



LONDON VENTURES

innovation through collaboration

Temporary accommodation, housing and homelessness prospectus

March 2017

What is London Ventures?

London Ventures is a partnership between London Councils, the umbrella body for London local government, and EY, a leading professional services firm, and overseen by the Capital Ambition Board. Our vision is to actively pioneer innovation to drive sustainable change and transformation across the public sector, by providing:

Opportunities for local authorities to access innovation and transformation that will improve their effectiveness and efficiency while ultimately delivering improved outcomes for London’s citizens, communities and businesses

We achieve this by creating collaboration between innovative companies, investors, and all 33 London local authorities. Our programme will look at the challenges of changing and growing customer demands alongside reduced financial budgets.



We are committed to delivering better outcomes for local authorities and Londoners through innovation



We have £100,000 seed funding to support and nurture initiatives that tackle our priority issue



We have strategic relationships with local authorities who can sponsor programmes of work and initiatives



We help support local authorities to get the best value offer with our partners



We have a trusted brand in the local authority market; London Ventures provides endorsement and access to the market

Targeting our efforts towards a strategic issue

Based on the success of working with a diverse group of existing Venture Partners, we are now applying our learning and experience of cross-sector collaboration and innovation to tackling some of London’s biggest issues. Having experienced the role that innovation can play in improving outcomes for local authorities and the communities they support, we are deploying a new approach to tackle some of the sectors biggest challenges.

Our first targeted issue is based on **temporary accommodation, housing and homelessness**. We are looking to find innovative solutions at different stages of development across a range of areas. With the overall objective of identifying a mixed portfolio to change the market landscape to support a local authorities to implement a range of solutions at lower cost and ultimately improve outcomes for Londoners and those affected by homelessness.

We are looking for ideas across a range of maturities:

Market ready

We will help successful existing solutions to implement their ideas in, or scale up their ideas across, the housing or temporary accommodation market, with promotion to local authorities.

Supported ideas

We will help develop existing concepts that may need shaping to target a new market such as housing. We will work with idea owners to shape an offer for local authorities.

New concepts

We will nurture and support new and untested ideas to prepare them for potential implementation in the housing or temporary accommodation markets.



The growing issue of temporary accommodation, housing and homelessness in London

The priority issue that we will be tackling is temporary accommodation, housing, and homelessness. The number of people who are homeless has been steadily increasing in recent years, considered to be due to a combination of complex socio-economic factors which may include welfare reforms, reducing numbers of council owned homes, and the increasing cost of renting privately. These effects have been magnified in London where the population size has meant the impact of limited affordable housing is particularly severe. There has been an increase in the number of individuals and households who are unable to pay rent, and thus are evicted from their homes, become homeless, and may be placed in temporary accommodation for an extended period.

Problems are particularly severe in London

In London, there are 53,370 households in temporary accommodation. This has increased by 49% since 2011. The proportion of households in temporary accommodation in London relative to England overall is much higher than the proportion of households that local authorities are required to provide temporary accommodation for. The demand on temporary accommodation is particularly strong in London where the increase in the number of households accepted as homeless is much higher than the national average.



London boroughs have spent over **£2 billion on temporary accommodation over the past 5 years**, a 61% share of the £3.5 billion spend across the UK.



88,040 children in 53,370 households are currently in temporary accommodation in London, 77% of the total in England.

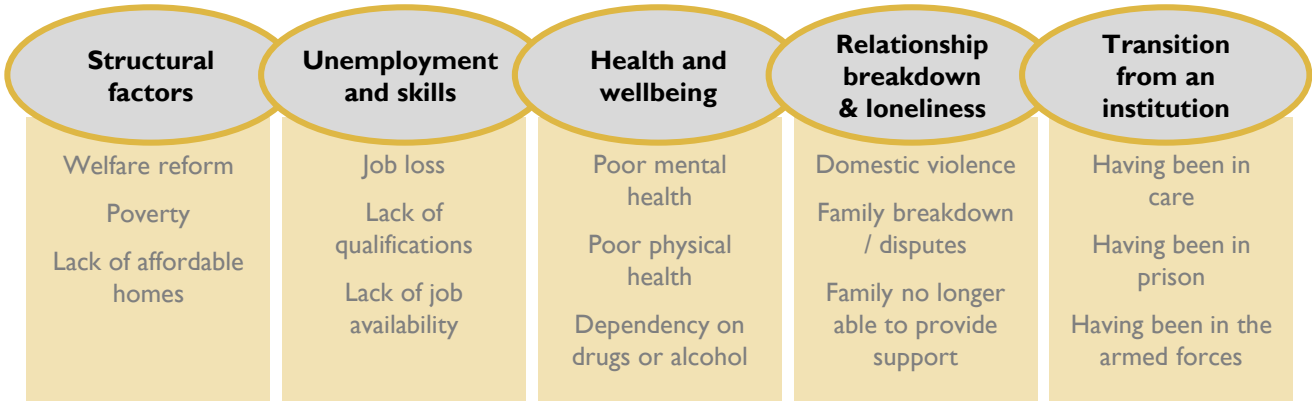
The number of households accepted as homeless in London has **increased by 51% since 2011**, the national equivalent is **15%**.



London's population grew by **5.7%** between 2011-15, almost twice the rate of the UK average (2.9%) increasing the pressure on housing provision.

Root causes behind the issue

For many people, there isn't always a single event that results in homelessness; rather the reasons an individual or household becomes homeless or stays homeless are complex, and the outcome may result from a series of inter-related causes, such as those indicated below.



Sources: Gov.uk



Understanding the core problems behind the issue

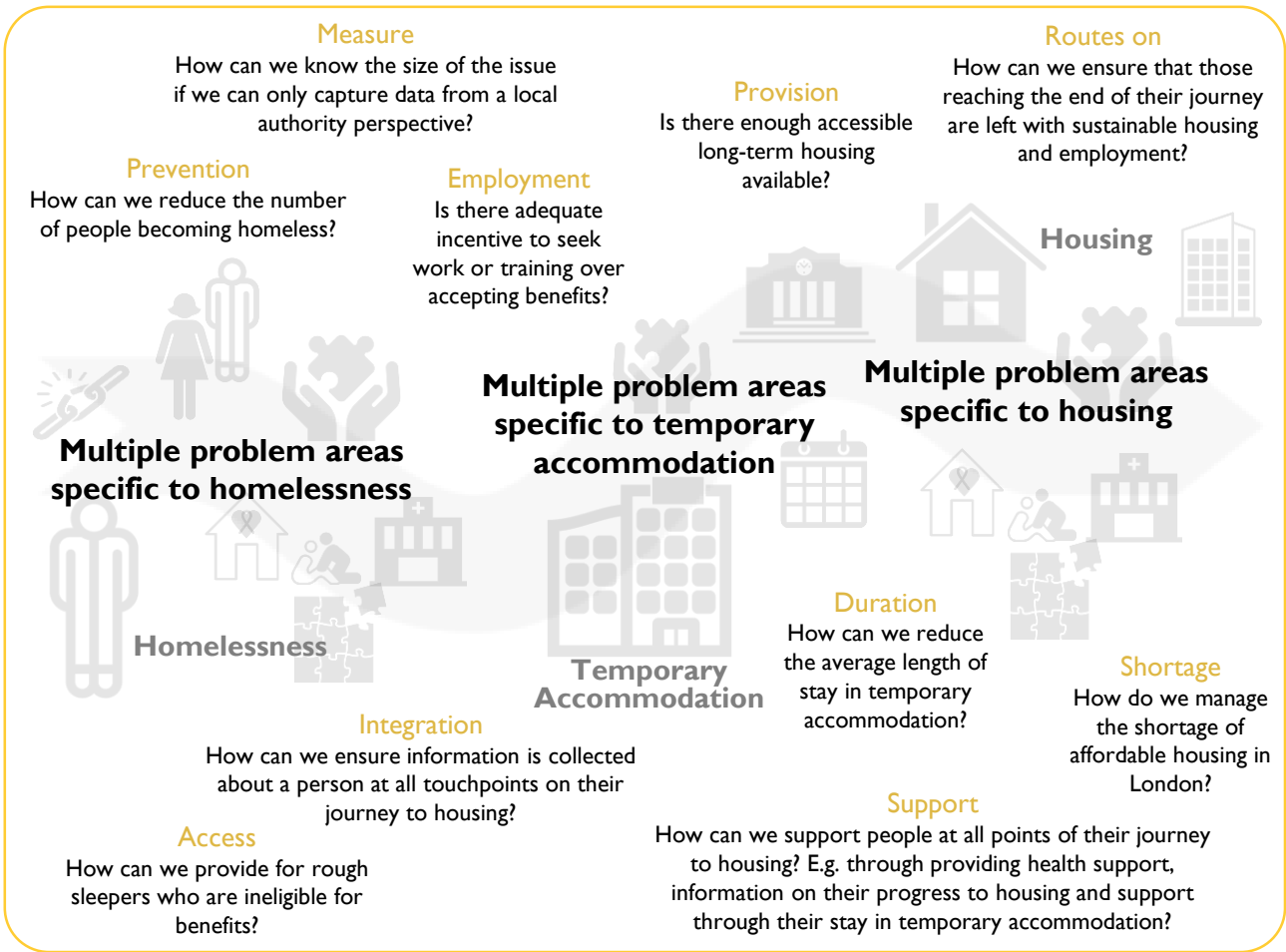
We have engaged closely with those impacted or affected by homelessness to gain a better understanding of the journey that an individual can take on the pathway to housing. Through doing this we have identified ‘challenge points’ where key problems may originate, or where individuals are lacking the help and support that they need. Using this research we have devised a series of problem statements, with the service user in mind, which are detailed at the end of this document.

The problem statements will be used to target our solution generation, and we will be looking for organisations who can contribute solutions to the problems. Through this we are looking to resolve some of these issues to improve outcomes for those using housing services.

The below diagram gives a high level introduction to some of the questions that were raised in the process of developing these problem statements.

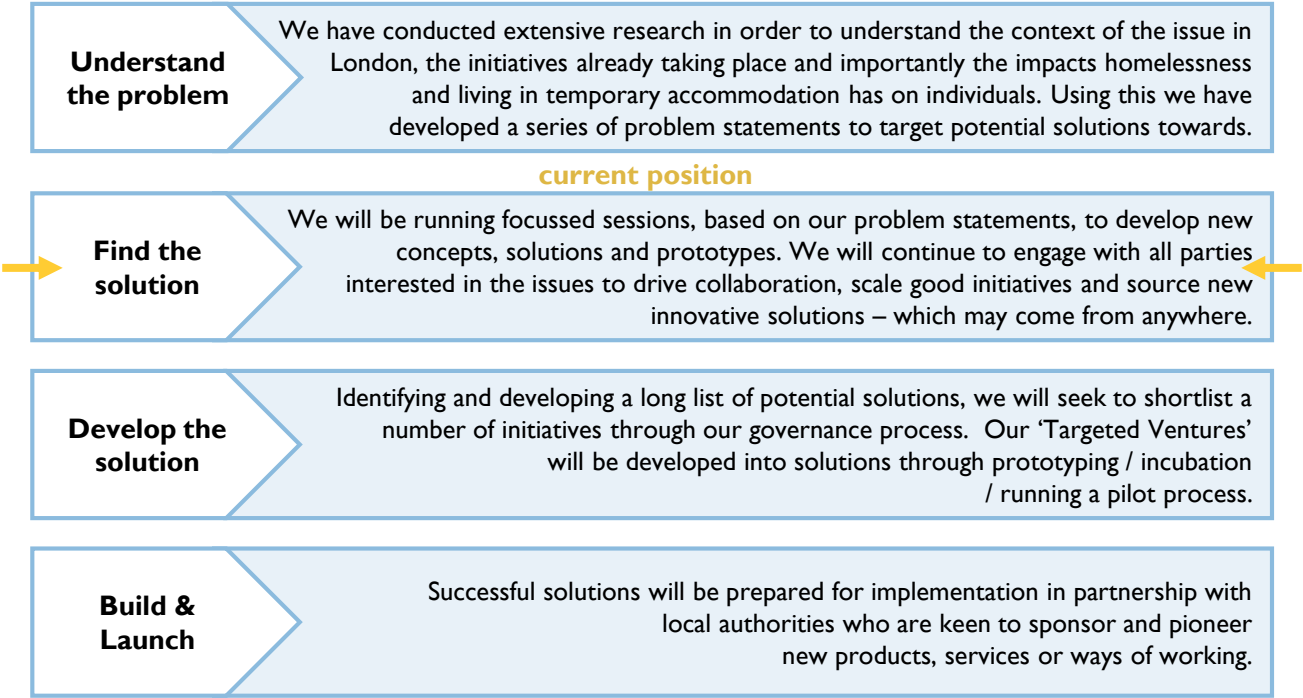
TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION, HOUSING, AND HOMELESSNESS

The following problem areas have been identified by those who have had first-hand experience of any of the priority issues throughout their lives. Whilst every person's pathway is different, there are some consistent ‘challenge points’ in their journeys that we can focus on addressing.



Our approach to tackling the issue

Our approach is designed to try to develop an understanding of the whole landscape of the challenge and to identify opportunities where the programme can provide additional support, both developing new ideas and more importantly complementing existing initiatives and best practise.



Who are we working with?

To ensure a thorough understanding of the issue we are working with a wide range of people and departments across sectors. We aim to focus our work directly towards the issues raised by these groups, including issues raised by those currently on the path to housing, in order to find a range of solutions that work for all and are complementary to other initiatives.



Finding solutions to the issue – what we are looking for

We need your help to find effective solutions. Combining ideas from across sectors and working collaboratively will produce the best results and have the greatest impact for organisations and those affected by homelessness and temporary accommodation.

We are looking for:









- **Partners** who have a solution to the challenges faced in this sector. These solutions can be across any of the problem areas and be either tested or brand new ideas.
- **Local authorities** who are interested in leading the development of new ideas or scaling existing ideas, as well as keen to share local best practice.
- **Investors** who want to support the incubation and development of new opportunities.

We are seeking a range of solutions to the problem, from market ready to brand new concepts. To succeed in developing a wide range of answers, we are seeking to expand our solution base with local authorities, businesses and investors. For more information on how we support our Venture Partners, please get in touch at: londonventures@uk.ey.com

Our considerations in choosing solutions to work with

In order to ensure we are bringing in the best innovative ideas and sharing best practise across London, we will be looking for solutions that take certain criteria into consideration.

<p>Will the idea generate significant benefits for the boroughs and Londoners?</p> 	<p>Is it scalable across local authorities?</p> 	<p>Does it support the key priorities in the sector?</p> 
<p>Is it a sustainable solution?</p> 	<p>Does it encourage collaboration between local authorities?</p> 	<p>Will it be commercially beneficial for local authorities?</p> 



Finding solutions to the issue – how you can get involved

We would love for you to get involved with our programme. There are many ways you can do that, depending on if you...

... have an idea or solution



We would love to hear about it! You can **submit your idea** using our [online concept template](#). This can be at any form of development, from an idea you overheard on the street to a business model you have been planning or delivering for years.

We need to know:

- What's the idea?
- What are the benefits to Londoners and to local authorities?
- How is it innovative?
- Are there any similar ideas in the market that the programme could connect with?
- Would it provide a ROI to the London Ventures programme?

... join the discussion and share ideas



We will be holding various events over the next few months which you can get involved with.

The first of these is the **London Ventures Solution Hack** on **13 March**, 9:30-13:30. If you are interested in getting involved in a high-energy event then bring your passion and big ideas and [register your interest here](#).

E-mail londonventures@uk.ey.com to stay informed of further events that you can get involved with.

... want to invest in exciting new solutions



We are looking to support a range of ideas, including those in development stage or those that haven't yet entered into the local authority market.

These present a brilliant opportunity to invest in new solutions that will be actively supported and encouraged for take up in local authorities.

... keep in touch with our progress



If you are interested in the work we are doing or want to stay in touch with our progress in London and the achievements of our existing Venture Partners, sign up to our newsletter [here](#) and check out our [website](#).



**Behind the issue:
An overview of the key facts behind
Temporary Accommodation, Housing
& Homelessness**

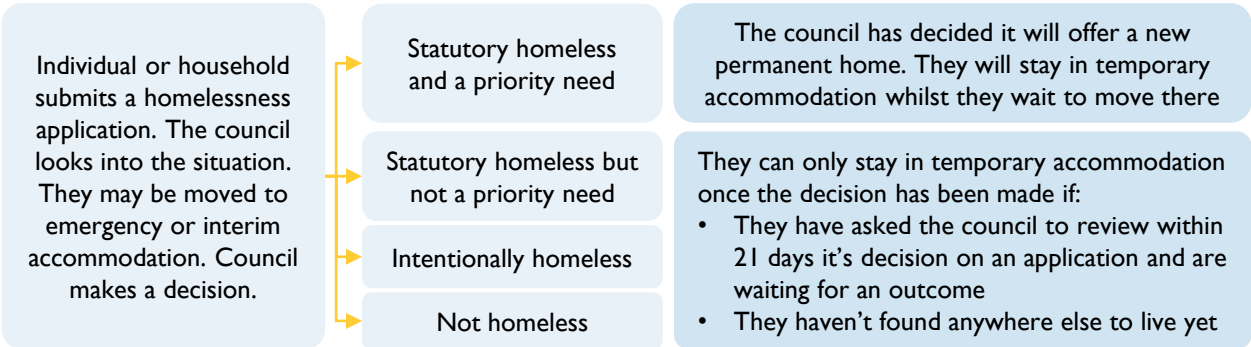


Behind the issue: defining homelessness

The term “homelessness” is broad and has a number of interpretations. The below gives an indication of some of the types of homelessness, and quantifies their likelihood of being granted and maintaining residence in temporary accommodation.

	Definition	Financial Implications
Statutory Homelessness	<p>To be legally defined as homeless an individual must either lack a secure place in which they are entitled to live or be not reasonably able to stay in their current accommodation.</p> <p>A local authority has a duty to find housing if further strict criteria are met e.g. living with dependent children, being pregnant, or defined as ‘vulnerable’ as a result of mental illness, handicap or physical disability. For households who meet these criteria local authorities’ initial housing offer may be to provide temporary accommodation.</p>	<p>National: In 2010 – 2011 English local authorities’ net current expenditure was c.£345m. Of this around £100m was for providing temporary accommodation.</p> <p>London: Between 2014 – 2015, London authorities spent £663m on temporary accommodation.</p>
Rough Sleeping	<p>Sleeping on the streets. The number of homeless people sleeping rough is measured separately from statutory homelessness statistics through annual local authority street counts. This information is submitted to the DCLG and provides a snapshot of the number of individuals sleeping out on any one night in England. Different local authorities may define “rough sleeping” differently, meaning that it is hard to quantify the exact rough sleeping population in the country.</p>	<p>National: In 2010 – 2011 the average annual spend by local authorities was £7,900 for each rough sleeper.</p> <p>London: The GLA’s 2015-17 Business Plan allocated £8.45m a year for the Mayor’s rough sleeping services.</p>
Single & Hidden Homelessness	<p>An individual is classed as ‘single homeless’ if they do not have dependent children. ‘Hidden homeless’ is where an individual is not visible on the street. This includes people who become homeless but find a temporary solution by staying with family members or friends, living in squats or other insecure accommodation. Many people who become homeless do not show up in official figures – research undertaken by charities indicates the levels of hidden single homelessness but this may not be represented in official figures.</p>	<p>National: In 2010 – 2011 average annual spend on support by LAs was £5,600 for each single homeless person. There are no figures for how much hidden homelessness costs although it is estimated that each homeless individual costs the public system £24,000 to £30,000 per year.</p>

The allocation process for temporary accommodation is as follows, and varies depending on whether the household is classified as “statutory homeless” using the above.



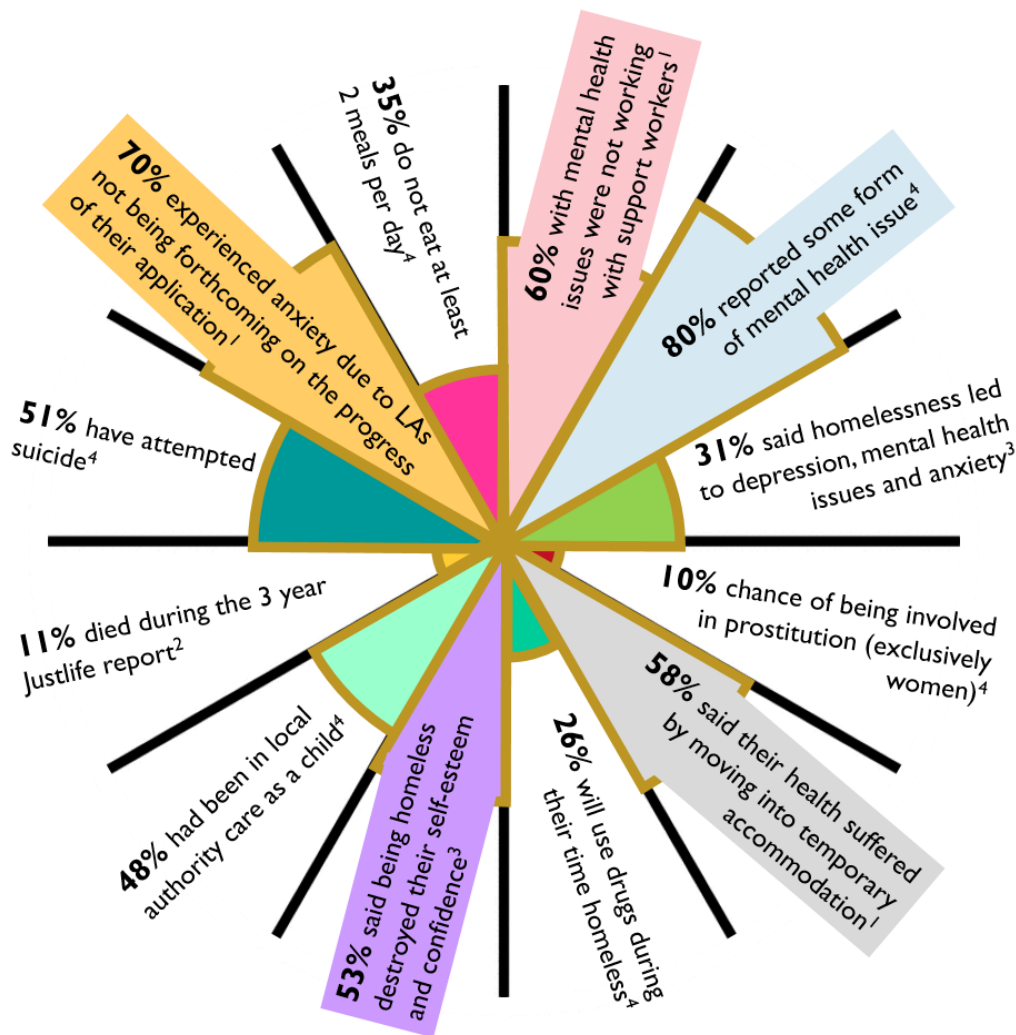
Sources: Gov.uk, Standard · London.gov.uk



Behind the issue: the impacts of homelessness on mental and physical wellbeing

The process of seeking temporary accommodation or social housing is long and challenging for those experiencing homelessness. It has been shown that the negative effects of rough sleeping for even two nights can be significant and long lasting – and these only develop over time.

A number of charities have released research reports on a set of people that have used their facilities. A few of their headline statistics have been highlighted in the chart below.



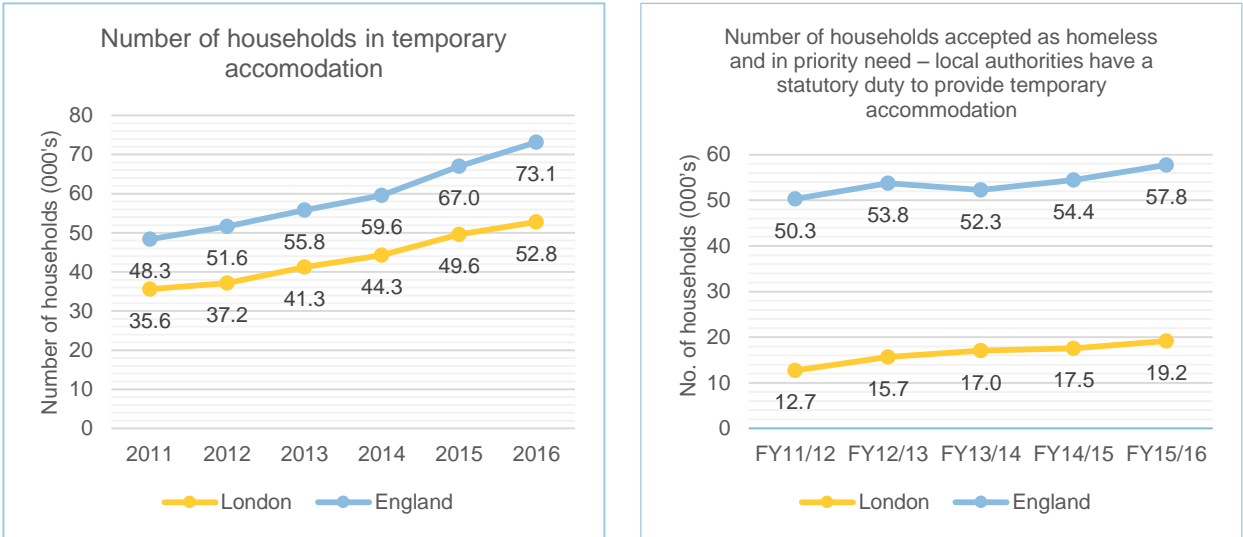
The reports that we have cited are listed below; we invite you to visit their websites and read more about those experiencing first-hand the problems in this area.

¹ [Sick & Tired Shelter Report: The Impact of UTA on Homeless households; sample of 194 families with dependent children; 2004](#)
² [Justlife & IPPR, The Journey Back Home, UTA Report, survey of 45 people over 3 years, 2016](#)
³ [Crisis, Valuable Lives Report, 87 homeless people, 2008](#)
⁴ [Homeless Link, The Unhealthy State of Homelessness, 2,590 homeless or recently housed, 2014](#)



Behind the issue: Temporary Accommodation

The number of households in **temporary accommodation** is increasing.



The exact gross cost of temporary accommodation to local authorities is unknown as it is derived from aggregating multiple cost elements. However, as illustrated by the table below, an upward shift in costs is apparent when we look at the various contributing elements and therefore it is fair to assume that the **overall cost of homelessness is rising**.

Cost element	No. boroughs included	2011/12 (£)	2012/13 (£)	2013/14 (£)	2014/15 (£)
Incentive payments including TA	28	-	3,583,275	6,843,928	7,282,936
Administration and support: all homelessness services	33	91,869	95,782	128,420	-
Prevention: all homelessness services	33	25,086,000	27,005,000	39,817,000	-
TA expenditure excluding admin, support and prevention	33	404,528,000	428,767,000	449,035,000	-
DWP subsidised expenditure on TA	33	330,050,000	374,240,000	418,410,000	452,670,000

Key Facts

- There was an estimated cost of **£663m** on temporary accommodation in 2014/15 across all London boroughs. The London boroughs General Funds contribution is estimated at **£170.4m**.
- Gross cost of temporary accommodation for twenty London boroughs (those who returned data) reached **£463.7m in 2014-15**, of which **£290m** came from housing benefit income. This has increased from **£349.6m in 2012-13**, of which **£239m** came from housing benefit income.
- The Localism Act (2011) has meant that local authorities have been able to discharge households from temporary accommodation to the private rented sector rather than transition into social housing.
- 21% of households have spent 5 years or more living in temporary accommodation. Since 2013, local authorities can be penalised for any households living in B&Bs for longer than 6 weeks. This has resulted in inflationary pressures on the nightly rate and private rental market.

Sources: London Councils

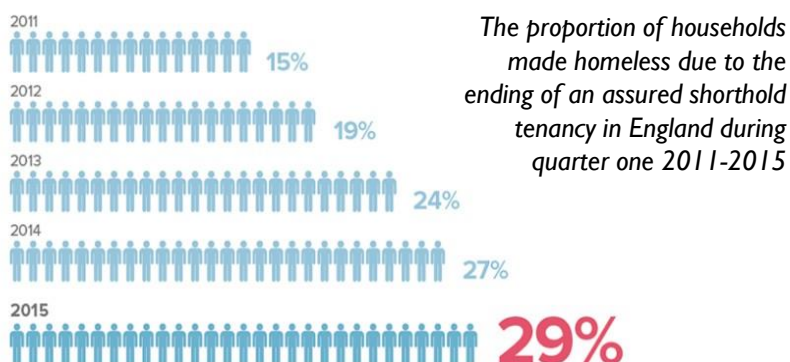


Behind the issue: Housing

“London government is facing a significant challenge in meeting the demand for housing from Londoners. Demand for homes increases by around 50,000 each year, yet delivery of new homes has been an average of 22,000 for a number of years. Homelessness is also rising rapidly, and London’s homelessness figures account for 32% of the England total.”

Sir Steve Bullock, London Councils’ executive member for housing

The single most common cause given for homelessness in England is the ending of an assured shorthold tenancy – the main type of tenancy used in the private rented sector.



Key Facts

- In London, 4 in 10 households (39%) state loss of a shorthold tenancy as the primary reason they have approached the council for help. This could be due to:
 - the landlord increasing rent and meaning they are no longer able to afford the home; or
 - the landlord deciding to sell the home.
- More than 4 million people live in the private rented sector today, more than double the number in 2002.
- Only 5-10% of the private rented market in central and high value boroughs in inner London is affordable on Local Housing Allowance (LHA).
- Average rent prices are consistently increasing in London, with a 2.5% increase from last year and a 7.0% increase the year before
- Between Q2 2011 and Q1 2015, rents in the lowest quartile rose by around 39% in Inner, and 32% in Outer London.
- Private landlords are generally reluctant to rent to people in receipt of Housing Benefit. Only 20% of landlords indicated willingness to rent to homeless people.
- With the introduction of Universal Credit, housing benefit is now paid directly to the tenant.
- Right to Buy has reduced the supply of social housing – some private sector firms have benefitted through buying up ex-social housing at reduced costs and letting them out into the private rental market, increasing overall rental prices.
- In recent years there has been increased regulation e.g. immigration checks via Right to Rent.

Sources: CHAIN, London Councils, London Assembly



Behind the issue: Homelessness

Key Facts

Overview

- In 2015/16, 8096 people were seen sleeping rough in London, a 7% increase from 2014/15. New rough sleepers make up 65% of the total number and the most common reasons given for leaving their last long term accommodation are: asked to leave or evicted (29%) or employment and education (28%).
- The majority of people who are sleeping rough have one or multiple support needs. Out those assessed, 43% have an alcohol support need, 31% have a drugs support need, and 45% have mental health needs. Most hostels have a zero tolerance policy around drugs and alcohol.

Institutional Leavers



- A significant number of those that were seen sleeping rough in London have a history within an institution or the armed forces. 32% have been in Prison, 10% have been in Care and 8% have been in the armed forces. In general:
 - Those that have been in prison have struggle to find employment and are at risk of re-offending.
 - Those that have been in care have a limited support network once they transition out of care.
 - Those that have left the armed forces have far higher rates of mental health illnesses than the general population.

Young People



- In 2015/16, 10% (830 people) of rough sleepers seen in London were 25 or under, compared to 12% (880 people) in 2014/15.
- Youth homelessness most commonly occurs when young people can no longer stay in the family home – nationally 62% of young people became homeless because relatives or friends are no longer willing to accommodate them, usually due to relationship breakdown.

Single Women



- The proportion of single women seen rough sleeping in London has continued to show an upward trend, with 15% (1216 people) of rough sleepers being women in 2015/16, compared to 14% in 2014/15 and 13% in 2013/14.
- Women are predominantly homeless due to the breakdown of a relationship with a partner or family and it is very common that they have experienced violence e.g. it is estimated between 20-30% become homeless to escape violence from someone they know (approximately 50% have experienced domestic abuse at some point).

Geopolitical Groups



- Approximately 59% of people seen rough sleeping in 2015/16 were not originally from the UK, an increase from 57% in 2014/15 and the nationality profile of rough sleepers in London remains very diverse with rough sleepers from Central & Eastern Europe (CEE) countries making up the most of this group at 37%, which is virtually unchanged from 2014/15 (36%).
- Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers are particularly vulnerable to homelessness due to a range of both personal and structural factors, including a lack of support networks, difficulties with language, a lack of familiarity with the British system, and not being entitled to benefits and services. Migrants who have lost their job or who have not been able to find work are at particularly high risk of becoming destitute and homeless.

Sources: CHAIN, London Councils, Crisis, St Mungo's, Homeless Link



Behind the issue: Current work taking place

Policy - Homelessness Reduction Bill 2016-17

The Homelessness Reduction Bill is a bill to amend the Housing Act 1996 to make provisions for reducing homelessness. It is expected to reach Royal assent by May 2017. It encourages:

- **A stronger advice and information duty**

Legislation should more clearly set out the types of housing advice and information local authorities must provide to people before they become homeless or are threatened with homelessness. Services should be designed to meet the needs of people who are most at risk of homelessness.

- **A prevention duty for all eligible households, not just families**

Local authorities have a duty to take reasonable steps to prevent homelessness e.g. mediation with landlords. They will have the power to intervene earlier.

- **A relief duty for all eligible households, not just families, who have a local connection**

Local authorities should take reasonable steps to help secure accommodation regardless of priority need and intentionality.

This Bill is supported by evidence from the Housing Wales Act (2014), where the number of households accepted as homeless in Wales fell by 67% in the last quarter of 2015. Although we can expect a reduction in homeless numbers due to the 2016/17 Bill, London already incorporates a number of the policies evidenced in the Housing Wales Act (2014), so we can expect the resulting reduction to be less.

Funding – London initiatives

London Councils have a series of grants available for combatting homelessness in 2017-21, with a total of £2,414,000 available. Details on applications for these can be found [here](#).

Previous services that were sponsored by London Councils include:

- [Homeless Link](#): Pan-London Umbrella Support
- [New Horizon Youth Centre](#): London Youth Gateway
- [Stonewall Housing](#): LGBT Advice & Support Project
- [Thames Reach](#): TRIO Targeted Rapid Intervention & Outreach

Charities – London initiatives

There are a number of third sector organisations supporting those who are struggling with homelessness. You can support some of these in their work:

- Shelter
- St Mungo's
- Crisis
- Centrepoin
- No Second Night Out
- The Big Issue

Local authorities - Homelessness Prevention Trailblazers Fund 2016-17

A total of £40m was recently made available by the DCLG to prevent and tackle homelessness. This was split into three parts, each of which will run for three years or more. Local authorities were invited to bid on these and the successful bids and awards for each of these funds can be found [here](#).

£20m Trailblazer Fund

This aims to establish a network of ambitious areas across England that work with all eligible households, whether in priority need or not, to prevent them becoming homeless as early as possible.

£10m Social impact bonds

This aims to support the most entrenched rough sleepers.

£10m Rough sleeping programme

This aims to help new rough sleepers, or people at imminent risk of sleeping rough, to get the rapid support they need to recover and move on from homelessness.



Defining the problem statements: Temporary Accommodation

1. Measure

We are unable to accurately measure the number of people in temporary accommodation as we currently only have one lens (via LA's) through which to capture data.

There are no accurate estimates of the number of single homeless households living in B&Bs or good records of the number of bed spaces this sector provides. Previous estimates have suggested the problem is considerable: for instance, research by Shelter suggests that single homeless use of private B&Bs and hostels is 5–10 times greater than is reported in quarterly government data.
i. Justlife 2016, Credland 2004, Crisis 2006

2. Support

There is a lack of awareness of eligibility for support or options available, which leads to anxiety around disclosing reality in fear of losing temporary accommodation. There is also a lack of transparent support, including around expectations of support officers.

It is difficult to access support to move on to other accommodation, and even if there is support, other types of accommodation – such as registered social landlord or private rented sector properties – are difficult to access; the former because of long waiting lists and the latter because many landlords do not accept benefits and require large deposits and references.

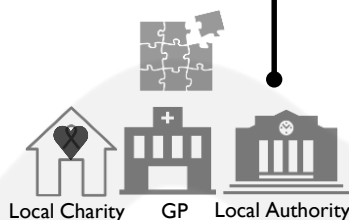
i. Not Home Report Justlife 2014



Local authority



Temporary Accommodation



Local Charity GP Local Authority



Routes on from temporary accommodation including housing & employment

3. Provision

There is a lack of good standard temporary accommodation.

21% of households have spent 5 years or more living in temporary accommodation. A policy change in 2013 means that local authorities can be penalised for any households living in B&Bs for longer than 6 weeks has resulted in inflationary pressures on the nightly rate and private rental market.

i. Rough sleeping in London (CHAIN reports) Greater London bulletin 2015-16

ii. Shelter Housing Databank 2016

4. Integration

In addition to the isolation that can often occur in temporary accommodation, there is a lack of cohesive “joining up” between services across the charity, health, and public sector.

“Our research participants consistently described finding themselves becoming reliant on overstretched and ineffectual services for help to move forward. Moreover, they reported a disconnection in communication between services, meaning that vulnerable people are put into even more vulnerable positions.”

i. Not Home Report Justlife 2014



5. Duration

An estimated £663m was spent on temporary accommodation in 2015/16, with the average length of stay being approximately 3 years.

I think I would have liked the council to be honest with me about roughly how long I would spend in temporary accommodation. They have been really dishonest and paid lip service to my questions until I went into the council and actually said, “how long am I going to be there?” And he said, “well, 14–15 months” – and that was just so far removed from the three months that I was led to believe I would be there’

i. Nowhere Fast Report Justlife 2016

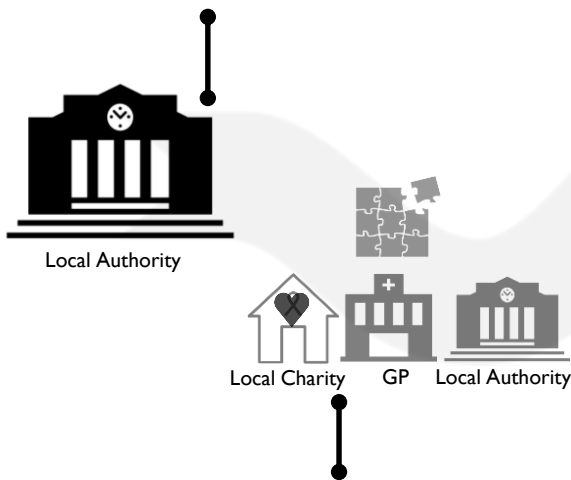


Defining the problem statements: Housing

1. Access

Long-term, sustained, affordable housing is currently inaccessible for many.

- i. Rough sleeping in London (CHAIN reports) Greater London bulletin 2015-16
- ii. London Councils Temporary accommodation in London report 2016
- iii. Crisis London Housing Market Report 2016



2. Integration

For many there is a lack of cohesive “join up” between services across the charity, health, and public sector.

There is a lack of formal channels by which departments and organisations, including health, police, charity and local authorities can communicate about housing status or applications for housing. As such there is no way to manage integration of knowledge.

3. Employment

There are still inconsistencies around the incentive to seek employment, and especially work training, over accepting benefits.

“If you are single person aged over 25 who is unlucky enough to lack a job effectively working 37.5 hours per week on minimum wage work after taxes equates to being £62 per week better off”

i. Joseph Rowntree Foundation

4. Support

When placed in long term housing, there is a lack of a transparent, support system that spans the services, and ensures the person is ready to live in an un-supported environment.

‘Almost all accommodation projects (91%) reported refusing access to homeless people who were assessed as being too high risk around other clients or staff, which has increased by 12% since last year (79%). Three-quarters (74%, 63% in 2013) reported refusing access for people whose needs were too high for the project to manage, and 40% refused access to people intoxicated on drugs or alcohol, up from 22% from last year. This suggests that those people with the most challenging behavior and with the highest needs are finding it more difficult to get access to support to help them.’

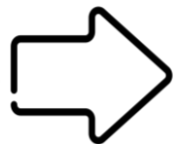
i. Homeless Link 2014



Employment



Housing



Routes on from housing including unsupported living & employment

5. Shortage

There is a shortage of housing affordable for people in London, perpetuating wait times during temporary accommodation.

Affordable housing is housing that is affordable to anyone on the median salary for London. The average price for a home in London is £530,000 and the median salary in London is £34,000. In 2015-16, 6,759 “affordable” homes were built in London. This was the lowest figure for at least eight years and a 66% fall on the previous year.

i. Savills ii. Financial Times November 2017

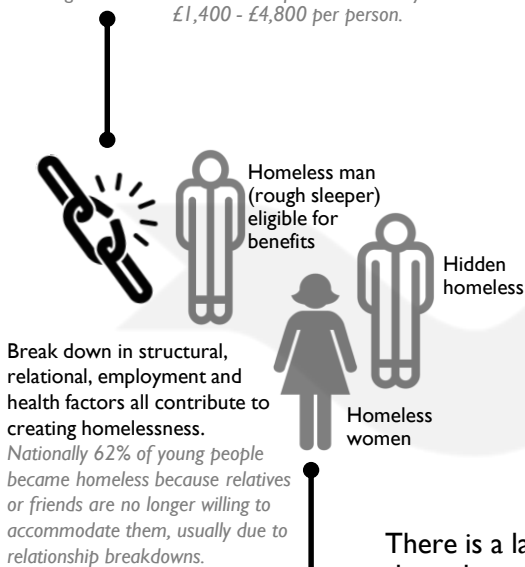


Defining the problem statements: Homelessness

1. Prevention

There is an upward trend in the number of people, including young people, sleeping rough in London.

Research by Crisis in 2015 estimated that allowing single homelessness to persist for 12 months costs the public sector an additional £4,000 - £20,000 per person, whereas preventing single homelessness costs the public sector only an additional £1,400 - £4,800 per person.



2. Measure

There is a lack of consistent and accurate methods for counting rough sleepers and assessing the size of the issue; including monitoring numbers of hidden homelessness and women who are homeless.

The lack of an accurate figure for London's homeless is indicative of the need for a standardised measuring process.

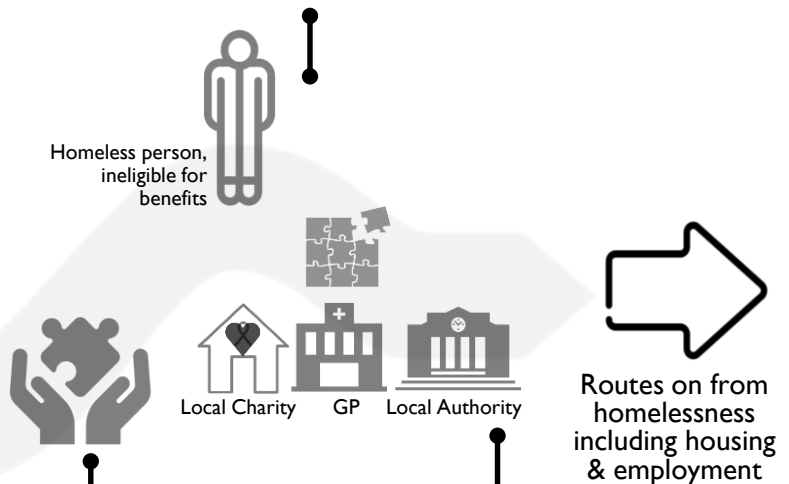
The proportion of single women seen rough sleeping in London has continued to show an upward trend, with 15% of rough sleepers being women in 2015/16 compared to 14% in 2014/15 and 13% in 2013/14.

5. Provision

There is little provision for the growing number of rough sleepers who are ineligible for benefits, i.e. individuals from non-EU countries, refugees or asylum seekers.

Central & Eastern European homeless make up 37% of all rough sleepers in London. How can we genuinely create integration into society and encourage visibility to the government through areas such as employment?

- Rough sleeping in London (CHAIN reports) Greater London Bulletin 2015-16
- London Councils Temporary Accommodation in London Report 2016
- Crisis London Housing Market Report 2016



3. Support

There is a lack of advocacy to connect the homeless with the available pathways for moving on. Clear messaging is needed so that users understand their options.

Most of the people who are sleeping rough have one or multiple support needs, which acts as a barrier to finding a place to stay. Out of those assessed, 43% have an alcohol support need, 31% have a drugs support need, and 45% have mental health needs.

However, the majority of hostels allow no drugs or alcohol.

Support needs can be a consequence of the poor living conditions when sleeping rough, which may worsen over time.

- Rough sleeping in London (CHAIN reports) Greater London bulletin 2015-16

4. Integration

There is a lack of join up and sharing of data that agencies in the supply chain collect. This data could affect the internal process and also provide a helpful roadmap for the user as to the status in their journey to housing.

"Unfortunately there is limited signposting available to re-direct after consultation, and the difficulty is that as a doctor one feels sad that a fellow human being finds themselves in such circumstances. Yes, one can treat the medical illness presented but not being able to provide long lasting change makes the situation very frustrating when the time comes to discharge the patient". A&E Doctor Wong.



How can you help?

We need you to get involved in order to truly make a difference in addressing this issue across London. We recognise that only through collaborative working and embracing new ideas can we create change. Your input could be the start of a life changing solution for many residents of London.

Have you got an idea to.....

help local authorities
manage their costs
around this issue?

address the lack of
affordable housing?

help local authorities find different and
good standard temporary
accommodation?

improve outcomes for those
currently experiencing or at risk of
homelessness?

Then get in touch!

Why get involved:

- We have a **dedicated team** and limited **seed funding** to find a range of solutions that are focussed on tackling this important issue.
- We are committed to turning **good ideas into implementation** and are looking at all initiatives in this area – our ideas are only as good as our contributors – *we need you!*
- We are **actively looking for solutions and ideas** from the market and seeking input from local authorities, charities, investors, housing associations, social entrepreneurs and businesses. There are a number of benefits...

... for businesses

We offer a range of support services to businesses that become Venture Partners, from assistance in navigating the local government market to developing the business case and offer for local authorities

... for local authorities

We are sourcing high quality, scalable solutions that offer real benefits, value for money and address the greatest local government challenges. We give LAs the opportunity to shape the solutions to meet their needs

... for investors

We bring on high quality solutions that will be recommended for take up by local authorities; from social enterprises to global companies, there is likelihood of return on investment



Contact Us

Please get in touch to find out more about the London Ventures programme, our current Venture Partners and how we are innovating across the public sector.

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