HOUSING PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

BVPI	Out-turn 2001/2002	Out-turn 2002/2003	Out-turn 2003/2004	Target 2004/2005	Ac	tual Per	forman	ce		Explanation of target	Commentary on progress towards target
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
BV62: The proportion of unfit private sector dwellings made fit or demolished as a direct result of action by the LA	1.27%	1.62%	2.52%	3.0%	2.50 %	2.56	2.58 %			The target is intended to drive up performance improvement with the aim of achieving top quartile status over a three-year	This indicator measures average performance since the last Stock Condition Survey in 2001, as required in the Audit Commission
	Out-turn 2000/2001				Progress towards target			ıraet		period. Denominator = 3650 unfit	guidance. Progress is being made towards achieving the target.
	0.83%				= 2.58%					properties, defined by the House Condition Survey 2000	Staff shortages have impacted upon completion of grant applications.
BV64: The number of private sector dwellings that are returned to occupation or		64	42	40	2	10	4			This target reflects our excellent performance in the previous two years. We aim to maintain our position in the top quartile of all English authorities.	Staff time has been concentrated on reviewing the Private Sector Lease Scheme which has had a direct impact on initial delivery. In the longer term, this work should
demolished as a result of action by the LA					Progress towards target = 16 properties				8	The target of 40 for 04/05 was based upon focussing on properties which had been long-term empty	support improvement in this indicator. Difficulties are also being experienced with partners in developing schemes.
BV183 a: The average length of stay of households that include		8 weeks	5 weeks	0	4	3	3			The Council has an LPSA 1 target which requires that no households are placed in B&B accommodation during 04/05, hence the zero target.	The LPSA 1 target has not been met due to increasing numbers of applicants and a lack of alternative temporary accommodation and move-on accommodation.
dependent children/pregnant women in bed and breakfast accommodation					Progress towards target = 4 weeks			rget		The ODPM also discourage use of this type of temporary accommodation through the Homelessness (Suitability of Accommodation) Order 2004.	On-going homelessness demand means the use of B&B is unavoidable but the Council is developing additional temporary housing solutions. The trend is showing improvement.

HOUSING PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Best Value	Out-turn 2001/2002	Out-turn 2002/2003	Out-turn 2003/2004	Target 2004/2005	ACTU	AL PER	FORMA	NCE		Explanation of target	Commentary on progress towards target
Performance Indicators					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
BV183 b: The average length of stay of households that include dependent children in hostel accommodation		14 weeks	13 weeks	12 weeks	10 Pro	17 gress to = 19 v		rget	⊗	Herefordshire is an area of high housing demand. The lack of settled accommodation and lengthy waiting times for homeless families means that 12 weeks a challenging target for this indicator.	The policy of minimising the use of Bed and Breakfast accommodation, combined with the shortage of settled accommodation, has impacted on the use of hostel accommodation for families with children.
BV 202: The number of people sleeping rough on a single night within the LA area				Less than 3	Annual Count Count = 0				©	Government target is to reduce rough sleeping as close to zero as possible, and to maintain a reduction of two-thirds the figure recorded in 1998. Our estimate at that time was less than 10 people sleeping rough.	The Headcount was carried out in accordance with ODPM guidance on 21 April 2004. There was found to be no admissible evidence of rough sleeping in the county.
BV 203: The % change in the average number of families with dependent children or a pregnant woman placed in temporary accommodation compared with the average from the previous year.			(+ 12.4%)	0%	+ + + + 1.6 6.3 11.1 % % % Progress towards target = + 6.33%			rget	ⓒ	Set against rising levels of homelessness, this target is intended to halt the increasing trend of families with children in any form of temporary accommodation. Action to prevent homelessness will take time to implement and our target will aim to achieve a % reduction here in the future. The on-going affordable housing shortage represents a challenge to this indicator.	It is hoped performance will improve when the new Allocation Policy is implemented. This will allow Agency Staff to support and encourage quicker move-on from temporary accommodation. Furthermore, expansion of support services should impact on reducing repeat homelessness. However, the housing shortage makes occupation of temporary accommodation inevitable.