Direction 4(a)(v) - People setting up home as part of a planned programme of resettlement

General

3050 This section deals with payments to help the applicant to set up home in the community as a part of a planned resettlement programme following a period during which he has been without a settled way of life.

3051 CCGs are intended primarily to help people live as independent a life as possible in the community. If a person is leaving care or a young person who has left care in the last 12 months, consider an award under Direction 4(a)(i). If there is a threat of care then consider an award under Direction 4(a)(ii).

3052 If a person is setting up home as a part of a planned resettlement programme following an unsettled way of life, and they are leaving accommodation that does not provide a sufficient level of care to be considered under Direction 4(a)(i) and there is not a threat of care to be considered under Direction 4(a)(ii) then consider an award under Direction 4(a)(v).

3053 A CCG may be awarded to applicants who:
   - have been living in the community in accommodation which does not provide a sufficient level of care or supervision to be treated as institutional or residential care for the purposes of Direction 4(a)(i) and
   - are being housed in permanent accommodation (or temporary accommodation which will lead to permanent accommodation) as a part of a planned programme of resettlement

3054-3069

Unsettled way of life

3070 People who have been without a settled way of life may have been:
   - using a night shelter
   - staying in a hostel
   - sleeping on the streets or in a make-shift shelter on the streets
   - using an emergency winter shelter
   - using a temporary supported lodging scheme
   - staying in temporary accommodation provided by the Home Office pending a decision on their application for asylum in this country
   - using a combination of these
The above list is not exhaustive. Be aware of the:
- type of housing provision for the homeless within your area, and
- organisations which are active locally, including LA led consortiums or homelessness forums, and
- possibility of temporary reception centres for refugees or evacuees from outside the UK

Districts where homelessness is a significant problem may have a Homeless Customers Liaison Officer

Planned resettlement programmes

Planned programmes of resettlement may be run by LAs, voluntary organisations, housing associations and registered charities. Organisations providing resettlement support can be funded by:
- DETR, which uses powers under Section 180 of the Housing Act 1996 to pay grants to voluntary sector organisations and housing associations for the prevention and relief of homelessness, eg the 'Rough Sleeper's Initiative' in London and other local authority areas which have demonstrated they have a major problem of people sleeping rough
- the Housing Corporation, which funds a Special Needs Management Allowance for special needs groups
- DH, which funds some hostels under the 'Homeless Mentally Ill Initiative'
- the Housing Corporation under Section 30 of the Jobseekers Act 1995, which authorises the awarding of grants to non-profit making registered charities or LAs operating schemes that are similar to those of the former resettlement units
- the Home Office, which has the powers to fund voluntary bodies (eg: the Refugee Council) to provide temporary accommodation for asylum seekers, refugees or evacuees from countries outside the UK
- charitable and private sources

Non-publicly funded programmes providing resettlement should normally be a registered charity whose aims include the resettlement of homeless people.

You may need to check that:
- a programme of resettlement exists at the accommodation that the person is moving from; and
- the person is on such a programme.

Check with the organisation arranging the programme if necessary, observing rules of confidentiality.