

SAFER STRONGER COMMUNITIES SELECT COMMITTEE			
Report Title	Counter Extremism Strategy – Community Coordinator		
Key Decision	No	Item No.	7
Ward	All		
Contributors	Head of Public Protection and Safety		
Class	Part 1	Date	2 November 2017

1. Recommendations

- 1.1 Committee is asked to note the priorities of the Government’s Counter-Extremism Strategy.
- 1.2 The Committee is asked to note the introduction of a new Community Coordinator role in Lewisham who will work to support and coordinate Lewisham’s response to the priorities of the Counter-Extremism Strategy.

2. Overview

- 2.1 The UK has worked hard to counter the violent extremism that is directly linked to the terrorist threat this country faces. That work will continue and increase to match the growing threat from ISIL and associated terrorist groups as they seek to radicalise increasing numbers of people in the UK to join them.
- 2.2 That is why the Government has introduced the new statutory Prevent duty, so that all local authorities, schools, universities and colleges, NHS Trusts and Foundation Trusts, police, probation services and prisons are clear that they must take action to prevent people being drawn into terrorism.
- 2.3 This Counter Extremism Strategy (published in October 2015) builds on that work, but it also recognises that we must go further. We must counter the ideology of non-violent and violent extremists alike. We must continue our efforts to tackle neo-Nazi as well as Islamist extremism and respond better to the growing problems of hate crime in our communities.
- 2.4 Just as important is addressing the underlying problem of segregated and isolated communities that can provide an environment in which extremism can take root, and allow the continuance of illegal, violent, cultural practices such as FGM.
- 2.5 To deal with the broad challenge of extremism the Strategy proposes out that we will focus on four areas:
 - **Countering extremist ideology** – We will continue to confront and challenge extremist propaganda, ensuring no space goes uncontested, including online, promoting a better alternative, and supporting those at risk of radicalisation.
 - **Building a partnership with all those opposed to extremism** – We will go further to stand with and build the capacity of mainstream individuals, community organisations

and others in our society who work every day to challenge extremists and protect vulnerable individuals.

- **Disrupting extremists** – We will create new targeted powers, flexible enough to cover the full range of extremist behaviour, including where extremists sow division in our communities and seek to undermine the rule of law.
- **Building more cohesive communities** – We will review, understand and address the reasons why some people living here do not identify with our country and our values. A new Cohesive Communities Programme will help those communities most at risk of isolation.

3. Countering extremist ideology

- 3.1 There is no single model of radicalisation: the process is unique for each individual. However, in general terms three elements are present: a vulnerable person will be introduced to an *extremist ideology* by a *radicalising influencer (typically an extremist individual)* who in the absence of protective factors, such as a supportive network of family and friends, or a fulfilling job, draws the vulnerable individual ever closer to extremism.
- 3.2 Islamist extremists are driven by a core ideological need to overthrow the foundations of modern society and rid it of what they perceive to be un-Islamic elements, not only non-Muslims, but also Muslims who do not conform to their warped interpretation of Islam. There is a clear distinction between Islam – a religion followed peacefully by millions – and the ideology promoted by Islamist extremists. In order to understand and therefore defeat the ideology of Islamist extremists, it is important to understand how it draws on and distorts particular elements of Islamist thinking.
- 3.3 Extreme Islamists draw on the supposed incompatibility between liberal democracy and their interpretation of the Muslim faith to promote the idea of a “war on Islam” to create a “them and us” narrative and stoke division. Their ideology includes the uncompromising belief that people cannot be Muslim and British, and insists that those who do not agree with them are not true Muslims.
- 3.4 ISIL is a particularly grotesque manifestation of an extreme Islamist narrative, which seeks to impose a new Islamic state governed by a harsh interpretation of Shari’a as state law and totally rejects liberal values such as democracy, the rule of law and equality.
- 3.5 But extremism is not just Islamist. Extreme right-wing and neo-Nazi groups use their ideologies to drive a core hatred of minorities, or to promote Islamophobic or anti-Semitic views. These ideologies are typically based on the superiority of one racial and religious group to the detriment of all others. Such extremists often argue that Western civilization faces an impending “race war”, or that a multicultural society will lead to “white genocide”. These ideas are used to instil fear, in order to convince the white population that different races or religions threaten their way of life. A number of extreme right-wing and neo-Nazi groups operate in Britain, including Blood & Honour.
- 3.6 These extreme ideologies can prove very attractive, offering conveniently simple, though false, solutions to fundamentally difficult problems. They can appear to offer a sense of belonging and purpose, self-respect and an opportunity for reinvention or personal renewal. Feeding off the vulnerability of their audiences, extremists use their ideologies to radicalise and recruit.
- 3.7 Advances in modern communications have enabled extremists to become far more sophisticated and adept at spreading their ideology, acting at a pace and scale not previously seen whilst targeting specific individuals. While AQ often targeted its communications quite

narrowly – frequently using Arabic, closed forums and regarding itself as a vanguard organisation – ISIL seeks to reach a far wider audience. It harnesses the opportunities provided by the internet, and particularly social media, producing highly professional online content that can reach large audiences with the aim of recruiting in large numbers.

3.8 The Government will implement a counter-ideology campaign at pace and scale focused on:

- Contesting the online space
- Strengthening our institutions
- Supporting individuals at particular risk of radicalisation
- Building a partnership with all those opposed to extremism

3.9 Contesting the online space

The past couple of years have seen a remarkable shift in the way extremists use the internet to spread their ideology and radicalise and to counter this the Government are already working in partnership with industry and the police to remove terrorist and extremist material. Cooperation with industry has significantly improved in recent years. Removals at the request of the police have increased from around 60 items a month in 2010, when the unit responsible was first established, to over 4,000 a month in 2015, taking the total to 110,000 pieces of propaganda removed in 2016.

However, a fundamental shift in the scale and nature of our response is required to match the huge increase in extremists' use of the internet. This will involve close partnership with the public and industry to do two things: first we need to empower people to use the internet to challenge extremists online; and second we will work with social media and communications providers to ensure extremists do not have open access to their platforms.

To empower those who wish to challenge extremists online, the Government will continue to:

- support a network of credible commentators who want to challenge the extremists and put forward mainstream views online;
- train a wide range of civil society groups to help them build and maintain a compelling online presence, uploading mainstream content so that the extremist voice is not the only one heard;
- run a national programme to make young people more resilient to the risks of radicalisation online and provide schools and teachers with more support to address the risk posed by online radicalisation; and
- build awareness in civil society groups and the public to empower internet users to report extremist content.

3.10 Strengthening institutions

As we have seen, important public institutions can be targeted by extremists eager to spread their ideology to an audience that can be both vulnerable and captive. The new Prevent statutory duty ensures that specified institutions have a responsibility to prevent people being drawn into terrorism when carrying out their day-to-day functions. We need to ensure no institutions can provide an uncontested space for extremist ideology to be propagated.

The Strategy sets out how this will be tackled through **schools, colleges and Universities, Local Authorities, the National Health Service, Prisons and Faith Institutions.**

3.11 **Working with those most at risk of radicalisation**

Most of the Government's counter-ideology work will happen pre-emptively, as they seek to protect people from extremist ideology before it gains traction and harms them and those around them. But specific action is needed where an individual is at risk of radicalisation. Channel is a voluntary programme which provides tailored support to help move individuals away from radicalisation.

Individuals further down the path to radicalisation need a particularly intensive type of support. When necessary this support will be mandatory. The Home Office will therefore develop a new de-radicalisation programme to provide this support. This scheme will be available to be used in conjunction with criminal sanctions.

4. **Building a partnership with all those opposed to extremism**

4.1 Across the country countless organisations and individuals are standing up to fight extremism and the harm it causes. Too often though a small number of strident extremists drown out the mainstream majority, both in person and online.

The Government is determined to support the individuals and groups who have credibility and experience fighting extremism within their communities, by amplifying their voices and helping them where required.

4.2 **Delivering a new partnership**

The Home Office will develop a new network, linking individuals and groups around Britain who are already standing up to extremists in their communities. Working with local partners, including local authorities, we will identify the most impactful and relevant groups already doing important work to protect communities. They will work with all those committed to defeating extremism.

Bringing such a diverse range of partners together will be worthwhile in itself, enabling them to share best practice and learn from each other. They will therefore create forums in which peer-to-peer support can be provided and new contacts developed. Working at a local and national level, government will use this network to listen to issues and experiences from the front line and to learn about innovative and effective local interventions.

The Prime Minister's Engagement Forum is a high profile example of this new network. It will give Ministers the chance to hear directly from those challenging extremism and allow a broad range of people to discuss their experiences and work with the most senior people in government.

In addition, they stand ready to support those in our network who seek our help. This could include – for example – providing social media training, technical assistance to enable a small charity to set up a website, or targeted funding for specific projects. This will help our partners to expand their campaigns, allowing mainstream voices to reach a wider audience. In short, we will enable our partners to use every means and tool to combat extremists who do the same.

4.3 **Not engaging with extremists**

We must be careful to only give a platform to the right people. The Government are absolutely clear about the people and groups they will not deal with because they find their views and behaviour to be so inconsistent with our own. They will not provide funding or support which inadvertently gives extremists a platform or sense of legitimacy.

Building on measures taken since 2010, they will ensure that the public sector consistently avoids giving extreme groups the air of legitimacy by meeting or working with them. They will therefore set out publicly the principles that will guide the whole of government when deciding whether to engage with individuals and groups in this country. This work will primarily be led by the Home Office, in consultation with other departments, and will help to build capacity across Whitehall and the wider public sector.

4.4 **Role of broadcast media**

Television and radio have enormous power and influence in ensuring that the huge number of mainstream voices who represent liberal values in local communities are given a proper platform and their messages are heard. In his speech on 20 July 2015, the Prime Minister issued a direct challenge to the broadcasters in our country. While making it clear that they are free to put whoever they want on the airwaves, and acknowledging that extremists can make for exciting, rating-friendly broadcasts, he emphasised that they should exercise their judgment to shape debates in a positive way.

They will continue to press home this message with broadcasters, including smaller broadcasters with reach into local communities. They will challenge broadcasters whenever extremists have been given a platform to preach harmful messages and falsehoods without critical challenge. Government will work with broadcasters, publicly funded and commercial, large and small, to understand the challenges they face and to support them in amplifying mainstream voices

5. **Disrupting extremists**

5.1 The majority of the strategy is about countering extremism by working in partnership with others, using our values – such as free speech – to confront and challenge extremist ideologies head on. However, in a small number of the most dangerous cases it is necessary to go further, and to use the law to deal with those facilitators and advocates of extremism who pose the greatest threat to others.

5.2 There are already in place a range of powers to help us disrupt terrorism, the application of which are subject to an annual independent review. But there remain extremists in our society who cause an immense amount of harm, while being careful to stay just the right side of the law. In addition to strengthening our use of existing powers against such extremists, they will introduce new, carefully targeted powers to challenge the most active and persistent individuals and groups.

5.3 **Using existing powers**

5.4 **Immigration, asylum and citizenship**

The Government already uses immigration powers to protect the public from extremists. This includes the power to exclude foreign hate preachers from entering the UK. Since May 2010, the Home Secretary has excluded more hate preachers than any other Home Secretary in history. The Counter-Extremism Strategy sets out how they will further use these powers, whilst also reviewing rules on citizenship and granting VISAs.

5.5 **Addressing hate crime**

All police forces currently monitor and report hate crime and much has been done in recent years to build community trust and better address hate crime. Reporting crime data is particularly important: it helps the police to target their resources and enables the public to hold them to account. The police already monitor anti-Semitic crime nationally, yet to date anti-Muslim hate crime has not been recorded consistently across the UK. The Government will work with the police to ensure all forces report anti-Muslim attacks in a consistent way.

5.6 **Tackling extremist broadcasts**

Some extremists are sophisticated communicators who seek to exploit television and radio services to broaden their reach. A lively public debate is essential to expose the myths at the heart of extremist ideologies. But they should not stand by where extremists are given a platform to preach lies without critical challenge.

The public are already vigilant about reporting concerns, and Ofcom has strong powers to respond, but the Government must ensure that they remain robust. Ofcom is strengthening the Broadcasting Code to ensure that broadcasters are clear about their responsibilities to tackle extremist content and we will legislate in this Parliament to ensure Ofcom's existing powers to immediately suspend TV services that broadcast unacceptable extremist material also extend to all radio services.

They will also work with Ofcom to look at any potential issues in relation to content which is broadcast through internet-provided TV channels, and consider if any changes are required.

5.7 **New legislation to protect the public**

Targeted powers to prevent and stop extremist activity - The police have a range of powers to deal with extremists. However these powers are neither comprehensive nor are they always flexible enough to respond to the risk. For example it is not currently possible to ban groups which stir up racial hatred, or to stop the activities of extremists who deliberately set out to sow divisions between communities and encourage young people to reject the fundamental values and institutions on which our society is based.

They will therefore introduce new powers to: ban extremist organisations that promote hatred and draw people into extremism; restrict the harmful activities of the most dangerous extremist individuals; and restrict access to premises which are repeatedly used to support extremism.

There will be strong safeguards to ensure these powers are only used in the most serious cases. They will be designed so that they can only be used where it is necessary to prevent the activities of groups and individuals who pose a clear threat to the safety of individuals or society more generally. The powers will not be able to be used against privately held views or people expressing their religious beliefs. They will not they close down debate or limit free speech: these are rights we will always protect.

The measures will be subject to a high level of judicial scrutiny. Any action will need to be approved by the High Court. We will also produce guidance for the police, prosecutors and local authorities which will clearly set out the exceptional nature of the powers and the circumstances in which they can be used.

The Government appreciates that any new powers will have to be carefully designed and supported by clear evidence of the harm they are intended to address.

5.8 **Helping the public to report extremism**

Local people have a key role in identifying extremist behaviour and alerting the relevant authorities. Government will support those who want to stand up against extremism in their community and support victims.

5.9 **Protecting vulnerable people**

In order to help parents protect their children from radicalisation, they have set up a scheme so that parents can cancel their child's passport where they are at risk from travelling overseas to join a terrorist group. This scheme has already helped protect several children under 16 years old.

They will also strengthen the role of the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) to enable employers to identify extremists and stop them working with children and other vulnerable groups. The DBS helps employers in sensitive areas of work to safeguard their workplace by disclosing information about employees and if necessary barring them from certain roles. They will review eligibility for DBS services to ensure they cover the full range of activity where vulnerable people and young people are at risk from extremists.

They will introduce measures for the DBS to notify eligible employers if it has new information about extremism relevant to an employee. They will also introduce changes to make anyone with a conviction or civil order for extremist activity subject to the DBS's automatic barring arrangements. This will mean that we can bar the most harmful extremists from working with vulnerable people.

6. Building more cohesive communities

- 6.1 Britain is a successful multi-racial, multi-faith country. It is open and welcoming and success is achieved not in spite of our diversity but because of it. Yet in some areas, some people feel less of a sense of belonging and are leading isolated lives, separated from the mainstream. This lack of integration can limit educational achievement and access to employment, particularly for women and young people. It is estimated that this costs the UK economy £1.5 billion as a result of long term unemployment, and £700 million due to under-employment and blocked opportunities.
- 6.2 Where opportunities are limited, divisions between people of different backgrounds can grow and be exploited by groups or individuals, who seek to stoke divisions and fuel hatred. Such isolated communities will be less resilient to the threat posed by extremism.
- 6.3 Such division in our communities can also be exploited by extreme right-wing and neo-Nazi groups to stoke tensions and fuel hatred. These can in turn reinforce others' desire not to identify with our country, its institutions and values, leading to reciprocal radicalisation.
- 6.4 At the same time, values, structures and authorities can gain prominence, creating conditions in which a range of harmful behaviours can occur. This includes behaviour which is deeply discriminatory to women and girls, such as limiting equal access to education, justice and employment creating an environment where a range of illegal cultural practices including so-called Honour-Based Violence, FGM and Forced Marriage are perpetuated.
- 6.5 To respond to the challenges of isolated and segregated communities the Government will build on existing programmes, such as National Citizen Service and English language training which can help break down the barriers between communities. They will continue our work to eradicate illegal and harmful cultural practices such as FGM and Forced Marriage. But they need to do more. That is why the Government asked Louise Casey to conduct a major review into the issues around opportunity and integration in those communities most separated from the mainstream.

6.6 **National Citizen Service**

They will continue to broaden the work of National Citizen Service (NCS) and encourage greater participation. The programme has proved extremely popular, helping more than 130,000 16 and 17 year olds since its launch in 2011. NCS aims to help young people engage with their wider community and become more active and responsible citizens. More than 80% of participants report that it helped them feel more positive about those from different backgrounds.⁴⁹ They will encourage more young people from isolated communities to benefit from the scheme and will expand the opportunities for NCS graduates to focus on interfaith youth work.

6.7 **English language training**

The ability to speak English can have a transformative effect. It gives people the means to integrate with wider society, helping them in the workplace, making it easier to access vital public services, and allowing them to support their children's education. The ability to understand and communicate in English is also central to people's ability to question extremist ideologies and to hear the alternatives. Government already spends around £125 million each year to support English language training, with the majority of this taking place in areas with high levels of social deprivation and isolation. Training ranges from support and help to learn in the local community, to helping people to gain nationally recognised qualifications. Yet over 750,000 people in England do not speak English, or do not speak it well. One in ten British adults born outside the UK has below average or poor command of English, and one in four of this group has lived in the UK for more than 20 years.

As they look to build more cohesive communities they will be reviewing how best to provide English language training and support local partners in those places where they focus our efforts.

6.8 **Illegal cultural practices**

The Government is already taking stringent steps to clamp down on these practices including through our strategy to tackle Violence Against Women and Girls and they are already actively delivering a comprehensive programme to prevent FGM and forced marriage.

This includes a new Female Genital Mutilation Unit, based in the Home Office, to co-ordinate action against FGM and provide targeted local support to survivors and those at risk, legislation for new protection orders which came into force in July 2015, and a £3 million national FGM Prevention Programme delivered in partnership with NHS England to support thousands of frontline professionals improve the NHS response.

Alongside these efforts to tackle FGM, the Government's Forced Marriage Unit in the UK – where support is provided to any individual – and overseas, providing consular assistance to British nationals and dual nationals. But more still needs to be done.

They have committed to toughen regulations, so schools have to report children who go missing from school rolls mid-year, some of whom may face risks such as Female Genital Mutilation, Forced Marriage, Child Sexual Exploitation, and falling prey to radicalisation.

And whilst they already have lifetime anonymity for victims of FGM and rape, they are consulting on how to bring parity for those individuals who are victims of forced marriage.

Finally, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary is conducting a force-level inspection on the police response to so-called Honour-Based Violence, including FGM and Forced Marriage this year. This will create an evidence base for policy making and an improved operational response.

6.9 Boosting opportunity and integration

The Government has asked Louise Casey to conduct a review into how we can boost opportunity and integration in our most isolated communities. This review will be wide-ranging, developing our understanding, engaging with communities and identifying a range of interventions that civil society and government can implement. These may include housing and education, along with developing and teaching English language skills and boosting employment outcomes, especially for women.

Government will use this report to inform funding for a major new Cohesive Communities Programme in 2016/17. This programme will provide central funding in support of local interventions targeted at local needs. They have seen how intensively focused, multi-agency support has helped in other areas, for example the Troubled Families Programme. They will learn from this and other interventions both here and overseas.

7. Community Coordinator Role

- 7.1 The Home Office Counter-Extremism unit has offered 12 month grant agreement to the London Borough of Lewisham to employ a Community Coordinator, whose role is to oversee the coordination of activity to implement the priorities of the Counter-Extremism Strategy.
- 7.2 The Lewisham Community Coordinator, based within the Crime, Enforcement & Regulation Service, has been in post since May 2017. Although directly employed by local authorities, community coordinators are very much ambassadors of the counter extremism strategy, working across their local areas with a variety of groups, organisations and partners to support the counter- extremism agenda. Community Coordinators will develop an expert understanding of extremism locally, build strong relationships with local partners and then support those partners by signposting them to support opportunities which will consolidate and amplify their message.
- 7.3 The main purpose of this Community coordinator post will be to:
 - To build an extensive understanding of issues and challenges with extremism of all forms in Lewisham, utilising excellent communication skills to represent the

Council at internal and external forums, working closely with senior officers, elected Councilors and central Government.

- To build good working relations with the Home Office and Metropolitan Police and work to implement, advocate for and advance community cohesion and counter extremism.
- To develop an excellent local knowledge of the drivers, prevalence and wider harms of extremism of all kinds in Lewisham and an understanding of those affected by this.
- Lead, engage and increase the resilience of communities and organisations/institutions challenging all forms of extremism, including the promotion of hatred and division.
- Identify and build a local network of trusted individuals and organisations who are involved in building stronger communities and/or countering extremism and promoting cohesion. The post holder will support these groups and organisations by identifying what help they require to expand their reach, including by signposting them towards and helping them submit high quality bids for the national competitive process for accessing both in-kind support and grants.

7.4 The role goes beyond challenging terrorism to challenge those who target the vulnerable, including the young but seeking to sow division between communities on the basis of race, faith or denomination; justify discrimination towards women and girls; persuade others that minorities are inferior; or argue against the primacy of democracy and the rule of law in our society.

7.5 **Support on offer for Communities**

A main function of the role of the Community Coordinator is to commit to supporting groups and individuals working to protect their communities from extremism.

In September 2016 a national programme called 'Building a Stronger Britain Together' (BSBT) was launched offering in-kind support and grant funding for community groups to:

- Empower those who wish to challenge extremism.
- Support and network of "credible commentators" who want to challenge extremist narratives and promote mainstream views online.
- Train a wide range of civil society groups to help them build and maintain a compelling online presence.

There are two types of support available:

- In Kind Support helps organisations build their capacity to reach larger audiences and expand their reach. For example through design and delivery of specific campaigns, professionally built websites or social media training.

- Grant offer targeted funding for specific projects that support delivery of the Governments CE Strategy.

The 'Building a Stronger Britain Together' programme will support civil society and community organisations who work to create more resilient communities, stand up to extremism in all forms and offer vulnerable individuals a positive alternative. This programme is a partnership between Government and groups and organisations who want to see extremism defeated. Organisations can bid for grant funding and in-kind support for specific projects that deliver this goal.

In-kind support can provide valuable assistance when focused upon improving the reach of local community organisations; this could take the form of technical assistance to improve an organisations website, training for their staff on social media or, perhaps, capacity building work to amplify their voice or broaden its reach.

8. Financial Implications

- 8.1 The Home Office Counter-Extremism Unit monitors the funding towards to Community Coordinator post.

9. Legal & Human Rights Implications

- 9.1 The Counter Extremism Strategy 2015 is about countering all forms of extremism: violent and non-violent; Islamist and the neo-Nazi. It will improve our understanding of the causes and impacts of extremism and do more to:

- counter the extremist ideology
- build a partnership with all those opposed to extremism
- disrupt extremists
- build more cohesive communities

- 9.2 The strategy also explains how the government will work in partnership with everyone who wants to defeat extremism.

- 9.3 The Council is under a number of statutory obligations to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour. The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 requires the Council to formulate and implement a strategy for the reduction of crime and disorder; the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003 requires the Council as a local housing authority to have policies and procedures for dealing with anti-social behaviour and the Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000 places the Council under a duty to have, when carrying out its functions, due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination and promote good relations between persons of different racial groups.

- 9.4 The Local Government Act 1999 places a duty on the local authorities to secure continuous improvement in the way its functions are exercised having regard to the combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

9.5 Section 2 of the Local Government Act 2000 empowers the local authority to do anything which it considers likely to achieve the promotion or improvement of the economic, social or environmental well-being of all or any persons within the local authority's area.

10. Equalities Implications

10.1 Developing safe and secure communities is central to the work of the Council as a whole and in particular to the Community Services directorate. Reducing and preventing crime, reducing fear of crime and supporting vulnerable communities is critical to the well-being of all our citizens.

11. Crime and Disorder Implications

11.1 Section 17 places a duty on partners to do all they can to reasonably prevent crime and disorder in their area. The level of crime and its impact is influenced by the decisions and activities taken in the day-to-day of local bodies and organisations. The responsible authorities are required to provide a range of services in their community from policing, fire protection, planning, consumer and environmental protection, transport and highways. They each have a key statutory role in providing these services and, in carrying out their core activities, can significantly contribute to reducing crime and improving the quality of life in their area.

12. Environmental Implications

12.1 Key decisions made which may have environmental implications. Environmental services are consulted about all agreed activity before proceeding.

13. Conclusion

13.1 The Crime, Enforcement & Regulation Service, along with key partners will continue to review its implementation of the Counter Extremism Strategy in Lewisham to ensure that all activity is in line with the sustainable communities' strategy, and the Safer Lewisham Strategy as well as having links to children's and young person's board and the health and wellbeing board and safeguarding Boards.

For further information on this report please contact Geeta Subramaniam-Mooney Head of Public Protection and Safety, Community Services Directorate on 020 8314 9569.