



European Social Fund (England) 2014 – 2020

London ESF Contract Area (ECA)

Regional Annex

Activity Hubs

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To be read in conjunction with the CFO Activity Hubs National Specification.

Activity Hubs

London ESF Contract Area (ECA) – Regional Annex

1. Programme Aim

- 1.1 The Hub programme will have dual aims – to increase effective engagement with mainstream or core services and to encourage participation in activities to assist individuals to lead law abiding lives.
- 1.2 CFO Hubs should represent a safe space where participants can, and importantly want to engage in a range of activity. There should be no statutory or any other form of compulsion and as such the Hubs should not present as authoritarian, rather the user experience should be consistent with that of a community centre, youth club, creative hub or social club with lots of engaging social, creative and group activities readily available.

2. Activity Hub Delivery Requirements

- 2.1 The HMPPS CFO Activity Hub Model will focus on engagement of participants at risk of re-offending following release and those serving community sentences. Emphasis will be on effective targeting of the most appropriate participants, who are unlikely to benefit from other services as a result of facing complex barriers.
- 2.2 The Provision will be located in the community, involving local organisations to offer a structured and individually tailored package of support that will be delivered by designated Provider Support Workers. These hubs will complement other existing and planned available provision. The ultimate aim is to reduce an individual's long-term dependency on cross-Departmental provision and reduce recidivism. The aims of the Provision are to;
 - Complement and add value to existing Provision;
 - Enhance engagement with the priority groups that often do not access mainstream funding;
 - Support those that are not fully assisted by existing employment programmes;
 - Improve employability skills and work readiness activities;
 - Achieve sustained employment outcomes for disadvantaged people that face

- multiple barriers to work;
- Reduce and remove barriers to community reintegration;
- Increase participation in the labour market and thereby improve social inclusion and mobility.

3. Wider Regional Considerations

- 3.1 London is the smallest region of the UK in terms of geographical area yet it has the largest population of any UK region or indeed any other city in Europe. As the capital city it is at the centre of the UK economy and produces over 20% of the UK's total GVA. Conversely, it is home to five of England's top twenty most deprived Local Authorities, where many residents do not have the skills or opportunities to join the labour market. London's unemployment rate is higher than the rest of the UK and remains one of the most expensive places to employ and train workers.
- 3.2 Over the past 3 decades London has seen a shift away from its manufacturing base to become Europe's largest financial centre and its economy (and indeed the UK's economy as a whole) is greatly dependent upon the financial services sector. In the same period manufacturing employment fell from circa 500,000 jobs in 1984 to around 129,000 jobs in 2011, and the trend is set to continue. Wealth creation is dominated by Finance and Insurance, Professional, Scientific and Technical activities, Information and Communication Technologies and to a lesser extent Real Estate and Administrative and Support services. London's long-run employment projection to 2036 shows steady growth across these highly skilled /professional sectors with some growth also in Accommodation and Food services.
- 3.3 London is a 'young City' with the youngest age profile of any other region (median 34 compared to 43 in South West) and has the smallest percentage of older residents. Whilst London has a high share of the UK's richest people it is also home to a high share of the poorest. The cost of housing in London shifts the percentage of those ranked in the bottom quintile from 19% (on a par with the national average) to 26%. After housing costs, as many as 36% of children are living in families in poverty. London has a significant proportion of its population towards the bottom of the income distribution as it has a higher level of worklessness than the rest of the UK.
- 3.4 In the Annual London Survey 2015, accommodation was highlighted as a problem for respondents with 75% stating that they were dissatisfied. Additionally, 27% of respondents stated reported being not satisfied with their safety in London. Nevertheless, worklessness as described above is one of the dynamic factors commonly associated with reoffending and creates a significant risk factor for the region.

4. London Stakeholders & Partnerships

4.1 Importance is placed upon the holding of Stakeholder/ Partnership Meetings supported by information sharing protocols as these arrangements can prevent service provision from being duplicated, as well as acting as a means to co-ordinate and develop support to both enhance provision and make best use of resources.

Statutory Agencies

National Probation Service (NPS) London Division

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/315740/NPS-london-division-map.pdf

London Community Rehabilitation Company's (CRCs)

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/315721/CRC-area-map.pdf

London & Thames Valley Community Rehabilitation Company

<https://www.mtcgroup.org.uk/>

Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs)

4.2 The London CFO ECA encompasses two LEPs – London (LEAP) and Coast to Capital; which are responsible for setting the strategic direction and priorities of the London European Structural and Investment Fund (ESIF) to support economic development and growth. In addition to HMPPS CFO, the majority of LEPs secured additional funding to run up until 2023. Information pertaining to each LEP with links to their respective ESIF strategies can be found via the European Funding Network.¹

LEAP Local Enterprise Partnership for London <https://lep.london/>

Coast to Capital <https://www.coast2capital.org.uk/>

CFO3 Prime Provider

The Shaw Trust

<https://www.shaw-trust.org.uk/>

<https://www.co-financing.org/>

Prison Education Framework (PEF) Provider

NOVUS

¹ <http://www.europeanfundingnetwork.eu>

<https://www.novus.ac.uk/>

5. **Alignment**

5.1 Participants can be referred by any agency, including prisons, Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRCs), National Probation Service (NPS), Prison Education Framework (PEF) providers, other ESF providers (including CFO3 and self-referral).

5.2 The expectation will be that referrals will be focused on those individuals not successfully engaging with statutory activity, or those for whom additional support would be beneficial alongside existing support.

5.3 Only activity which complements Offender Management arrangements and is endorsed by Probation will be funded. All CFO Hub provision will be required to fit within Probation Reform measures and must not duplicate or replicate mainstream activity – this is an ESF requirement. Processes and protocols currently in place to manage existing CFO3 contracts will be implemented to ensure that all activity adds value and is complementary.

6. **Identification of Potential Participants**

6.1 The Provider is responsible for identifying Participants (based on agreed eligibility criteria listed in 7.1) and should make links with other local organisations including the National Probation Service to market the Provision within the ECA, ensuring they maximise opportunities in order to achieve sufficient Participant numbers.

6.2 This Provision is voluntary and suitable applicants should be identified using different sources including but not limited to:

- Provider recruitment;
- HMPPS
- Community and voluntary sector organisations;
- Local Authorities;
- GPs / Health workers;
- Self-referrals;
- National Careers Service;
- Adult Education and Community Learning Providers.

7. **Eligibility**

7.1 The general eligibility requirements for the CFO programme have been agreed with the ESF Managing Authority and HMPPS. All enrolments must be:

- Resident in the UK with permission to work documentation as appropriate
- Unemployed or economically inactive
- Over 18 years of age
- Serving a community sentence or be under supervision on licence

7.2 It is the Providers responsibility to check Participants are eligible to take part in this Provision. The Provider must ensure they have robust systems in place to perform the eligibility check. The Provider must obtain evidence as necessary to confirm eligibility for ESF purposes.

8. Priority Groups

8.1 Priority Groups that will be targeted across **London** are:

- People from minority ethnic communities;
- People with disabilities and health conditions, including those linked to the misuse of drugs/alcohol;
- Over 50s;
- Ex-service personnel;
- Women

8.2 The Provider will be expected to demonstrate how enrolment processes will target Participants from the priority groups specified above.

Financial Allocation and Throughput

8.3 Set out below, are the maximum budget and minimum volumes for this contract. Providers should note that maximum contract values are fixed and HMPPS does not guarantee volumes. For areas with multiple Hubs, budgets must be submitted per Hub as well as for total contract.

8.4 The financial allocation for London is **£6,625,000**

| | Category of Region | SL1 – Enrolments | SL2 – Human/ Citizenship | SL3 – Community & Social | SL4 – Interventions & Services |
|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| London £6,625,000 | Total | 2636 | 2560 | 5120 | 1280 |
| Hub 1 | More Developed | 1318 | 1280 | 2560 | 640 |
| Hub 2 | More Developed | 1318 | 1280 | 2560 | 640 |

Table 1: Service Levels required per Hub

Demographic Targets (Based on Enrolments)

| | Category of Region | Over 50 | Female | Disabled | Ethnic Minorities |
|-------|--------------------|---------|--------|----------|-------------------|
| Hub 1 | More Developed | 79 | 119 | 237 | 659 |
| Hub 2 | More Developed | 79 | 119 | 237 | 659 |

Table 2: Minimum demographic split expected

8.5 All targets are ring-fenced and must be achieved in each individual Hub (or associated satellite Hubs). Targets, overachievement and underachievement cannot be switched or balanced between Hubs.

8.6 Demographic targets have been allocated based on modelling from the existing ESF HMPPS community programmes. The number of over 50, female, disabled and ethnic minority participants is the minimum expected.

9. Delivery Location

9.1 Activity Hubs can only be located in London, which is designated as a More Developed region.

9.2 Participants are still able to attend and claim Service Level delivery and payment if their home address is outside of the region (for example, if the offender lives outside Greater London) as long as the Hub delivery takes place within London.

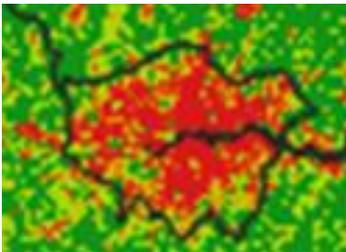


Figure 1: Concentration of eligible offenders.

Key:

Red areas denote a high concentration of offenders (based on home address); yellow areas denote a medium concentration of offenders; green area a low concentration of offenders

9.3 Analysis of offender home addresses for ESF eligible offenders over a 30 month period (all those under supervision in the community between 1st July 2017 and 31st Dec 2019) has given an estimate of the number offenders who could potentially access a Hub. The full list is available in Appendix A.

| Category of Region | Location | Eligible Offenders |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| More Developed | Newham | 4,615 |
| More Developed | Croydon | 4,550 |
| More Developed | Lambeth | 4,114 |
| More Developed | Brent | 4,031 |
| More Developed | Lewisham | 3,883 |
| More Developed | Southwark | 3,577 |
| More Developed | Ealing | 3,464 |
| More Developed | Enfield | 3,459 |
| More Developed | Tower Hamlets | 3,281 |

| | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------|
| More Developed | Hackney | 3,220 |
| More Developed | Haringey | 3,156 |
| More Developed | Greenwich | 3,115 |

Table 3: Most densely populated locations for ESF eligible offenders

10. Appendices**Appendix A**

| Region | Category of Region | Local Authority | Eligible Offenders |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Non-transition Area | More Developed | Newham | 4,615 |
| Non-transition Area | More Developed | Croydon | 4,550 |
| Non-transition Area | More Developed | Lambeth | 4,114 |
| Non-transition Area | More Developed | Brent | 4,031 |
| Non-transition Area | More Developed | Lewisham | 3,883 |
| Non-transition Area | More Developed | Southwark | 3,577 |
| Non-transition Area | More Developed | Ealing | 3,464 |
| Non-transition Area | More Developed | Enfield | 3,459 |
| Non-transition Area | More Developed | Tower Hamlets | 3,281 |
| Non-transition Area | More Developed | Hackney | 3,220 |
| Non-transition Area | More Developed | Haringey | 3,156 |
| Non-transition Area | More Developed | Greenwich | 3,115 |
| Non-transition Area | More Developed | Waltham Forest | 2,970 |
| Non-transition Area | More Developed | Redbridge | 2,894 |
| Non-transition Area | More Developed | Barking and Dagenham | 2,891 |
| Non-transition Area | More Developed | Hillingdon | 2,865 |
| Non-transition Area | More Developed | Hounslow | 2,720 |
| Non-transition Area | More Developed | Barnet | 2,503 |
| Non-transition Area | More Developed | Islington | 2,412 |
| Non-transition Area | More Developed | Wandsworth | 2,195 |
| Non-transition Area | More Developed | Havering | 2,143 |
| Non-transition Area | More Developed | Bromley | 2,119 |
| Non-transition Area | More Developed | Camden | 1,920 |
| Non-transition Area | More Developed | Bexley | 1,870 |
| Non-transition Area | More Developed | Harrow | 1,845 |
| Non-transition Area | More Developed | Hammersmith and Fulham | 1,841 |
| Non-transition Area | More Developed | Westminster | 1,699 |
| Non-transition Area | More Developed | Merton | 1,625 |
| Non-transition Area | More Developed | Sutton | 1,468 |
| Non-transition Area | More Developed | Kensington and Chelsea | 1,066 |
| Non-transition Area | More Developed | Kingston upon Thames | 992 |
| Non-transition Area | More Developed | Richmond upon Thames | 883 |
| Non-transition Area | More Developed | City of London | 30 |