

# **CHAIN ANNUAL REPORT**

**HARINGEY**

**APRIL 2019 - MARCH 2020**

**SUPPORTED BY  
MAYOR OF LONDON**



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents information about people seen rough sleeping by outreach teams in Haringey between April 2019 and March 2020. Information in the report is derived from the Combined Homelessness and Information Network (CHAIN), a multi-agency database recording information about rough sleepers and the wider street population in London. CHAIN, which is commissioned and funded by the Greater London Authority (GLA) and managed by St Mungo's, represents the UK's most detailed and comprehensive source of information about rough sleeping.

The final section of the report presents information about people arriving at or departing from temporary accommodation for rough sleepers in Haringey. People included in this section will have been seen rough sleeping at some point in their history, but not necessarily during 2019/20.

## Percentage figures in this report

Please note that, in some cases, percentage figures given in this report are rounded up or down to the nearest whole number. This may mean that individual figures in tables and charts do not add up to a combined total of 100%, or that there could be small discrepancies between percentage figures in tables and corresponding charts.

## Glossary of acronyms used in this report

**ASB: Anti-Social Behaviour**

Defined in the Crime and Disorder Act (1998) as acting 'in a manner that caused or was likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household as the perpetrator.'

**CEE: Central and Eastern European**

Used to denote the ten A8 and A2 European Union accession countries (Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia).

**CHAIN: Combined Homelessness and Information Network**

A multi-agency database recording information about rough sleepers and the wider street population in London, commissioned and funded by the GLA and managed by St Mungo's.

**EEA: European Economic Area**

The 28 countries of the European Union (EU), plus a further three countries that are part of the EU's single market (Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway). Common usage generally also includes Switzerland, whose citizens have the same rights to live and work in the UK as other EEA nationals.

**GLA: Greater London Authority**

The top-tier administrative body for Greater London, consisting of a directly elected executive Mayor of London, and an elected 25-member London Assembly.

**NSNO: No Second Night Out**

A GLA commissioned assessment and reconnection project for rough sleepers. The service originally specifically targeted new rough sleepers, but from October 2014 onwards it has also worked with rough sleepers who are living on the streets. The term is also used in other contexts to refer to a wider strategy to end rough sleeping, both in London and nationwide.

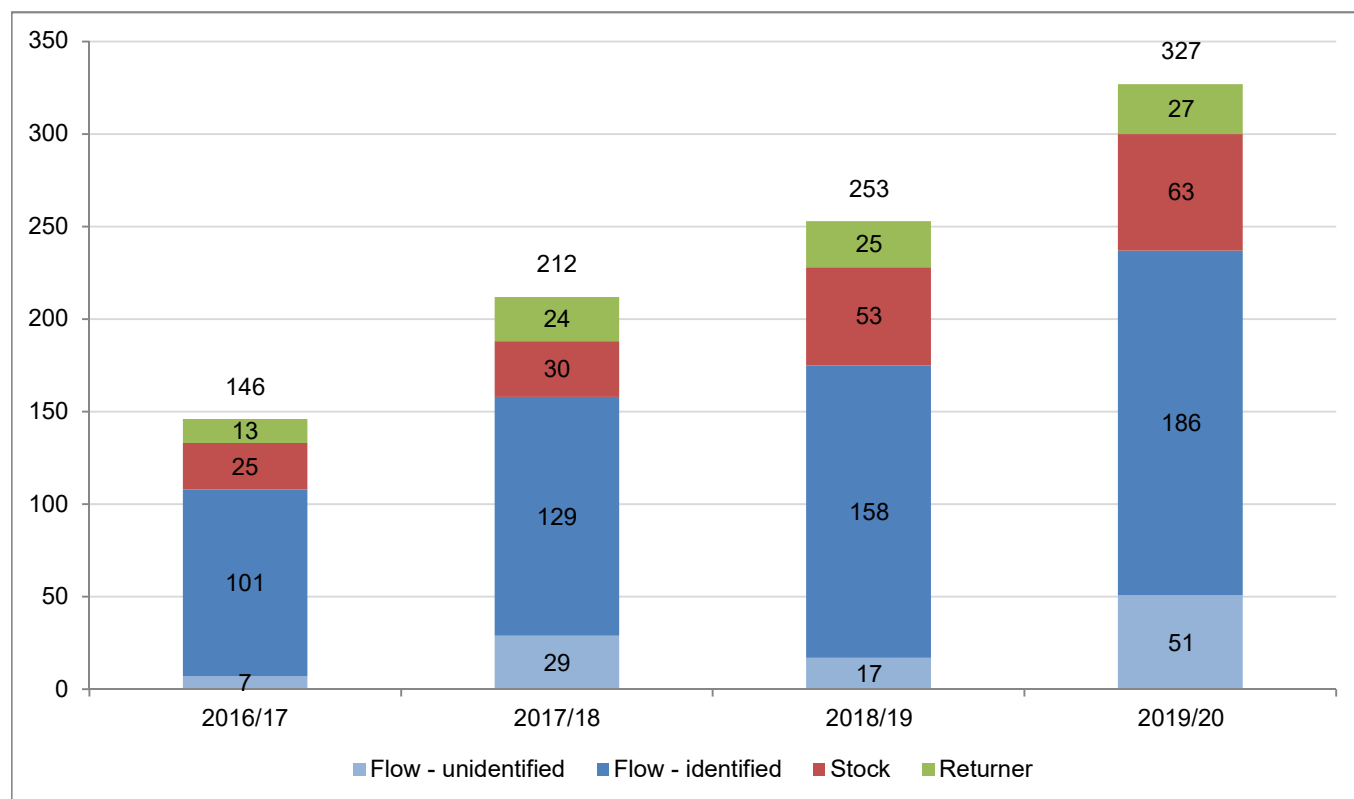
**RSI: Rough Sleeping Initiative**

Cross-government plan of action, announced in March 2018, to significantly reduce the number of people sleeping rough in England and Wales. The RSI acronym has also previously been used to refer to the 1990s Rough Sleepers Initiative, which was successful in reducing rough sleeping at that time.

## 2. ROUGH SLEEPER POPULATION ANALYSIS

### 2.1 Number of people seen rough sleeping: Flow, stock, returner model

People seen rough sleeping in the year, by the flow, stock and returner model.



2016/17 base: 146  
 2017/18 base: 212  
 2018/19 base: 253  
 2019/20 base: 327

The flow, stock and returner model categorises people seen rough sleeping in the year according to whether they have also been seen rough sleeping in previous periods:

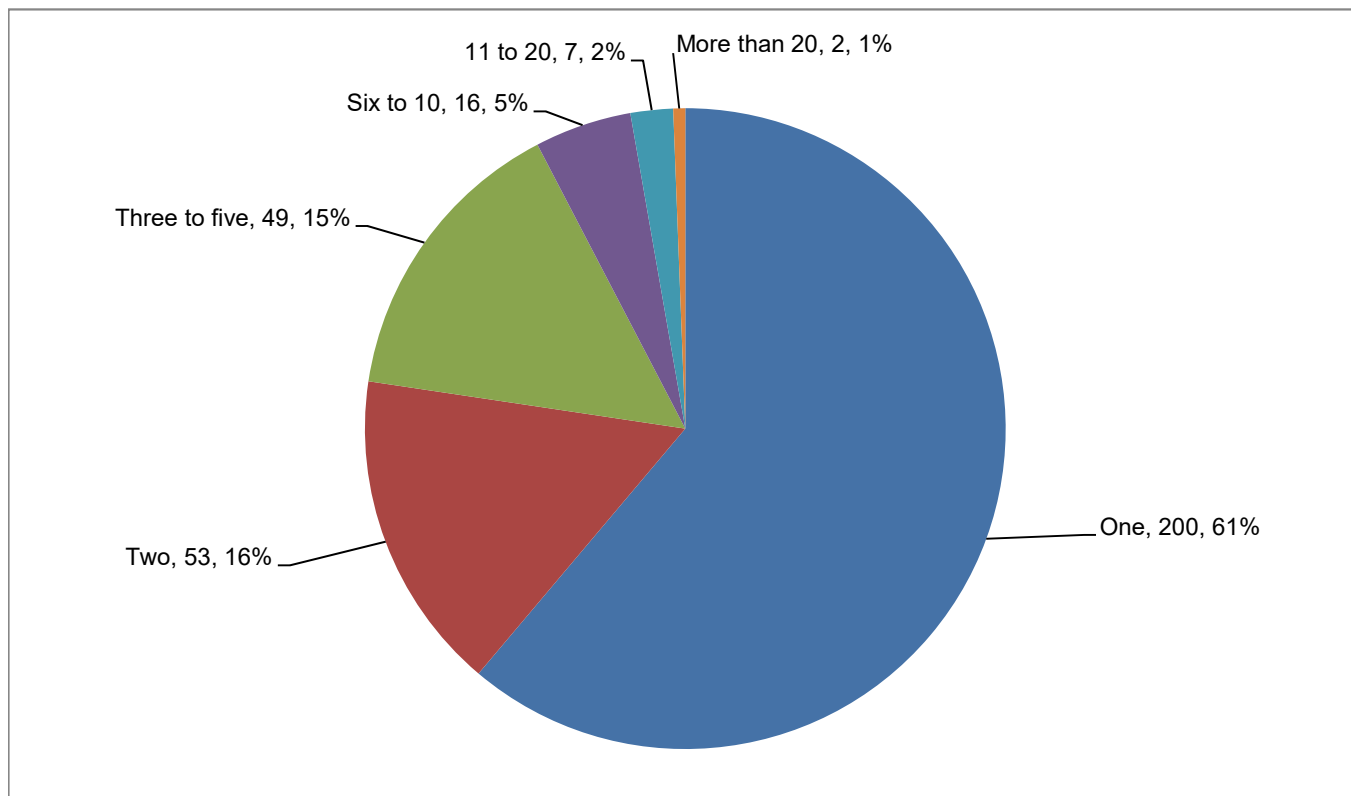
Category	Description
Flow	People who had never been seen rough sleeping prior to 2019/20 (i.e. new rough sleepers). Those within this category are further subdivided as follows: Unidentified - those new rough sleepers recorded without a name, and with only one contact. Identified - those new rough sleepers recorded with a name, and/or with more than one contact.
Stock	People who were also seen rough sleeping in 2018/19 (i.e. those seen across a minimum of two consecutive years).
Returner	People who were first seen rough sleeping prior to 2018/19, but were not seen during 2018/19 (i.e. those who have had a gap in their rough sleeping histories).

327 people were seen rough sleeping in the borough in 2019/20. This represents a 29% increase when compared to 2018/19.

72% of people seen rough sleeping in the borough during the year were new rough sleepers (flow), while 19% fell into the stock category, and 8% were returners.

## 2.2 Number of times seen rough sleeping

People seen rough sleeping in the year, by number of times seen rough sleeping.



Base: 327

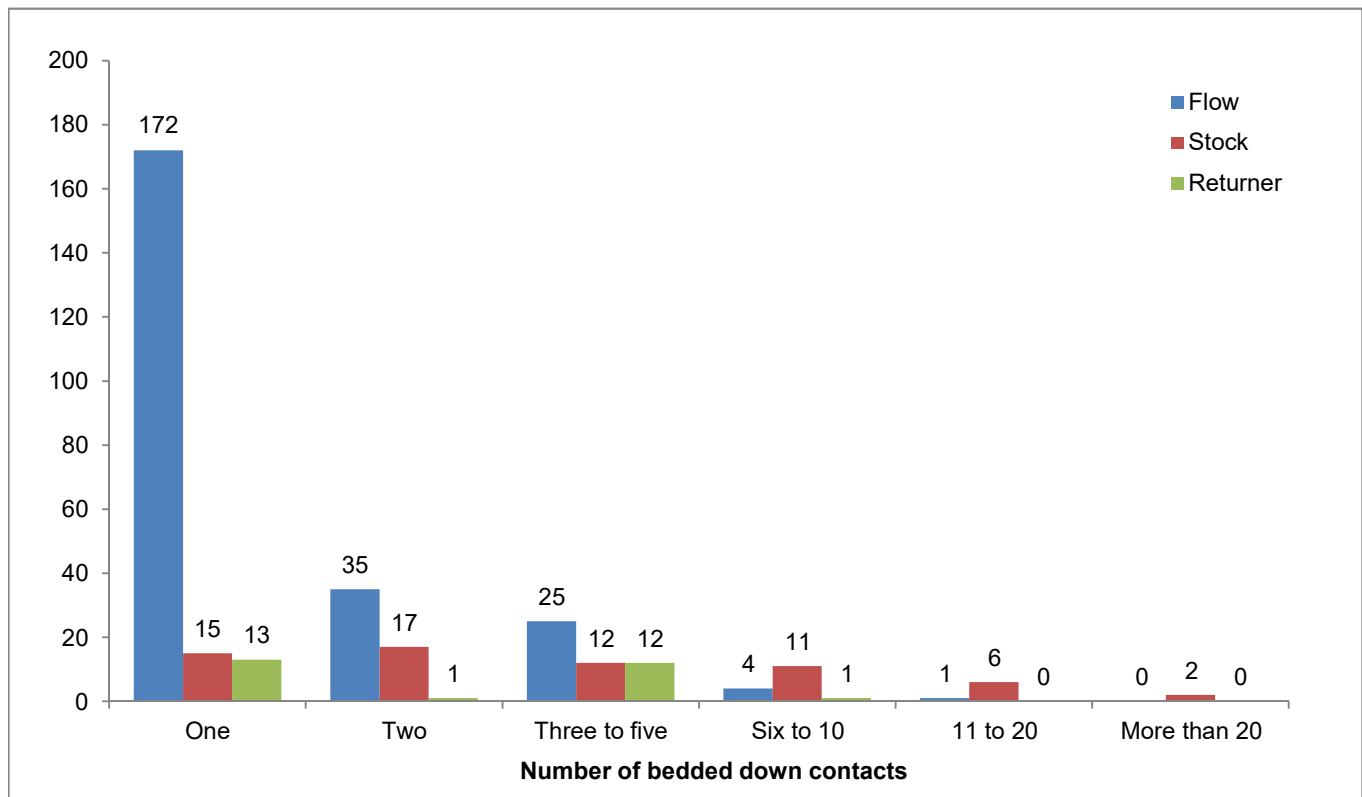
200 (61%) people were seen rough sleeping only once in 2019/20, this compares to 144 (57%) seen rough sleeping only once in 2018/19.

73% of people seen rough sleeping in the borough during 2019/20 who were new to the streets were seen rough sleeping just once.



## 2.3 Rough sleeping volume: Flow, stock, returner model

People seen rough sleeping in the year, by flow, stock, returner model, and number of times seen rough sleeping.



Base (Flow): 237  
 Base (Stock): 63  
 Base (Returner): 27

## 2.4 New rough sleepers (flow): History prior to rough sleeping

People seen rough sleeping for the first time ever in 2019/20, by history prior to first being seen rough sleeping.

The table below details what kind of accommodation new rough sleepers reported they were living in as their last longer term or settled base prior to first being seen rough sleeping.

<b>Last settled base</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Long term accommodation</b>		
Private rented accommodation	49	44.1%
Local authority accommodation	7	6.3%
Housing association/RSL accommodation	6	5.4%
Owner occupied accommodation	1	0.9%
Tied accommodation	1	0.9%
Sheltered housing/registered care accommodation	0	0.0%
<i>Long term accommodation subtotal</i>	<b>64</b>	<b>57.7%</b>
<b>Short or medium term accommodation</b>		
Hostel	7	6.3%
Asylum support accommodation	7	6.3%
Temporary accommodation (Local authority)	1	0.9%
B&B/other temporary accommodation	0	0.0%
Clinic/Detox/Rehab	0	0.0%
<i>Short or medium term accommodation subtotal</i>	<b>15</b>	<b>13.5%</b>
<b>Institution</b>		
Prison	3	2.7%
Hospital	2	1.8%
<i>Institution subtotal</i>	<b>5</b>	<b>4.5%</b>
<b>Inappropriately accommodated</b>		
Squat	3	2.7%
Outhouse	0	0.0%
<i>Inappropriately accommodated subtotal</i>	<b>3</b>	<b>2.7%</b>
<b>Newly arrived in UK</b>		
Newly arrived in UK - not homeless in home country	0	0.0%
Newly arrived in UK - homeless in home country	3	2.7%
<i>Newly arrived in UK subtotal</i>	<b>3</b>	<b>2.7%</b>
Other	21	18.9%
Not recorded	126	
<b>Total (excl. not recorded)</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	

Note: Total excluding not recorded is used as the base for percentages.

The table below details new rough sleepers' status at their last settled base, for those who were not newly arrived in the UK, and whose last settled base was not of an institutional or inappropriate nature.

<b>Status at last settled base*</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>
Tenant	23	50%
Informal arrangement	14	30%
Living with partner	7	15%
Parental home	2	4%
Owner	0	0%
Not recorded/applicable	40	
<b>Total (excl. not recorded/applicable)</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	

\*Applies to people whose last settled base was local authority accommodation, temporary accommodation, owner occupied accommodation, private rented accommodation, tied accommodation, and in some cases where "other" has been specified.

Note: Total excluding not recorded/applicable is used as the base for percentages.

New rough sleepers' reasons for leaving their last settled base prior to first being seen rough sleeping.

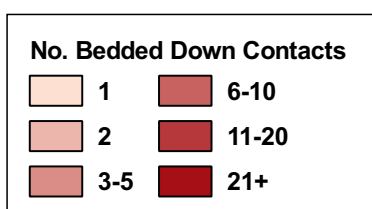
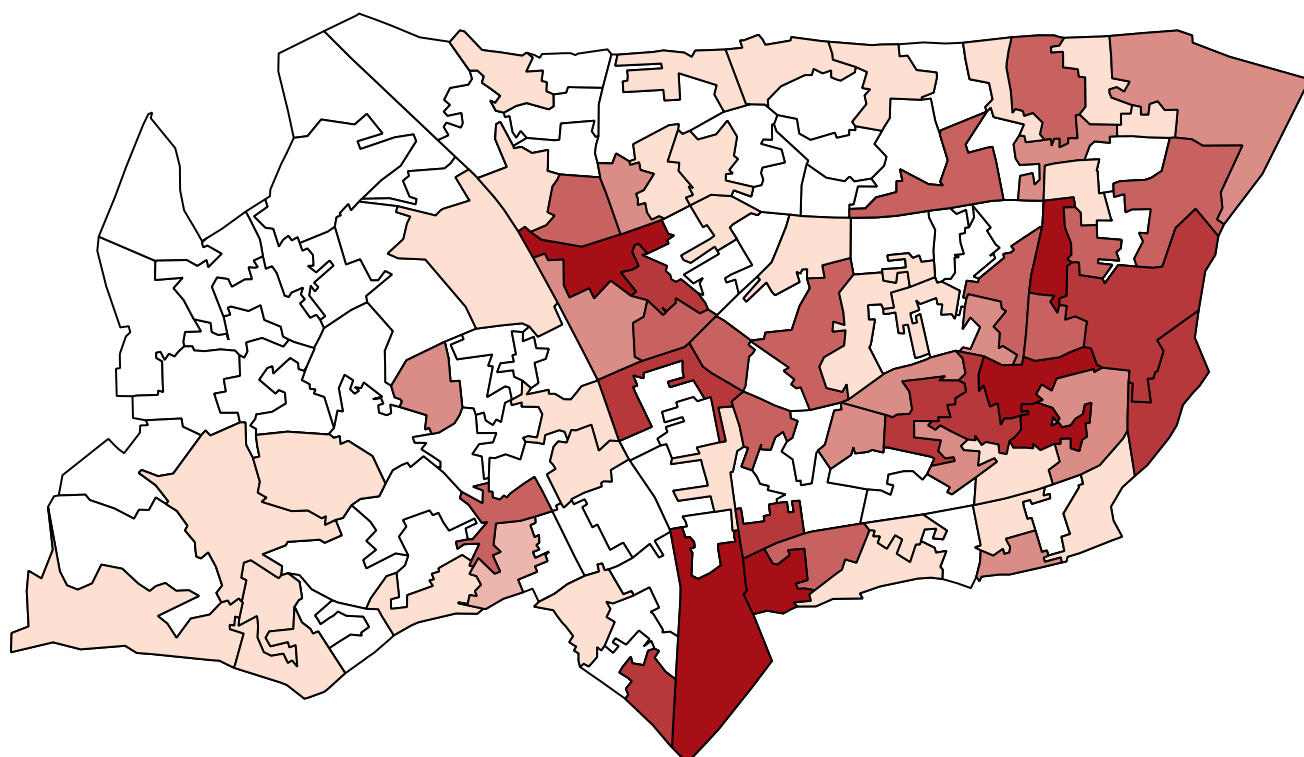
Reason for leaving last settled base	No.	%
<b>Asked to leave or evicted</b>		
Asked to leave	29	26.1%
Evicted - arrears	12	10.8%
Evicted - ASB	2	1.8%
Evicted - end of tenancy agreement	1	0.9%
Evicted - other	13	11.7%
<i>Asked to leave or evicted subtotal</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>51.4%</i>
<b>Employment and education</b>		
Financial problems - loss of job	3	2.7%
Seeking work - from within UK	2	1.8%
Seeking work - from outside UK	1	0.9%
Study	0	0.0%
<i>Employment and education subtotal</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>5.4%</i>
<b>Relationships</b>		
Relationship breakdown	9	8.1%
Death of relative/friend	1	0.9%
Move nearer family/friends/community	1	0.9%
<i>Relationships subtotal</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>9.9%</i>
<b>Financial</b>		
Financial problems - debt	1	0.9%
Financial problems - housing benefit	0	0.0%
Financial problems - other	3	2.7%
<i>Financial subtotal</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3.6%</i>
<b>End of stay in short or medium term accommodation</b>		
End of stay - asylum accommodation	3	2.7%
End of stay - hostel	1	0.9%
Evicted - given non priority decision	0	0.0%
End of stay - other	3	2.7%
<i>End of stay in short or medium term accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>6.3%</i>
<b>Victim of violence, harassment or abuse</b>		
Harassment/abuse/violence	5	4.5%
Domestic violence - victim	3	2.7%
Tenancy hijack	0	0.0%
<i>Victim of violence, harassment or abuse subtotal</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>7.2%</i>
<b>End of stay in institution</b>		
End of stay - prison	2	1.8%
End of stay - hospital	0	0.0%
<i>End of stay in institution subtotal</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1.8%</i>
<b>Housing conditions</b>		
Housing conditions	0	0.0%
<b>Perpetrator of violence, harassment or abuse</b>		
Domestic violence - perpetrator	1	0.9%
<b>Transient</b>		
Transient/travelling around	1	0.9%
<b>Other</b>		
Other	14	12.6%
<b>Not recorded</b>	126	
<b>Total (excl. not recorded)</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	

Note: Total excluding not recorded is used as the base for percentages.

### 3. SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

#### 3.1 Bedded down street contacts by area: Map

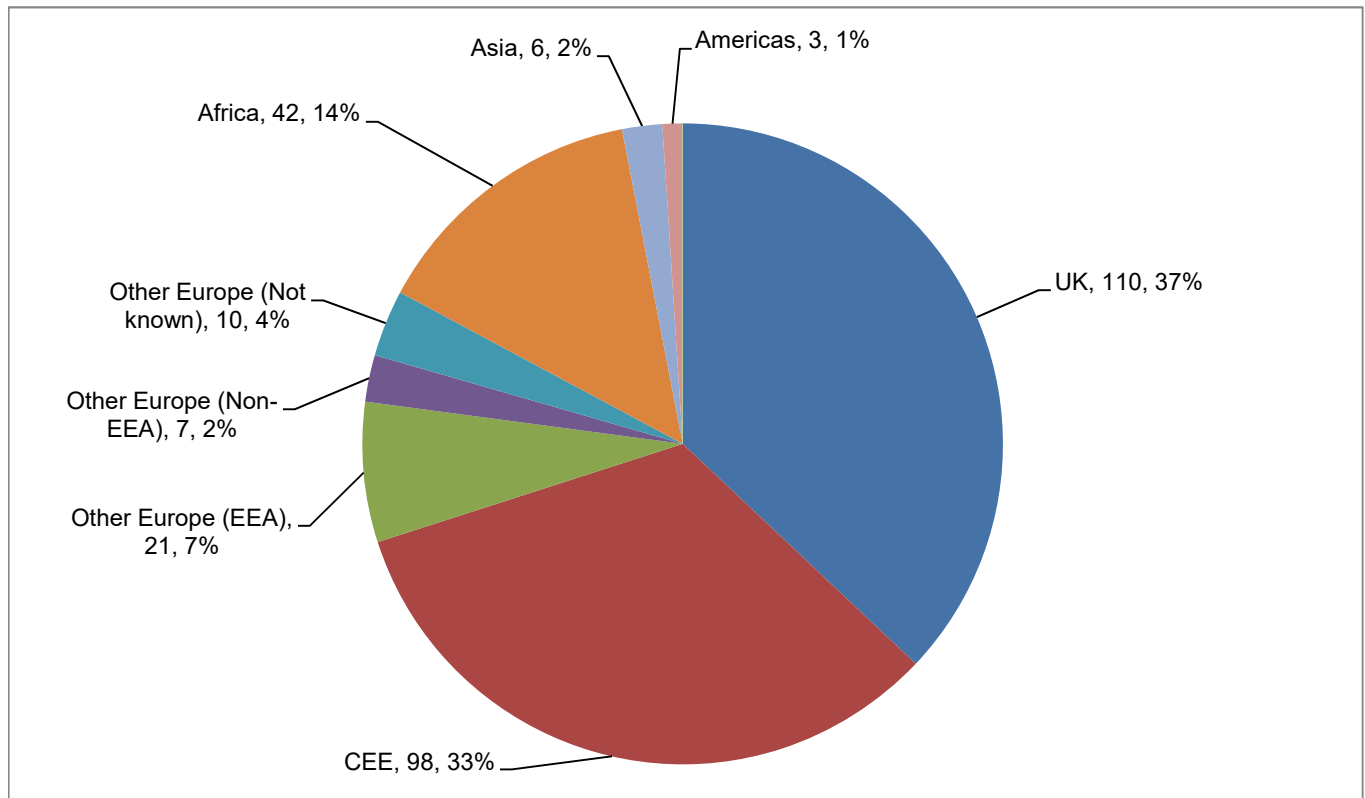
The map below shows the number of bedded down street contacts recorded in each Lower Super Output Area within the borough during the period. It is important to note that this represents volume of contacts rather than individuals, and some people may have been seen on multiple occasions within a given area.



## 4. DEMOGRAPHICS & SUPPORT NEEDS

### 4.1 Nationality: Overall composition

People seen rough sleeping in the year, by nationality.



Base: 297 people seen rough sleeping in the year whose nationality was known.

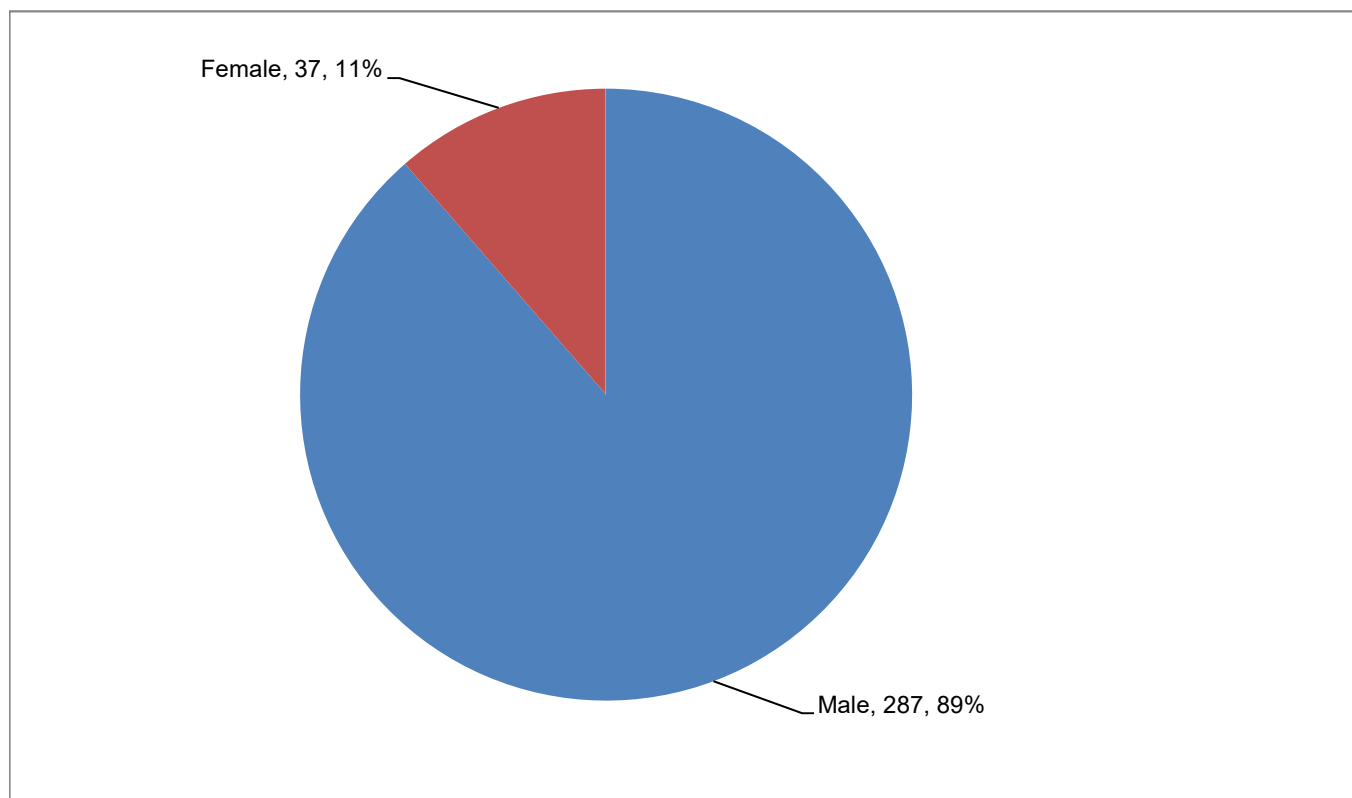
## 4.2 Nationality: Flow, stock, returner model

	Flow	Stock	Returner	Total	
Nationality	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
UK	79	17	14	110	37.0%
Bulgaria	6	3	0	9	3.0%
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Hungary	0	1	0	1	0.3%
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Lithuania	1	4	0	5	1.7%
Poland	36	22	8	66	22.2%
Romania	10	5	1	16	5.4%
Slovakia	0	1	0	1	0.3%
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0.0%
<i>CEE subtotal</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>33.0%</i>
Portugal	2	1	0	3	1.0%
Italy	0	1	0	1	0.3%
Ireland (Republic of)	2	2	0	4	1.3%
France	1	1	0	2	0.7%
Spain	6	1	0	7	2.4%
Other European (EEA) countries	2	1	1	4	1.3%
<i>Other Europe (EEA) subtotal</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>7.1%</i>
Other Europe (Non-EEA)	5	2	0	7	2.4%
Other Europe (Not known)	10	0	0	10	3.4%
Eritrea	19	0	0	19	6.4%
Somalia	5	0	0	5	1.7%
Sudan	1	0	0	1	0.3%
Nigeria	1	0	0	1	0.3%
Other African countries	14	1	1	16	5.4%
<i>Africa subtotal</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>14.1%</i>
India	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Iran	1	0	1	2	0.7%
Bangladesh	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Other Asian countries	3	0	1	4	1.3%
<i>Asia subtotal</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>2.0%</i>
Americas	3	0	0	3	1.0%
Australasia	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Not known	30	0	0	30	10.1%
<b>Total (excl. Not known)</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Total (incl. Not known)</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>327</b>	

Note: Total excluding not known is used as base for percentages.

## 4.3 Gender

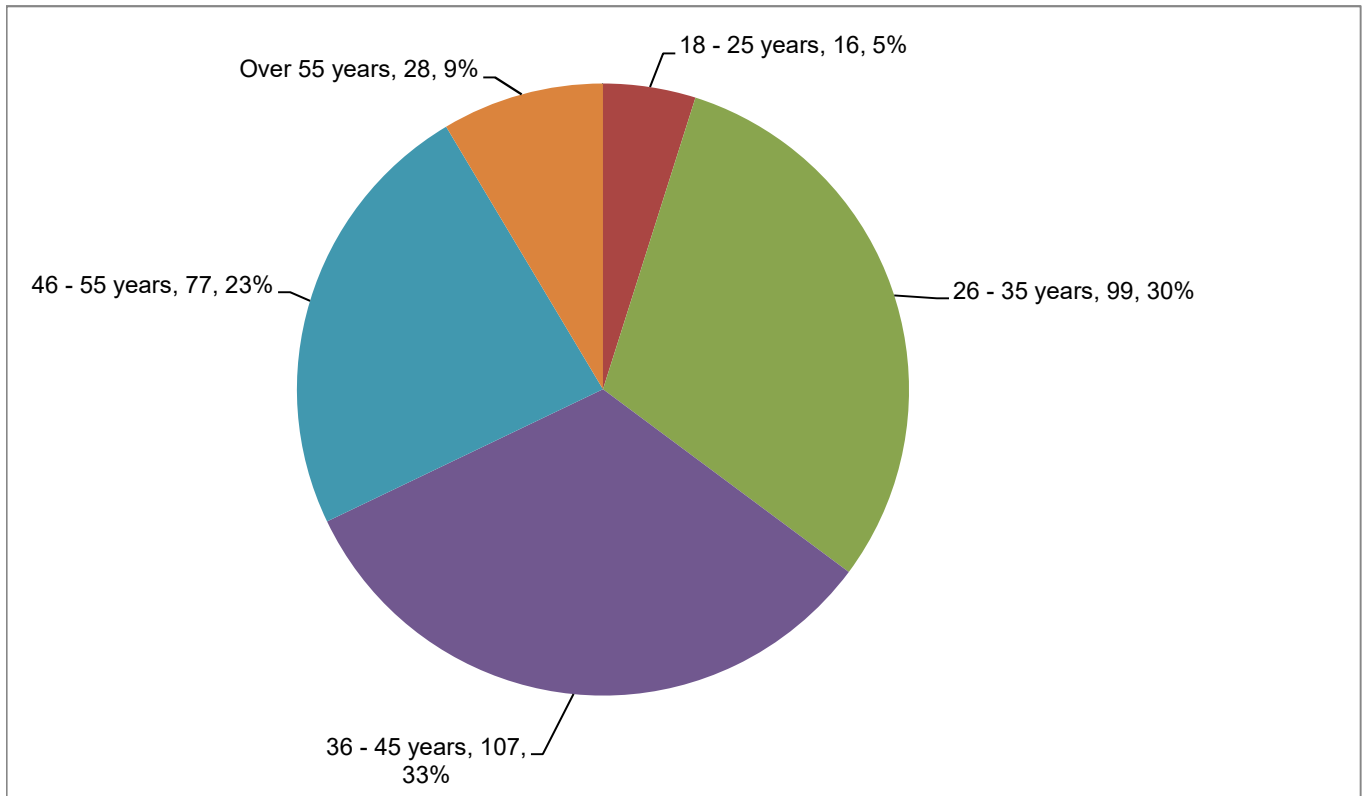
People seen rough sleeping in the year, by gender.



Base: 324 people seen rough sleeping whose gender was known. This excludes 3 people whose gender was not known.

## 4.4 Age

People seen rough sleeping in the year, by age.

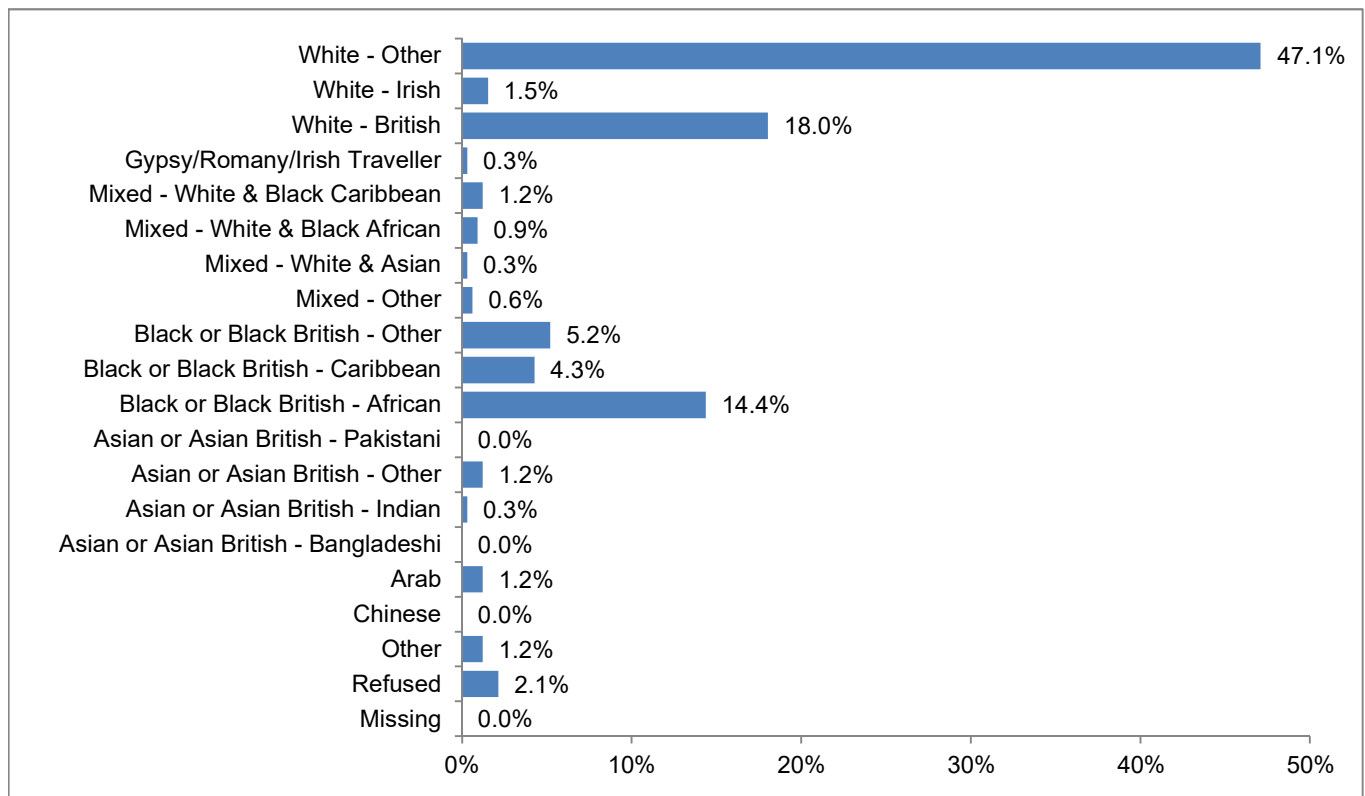


Base: 327



## 4.5 Ethnicity

People seen rough sleeping in the year, by ethnicity.

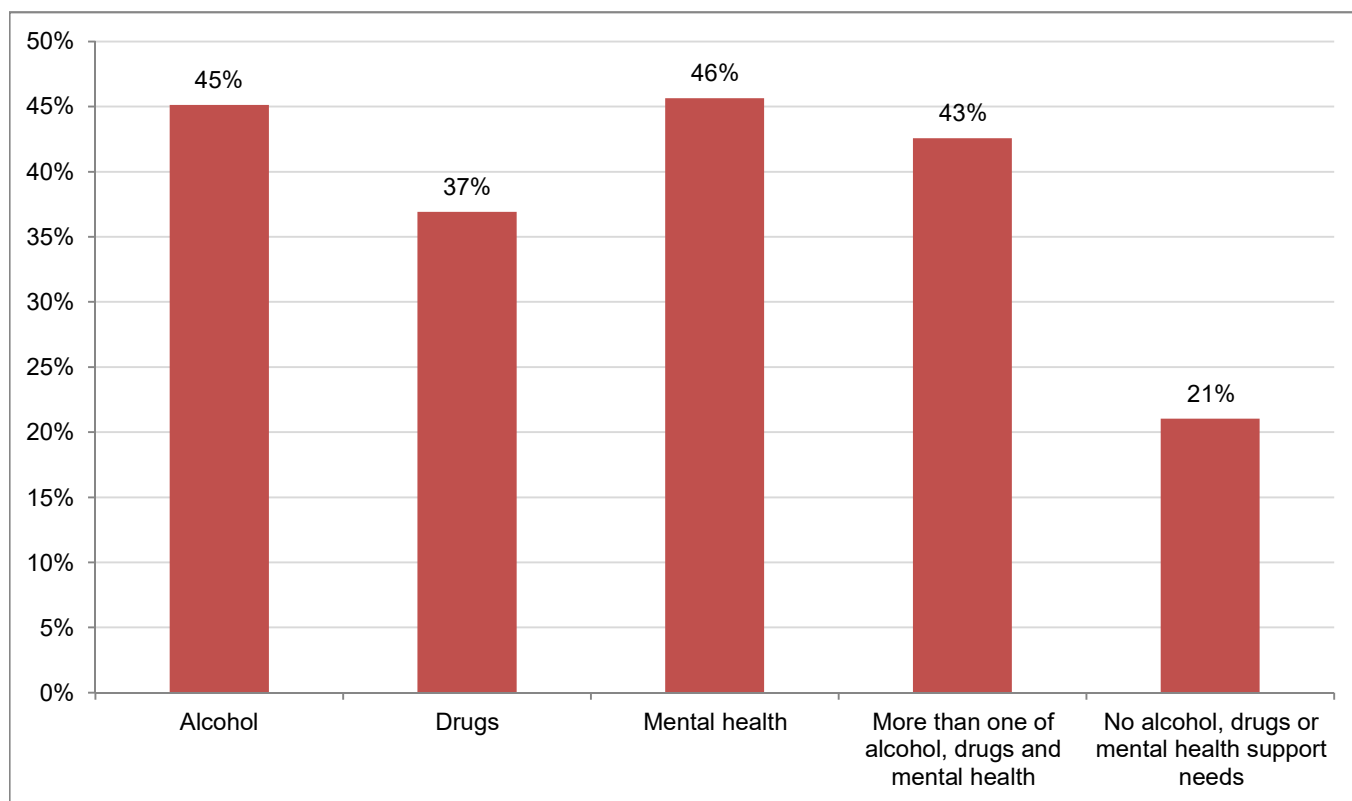


Base: 327

## 4.6 Support needs

People seen rough sleeping in the year, by support needs.

Support needs data in CHAIN is derived from assessments made by those working with rough sleepers in the homelessness sector. It is important to note that 40% of rough sleepers in the borough in 2019/20 did not have a support needs assessment recorded.



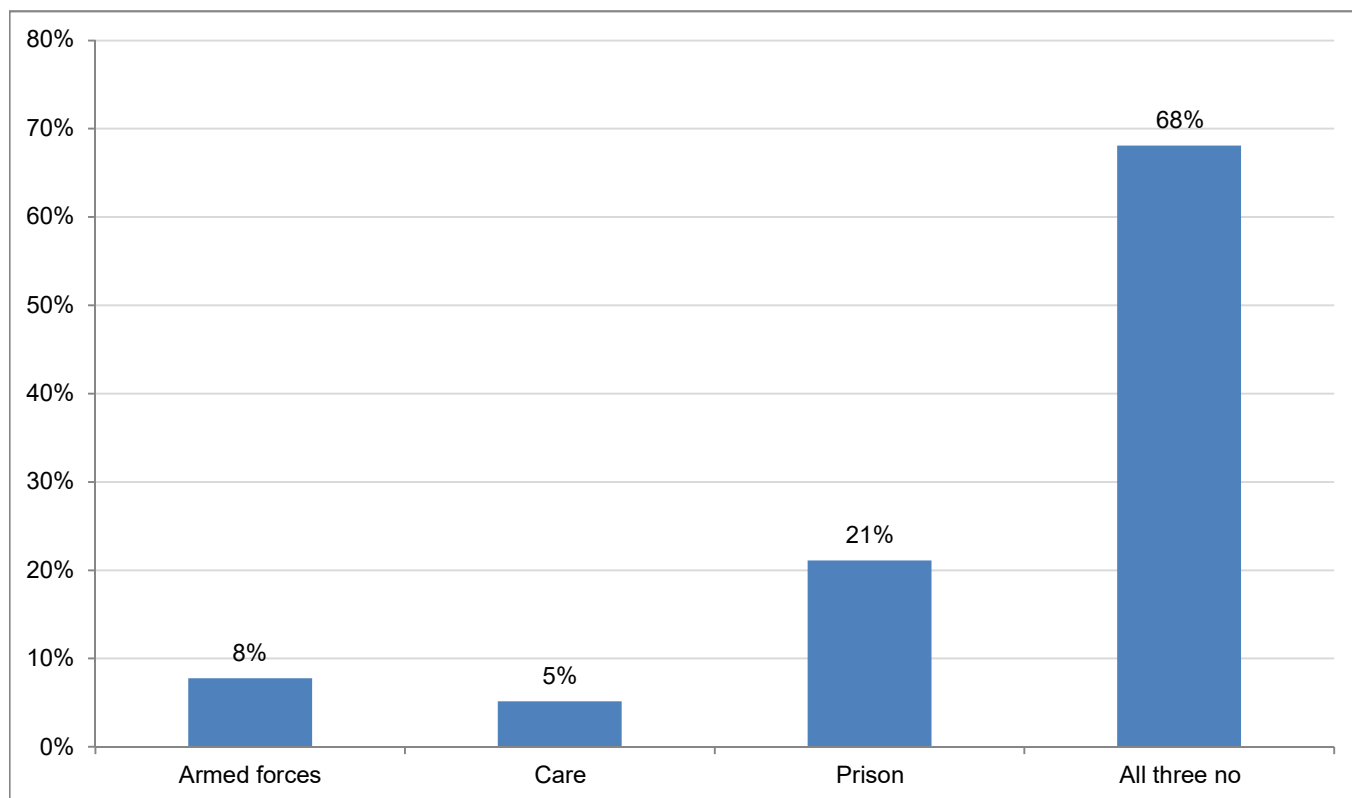
Base: 195. Note that the base figure for this chart excludes people for whom none of the three support needs were known or assessed (132).

Support Needs	No.	%
Alcohol only	29	15%
Drugs only	16	8%
Mental health only	21	11%
Alcohol and drugs	15	8%
Alcohol and mental health	27	14%
Drugs and mental health	24	12%
Alcohol, drugs and mental health	17	9%
All three no	41	21%
All three no, not known or not assessed	5	3%
All three not known or not assessed	132	
<b>Total (excl. not assessed)</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total (incl. not assessed)</b>	<b>327</b>	

Note: Total excluding not known or assessed is used as base for percentages.

## 4.7 Institutional & armed forces history

People seen rough sleeping in the year, by experience of armed forces, care or prison.



Base: 232. Note that the base figure for this chart excludes people for whom none of the three institutional histories were recorded (95).

Nationality of rough sleepers with experience of armed forces:

Nationality	No.	%
UK	3	1%
Non-UK	15	6%
Total with armed forces experience	18	8%
<b>Base (total assessed)</b>	<b>232</b>	

18 people seen rough sleeping in the borough in 2019/20 had experience of serving in the armed forces, of whom 3 were UK nationals. Time spent in the forces could have been at any point in the person's life, and it is not necessarily the case that the person has recently been discharged.

## 5. HELPING PEOPLE OFF THE STREETS

### 5.1 Accommodation outcomes

In 2019/20, 99 people who had been seen rough sleeping during the year were booked into accommodation by services in the borough.

The table below details the accommodation outcomes achieved with people seen rough sleeping in the year, compared to outcomes for rough sleepers in the previous year.

Accommodation type	2018/19		2019/20	
	No. events	%	No. events	%
<b>Hubs, shelters and emergency accommodation</b>				
COVID-19 Emergency Accommodation (Local)	0	0%	13	8%
COVID-19 Emergency Accommodation (Pan London)	0	0%	0	0%
Hub	0	0%	34	20%
Nightstop	0	0%	0	0%
SWEP (Local)	0	0%	0	0%
SWEP (Pan-London)	0	0%	0	0%
Winter/Night Shelter	0	0%	8	5%
<i>Hubs, shelters and emergency accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>33%</i>
<b>Temporary accommodation</b>				
Assessment centre	0	0%	38	23%
Bed & breakfast	0	0%	30	18%
Clinic/Detox/Rehab	0	0%	1	1%
Friends & family	0	0%	1	1%
Hostel	0	0%	4	2%
Local authority temporary accommodation	7	41%	9	5%
Second-stage accommodation	0	0%	0	0%
Staging post	0	0%	0	0%
Other temporary accommodation	9	53%	9	5%
<i>Temporary accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>94%</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>55%</i>
<b>Long term accommodation</b>				
Care home	0	0%	0	0%
Clearing House/RSI	0	0%	0	0%
Local authority tenancy (general needs)	0	0%	1	1%
Private rented sector - independent	0	0%	6	4%
Private rented sector - with some floating support	0	0%	0	0%
RSL tenancy (general needs)	0	0%	0	0%
Sheltered housing	0	0%	0	0%
St Mungo's complex needs	0	0%	1	1%
St Mungo's semi-independent	0	0%	0	0%
Supported housing	0	0%	9	5%
Tied accommodation	0	0%	0	0%
Other long-term accommodation	1	6%	4	2%
<i>Long term accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>6%</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>13%</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note: An individual may have been booked into accommodation more than once during the period.

Outreach teams and other services work to help rough sleepers into a range of accommodation types. In previous editions of the CHAIN annual report, this section included temporary accommodation (such as hostels), and long-term accommodation (such as private rented sector or local authority accommodation), but not emergency accommodation (such as NSNO assessment hubs, night shelters, or SWEP).

In order to give a fuller picture we are now including all accommodation types, by incorporating the new category of 'hubs, shelters and emergency accommodation'. Some services which previously would have been counted as temporary accommodation under 'assessment centres' have been reallocated to this new category. The inclusion of this category means that the overall figures for the number of bookings into accommodation will be higher than those in reports published for previous years, and so direct comparisons with figures in these reports will not be possible. However, the table above includes retrospectively recalculated figures for 2018/19, enabling comparison with that year.

The table includes Covid-19 emergency accommodation, which was introduced when the pandemic hit the UK at the very end of the reporting period. The numbers reported for this category are fairly low, as the majority of people accessing this accommodation were booked in after the end of the period.

## 5.2 NSNO attendance

People seen rough sleeping during the year who were referred from the borough to NSNO.

	2018/19	2019/20
No. attended	60	68

## 6. TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION

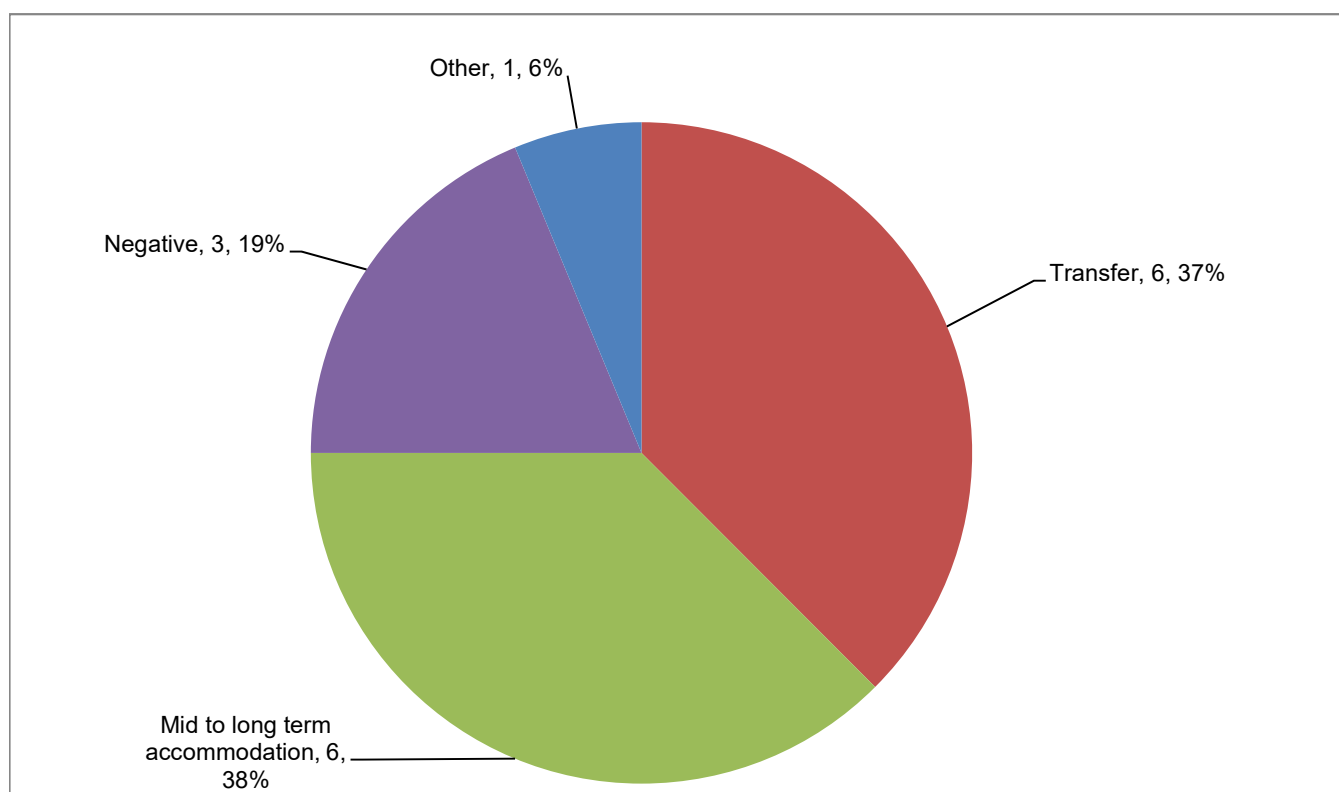
Arrivals and departures at hostels, assessment centres and second-stage accommodation based in the borough. All people counted in this section had previously been seen rough sleeping, but not necessarily during 2019/20.

### 6.1 Arrivals

A total of 11 individuals arrived at temporary accommodation during the period.

### 6.2 Departures: Destination on departure

A total of 16 individuals departed from temporary accommodation during the period.



Base: 16

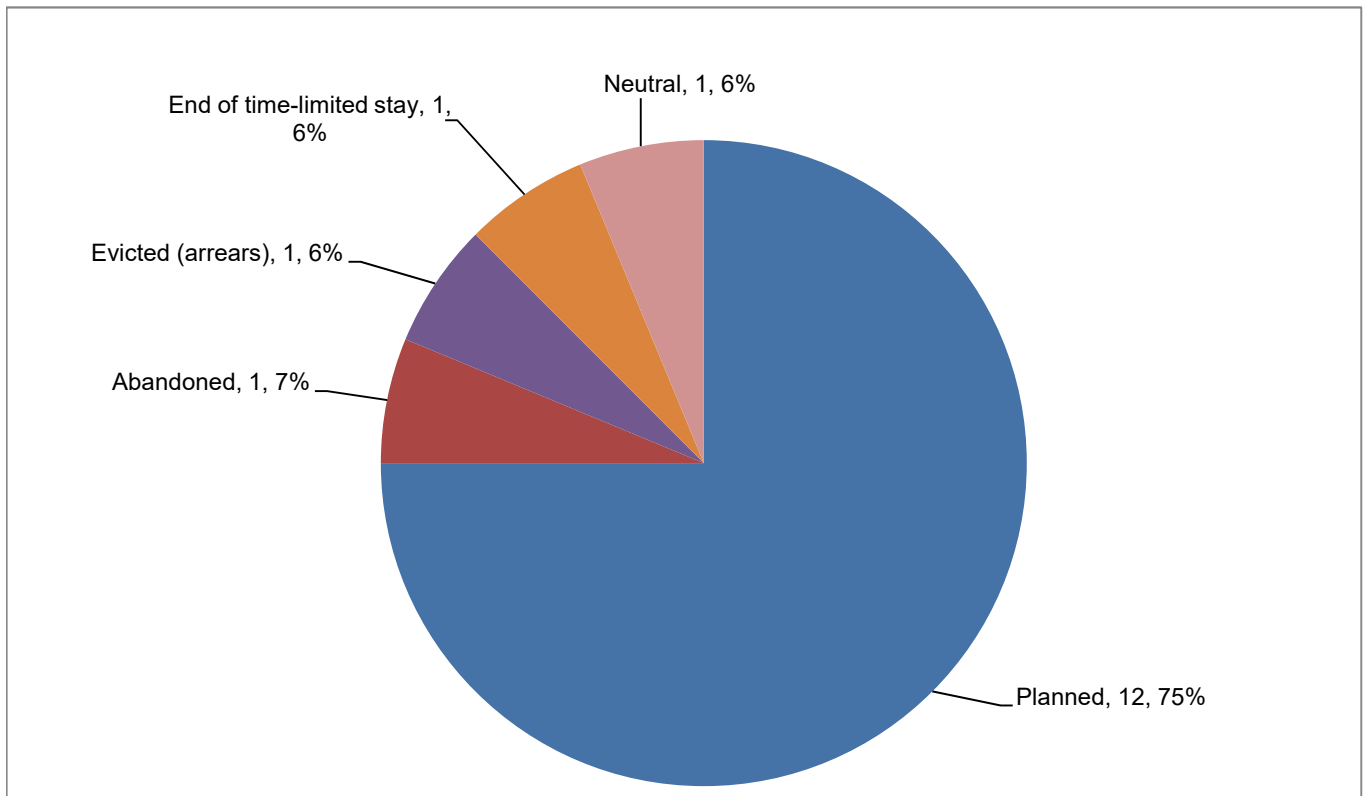
Destination on departure	Destination category	Chart colour
Assessment centre, Bed & breakfast, Covid-19 Emergency Hotel, Detox clinic, Hospital not long term/acute care, Hostel - another organisation, Hostel - within the organisation, Hosting placement, Internal SWEP transfer, NASS accommodation, Night shelter, NSNO assessment hub, NSNO staging post, Psychiatric hospital, Rehab clinic, Temporary accommodation (LA)	Transfer	
Accommodation where client is owner, Care home, Clearing House/RSI, Hospital - long term, LA tenancy (general needs), Long stay hospice, Private rented sector - independent, Private rented sector - with some floating support, Returned to home country (EEA), Returned to home country (non EEA), RSL tenancy (general needs), Sheltered housing, Supported housing, Tied accommodation with work	Mid to long term accommodation	
Committed suicide, Not known, Sleeping rough/Returned to streets, Taken into custody	Negative	
Died, Previous home, Staying with family, Staying with friends	Other	

Note: An individual may have had more than one accommodation departure during the period.

Destination on departure	No. departures	%
<b>Transfer</b>		
Assessment centre	5	31.3%
Bed & breakfast	0	0.0%
Covid-19 Emergency Hotel	0	0.0%
Detox clinic	0	0.0%
Hospital - not long term/acute care	0	0.0%
Hostel - another organisation	1	6.3%
Hostel - within the organisation	0	0.0%
Hosting placement	0	0.0%
Internal SWEP transfer	0	0.0%
NASS accommodation	0	0.0%
Night shelter	0	0.0%
NSNO assessment hub	0	0.0%
NSNO staging post	0	0.0%
Psychiatric hospital	0	0.0%
Rehab clinic	0	0.0%
Temporary accommodation (LA)	0	0.0%
<i>Transfer subtotal</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>37.5%</i>
<b>Mid to long term accommodation</b>		
Accommodation where client is owner	0	0.0%
Care home	0	0.0%
Clearing House/RSI	0	0.0%
Hospital - long term	0	0.0%
LA tenancy (general needs)	0	0.0%
Long stay hospice	0	0.0%
Private rented sector - independent	0	0.0%
Private rented sector - with some floating support	0	0.0%
Returned to home country (EEA)	0	0.0%
Returned to home country (non EEA)	0	0.0%
RSL tenancy (general needs)	0	0.0%
Sheltered housing	1	6.3%
Supported housing	4	25.0%
Tied accommodation with work	1	6.3%
<i>Mid to long term accommodation subtotal</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>37.5%</i>
<b>Negative</b>		
Committed suicide	0	0.0%
Not known	0	0.0%
Sleeping rough/Returned to streets	3	18.8%
Taken into custody	0	0.0%
<i>Negative subtotal</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>18.8%</i>
<b>Other</b>		
Died	1	6.3%
Previous home	0	0.0%
Staying with family	0	0.0%
Staying with friends	0	0.0%
<i>Other subtotal</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>6.3%</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### 6.3 Departures: Reason for leaving

Temporary accommodation departures by reason for leaving.



Base: 16

Note: An individual may have had more than one accommodation departure during the period. In most cases where a person's reason for leaving has been recorded as 'Neutral', their tenancy has ended due to them dying.



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