



Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Sub Committee

Date: MONDAY, 14 FEBRUARY 2022

Time: 11.00 am

Venue: COMMITTEE ROOMS, 2ND FLOOR WEST WING, GUILDHALL

Members:

Marianne Fredericks, Community and Children's Services Committee (Chairman)	Paul Kennedy, City Church
Tijs Broeke, Police Authority Board (Deputy Chairman)	Natasha Maria Cabrera Lloyd-Owen, Community and Children's Services Committee
Munsur Ali, Police Authority Board	Alderman Bronek Masojada, Court of Common Council
Randall Anderson, Deputy Chairman - Community and Children's Services Committee	Benjamin Murphy, Community and Children's Services Committee
Mary Durcan, Community and Children's Services Committee	William Pimlott, Community and Children's Services Committee
Helen Fentimen, Community and Children's Services Committee	Henrika Priest, Court of Common Council
Alderman & Sheriff Alison Gowman, Court of Common Council	Jillian Reid, Safer City Strategic Partnership
The Rt Hon. The Lord Mayor Vincent Thomas Keaveny, Court of Common Council	Ruby Sayed, Chairman - Community and Children's Services Committee

Enquiries: Kerry Nicholls 020 7 332 1262
kerry.nicholls@cityoflondon.gov.uk

Next Meeting Date: 1.45pm, Monday 9 May 2022

Accessing the virtual public meeting

Members of the public can observe this public meeting at the below link:

<https://youtu.be/-aeISwSC2aE>

A recording of the public meeting will be available via the above link following the end of the public meeting for up to one municipal year. Please note: Online meeting recordings do not constitute the formal minutes of the meeting; minutes are written and are available on the City of London Corporation's website. Recordings may be edited, at the discretion of the proper officer, to remove any inappropriate material.

John Barradell
Town Clerk and Chief Executive

AGENDA

Part 1 - Public Agenda

1. **APOLOGIES**

2. **MEMBERS DECLARATIONS UNDER THE CODE OF CONDUCT**

3. **MINUTES**

To agree the public minutes and non-public summary of the meeting held on 6 December 2021.

For Decision
(Pages 5 - 12)

4. **ANNUAL REVIEW OF TERMS OF REFERENCE**

Report of the Town Clerk.

For Decision
(Pages 13 - 16)

5. **TURNING POINT - SUBSTANCE MISUSE SERVICES TO CITY ROUGH SLEEPERS**

The Director of Community and Children's Services to be heard.

For Information

6. **DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL FOR THE 2023-2027 HOMELESSNESS & ROUGH SLEEPING STRATEGY**

Report of the Director of Community and Children's Services.

For Information
(Pages 17 - 20)

7. **ROUGH SLEEPING Q3 2021/22 PERFORMANCE REPORT**

Report of the Director of Community and Children's Services.

For Information
(Pages 21 - 42)

8. **ANNUAL STREET COUNT REPORT**

Report of the Director of Community and Children's Services.

For Information
(Pages 43 - 48)

9. **TRANSITION PLAN UPDATE REPORT**

Report of the Director of Community and Children's Services.

For Information
(Pages 49 - 54)

10. **CITY OF LONDON POLICE UPDATE**

The Commissioner of the City of London Police to be heard.

For Information

11. **QUESTIONS ON MATTERS RELATING TO THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE**

12. **ANY OTHER BUSINESS THAT THE CHAIRMAN CONSIDERS URGENT**

13. **EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC**

MOTION – that, under Section 100(a) of the Local Government Act 1972, the public be excluded from the meeting for the following items on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act

For Decision

Part 2 - Non-Public Agenda

14. **NON-PUBLIC MINUTES**

To agree the non-public minutes of the meeting held on 6 December 2021.

For Decision
(Pages 55 - 56)

15. **OUTSTANDING ACTIONS**

Report of the Town Clerk.

For Information
(Pages 57 - 58)

16. **CAPITAL PROJECTS UPDATE**

The Director of Community and Children's Services to be heard.

For Information

17. **HOMELESSNESS AND DRUGS**

The Commissioner of the City of London Police to be heard.

For Information
(Pages 59 - 60)

18. **CITY OF LONDON POLICE NON-PUBLIC UPDATE**

The Commissioner of the City of London Police to be heard.

For Information

19. **QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE WORK OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE WHILE THE PUBLIC ARE EXCLUDED**

20. **ANY OTHER BUSINESS THAT THE CHAIRMAN CONSIDERS URGENT WHILST THE PUBLIC ARE EXCLUDED**

Part 3 - Confidential Agenda

21. **HOMELESSNESS FATALITY REVIEW**

The Director of Community and Children's Services to be heard.

For Information

HOMELESSNESS AND ROUGH SLEEPING SUB COMMITTEE

Monday, 6 December 2021

Minutes of the meeting of the Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Sub Committee held at the Guildhall EC2 at 2.15 pm

Present

Members:

Marianne Fredericks (Chairman)
Randall Anderson
Mary Durcan

Natasha Maria Cabrera Lloyd-Owen
Alderman Bronek Masojada

Members Attending Virtually:

Tijs Broeke (Deputy Chair)
Jillian Reid
Ruby Sayed

Officers:

Nisha Backory	- Community and Children's Services Department
Simon Cribbens	- Community and Children's Services Department
Jack Deeprise	- Community and Children's Services Department
Kirsty Lowe	- Community and Children's Services Department
Will Norman	- Community and Children's Services Department
Chris Pelham	- Community and Children's Services Department
Maddie Tait	- Community and Children's Services Department
Matthew Cooper	- Town Clerk's Department
Kerry Nicholls	- Town Clerk's Department
Charlie Pearce	- Chief Operating Officer's Department
Sgt Mohammed Ali	- City of London Police

1. **APOLOGIES**

Apologies for absence were received from Helen Fentimen, Alderman Sheriff Alison Gowman, The Rt Hon. The Lord Mayor Vincent Keaveny (Alderman, Benjamin Murphy, William Pimlott and Henrika Priest.

The Chairman advised that Tijs Broeke, Jillian Reid and Ruby Sayed were attending the meeting virtually. Whilst the Sub-Committee was a Local Authority Committee, the City Solicitor had confirmed that Members attending virtually were permitted to participate in the meeting as it was non-decision making.

2. **MEMBERS DECLARATIONS UNDER THE CODE OF CONDUCT**

There were no declarations

3. **MINUTES**

With regard to Minute 4: Outstanding Actions, the Head of Homelessness, Prevention and Rough Sleeping advised that at its meeting on 14 October 2021,

the Policy and Resources Committee endorsed the Homeless Link Immigration Pledge not to make referrals under new Home Office Immigration rules which made rough sleeping grounds for refusing or cancelling an individual's leave to remain. Homeless Link had subsequently been notified of the City of London Corporation's support for the Pledge.

RESOLVED, that the public minutes and non-public summary of the meeting held on 4 October 2021 be approved.

4. **OUTSTANDING ACTIONS**

Members received the Sub-Committee's outstanding actions list and the following updates were noted:

- The proposal to request a Designing Out Crime Officer complete a site survey as part of the design process for the City Assessment Centre (Action 12/21/HRS) had been raised with the Project Group and would be taken forward as the project progressed.
- A representative of the Drugs Squad – Specialist Operations of the City of London Police would attend the next meeting of the Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Sub-Committee on 14 February 2022 to lead a wider discussion on the issues of homelessness and drugs (Action 13/21/HRS). Committee Members were invited to raise any questions they may have for the City of London Police in relation to this work in advance of meeting.

RESOLVED, that outstanding actions be noted.

5. **ROUGH SLEEPING Q2 2021/22 PERFORMANCE REPORT**

The Sub-Committee considered a report of the Director of Community and Children's Services in respect of rough sleeping data for Quarter 2 2021/22 and the following point was made:

- The total number of rough sleepers in the City of London in Quarter 1 2021/22 was 127 individuals, which represented a 38.04% increase on the previous quarter and a 20.95% increase on the same period in 2020/21, although this was still a reduction on the levels of rough sleeping seen prior to the pandemic. Of these rough sleepers, 44 were identified as new, an increase of 109.5% on the previous quarter, of which 63.6% had not spent a second night out on the street, demonstrating the success of the City of London Corporation's high assessment accommodation rates but also indicating the transitory nature of rough sleepers moving onto other boroughs before meaningful engagement could be made. There had been 43 individuals supported into accommodation or reconnection during this period, which was a high rate compared with neighbouring boroughs. A focus would continue to be placed on supporting individuals who were homeless or rough sleeping into appropriate accommodation moving forward, as well as ensuring new rough sleepers did not spend a second night on the street.

RESOLVED, that the report be noted.

6. **TRANSITION PROGRAMME UPDATE REPORT**

The Sub-Committee considered a report of the Director of Community and Children's Services providing an update on the Transition Programme and the following points were made:

- The Transition Programme represented an evolution of the COVID-19 Recovery Plan and included the anticipated decant of the Carter Lane hostel and the progress of delivering two capital projects comprising the City Assessment Service and the High Support Hostel. The Transition Programme also included winter planning for individuals who were rough sleeping, including the Severe Weather Emergency Protocol (SWEP) arrangements which came into effect when temperatures were forecast to fall below 0°C. The SWEP had been activated between 26-29 November 2021 with two individuals being accommodated at the Carter Lane hostel, and it was anticipated that further activations would be required as the Winter progressed.
- In considering the update, a Committee Member noted the 15-week break scheduled between the closure of the Carter Lane hostel and the opening of the City Assessment Service and queried whether contingency arrangements were place should this break be longer than anticipated. The Head of Homelessness, Prevention and Rough Sleeping confirmed that contingency planning was underway to ensure that individuals continued to have access to appropriate accommodation throughout this period. This included a funding application to the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities' Winter Pressures Fund for a three-month contract extension for the Mobile Intervention Support Team (MIST), hotel block booking, a funded Anchor House bed and a funded Crimscott No Recourse to Public Funds assessment bed. The Chairman queried the progress made in supporting homeless individuals who were European Union residents to apply for leave to remain in the United Kingdom. The Rough Sleeping Coordinator advised that eight applications had been made to date, with more individuals awaiting legal advice on their application.

RESOLVED, that the report be noted.

7. **PRIVATE RENTED SECTOR FRAMEWORK SUMMARY REPORT**

The Sub-Committee considered a report of the Director of Community and Children's Services providing a summary of the Private Rented Sector Framework and the following points were made:

- The City of London Private Rented Sector Move-on Scheme commenced on 1 April 2021 for a four-year period. The three private rented sector partners participating in the scheme had each committed to sustain a minimum of five tenancies for a minimum of 12 months per annum and were responsible for sourcing a good standard of properties, developing relationships with trusted landlords and supporting clients to sustain their tenancies, including welfare, financial and health support where needed,

as well troubleshooting any concerns that could threaten a client's tenancy, such as rent arrears. The providers were responsible for sourcing their own landlords and monitoring the quality of accommodation, the minimum standard of which was made clear in the service specification. During Quarters 1 and 2 of the 2021/22 financial year, 13 individuals had been housed, with 85% sustaining their tenancies to the end of Quarter 2. Performance against the scheme would be monitored closely, including an annual report to the Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Sub-Committee.

- In response to a question from the Deputy Chair, the Interim Pathway Co-ordinator confirmed that the private rented sector partners comprised two not-for-profit organisations and one housing association of longstanding but varying expertise all of which were committed to developing their services to meet a full range of client need. Clients were allocated to these partners on a rotational basis rather than on their support needs which supported providers to grow their expertise. During Quarter 1 and 2, an average of 74% of referred clients had been accepted by the private rented sector partners with other clients referred to alternative accommodate options which better met their support needs. The Chairman welcomed plans to hold a Private Rental Sector workshop with the three providers and referring partners to build a better understanding of the scheme and noted that by addressing misconceptions around private rented accommodation, pressure on limited social housing stock would be reduced. The Sub-Committee requested that a workshop be arranged between Committee Members and the private rented sector partners to share learning and best practice about the new and innovative approach.

RESOLVED, that the report be noted.

8. **HOMELESSNESS TEAM SOCIAL WORKER - IMPACT REPORT**

The Sub-Committee considered a report of the Director of Community and Children's Services on the impact of the Homelessness Prevention and Rough Sleeping Social Worker role and the following points were made:

- The Homelessness Prevention and Rough Sleeping Social Worker role had been created to address the need for specialist social work input for clients who were homeless or sleeping rough in the City of London, as well as to act as a bridge between the Adult Social Care Team and the Homelessness Service. The postholder had started in February 2021 and was currently managing a caseload of 15-20 individuals comprising those sleeping rough, those experiencing homelessness in temporary or hostel accommodation and those at risk of homelessness or who had recently moved into accommodation. Alongside statutory work, the Social Worker was undertaking a range of non-statutory work for individuals who did not meet the threshold for support under the Care Act 2014, including use of the Adult Social Care Early Intervention pilot and participation in multi-agency meetings. Future planned work included a monthly early shift with the Outreach team, arranging a regular drop-in advice and discussion

session with the Outreach and City Assessment Service Teams and building stronger multi-agency links across this service area.

- In response to a question from a Member, the Head of Homelessness, Prevention and Rough Sleeping confirmed that this post had been funded by the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities as a one-year fixed term contract, but that it was hoped to make it a permanent role as part of a best practice model for other local authorities. A Committee Member queried how individuals with No Recourse to Public Funds were being supported and the Homelessness Prevention and Rough Sleeping Social Worker advised that some individuals qualified for statutory support from other local authorities and that it was possible to apply for funds to meet the care and support needs of non-qualifying individuals.

RESOLVED, that the report be noted.

9. **CITY OF LONDON POLICE UPDATE**

Members received an update of the Superintendent of the City of London Police and the following points were made:

- Operation Luscombe continued to operate successfully. Between 1 September and 4 October 2021, 73 tickets had been issued of which 51 were “green” invites to attend the bi-weekly intervention hub, 12 were “amber” Community Protection Warnings and 10 were Community Protection Notices. Criminal Behaviour Orders were also used where appropriate, such as where individuals were involved in begging; however there had been no Criminal Behaviour Orders issued during this period as the behaviour of individuals had not exceeded the threshold. At every stage of issuing notices, individuals were invited to attend the bi-weekly intervention hub where they could access homelessness outreach and support services, and a significant proportion of those receiving notices did not come to notice again. During the Christmas period, an additional night-time hub would be introduced on Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights, bringing together a range of agencies and St John’s Ambulance representatives to ensure that appropriate support, including a warm, safe space, was available to homeless and rough sleeping individuals.
- In considering the update, a Committee Member requested clarity around the requirements to apply for a Community Protection Notice or a Criminal Behaviour Order. Details on this, as well as up-to-date figures for ticketing under Operation Luscombe would be provided to Committee Members following the meeting. The Committee Member requested that the Committee be notified of any cases due to appear before the Magistrates’ Court seeking a Criminal Behaviour Order and this would be actioned going forward. The Committee agreed the need for a consistent point of contact at the City of London Police for the Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Sub-Committee and the Deputy Chair would follow this up after the meeting.

RESOLVED, that the update be noted.

10. **QUESTIONS ON MATTERS RELATING TO THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE**
There was one question.

In response to a question from a Committee Member, the Head of Homelessness, Prevention and Rough Sleeping confirmed that co-production would form a key part of the City of London Corporation's approach to homelessness services moving forward, including representation on the Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Sub-Committee by an individual with lived experience of homelessness.

11. **ANY OTHER BUSINESS THAT THE CHAIRMAN CONSIDERS URGENT**
There was one item of other business.

An improved Primary Care offer would be available to individuals who were homeless or rough sleeping from 8 December 2021 via the weekly visits of the *Change Please* health and wellbeing bus. This new provision would provide access to a General Practitioner and/or a Prescribing nurse as well as other health-related services for a period of 30 months and would overlap with the existing *Doctors of the World* provision which would cease on 31 March 2022. The Government had recently announced plans to increase support for individuals with substance misuse issues, and the Committee requested the Pan-London Commissioning Team for drug and alcohol services for rough sleepers be invited to speak to a future meeting of the Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Sub-Committee.

12. **EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC**
RESOLVED– that, under Section 100(a) of the Local Government Act 1972, the public be excluded from the meeting for the following items on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act.

Item no	Para no
13-19	3

13. **NON-PUBLIC MINUTES**
RESOLVED, that the non-public minutes of the meeting held on 4 October be approved.

14. **NOTE OF THE HOMELESSNESS AND ROUGH SLEEPING SUB-COMMITTEE AWAY DAY**
RESOLVED, that the non-public note of the Away Day held on 5 October 2021 be approved.

15. **CAPITAL PROJECTS UPDATE**
The Sub-Committee heard a non-public update of the Director of Community and Children's Services in respect of capital projects.

16. **STREET COUNT UPDATE**

The Sub-Committee heard a non-public update of the Director of Community and Children's Services on the Street Count.

17. CITY OF LONDON POLICE NON-PUBLIC UPDATE

The Sub-Committee received a non-public update of the Commissioner of the City of London Police.

a) **Project Adder Overview**

The Sub-Committee received a report of the Commissioner of the City of London Police providing an overview on Project Adder.

18. QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE WORK OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE WHILE THE PUBLIC ARE EXCLUDED

There were no non-public questions.

19. ANY OTHER BUSINESS THAT THE CHAIRMAN CONSIDERS URGENT WHILST THE PUBLIC ARE EXCLUDED

There was one item of other business.

The meeting closed at 4.17 pm

Chairman

**Contact Officer: Kerry Nicholls 020 7 332 1262
kerry.nicholls@cityoflondon.gov.uk**

This page is intentionally left blank

Committee(s) Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Sub-Committee	Dated: 14 February 2022
Subject: Annual Review of Terms of Reference	Public
Which outcomes in the City Corporation's Corporate Plan does this proposal aim to impact directly?	3, 8 & 10
Does this proposal require extra revenue and/or capital spending?	N
If so, how much?	N/A
What is the source of Funding?	N/A
Has this Funding Source been agreed with the Chamberlain's Department?	N/A
Report of: The Town Clerk	For Decision
Report author(s): Kerry Nicholls, Committee and Member Services Officer	

Summary

This report calls for the annual review of the Sub-Committee's own Terms of Reference, for recommendation to the Community and Children's Services Committee for final approval.

Recommendation(s)

Members are invited to:

- Approve, subject to any comments, the terms of reference of the Sub-Committee (as set out in **Appendix 1**) for submission to the Community and Children's Services Committee for final approval; and,
- Consider whether any change is required to the Committee's frequency of meetings.

Main Report

1. As part of the implementation of the 2011 Governance Review, it was agreed that all Sub-Committees of Grand Committees of the Court of Common Council review their Terms of Reference on an annual basis. The Sub-Committee is therefore requested to consider the relevance and effectiveness of its own Terms of Reference in the discharging of its delegates responsibilities as set out in **Appendix 1**.
2. The Sub-Committee is also requested to consider whether any change is required to the frequency of meetings. At present the Sub-Committee is scheduled to meet five times per annum.

Corporate & Strategic Implications

3. Members are asked to consider the current scope of the Sub-Committee's Terms of Reference, and bear in mind the impact of any proposed changes, particularly resource, legal and equalities implications.

Conclusion

4. The Sub-Committee is requested to approve, subject to any comments, its Terms of Reference for submission to the Community and Children's Services Committee for final approval.

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Terms of Reference

Kerry Nicholls

Committee and Member Services Officer

E: kerry.nicholls@cityoflondon.gov.uk

HOMELESSNESS AND ROUGH SLEEPING SUB COMMITTEE

Constitution

- i. The Chairman & Deputy Chairman of the Community and Children's Services Committee;
- ii. Up to *six Members of the Community and Children's Services Committee and/or the Court of Common Council;
- iii. Two Members representing the Police Committee;
- iv. A representative of the City church; and
- v. Chairman of the Safer City Partnership or his/her representative

The **quorum** of the sub committee shall consist of any three Members of the Court of Common Council.

The Sub Committee will have the power to **co-opt up to two external members** outside of the Court of Common Council. These individuals will provide specialism and experience relevant to the subject matter.

Terms of Reference:

1. To give consideration to strategies and proposals to alleviate rough sleeping and homelessness in the City of London together with other associated activities.
2. To have an overview of government and regional policies on rough sleeping; and advise the Grand Committee of their impact on the City of London Corporation's Rough Sleeping and Homelessness Strategy and practice arrangements;
3. To have an overview of rough sleeping in the City of London;
4. To monitor new approaches to working with rough sleepers;
5. To monitor the financial implications in delivering a service to rough sleepers;
6. To be informed about the health and wellbeing of rough sleepers, what services are required and how they can be delivered;
7. To monitor the implications of any enforcement activities; and
8. To monitor the numbers of rough sleepers on the City streets.
9. To liaise with other local authorities and agencies working towards tackling homelessness and rough sleeping.
10. To make recommendations to the Grand Committee for decision.

This page is intentionally left blank

Committee: Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Sub-Committee – For Information	Dated: 14/02/2022
Subject: Development Proposal for the 2023–2027 Homelessness & Rough Sleeping Strategy	Public
Which outcomes in the City Corporation’s Corporate Plan does this proposal aim to impact directly?	1, 2, 3 and 4
Does this proposal require extra revenue and/or capital spending?	N
If so, how much?	N/A
What is the source of Funding?	N/A
Has this Funding Source been agreed with the Chamberlain’s Department?	N/A
Report of: Andrew Carter, Director for Community and Children’s Services	For Information
Report author: Zoe Dhami, Strategy and Project Management Officer, Community and Children’s Services	

Summary

This report sets out the proposed timeline for developing the 2023–2027 Homelessness & Rough Sleeping Strategy.

Recommendation

Members are asked to:

- Note the report.

Main Report

Background

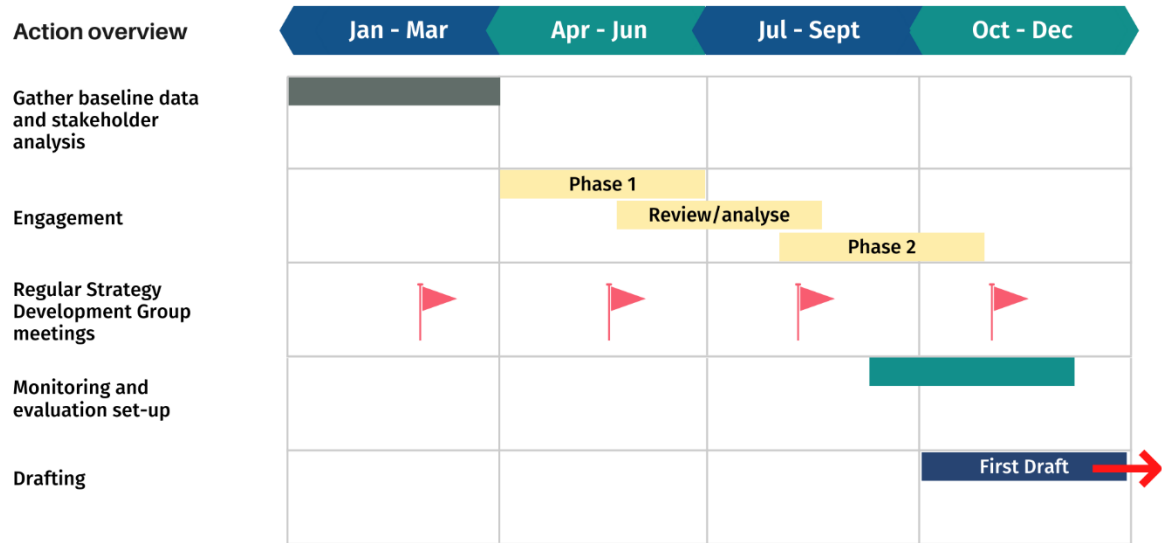
1. The 2019–2023 Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy continues to run until the end of March 2023. To ensure that the next strategy for 2023–2027 is signed off and able to support another four-year action plan, development must begin now.

Current Position

2. The proposed timeline, Figure 1 below, outlines the main areas of work over the next 11 months. Consultation on the draft strategy, once agreed on by the Sub-Committee, will begin in January 2023.

HOMELESSNESS & ROUGH SLEEPING STRATEGY 2023-27

2022 strategy development timeline overview



→ Consultation on draft to begin January 2023. Sign off by sub-committee March 2023

Figure 1 2022 strategy development timeline overview

3. Figure 2 breaks down the main areas of work, listing specific actions intended for each quarter of 2022.

HOMELESSNESS & ROUGH SLEEPING STRATEGY 2023-27

2022 strategy development timeline detail



Figure 2 2022 strategy development timeline detail

4. The third line of work in Figure 1 refers to Strategy Development Group meetings. An action for this quarter of 2022 is to establish the membership of this group. It is proposed that the membership should include:
- Public Health
 - a service provider
 - the Homelessness and Rough Sleeping team

- a Member of the Sub-Committee,
- Commissioning
- someone with lived experience
- Finance and Communication representatives as needed.

How often this group meets will depend on how the strategy development process unfolds.

5. Work already undertaken includes:

- a SWOT analysis
- a breakdown of stakeholders categorised by level of engagement needed with each.

Corporate & Strategic Implications

6. Financial implications N/A

7. Resource implications N/A

8. Legal implications N/A

9. Risk implications N/A

10. Equalities implications – an equality impact assessment will be undertaken as part of the strategy development process. This assessment will be brought to the Sub-Committee for review prior to the first draft of the main strategy.

11. Climate implications N/A

12. Security implications N/A

Conclusion

13. Members are asked to note the report and provide any feedback for the successful development of the 2023–2027 Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy.

Appendices

- None

Zoe Dhami

Strategy and Project Management Officer, Community and Children's Services

T: 020 7332 3002

E: zoe.dhami@cityoflondon.gov.uk

This page is intentionally left blank

Committee:	Dated:
Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Sub-Committee – For Information	14/02/2022
Subject: Rough Sleeping Q3 2021/22 Performance Report	Public
Which outcomes in the City Corporation’s Corporate Plan does this proposal aim to impact directly?	1, 2, 3, 4, 11
Does this proposal require extra revenue and/or capital spending?	No
If so, how much?	N/A
What is the source of Funding?	N/A
Has this Funding Source been agreed with the Chamberlain’s Department?	N/A
Report of: Andrew Carter, Director of Community and Children’s Services	For Information
Report author: Jack Deeproze, Rough Sleeping Co-ordinator	

Summary

This report presents data and a brief narrative related to rough sleeping, and the accommodation of rough sleepers, in the City of London (CoL) during the Quarter 3 (Q3) period, October to December 2021. It includes reference to yearly and previous quarterly CoL and neighbouring borough comparisons. This report shows an increase of rough sleeping as reported on the Combined Homeless and Information Network (CHAIN) database during the quarter overall – a 44% increase on the previous quarter's total.

New rough sleepers have increased by 36% and Living on the Streets (LOS) clients have increased by 29%. This report notes the challenges which the transitory nature of both these cohorts poses, while also presenting analysis on the frequency of bedded-down contacts for entrenched rough sleepers who may be moving between boroughs.

This report also analyses the client data of the total 183 rough sleepers reported on CHAIN and illustrates very high levels of individuals who bedded down little or sporadically during Q3 (68%). This report also shows high levels of ‘unknown’ clients across total rough sleepers (29%), and particularly high among ‘new’ rough sleepers (68%). Further analysis in this report shows that 38% of all intermittent clients in Q3 had non-CoL accommodation open to them and bedded down infrequently. This report uses this analysis to hypothesise and determine trends in the increase in rough sleeping data. It highlights the challenges these frequency and transient levels present to services, while noting that this increase is not cumulative, with Street Count figures in Q3 falling and maintaining a low level.

While this report highlights the overall rise in rough sleeping numbers in the Square Mile during Q3 2021/22, it also shows that accommodation and reconnection events are at an extremely high level compared to previous periods. Accommodation and reconnection events are up by 61% on Q2 of this financial year, up by 14% against Q3 during the ‘Everyone In’ campaign, and up by 110% against the last quarter reported before the COVID-19 pandemic.

Recommendation

Members are asked to note the report.

Main Report

Background

1. The number of individuals sleeping rough in the Square Mile has risen overall since Q2 2021/22 (July to September). The table below shows the total number of individual rough sleepers in the CoL each quarter. The data shows a 39% increase from Q3 2020/21 (132) to Q3 2021/22 (183), and a 44% increase in total rough sleepers since Q2 2021/22 (127) to Q3 2021/22 (127).

Table to show Q3 rough sleeping totals year on year comparison

2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Q3	Q3	Q3
145	132	183

2. Accommodation and reconnection events for rough sleepers have risen by 61% for Q3 2021/22 when compared to Q2 2021/22. This percentage increase is primarily due to large increases in short-term accommodation events. This is also an increase of 14% over the same quarterly period last year, during the pandemic accommodation response. When compared to the last pre-pandemic quarter, accommodation outcomes have risen by 110% in Q2 2021/22 against Q3 2019/20.

Table to show Q3 accommodation outcomes year on year comparison

Q3 2019/20	Q3 2020/21	Q3 2021/22
39	72	82

Current Position

Comparison with street audits

3. The increase in overall rough sleeping in Q3 is shown to be highly influenced by a large number of rough sleepers spending only one night in CoL, with a larger number spending less than five nights, along with many of these clients being 'unknown'. This increase, however, does not appear to be cumulative at this stage, and this is illustrated by the table below showing our three street counts during Q3.

Street Counts Q3 2021		
Oct -21	Nov-21 (2021 Street Count)	Dec -21
21/10/2021	25/11/2021	16/12/2021
31	20	21

4. The nightly snapshot street audit figure is low and has decreased during the quarter and is now maintaining. This suggests that the rise in total figures is not cumulative and, as illustrated by the bedded-down frequency CHAIN data of individual clients, shows largely

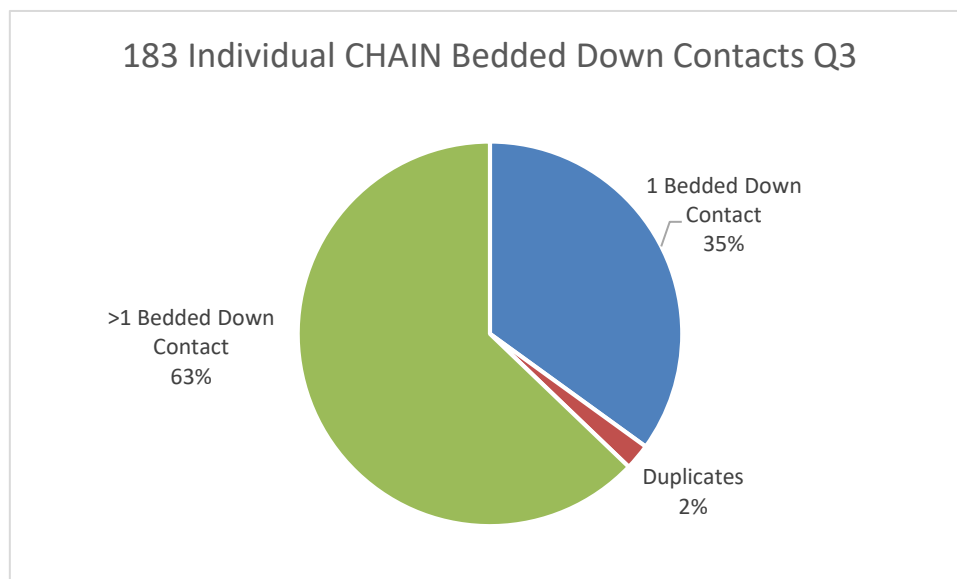
transient movement of rough sleepers through CoL. Street counts in CoL are thorough and accurate due to the comparatively small geographical area, allowing the Outreach team to visit nearly every street.

Rise in rough sleeping analysis

- Total individuals seen sleeping rough during Q3 increased by 44% against the previous quarter, with the total rising from 127 to 183. This increase is higher than other neighbouring boroughs. The table below shows the percentage change in rough sleeping across neighbouring boroughs from Q2 to Q3.

	CoL	Tower Hamlets	Camden	Southwark	Westminster
% change in RS	44%	18%	5%	1%	-14%

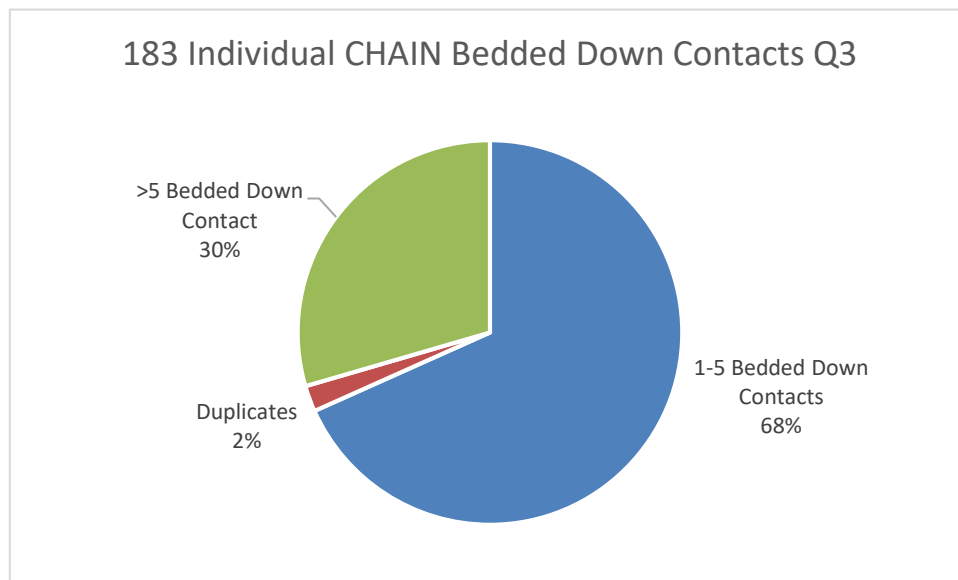
- The proportion of clients from the total of 183 CHAIN rough sleepers in Q3 who spend significant time in CoL is extremely low. For example, the chart below shows that 35% of all rough sleepers in CoL spent only one night in the Square Mile in Q3.



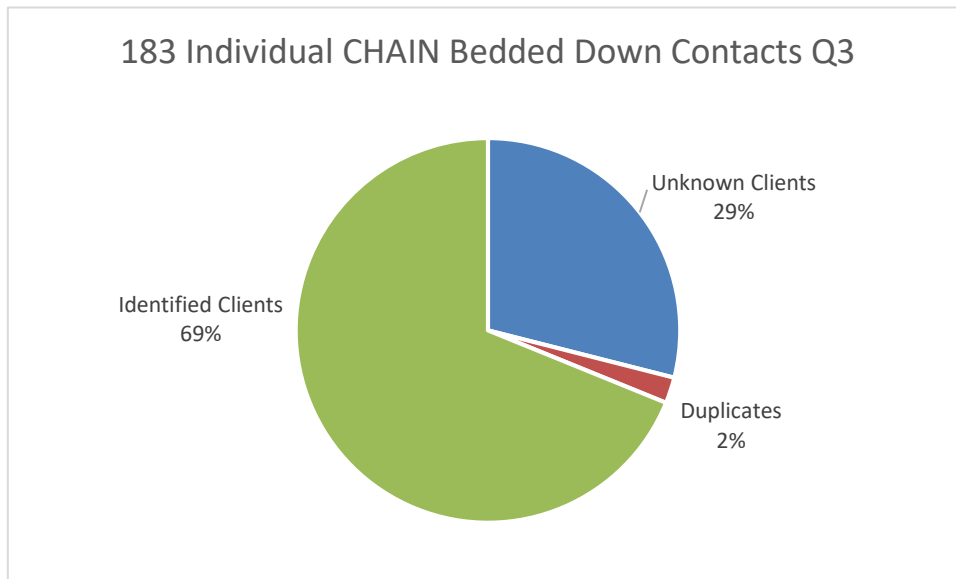
- This highlights the challenge of engaging meaningfully with this large proportion of clients who are only bedded down for one night in CoL. A total of 64 clients had been approached with an offer of accommodation support, with some accepting. However, the majority of these individuals were unwilling or unable to engage. Most of them subsequently moved on to elsewhere in Greater London, with some having no further contacts on CHAIN at all.
- Also shown here is a small proportion of 'duplicate' clients recorded as part of CoL's 183 total rough sleepers in Q3. Duplicate records became apparent when analysing the data, with four clients either initially recorded as 'unknown' but now identified, or by clients

giving multiple names to the City Outreach team.

9. When the data is looked at in broader lengths of time for bedding down frequency, such as clients who spent five or fewer nights in CoL, the divide between individuals who have slept rough long term against those who were only in CoL very sporadically is even greater. The chart below shows that only 30% of clients spent more than five nights in total sleeping rough in CoL during Q3.



10. Of the 125 clients who spent five or fewer nights sleeping rough in CoL during Q3, 22% had their rough sleeping immediately relieved by commissioned services offering them emergency accommodation. The other clients in this group either declined offers of support and accommodation or refused to engage at all with commissioned services, therefore being designated as 'unknown' on CHAIN.
11. 'Unknown clients', usually those who are unwilling to divulge their personal information and are not currently interested in engaging with our commissioned services, also currently make up a large proportion of rough sleepers in the Q3 data. The table below shows that 29% or 183 rough sleepers listed in Q3 are unknown.



12. Of these 'unknown' clients, only 11% spent more than five nights in CoL during Q3, making it harder for commissioned services to engage with the cohort. The City Outreach team is effective at identifying 'unknown' clients through a combination of persistent visits, assertive outreach, and working with other services. However, one to five nights is often insufficient time for this work to be carried out with this hard-to-engage group.

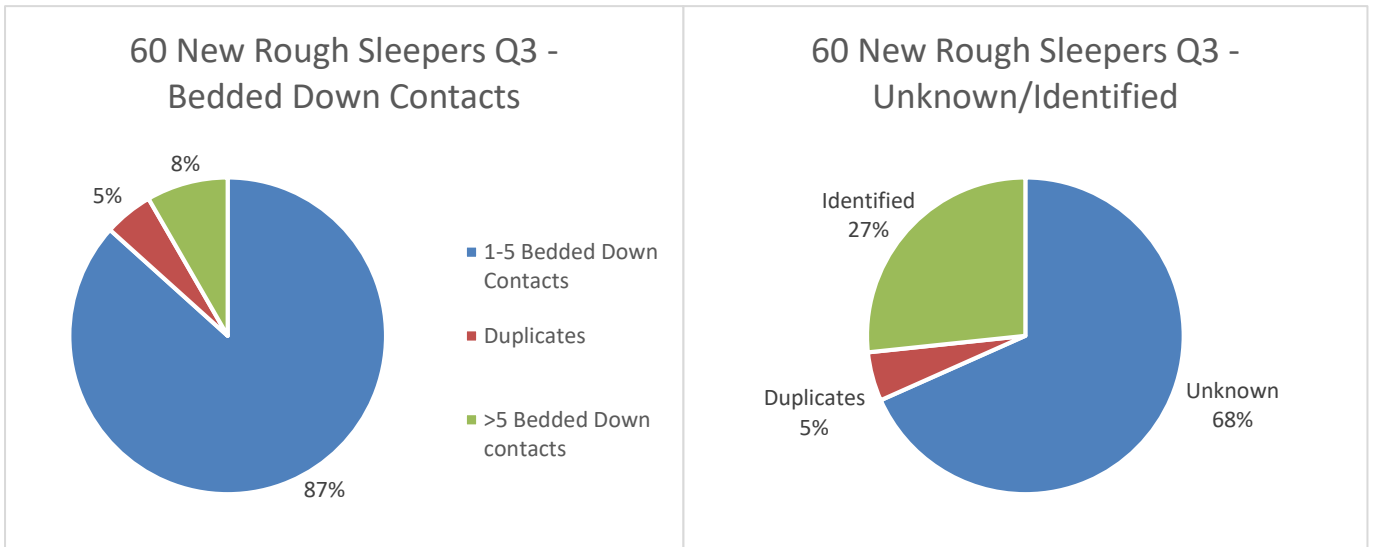
(Unknown) 1-5 bedded down	(Unknown) > 5 bedded down
47	6

New rough sleepers

13. The proportion of rough sleepers being 'new' in CoL remains high at 33%. Of the 60 individuals new to rough sleeping in CoL during Q3 2021/22, 62% had no second night out (NSNO). This shows again the rapid response to rough sleepers by homeless services, but also the fact that many of those rough sleeping in CoL move around between boroughs swiftly and often, before Outreach teams can fully engage with them.

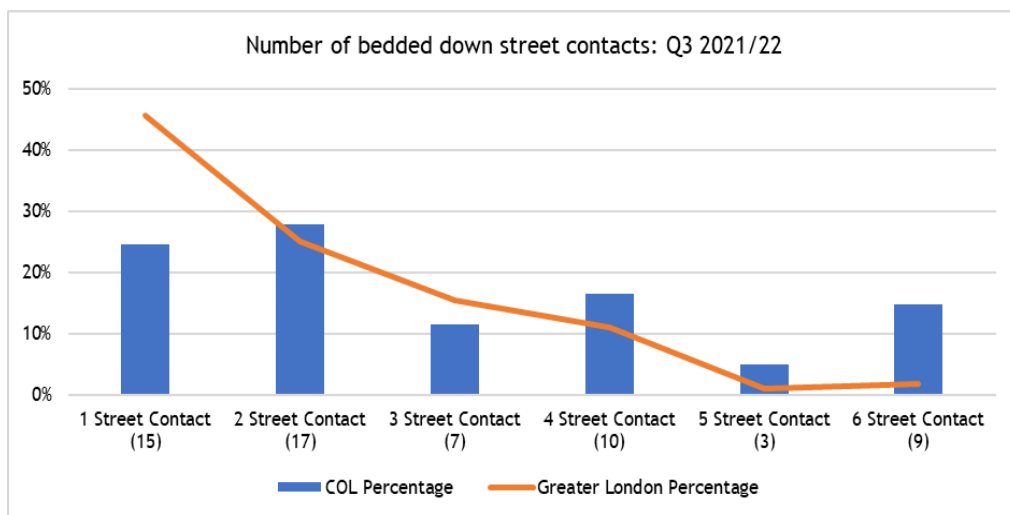
Volumes	2021-22				Annual Comparison				Pre Pandemic vs Now		
	Q2	Q3	% change		Q3 20-21	Q3 21-22	% change		Q3 19-20	Q3 21-22	% change
New (all)	44	60	36%		39	60	54%		40	60	50%
New with NSNO	28	37	32%		25	37	48%		16	37	131%

14. As with overall rough sleepers in CoL, the number of new rough sleepers showing as one bedded-down contact or 'unknown' has increased and is illustrated in the graphs below. This is in line with the high percentage of this transient cohort across total figures.



Intermittent and recurring rough sleeping

15. Intermittent rough sleepers also increased in Q3 – by 79%. There was an increase across Greater London in this cohort, and in many of our neighbouring boroughs. However, CoL saw the largest rise. Again, this could be due to increased movement by rough sleepers across boroughs, with 52% of intermittent clients spending one to two nights in CoL.



16. Client-level analysis of this cohort has shown that 38% of those classed as 'intermittent' in Q3 in CoL had accommodation in other boroughs which were not commissioned by CoL. This suggests that CoL is still a popular destination for clients who, while housed out of borough, are still drawn to sleep rough in the Square Mile for reasons such as begging, as the footfall and the night-time economy increased.

17. The number of long-term Living on the Streets (LOS) clients rose this quarter, with this cohort increasing from 52 in Q2 2021/22 to 67 in Q3 2021/22. The overall Greater London Authority LOS cohort this quarter has also risen in line with this increase, by 16% across Greater London as a whole.
18. Analysis of the LOS cohort in Q3 2021/22 has shown that 36% of LOS clients had five or fewer bedded-down contacts in the Square Mile and, of this number, 11 were currently accommodated. Although accommodation events this quarter are high, it remains that there is a sizable cohort of rough sleepers who decline daily offers of accommodation and support. This remains a focus of CoL's multi-agency approach and Task and Action meetings to find creative solutions to those not willing to engage. Alongside entrenched rough sleepers in the Square Mile, there also remains the challenge of LOS clients established in other boroughs spending short periods of time in CoL. Over the coming months, analysing the connection of these individuals to other local authorities and services, and engaging in cross-borough working is a focus for our Outreach and Navigator teams, alongside Pan-London services.
19. There were five clients who were new rough sleepers who joined the LOS cohort in CoL during Q3. However, of these individuals, two spent only one night out in CoL which gained them LOS status due to their previous rough sleeping in other boroughs. Another two of these five clients spent multiple nights out refusing accommodation and support, before agreeing to come in during Severe Weather Emergency Protocol (SWEP). These individuals are now maintaining their temporary accommodation. One of the five clients has unfortunately denied accommodation consistently and is currently classed as 'unknown'. City Outreach will continue to try and engage this client, offer accommodation, and establish their identity.

Accommodation outcomes

20. The number of accommodation and reconnection events rose in Q3 2021/22 – by 61% to from 51 to 82. The table below breaks this down into types of accommodation moves.

Type	2021/22		
	Q2	Q3	% change
Short term:			
COVID-19 emergency accom.	1	0	-100%
Assessment centre	22	17	-23%
Bed & breakfast	4	28	600%
Winter night shelter	0	3	n/a
SWEP	0	5	n/a
Temporary accommodation	5	18	260%
Detox/rehab	1	0	-100%
Total	33	71	115%
Long term:			
Supported hostel	8	5	-38%
Private rented sector	7	3	-57%
Total	15	8	-47%

Reconnection:			
Domestic	1	1	0%
International	2	2	0%
Total	3	3	0%
Grand Total	51	82	61%

21. This table shows the overall large increase in accommodation placements on the previous quarter's high amount, but also the shift in types of provisions and pressures. For example, placements into the City Assessment Service at Carter Lane (CAS) began to fall in this quarter due to the planned decanting of service users in line with the service closing in March 2022. However, placements into both bed & breakfast accommodation, and temporary accommodation rose sharply. This change is due in part to the decanting of CAS, but also due to CoL responding to the cold weather and the 'Protect and Vaccinate' directive from the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities arriving on 20 December 2021.
22. The City Outreach team and commissioned services are again operating a de facto 'Everyone In' approach due to the combination of winter pressures, Protect and Vaccinate, and regular SWEPs. Emergency accommodation off the street is offered immediately to all rough sleepers, and full Common Assessments are then carried out away from the street.
23. The table below shows total accommodation events in the same quarter across the last two years.

Q3 19/20 (Pre-pandemic)	Q3 20/21 (Everyone In)	Q3 21/22
39	72	82

24. This shows the current accommodation events at 110% above pre-pandemic levels, and 14% above the height of the pandemic response.
25. In Q3 2021/22, the City Outreach team supported three individual rough sleepers to be reconnected back to the area where they have a local connection. There were two cases supported to reconnect EU nationals to countries where they would have recourse to public funds and access to local services, and one reconnected to another local authority in the UK. One of the EU nationals reconnected was assisted by our commissioned service 'Acasa', who specialise in helping Romanian nationals return to Romania. Clients using this service are linked in with specialist support services based in Bucharest.

Options

26. There are no additional options arising from this paper.

Proposals

27. There are no proposals arising from this paper.

Corporate & Strategic Implications

28. There are no strategic implications directly related to this report

- Financial implications – N/A
- Resource implications – N/A
- Legal implications – N/A
- Risk implications – N/A
- Equalities implications – N/A
- Climate implications – N/A
- Security implications – N/A

Conclusion

29. There was a general increase in rough sleeping in CoL this past quarter across all cohorts. However, analysis of the client data has shown that a high proportion of rough sleepers in CoL during Q3 spent only one night sleeping rough in the Square Mile (35%). When looking at clients who spent between one and five nights in CoL, this proportion of transient clients jumps even higher (68%). 'Unknown' clients make up a large proportion of rough sleepers in Q3 (29%), and an even larger percentage of new rough sleepers in Q3 were unknown (68%). This analysis also showed that a large proportion of increased 'intermittent rough sleepers' had accommodation provided by other local authorities (38%) and spent a very short amount of time in CoL.

30. These factors of transient movement of clients through CoL from other boroughs, small frequency of bedding down, and high proportion of 'unknowns' willing to engage is believed to have contributed heavily to the overall increase in rough sleeping during Q3. The increases across cohorts are not seen as cumulative in effect, as monthly 'on the night' street count figures during Q3 fell and have since maintained.

31. Accommodation events for rough sleepers in CoL rose again in Q3 2021/22 by 61% and CoL continues to offer off-the-street relief to all rough sleepers, in line with both local and national policy. The high frequency of accommodation events shows that CoL staff and commissioned services are working hard to offer routes off the street to all those who do not already have accommodation elsewhere, are willing to engage with services, or (if initially hesitant to engage) are at least physically in the Square Mile for realistic periods of time in which commissioned services can break down these barriers.

Appendices

- Appendix 1 – CHAIN reporting dashboard Q3 2021/22

Jack Deeprise

Rough Sleeping Co-ordinator

Department of Community and Children's Services

T: 075 5443 7909

E: jack.deeprise@cityoflondon.gov.uk



Quarter 3 2021/22 City of London Rough Sleeping Report RSSG

- Performance Team
- E: ellie.ward@cityoflondon.gov.uk

- This report updates Members on the level and nature of homelessness and rough sleeping activity within the City of London for Quarter 3 2021/22- with background information from years 2019/20 and 2020/21.
- For the purpose of this report, the definitions of the three categories of rough sleepers considered are described in below:

New rough sleepers (Flow)	Those who had not been contacted by outreach teams and identified as rough sleeping before the period.
Living on the streets (Stock)	Those who have had a high number of contacts over three weeks or more, which suggests that they are living on the streets.
Intermittent rough sleepers (Returners)	People who were seen rough sleeping at some point before the period began, and who were contacted in the period – but not seen regularly enough to be ‘living on the streets’.

Number of Rough Sleepers – comparing quarterly trends

Local Authority	2020/21				2021/22			% change from previous quarter (Q2 to Q3 21-22)	2019/20	2020/21	% change from 2019/20 - 2020/21
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3		Annual	Annual	
City of London	140	105	132	102	92	127	183	44%	672	479	-29%
Southwark	221	145	197	137	116	130	131	1%	735	700	-5%
Tower Hamlets	155	111	144	103	113	87	103	18%	591	513	-13%
Camden	239	170	185	197	225	227	238	5%	925	791	-14%
Westminster	710	900	692	647	537	687	588	-14%	3587	2949	-18%
Greater London	4227	3444	3307	3002	2589	2918	2949	1%	14486	13980	-3%

Composition of Rough Sleepers in Q3 2021/22

	Quarter 3 2021/22					Total
	New rough sleepers	New Rough Sleepers - Joined LOS	Intermittent Rough Sleepers (returner)	Living on the Streets (All) Longer Term	LOS - RS205+ (entrenched)	
City of London	60	5	61	67	9	183
Southwark	54	0	49	28	2	131
Tower Hamlets	33	3	51	22	0	103
Camden	69	4	123	50	8	238
Westminster	176	10	272	150	16	588
Greater London	1314	40	1184	491	41	2949

New Rough Sleepers (Flow)

Period	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Q1 2020/21	Q2 2020/21	Q3 2020/21	Q4 2020/21	Q1 2021/22	Q2 2021/22	Q3 2021/22	DOT
City of London	51.1%	52.8%	35.1%	47.8%	47.2%	32.9%	20.0%	29.5%	28.4%	22.8%	34.6%	32.8%	↓
Greater London	65.2%	62.8%	59.5%	62.4%	65.8%	63.1%	55.2%	47.8%	52.2%	45.5%	46.6%	44.6%	↓

City of London: Achieving No Second Night Out



Percentage of new Rough Sleepers not spending a second night out (NSNO)

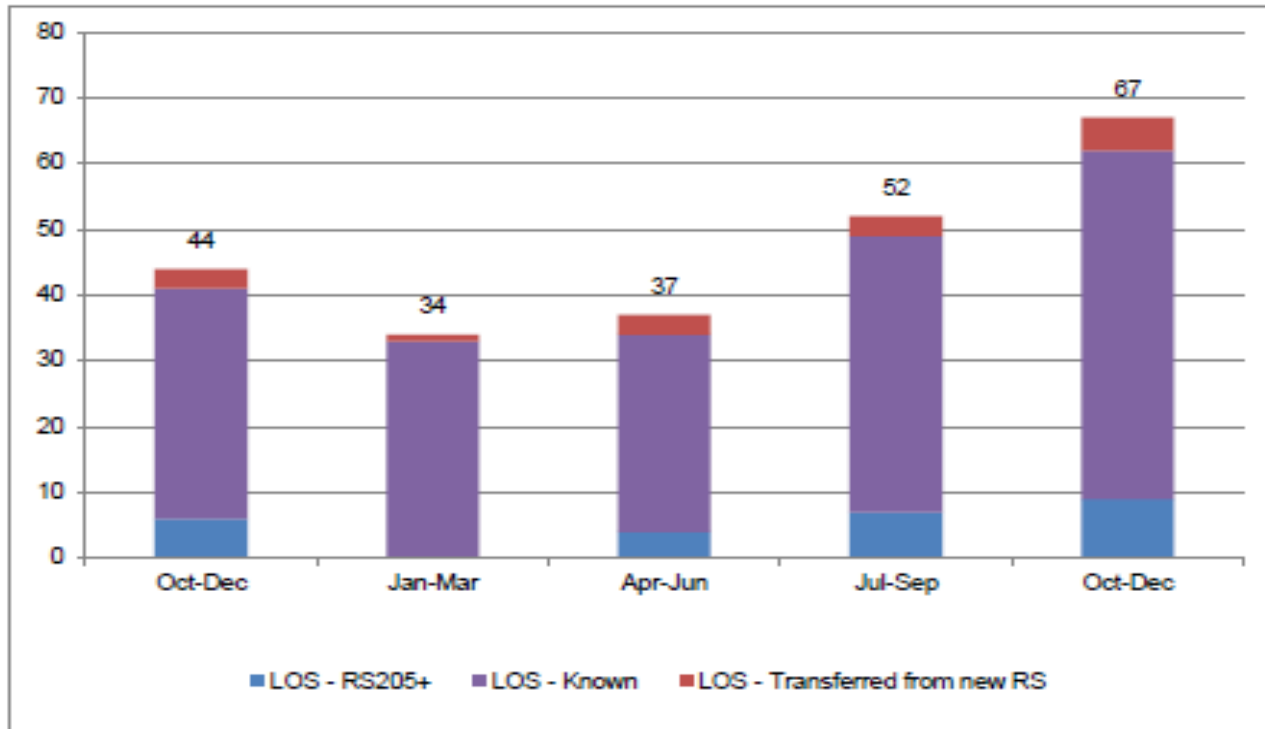
	2020/21				2021/22			
Period	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Direction of travel (DOT)
City of London	63%	48%	64%	66%	57%	64%	62%	↓
Southwark	62%	72%	73%	62%	62%	80%	81%	↑
Tower Hamlets	81%	70%	74%	64%	60%	54%	61%	↑
Camden	68%	81%	69%	81%	72%	81%	67%	↓
Westminster	75%	72%	67%	80%	67%	75%	76%	↑
Greater London	81%	77%	74%	78%	74%	78%	75%	↓



Living on the streets longer-term Rough Sleepers (Stock)

Period	2018/19	2019/20	Q1 2020/21	Q2 2020/21	Q3 2020/21	Q4 2020/21	Q1 2021/22	Q2 2021/22	Q3 2021/22	DOT
City of London	37%	32%	19.3%	38.1%	33.3%	33.3%	40.2%	44.9%	36.6%	ò
Greater London	24%	22%	6.2%	9.8%	12.5%	10.5%	10.7%	14.6%	16.6%	ñ

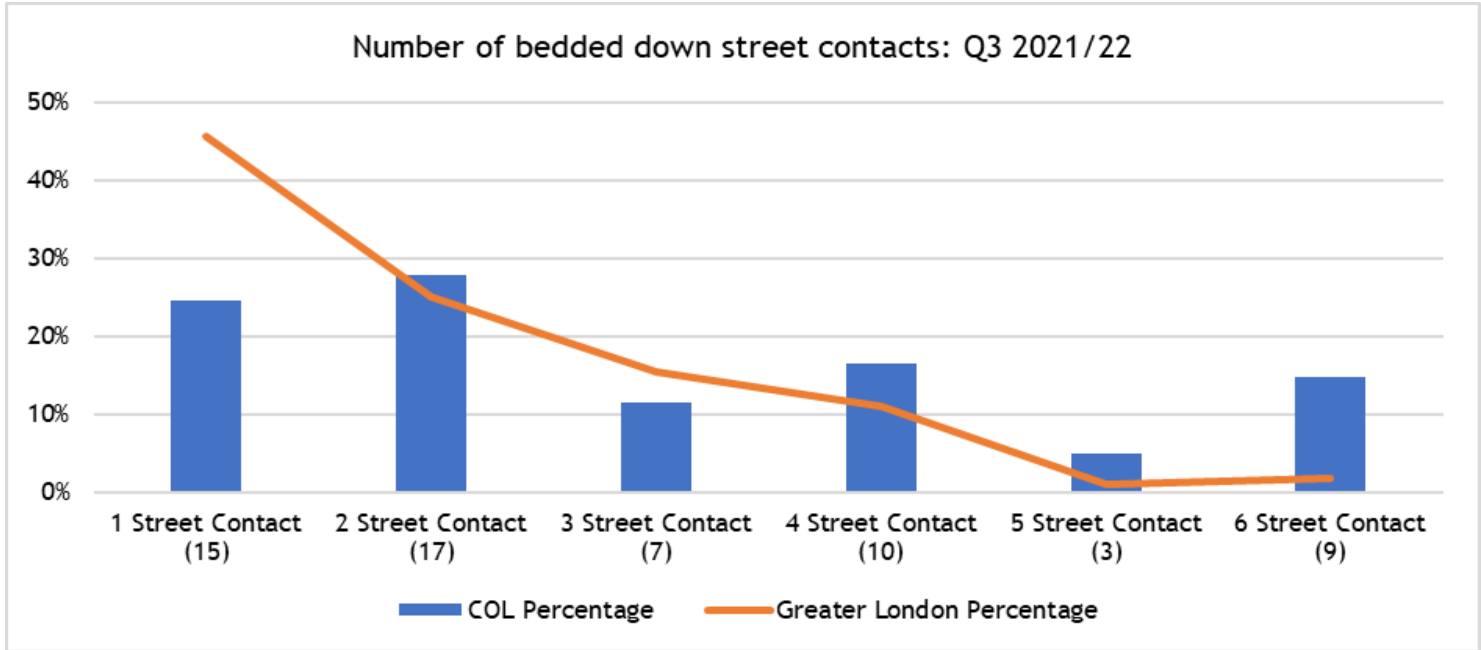
City of London: No One Living on the Streets



Intermittent Rough Sleepers (Returners)

Period	2020/21				2021/22			Direction of Travel	2019/20	2020/21	% change from 2019/20 - 2020/21
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3		Annual	Annual	
Intermittent Rough Sleepers (Returners)											
City of London	71	48	52	40	37	34	61	↑	244	211	-14%
Southwark	81	55	63	48	38	51	49	↓	305	247	-19%
Tower Hamlets	67	53	68	55	59	49	51	↑	276	243	-12%
Camden	98	96	103	107	128	117	123	↑	476	404	-15%
Westminster	297	356	357	280	233	291	272	↓	1358	1290	-5%
Greater London	1322	1239	1360	1144	1041	1157	1184	↑	5786	5065	-12%

Intermittent Rough Sleepers: Bedded down contacts



Rough Sleeping outcomes

Rough Sleeping:	2021-22				Annual Comparison				Pre Pandemic vs Now		
	Q2	Q3	% change		Q3 20-21	Q3 21-22	% change		Q3 19-20	Q3 21-22	% change
Volumes											
New (all)	44	60	36%		39	60	54%		40	60	50%
New with NSNO	28	37	32%		25	37	48%		16	37	131%
New with 2nd, but not LOS	13	18	38%		11	18	64%		18	18	0%
New RS joining LOS	3	5	67%		3	5	67%		6	5	-17%
LOS (all)	52	67	29%		44	67	52%		58	67	16%
LOS - from new RS	3	5	67%		3	5	67%		6	5	-17%
LOS - Known	52	53	2%		35	53	51%		41	53	29%
LOS - RS205+	7	9	29%		6	9	50%		11	9	-18%
Intermittent	34	61	79%		52	61	17%		53	61	15%
Total	127	183	44%		132	183	39%		145	183	26%

Accommodation events

Accommodation Events:	2021-22			Annual Comparison			Pre Pandemic vs Now		
Type	Q2	Q3	% change	Q3 20-21	Q3 21-22	% change	Q3 19-20	Q3 21-22	% change
Short Term:									
Covid-19 Emergency Accom.	1	0	-100%	34	0	-100%	0	0	n/a
Assessment Centre	22	17	-23%	24	17	-29%	8	17	113%
Bed & Breakfast	4	28	600%	3	28	833%	9	28	211%
Winter Night Shelter	0	3	n/a	0	3	n/a	7	3	-57%
SWEP	0	5	n/a	3	5	67%	1	5	400%
Temporary Accommodation	5	18	260%	1	18	1700%	4	18	350%
Detox/Rehab	1	0	-100%	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a
Total	33	71	115%	65	71	9%	29	71	145%
Long Term:									
Supported Hostel	8	5	-38%	4	5	25%	8	5	-38%
Private Rented Sector	7	3	-57%	3	3	0%	1	3	200%
Total	15	8	-47%	7	8	14%	9	8	-11%
Reconnection:									
Domestic	1	1	0%	0	1	n/a	1	1	0%
International	2	2	0%	0	2	n/a	0	2	n/a
Total	3	3	0%	0	3	n/a	1	3	200%
Grand Total	51	82	61%	72	82	14%	39	82	110%

This page is intentionally left blank

Committee: Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Sub-Committee – For Information	Dated: 14/02/2022
Subject: Annual Street Count Report	Public
Which outcomes in the City Corporation’s Corporate Plan does this proposal aim to impact directly?	1, 2, 3, 4
Does this proposal require extra revenue and/or capital spending?	N
If so, how much?	N/A
What is the source of Funding?	N/A
Has this Funding Source been agreed with the Chamberlain’s Department?	N/A
Report of: Andrew Carter, Director of Community and Children’s Services	For Information
Report author: Kirsty Lowe, Rough Sleeping Services Manager, Department of Community and Children’s Services	

Summary

This report provides an overview of the approach to previous and the most recent City of London (CoL) annual street count. An evidence-based estimate, including a spotlight count method, was applied this year, which resulted in a total annual street count of 20. This is the CoL’s lowest annual street count figure achieved to date. This was achieved at a time where rough sleeping figures were on the rise in the CoL and across Greater London.

Recommendation

Members are asked to:

- Note the report

Main Report

Background

1. Department of Levelling Up Housing Communities (DLUHC) requires all local authorities to submit an annual street count figure indicating the numbers of people sleeping rough in their area. DLUHC require all local authorities to carry out street counts between 1 October - 30 November.
2. Homeless Link is the invigilating body that provides guidance and support to all local authorities to ensure that the most suitable approach is undertaken and the final count figure is a true reflection of the local authority's rough sleeping population on a typical night. Each local authority is allocated an invigilator who, in some cases, will attend the count, collate the data and score the authority on its overall delivery.

3. All local authorities have provided an annual street count figure since 2010, resulting in a national longitudinal mapping of those who rough sleep.
4. This information goes some way to provide evidence of whether central or local policy and responses to rough sleeping are working, and how funds should be proportioned to authority areas to maintain low returns or support a further reduction.
5. CoL routinely carry out the annual street count on the last Thursday of November. This is co-ordinated with neighbouring boroughs to ensure that numbers are as robust as possible, and to avoid double counting.
6. There are three different approaches to consider when planning an annual street count:
 - Evidence-based estimate: an estimate meeting takes place after the 'typical' night chosen with partner agencies
 - Count-based estimate: full physical count of the area after midnight
 - Evidence-based estimate including a spotlight: a smaller physical count of hotspot areas after midnight. After the 'typical' night chosen, an estimate meeting is held to discuss those not seen during the hotspot count.
7. Last year's approach was an evidence-based estimate including a spotlight. However, prior to 2020/21, CoL only carried out count-based estimates. A decision to carry out an evidence-based estimate including a spotlight count last year was due to COVID-19 restrictions and the need to safeguard staff and volunteers.
8. The Rough Sleeping Initiative (RSI) grant is evaluated by the DLUHC each year according to the change in the number of people sleeping rough on a single night compared to the previous year.
9. The CoL's RSI grant allocation, annual street count figures and annual total number of those seen sleeping rough and recorded on the Combined Homelessness and Information Network (CHAIN) from 2018 to the present are shown in the table below:

Year	Annual RSI grant amount	Annual street count number	Annual total CoL rough sleepers
2018/19	£215,348	67	441
2019/20	£345,234	41	434
2020/21	£590,000	23	350
2021/22	£1,070,244	20	Not currently known

10. In the table above, data leads us to assume that, for the past four years as funding from DLUHC has increased, the CoL have funded more services and

provision, which has assisted more individuals to move away from the streets. It seems there is less correlation between funding and the annual total of those seen sleeping rough in the CoL. Quarterly data for 2021/22 so far presents as higher than last year's quarterly data, and so we expect to see the overall numbers of individuals who slept rough in the CoL in 2021/22 to be higher than last year.

2021 Annual Street Count

11. The lead-up and preparatory work by the CoL Rough Sleeping and Pathways team, the City Outreach team and accommodation providers was extensive.
12. The CoL Outreach team carry out monthly street audit shifts, visiting all hotspot sites and known individuals across the CoL to capture an accurate 'on the night' figure of rough sleeping activity.
13. From August 2021 the CoL Outreach team increased the number of personnel attending the audit shift and began shifts from midnight, mimicking characteristics of an official street count.
14. CoL officers and the CoL Outreach manager meet weekly to review and discuss data from CHAIN, showing those met sleeping rough in the CoL in the last week, the last month and the Living on the Streets (LOS) cohort. Each individual had an allocated worker, a personalised support plan and an offer off the streets. This information was revised each week and communicated to the Outreach team. Accommodation providers were notified and, in some cases, emergency accommodation was pre-booked in anticipation of individuals taking up the offer of support.
15. The table below shows the number of individuals met bedded down on each monthly audit shift, and the number of individuals seen bedded down by the Outreach team that month, with the exception of November which was the annual count figure.

Month	Total number counted on audit shift	Total number counted that month
April 2021	19	38
May 2021	21	45
June 2021	14	51
July 2021	19	61
August 2021	22	63
September 2021	25	73
October 2021	31	108
November 2021	20	74
December 2021	20	71

16. The table above shows that, except in June 2021, the number of individuals on the audit shift and the total number of individuals seen sleeping rough that

month increased from April to October. From November we see both figures start to decrease. In October 2021 the government requested for all local authorities and partners to redouble their efforts to accommodate individuals over the winter period, funded by the Winter Pressures Fund and the Protect and Vaccinate grant.

17. The CoL's initial plan for the 2021 annual street count was to carry out a count-based estimate, involving a large group of volunteers and professionals to carry out a full physical count on the evening of 25 November 2021. The Golden Lanes community space was reserved for all attendees to meet and for the count team to work from on the night.
18. On 22 November 2021, the Greater London Authority sent a Severe Weather Emergency Protocol (SWEP) alert of potential 0-degree temperatures on 25 November 2021. If temperatures were to reach freezing as predicted, SWEP would be called the same day as the annual street count. Homeless Link guidelines stated that if SWEP was called then this would take precedent and the full street count would no longer be valid or deemed a 'typical' night. Alternatively, Homeless Link advised CoL to change our approach to an evidence-based estimate including a spotlight. A physical count could still go ahead on 25 November but would need to have a follow-up estimate meeting.
19. The original plans for the count were pared back, partners and volunteers were notified on 23 November, and the overall group numbers reduced.
20. A spotlight count took place from midnight on 25 November 2021. SWEP was not activated until after Thursday 25 November 2021.
21. CoL Outreach team, Parkguard and a CoL officer carried out the spotlight count from midnight till approximately 3am the following morning. On the night six teams were issued with a comprehensive intelligence pack, including a map and the locations of all those who were likely to be seen bedded down.
22. In total, 19 individuals were met bedded down on the spotlight count. The majority of individuals were identified and had previously been met by the Outreach team. There were, however, five 'unknowns' recorded.
23. The CoL Outreach team carried out an early shift on 26 November 2021 and met one additional person bedded down who wasn't seen on the spotlight count.
24. On 1 December 2021 the estimate meeting took place, attended by the CoL Outreach team, the CoL & Tower Hamlets Navigator team, CoL Rough Sleeping Drug & Alcohol Treatment Grant team, Parkguard, a faith and community representative and the Homeless Link invigilator. The aim of the meeting was to consider other partners' opinions and knowledge of additional individuals who slept rough on the typical night. Partners were encouraged to put forward any additional names with supporting evidence.

25. One additional name was suggested and added to the total count figure – the individual bedded down seen by CoL Outreach team on the morning of 26 November.

26. The following week, the Homeless Link invigilator confirmed the CoL 2021 annual street count figure to be 20 and shared the following feedback, '*A well organised and supported snapshot estimate. No issues caused by the change of approach from full count to evidence-based estimate including a spotlight count. Happy to rate green this year.*'

Corporate & Strategic Implications

27. There are no corporate and strategic implications:

- Strategic implications – none
- Financial implications – none
- Resource implications – none
- Legal implications – none
- Risk implications – none
- Equalities implications – none
- Climate implications – none
- Security implications – none

Conclusion

28. For the fourth consecutive year, the CoL has seen its annual street count number go down, achieving the lowest figure to date. CoL officers and commissioned services began plans around the street count early in the summer, ensuring that plans were thorough and based on strong intelligence reporting. Though rough sleeping numbers continued to rise at this time, the response from CoL services was robust. This work and attributed success, in part, to the ongoing grant funding from central government through the RSI and more recently Winter Pressures Fund and Protect and Vaccinate grant.

Appendices

- None

Kirsty Lowe

Rough Sleeping Service Manager, Department of Community and Children's Services

T: 020 7332 3170

E: kirsty.lowe@cityoflondon.gov.uk

This page is intentionally left blank

Committee: Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Sub-Committee – For Information	Dated: 14/02/2022
Subject: Transition Plan Update Report	Public
Which outcomes in the City Corporation’s Corporate Plan does this proposal aim to impact directly?	1, 2, 3, 4, 10
Does this proposal require extra revenue and/or capital spending?	N
If so, how much?	N/A
What is the source of Funding?	N/A
Has this Funding Source been agreed with the Chamberlain’s Department?	N/A
Report of: Andrew Carter, Director of Community and Children’s Services	For Information
Report author: Will Norman, Head of Homelessness Prevention and Rough Sleeping	

Summary

At the October 2021 Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Sub-Committee, Members were informed about how planning had evolved beyond COVID-19 recovery into transitional planning. These arrangements consider the decant of Carter Lane and the progress of both capital projects – the City Assessment Service and the High Support Hostel. As we move through the winter period, the Transition Plan will also account for our winter planning for rough sleepers and dedicated Severe Weather Emergency Protocol (SWEPE) arrangements.

The City of London were notified of new grant funding from the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) on 20 December 2021. The Protect and Vaccinate fund supports local authority accommodation and vaccination efforts through awards linked to rough sleeping numbers. This report summarises how this funding will be used to support contingency accommodation arrangements as we move through the Transition Plan.

Recommendation

Members are asked to note the report.

Main Report

Background

1. The City of London is currently engaged in two capital projects which will increase the overall capacity within our supported accommodation stock, as well as a more diverse offering and clearer pathways for progression. These projects are interrelated with the decant and ultimate closure of the Carter Lane site.

2. This Transition Plan report replaces separate COVID-19 Recovery Plan and Growth Programme reports.

Current Position

Carter Lane

3. Planning is in place to return the Carter Lane site to the Youth Hostel Association (YHA). The City's current lease expires on 31 March 2022.
4. On 15 November 2021 we commenced an organised wind-up of the service, steadily reducing service capacity week on week. The number of beds will continue to reduce until the week commencing 21 February 2022, when the last two to four guests are scheduled to leave.
5. By the week commencing 28 February 2022, the service is scheduled to be empty of guests, with a skeleton staff team remaining to ensure the security of the premises and facilitate access to contractors.
6. Outreach assessment beds will be the last beds reduced. Ten are allocated until the beginning of February 2022.
7. Between 28 February and 28 March 2022, we will undertake a 'making good' work programme to return the premises to the condition they were in when we took occupancy in April 2020. A schedule of condition was commissioned at this time and will act as a reference point.
8. On 15 November 2021 a parallel work programme commenced, co-ordinated by YHA in conjunction with their contractors PAYE. Under the terms of the headline lease (between YHA and City of London) YHA must complete essential facia works to restore deteriorating masonry. This a five-to-six-month work programme.
9. The works involve the use of pressurised washing equipment which necessitates the sealing of windows. To remain compliant with public health guidance, these works can only be undertaken on vacant sections of the building. This means works have so far been limited to the erection of scaffolding and protective sheeting. The work programme is scheduled to recommence in February 2022.

High Support Hostel

10. The mobilisation date for the hostel has been postponed pending a revised work programme to reflect an increase in scope. The work programme is expected to commence before the end of March 2022 and last for 24 weeks.
11. At the 6 December Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Sub-Committee, Members were presented with a phased introduction of guests aligned with a work programme that concentrated on an annexe with 10 rooms in phase 1. At this time, it has not been confirmed if the new work programme will follow a similar method, or if a phased introduction of guests is operationally advantageous.

12. Contingency planning is underway to ensure that long-term guests at Carter Lane who we intend to continue to accommodate (approximately 11 at this time) are found interim accommodation pending the opening of the new service.
13. Work is currently scheduled to commence by the end of March 2022 for a period of 24 weeks. This offers a potential project launch of September 2022.

City Assessment Service (CAS)

14. This project has been delayed allowing for informal stakeholder and community consultation ahead of the planning application. The service is now scheduled to open in the autumn of 2022.
15. Contingency planning is underway to ensure that there is no loss of assessment bed capacity or 'off the street' offer after the scheduled end of the Carter Lane lease and the mobilisation of the new CAS. It remains possible that a single contingency solution can be sourced to fulfil the requirement for assessment beds and the long-term Carter Lane cohort.
16. Hotel accommodation is likely to form at least part of the contingency solution. In this event, support staff will be allocated to clients through either a visiting service such as the Mobile Intervention Support Team (MIST) or a 24-hour service, depending on the setting.
17. Revenue savings from the late running project will be used to fund contingency plans.

Protect and Vaccinate Fund

18. On 20 December 2021 DLUHC launched a new fund aimed at assisting local authorities to sustain existing accommodation measures mobilised during the pandemic and, where necessary, to launch additional services to tackle the Omicron wave through vaccination and housing. The City of London was awarded £358,736 in total, with £317,664 ring-fenced for accommodation interventions.
19. The accommodation element of the award will be used to fund additional hotel room accommodation and contribute to the contingency plans being designed to take over from Carter Lane.

Key Data

20. The following points highlight the key data:

- High Support Hostel (HSH) cohort 1 is the initial group of clients potentially moving from Carter Lane to the HSH annexe (under a phased approach).
- Total clients with Credible Service Offers refers to all CSOs currently issued.
- TA clients are those placed in temporary accommodation placements with support from MIST provided by Thames Reach.
- Variance refers to movement over the previous Transition Plan report (6 December 2021)

- European Union Settlement Scheme (EUSS) refers to outstanding applications to the Government's scheme.

	W/C 17/01/22	Variance
Total clients in Transition Plan accommodation	60	Up
Carter Lane population	24	Down
Carter Lane assessment clients	9	Down
Carter Lane long-term clients	6	Down
Carter Lane HSH cohort 1	9	Down
EEA clients with outstanding EUSS applications	6	Down
Total clients with CSO	37	Up
B&B clients	23	Up
TA clients	13	Up

21. The total number of clients falling within the scope of the Transition Plan has increased since December 2021 (from 57 to 60). This is due to predicted winter pressures driven by SWEP and our overarching 'In for Good' principle.

22. To support the decant schedule at Carter Lane, further SWEP demands will be met by our existing supported accommodation pathway and additional hotel rooms. This offer is flexible and driven by demand and does not represent a reduction in available SWEP capacity.

23. The Carter Lane population has decreased (from 41 to 24), but the rate of reduction is slightly behind that which we projected. Nine beds are occupied by the Outreach team for assessment purposes. Six guests are awaiting long-term resettlement options (down from 20) with the remaining 11 identified for the High Support Hostel.

24. The number of clients placed in B&B or temporary accommodation placements has increased to 36. Clients are supported through a combination of the Thames Reach MIST service and the distribution of electronic devices and mobile SIM cards funded by the DLUHC Winter Pressures Fund.

25. The number of clients awaiting the outcome of an EUSS application has reduced from 12 to 6. Two of these were successfully resolved using the Home Office fast track process. The remaining four either found employment and left the service or abandoned before the process was completed.

Corporate & Strategic Implications

26. There are no corporate and strategic implications:

- Strategic implications – none
- Financial implications – none
- Resource implications – none

- Legal implications – none
- Risk implications – none
- Equalities implications – none
- Climate implications – none
- Security implications – none

Conclusion

27. The decant plan for Carter Lane commenced on 15 November 2021; 33 guests now reside there, down from 45 at capacity and 41 at the time of the previous update to Members in December 2021.
28. Due to winter pressures and our commitment to the 'In for Good principle, the number of clients falling within the scope of the Transition Plan has risen from 57 to 60.
29. The Carter Lane decant schedule requires us to divert future SWEP admissions to our supported accommodation pathway and hotel bookings. This does not affect the SWEP offer to the client or reduce our capacity.
30. Contingency planning is underway to cover the gap between Carter Lane closing and the City Assessment Centre and High Support Hostel openings. Options include the procurement of additional hotel rooms on a contract basis or multiple spot purchase arrangements on a needs basis. Planning includes the provision of adequate support staff on either a visiting or 24-hour basis.
31. Funding for the contingency plan will be found through additional grant funding from DLUHC through the Protect and Vaccinate Fund, complemented by revenue savings from the late running capital projects.

Appendices

- None

Will Norman

Head of Homelessness Prevention and Rough Sleeping

T: 077 0137 2884

E: will.norman@cityoflondon.gov.uk

This page is intentionally left blank

By virtue of paragraph(s) 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972.

Document is Restricted

This page is intentionally left blank

By virtue of paragraph(s) 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A
of the Local Government Act 1972.

Document is Restricted

This page is intentionally left blank

By virtue of paragraph(s) 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A
of the Local Government Act 1972.

Document is Restricted

This page is intentionally left blank