

## DMPC Decision – PCD 707

**Title:** Eighteen-month extension for the delivery of the Pan-London Housing Reciprocal.

### Executive Summary:

This Decision seeks to approve an eighteen-month extension of the current grant agreement and approach for the Pan London Housing (PLHR), Reciprocal delivered by Safer London.

The Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy 2018-2021 makes a commitment for

*‘the Pan-London Housing Reciprocal to continue to look to raise awareness of its services and bring in additional Housing Associations’*

This has been delivered through the PLHR, operated by Safer London to coordinate the collaboration of local authorities and housing providers in London to improve and enhance housing pathways for survivors of VAWG and other serious violence.

This work was originally approved under PCD143, from December 2016 to July 2017 and initially extended until 31st December 2017 in PCD212. PCD 480 approved a fifteen-month extension until March 2020 based on developing the service offer and included an option to extend this grant agreement for an eighteen-month period until September 2021.

Extending Safer London’s current delivery agreement for an additional eighteen months at £255,000 provides assurance that existing levels of quality service will be maintained, particularly critical for the vulnerable service users accessing the service.

### Recommendation:

The Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime is recommended to extend the current grant agreement to Safer London for the delivery of the Pan-London Housing Reciprocal, at £255,000 for a further eighteen months.

### Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime

I confirm I have considered whether or not I have any personal or prejudicial interest in this matter and take the proposed decision in compliance with the Code of Conduct. Any such interests are recorded below.

The above request has my approval.

Signature

Spivey Wend.

Date

2/3/2020

## PART I - NON-CONFIDENTIAL FACTS AND ADVICE TO THE DMPC

### 1. Introduction and background

#### 1.1. The Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy 2018-2021 makes a commitment for

*'the Pan-London Housing Reciprocal to continue to look to raise awareness of its services and bring in additional Housing Associations'*

This has been achieved through the PLHR, operated by Safer London which coordinates the collaboration of local authorities and housing providers across London to improve and enhance housing pathways for survivors of VAWG and other serious violence.

This model is supported by an MoU formulated in partnership with London Housing Directors and VAWG forums.

#### 1.2. This work was originally approved under PCD143, from December 2016 to July 2017 and initially extended until 31st December 2017 in PCD212. The current grant agreement approving extension based on further development of the Pan-London Housing Reciprocal was approved in 2019 for an eighteen -month period until March 2020 with a further option to extend.

#### 1.3. The Service has brought in additional Housing Associations including the G15 (fifteen largest housing associations in UK) to a total of 76 housing providers to date who are responsible for managing well over 1 million properties in London alone.

#### 1.4. The Service is for survivors who hold or are listed as dependents on a social housing tenancy. It represents a critical housing option as it ensures settled long-term accommodation, vital to enable survivors to cope and recover, particularly relevant in London where social housing is at a premium and survivors who lose their tenancies face insecure housing options such as the private rented sector, temporary accommodation or being pushed out of the capital.<sup>1</sup>

#### 1.5. The impacts of insecure housing are well known and far reaching. Poor recovery from the original trauma can leave survivors vulnerable to further exploitation and abuse. Children can be uprooted multiple times which affects their schooling and social outcomes. Survivors are further isolated and unable to find work, continue with their own education, thrust into financial instability and forced reliance on welfare benefits. These impacts disproportionately affect minoritised groups and those who face multiple disadvantage such as mental health issues, substance misuse and single parent households.

---

<sup>1</sup> Of the 121 women who came into and exited the Solace refuges in 2015, 22% had a secure tenancy on arrival whilst only 13% had a secure tenancy on departure. (Solace Women's Aid (2016) 'The Price of Safety Report')

Domestic abuse is one of the highest causes of homelessness among women 32% of the women St Mungo's work with said domestic abuse had contributed to their homelessness,

(St Mungo's 2014)



- 1.6. Women and families fleeing violence and abuse should not be faced with having to choose between their tenancy, which represents a secure long-term home and their safety.
- 1.7. The Pan-London Housing Reciprocal has now been included in both the Mayor's VAWG and Housing Strategies as a key housing pathway.

## **2. Issues for consideration**

- 2.1. Extending Safer London's delivery agreement for an additional eighteen months provides assurance that existing levels of quality service will be maintained, particularly critical for the vulnerable service users accessing the service.
- 2.2. This would also allow the established and reliable service provided by Safer London to continue to build on the learning, developments arising from policy and needs of service users which they are best placed to collate to inform future improvements/changes to the Service including potential scalability, whilst providing consistency.
- 2.3. This extension would afford an opportunity to safely and responsibly explore options for service development/upscale and how to navigate the more systemic issues such as social housing pressures in the capital. It would allow Safer London to properly assess the benefits and impacts of the Scheme's expansion for other cohorts such as care leavers and female offenders. This would include an appraisal of where short-term improvements can be made such as communication and awareness within/across housing departments; and attitude change campaign to improve the reception for particular cohorts such as those fleeing gang violence. This would be built into a feasibility study undertaken by Safer London to explore potential to upscale/extend the service to other cohorts including victims of modern slavery.
- 2.4. This stability would also allow for services commissioned under the Mayor's £15m VAWG Fund and the recently introduced Female Offending Blueprint to become embedded so the intersecting needs of these cohorts alongside the PLHR can be evaluated and built into any future Service extension/scalability.
- 2.5. The current Grant Agreement for the PLHR set out a number of deliverables based on learning from the earlier agreement including:
  - Developing existing work around the Mayor's Move On programme, from refuge provision, as well as widening for those that are not in refuges and/or 'hidden homeless';
  - Working with MOPAC, London Councils and the GLA to progress Housing and Refuge solutions with the voluntary sector;
  - Developing work with female offenders and potentially, care leavers;
  - Exploring options for witnesses of violence and application of the scheme, particularly where engagement with the scheme will increase safety of the witness(es) assisting any criminal justice process
- 2.6. The PLHR has successfully implemented these and further achieved;
  - Securing match funding;

- Over 200 adults and children have been successfully moved away from violence and abuse and retained their tenancies; including disabled survivors and single mother households;
  - Successfully supported GLA Housing & Land to widen the Mayor's Move On programme to include survivors who are facing homelessness due to VAWG;
  - Included as a delivery partner in Government funded 'Whole Housing' project to share the PLHR model as best practice across the U.K;
- 2.7. The Service continues to receive the most referrals from those fleeing domestic abuse (58%), which reflects the wider increases in domestic abuse offences and need for specialist support. Additionally, the extended Service has received;
- 30% of all referrals were fleeing more than one form of violence including sexual violence;
  - 25% of all referrals fleeing gang related violence; the second highest category;
  - Referrals for hate crime related violence have increased slightly
  - 59% of all referrals in Year 2 of delivery had an additional need identified such as disability;
  - In Year 2 of delivery, 35% of all referrals have a mental health need, with 38% for domestic abuse referrals.
- 2.8. Safer London's Year Two report on the PLHR found that it takes on average two months for survivors to move through the scheme. This is dependent on various factors including; number of rooms required, floor preference and type of violence fleeing. However, this is considerably shorter than local authority housing options including bi-lateral agreements, which suggest for a family sized home, this can range from over 10 years to 9 months if the applicant is assessed as in 'priority need'<sup>2</sup>, which is not currently guaranteed for those fleeing serious violence including DA. The implications of this are significant, between 2017 and 2018, of 139 women killed by men, 76% were killed by a man they knew - either an abusive partner or family member and of this, 59% were killed in their own home<sup>3</sup>
- 2.9. The PLHR is well received by all boroughs in London with Safer London securing buy-in from all 32 London boroughs and over 1,500 housing professionals benefitting from the training and awareness elements of the scheme.
- 3. Financial Comments**
- 3.1. The funding for sustaining the Pan London Housing Reciprocal for an eighteen-month period at a cost of £255,000 is confirmed within MOPAC core budget.
- 4. Legal Comments**
- 4.1. In line with section 4 of MOPAC's Scheme of Consent and Delegation, the DMPC has authority for the:
- approval of the strategy for the award of individual grants and the award of all individual grants (section 4.8).

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.croydon.gov.uk/sites/default/files/articles/downloads/HT2-Mar11.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> <https://lq2kq2umor827bq1dcdm-xpmpincnctdne-sd.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/Femicide-Cause-of-2017.pdf>



- 4.2. In line with section 5.22 of MOPAC's Scheme of Delegation, the Chief Executive Officer has authority for the finalisation of planning and contractual/grant arrangements, including relevant terms and the signing of contracts and grant agreements.

## **5. Commercial Issues**

- 5.1. The recommendation made in this report follows the principal requirements as documented in the MOPAC Contract Regulations and authorisation requirement as in the MOPAC Scheme of Delegation which authorises the Director for CJC to award the contract to Safer London for the sum of £225,000 for the Pan-London Housing Reciprocal.
- 5.2. The recommendation to award a further direct grant to Safer London is commercially acceptable as they are the only organisation who can currently deliver the Scheme. Safer London have secured match funding to continue and expand the Scheme based on our contribution which also supports the justification for awarding a direct grant.
- 5.3. If the decision is not to approve funding, it will have a negative impact on MOPAC achieving the Mayor's objectives and sustaining this critical service for vulnerable victims of crime. To mitigate this risk, it is recommended to allocate funding as outlined in this paper.

## **6. Public Health Approach**

- 6.1. This Grant Award is informed by the Mayor's public health approach to violence reduction and therefore part of MOPAC's contribution to overall efforts led by the Violence Reduction Unit.
- 6.2. VAWG is a significant public health issue, costing the health care system alone, an estimated £1.3 billion per year. Domestic Abuse has significant and enduring impacts on individual's physical health and mental wellbeing.

## **7. GDPR and Data Privacy**

- 7.1. The Pan London Housing Reciprocal uses personally identifiable data of members of the public. GDPR issues are identified and mitigations will be put in place through a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) to be completed by the provider(s), who will be the data controller(s) for the programme.
- 7.2. These requirements will be reflected in the standard GDPR compliance clauses contained within all contracts/agreements for this programme.

## **8. Equality Comments**

- 8.1. The Equality Act 2010 puts a responsibility on public authorities to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination and promote equality of opportunity.

- 8.2. This requires MOPAC to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations by reference to people with protected characteristics. The protected characteristics are: age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.
- 8.3. Domestic Abuse is a form of violence against women and girls. It is prolific across the U.K. and London with an estimated 4.2% of men and 7.9 % of women reporting domestic abuse in the UK during 2018. Women are more likely to be victims with those aged 16 – 24 more likely to be victimised, rising significantly to 1 in 3 for women with a disability. Women from BME backgrounds continue to be disproportionality represented in domestic abuse and related victimisation figures<sup>4</sup>.
- 8.4. MOPAC is clear that provider is required to deliver the service in line with MOPAC's equalities duties and this is reflected in the standard equalities' clauses within the grant agreement/contract, as well as MOPAC's monitoring framework of the service for its duration.

## **9. Background/supporting papers**

- 9.1. PCD 480

---

<sup>4</sup> [https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/london\\_rape\\_review\\_final\\_report\\_31.7.19.pdf](https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/london_rape_review_final_report_31.7.19.pdf)

**Public access to information**

Information in this form (Part 1) is subject to the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA) and will be made available on the MOPAC website following approval.

If immediate publication risks compromising the implementation of the decision it can be deferred until a specific date. Deferral periods should be kept to the shortest length strictly necessary.

**Part 1 Deferral:**

Is the publication of Part 1 of this approval to be deferred? NO

If yes, for what reason:

Until what date:

**Part 2 Confidentiality:** Only the facts or advice considered as likely to be exempt from disclosure under the FOIA should be in the separate Part 2 form, together with the legal rationale for non-publication. Is there a Part 2 form – NO

**ORIGINATING OFFICER DECLARATION**

*Tick to confirm statement (✓)*

**Financial Advice**

The Strategic Finance and Resource Management Team has been consulted on this proposal.

✓

**Legal Advice**

The MPS/TfL [delete as applicable] legal team has been consulted on the proposal. OR Legal advice is not required.

✓

**Equalities Advice:**

Equality and diversity issues are covered in the body of the report.

✓

**Public Health Approach**

Due diligence has been given to determine whether the programme sits within the Violence Reduction Unit's public approach to reducing violence. This has been reviewed and supported by a senior manager within the VRU.

✓

**Commercial Issues**

The Contract Management Team has been consulted on the commercial issues within this report. The proposal is in keeping with the GLA Group Responsible Procurement Policy.

✓

**GDPR/Data Privacy**

- GDPR compliance issues are covered in the body of the report and the GDPR Project Manager has been consulted on the GDPR issues within this report.

✓

**Director/Head of Service**

The Head of Service has reviewed the request and is satisfied it is correct and consistent with the MOPAC's plans and priorities.

✓

**Interim Chief Executive Officer**

I have been consulted about the proposal and confirm that financial, legal and equalities advice has been taken into account in the preparation of this report. I am satisfied that this is an appropriate request to be submitted to the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime.

Signature



Date

24/02/2020



**REQUEST FOR DMPC DECISION – PCD 480****Title: Safer London- Housing and Violence Against Women and Girls****Executive Summary:**

The Police and Crime Plan made commitments to tackle domestic abuse within the priority of Violence Against Women and Girls. This includes continued funding and support, to work with the GLA, local authorities, the voluntary sector and housing providers to improve the availability of refuges and other safe accommodation for victims and survivors.

The DMPC Decision PDC 377 reviewed the indicative 3-year victim and witness resource plan from 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2020. £26,645,606 from this budget has been allocated for the provision, development and improvement of specialist victim services. This includes a resource to respond to the housing needs faced by people who are experiencing domestic abuse.

Safer London has been supported by MOPAC to provide accommodation and services addressing housing needs to people experiencing violence since 1st December 2016. Safer London has worked closely with MOPAC in order to develop a service model that directly responds to the housing needs presented by those affected by domestic abuse in London. Safer London's unique model, the Pan London Housing Reciprocal (PLHR) was launched 30th January 2017 and has developed strong relationships with 76 housing partners, VAWG and community safety partners across London. A total of 380 property requests have been received by the service since its implementation. The programme has successfully moved 70 households, equating to 160 adults and children.

A decision is required to authorise a grant to Safer London to further develop and deliver a service to address the housing concerns facing those experiencing domestic abuse and fleeing other forms of violence. The grant is for the period January 2019 to March 2020 with maximum value of £175,000. The service will include the Pan London Housing Reciprocal, developing work with the GLA on housing moves, access to refuge provision for victims of domestic abuse and facilitating the VCS in gaining access to capital funds made available by the Mayor.

Funding allocated for this purpose is detailed in the budget decision attached to DMPC Decision PCD377 which underpins delivery of the Police and Crime Plan. This decision is requesting a maximum allocation of £35,000 for financial year 2018-19 (quarter 4) and £140,000 for financial year 2019-20.

**Recommendation:**

That the DMPC is asked to:

- i) authorise a grant for Safer London as the only viable provider available to deliver housing services responding to needs faced by people who are experiencing domestic abuse as detailed in this report.
- ii) delegate authority to sign any individual grant agreements related to the work described in section 2 to the Chief Executive Officer.

**Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime**

I confirm I have considered whether or not I have any personal or prejudicial interest in this matter and take the proposed decision in compliance with the Code of Conduct. Any such interests are recorded below.

The above request has my approval.

**Signature**

*Stephen Hendon*

**Date**

15/10/2018

## **PART I – NON-CONFIDENTIAL FACTS AND ADVICE TO THE DMPC**

### **Decision required – supporting report**

#### **1. Introduction and background**

- 1.1. The Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy 2018-2021 makes a commitment for “the Pan-London Housing Reciprocal to continue to look to raise awareness of its services and bring in additional Housing Associations.”
- 1.2. MOPAC have previously supported Safer London via a grant to deliver the above work streams. The initial grant agreement was in effect from 1st December 2016 to 1<sup>st</sup> July 2017 (DMPCD 143). This grant agreement was extended until 31st December 2018 (PCD 212).
- 1.3. The programme has achieved significant success in developing housing policy for victims of domestic abuse. In conjunction with MOPAC, Safer London completed extensive research and consultation with housing and VAWG partners to evidence the need for a cross-borough scheme.
- 1.4. Safer London successfully developed the unique Pan-London Housing Reciprocal (PLHR) that was launched on 30<sup>th</sup> January 2017. It is a housing pathway which enables social tenants who are at risk of, or are experiencing abuse where they live to move to another borough in London, while keeping their social tenancy.
- 1.5. The scheme is a collaboration between local authorities and housing providers in London and is centrally coordinated by Safer London. This model is supported by an MoU formulated in partnership with Housing Directors, G15 and VAWG forums.
- 1.6. The service has successfully implemented the PLHR with a total of 380 property requests have been received by the service since its implementation. Households referred to the Pan-London Housing Reciprocal are fleeing multiple forms of violence, for example both domestic abuse and gang-related violence.
- 1.7. The programme has successfully moved 70 households, equating to 160 adults and children. The majority of moves have supported individuals and families fleeing domestic abuse including child to parent violence.

#### **2. Issues for consideration**

- 2.1. Authorisation to offer a grant to Safer London for the delivery of this programme is requested. Safer London cater to a very specific need that no other known provider is able to deliver currently.
- 2.2. The PLHR is a unique model and programme that has been designed, established and now successfully run by Safer London.



- 2.3. Safer London currently work with 76 housing partners, VAWG and community safety partners across London. The pathway supports households fleeing any form of VAWG and other intersecting violence such as LGBT hate crime which is in line with the priorities within the Police and Crime Plan 2017-2021.
- 2.4. Safer London have set up their own database and monitoring system and provide monthly reports to partners.
- 2.5. They are the only organisation with this network of housing partners and model set up in the whole of the UK or worldwide. This network and partnerships have been built up in just three years. Another provider would not be able to establish these relationships across London without starting from scratch.
- 2.6. In recognition of their unique and successful service, the Safer London team have won the London Homelessness Award 2018 (top 3 – Final position to be announced on 18th October 2018).
- 2.7. The current agreement does not contain a clause to extend the programme to March 2020.
- 2.8. Should MOPAC identify a continued need for this programme following the end of this proposed award, future options including market development will be explored.
- 2.9. A possibility of extension for up to a maximum of 18 months will be included within the grant agreement should, at the end of the grant term, the market position has not matured.
- 2.10. This Decision recommends supporting the work of Safer London, focusing on housing needs for victims of Domestic Abuse. Key deliverables of the programme will include:
- Maintaining the Pan London Reciprocal, also working towards a sustainable future model.
  - Developing existing work around Move On from refuge provision, as well as focusing on those that are not in refuges.
  - Working with MOPAC, London Councils and the GLA to progress Housing and Refuge solutions with the voluntary sector.
  - Developing work with female offenders and potentially, care leavers.
  - Exploring options for witnesses of violence and application of the scheme, particularly where engagement with the scheme will increase safety of the witness(es) assisting any criminal justice process.
- 2.11. A grant to Safer London is recommended from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2019 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020 up to a maximum value of £175,000. The agreement will include a potential option to extend for a maximum of 18 months.

### 3. Financial Comments

- 3.1. As per Decision DMPC PDC 377 the table below sets out MOPAC's total financial commitments for Integrated Victim Services against the specified areas of work over the next three years. This includes the allocation of the Ministry of Justice's Victims' Grant and details MOPAC's additional funding for the provision of victim and witness services for London.

<b>Police and Crime Plan 2017 – 2020</b>	<b>Overall Budget</b>
Victim and Witness Service Change and Improvement Programme	£4,071,697
Preventing Victimisation	£555,000
Universal Service Offer	£17,135,937
Specialist Service Provision	£26,645,606
Commissioning and Programme Delivery	£601,217
<b>Total</b>	<b>£65,333,734</b>

- 3.2. £436,690 of the specialist service provision allocation is apportioned VAWG Housing Support of which £94,000 has been spent in financial year 2017-18 and £80,000 is committed for spend in financial year 2018-19.
- 3.3. £171,365 has been allocated each for financial years 2018-19 and 2019-20.
- 3.4. This decision requests £35,000 is profiled for quarter 4 2018-19 and £140,000 for FY2019-2020.

### 4. Legal Comments

- 4.1. MOPAC's general powers are set out in the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 (the 2011 Act). Section 3(6) of the 2011 Act provides that MOPAC must "secure the maintenance of the metropolitan police service and secure that the metropolitan police service is efficient and effective." Under Schedule 3, paragraph 7 MOPAC has wide incidental powers to "do anything which is calculated to facilitate, or is conducive or incidental to, the exercise of the functions of the Office." Paragraph 7(2) (a) provides that this includes entering into contracts and other agreements.
- 4.2. Section 143 (1) (b) of the Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 provides an express power for MOPAC, as a local policing body, to provide or commission services "intended by the local policing body to help victims or witnesses of, or other persons affected by, offences and anti-social behaviour." Section 143(3) specifically allows

MOPAC to make grants in connection with such arrangements and any grant may be made subject to any conditions that MOPAC thinks appropriate.

- 4.3. The powers in section 143 were given to MOPAC following the Government's response to the consultation *Getting it Right for Victims and Witnesses* (2 July 2012) in which it set out a package of reforms to the way in which support services for victims of crime are to be provided.
- 4.4. The recommendations in this decision are in line with the legislation.
- 4.5. Under MOPAC's Scheme of Delegation, approval of the strategy for the award of individual grants and the award of all individual grants (for crime reduction or other purposes) is a matter generally reserved to the DMPC (paragraph 4.8). The release of funding in accordance with the proposals set out in this decision form is accordingly to be approved by the DMPC. The delegation of responsibility for the finalisation of planning and contractual/grant arrangements, including relevant terms and the signing of agreements, to the Chief Executive Officer for activities to the value of £499,000 or less, is in accordance with the general power of delegation in section 5.
- 4.6. Officers must ensure that the funding agreement is varied in accordance with the provisions of the same, executing all necessary documentation, before any commitment is made to the provision of the funding proposed.

## **5. GDPR and Data Privacy**

- 5.1. Through the management of this programme, MOPAC does not process, use or receive any personally identifiable information and therefore there are no GDPR compliance issues.
- 5.2. All providers funded by MOPAC are required to comply with the GDPR and Data Protection Act 2018. MOPAC grant agreements require providers to demonstrate that
  - They have undertaken a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) to identify, minimise and reduce risks to data subjects;
  - They have met GDPR obligations to ensure the security of processing and will notify MOPAC of any data breaches as soon as they are identified;
  - Staff processing survivor's data are subject to duty of confidentiality and have taken appropriate measures to ensure the security of data held by their centres;
  - Clients/Victims/Survivors who wish to utilise the Subject Access Request to data held by the centres are able to do so;
  - They have a documented process in place for Subject Access Requests outlining how requests from survivors will be managed and how centres will ensure that a survivor's identity is confirmed before data is shared;



- They can demonstrate why data on survivors is being retained, for what period it will be retained for and that they have received consent from a client/victim/survivor for the retention of the data;
- They will submit to audits and inspections and provide MOPAC with whatever information is needed to ensure that they are meeting their Article 28 obligations; and finally,
- They will immediately inform MOPAC if they are asked to do something which will infringe GDPR or other data protection laws of the EU or a member state.

## **6. Equality Comments**

- 6.1. The service is commissioned on the basis of meeting the needs of London's diverse communities, including those with specialist needs and those that are harder to reach. The original DMPC Decision 2014 143 outlines the equality considerations that have been made throughout the previous commissioning process.
- 6.2. The VAWG Strategy Refresh 2013-17 Community Impact Assessment and Imkaan report 'Beyond the Labels' outline the impact of domestic violence on different groups. Women are disproportionately affected by domestic violence and these documents highlighted that for certain groups of women the risk of violence is even greater due to aspects such as ethnicity, faith, culture and age. These documents were considered in developing the original approach for the Pan London DV Service and this has been corroborated through the recent consultation process for the VAWG strategy refresh.
- 6.3. To fulfil their role, providers must have an understanding of local demographics, including the client base; the under-represented groups; the specific needs of different groups; and any service barriers that exist. MOPAC also expects providers to demonstrate how their services, including referral and integration with other local services and partners where appropriate, will meet this need and will ensure accessibility and maximum value for all victim groups identified.
- 6.4. Whilst women are disproportionately affected by domestic violence, the service will deliver services for men in addition to provision of women-only spaces and services that we know that women and girls value, and that make them feel safer, protected and understood.
- 6.5. MOPAC is clear that the outputs from this service will provide a better standard of provision to victims of Domestic Abuse whilst having a greater positive impact on certain groups in society who are disproportionately vulnerable to and affected by crime.
- 6.6. Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 (the Equality Act), as a public authority, the Deputy Mayor/MOPAC must have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation, and any conduct that is prohibited by or under this Act; and to advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not. Protected characteristics under the Equality Act are age, disability, gender re-assignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief,

sex, sexual orientation, and marriage or civil partnership status (the duty in respect of this last characteristic is to eliminate unlawful discrimination only).

## **7. Background/supporting papers**

7.1. PCD-377 and associated budget breakdown

7.2. Safer London Progress Report September 2018

**Public access to information**

Information in this form (Part 1) is subject to the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA) and will be made available on the MOPAC website following approval.

If immediate publication risks compromising the implementation of the decision it can be deferred until a specific date. Deferral periods should be kept to the shortest length strictly necessary.

**Part 1 Deferral:**

Is the publication of Part 1 of this approval to be deferred? NO

If yes, for what reason:

Until what date: N/A

**Part 2 Confidentiality:** Only the facts or advice considered as likely to be exempt from disclosure under the FOIA should be in the separate Part 2 form, together with the legal rationale for non-publication.

Is there a **Part 2** form –NO

**ORIGINATING OFFICER DECLARATION**

	<i>Tick to confirm statement (✓)</i>
<b>Financial Advice:</b> The Strategic Finance and Resource Management Team has been consulted on this proposal.	✓
<b>Legal Advice:</b> The TfL legal team has been consulted on the proposal.	✓
<b>Equalities Advice:</b> Equality and diversity issues are covered in the body of the report. The Workforce Development Officer has been consulted on the equalities and diversity issues within this report.	✓
<b>GDPR and Data Privacy</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>GDPR compliance issues are covered in the body of the report and the GDPR Project Manager has been consulted on the GDPR issues within this report and a DPIA is not required.</li></ul>	✓
<b>Head of Unit:</b> The Director of CJC has reviewed the request and is satisfied it is correct and consistent with the MOPAC's plans and priorities.	✓

**OFFICER APPROVAL****Chief Executive Officer**

I have been consulted about the proposal and confirm that financial, legal and equalities advice has been taken into account in the preparation of this report. I am satisfied that this is an appropriate request to be submitted to the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime.

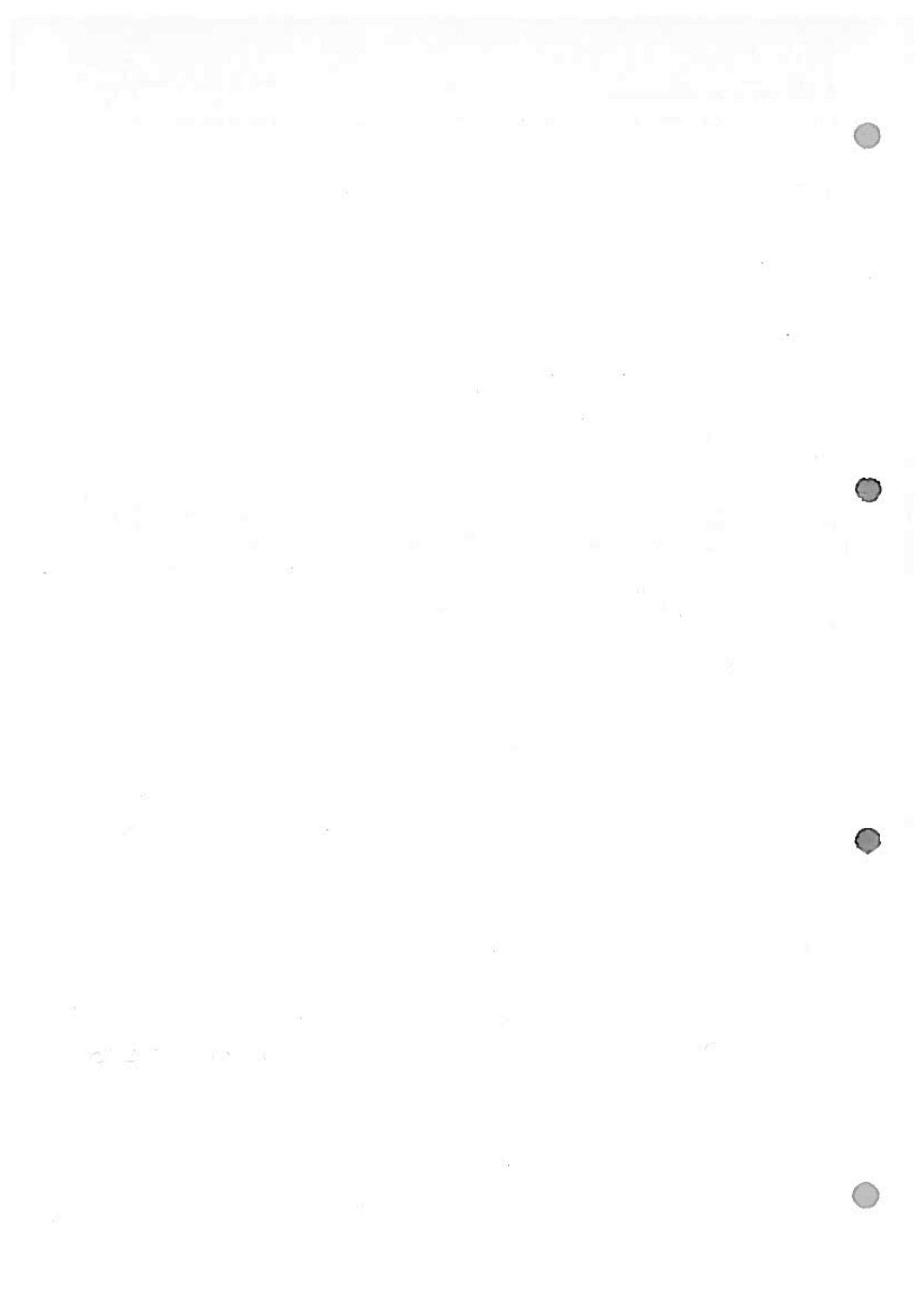
**Signature**

*R. Lawrence*

**Date**

*11/10/2018*





## REQUEST FOR DMPC DECISION – PCD 377

**Title: Review of Integrated Victim & Witness Resource Plan 2018-2020**

### Executive Summary:

- In April 2017 the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime approved a three-year victim and witness resource plan to enable the delivery of a change and improvement programme and the provision and integration of victim and witness services (the “Resource Plan”) with a total budget of £47,110,918 (the “Victims Budget”). Almost £30 million is a grant from the Ministry of Justice (the “MoJ Victims Grant”), with the remainder from MOPAC’s budget.
- Having reviewed delivery and spend for 2017/18, it has been identified that there is a need to carry over committed victims commissioning funds for 2017/18 to 2018/19. This proposed carry over will come from MOPAC funds, as all services funded through the MoJ Victims Grant have delivered to budget.
- Additional funds for 2018/19 and 2019/20 are also requested to meet commitments made within the new London strategies, and re-commissioning of MOPAC’s large-value, pan-London, universal and specialist victim support services.
- To provide stability, funds to continue to provide victims support services following their re-commissioning for 2020/21 are requested. This will require an extension of the Resource Plan in relation to these services. The funds will be provided by the MoJ Victims Grant with the terms of the Grant Agreement.

### Recommendation:

That the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime approves:

- 1) the three-year Victims Budget of £47,110,918 is increased by £1,898,539 (total budget for 2018/19 is now £17,592,781 and total budget for 2019/20 is now £16,070,437) to a total budget of £49,009,457 from existing MOPAC resources.
- 2) up to £9,000,000 [from the 2020/21 MoJ Victims Grant] is allocated to 2020/21 for the provision of victim services in 2020/21
- 3) carrying over £975,244 of the Victims Budget from 2017/18 to 2018/19 to continue delivering the projects initiated in 2017/18 or deferred to 2018/19 under the Integrated Victims and Witness Programme.

**Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime**

I confirm I have considered whether or not I have any personal or prejudicial interest in this matter and take the proposed decision in compliance with the Code of Conduct. Any such interests are recorded below.

The above request has my approval.

**Signature**

*Spence Henderson*

**Date**

21/05/18



## **PART I - NON-CONFIDENTIAL FACTS AND ADVICE TO THE DMPC**

### **Decision required – supporting report**

#### **1. Introduction and background**

- 1.1. The Integrated Victim and Witness Services Resource Plan 2017-2020 (PCD174) (the “Resource Plan”) approved a three-year budget of £47,110,918 (the “Victims Budget”) to deliver commitments of the Police and Crime Plan 2017-2020 to improve the provision of victim services and victims experience by putting them at the heart of the criminal justice service.
- 1.2. The Victims Budget consists of Ministry of Justice (MoJ) funds (£29,092,663) that is anticipated to be granted to MOPAC and additional MOPAC funds (£18,018,255) over the three-year period allocated as per the table below.

Integrated Victims and Witness Resource Plan 2017 – 2020		Overall Budget
Section 1	Victim and Witness Service Change and Improvement Programme	£4,179,523
Section 2	Preventing Victimisation	£775,000
Section 3	Universal Service Offer	£16,901,030
Section 4	Specialist Service Provision	£24,135,365
Section 5	Commissioning and Programme Delivery	£1,120,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>£47,110,918</b>

- 1.3. One of the purposes of the Resource Plan was to develop a ring-fenced budget that would enable responses to change in demand for services and need of victims and witnesses across the victims portfolio by building resilience and flexibility both in the use of resources and the commissioned services; and consider delivery models and commissioning options to achieve the best possible services and outcomes for victims and witnesses.
- 1.4. The overall Resource Plan will also be reviewed at the mid-year point and at year end, and will be re-profiled at least annually as the identified current assumptions, dependencies and risks are realised. This will provide the opportunity to review progress and risks and to identify and re-utilise underspends within the planned budget across the programme to maximise delivery.

#### **2. Delivery in 2017/18 (Year 1)**

- 2.1 Significant progress has been made in year 1 of the Resource Plan:
  - The first independent Victims’ Commissioner for London has been appointed and has become instrumental for ensuring the victims’ voices are heard by decision-makers and initiating change to improve the victims’ experiences of criminal justice. The Victims’ Commissioner for London hosted the first Victims’ Summit for London, which was so well received that it will become an annual event, and is leading the biggest and most in-depth review of compliance with the Code of Practice for Victims of Crime that has ever been undertaken, which is due to report in October 2018.
  - London’s restorative justice service, Restore: London was also launched by the Mayor of London at the Victims’ Summit. Restore: London is a pan-London service that, as well as providing

outcomes for victims that cannot be achieved through the traditional criminal justice route to enable them to cope and recover from the experience of crime, aims to promote restorative justice and develop the sector to embed restorative justice, practice and approaches across London.

2.2 MOPAC was also successful in its application to the Home Office's Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Transformation Fund to develop new services for victims, which is being match funded by MOPAC.

2.3 All wider victim support services have been maintained and continue to improve to deliver quality services to victims. A needs assessment has been commissioned to ensure that the provision of services meet the needs of victims, active pathways are in place between agencies to ensure the victim reaches the right service to meet their needs, and identify any gaps in provision.

### 3. Proposed Delivery in 2018/19 (Year 2)

3.1. The annual review of the Victims Budget has identified the need to carry over funds allocated for 2017/18 to be carried over into 2018/19 to support project delivery, alongside a request for additional funds for 2018/19 to meet new funding commitments and to enable a significant re-commission of the pan-London universal and specialist victims support services.

3.2. £975,244 of funds from the Victims Budget is required to be carried over from 2017/18 into 2018/19 that are being delivered across financial years.

3.3. This action presents no risk to the delivery of these projects within the three-year plan timeframe, and the programmes of work pose no further cost pressure in 2019/20. The Victims Budget has enabled flexibility to ensure resources are responsive to need and demand.

3.4. In 2018/19 and 2019/20 MOPAC anticipates budget pressures, these are related to the following key delivery areas to improve victim care and will be informed by the review of compliance with the Code of Practice for Victims of Crime and the provision of support services being led by the Victims' Commissioner for London:

- MOPAC will be re-commissioning all pan-London universal and specialist victim services in April 2019. Identifying areas of improvement and change in the services offered, ensuring better integration of services offered to victims. It is proposed these services will be re-commissioned for a two year period, please see part 4 below.
- MOPAC will be commissioning a new, specialist victim and witness service for children and young people affected by crime, with a focus on supporting victims of high harm crimes including knife crime and child sexual exploitation and assault. This commissioned service will align to the wider commissioning task regarding pan London adult services.
- Integrating MOPAC's commissioned victim support services, including witness services. This work will also take a view on how to integrate court based victim services as per the signed Criminal Justice Devolution (MOU).
- There is now a mayoral commitment to sustain the current funding levels for the pan-London Domestic Violence service, hence costs are higher than had been previously budgeted for. The implementation of the VAWG Strategy is currently being costed and is not currently included within the Victims Budget.
- Continuation of the Economic Crime Victim Care Unit managed by Action Fraud and the City of London Police to meet the growing demand for victims of fraud in London. This service is currently being evaluated by the Home Office and a decision whether to continue the project at the end of 2018/19.

3.5 Assuming the carry-over of budget from 2017/18 to 2018/19 is approved, the additional funding requirement to deliver the new commitments as set out in section 3.4, is £1,898,539, which will take MOPAC's total spend over three years from £47,110,918 to £49,009,457. This is split between the financial years as follows: £15,346,239 for 2017/18, £17,592,781 for 2018/19, £16,070,437 for 2019/20 and £9,000,000 for 2020/21 (see paragraph 4 below).

3.6 The commissioning strategy as to whether services are provided via grant agreements or contracts for services has not been made and will be subject to separate decision-making processes as appropriate.

#### 4. Providing Victim Support Services in 2020/21

4.1 As noted in paragraph 3.4 above, MOPAC will be re-commissioning specialist victim services in April 2019. The re-commission of the services is market-sensitive and in order to enable the new services to mobilise and develop, it is proposed that the Resource Plan is extended for a further year to 2020/21 for these particular services.

4.2 Based on current service costs, the funds required to deliver these critical victim support services for 2020/21 totals £9,000,000.

4.3 The MoJ Victims Grant will be utilised to fund these services for 2020/21.

#### 5. General Data Protection Requirements

5.1 MOPAC will take all reasonable steps to assure that services commissioned or in receipt of funding from MOPAC are compliant with the General Data Protection Requirements (GDPR).

5.2 MOPAC has taken proactive steps to assure itself that providers of victim services are compliant with GDPR and other data protection legislation. Providers have completed and provided the Information Commissioner's Officer's (ICO) checklist and MOPAC will be convening a workshop, attended by a representative of the ICO, to support their compliance with data protection legislation.

#### 6. Financial Comments

6.1 The expenditure budget has been updated to include the current forecast position and Home Office funded Police Transformation funded projects. The updated breakdown is outlined in the table below.

	Original budget	Updated April 2018	Difference
Victim and Witness Service Change and Improvement Programme	£4,179,523	£4,071,697	(£107,826)
Preventing Victimisation	£775,000	£555,000	(£220,000)
Universal Service Offer	£16,901,030	£17,135,937	£234,907
Specialist Service Provision	£24,135,365	£26,645,606	£2,510,241
Commissioning and Programme Delivery	£1,120,000	£601,217	(£518,783)
Home Office funded Police Innovation/Transformation projects	-	£11,657,595	£11,657,595
<b>Total</b>	<b>£47,110,918</b>	<b>£65,333,734</b>	<b>£18,222,819</b>

6.2 The budget is funded from a combination of MOPAC and external funding. A breakdown of the funding by source is outlined in the table below:

	Original budget	Updated April 2018	Difference
Ministry of Justice	£29,092,663	£29,092,663	-
2016/17 underspend	£1,990,000	£1,990,000	-
Reserves	£4,724,255	£4,724,255	-
MOPAC	£11,304,000	£11,304,000	-
Home Office – VAWG	-	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
Home Office – Child house	-	£6,290,230	£6,290,230
Home Office – Multi Agency Stalking	-	£4,158,987	£4,158,987
Home Office – Hate Crime	-	£208,378	£208,378
<b>Total</b>	<b>£47,110,918</b>	<b>£63,435,195</b>	<b>£16,324,277</b>

- 6.3 This report requests approval for additional resources of £1,898,539 from existing MOPAC resources.

## 7. Legal Comments

- 7.1 MOPAC's general powers are set out in the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 (the 2011 Act). Section 3 (6) of the 2011 Act provides that MOPAC must "secure the maintenance of the Metropolitan Police Service and secure that the Metropolitan Police Service is efficient and effective." Under Schedule 3, paragraph 7 (1) MOPAC has incidental powers to "do anything which is calculated to facilitate, or is conducive or incidental to, the exercise of the functions of the Office." Paragraph 7 (2) (a) provides that this includes entering into contracts and other agreements.
- 7.2 Section 143 (1) (b) of the Anti-Social, Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 provides for MOPAC to provide or commission services "intended by the local policing body to victims or witnesses of or other persons affected by, offences and anti-social behaviour." Section 143 (3) specifically allows MOPAC to make grants in connection with such arrangements and any grant may be made subject to any conditions that MOPAC thinks appropriate. As the proposals in this decision form are about supporting victims, they fall within the parameters of the legislation.
- 7.3 Under MOPAC's Scheme of Consent and Delegation, the decision to approve budget virements or movements of £500,000 and above, and all offers made of grant funding are for the DMPC. The decisions in this report can be approved by the DMPC.
- 7.4 Officers must ensure that they are content that MOPAC can comply with any conditions to which the Ministry of Justice funding is subject and in any event no reliance should be placed upon such funding until there is a legally binding commitment from Ministry of Justice to provide the same.
- 7.5 Officers must ensure the Financial Regulations and Contract Regulations are complied with.
- 7.6 To the extent any services required are to be commissioned by MOPAC, such services must be procured by MOPAC in accordance with the Contract Regulations and officers must ensure that appropriate contract documentation is put in place with and executed by MOPAC and proposed service providers before the commencement of the required services.
- 7.7 To the extent that MOPAC intends to award grant funding to third parties in respect of projects that align with the aims of the Resource Plan, officers should ensure that the appropriate approvals are obtained and funding agreements are put in place with and executed by MOPAC and proposed recipients.

## **8 Equality Comments**

**8.1** Section 149(1) of the Equality Act 2010 provides that, in the exercise of their functions, public authorities must have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Equality Act 2010;
- Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it; and
- Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

The protected characteristics are: age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.

**8.2** The obligation in section 149(1) is placed upon the Mayor, as decision maker. Due regard must be had at the time a particular decision is being considered. The duty is non-delegable and must be exercised with an open mind.

**8.3** Some communities are over-represented amongst victimisation data and/or who fall within the scope of the EU Victims' Directive 2012/29/EU, i.e. victims of more serious crimes, vulnerable victims, particularly those whose circumstances make it difficult for them to access support, and repeat or persistently targeted victims, who must receive a prioritised service. In addition, the analysis indicates that those living in more deprived neighbourhoods are more likely to be targeted.

**8.4** The evidence indicates differential experiences of victim satisfaction and confidence amongst different sections of London's community – BAME (black, Asian and minority ethnic), women, young people, boys/men, and people with physical and mental health disabilities. The evidence also indicates that some areas of London are more vulnerable than others to crime and victimisation. However, analysis shows that the number of high harm victims that are either BAME or White is proportionate to the current London ethnic projections.

**8.5** The proposals detailed in this decision will ensure that a victims' referral mechanism is provided for all victims of crime in line with the EU Directive on Victims of Crime. In addition, these proposals will ensure enhanced provision through Victim Support for young, vulnerable and repeat and persistently targeted victims.

**8.6** The Crime Survey for England and Wales shows that only 40 per cent of victims report their crime to the police. MOPAC's commissioned support services will be accessible to all victims, whether or not they have reported their crime to the police. MOPAC ensures that pathways into support are tailored so that the police route to support is one of many available to victims.

**8.7** MOPAC will continue work to build capacity and capability in the Voluntary Community and Social Enterprise (VCSE) sector, which will improve the coverage of specialised services to particular vulnerable victim groups in London. This will be done through the Small Grants Fund and through direct commissioning arrangements with providers of specialised support to victims of crime.

**8.8** The funding being provided for specialised services will support a range of provision for victims suffering from hate crime (disability, faith, lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender, and race), domestic and sexual violence, vulnerable victims of economic crime and young victims of crime. In

doing so, MOPAC's commissioning approach supports vulnerable and repeat victims, and particular sections of minority communities who are over-represented amongst victims of crime.

- 8.9 The programmes of work covered by this decision will contribute to achieving the aims and objectives outlined in the Police and Crime Plan, which has been underpinned by extensive consultation, including focus groups with victims of crime. The Police and Crime Plan is designed to tackle the inequalities in provision of victim services that were evidenced during these consultation meetings. MOPAC's service provision and commissioning intentions reflect and take account of these findings. Full Equality Impact Assessments will be undertaken for each of the programmes of work covered by this Decision.

## **9 Background/supporting papers**

- 9.1 PCD174 Integrated Victim and Witness Services Resource Plan 2017-2020.



**Public access to information**

Information in this form (Part 1) is subject to the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA) and will be made available on the MOPAC website following approval.

If immediate publication risks compromising the implementation of the decision it can be deferred until a specific date. Deferral periods should be kept to the shortest length strictly necessary.

**Part 1 Deferral:**

Is the publication of Part 1 of this approval to be deferred? NO

**Part 2 Confidentiality:** Only the facts or advice considered as likely to be exempt from disclosure under the FOIA should be in the separate Part 2 form, together with the legal rationale for non-publication.

Is there a **Part 2** form – Yes, detailed financial information that is commercially sensitive

**ORIGINATING OFFICER DECLARATION**

		<i>Tick to confirm statement (✓)</i>
<b>Director of Criminal Justice and Commissioning:</b> The Director of Criminal Justice and Commissioning has reviewed the request and is satisfied it is correct and consistent with the MOPAC's plans and priorities.		✓
<b>Legal Advice:</b> The TfL legal team has been consulted on the proposal.		✓
<b>Financial Advice:</b> The Strategic Finance and Resource Management Team has been consulted on this proposal.		✓
<b>Equalities Advice:</b> Equality and diversity issues are covered in the body of the report.		✓

**OFFICER APPROVAL****Chief Executive Officer**

I have been consulted about the proposal and confirm that financial, legal and equalities advice has been taken into account in the preparation of this report. I am satisfied that this is an appropriate request to be submitted to the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime.

Signature

R. Lawrence

Date

13/06/18



Theme	Sub-theme	Items
Delivery	Commissioning Resources	MOFAC Commissioning Capacity and Capability
		Transition and Implementation - Specialist Advice and Support Change Management
		VCSE Capacity and Capability
		Small Grants to VCSE providers
Group Programme	Victim's Commissioner	Victims' Services Review/Evaluation
		VOOP compliance scrutiny
		Victims Commissioner
		Director/Victims Commissioner EA
Developmental	Victim's Commissioner	Victims Commissioner Staff Officer
		Victims Commissioner EA
		Victim Conference
		Comms and Marketing for Victim Services
Victim Services	Developmental	Victim Transition and Implementation
		Victim and Witness Webinars/Portal
		Integrated Victim and Witness Service
		Children & Young People
Evidence	Witness Services	Witness Care Units
		Court-based Witness Service
		Restorative Justice
		Whole Schools Approach - relationships and on-line safety
Vulnerable Victims	VAWG/CSA/Hate Crime	VAWG Crime Team
		Harmful Practices
		Economic Crime Victims Care Unit
		Vulnerable Victims Advocate
Hate Crime	City of London Projects	Hate Crime App
		Advocates
		Antisemitic victim support
		Online hate crime
VAWG	VAWG	Domestic Violence Service
		VAWG housing support
		Hate Crime App
		VAWG Crime Team
Young People / CSA	Young People / CSA	Major Trauma Centres
		Child House
		Young People's Advocates
		CYP V&W Service and CS/CSA provision

2017/18 2018/19 2019/20

2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Total
198,217	145,000	75,000	418,217
35,000	185,000	-	185,000
35,000	-	-	35,000
920,281	870,000	870,000	2,660,281
44,150	60,000	60,000	164,150
21,750	153,250	30,000	205,000
78,000	98,032	80,828	256,860
55,528	55,528	111,058	222,114
34,000	55,528	142,827	232,355
17,473	17,500	52,473	87,446
21,141	100,000	50,000	171,141
5,742,907	5,250,000	5,250,000	16,242,907
540,792	346,226	-	887,018
50,000	152,500	152,500	355,000
210,000	210,000	210,000	630,000
20,000	-	-	20,000
75,000	-	-	75,000
175,000	175,000	175,000	525,000
84,407	84,407	84,407	253,221
23,752	23,752	23,752	71,256
22,500	7,500	50,000	80,000
874,825	1,999,000	1,999,000	4,872,825
1,499,700	171,345	171,345	1,842,390
2,165,000	2,165,000	2,165,000	6,495,000
1,350,000	1,280,000	1,280,000	3,910,000
28,000	28,000	28,000	84,000
25,575	-	-	25,575
156,072	143,928	143,928	443,928
40,000	20,000	20,000	80,000
300,000	260,000	260,000	820,000
140,000	140,000	140,000	420,000
130,750	182,668	385,721	699,139
414,000	552,000	500,000	1,466,000
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
150,000	-	-	150,000
16,321,443	17,892,781	16,070,437	49,284,661
16,321,443	17,892,781	16,070,437	49,284,661

2017/18 2018/19 2019/20

2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Total
275,000	275,000	275,000	825,000
165,000	55,000	55,000	275,000
35,000	-	-	35,000
35,000	70,000	70,000	175,000
900,000	870,000	870,000	2,640,000
30,000	-	-	30,000
125,000	60,000	60,000	245,000
50,000	30,000	30,000	110,000
55,000	55,000	55,000	165,000
40,000	40,000	40,000	120,000
115,000	25,000	25,000	165,000
205,323	50,000	50,000	305,323
75,000	52,000	52,000	179,000
5,594,139	5,250,000	4,845,000	15,689,139
300,861	-	-	300,861
491,596	419,444	-	911,040
175,000	175,000	75,000	425,000
50,000	50,000	50,000	150,000
100,000	100,000	-	200,000
210,000	-	-	210,000
17,000	7,000	-	24,000
75,000	-	-	75,000
175,000	175,000	175,000	525,000
20,000	10,000	10,000	40,000
84,407	84,407	84,407	253,221
23,752	23,752	23,752	71,256
1,999,000	1,115,500	1,115,500	4,229,500
2,165,000	2,165,000	2,165,000	6,495,000
1,280,000	1,280,000	1,280,000	3,840,000
28,000	28,000	28,000	84,000
100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000
444,615	622,668	800,721	1,868,004
250,000	1,000,000	500,000	1,750,000
414,000	552,000	552,000	1,518,000
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
220,000	220,000	220,000	660,000
16,321,443	16,184,471	14,864,364	47,370,278
16,321,443	16,184,471	14,864,364	47,370,278

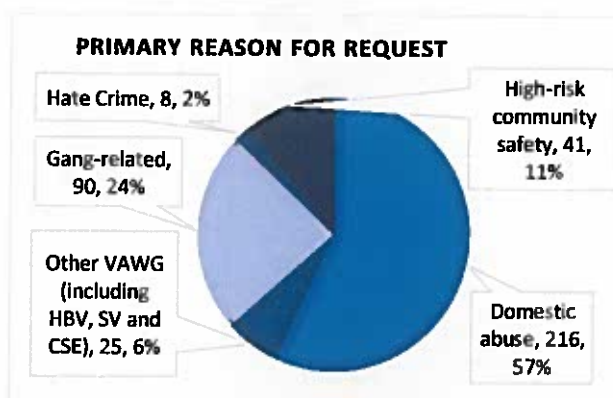


## Pan-London Housing Reciprocal – Overview of Progress and Partner Activity – 31 August 2018

### Property Requests

We have received 380 property requests since the implementation of the Pan-London Housing reciprocal, the majority for individuals or households at risk of domestic abuse (57%).

Three-quarters of households referred were single parent mothers (74%) and 14% were single women. 4% were for couples with children, 5% for single men, 1% for single parent fathers, and 1% for couples with children.



### Enquiries

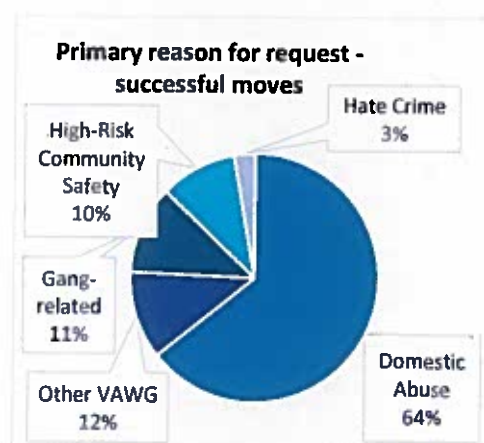
We've also received 734 enquires, commonly from professionals supporting individuals at risk but also from tenants themselves. This includes referrals that need further information, or applicants that need signposting to other housing pathways.

### Property offers

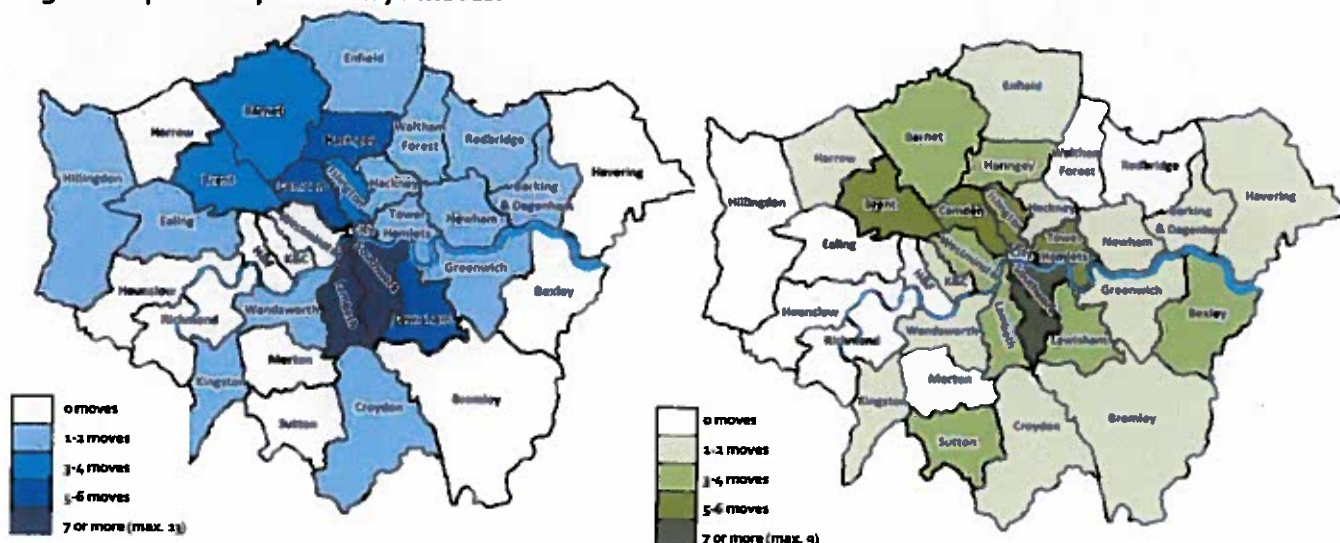
We have received 240 offers to support Pan-London Housing Reciprocal applicants since the implementation of the scheme. If an applicant refuses a property we will match it to another applicant where the offering landlord agrees for us to do this.

### Successful Moves

We have successfully moved 70 household through the Pan-London Housing Reciprocal, equating to 160 adults and children. The majority of moves have supported individuals and families fleeing domestic abuse including child to parent violence. Many of the households referred to and who have moved through the Pan-London Housing Reciprocal are fleeing multiple forms of violence, for example both domestic abuse and gang-related violence.



Boroughs where successful applicants have moved from (left) and to (right), including Local Authorities and Registered providers, based on 70 moves:





## Overview Partner's Activity 31 August 2018

Local Authorities	Requests and offers to date (incl. awaiting viewings/offers, successful and now withdrawn)		Households who have now accepted a property offer through the scheme				
	Number of property requests made for tenants	Number of property offers made to external households	Number of households who have moved out (a)	Size of property received	Number of external households rehoused (b)	Size of property offered	Difference between (a) and (b)
Barking & Dagenham	8	5	0		1	2 bed x 1	1
Barnet	8	4	4	1 bed x 1, 2 bed x 3	2	2 bed x 1, 3 bed x 1	-2
Bexley	0	3	0		2	1 bed x 1, 2 bed x 1	2
Brent	9	1	2	1 bed x 2	1	2 bed x 1	-1
Bromley	1	1	0		0		0
Camden	19	11	5	1 bed x 2, 2 bed x 3	4	1 bed x 1, 2 bed x 3	-1
City	2	2	1	2 bed x 1	0		-1
Croydon	10	2	1	2 bed x 1	1	1 bed x 1	0
Ealing	6	4	2	1 bed x 1, 2 bed x 1	0		-2
Enfield	3	1	1	3 bed x 1	1	1 bed x 1	0
Greenwich	4	3	1	3 bed x 1	0		-1
Hackney	15	2	1	1 bed x 1	1	3 bed x 1	0
H&F	5	0	0		0		0
Haringey	14	7	5	1 bed x 4, 3 bed x 1	3	1 bed x 2, 3 bed x 1	-2
Harrow	4	3	0		1	1 bed x 1	1
Havering	2	1	0		1	2 bed x 1	1
Hillingdon	9	0	2	2 bed x 1, 3 bed x 1	0		-2
Hounslow	0	0	0		0		0
Islington	15	4	3	1 bed x 1, 2 bed x 1, 3 bed x 1	3	1 bed x 1, 2 bed x 1, 3 bed x 1	0
K&C	2	1	0		0		0
Kingston	3	3	1	1 bed x 1	1	3 bed x 1	0
Lambeth	20	17	7	1 bed x 5, 3 bed x 2	4	1 bed x 3, 3 bed x 1	-3
Lewisham	16	8	5	studio x 1, 1 bed x 3, 3 bed x 1	3	1 bed x 1, 2 bed x 1, 3 bed x 1	-2
Newham	7	1	1	2 bed x 1	1	2 bed x 1	0
Redbridge	1	0	0		0		0
Richmond	0	1	0		0		0
Southwark	30	33	11	1 bed x 4, 2 bed x 6, 3 bed x 1	9	1 bed x 3, 2 bed x 3, 3 bed x 3	-2
Sutton	0	1	0		0		0
Tower Hamlets	4	6	0		2	1 bed x 2	2
Waltham Forest	7	0	1	1 bed x 1	0		-1
Wandsworth	5	6	0		2	1 bed x 2	2
Westminster	6	4	0		1	1 bed x 1	1
Total LAs	235	135	54		44		
Total all partners	380	240	70		70		



Registered providers	Number of property requests made for tenants	Number of property offers made to external households	Number of households who have moved out (a)	Size of property received	Number of external applicants households (b)	Size of property offered	Difference between (a) and (b)
Az Dominion	3	0	0		0		0
Advance	0	0	0		0		0
Arhag	1	0	0		0		0
Bangla	0	0	0		0		0
Catalyst	3	1	0		1	1 bed x 1	1
City YMCA	0	0	0		0		0
Clarion	7	0	0		0		0
East Thames	2	0	1	3 bed x 1	0		-1
Eastend Homes	1	0	0		0		0
Ekaya HA	1	0	0		0		0
Family Mosaic	2	3	0		0		0
Gateway HA	1	0	0		0		0
Guinness	0	4	0		0		0
Habinteg HA	0	0	0		0		0
Hendon Christian HA	1	0	0		0		0
Hexagon	1	1	0		0		0
Housing 4 Women	5	2	1	2 bed x 1	1	2 bed x 1	0
Hyde	8	5	1	2 bed x 1	0		-1
IDS	0	0	0		0		0
ISHA	0	0	0		0		0
L&Q	12	2	2	1 bed x 1, 2 bed x 1	1	2 bed x 1	-1
Metropolitan	6	2	2	1 bed x 1 2 bed x 1	2	1 bed x 1 2 bed x 1	0
Moat	0	0	0		0		0
Network Homes	1	4	0		3	1 bed x 2, 2 bed x 1	3
Newlon	13	3	0		2	2 bed x 2	2
Notting Hill Genesis (formerly Notting Hill)	4	1	0		1	3 bed x 1	1
Notting Hill Genesis (formerly Genesis)	1	5	0		0		0
Octavia	3	0	1	3 bed x 1	0		-1
Odu-Dua HA	1	1	1	2 bed x 1	1	1 bed x 1	0
One Housing	2	13	0		3	2 bed x 3	3
Optivo	17	16	1	3 bed x 1	4	1 bed x 2, 2 bed x 2	3
PA Housing	3	2	0		0		0
Peabody	20	4	2	1 bed x 2	0		-2
Phoenix HA	1	0	0		0		0
Places for People	1	2	0		1	1 bed x 1	1
Poplar HARCA	2	1	0		0		0
Sanctuary Housing	5	5	1	2 bed x 1	1	1 bed x 1	0
Shian HA	0	0	0		0		0
Soho HA	1	0	0		0		0
Southern Housing	10	3	0		2	1 bed x 1, 3 bed x 1	2
Swan Housing	3	21	3	2 bed x 2, 3 bed x 1	2	2 bed x 1, 3 bed x 1	-1
SW9 Community Housing	2	0	0		0		0
THCH	1	3	0		1	1 bed x 1	1
Women's Pioneer	0	1	0		0		0
Total RPs	145	105	16		26		
Total all partners	380	240	70		70		

