

the Pavement

The *FREE* monthly for London's homeless

June 2010





"...and do you drink at home?"

The Editor

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The Pavement

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Three big stories to read

A trio of big stories start in this issue, and they're definitely only starting... We will be following them up in future issues.

As we reported in the May issue, East Europeans sleeping rough in certain areas are starting to be deported as part of a UK Border Agency trial. Now, some of you reading this – and a fair number at that! – will say “not before time.” But readers who have complained in the past about East Europeans swamping soup runs and filling their favourite day centres, should consider why this action has begun. In light of the target for 2012, we're asking why it is only happening now, and not when they first arrived.

Related to this, we look at the Vagrancy Act, which may be used more frequently leading up to 2012 (see RS205 story, page 11 & 12). At a time when a new government is asking the public which laws it would like to see scrapped, we revisit the Vagrancy Act (news-in-brief) and call for its repeal. We also delve into this law's absurd history (pages 19 - 21).

Finally, we're investigating Dispersal Zones and the extent of their use, and hope soon to map them across London initially.

As always, send stories and feedback to us at the address/number/email on the left.

Richard Burdett

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James Jason Moreland
Age at disappearance: 30

Jason has been missing from west Belfast, Northern Ireland since 15 October 2006.

His family are extremely concerned for Jason as it is out of character for him to have been out of touch for so long. He is urged to get in touch and can call our confidential service **Message Home** on **Freefone 0800 700 740** for advice and support.

Jason is 5ft 7in, slim with blue eyes and short, brown hair. Jason usually wears a baseball cap, jeans and trainers.

If you've seen Jason please call the 24-hour confidential charity **Missing People** on Freefone **0500 700 700**
Email: seensomeone@missingpeople.org.uk

missing people
Reg. Charity No. 1122819

Letters

Write or email to the addresses on page 3

Rough count update

Dear Editor,
I read with interest the article on 'Rough count' (April issue, London) and would like to make a small comment. Homeless Link's list of emergency shelters is an excellent starting place to discover severe weather emergency provision, but it is only a starting point. Their list does not cover many of the service providers out there in London. Our own emergency shelter (Whitechapel Mission Winter Nightshelter) has never been listed, even though it has now been running for over 130 years.

I can share with you that on the night of the 13 January 2010, we housed 64 rough sleepers, and that was one of our quieter nights. I see from the article that this story is to be followed up and I thought this might be relevant.

With thanks for a very useful and informative publication.
Best Wishes,

Tony Miller
Director
Whitechapel Mission

Dear Tony,
Thank you, your letter strengthens a story we'll be repeating annually. With your **64** guests, the total for 13 January was **412** rough sleepers in London – that's **89** per cent of the government total for all of England, **464**.

Anyone else with an emergency shelter we might have missed open on 13 January, please drop us a line.

Editor

Questioning statistics

Dear Editor,
I thought 'Questioning 42' (Pavement, May, which queried the oft-quoted age of death of rough sleepers) was very well argued, and it is a great relief to me that the nonsense around this particular statistic is being challenged. This is the kind of analysis that drives academics to distraction, as it has no proper statistical basis.

The individuals who died on the street as part of this 'pool' of people from which the mean figure was derived may have slept rough for 20 years or, at the other extreme, for one day. It is absurd to then project a mean age at which death occurs, as it implies that people are born, live and die, as rough sleepers. Happily, this is not the case. Being a rough sleeper is not a factual, incontrovertible, permanent characteristic such as being born in the borough of Tower Hamlets in 1958. It is a (hopefully brief) experience in an individual's life.

Thanks for challenging this myth, over which I have been tearing my hair out for some time!
Best wishes,

Jeremy Swain
Chief Executive
Thames Reach

**Crisis
Skylight**

Crisis

GET HEALTHY

Crisis Health Day

Saturday 19 June
12-5pm



Dentistry



Podiatry



Massage



Opticians



Interactive
Wellbeing
Workshops



TB Screening

ALSO

- Many stalls with information for you to get healthy
- Health trainers
- Sign up for Crisis Summer School courses
- Healthy snacks available

Healthcare professionals will provide health checks as well as information and advice on general health and wellbeing. Boost your health year-round by enrolling on free Summer School courses including Yoga and Tai Chi.

Contact

Amelia Parkinson (020 7426 5658) or
Will Davis (020 7426 5686)

Crisis Skylight, 66 Commercial Street, London E1 6LT
Registered Charity Numbers: 5347052947, 53040264



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Coalition plans

We look at the new government and what it's likely to mean for our readership

The votes are in, and a coalition of Conservative and Liberal Democrat ministers has been formed – we are Con-Dem-ed now. Compromises will have to be made regarding the proposals and policies outlined in each of the party manifestos. It is too early to outline what changes *The Pavement* readers can expect, but we can explain what might well be on the cards.

People working in the public sector – and that's any government-funded social or healthcare programme – are likely to see big cuts in their budgets. The coalition has agreed to cut £6bn of "government waste" in this financial year, and an emergency budget on 22 June will outline where the axe will fall. Housing bodies have warned that funding cuts could mean hundreds of thousands of affordable homes will not be built, with knock-on effects for people on housing waiting lists. Cuts could also affect 'inessential' welfare programmes for street sleepers, and charities are struggling to fill the gaps in the recession.

The new men watching many of these purse strings are Eric Pickles, Communities Secretary, and Housing Minister Grant Shapps, whom *The Pavement* profiled in February 2008. A keen observer of homeless issues, Mr Shapps slept rough two Christmases ago to learn more about how policy impacts on people. He has written reports addressing the need to better acknowledge links between rough sleeping, drug and alcohol addiction, and poor headcount policy. However, under the new coalition, 'Housing Minister' is no longer a cabinet post, though housing was deemed sufficiently important to warrant a seat at the top table

under Labour. In his official statement on landing the job Mr Shapps said: "I look forward to continuing and developing my relationships with the industry and feel sure that our new government will be able to make genuine improvements to the housing industry which has suffered so badly under 13 years of Labour Government."

One of his key manifesto policies was to reverse the change, made by Labour, to give housing benefit to an individual. This affects the 800,000 people using Local Housing Allowance to pay private landlords. Mr Shapps maintains that those on income support often lead 'chaotic lives', so cutting out the need for housing benefit to be transferred again from tenant to landlord will be helpful. Landlords love the new policy, but reviews are mixed from tenants.

Another key housing policy was launched last year under the Social Mobility Task Force, which researched ways to make it easier for social housing tenants to move home. A bill covering this subject is widely expected to be one of the first pieces of legislation introduced by the new government. Inside Housing reported that the bill would consider "making it a legal obligation for social landlords to keep a portion of their vacant homes empty for tenants who may wish to move into them from other parts of the country."

Another man to watch will be former Conservative leader Ian Duncan Smith, the Work and Pensions Secretary and the man in charge of benefits. The Conservatives won substantial support in their election campaign for their 'Get Britain Working' campaign, with party members rolling up their

sleeves for the cameras at every opportunity. His department will be expected to cut the number of people claiming benefits substantially, which has grown steadily under Labour (and, of course, during the recession) and costs a whopping £70bn a year. The jolly-sounding 'Willingness to Work' programme will be a hard-line reduction in cash for anyone who turns down a job. Last year Mr Duncan Smith tabled ideas to replace the 51 complex forms of income support with just two types of benefit, but this is likely to be axed due to its high initial costs. Disability allowance, which costs taxpayers £16bn, is likely to be another key sticking point, as Mr Duncan Smith sees working as the key to a happy life.

Another policy change that could possibly impact on those sleeping rough is immigration. As well as scrapping identity cards, the new government plan to place an annual cap on the number of migrants coming to work in the UK from outside the EU, though no number has been fixed. This would not affect A10s, who make up a sizeable number of the homeless population. Finally the Conservatives originally tabled plans for a British Bill of Rights to supersede the Human Rights Act, but this has – so far – vanished under the coalition.

Rebecca Wearn

- Links to supporting research on this article are posted with the online version. Go to www.thepavement.org.uk

One way ticket

An deportation scheme is being trialled by UKBA for East European rough sleepers

The UK Borders Agency (UKBA) is trialling a system in parts of the country, which enables it to deport Europeans who are found to not be "working, studying or self-sufficient".

Previously, UKBA was able to force Europeans to leave the country. However the new scheme, which began on 31 March, gives roughly a month's notice before steps can be taken to forcibly deport people if they have been in the UK for longer than three months, but are not, and "have no prospect" of, working or studying.

UKBA representatives serve individuals who have been identified as "persistent low-level offenders" with written notices (see two pictured), informing them they must appear at a local police station for an interview, to determine whether they have the

right to remain in the country.

At one interview, it is understood that authorities confiscated the person's ID, telling them it would be returned only when they were boarding the bus home.

More than 40 notices have been served to people from Eastern European countries such as Poland, Slovakia and Estonia in the London borough of Westminster alone, and 14 interviews have taken place so far. To date, three people have been removed from the borough, and 15 have "chosen to return home voluntarily, as part of this process", the UKBA told *The Pavement*.

In at least two of these cases, it is understood that the people were woken up during the middle of the night, echoing a tactic used by Westminster Council during the last two years as part of Operation Poncho.

The initiative is also being used in Lambeth, Oxford,

Reading, Brent and Peterborough.

Although the scheme was started under the Labour government, the pilot schemes will continue running under the new Conservative home secretary Theresa May, and an evaluation will be made in six months' time to decide whether to deploy it more widely. According to London Delivery Board minutes from March, the UKBA and CLG will be reporting progress to ministers each month.

Although the scheme was only adopted recently, a UKBA spokesman said it "builds" on work previously carried out by the agency to enforce immigration law. Spokesman Stephen Carter said: "Last year, we announced powers to remove EEA [European Economic Area] nationals who do not have the right to stay in the UK. In line with that commitment, we have begun trialling this new approach, removing EEA nationals who are not seeking work or studying, or who are persistent offenders who cause harm to our communities."

The initiative so far has been "focusing on problem areas in local communities, including areas where there are challenges with rough sleeping and anti-social behaviour", he added.

"The aim of the scheme is to consider the feasibility of removing persistent low-level offenders who are nationals of the EEA and those who do not have a right to live in the UK. EEA nationals who have been in the country for longer than three months have to be working, studying or self-sufficient in order to have a right to stay. If they are not, or don't have a genuine prospect of doing so, the UK Border Agency expects them to return home," he said.



Tel: +44 (0)207 238 1810
 Fax: +44 (0)207 238 1899
 Web: www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk

Szanowny [redacted]

Administracyjne usunięcie z Wielkiej Brytanii

Brytyjska Służba Graniczna (UKBA) zauważyła, że jest Pan obywatelem EWG, który nie wydaje się mieć prawa do zamieszkania w Wielkiej Brytanii na mocy Przepisów Imigracyjnych (Europejska Wspólnota Gospodarcza) z 2006 („Przepisy”).

Jako obywatel EWG ma Pan prawo do zamieszkania na terenie Wielkiej Brytanii przez okres dłuższy niż pierwotnie 3 miesiące jeśli jest Pan:

- pracownikiem (obywatela „krajów A8” muszą być zarejestrowani w programie rejestracji pracowników (WRS) a obywatele „krajów A2” muszą mieć pozwolenie na pracę zgodnie z Programem Autoryzacji Pracowników.
- osobą poszukującą pracy
- osobą prowadzącą własną działalność gospodarczą
- studentem, lub
- osobą samowystarczalną.

Definicje powyższych terminów podane są w Przepisach.

Osoba, która uzyskała prawo wstępu lub nabyła prawo do zamieszkania w Wielkiej Brytanii na mocy Przepisów, może zostać usunięta z Wielkiej Brytanii jeśli na mocy Przepisów nie ma ona prawa do zamieszkania lub prawo to ustało.

Z racji, iż wydaje się, że obecnie nie ma Pan prawa do zamieszkania Wielkiej Brytanii, Brytyjska Służba Graniczna (UKBA) jest uprawniona do usunięcia Pana z tego kraju.

1. Aby zapewnić uwzględnienie wszystkich Pana osobistych okoliczności a także ustalić czy ma Pan prawo do zamieszkania w Wielkiej Brytanii, prosimy o stawienie się na rozmowę w dniu [redacted] at Charing Cross Police Station front office, [redacted] Street, WC2N4JF
2. narodowość
3. adres w Wielkiej Brytanii
4. status materialny

reside in the UK and, if not, to make an informed decision whether to attend the meeting or not,” he said.

But concerns have also been raised that the move may simply drive people underground, away from services designed to help them, out of fear they will be forced to leave the country.

“These people had their work IDs, they had their passports, the only thing they didn’t have was a roof over their heads,” said Rudi Richardson of Streetlytes. “But once they have been served with the letter, there is no legal representation, no liaison to represent them in their native language.

“And the problem is they may go further underground and become afraid to talk to anybody, simply because they don’t know who to trust. If they go to a hostel and give their information, for example, they don’t know if it will be passed onto the police. So they start to feel – and act – like fugitives, criminals.”

But when this point was put to Mr Carter, he said the interview gave individuals “the opportunity to provide evidence that they are exercising a treaty right” – in other words, working or studying.

He added: “This does not affect their ability to request support or voluntary repatriation at any stage of the process. There is a strong link between those involved in rough sleeping for significant periods of time and those with serious health, drug, drink, and social problems.”

Nearly 40 per cent of rough sleepers are from the A8 and A2 countries, according to minutes from a London Delivery Board meeting in November. March’s minutes recorded that CHAIN had sent outreach providers an “asylum and immigration survey” to ascertain to what extent asylum seekers who have gained status are sleeping rough in London.

Catherine Neilan

Mr Carter explained those who had been served with letters had “been identified by the agency in a number of ways, including referrals from local councils and police”.

Organisations such as Homeless Link and Streetlytes have sought legal advice on the scheme, but although James Welch, legal director at Liberty, agreed it left people in “an invidious position”, he was adamant it breaks no law.

He explained via email: “[A]n unemployed Polish national who has been here for more than the initial 90 days but has not completed a year of registered employment and who is not self-sufficient does not have a right of residency.

“The 2006 Regulations provide that, if there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that a person does not have a right to reside, they may be detained whilst a decision is made whether or not to remove him/her.

“If an individual is notified that they should leave the country he/she should be given a month in which to comply but could be arrested and detained pending removal.”

He added: “This would appear to leave the people who have been given the letters in an invidious position.

“If they do not have a right to reside here and attend the appointments they have been given, they may well be given notification to leave the country at the meeting and could be detained.

“If they do not attend their appointments, that may give sufficient grounds to justify arresting them. Of course they may be able to meet the requirements for residence and will be able to use the opportunity of the meetings to show this.”

Mr Welch advised anyone who receives a letter to check their immigration status before attending the interview. “This should allow them to determine whether they do have a right to

Know your DZ

Our ongoing investigation into the use, and geographical range, of Dispersal Zones

In the April issue of *The Pavement*, we discovered that increasing numbers of rough sleepers were being given Asbos or dispersal notices for congregating in the piazza of Westminster Cathedral.

Although the police maintained that people could only be dispersed from the piazza if they were behaving 'anti-socially', local homeless groups said rough sleepers were being targeted because local authorities did not want them gathering in the area. "Police come up simply because they're congregating," said Rudi Richardson, from homeless charity Streetlytes. "If one person is drinking and four people aren't, the whole group gets moved on anyway," he said.

Police powers to disperse people in this way were laid out in the Anti-Social Behaviour Act of 2003, mainly to help tackle youth crime. If a group of two people or more gathered in a designated area, behaving in a way likely to cause "harassment, alarm or distress to members of the public", they could be dispersed and banned from returning under threat of criminal charges.

Despite the severity of these measures (the punishment for

breaking a dispersal order can be imprisonment and a £2,500 fine), there seems to be some inconsistency and confusion about the way the law is applied. *The Pavement* spoke to an officer from the Metropolitan Police, who requested that we do not identify him, about the uncertainty surrounding the application of dispersal zones.

"There isn't a defined formula," he said. "It depends on the severity of the situation, the frequency and the impact on the local community." Zones are set up following consultation between police and the council, depending on the perceived level of threat, and could be quickly implemented, he said.

Zones can only remain in place for six months before being reviewed. Nevertheless, some areas of London have had dispersal zones in place for as many as six years, with their licenses being reinstated by the police and the council twice a year.

Local councils and police forces seem to be unsure of how long some dispersal zones are in place and where? For instance, at Westminster Cathedral Piazza, local police believe a zone has been in place there since last Christmas. Yet Westminster council said only two dispersal zones existed in the borough – one on Ebury Bridge and the other on Castle Lane.

Local authorities in London are keen to stress the purpose of dispersal zones is to stop intimidating and anti-social behaviour only, not to prevent rough sleepers from congregating on the street.

PC Marcus King, who runs a year-old

dispersal zone in Kensington, told *The Pavement*: "If people are just congregating, it's not an issue. Dispersal zones are only to stop groups of aggressive beggars and people behaving anti-socially."

PC King added boundaries of the dispersal zone were clearly marked, with maps attached to lamp-posts detailing the conditions of the Anti-Social Behaviour Order.

However, the visibility of dispersal zones is disputed by Tamsin Fulton, a designer working in local government, who has spent a number of years researching the zones and their effects on the community.

"Even local businesses tended not to know about the dispersal zones," she said. "There are virtually no visual clues to the restriction in force."

Ms Fulton added: "The crimes themselves are open to interpretation: anti-social behaviour is subjective, and it's that non-explicitness which is the problem, over just what kind of behaviour is unacceptable."

Ms Fulton is working with *The Pavement* to create an updated map of all of London's dispersal zones, which will be made available online for all of our readers. We hope to build up a picture of how many areas of the capital you can be dispersed from, and what effect this could have on rough sleepers in the city.

Jim O'Reilly

- If you know of a dispersal zone in your area, you can help us update our map by emailing editor@thepavement.org.uk. Ms Fulton's map can be found at www.thedispersalzone.org.uk



News in brief

All the homeless news from Britain and beyond

Homeless Murder

Three teenagers have been found guilty of kicking a homeless man to death.

Ralph Millward, 41, had been sleeping rough outside Marks & Spencer in Westbourne, Dorset when he was attacked on 8 May last year. His body was discovered partially hidden in nearby bushes the next morning.

Winchester Crown Court heard the boys – who cannot be named but are now aged 15, 16, and 17 – killed him when he refused to give them a cigarette.

According to local newspaper, the *Bournemouth Echo*, one of the boys claimed he had built an association with Mr Millward over two years, asking him for cigarettes or a light and sometimes giving him small change.

He added that only the youngest boy had kicked the rough sleeper and he and the other defendant returned to check his remaining pockets for tobacco.

It was at this point, the teenager told the jury, he tried to put Mr Millward in the recovery position as he could hear him “choking”.

Hundreds of local people turned up at Mr Millward’s funeral last year and his death made national news in papers including the front cover of *The Big Issue*.

Mr Millward is believed to originally be from the Midlands but had been rough sleeping in Dorset for some years.

Rebecca Wearn

Did you vote?

We had hoped to bring you news on how many homeless people voted in the recent election, but unfortunately the Electoral Commission could give us no indication. Local authorities are collecting the figures, and we hope to be able to find out later this year.

In the meantime, however, please get in touch if you voted and let us know whether you found the process straightforward.

Staff

Company warns over dangers of sleeping in bins

The dangers of sleeping in bins have been outlined in a training DVD designed by waste management company Biffa, which claims it sees on average two incidents a week.

With an increase in the number of recycling bins in Britain, there are more opportunities than ever for rough sleepers to spend the night in bins, but at great personal risk.

According to Biffa, if a person is tipped out of a bin while it is being unloaded into a lorry, they could fall more than eight feet onto a steel floor.

In one incident shown on the DVD, which *The Pavement* was sent by Biffa, a driver recalls how a man fell out of a bin into his lorry, breaking three of his ribs and sustaining a bad head injury.

The hydraulic machinery used by waste disposal companies is so loud that a person shouting for help would often

not be heard above the noise.

Last October, Raymond Pickering, a rough sleeper in Notting-ham, was crushed to death by a compacter in a waste disposal lorry. Mr Pickering had spent the night sleeping in the bin and was thought to be unconscious when he was tipped into the lorry. In Mr Pickering’s case, the driver of the lorry also said that he had been advised not to ‘root around’ in bins because of worries over hypodermic needles being thrown into them.

We would encourage readers not only to stay well away from any bins, but also to warn anyone else from getting in one, as the dangers are very clear.

John Ashmore

London authorities to extend RS205 scheme

The London Delivery Board (LDB) is planning to extend an existing scheme designed to get “entrenched” rough sleepers into accommodation on a long-term basis.

Rough Sleeping 205 (RS205), of which the Westminster 150 is part (the numbers refer to the number of individuals they focus on), has been running throughout the capital since spring 2008. The scheme takes “purposeful individualised approaches” to getting people off the streets that involve services and local authorities sharing information about individuals who have been sleeping rough for five or more years. According to Westminster Council, all those who are being monitored in this manner will be made aware

of it, as the first step is to have a “case conference” with “everyone”, including the person concerned.

Since being adopted, roughly a third of those identified have been moved into accommodation: 52 are still on the streets and 19 are missing. Nine people are “red” status, which means they have accommodation, albeit the least secure.

At an LDB meeting in March, Simon Cribbens, senior policy officer for housing and homelessness at the Greater London Authority, presented a paper outlining possible approaches to extending the RS205 work to other entrenched rough sleepers in the capital.

Mr Cribbens asked the board “to consider whether a targeted approach should be extended to a new cohort, who should be in the new cohort, what offers should be available to them and what deadline should be set”, the minutes show. The board agreed to extend the approach.

Rosemary Westbrook, director of housing at Westminster, said boroughs would need to “manually adjust the list of rough sleepers to ensure those who may have been missed, because of hospitalisation for instance, can be included”.

Jeremy Swain, chief executive of the charity Thames Reach, and Michelle Binfield, from the department of Communities and Local Government (CLG), suggested that people who have been homeless consecutively for four quarters, rather than the original five years, be targeted. A “target deadline” has been set for 31 December 2010, and local authorities are being charged to monitor individuals on a bi-monthly basis.

But those of the current RS205 who have not moved into accommodation may face harsher tactics. Although the meeting discussed a number of solutions, including getting groups such as the Simon Community on side, Ms Binfield

explained there had also been dialogue with the police about using the Vagrancy Act [read about this act on page 19] or Anti Social Behaviour Orders “as enforcement options”. The minutes stated “that enforcement options are primarily useful as a deterrent and must be used alongside an offer of services”.

Catherin Neilan

- We only became aware of this issue shortly before going to press. We didn’t have time to dig more deeply, but we will find out more. If you have been or are on the list and have any views on it, please get in touch.

The Snow report

Channel 4 news anchor Jon Snow has launched a new set of guidelines to improve hostel services for homeless people.

Mr Snow, who is chairman of the New Horizon Youth Centre, a day centre near London’s King’s Cross and a stockist of *The Pavement*, said “these new service standards will ensure that people get excellent services when they go to participating centres”.

The new Day Centre Standards have been developed by the London Housing Foundation, in partnership with some of London’s biggest day centres. A number have already signed up to the guidelines, including Providence Row in the East End.

There are five key areas in the new guidelines:

- Accessibility: points include “Provide a welcoming environment”
- Focus on change, such as “Deliver planned support to help people improve their lives”
- Working with people who use the centres as “partners”
- Working with local authorities, agencies and communities
- Employing excellent people

In detail, most of the guidelines boil down to providing information about services and support, encouraging people to improve their lives (and evaluating how their progress) and using guests’ feedback to improve and shape services.

More paperwork and government-jargon or giving power and dignity back to day-centre visitors? You decide.

Carinya Sharples

‘iHobo’ game causes controversy

A downloadable mobile phone game – known as an ‘app’ – to raise awareness of youth homelessness is attracting criticism for stereotyping young, homeless people.

Users of the free iHobo app, created on behalf of youth homelessness charity Depaul UK, are required to look after a ‘virtual’ rough sleeper for three days, giving them food, money and shelter when needed. There is also a donations page, where users can pledge £1, £3 or £10 to Depaul UK.

A *Guardian* article said the controversy surrounded “how tasteful the app is, how effective it is and whether it stereotypes young homeless people.”

Comments on social networking site Twitter revealed some of the responses. “Trying #iHobo to find out how it manages to deal with stereotypes. So far not looking good,” said one user. Another wrote: “A crap app. Homeless awareness is so important but this doesn’t achieve anything.”

But chief executive of Depaul UK, Paul Marriott, said it was the right approach: “By creating this app, we aim to dispel negative stereotypes of young homeless people and raise awareness of the reasons that young people become homeless and the emo-



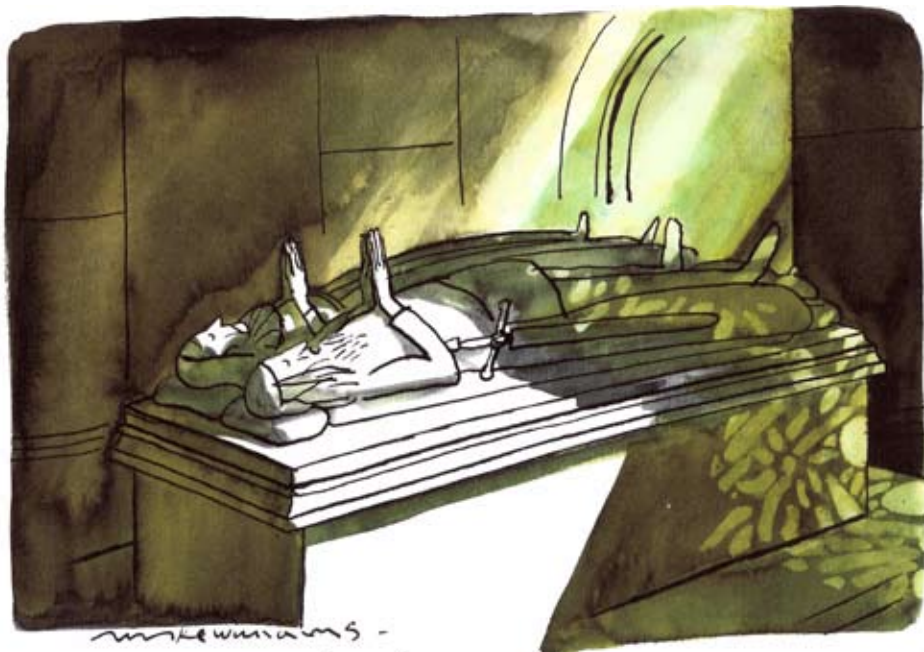
What a waste

We don't keep our fresh, natural food overnight to sell the following day. We never have and we never will.

For years we've worked with registered charities helping the homeless by offering our unsold sandwiches to them at the end of each day. Unfortunately, some still get chucked away.
(And that really upsets us.)

If you know of a charity in need of good food, please tell them to call Edward Metcalfe on 020 7932 3339.

★ PRET A MANGER ★



"Well, it wasn't me"



"Looks like we're in for a summer of discontent"

tions that they feel," he said.

"We want people to understand that giving money on the street isn't the answer – it's about supporting organisations who have been set up to help them."

Although 80 per cent of Depaul UK's funding comes from statutory sources such as local councils, and only 20 per cent from fundraising activities, including donors, there is no doubt there is also a strong fundraising objective for the iHobo 'app'.

At the time of going to press, the iHobo app had been downloaded from the UK iPhone app store more than 100,000 times.

Tracey Kiddle

Squatters given local backing to take on the council

Residents of the wealthy 'yummy mummy' area of Herne Hill, south London, have petitioned the council to let four squatters remain as neighbours in the five-room Mayall Road terrace they took over a year ago.

The creative intruders have ingratiated themselves partly through showing free weekly films. Local resident Rob Kerr, a consultant for BT, said: "The overwhelming majority of us want the squatters to stay."

Despite the backing, the council's property manager, Lambeth Living, has started a legal war to have them removed.

Deaf to the list of improvements the four have made, a spokesperson said: "Squatting is illegal and we take a zero-tolerance approach to all squatters... People who illegally occupy properties are depriving families – in genuine need and on the housing waiting list – of a permanent home."

According to the Advisory Service for Squatters, squatting is still legal in the UK. Although the house – just one of the borough's 865 empty properties – had been empty for three years before the takeover, the council is resolute. The legal battle continues.

Katy Taylor

US tent city shut down

A homeless tent city has been closed down after a church promised its residents free housing for a year.

The encampment in Camden, New Jersey (one of America's poorest cities), was disbanded last month when the 50 people who had lived there were taken to a hotel before being given homes for 12 months.

The last day for the tent city, also known as Transitional Park, came three weeks after a deadline to close the place came and went; social service agencies had been unable to find all the residents places to live. Many of the residents – some who had lived there for three years – wanted to live under roofs, but they did not want to be moved around by government agencies.

The generous helpline came from pastor and businessman Amir Khan, who was moved into action after seeing a video of the camp, which is hidden on public land between train tracks and a highway.

Mr Khan said he couldn't sleep for days after he saw the site's conditions, including no running water or electricity. He said: "We said, 'How dare we live in the lap of luxury and have this in our backyard.'" With the help of his church, they have raised more than \$25,000 (£17,000) and hope, ultimately, to raise 10 times this amount.

But some residents were anxious about the camp's closure. Jason Strom, 31, said: "If I came

to their home and said, 'Pack up and come with me,' how would they feel?" He was also worried that with no access to drugs, that some people were going to be sick during the hotel stay.

Rebecca Evans

US law to make homeless crime a hate crime

Local governments in California and Florida are introducing new laws to bring crimes against homeless people under the banner of hate crime.

This is defined as when a person is targeted because they are seen to be part of a particular social group, whether it be on grounds of religion, sexual orientation, disability, class, ethnicity and so on. Hate crimes are seen as being motivated by a hatred for one of these social groups.

Alongside physical assault, damage to property, bullying, harassment, verbal abuse or insults, graffiti or offensive mail can all be categorised as 'hate crimes'.

According to the *Miami Herald*, Florida's governor Charlie Crist has signed an agreement which adds homeless people to the state's existing hate crimes law, meaning that the perpetrators of crimes against homeless people will receive bigger penalties than they had previously.

The local paper also reports that in 2009, The National Coalition for the Homeless ranked Florida first in the US for violence against the homeless for a fourth consecutive year. There had been 30 reported attacks, including three deaths, during 2008. Across the US, 106 attacks were reported that year.

In California, a similar form of enhanced legal protection for homeless people is awaiting final approval from the Government assembly.

The law would not see an increase in penalties for attacking a homeless person, but victims who decided to sue would be eligible for additional compensation. This includes the right to sue for a civil penalty of up to \$25,000 (£17,000). A civil penalty means that the perpetrator would not receive a criminal punishment, but may be required to compensate the victim financially.

Bonnie Lowenthal, the government official who proposed the law, said it would crack down on beatings, stabbings and shootings against an extremely vulnerable population. She told the *Sacramento Bee*: "There is just a tremendous amount of violence perpetrated against homeless people because they are easy prey."

"My hope is that it shatters the sense of safety from consequences that these bullies seem to enjoy."

John Kraitz, a homeless man and leader of an advocacy group, Safe Ground, said: "The homeless are often people who nobody cares about, so right off the bat, [offenders] are thinking that there's not going to be a lot of retribution if they're caught."

Fatal attacks against homeless Californians in recent years have included the stabbing last month of Bernice Nickson, 68, while she slept on a bench, and the burning of John Robert McGraham, 55, who was set afire in Los Angeles two years ago.

Tracey Kiddle

American's homeless head for Hawaii

Meanwhile, a somewhat different approach is also leading to an increase in the homeless population of one island.

Hawaii has seen a 10 per cent increase in homeless people arriving from the mainland due to a generous benefits system making life on the streets in Hawaii a more attractive option than elsewhere.

While tourists pay \$200 a night for a hotel room in the sunshine island state, \$3 a day will buy three meals, accommodation in one of the Honolulu's shelters and free health care.

The Sumner Homeless Men's Shelter, just a mile from the capital's harbour has 1,300 annual guests. Last year, as word about the generous benefits packages spread, a third of these were from mainland America.

According to Wayne Yoshioka of National Public Radio (NPR), Gary Phillips had been homeless in San Diego for years, but bought a \$400 airline ticket to Hawaii for a better life in March.

Former computer programmer Gary Titleman, took similar action. "Well, I was kind of homeless in Flagstaff and Prescott [Arizona], and a guy told me that you could go to Hawaii for \$150, so I had some savings and bought a ticket," he told NPR.

But the resource drain caused by newly arrived single male transients is not sustainable. According to Sumner Shelter's executive director, Connie Mitchell, the Hawaiian lawmakers need to develop policies to address the problem.

"I think that if people do want to take up that particular lifestyle that it shouldn't be at the public's expense."

Katy Taylor

Rwandan's homeless shipped to remote island

One country is taking drastic measures to clear the streets: by shipping the homeless to the remote island.

The government of Rwanda described the movement of almost 900 beggars, rough sleepers and suspected petty thieves, without a criminal trial, as a process of social rehabilitation. But others have said Iwawa Island is more like Alcatraz.

Rwanda, infamous for the brutal ethnic killings in 1994, is now one of the safest and cleanest African countries. But critics are concerned President Paul Kagame and his government are becoming too obsessed with appearances.

One 14-year old told the *New York Times* how he was arrested for 'loitering' along with a group of other street children. He now spends his days learning patriotic songs and marching, and sleeps in a huge metal shed.

Iwawa Island has become a convenient home for dissenters and misfits as the national elections approach this summer, and may represent an uncomfortable mirror for those concerned about London's plans to eradicate homelessness before the Olympics.

On the island, men, women and – allegedly – dozens of children can spend up to three years learning new skills such as bricklaying, hairdressing and mechanics. The authorities state it is in the name of unity, self-improvement and second chances, not persecution.

Rebecca Wearn

Borderline offers support and advice to 1st and 2nd generation homeless and insecurely housed Scots in London.



0800 174 047

**SUPPORTING HOMELESS
SCOTS IN LONDON**

“Borderline provided an ear when no-one else would listen”

We can help with:

- **Assessment/referrals to resettlement options in London and Scotland**
- **Professional housing and welfare benefits advice and advocacy**
- **Priority access to bedspaces with partner hostels in London**
- **Assessment and referrals to specialist drug and alcohol agencies**
- **Supportive resettlement in Scotland**
- **Subsidised travel for specific needs**
- **Subsidised birth certificates for proof of identity**
- **Assistance to approach grant givers when moving into accommodation**
- **Free telephone advice line**

Opening Times: Appointments can be scheduled between 09.30 and 12.30, Mon – Fri. Client walk-in between 14.00 and 16.00, Mon, Tue, Thu, and Fri.

**Borderline
37 King St
Covent Garden
WC2E 8JS**

**Clients: 0800 174 047
Agencies: 0845 456 2190
Fax: 0207 497 0184
Website: www.borderline-uk.org**



"He can't explain it, but everytime he
carves that shape, it rains"

Should the Vagrancy Act be repealed?

The new deputy prime minister Nick Clegg has said the new coalition government will consider repealing laws it sees as infringing civil liberties. Clearly, this is likely to be a long list, but perhaps one law under consideration, which affects many of our readers directly, should be the Vagrancy Act.

Passed in 1824, the Act makes it a criminal offence to sleep on the street and to beg.

Homeless organisations such as Shelter, Crisis and Homeless Link have long appealed for it to be scrapped, arguing that it penalises some of the most vulnerable people in society and effectively criminalises poverty.

Back in 2003, Crisis argued begging and rough sleeping “are primarily questions of social exclusion and are most effectively addressed by tackling their root causes”. Shelter has also called for Sections 3 and 4 of the Act, which relate to begging and sleeping outdoors or in unused buildings respectively, to be removed. In a November 2007 report on government homelessness policy, Shelter said that there would be “no public support for wider use of criminal sanctions to address begging”. In the same year, Homeless Link also appealed to the government to scrap the law. Its submission said: “Given that there is little public support for a punitive approach to rough sleeping and begging, that criminalising already vulnerable people is more likely to compound their problems and frustrate the work of support agencies, and that more creative welfare-based and employment solutions need to be found, we urge the government to repeal the Vagrancy Act 1824 entirely.”

Soldiers Off The Street, which campaigns on behalf of homeless ex-servicemen, points out on its website that as late as 1990 there were 1,250 prosecutions in London alone. This showed that far from falling by the wayside, the Vagrancy Act was still being used to prosecute rough sleepers over 160 years after it was first brought in.

We have submitted a Freedom of Information (FOI) Act request to the Metropolitan Police to find out how many people have been arrested under the Vagrancy Act in their area in the last year. We have also submitted a request to the Ministry of Justice to find out how many people have been convicted under the Act in the same period.

As well as our FOI requests, we have also been in touch with human rights groups such as Liberty, the British Institute of Human Rights and Housing Justice, to gauge interest in restarting a broad-based campaign for the abolition of the Act.

We also encourage readers who have been charged under the Vagrancy Act to contact us and tell us about their experiences.

John Ashmore

- And now for the absurd and savage history of this act...

The historical background to the Vagrancy Act 1824

There is enthusiasm for reviving pre-Victorian legislation – the Georgian Vagrancy Act of 1824 – as a response to people sleeping on the streets of London. A long line of legal measures deployed against people in public places to whom the authorities have taken a dislike has targeted gypsies, prostitutes, suspected witches, palmists and fortune-tellers, actors, artists and beggars – including certain charity collectors.

The earliest laws against begging date from just after the Peasant’s Revolt in 1381. They were followed in 1547 by anti-vagrancy measures to tackle the homeless, whose numbers had swollen following Henry VIII dissolution of the monasteries, an early example of “care in the community” going wrong. Elizabethan legislation against beggars, suspected witches and conjurers and gypsies similarly failed to curb homelessness, which increased as the Industrial Revolution began and enclosures forced people off the land. In 1744 came the template of modern vagrancy law, King George II’s Vagrant Act, which divided beggars and idle persons into the unemployed without means of support and those refusing to work “for the usual and common wages” and those not supporting their families; rogues and vagabonds; and “incorrigible rogues” – those already convicted of one or more offences.

The ‘rogues and vagabonds’ category enabled the authorities to apprehend on the street anyone they disliked. Within the catch-all definition of rogues were all persons without visible means of subsistence, those pretending to be looking for work, beggars, and “unlicensed pedlars, jugglers, bearwards, minstrels, fortune tellers and

gamesters", as well as "any persons wandering abroad in alehouses, barns, outhouses or in the open air, not giving a good account of themselves." Actors and buskers were also targeted, with the Act catching "all Persons who shall for Hire, Gain or Reward, act represent or perform, or cause to be acted [...] any Interlude, Tragedy, Comedy, Opera, Play, Farce or other Entertainment of the Stage, or any Part or Parts therein not being authorised by Law." Street theatre was definitely frowned upon, and reciting Shakespeare could have you hauled away.

Rewards for rounding up beggars and vagrants had existed since 1713, with parish overseers being bound to pay five shillings to anyone who arrested an "Idle or Disorderly Person". This became a serious abuse and encouraged corruption: one Hornsey overseer rounded up over 500 people in one year. Constables conspired with offenders to share the proceeds, and whole families would sometimes hand themselves in for a share of the reward. By 1752, pamphleteers were calling for even more draconian sanctions, amid fears that the vagrants would turn into even more serious criminals such as pickpockets, burglars and highwaymen. One declared: "You may hang, or transport, or cut off a number of felons at this sitting, but like Hydra's heads there will be more spring up at the next and ever will do so, as long as idle Vagrants [...] are suffered to go as they do unmolested".

It took some 50 years for it to be realised that rewarding people for collecting vagrants was not the solution: the rewards were cut and then abolished in 1822, by which time, the vagrant population had been swollen by homeless sailors, veterans of the Napoleonic war and persons displaced by the effects of the Industrial Revolution.

Concern about the problem led to the formation of the Mendicinity Society, which lobbied Sir

Robert Peel for harsher vagrancy laws. The resulting Vagrancy Act 1824 survives in part today. Even subject to amendments, it is a real mouthful for any constable, prosecutor or court clerk.

Section 1 catches "Every person wandering abroad, or placing himself or herself in a public place, street or highway, court or passage to beg or gather alms, or causing or procuring or encouraging any child or children so to do, shall be deemed an idle and disorderly person". On conviction following the evidence of one or more credible witness or witnesses", such an offender can be jailed for one month.

Section 4 was a great catch-all to tackle rogues and vagabonds who might include:

- every person pretending or professing to tell fortunes, or using any subtle craft, means, or device, by palmistry or otherwise, to deceive and impose on any of his Majesty's subjects;
- "every person wandering abroad and lodging in any barn or outhouse, or in any deserted or unoccupied building, or in the open air, or under a tent, or in any cart or waggon not having any visible means of subsistence and not giving a good account of himself or herself";
- "every person wilfully exposing to view, in any street, road, highway, or public place, any obscene print, picture, or other indecent exhibition";
- "every person wilfully openly, lewdly, and obscenely exposing his person with intent to insult any woman";
- "every person wandering abroad, and endeavouring by the exposure of wounds or deformities to obtain or gather alms";
- "every person going about as a gatherer or collector of alms, or endeavouring to procure charitable contributions of any nature or kind, under any false or fraudulent pretence";

- "every person apprehended as an idle and disorderly person, and violently resisting any constable, or other peace officer so apprehending him or her.

For section 4 offences, the penalty was three months' imprisonment.

Since 1838 there have been amendments (palmists and fortune tellers were removed in 1989), but what remains throws up all kinds of legal issues.

In the 19th and early 20th century, section 1 became a novel way to pursue impoverished husbands accused of failing to maintain their wives. Artists whose work was deemed obscene could be prosecuted under the Act; a display of paintings by DH Lawrence was prosecuted in 1929, but exhibited without problems in 2003.

The Vagrancy Act was used against spiritualist mediums, who were presumed to be committing trickery and fraud by claiming psychic arts. It was no defence that both client and the medium might be sincere believers in the spirit world, since it was considered that the deception had worked! Even having a home could not protect you from a conviction, as a home-owning medium called Monck found when he was jailed for three months in 1878.

In 1875, a further Vagrancy Act was introduced to stop people gambling and gaming with cards or dice in the streets. The anti-begging clause was invoked haphazardly against charitable collections; but in 1884 striking miners won a notable victory in the High Court with a ruling that you were not a vagrant if you were collecting money or food for strikers and their families (*Pointon v Hill* (1884) 12 QBD 306)

Yet another Vagrancy Act became law in 1898, this time against prostitutes (of both sexes) and those involved with the White Slave Trade, and to

tackle the problem of kerb crawling. After the First World War, there was another crackdown on spiritualists who, it was feared, were exploiting the bereaved.

Some measure of sanity began to appear with the Vagrancy Act 1935, which provided that a person ought only to apprehended where s/he had a lodging or hostel available but had refused it. This still did not stop abuse of the Act by over-zealous constables, and in July 1936 the magazine *Justice of the Peace* approved a magistrate's decision to throw out a charge against a man who had left a shelter early in the morning and fallen asleep on a bench on the

Embankment. The editor held the law should not condemn a man who had "exchanged the close smell of the doss house for the freshness of a summer morning".

It was also accepted that a person was not a vagrant if they were sleeping on the street under a cart or wagon, providing it was their own vehicle.

Today, it appears this antiquated legislation is still considered current in some quarters (see RS205 story pages 11 & 12), with further amendments raised under the Criminal Justice Act 2003. To appreciate its breadth and the Georgian solemnity of the language, the reader is invited to

consult the full text of the Vagrancy Act 1824 available on the internet or in Stones' *Justices' Manual*, the Bible of the Magistrates' Court.

Witch trials, executions, debtors' prisons, whipping, the pillory and the stocks have all gone, but the Vagrancy Act 1824 rolls on. Except in Scotland. There, section 4 was repealed in 1982.

Alan Murdie
LL.B, Barrister
Zacchaeus 2000
www.z2k.org.uk



"We'd like to see your child care certificate, Mr Fagin"

STREET SHIELD

CHAPTER 14

BATTLE
ROYALE!

UNDER A BRIDGE DOWN BY THE RIVER.

LISTEN, GET IN, AND WE'LL
GIVE YOU WORK AND SHELTER!

GOT PLENTY OF
WORK FOR YOU!

COME ON MATE, YOU
DON'T WANT TO GO
WITH THIS JOKER!

H
INT

POW!

ZZZZA-DOOMF!



HOW DARE YOU
INTERFERE WITH MY
PLANS?



HOW WE CAN
SETTLE THIS
DISSENCE AND FOR
ALL!

I'LL BE HAPPY
TO STOP YOU
PREYING ON!

...UGH!!

THWACK!

KRR-RUNCH!



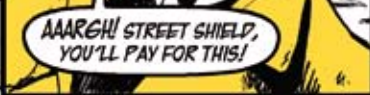
KERBCRAWLER MAY HAVE SOLD ME
OUT, BUT I'VE OTHER SOLDIERS!



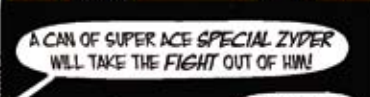
UHHHNNHH DOONH!



YOUR CONFEDERATE GAVE
YOU UP, SPRING-HEELED
JACK, AND NOW I'LL
TAKE YOU DOWN!



AAARGH! STREET SHIELD,
YOU'LL PAY FOR THIS!



A CAN OF SUPER ACE SPECIAL ZYDER
WILL TAKE THE FIGHT OUT OF HIM!



HUUR HUUR!

Zyder

NEXT
MONTH

A DIAMOND IN
THE ROUGH.

Health and wellbeing

The Pavement's health team – a nurse and a podiatrist – answer your questions

Foot care: What to do with corns

New research has shown wearing badly fitting shoes can cause foot problems, unsteadiness and falls. According to the survey, bigger shoes are more likely to be worn by men (69.2 per cent) than women (48.5 per cent), but it really does not matter whether they are too big or too small. The 'to and fro' movement of the foot in an ill-fitting shoe causes friction with the skin surface. Rub your hands together and you feel the heat. In feet, these higher temperatures cause pockets of skin cells to fracture, alerting chemicals in the blood to repair the damage. Some people over-produce replacement skin and when this happens, calluses form.

The difference between corns and calluses is where they are and their size. A callus is a general spread of hard skin and is usually painless. Corns form on weight-bearing (joint) surfaces or over the knuckle of the toes and bunion, and they are painful. With each step, complex shearing stresses act like a corkscrew pushing the skin down to the bone beneath. Skin repair gradually builds a cone-shaped corn that can, in turn, trap nerve endings and blood vessels, causing acute pain.

The outward appearance of corns is misleading, as they seem to have a core or root. The corn does not grow from a pinpoint beneath, but is hard skin that needs to be removed by careful scraping. Nothing in a bottle or tube can achieve this;

over-the-counter corn cures may help soften the bulk of the corn, but the hard skin needs to be removed with skill. The only way to get rid of corns and calluses is to scrape the excess skin away, and this is almost impossible for you to do. The added complication is that skin reproduces itself every month, and that means calluses will return.

Podiatrists use sterile scalpel blades skilfully and painlessly to take away excess skin, which brings instant relief. Routine visits to your podiatrist will help you cope with the most painful corns and calluses. Podiatrists can also give you worthwhile advice about your shoes and how best to get a comfortable fit. So make a friend of your podiatrist today, and have healthy and happy feet.

Take care and keep safe.

Toe Slayer

Registered podiatrist
and shoe historian

Flo on... Medical records: opting for choice

In response to a letter emailed to our London offices in May, Nurse Flo looks at opting in or out of the NHS Spine

Traditionally, medical records were written down. Your GP would keep a paper record of any consultation and if you were admitted to hospital, records of your care would be kept there too. Medical records are legal documents and writing things down protected both the patient and the health care worker from

mistakes and misunderstandings.

Then computers were invented and the whole process got a bit more complicated. As things are just now, your records will be held on a computer system in your GP's surgery, and doctors and nurses will enter records onto the computer just as they would once have written in your notes. Only people involved in your care should access these computerised records.

The NHS now wants to centralise medical records in England. Information that was once held at a local level will go into a national database known as the Spine and can be accessed nationally. This will not be your complete medical records but a summary including your name, address, date of birth, any allergies, current prescriptions and whether you have had any bad reactions to medicines. This is known as Summary Care Record, or SCR for short. The SCR has many advantages for health-care staff, as it allows information to be accessed quickly and efficiently. For example, it means you are less likely to be prescribed a medication you are allergic to and if you are admitted to Accident & Emergency, doctors can find out vital information about you quickly. More detailed records of your care will continue to be held at a local level.

While the NHS is convinced the Spine system is safe and maintains confidentiality, some people have expressed concerns that this much personal information can be accessed nationally. As with any new system of storing information, there are advantages and disadvantages. You

may want to know more about who can access what information about you: are they clinical or non-clinical staff? There are arguments for and against the system, and concerns have been raised about the confidentiality, safety and possible abuses of such a big database of personal information.

The NHS is giving everyone the option to opt out of the SCR system. Before your records are entered onto this national database, please consider whether you want to opt out. If you want more information on opting out, read the information on the following websites and decide what is best for you.

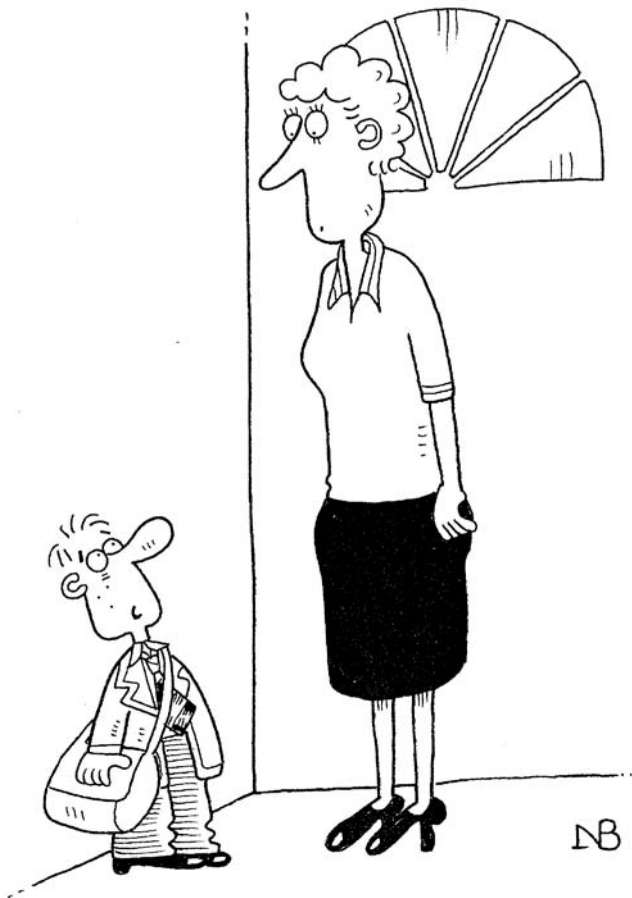
- www.thebigoptout.com
- www.nhscarerecords.nhs.uk

If you decide to opt out, forms are available from the above websites, or you can ask your local healthcare provider. Remember: you are absolutely within your rights to opt out of having centrally-held records. The NHS will allow you to change your mind at a later date. If you opt out, information about you will still be held at a local level as before.

Everyone should be encouraged to consider the pros and cons of this system and make an informed decision as to whether they want to be part of it. Your personal information and privacy belongs to you. Good Health,

Nurse Flo

- To put a question to our nurse, email: flo@thepavement.org.uk or write to the address on page 3



*"I'm the only one in my class who
hasn't got a syndrome"*

HOMELESS CITY GUIDE



squat



empty building



dangerous neighbourhood



danger



guard dogs



an attack happened here



good place to drink / smoke



unfriendly place



friendly place



soup run (with rating)



strong police presence



potential for work



good food thrown away here



safe for sleeping



message board x mins that way



security guard

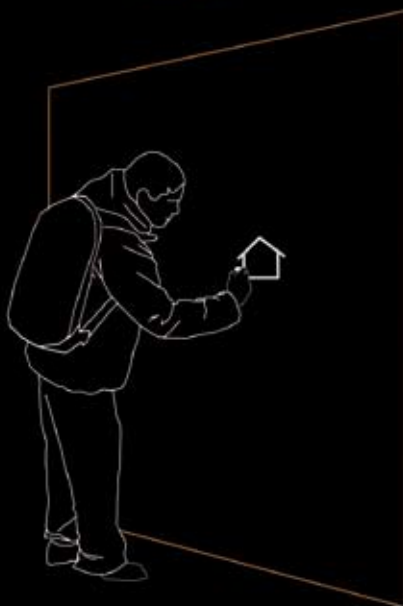


you'll get moved on here

step 1



step 2



MAKE YOUR MARK AND HELP OTHERS TO READ THE CITY

Make non permanent marks to keep the system up to date and stay within the law.

020 8748 1400
Blue Cross Merton, 88 – 92
Merton High Street, SW19 1 BD
020 8254 1400

Junetree Respite Centre
72 Moray Road, N4 3LG
020 7263 7070
One-off four night stay for
those in suicidal crisis
Telephone first - not a
drop in service. *MH*

Quaker Mobile Library
Every second Mon at either:
10.45am Webber Street or 10.45am
Deptford Churches Centre. This
means that each Webber Street
and Deptford each receive one
visit per month: every second
Mon, 1.30am at Manna Centre,
Bermondsey (every fortnight). Every
other Tue: 7pm, Lincoln's Inn Fields;
Sat: 9.45am, The Connection at
St Martins; 1.1am, The Passage

TELEPHONE SERVICES

Community Legal Advice
0845 345 4 345
Nationwide
www.communitylegaladvice.org.uk
Mon-Fri: 9am-8pm;
Sat: 9am-12.30pm
Free, confidential advice, offer-
ing specialist advice on housing,
benefits, tax credits, debt etc.
AD, BA, DA, H

Domestic Violence Helpline
0808 2000 247
Eaves
020 7735 2062
Helps victims of traffick-
ing for prostitution
Frank
0800 776 600
Free 24-hr drug helpline

Get Connected
0808 808 4994
Free advice for young people
(1pm-7pm daily)

Jobcentre Plus
To make a claim
0800 055 6688
For queries about existing claims
For Income Support, Jobseekers

Allowance or Incapacity Benefit
0845 377 6001
For Social Fund enquiries
0845 608 8661
For the Pensions Service
0845 60 60 265

Mental Fight Club
A creative/arts site for those
with mental illness.
uk.geocities.com/gabriele-
jenkinson@btinternet.com/
The Pavement online
Regularly updated online version
of The List, which will soon be in
several translations to download.
www.thepavement.org.uk/
services.htm

Proud to be mad
A campaigning site for
those with mental illness
www.proudtobemad.co.uk

Sock Book
Previously Everyone's Home
An 'e-shelter', with a large
directory of services.
sockbook.referrata.com

Sock Mob
A group of people who aim
to befrend readers on the
streets... and hand out socks.
www.sockmob.org

Soup Run Forum
For those using or running
soup runs, or just concerned
with their work. Comments and
details on future meetings.
www.souprunforum.org.uk

Stonewall Housing
Addresses the housing needs of les-
bians and gay men. Provides tempo-
rary, supported housing for 16 – 25
years old lesbians and gay men.
www.stonewallhousing.org

Streetmate
An independent site with sub-
stantial information on housing,
working and learning, built for
those homeless who use the
internet and want to do it them-
selves as much as possible.
www.streetmate.org

UK Human Trafficking Centre
0114 252 3891

Survivors UK
Mon, Tue & Thur: 7-10pm
020 7404 6234
Helpline for men who have
been sexually assaulted at
any time in their lives

Stonewall Housing advice line
Advice for Lesbian and Gay men
020 7359 5767
(Mon, Thu, Fri 10am – 1pm;
Tue & Wed 2 – 5pm)

Shelter
0808 800 4444
Housing info and advice
8am-8pm daily

SANeline
6 – 11pm
0845 767 8000
Out-of-hours helpline for those
affected by mental health

The Samaritans
08457 90 9090

Runaway Helpline
0808 800 7070
For under-18s who have left home

Poppy
020 7840 7141
Helps women who have been
trafficked for sexual exploitation

Open Door Gay Men's Housing
0808 808 4000
0208 743 2165

National Debtline
0800 700 740, 24 hrs daily

Message Home Helpline
0800 700 740, 24 hrs daily

London Street Rescue
0870 383 3333
Rough sleeper's hot-line

WEBSITES

Homeless London Directory (RLS)
Updated at least annually
www.homelesslondon.org

St John the Evangelist
39 Duncan Terrace, N1 8AL
020 7226 3277
Tues-Sat: 12.30pm-1.30pm

Streetlytes
Mon: From 6.30pm, a sit down meal at Chelsea Methodist Church, 155a King's Road, SW3 5TJ. Tue: 6-9pm, other Saturday, 7.30pm behind the House of Frazier, Victoria
Hot tea/coffee, sandwiches, fruit, yogurt, pasta, blankets and clothing to the vulnerable and homeless.
www.streetlytes.org

Street Souls
Third Fri of the month: 8pm onwards, Ashley Place, near Westminster Cathedral.
Soup, drinks, sandwiches & cakes. Also have sleeping bags and some clothing.
FF, CL

SW London Vineyard/King's Table
Sun 2.30pm-4.30pm beneath Waterloo Bridge (Embankment).
Superb hot stews and potatoes.

SPECIALIST SERVICES

ASHA Project
13 Shrubbery Road, SW16 2AS
020 8696 0023
Mon-Fri: 9am-5pm

domestic violence, AD
For asian women fleeing

Blue Cross Veterinary Services

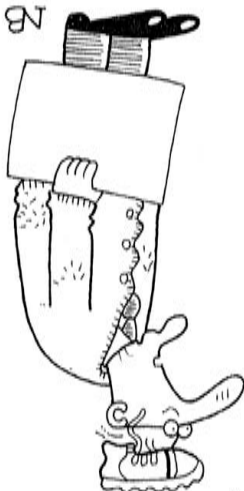
Offered to pet owners on a low income. This is usually a means tested benefit or state pension with no other means of income: All run 10am - 12pm & 1.30pm - 3.30pm, at these locations - Mon: Bethnal Green Road E2; Wed: Hackney Town Hall (car park) E8; Thur: Islington Town Hall, Upper Street, N1; Fri: Walthamstow Town Square, High Street, E17
On a first-come-first-served basis. Some cases June need to be referred to the Victoria hospital.

Hospitals
Blue Cross Victoria, 1 - 5
Hugh Street, SW1V 1QQ
020 7932 2370
Blue Cross Hammersmith, Argyle Place, King Street, W6 0RQ

WHY ARE YOU WEARING THAT SHOE?



IT'S A BRAIN TRAINER



Samaritan Network
Has changed its name, see Good Samarita Network

Silver Lady Fund (The Pie Man)

Piping hot pasties, pies and sausage rolls from the van down behind the Festival Hall or on Southwark Bridge Road - from 5am (it's white with 'Silver Lady Fund' written on the side).

Simon Community

Tea Run: Sun & Mon (6-9.30am): St Pancras Church 6.30am; Milford Lane 6.45am; Strand 7am; Southampton Road 7.30am; Army and Navy 8am; Grosvenor Gardens Waterloo Bridge (Sunday) 9.30am
Soup Run: Wed & Thurs (8pm-10.30pm): St Pancras Church 8.15pm; Hinde Street 8.45pm; Maltravers Street 9.15pm; Waterloo

St John's Ealing
Mattock Lane, West Ealing W13 9LA
020 8566 3507

Sat & Sun: 3.30-5pm
Also: Advice service Thur & Fri 10am-4pm - Ealing Churches workers

St Andrew's Church
Fulham, W14 9SX
10 St Andrew's Road
Sat: 1.30am-1.30pm
Hot food and sandwiches

9.45pm: Army and Navy 10.15pm
Street Café: Waterloo Bridge (north side) - Mon (5pm-7pm) & Wed (10am-12noon), and St Giles-in-the-Fields, St Giles High Street, WC2 (next to Denmark Street) - Sat (2-4pm) & Sun (1.15-3.15pm)
p

Hare Krishna Food for Life
The Hare Krishna food run provides wholesome and tasty vegetarian meals from Soho and King's Cross Temples. The former can be found at Lincoln's Inn Fields, Mon-Thurs; 7:15pm, finishing at Temple if there's food left. The latter from Monday to Friday, all year round: Kentish Town (Islip Road); 12pm:

Good Samaritan Network
Every Sunday, 6-8pm, at the corner of Temple Station.
www.sn-works.com

Faith House (Salvation Army)
11 Argyle Street, King's Cross (near Burger King), WC1H 8EJ
020 7837 5149
Mon: 6-8pm (men's group);
Tues: 5-6pm (women's drop-in);
Wed: 1-3pm (women's drop-in);
Fri: 11am-1pm (women's drop-in);
7:30-9pm (open drop-in);
bunch & discussion group)
FF, CL

Emmanuel Church
Forest Gate, E7 8BD (corner of Romford Rd & Upton Lane)
Thurs: 7:30am (cooked breakfast)

Ealing Soup Kitchen
St Johns Church Hall, Mattock Lane
Fri: 11am-4pm; Sat and Sun: 3:30-5pm
They also give practical help/housing advice

The Carpenters
TMO Community Hall, 17 Doran Walk, Stratford, E15 2JL
020 8221 3860
Every Tuesday, 10am-12pm

Camden Road Baptist Church
Hilltop Road, Holloway, N7 0JE
020 7607 7355
Thu: 10:30am-12noon
FF

The Cabin
Near top of Holloway Road, right at The shoe shop
Sandwich van every day;
10:30-11:45am
Sunday: Roast lunch 1pm
10:30am for ticket (very limited)

Muswell Hill Churches Soup Kitchen
2 Dukes Ave, N10 2PT
020 8444 7027
Sun-Thurs: 7.45-8.45pm

Memorial Baptist Church Plaistow
389-395 Barking Road, E13 8AL
020 7476 4133
Sat: 8am-12pm
Full English breakfast

The London Run
Mondays (including bank holidays).
Van with tea/coffee, sandwiches, eggs, biscuits, soft drinks, clothes, and toiletries: 8.45-9.30am; The Strand, opposite Charing Cross police station: 9.30pm-10.15pm; Temple: 10.15pm-11.00pm; Waterloo (St John's Church).

London City Aid
This run is from Harlow, and serves hot chocolate! Coming out on the Second Tuesday of the month. Behind the Army and Navy in Victoria: 8.30-10.30pm.

Lincoln's Inn Fields
Mon-Fri: 7.15pm; Many vans with food and occasionally clothing.
Sat-Sun: 6.15pm onwards.

Kings Cross Baptist Church
Vernon Sq, W1
020 7837 7182
Mon: 11am-2pm
FF, LF

Imperial College
Serving sandwiches and hot beverages on Sunday evenings (8-9.30pm) at Lincoln's Inn Fields.

House of Bread - The Vision
Second and fourth Sunday in the month (6.45am onwards) - Hot food; note that an excellent full cooked breakfast is served on the fourth Sunday. On the Strand (Charing Cross end, outside Court's).

Harlow Chocolate Run
Renamed London City Aid.
At the fountain in the Queens Gardens, central Croydon
Every night from 9.30pm
Sandwiches and hot drinks

Sai Baba
Third Sunday of the Month: 93 Guildford Street, WC1 (Coram's Fields); 11am-1pm. Vegetarian meal and tea. Another branch of this sect also have a service at Lincoln's Inn Fields, Wednesday, around 8pm - a great curry!

The Sacred Heart
This run from Wimbledon has several teams coming up once a month to the Piazza of Westminster Cathedral. Sandwiches and hot beverages around 9.30pm every Tuesday and Friday.

Rice Run
The Strand, Westminster
Fri: 9-10pm
Rice and Chicken, or savoury rice served 365 days a year

Rhythms of Life International
23 Crossway, N16 8LA
020 7254 9534
Mon-Sat: 4.30-6pm;
Sun: 3.30-5pm.

Peter's Community Café
The Crypt, St. Peter's Church, De Beauvoir Road, N1
020 7249 0041
Mon-Wed: 12noon-6.30pm

Our Lady of Hal
165 Arlington Rd, NW1
020 7485 2727
Tues, Weds, Fri & Sat: 12.45pm-2pm

Open Door Meal
St James the Less parish centre, Vauxhall Bridge Road, behind the Lord High Admiral public house.
An established service, providing a two-course hot meal served at table.
Alternate Thursdays during term-time: 7-9.30pm.
B, CL, FF

New Life Assembly
A run in Hendon, that comes into the West End once a month.

The Choir With No Name

Every Monday, 7pm,
at various venues
A choir for homeless and ex-
homeless, with or without
singing experience.
www.choirwithnoname.org

Crisis Skylight

66 Commercial St, E1
020 7426 5661
Mon-Thurs: 2pm-9:30pm
AC, ET, IT, MC, P, PA

Workshop programme from
www.crisis.org.uk

Smart

Art workshops and lec-
tures at various venues

020 7209 0029

Email: smartnetwork@lilineone.net

Streetwise Opera

020 7495 3133
MC, PA
Workshop programme from
www.streetwiseopera.org

Vision Impossible

An arts project (Thames Reach),
based at Crisis Skylight, Mon-Wed
9.30am - 1.00pm, by referral only
www.thamesreach.org.uk

SOUP KITCHENS & SOUP RUNS

All Saints Church

Carnegie St, N1
020 7837 0720
Tues & Thurs: 10am-12noon
Cooked breakfast
FF

American Church

(Entrance in Whitehall St, W1T
020 7580 2791
Mon-Sat (except Wed):
10am-12noon
AC, CL, FF, P

ASLAN

Hot food and sandwiches for
early risers, Sat 5.30am-8.30am
- Covent Garden, Milford Lane,
Surrey Street, Strand and Waterloo.

Bloomsbury Central Baptist Church

235 Shaftesbury Ave, WC2 8EP
020 7240 0544

N7 6LB: 7 - 8.30pm; Manna

at St Stephens, St Stephens
Church, River Place, N1 2DF
Wed 16 Jun: 12noon - 3pm;
Crastroun Milton Drug Services,
28B King Henrys Walk, N1 4PB:
5.30 - 7.30pm; Shelter from the
Storm, 110 - 114 Elmore Street, N1

Thu 17 Jun: 9 - 11am;
St Mungos - The Lodge Hotel, 16
Brooke Street, EC1N 7RB: 12.30

3pm; Equinox - The Whitaker
Centre, 91 Tollington Way, N7 6RE

Sat 19 Jun: 12noon - 5pm;
Crisis Skylight Health Event, 66
Commercial Street, E1 6LT

Thu 24 Jun: 10am - 4pm;
Haringey Drug Services, 9
Bruce Grove, N17 6RA

Vision Care Opticians

07792 960416
Mon & Thurs: 2 - 7.30pm
at Crisis Skylight; Wed: 9am
- 5pm at The Passage
Free sight tests and spectacles

PERFORMING ARTS

Cardboard Citizens

020 7247 7747
Variety of performing arts work-
shops held at Crisis Skylight as
well as hostels around London.
www.cardboardcitizens.org.uk

- 12 noon; Wed: 1.30-3.30pm
BA, BS, CL, D, FC, H, MS, NE, P, SH

Project London (Médécins du

Pott St, Bethnal Green, E2 0EF
Mon, Wed & Fri 1pm-5pm
07974 616 852 & 020 8123 6614
MS, SH

Operating at 999 Club, Deptford,
Wed: 2 - 4pm; & Providence Row,
Victoria, Fri: 9.30 - 11.30am

MS, SH

TB screening van - MXU

Information given as date,
time, location and post code.
Turn up at these locations:
Thu 10 Jun: 8.30am - 12.30pm;
ICH - Bethany House Hostel,
13 Lloyd Square, WC1X 9AR: 2

- 3pm; City Roads Centre, 352
- 358 City Road, EC1V 12PY

Fri 11 Jun: 10am - 12noon; St
Mungos - Margery Street Shelter,
William Martin Court, 65 Margery

Street, WC1X 0JH: 1.30 - 4pm;
ISIS North Drug Service, 99

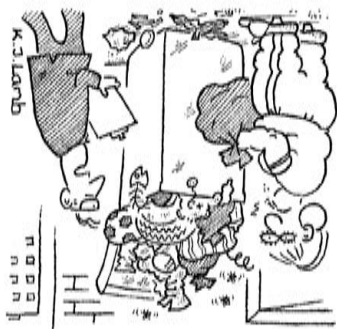
Seven Sisters Road, N7 7QP
Sun 13 Jun: 1.30 - 3.30pm; TBC

Union Chapel, Compton Terrace, N1
Mon 14 Jun: 9.30am - 12.30pm;
SHP - Dennis Handfield House, 93

- 95 Kings Cross Road, WC1X 9LP: 2
- 4pm; Holy Cross Centre, Holy Cross

Church, Cromer Street, WC1H 8JU
Tue 15 Jun: 2 - 6pm; IDASS Drug

Service, 592 Holloway Road,



"Great news! Your bin has been shortlisted
for the Turner Prize"

07772 473554 (Polish)
Mon – Fri: 5.30–6.45pm
 (hot supper); **Mon & Tue:**
 12noon – 5pm (UR470BS);
 Wed 10am – 5pm (Polish lan-
 guage counselling service)
 Help in finding work and education
 Now available online @
www.ur4jobs.co.uk
C, ET, FF

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

Dress For Success (Women)
 Unit 2, Shepperton Hse
 89–93 Shepperton Rd, N1 3DF
 020 7288 1770
www.dressforsuccess.org
 Smart clothing for job interviews,
 CL

New Hanbury Project (SCT)
 3 Calvert Avenue, E2 7JP
 020 7613 5636
 Mon–Thurs: 9.30am–4.15pm
 Courses in: personal develop-
 ment, life skills, woodwork, DIY,
 art, IT, guitar, Spanish, cooking
C, ET, MC

OSW (London Bridge)
 4th Floor, The Pavilion
 1 Newham Row, SE1 3UZ
 020 7089 2722
CA, ET, IT

Turnaround Resource E1
 Montefiore Centre, Hanbury
 Street, London, E1 5HZ
 020 7247 9005
www.turnaround1.org.uk
CA, ET, IT

ASLAN
 All Souls Church – Clubhouse
 Cleveland St
 020 7580 3522
 Sat eve: by invitation

Open Film Club
Tue: 6pm, St Patrick's, Soho Square;
Wed: 5.30pm, Providence Row; **Thu:**
 5pm, Connection at St Martins;
 6pm, St Munigos, Mare Street
www.openhousefilmclub.org
FF, LA

Sock Mob – see **Websites**

EX-FORCES

AWOL? Call the 'reclaim your life'
 scheme from SSAFA
 01380 738137 (9am–10am)

Home Base
 158 Du Cane Road,
 London, W12 0TX
 020 8749 4885
www.cht.org.uk
 Monday–Friday: 9.30am–5.30pm
 Accommodation for 21 ex-service
 men and women aged 18–55
 who are homeless or potentially
 homeless. Regular proof of military
 service. Phone, call in or write.
C

Royal British Legion
 08457 725 725
 Ring the Legionline to see how they
 can help ex-servicemen and women

Veterans Aid
 40 Buckingham Palace Rd, Victoria
 020 7828 2468
 A, AS, BA, D, CL, SS

Veterans UK
 0800 169 2277
 Free help and advice for vet-
 erans and access to dedicated
 one-to-one welfare service.
www.veterans-uk.info

JOBCENTRE PLUS

To get benefit advice use local Job
 Centres or visit a day centre that
 hosts JCP outreach staff. These are
 listed below by day, but contact
 individual centres for times:
Mondays – The Passage; The
 Connections at St Martins; Holy-
 cross Centre; Rushworth Rolling
 Shelter; Guy's Hospital Oncol-
 ogy Ward; Spectrum; Webber
 Street/Waterloo Christian Centre;
 HA/GA; Compass Day Centre;
Tuesday – St Thomas' Hospi-
 tal, In Patients; Westminster
 Rolling Shelter; The Connection
 at St Martin's; Conway House
 (hostel); Anchor House (hostel);
 The Passage; Downview Prison;
 Look Ahead Day Centre.
Wednesday – The Passage; Great
 Chapel Street Medical Centre; St
 Thomas' Hospital, Lloyd Still ward;
 Cricklewood Homeless Concern;
 Parker Street (hostel); Crisis Skylight;

MEDICAL SERVICES

Great Chapel Street Medical
Centre, 13 Great Chapel St, W1
 020 7437 9360
 Mon, Tues & Thurs: 11am–
 12.30pm; Mon–Fri: 2pm–4pm
 A, BA, C, D, DT, FC, H, MH, MS, P, SH

Dr Hickey's – Cardinal Hume
 Arneway St, SW1
 020 7222 8593
 Mon, Tues, Thurs & Fri:
 10am–12.30pm & 2pm–4pm
 Wed: 10am–12.30pm
 A, BA, C, D, DT, H, MH, MS, P, SH

Health E1, 9–11 Brick Lane, E1
 020 7247 0090
 Mon–Thurs: 9.15am–11.30am
 Friday: 10.30am–12.30pm;
 Mon, Wed & Fri afternoons
 – appointments only

King's Cross Primary Care Centre
 264 Pentonville Rd, N1
 020 7530 3444
 Mon: 6.30 – 9.30pm; Tue: 2
 – 4pm; Fri: 1.30 – 3.30pm
 BA, BS, CL, DT, FC, H,
 MH, MS, NE, P, SH

Primary Care for Homeless People
 Spectrum Centre, 6 Green-
 land Street, NW1
 0207 267 2100
 Mon, Tue, Thur & Fri: 9.30am

Waltham Forest Churches Night Shelter See Branches

Missionaries of Charity
11 2-11 6 St Georges Rd,
Southwark, SE1

Ring first, 9am-11am except Thurs
Age 30+ (low support)

St. Mungo's (Ennersdale House)
11a Arlington Close, Lewisham SE13 6JQ
020 8318 5521 (ring first)
Medium-support needs

Women

Church Army
1-5 Cosway St, Westminster NW1 5NR
020 7262 3818
Ring first. Daily vacancies

Home of Peace
179 Bravington Rd, W9 3AR
020 8969 2631
Women only. Open access (dry)

St Mungo's
2- Birkenhead St, WC1H
020 7278 6466

Young people (16-21)

The Hungerford Drug Project
(Turning Point)
32a Wardour St, W1D 6QR
020 7437 3523
Mon-Fri: 12noon-5pm, except Wed
2-5pm (drop-in); Sat & Sun: 1-5pm;
Antidote (lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender drug/alcohol service)
drop-in Thursday: 6-8.30pm
C, D, FF, IT, LA, MH

Needle Exchange Van
White van under Centrepoint
Tower, Tottenham Court Road
Mon-Fri: 4-7pm

Soho Rapid Access Clinic
Soho Centre for Health and Care
1 Fifth Street, W1D 3HZ
020 7534 6687

D

Drop-in: Mon, Fri 10am-4pm;
Tues, Wed & Thurs 12noon-6pm;
Closed each day 1.30pm-2.15pm
D, OL, MS, NE, SH

DRUG / ALCOHOL SERVICES

MASH
8 Wilton Rd, Merton, SW19 2HB
020 8543 3677 - Ring first

Centrepoint
25 Berwick St, Westminster W1F 8RF
020 7287 9134/5
Ring first. Daily vacancies

East London Drug and Alcohol Support Services
Capital House, 134-138 Romford Road, Stratford, E15 4LD
020 8257 3068
Drug and Alcohol Service for London (DASL) provides free and confidential services to anyone who has concerns about their own or another person's drug or alcohol use, working with people from Newham, Tower Hamlets, Redbridge and Bexley and Greenwich. A special Eastern European service is listed in **Eastern European** section

EASTERN EUROPEANS

Ania's Recruitment Agency
31 Fallsbrook Rd, SW16 6DU
020 8769 0509

East European Advice Centre
Pallingswick House, 241 King Street, W6 9LP
020 8741 1288
Open weekdays 10am-12pm & 2-3pm, for appointments; closed Wed
Ring for appointment

Eastern European Drug and Alcohol Support
Emmanuel's Church,
Forest Gate, E7 8BD
020 8257 3068
Support for drug and alcohol treatment, advice, contact with other agencies; Thurs: 5-7pm
Part of DASL in **Drug & Alcohol Services**

UR4JOBS
Upper Room, St Saviour Church,
Cobbold Road W12 9LN
020 8740 5688
07967 312207 (English)
07772 565815 (Romanian)

Central and NW London Substance Misuse Service
282 North End Rd, SW6 1NH
020 7381 7700
Mon-Fri: 9am-5pm, C, M5

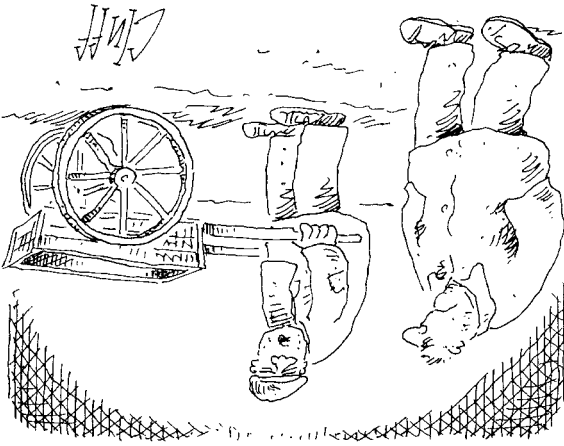
Druglink
103a Devonport Rd, Shepherd's Bush, W12 8PB
020 8749 6799
Mon-Fri: 10am-5pm (needle exchange and telephone service); Mon & Fri: 2pm-5pm & Wed: 3pm-6pm (drop-in)
C, D, OL, NE

Westminster Drug Project
470-474 Harrow road, W9 3RL
020 7266 6200
Mon-Fri: 10am - 12.30pm (appointments and needle-exchange); 1-5pm (open access)
AD, C, D, H, NE, OB, SH

Westminster Community Alcohol Service
4th Floor, 1 Fifth Street, W1D 3HZ
020 7534 6699
Mon, Tues, Thurs & Fri: 9am-5pm; Wed: 9am-8pm
A, C

Wandsworth Drug Project
86 Garratt Lane, SW18 4DB
020 8875 4400
Mon-Fri: 1-5pm; Sat: 1-4pm
AS, A, AD, AC, CA, C, D, H, NE, OB, SH

"Take you to Hell in a handcart, mate?"



DIRECT ACCESS (YEAR ROUND) HOSTELS/ NIGHTSHELTERS

All – low-support needs

Branches
740 Forest Road, Waltham-
stow, E17 3HR
020 8521 7773
Their address from mid-June
will be Stonelea, Langth-
orne Road, E11 2HJ
Livingstone House
105 Melville Rd, Brent NW10 8BU
020 8963 0545
Ring first. Local connection only

Junetree Respite Centre

See [Specialist Services](#)

Redbridge Night Shelter

16 York Rd, IG1 3AD
020 8514 8958
Ring first

Turnaround (Newham)

Choral Hall
020 7511 8377
7.30pm–7.30am

Mon–Fri: 8.45–10am (rough sleep-
er's drop-in); 10am–11.30am (drop-
in, hostel residents join); 11.45am–
12.45pm (advice, appointments
only); Mon & Thur: 1.30–3.30pm
(drop-in for those with tenancies)
AC, BA, BS, C, CL, F, FC, IT,
L, LS, MS, OL, P, SK, TS

The Whitaker Centre

91–93 Tollington Way, N7 6RE
020 7263 4140
Mon–Fri: 11am–5pm
Alcohol allowed
BS, FF, L

Whitechapel Mission

212 Whitechapel Rd, E1
020 7247 8280
Daily: 6–11am (cooked break-
fast 8am–10am); Sat: 12noon–
2.30pm (women only)
AS, AD, B, BA, BS, BE, CL, C,
DA, D, F, H, IT, OL, SK, P, TS

The 999 Club

21 Deptford Broadway, SE8 4PA
020 8691 7734
Mon–Fri: 10am–5pm
AS, AD, A, B, BE, CL, C, DA, D, FF,
F, H, L, LA, MS, MH, OB, SH, TS

Contact & Advice

See Hackney 180 First

Thames Reach

Friday: 9am–12noon, F

020 7739 3076

20 Hackney Rd, Shoreditch, E2

The Tab Centre

Tues: 7–9pm (drop-in); Weds:
1–3pm (drop-in – B and FC); Fri:
10am–12noon (key work session)
B, BS, CL, FC, FF, L

Triumphant Church International

136 West Green Rd

South Tottenham, N15 5AD

020 8800 6001

AD, C, FF

Sun: 10–11am (open drop-in)

020 7359 4019

5pm–5pm

BS, CL, FF, HA, L, LA, LF

11 Tollington Way, N7

020 7272 2104

Mon: 10am–1pm

CL, FF, LF

Upper Holloway Baptist Church

Sat–Sun: 12.30–1.30pm

A, AC, BA, C, CA, CL, D,

IT, IT, FF, H, OL

Webber Street (formerly Waterloo

Christian Centre)

020 7928 1677

Mon–Sat: 9am–12noon

AS, B, BA, BS, BE, CL, FF,

LA, MH, MS, OL

The Welcome Project

11 Green Lane, Essex, IG1 1XG

020 8220 4111

Tue & Thur: 12.30–3pm;

Wed & Fri: 10.30am–3pm

AS, BA, BS, CL, FF, H, L

West London Day Centre

134–136 Seymour Place, W1H

020 7569 5900

London Irish Centre

50-52 Camden Sq, NW1 9XB

020 7916 2222

Ring for service times

A, BA, C, CL, D, ET, H, MC

Notre Dame Refugee Centre

5 Leicester Pl, WC2H 7BX

020 7434 1619

Mon and Thurs: 11am-4pm

(drop-in) Service for French-speak-

ing refugees and asylum seekers

BA, C, CA, FF, H

ScotsCare & Borderline (for Scots

in London)

37 King St, Covent

Garden, WC2E 8JS

Call the helpline on 0800 6522 989

BA, CA, H, B, P, TS

Borderline (for Scots):

Mon-Fri: 09.30am-12.30pm

(appointments); Mon, Tue,

Thurs, Fri: 2-4pm (walk in)

0800 174 047 (freephone)

dutyworker@scotscare.com

A, BA, C, CL, D, H, MH, P

St Giles Trust

64 Camberwell Church St, SE5 8JB

020 7703 7000

Mon-Fri: 9.30am-12.30pm

A, BA, BS, D, ET, H, L, MH, MS, P, TS

Women's Link

26 Hanbury St, E1 6QR

0800 652 3167 (ring first)

AS, H

BENEFITS AGENCY

See Jobcentre Plus

DAY CENTRES AND DROP-INS

Ace of Clubs (16+)

St Alphonsus Rd, Clapham, SW4 7AS

020 7622 3196

Mon-Fri: 12noon-5pm;

Sat & Sun: 12noon-2pm

BS, DT, F, FC, H, IT, L, MS, OB, P

Broadway Day Centre

Market Lane, Shepherds Bush, W12

020 8735 5810

Mon-Fri: 10am - 1pm (drop-

in); 2 - 4pm (Appointments)

AD, A, BA, BS, CL, DA, D, ET, F, FC, H,

IT, L, LA, MS, MH, ML, P, SK, SH, TS

Crisis Skylight

See Performing Arts

AC, BA, BS, H, IT, L, MS, OL

Tues-Fri: 10am-12 noon.

wood, NW2 3AQ

Deptford Churches Centre

Speedwell St, Deptford

020 8692 6548

Mon, Tues, Thurs & Fri:

9am-3.30pm

A, AC, AD, AS, B, BA, BE, BS, C,

CA, CL, D, DA, DT, ET, FF, H, L,

LA, LF, MC, MH, MS, OL, SS, TS

The Dunloe Centre

St Saviour's Priory, Dunloe Street, E2

020 7739 9976/020 7613 3232

Tues: 10.30am-12.30pm

CL, FF

Earls Court Community Project

(ECCP)

St. Jude's Church, 24 Colling-

ham Road, London, SW5 0LX

020 7370 4424

Mon & Wed: 2 - 4pm

CL, FF

Finsbury Park

See Whitaker Centre

Hackney 180 First Contact &

Advice (Thames Reach)

Hackney Methodist Church

219 Mare St, E5

0208 985 6707

Mon-Thurs: 8am-9.30am

(breakfast club)

Hanbury Community Project (SCT)

Details of their changes have been

confirmed, and they're now called

under **Employment & Training**

The Haven Club

At the Holy Cross Centre

(See below).

Mon: 6pm-10pm

For self-treating drug & alcohol

users: no using on day or no entry

Holy Cross Centre

The Crypt, Holy Cross Church

Cromer St, WC1

020 7278 8687

Mon: 2pm-5pm; Tues: 6-9pm;

Aldgate Advice Centre

See Providence Row (The

Dellow Centre)

A, B, BA, CL, D, DT, ET, F, FC

Call for opening times

020 8992 5768

1 Berrymead Gardens, Acton

Emmas House

Action Homeless Concern

60 Ashford ROAD, NW2 6TU

020 8208 8590

info@chc-mat.org

Homeless drop-in: 28a Fortuneigate

Rd, Craven Park, NW10 9RE

Tues & Fri: 10am-2.30pm;

Wed & Thurs: 12.30-2.30pm

Mental health drop-in: in flat

above St Gabriel's Hall

AS, BA, CA, CL ET, F, IT, LA

Mon-Fri: 10am-3pm

020 8686 1222

70a Wellesley Rd, Croydon, CR0 2AR

Croydon Resource Centre

H, IT, MC, MH, MS, OB, P, SK, SS

A, AC, BA, BS, CA, CL, D, ET, F, FC,

Tues & Thurs 4.30pm-7.30pm.

There are also drop-in sessions on

9am-1pm (no entry after 10.30am).

from 1pm (except Wed). Weekends:

Wed. Various afternoon sessions

Mon-Fri: 9am-12.30pm (12pm

020 7766 5544

12 Adelaide St, WC2

The Connection at St Martin's

Women only

H, IT, L, LA, LF, MC, P

AC, BA, BS, CA, CL, C, ET, FF,

12 noon-1pm (sandwiches);

(advice); 12pm-3.30pm (drop-in);

Mon-Thurs: 9.30am-12pm

020 7262 3818

1-5 Cosway St, NW1

Church Army (women)

F, L, P

at 1pm); Fri: 9.30am-2pm

8.30am-3.30pm (last laundry

Mon: 9am-3.30pm; Tues & Thurs:

020 7352 9305

155a Kings Road, SW3 5TX

Chelsea Methodist Church

AD, L, FF

Mon-Fri: 10am-5pm

020 8698 9403

Downham, BR1 5HR

424 Downham Way,

Bromley 999 Club

Notre Dame Refugee Centre

5 Leicester Pl, WC2H 7BX

020 7434 1619

Mon and Thurs: 11am-4pm

(drop-in) Service for French-speak-

ing refugees and asylum seekers

BA, C, CA, FF, H

ScotsCare & Borderline (for Scots

in London)

37 King St, Covent

Garden, WC2E 8JS

Call the helpline on 0800 6522 989

BA, CA, H, B, P, TS

Borderline (for Scots):

Mon-Fri: 09.30am-12.30pm

(appointments); Mon, Tue,

Thurs, Fri: 2-4pm (walk in)

0800 174 047 (freephone)

dutyworker@scotscare.com

A, BA, C, CL, D, H, MH, P

St Giles Trust

64 Camberwell Church St, SE5 8JB

020 7703 7000

Mon-Fri: 9.30am-12.30pm

A, BA, BS, D, ET, H, L, MH, MS, P, TS

Women's Link

26 Hanbury St, E1 6QR

0800 652 3167 (ring first)

AS, H

BENEFITS AGENCY

See Jobcentre Plus

DAY CENTRES AND DROP-INS

Ace of Clubs (16+)

St Alphonsus Rd, Clapham, SW4 7AS

020 7622 3196

Mon-Fri: 12noon-5pm;

Sat & Sun: 12noon-2pm

BS, DT, F, FC, H, IT, L, MS, OB, P

AS, BA, CA, CL ET, F, IT, LA

Mon-Fri: 10am-3pm

020 8686 1222

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the List

The directory of London's homeless services

Updated 27 May 2010

Key to the list: Accom. assistance – A5 Alcohol workers – A4 Art classes – AC Barber – B Benefits advice – BA Bathroom/showers – B5 Bedding available – BE Careers advice – CA Clothing – CL Counselling – C	Debt advice – DA Dentist – DT Drugs workers – D Education/training – ET Free food – FF Food – F Foot care – FC Housing/accom advice – H Internet access – IT Laundry – L Leisure activities – LA Leisure facilities – LF	Luggage storage – L5 Medical services – M5 Mental health – MH Music classes – MC Needle exchange – NE Outreach worker links – OL Outreach workers – OB Pavement stockist – P Safe keeping – SK Sexual health advice – SH SSAFA – SS Tenancy support – TS
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Email changes and suggestions to:
thelist@thepavement.org.uk
Or write to our address on page 3
Updated entries: 3
Services added: 1

ADVICE SERVICES

Advisory Service for Squatters
Angel Alley, 84b Whitechapel High Street, E1 7QX
0203 216 0099 (cheaper to call 0845 644 5814 from land lines)
www.squatter.org.uk
outside London)
Unit 6, 48 Provost Street,
London, N1 7SU
020 7278 4224
Mon-Fri: 9am – 1pm and 2pm – 4pm; Note – advice by appointment only on Tuesday.

Alone in London (16–25 years)

Borderline (for Scots)
See **ScotsCare**
Bridge Resource Centre
Bridge Close, Kingsdown Close, W10 6TW
0208 960 6798
CA, ET, IT,
The Caravan Drop-In
St James's Church, 197 Piccadilly, W1
Open daily: Sat – Mon, 10am – 7pm; Tues – Fri: 11am – 7pm
A friendly ear to listen, with some access to counselling
C

CHAS (Central London)
19–20 Shroton St, NW1 6UG
020 7723 5928
By appointment only
BA, DA, H
Depaul UK (young people)
291–299 Borough High Street, SE1 1JG
020 7939 1220 (central office)
www.depauluk.org
HOPE worldwide / Two Step
360 City Road, EC1V 2PY
020 7713 7655
Mon–Fri 10am–4pm
(appointments only)
AS, H, TS, P
KCAH
36a Fife Rd, KT1 1SU
020 8255 2439
BA, FF, H