

Local Challenge 4: “To adopt a No Second Night Out model or an effective local alternative		
Area of Assessment	Key Elements	Areas to Consider
We have adopted a <i>No Second Night Out</i> model or an effective local alternative	A. Evidence based approach to service delivery.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Annual street counts / estimates undertaken – annual counts / estimates are in accordance with Department for Communities and Local Government guidance 2. A definition of ‘new rough sleeper’, ‘entrenched’ and ‘returner’ has been agreed 3. There is a response in place to identify, engage with and monitor all rough sleepers 4. In terms of local context - systems in place to capture the numbers of, and profile of, all current and recent rough sleepers including planned interventions to resolve rough sleeping for each individual living on the street in the area 5. Any arrangements (formal or informal) across key partners police and community safety, the local community, outreach, faith groups, day services and others such as parks, parking and refuse collection as appropriate to report rough sleepers and deliver a cohesive response referring them into services 6. Preventing & tackling rough sleeping is a fixture on the agenda for all local Homelessness Forum (or equivalent) meetings
	B. Timely response to new, returning and entrenched rough sleepers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Developed ‘single service offer’ or appropriate local service offer that is consistent and communicated across local partners, including reconnections 2. Agreed written protocols underpinning arrangements with key partners, including internal services within the Council
	C. Members of the public able to activate the local response to rough sleeping and street activity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Well publicised service for members of the public to identify and report a rough sleeper & receive feedback on actions to be taken by the local authority 2. Awareness raising among members of the public, businesses and partners in relation to street activity e.g. begging and local solutions
	D. Access to emergency accommodation and wider services.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On the day emergency accommodation options available to prevent customers who are homeless that day from rough sleeping and emergency accommodation options are provided for identified rough sleepers while a longer term housing option is found. 2. Upon assessment access to other services such as healthcare is facilitated and/or signposted, if needed 3. Funding is accessible for facilitating personalised solutions/individualised budgets where required

	<p>E. Rough Sleepers accommodated and needs assessment carried out.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Effective system in place for undertaking a comprehensive needs assessment of rough sleepers within 72 hours of identification, including those with no local connection/entitlement 2. Where appropriate, there are plans and processes for migrant workers not exercising their treaty rights, working with the Home Offices' Immigration, Compliance and Enforcement (ICE) Team
	<p>F. Offers of reconnection are made where possible and appropriate</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reconnection protocol which establishes whether an offer of reconnection is viable and includes access to funding for documents and travel 2. Reconnection includes support to prevent a return to rough sleeping
	<p>G. Formal case reviews are triggered where appropriate</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A Safeguarding Adults Review is triggered when there is a death or a significant or unusual incident resulting in harm to a rough sleeper and the learning from the review is used to inform service delivery