assumptions.

		Count	Methodology / Source
<b>Pathway 1</b>	Young people and care leavers	<b>39</b>	H-CLIC age breakdown provided (nb – loss of last settled accommodation due to leaving LACP = 30)
<b>Pathway 2</b>	Victim-survivors of domestic abuse	<b>170</b>	Statutory case management data
	Perpetrators of domestic abuse	<b>11</b>	Statutory case management data
<b>Pathway 3</b>	Families	<b>313</b>	All families (nb – 57 received main duty)
	Priority Singles	<b>82</b>	Singles who recieved a main housing duty following unsuccessful prevention or relief duties, and those with priority need assessed as intentionally homeless.
<b>Pathway 4</b>	Non-priority singles	<b>227</b>	227 began the pathway as a non-priority single – 82 became priority.
	Rough sleepers	<b>70 (24 snapshot)</b>	H-CLIC – people owed a relief duty as “rough sleeping”. Autumn 2024 rough sleeping in England snapshot.
<b>Pathway 5</b>	NRPF	<b>14</b>	Identified by Street Outreach team

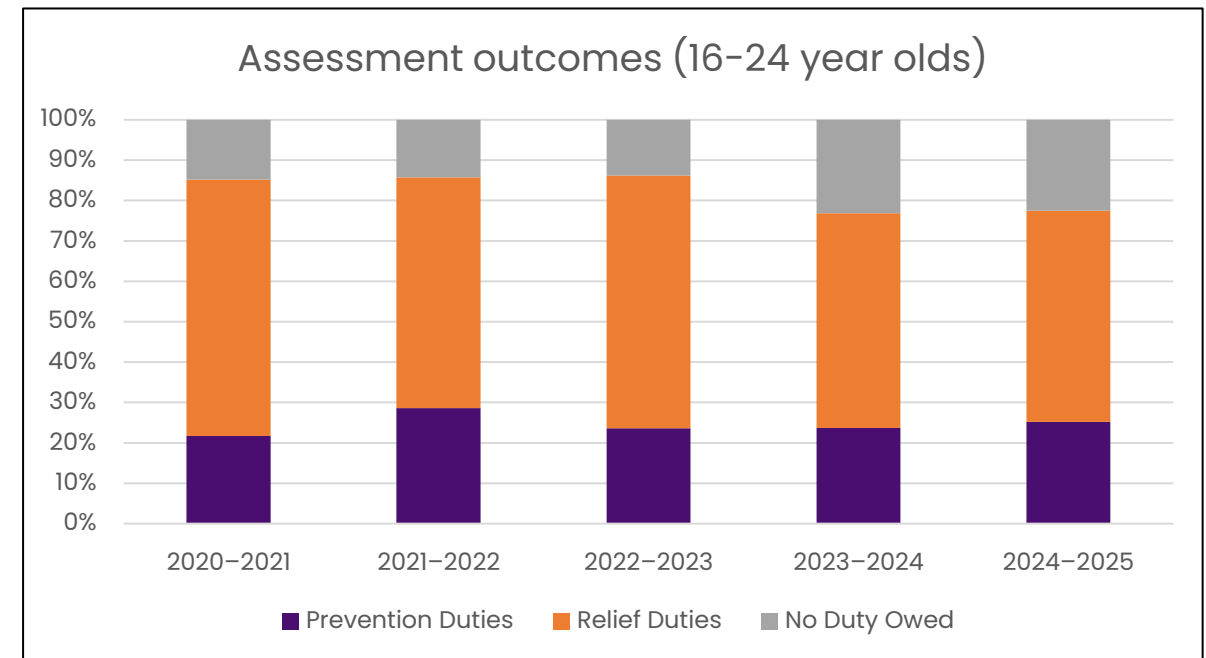
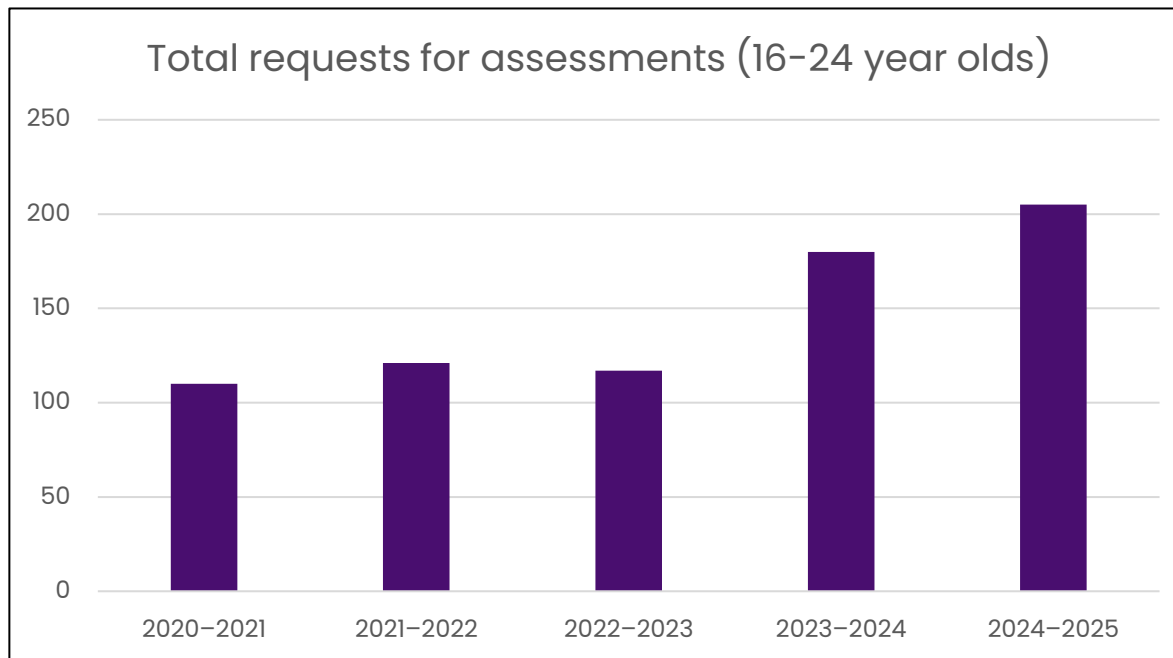
# Pathway 1 – assessments and duties owed (16–24)

The number of young people requesting an assessment has increased rapidly

Among children and young people (aged 16–24 years) there has been a substantial increase in requests for assessments in recent years. In 2024/25 there were 206 people in the age group – this has nearly doubled since 2020/21, having increased by 86%.

A small proportion of this age group are care leavers. Only 14% of people who requested an assessment in 2024/25 and were aged 16–24 were also recorded as care leavers.

Over the same period, the proportion of assessments that resulted in “no duty” being owed has increased as a proportion of the total, this increase is offset by a decrease in relief duties.



Source: Cambridge City Council, Statutory Case Management Data (Q2 2020 – Q1 2025)

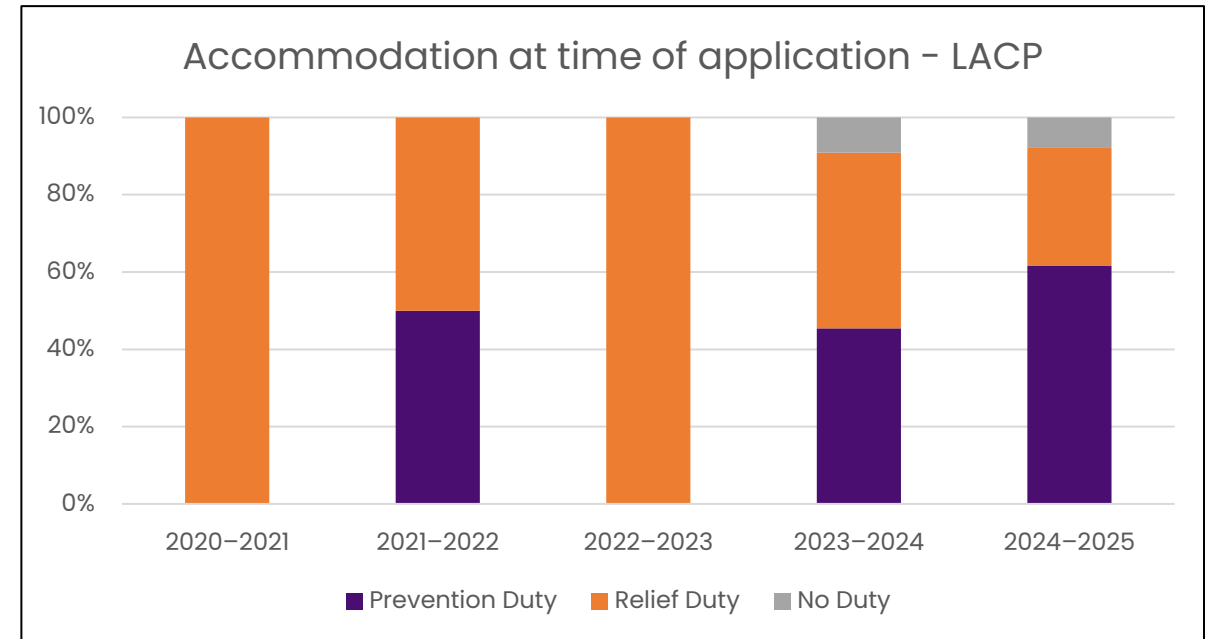
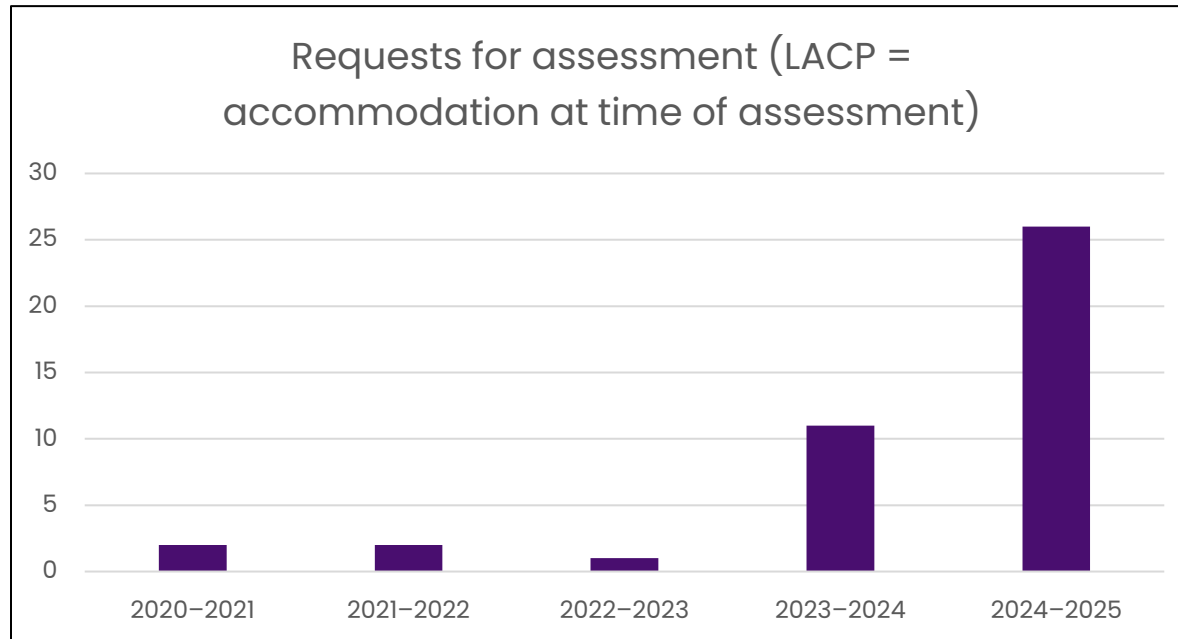
# Pathway 1 – assessments and duties owed (care leavers)

Care leavers requesting an assessment has increased, but there has been substantial variation and no clear trends

Over the last five financial years there has been a rapid increase in the number of people requesting an assessment with their current accommodation recorded as a Looked After Child Placement (LACP).

In 2024/25 a total of 26 people in a LACP requested an assessment – an increase of over two-fold compared to the previous year.

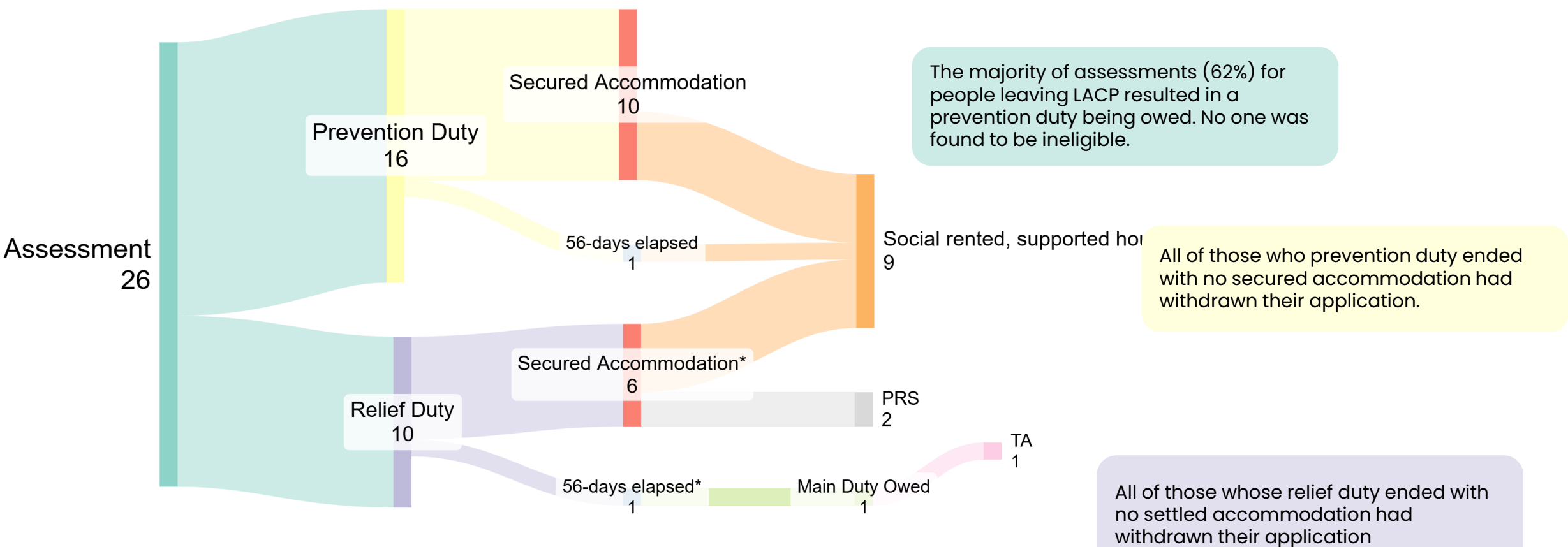
The most common outcome for this group is that they were owed a prevention duty. Nearly 60% of these applicants were owed a prevention duty, while just under a third (31%) were owed a relief duty.



Source: Cambridge City Council, Statutory Case Management Data (Q2 2020 – Q1 2025)

# Pathway 1 – routes to settled accommodation (care leavers)

Routes to secure accommodation - young people and care leavers in 2024/25 (LACP data point)



The majority of assessments (62%) for people leaving LACP resulted in a prevention duty being owed. No one was found to be ineligible.

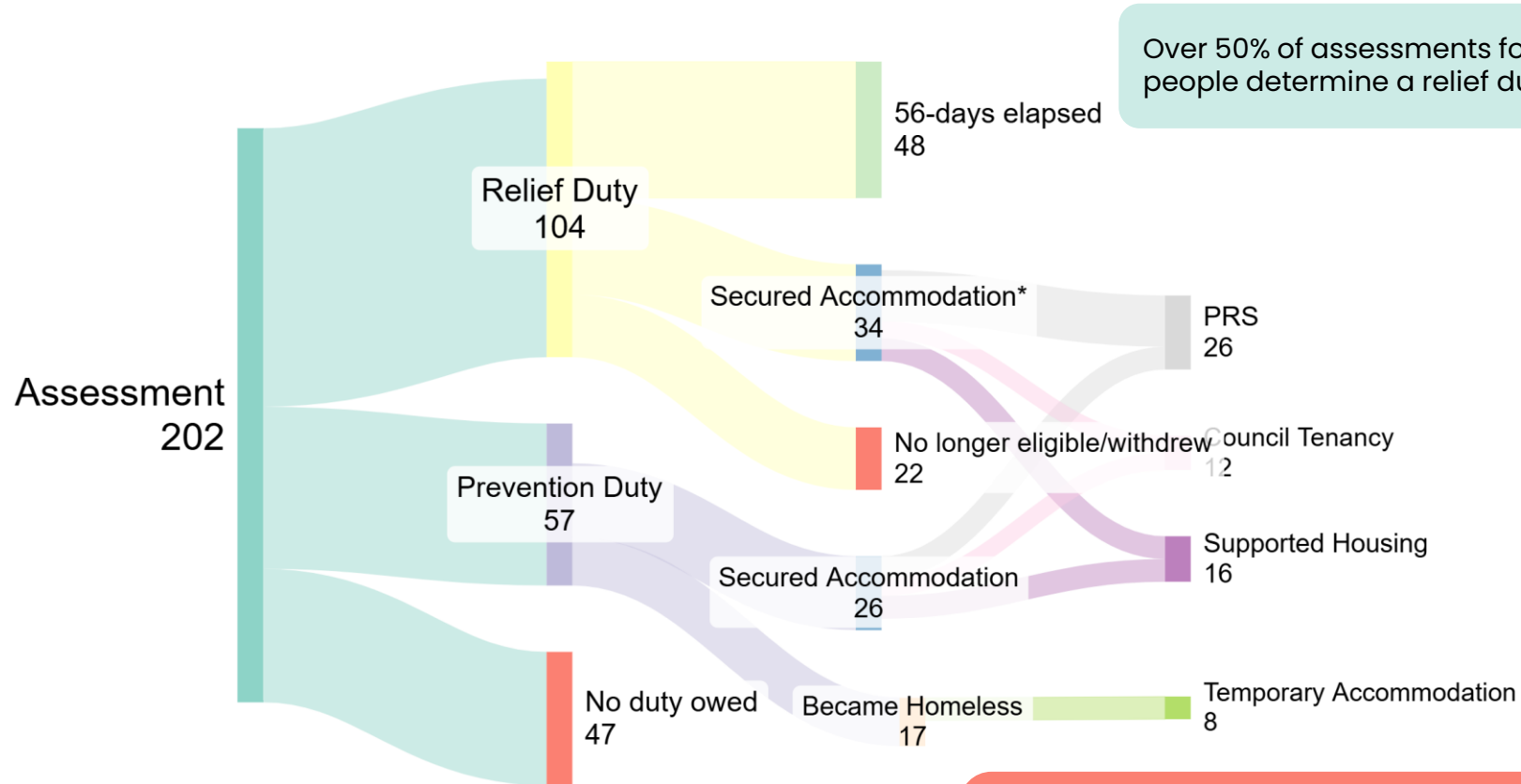
All of those who prevention duty ended with no secured accommodation had withdrawn their application.

All of those whose relief duty ended with no settled accommodation had withdrawn their application

Source: Cambridge City Council, Statutory Case Management Data

# Pathway 1 – routes to settled accommodation (16–24)

Routes to secure accommodation for young people (2024/25)



Over 50% of assessments for young people determine a relief duty is owed.

46% of relief duties ended with 56-days elapsed. The table below provides the accommodation outcomes

56-days elapsed	
No fixed abode: not rough sleeping	3
No fixed abode: rough sleeping	1
Not known	4
Other	2
Private rented sector: self-contained	1
Refuge	2
Registered Provider tenancy	1
Staying with family	5
Staying with friends	2
Temporary accommodation provided by local authority	27

Nearly a quarter (23%) of assessments found that no duty was owed. An additional 10% became ineligible or withdrew their application during their duty period.

Source: Cambridge City Council, Statutory Case Management Data

# Pathway 1 – prevention and relief activities (16–24)

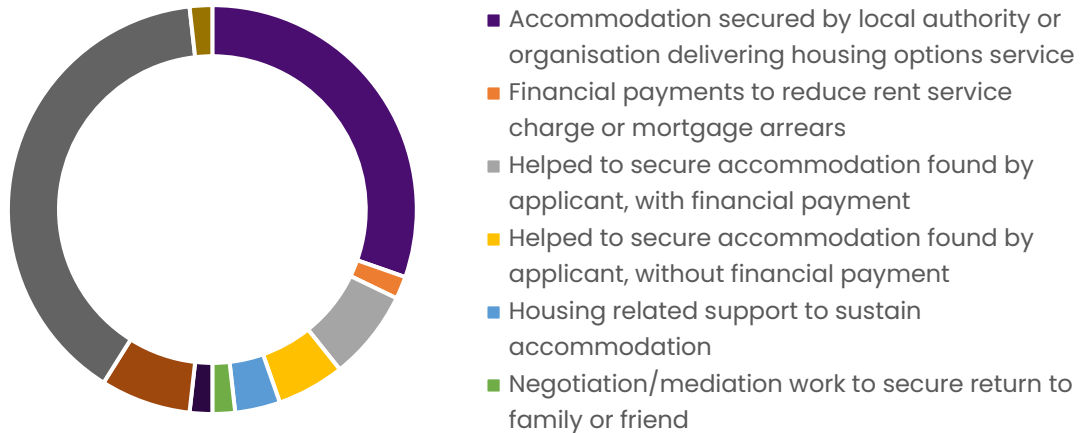
## Prevention and relief activities

In 2024/25 nearly half (46%) of prevention duties resulted in accommodation being secured. The chart to the left highlights some of the activities undertaken that resulted in this outcome.

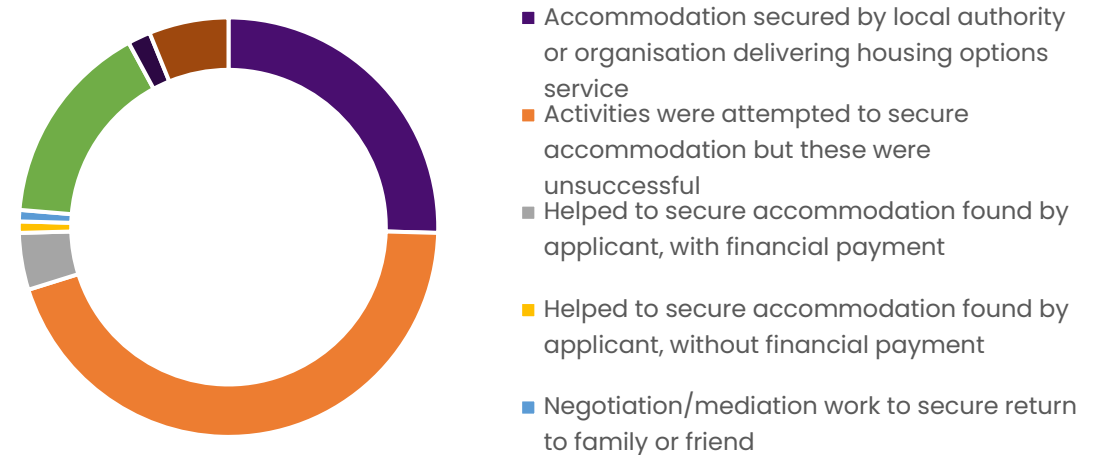
The most common prevention activity to lead to a successful outcome was where accommodation was secured by the local authority. However, 39% of prevention activities undertaken did not result in any accommodation being secured.

Only one third (33%) of relief duties resulted in accommodation being secured. As with prevention, the most common activity to result in a successful outcome was where the local authority had secured accommodation. In 45% of relief duties activities were undertaken but were not successful.

Prevention activities - 2024/25 (N = 57)



Relief Activities - 2024/25 (N=104)



Source: Cambridge City Council, Statutory Case Management Data

# Pathway 1 – relief and prevention outcomes (16–24)

## Outcomes of relief and prevention activities

These tables provide a breakdown of the outcomes of relief and prevention activities provided to 16–24 year olds at the prevention and relief phase.

	Reason for end - Prevention duty
56 days or more expired and no further action	8
Homeless	17
No longer eligible	1
Refused suitable accommodation	1
Secured alternative accommodation for 12 or more months	11
Secured alternative accommodation for 6 months	13
Secured existing accommodation for 12 or more months	2
Withdrew application	3

	Accommodation (prevention)
Council tenancy	6
No fixed abode: not rough sleeping	3
Other	4
Owner-occupier	2
Private rented sector: HMO	4
Private rented sector: self-contained	5
Registered Provider tenancy	4
Social rented supported housing or hostel	5
Staying with family	5
Temporary accommodation own arrangement	1
Temporary accommodation provided by local authority	7

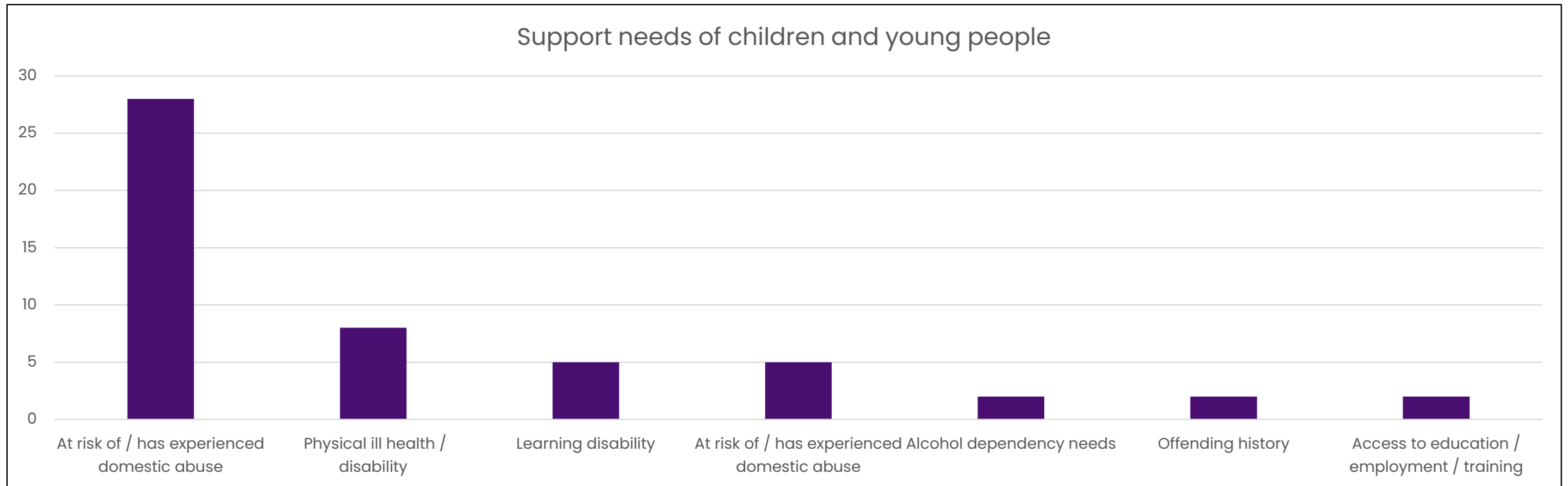
	Reason for end of relief duty
56 days elapsed	48
Applicant has refused a suitable offer, which was not a final offer	1
Contact lost	5
Intentionally homeless from accommodation provided	1
Local connection referral accepted by other LA	11
No longer eligible	1
Secured accommodation for 12 months	17
Secured accommodation for 6 months	17
Withdrew application	13

	Accommodation outcome - relief
Council tenancy	6
No fixed abode: not rough sleeping	4
No fixed abode: rough sleeping	4
PRS	10
Refuge	2
Registered Provider tenancy	1
Social rented supported housing or hostel	18
Staying with family	6
Staying with friends	3
Temporary accommodation provided by local authority	28

# Pathway 1 – support needs (16-24)

Domestic abuse is the most common support need recorded for young people

Of the 161 young people who were assessed in 2024/25, a total of 28 (17%) had a support need of “At risk of/has experience domestic abuse”. The next most common reason is physical health which only accounts for 5% of cases. Overall – there are more than 80 different support need types recorded, reflecting the wide diversity in support needs across this group.

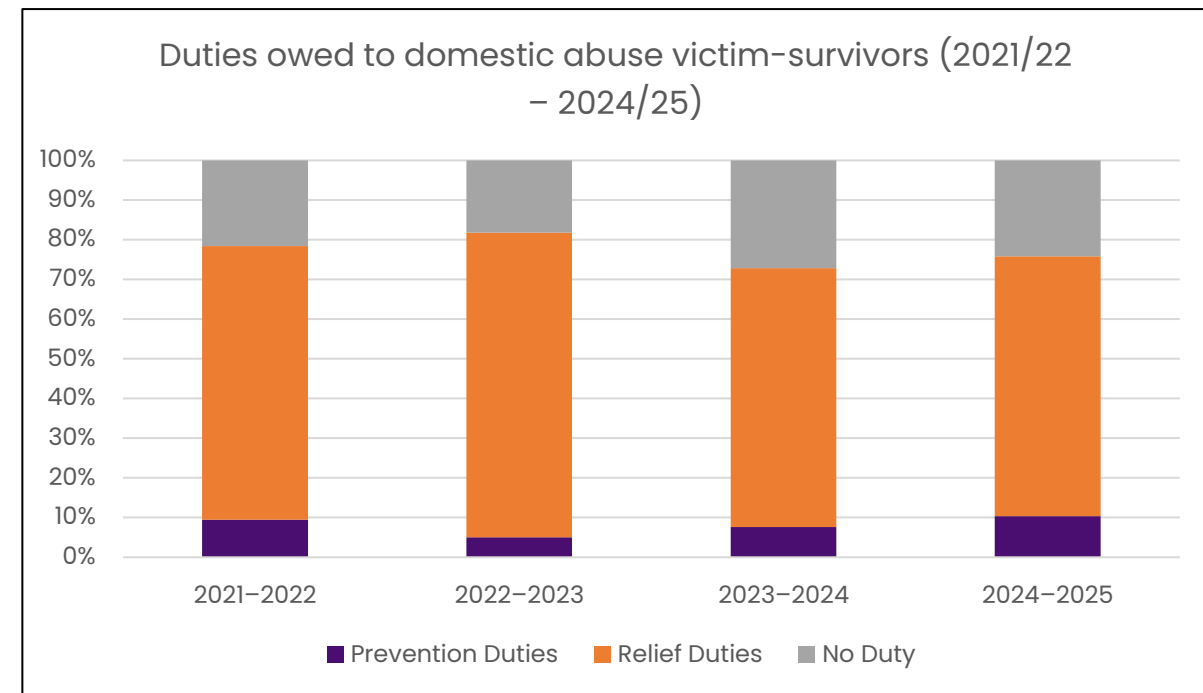
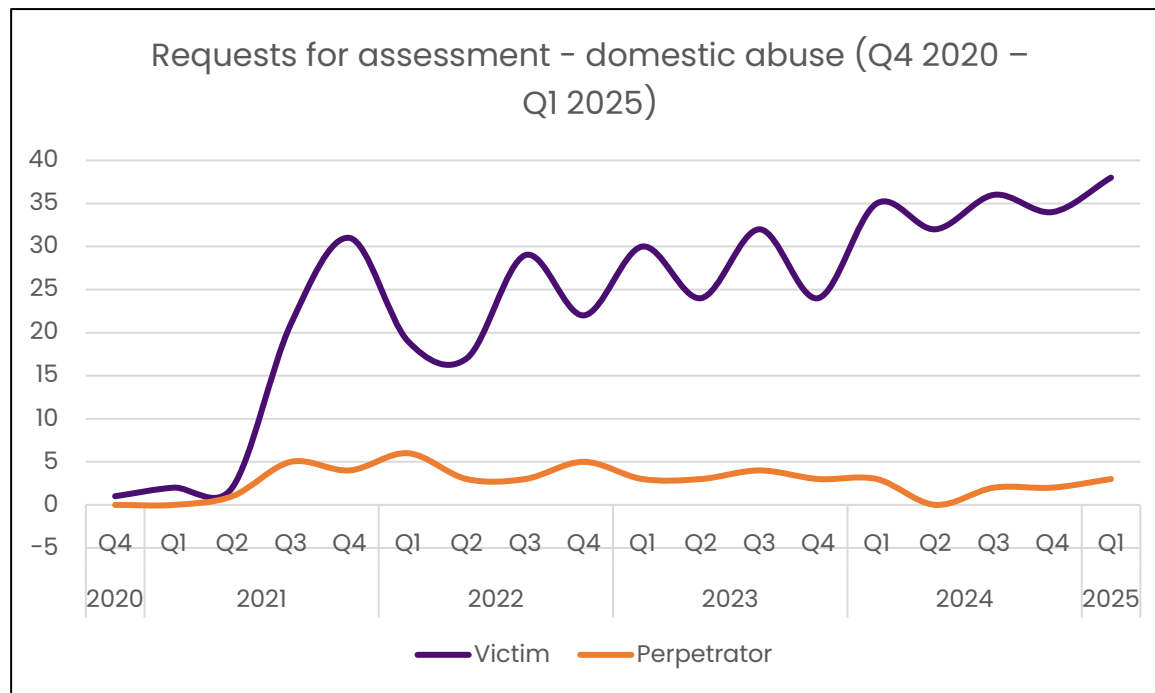


Source: Cambridge City Council, Statutory Case Management Data (Q2 2020 – Q1 2025)

# Pathway 2 – assessments and duties owed (domestic abuse)

## Assessments for victim-survivors and perpetrators of domestic abuse

Applications and **assessments of victim-survivors of domestic abuse have more than doubled** since the introduction of the Domestic Abuse Act in 2021, which granted automatic priority need (171% increase). This increase is **consistent with national trends** and is considered to reflect, at least in part, the fact that **more victim-survivors are now coming forward** for homelessness support as well as improved recording of this as a driver of homelessness. In the same period, we can see that the distribution of duties owed has remained relatively steady, with the majority (~70%) owed a relief duty.



Source: Cambridge City Council, Statutory Case Management Data (Q2 2020 - Q1 2025)

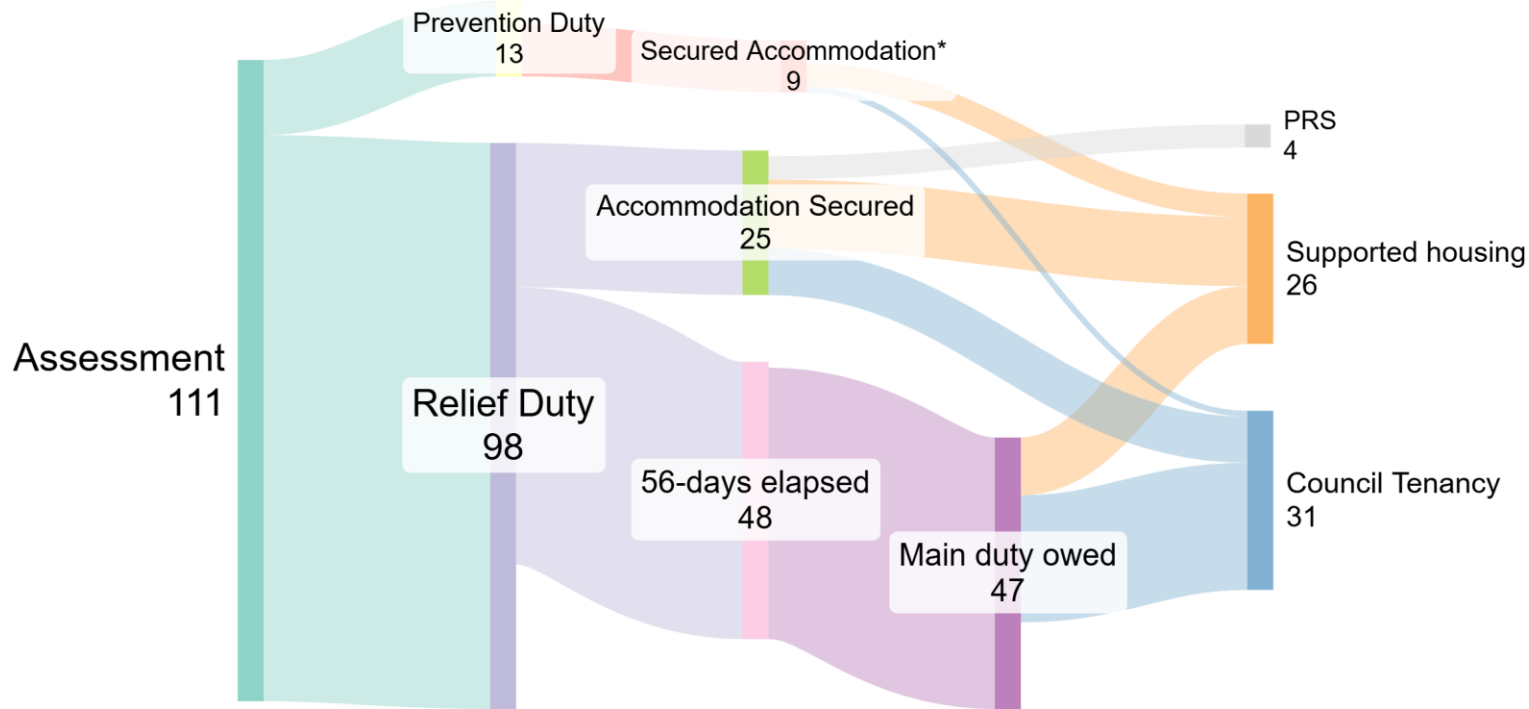
# Pathway 2 – user journey (domestic abuse)

Routes to accommodation – victim-survivors of domestic abuse (2024/25)

140 people’s reason for loss of last settled accommodation at time of approach was that they were a victim-survivor of domestic abuse in 2024/25. Of these, 111 had a completed assessment

Most assessments (90%) for DA victim-survivors resulted in a relief duty being owed.

Around one third of assessments (31%) resulted in accommodation being secured within 56 days



23% of relief duty ended with no accommodation. The table below sets out the most common reasons.

Reason relief duty ended	Count
Contact Lost	2
Local Connection in another LA	1
No Longer Eligible	1
Refused to cooperate	1
Refused accommodation	1
Withdrew application	9

Around 30% of victim-survivors owed a main duty in 24/25 did not find settled accommodation and were in TA.

Source: Cambridge City Council, Statutory Case Management Data (Q2 2020 – Q1 2025)

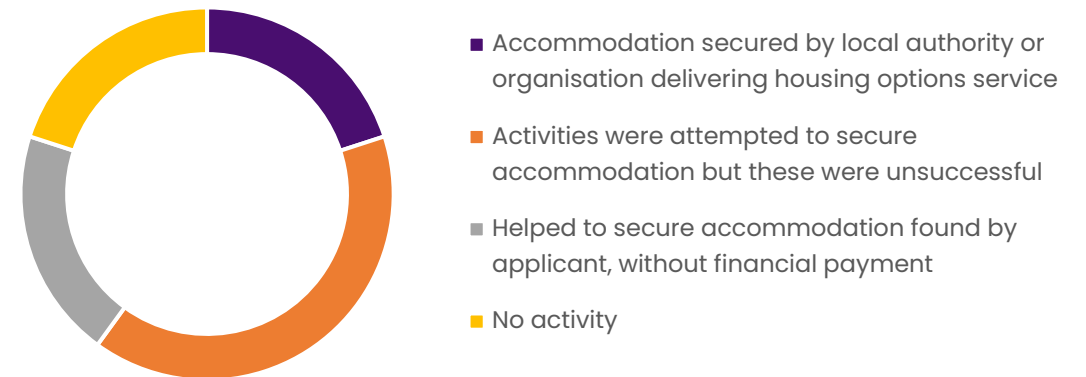
# Pathway 2 – prevention and relief activity (domestic abuse)

In 2024/25 there were 104 people assessed as having lost their last settled accommodation due to domestic abuse. For people owed a prevention duty, nearly one quarter (23%) successfully secured accommodation during the initial 56-day period. However, a larger proportion (31%) were unsuccessful. At relief stage, a larger proportion (31%) were unsuccessful. While 40% of domestic abuse victim-survivors were successful in securing accommodation, with accommodation by either the local authority via the housing options service or with accommodation found by the applicant. Additionally, we can see that a small but substantial number of cases were closed at either prevention or relief with information and advice or mediation. Overall, this suggests that victim-survivors of domestic abuse are often well supported to find settled accommodation. However, a substantial group end their journey unsuccessfully. The next page sets out more detail on specific outcomes for this group.

Domestic abuse victim-survivors – prevention activities (n = 13)



Domestic abuse victim-survivors – relief activities (n = 94)



Source: Cambridge City Council, Statutory Case Management Data (Q2 2020 – Q1 2025)

# Pathway 2 – duty outcomes (domestic abuse)

Prevention and relief duty – activity and accommodation outcomes in 2024/25

	Reason for end – Prevention duty
Contact lost	1
Refused to cooperate	1
Secured alternative accommodation for 6 months	1
Secured existing accommodation for 12 or more months	1
Withdrew application	1
Secured alternative accommodation for 12 or more months	2
Secured existing accommodation for 6 months	2
Homeless	4

	Accommodation outcome (prevention)
Council tenancy	1
Registered Provider tenancy	1
Staying with family	2
Temporary accommodation provided by local authority	2
Social rented supported housing or hostel	3

Source: Cambridge City Council, Statutory Case Management Data (Q2 2020 – Q1 2025)

	Reason for end of relief duty
Local connection referral accepted by other LA	1
No longer eligible	1
Notice served due to refusal to cooperate	1
Refused final accommodation or final part six offer	1
Contact lost	2
Secured accommodation for 6 months	9
Withdrew application	9
Secured accommodation for 12 months	16
56 days elapsed	48

	Accommodation outcome - relief
No fixed abode: not rough sleeping	1
Other	1
Owner-occupier	1
Not known	2
Private rented sector: HMO	4
Registered Provider tenancy	4
Temporary accommodation own arrangement	4
Council tenancy	8
Social rented supported housing or hostel	8
Refuge	9
Temporary accommodation provided by local authority	34

# Pathway 2 – support needs (domestic abuse)

Mental health and physical health needs were the most common recorded support needs

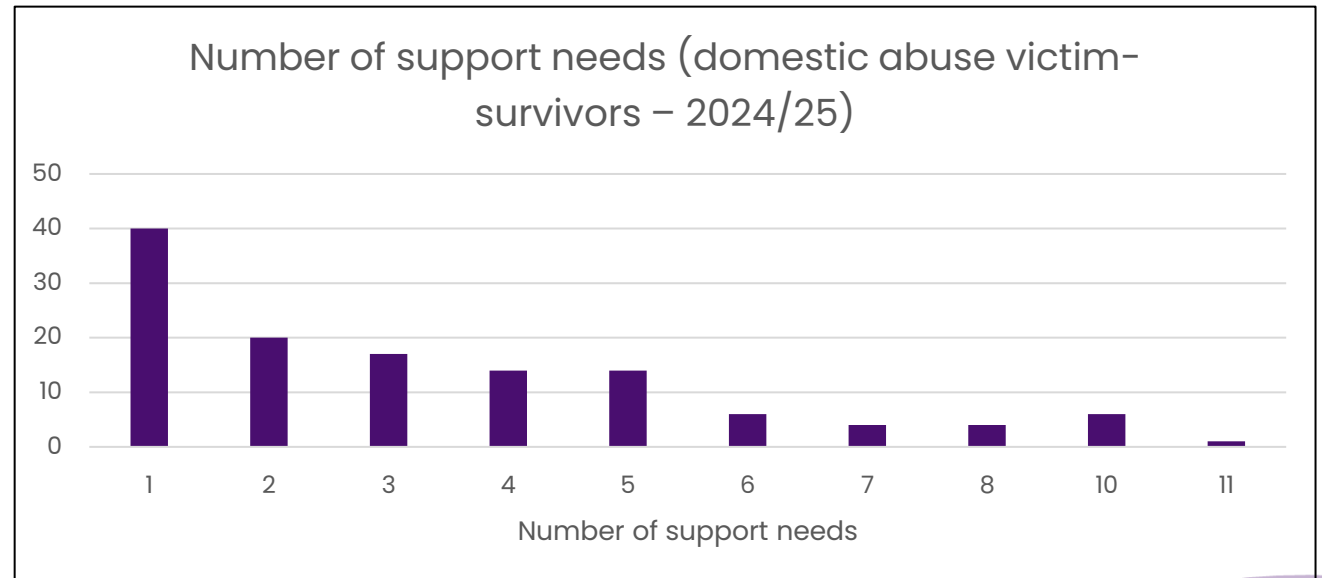
Support Need	Count With Need	With Relief Duty
History of mental health problems	46	28
Physical ill health & disability	31	19
Access to education, employment or training	17	7
At risk of / has experienced abuse (non-domestic)	16	10
History of rough sleeping	14	8
At risk of / has experienced sexual abuse	11	9
Offending history	11	8
Care leaver aged 18–20	10	6
Drug dependency needs	10	5
Alcohol dependency needs	10	6
History of repeat homelessness	10	8
Young person aged 18–25	9	4
Learning disability	7	6
Difficulties budgeting	6	3
Former asylum seeker	3	3
Victim of modern slavery	1	1
Care leaver 21–24	1	1
Care leaver 25+	1	1

## Commentary

This table sets out all of the support need types recorded at assessment stage for victim-survivors of domestic abuse.

A substantial proportion (43%) of this group have a history of mental health problems.

The chart below highlights the complexity of need among this group. 46% of domestic abuse cases had 3 or more support needs.



Source: Cambridge City Council, Statutory Case Management Data

# Pathway 2 – perpetrators of domestic abuse

Prevention and relief activity

	Perpetrator – prevention	Perpetrator – relief
2021	4	4
2022	2	15
2023	1	9
2024	0	4

## **Implications**

There are so few people on this specific pathway that we can not draw any meaningful inferences from the data.

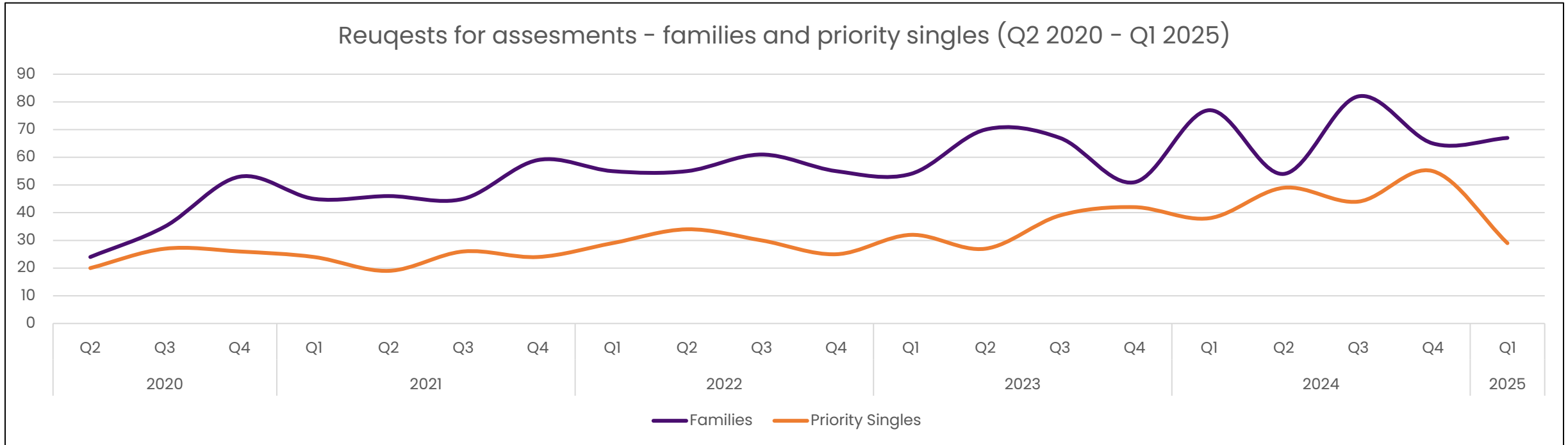
Alleged perpetrators are most likely to withdraw their application prior to accommodation being awarded.

This reinforces some of our findings from the service mapping exercise. There are no specific services or pathways for this group and almost all withdraw their application prior to completion. This evidences a need to shift the burden of moving away from victim-survivors and onto the person causing harm. This would require more formalised perpetrator housing support pathways to keep victims safe and prevent further abuse.

# Pathway 3 – requests for assessments

Families and single households with a priority need\*

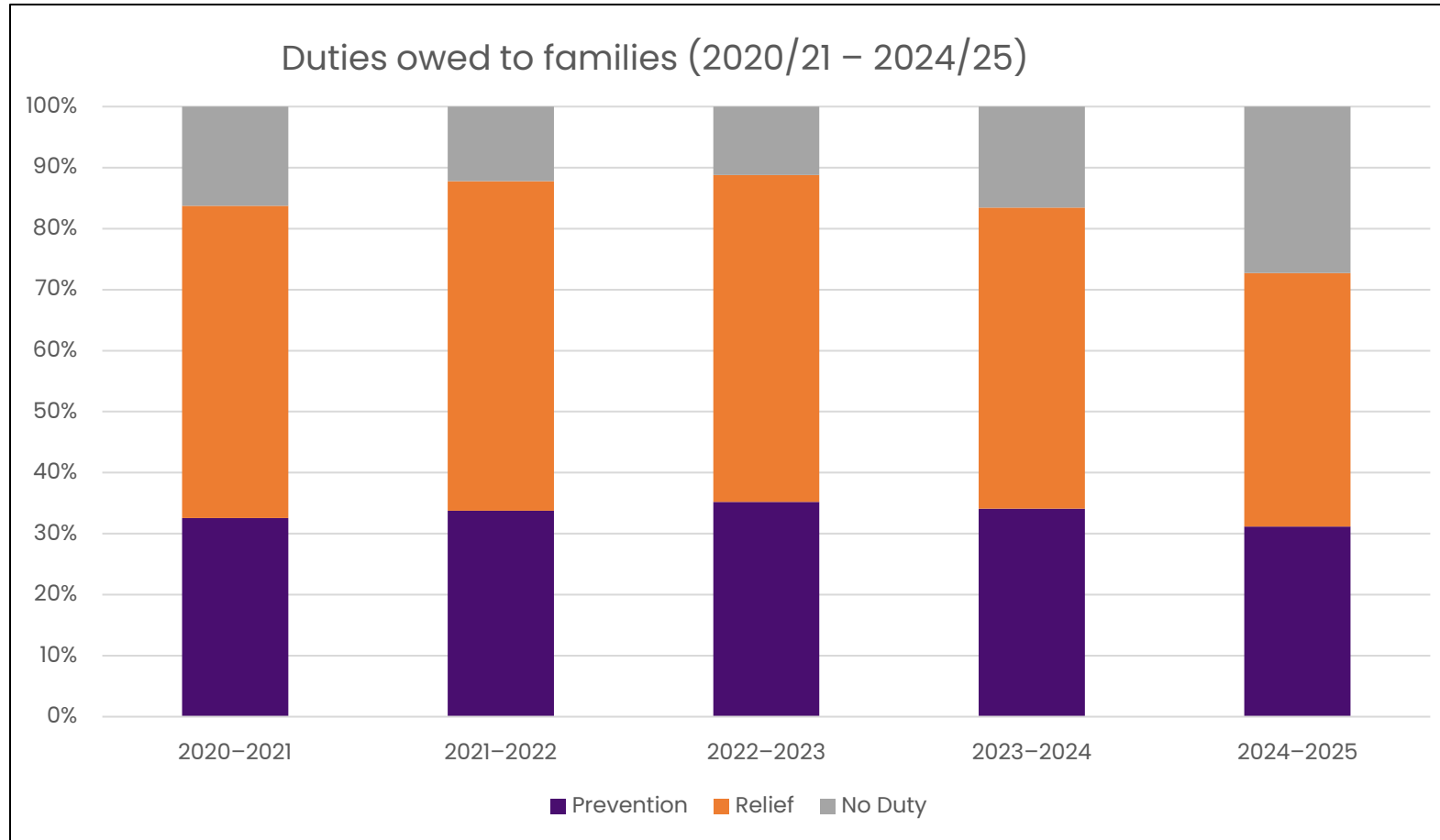
In 2024/25 a total of 267 families requested an assessment, an increase of over 70% compared to 2020/21. Over the same period requests from priority singles increased by 84% to 177. In the following slides we set out how outcomes and needs have shifted over time.



Source: Cambridge City Council, Statutory Case Management Data (Q2 2020 – Q1 2025)

# Pathway 3 – duties owed (families)

In recent years the proportion of families found to be owed “no duty” has increased



Source: Cambridge City Council, Statutory Case Management Data

## Commentary

The chart highlights how the proportion of families owed no duty has increased in recent years, while relief duties have declined. There are a number of potential drivers for this trend.

Firstly, we have seen an increase in provision of information and advice at an earlier stage, which may reflect some external factors like:

- early-stage housing stress
- affordability issues
- overcrowding
- relationship breakdown risk

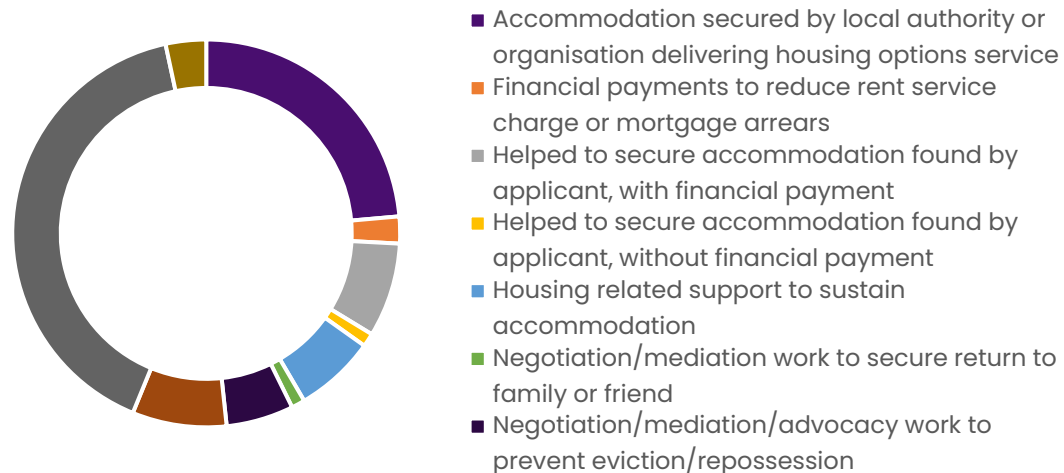
While the drivers of this may be negative, it could reflect a positive shift to earlier intervention.

However, this may also reflect a stricter application of eligibility thresholds, driven by very high demand and overstretched temporary accommodation capacity.

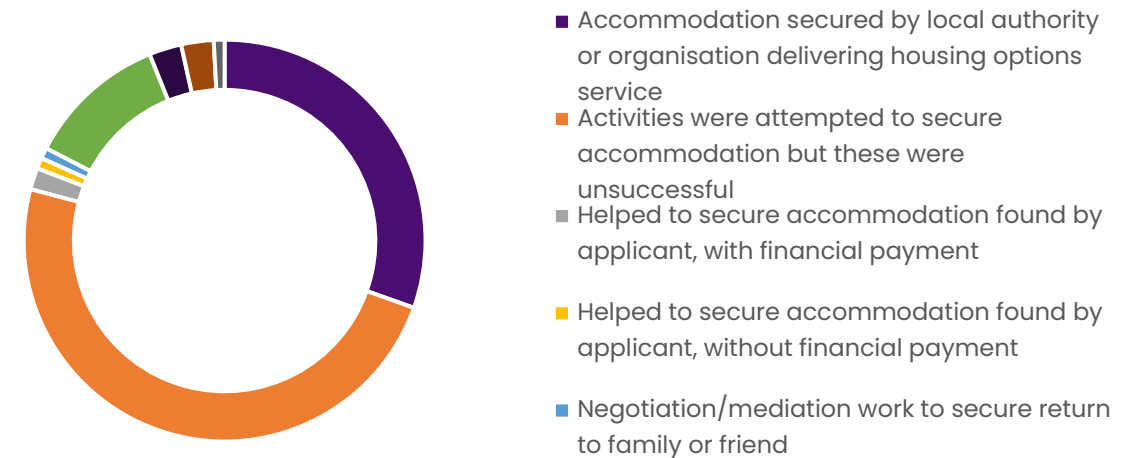
# Pathway 3 – prevention and relief activities (families)

A high proportion of prevention and relief activities were unsuccessful for families in 2024/25. 40% of cases at prevention saw attempts made to secure accommodation but were unsuccessful – the equivalent figure for relief activities was 49%. The council was successful in supporting families to find accommodation in 24% of prevention cases and 30% of relief activities. This reflects some of the substantial and systemic challenges in the social, supported and private housing sectors.

Families - prevention activities – 2024/25 (n = 87)



Families - relief activity – 2024/25 (N = 115)



Source: Cambridge City Council, Statutory Case Management Data (Q2 2020 – Q1 2025)

# Pathway 3 – prevention and relief outcomes (families)

	Reason for end – prevention duty
56 days or more expired and no further action	5
Homeless	37
No longer eligible	1
Refused suitable accommodation	1
Refused to cooperate	1
Secured alternative accommodation for 12 or more months	21
Secured alternative accommodation for 6 months	6
Secured existing accommodation for 12 or more months	7
Secured existing accommodation for 6 months	3
Withdrew application	5

	Accommodation outcome – prevention
Council tenancy	13
No fixed abode: not rough sleeping	1
Not Known	1
Other	3
Private rented sector: self-contained	14
Refuge	1
Registered Provider tenancy	6
Social rented supported housing or hostel	5
Staying with family	3
Temporary accommodation own arrangement	3
Temporary accommodation provided by local authority	23

	Reason for end of relief duty
56 days elapsed	61
Applicant has refused a suitable offer, which was not a final offer	1
Contact lost	3
Intentionally homeless from accommodation provided	1
Local connection referral accepted by other LA	6
Refused final accommodation or final part six offer	1
Secured accommodation for 12 months	25
Secured accommodation for 6 months	9
Withdrew application	8

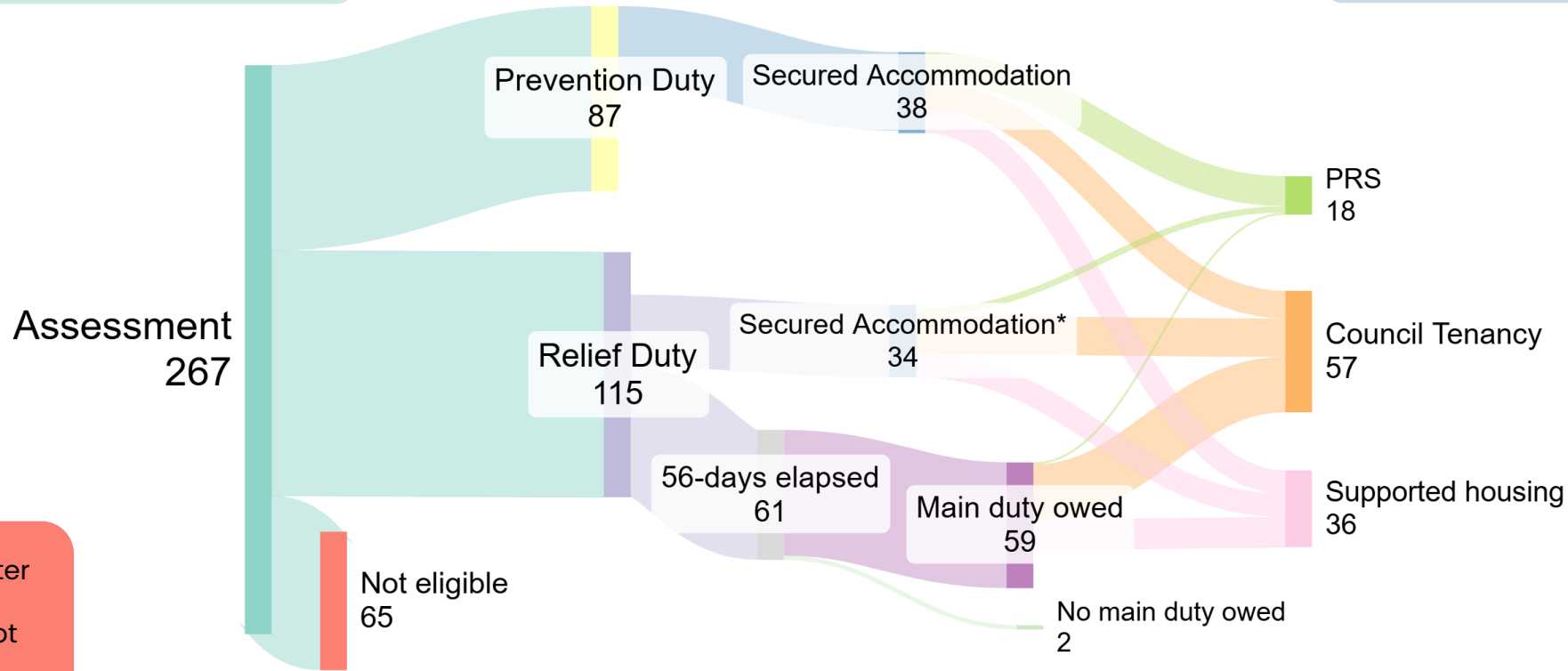
	Accommodation outcome – relief
Council tenancy	18
No fixed abode: not rough sleeping	3
Not known	6
Other	2
Private rented sector: self-contained	3
Refuge	7
Registered Provider tenancy	9
Social rented supported housing or hostel	2
Staying with friends	1
Temporary accommodation own arrangement	3
Temporary accommodation provided by local authority	49

# Pathway 3 - routes to accommodation (families)

Families (2024/25) – pathways to secure accommodation

43% of families were assessed as being owed a relief duty in 2024/25.

Less than half of Prevention Duties resulted in accommodation being secured.



30% of people owed a relief duty secured accommodation within 56-days. 53% were owed a Main Duty after 56-days.

Around one quarter (24%) of families assessed were not owed any duty.

A council tenancy was the most common type of accommodation for people to secure. Just 17% were placed in PRs.

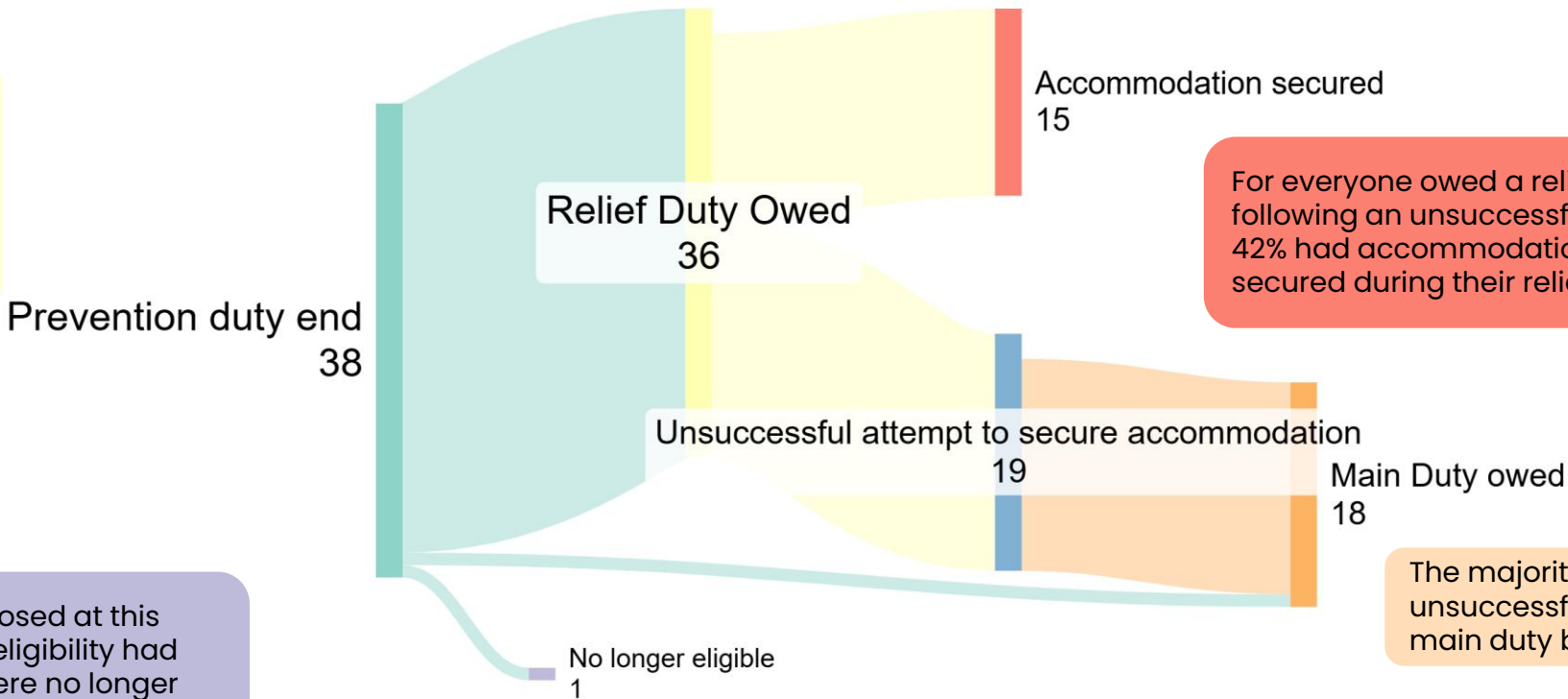
Source: Cambridge City Council, Statutory Case Management Data (Q2 2020 – Q1 2025)

# Pathway 3 - unsuccessful prevention outcomes (families)

Families with an “unsuccessful” prevention duty outcome in 2024/25

This diagram shows the outcomes for Families who were owed a prevention duty but attempts to secure accommodation were unsuccessful.

A large proportion (43%) of prevention duties ended with no accommodation secured. Almost all were owed a relief duty after 56-days



For everyone owed a relief duty following an unsuccessful relief duty, 42% had accommodation successfully secured during their relief duty.

Only one case was closed at this stage because their eligibility had changed and they were no longer owed any duty

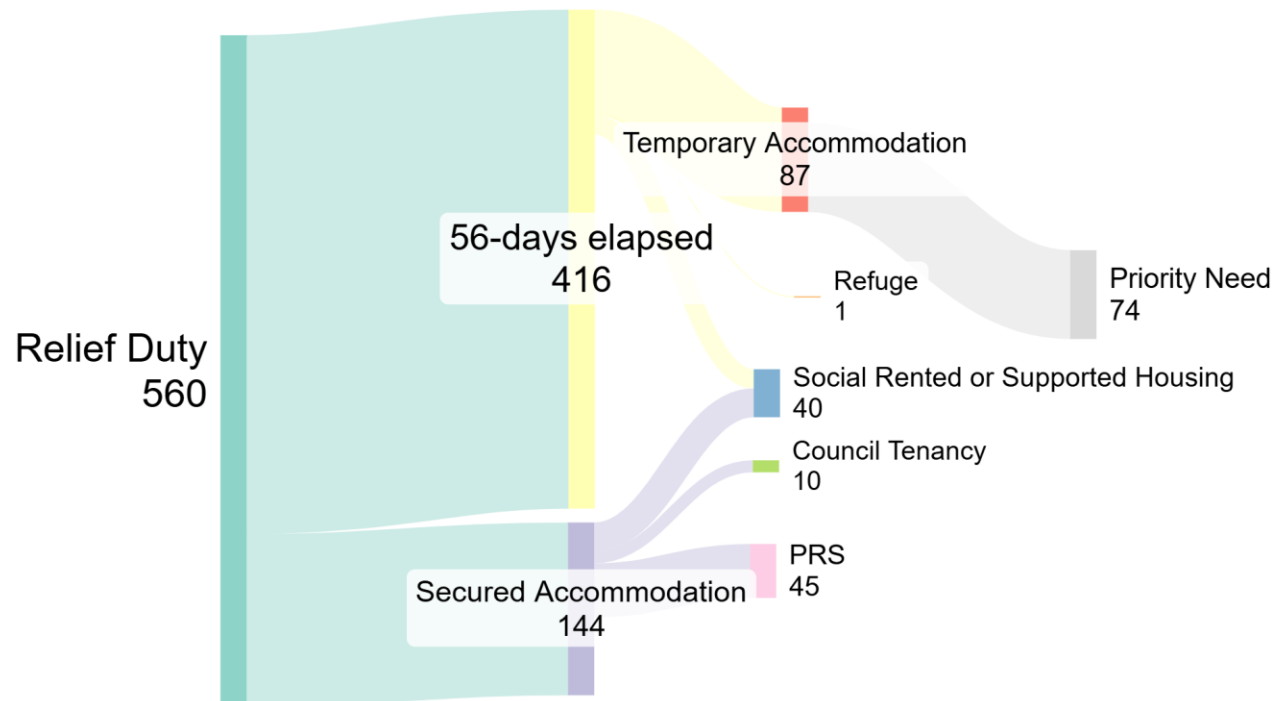
The majority of attempts (53%) were unsuccessful and ultimately led to a main duty being owed..

# Pathway 3 - routes to accommodation (priority singles)

Priority singles – starting from Relief Duty being owed

560 single households were owed a Relief Duty in 2024/25. Of these,;

- 516 (74%) Relief Duties ended with 56-days having elapsed.
- Of these, 87 (20%) were provided with Temporary Accommodation.
- Of these, 74 (85%) were found to have a priority need.



## Reason for priority need

74 Single Households were found to have a priority need at relief stage – an additional 23 came via prevention. The most common reason for single household being in priority need was for physical disability or ill health. This is followed by domestic abuse.

Reason for priority need (2024/25)	Single Person
Household includes a pregnant woman	1
Drug dependency	1
Old age	2
Learning difficulty	3
Care leaver and aged 18 to 20 years	6
Violence / threat of violence (not domestic abuse)	6
Other special reason	7
Mental health problems	15
Fled domestic abuse	17
Physical disability / ill health	39

# Pathway 3 – support needs (priority singles)

Support needs of priority singles varied substantially

**NB** – numbers here reflect individual cases, whereas previous page reflects cases so numbers do not match.

Priority singles reaching main housing duty in 2024/25 show extremely high and overlapping needs, with over three-quarters experiencing mental ill health, more than half having histories of rough sleeping or repeat homelessness; and nearly two-thirds affected by domestic abuse.

Support Need	Count of Priority Singles with Need	Support Need	Count of Priority Singles with Need
History of mental health problems	134	Learning disability	16
Physical ill health & disability	88	Young person (18–25) requiring support	15
At risk of / has experienced domestic abuse	69	Care leaver aged 18–20	8
History of repeat homelessness	55	Former asylum seeker	5
History of rough sleeping	53	Care leaver aged 21–24	5
Drug dependency	41	Victim of modern slavery	4
Offending history	35	Care leaver aged 25+	2
Access to education, employment or training	33	At risk of gang violence / exploitation	2
At risk of / has experienced abuse (non-domestic)	22	Vulnerable due to old age	2
Difficulties budgeting	22	Young parent	1
Alcohol dependency	20	Care leaver aged 21+	1
At risk of / has experienced sexual abuse	17		

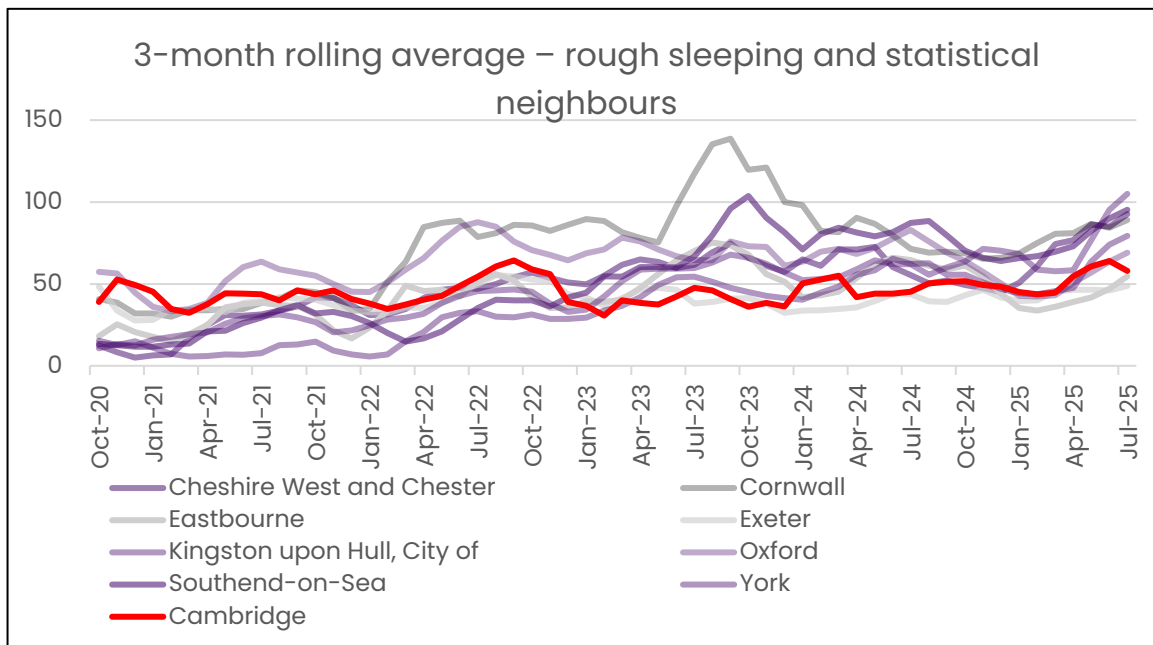
Source: Cambridge City Council, Statutory Case Management Data

# Pathway 4 – drivers

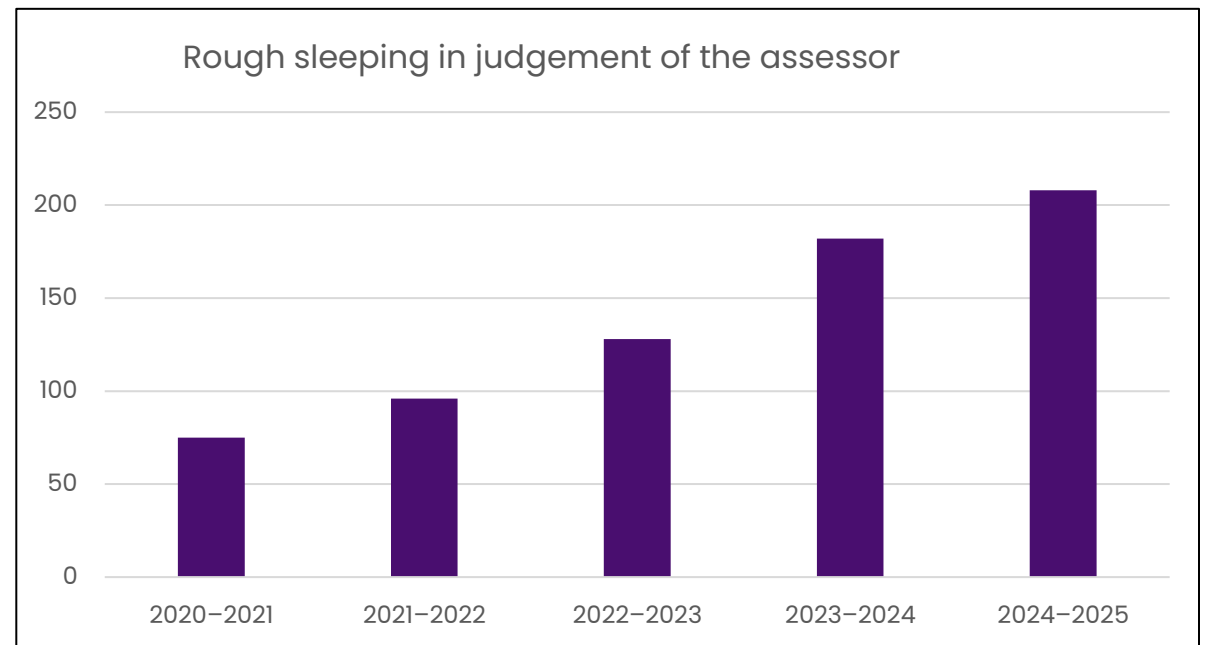
## Rough sleeping prevalence and number of assessments

In June 2025 the rolling average number of people sleeping rough in Cambridge was just over 40 per month (Rough Sleeping Data Led Framework). H-CLIC data suggests that 70 people were rough sleeping in 2024/25 and were owed a relief duty – while Cambridge’s Statutory Case Management data shows 99 people were rough sleeping in the judgement of the assessor, regardless of whether a duty was owed or completed.

The Rough Sleeping Data Led Framework shows that rough sleeping has remained relatively steady in Cambridge since 2020 – over the same period the number of assessments also remained steady, before increasing rapidly in 2024/25. This suggests that the City Council has improved its outreach and identification, rather than there having been a genuine increase in demand.



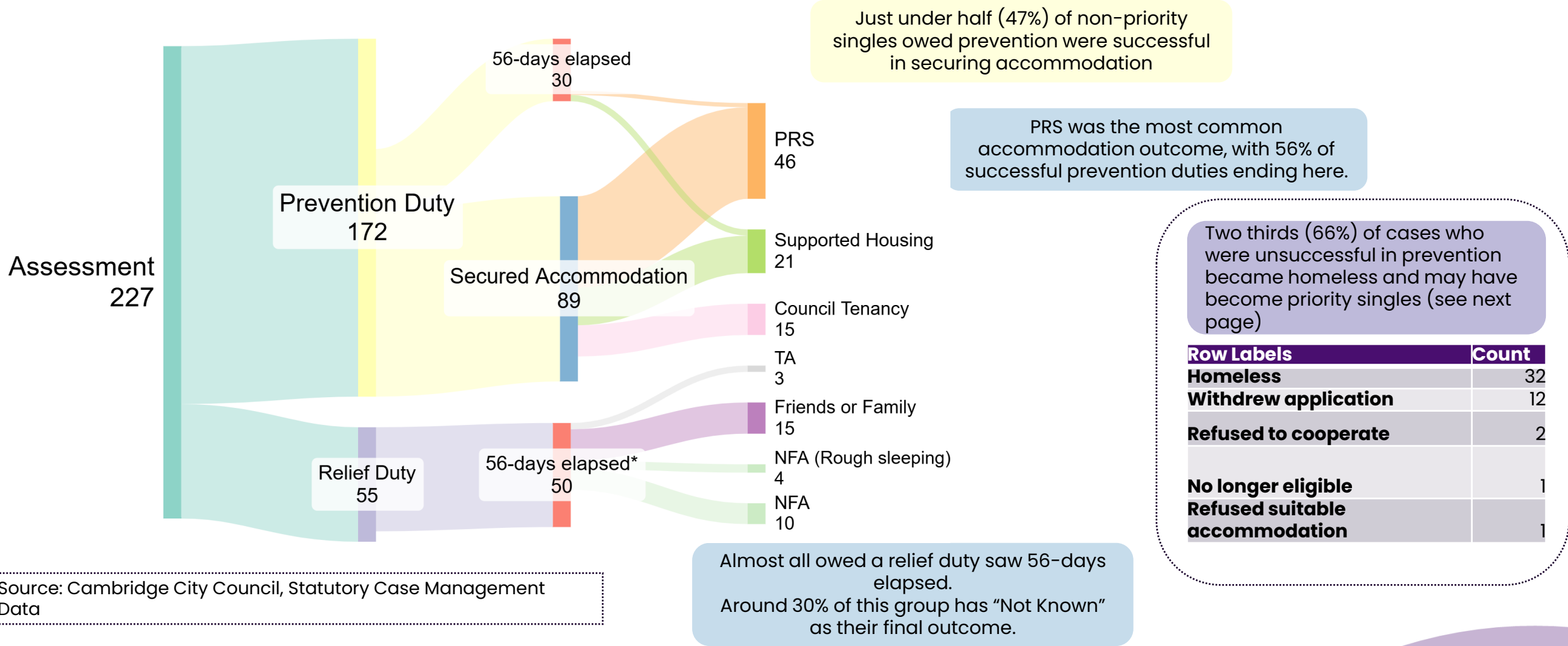
Source: MHCLG, Rough Sleeping Data Framework 2024/25



Source: Cambridge City Council, Statutory Case Management Data

# Pathway 4 – outcomes

Complete pathways in 2024/25 – non-priority single households

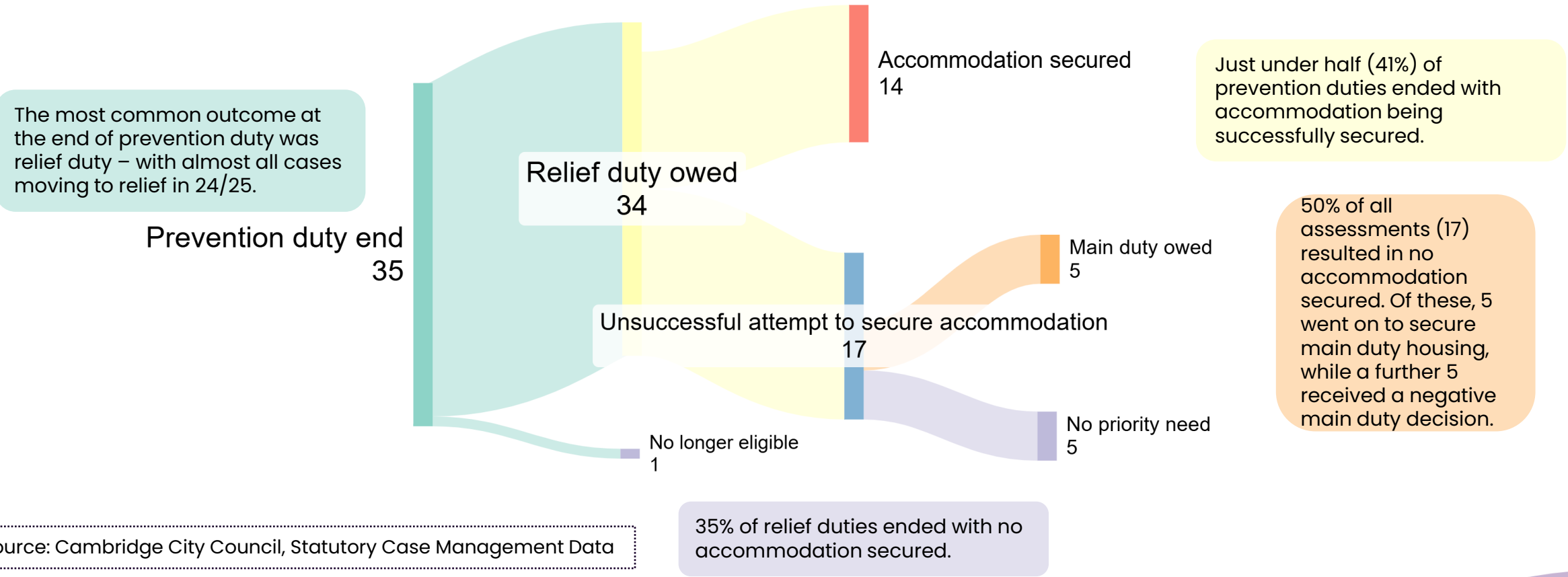


Source: Cambridge City Council, Statutory Case Management Data

# Pathway 4 – outcomes

Non-priority single households (2024/25)

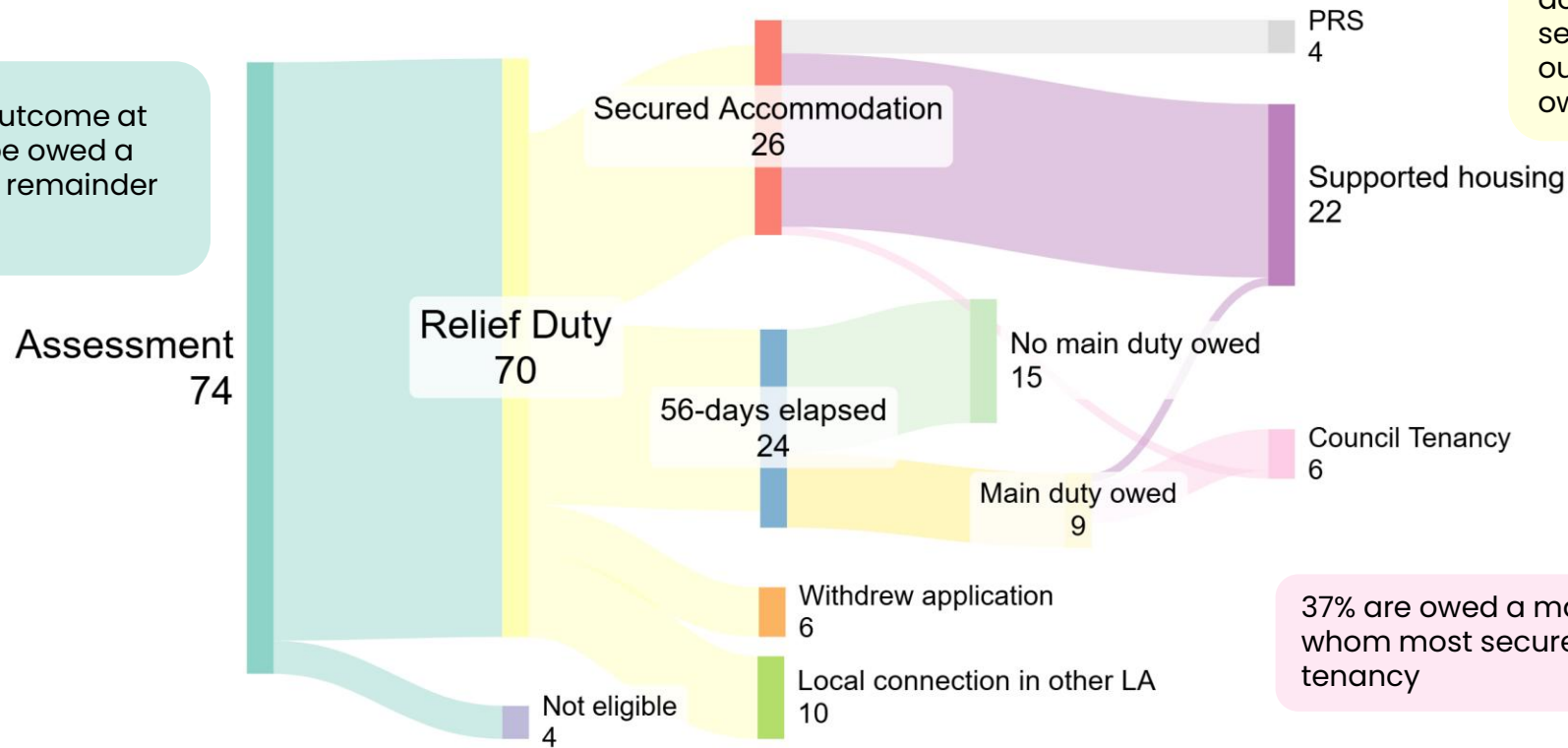
This diagram shows the outcomes of those non-priority singles who were unsuccessful in securing accommodation at prevention stage.



# Pathway 4 – outcomes

Rough sleeper statutory homelessness pathways in 2024/25

The most common outcome at assessment was to be owed a relief duty (95%). The remainder were ineligible.



35% of relief duties ended with accommodation being successfully secured – this is the most common outcome for rough sleepers found to be owed a relief duty.

34% of cases elapsed after 56 days – of these just over 60% are found to have no main duty owed.

37% are owed a main duty, of whom most secure a council tenancy

14% of relief duties were found to have no local connection

Source: Cambridge City Council, Statutory Case Management Data

# Pathway 4 – outcomes

## Rough sleepers – relief and accommodation outcomes

The **most common relief duty outcome for rough sleepers is an ‘unsuccessful’ one** (56 days elapsed, contact lost, intentionally homeless, refused accommodation). Of those who secure accommodation, the most **common outcome is social rented supported housing/hostels**, followed by temporary accommodation.

### Relief – reason duty ended

	Reason for end – relief duty
56 days elapsed	22
Applicant has refused a suitable offer, which was not a final offer	1
Contact lost	3
Intentionally homeless from accommodation provided	1
Local connection referral accepted by other LA	10
Refused final accommodation or final part six offer	1
Secured accommodation for 12 months	5
Secured accommodation for 6 months	18
Withdrew application	6

### Relief – accommodation outcome

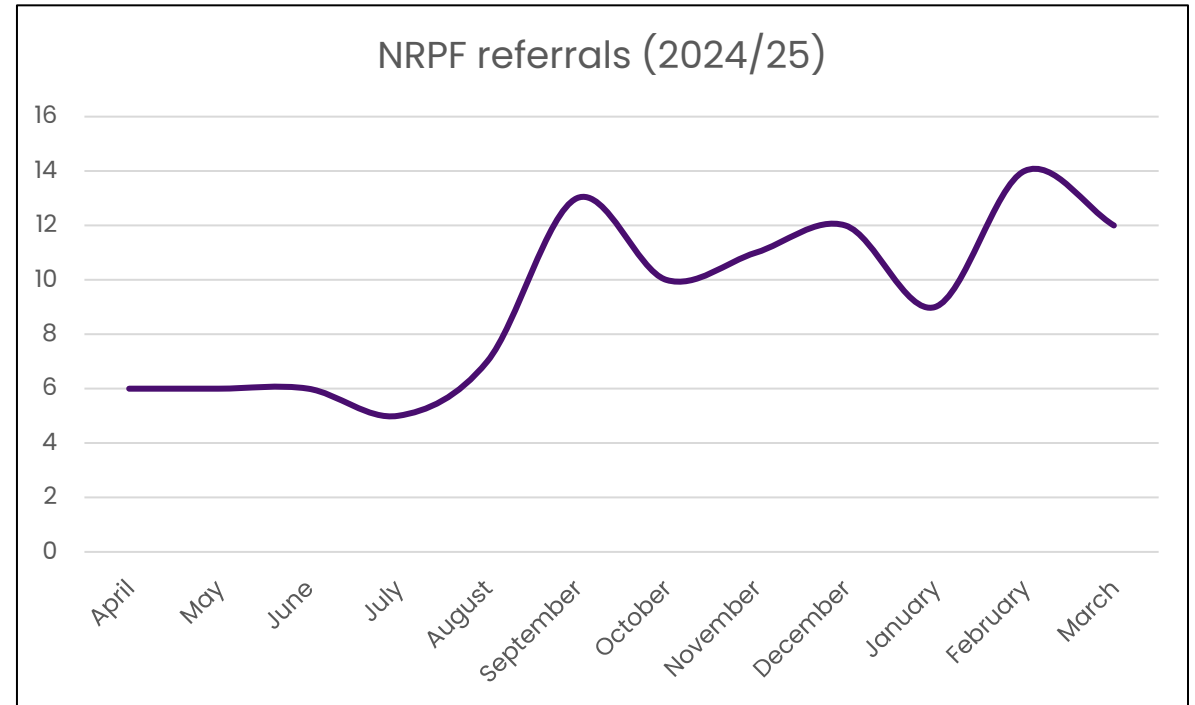
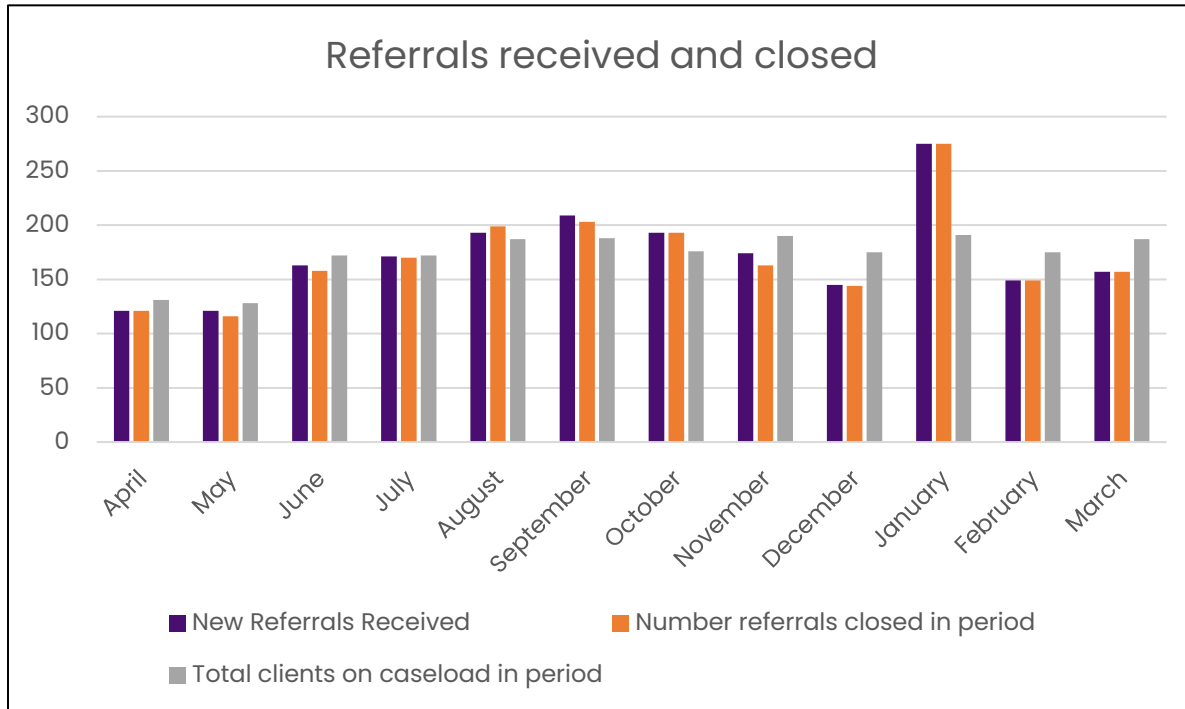
	Accommodation outcome
Council tenancy	1
Custody	1
No fixed abode: not rough sleeping	2
No fixed abode: rough sleeping	8
Not known	5
Other	3
Private rented sector: HMO	4
Social rented supported housing or hostel	21
Staying with family	1
Staying with friends	4
Temporary accommodation provided by local authority	8

# Pathway 5 – drivers

There is very limited data on households with No Recourse to Public Funds

The City’s outreach service is the only source of data on this cohort.

The service received 1,954 referrals over the course of the year – note these are not individual referrals and the data will include cases that have been referred multiple times over the year. **A small proportion (6%) were recorded as NRPF.**



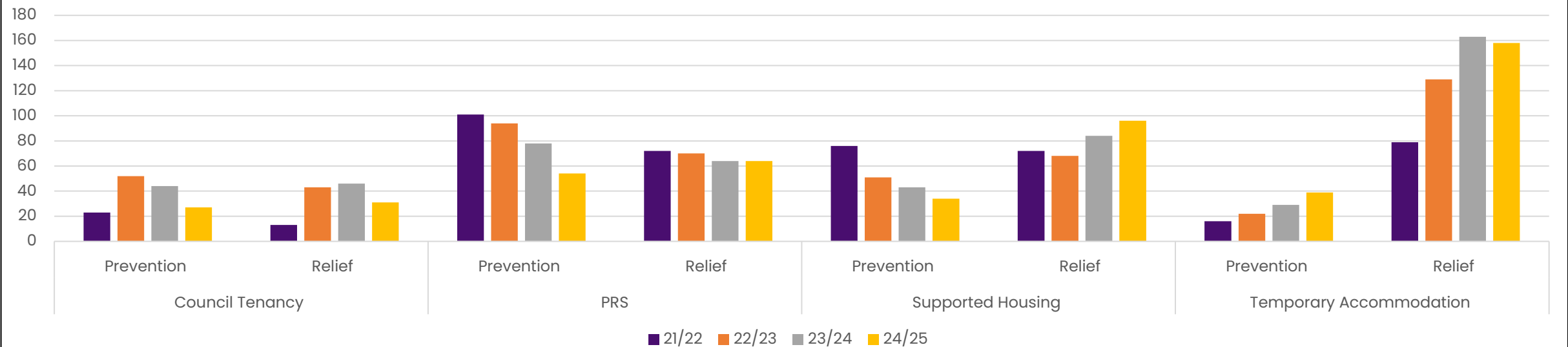
# Settled accommodation setting – by duty

The types of settled accommodation secured has shifted over recent years

*This chart highlights some of the changing patterns in accommodation outcomes over the last four years in Cambridge.*

- **Council Tenancy** – has become the least common outcome at prevention and relief phase.
- **PRS** – has declined sharply at prevention stage, whilst declining at a far slower rate for relief duties.
- **Supported Housing** – supported housing has declined sharply as an outcome at prevention, though is offset by an increase at relief.
- **Temporary Accommodation** – placements have increased rapidly at relief phase. A slower rate of increase has been seen at prevention duty.

Accommodation outcome by duty owed (2021/22 – 2024/25)



Source: Cambridge City Council, Statutory Case Management Data

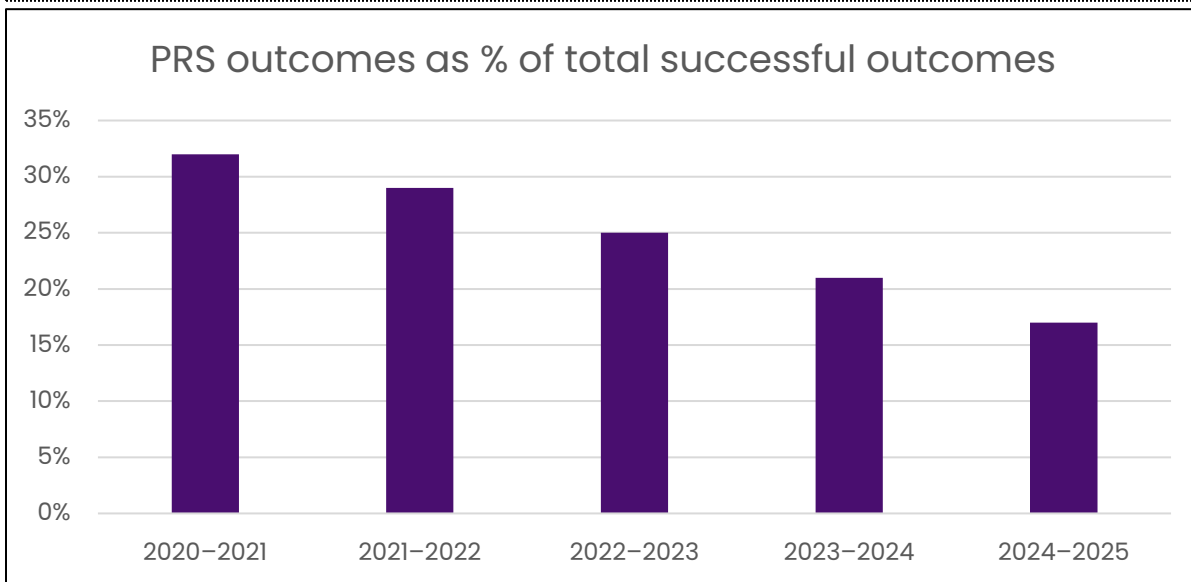
# Private rented sector

The PRS is declining as a route out of homelessness and is driving new demand

The charts below highlight concerning trends relating to the PRS as a driver of homelessness and as a route out of homelessness.

1. The bar chart to the left highlights how PRS has declined in relative terms as a route out of homelessness. In 2020/21 the PRS accounted for nearly one third (32%) of all successful accommodation outcomes. By 2024/25 this had declined by 15%-points and stood at 17%.
2. The table shows how the PRS has become a net driver of homelessness. It now accounts for more losses of accommodation than it does successful placements – a reversal of the distribution seen in 2020.

Taken together and in the context of some of the PRS market information, this points toward the PRS as a major challenge and risk factor within the local system.



	PRS losses (into homelessness)	PRS outcomes (exit to PRS)	Net PRS gap
<b>2020-2021</b>	86	159	<b>-73</b>
<b>2021-2022</b>	134	173	<b>-39</b>
<b>2022-2023</b>	190	164	<b>26</b>
<b>2023-2024</b>	230	142	<b>88</b>
<b>2024-2025</b>	225	118	<b>107</b>

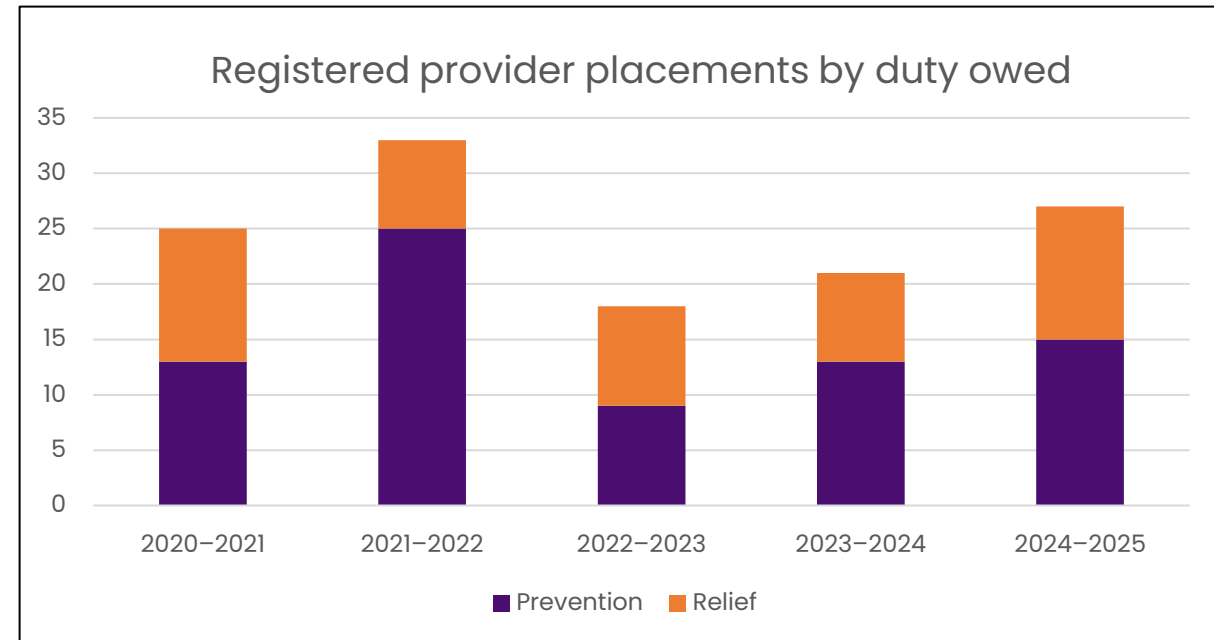
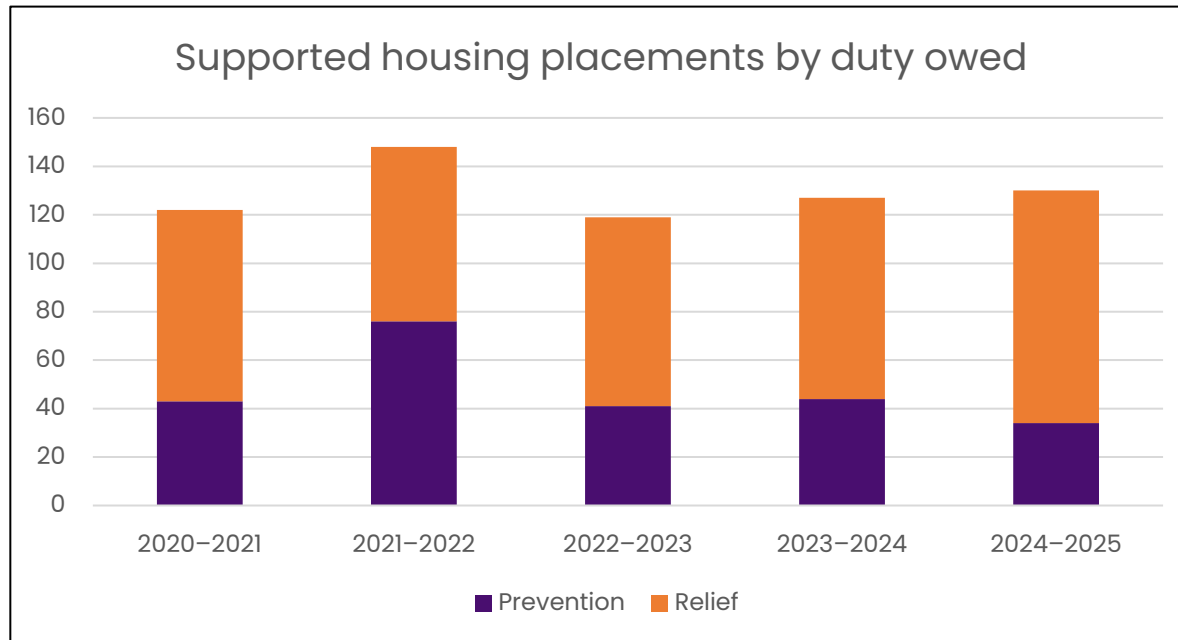
Source: Cambridge City Council, Statutory Case Management Data

# Supported housing & social housing (RPs)

Placements have fluctuated and there has been a shift toward placements being made at relief

In 2024/25 a total of 130 people were placed in supported housing in Cambridge. The majority (74%) of placements were made at relief stage. 27 people were secured settled social tenancies.

There has been minimal variation in the total number of supported housing placements made – given closures of several schemes across the city, this reflects a good level of resilience within the sector. However, there has been a clear shift of placements being made at prevention phase to relief. This is likely linked to challenges with capacity and sufficiency within the sector.



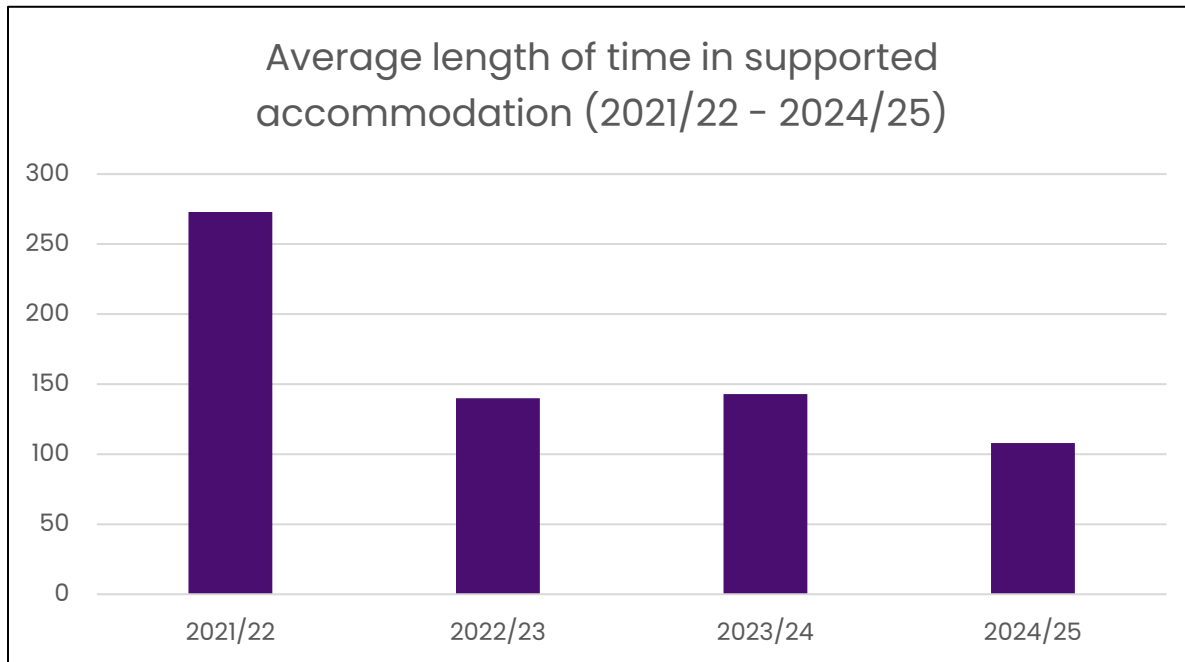
Source: Cambridge City Council, Statutory Case Management Data

# Supported housing – length of stay and active bans

Proportion of people with active bans has grown while average length of stay has decreased.

Over the last three financial years, the average length of time spent in supported accommodation across Cambridge has remained steady, following a substantial drop after 2021/22. This is reflected in the placement data set out on the previous page – as placements have flatlined so to has length of stay; highlighting that turnover rates are likely at an equilibrium point.

We have seen a substantial increase in accommodation bans over the last six years. Perhaps reflecting that acuity or complexity of need has increased and providers are struggling to manage a greater number of individuals that their services are not designed to support.



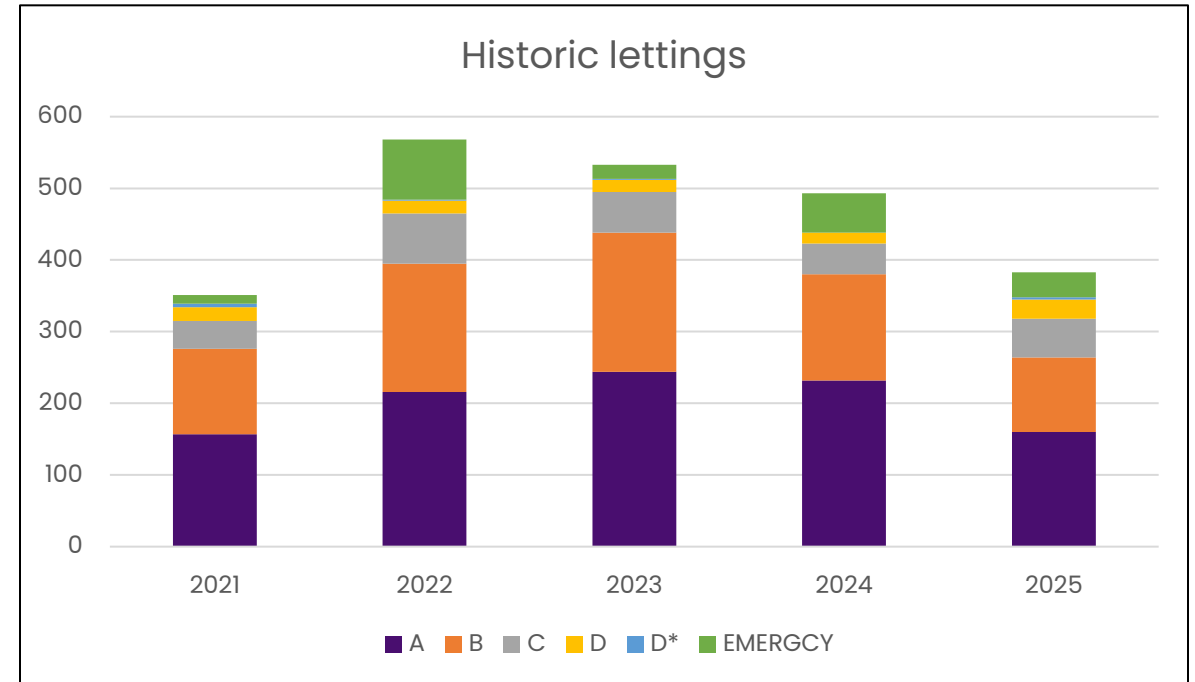
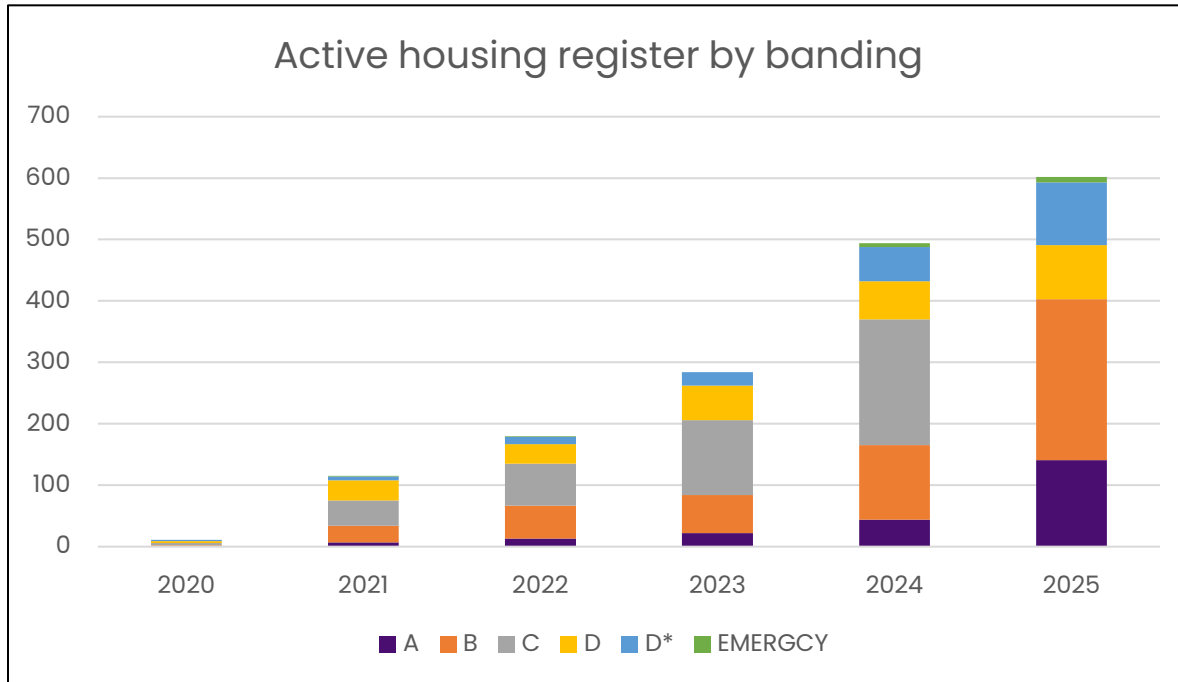
Source: InForm

# Current housing register by banding

The housing register has grown rapidly with more people allocated to higher bandings

In October 2025 there were 2,013 people on the active housing register. Just over 15% of people on the active housing register are Band A.

The historic lettings data highlights how a key driver for the increase in the active housing register is a declining lettings rate. In the last complete year, 493 households received a social letting, most (47%) were Band A.



Source: Cambridge City Council, Active Housing Register and Historic Lettings

# Reasons why banding was allocated

There have been some substantial changes in reasons for banding being allocated.

Homelessness has increased rapidly as a reason for banding allocations, both in relative and absolute terms. Homelessness now accounts for a quarter (24%) of all banding decisions.

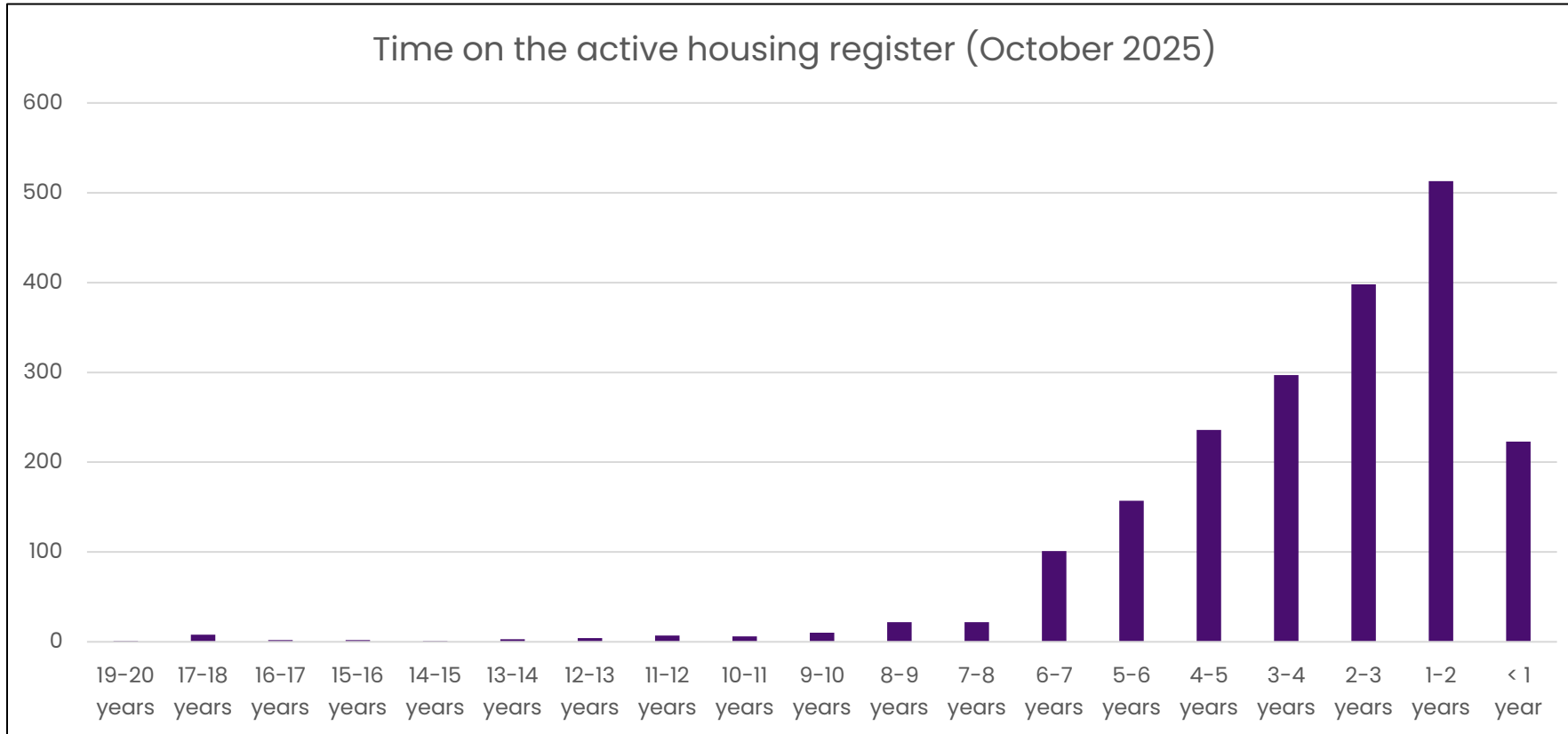
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Current supported housing resident</b>	2	26	26	18	30	37
<b>Emergency</b>	4	13	34	79	13	69
<b>Financial Resources</b>		4	1	3		1
<b>Health and Safety risk</b>		2	4			
<b>Homeless households</b>	1	28	65	108	120	97
<b>Housing conditions</b>	21	23	26	26	14	4
<b>Lacking one bedroom</b>	26	56	53	85	67	31
<b>Lacking two or more bedrooms</b>	5	16	9	10	10	2
<b>Low Housing Need</b>	7	8	23	15	16	17
<b>Medical Need</b>	20	34	53	61	59	34
<b>Multiple needs</b>	1	1	3	4	5	3
<b>Need to move for social reasons</b>	6	5	12	10	8	5
<b>Other homelessness</b>	5	2	8	2	2	1
<b>Owed a prevention or relief duty</b>		7	24	34	45	39
<b>Reasonable preference but no connection to local area</b>			3		1	
<b>Sleeping rough</b>		3	3			1
<b>Under-occupancy by one bedroom</b>	3	6	12	9	3	5
<b>Under-occupancy by two or more bedrooms or release of adapted property</b>	3	2	9	6	7	5
<b>Urgent multiple needs</b>	7	22	43	83	66	37
<b>Urgent Transfer</b>	1	5	8	2	3	1
<b>Victims of harassment, violence or abuse</b>	6	8	12	11	12	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>395</b>

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Current supported housing resident</b>	1.69%	9.59%	6.03%	3.18%	6.24%	9.37%
<b>Emergency</b>	3.39%	4.80%	7.89%	13.96%	2.70%	17.47%
<b>Financial Resources</b>	0.00%	1.48%	0.23%	0.53%	0.00%	0.25%
<b>Health and Safety risk</b>	0.00%	0.74%	0.93%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
<b>Homeless households</b>	0.85%	10.33%	15.08%	19.08%	24.95%	24.56%
<b>Housing conditions</b>	17.80%	8.49%	6.03%	4.59%	2.91%	1.01%
<b>Lacking one bedroom</b>	22.03%	20.66%	12.30%	15.02%	13.93%	7.85%
<b>Lacking two or more bedrooms</b>	4.24%	5.90%	2.09%	1.77%	2.08%	0.51%
<b>Low Housing Need</b>	5.93%	2.95%	5.34%	2.65%	3.33%	4.30%
<b>Medical Need</b>	16.95%	12.55%	12.30%	10.78%	12.27%	8.61%
<b>Multiple needs</b>	0.85%	0.37%	0.70%	0.71%	1.04%	0.76%
<b>Need to move for social reasons</b>	5.08%	1.85%	2.78%	1.77%	1.66%	1.27%
<b>Other homelessness</b>	4.24%	0.74%	1.86%	0.35%	0.42%	0.25%
<b>Owed a prevention or relief duty</b>	0.00%	2.58%	5.57%	6.01%	9.36%	9.87%
<b>Reasonable preference but no connection to local area</b>	0.00%	0.00%	0.70%	0.00%	0.21%	0.00%
<b>Sleeping rough</b>	0.00%	1.11%	0.70%	0.00%	0.00%	0.25%
<b>Under-occupancy by one bedroom</b>	2.54%	2.21%	2.78%	1.59%	0.62%	1.27%
<b>Under-occupancy by two or more bedrooms or release of adapted property</b>	2.54%	0.74%	2.09%	1.06%	1.46%	1.27%
<b>Urgent multiple needs</b>	5.93%	8.12%	9.98%	14.66%	13.72%	9.37%
<b>Urgent Transfer</b>	0.85%	1.85%	1.86%	0.35%	0.62%	0.25%
<b>Victims of harassment, violence or abuse</b>	5.08%	2.95%	2.78%	1.94%	2.49%	1.52%

Source: Cambridge City Council, Active Housing Register and Historic Lettings

# Time spent on the register and average age

There are 2,013 people on the active housing register – nearly one quarter (24%) have been on the register for between 5 and 10 years. A small group (1.69%) have been on the active housing register for over a decade.



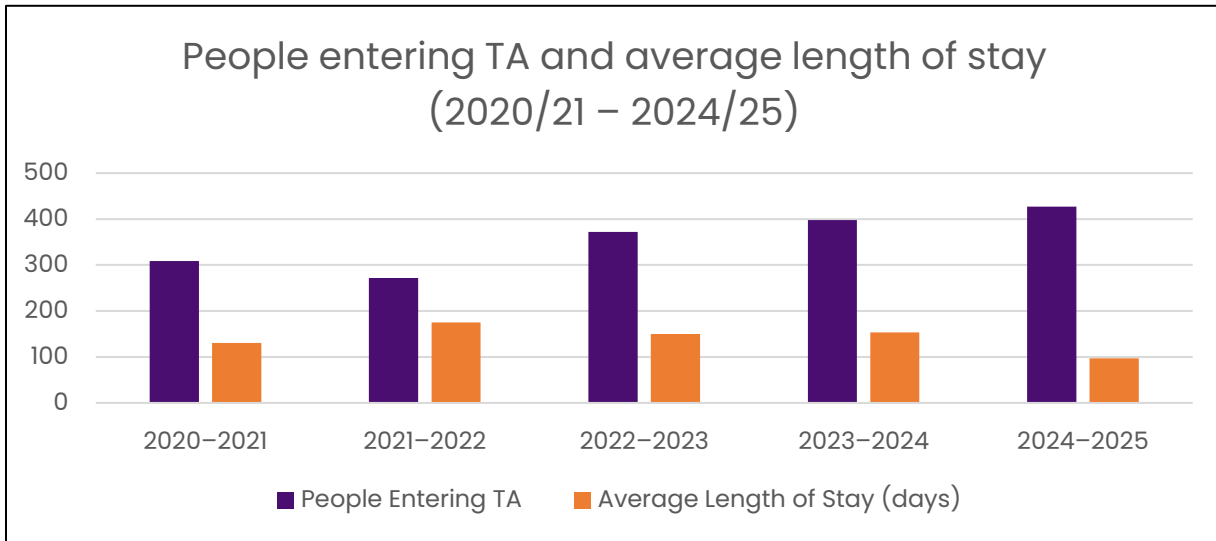
	Joined register	As a % of total
<b>19-20 years</b>	1	0.05%
<b>17-18 years</b>	8	0.40%
<b>16-17 years</b>	2	0.10%
<b>15-16 years</b>	2	0.10%
<b>14-15 years</b>	1	0.05%
<b>13-14 years</b>	3	0.15%
<b>12-13 years</b>	4	0.20%
<b>11-12 years</b>	7	0.35%
<b>10-11 years</b>	6	0.30%
<b>9-10 years</b>	10	0.50%
<b>8-9 years</b>	22	1.09%
<b>7-8 years</b>	22	1.09%
<b>6-7 years</b>	101	5.02%
<b>5-6 years</b>	157	7.80%
<b>4-5 years</b>	236	11.72%
<b>3-4 years</b>	297	14.75%
<b>2-3 years</b>	398	19.77%
<b>1-2 years</b>	513	25.48%
<b>&lt; 1 year</b>	223	11.08%
<b>Total</b>	2013..	

Source: Cambridge City Council, Active Housing Register and Historic Lettings

# Temporary accommodation placements

Changes in the number of households entering TA

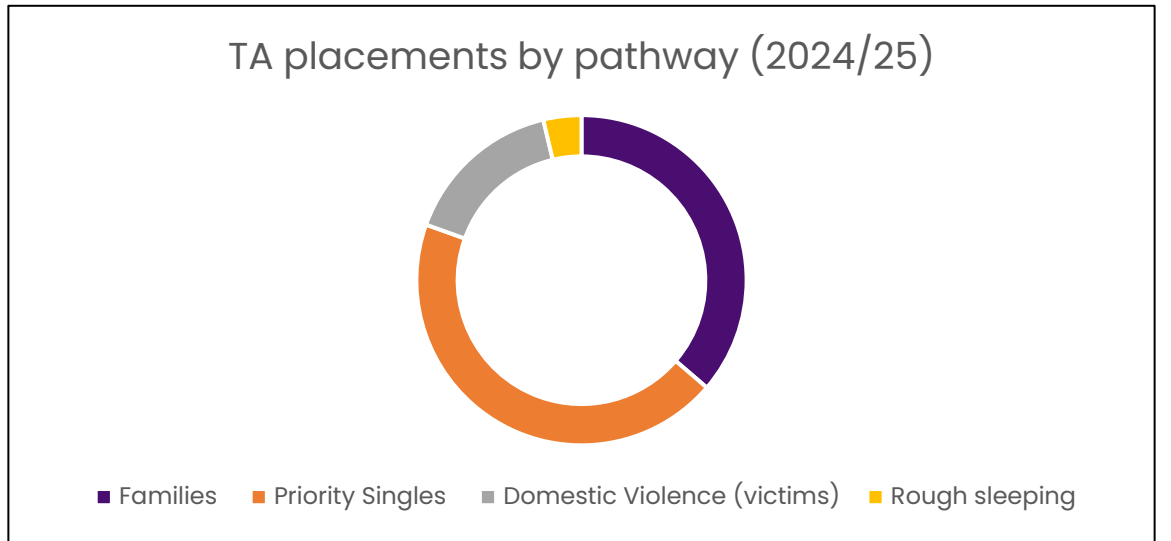
The chart below highlights two key trends in TA over the last five years. The number of people entering TA has increased at a steady rate, with placements increasing by 38% over this period. In the same period, the average length of stay declined at a similar rate. Average length of stay was 130 days in 2020/21 and 97 days in 2024/25 – a decrease of 34%. This highlights an increasing rate of churn in TA, reflecting rising demand and effective move-on processes. Priority Singles are the largest group in TA and account for 44% of all placements.



Source: Cambridge City Council, Statutory Case Management Data

## TA placement by pathway and duty (2024/25)

	Prevention	Relief
<b>Families</b>	26	52
<b>Priority Singles</b>	0	95
<b>Domestic Abuse (victim-survivors)</b>	3	31
<b>Rough sleeping</b>	0	8

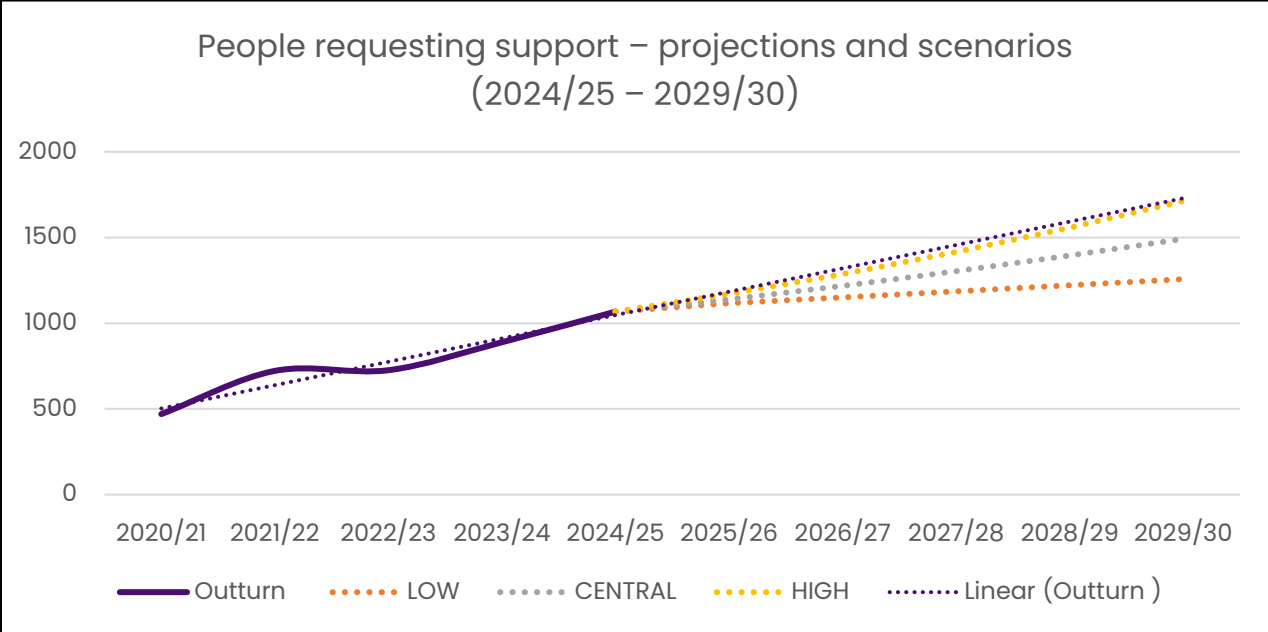


# Projections – total demand and requests

Projecting future total demand for homelessness support

The available data shows that requests for support have increased by over 120% between 2020 and 2025. However, a monthly breakdown of the data shows that the rate of increase has slowed in the last nine months. As such, our central forecast is that total number of people requesting support will increase by around 7% per year, giving a compound increase of 40% over five years.

This is still a large increase in demand but at a slower rate compared to the previous five-years, highlighting the importance of developing strategic prevention work and growing capacity to meet needs across the city.

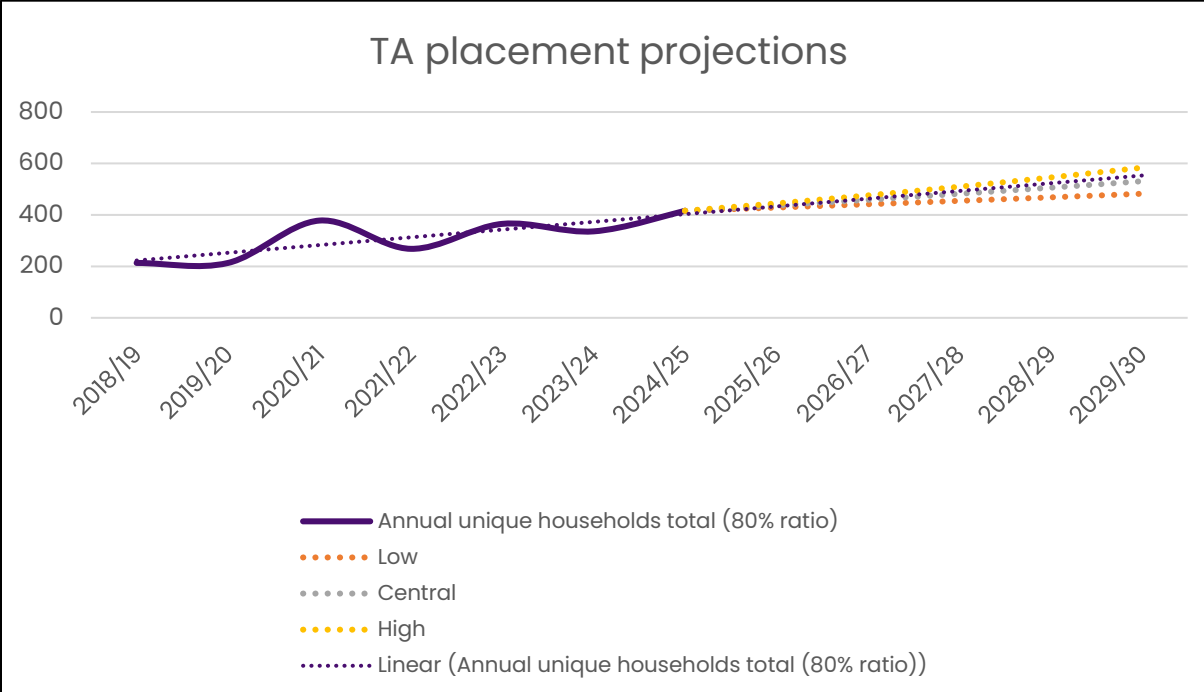


Cohort	2024/25 baseline	2030 central (≈ +7% per annum)	Approx. change
Young people & care leavers	39	55	16
Victim-survivors of domestic abuse	170	238	68
Perpetrators of domestic abuse	11	15	4
Families	313	438	125
Priority singles	100	140	40
Non-priority singles	83	116	33
Rough sleepers	70	98	28
No recourse to public funds (NRPF)	14	20	6
<b>TOTAL (all cohorts)</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>1120</b>	<b>320</b>

# Projections – temporary accommodation

TA demand growth is likely to follow the current linear trend

There were 416 unique households who entered TA during 2024/25. This followed a steady trend of rising demand and reducing length of stay. Given our expected trends in total requests for assessment, it is likely that demand side pressures on TA will continue. Our central scenario is that TA placements will grow by 24% over the next five-years and there will 531 placements made in 2029/30. The table below sets out how these are likely to be distributed across cohorts.



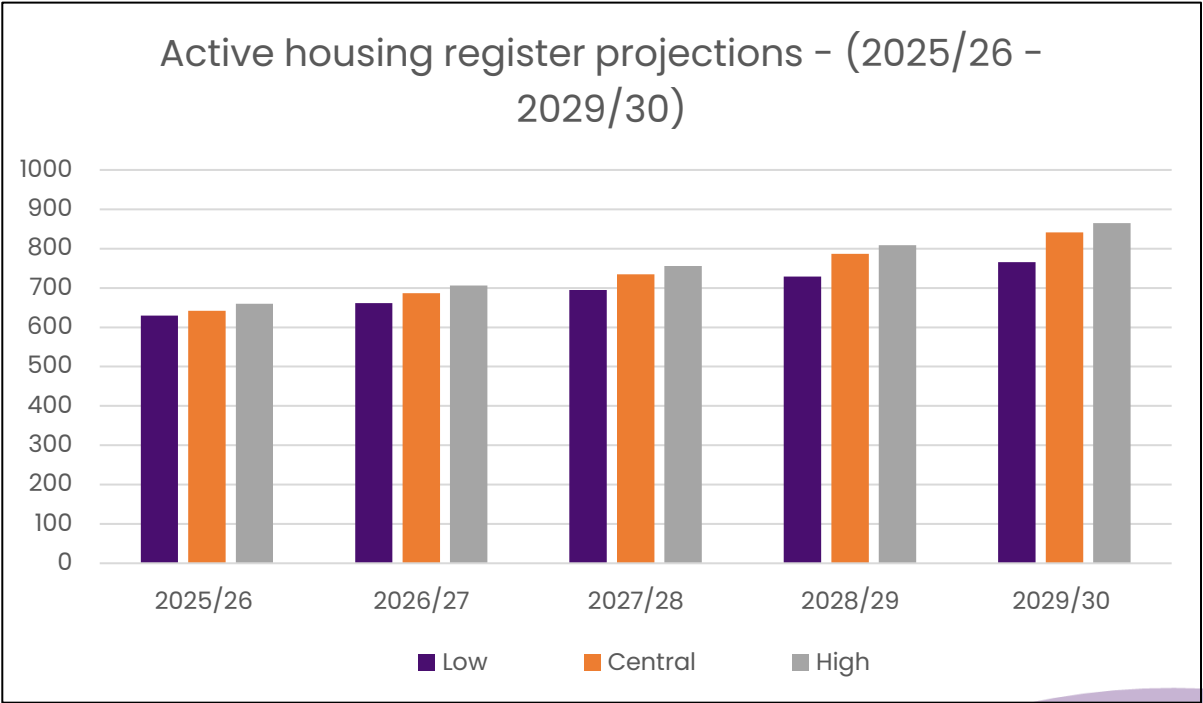
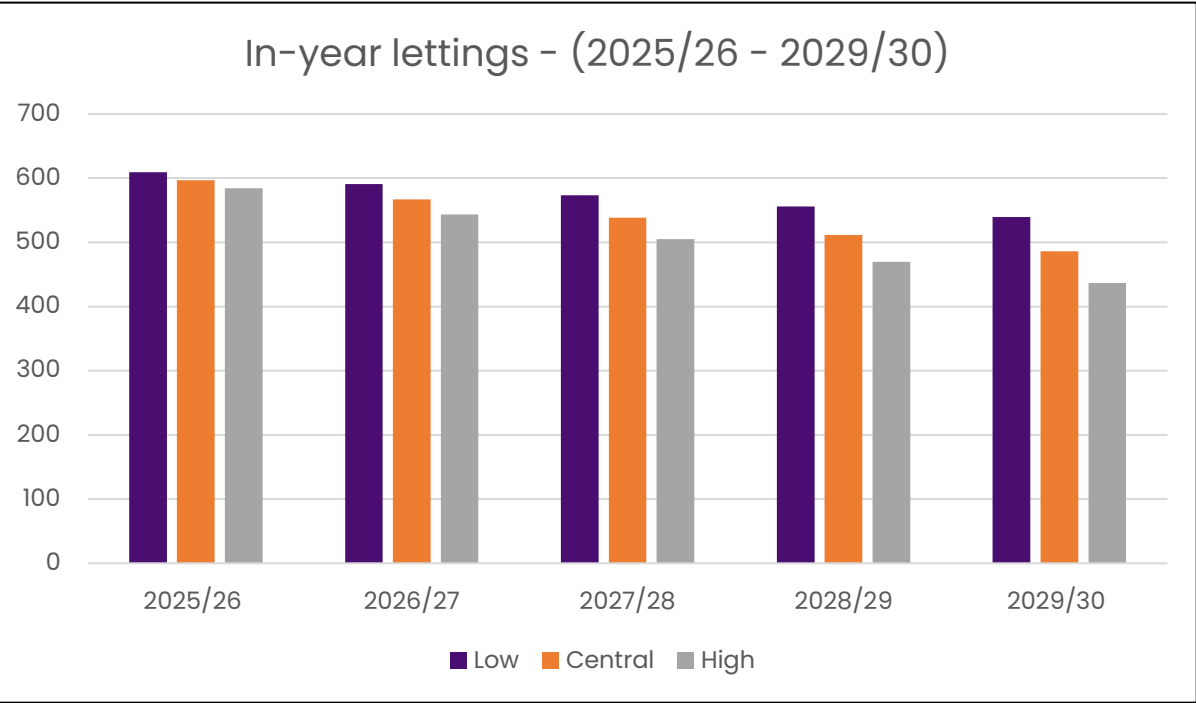
Cohort	TA share	Projected TA households (Central)
<b>Families</b>	32%	<b>170</b>
<b>Priority singles</b>	28%	<b>149</b>
<b>Rough sleepers (priority)</b>	12%	<b>64</b>
<b>DA victim-survivors</b>	22%	<b>117</b>
<b>Care leavers / young people</b>	5%	<b>27</b>
<b>NRPF / other</b>	1%	<b>5</b>
<b>Non-priority singles</b>	0%	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>531</b>

# Projections – social lettings

It is likely the gap between demand and supply for social lettings will continue to widen

Demand for social lettings is projected to keep rising at a steady pace over the next five years. At the same time, supply will, in relative terms, decline – annual lettings are likely to fall from 370 in 2024/25 to between 250 – 320 by 2029/30. This is due to the likelihood that the gap between demand and supply will widen substantially; and overall turnover will slow down.

The impact of this will be felt across pathways and result in longer TA stays, fewer relief duty successes; and more single adults stuck in high needs pathways.



# Projections – private rented sector (1/2)

The PRS has become a net driver of homelessness, and this is likely to continue

	Scenario	PRS losses (into homelessness)	PRS outcomes (out of homelessness)
<b>2024/25 (actual)</b>	..	<b>225</b>	<b>118</b>
<b>2025/26</b>	Low	225	118
	Central	230	112
	High	236	109
<b>2026/27</b>	Low	225	118
	Central	234	106
	High	248	100
<b>2027/28</b>	Low	225	118
	Central	239	101
	High	260	92
<b>2028/29</b>	Low	225	118
	Central	244	96
	High	273	85
<b>2029/30</b>	Low	225	118
	Central	249	91
	High	287	78

## Commentary

Future projections of PRS flows are subject to uncertainty, particularly given recent volatility in the private rented sector and the implementation of the Renters' Rights Act. We have used three scenarios to reflect plausible ranges rather than a single forecast.

Recent data suggests that PRS losses into homelessness may have **peaked** rather than continuing to rise year-on-year. The most recent outturn shows a slight reduction in losses, indicating a potential stabilisation.

On this basis, the **low scenario** assumes PRS losses remain flat, while the **central scenario** assumes only modest growth (2% per annum), and the **high scenario** reflects renewed pressure driven by further affordability shocks or landlord exit.

By contrast, PRS outcomes (households securing PRS accommodation) have shown a clearer and sustained decline. The central and high scenarios therefore assume continued reductions in PRS access.

The key implication is that **system pressure is driven less by rising losses and more by falling exits**. Even where PRS losses stabilise, a shrinking flow of households able to secure PRS accommodation creates a growing net gap. Without intervention to improve PRS access or increase alternative housing supply, this imbalance will continue to feed directly into higher demand for temporary accommodation, longer stays, and increased pressure on social housing and supported housing pathways.

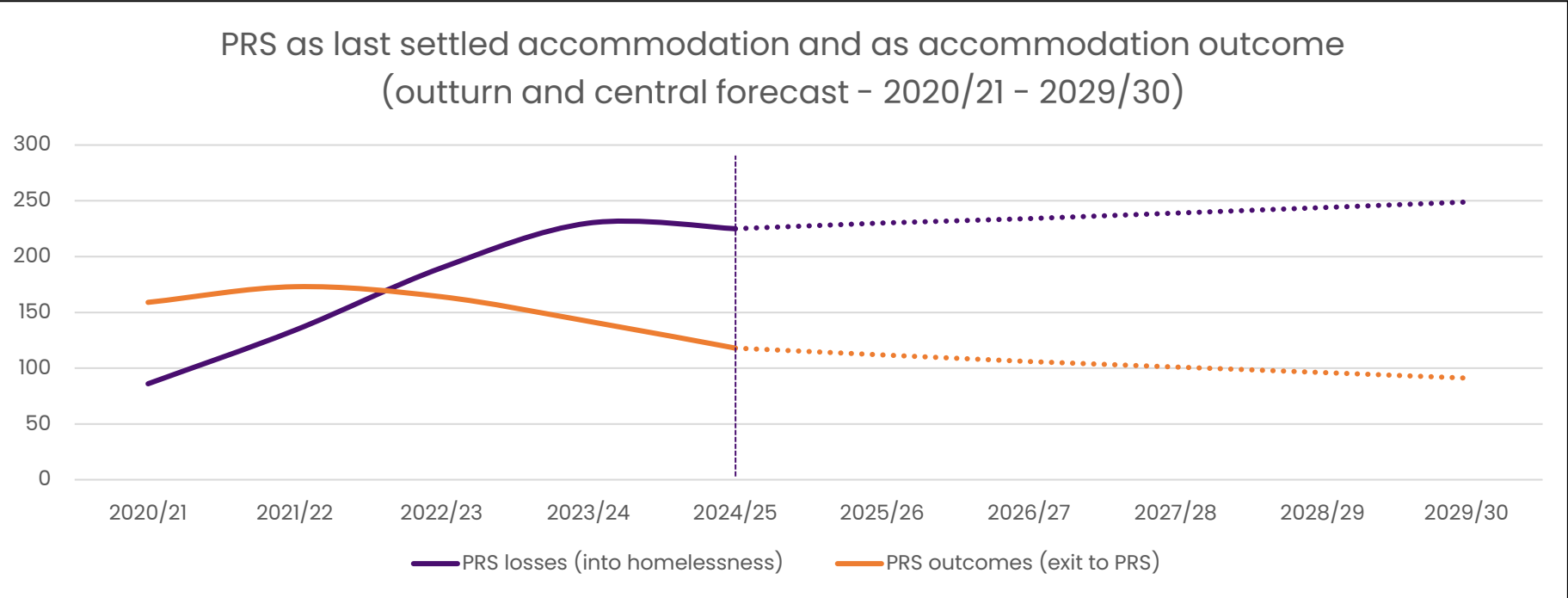
# Projections – private rented sector (2/2)

The central projection and the impact on PRS as a net driver of homelessness

In 2020/21 more people found secure PRS accommodation as a route out of homelessness, than lost PRS. In 2024/25 this situation had reversed and the PRS was a substantial net driver of homelessness presentations.

We expect this trend to continue, but the rate of increase to slow down. This reflects the likelihood that PRS has reached a saturation point as overall “affordable” supply decreases.

This structural imbalance explains rising homelessness, increasing placements in temporary accommodation, and falling relief success rates. Without intervention to increase PRS access, pressure on TA and social housing will continue to intensify.



	Net PRS gap
<b>2020/21</b>	-73
<b>2021/22</b>	-39
<b>2022/23</b>	26
<b>2023/24</b>	88
<b>2024/25</b>	107
<b>2025/26</b>	118
<b>2026/27</b>	128
<b>2027/28</b>	138
<b>2028/29</b>	148
<b>2029/30</b>	158

# 3. Accommodation and service provision

# Key messages

We conducted over 25 interviews with stakeholders across the system. Highlights from our qualitative engagement are:



**Cambridge has a strong, well-developed homelessness ecosystem.** Stakeholders consistently praised the breadth of provision across statutory, commissioned, voluntary and community sectors.



**Workforce churn in the VCSE undermines continuity and specialism.** High cost of living and low sector pay results in turnover that destabilises care relationships and slows progress on complex cases.



**CAS and the DDSP are vital but overstretched.** NHS partners report reliance on the Access Surgery as a default for homelessness, which doesn't align with PCN funding formulas based on list size.



**Services for rough sleepers are responsive and well-coordinated.** The Streets to Home partnership structure is working well and the TAP approach has broad buy in.



**There's a recognised gap in supported accommodation for individuals with complex needs.** Expanding housing-led models of supported accommodation/housing first to address this should be a priority.



**Cambridge has a number of innovative practices in place which respond to the City's local needs and assets.** Examples include housing first, modular homes, a test-and-learn partnership with the CHI and the TAP approach.



**The next step for Cambridge is to build on foundations of strong partnership working to include the wider system of services available.** This includes strengthening relationships with adult social care, health and justice colleagues.

### Support Services – Commissioned/ Receiving Grant Funding

- CGL – Street Outreach
- P3 – Floating Support and Tenancy Sustainment
- Cyrenians – Older Homeless Floating Support
- Wintercomfort – Daycentre- welfare/food/laundry/showers, Crisis Intervention & Support Worker, (Streets to Home), Reconnection Worker (CHI Test & Learn)
- Cambridge Women’s Resource Centre
- Cambridge Women’s Aid – Domestic Abuse Helpline and Refuge
- It Takes a City – Survive and Thrive, The Haven
- Centre 33 – Young People’s Homelessness and Housing Support Service, Schools Programme
- Cambridgeshire Community Foundation – Cambridge Street Aid
- Citizen’s Advice – HB+/HB+ Family
- Hope into Action – Empowerment worker
- CHS – Employment support worker
- Cambs Home Improvement Agency

### Additional Accommodation

- Housing First (HF1/HF2) (Cambridgeshire CC)
- Temporary accommodation (160 own stock units)
- CAS 1/2/3 accommodation (East of England)
- Asylum accommodation (1 unit)
- ASC commissioned supported housing
- Non-commissioned providers of supported housing
- Private landlords
- Hundred Houses Society – Young Parent Project

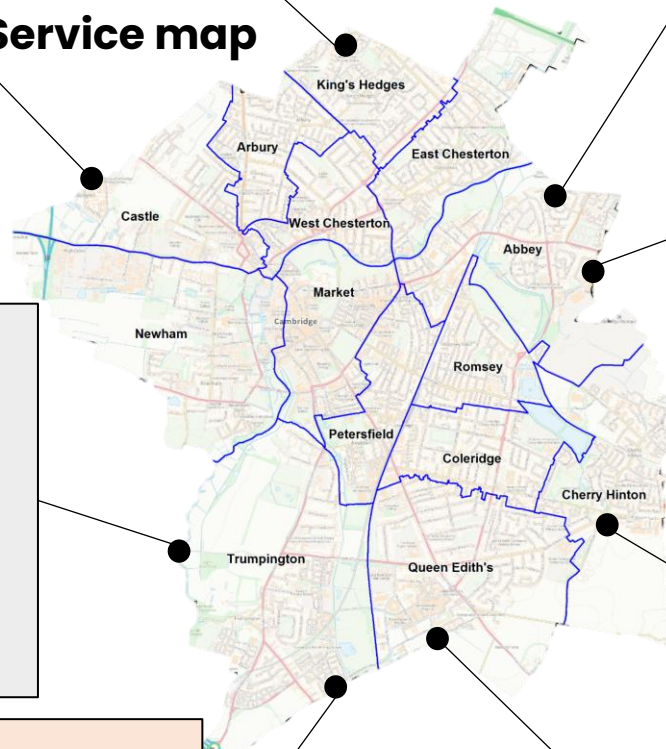
### Social Housing Providers

- City Homes
- 32 registered providers

### County Services

- Counting Every Adult
- Household Support Fund
- Streets to Home
- Young People’s Supported Housing framework
- DA services – IDVAs, target hardening, DA outreach (Impact)
- CGL – HEaRT Homeless Drug and Alcohol Team / Drug and Alcohol Team
- Traveller Liaison service
- Safeguarding
- Cambridgeshire Local Assistance Scheme (CHS)

### Service map



### Statutory Partners

- DWP – Job Centre
- Cambridgeshire County Council – Adult & Children’s Social Care, Public Health & Domestic Abuse
- C&P ICB – Cambridge Access Surgery
- CPFT – Dual Diagnosis Street Project
- HMPPS – East of England (commission St Giles Trust, BeNCH CRC)
- Cambridgeshire Police
- South Cambridgeshire District Council (& other districts)
- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority

### Support Services – Non-commissioned

- The Edge – Food Hub/Drop-in
- Cambridge City Foodbank
- ITaC- Street Storage Space
- Cambridge Solidarity Fund – personalised grants
- Vicars Relief Fund – ID, accommodation, deposit and removals grants
- The Elms’ – Rape and Sexual Assault Aftercare
- Experience Cambridge
- Cambridge Sustainable Food
- Street Pastors
- Cambridge Churches Homelessness Project
- CHS Charities Network

### Co-production/advocacy

- Changing Futures Cambridgeshire and Peterborough
- Cambridge Ethnic Community Forum – User Led Migrant and Race Equality Group
- ITaC – Women’s Homelessness Action group
- Law Stop Legal Aid Solicitors

### Cross-Partner Protocols

- Hospital discharge protocol
- Young people and care leavers protocol
- Intentional homeless protocol
- Eligible households protocol
- Prison release protocol

### Supported Housing (Commissioned)

- Cambridge Cyrenians – short & long stay, move-on, Jubilee
- Riverside – The Victoria Project, Springs and Youth Foyer Hostels
- Jimmy’s – East Road, 451 multiple needs, modular homes, shared houses
- YMCA – Queen Anne Hostel (16-25)
- CHS – Young Parent Project, Young Futures Outreach, Corona House, Russell Street
- ITaC – Community Land Trust modular housing & Crossways Winter Accommodation
- Orwell’s – Whitworth House
- Waythrough – Castle Service

*nb. some of these services have beds/support available beyond what’s directly commissioned and fundraise to support this*

### Council Housing Advice Services

- Statutory part 7 functions
- Income maximisation
- Financial and debt advice
- Rent Arrears Reduction Scheme (RARS)
- Tenancy sustainment
- Landlord mediation
- Family and friends home visiting
- Single Homeless Service
- Townhall Lettings / PRS access
- Housing Benefit Plus
- Homelink/social lettings
- Specialist DA housing worker
- Discretionary prevention spending
- RSAP Programme
- TAP & Prevention Panel

# Service review | Prevention

**Focus on prevention is “ramping up and improving” across the system** with pre- eviction prevention (TAPP) panels and other MDT meetings supporting teams to identify and put in place early interventions.

## What’s working well

- **Team-around-the-person prevention panels** with small pots of money help tenants avoid homelessness (e.g. rent arrears) and are considered by system stakeholders to be action-oriented; similarly, health-focused MDTs identify and put in place early interventions for individuals at risk
- Two **pre-release boards** (Peterborough/Fenland and Cambridge) bring together police, local authority housing reps, Housing First/Changing Futures, CGL, and contracted accommodation providers to plan for release and prevent discharge to no fixed above. This is supported by a digital referral system which links in-prison recovery and local community recovery teams to ensure continuity of care.
- A **dedicated GP surgery** (Cambridge Access Surgery) supports early identification and prevention via co-location with other services (e.g. CGL Outreach, the HeART team).
- The City Council is **exploring how to best leverage the Low-Income Family Tracker (LIFT)** to identify and support those at risk of homelessness (e.g. households with multiple debts/cash shortfalls) at pre-crisis point.

## Challenges and gaps

- Despite the introduction of the pre-release boards, **prison release remains a challenge**. Currently, one officer (at 0.6 FTE) covers the entire PDU. Further, contracted accommodation provider C-Tec is not permitted to make certain housing referrals (e.g. Duty to refer), leaving probation to fill the gap. A HMPP housing navigator within Cambridge City Council exists and funding is confirmed a further year; if gone, there’s a real gap in specialist ‘bridging’ and navigation capacity.
- **Hospital discharge pathways** and ensuring that the duty to refer was consistently followed was highlighted as a key area for improvement, with inconsistent processes/D2R quality and quantity across different hospitals.

### Key Services - Overview

- 

**Cambridge Access Surgery**  
GP practice dedicated to supporting individuals facing homelessness or in temporary/emergency housing. Co-located with the HeART team and CGL outreach.
- 

**Discretionary Housing Support**  
Flexible use of the **Homelessness Prevention Fund** to support with rent arrears and service charges via ‘Access Scheme’
- 

**Financial and Housing Advice**  
**In-house financial and debt advice** service; **bespoke advice service** for Universal Credits claimants; commissions **Cambridge and District Citizen’s Advice** to provide independent support, advice and representation.
- 

**Pre-Eviction Interventions**  
Rent arrears reduction scheme, in-house **landlord liaison and mediation service** and **pre- eviction panels** (TAPP).
- 

**Transition point interventions**  
Young people and care leavers protocol; prison release panels. OOH Housing Advisor.
- 

**Targeted Support**  
Centre 33’s **Young People’s homelessness and housing support service** and the **Older Homelessness Service and Single Homeless Service** (Cyrenians) support those at risk of losing their tenancies; **Cambridge Women’s Aid** provides advice and support to victim-survivors of domestic abuse.

# Service review | Rough Sleeping

**Cambridge's system is particularly strong at responding to and supporting people at moments of crisis** – “stabilising individuals, providing food and basics” (Provider Focus Group), particularly for rough sleepers.

## What's working well

- Focus group attendees and stakeholders across the system reflected on the strength of key rough sleeper services such as **street outreach, the HeART team, and the access surgery**.
- **Wintercomfort offers a critical hub for rough sleepers**, providing welfare support, showers, food, assessments by outreach, CGL, and a range of specialist services (women's service, tenancy sustainment, employment support). Health services run drop-ins (CAS nurses/doctors, health navigators), enabling registration and follow-up in a familiar setting.
- **The Streets to Home Partnership works well**. Wintercomfort, Jimmy's, Cyrenians, Riverside's Springs, Victoria Project and others are seen as filling clear niches by level of support need; not aggressively competing but working together to support people into the correct level of provision. A shared case management system (Inform) and regular joint panels (Streets to Home, NRPF meeting, hotspot panel, etc.) enables information sharing and coordinated responses.

## Challenges and gaps

- There were **repeated references to entrenched rough sleeping**, repeat homelessness, and people “stuck” in hostels or cycling between the streets, hostels and short prison sentences. In particular, this was raised as a challenge facing those with dual diagnoses. Stakeholders highlighted new challenges, including county-lines and complex offending/health needs posing challenges for key services.
- Linked to this, following the closure of a high-needs hostel and limited capacity at Newmarket Road and Housing First, stakeholders noted a **gap in sufficient high-support options**.

### Streets to Home – Service Overview



#### Street Outreach

Street Outreach Team for rough sleepers provided by CGL; actively seek out and verify people who are rough sleeping and engage them with a network of support agencies.



#### Daytime Drop-in

Wintercomfort provides information, advice, training and daytime support for those who are homeless or vulnerably housed. Hosts health and wellbeing services and a women's only service.



#### Streets to Home Accommodation

Single assessment via weekly meetings to support individuals to be placed in accommodation. Range of accommodation provided at different levels of support and specialism by Jimmy's Cambridge, CHS Group, Cambridge Cyrenians & Riverside.



### Other Rough Sleeper Services

#### Dual Diagnosis Street Project

Works with entrenched rough sleepers to support access to mainstream mental health and substance misuse services.



#### Winter provision

Emergency winter shelters provided by Jimmy's, Cambridge Churches Homelessness project and It Takes A City (Crossways)



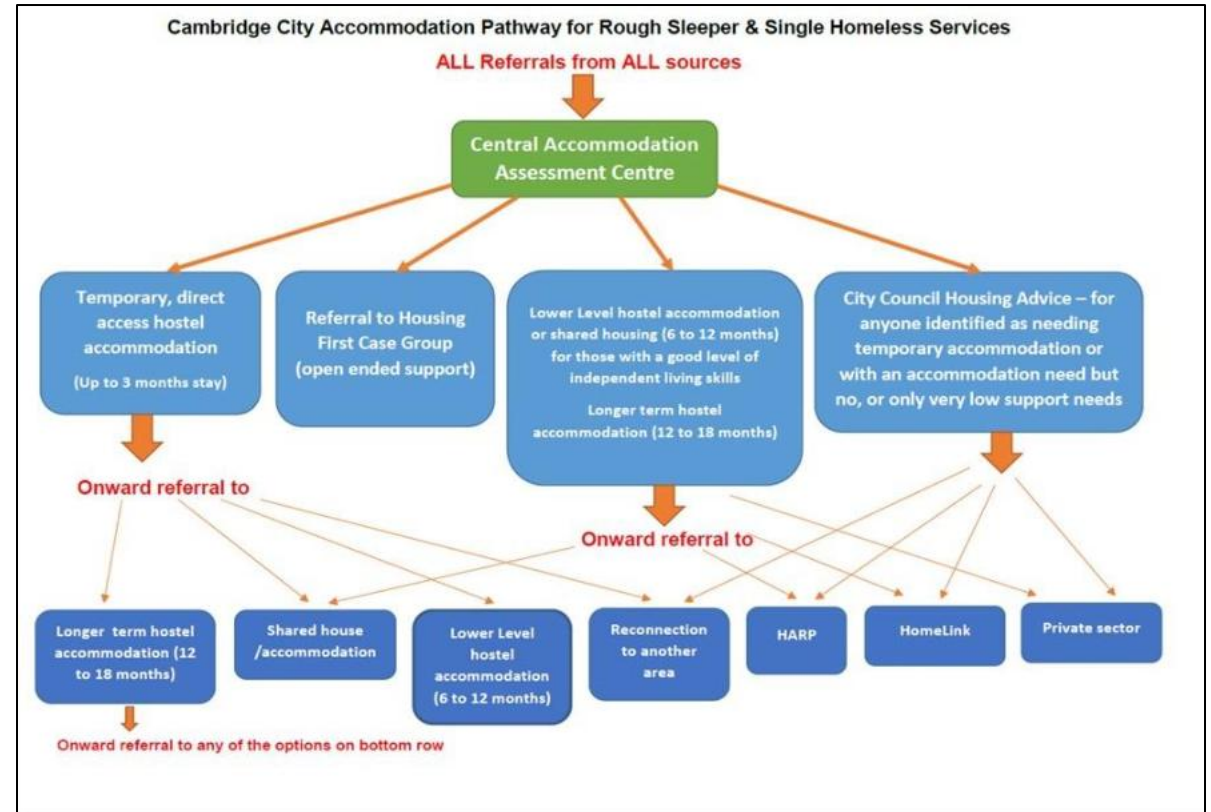
#### The Haven

Overnight drop-in for homeless and vulnerable women, open 2 nights a week.

# Service Review | Rough Sleeping 'Pathways'

There's not one single rough sleeping 'pathway' in Cambridge, instead agencies have several options to refer into depending on the needs of the individual. These include:

- **'Streets to Home' pathway:** Rough sleeping → night shelter/Jimmy's East Road → hostel-style self supported accommodation
- **'It Takes a City' pathway:** Rough sleeping → Crossways winter provision → supported accommodation → resettlement support ('Survive and Thrive')
- **Modular homes pathway:** Rough sleeping → night shelter → modular homes (max of 2 years, provided by Jimmy's and It Takes a City)
- **RSAP pathway:** Rough sleeping → night shelter → RSAP property
- **Housing First pathway:** Rough sleeping → night shelter → Housing First
- **'Team around the Person' pathway:** for individuals who remain or return to rough sleeping, support can be coordinated through the TAP approach, 'Entrenched Non-Engagers Meeting', and 'Counting Every Adult' approach (County-led)



Cambridge City Accommodation Pathways for Rough Sleepers (Housing First Review, 2025)

# Service Review | Streets to Home & Modular Homes

Cambridgeshire County Council and Cambridge City Council jointly commissioned the Streets to Home (StH) service in 2022. One of its key providers, Jimmy’s, runs several modular homes, as does It Takes a City (outside the StH partnership).

## Streets to Home

- The service, a partnership arrangement between several providers, delivers **outreach support, day services and access to adult supported housing** to rough sleepers.
- The partnership arrangement seeks to encourage a **move away from ‘linear’ models** of homelessness support, encouraging a flexible system which directs individuals to the services which best suit their needs.
- The partnership operates a **common assessment process** and shares information between providers and the City Council via the Inform system. Most assessments come from Cambridge Housing Advice Service or from Jimmy’s East Rd assessment centre. Supported Housing providers look at the incoming referrals almost daily and pick out those referred to their provision.
- The partnership reports its outcomes on a quarterly basis. **A review of outcomes for clients at the end of Q2 2024** found the following outcomes:

Total clients departing the service in Q2 2024/5	51	% of leavers who ‘stepped down’ to a more independent supported setting	33%
% of leavers now unsupported in settled accommodation	31%	% with negative departure (evicted, abandoned)	30%
		% with neutral departure (‘sideways’ move)	6%

## Modular Homes

- **‘Modular homes’ are compact prefabricated units** provided as self-contained accommodation in small enclaves for rough sleepers. Research suggests that by April 2022, there were 33 similar schemes in 22 local authority areas nationally.
- The accommodation is provided as **a steppingstone towards a settled tenancy** and is intended to be suitable for those moving on from hostel accommodation, who have low to medium support needs. While living in the modular unit, residents are provided floating tenancy support.. **As a condition of residence, occupants must be drug-free.**
- There are **currently 26 modular homes in Cambridge**. 22 are managed by Jimmy’s, and the most recent 4 are managed by It Takes A City (ITAC). Research has found that residents of modular homes:
  - **Have an improved sense of self**, safety and security
  - **Reduce their reliance on drugs and alcohol**, resulting in improved mental and physical health
  - **Develop a sense of community and social relationships**, including with family, friends and support workers
  - **See improved financial and tenancy management skills**, including – for some – a return to work

# Service review | Temporary accommodation

Cambridge City council holds 160 units of own-stock Temporary Accommodation, alongside a handful of emergency units – compared to other Local Authorities, the City performs well on measures of throughput and use of B&Bs.

## What's working well

- Cambridge City Council TA is overwhelmingly provided from within the **City's own council housing stock**. At present, there are approximately 160 discreet TA units of varying sizes.,
- The Council **generally performs well on measures of TA throughput**, with most stays moving on between 6–8 months
- **Overspend on TA has come down over the past year**, as has use of B&Bs – in line with government expectations and the new Plan to End Homelessness.
- Council colleagues highlighted the TA team as particularly flexible, reactive and able to efficiently triage and prioritise cases.

## Challenges and gaps

- In cases where individuals move from rough sleeping into temporary accommodation, **they risk losing the intensive support** provided by street outreach/day centres, despite needing intensive support during this transition.

There is a range of temporary accommodation (TA) available across the city, and lived experience engagement highlights that, for many individuals, this serves as a key stepping stone towards securing permanent housing. However, some cases persist where the temporary accommodation provided is unsuitable for an individual's needs:

*They didn't really offer me, you know, options. They just, there was like, just one way...or, you know, I would be on the street... but I mean, fortunately it turned out for the better. I mean, I ended up, here..., [but] there's some serious shortcomings. Like there's no shower, it's, there's just the bathtub... so that's usable by any disabled person from the, from the waist down."*  
(Interview 3)

# Service review | Supported accommodation

**Cambridge's supported accommodation provision is more varied than surrounding areas**, enabling placements in suitable settings – though demand for high needs settings is growing and does not match supply.

## What's working well

- **Stakeholders reflected that Cambridge's supported housing/housing stock enables access to more housing options compared to surrounding areas.** This means that staff can actively work to place service users in services/accommodation which genuinely meets their needs. Such an approach aligns closely with the key Housing First principle of choice and established best practice.
- **Long-standing supported-housing providers work in consortium as part of the Streets to Home Partnership** (e.g. Cyrenians, CHS, Jimmy's, Riverside) to deliver flexibility and support individuals to move into placements to suit their evolving needs.
- **Independent research finds clear benefits of living in modular homes** for residents, including improved sense of self and community, mental and physical health benefits, and increased financial and tenancy skills.
- Similarly, research has shown **that Cambridge's RSAP programme has been relatively successful** in getting individuals 'tenancy ready' – of those supported, 46% have moved into an independent tenancy.

## Challenges and gaps

- **Participants highlighted the need for more high needs provision** in order to support complex needs safely and effectively.
- **Demand is high across low, medium and high-need provision;** long waiting lists demonstrate capacity pressure – stakeholders noted that individuals in the Streets to Home Pathway are spending longer in short-term/emergency settings (e.g. East Road) than intended.

### Supported Accommodation – Streets to Home



#### Riverside

Cambridge Youth Foyer (16-25, 18 units); Willow Walk (medium support, mixed gender, 20 units); Victoria Project (specialist support for those with dual diagnosis, 34 units); The Springs (low needs, 24 beds)



#### CHS

Young Parent and Baby Project (8 units); Railway House (18 units, young single individuals, low-medium support); Corona House (6 units, self-contained flats for women, mental health support)



#### Cyrenians

Short Stay (18 units, live-in staff); Long Stay (Older people project); Move-On (40 units); Jubilee Project (ex-offenders, 10 beds, mixed-gender); Working Houses (12 units).



#### Jimmy's

East Road (emergency accommodation & short stay, 25 units); 451 (9 units, high-needs, alcohol dependency); Move-On (28 units, multiple properties); Modular Homes (22, active support, max stay 2 years)

### Supported Accommodation – Other providers



#### Approx 125 units

YMCA (young people 16-25, 70 units); Whitworth House (Orwell HA); Castle Service (Waythrough, 17 units, 16-25); Hope into Action (35 units); ITAC modular homes (4 units)

# Service review | Housing related support

**Service providers take a holistic approach to supporting service users and work in collaboration** with the council and other providers to take a 'whole system' view.

## What's working well

- **A range of tenancy sustainment, floating support and navigation services are available** for individuals
- **Focus group attendees agreed that services across the system are, broadly, adaptable, flexible and persistent.** Forums where cases are discussed (Streetlife Working Group, TAP meetings and other multi-agency meets) were raised as key enablers of this.
- **Survive and Thrive tenancy sustainment service provides flexible floating support to rough sleepers** in ITaC services, including Crossways and The Haven. The service has been regarded to be successful at engaging previously avoidant service users; in the first 6 months of 2024-5, 30 individuals were supported to sustain longer term accommodation, and 30 others to move on from temporary or emergency accommodation.

## Challenges and gaps

- **The TAP approach was highlighted as a key enabler of getting the right support for an individual**, but this level of support is not available to everyone in the system (see next slide). Increasing the number of navigator roles could help create a more consistent "team around the person" approach across the system.
- **There was a sense that knowledge of the range of services available could be better across the system**, including with statutory partners, and that navigating the system is a challenge for both staff and service users. Young people, in particular, were raised as a cohort that require additional navigation support.
- High cost of living in Cambridge alongside low pay in the sector leads to a **high rate of workforce churn, which means a loss of continuity for clients**, and difficulty sustaining specialist teams.
- **Consistency of messages to clients** was repeatedly flagged by stakeholders – mixed messages across services risk setting false expectations and can harm engagement.

### Key Services – Overview



#### Floating Support

P3 Floating Support, Cyrenians Floating Support and Older Homeless Floating Support Service helps individuals access and maintain move on accommodation.



#### Tenancy Sustainment

It Takes a City's Survive and Thrive service provides support to anyone in self-contained or small shared accommodation with a recent history of rough sleeping or homelessness who do not have a confirmed support offer. Includes tenancy sustainment and resettlement support, meals, food parcels and practical help, rapid moving-in service, mentoring and befriending service, employment outreach service, pastoral care and welfare, supported modular housing. The City Council have an in house tenancy sustainment service – as well as specific services for PRS and THL tenants.



#### Team Around the Person (TAP)

Launched in 2023 to support individuals experiencing repeat homelessness, the approach looks to 'wrap' multi-disciplinary services around a user.



#### Specialist support

A range of specialist support is in place, including services such as The Haven (women), Centre 33 (Young People), and Citizen's Advice (employment).

# Service Review | The TAP Approach

Cambridge's Team Around a Person (TAP) was launched in 2023 to support individuals experiencing repeat homelessness – the approach looks to 'wrap' multi-disciplinary services around a user, engaging them in the design and process.

## Approach

- TAP supports homeless individuals and those at risk of homelessness, who are experiencing **multiple complex needs and disadvantages**. Individuals must meet at least 2 of the following criteria:
  - Substance and/or alcohol use
  - Mental health needs
  - Survivor or perpetrator of domestic abuse
  - Have contact with the criminal justice system or causing street-based ASB.
- The TAP process centres on the **bringing together of practitioners involved in different aspects of a person's care** to create an action plan that addresses a service user's needs.
- A series of meetings – at varying frequency – are used to create, adapt, and coordinate the delivery of this plan, **which service users are invite to join and participate in**. A TAP process ends once the service user is settled in secure accommodation or completely disengages from the process.
- For every TAP, one of **the service providers is nominated as the service user's 'Trusted Person'** – it is their responsibility to liaise directly with the service user.

## Strengths of the approach

- **TAP meetings include a wide range of stakeholders and are understood across the system to be effective, action-focused fora**. This includes (but are not limited to) a representative from the council, housing providers, and individual support workers as well as street outreach. Other service providers who are involved frequently include: mental health and drug and alcohol workers, nurses and doctors (especially from the Cambridge Access Surgery), probation officers, and sometimes police.
- **A 'TAP Prevention Panel' was formed in mid-2024**; this is a meeting solely for the organisations in the StH consortium, and it addresses the needs of individuals who are at imminent risk of eviction from supported accommodation (usually because of non-engagement or arrears). As of October 24th, the panel received 22 referrals. Only 4 of these 22 individuals are still at high risk of eviction.

## Challenges and outstanding questions

- A recent review of the approach found that **engagement by service users in TAP meetings was patchy** and that more needed to be done to create space for this.

# Service review | Housing First

**There are currently 23 individuals accommodated by the Housing First scheme in Cambridge** – with 59 individuals on the active caseload county-wide. The scheme has been running for over 5 years and is joint-funded by the County & City Councils.

**The service is currently running at capacity** – 58% of clients are from the City. There are **different ‘types’ of HF** – self-contained units owned by council/housing association (HF1) and clustered self-contained new build units with live-in ‘neighbourhood support workers’ (HF2).

## What’s working well

- A **2025 review found that the service is well-run and largely follows the key principles of housing first** (right).
- The proportion of individuals who have ‘graduated’ from the scheme is 13% – compared to 8% across other national pilots, though this is not necessarily a marker of success. Instead, maintaining a tenancy is a good marker and **one of the strengths of the HF scheme in Cambridge is such flexible, ongoing support**. 80% of those accommodated three years ago have sustained accommodation – and there’s been no eviction from the service. There’s no clear data on other aspects of personal progress (e.g. health, employment).
- **Housing First provides intensive support directly to individuals via Enhanced Navigators.**

## Challenges and gaps

- As found with most schemes nationally, the **acute shortage of housing – as well as challenges ‘selling’ the model to other providers** – makes it challenging to truly offer choice to clients.
- There is **‘operational distance’ between HF and wider homelessness services**, with some misconception amongst services that HF is a ‘last resort’ for individuals with particularly complex needs.
- **The use of new builds in HF2 has proved challenging** with reports of ASB and community integration
- As a small city, individuals who have been part of the street-life community in Cambridge sometimes struggle to isolate themselves from former associates.

- People have a right to a home
- Flexible support is provided for as long as it is needed
- Housing and support are separated
- Individuals have choice and control
- Services are based on people’s strengths, goals and aspirations
- An active engagement approach is used
- A harm reduction-based approach is used

# Service review | Home-Link & Social Lettings

The City operates a choice-based lettings scheme, HomeLink, in partnership with other local authorities across the County, allowing applicants to bid for properties. Overall, move-on was perceived to be the most challenging part of the system.

## What's working well

- Stakeholders felt that the **Council team managing Home-Link and lettings is communicative** and collaboratively with providers.
- The **delivery of new homes in Cambridge has continued to outpace benchmarks** with one of the highest housebuilding rates in the country. The Council built 330 new council homes directly in 2022/23, which was the second highest number of directly delivered homes by any local authority in England, Wales and Scotland.

## Challenges and gaps

- **Stakeholders raised concerns around the processing time for Home-Link applications**, citing a wait of 12-16 weeks minimum after submission to be able to bid on properties
- **Long-term support is key for individuals as they 'move-on' to prevent repeat homelessness** – both in the form of tenancy sustainment support and wider services which connect individuals to a community. More broadly, staff reflected on the (im)balance of resources aimed at the 'frontline' as compared to other parts of the system. **HA leads also noted an increase in support needs of tenants**, posing management challenges, including ASB.
- There's a **need to improve information sharing with Housing Associations** – stakeholders cited limited information on nominations and poor-quality referrals as key business risks and pressures. **Stakeholders noted a gap in a strategic forum** for housing associations to input in and work alongside the wider housing system.
- **Unaffordability was a consistent theme** with stakeholders noting that affordable rental rates in Cambridge City price out many relying on LHA and create a business challenge for HAs.

Lived experience engagement similarly found that effective and ongoing tenancy sustainment support is critical to preventing repeat episodes of homelessness.

*"I'm struggling a bit at the moment actually, to be honest...with just basic domestic stuff. I just need a little bit of input from someone to come and make sure I'm OK because I have, like, I have massive like mood alterations in my state of mind... I don't usually deal with mental health aspects of things because I've had bad experiences in the past. Yeah, so I need time to make sure I'm OK now and again, you know? Having a phone call, Someone to kind of check in on you." (Interview 20)*

# Service review | Move on – PRS & Townhall Lettings

The Council operates Townhall Lettings, a social lettings agency which sources and manages affordable rent PRS homes for homeless applicants with local connection. Tenancies are provided with tenancy liaison and sustainment support.

## What’s working well

- **Landlords generally reflect on having positive experiences with the service**, citing frequent communication and clarity on processes.
- **The Housing Benefit Plus (HB+) Scheme has had good outcomes for singles.** However, there’s a noted additional challenge for families, who face significant affordability challenges and are often reluctant to move outside of the City. Recent changes to benefit caps (two-child limit) may partly mitigate this in future.

## Challenges and gaps

- The Access team provides support with deposits and first month’s rent, but the **finance system is slow and cumbersome**, creating delays and barriers to accessing the private rented sector.
- **Landlord bias against tenants receiving benefits continues to be a barrier** to accessing the private rented sector. The PRS team attempts to mitigate this through rent guarantees, but eligibility is assessed on a case-by-case basis.
- Landlords raised examples of multiple cases where tenancies had broken down as a result of diminishing support. **Stakeholders expressed interest in bolstered tenancy support** and support to integrate individuals into the ‘community’, including by enhancing access to employment, training, and volunteering. Building on existing programmes such as Work Well and Way Through, and coordinate with the Combined Authority may provide a route to do so.
- Stakeholders note a need to **explore alternative PRS strategies (DWP/employer links, philanthropic investment)** to increase move-on options.

**Key Services – Overview**

**Townhall Lettings**  
 Social lettings agency operated by the City Council. Sources and manages affordable rent PRS properties to house those who have previously experienced homelessness.

**Townhall Lettings Access Scheme**  
 Assists with the cost of moving into PRS via grant payments to cover the deposit and (if necessary) the first month’s rent. Open to those who are homeless/threatened with homelessness and locally connected. Supports individuals to access accommodation across the country.

**HB+/HB Families**  
 Introduced in 2016 as a way of making local private sector homes available via a time-limited top up. Available to both single people and families, provides monthly supplement for up to 2 years for households with a homeless duty – expectation is that during the period in which the supplement is paid the household will receive, and engage with, specialist income maximisation and employment advice so that at the end of the period they will be able to afford the full rent without the top-up. Paid as a discretionary housing payment (when the accommodation is in the City) otherwise supplement from the Council’s homeless budget.

# Service review | Partnership working

Partnership and joint-working was considered a real strength of the system – though some reflected on this taking place in ‘pockets’. There’s an opportunity to bridge this gap by providing system leadership from the Council down.

## What’s working well

- Dedicated, co-located services like **Cambridge Access Surgery (CAS)**, the dual diagnosis street project, and HeART team are repeatedly framed as real assets
- **Multiple MDTs operate across the system**, including for mental health, multiple disadvantage (TAP), NRPFs, and Entrenched Non-Engagers. These were consistently raised by council staff and providers during focus groups as positive, action-oriented developments.
- **Joint working protocols with children’s & adult social care (young people & families) has helped improve processes and integration** – though there’s still scope to build on this.

## Challenges and gaps

- Cambridge has a wide network of providers and three operating partnerships (StH, Young Futures, and It Takes a City). This set-up means **that it is sometimes unclear “who leads” on strategy** and there can be tensions over funding and provision.
- **Other GP practices/PCNs often default to “send people to CAS”**, which de-skills mainstream services and leaves homeless people outside the city centre with big access barriers (travel, cost, time). Because CAS’s registered list is small compared to mainstream surgeries, and PCN resource allocations (social prescribers, etc.) are based on list size, **CAS is under-resourced relative to need**
- **Working with statutory partners, particularly adult social care was described as challenging**, with participants feeling that adult services do not fully understand the pressures facing housing and homelessness teams and that cases are ‘bounced around’. Hospital and prison discharge (DtR) processes were also viewed as inconsistent.

Lived experience engagement highlighted the value of partnership working when it enables service users to have a single point of contact:

*“I’ve got somebody who is a key worker...And he’s just, you know, open to help...And if it’s anything he need of me, he’s just calling me. If it’s anything I need, I can always call him. But he’s just asking how I’m getting on, if it’s anything I need in my life, how I’m getting on with my situation, if I need any things with the paperwork, you know, stuff like that.”*

*(Interview 7)*

# Service review | Specialist support

The City has a number of specialist services available for key cohorts, including individuals experiencing Severe and Multiple Disadvantage – where available, these are seen to be key assets in the system.

## What's working well

- **The Dual Diagnosis Street Project is perceived to be critical by system stakeholders**, representing an [innovative response](#) to street homelessness. The team is well connected with other homelessness services.
- There's a wide range of DA services commissioned cross-County (right). **Cambridge City Council is DAHA accredited and County colleagues reflected on working closely with Council staff**, particularly the community safety team in the context of perpetrator management and target hardening.
- Key services in the city, including Cambridge Women's Aid Refuge, the Women's Resources Centre and The Haven were all regarded as strengths. **The Haven, in particular, was seen to meet a previously unmet need for rough sleepers.**

## Challenges and gaps

- **DA colleagues raised concerns regarding the treatment of DA victim-survivors on HomeLink** – with the suggestion that these individuals, if threatened with homelessness, should be allocated Band A or supported into the PRS. Linked to this, it was felt that training and knowledge of domestic abuse in housing teams could be improved.
- There is a **significant gap in immigration/legal advice services. Victim-survivors** of domestic abuse with no recourse to public funds face particularly acute challenges, including a scarcity of refuge spaces.
- **Hidden homelessness and gendered experiences** – Commissioners highlight how women often sofa-surf rather than rough sleep and may be under-counted; they stress the need to keep women's specific needs (and DA) in mind in future strategy.
- **Focus groups raised gaps in immigration advice/new refugee/asylum support in the City** – for those affected, insecure status represents the primary barrier to accessing settled accommodation.

### Key Services – Overview



#### Domestic abuse services

There are two refuges in the City (Cambridge Women's Aid and The Haven) as well as wider support services, commissioned by the County Council, including DA outreach, target hardening/sanctuary scheme, housing IDVAS co-located with housing teams (including specialised roles for those from BME backgrounds and those with NRPF), and a small project providing safe accommodation for those who struggle to access 'mainstream' temporary accommodation or a refuge (e.g. those with pets).



#### Dual Diagnosis Street Project

Launched in 2017, works with entrenched rough sleepers who are rough sleeping or in a hostel/temporary accommodation. Supports service users with low-level mental health and substance misuse interventions as well as supporting access to mainstream substance misuse and mental health services. Co-located with street outreach and the access surgery.

# Service review | Reconnection

A test-and-learn programme in progress in collaboration with the Centre for Homelessness Impact. Conversations with stakeholders highlights the importance of addressing reconnection and ensuring consistency in approach between services.

## What's working well

- **Cambridge City Council and the Centre for Homelessness Impact have collaborated on a test-and-learn reconnection worker**, based out of Wintercomfort. The role supports those rough sleeping/vulnerably housed to be reconnected to their area of local connection. The post signposts to support, information and appropriate services, as well as liaising with the Council on reconnection – all data collected is shared with the CHI to evaluate.
- Stakeholder **feedback suggests that this is proving useful**, though evaluation outcomes are not yet released.

## Challenges and gaps

- **Local connection was consistently raised as a key system blocker**, creating a housing challenge in terms of placement in temporary and move-on accommodation and repeat homelessness as people abandon tenancies to return to Cambridge to be closer to services. DA colleagues reflected that a lack of services in surrounding authorities meant that some service users are reluctant to move away despite real threats to their safety.
- **This creates tension in the system, as stakeholders navigate healthcare universality and housing eligibility criteria** – Public health/CGL must support anyone present (no threshold, mandated access), while housing services are bound by local connection and eligibility rules; this can create friction when health stabilises someone who then finds they cannot be accommodated locally.
- The **importance of working with surrounding Local Authorities (in light of LGR) to prevent homelessness** and to address this challenge was raised across interviews.

Local connection was raised multiple times during lived experience engagement as a key barrier to gaining support – interviewees highlighted difficulties understanding the expectation of different services/partners and the requirement to prove connection as sometimes intrusive and undermining trust between themselves and support workers.

*"I had to prove I'd lived here all my life... they could see where I was withdrawing money. It's absolutely crazy." (Interview 14)*

*"I was born in Cambridge... but I found I didn't have a local connection to the city in which I was born – that was a huge barrier." (Interview 8)*

# Gap analysis | Current demand (1/2)

Our engagement to date has highlighted 8 emerging gaps that could be addressed with additional or reprioritised investment

## ***High needs accommodation and Housing First Provision***

**High-needs hostel capacity is limited** – Newmarket Road/Jimmy’s and Housing First are “maxed out” or have waiting lists as long as the number of beds, contradicting intentions for short assessment stays. High-needs provision lost with previous hostel closure.

## ***Dual diagnosis and healthcare access***

**DDSP team in CPFT is critical, but under pressure** – challenges in formal healthcare settings means that mental health waits are far longer than substance misuse treatment. This can mean that people with co-occurring mental health and substance misuse issues get stuck in a “vicious cycle” between hostels, hospital and custody.

## ***Fragmented MDTs & ‘Pockets’ of collaboration***

**MDTs and panels create a busy and sometimes fragmented operating environment** – some people described this in terms of “meeting fatigue”, and this creates a gap in how information and accountability flow within the system. **Collaboration with statutory partners also remains a challenge, leading to people falling through the cracks at key transition points.**

## ***Hidden groups and intersectional needs***

**Women, domestic abuse victim-survivors, sex workers, transgender, non-binary and people with NRPF** are at risk of being under-served or mis-categorised; women especially may be sofa-surfing and not counted as rough sleepers. Strategies and services may over-focus on visible street homelessness and male-coded presentations, leaving important needs unmet.

# Gap analysis | Current demand (2/2)

## ***Data and information sharing process***

Despite good practice in some areas (shared “Inform” system, MDTs), there is still **inconsistency in practice, including differential use of inform and information transfer between services**. This can mean that people tell their story multiple times; some key information gets lost at handovers; and delays in support when moving between services.

## ***Centralisation of the CAS***

**CAS is a great asset but has become a “magnet”**. Other practices sometimes disengage from homelessness and leave it for “CAS to deal with”. CAS is also under-resourced relative to complexity because PCN resource allocation relies on list size.

## ***Tenancy sustainment is a key challenge***

**Long-term support is key for individuals as they ‘move-on’ to prevent repeat homelessness** – both in the form of tenancy sustainment support and wider services which connect individuals to a community. Stakeholders reflected on the (im)balance of resources aimed at the ‘frontline’ as compared to sustainment; HA leads also noted an increase in support needs of tenants.

## ***Workforce capacity, skills and retention***

High cost of living in Cambridge alongside low pay in the sector leads to a **high rate of churn in the provider sector, which means a loss of continuity for clients**, and difficulty sustaining specialist teams (e.g. dual diagnosis).

# 4. Resources

# Financial resource landscape

## Cambridge City Council

Grant	Description	£
<b>Homelessness Prevention Grant</b>	Ringfenced grant to deliver services to tackle and prevent homelessness.	£1,441,808 (2025/26)
<b>Rough Sleeping Prevention and Recovery Grant</b>	Continuation of RSI funding for 2025/26	£1.188m (2025/26)
<b>Winter Pressures</b>	Complements the Rough Sleeping Initiative 2022-25 in supporting local authorities to create additional off the street capacity for people sleeping rough in winter.	£156,120 (2024/25)
<b>Rough Sleeping Drug and Alcohol Treatment Grant</b>	Implement evidence-based drug and alcohol treatment and wrap around support for people sleeping rough or at risk of sleeping rough, including those with co-occurring mental health needs	£489,021 (2025/26)
<b>Homes for Ukraine</b>	Support local communities to offer people from Ukraine the warmest possible welcome to the UK.	£550,640 (2024/25)
<b>Rough Sleeping Accommodation Programme (RSAP)</b>	Includes the AfeO programme for this year. RSAP provides move-on accommodation for rough sleepers	£60,000 (2025/26)
<b>Discretionary Housing Payment</b>	Supporting people affected by the welfare changes and to assist those in severe financial hardship. Covers those with Housing Benefit claims and those in receipt of Universal Credit.	£138,217 (top up limit of 2.5x allocation) (2025/26)

## Cambridgeshire County Council / Partners

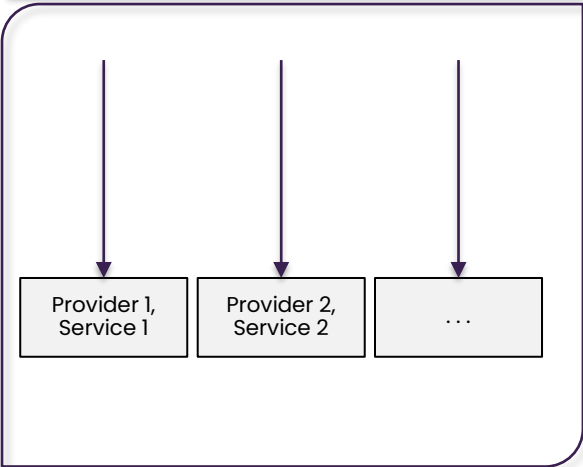
Grant	Description	£
<b>RSPARG/Rough Sleeping Initiative</b>	Flagship funding programme to support national rough sleeping strategies and commitments	£235,971 2025/26
<b>Household Support Fund</b>	Assist vulnerable households struggling with the cost of living	£6.312m (2025/26)

## Capital Funding

Pot	Description	£
<b>Local Authority Housing Fund</b>	MHCLG capital fund to build and purchase additional accommodation in light of recent humanitarian schemes (e.g. Afghan and Ukrainian refugees)	LAHF 1/2 = £10,999,288 LAHF 3 = £1,868,000 LAHF 3 = £921,675.00.
<b>Affordable Homes Programme (East of England)</b>	Government grant funding for developers to build social and affordable homes.	£336m

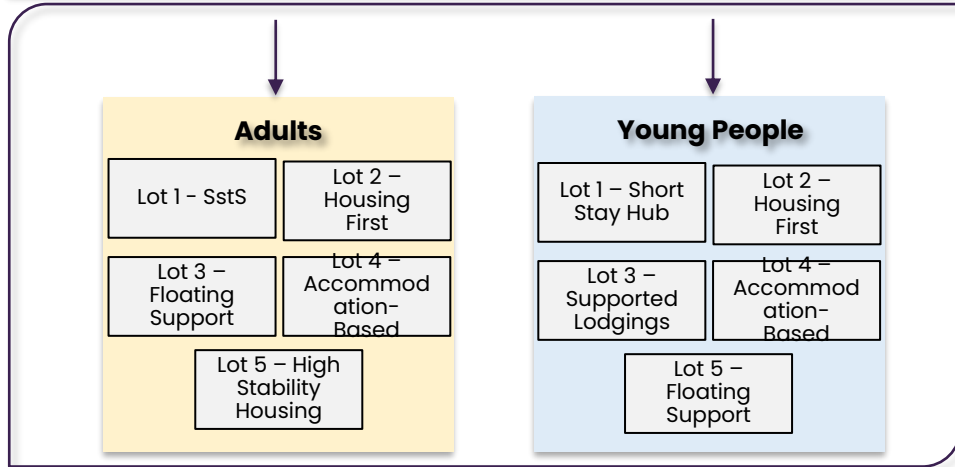
# Commissioning approaches

## Option 1 – Individual contracting for each scheme/ service



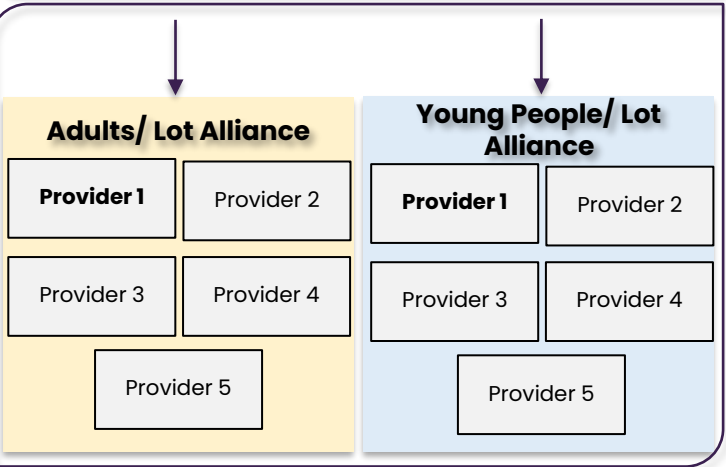
Separate contracts and objectives with each party. Performance individually judged. Provision made for disputes. Contracts based on tight specifications

## Option 2 – All services commissioned via framework agreement or DPS



Establish approved provider lists and standard contracts. Could seek one or multiple providers, depending on the Lot. Allow for guaranteed block volume of units. Potential for spot purchase arrangements depending on actual demand / funding changes. Can call-off new provision via direct award or further competition. Can add new Lots as required. Could have lots around provision type (above) or cohorts. Mixed range of accommodation settings that supports different types of occupancy and households.

## Option 3 – Lead provider or alliance/ consortia



Framework agreement with one contract and performance framework. Range of providers are incentivised to work together. Success judged on performance overall. Identify lead service providers who are encouraged to form supply chains. Lead provider would retain responsibility for ensuring that support is delivered, but could delegate to a partner or sub-contractor

examples

**Bristol** – In 2017, introduced the lead provider model, dividing its 850 beds for single homeless people into men-only pathway, a women-only pathway, a mixed pathway, and a specialist substance misuse pathway. Each pathway entered into a seven-year contract with a lead provider.

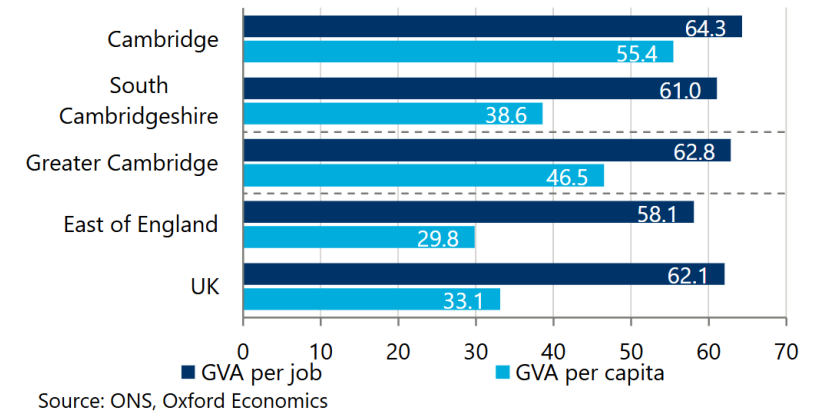
**Plymouth** – Seven partner organisations who are contracted as an Alliance. Commission a further five sub-contractors to the main contract. Funding is allocated to the Alliance as a whole, with agreed budget allocations to each service that have flexed with the needs of the wider system.

# Resources | Future pressures & opportunities (1/4)

The Oxford–Cambridge Growth Corridor is a government-backed initiative to develop links between the two university cities and London to drive an ‘innovation cluster’ in South–Central England., building on existing growth and success in the region.

- Cambridge has seen significant economic and demographic growth since the early 2000s, linked to the growth of the knowledge and biotechnology economy of ‘Silicon Fen’.
- Since 2000, **the Greater Cambridge population grew by 79,900 residents at a rate of 1.3% per year**, more than twice the UK average (0.6% per year). Both Cambridge (1.4% per year) and South Cambridge (1.2% per year) rank among the fastest growing local populations across the UK over this period.
- **Professional, scientific & technical activities alone formed almost a quarter of all employment in 2023**, more than twice the equivalent proportions both regionally and nationally. The Greater Cambridge economy benefits from relatively high GVA per capita. At £46,500 per resident in 2023, GVA per capita is around 40% higher than the national average, with Cambridge itself (£55,400 per resident) ranking in the top 95% of the UK’s 361 local authority areas by this measure.
- **Despite relatively high median earnings, Cambridge has seen growing challenges in housing availability and affordability as a result.** Relative to local pay, Cambridge has remained one of the least affordable places outside London for buying or renting a home in the country. The median house price is 11.3 times median earnings (compared to 7.7 for England as a whole), while the median rental price is 33% of median pay.
- While plans to develop the ‘Oxford to Cambridge Arc’ have been in progress since 2003, **the current Government has [shown renewed commitment to growth in the region](#)**. The aim of the scheme is to further ‘unlock’ the [innovation and economic potential of the region’s knowledge economy](#) by building new homes, infrastructure, and business space, supported by bodies like the Cambridge Growth Company (CGC, a public corporation) and significant investment in transport (East West Rail) and water.
- There is an ambition that **this will contribute up to [£78bn](#) to the UK economy by 2035**.

Figure 2.1. Headline indicators, Greater Cambridge and comparator areas, 2023  
£ thousand, constant 2022 prices

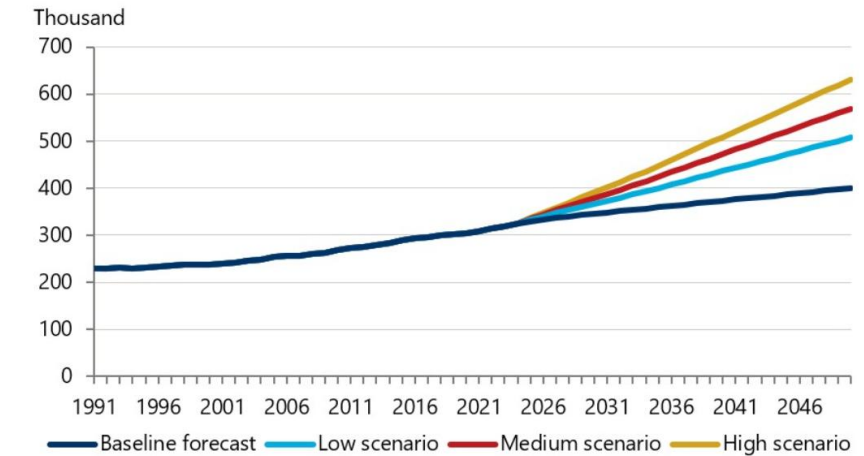


# Resources | Future pressures & opportunities (2/4)

[Modelling](#) by Oxford Economics looked to understand the potential impact of such economic growth (low, med, high scenarios) on the Greater Cambridge Region. They found that:

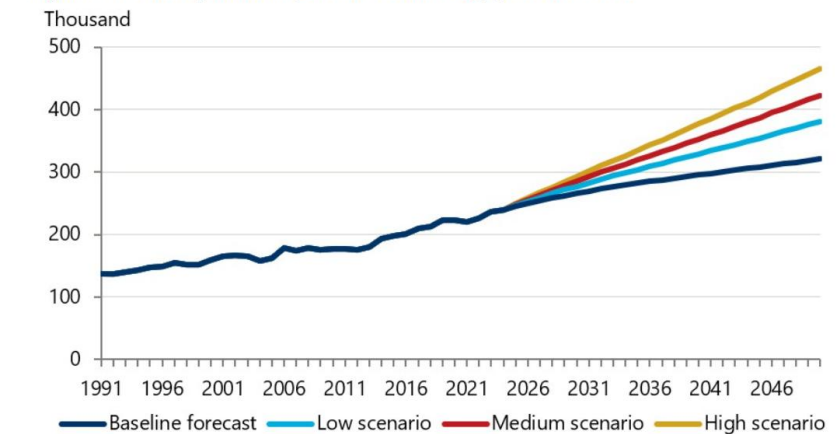
- **The region's population could be expected to grow by an average of 1.7% to 2.6% per year.** The Greater Cambridge population would thus increase to 507,000 to 630,000 by 2050, between 60% and more than double the current population (319,000 in 2023).
- **Such growth scenarios would attract both internal and international migrants to Greater Cambridge**, with analysis suggesting that between 41,000 to 68,000 new international migrants would arrive, and approximately 148,000 to 244,000 new residents moving domestically.
- **Appropriately housing this growing population is a key future opportunity (as a key driver of the economic growth) and pressure for the region.** Local councils have been working with government to better understand its ambitions for building up to 150,000 new homes around Cambridge ([‘The Case for Cambridge’](#)).
- **[Cambridge and South Cambs Local Plans](#) have identified the need for 33,500 new homes across Greater Cambridge** (19,500 in South Cambridgeshire and 14,000 in Cambridge) between 2011 and 2031.
- Cambridge's housing trajectory shows that 14,202 dwellings are expected to be delivered in Cambridge between 2011 and 2031 - **with [38,298 dwellings expected across the City and South Cambs](#)**.
- As of 31 March 2023, **around 60% of these new homes had already been completed.**

Figure 4.7. Population by scenario, Greater Cambridge, 1991 to 2050



Source: ONS, Oxford Economics

Figure 4.1. Jobs by scenario, Greater Cambridge, 1991 to 2050

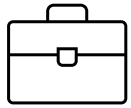


Source: ONS, Oxford Economics

# Resources | Future pressures & opportunities (3/4)

As a university city, Cambridge faces both unique pressures and opportunities in tackling homelessness – and there's more that could be done to unlock the role of the university.

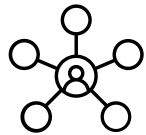
- A [2022 paper](#) by the Centre for Homelessness Impact found that, across university towns in the UK, applications to local authorities for homelessness assistance per head are significantly higher compared with areas without a university (1,428 per 100,000, compared with 1,007). Rates of households living in temporary accommodation are more than twice as high, while the prevalence of rough sleeping is more than three times greater (13 per 100,000, compared with 5).
- As often major actors in their communities, universities have an opportunity to use their power to support people impacted by or at risk of homeless. **Universities hold 'levers' in their roles as employers, land-owners, conveners, researchers and educators:**



**Employers:** CHI calls for universities to look to be inclusive in their hiring practices, including: advertising some posts in The Big Issue; removing references to qualifications (if these are not relevant to the role); and reflecting on whether criminal convictions are relevant to an application.



**Landowners and landlords:** Universities in England and Wales alone own more than 52,000 hectares of land and property. Oxford and Cambridge colleges own 41,580 hectares of land. Universities should act as a responsible landlord, offering secure and safe housing at affordable rates, including by letting to people in receipt of benefits or with a recent history of homelessness. Properties can also be offered to organisations working to support people affected by homelessness. In instances where universities have buildings which they own or lease that no longer suit their current needs and are allocated for future development these '[meanwhile](#)' sites could be converted for short or medium-term use as accommodation for people impacted by homelessness.



**Research and education:** University councils, vice chancellors, leadership teams, academic and non-academic staff and students could consider how they can use their reach and convening power in the communities within which they are based to address homelessness. This convening power can be, and often is, deployed through extracurricular activity by students and staff to engage with nearby homelessness services and community organisations, or even run initiatives themselves.

# Resources | Future pressures & opportunities (4/4)

The growth of Silicon Fen, alongside Cambridge's existing rich network of local assets, opens further opportunities for social investment and philanthropy – including innovative funding models.

- **A growing interest in social investment (such as social impact bonds) in the housing and homelessness sector poses an opportunity in light of economic growth in the region.** One way this has been enabled [elsewhere](#) is through the development of local homelessness Charter to guide collaboration between local government, nonprofits, community members and local businesses.
- [Social Impact Bonds](#) are an agreement between Government, delivery organisations and social investors, whereby investors agree to fund the delivery of a particular programme and the Government commits to pay for the achievement of certain positive social outcomes. Projects funded in this way **typically involve working with people who might have complex needs, leading to a higher level of risk involved in achieving the outcomes.** This means investors tend to come from socially-motivated organisations who care about the outcomes and understand the associated risks – the University of Cambridge represents one such potential actor.
- **In London, the use of Social Impact Bonds to support individuals experiencing Rough Sleeping was trialled and evaluated between 2012 and 2017.** The London Homelessness SIB mobilised social investors to provide the up-front investment needed for two providers to deliver interventions to 830 rough sleepers. The interventions were designed around a navigator model, whereby key workers adopted a personalised and flexible approach, supporting the cohort to access existing provision and achieve sustained long-term outcomes. The results show that, when compared to a well-matched comparison group, the intervention significantly reduced rough sleeping over a two-year period.
- [Big Society Capital](#) argues that the [social housing sector has seen the entrance and rise of private equity-funding models](#) including the launch of affordable housing investment funds – they estimate that [the value of all social investment in the UK was worth £6.4 billion at the end of 2020 and that social property funds accounted for 45% of these investments.](#) **Given Cambridge's growing private sector economy and focus on innovation, there exists an opportunity to consider how to leverage this growing influence and sector.**
- However, despite this huge increase in investment there is remarkably little evidence of the effectiveness of this approach at this point. The CHI is undertaking an evaluation to explore this.

# 5. Recommendations

# Recommendations – building on what works

A prevention led, strengths-based approach

These recommendations recognise that Cambridge already has **strong foundations**, particularly in crisis response, partnership working and specialist provision. The focus is on **doing more of what works earlier**, rather than replacing existing models. We have framed our recommendations across three areas:

<i>Strengths-based</i>	<i>Developing practice</i>	<i>Filling the gaps</i>
<p>These recommendations recognise that Cambridge already has strong foundations, particularly in crisis response, partnership working and specialist provision.</p> <p><b>Key strengths we are building on:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Strong multi-agency working (MDTs, panels, Streets to Home)</li><li>• Trusted voluntary and community sector relationships</li><li>• Established specialist provision (e.g. DA, rough sleeping, substance misuse)</li><li>• Positive examples of relational, person-centred support</li></ul>	<p>These recommendations respond to evidence that good practice exists, but is uneven, overstretched or too late. The emphasis is on consistency, clarity and continuity, not wholesale change.</p> <p><b>What we are strengthening:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Earlier identification of risk</li><li>• Smoother transitions between services</li><li>• Better matching of accommodation and support to need</li><li>• Clearer ownership and accountability</li></ul>	<p>These recommendations address areas where lived experience, data and partner insight all point to clear prevention failures, where people fall through gaps despite engaging.</p> <p><b>Key gaps identified:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Upstream PRS instability and debt</li><li>• Health access outside crisis points</li><li>• Safety-led responses for women and survivors</li><li>• Support for people excluded by rules or system design</li><li>• Under-served groups whose homelessness remains hidden</li></ul>

Taken together, these recommendations do not seek to replace what already works in Cambridge. Instead, **they strengthen and extend effective practice** earlier in people's journeys, **close well-evidenced gaps** where prevention currently falls short, and embed a **strengths-based, trauma-informed approach across the system**. The emphasis is on starting less, finishing more, and preventing homelessness from becoming entrenched or recurrent.

# Recommendations – our approach

We have presented our recommendations under the following three headings. Each recommendation is linked to a key finding.

## ***Policy and Strategy Recommendations***

There are nine recommendations that sit under this heading.

The core recommendations here focus on strategic shifts in policy and focus. Working from our data analysis, future demand projections and qualitative engagement we have identified gaps and emerging strategic challenges. The recommendations set out specific policy changes that could help respond to these.

## ***Test and Learn Recommendations***

There are six recommendations under this heading.

Test and learn recommendations set out opportunities to pilot new, innovative or expanded service offerings to either address current gaps or respond to shifting patterns of demand. These recommendations are operational.

## ***Lived experience***

There are six recommendations under this heading.

All of the recommendations under this heading are linked to key messages, concerns and themes that were co-produced with people with lived experience of homelessness; and corroborated by other review evidence.

The recommendations are operational and consider how commissioning processes, joint-working processes and/or new services could tackle some of the specific issues raised by this group.

# Recommendations – rationale and evidence base (1/6)

Each recommendation is linked to a specific evidence source or insights from engagement, data and lived experience

## ***Policy and Strategy***

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### **1) Develop a whole-system demand and capacity model covering TA, supported housing, PRS and social lettings**

- **Lived Experience:** Participants described being moved between options with little clarity; instability and long waits make pathways feel unpredictable and unsafe.
- **Data:** Rapid growth in approaches and requests for assessments, rising TA demand and overspend, as well as declining social lettings point to structural capacity imbalance.
- **Qualitative:** Partners consistently describe system “blockages” (move-on, high-needs, TA) and fragmented enablers (MDTs, information sharing) needing a whole-system view.

### **2) Increase high-needs (HF) and step-down supported housing, alongside stronger move-on pathways (e.g. tenancy sustainment)**

- **Lived experience:** Participants reported placements that don't match need (safety, disability, trauma), and support dropping away once housed, increasing repeat homelessness risk.
- **Data:** Rising acuity (declining “low needs”), pressure on supported housing flow, and increasing bans indicate mismatch and insufficient high-needs capacity.
- **Qualitative:** Providers say supported housing is “relational not just a bed” but high-needs gaps and lack of move-on are creating longer stays and bottlenecks.

# Recommendations – rationale and evidence base (2/6)

## 3) Maintain a clear local ambition and metric to reduce long-term and repeat rough sleeping

- **Lived experience:** Participants describe entrenched street homelessness and cycling between streets/hostels/prison; stability depends on sustained support
- **Data:** Rough sleeping levels relatively steady but an entrenched cohort persists.
- **Qualitative:** Partners highlight chronic/repeat rough sleeping linked to dual diagnosis and lack of high-support options.

## 4) Strengthen discharge-to-housing pathways from prison, hospital and care

- **Lived Experience:** Discharge without housing is described as abrupt and destabilising; “continued care gaps” after prison/hospital increase relapse and repeat homelessness.
- **Data:** Pathway pressures show growth from custody and care transitions.
- **Qualitative:** Stakeholders report inconsistent Duty to Refer processes, fragile discharge pathways, and limited bridging/navigation capacity.

## 5) Develop a homelessness workforce stability and skills plan

- **Lived experience:** Progress is strongly associated with consistent trusted workers; turnover and loss of named contacts undermines trust and continuity.
- **Data:** Workforce/caseload analysis shows demand rising faster than capacity; increasing complexity implies higher skills requirements.
- **Qualitative:** Providers cite high turnover/shortages due to cost of living and pay, destabilising relationships and slowing progress for complex cases.

## 6) Embed co-production as standard practice in commissioning and service design

- **Lived experience:** Some participants report feeling unheard; co-produced approaches build trust, improve relevance, and reduce re-traumatisation in service interactions.
- **Data:** Review context notes new national expectations to meaningfully engage lived experience; hidden groups are under-counted without co-produced design.
- **Qualitative:** Stakeholders see value in aligning with local charter and strengthening cross-system buy-in through shared, lived-experience-informed priorities.

# Recommendations – rationale and evidence base (3/6)

## 7) Refresh homelessness governance to support the new Duty to Collaborate

- **Lived-experience:** participants reported experiencing fragmented or repetitive services, particularly at the intersections between service areas.
- **Data:** Review identifies fragmented system enablers (MDTs, info sharing) and the national Duty to Collaborate as a key new requirement.
- **Qualitative:** Multiple forums exist, but partners describe gaps in alignment/ownership; clearer governance is needed to drive consistent pathways.

## 8) Commission additional immigration/legal advice services

- **Lived experience:** Bureaucratic and legal barriers (status, documentation, local connection) cause people to disengage; advocacy is crucial to avoid destitution.
- **Data:** There is limited data on NRPF and under-counted “invisible” groups; lack of specialist advice contributes to unmet need.
- **Qualitative:** Partners highlight NRPF as a gap area, with limited pathways and pressure falling on frontline/VCSE to navigate complex rules.

## 9) Launch a strategic forum to oversee management and direction of social housing in collaboration with local Housing Associations/RPs

- **Lived experience:** Participants described unclear processes and not knowing what’s happening.
- **Data:** Declining social lettings and increased register pressure are driving blockages into TA/supported housing; longer waits contribute to system congestion.
- **Qualitative:** Stakeholders report risk aversion and “tenant readiness” culture; need stronger collaboration with RPs and better move-on/sustainment

# Recommendations – rationale and evidence base (4/6)

## *Test and Learn*

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### 1) Pilot use of predictive analytics to identify and support early at-risk households, focused on PRS sustainment and financial shocks

- **Lived experience:** Debt/benefit issues are repeated tipping points; people struggle with systems without phones/data/energy.
- **Data:** PRS is a growing driver; unsuccessful prevention activity has increased; demand forecasts show continued growth without upstream action.
- **Qualitative:** Council/partners note prevention is improving but needs scaling; revisiting use of LIFT flagged as an opportunity to identify risk earlier.

### 2) Test a refreshed PRS access model, with revised incentives, risk-sharing and clearer landlord offer

- **Lived experience:** PRS is experienced as insecure/expensive and hard to access due to upfront costs and stigma; instability pushes repeat homelessness.
- **Data:** PRS has become a net driver and declined as a route out (sharp drop in PRS outcomes); losses exceed successful PRS placements.
- **Qualitative:** Town Hall Lettings seen as a strength, but market conditions severe and supply shrinking; need refreshed offer to sustain capacity.

### 3) Pilot enhanced MDT and dual-diagnosis responses for priority singles and rough sleepers

- **Lived experience:** Participants describe cycling due to dual needs.
- **Data:** Complexity rising; priority singles show very high overlapping needs; dual diagnosis repeatedly cited as a friction point.
- **Qualitative:** Stakeholders highlight long waits for mental health support vs faster substance treatment, creating revolving door patterns.

### 4) Pilot a primary care inclusion model linked to housing and outreach pathways

- **Lived experience:** Health access is patchy; people rely on crisis care and are discharged back into homelessness; some avoid settings that feel unsafe.
- **Data:** health needs associated with ageing and multiple long-term conditions are increasing in relative and absolute terms, highlighting rising complexity of need.
- **Qualitative:** NHS partners describe current arrangements as placing too much focus on the Access Surgery and not integrated enough with wider pathways/PCNs.

# Recommendations – rationale and evidence base (5/6)

## 5) Test targeted pathways and improved data capture for under-served groups

- **Lived experience:** Women describe heightened risk and “hiding” to stay safe.
- **Data:** there are gaps in the data and instances of “hidden homelessness”, with some invisible groups (women, LGBTQ+, NRPF, young people) potentially under-counted.
- **Qualitative:** Stakeholders identify under-served groups and women’s safety gaps; mixed-gender environments and limited safe spaces reduce access.

## 6) Test and evaluate innovative solutions in collaboration with wider institutions (e.g. the University) via the use of social impact bonds

- **Lived experience:** Participants emphasise holistic support (connection, purpose, trusted workers) and the risks of fragmented responses
- **Data:** Future demand growth and TA/supported housing pressures indicate the need to expand effective prevention and supply solutions.
- **Qualitative:** Cambridge has engaged local institutions and a strong VCSE ecosystem; partners cite opportunity to mobilise broader civic assets.

## *Lived Experience*

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### 1) Evaluate and develop a business case to expand the TAP model to a wider cohort

- **Lived experience:** Participants described how they benefit most when there is one consistent trusted worker and coordinated support across systems.
- **Data:** Rising complexity and repeat homelessness risk among singles/rough sleepers indicates need for coordinated multi-agency support.
- **Qualitative:** Prevention panels/MDT-style working is viewed as effective but fragmented; scaling TAP offers a structured approach.

# Recommendations – rationale and evidence base (6/6)

## 2) Pilot debt-resolution pathways linked to housing outcomes (e.g. debt write-off, repayment pauses, advocacy)

- **Lived experience:** Participants explained how debt and UC overpayments are barriers that stop move-on even when people are ready
- **Data:** Financial shocks and arrears feature in prevention/relief failure; prevention activity “unsuccessful” has increased materially.
- **Qualitative:** Staff emphasise need for flexible prevention funds and practical problem-solving to stop escalation into TA/relief.

## 3) Pilot alternative, psychologically safe access points (women-only, substance-free, low-stimulus spaces)

- **Lived experience:** People avoid services when they feel unsafe (around men/drug use); women report high risk of violence and need for safe spaces with accessible hours.
- **Data:** “Hidden” groups are likely to be under-counted; safeguarding risk is therefore substantial but not visible in statutory data.
- **Qualitative:** Stakeholders identify gaps in women-only provision and under-served groups; mixed settings can reduce engagement.

## 5) Test low-pressure social, volunteering and peer-led activities as core parts of homelessness support

- **Lived experience:** Low-pressure activity, volunteering and peer support reduce isolation and rebuild identity/routine were seen as important for recovery.
- **Data:** n/a
- **Qualitative:** Providers/VCSE describe relational support as central, but capacity constraints mean “recovery” elements can be squeezed out.

## 6) Pilot strengthened communication standards (clear explanations, decision letters, two-way feedback)

- **Lived Experience:** Participants explained how poor communication and not being listened to is frustrating and retraumatising; lack of clarity leads to disengagement.
- **Data:** A substantial proportion of “contact lost”, withdrawals and unsuccessful duty endings indicate process/engagement failure points.
- **Qualitative:** Stakeholders note fragmented enablers and inconsistent processes; clearer communication supports prevention and sustained engagement.

# Delivery | Policy and Strategy (1/2)

\*2021-2026 Strategy Alignment  
 ✓ = Already included / explicitly aligned  
 △ = Partially included / implied  
 ✗ = Not included

Situating recommendations within a delivery context in preparation for strategy development

Key message	Recommendation	Audience	Owner	Delivery mechanism	Indicative timeline	Alignment with National 'Plan to End Homelessness'	2021-26 Strategy*
Demand has grown sharply and future pressure is predictable	Develop a <b>whole-system demand and capacity model</b> covering TA, supported housing, PRS and social lettings	Councillors, senior leaders, partners	CCC, CPCA	Annual analytical model embedded in budget and commissioning	6-12 months	Supports national expectations on <b>sufficiency and TA reduction</b>	✗
Supported housing works but is blocked by lack of move-on and high-needs capacity	Increase <b>high-needs (HF) and step-down supported housing</b> , alongside stronger move-on pathways (e.g. tenancy sustainment)	Commissioners, providers	CCC, Cambridgeshire County Council	Recommissioning, joint funding, use of new Supported Housing regulatory powers	12-24 months	Direct alignment with national <b>supported housing expansion funding</b>	△
Rough sleeping is stable but entrenched for a small cohort	Maintain a <b>clear local ambition and metric</b> to reduce long-term and repeat rough sleeping	Public, partners	Cambridge City Council	Agreed targets, performance reporting, Streets to Home governance	6 months	Directly aligns with national target to <b>halve long-term rough sleeping by 2029</b>	✓
Transitions from institutions remain a key failure point	Strengthen <b>discharge-to-housing pathways</b> from prison, hospital and care	HMPPS, NHS trusts, CCC	CCC, County Council	Formalised protocols, navigator roles, Duty to Refer assurance	6-12 months	Strong alignment with national aim to <b>reduce homelessness from institutions</b>	△

# Delivery | Policy and Strategy (2/2)

\*2021-2026 Strategy Alignment  
 ✓ = Already included / explicitly aligned  
 △ = Partially included / implied  
 ✗ = Not included

Key message	Recommendation	Audience	Owner	Delivery mechanism	Indicative timeline	Alignment with National 'Plan to End Homelessness'	2021-26 Strategy*
Workforce instability undermines outcomes and continuity	Develop a <b>homelessness workforce stability and skills plan</b>	Providers, commissioners	CCC, CPCA	Joint workforce plan, training, retention initiatives	12 months	Indirect alignment – enables delivery of national reforms	✗
Lived experience engagement is inconsistent and informal	Embed <b>co-production as standard practice</b> in commissioning and service design	All partners	Cambridge City Council	Formal framework, funded lived-experience roles	6 months	Strong alignment with new <b>statutory expectations on lived experience</b>	△
Governance is fragmented across multiple forums	Refresh homelessness governance to support the <b>new Duty to Collaborate</b>	Statutory partners	Cambridge City Council	Clear governance map, refreshed ToR, shared priorities	6 months	Direct alignment with national <b>Duty to Collaborate</b> and <b>expectations for strong local governance</b>	△
There's a lack of immigration/legal advice which puts additional strain on the wider system.	Commission <b>additional immigration/legal advice</b> services.	Partners, public	National government	Policy change and commissioning	12 months	National plan <b>recognises legal advice and representation as a key tool</b> in preventing and relieving homelessness; aligns with immigration advice pilot.	✗
Managing move-on into social housing requires improved information sharing and system collaboration	Launch a <b>strategic forum to oversee management and direction of social housing</b> in collaboration with local Housing Associations/RPs	Social housing providers, Housing associations	CCC, CPCA	Formal ToR; governance refresh	6-12 months	Aligns with <b>expectations for system leadership and collaboration with the 'whole system'</b> (incl. HAs)	△

# Delivery | Test and Learn

\*2021-2026 Strategy Alignment  
 ✓ = Already included / explicitly aligned  
 △ = Partially included / implied  
 ✗ = Not included

Key message	Recommendation	Audience	Owner	Delivery mechanism	Indicative timeline	Alignment with National 'Plan to End Homelessness'	2021-26 Strategy*
Prevention outcomes are inconsistent, particularly for singles and PRS cases	Pilot <b>use of predictive analytics to identify and enable early intervention with high-risk households</b> , focused on PRS sustainment and financial shocks	Housing Advice teams, partners	Cambridge City Council	Predictive analytics via LIFT, targeted PRS sustainment offers	Pilot 6-9 months; scale Year 2	Direct alignment with national priority on <b>prevention and reducing inflow</b>	✓
PRS is declining as a route out of homelessness and driving new demand	Test a <b>refreshed PRS access model</b> , with revised incentives, risk-sharing and clearer landlord offer	Private landlords, letting agents	Cambridge City Council	Enhanced Town Hall Lettings, revised incentives, targeted landlord engagement	12-18 months	Aligns with national focus on <b>improving PRS access and security</b>	✓
Rising acuity and unmet dual diagnosis needs are driving repeat homelessness	Pilot <b>enhanced MDT and dual-diagnosis responses</b> for priority singles and rough sleepers	NHS, housing, support providers	CPFT, ICB, Cambridge City Council	Expanded MDTs, clearer escalation routes, shared outcomes	6-12 months	Aligns with national emphasis on <b>health-housing integration</b>	△
Primary care access for people experiencing homelessness is patchy and poorly integrated	Pilot a <b>primary care inclusion model</b> linked to housing and outreach pathways	NHS partners, housing & support providers	Cambridge hire & Peterborough ICB with Cambridge City Council	Outreach GP sessions, enhanced Access Surgery role, PCN-level agreements, shared referral protocols	6-12 months	Strong alignment with national priorities on <b>health inclusion and rough sleeping reduction</b>	△
Women, NRPF households and other "hidden" groups are under-represented in data and services	Test <b>targeted pathways and improved data capture</b> for under-served groups	Commissioners, VCS	Cambridge City Council with partners	Service pilots, improved recording, co-produced service design	12 months	Aligns with national focus on <b>equity, inclusion and lived experience</b>	△
Cambridge has a wealth of local assets and organisations (VCSE, University, Church)	Test and evaluate <b>innovative solutions in collaboration with local assets/philanthropic institutions</b> (e.g. the University) via the use of social impact bonds	Cambridge University	Cambridge City Council	Test and learn pilot; SIBs	12-18 months	Aligns with plan's commitment to <b>pilots, innovation and place-based responses</b> .	✗

# Delivery | Lived experience

\*2021-2026 Strategy Alignment  
 ✓ = Already included / explicitly aligned  
 △ = Partially included / implied  
 ✗ = Not included

Key message	Recommendation	Audience	Owner	Delivery mechanism	Indicative timeline	Alignment with National 'Plan to End Homelessness'	2021-26 Strategy*
Navigating systems while traumatised, unwell or unsafe is exhausting and retraumatising	Evaluate and develop a business case to <b>expand the TAP model</b> to a wider cohort.	Housing, health, DWP, VCSE	Cambridge City Council with partners	Small cohort pilot with named worker, warm handovers and advocacy remit	6-12 months	Aligns with national focus on <b>joined-up services and reducing bureaucratic harm</b>	✗
Debts and UC overpayments block move-on even when people are ready	Pilot <b>debt-resolution pathways linked to housing outcomes</b> (e.g. debt write-off, repayment pauses, advocacy)	Housing & welfare teams	Cambridge City Council, DWP partners	Targeted debt intervention fund with clear eligibility	12 months	Aligns with prevention and <b>sustaining tenancies</b>	✗
People avoid some services because they feel unsafe or overwhelmed	Pilot <b>alternative, psychologically safe access points</b> (women-only, substance-free, low-stimulus spaces)	Commissioners, providers	Cambridge City Council with VCSE	Targeted service pilots co-designed with lived experience	12 months	Aligns with national emphasis on <b>equitable access and inclusion</b>	△
Isolation in hostels and TA deepens mental distress	Test <b>low-pressure social, volunteering and peer-led activities</b> as core parts of homelessness support	Providers, VCSE	Cambridge City Council	Small grants, peer-led delivery, evaluation of wellbeing outcomes	6-12 months	Indirect alignment – supports <b>recovery and non-recurrence</b>	✗
Feeling unheard and decisions made “about me, not with me” undermines trust	Pilot <b>strengthened communication standards</b> (clear explanations, decision letters, two-way feedback)	Housing & support services	Cambridge City Council	Revised templates, staff training, lived-experience review panels	6 months	Aligns with national focus on <b>dignity and person-centred services</b>	✗



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