

Public Document Pack

Safer Stronger Communities Select Committee Agenda

Tuesday, 17 January 2017

7.00 pm,

Committee Room 1

Civic Suite

Catford Road

London SE6 4RU

For more information contact: Katie Wood (Tel: 02083149446)

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Safer Stronger Communities Select Committee Members

Members of the committee, listed below, are summoned to attend the meeting to be held on Tuesday, 17 January 2017.

Barry Quirk, Chief Executive
Thursday, 5 January 2017

Councillor David Michael (Chair) Councillor James-J Walsh (Vice-Chair) Councillor Brenda Dacres Councillor Colin Elliott Councillor Joyce Jacca Councillor Stella Jeffrey Councillor Jim Mallory Councillor John Paschoud Councillor Luke Sorba Councillor Paul Upex Councillor Alan Hall (ex-Officio) Councillor Gareth Siddorn (ex-Officio)	Evelyn
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MINUTES OF THE SAFER STRONGER COMMUNITIES SELECT COMMITTEE

Monday, 28 November 2016 at 7.00 pm

PRESENT: Councillors David Michael (Chair), James-J Walsh (Vice-Chair), Colin Elliott, Councillor Joyce Jacca, Stella Jeffrey, Jim Mallory, John Paschoud and Luke Sorba

APOLOGIES: Councillors Brenda Dacres and Paul Upex

ALSO PRESENT: Councillor Joe Dromey (Cabinet Member Policy & Performance), James Lee (Service Manager, Inclusion and Prevention and Head of Cultural and Community Development), Barrie Neal (Head of Corporate Policy and Governance), Antonio Rizzo (Library and Information Services Manager), Simone van Elk (Cabinet Officer) and Katie Wood (Scrutiny Manager)

1. Minutes of the meeting held on 19 October 2016

RESOLVED:

That the minutes of the meeting held on the 19 October be agreed.

2. Declarations of interest

Cllr Michael declared a personal interest in item 7 as he was the Chair of Equaliteam and a co-opted member of the Marshall Phoenix Trust.

Councillor Elliott declared a personal interest in item 7 as he was the Council representative on the Lewisham Disability Coalition.

Councillor Walsh declared a personal interest in item 7 as he was on the board of Lewisham Disability Coalition.

Councillor Mallory declared a personal interest in item 7 as he was Chair of Lee Green Lives.

3. Responses to referrals from this Committee

3.1 James Lee, Head of Service, Culture and Community Development, introduced the response to the Committee's referral on the Main Grants Programme, in the discussion that followed, the following key points were raised:

- The process for monitoring the use of assets by the voluntary and community sector has been agreed and the report presented to the Committee was the first step in providing this information.
- More information could be provided to the committee on the process undertaken to calculate the market value of rent and in-kind offers to voluntary and community groups.
- Work had been undertaken on "meanwhile" use - the use of a temporarily vacant site for improving the local economy or promoting

community cohesion through pop-up shops etc. The Council was bidding for external funding to support vibrant community based usage where possible.

3.2 Antonio Rizzo, Head of Library and Information Service, introduced the responses to the Committee's referral on the Library Savings Programme Update. In the discussion that followed the following key points were raised:

- New computers for libraries were configured and were ready to be installed. There would be a switch to the new infrastructure at the beginning of December.
- Filtering software had been installed to ensure that only appropriate sites were accessible, however there were on-going discussions particularly at hub libraries to ensure that the software was appropriate and not needlessly prohibiting access to legitimate sites for example on sexual health.

3.3 Antonio Rizzo, Head of Library and Information Service, introduced the responses to the Committee's referral on DBS checks for library staff. In the discussion that followed the following key points were raised:

- The Council's HR department had confirmed that although children used libraries regularly, it would not be appropriate for library staff to have the enhanced DBS check routinely as they were not required to be on their own with children.
- A basic disclosure check would be possible but would only show any current convictions. This approach had been endorsed by Mayor and Cabinet and the Library Service hoped to conclude the DBS of frontline staff by the end of the 2016/17 municipal year.
- The possibility of robust risk assessments being carried out was raised to ensure that where there was a risk of staff being unsupervised with children, enhanced DBS checks were always carried out.

3.4 **RESOLVED:**

That the responses to referrals be agreed.

4. Poverty Commission Scope

4.1 Councillor Joe Dromey presented the report and provided an introduction to the scope of the proposals. Simone Val Elk, Executive Officer to the Cabinet was also in attendance. During the presentation and in the discussion that followed, the following key points were raised:

- The Poverty Review conducted by the Safer Stronger Communities Select Committee had made very pertinent recommendations and the Poverty Commission was as a direct result of these recommendations.
- Councillor Dromey had been appointed by the Mayor as the Executive lead in this area.
- The Commission would combine local and wider expertise and there would also be a voice for scrutiny Councillors. 3 Councillors from

Safer Stronger Communities Select Committee were requested to be nominated to be on the Commission.

- Priority areas included looking at: Housing costs including availability of affordable housing; access to employment including fair pay; single person poverty; and community based approaches to resilience.
- There would be four sessions in total with the final report expected to be produced at the end of 2017.
- Issues such as: the introduction of universal credit and mental health inequalities could be part of the review scope. Expertise would be drawn from Councillors and also organisations such as Trust for London and Resolution Foundation.
- The Commission would be a stand-alone commission as part of the Executive function of the Council. However it was set up in response to recommendations from scrutiny and scrutiny Councillors would feature strongly in its composition.

4.2 **RESOLVED:**

That Councillors Elliott, Jacca and Walsh be nominated by the Committee to be on the Poverty Taskforce.

5. **The impact of demographic Change: Scoping Paper**

5.1 Katie Wood, Scrutiny Manager, introduced the scoping report to the Committee. In the Committee's discussion, the following key points were noted:

- The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment process was ongoing and new data from this was always useful to assess.
- It could be useful to look at demographics of democratic participation and whether there were any important trends that needed to be addressed.
- It would be important to consider how increases in the population of looked after children could affect service delivery and how services would need to adapt to any changes in this area.
- More broadly it was important to look at projections up to 2030 and how the Council would need to change and adapt based on different demographic projections.
- Health problems such as pressures from increases in obesity rates and school places planning could also be considered.

5.2 **RESOLVED:**

That the evidence session for the review include information on:

1. Changes in demographic participation and demographics of those who do not vote.
2. Projections on the numbers of looked after children and how services will need to adapt to this.
3. Changes in how the Council will manage services due to changing demographics.
4. How will Lewisham change by 2030 and what does the Council need to do to be prepared.

6. Capacity in the Voluntary Sector - Draft Report

- 6.1 Katie Wood, Scrutiny Manager, introduced the report to the Committee. In the discussion that followed the following key points were highlighted:
- The Chair's Introduction and the Executive Summary would be added to the report after the recommendations had been agreed by Committee.
 - Paragraph 5.13 should be amended to read "December 2016".
 - It would be useful to include in the report the original source for the statistics provided as part of the evidence under section 8.3.
 - Suggested recommendations were circulated by the Chair.
 - Possible recommendations could include consideration of the role of local assemblies.
 - Any recommendations around schools should be considered carefully as to how realistic they would be for schools to be able to implement.
 - Any recommendations requesting the Council facilitates data sharing could be problematic and extreme care would be needed to ensure compliance with data protection rules and protection of individual's data.
 - A recommendation on a liaison support network specifically for Chief Executives in the Community and voluntary sector could be very beneficial.
 - Agreement was not reached on possible recommendations and Committee members requested the report returning to Committee in January to enable further discussions and agreement of recommendations.

6.2 **RESOLVED:**

1. That paragraph 5.13 be amended to read "December 2016".
2. That the original source for the statistics provided as part of the evidence under section 8.3 be included in the report.
3. That the report be agreed subject to the above changes but return to Safer Stronger Communities Select Committee at their meeting in January 2017 for further consideration of the final recommendations the Committee wish to make as part of the review.

7. Main Grants Programme Funding 2017-2018

- 7.1 James Lee, Head of Service, Culture and Community Development introduced the report to the Committee and highlighted the following key points:
- £1 million savings was being made from the Main Grants Programme which represented a reduction in funding of 25% across the programme.
 - There was due to be a full review of the grants allocation process going forward to inform the process for future grant allocation rounds.

- There was not scope at this stage to provide detailed information on individual organisations as it would not be appropriate.

7.2 James Lee, responded to questions from the Committee, the following key points were noted:

- The organisations that had appealed were: MenCap; Irie Dance Theatre; Lewisham Disability Coalition; and Grove Park Community Group.
- There had been criticism of the Council's feedback process to organisations in the first year of the funding cycle. Improvements had now been made and there was a better understanding of requirements on both sides.
- For monitoring processes for community groups, usually outputs were measured as outcomes could be more challenging to accurately quantify.

7.3 In the Committee's discussions, the following key points were noted:

- Members of the committee welcomed the depth of the report and the amount of information included.
- Members of the Committee felt support for refugees and migrants should be prioritised and consideration of this should be part of the process for allocating funds from the Main Grants Programme. The Committee was informed that this approach may not be legal and that Mayor and Cabinet had instructed officers to focus on grant criteria applied equally to all groups. Resources could be secured outside the Main Grants Programme for example through the Home Office for the Syrian families being housed in Lewisham.
- **Councillor Michael left the room at 8.45pm and Cllr Walsh took over as Chair. Councillor Michael returned at 8.46pm and resumed the Chair.**
- Members of the Committee requested that proposals for the development of a new infrastructure offer, as outlined in this report, should return to Safer Stronger Communities Select Committee for further scrutiny once they have been worked up.
- Members of the committee raised concerns over obtaining qualitative information on delivery of objectives as well as quantitative. For example, if a target was "delivery of 100 booklets" and that was 100% achieved it would be important to monitor where and how to ensure the Council was getting value for money. It was also important that the Council was mindful of any double funding possibilities as well. The Committee was informed that officers visit organisations, attend meetings, talk to users and had a robust approach to looking at qualitative results. There was potential on some occasions for things to be missed and the monitoring team would follow up on any concerns or information raised by Councillors or members of the public.
- Members of the Committee requested details of the assessment and scrutiny of funding of Equaliteam. The Committee were informed that Equaliteam had not received any grant funding since 2015 and were therefore not included as part of the current report. The committee were informed that legal advice would be sought and circulated after

the meeting as to the possible options for scrutiny of individual organisations.

- **Standing orders were suspended at 9.15pm.**

7.4 **RESOLVED:**

That legal advice be sought on further scrutiny of individual organisations and previous legal advice received by the Committee in 2015 be recirculated to members.

That the following referral to Mayor and Cabinet:

1. That the Council should prioritise support for refugees and migrants and consideration of this should be part of the process for allocating funds from the Main Grants Programme
2. That the importance of early monitoring of organisations receiving funding should be noted so as to ensure effective management and delivery by organisations.
3. Proposals for the development of a new infrastructure offer, as outlined in the report to Safer Stronger Communities Select Committee on 28 November, should return to Safer Stronger Communities Select Committee for further scrutiny once they have been worked up.

8. Select Committee work programme

8.1 Katie Wood, Scrutiny Manager introduced the report to the Committee, in the discussion that followed the following key points were raised:

- It was proposed that a report on the recent inspection of the Youth Offending Service be added to the work programme for the January meeting.
- Members of the Committee proposed postponing the report on local assemblies and the evidence session on demographic change until the meeting in February.
- The report on provision for the LGBT community should include information on public health, youth provision and community services and build in data from across Council Directorates.

8.2 **RESOLVED:**

That the following changes be made to the Select Committee work programme:

1. Draft Report on “Capacity in the Voluntary Sector” be added to the agenda for January 2017.
2. A report on “Youth Offending Team” inspection report added to the agenda for January 2017.
3. That the item on “Local Assemblies” be moved to the meeting in March 2016.

4. That the evidence session for the review into “Demographic Changes in the borough’s population” be moved to the meeting in March 2016.

9. Items to be referred to Mayor and Cabinet

RESOLVED:

The Committee resolved to make the following referral to Mayor and Cabinet on Item 7, The Main Grants Programme:

That the Council should prioritise support for refugees and migrants and consideration of this should be part of the process for allocating funds from the Main Grants Programme.

That the importance of early monitoring of organisations receiving funding should be noted so as to ensure effective management and delivery by organisations.

Proposals for the development of a new infrastructure offer, as outlined in the report to Safer Stronger Communities Select Committee on 28 November, should return to Safer Stronger Communities Select Committee for further scrutiny once they have been worked up.

The meeting ended at 10.15 pm

Chair:

Date:

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Agenda Item 2

Safer Stronger Communities Select Committee		
Title	Declaration of interests	
Contributor	Chief Executive	Item 2
Class	Part 1 (open)	17 January 2017

Declaration of interests

Members are asked to declare any personal interest they have in any item on the agenda.

1. Personal interests

There are three types of personal interest referred to in the Council's Member Code of Conduct:

- (1) Disclosable pecuniary interests
- (2) Other registerable interests
- (3) Non-registerable interests

2. Disclosable pecuniary interests are defined by regulation as:-

- (a) Employment, trade, profession or vocation of a relevant person* for profit or gain
- (b) Sponsorship –payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than by the Council) within the 12 months prior to giving notice for inclusion in the register in respect of expenses incurred by you in carrying out duties as a member or towards your election expenses (including payment or financial benefit from a Trade Union).
- (c) Undischarged contracts between a relevant person* (or a firm in which they are a partner or a body corporate in which they are a director, or in the securities of which they have a beneficial interest) and the Council for goods, services or works.
- (d) Beneficial interests in land in the borough.
- (e) Licence to occupy land in the borough for one month or more.
- (f) Corporate tenancies – any tenancy, where to the member's knowledge, the Council is landlord and the tenant is a firm in which the relevant person* is a partner, a body corporate in which they are a director, or in the securities of which they have a beneficial interest.
- (g) Beneficial interest in securities of a body where:

- (a) that body to the member's knowledge has a place of business or land in the borough;
- (b) and either
 - (i) the total nominal value of the securities exceeds £25,000 or 1/100 of the total issued share capital of that body; or
 - (ii) if the share capital of that body is of more than one class, the total nominal value of the shares of any one class in which the relevant person* has a beneficial interest exceeds 1/100 of the total issued share capital of that class.

*A relevant person is the member, their spouse or civil partner, or a person with whom they live as spouse or civil partner.

3. Other registerable interests

The Lewisham Member Code of Conduct requires members also to register the following interests:-

- (a) Membership or position of control or management in a body to which you were appointed or nominated by the Council
- (b) Any body exercising functions of a public nature or directed to charitable purposes, or whose principal purposes include the influence of public opinion or policy, including any political party
- (c) Any person from whom you have received a gift or hospitality with an estimated value of at least £25

4. Non registerable interests

Occasions may arise when a matter under consideration would or would be likely to affect the wellbeing of a member, their family, friend or close associate more than it would affect the wellbeing of those in the local area generally, but which is not required to be registered in the Register of Members' Interests (for example a matter concerning the closure of a school at which a Member's child attends).

5. Declaration and Impact of interest on members' participation

- (a) Where a member has any registerable interest in a matter and they are present at a meeting at which that matter is to be discussed, they must declare the nature of the interest at the earliest opportunity and in any event before the matter is considered. The declaration will be recorded in the minutes of the meeting. If the matter is a disclosable pecuniary interest the member must take no part in consideration of the matter and withdraw from the room before it is considered. They must not seek improperly to influence the decision in any way. **Failure to declare such an interest which has not already been entered in the Register of Members' Interests, or participation where such an interest exists, is liable to prosecution and on conviction carries a fine of up to £5000**
- (b) Where a member has a registerable interest which falls short of a disclosable pecuniary interest they must still declare the nature of the

interest to the meeting at the earliest opportunity and in any event before the matter is considered, but they may stay in the room, participate in consideration of the matter and vote on it unless paragraph (c) below applies.

- (c) Where a member has a registerable interest which falls short of a disclosable pecuniary interest, the member must consider whether a reasonable member of the public in possession of the facts would think that their interest is so significant that it would be likely to impair the member's judgement of the public interest. If so, the member must withdraw and take no part in consideration of the matter nor seek to influence the outcome improperly.
- (d) If a non-registerable interest arises which affects the wellbeing of a member, their, family, friend or close associate more than it would affect those in the local area generally, then the provisions relating to the declarations of interest and withdrawal apply as if it were a registerable interest.
- (e) Decisions relating to declarations of interests are for the member's personal judgement, though in cases of doubt they may wish to seek the advice of the Monitoring Officer.

6. Sensitive information

There are special provisions relating to sensitive interests. These are interests the disclosure of which would be likely to expose the member to risk of violence or intimidation where the Monitoring Officer has agreed that such interest need not be registered. Members with such an interest are referred to the Code and advised to seek advice from the Monitoring Officer in advance.

7. Exempt categories

There are exemptions to these provisions allowing members to participate in decisions notwithstanding interests that would otherwise prevent them doing so. These include:-

- (a) Housing – holding a tenancy or lease with the Council unless the matter relates to your particular tenancy or lease; (subject to arrears exception)
- (b) School meals, school transport and travelling expenses; if you are a parent or guardian of a child in full time education, or a school governor unless the matter relates particularly to the school your child attends or of which you are a governor;
- (c) Statutory sick pay; if you are in receipt
- (d) Allowances, payment or indemnity for members
- (e) Ceremonial honours for members
- (f) Setting Council Tax or precept (subject to arrears exception)

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Safer, Stronger Select Committee		
Report Title	Full Joint Inspection into Youth Offending Work in Lewisham	
Key Decision	No	Item No. 4
Ward	All	
Contributors	Head of Crime Reduction and Supporting People.	
Class	Part 1	Date: January 2017

1. Purpose of the Report

HMIP undertook a Full Joint Inspection of Youth Offending Work in Lewisham in September 2016. The final report was published in Dec 16:

<https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmiprobation/>

This report outlines the findings and provides a draft improvement plan for consideration.

Recommendations:

- It is recommended to note the report
- To receive updates on the progress every 6 months

2. Background

- The Full Joint Inspection is part of a programme of risk proportionate Inspection of Youth Offending Work agreed by Ministers. This document outlines the framework adopted by HMI Probation and partner inspectorates for this inspection in both England and Wales. It has been developed following consultation with YOTs, partner inspectorates and other interested parties.
- The Full Joint Inspection (FJI) is undertaken in six local authority areas per year, five of which are normally in England and one in Wales. It focuses primarily on those areas where there is cause for concern about performance. This is determined following analysis of information received from the Youth Justice Board (YJB), intelligence gained from other inspections and publicly available data, and through consultation with other inspectorates via quarterly 'Information Bank' meetings.

- Government policy requires inspections to be undertaken as unannounced or with very short notice. Work should be inspected ‘as is’ and with the minimum of preparatory overheads, rather than as the inspected body ‘would like it to be’
- **The first fieldwork week** focuses on the inspection of practice. This is undertaken by staff from HMI Probation together with a local assessor(s) from another YOT area, who has been trained in the FJI methodology. HMIP spend a week away from the office to review their findings. Inspectors from partner inspectorates join the inspection for the **second fieldwork week**. Informed by the findings of the first fieldwork week, partner inspectors apply their specialist skills, for example in safeguarding and child protection, learning and skills and health to further inspect the quality of practice, together with leadership, management and partnership contributions to this.

3. Lewisham’s Inspection

Lewisham’s Inspection took place from 12th September to 30th September led by HM Inspector Helen Mercer

Full information about the methodology used can be found via the following links:

- <http://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmiprobation/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2014/02/FJI-Inspection-Framework-v4-England-and-Wales-230216.pdf>
- <http://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmiprobation/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2014/02/FJI-Criteria-v7-1-England-and-Wales-011014-final.pdf>

3.1. Findings

The draft report has judged that Lewisham Youth Justice Services are Unsatisfactory. The judgements are as follows:

- 1 star = Poor
- 2 stars = Unsatisfactory
- 3 stars = Satisfactory
- 4 starts = Good

Reducing reoffending



Protecting the public



Protecting children and young people



Making sure the sentence is served



Governance and partnerships



Interventions



3.2. The following scores are worth noting for comparative purposes.
The threshold to achieve Satisfactory is 65%

London YOT	Reducing Reoffending	Public Protection	Protecting C & YP	Sentence Served	Interventions
Lewisham (Oct 16)	60%	60%	62%	76%	64%
Croydon (July 13)	55%	49%	55%	73%	N/a
Lambeth (Jan 15)	58%	56%	62%	82%	63%
Islington Re-inspection (Jan 16)	44%	38%	47%	78%	54%
Islington	35%	34%	44%	70%	40%
Greenwich Re-inspection (Nov 15)	71%	69%	67%	79%	73%
Bromley YOT (May 15)	39%	51%	55%	65%	43%

3.3. The following headlines were noted by HMIP :

- Work to reduce reoffending was unsatisfactory. Although most initial assessments of the reasons why children had offended were sufficient, the plans to address those risks and the frequency with which those plans were reviewed were unsatisfactory, so the impact on reoffending was limited;
- Work to protect the public and actual or potential victims was unsatisfactory. There was some good work by case managers to protect the public, but plans lacked measurable objectives, which meant interventions to address the risk of harm did not always address the specific risks children posed;

- Work to protect children and reduce their vulnerability was unsatisfactory. There was some good safeguarding work undertaken by individual case managers. The immediate sharing of information between the YOS and children's social care services about missing children was not sufficiently robust;
- Governance and partnership arrangements were ineffective. There was a lot of partnership activity in Lewisham and a sense of energy around the delivery of services, but this was not always cohesive and the impact for children and young people was inconsistent; and
- Work to deliver interventions to reduce reoffending was unsatisfactory. A range of interventions was available for case managers and partners but further work needed to be done to engage with young people better. Interventions were not evaluated routinely, so it was difficult for the YOS to understand what was effective.
- Inspectors were pleased to find that work to ensure the sentence was served was good. The YOS made consistently good efforts to understand and respond to things stopping children or their parents/carers from engaging. Work to ensure young people complied with their sentence was effective

3.4. **HMIP Recommendations**

The local authority Chief Executive should make sure that:

- The Youth Justice Management Board focuses on improving outcomes for children and young people with all partners being accountable for a reduction in reoffending rates, better management of risk of harm to others and the more effective protection of vulnerable children and young people who have offended.

The YOS Head of Service should make sure that:

- The Youth Justice Management Board considers a broader range of performance information to enable a consistent focus on outcomes for children and young people
- Planning for work with children and young people is carried out in all cases and is regularly and meaningfully reviewed
- Interventions are planned, address the areas identified in assessment, delivered with integrity and evaluated
- Quality assurance and management oversight in all case management work is conducted to a good standard, including the delivery of interventions and review of work
- The risk and vulnerability management panel is functioning effectively given the pace of work and volume of cases that it deals with

- Education, training and employment providers have sufficient information about the circumstances of children and young people before placements begin
- The delivery of health services to YOS children and young people reflects the needs identified in The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2014: Young People In Contact With The Criminal Justice System including physical health, and speech, language and communication needs
- Information sharing with health, substance misuse and social care partners is improved.

3.5. **Next Steps**

- The report was published on Thursday 8th December 2016. It is now published on the HMIP website and has been shared with key partners by HMIP.
- Lewisham Youth Justice Management Board is required to provide an Improvement Plan by 23rd January 2017.
- This Improvement Plan will be agreed by HMIP by 6th February 2017 and then the Youth Justice Board will be required to oversee the implementation of the plan.

3.6. **Action to Date**

- Appointment of an independent Chair of the Partnership Youth Justice Management Board for a year
- Review of interventions delivered
- Review of other Boroughs post inspection approach and implementation of aspects of these
- Review of staffing and deliverability with options for change
- Case audits by external expert
- Implementation of an in-depth Performance management partnership group to ensure performance is linked to outcomes with detailed analysis of root cause to drive activity.

The detailed Improvement Plan outlines the whole scope of actions required to make improvements and will be signed off at the end of Jan by HMIP and the YJB.

4. **Financial Implications**

- 4.1. In delivering against some aspects of the Improvement plan immediately there have been financial implications which will be managed through the Division. Through the reviews and findings there may be further financial implications where decisions will need to be taken. Over the last 5 years the external grant from the MOJ has been reduced, there are no indications about any further reductions at this stage. Any resource reductions has an impact on deliverability of the core service requirements.

5. Legal & Human Rights Implications

- 5.1. 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 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.
- 5.2. 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.
- 5.3. 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.
- 5.4. These statutory duties amongst others feed into the Council's Safer Lewisham Strategy.

6. Equalities Implications

- 6.1. 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.

7. Crime and Disorder Implications

- 7.1. 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.

8. Environmental Implications

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

9. Conclusion

- 9.1. The outcome of the inspection is disappointing. Actions taken to date along with delivery against the *Draft* Improvement plan and Partnership commitment to making these improvements is now critical. Focus on this is a priority across all key partners and agencies.

*For further information on this report please contact Geeta Subramaniam-Mooney
Head of Crime Reduction & Supporting People, Directorate for Community Services on
020 8 314 9569*

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Safer, Stronger Select Committee		
Report Title	MOPAC - Police and Crime Plan 2017-2021	
Key Decision	No	Item No. 6
Ward	All	
Contributors	Head of Crime Reduction and Supporting People.	
Class	Part 1	Date: 17 January 2017

1. Purpose of the Report

The London Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) have launched their consultation on the Police and Crime Plan 2017- 2021, which is a statutory requirement. Consultation on this draft runs for 12 weeks - from 1st December 2016 to 23rd February 2017. This report outlines the key elements of the draft Plan for the Committee to consider a response to MOPAC.

Recommendations:

- It is recommended to note the report
- Members of committee to feed their views which can be submitted separately or collectively with the Safer Lewisham Partnerships response. Responses to the Head of Crime Reduction and Supporting People by the 31st Jan 17.
- To communicate widely to residents about the consultation for input which will be done via press and media in the coming weeks.

2. Background

The Mayor of London has noted the following:

- He is committed to ending the '**postcode lottery**' in public safety. This means that some people and places are more vulnerable to, and fearful of crime than others - so we will be focused on tackling particular, local problems, while making sure that all Londoners receive a high standard of service.
- As well as ensuring there are clear standards of service the public can expect from the police and the criminal justice service, the Mayor has identified three new London-wide commitments:
 - keeping children and young people safe
 - tackling violence against women and girls

- and standing together against extremism, hatred and intolerance

The draft Policing and Crime strategy includes measures to tackle these issues, as well as plans to crack down on knife crime and improve victims' services.

3 The Plan

There are a number of key aspects to the Draft Plan which are worthy of note:

3.1 The impact of crime is changing

Vulnerability is becoming increasingly concentrated within certain places and amongst certain individuals. According to MOPAC's Vulnerable Localities Profile, the top 10 per cent of wards (63) are disproportionately impacted compared to other parts of London. To illustrate – on average, over 3 times more victims of burglary, robbery, sexual offences live in these top 10 per cent compared to the least vulnerable.

In these communities, deprivation, crime and vulnerability interact and limit the life chances of the individuals living there, creating an intergenerational cycle of criminality and harm.

Repeat victimisation is a key element of the crime landscape in London. Approximately one in ten crimes is committed against people who have been victims of crime in the previous year. Other crimes, such as domestic abuse, have higher levels of repeat victimisation – with four in five offences committed against repeat victims of domestic abuse.

3.2 Expectations of policing and justice are changing

The success of policing in London is dependent on the support of the public. Individuals who have trust and confidence in the police are more likely to cooperate with the police and comply with the law.

9 out of 10 Londoners agree that the MPS is an organisation they can trust, but there are significant demographic and socio-economic differences in the way some Londoners perceive the MPS. For example, those living in more deprived areas and black/ mixed respondents to MOPAC's Public Attitudes Survey report more negative views than the rest of the population. Young BAME Londoners hold less favourable opinions towards the police compared to the rest of the population.

A factor in this is likely to be the overrepresentation of BAME and young males within stop and search. If you are BAME in London you are 2.5 times more likely to be stopped than white individuals, rising to ten times more likely for vehicle stops. Evidence suggests that the quality of the interaction matters as much if not more than the volume of stops: if people perceive they are less likely to

receive a full explanation and less likely to report being treated with respect, than they are less likely to be satisfied.

3.3 Demands on the justice service are changing

The criminal justice service has had to deal with significant cuts to funding at a time when caseloads are becoming more challenging and citizen expectations have risen (as a result of improving digital technology). London's victims are not served well by a justice service where:

- An average case takes nearly 173 days, from the date of offence to the conclusion of court proceedings;
- Approximately half of trials are classed as effective; (Ministry of Justice 2015/16 data);
- 1 in 4 cracked or ineffective trials are due to the prosecution ending the case; 2 in 5 of those cases are attributed to the victim or witness not attending or withdrawing (Ministry of Justice 2015/16 data);
- There was a backlog of over 7,000 cases waiting to be heard in London Crown Courts at the end of October 2016;
- Conviction rates in London are 6 per cent lower for hate crime (Crown Prosecution Service Hate Crime report 2015/16); 10 per cent lower for domestic abuse; 4 per cent lower for rape and 5 percent lower for sexual offences than the rest of England and Wales. (Crown Prosecution Service Violence Against Women and Girls report

3.4 Pressure on the MPS budget

The Police and Crime Plan will be delivered at a time of severe and ongoing pressure on the MPS budget and on the wider public sector in London.

Between 2010 and 2015 the Police Grant was cut by 20% by the Government. This meant that the MPS needed to make £600 million of savings over the period, which was achieved by cutting 4,500 PCSOs and back-office staff, selling over 120 buildings and making cuts to other areas of policing. Despite the current Government claiming that future police funding has been protected, in reality the MPS still faces real-terms reductions in its budget and will need to make hundreds of millions of pounds in further savings over the next four years as a result.

This includes:

- Protecting London from Terrorism
- Tackling Serious and Organised Crime
- Being Prepared for Civil Emergencies
- Managing threats to public order and public safety
- Being prepared for cyber-emergency
- Tackling Child Sexual Abuse

MOPAC propose to:

- Bring the police closer to communities, providing a minimum of two dedicated Police Constables (PCs) and one Police Community Support Officer (PCSO) for every ward in London.
- End the inflexible 'MOPAC 7' targets set in the previous Mayor's Police and Crime Plan and agree annual crime and policing priorities at a local level, on volume crime, vulnerability and harm.
- Drive change in the MPS to improve its ability to protect vulnerable children and adults, in collaboration with statutory and voluntary sector partners.
- Invest in new technology and ways of working to keep police officers out on the front line and help them do their jobs more effectively.
- Encourage more female and BAME Londoners to join the MPS and build lasting, successful careers for all MPS officers and staff.
- Support the work of the Night Czar⁶ to deliver a safe and enjoyable night time economy.
- Work together with the MPS, TfL, British Transport Police (BTP), City of London Police and other enforcement partners to keep our transport network and roads safe.
- Work with businesses to help protect them from crime, making our city a safer place to work and do business.

Neighbourhood policing is supported by a wide range of specialist, city-wide functions, all of which work together to keep London safe.

The MPS has vital responsibilities and resources to protect our city from major threats and support national security efforts, set out in the national Strategic Policing Requirement.

3.5 A better criminal justice service for London

Criminal justice should be a service, not a system. The best interests of victims – the people it exists to serve – must be at its heart.

MOPAC outline thoughts for devolving greater powers over the justice service to the Mayor, which would enable us to make a bigger difference to the service provided to Londoners.

There are also proposals for plans to improve the treatment of victims, speed up the process of justice and address the career criminals whose persistent offending causes so much harm to Londoners.

This includes:

- A higher quality of service for Londoners
- Race, disproportionality and inequality in the criminal justice service
- Developing the service to improve outcomes for victims

- Reducing levels of repeat victimisation and repeat offending across London
- Putting London's needs first

MOPAC propose to:

- Appoint an independent Victims Commissioner for London and promote better outcomes for victims throughout the Criminal Justice Service.
- Roll out victim-centred restorative justice provision for London.
- Improve MPS file quality and ensure effective case handling between MPS and Crown Prosecution Service (CPS), including use of body-worn video evidence.
- Work together with the MPS and Courts to integrate services to support victims and witnesses of crime.
- Review compliance with the Victims Code of Practice across the Criminal Justice Service in London.
- Develop and deliver joint commissioning plans with the Ministry of Justice, the National Offender Management Service, prisons, the National Probation Service and the London Community Rehabilitation Company to improve "through the gate" services and so reduce reoffending.
- Press for devolution of criminal justice responsibilities for London from national government to the Mayor, to enable whole system change and improvement.

4 Some Londoners are at higher risk of becoming victims of crime, or of being exploited by others to commit criminal acts.

The Plan sets out proposals to drive efforts to tackle three issues of high concern and high harm across London.

- Keeping children and young people safe.
- Tackling violence against women and girls.
- Standing together against extremism, hatred and intolerance.

4.1 Keeping children and young people safe

Every child and young person in London should be able to grow and reach their potential free from the danger of crime and violence. While the majority of young Londoners continue to feel safe, there are a significant number who do not.

This includes:

- Protecting all young Londoners
- Taking action against knife crime, gangs and violence
- Drugs and alcohol
- Preventing young people from getting involved in crime
- Giving young offenders a better chance to turn their lives around

MOPAC propose to:

- Produce and implement a Knife Crime Strategy in the New Year, bringing police, partners and communities together to take tough action against this urgent problem facing young Londoners.
- Lead a new independent group of police leaders, child protection experts and academics to drive the oversight and change necessary to ensure that the lessons of the HMIC report are learned and that children in our city are not let down when they are most vulnerable.
- With NHS England, commission two Child Houses to provide investigative, medical and emotional support in one place to young victims of sexual violence.
- Review the MPS approach to gang crime, including the Gangs Matrix, and support the MPS to tackle gang crime, gun crime and knife crime more effectively in London.
- Work with the MPS and local authorities to reduce the arrest and charge rates of looked-after children.
- With London partners, seek to review custodial and community provision for children and young people to break the cycle of offending.

4.2 **Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)**

Violence, abuse and harassment should not be part of everyday life for women and girls in our city. We want to challenge the culture of acceptance that this is just something that women and girls should have to tolerate, and make sure that real action happens when these offences occur.

This includes:

- Providing London leadership in tackling violence against women and girls
- Addressing the prevalence of domestic abuse and sexual violence in London
- Introducing a London-wide approach to prevention of violence against women and girls
- Protecting men and boys
- Encouraging victims to come forward

MOPAC propose to:

- Produce a refreshed London Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy.
- Lead a public campaign against the prevalence of violence, abuse and harassment of women and girls.
- Sustain current investment in Rape Crisis and Sexual Assault Referral Centre provision.
- Work with partner agencies to develop a new sexual violence service model which would better meet the needs of victims and survivors.
- Review the provision and funding of Independent Domestic Violence Advocates and Independent Sexual Violence Advisors.

- Work with the GLA and Local Authorities to improve availability of refuges and other safe accommodation for victims and survivors.
- Support the work of Transport for London, the MPS, the British Transport Police and City of London Police to tackle unwanted sexual behaviour on the transport system.
- Deliver a whole-school pilot for VAWG prevention.
- Commission new interventions aimed at the behaviour of perpetrators.

4.3 **Standing together against extremism, hatred and intolerance**

London is famed as a city where people from every background and walk of life can live in freedom and tolerance. That tolerance and willingness to embrace difference is precious, and we are determined to protect it from those who would seek to undermine it.

This includes:

- Building cohesive and resilient communities
- Taking a zero tolerance approach against hate crime
- Improving reporting
- Strengthening early intervention and prevention
- Supporting victims
- A London-wide approach to counter-radicalisation
- Working alongside national efforts

MOPAC propose to:

- Work with MPS and CPS to take a zero tolerance approach against hate crime.
- Support the work of TfL, MPS Roads and Transport Policing Command, the British Transport Police and City of London Police to tackle hate crime on public transport to ensure London's transport system is a safe and welcoming environment for all those who wish to use it.
- Roll out the Hate Crime Victims' Advocates service across London, following a pilot scheme in Hackney and Westminster.
- Launch an Online Hate Crime Hub to provide a dedicated policing response to online offences.
- Ensure that the approach to safeguarding against radicalisation is in line with our city-wide approach to social integration.
- Work with the Deputy Mayor for Social Integration to support community cohesion and resilience.

4.4 **Transforming services and managing the MPS budget**

The challenges that face the MPS are significant: Violence is increasing. Whilst some crimes continue to fall, new threats are emerging. Cyber-crime is on the increase. Terrorists continue to develop new tactics to try and attack.

At the same time, continued Government austerity means further savings from the MPS budget over the next four years, on top of the £600m already saved over the last four years.

This draft Plan describes how MOPAC propose to work with the MPS to ensure that, at a time of changing demand and decreasing funding, its officers, staff and volunteers have the resources, skills and support they need to protect our city from criminal threats, deliver a high quality universal service to all Londoners, intervene effectively with the most vulnerable victims of crime in our city and pursue the perpetrators

After years of cuts in police funding, pressures on the policing budget remain acute. Over the next four years, MOPAC anticipate having to make millions of pounds in additional savings from the MPS budget.

This includes:

- Technology
- Structure
- Making every pound count

4.5 **MOPAC propose to oversee the MPS, fund services and deliver their commitments by:**

- Shared outcomes
- Tighter grip on performance and oversight
- Measuring the things that matter
- Working with partners
- Smarter commissioning
- Prevention and early intervention
- Devolution

5 **Consultation:**

MOPAC have set out a number of priority areas and areas for consideration which include:

- To what extent do you agree that the plan will make London a safer city for all?
- Do you think the priorities stated by the Mayor are the right ones? Thinking about the priorities - please provide any comments you have about the plan itself including anything you would add or change.

- Are the delivery plans and commitments clear and easy to understand? Please provide any comments you have about the delivery plans and commitments. Is there anything you would like to contribute regarding the approach MOPAC intend to take?
- Do you agree with the approach laid out in terms of how success of the plan will be measured? Please provide any comment you have about performance measurement of the police or criminal justice service.
- What do you think the Police and Crime Plan will achieve?
- What would you like to see more emphasis on?
- Is there anything else you think the Mayor should take into account when creating his plan?

6 **Financial Implications**

The Safer Lewisham Partnership currently monitors the spend in relation to the MOPAC funding Resource allocation in relation to tackling emerging issues. There have been reductions in contributions made via the London Crime Prevention fund from MOPAC to Lewisham in 2017-2021. There may be opportunities to co commission and work with other boroughs and partners on aspects of this plan. The details of this will be determined in 2017.

7 **Legal & Human Rights Implications**

- 7.1 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 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.
- 7.2 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.
- 7.3 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.
- 7.4 These statutory duties amongst others feed into the Council's Safer Lewisham Strategy.

8 **Equalities Implications**

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.

9 **Crime and Disorder Implications**

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.

10 **Environmental Implications**

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

11 **Conclusion**

MOPACs Plan has changed significantly from that of 2013-2017 with a greater focus on risk, harm and vulnerability. This matches the approach Lewisham has taken over the past 5 years. There are significant opportunities presented in the priorities within this Plan along with challenges of resources and deliverability. Lewisham have regular dialogue with MOPAC as a Borough but also as the Chair of the London Heads of Community Safety as the voice for London Local Authorities. This ongoing dialogue is essential in ensuring that the MOPAC Plan meets the needs of local residents whilst considering London wide opportunities.

For further information on this report please contact Geeta Subramaniam-Mooney Head of Crime Reduction & Supporting People, Directorate for Community Services on 020 8 314 9569

Safer Stronger Communities Select Committee		
Title	LGBT Provision in Lewisham	
Contributor	Scrutiny Manager	Item 7
Class	Part 1 (open)	17 January 2017

1. Purpose

- 1.1. To provide information to members of the Safer Stronger Communities Select Committee on LGBT provision in Lewisham in line with their terms of reference of advising the Executive on matters relating to equalities and equality of opportunity in the borough.

2. Summary

- 2.1. This report considers LGBT provision in the borough of Lewisham and provides a brief overview of a range of areas and services the Council provides. The report includes, health and wellbeing of the LGBT community, youth provision, community engagement, incidences of reported Hate Crime against the LGBT community, services for older residents and a snapshot of views from the Lewisham staff LGBT forum.

3. Recommendations

- 3.1. The Committee is asked to:
- note the contents of the report.

4. Policy Context

- 4.1. The Council’s overarching vision is “Together we will make Lewisham the best place in London to live, work and learn”. In addition to this, ten corporate priorities and the overarching Sustainable Community Strategy drive decision making in the Council. Lewisham’s corporate priorities were agreed by full Council and they remain the principal mechanism through which the Council’s performance is reported.
- 4.2. This report into LGBT provision crosses many of the Council’s corporate policies of: community leadership: young people’s achievement and involvement; safety, security and a visible presence; protection of children; caring for adults and older people; active healthy citizens. The theme also crosses over many of the priorities in the Sustainable Community Strategy. “Ambitious and Achieving” aims to create a borough where people are inspired and supported to achieve their potential. “Safer” where people feel safe and live free from crime, antisocial behaviour and abuse. “Empowered and Responsible” where people are actively involved in their local area and contribute to supportive communities. “Clean, green and liveable” where people live in high quality housing and can care for and enjoy their environment. “Healthy, active and enjoyable”, where people can actively participate

in maintaining and improving their health and well-being. “Dynamic and prosperous”, where people are part of vibrant communities and town centres, well connected to London and beyond.

- 4.3. The Council’s strategic approach to delivering equality is set out in the Comprehensive Equalities Scheme 2016-20. The CES takes account of our statutory responsibilities under the Equality Act 2010 and incorporates the nine characteristics that are protected under this legislation, including sexual orientation and gender re-assignment. The CES also outlines the Council’s equalities objectives.
- 4.4. Lewisham’s five equalities objectives are designed to ensure a holistic approach to tackling discrimination and promoting equality, across all protected characteristics, including sexual orientation. They are as follows:
- ① To tackle victimisation, harassment and discrimination
 - ② To improve access to services
 - ③ To close the gap in outcomes for citizens
 - ④ To increase understanding and mutual respect between communities
 - ⑤ To increase participation and engagement
- 4.5. In the 2015 Lewisham Residents Survey, 4% of respondents identified themselves as Lesbian Gay or Bisexual (LGB).¹ Nationally the ONS estimates that in 2015, 1.7% of the UK population identified themselves as LGB. Nationally, for the younger age group of the population aged 16 to 24, 3.3% identified themselves as LGB, the largest percentage within any age group in 2015². In 2015, the population of London had the largest percentage of any region who identified themselves as lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB) at 2.6%.³ There is very limited data available on the percentages of the population who identify as Trans. The Gender Identity Research and Education Society (GIRES) has carried out work estimating the size of the transgender population in the UK. It is estimated that there are between 10 and 45 people per 100,000 identifying as trans* in different areas of the UK.⁴
- 4.6. This report will look at a number of areas of relevance including: Health and Wellbeing; Community Engagement, Crime, Young People, and Older People and consider the provision in Lewisham where relevant and provide statistics where possible.

¹ Residents Survey details can be found here

<https://www.lewisham.gov.uk/mayorandcouncil/aboutthecouncil/performance/Documents/Lewisham%20Residents%20Survey%202015%20Summary.pdf>

² ONS, Sexual Identity, Uk, 2015

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/culturalidentity/sexuality/bulletins/sexualidentityuk/2015>

³ ONS, Sexual Identity, Uk, 2015

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/culturalidentity/sexuality/bulletins/sexualidentityuk/2015>

⁴ Lewisham Comprehensive Equalities Scheme Data Sift

<https://www.lewisham.gov.uk/mayorandcouncil/aboutthecouncil/equality-and-diversity/Documents/Comprehensive%20Equalities%20Scheme%202016%E2%80%932015.pdf>

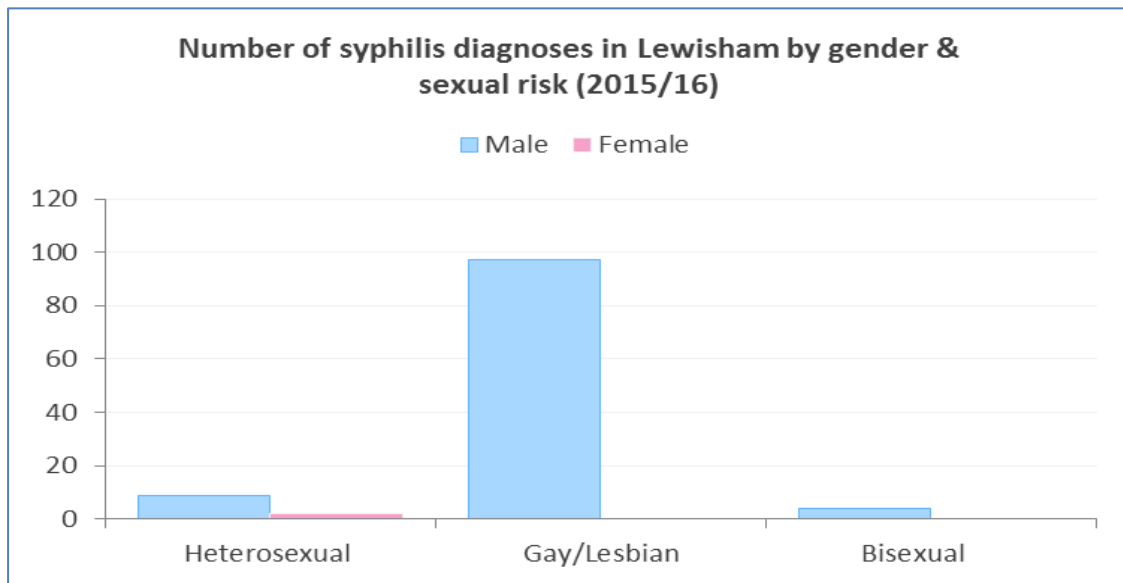
5. Health and Wellbeing

- 5.1. The Healthier Communities Select Committee is responsible for monitoring and scrutinising health services in the borough. This includes sexual health services, which the committee has examined on a number of occasions in recent years. In July 2014 the Committee was consulted on the draft Lewisham, Southwark and Lambeth Sexual Health Strategy. The Committee then considered the accompanying Action Plan early in 2015. In June 2016 the Committee scrutinised proposed changes to HIV care and support services across Lewisham, Southwark and Lambeth. Later in the year the Committee also examined a number of proposed savings to sexual health services, as part of the overall savings to the public health budget in Lewisham. Most recently, in October 2016, the Committee received up-to-date statistics on a range of sexual health indicators as part of the public health performance dashboard.
- 5.2. Sexuality is not routinely recorded for most health issues but there is growing evidence that there are areas where there are poorer health outcomes in the LGBT population. According to Public Health England⁵ these are: sexual health and HIV; mental health; and rates of smoking, alcohol and drug usage.

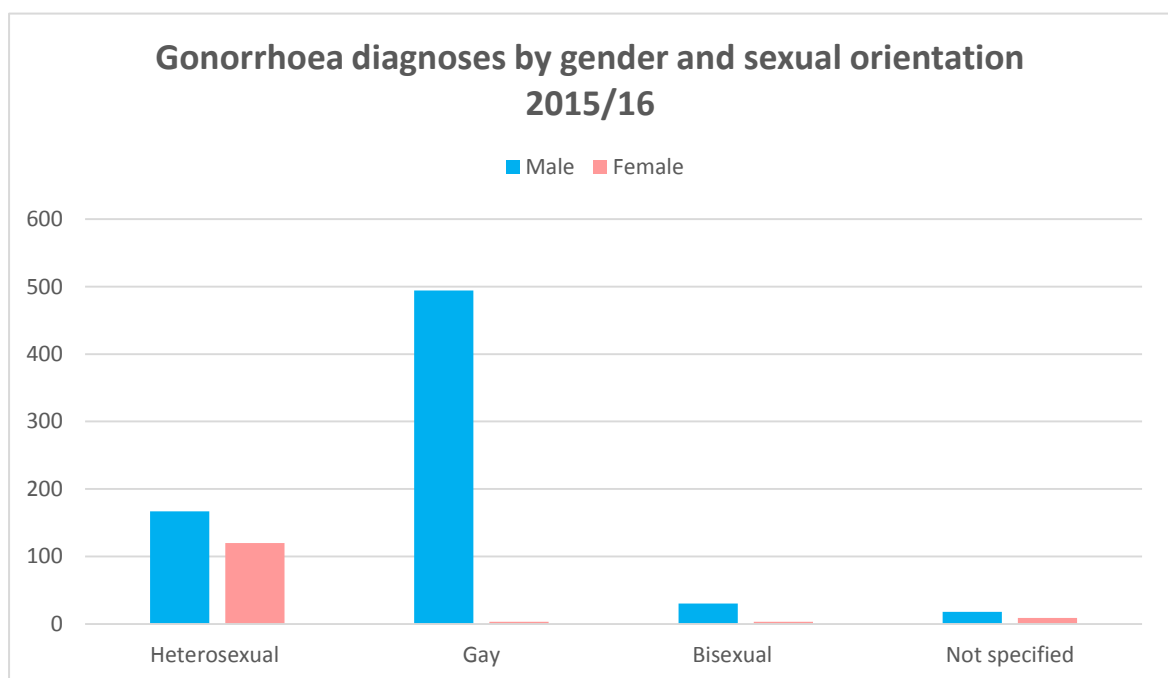
Sexual Health

- 5.3. Sexually transmitted infection (STI) rates are highest in young people, men who have sex with men (MSM) and black ethnic minorities. Women who have sex with women are at lowest risk with very small numbers diagnosed with STIs. The number of STI diagnoses in MSM has risen sharply in England in recent years and this is also the case in Lewisham, with the number of cases of new infections more than doubling between 2011 and 2015. Over the last few years the number and rates of infection in heterosexual men has been falling, but has continued to rise in MSM.
- 5.4. Gonorrhoea is the most commonly diagnosed STI among MSM. High levels of gonorrhoea transmission are of particular concern given the emergence of gonorrhoea resistant to anti-biotic treatment. However there is no evidence of a particular problem in Lewisham in relation to resistant strains of gonorrhoea. In 2015, overall 6,346 new sexually transmitted infections (STIs) were diagnosed in residents of Lewisham, a rate of 2173.8 per 100,000 residents (compared to 767.6 per 100,000 in England). For cases in male Lewisham residents where sexual orientation was known, 40.7% (1,175) of new STIs diagnosed in sexual health clinics were among men who have sex with men (MSM).
- 5.5. In England, 70% of gonorrhoea cases and 84% of syphilis cases were in MSM. In Lewisham 90% of all new syphilis cases in men were in MSM (of which 3% identified as bisexual). The number of cases in women was less than 5 and none of these were in Lesbian women. In total there were 114 new syphilis cases diagnosed in Lewisham residents.

⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/phe-action-plan-tackles-health-inequalities-for-men-who-have-sex-with-men>



5.6. Of new gonorrhoea cases diagnosed in 2015/16 in men, 59% were MSM, who had over 5 times the number of infections compared to heterosexual men, despite accounting for an estimated 10% of male population. In the female population 2% of gonorrhoea infections, were in lesbian women, and a further 2% in bisexual women.



HIV

5.7 There were around 100 new HIV diagnoses in Lewisham in 2015. The diagnosed HIV prevalence was 8.3 per 1,000 population aged 15-59 years (compared to 2.26 per 1,000 in England). There are around 1,660 people in Lewisham living with HIV accessing HIV services. Of these around 40% probably acquired their infection through sex between men, and 55% through heterosexual sex. Of the remaining 5%, 1.4% of infections were probably transmitted through injecting drug use and the

rest were either unknown or acquired through other means. New infections are more likely to be acquired through sex between men rather than through heterosexual sex.

Access to Services

- 5.8 In 2015/16 there were just under 15,000 male and around 29,300 female first attendances in sexual health clinics by Lewisham residents. The figure for women is significantly higher than for men, as women access clinics for contraception as well as for sexually transmitted infection screening and treatment. Of the men attending 32% identified as gay and 2% as bisexual. Of the women attending 0.4% identified as lesbian, and 0.74% bisexual.
- 5.9 Overall around 32% of Lewisham residents accessing sexual health services do so outside of the borough. Central London clinics are more likely to be accessed by men who have sex with men than heterosexual men and women. There is a specialist sexual health clinic at the Waldron Health Centre for MSM newXclinic. However, all 4 sexual health clinics in Lewisham are able to see and clinically manage LGBT individuals.
- 5.10 In the first quarter of 2016/17, 60 Lewisham residents were tested through the HIV.test website. Due to small numbers it is not yet possible to give breakdown by sexual orientation and positive results, but Lewisham has a higher return rate (61%) than Lambeth and Southwark, both around 50%. Seventy percent of tests are in men.
- 5.11 Lewisham contributes to the London wide HIV prevention programme branded as "DO IT LONDON" which is targeted at gay men and BME groups at highest risk of HIV infection and includes outreach into 80 gay clubs/venues in central London, promotion of HIV testing and use of media (including social media and engagement via gay dating websites and apps) to develop a recognised brand to promote messages around HIV prevention. Lewisham Council contributed £59,000 to this in 2016/17.
- 5.12 Lewisham Council, with Lambeth and Southwark Councils also commission the RISE partnership which provides HIV Prevention and Sexual Health Services to Black African and Caribbean communities and gay, bisexual and MSM across Lambeth, Southwark and Lewisham. The services available include peer support for BAME MSM, personal development training for MSM, Chemsex harm reduction, training for faith leaders as well as outreach services for HIV testing and condom distribution. Lewisham MSM have access to and attend a number of peer support programmes through the RISE programme - particularly for those MSM from BME groups who may face stigma within their own communities.
- 5.13 Interventions through the RISE partnership take place at 14-15 outreach locations across the borough, these include a range of religious, cultural and commercial settings. Outreach work includes support, testing, condom distribution and programme delivery such as the Testing Faith Programme and the Strengthening Families, Strengthening Communities Programme.
- 5.14 RISE have established new partnerships and referral pathways via the range of Rise programmes and interventions including through: Lewisham PreSchool Alliance; Welcare; Africa; Lewisham YOS; Lewisham + Bromley MIND; Lewisham

Young Womens' Resource Project; Lewisham Volunteers Centre; Lewisham Seventh Day Adventist church; The Ecumenical Borough of Deans Lewisham; Christ the Rock Ministries Lewisham; Positive Parenting and Children (working across Boroughs); Preschool Learning Alliance (Lewisham); Welcare (working across Boroughs); Working With Men (working across Boroughs); House of Rainbow (working across Boroughs).

- 5.15 From April 2016 to the end of September 2016 (Q1 and Q2), through RISE, 22 faith leaders in Lewisham have completed the Testing Faith training programme, and 292 individuals have been engaged through community outreach programmes. In addition to this 3550 condoms have been distributed in Lewisham. 3100 postcards and small media have also been distributed in Lewisham promoting RISE.

Alcohol and substance abuse

- 5.16 The Prevention, Inclusion and Public Health Commissioning Team in Lewisham commissions drugs services, runs awareness campaigns, provides training and advice, and aims to help people in Lewisham with the problems that drug and alcohol use cause to individuals, families and communities.
- 5.17 Quarterly performance monitoring of service providers, includes Treatment Outcome Indicators which measures LGBT clients accessing their services, and promotes outreach work with this community.

Mental Health

- 5.18 The South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust, the borough's main mental health service provider, supports the Four in Ten peer support group for LGBT people with mental health problems. The group meets once a week and is intended to provide a safe place for LGBT people with mental health issues to socialise, share experiences and support one another. SLAM also offers a range of academic sessions to ensure clinicians are mindful of issues faced by their patients, this will include gender and sexuality. SLaM often refer onto specific services, such as the Metro Centre, mermaidsuk.org.uk and the Tavistock Gender Identity Clinic, when specialist LGBT support is required.

6 Community engagement

- 6.1 Lewisham Council's Sustainable Community Strategy priority "Empowered and responsible" aims for Lewisham to be a place where people are actively involved in their local area and contribute to supportive communities. Engaging in civic life and volunteering are an important part of being an active citizen and ensuring there are no obstacles to individuals' participation or prejudices due to sexual orientation, is an important consideration.
- 6.2 The following LGBT led organisations are in Lewisham: Lewisham LGBT + Forum, Metro and TAGS trans swimming club. The Lewisham Council website has a page which signposts readers to events, organisations, information and advice of interest to the LGBT community, the website is updated regularly to ensure the relevance and accuracy of data.

Library & Information Service

6.3 The Library & Information Service offers a range of services to support and represent LGBT people in Lewisham:

- Fiction and Non-Fiction stock represents the diverse makeup of the community it serves, including stock relevant to LGBT users, across both physical and digital platforms. This includes Self Help titles, Biographies and quality information plus Fiction titles which may have themes or authorship around LGBT.
- Stock is used to raise awareness of LGBT issues with annual displays marking LGBT History Month, IDAHOT and World Aids Day where relevant. Regular displays also happen throughout the year.
- Lewisham Libraries participate in the nationwide initiative Reading Well for Young People. The scheme provides books for 13 to 18 year-olds with support and advice on common mental health conditions. The books are chosen by young people and health professionals and include titles specific to LGBT mental health issues in young people. Health professionals can refer young people to the booklist and anyone can borrow them for free from their local library.
- Lewisham Libraries offer information and sign-posting to services by staff and also provide spaces for local organisations to display publicity for services or for groups to meet. They have also hosted regular sessions on hate crime reporting and other relevant information. Several branches are registered as Hate Crime reporting sites where crimes can be reported and statements given and passed on to police.
- Lewisham Libraries support the “Come Correct” or “CCard” Scheme and are distributors of condoms and sexual health advice. The CCard scheme enables young people who have pre-registered to access free condoms in a variety of locations across London.
- The Home Library Service is open to all who are house bound and therefore it engages with a wide and diverse range of users, including those from the LGBT community.
- Online magazine and newspaper resources include LGBT interest titles such as GT, Attitude, Diva and Out which are free to read or download.

Volunteering

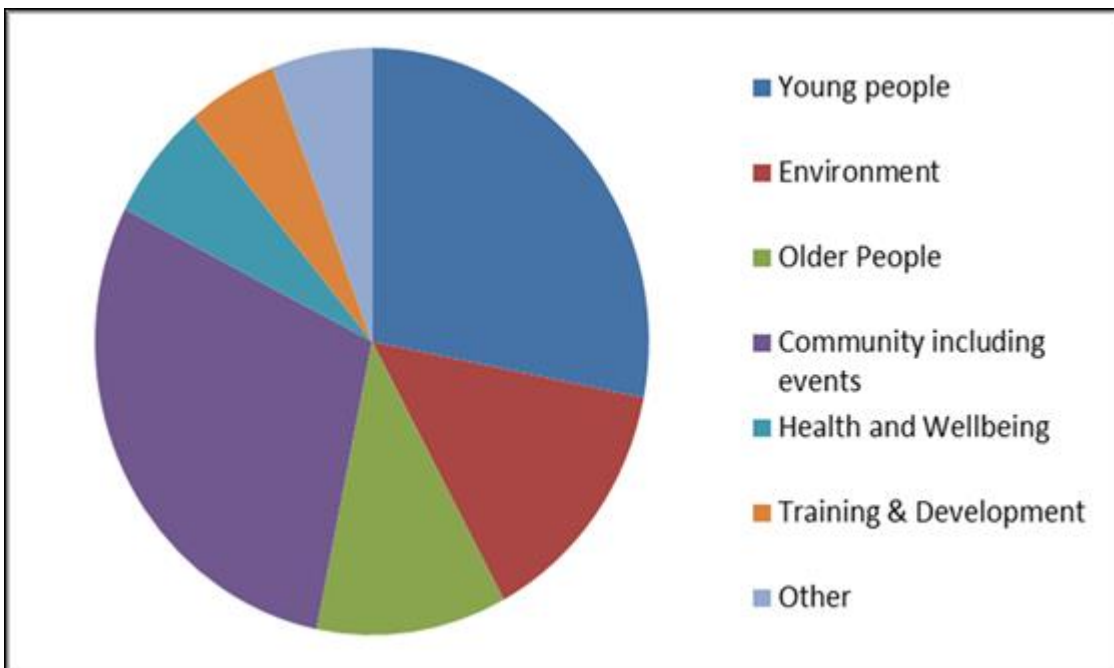
6.4 The Council is unable to monitor volunteering throughout the borough, however current figures from Volunteer Centre Lewisham (VCL) for the year November 2015 to November 2016 provide a snapshot of demographic makeup and indicate the following breakdown out of the 735 volunteers:

Heterosexual – 80%
Lesbian/Gay – 2%
Bisexual – 3%
Not disclosed – 15%

6.5 These figures represent a small proportion of the number of volunteers in Lewisham as the majority do not access volunteering through VCL but approach organisations directly. The statistics above for Volunteer Centre Lewisham would appear to be in line with the general population who identify as LGB in Lewisham as outlined in paragraph 4.5 above.

Local Assemblies

- 6.6 Local Assemblies are a mechanism to bring the local community together to discuss priorities and issues of concern, they also have a small budget which they use to address local issues. The Local Assemblies' Team monitors participation at Local Assemblies and does include sexual orientation as part of the monitoring information that it gathers at each meeting. Because of the scale of the work involved, this information is not collated until the end of the financial year when an annual report is produced. Sexual orientation has been included as a category for the first time in 2016/17 therefore data from previous years is not currently available.
- 6.7 167 groups were funded in 2014/15 through the Local Assemblies' budgets. The table below shows a break-down based on the themes of the projects, There has been an increase in the number of projects funded under the theme 'Community Cohesion Events' which now along with projects aimed at young people receive the most money from the Assembly Fund. Other areas where higher proportions of projects were delivered included environmentally-focused projects, work with older people, work focused on health and wellbeing, and training and development.

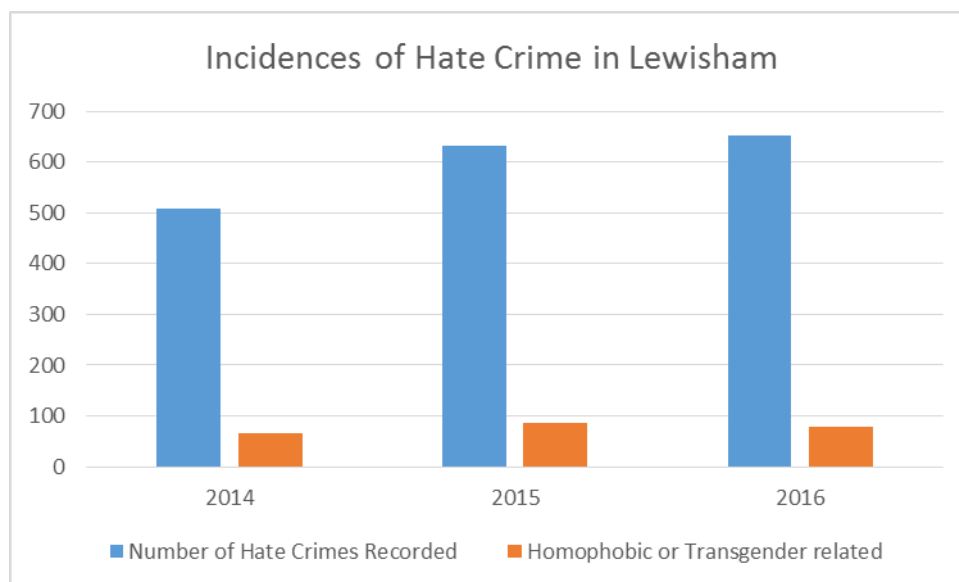


7 Crime

- 7.1 There is currently no way of capturing accurately, the number of victims of all crimes in Lewisham who are LGBT, as gender or sexual orientation data may not always be recorded unless pertinent to the specific crime. However for recorded Hate Crime it is possible to monitor the incidences of those recorded as homophobic or transgender Hate Crime. The Crown Prosecution Service defines A Hate Incident

as “any incident which the victim, or anyone else, thinks is based on someone’s prejudice towards them because of their race, religion, sexual orientation, disability or because they are transgender”.

7.2 In Lewisham, the number of recorded Homophobic or Transgender Hate Crime incidents over three years (2014-16) was 230 out of 1793 recorded Hate Crimes in that period. The graph below shows the incidences over the last three years.



7.3 The Council continues to develop initiatives with its partners to encourage the reporting of homophobic and transphobic crimes affecting the LGBT community. This includes the promotion of third party reporting sites (e.g. METRO and youth clubs) to allow LGBT people to log and formally report incidents and crimes.

7.4 Third party reporting sites provide a safe and comfortable non-police environment for LGBT people, and increases their access to relevant support services. The settings are actively involved in raising awareness of hate crime and how to report it, and the visible presence sends a message to perpetrators that homophobic or transphobic hate crime is not acceptable in Lewisham. All third party reporting sites receive training on how to deal sensitively with diverse communities.

7.5 Hate crime reporting can also be reported online via the Council’s website, which tracks whether the incident was homophobic or gender-related, and also identifies whether the victim was under 16 years of age. The figures from the Council’s site are incorporated into the overall figures as cited above.

8 Young People

8.1 The Council expects all its provision to be inclusive and to demonstrate awareness of equalities. The Council undertook a consultation with young people as part of youth service changes 3 years ago, and one of the issues raised in that was not only that some LGBTQ young people want bespoke provision, but also that most

young people want to access the same provision as all their friends, regardless of sexuality.

- 8.2 Lewisham Council does, however, commission Metro, a charity serving lesbians, gay men, bisexual and transgendered (LGBT) people, and those questioning their sexuality, to provide support to LGBTQ young people aged 11-19 (25 with SEN) across 6 key areas – sexual health, mental health, drug and alcohol, bullying and hate crime, employment and healthy living. These are provided weekly meetings, generally 10-12 young people attend each week and a total of 30 individuals over the past year. In addition to this they also provide training for youth workers and workshops for all young people accessing youth provision on understanding sexuality and gender identity.
- 8.3 The Council does not routinely collect data on numbers of young people who identify as LGBTQ. Many young people are questioning their sexuality at this age and they may not want to answer or know the answer to these questions. Youth Service staff are, however, trained to listen out for, and support young people who may be questioning their sexuality, and to support young people through any challenging situations they may be facing.
- 8.4 The Council's commissioned Youth Service provider 'Youth First' has 513 directly run youth clubs and 5 Adventure Playgrounds across the borough as well as various commissioned projects. Eleven Youth First youth and play workers and youth volunteers are trained in dealing with issues regarding sexuality and gender, and are able to provide holistic support to young people. Training is delivered by Metro.
- 8.5 Youth and play workers address a range of issues with young people attending their clubs including support with 'coming out', bullying etc. They are trained not to presume that all young people are heterosexual when discussing issues such as sexual health. All youth and play workers have been trained by the Council's Community Safety Officer to provide a third-party hate crime reporting function within youth clubs. This includes homophobic or transphobic hate crimes. Staff also challenge low-level homophobia that may be evident in language usage amongst young people.
- 8.6 Youth clubs also provide a signposting service to dedicated LGBT support services, advice and information provided by either the Council or other organisations (e.g. Metro and Stonewall). LGBT posters and support leaflets are available in all youth club venues.
- 8.7 The LiVE LGBT youth group supports young LGBT people aged 16-25 (19-25 with Special Educational Needs / Learning Difficulties and Disabilities) from Lewisham. It is facilitated on a weekly basis (48 weeks per annum) on a Wednesday evening, by the Metro Youth Service. The group is funded by the Council's Youth Service Provider Youth First.
- 8.8 Lewisham - LiVE activities address a range of health inequalities faced by young LGBT people, focusing on their wellbeing, and increasing their knowledge and skills. Particular sessions include the following:

- Relationships and safer sex, including the reduction of Sexually Transmitted Infections;
- Mental health, emotional health and personal wellbeing (such as coming out, self-esteem, family problems, isolation, self-harm and suicide);
- Reducing alcohol and substance misuse;
- Support for victims of hate crime and homophobic/transphobic bullying;
- Support with employment, study and training; and
- Support for LGBT young people to access cultural events across London.

8.9 LGBT young people are actively engaged in defining the elements of the LiVE project that will best address their specific needs, and the impact of the project is measured through post-activity evaluation forms, an annual needs assessment process, and general feedback from the group's youth forum. The project also provides one-to-one assessments and referrals, supporting early intervention for young LGBT people in Lewisham. This seeks to minimize the future impact on services (e.g. CAHMS, NHS, GUM clinics) later in the client's life. Metro Youth Service staff actively signpost additional support services to young LGBT people including services available at the Metro centre in Greenwich (i.e. sexual health clinics, counselling, and mental health drop-in sessions).

8.10 In Lewisham young people can access a free and anonymous online counselling service: www.kooth.com for any 11 – 19 year olds living or attending school in the borough. The site offers a space where young people can explore their feelings in relation to sexuality and gender without the fear of recrimination or negative judgement.

8.11 In addition to the counselling element of the service, Kooth.com facilitates weekly online youth forums (all externally moderated to ensure safety), whereby a range of topics are covered. On occasion the topic may cover issues affecting the LGBT community, such as sexuality, peer pressure or body image. Online open access message boards are also available, for young people to raise issues concerning them.

Schools

8.12 Lewisham Safeguarding Children's Board produced an anti-bullying guidance⁶ which includes guidance on bullying linked to prejudice and discrimination including homophobic bullying. This was issued to schools approximately 18 months to 2 years ago. The Lewisham safeguarding in education officer, when visiting schools, will raise this in terms of reporting, dealing with incidents, training etc. From feedback from these visits it appears that homophobic incidents are low but where they have occurred schools have dealt with them appropriately. Although this is a matter for individual schools, the Council does see it as part of its safeguarding role and it is being added to the annual audit. It is also part of the Ofsted framework. There may also be occasions where incidents of bullying should be addressed as a child protection concern and the local authority will have statutory responsibilities on such occasions. A number of Lewisham schools do some good work, working with external organisations such as Stonewall. The Children and Young People

⁶ Antbullying Guidance can be found here <https://www.lewisham.gov.uk/myservices/socialcare/children/keeping-children-safe/information-for-professionals/protocols-and-policies/Documents/AntiBullyingResource.pdf>

Directorate are in the process of gathering a list of the organisations which schools commission from to good effect so that other schools which need to get up to speed know where to go.

- 8.13 The Council does not keep data on bullying in schools and has to prioritise the statutory data collection obligations. The Council is not resourced to advise schools on equalities in the curriculum and schools are expected to find that expertise from within their staff and to use external organisations to plug any gaps/give additional ideas/challenge.

Fostering, Adoption and Leaving Care

- 8.14 Recruitment of foster carers in Lewisham is currently provided by an external agency. Lewisham is developing its own broad fostering strategy which will include recruitment as well as support of foster carers; this will include targeted recruitment at events such as LGBT Adopt/Foster fortnight. Providers of placement and procurement services for children and young people are monitored through the Preferred Provider Framework (PPF) to ensure that they address issues of sexual orientation and gender identity in a supportive manner, and that LGBT young people in fostering placements are being given relevant advice, information and helpline support.
- 8.15 Lewisham foster carers, and those placed with foster carers working for Preferred Provider Independent Fostering Agencies receive training on sexual orientation as part of the training courses on Celebrating Diversity, Promoting Identity and Self Esteem; as well as Sex and Relationships specifically relating to young people.
- 8.16 From 2014, requirements for PPF providers include monitoring reports on the numbers of Looked After Children that are LGBT, and how they have been appropriately supported.
- 8.17 In line with the current National agenda, the Council now undertakes much of its recruitment activity as a consortium. The members of the South London Adoption Consortium work together to undertake recruitment of adoptive parents and to promote the best possible outcomes for Lewisham children. The Council attends all recruitment events and targets LGBT groups within Adoption week. As part of this collective approach, the Council has focused collectively on recruitment of LGBT carers and have targeted LGBT groups within Adoption week.
- 8.18 Lewisham has subscribed to a service provided by New Family Social, an organisation which supports LGBT adopters. Over the last 4 years, 11 LGBT adopters have been approved by Lewisham Council; however the support service is provided to all Lewisham approved LGBT adopters; regardless of when they were approved. Lewisham also subscribe to Adoption Link and Placement Link, which provide potential matches for children who are waiting for adoptive placement.
- 8.19 The leaving care service provides support to Looked After Children who are leaving or have left care. This is targeted at young people aged between 16-25 years, and predominantly consists of advice, counselling and signposting to other support services. The service doesn't systematically monitor on the basis of sexual orientation, taking a bespoke needs-based assessment with each client instead. If a client identified their sexual orientation or gender identity as a factor that needs to be considered, this would be captured in their case report and explored as part of

their assessment. This could entail mediation work with their family, information on sexual health issues, or signposting to a relevant LGBT support group.

9 Lewisham Council Staff

9.1 Lewisham Council employment profile provides information on the Council's staff. According to the 2015-16 survey, the Council employs 2300 non-school staff. Data on sexuality is requested but not always completed by staff and so there is a large section of the workforce (54.74%) whose sexual orientation is unknown. This is similar to marital status and religion where a similar number of employees' data is unknown. The figures for sexual orientation in 2015/16 profile are as follows:

Lesbian or Gay	1.69%
Bisexual	0.17%
Heterosexual	39.35%
Prefer not to say	4.22%
Unknown	54.74%

As can be seen from the figures above, the non-disclosure of protected characteristics such as ethnicity, marital status, sexuality etc, remains high across the council. The HR division have said that they do make requests of the workforce from time to time and a decision has now been taken to undertake a refresh of the data once the Council IT active directory has been cleansed. This will enable HR to more effectively email employees within Directorates.

9.2 Lewisham Council has an LGBT staff forum created with the intention of providing a voice and support for LGBT staff and a means for those staff to raise specific issues and influence policy and organisational development. Membership is open to all LGBT staff working for the Council. There are currently approximately 40 staff on the mailing list and around 10 regular attendees. For the purpose of this report, the forum agreed to have a snapshot discussion with attendees to consider their experiences working at the Council and being LGBTQ.

9.3 Many of the comments from the feedback were positive citing for example the way in which the Council regularly supports gay pride and LGBT history month. The respect shown in marking the shootings in Orlando in June 2016 was also noted. Other comments included feeling confident discussing issues with managers and welcoming the commitment the Council makes to LGBT issues through actively supporting LGBT history month. Other comments included feeling accepted and that colleagues were supportive and tolerant.

9.4 There were however some concerns raised including the HR equality and diversity form which, it was felt, could be updated to ensure staff felt confident in providing data and therefore reducing the numbers of "unknowns" and providing more accurate workforce figures. Issues affecting the trans community were felt to not be widely known and it was suggested that additional training for staff could be beneficial. Additional training for managers, to ensure they are able to signpost staff to the forum, would be welcomed as would management training which ensured managers understood some of the broader issues that may affect the LGBT community and how they may be of relevance across service areas. Some forum members felt that in particular there was a lack of awareness around LGBT inter-sex and non-binary issues which meant that staff may not be supported and

services may not be taking these issues into account. There was also a comment that slang which negatively references the LGBT community had been heard in corridors on occasions.

- 9.5 The Forum members also felt they would welcome more discussions with the CYP Directorate particularly on Education and Adoption & Fostering. Forum members also queried the level of depth with which the Comprehensive Equalities Scheme considered LGBT issues. During staff inductions, new staff should be informed about the different forums available and members raised the possibility of HR providing a “New Staff pack” that includes information about support and staff forums which could be given out as part of the recruitment process.
- 9.6 The forum also highlighted the course ‘Respecting Diversity: Sexual Orientation’ which is available at the Lewisham Staff E Learning zone (<http://lewisham.learningpool.com/>). The course gives scenarios and discussion points as well as asking questions. Increasing awareness of this course and uptake was seen as being a useful aim.

10 Complaints

- 10.1 The Council aims to deal with all complaints appropriately and sensitively. Current complaint categories include the “equality/diversity” complaint category on the complaints system and the Council does ask those commenting on Council services (via the complaints form) their sexual orientation. However, currently there is the potential for complaints to be categorised under another category even if there is an equality/diversity aspect to them.
- 10.2 The Council’s complaints and casework review recommended the current iCasework system should either be upgraded or replaced. In part this is because the current version does not include all necessary LGBT categorisations meaning that the data available is not statistically robust. The service is currently undertaking an analysis of available options, functionality and costs with the objective of replacing the system in 2017. The service will ensure that the replacement system has the capacity to record and report on sexual orientation appropriately, inclusive of all relevant options such as transgender. Guidance and training will be provided to staff to ensure as accurate as possible recording of complaints, an appropriate awareness of LGBT issues and a sensitive and informed workforce.

11 Housing and Homelessness

- 11.1 Homelessness rates as measured by homelessness acceptances in Lewisham are higher than the London average at 5.9 per 1,000 households compared to London average of 5.1, however they have risen much less than the average since 2009. In the rest of England the figure was 1.9 per 1000 people.⁷ Rough sleeping rates are high in London, 7,580 people were recorded as rough sleeping in London in 2014/15 (and were in touch with homeless outreach teams). The number of rough sleepers in London has increased every year since 2007 and is now more than double the number in the mid- 2000s.

⁷ Trust for London Poverty Profile <http://www.londonpovertyprofile.org.uk/indicators/boroughs/lewisham/>

- 11.2 Single Homeless Intervention and Prevention (SHIP) provides support to single people who are homeless or are worried they might become homeless. They can be contacted either directly, or via a referral. Following an assessment of a person's situation, they will refer them to the housing service that best fits their needs, or signpost them to other agencies or support services.
- 11.3 Where a person's sexual orientation or gender identity is the cause of their homelessness, or potential homelessness, this will be discussed as part of their assessment. If the intention is to house them in supported accommodation alongside other residents, their sexual orientation or gender identity will be considered where appropriate in determining the most suitable housing option.

12 Older residents

- 12.1 Lewisham Council's four lead providers of Social Care are, Medacs, Care Outlook, Westminster Homecare and Eleanor Health Care. All groups submit their Equalities policies at the time of tendering. The wording of the Equalities Policy for all four are very similar, they all refer to discrimination or harassment on grounds of sex, sexual orientation, marriage, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership.
- 12.2 For Eleanor Healthcare, as part of their training for staff, their equal opportunities policy and person centred care modules both reference LGBT clients, promoting tolerance and personal preferences. They don't have a specific policy or training course in this area.
- 12.3 Westminster covers LGBT during induction training and 'promotes their equalities & diversity policy through daily working practice.' WHC do not have specific training but if this was required then they would provide training to staff.
- 12.4 As a result of being contacted for this report some of the providers have said they would be very interested to see any examples of good practice in this area.
- 12.5 In terms of monitoring of customers, for nearly 80 % of users of social care in Lewisham, sexual orientation is unknown or undisclosed. There are many barriers to finding this information and many clients prefer not to say, are unable to say or in some circumstances family members may be completing information on behalf of the clients and it can be inappropriate to ask.

13 Legal Implications

- 13.1 The Equality Act 2010 (the Act) introduced a public sector equality duty (the equality duty or the duty). It covers the following protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.
- 13.2 In summary, the Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:
- eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act.
 - advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.

- foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.

13.3 It is not an absolute requirement to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation or other prohibited conduct, or to promote equality of opportunity or foster good relations between persons who share a protected characteristic and those who do not. The weight to be attached to the duty will be dependent on the nature of the decision and the circumstances in which it is made. The extent of the duty will necessarily vary from case to case and due regard is such regard as is appropriate in all the circumstances.

13.4 The Equality and Human Rights Commission has issued Technical Guidance on the Public Sector Equality Duty and statutory guidance entitled “Equality Act 2010 Services, Public Functions & Associations Statutory Code of Practice”. The Council must have regard to the statutory code in so far as it relates to the duty and attention is drawn to Chapter 11 which deals particularly with the equality duty. The Technical Guidance also covers what public authorities should do to meet the duty. This includes steps that are legally required, as well as recommended actions. The guidance does not have statutory force but nonetheless regard should be had to it, as failure to do so without compelling reason would be of evidential value. The statutory code and the technical guidance can be found at:

<https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/equality-act-codes-practice>

<https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/equality-act-technical-guidance>

13.5 The Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) has previously issued five guides for public authorities in England giving advice on the equality duty:

- [The essential guide to the public sector equality duty](#)
- [Meeting the equality duty in policy and decision-making](#)
- [Engagement and the equality duty: A guide for public authorities](#)
- [Objectives and the equality duty. A guide for public authorities](#)
- [Equality Information and the Equality Duty: A Guide for Public Authorities](#)

13.6 The essential guide provides an overview of the equality duty requirements including the general equality duty, the specific duties and who they apply to. It covers what public authorities should do to meet the duty including steps that are legally required, as well as recommended actions. The other four documents provide more detailed guidance on key areas and advice on good practice. Further information and resources are available at:

<https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/public-sector-equality-duty-guidance#h1>

14. Financial Implications

There are no financial implications as a direct result of this report.

Background Documents

For further information please contact Katie Wood, Scrutiny Manager on 020 8314 9446

Agenda Item 8

Safer Stronger Communities Select Committee			
Title	Capacity in the Voluntary Sector – Draft Report	Item No.	8
Contributors	Scrutiny Manager		
Class	Part 1	Date	17 January 2017

1. Purpose of paper

- 1.1 As part of the work programme for 2016/17 municipal year, the Select Committee agreed to carry out a review of capacity in the voluntary sector. The scope of the review was agreed in September 2016 and evidence gathered at the meeting in October 2016.
- 1.2 The attached report presents the evidence received for the review. Members of the Committee agreed the attached report at the meeting of Safer Stronger on 28 November and are now being asked to discuss and agree recommendations for action, based on the evidence gathered, for submission to Mayor and Cabinet.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 Members of the Select Committee are asked to:
 - Consider and agree any recommendations the report should make
 - Note that the final report and recommendations will be presented to Mayor and Cabinet for a response

3. The Committee's report and recommendations

- 3.1 The report attached at **Appendix 1** presents the written and verbal evidence received by the Committee. The Chair's introduction, the Committee's recommendations and the report's conclusion will be inserted once the Committee's recommendations have been agreed. The finalised report will be presented to Mayor and Cabinet at the earliest opportunity.

4. Legal implications

- 4.1 The Constitution provides for Select Committees to refer reports to the Mayor and Cabinet, who are obliged to consider the report and the proposed response from the relevant Executive Director; and report back to the Committee within two months (not including recess).

5. Financial implications

- 5.1 There are no direct financial implications arising out of this report. However, the financial implications of any specific recommendations will need to be considered in due course.

6. Equalities implications

- 6.1 The Council works to eliminate unlawful discrimination and harassment, promote equality of opportunity and good relations between different groups in the community and to recognise and to take account of people's differences.

For more information on this report please contact Katie Wood, Scrutiny Manager, on 020 8314 9446

Overview and Scrutiny

Capacity in the Voluntary Sector Safer Stronger Communities Select Committee

November 2016

Membership of the Safer Stronger Communities Select Committee in 2016/17:

Councillor David Michael (Chair)

Councillor James-J Walsh (Vice-Chair)

Councillor Brenda Dacres

Councillor Colin Elliott

Councillor Joyce Jacca

Councillor Stella Jeffrey

Councillor Jim Mallory

Councillor John Paschoud

Councillor Luke Sorba

Councillor Paul Upex

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5. Lewisham context	
<i>The Findings</i>	
6. "The Way Ahead"	xx
7. James Lee, Head of Culture & Community Development	xx
8. Greater London Volunteering	xx
9. Charities Finance Group	xx
10. Rushey Green Timebank	xx
11. Lewisham Disability Coalition	xx
12. Conclusion	xx
13. Monitoring and ongoing scrutiny	xx
Sources	xx

Chair's Introduction

To be inserted.

Photograph of Chair

Councillor XXX
Chair of the XXX Select Committee

Executive summary

[Insert text here]

[Exec Summary should include the key findings of the review]

DRAFT

Recommendations

The Committee would like to make the following recommendations:

[Insert recommendations]

DRAFT

3. Purpose and structure of review

3.1 At their meeting of 14 April 2016, the Safer Stronger Communities Select Committee, resolved to carry out a review into developing the capacity of the community and voluntary sector.

3.2 At its meeting on 15 September 2016, the Committee agreed the scoping paper for a short review of the support offered for organisations in the community and voluntary sector. The scoping paper set out the background and key lines of enquiry for the review. The key areas proposed to be considered were:

To establish:

- The Council's principle means for providing support to the sector
- The budget available to carry out this work
- The process for assessing the support needs of community and voluntary sector organisations

To consider:

- What forms of support should be a priority for the sector?
- What form should support arrangements for the community and voluntary sector take?

3.3 The timeline for the review was as follows:

19 October 2016 – To agree the scope of the review.

19 October 2016 - Evidence-taking session to cover the analysis of the Council's role in and budget for supporting the voluntary sector and to consider evidence from voluntary organisations.

28 November 2016 – Draft Report to Committee. This will coincide with the report on the main grants programme for 2017/18

4 Policy Context

4.1 The Council's overarching vision is "Together we will make Lewisham the best place in London to live, work and learn". In addition to this, ten corporate priorities and the overarching Sustainable Community Strategy drive decision making in the Council. Lewisham's corporate priorities were agreed by full Council and they remain the principal mechanism through which the Council's performance is reported.

4.2 Improving capacity in voluntary sector plays a crucial part and has an effect on all of the Council's corporate policies of: community leadership: young people's achievement and involvement; clean, green and liveable; safety, security and a visible presence; strengthening the local economy; decent homes for all; protection of children; caring for adults and older people; active

healthy citizens; and inspiring efficiency, equity and effectiveness. This demonstrates the breadth of the voluntary sector. In particular the priority 'Community leadership and empowerment' promotes developing opportunities for the active participation and engagement of people in the life of the community. The Council's Sustainable Community Strategy's priority of "Empowered and responsible" aims to create a borough where people are actively involved in their local area and contribute to supportive communities.

- 4.3 The issues facing voluntary sector organisations are increasingly challenging. There has been a dramatic decrease in public funding. London boroughs are anticipating around 44% cuts in funding by 2019/20. The National Council for Voluntary Organisations financial stability report (June 2015) predicts a £4.6 billion annual shortfall in voluntary sector income over the next five years to 2019/20¹ to maintain current spending power. This is at a time of increasing need and demographic change in communities.
- 4.4 Voluntary sector organisations in recent years have also been under increasing pressure in terms of public scrutiny following high profile cases in the media. Organisations are having to rapidly adapt in this changing climate, looking at new models, new levels of citizenship engagement and participation and adapting financial models and diversifying funding sources. In particular, small and medium-sized organisations are hardest hit by the changes in public funding and are having to adapt rapidly to survive. This theme is further explored in section 8.
- 4.5 The report "The Civic Core" ² estimates that 9% of the adult population account for 66% of charitable activity (this includes donating money and volunteering). These people are defined as "the civic core". The remaining 34% of charitable activity is undertaken by 67% of the population and are sometimes known as "the middle ground". The remaining 24% of the population undertake little or no charitable activity and they can be defined as "zero givers". The three distinct groups can then be looked at to help provide an overview of the population's engagement with charities and can be used to shape strategies for engaging more people in volunteering and charitable giving.
- 4.6 In the current climate, organisations are having to diversify funding sources and quickly adapt to changes. It is important that infrastructure support organisations³ can be accessed. The Council's Main Grants Programme's funding strand "strong and cohesive communities" provides funding for infrastructure support, this is discussed further in section 5 of the report.

¹ https://www.ncvo.org.uk/images/documents/policy_and_research/funding/financial-sustainability-review-of-the-voluntary-sector-july-2015.pdf

² The Civic Core, Charities Aid Foundation, September 2013, https://www.cafonline.org/docs/default-source/about-us-publications/caf_britains_civic_core_sept13.pdf?sfvrsn=5.pdf

³ Infrastructure support organisations provide advice and support to other charities on operating effectively, and they represent the interests of those charities to decision-makers. Note this term is used interchangeable with the term "civil society support groups" in this report and are also sometimes referred to as "2nd tier organisations".

Ensuring that support is relevant and the best use of available resources for the maximum number of people is essential.

5 Lewisham Context

- 5.1 Lewisham has a long history of engagement and collaboration with the community and voluntary sector. In 2001, Lewisham was one of the first local authorities to develop a local compact⁴ with the sector, which established shared understandings about roles and responsibilities and set out commitments for working together.
- 5.2 The Lewisham Compact is an agreement between the London Borough of Lewisham and local voluntary and community organisations about how they will work together. NHS Lewisham and SLAM (South London & Maudsley Mental Health Trust) are also signatories to the Compact. The Compact recognises the significant role played by the voluntary and community sector, not only in providing services but also in generating income, adding to the local economy, developing and utilising the skills of local people and strengthening local communities, it aims to:
- increase understanding, improve working relationships and extend co-operation between the Council and voluntary and community sector organisation.
 - develop the voluntary and community sector's capacity to provide services to the community and achieve high quality outputs
 - support initiatives to achieve Best Value in the provision of services by the council
 - enhance the effectiveness of both the council and voluntary and community sector organisations in meeting the needs of the community.
- 5.3 Voluntary Action Lewisham (VAL) has a longstanding partnership with the Council. Its remit is to provide leadership for the sector and to help build organisational capacity and capability. Led by the Council and VAL, stakeholders carried out further work to develop the Lewisham compact in 2010, with the addition of guidelines for commissioning with the sector. This was in recognition of the important contribution that it should play in identifying needs as well as delivering services.

Community and voluntary sector review

- 5.4 In 2011/12, the Safer Stronger Communities Select Committee carried out a year long review into the capacity of the community and voluntary sector. The Committee gathered evidence across three key themes:

⁴ The Compact is a voluntary agreement that aims to foster strong, effective partnerships between public bodies and voluntary organisations. Its principals apply to all relationships between voluntary organisations and public bodies that are distributing funds on behalf of the Government. See http://www.compactvoice.org.uk/sites/default/files/the_compact.pdf

- Establishing the capacity of the voluntary sector
- How to build capacity of the sector
- The future role of the voluntary sector

5.5 Members of the Committee found that support for the sector in Lewisham was good and that much of the Council's work with the sector reflected good practice elsewhere. The Committee recognised that grant funding by the Council played a key part in sustaining the sector and that funding enabled organisations to access support and funding from a wider range of sources than they otherwise would.

5.6 Safer Stronger Communities Select Committee submitted a final report and recommendations from the review to Mayor and Cabinet in May 2012. A specific recommendation relating to support for the sector was included:

Organisations that support the Community and Voluntary Sector in Lewisham, such as Voluntary Action Lewisham, should review the support that they offer to the sector especially in relation to capability and capacity building. The Committee feels that provision of more intensive and individual support including advice, training and guidance would create better results for organisations.

5.7 In response to the recommendation, the Council supported Voluntary Action Lewisham (VAL) to carry out its strategic review of its services⁵ which sets out the organisations strategic objectives and targets. VAL's strategic plan recognised that in the climate of reducing resources and increased demands for the delivery of more complex services, organisations might need to merge, collaborate or share facilities. The key objectives from the strategic plan were:

- To be a leader of change;
- To increase the effectiveness of the Voluntary and Community Sector (VCS) in Lewisham;
- To strengthen the voice of the VCS in Lewisham;
- To enable the representation of the VCS in Lewisham;
- To build and develop local and sub-regional partnerships and collaboration;
- To increase the value and reputation of 2nd-tier infrastructure

Lewisham Council's main grants programme

5.8 Funding through the main grants programme is provided over four themes:

- strong and cohesive communities
- communities that care

⁵ Voluntary Action Lewisham Strategic Plan 2013-2015

<http://www.valewisham.org.uk/sites/default/files/files/FINAL%20Strategic%20Plan%202012-2015.pdf>

- access to advice services
 - widening access to arts and sports
- 5.9 Support for building capacity of the sector is funded through the ‘strong and cohesive communities strand of the programme’. The programme also places an emphasis on collaboration and the sharing of resources. In addition to the themes outlined above the Council committed to funding:
- Organisations that are committed to working with each other and the Council to ensure the best possible outcomes for Lewisham’s residents with shared resources.
 - Active partners who are as passionate about Lewisham as the Council is and have the drive and capacity to make a difference to people’s lives.
 - Organisations that understand the level and profile of local need and have the ability to transform the way they work to meet that need.
 - Organisations with a track record of adding value to Council funding through attracting resources both financial and volunteer time.
 - Organisations that share values with the Council as well as commitment to the London Living Wage, equalities and environmental sustainability.
- 5.10 The Council is in the midst of a decade long reduction in resources, which will reduce the funding available for services by £200m in 2020, compared to 2010/11. Therefore, Mayor and Cabinet has agreed to reduce the funding to the grants programme by £1m from 1 April 2017, which equates to just over 25% of the overall main grants budget of £3,985,600.
- 5.11 In July 2016, Safer Stronger Communities Select Committee scrutinised the outcome of a consultation with the community and voluntary sector about the reduction in funding which proposed that the reduction be made by:
- Remove funding from under performing groups/those performing least well
 - Negotiate reductions and seek alternative funding streams
 - Work with groups to consider mergers or asset sharing
 - Pro rata reductions across all groups
- 5.12 The Council is taking part in further discussions with affected organisations over the summer and autumn to encourage collaborative working, sharing resources and identifying alternative funding streams. As outlined above, infrastructure support for the sector is primarily funded under the ‘strong and cohesive communities’ theme of the grants programme. Discussions have begun with organisations providing this support under the themes identified in the report “the Way Ahead” which is further explored in the next section of this report.
- 5.13 Mayor and Cabinet will make a decision on funding for the next two years of the main grant programme at their meeting in December 2016. This will go the

Safer Stronger Communities Select Committee for pre-decision scrutiny. This review into capacity in the voluntary sector and its recommendations will, therefore, have been informed by the pre-decision scrutiny of the report on the Main Grants Programme in addition to the evidence in this report.

6 The Way Ahead

- 6.1 London Funders is an organisation that represents a network of fund giving organisations in the community and voluntary sector. London Funders has worked in collaboration with London Voluntary Service Council (LVSC) and Greater London Volunteering on the recent report: 'The Way Ahead: civil society at the heart of London'. The report sets out a vision for civil society in London and it establishes principles to help develop this vision. The main purpose of the scope of the report was the question "given constrained resources and a rapidly changing environment, how can civil society be supported to deliver the best outcomes for Londoners".
- 6.2 The Safer Stronger Communities Select Committee looked at the report and used it to help shape their questions and challenge to witnesses. This was used to help assess the situation in Lewisham and the role the Council could have in supporting the voluntary sector and maintaining and improving capacity.
- 6.3 "The Way Ahead sets out a proposed vision and system for civil society and how it should be supported in future. It proposes 12 processes and lists the key players involved in achieving this and how they interact with each other. Figure 1 below shows the Key Proposals as listed in "The Way Ahead" report. The larger circles on the outside represent the processes and the smaller inner circles represent the key players. The coloured lines link them together and show how they interact.

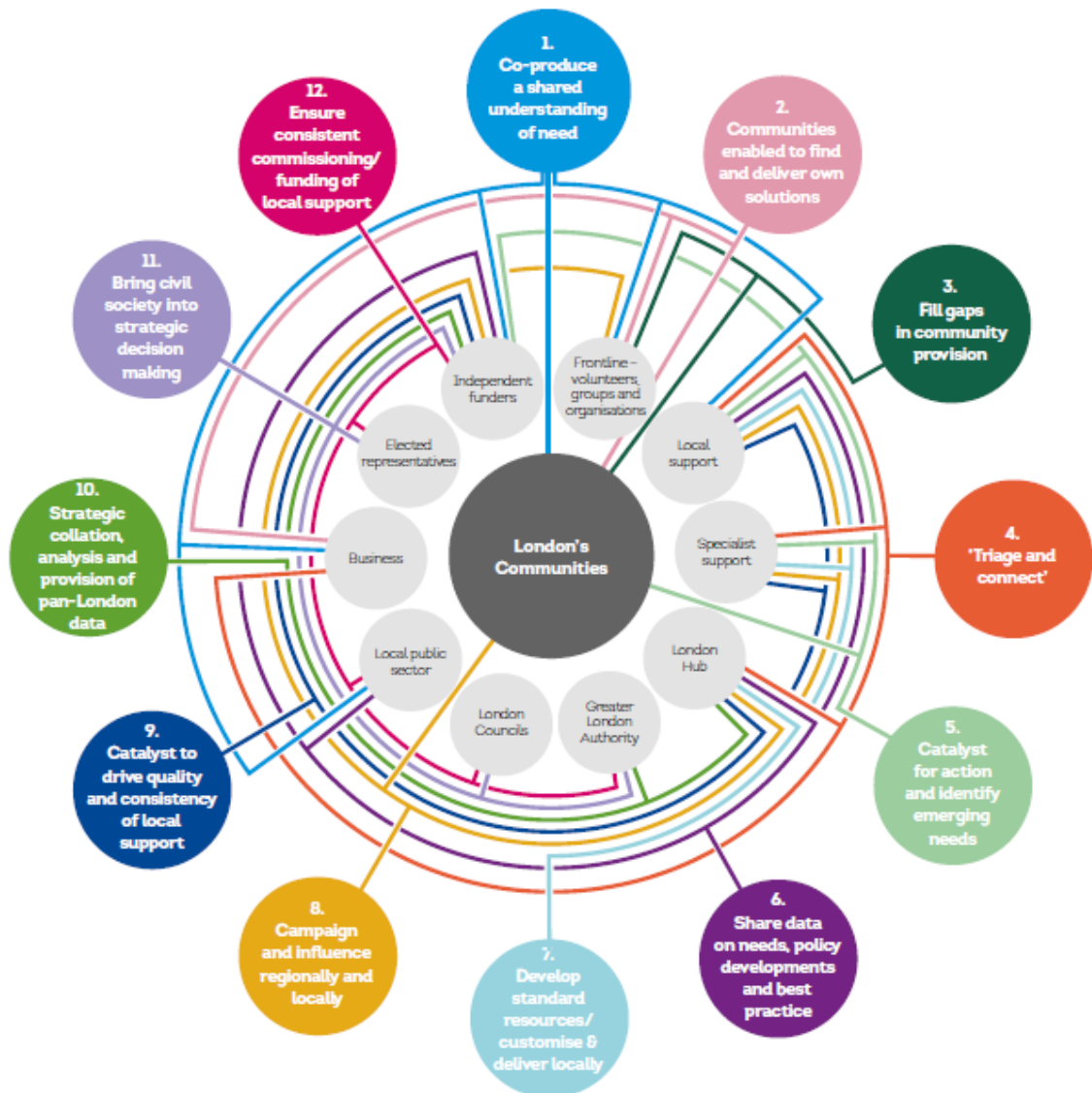


Figure 1 from “The Way Ahead: Civic Society at the Heart of London, April 2016

6.4 The diagram above shows that in their model, the role of the local public sector links to the following processes:

- Co-produce a shared understanding of need.
- Sharing data on needs, policy developments and best practice.
- Ensure consistent commissioning/funding of local support.

6.5 The report emphasizes the importance of carrying out needs assessments in collaboration with communities using relevant data and it highlights the need for stakeholders in the sector to provide each other with support and challenge. The report sets the context for the future funding of the community and voluntary activity in London and it begins to describe the future role of local authorities as equal partners with the sector. The report also sets out steps for the implementation of its findings in its “immediate steps grid”. It

outlines a timetable for completion and lists the partners for each step. Their timetable sets out November 2016 for beginning to prototype the model and looking at cross-borough approaches. It is therefore important that LB Lewisham are actively looking at the proposals and developing a strategic approach.

7 James Lee (Head of Culture and Community Development)

- 7.1 The Committee heard evidence from James Lee, Head of Culture and Community Development, on challenges faced by the sector. It is a difficult time for the sector, the Council is making substantial cuts to the main grants programme, budget and public sector commissioning budgets are being tightened at the same time that accessing funding from alternative sources is becoming more competitive. London Councils is also withdrawing its funding for infrastructure support organisations. This is at a time when there is still a high level of demand for services provided by the community and voluntary sector and there are significant numbers of people living in relative poverty who need support.
- 7.2 The Council recognises the need for a strong voluntary sector and the need for local communities to be supported through civil society. Infrastructure support is also needed to assist organisations to monitor how well they are performing and diversify their sources of funding. There is also potential for organisations to reduce the impact of funding reductions on front line service delivery through mergers and partnerships in the sector.
- 7.3 Lewisham Council is working with organisations to help them understand what funding reductions from the main grants programme would look like for them and to help them adapt. The Council recognises that this can be a particular challenge for smaller organisations and is therefore working with organisations to build the capacity of peer support networks. The local partnership of community organisations is strong and this would help make Lewisham organisations resilient to the challenges.
- 7.4 Specific work is taking place with Voluntary Action Lewisham (VAL), Rushey Green Time Bank and Volunteer Centre Lewisham to consider Lewisham's infrastructure support offer based on the 'way ahead' proposals. The Council recognises that infrastructure support needs to be less bureaucratic, more community led and more flexible. A combined infrastructure support offer might include a disclosure and barring service hub; it might procure or provide training. It might also provide a focus for local activity. It should be responsive to local issues and help the Council to engage with the sector. It should also mobilise local people to tackle local issues.
- 7.5 An important role for infrastructure support organisations in the future would be to provide a voice for the sector: to raise issues, challenge the Council and to collect information to demonstrate the cumulative impact on the sector. This would allow the Council to better meet its responsibilities without simply shunting costs from one area to another.
- 7.6 A proposal relating to infrastructure support is included as part of the main grants update to Mayor and Cabinet in December. Safer Stronger

Communities will undertake pre-decision scrutiny of the Mayor and Cabinet report at their November meeting. The recommendations for this review will have been informed by both documents with Committee members having had the opportunity to review them both to help shape the recommendations of this review.

8 James Banks (Chief Executive, Greater London Volunteering)

- 8.1 James Banks, gave evidence to the Committee regarding the report “The Way Ahead” which he co-authored and which is also discussed in section 6 of this review.
- 8.2 James stated that ‘The Way Ahead’ report brought together a wide range of stakeholders to consider the future of civil society in London and broadened the definition of voluntary activity to encompass a wider range of actions to achieve change and helped to demonstrate the requirement for civil society support. In challenging economic situations, new approaches were required to achieve positive outcomes.
- 8.3 In London, there are 120,000 civil society groups and 3.5 million Londoners who volunteer regularly. According to the Community Life Survey 2015-16, 54% of Londoners had done a form of volunteering at least once in the last year.⁶ In addition to this there are 135,000 people who work in the voluntary sector in London⁷ and the majority of Londoners will come into contact with the charitable sector in an average year. According to their statistics, “the Way Ahead” report estimated an economic and wellbeing contribution of £27 billion a year to the London economy from the voluntary sector.
- 8.4 Although the voluntary sector is large, it needs support to enable it to thrive. Focus groups and research show that there are high levels of pressure on contracts and on volunteers in the sector in part because of less funding and increased competition when bidding for contracts. There can also sometimes be an expectation that civil society organisations can change models quickly and produce their own resources. This isn’t always the case and sometimes time is needed to successfully adapt.
- 8.5 Civil society support groups are also facing high levels of demand for their services and additional financial constraints. This could often have a knock on effect on the voluntary groups who use them. For example, they may no longer be able to obtain the same levels of support that they had previously accessed.
- 8.6 The proposal in “The Way Ahead” report is that there be a new system of working, which would identify the wide range of organisations involved in

⁶ Community Life Survey 2016 Statistical Bulletin, Cabinet Office
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/539102/2015_16_community_life_survey_bulletin_final.pdf

⁷ UK Civil Society Almanac 2016 <https://data.ncvo.org.uk/a/almanac16/workforce-2/>

providing support to the sector and build on their strengths. The system being proposed in the report is markedly different from what currently exists. Greater London Volunteering was working in partnership to lead and progress the recommendations in the report, but change would take time.

- 8.7 Members of the Committee raised some concerns about differing types of social capital⁸ in different areas and whether this had the potential to make the community-driven approach to infrastructure support unbalanced as some communities would be more able to connect than others. There is an important role for infrastructure support organisations at a local level. Every member of the community should be involved in helping to decide what their community needed and how it should be delivered. Support organisations should not need to provide everything themselves and part of their role should be in brokering offers of support and providing peer to peer connections.
- 8.8 In terms of corporate fundraising, more work could be done to ensure voluntary organisations got the best possible offers of support. This is particularly relevant in terms of successfully accessing volunteer time. It could often be straightforward but accessing volunteers with the right skills for the right length of time and on the right projects was often more of a challenge. It is important that the full potential of corporate support be accessed so the benefits were fully realised for voluntary organisations themselves and not just working for the corporations. There is a range of reasons why corporations may want to donate to charities either through money or staff time, these could range from: boosting their profile in the local community; fulfilling their corporate social responsibilities; staff retention and development. Particularly in the case of volunteering, charities need to ensure that the offer works for them and not just the corporation.
- 8.9 Members of the Safer Stronger Communities Select Committee felt that a broad definition of civil society was most appropriate to capture the range and breadth of actions by communities. The definition of Civil Society used in the report “The Way Ahead” is as follows:

“Civil Society is where people take action to improve their own lives or the lives of others and act where government or the private sector don’t. Civil Society is driven by the values of fairness and equality, and enables people to feel valued and belong. It includes formal organisations such as voluntary and community organisations, informal groups groups of people who join together for a common purpose and individuals who take action to make their community better.”

⁸ **Social capital** is defined by the OECD as “networks together with shared norms, values and understandings that facilitate co-operation within or among groups”
<https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=3560>

- 8.10 The “Way Ahead Report” suggests that a “co-production of a shared understanding of need” should be undertaken. Committee members considered this and concluded that they felt that alongside any consideration of need in a community there should be an assessment of skills and opportunities available. To this end, it could be viewed as an assets model for understanding the sector rather than uniquely a deficits model.
- 8.11 Committee Members highlighted their concerns about types of social capital in different communities. It could be harder for voluntary groups in some areas to mobilise the resources required in their communities. They also highlighted the imbalance in spending power, marketing and use of targeted data, between large and small charities.
- 8.12 The Lloyds Bank Foundation published a report highlighting that since the financial crisis of 2008, small and medium-sized charities lost a higher proportion of their income than larger organisations. Across the voluntary sector over 23,000 charities stopped operating between 2008 and 2014, the majority with an income under £500k. Reductions in income from local and central government through contracts and grants decreased for all income bands of charities except the largest (over £100million). For small and medium-sized charities the increases in income from individuals of 21% did not offset the losses from government grants and contracts of 38%.⁹
- 8.13 The same report states that since 2010 public sector commissioning has shifted towards competitive commissioning models where all types of provider compete for contracts to deliver public services. The report states that larger organisations including larger charities are dominating the public sector procurement market. The report also highlights the National Council for Voluntary Organisation’s research showing the smaller the income of the charity, the more they lost in income from both local and central government, despite an increase in demand for services. Typically charities with an income between £25k to £1m experienced reductions of 30-44% of their income from these sources.
- 8.14 The Social Value Act came into force in January 2013, it requires people who commission public services to think about how they can also secure wider, social, economic and environmental benefits. The Act states that “before they start the procurement process, commissioners should think about whether the services they are going to buy, to the way they are going to buy them, could secure these benefits for their area or for their stakeholders.”¹⁰

⁹ Small and Medium-sized charities after the crash: what happened and why it matters, Lloyds Bank Foundation, 2014

https://www.lloydsbankfoundation.org.uk/assets/uploads/LBF_Smallest%20Charities%20Hardest%20Hit_Executive_Summary_final.pdf

¹⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/social-value-act-information-and-resources/social-value-act-information-and-resources>

8.15 The act aims to strengthen the social enterprise business sector and make the concept of 'social value' more relevant and important in the placement and provision of public services. The Act aims to encourage participation with the third sector including social enterprises. Under the act, commissioners are required to take a best value for money approach and not a lowest cost approach to ensure consideration of the wider benefits. The act requires every local authority (in England) to include in their sustainable community strategy proposals for promoting engagement with social enterprise in their area. They must also include a statement of measures for social enterprise to participate in the implementation of these proposals.

9 Andrew O'Brien (Head of Policy and Engagement, Charities Finance Group)

- 9.1 The Committee heard evidence from Andrew O'Brien, Head of Policy and Engagement at the Charities Finance Group. Charities Finance Group has over 1350 charities in its membership and provides support for those with financial responsibility in the charity sector to develop and enhance their skills through its programme of training, conferences, policy work and best practice guidance.
- 9.2 Andrew stated that there had been a significant reductions in grant funding in recent years. In 2010 there was £6billion in grants available for the sector, in 2016 this had fallen to £2billion and it was estimated that there wouldn't be any grant funding available at all by 2024. His experience indicated that it was rare for Councils to still have a separate community grants budget.
- 9.3 Grant funding was important to voluntary organisations as it allowed them to be flexible, resilient and demand led. If the Council were evaluating voluntary organisations for grant funding, it was important to understand that monetising or putting an exact financial value on savings and impacts of projects could be difficult for small and medium sized organisations and the Council should use a personal and common sense approach to evaluating the success of community and voluntary sector organisations. Organisations with small incomes might find it difficult to demonstrate their impact and effectiveness. They might also have to spend disproportionate amount of time writing bids and attempting to demonstrate their impact.
- 9.4 Successful mergers and asset sharing between organisations in the sector were reliant on sustainable funding streams. The front loading of local government cuts from central government and the speed at which these were passed on to the sector meant that some small organisations, that (given better notice) could have become self-sustaining had to close and once that capacity was lost it would be difficult to rebuild it. Providing a set of options to small organisations to encourage asset sharing and mergers was a better approach than forcing organisations to work together. Small organisations found it particularly difficult when they were merged with another organisation and their shared resources were immediately cut.

9.5 Members of the committee felt the main grants programme had moved towards a commissioning model and that there was further work to be done on determining what the grants programme should be trying to achieve in future. There was an opportunity through this report and the report on the Main Grants Programme for the Council to consider its objectives and use appropriate methods to make this happen. This might be through the commissioning approach or via grant funding. Each approach had benefits and drawbacks for different reasons. The important thing would be to choose the right method for the desired outcome.

10 Philippe Granger (Rushey Green Time Bank)

10.1 Philippe Granger from the Rushey Green Time Bank addressed the Committee on their experiences of voluntary sector capacity. Time Banking is a community development tool and works by facilitating the exchange of skills and experience within a community. Time Banking values everyone's time as equal, 1 hour equals 1 hour. For every hour you spend helping someone in your community you are entitled to an hour of help in return.

10.2 The community and voluntary sector have moved from a situation in which it had lots of money available to a situation of restrained resources. When resources were plentiful, there were lots of projects and lots of groups. This had led to a situation of providing services for people, rather than enabling them to do things for themselves.

10.3 Organisations in the sector were asking themselves questions about what they should do with less money in order to support communities to thrive.

10.4 There was a danger of creating a deficiency model in the sector – in which people believed they needed more and more funding to meet their needs. Investment was needed to equip people and empower them in their own communities to make a change.

10.5 Similarly to the Committee's views highlighted in paragraph 8.11 promoting an assets not just deficits understanding of need, Philippe stated that Civic society should promote a new vision and a new language for Lewisham, which focused on people's assets and helped them to connect with others.

10.6 The UK Giving report 2015 showed that within the last 12 months of the survey, 13% of adults aged 16 and above had volunteered for a charity. The challenge in all areas was to engage wider numbers of people in the civic core. Committee members considered that an approach might be to work more with younger generations in creating a sense of pride and place. It is worth noting however that the same survey cited above showed that young people aged 18-24 in full-time higher education were over twice as likely to have volunteered in the last 4 weeks than the rest of the population. (14% vs 6% overall)¹¹.

¹¹ https://www.cafonline.org/docs/default-source/personal-giving/caf_ukgiving2015_1891a_web_230516.pdf?sfvrsn=2

- 10.7 The Committee felt that for the longer term, it remained important to engage younger generations to engrain habits for life. The Council could ensure it works with schools around volunteering and placements to help that volunteering opportunities are promoted and supported within schools and possibly given equal weighting to work experience placements.
- 10.8 The Council is working with Goldsmiths University and in May 2016, the London Borough of Lewisham and Goldsmiths University of London signed a Memorandum of Understanding which confirms that the two organisations have a formal agreement to work cooperatively towards a strategic alliance in which the Borough recognises Goldsmiths as its preferred higher educational partner and commits to work together on activities that integrate Goldsmiths:
- As part of the Lewisham community eg volunteering opportunities and working with the assemblies
 - As part of the Lewisham skills economy eg supporting young people and adult learners progress to higher education
 - Into the work the Council is doing to support the Lewisham economy – business start-ups and supporting innovation
- 10.9 An example of work that has been taking place over the last six months through this memorandum of understanding includes working with the Creekside project on volunteering opportunities. In addition to this Lewisham Local have been collaborating with Goldsmiths to promote “Giving Tuesday- 29th November” amongst the students and local community particularly in the New Cross area.
- 10.10 Large charities had access to substantial sets of data, which enabled them to target activities to local demographics. The Council might look to carry out further work to provide intelligence and data support for smaller organisations in the sector. Purchasing access to data systems such as MOSAIC had the potential to provide large amounts of data that could be disseminated to voluntary organisations through partnerships.

11 Roz Hardie, Lewisham Disability Coalition

- 11.1 Roz Hardie from the Lewisham Disability Coalition (LDC) addressed the committee on her experiences of capacity in the voluntary sector and in terms of infrastructure support. The Lewisham Disability Coalition is a charity based in Lewisham and works to promote equality for disabled people and to provide services that support Independent Living.
- 11.2 Understanding who was falling through the gaps was important and challenging. It was not the role of charities to pick up everything and charities should run alongside well-funded public services.
- 11.2 The LDC wanted to access a trusted specialist support or a trusted framework for purchasing or trading skills. The sector might look to share support, rather than having to develop specialist skills in each organisation. Organisations

were sometimes buying expensive contracts because they were not aware they could get the support free elsewhere.

- 11.3 Organisations in the sector found that the Council was helpful in providing technical support. It was recognised however, that this might be problematic if an organisation had an issue with the Council. There was a view that sometimes the Council made it difficult for groups to do things because of the levels of bureaucracy. In addition to this, they felt there appeared to be a worrying trend of large organisations taking up resources. In order to adapt the sector needed consistent support and sometimes additional funding to take the risks to adapt.
- 11.4 The provisions of the Social Value Act (previously discussed in section 8.15 of this report) might help to redress the balance between small and large charities locally. Understanding how this was being implemented locally by Lewisham Council was important and ensuring the aims and objectives tallied with those outlined in the Main Grants Programme to achieve the targeted outcomes and ensure clarity for organisations.
- 11.5 It was important that work carried out at national level to quantify and qualify the work done by and benefits to society of the voluntary sector took into account the local context. It would also be important for benefits to be defined in terms of outcomes and not limited to outputs.
- 11.6 Change did not need to be feared and the current climate offered an opportunity for innovation. Trustees of local charities had a strong leadership role to play in the current climate. To thrive they should look towards the future with optimism and ambition.

12 Conclusion

- 12.1 The report summarises the evidence the Committee have received around developing capacity in the voluntary sector. It draws on evidence from the Council, representatives from voluntary and community sector organisations National studies. The report recognises that the current financial system is particularly challenging for small and medium-sized charities and work can be done to continue to support them but in innovative and cost-effective ways. The Council is adapting and this report and its recommendations can help to ensure that resources are used in the best possible way to support the local community.

13 Monitoring and ongoing scrutiny

- 13.1 The recommendations from the review will be referred for consideration by the Mayor and Cabinet at their meeting on 7th December 2016 and their response reported back to the Safer Stronger Communities Select Committee within two months of the meeting. The Committee will receive a progress update in six months' time in order to monitor the implementation of the review's recommendations.

Sources and Background Papers

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DRAFT

Agenda Item 9

Safer Stronger Communities Select Committee		
Title	Select Committee work programme	
Contributor	Scrutiny Manager	Item 9
Class	Part 1 (open)	17 January 2016

1. Purpose

To advise Members of the proposed work programme for the municipal year 2016/17 and to decide on the agenda items for the next meeting.

2. Summary

- 2.1 At the beginning of the new administration, each select committee drew up a draft work programme for submission to the Business Panel for consideration.
- 2.2 The Business Panel considered the proposed work programmes of each of the select committees on 24 May 2016 and agreed a co-ordinated overview and scrutiny work programme. However, the work programme can be reviewed at each Select Committee meeting so that Members are able to include urgent, high priority items and remove items that are no longer a priority.

3. Recommendations

3.1 The Committee is asked to:

- note the work plan attached at **Appendix B** and discuss any issues arising from the programme;
- specify the information and analysis required in the report for each item on the agenda for the next meeting, based on desired outcomes, so that officers are clear about what they need to provide;
- review all forthcoming key decisions, attached at **Appendix C**, and consider any items for further scrutiny;

4. The work programme

4.1 The work programme for 2015/16 was agreed at the Committee's meeting on 20 April 2015.

4.2 The Committee is asked to consider if any urgent issues have arisen that require scrutiny and if any existing items are no longer a priority and can be removed from the work programme. Before adding additional items, each item should be considered against agreed criteria. The flow chart attached at **Appendix A** may help Members decide if proposed additional items should be added to the work programme. The Committee's work programme needs to be achievable in terms of the amount of meeting time available. If the Committee agrees to add additional item(s) because they are urgent and high priority, Members will need to consider

which medium/low priority item(s) should be removed in order to create sufficient capacity for the new item(s).

5. The next meeting

5.1 The following reports are scheduled for the meeting on Wednesday 8 March 2017:

Agenda item	Review type	Link to Corporate Priority	Priority
National probation service and community rehabilitation Company	Standard Item	Safety, security and a visible presence Community leadership	Low
Local Assemblies	Performance Monitoring	Community leadership	Medium
Short Review – Demographic Changes to the borough’s population – evidence session	In-depth review	Inspiring efficiency, effectiveness and equity.	High
Evaluation of Changes to voluntary sector accomodation	Performance monitoring	Inspiring efficiency, effectiveness and equity.	Medium
Implementation of Comprehensive Equalities Scheme	Performance monitoring	Community leadership	Medium
Library and Information Service	Performance monitoring	Inspiring efficiency, effectiveness and equity.	Low

5.2 The Committee is asked to specify the information and analysis it would like to see in the reports for these items, based on the outcomes the Committee would like to achieve, so that officers are clear about what they need to provide for the next meeting.

6. Financial Implications

There are no financial implications arising from this report.

7. Legal Implications

In accordance with the Council’s Constitution, all scrutiny select committees must devise and submit a work programme to the Business Panel at the start of each municipal year.

8. Equalities Implications

8.1 The Equality Act 2010 brought together all previous equality legislation in England, Scotland and Wales. The Act included a new public sector equality duty, replacing the separate duties relating to race, disability and gender equality. The duty came into force on 6 April 2011. It covers the following nine protected characteristics: age,

disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.

8.2 The Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:

- eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act
- advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.

8.3 There may be equalities implications arising from items on the work programme and all activities undertaken by the Select Committee will need to give due consideration to this.

9. Date of next meeting

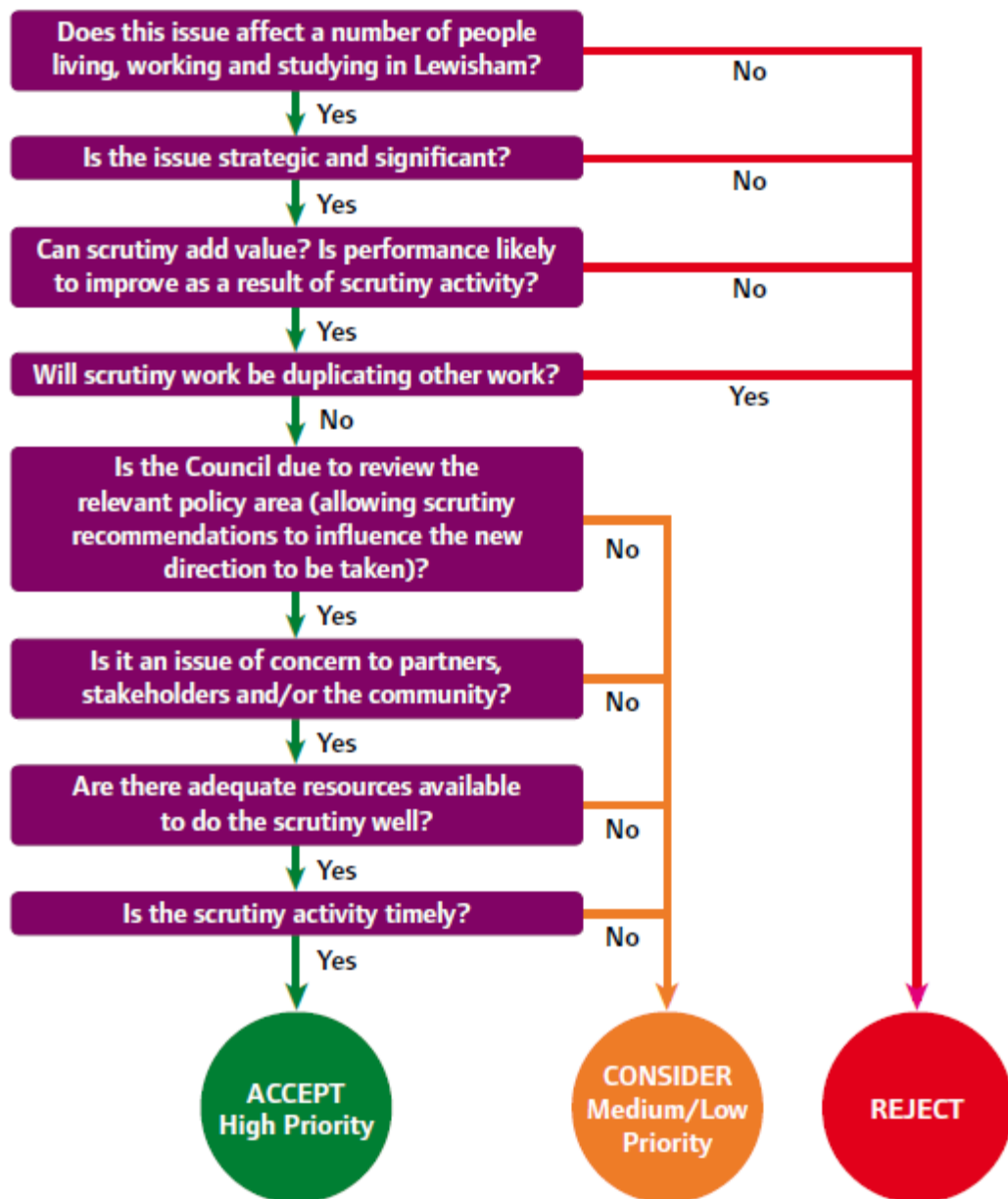
The date of the next meeting is Wednesday 8 March 2017.

Background Documents

Lewisham Council's Constitution

Centre for Public Scrutiny: the Good Scrutiny Guide

Scrutiny work programme – prioritisation process



Work item	Type of item	Priority	Strategic priority	Delivery deadline	14-Apr	11-May	04-Jul	15-Sep	19-Oct	28-Nov	17-Jan	08-Mar
Election of the Chair and Vice-Chair	Constitutional requirement	N/A	-	April								
Select Committee work programme 2016/17	Constitutional requirement	High	CP1	April								
Review of the Enforcement service	Policy development	High	CP4	April								
Poverty review - report and recommendations	In-depth review	Medium	CP10	May					Reponse	Poverty Commission scope		
Council's employee survey 2015	Performance monitoring	Medium	CP10	May								
Local police service update	Performance monitoring	Medium	CP4	May								
Main Grants Programme 2017-18 Outcome of consultation	Policy development	High	CP10	July								
London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority - Decision to save £6.4m in 2016-17 & Sixth London Safety Plan	Information item	Medium	CP4	July								
Library service - provision of community library facilities	Policy development	High	CP 10	July								
Provision for the LGBT community	Standard review	Medium	CP1	Jan								
Council's employment profile	Information item	Low	CP10	July								
Short review Developing capacity in the voluntary sector	In-depth review	High	CP10	Ongoing				scoping paper	evidence session	Report	Recs	
Lewisham Future Programme	Standard item	High	CP10	Ongoing								
Safer Lewisham Plan - monitoring and update	Performance monitoring	Medium	CP4	Sept								
Criminal justice system	Policy development	Low	CP4	Oct								
National probation service and community rehabilitation company	Standard item	Low	CP4	Oct								
MOPAC police and crime plan	Policy development	High	CP4	Oct								
Local Assemblies	Performance monitoring	Medium	CP1	Nov								
Youth Offending Service - Inspection report	Performance monitoring	high	CP4	Jan								
Short review Demographic changes to borough's population	in-depth review	High	CP 10	Ongoing						scoping paper		Evidence
Main grant programme funding 2017-18	Standard item	High	CP10	Nov								
Evaluation of changes to voluntary sector accommodation	Performance monitoring	Medium	CP1	Mar								
Implementation of Comprehensive Equalities Scheme	Performance monitoring	Medium	CP1	March								
Library and information service	Performance monitoring	Low	CP10	March								
Safer Lewisham Plan				2017/18								
Implementation of the employee survey action plan				2017/18								

	Item completed
	Item ongoing
	Item outstanding
	Proposed timeframe
	Item added

Meetings	
1) Wed 14 Apr	5) Wed 19 October
2) Thu 11 May	6) Mon 28 November
3) Wed 4 July	7) Tue 17 January
4) Wed 15 September	8) Wed 8 March

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FORWARD PLAN OF KEY DECISIONS

Forward Plan January 2017 - April 2017

This Forward Plan sets out the key decisions the Council expects to take during the next four months.

Anyone wishing to make representations on a decision should submit them in writing as soon as possible to the relevant contact officer (shown as number (7) in the key overleaf). Any representations made less than 3 days before the meeting should be sent to Kevin, the Local Democracy Officer, at the Council Offices or kevin.flaherty@lewisham.gov.uk. However the deadline will be 4pm on the working day prior to the meeting.

A "key decision"* means an executive decision which is likely to:

- (a) result in the Council incurring expenditure which is, or the making of savings which are, significant having regard to the Council's budget for the service or function to which the decision relates;
- (b) be significant in terms of its effects on communities living or working in an area comprising two or more wards.

August 2016	Consultant Appointment 2016 Schools Minor Works Contract	13/12/16 Overview and Scrutiny Education Business Panel	Sara Williams, Executive Director, Children and Young People and Councillor Paul Maslin, Cabinet Member for Children and Young People		
November 2016	Procurement for 'Staying Healthy' Public Health Services	13/12/16 Overview and Scrutiny Business	Aileen Buckton, Executive Director for Community Services and		

FORWARD PLAN – KEY DECISIONS

Date included in forward plan	Description of matter under consideration	Date of Decision Decision maker	Responsible Officers / Portfolios	Consultation Details	Background papers / materials
		Panel	Councillor Chris Best, Cabinet Member for Health, Wellbeing and Older People		
November 2016	Support Service for Syrian refugees	13/12/16 Overview and Scrutiny Business Panel	Kevin Sheehan, Executive Director for Customer Services and Councillor Kevin Bonavia, Cabinet Member Resources		
November 2016	Budget Update	11/01/17 Mayor and Cabinet	Janet Senior, Executive Director for Resources & Regeneration and Councillor Kevin Bonavia, Cabinet Member Resources		
September 2016	Ashmead Primary School expansion and Addey & Stanhope School expansion results of consultations	11/01/17 Mayor and Cabinet	Sara Williams, Executive Director, Children and Young People and Councillor Paul Maslin, Cabinet Member for Children and Young People		
December 2016	Council Tax Base Second Homes Discount and Income Review	11/01/17 Mayor and Cabinet	Kevin Sheehan, Executive Director for Customer Services and Councillor Kevin Bonavia, Cabinet Member Resources		
August 2016	Discretionary Rate Relief Review	11/01/17 Mayor and Cabinet	Aileen Buckton, Executive Director for		

FORWARD PLAN – KEY DECISIONS

Date included in forward plan	Description of matter under consideration	Date of Decision Decision maker	Responsible Officers / Portfolios	Consultation Details	Background papers / materials
			Community Services and Councillor Kevin Bonavia, Cabinet Member Resources		
December 2016	Governing Bodies Reconstitution Rathfern Primary School	11/01/17 Mayor and Cabinet	Sara Williams, Executive Director, Children and Young People and Councillor Paul Maslin, Cabinet Member for Children and Young People		
August 2016	The Wharves Deptford - Compulsory Purchase Order Resolution	11/01/17 Mayor and Cabinet	Janet Senior, Executive Director for Resources & Regeneration and Councillor Alan Smith, Deputy Mayor		
December 2016	Results of Handypersons consultation	11/01/17 Mayor and Cabinet	Kevin Sheehan, Executive Director for Customer Services and Councillor Damien Egan, Cabinet Member Housing		
September 2016	Lewisham Music Business Plan and Transfer Terms	11/01/17 Mayor and Cabinet	Sara Williams, Executive Director, Children and Young People and Councillor Paul Maslin, Cabinet Member for Children and Young People		
December 2016	Library Savings Programme update - Manor House	11/01/17 Mayor and Cabinet	Aileen Buckton, Executive Director for Community Services and		

FORWARD PLAN – KEY DECISIONS

Date included in forward plan	Description of matter under consideration	Date of Decision Decision maker	Responsible Officers / Portfolios	Consultation Details	Background papers / materials
			Councillor Chris Best, Cabinet Member for Health, Wellbeing and Older People		
January 2016	New Bermondsey Housing Zone Bid Update	11/01/17 Mayor and Cabinet	Janet Senior, Executive Director for Resources & Regeneration and Councillor Alan Smith, Deputy Mayor		
April 2016	New Homes Programme Parts 1 & 2	11/01/17 Mayor and Cabinet	Kevin Sheehan, Executive Director for Customer Services and Councillor Damien Egan, Cabinet Member Housing		
December 2016	Caretaker properties Disposal and Lease Award	11/01/17 Mayor and Cabinet	Janet Senior, Executive Director for Resources & Regeneration and Councillor Damien Egan, Cabinet Member Housing		
August 2016	Regionalising Adoption	11/01/17 Mayor and Cabinet	Sara Williams, Executive Director, Children and Young People and Councillor Paul Maslin, Cabinet Member for Children and Young People		
November 2016	Waste & Recycling Services Update	11/01/17 Mayor and Cabinet	Kevin Sheehan, Executive Director for Customer Services and Councillor Rachel Onikosi, Cabinet Member		

FORWARD PLAN – KEY DECISIONS

Date included in forward plan	Description of matter under consideration	Date of Decision Decision maker	Responsible Officers / Portfolios	Consultation Details	Background papers / materials
			Public Realm		
November 2016	Community Equipment Contract Award under London Consortium Framework Agreement	11/01/17 Mayor and Cabinet (Contracts)	Aileen Buckton, Executive Director for Community Services and Councillor Joan Millbank, Cabinet Member Third Sector & Community		
November 2016	School Health Service - Award Report	11/01/17 Mayor and Cabinet (Contracts)	Sara Williams, Executive Director, Children and Young People and Councillor Paul Maslin, Cabinet Member for Children and Young People		
May 2016	Council Tax Reduction Scheme 2017-18	18/01/17 Council	Kevin Sheehan, Executive Director for Customer Services and Councillor Kevin Bonavia, Cabinet Member Resources		
December 2016	Council Tax Base Second Homes Discount and Income Review	18/01/17 Council	Kevin Sheehan, Executive Director for Customer Services and Councillor Kevin Bonavia, Cabinet Member Resources		
November 2016	Opting in to the Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited (PSAA) framework	18/01/17 Council	Janet Senior, Executive Director for Resources & Regeneration and Councillor Jonathan Slater		

FORWARD PLAN – KEY DECISIONS

Date included in forward plan	Description of matter under consideration	Date of Decision Decision maker	Responsible Officers / Portfolios	Consultation Details	Background papers / materials
November 2016	Transforming Construction Skills - Lewisham Construction Hub, Training, Apprenticeship and Employment Service	31/01/17 Overview and Scrutiny Business Panel	Janet Senior, Executive Director for Resources & Regeneration and Councillor Alan Smith, Deputy Mayor		
November 2016	Transforming Construction Skills - Lewisham Construction Hub, Local Supply Chain Development Services	31/01/17 Overview and Scrutiny Business Panel	Janet Senior, Executive Director for Resources & Regeneration and Councillor Alan Smith, Deputy Mayor		
December 2016	Contract Award Provision of School Kitchen Condition Surveys	31/01/17 Overview and Scrutiny Education Business Panel	Sara Williams, Executive Director, Children and Young People and Councillor Paul Maslin, Cabinet Member for Children and Young People		
November 2016	Animal Welfare Charter	08/02/17 Mayor and Cabinet	Kevin Sheehan, Executive Director for Customer Services and Councillor Rachel Onikosi, Cabinet Member Public Realm		
November 2016	Pay Statement	08/02/17 Mayor and Cabinet	Phil Badley and Councillor Kevin Bonavia, Cabinet Member Resources		
December 2016	2017/18 Budget	08/02/17 Mayor and Cabinet	Janet Senior, Executive Director for Resources & Regeneration and		

FORWARD PLAN – KEY DECISIONS

Date included in forward plan	Description of matter under consideration	Date of Decision Decision maker	Responsible Officers / Portfolios	Consultation Details	Background papers / materials
			Councillor Kevin Bonavia, Cabinet Member Resources		
December 2016	Agreement to consult on changes to Targeted Short Breaks Offer for children and young people with complex needs	08/02/17 Mayor and Cabinet	Sara Williams, Executive Director, Children and Young People and Councillor Paul Maslin, Cabinet Member for Children and Young People		
November 2016	Health Visiting and Children's Centres - Award Report	08/02/17 Mayor and Cabinet (Contracts)	Sara Williams, Executive Director, Children and Young People and Councillor Paul Maslin, Cabinet Member for Children and Young People		
November 2016	Award of contract for Specialist Short Breaks	08/02/17 Mayor and Cabinet (Contracts)	Sara Williams, Executive Director, Children and Young People and Councillor Paul Maslin, Cabinet Member for Children and Young People		
December 2016	Stage 1 of 2-stage procurement for the proposed expansions of Ashmead Primary School and Addey & Stanhope Secondary School (Mornington Centre) and to enter into a Pre-Construction Services Agreement.	08/02/17 Mayor and Cabinet (Contracts)	Sara Williams, Executive Director, Children and Young People and Councillor Paul Maslin, Cabinet Member for Children and Young People		

FORWARD PLAN – KEY DECISIONS

Date included in forward plan	Description of matter under consideration	Date of Decision Decision maker	Responsible Officers / Portfolios	Consultation Details	Background papers / materials
November 2016	Young Person's Health and Wellbeing Service Award Report	08/02/17 Mayor and Cabinet (Contracts)	Sara Williams, Executive Director, Children and Young People and Councillor Paul Maslin, Cabinet Member for Children and Young People		
November 2016	Budget Update	15/02/17 Mayor and Cabinet	Janet Senior, Executive Director for Resources & Regeneration and Councillor Kevin Bonavia, Cabinet Member Resources		
May 2016	Council Budget 2017-18	22/02/17 Council	Kevin Sheehan, Executive Director for Customer Services and Councillor Kevin Bonavia, Cabinet Member Resources		
November 2016	Pay Statement	22/02/17 Council	Phil Badley and Councillor Kevin Bonavia, Cabinet Member Resources		
December 2016	Brasted Close development	01/03/17 Mayor and Cabinet	Kevin Sheehan, Executive Director for Customer Services and Councillor Damien Egan, Cabinet Member Housing		
December 2016	New Homes Programme	01/03/17 Mayor and Cabinet	Kevin Sheehan, Executive Director for Customer Services and		

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Date included in forward plan	Description of matter under consideration	Date of Decision Decision maker	Responsible Officers / Portfolios	Consultation Details	Background papers / materials
			Councillor Damien Egan, Cabinet Member Housing		
December 2016	Lewisham Homes Management Agreement and Articles of Association	01/03/17 Mayor and Cabinet	Kevin Sheehan, Executive Director for Customer Services and Councillor Damien Egan, Cabinet Member Housing		
December 2016	Proposed Heathside and Lethbridge Estate, Lewisham - Phase 6 Compulsory Purchase Order 2017	01/03/17 Mayor and Cabinet (Contracts)	Kevin Sheehan, Executive Director for Customer Services and Councillor Damien Egan, Cabinet Member Housing		
December 2016	Lewisham Construction Hub Contracts	01/03/17 Mayor and Cabinet (Contracts)	Sara Williams, Executive Director, Children and Young People and Councillor Alan Smith, Deputy Mayor		
December 2016	Statutory Funerals Contract	14/03/17 Overview and Scrutiny Business Panel	Aileen Buckton, Executive Director for Community Services and Councillor Rachel Onikosi, Cabinet Member Public Realm		
December 2016	Lewisham Place Planning Strategy 2017-2022	22/03/17 Mayor and Cabinet	Sara Williams, Executive Director, Children and Young People and Councillor Paul Maslin, Cabinet Member for Children and Young People		

FORWARD PLAN – KEY DECISIONS					
Date included in forward plan	Description of matter under consideration	Date of Decision Decision maker	Responsible Officers / Portfolios	Consultation Details	Background papers / materials
August 2016	Community Premises Management Contract Award	19/04/17 Mayor and Cabinet (Contracts)	Aileen Buckton, Executive Director for Community Services and Councillor Joan Millbank, Cabinet Member Third Sector & Community		

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Date included in forward plan	Description of matter under consideration	Date of Decision Decision maker	Responsible Officers / Portfolios	Consultation Details	Background papers / materials

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