



North Derbyshire Rough Sleeper Strategy 2021- 2023

Introduction

Bolsover District Council, Chesterfield Borough Council and North East Derbyshire District Council (the Councils) already have a joint North Derbyshire Homelessness Strategy. This is due to be reviewed and updated in 2021/22.

Due to the ever increasing importance of tackling rough sleeping it was agreed that the Councils would develop a standalone Rough Sleeping Strategy with the intention being to merge both strategies into one comprehensive Homelessness Prevention and Rough Sleeping Strategy following the review in 2021. This work has been delayed due to the Covid-19 pandemic and the resulting impacts upon services.

A county wide Homelessness and Rough Sleeper strategy is currently being scoped for implementation in 2022 which will supersede the requirement to have an individual strategy for each local authority. Each council will have its own local action plan detailing specific commitments for their areas that sits under the umbrella of a wider county strategy

Rough sleeping is the most visible and acute form of homelessness. The life expectancy of long-term rough sleeper is 47 compared to 77 for the general population. Two people who were known to have slept rough in North Derbyshire have passed away in the last 12 months with their deaths, whilst not all on the street, being linked to them rough sleeping.

Definition of Rough Sleeping

The government defines rough sleeping as being a person who is 'bedded down' (sleeping/trying to sleep) or 'about to bed down' in the open air or another place not designed for habitation. This will include being on the street, in a doorway, park, car, derelict building, bus/train station, tent or car. A person's housing status is not relevant; the key criteria is that they have been found 'bedded down'/'about to bed down' in a place that someone ordinarily wouldn't try to sleep in.

The government expects each local authority to carry out a formal count/make a robust estimate of rough sleeping numbers in the authority area every November. A count should be carried out between 2a.m. and 5a.m. (when people are likely to be bedded down) and try to cover every place that rough sleepers are likely to be found.

Number of Rough Sleepers in North Derbyshire

The number of people sleeping rough in North Derbyshire has risen substantially in recent years based upon the November headcounts:

| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|--------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| BDC | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| CBC | 6 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 12 | 18 | 13 | 9 |
| NEDDC | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 8 | 6 | 10 | 13 | 12 | 7 | 19 | 20 | 23 | 16 | 13 |

There had been a 65% increase in rough sleeper numbers in the period 2010 to 2017. The number reported represents the number of people found sleeping rough on a single night; rather than the number of people who will sleep rough at some point over a three or six month time period. It's believed that there are three to four times more people who might sleep rough over a three or six month period than who are found sleeping rough on a single night.

Data collected from the Winter Nightshelter in Chesterfield recorded 117 different people using the shelter across a 4 month period between 1st December 2018 and 31st March 2019.

For the same period between 1st December 2019 and 31st March 2020 there were 128 rough sleepers that accessed the winter Nightshelter provision.

During the winter months of the pandemic in 2020 into 2021 the safe delivery of a Nightshelter was not possible. An alternative service was developed in partnership with most councils in Derbyshire consisting of 35 units of self-contained accommodation. This provided safe accommodation for 91 rough sleepers. 49 of these were from the North Derbyshire area (30 CBC, 13 NEDDC, 6 BDC).

In total throughout the pandemic there were 219 rough sleepers accommodated in the North Derbyshire area.

Chesterfield has historically had a higher level of rough sleeping than Bolsover and North East Derbyshire Districts.

Our belief is that unless the councils take a different approach to tackling rough sleeping that the numbers of people sleeping rough, and the adverse effects of doing so on them, will continue to rise.

A key priority will be to improve our intelligence on the profile of people who are sleeping rough over a period of time including numbers, frequency of rough sleeping, gender, ethnicity, nationality, support needs and contact with other services including the criminal justice system and health.

Core Existing Services

There are a whole host of services working with rough sleepers in the North Derbyshire area and the following is not designed to be exhaustive but to give readers an idea of the current available services in the sub-regional area:

Street Outreach Service: The service is managed by Pathways of Chesterfield, a specialist homelessness support charity. This service is commissioned by the three Councils but also forms part of the County wide Outreach service commissioned as part of a wider Staffordshire Moorlands and Derbyshire Partnership. Pathways provides an outreach service to find rough sleepers and to help them come off the street thereafter. The service attempts to engage with rough sleepers and support them into engaging with other statutory and non-statutory services as appropriate.

The North Derbyshire Single Persons Homeless Pathway: The pathway comprises of a **Homelessness HUB**, a single point of contact where all referrals for single homeless people are sent from key agencies such as Probation, Hospitals & Prisons. The service is commissioned by the Councils and provided by Pathways of Chesterfield who, upon receipt of a referral, tailor a bespoke package of support and interventions for clients in partnership with the council's homelessness prevention teams. Clients benefit from the in-house health and support workers there are a number of activities people can access as well as training and education opportunities. In cases where there are more serious blockages to housing a **Rough Sleeper Action Group (RSAG)** can be called to develop a person centered action plan around the individual aimed at securing accommodation.

Derby City Mission Winter Nightshelter: Provides an emergency accommodation service for rough sleepers in the area. The Nightshelter operates on a rolling bases utilizing 7 different Church buildings that have volunteered one night per week. This provides a bed for up to 15 guests and includes a hot evening meal and breakfast in the morning. This service operates between 1st December and 31st March. This was not possible in 2020/21 but remains part of our ongoing commitment for winter accommodation provision in the future.

Newbold Court: This is supported accommodation for medium to high level vulnerable adults including rough sleepers and single homeless people. It is a 17 bed unit managed by **Action** and is commissioned by the Council. The increased capacity of Newbold Court provides much needed accommodation supply in the area and other services including **Action's Sustainable Tenancies Project** will serve as move on option for clients needing reduced support towards independent living.

Platform for Life: Provides 8 units of supported accommodation for young people aged 18 to 25. This is provided by **Action**.

Sustainable Tenancies Project: Provided by **Action** and provides floating support to vulnerable adults who have a history of failed tenancies for a variety

of reasons. The project involves the Council leasing properties to **Action** who offer tenancies with support to enable people to become “tenancy ready”. The property with tenant in situ is handed back to the council as a secure tenant. The STP project has also been rolled out in North East Derbyshire where properties have been procured from the private rented sector. There are currently

County Wide Rough Sleeper Outreach: A team of 6 rough sleeper outreach workers covering the Derbyshire County area. Funding was secured from MHCLG through the Rough Sleeping Initiative to establish the service which targets hot spot areas to reduce rough sleeping. P3 provide this much needed service in partnership with Pathways in the Chesterfield area. P3 are experts in the field. The outreach team provides a high level of intervention and engagement to the rough sleeping population that will lead to more people being taken off the street.

Supported Lettings Service: This service is managed by **P3** Housing in conjunction with the outreach service and aims to provide tailored support to rough sleepers to assist them to access and maintain accommodation.

Rough Sleeper Co-ordinators: Consists of a team of 2 specialist strategic co-ordinators covering Derbyshire County as a whole. They are funded via the Rapid Rehousing Pathway Fund and aim to carry out a review and gap analysis of service across the County. One of the co-ordinators is based within the Homeless Prevention team at Chesterfield Borough Council.

Call B4 You Serve: A unique and innovative service designed with landlords in mind to prevent homelessness and increase housing supply in the private rented sector. Delivered by DASH Services, Call B4 You Serve provides a support, problem solving and advice service for landlords who are considering giving notice to their tenants. The philosophy of the service is to solve issues including debt and rent arrears without a notice being served. The service currently spans 20 local authority areas and is set to expand even further. The service also acts as an informal PRS lettings service and procurement vehicle. Strong links and partnerships have been forged with landlords and letting agencies across Derbyshire and this has increased the supply of accommodation for people that need it. For those who are considering giving up being a landlord or looking to sell properties the service can connect landlords with supported housing providers who will lease properties to rent as supported accommodation. This in turn increases housing supply in the homeless sector. Significantly, this service has a role in preventing rough sleeping. The project has established a strong partnership with the Chesterfield Job Centre Plus team. Here, work coaches who identify clients at risk of homelessness from private rented accommodation contact CB4YS for intervention. Likewise, landlords who make contact with the Job Centre with Universal Credit housing element queries are directed to CB4YS.

Derbyshire Law Centre PRS Prevention Service: Funded via a successful bid to the PRS Access Fund the service compliments Call B4 You Serve by offering support for tenants renting privately who are experiencing difficulties with the tenancy. A team of three prevention workers based across Derbyshire

& Chesterfield providing support and practical solutions to reduce homelessness from the private rented sector.

Housing First (Chesterfield Only): 14 Units of specialist accommodation provided by South Yorkshire Housing Association and delivered under the Housing First principles.

National Rough Sleeping Strategy

The government published its national rough sleeper strategy in August 2018. The Councils decided to produce a Rough Sleeping Strategy as a supplemental document alongside the existing joint Homelessness Strategy 2016-2021. This was in response to the national strategy being published and to ensure that this strategy reflected and responded to the national approach. The national strategy includes the targets to halve rough sleeper numbers (from the 2017 baseline) by 2022 and to end rough sleeping by 2027. The national strategy is rooted in three 'pillars':

- To **prevent** new people from starting to sleep rough
- To **intervene** rapidly when people start to sleep rough to help them off the street
- To promote a person's **recovery** once they are off the street to build positive lives and don't return to rough sleeping

This North Derbyshire Rough Sleeper Strategy will therefore be based upon the same **three 'pillars' of prevention, intervention and recovery**.

The national strategy emphasises the importance of local authorities forging strong partnerships with other public services, the third sector, the business sector, community groups, the general public, people with lived experience of rough sleeping and current rough sleepers to tackle rough sleeping. Strong partnerships will be the basis of everything we do in North Derbyshire.

The national strategy highlights the importance of the role of health services in tackling rough sleeping because of the high proportion of rough sleepers who suffer from mental ill-health, physical ill-health and addiction issues, the challenges rough sleepers face in accessing mainstream health services and the adverse health outcomes of sleeping rough including reduced life expectancy. This strategy will set out our plans to promote the importance of health interventions in tackling rough sleeping and demonstrate the importance of developing recovery pathways rather than solely housing pathways.

The Covid-19 Pandemic

The Covid-19 pandemic has placed considerable pressures upon all services since its implementation on March 2020. These unprecedented times have resulted in an acceleration in the activities aimed upon ending rough sleeping nationally. Partnership working became more prevalent than ever before and has achieved considerable successes and outcomes as a result.

Everyone In Initiative: Alongside the national lockdown, MHCLG launched the “Everyone In” initiative requiring local authorities to accommodate all rough sleepers. This recognised that rough sleepers were considerably high risk of contracting and spreading the virus should they remain sleeping rough. In order to achieve this objective, we commissioned a local hotel which provided 36 units of self-contained accommodation. This facility alongside our existing B&B provision and housing accessed from within our own stock profiles enabled us to achieve this object and accommodate over 219 rough sleepers during the pandemic. Chesterfield had the higher numbers of rough sleepers, accommodating over 130 rough sleepers alone.

Change to Legislation: In order to protect the safety of rough sleepers beyond the Everyone In Initiative Government approved a change to the legislation concerning Priority Need assessments to include those at risk of Covid-19 and rough sleeping. This ensured that almost all rough sleepers were owed to a duty to provide temporary accommodation.

Protect Plus Initiative: This initiative was intended to focus upon those accommodated under Everyone In with the intention upon developing tailored housing plans and recovery pathways for each rough sleeper to enable them to remain in accommodation.

Suspension on Evictions: A suspension on all evictions was implemented in March 2020 and largely remains in place until 31st May 2021 save for a few exceptions.

Keeping Everyone In Service (KEIS): As a result of the Everyone In initiative we quickly identified a number of rough sleepers who had been placed into accommodation that may not be suitable for their longer term needs. In order to address this, we developed and commissioned, on behalf of the Staffs Moorlands & Derbyshire Rough Sleeper Partnership the Keeping Everyone In Service (KEIS) delivered by P3. The service consists of 6 support workers aimed at working with rough sleepers with high level and multiple needs to ensure the risk of eviction and returning to the streets is minimised.

This service is funding through contributions from all Derbyshire housing authorities, Derbyshire County Council, Public Health and Probation.

Included within the KEIS is a specialist Probation Link worker who provides an essential link between Housing Options/Homelessness Prevention teams and the Probation Service. This is proving to be an extremely successful role enabling the better sharing of information and improved outcomes for offenders.

Although **KEIS** was developed and implemented before the announcement of **Protect Plus** it very much worked to same principles and was focused upon the same client group and activities.

Government Funding

Rough Sleeper Initiative

The government announced the Rapid Rehousing Pathway and Rough Sleeper Initiative Funds in 2018/19. Joint applications were submitted on behalf of all housing authorities in Derbyshire and we were successful in acquiring funding totaling just over £408,000.

The government combined these sources of funding in 2019/20 under the sole banner of Rough Sleeper Initiative fund. There was extreme competition for this money and that preference was given to the authorities with the highest number of rough sleepers and those who have made a commitment to deliver the most significant reduction in numbers.

The national rough sleeping strategy refers to a number of funding pots that could be available to tackle rough sleeping and we will make sure that we submit bids, as appropriate, for available funds.

Chesterfield Borough Council have led, on behalf of all Derbyshire authorities on a bid to the Rough Sleeper Initiative fund and are currently awaiting the outcome, expected in June 2021. The bid aims to progress and bolster the existing provision and implement learning gained through the existing services and support with additional resources in key areas. These include:

3 x Rough Sleeper Navigators: Specialist and intense support to engage and support rough sleepers into accommodation and to maintain access to wider support services. This includes a personal budget to assist in the removal of barriers into accommodation.

1 x Additional Rough Sleeper Outreach Worker: taking the total number for the County to 6.

1 x Prison Resettlement Worker: to effectively link with prisons and plan for the release of offenders into accommodation rather than released to rough sleeping.

The above additions to the services available for rough sleepers will further enhance the provision across the North Derbyshire area and the County as a whole.

Rough Sleeper Accommodation Project (RSAP)

This additional fund, formerly known as Next Steps Accommodation Project, is aimed at providing a range of Move on options for rough sleepers. In October 2020, North East Derbyshire District Council led on a successful funding bid resulting in £152,000 being available for this purpose.

The second round of this funding process, now called RSAP, has been

released in April 2021. Chesterfield Borough Council have submitted a bid, which, if successful, will enable access to 12 units of new supported accommodation for rough sleepers in the North Derbyshire area.

If successful, the funding applications recently submitted will result in a total investment into rough sleeper services in North Derbyshire and across the rest of the County in excess of £2.5 million in the past 12 month period.

Partnerships:

This strategy covers the North Derbyshire Partnership area consisting of Chesterfield Borough and Bolsover and North East District Councils.

The authorities also form part of a range of different partnership groups and structures. This is an area that has really been enhanced and strengthened as a result of the pandemic.

Derbyshire & Staffordshire Moorlands Rough Sleeper Partnership: This is a group of authorities responsible for rough sleeping activity, submission of funding applications and the resulting commissioning of services. This partnership includes:

- Amber Valley
- Bolsover
- Chesterfield
- Derbyshire Dales
- Erewash
- High Peak
- North East Derbyshire
- South Derbyshire
- Staffs. Moorlands (Due to joint management structure with High Peak)

The partnership reports the Derbyshire Homeless Officer Group.

Derbyshire Homeless Officers Group (DHOG): This group consists of strategic leads and homelessness managers for all Districts and Borough councils across the Derbyshire. It acts as the governance structure and decision-making body for the majority of Derbyshire wide activity on homelessness and rough sleeping.

They are also responsible for the strategic oversight of funding applications and resulting commissioning of services including the monitoring and performance management of those services.

This group is supported by the MHCLG Specialist Homelessness and Rough Sleeper Advisors.

Derbyshire Housing Health & Systems Group: This group consist of Housing Strategy, Public Health, Social Care lead officers, Clinical Commissioning Group, NHS and key commissioners for the Derbyshire area.

The group aims to identify key strategic priorities for joint working between housing and health structures to effect whole systems change for the benefit of vulnerable client groups. Homelessness and Rough Sleeping has been identified as one of three priorities for 2021/22.

North Derbyshire Homelessness Forum: Re-established in 2017 the homeless forum now plays a pivotal role in bringing together services and organisations from across multiple sectors to network, share information, learn about new legislation and form partnerships to reduce and prevent homelessness. From 2020 we will be holding forum on a quarterly basis to serve demand. Over the last few years we have used the forum as a primary vehicle for consultation. The single persons' pathway took shape via the forum from the feedback and advice given by attendees and over the course of 2020 and 2021 it will help us to deliver the rough sleeper action plan and the next homelessness & rough sleeping strategy.

Community Groups: There are a number of community-based groups that are active in trying to help rough sleepers in the area. Some of the groups provide outreach services and others focus on trying to keep people as safe as possible on the street (provision of food/clothes/bedding/tents). Some groups pro-actively engage with the Council whilst others do not. The strategy recognises the positive role that community groups can play and statutory services want to positively engage with all the community groups. We recognise that some rough sleepers, who have had negative experience of statutory services, might prefer to engage with the community groups more than the council. Engagement with these important services will be driven the homelessness forum and through our continued commitment to reach out to as many services as possible. One of the areas for engagement we want to take forward with community groups is the role they can play in supporting people in their tenancies and tackling community isolation/loneliness under the banner of promoting recovery.

Health and Rough Sleeping

The national strategy on rough sleeping emphasises the importance of health services in tackling rough sleeping. This principle very much applies in North Derbyshire given the number of rough sleepers who suffer from acute mental ill-health, physical ill-health and addiction issues. These support needs lead to people starting, staying and returning to rough sleeping. All of these challenges have been exacerbated by the rise in the use of substances such as psychoactive substances.

There are some key structural actions and ambitions, which are recommendations in the national strategy, to promote joint working:

- The Derbyshire Health and Housing Systems Group leading on the development of a county wide Rough Sleeping strategy to make the health needs of rough sleepers a strategic priority.
 - A review of every death of a person known to sleep rough to be carried out, ideally by the Adult Safeguarding Board, to look at opportunities for
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improved working including between health and housing services.

We would like to bring health services directly to rough sleepers on the street: '**Street Medicine**'. Having mental health professionals and addiction support workers, attached to the Street Outreach Service/wider Street Support Service, is one of our commitments to explore and develop where possible. The aim being for mental health/addiction support workers delivering support on the street and helping people access mainstream health services thereafter.

Primary Health Care is another commitment of this strategy to explore the commissioning of specialist rough sleeper General Practitioners. Whilst we acknowledge that this is an extremely ambitious commitment, we firmly believe that this would be an essential service for rough sleepers.

'Street Medicine' and Primary Health Care should include community or street based prescribing including detox from substances such as Spice. We are looking at how this successfully works in other areas such as Worksop and Stoke. It will rely on the Street Outreach Service and Clinical Commissioning Groups working in partnership.

We need to look at how health services can promote recovery and help keep people off the street. A key service will be the Community Mental Health services that will provide people with support to come off/stay off the street and also help people access wider health services.

Specialised Residential Accommodation: This has been identified as a key priority for this Strategy and also the wider County strategy currently in development.

The activity undertaken during the pandemic has clearly highlighted a gap in provision for people with severe and multiple disadvantage (SMD) due to their multiple complex needs, this cohort cannot access more mainstream housing solutions, and this also includes Housing First projects.

Our work undertaken at the Mount Cook winter provision gave us a glimpse of what could be provided to meet the needs of people with SMD. 65% of all referrals into the project had 3 or more complex needs. Having a solutions based, holistic approach where multiple services worked together all under one roof showed us what could be achieved in only a short period of 3 months.

In order to address this, we need to explore the possibility of having a residential facility that is accessible by a range of people, addressing a range of needs and providing support at all levels including step down drugs and alcohol rehabilitation and palliative, end of life care.

This requires a different mix of partners and funding sources to develop and commission. The location of such a venue will be key. We believe the impact of such a service would be maximized by working collaboratively with colleagues at Derby City Council as well as the Derbyshire County partnerships.

Horizon Scanning and Planning for the Future

We have seen a considerable increase in demand for services to support rough sleepers in the past 12 months due to the current pandemic and the subsequent Government initiatives and legislative changes.

Funding: We have successfully responded to this increased demand by developing new and enhancing existing services largely due to the increased availability of funding to do this.

The majority of this funding is short term meaning the risk of services and support not being available in the future.

Suspension on Evictions: This ends on 31st May 2021 which is expected to result in considerable additional demand upon a range of services including Homelessness Prevention teams,

We are aware that the Court's system is already holding a substantial backlog of existing cases but it is also expected that new cases, where rent/mortgage arrears have accrued during the pandemic, will be instigated resulting in even more pressures on the system.

Domestic Abuse: National evidence has shown that abuse has significantly increased with a large number of victims choosing to remain in the relationship during the pandemic. We anticipate, following the relaxation of the pandemic restrictions, that there will be an increase in victims of domestic abuse seeking to leave the relationship and secure independent living arrangements.

Mental Health: The number of cases of people suffering with their mental health has dramatically increased during the pandemic. This often presents as an underlying issue alongside a range of other conditions including physical conditions, substance misuse or a history of offending.

These people presenting with complex multiple needs or severe multiple disadvantage are often the more difficult cohort to identify suitable options.

We feel that the existing core and newly implemented services detailed earlier in this strategy together with the extensive list of ongoing and future commitments contained in the table below will give us the best possible opportunity of meeting this suppressed demand and continuing to support rough sleepers into safe and suitable accommodation that meets their individual needs.

Engagement with the General Public

Most local authorities have developed communication plans around rough sleeping, begging and street based living that have been somewhat negative in the messages conveyed. For example, discouraging people from giving to people on the street because it sustains rough sleeping and substance misuse

that could lead to more harm. Overwhelmingly such communication approaches have been negatively received by the public.

The strategy recognises that telling people not to do something, when they meet a person who is in need, is the wrong approach to take. Rather we need to do more about highlighting the positive things that services do and the positive ways that people can help. One of the best ways we can do this is to give an increased voice to people with lived experience who have come off the street so that they can tell their story on what worked for them.

To help achieve this level of understanding we have, in conjunction with Derbyshire County Council, committed to undertaking an ethnographic research project. This will give us the understanding and insight into the world of rough sleepers and enable us to identify suitable and impactful services for the future.

'Pillars' of Rough Sleeping

Prevention – One of the key actions is to better understand the trigger points (such as leaving prison/falling into rent arrears) that lead to rough sleeping and to put in place timely interventions to prevent rough sleeping thereafter. A key part of this work will be the **'duty to refer'** on all public bodies, that came into force on 1 October 2018, to refer people who are homeless/threatened with homelessness to the housing authority for assistance. We need to develop comparable information sharing arrangements with housing associations and third sector partners.

Intervention – The intervention pillar is about rapid action to help people get off the street as quickly as possible. We believe that the need is more complex than this with services often having to engage with people on multiple occasions before they decide they are ready to accept help. Therefore we need to ensure that, when this window of opportunity arises, we are ready to put in place housing and support options on an immediate basis. It may well be that people need to receive health related services before they are willing to engage on housing options. The offer of health care/other support may well build up trust with the person so that they are more willing to engage on the offer of housing. It may also be that the person is willing to engage with a specific service, including community groups, and therefore this service should take the lead on offering help.

Recovery – the conventional model of tenancy sustainment (housing related support/help with property furnishing) is, whilst important, not going to be enough to promote recovery and keep people from returning to the street. Discussions with people with lived experience of rough sleeping has highlighted that isolation, loneliness, boredom and inactivity are reasons why people leave their tenancies and gravitate back to the street. We need, under the banner of recovery, to put in place a package of measures to help build their lives in their new homes.

We need to come up with a package of measures that the Council can cover the cost of that help former rough sleepers stay in their new homes.

Targets

Our main target is in keeping with the National objective which is:

Halve the number of people sleeping rough by 2022

To have no people sleeping rough by 2027.

Our Table of Commitments:

| North Derbyshire Rough Sleeper Strategy 2021-22 | |
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| Commitments | |
| Prevention: | |
| 1. | Improve data intelligence base/profile of people sleeping rough in North Derbyshire. |
| 2. | Conduct ethnographic research into local views and needs of rough sleepers. |
| 3. | Explore early interventions such as education in schools |
| 4. | Develop links with Universities to conduct local research into sector and consider work placements with front line services. Research into Hidden Homelessness. |
| 5. | Provide a programme of training to ensure all public bodies understand the 'duty to refer' in respect of rough sleeping. |
| 6. | Request that the Clinical Commissioning Group and Health & Wellbeing Boards make the health needs of rough sleepers a strategic priority. |
| 7. | Strategic co-ordination of funding applications to include Rough Sleeper Initiative, Cold Weather Fund and any other available funding under national Rough Sleeper Strategy |
| 8. | Better understanding of how to help people with no recourse to public funds coming out of hospital/prisons. |
| 9. | Develop a range of Move on options including PRS accommodation. |
| 10. | Strategic co-ordination and increase in provision of appropriate supported accommodation options. |
| 11. | Develop provision of 24/7 supported accommodation including a Specialist Residential Care unit |
| 12. | Look at positive ways of engaging and communicating with the general public about helping rough sleepers |
| 13. | Develop an Alternative Giving Scheme |
| 14. | Build in-reach services with hospitals/prisons to ensure no one is discharged to the street. |
| 15. | Build stronger links with Probation and Offender Management services |
| 16. | Review and update hospital discharge policies. |
| 17. | Ensure provision of services for priority groups including Veterans, LGBT+, BAME, same sex couples and families, DV, MH and physical disabilities, care leavers, ex-offenders, Gypsy and Travellers |
| 18. | Build working relationships with the DWP including 'Homeless Champions' in every Job Centre Plus |
| 19. | Develop routes in employment/support. |
| 20. | Develop access to debt and benefits advice |
| 21. | Ensure we offer the right services to people who have been victims of trafficking or modern slavery |
| 22. | Develop a range of accommodation and support that meet the varying needs of Rough Sleepers with Multiple Complex Needs |
| 23. | Review and commission an Out of hours service that is fit for purpose |
| Intervention: | |
| 24. | Increase and expand the provision of local outreach work to include quick intervention to prevent people from becoming entrenched |

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| 25. | Develop a 'Street Medicine' model including community prescription |
| 26. | Improve access to emergency accommodation including crash pads |
| 27. | Future commitment to the provision of a winter nightshelter, or suitable alternative, including integration of health services into the services offered. |
| 28. | Explore provision of storage facilities for rough sleeper's possessions. |
| Recovery: | |
| 29. | Work with partners to build a programme of recovery options to help people stay off the street |
| 30. | Recruit or commission a Rough Sleeper Navigator Service |
| 31. | Work with partners to develop a needle exchange |
| 32. | Establish a mobile hub of professional support |
| 33. | Explore provision of specialist mental health support from within housing options services. |
| 34. | Develop provision of intense support for individuals with high level and multiple needs |
| 35. | Implement a panel cross sector panel of experts for individuals with high level and multiple needs. |
| 36. | Consider the need for day centres or local hubs |
| 37. | Engage with Chesterfield Royal Hospital NHS Foundation Trust |
| 38. | Engage with local Place Alliance Groups/Boards |