

<b>Committee:</b>	<b>Dated:</b>
Community and Children's Services Committee	07/03/2018
<b>Subject:</b> Update on Rough Sleepers	<b>Public</b>
<b>Report of:</b> Andrew Carter, Director of Community and Children's Services	<b>For Information</b>
<b>Report author:</b> Will Norman, Interim Service Manager for Homelessness and Rough Sleeping	

### Summary

This report articulates our work with rough sleepers to fulfil the City's local authority function in accordance with the policy commitments of central government and the Mayor of London. The City continues to be part of a pan-London approach to addressing rough sleeping and is represented at the Greater London Authority's (GLA's) operational leads meeting.

The national street count took place in November 2017 and 36 rough sleepers were recorded, a 28% reduction on the 2016 figure. Numbers of new and intermittent rough sleepers continue to rise, along with most London local authorities, but quarter 2 saw no individuals migrate into the 'living on the streets' cohort. In quarter 3 the proportion of rough sleepers who did not spend a second night on the street was 81%.

The accommodation pathway is fully operational with 16 individuals helped since the last committee report. Service level agreements are now in place with Westminster, Hackney and Tower Hamlets, while extra provision has been negotiated to complement the existing agreement with Southwark. The outreach team are carrying out weekly anti-begging patrols with newly commissioned service provider, Parkguard.

This winter has seen the introduction of a new pilot initiative to protect the welfare of rough sleepers during adverse weather. The Severe Weather Emergency Protocol (SWEP) uses four supported beds across two settings as well as access to B&B accommodation. This creates a stronger local offer for hard-to-reach individuals and builds on partnership work already underway with voluntary sector agencies. The new SWEP provision has been running alongside the Winter Awareness Campaign seen on billboards, in stations and on phone boxes across the City.

### Recommendation

Members are asked to note the report.

## Main Report

### Background

1. Rough sleeping audit: The City outreach team continues to implement monthly audits. It is important to note that the audits are just a snapshot of the number of rough sleepers on the City's streets. They provide an opportunity to gather intelligence about who is actually sleeping out on any given night.

**Table 1: Number of rough sleepers in the City of London 2015 to 2017**

Month	No.	Month	No.	Month	No.
January 2015	32	January 2016	35	January 2017	31
February 2015	N/C**	February 2016	36	February 2017	27
March 2015	39	March 2016	24	March 2017	31
April 2015	27	April 2016	28	April 2017	32
May 2015	25	May 2016	27	May 2017	30
June 2015	22	June 2016	33	June 2017	N/C
July 2015	26	July 2016	31	July 2017	33
August 2015	21	August 2016	29	August 2017	40
September 2015	29	September 2016	25	September 2017	N/C
October 2015	21	October 2016	29	October 2017	34
November 2015	48*	November 2016	50*	November 2017	36*
December 2015	N/C**	December 2016	N/C**	December 2017	N/C**

\* Official count – the annual counts are reported to the Department for Communities and Local Government to measure local authorities progress in meeting their targets.

\*\* No count undertaken.

### Current Position

#### 2. Street profile – quarter 3

- 149 individuals were recorded as sleeping rough in the City, of which:
  - 37 were new rough sleepers, an increase of 76% in the previous quarter
  - 49 were longer-term rough sleepers, known as 'living on the streets', the same as in the previous quarter
  - 65 were intermittent rough sleepers, one less than in the previous quarter.

#### 3. Narrative – year to date

The City has seen an increase in new rough sleepers for the year to date. There has been a 42% increase since April and 76% increase on the previous quarter. Despite this, the number of people 'living on the streets' has only increased slightly from 43 in quarter 1, to 49 in quarters 2 and 3. This 6% increase is comparable with the picture across London. We have also seen a steady improvement in new rough sleepers not

spending a second night on the street, with quarter-on-quarter progress of 69%, 71% and finally 81%. This latter figure is the highest proportion recorded for the City since 2012 and the introduction of the No Second Night Out campaign.

4. Performance has been consistently strong through the year in preventing new rough sleepers going on to ‘living on the streets’ with only three people recorded to date. In quarter 2, no one was recorded at all.

5. The total number of rough sleepers recorded in the City increased by 10% between April and December 2017. This compares with a more modest rise across London of 1.8%. Numbers of intermittent rough sleepers have fluctuated, with a 9% increase between quarters 1 and 2 and a 7% reduction between quarters 2 and 3.

6. The number of current RS205 clients (people identified as being the most entrenched rough sleepers) has increased through the year from 10 in quarter 1 to 14 in quarter 2 and 16 in quarter 3. Despite this, recent data from the Challenge Group reveals that five out of the 13 most entrenched and complex cases currently on the outreach caseload are in accommodation at present.

#### 7. Accommodation pathway

**Table 2: Current pathway update**

Provision	Description	Update
King George’s Hostel	2 beds	All in place and underwritten with service level agreements.  <b>16</b> people helped so far, of which <b>4</b> are from the City LOS/RS205 cohorts.
Edward Alsop Court	2 beds	
Dellow Centre Hostel	4 beds	
Great Guildford St Hostel	6 beds	
Mare St Hostel	1 bed	
Pop-Up Hubs	Quarterly hub for rough sleepers	Added to St Mungo’s outreach contract. Next hub scheduled for 12 to 18 March 2018.
Housing First	Person-centred accommodation solutions	Added to St Mungo’s outreach contract. Client and accommodation identified.
Pathway co-ordinator post	Co-ordination of pathway beds	Added to St Mungo’s outreach contract. New post to be created leading on Pathway co-ordination, Pop-up Hubs and Housing First.
Parkguard Pilot	Civil enforcement support for outreach	Pilot underway – <b>13</b> patrols undertaken.
Rent deposit scheme	Rent deposits to aid access to private rented sector	Options currently being piloted.
Specialist mental health input	Enabling Assessment Service London (EASL) low-threshold referral service	Newly commissioned.
Outreach welfare specialist	Department for Work and Pensions outreach worker	Available at the Dellow Centre free of charge.
Detox and rehab treatment pathway	Specialist treatment options for rough sleepers	Pause specialist support service for women used for one individual to date.

Education and engagement campaign	Communication strategy	Winter Awareness Campaign extended through to February 2018.
Commissioning support	For ongoing procurement and commissioning of pathway providers	Dedicated business partner in place.

8. Supplementary to this, our bed at Anchor House remains occupied with a move-on plan in place. A new referral has been identified for when this proceeds.

### **Housing First, Pop-up hubs and pathway co-ordination**

9. Two areas that members agreed extra funding for as part of the pathway were Housing First and the continuation of the successful Pop-up Hub model. In addition to the existing St Mungo's outreach contract, a new contract has been agreed which will see the provision of a Housing First model as well as one Pop-up Hub per quarter, led by a dedicated worker within their service. This senior level worker will also take responsibility for co-ordinating the 15 beds within the newly expanded accommodation pathway. All three areas will be subject to a performance-monitoring framework that will sit as an appendix to the existing contract monitoring. We expect this approach to improve communication, define accountability and achieve greater efficiency.

10. The next Pop-up Hub is scheduled for 12 to 18 March 2018. This hub will also use Greenlight – a voluntary sector inclusive health service to provide basic clinical services as well as advice and guidance on access to primary care. The last hub held in October 2017 worked with 17 individuals.

11. We have identified a private rented sector flat in Westminster for one long-term rough sleeper as part of our Housing First model. The accommodation is being paid for and the client is making a slow transition off the streets, supported by a dedicated outreach worker.

### **Parkguard Pilot**

12. The new pilot with Parkguard has been operating since November 2017. Early indications are that this is proving to be an important tool in establishing clear and consistent messaging to rough sleepers and our street population. It also supports our broader agenda around multi-agency collaboration. The work continues to develop, and summary data so far is shown in Table 3.

**Table 3: Parkguard pilot data**

<b>Activity</b>	
Number of patrols	<b>13</b>
Jointly with police	<b>3</b>
Jointly with outreach	<b>5</b>
Patrol hours	<b>31</b>

Direct contacts with rough sleepers	<b>26</b>
Direct contacts at begging sites	<b>14</b>
Community Protection Notices issued by police	<b>1</b>
Individuals moved on from begging sites	<b>4</b>

13. Parkguard have also contributed to other outreach-oriented work:

- Twice attended cleansing of hotspot sites to support outreach and other City of London departments
- Contribution to the annual street count, checking Aldgate and Tower Hill areas
- Attended a case conference for two high-profile entrenched clients.

### **Mental Health**

14. Enabling Assessment Service London (EASL) have been commissioned to provide a low-threshold referrals service to support the outreach team. This helps us plug a gap between rough sleepers with an unidentified or undiagnosed mental health need and people with chronic and acute needs that we expect to be met by statutory services. A second strand to this work is the provision of reflective practice to the outreach team to ensure that their practice is as psychologically informed as possible.

15. Data from 2016/17 indicates that 135 individuals, or 58% of rough sleepers, described a mental health need, but only a small proportion of these led to Mental Health Act assessments. EASL's role will be to provide a qualified insight into someone's mental state and contribute to written reports.

### **Severe Weather Emergency Protocol (SWEP)**

16. This winter has seen the introduction of a new pilot protocol aimed at protecting the wellbeing of rough sleepers during extreme weather. The City of London has negotiated four supported beds across two settings. This has been in collaboration with existing partners. Further to this we have the capacity to book two extra rooms in B&B accommodation, bringing the total capacity to six spaces on any given night, although capacity can be extended during longer SWEP periods. SWEP has been activated five times so far, this winter across 14 nights. At the time of writing, 11 people had been helped across 25 separate nightly stays.

17. We are currently exploring the possibility of enhanced shift patterns using resources located centrally with St Mungo's. This would create capacity for two shifts in every 24-hour period.

### **Winter Awareness Campaign**

18. In December 2017, we commenced an extended Winter Awareness Campaign scheduled to last into February 2018. Multiple formats have been used, including large billboard ads, posters within stations, phone box posters and Xads – interactive ads that target smartphone users. Total alerts to Streetlink for rough sleeping locations within the City leapt by over 300% between November and December 2017. Impact data also suggests that the campaign has increased awareness since last year, with a 29% increase on total alerts between December 2016 and December 2017.

### **Homelessness Reduction Act**

19. April 2018 sees the introduction of the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 for councils across England. This new legislation is an amendment to the existing Housing Act and brings the following new clauses:

- a new duty to demonstrate how homelessness has been prevented
- the right for single, non-priority applicants to approach any local authority, irrespective of local connection
- people who qualify for an interim housing duty will have a right of up to 56 days in accommodation, up from 28 days under the previous legislation
- a 'Duty to Refer' will come in to effect from October 2018. This requires a yet unknown list of public bodies to refer people at risk of homelessness
- Personalised Housing Plans (PHPs) will be the principle tool for housing officers to share with applicants.

20. Despite the logistical and procedural challenges, we welcome this new legislation as an opportunity to prevent homelessness for more households. New burdens funding from Central Government has seen us invest in a new database and casework management tool as well as specialist consultation.

### **Gold Standard**

21. Just two challenges remain for the City to attain the National Practitioner Support Service (NPSS) Gold Standard. We're optimistic about achieving this before the next NPSS conference in July 2018.

### **St Mungo's Street Impact Service**

22. This service is commissioned by the GLA in response to the enduring problem of longer-term rough sleepers. The service is based on a payment by results model and is funded by social impact bonds. A cohort of rough sleepers has been identified using qualifying criteria and three caseworkers will complement the existing support provided by our commissioned outreach team. This is a welcome addition to our work and we expect them to have an impact on our 'living on the streets' cohort.

## **Member Involvement**

23. The Members' Rough Sleeping Meeting continues to take place quarterly, with recent presentations from Westminster Drug Project and St Mungo's. We will soon be providing a session as part of the Member Development schedule – date to follow.

## **Corporate & Strategic Implications**

24. The aim of reducing rough sleeping numbers in the City links directly with the Inclusive and Outward Looking City theme of the Community Strategy as well as the Housing Business Plan.

## **Implications**

25. There are no financial, legal, property or HR implications.

## **Health Implications**

26. There are no known health implications.

## **Conclusion**

27. The external context remains a challenging one. Rough sleeping numbers continue to rise across London, and the City saw a steep increase in new rough sleepers in quarter 3. Despite this, there is demonstrable success in preventing new rough sleepers from 'living on the streets'. The accommodation pathway continues to provide solutions that were unavailable to us last year and the outreach team is reaching more people using a local SWEP offer. We have evidence that our message to City of London residents and guests is getting through and we intend to build on this next year with a longer campaign.

## **Appendices**

- Appendix 1: Rough sleeper performance report: April – June 2017 (Quarter 1)
- Appendix 2: Rough sleeper performance report: July – September 2017 (Quarter 2)
- Appendix 3: Rough sleeper performance report: October – December 2017 (Quarter 3)

## **Will Norman**

### **Interim Service Manager – Homelessness & Rough Sleeping**

T: 020 7332 1994

E: [will.norman@cityoflondon.gov.uk](mailto:will.norman@cityoflondon.gov.uk)

## Appendix 1

### Rough sleeper performance report: April – June 2017 (Quarter 1)

#### 1 Summary

- During April to June 2017, the number of rough sleepers in the City of London decreased to 135 people (a 7% decrease) compared to the previous quarter. This compares to a 6.1% decrease across London as a whole.
- The number of new rough sleepers decreased substantially by 50% from 52 to 26 people when compared to the previous quarter. However, this drop is mainly due to a change in reporting.
- Of new rough sleepers, 69% spent just one night sleeping rough. This is lower than the previous quarter (75%) and lower than the London average of 80%.
- The City also has a significantly higher proportion of longer-term rough sleepers (34%). This compares to 14% across London as a whole. The City also has a higher number of RS205 clients – people identified as being the most entrenched rough sleepers at 10 people. However, only one new rough sleeper joined the 'living on the streets' cohort.

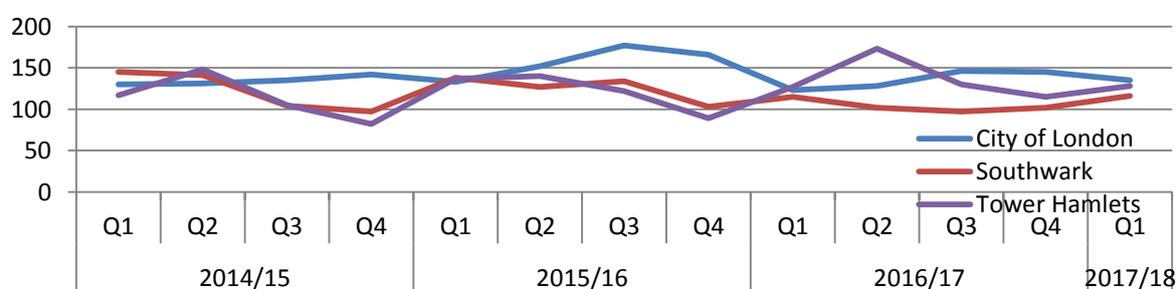
#### 2 Total rough sleeping

During the period 1 April to 30 June 2017 (quarter 1), a total of 135 individuals were recorded sleeping rough in the City of London. This is a decrease of 10 people from the previous quarter (7%), and compares to a 6.1% decrease in the overall total number of rough sleepers (2,584) across London, from the previous quarter.

Graph 1 compares the City of London to Tower Hamlets and Southwark. These local authorities have a similar scale of rough sleeping. Southwark reported 116 rough sleepers in the quarter and Tower Hamlets reported 128.

In Southwark, the total number of rough sleepers increased by 13.7% and in Tower Hamlets increased by 11.3% on the previous quarter.

**Graph 1: Number of Rough Sleepers**

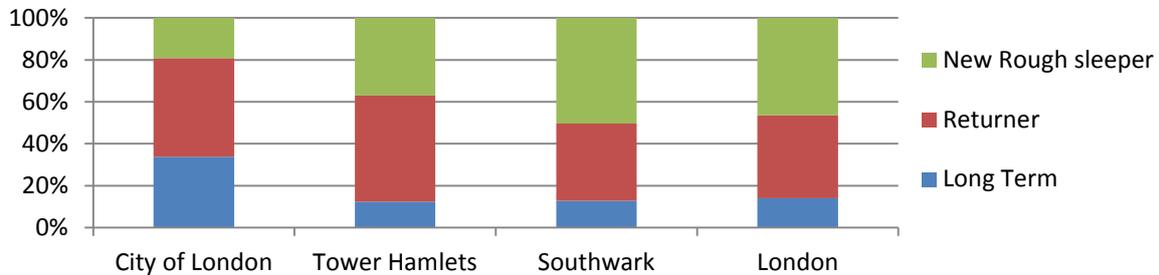


As shown in Graph 1, the number of rough sleepers tends to fluctuate between the quarters.

The 135 people recorded sleeping rough in the City during quarter 1 can be broken down as:

- 26 people (19%) were new rough sleepers
- 46 (34%) were longer-term rough sleepers described as ‘living on the streets’
- 64 (47%) were those who sleep rough intermittently and have returned to the streets – either from accommodation or having spent a period outside of London.

**Graph 2: Composition of rough sleepers in 2017/18 Q1**



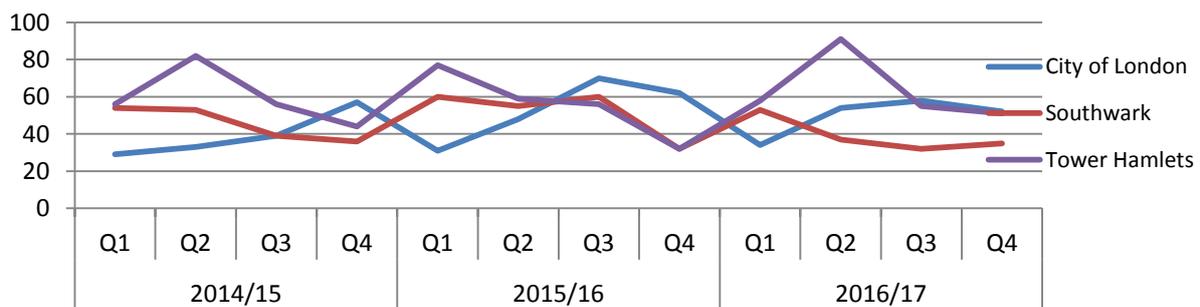
Graph 2 shows that, for quarter 1, the City of London has a much higher proportion of longer-term sleepers compared to its neighbours and London as a whole. This composition is explored in more detail below.

### 3 New rough sleepers

During the previous quarter, there was a 50% decrease in the number of new rough sleepers from 52 people to 26 people. This is also a 24% decrease from the same period in 2017. The drop is mainly due to having more robust checks in how rough sleepers are being counted; previous quarters may have overestimated the new rough sleepers.

Across London as a whole there was a 12% decrease in the number of new rough sleepers in the previous quarter.

**Graph 3: Number of New Rough Sleepers**



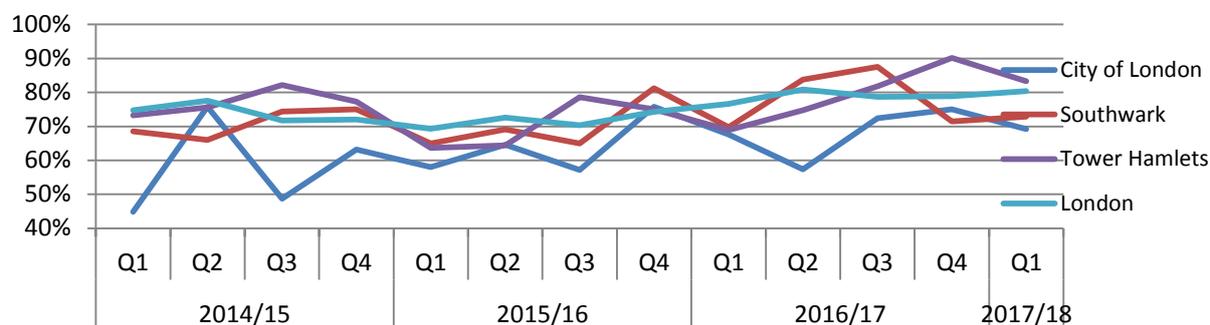
Tower Hamlets saw a decrease in the number of new rough sleepers by 6% but Southwark saw an increase of 69%.

Of the 26 new rough sleepers recorded in the City:

- 18 (69%) spent just one night sleeping rough
- seven (27%) spent more than two nights but were not living on the streets
- one (4%) joined the ‘living on the streets’ cohort.

#### 4 Rough sleepers not spending a second night out

**Graph 4: Percentage of new rough sleepers not spending a second night out**



Of all rough sleepers, 69% spent just one night sleeping rough. This is lower than the previous quarter which was 75%. Across London, 80% of new rough sleepers spent just one night out, in Tower Hamlets the proportion was 83%, and in Southwark 72%.

#### 5 Living on the streets (longer-term rough sleepers)

The total number of people (46) recorded living on the streets increased from the previous quarter (42 people), but fell from the same period last year by eight people. The number of longer-term rough sleepers is also considerably higher than its statistical neighbours, Tower Hamlets (16 people) and Southwark (15 people).

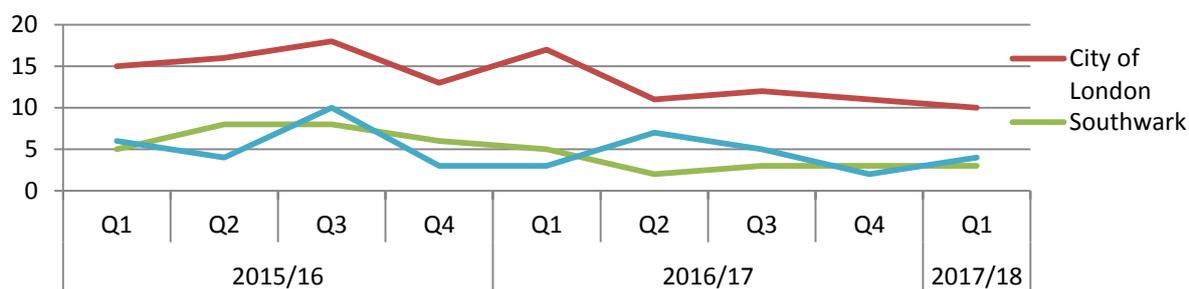
**Table 1: Number of longer-term rough sleepers**

	Q1 2017/18	Change from previous quarter	Change on same period last year
City of London	46	4	-8
Tower Hamlets	16	7	1
Southwark	15	-2	1
London	362	-15	-27

Graph 2 shows that City of London has a higher proportion of longer-term rough sleepers (34%). This compares to 14% across London as a whole, and its statistical neighbours Tower Hamlets (13%) and Southwark (13%)

Of those living on the streets, 10 are identified among London's most entrenched rough sleepers (known as RS205), of which one person was a new rough sleeper. Graph 3 shows that, although the City of London has a higher number of RS205 clients compared to its statistical neighbours. This number has fallen since Q1 2016/17 (17 people).

**Graph 5: Number of RS205 clients**



## 6 Intermittent rough sleepers (returner)

During the period, 64 people recorded rough sleeping in the City had done so having returned to the streets after a period away. Southwark reported 43 intermittent rough sleepers in the quarter and Tower Hamlets reported 66.

In the City the number of intermittent rough sleepers increased by 23% compared to the previous quarter. This increase is mainly due to having more robust checks in how intermittent rough sleepers are being counted.

Tower Hamlets has also seen an increase of 22% in the number of intermittent rough sleepers. In Southwark, there has been a drop of 10%.

Across London as a whole there was a 0.5% decrease in the number of intermittent rough sleepers in the past quarter.

Of this group, 38% had one contact, and a further 23% had two contacts. London wide, 50% of intermittent rough sleepers were seen just once. In Tower Hamlets 45% and in Southwark 53% were seen once.

The proportion of City rough sleepers recorded as intermittent (47%) is higher than that of London as a whole (at 40%). In Southwark, 37% of rough sleepers are intermittent, and in Tower Hamlets, 52%.

## Appendix 2

### Rough sleeper performance report: July – September 2017 (Quarter 2)

#### 1 Summary

- During July to September 2017, the number of rough sleepers in the City of London increased by five people to 140 people (3.6%) compared to the previous quarter. This compares to a 2.8% increase across London as a whole.
- During the period, half of all rough sleepers (70) had returned to the streets after a period away. This also increased by six people (7%) compared to the previous quarter.
- The number of new rough sleepers, decreased by five people (24%) to 21 people. Also, 71% of new rough sleepers spent one night out, but none had gone on to join the 'living on the streets' cohort.
- The City also has a significantly higher proportion of longer-term rough sleepers (35%). This compares to 14% across London as a whole.
- The number of people booked into accommodation or reconnected, has significantly increased from the previous quarter (nine people) to 32 people.

#### 2 Total rough sleeping

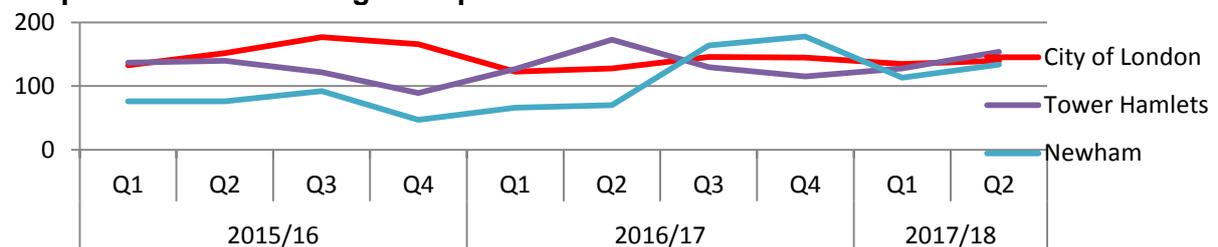
During the period 1 July to 30 September 2017 (quarter 2), a total of 140 individuals were recorded sleeping rough in the City of London. This is an increase of five people from the previous quarter (3.6%), and compares to a 2.8% (2,659) increase across London from the previous quarter.

Graph 1 compares the City of London to Tower Hamlets and Newham. These local authorities have a similar scale of rough sleeping.

Newham has seen the number of rough sleepers increase greatly to 134, 64 more than the same period last year.

Tower Hamlets reported 154, an increase of 26 people (17%) on the previous quarter.

**Graph 1: Number of Rough Sleepers**



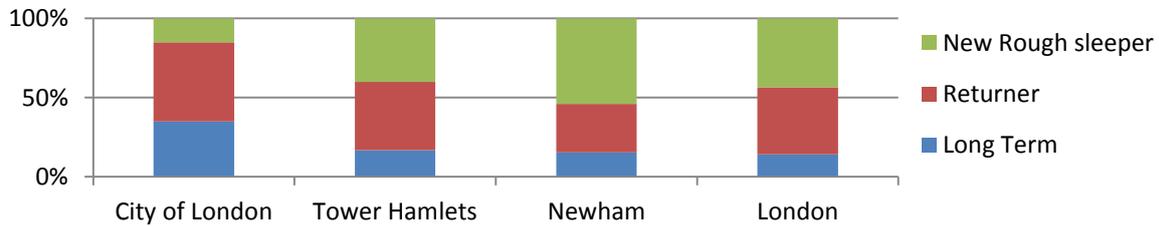
As shown in Graph 1, the number of rough sleepers tends to fluctuate between the quarters.

The 140 people recorded sleeping rough in the City during the quarter can be broken down as:

- 21 people (15%) were new rough sleepers
- 49 (35%) were longer-term rough sleepers described as 'living on the streets'

- 70 (50%) were those who sleep rough intermittently and have returned to the streets – either from accommodation or having spent a period outside of London.

**Graph 2: Composition of rough sleepers in 2017/18 Q2**



Graph 2 shows that, for quarter 2, the City of London has a smaller proportion of new rough sleepers (15%), compared to its neighbours and London as whole.

During the period, half of all rough sleepers (70) in the City had returned to the streets after a period away. This composition is explored in more detail below.

### 3 New rough sleepers

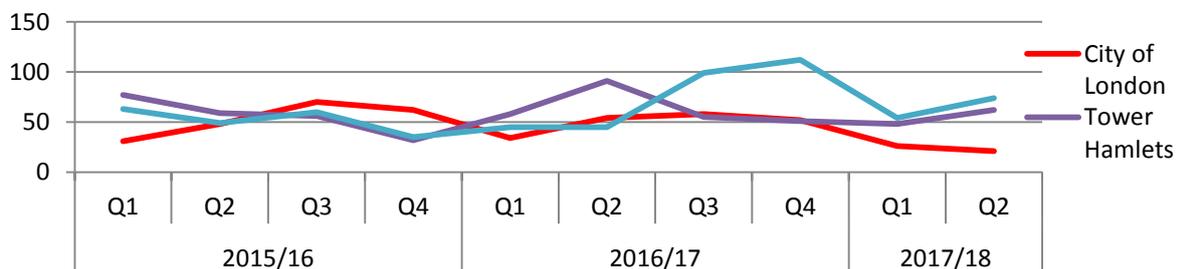
During the previous quarter, there was a decrease of five people (24%) in the number of new rough sleepers from 26 people to 21 people. Across London as a whole there was a 5.1% decrease in the number of new rough sleepers in the past quarter.

Also, more significantly, in this quarter none of the new rough sleepers in the City went on to join the 'living on the streets' cohort. Since 2016/17, an average of two new rough sleepers (per quarter) have joined the 'living on the streets' population.

Since 2016/17, the number of new rough sleepers has decreased considerably but this due to a change in reporting. There are more robust checks in how rough sleepers are being counted; previous quarters may have overestimated the number.

Both Tower Hamlets and Newham saw an increase in the number of new rough sleepers, by 23% and 27% respectively.

**Graph 3: Number of New Rough Sleepers**

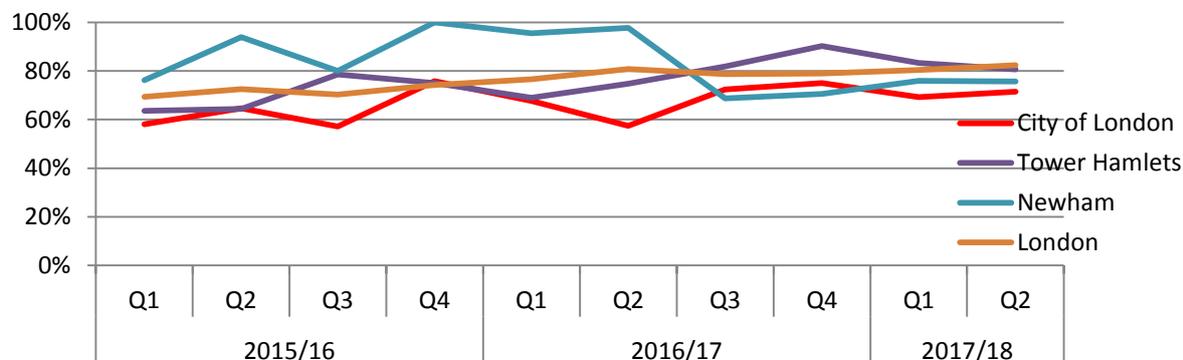


Of the 21 new rough sleepers recorded in the City:

- 15 (71%) spent just one night sleeping rough
- six (28.5%) spent more than two nights out, but not living on the streets.

## 4 Rough sleepers not spending a second night out

**Graph 4: Percentage of new rough sleepers not spending a second night out**



Of all rough sleepers, 71.4% spent just one night sleeping rough. This represents an improvement in performance from 69% in quarter 1, but is low compared to London (82%) as a whole.

In Tower Hamlets, the proportion was 81% of new rough sleepers spending one night out, and in Newham, 76%.

## 5 Living on the streets (longer-term rough sleepers)

The total number of people recorded living on the streets (49) increased from the previous quarter (46 people). The number of longer-term rough sleepers is also considerably higher than its statistical neighbours, Tower Hamlets (26 people) and Newham (21 people).

**Table 1: Number of longer-term rough sleepers**

	Q1 2017/18	Change from previous quarter	Change on same period last year
City of London	49	3	15
Tower Hamlets	26	10	-3
Newham	21	6	21
London	376	14	51

Graph 2 shows that City of London has a higher proportion of longer-term rough sleepers (35%). This compares to 14% across London as a whole, and its statistical neighbours Tower Hamlets (17%) and Newham (16%).

Recently the Greater London Authority has decided to view RS205, the most entrenched rough sleepers, as a Pan-London concept without a local focus. This means that RS205 clients are no longer allocated to a borough. However, 14 RS205 were recorded by the Combined Homelessness and Information Network (CHAIN) as 'Sleeping rough in the City' during quarter 2. Of the 14 rough sleepers, eight are not traditionally seen as City of London clients.

Data kept by the outreach team reveals that 11 RS205 clients that were previously recorded on the City list continue to sleep rough, the same as in the previous quarter.

## 6 Intermittent rough sleepers (returner)

During the period, 70 people recorded sleeping rough in the City had done so having returned to the streets after a period away. Newham reported 42 intermittent rough sleepers in the quarter and Tower Hamlets reported 67.

In the City the number of intermittent rough sleepers increased by six people (8.6%) compared to the previous quarter. It also increased considerably from the same period last year (68%). This is due to a change in reporting as there are more robust checks in how intermittent rough sleepers are being counted.

Tower Hamlets has also seen an increase in the number of intermittent rough sleepers 1.5%. In Newham, there has been a drop of 4.8%.

Across London as a whole there was a 7.6% increase in the number of intermittent rough sleepers in the past quarter.

Of this group, 37% had one contact, and a further 33% had two contacts. London wide, 52% of intermittent rough sleepers were seen just once. In Tower Hamlets, 48% and in Newham, 45% were seen once.

The proportion of City rough sleepers recorded as intermittent (50%) is higher than that of London as a whole (at 42%). In Newham, 31% of rough sleepers are intermittent, and in Tower Hamlets, 44%.

## 7 Accommodation and Reconnection Outcomes

The number of people booked into accommodation or reconnected, has significantly increased from the previous quarter (nine people) to 32 people.

In Tower Hamlets, 29 people were booked into accommodation or reconnected, and two people in Newham.

**Table 2: People booked into accommodation or reconnected in the City**

	Apr-Jun 17	Jul-Sep 17
Booked into accommodation or reconnected	9	32
Booked into accommodation*	6	28
Booked into long term accommodation	1	2
Booked into hostel accommodation	5	10
Booked into other accommodation	0	19
Reconnected	3	9
Booked into No Second Night Out (NSNO)**	3	4

\*Some people may have been booked into more than one type of accommodation during the period.

\*\*People booked into NSNO may also have been accommodated or reconnected during the period. The figure given includes referrals from the borough by London Street Rescue.

**Sukhjit Gill**  
20/11/2017

## Appendix 3

### Rough sleeper performance report: October – December 2017 (Quarter 3)

#### 1 Summary

- During October to December 2017, the number of rough sleepers in the City of London increased by nine people to 149 people (6.0%) compared to the previous quarter. This compares to a 1.1% decrease across London.
- During the period, 44% of rough sleepers (65) had returned to the streets after a period away. Of those, 65% had one or two contacts during with this period.
- The number of new rough sleepers, increased by 16 people (76%) to 37 people. However, 81% of new rough sleepers spent one night out, which is significantly higher than the previous quarter. Two of 37 new rough sleepers joined the 'living on the streets' cohort.
- The City also has a significantly higher proportion of longer-term rough sleepers (33%). This compares to 15% across London.

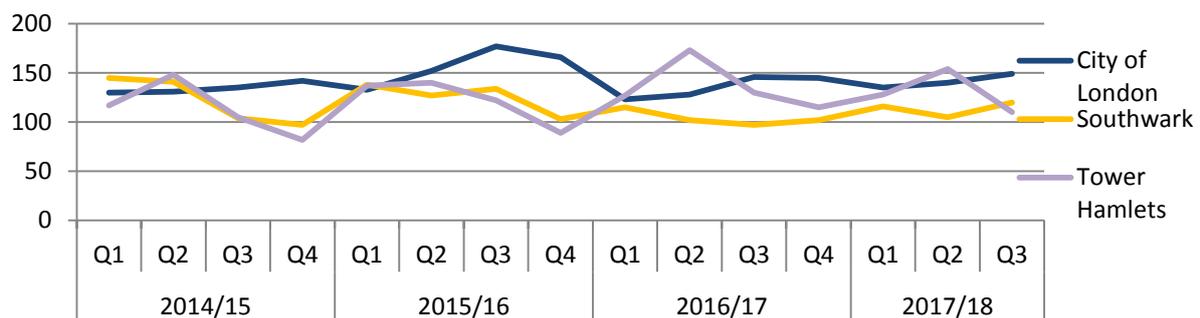
#### 2 Total rough sleeping

During the period 1 October to 31 December 2017 (quarter 3), a total of 149 individuals were recorded sleeping rough in the City of London. This is an increase of nine people from the previous quarter (6.0%). This compares to a 1% decrease across London from the previous quarter.

Graph 1 compares the City of London to Tower Hamlets and Southwark. These local authorities have a similar scale of rough sleeping. Southwark reported 120 rough sleepers in the quarter and Tower Hamlets reported 110.

In Southwark, the total number of rough sleepers increased by 14.3% and, by comparison, in Tower Hamlets the number fell by 44 people (28.6%) on the previous quarter.

**Graph 1: Number of Rough Sleepers**

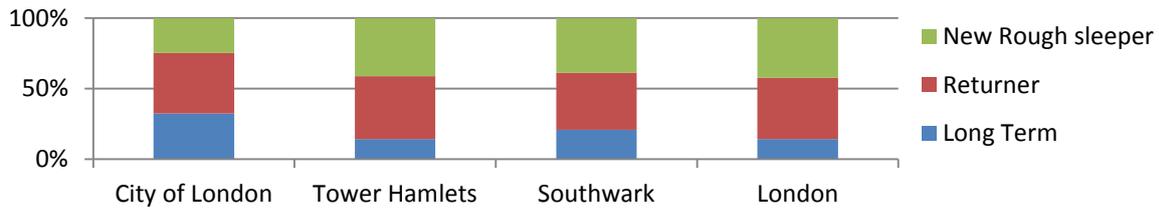


As shown in Graph 1, the number of rough sleepers tends to fluctuate between the quarters.

The 149 people recorded sleeping rough in the City during the quarter can be broken down as:

- 37 people (25%) were new rough sleepers
- 49 (33%) were longer-term rough sleepers described as 'living on the streets'
- 65 (44%) were those who sleep rough intermittently and have returned to the streets – either from accommodation or having spent a period outside of London.

**Graph 2: Composition of rough sleepers in 2017/18 Q3**



Graph 2 shows that, for quarter 3, the City of London has a smaller proportion of new rough sleepers (25%), compared to its neighbours and London as whole.

It also has a much higher proportion of long-term rough sleepers – 33% compared to 15% across London. This composition is explored in more detail below.

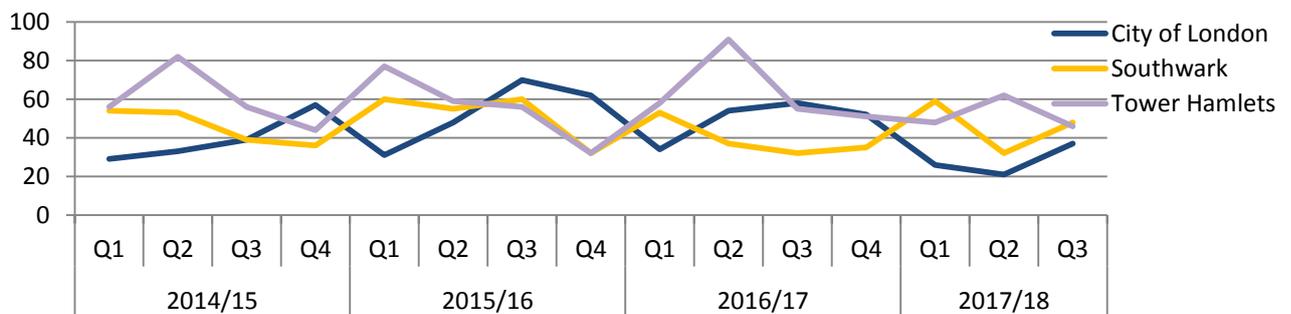
### 3 New rough sleepers

During the previous quarter, there was a large increase of new rough sleepers – from 21 people to 37 people – representing a 76% increase (16 people). Across London there was a 2.4% decrease in the number of new rough sleepers in the past quarter.

Southwark also saw the number of new rough sleepers increase by 16 people (50%). However, Tower Hamlets saw a decrease by 16 people (25.8%) over the previous quarter.

Graph 3 shows that, since 2016/17, the number of new rough sleepers has decreased considerably, but this is due to change in reporting. There are more robust checks in how rough sleepers are being counted; previous quarters may have overestimated the number.

**Graph 3: Number of New Rough Sleepers**

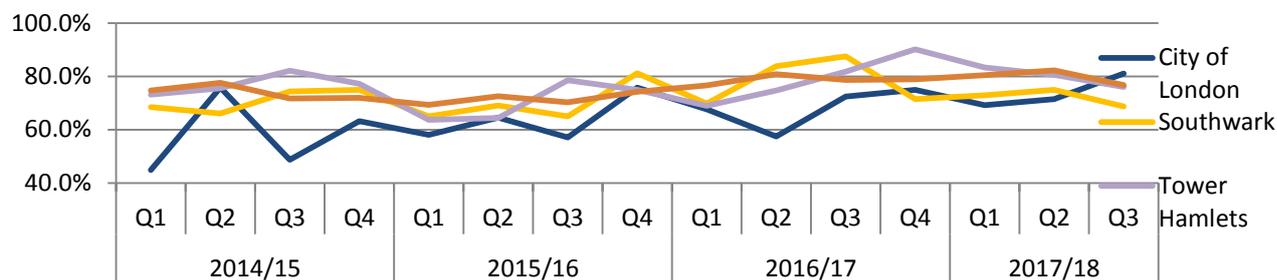


Despite the number of new rough sleepers increasing (81%) most spent one night out. This is a vast improvement and is the highest rate in the last four years (see Graph 4). Moreover, local intelligence suggests that this figure is higher (91%) once ‘unknowns’ are accounted for.

The City’s performance was above the London average (76.8%) and its statistical neighbours Tower Hamlets (76.1%) and Southwark (68.8%).

## 4 Rough sleepers not spending a second night out

**Graph 4: Percentage of new rough sleepers not spending a second night out**



Of the 37 new rough sleepers, seven spent more than one night out. But only two joined the 'living of the streets' cohort. This is higher than the previous quarter where no one joined the cohort. However, since 2016/17 an average of two new rough sleepers per quarter have joined the 'living on the streets' population.

## 5 Living on the streets (longer-term rough sleepers)

There was no change in the total number of people (49) recorded living on the streets. The number of longer-term rough sleepers is also considerably higher than its statistical neighbours, Tower Hamlets (26 people) and Southwark (26 people).

**Table 1: Number of longer-term rough sleepers**

	Q3 2017/18	Change from previous quarter	Change on same period last year
City of London	49	0	4
Tower Hamlets	16	-10	-4
Southwark	26	2	17
London	384	8	29

Graph 2 shows that City of London has a higher proportion of longer-term rough sleepers (33%). This compares to 15% across London, and its statistical neighbours Tower Hamlets (15%) and Southwark (22%)

Recently the Greater London Authority has decided to view RS205, the most entrenched rough sleepers, as a Pan-London concept without a local focus. This means that RS205 clients are no longer allocated to a borough. However, 16 RS205 were recorded by the Combined Homelessness and Information Network (CHAIN) as sleeping rough in the City during quarter 3, which is higher than quarter 2 (14).

## 6 Intermittent rough sleepers (returner)

During the period, 65 people recorded as rough sleeping in the City had done so having returned to the streets after a period away. This is higher than its statistical neighbours – Southwark reported 50 intermittent rough sleepers in the quarter and Tower Hamlets reported 50.

Of this group, 35% had one contact, and a further 31% had two contacts. No one had six or more contacts. London wide, 48% of intermittent rough sleepers were seen just once. In Tower Hamlets, 48% and Southwark, 46% were seen once.

**Sukhjit Gill**  
**26/01/2018**