

Safer Stronger Communities Select Committee Agenda

Wednesday, 19 September 2018
7.00 pm, Committee Room 4 - Civic Suite
Civic Suite
Lewisham Town Hall
London SE6 4RU

For more information contact: Katie Wood - 0208 3149446

This meeting is an open meeting and all items on the agenda may be audio recorded and/or filmed.

Part 1

| Item | | Pages |
|------|--|---------|
| 1. | Minutes of the meeting held on 7 March and 12 July 2018 | 3 - 14 |
| 2. | Declarations of interest | 15 - 18 |
| 3. | Response to Referrals from this Committee There are no response to referrals due at this meeting. | |
| 4. | Local Police and Fire Service Update | 19 - 48 |
| 5. | Demographic Change 6-month update | 49 - 54 |
| 6. | Introduction to Public Protection and Safety | 55 - 62 |
| 7. | Scope Report - The Impact of the Prevent strategy and "Stop and Search" policy on community relations. | 63 - 76 |
| 8. | Select Committee work programme | 77 - 82 |
| 9. | Items to be referred to Mayor and Cabinet | |

Safer Stronger Communities Select Committee Members

Members of the committee, listed below, are summoned to attend the meeting to be held on Wednesday, 19 September 2018.

Ian Thomas, Chief Executive
Tuesday, 11 September 2018

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|---|--|
| Councillor Pauline Morrison (Chair) | |
| Councillor James Rathbone (Vice-Chair) | |
| Councillor Tauseef Anwar | |
| Councillor Sophie Davis | |
| Councillor Colin Elliott | |
| Councillor Alex Feis-Bryce | |
| Councillor Sue Hordijkeno | |
| Councillor Sakina Sheikh | |
| Councillor Bill Brown (ex-Officio) | |
| Councillor Juliet Campbell (ex-Officio) | |

MINUTES OF THE SAFER STRONGER COMMUNITIES SELECT COMMITTEE

Thursday, 12 July 2018 at 7.00 pm

PRESENT: Councillors Pauline Morrison (Chair), James Rathbone (Vice-Chair), Tauseef Anwar, Sophie Davis, Colin Elliott, Feis-Bryce and Sakina Sheikh

APOLOGIES: Councillors Sue Hordijkeno

ALSO PRESENT: Councillor James-J Walsh, Emma Aye-Kumi, Barrie Neal (Head of Corporate Policy and Governance), Adam Bowles (Head of OD & HR), Andrew Jacobs (Organisational Learning and Talent Manager), Liz Dart (Head of Culture and Community Development) and Antonio Rizzo (Library and Information Services Manager)

1. Confirmation of Chair and Vice-Chair

RESOLVED:

- 1.1 That Cllr Pauline Morrison be confirmed as Chair of the Safer Stronger Communities Select Committee.
- 1.2 That Cllr James Rathbone be confirmed as Vice-Chair of the Safer Stronger Communities Select Committee.

2. Minutes of the meeting held on 7 March 2018

- 2.1 As there were only two members of the committee that had been present at the previous meeting, consideration of the minutes was deferred until the next meeting.

3. Declarations of interest

- 3.1 Councillor James Rathbone declared a registerable interest in respect of Item 7. He is a member of the management team of Manor House Library.
- 3.2 Councillor Rathbone declared a registerable interest in respect of Item 9. He is a trustee and officer of a trust in receipt of a main grant.
- 3.3 Councillor Morrison declared a registerable interest in respect of Item 9. She is a trustee and officer of a trust in receipt of a main grant.
- 3.4 Councillor Davis declared a registerable interest in respect of Item 6, having previously worked in Behavioural Insights for a company that had been involved with Lewisham council.

4. Response to Referrals from this Committee - LGBT + Provision in Lewisham

- 4.1 Barrie Neal, Head of Corporate Policy and Governance, introduced the report.

- 4.2 Councillor James-J Walsh, who had been the Vice-Chair of the committee at the time that the review of LGBT+ provision was conducted, welcomed the response and made the following comments:
- 4.3 Response to Recommendation 1 – the committee had recommended an action plan, which he felt was not the same as a strategy, and that the response precluded the creation of a LGBT+ action plan as a way forward.
- 4.4 Response to Recommendation 5 - he felt the response focused on counting people, whereas the intention of the recommendation was to go beyond a headcount and to critically look at policies.
- 4.5 Response to Recommendation 8 – while he was pleased that there would be an Equalities Champion, he stressed the need for a stakeholder and reference group to support the Champion. He felt that one overarching Champion was insufficient.
- 4.6 Response to recommendation 21 – the committee heard that the Trans community had changed since the 2011 report. Cllr Walsh recommended a piece of work around social, legal and medical policies to help fill some of the current knowledge gaps.
- 4.7 A discussion followed in which the following points were noted:
- Gender Identity Research & Education Society, Stonewall and the local trans community would be good starting points were the committee to carry out the trans community work that Cllr Walsh suggested
 - There was some support for adding an item on trans rights to the work programme. It could feed into health and look at how HR support staff who are mid-transition
 - Equalities, including LGBT+ issues, should be an intrinsic part of decision making
 - Further discussions outside of committee would take place to discuss how to take this forward.
- 4.8 It was RESOLVED that the Mayor & Cabinet’s response to the referral be noted.

5. Select Committee work programme

- 5.1 The Chair invited Councillor Rathbone to address the committee. The committee heard that, ahead of the meeting, he had received the following suggestions of topics for consideration under the work programme:
- Antisocial behaviour/ youth crime/ violence
 - Voluntary Sector Capacity – getting value for money from the grants programme
 - Romany traveller provision of council services
 - Modern Day Slavery
 - Equalities and Human Rights Act
 - Access to public toilets
- 5.2 Members made these additional suggestions at the meeting:

- Bike snatching from delivery drivers. One councillor reported that drivers are arming themselves to protect their bikes, and fitting tracking devices on their bikes to enable them to retrieve their stolen bike by force.
- The equalities impact of changes to Universal Credit. It was felt that this could be considered towards the end of the municipal year once the impact of changes were clearer.
- Police and BAME community relations, focusing on the impact of stop and search and Prevent.

5.3 The following was noted in discussion:

- There was support for an in-depth review of police and BAME community relations, giving equal weight to Stop and Search and Prevent
- The review would need a narrow focus to be effective
- Members wanted to see full information on the Stop and Search programme, for example how many stop and searches result in conviction
- The changing structure of the Met was likely to be out of scope as it was yet to be implemented
- Members felt the work programme looked full and did not want to overload the committee
- Members agreed to add serious youth violence/ knife crime and modern day slavery to the work programme.
- The committee would revisit the work programme in September.

5.4 It was RESOLVED that

- The work programme be agreed as presented, including serious youth violence/ knife crime and modern day slavery
- The committee undertake an in-depth review of police and BAME community relations, focusing equally on the impact of stop and search and Prevent.

6. Council's Employee Profile

6.1 Andrew Jacobs, Organisational Learning & Talent Management Manager, summarised the report.

6.2 The committee heard that:

- Next year's staff profile would have more detailed data once the migration to the Oracle platform was completed
- Environmental Services and Social Care were the biggest users of agency staff
- Recruitment of Social Workers was a pan-London problem and Lewisham's use of agency staff was comparable with the rest of London
- Some of the agency workers in environmental services were due to the need for a flexible workforce as demand varied. Work was ongoing to bring long tenure agency workers in house
- Work was ongoing to look at whether a BME pay gap exists in Lewisham
- The most commonly cited reason for leaving in staff exit interviews was career development and progression
- Whereas a lower percentage of job applicants were white, a higher percentage were hired. The reverse was true of BME candidates. The

reasons for this variance were unknown and work was being done to try to understand the reason for this. The committee heard that often jobs attract a high number of applicants without the necessary qualifications or experience, who apply in order to keep receiving job seeker's allowance, and that this could be a factor.

- Members were extremely concerned that the hiring process was flawed, suggesting unconscious bias.
- The committee heard that the workforce profile was representative of the borough as a whole.

6.3 It was RESOLVED that the report be noted.

7. Library and Information Service Annual Report

7.1 Antonio Rizzo, Service Manager - Library Service, and Liz Dart, Head of Cultural and Community Development, presented the report.

7.2 The committee heard that a delegate from South Korea had been visiting Lewisham to learn from the community library model. The arrangement had originally been made through the British Council, but Lewisham had become South Korea's 'go to' for library advice and best practice.

7.3 In response to questions from the committee, the following was noted:

- Antisocial behaviour (ASB) was a feature in all libraries. Catford, Downham and Deptford all have security staff in addition to library staff. Consideration was being given to adding security in Lewisham library following a recent violent incident. Other security improvements had been made.
- Cuts to other services and higher thresholds, particularly in mental health services, impacted on the libraries, being free, accessible, universal welcoming spaces.
- The majority of the ASB was by adults, with a few incidents between teenagers studying for exams. Younger children being left unsupervised in the library was not a major problem.
- An increasing number of Citizen's Advice Bureau-type enquiries were being directed to library staff. Quality of advice and service varied between libraries as they were reliant on volunteers.
- Members of the committee were positive about the libraries and felt they were being run well.
- Library staff could provide training and support for library users that were not familiar with using digital resources, youtube, social media etc.

7.4 It was RESOLVED that the report be noted.

8. Main Grants Programme Consultation

8.1 Liz Dart, Head of Cultural and Community Development, summarised the report, and explained that historically Lewisham had funded more arts than sports programmes. The committee were advised that the consultation process was starting now in anticipation of a reduction when the budget is set. The voluntary

and community sector was being asked for views on making cuts across the board or funding fewer programmes.

8.2 Councillor Rathbone declared a registrable interest as a trustee and officer of a trust in receipt of a main grant. He absented himself from the discussion and left the room.

8.3 Councillor Morrison declared a similar interest. She remained in the room.

8.4 Members requested that a list of recipient organisations be circulated to the committee following the meeting.

8.5 Members heard that some organisations were struggling to adapt to the current funding regime. Where that impacted on performance, the organisation was defunded.

8.6 It was RESOLVED that:

- 1) The report be noted
- 2) A list of funded organisation be sent to the committee following the meeting.

9. Items to be referred to Mayor and Cabinet

- 9.1 The committee discussed whether to make another referral to Mayor & Cabinet regarding the creation of a LGBT+ Champion, on the basis that the committee felt the Mayor and Cabinet had misinterpreted the recommendation.
- Further discussions outside of committee would take place to discuss how to take this matter forward.

9.2 The committee agreed that a referral should be made to the Mayor & Cabinet asking why the chances of a BME job applicant being recruited appear to decrease as s/he moves through the recruitment process, whereas the reverse is true for white candidates.

9.3 The committee RESOLVED:

1) to make a referral to the Mayor and Cabinet regarding Item 5 – Council’s Employment Profile. To ask the Mayor & Cabinet to explain the apparent imbalance whereby the chances of a white job applicant increase as s/he moves through the recruitment process, whereas the chances for BME applicants decrease.

- 2)
- That further discussions outside of committee would take place to discuss how best to move forward with the Committee’s recommendation for a LGBT+ Champion, that had been rejected by the Mayor & Cabinet.

The meeting ended at 9.10 pm

Chair:

Date:

MINUTES OF THE SAFER STRONGER COMMUNITIES SELECT COMMITTEE

Wednesday, 7 March 2018 at 7.00 pm

PRESENT: Councillors Pauline Morrison (Chair), James-J Walsh (Vice-Chair), Brenda Dacres, Sue Hordijkeno, Jim Mallory, David Michael and Paul Upex

APOLOGIES: Councillors Colin Elliott and Pat Raven

ALSO PRESENT: Councillor Janet Daby (Cabinet Member Community Safety), Paul Aladenika (Service Group Manager, Policy Development and Analytical Insight), Becky Canning (Chief Officer) (National Probation Service, London Division, Southwark/Lewisham Cluster), Chief Inspector Andy Carter (Chief Inspector,), Winston Castello (Community Enterprise Manager), Gary Connors (Crime Reduction Service Manager), Paul Gale (Local Assembly Manager), Barrie Neal (Head of Corporate Policy and Governance), Lucien Spencer (London Community Rehabilitation Company), Geeta Subramaniam-Mooney (Head of Public Protection and Safety) and Katie Wood (Scrutiny Manager)

1. Minutes of the meeting held on 13 December 2017

RESOLVED:

That the minutes of the meeting held on the 13th December be agreed as an accurate record of proceedings.

2. Declarations of interest

Councillor Dacres declared a personal interest in item 9 as she was working on an IT project with the Ministry of Justice.

3. Response to Referrals from this Committee

There were no responses to referrals due at this Committee.

4. Local Police Service Update

4.1 Chief Inspector Andy Carter, Metropolitan Police, gave a presentation to the Committee. During his presentation and in response to questions from the Committee, the following key points were highlighted:

- The current model of 32 Borough Commands corresponding to London Boroughs would change to 12 Borough Command Units from November 2018.
- Lewisham would merge with Greenwich and Bexley and the new BCU Commander would be Chief Superintendent Simon Dobinson, the current Borough Commander for Greenwich.
- The 24:7 999 Policing would be run from Lewisham and Bexley.

- It was acknowledged that Lewisham Police Station was and would remain very busy. There would be occasions where there was likely to be queueing.
- Neighbourhood Police officers would remain with the current two officers per ward in Lewisham. They would only be removed from their wards in extreme circumstances such as in response to a terrorist event or on a New Year's Eve.
- The changes had been driven by the challenging budgetary pressures on the Metropolitan Police.
- Committee members and Chief Inspector Carter discussed Safer Neighbourhood Ward Panel Meetings and the potential to work together with Councillors and local assemblies in the future. Further discussions would take place to include getting Councillors' views on how ward panels could best involve and work with the local community. It would be important to consider aspects such as the venue, date and time and capacity of those organising the panel meetings. There was a panel chair's meeting in June where ideas could be further discussed.
- Reports from Safer Neighbourhood Panels to Lewisham Local Assemblies had improved and were very helpful.
- Crime statistics from the Police would still be available on a ward by ward basis. Chief Inspector Carter would update the Committee as to whether the statistics would continue to be able to be provided on a borough by borough basis after the merge.

4.2 **RESOLVED:**

That the report be noted and Chief Inspector Carter be thanked for attending and presenting to the Committee.

5. **National probation Service and Community Rehabilitation Service Update**

5.1 Becky Canning, National Probation Service (NPS) and Lucien Spencer, Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) presented their update report to the Committee. During their presentation and in the discussion that followed, the following key points were highlighted:

- The 2016 HMIP inspection of work in the NPS and CRC made three recommendations for improvement: Improve the quality of court work; improve public protection; improve the relationship between NPS and CRC.
- There had been significant improvements made over the last year including having 60% of reports prepared on the day of the magistrates' request when it previously took about 3 weeks.
- There was work on improving public protection such as: themed case audits; improved working relationships with the CRC; and mandatory safeguarding and domestic abuse training for all staff.
- There was an HMIP inspection in September 2017 across London. The findings included the following: public protection work was evaluated as good, reducing reoffending rates were variable and more focus was needed; abiding by sentence was judged to be sufficient; meeting diversity needs was judged as weaker in particular for women.

- The following recommendations were made by the inspection: to improve information sharing for safeguarding; to improve services for women; to promote better understanding of accessing services; and to improve support for newly qualified officers.
- The CRC worked based in community teams. Lewisham, Bexley and Croydon were grouped together. There were currently 3000 open cases, 900 of which were in Lewisham. The majority of these were community orders or suspended sentences and the main areas were burglary and domestic abuse.
- There were a number of problems with the original contract and subsequent delivery model for the NPS. Serious and significant concerns had been picked up in the 2016 HMIP inspection and since this time the contract had been renegotiated back into a geographical-based model.
- The average caseload had reduced to 55 per staff member which was lower than the HMIP inspection requirement and supervision had improved.
- The recent inspection report would be published shortly and would show significant improvement across the CRC.
- A number of investments had been made to meet recommendations. These included: investment in a new case management system; significant investment across estates; and continuing to develop work with female service users which made up around 10% of service users.
- Members of the Committee felt the report could be written more clearly and include additional data such as KPIs (key performance indicators). Future reports would take these concerns on-board. The data provided may be cluster based.

5.2 **RESOLVED:**

That future reports should be clearer and include more performance data as well as qualitative information.

6. **Safer Lewisham Plan**

6.1 Geeta Subramaniam-Mooney, Head of Public Protection and Safety, gave a presentation to the Committee outlining crime statistics in Lewisham, a copy of which is included in the agenda documentation. In the discussion that followed, the following key points were raised:

- The use of visuals in the presentation was welcomed by the Committee who found it comprehensive and accessible and were very impressed with the report.
- Further analysis based on age group of perpetrators could be provided to the Committee.
- The work of the Crime Reduction Team had been focussed around the following four key areas: stop the violence campaign; universal schools safety programme including the launch of the 5 key messages leaflets; trauma-informed approaches and trusted adult models; and partnership approach to operations taking individuals off the street.
- There were concerns regarding the rise in gun crime across London.

- The location of crimes was based on where the incident was recorded and not where it took place. Therefore there could appear to be concentrations around Police Stations or hospitals.
- In terms of violence against women and girls, there were 436 cases of peer on peer abuse currently active. There were concerns about the numbers of victims of domestic violence who were repeat victims either from the same or multiple perpetrators.
- The Council had worked with the Jimmy Mizen Foundation looking at perceptions of crime and threat felt by children of different ages. Shifts in children to adult ratios in certain spaces could make them much safer feeling for young people. For example having more adults on busses could make it feel much safer.
- The Crime Reduction Service had undertaken workshops on unconscious bias and were now implementing "blind" case audits for the Youth Offending Service which could be taken up by other agencies.
- Comments were raised regarding the potential for new buildings and developments to have a positive or negative effect on community cohesion. A concern was raised regarding Convoy's Wharf having the potential to impact young people's lives and deepen social division.
- Members of the Committee thanked Geeta and her team for the presentation.

6.2 RESOLVED:

That the report be noted.

7. Comprehensive Equalities Scheme Annual Review

7.1 Paul Aladenika presented the report to the Committee. During his presentation and in the discussions that followed, the following key points were raised:

- The new approach to equalities reporting in the CES 2016-20 focused on equalities within 5 Council strategic plans; Safer Lewisham Plan 2015-17; Housing Strategy 2015-20; Work and Skills Strategy 2015-17; Health and Well-being Strategy 2015-18; and the Children's and Young People's Plan 2015-18. This was felt to be an improved approach compared to having 9 strands based on each protected characteristic.
- It would be helpful to have more of the public health data available based on protected characteristics. This had not always been available but discussions would continue as to whether further breakdowns were possible.

7.2 RESOLVED:

That the report be noted

8. Local Assemblies Annual Report

8.1 Paul Gale, Local Assemblies Manager and Winston Costello, Community Enterprise Manager presented the report to the Committee. During their

presentation and in the discussion that followed the following key points were raised:

- **Standing orders were suspended at 9.20pm.**
- Comments were raised as to whether there was potential for Local Assemblies to have a more community empowering role.
- There could be more done on the grants process to ensure there was feedback on projects and to ensure more high quality bids.
- All assembly funded projects are required to submit monitoring before the end of November the following financial year. As part of the monitoring process, Assembly Officers are encouraged to visit the projects to see how the award is benefiting the community. In addition, the grant recipients will often attend an assembly to 'report back' on the project at a later date.
- Projects funded by Local Assemblies should be branded as such so local communities could see the impact.

8.2 **RESOLVED:**

That the report be noted.

9. **Disproportionality in the Criminal Justice System**

9.1 Geeta Subramaniam-Mooney, introduced the report to the Committee. During the presentation and subsequent discussion, the following key points were highlighted:

- The work on disproportionality at Lewisham included reviewing and responding to Baroness Young's Review on Improving Outcomes for Young Black and Muslim Men in the Criminal Justice System and undertaking a workshop on this theme led by Baroness Young.
- It also included looking at the statistics on disproportionality in Lewisham and working on this with partners to look at perceptions, language and potential unconscious bias as well as looking at the Lammy Review in detail to understand what lessons could be taken for Lewisham.
- Further consideration of the trauma-informed approach and how that fitted in with looking at unconscious bias was being undertaken.
- The Youth Offending Service (YOS) would be developing a toolkit to undertake "blind" case audits without seeing background information on individual's ethnicity/gender etc.
- The YOS and Crime Reduction Team were undertaking a programme focussing on unconscious bias. This was also being undertaken by members of the Safer Lewisham Partnership Board.

9.2 **RESOLVED:**

That the report be noted.

10. **Update on Counter-Extremism Strategy**

10.1 Gary Connors, Strategic Community Safety Services Manager, presented the report to the Committee. During the presentation and discussion the following key points were noted:

- The Community Coordinator role was funded by the Home Office and focused on overseeing the coordination of the Council's work on counter-extremism.
- The report highlighted the key aspects of the role and achievements. It included lots of work with community groups and faith groups and also helped community groups successfully bid for funds such as the Stronger Britain Together Fund.
- Intersectionality within communities was always considered and was an important priority.
- The service was aware of a church where concerns had been raised about offensive attitudes to the LGBT community. This had been highlighted to the Home Office through Prevent and through anti Hate Crime work.
- A member of the Committee highlighted that a high proportion of people did not have a faith and work should also be focused on those without a faith. The Committee heard that work was on-going with non-religious groups but there could be more focus in this area.

10.2 RESOLVED

That the report be noted.

11. Select Committee work programme and end of administration report

11.1 Katie Wood, Scrutiny Manager, introduced the report to the Committee. The following comments were noted in the discussion:

- The Committee could consider the Council's position on Modern Day Slavery as part of the 2018/19 work programme.

11.2 RESOLVED

That the report be noted and the possibility of looking at the Council's position on Modern Day Slavery be considered when setting the work programme for 2018/19.

12. Items to be referred to Mayor and Cabinet

There were no referrals to Mayor and Cabinet.

The meeting ended at 10.10 pm

Chair:

Date:

| Safer Stronger Communities Select Committee | | |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Title | Declaration of interests | |
| Contributor | Chief Executive | Item 2 |
| Class | Part 1 (open) | 19 September 2018 |

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 Communities Select Committee | | | |
|---|--|--------------------|--|
| Title | Police service update | | |
| Key Decision | No | Item No. | |
| | All | | |
| Contributors | Simon Dobinson– Chief Superintendent (South East cluster Borough Commander) Lewisham Police Geeta Subramaniam-Mooney, Head of Public Protection and Safety – Lewisham council | | |
| Class | Part 1 | Date: September 18 | |

1. Introduction

1.1 The Future plans for local policing are embedded within the MOPAC Police and Crime plan and the Met Commissioners overall strategy for delivering an efficient, effective services within the context of significant savings that need to be met across the Met police area. This report updates on the Lewisham specific changes . in addition, stop and search information is provided as requested by the Committee and broader update on all crime for the borough.

1.2 The information contained in this report is open to the public.

2. Recommendation

Members are asked to note the contents of the report and receive further updates as appropriate.

3. The London Met police changes

3.1 The One MET model set out the following principles :

The MPS ambition is to be the safest global city in the world

Every Community Safer, through accountable and visible policing at the most local level, a step-change in the effectiveness of our services and a focus on protecting the vulnerable
A Safer London, through: tackling new and growing threats, freeing up 1,000 officers from existing services and better management of demand

A Transformed, Modern and Efficient Met, that looks and feels more like London, with officers with the skills, tools and approach necessary to police London effectively

The Strengthening Local Policing Programme responds to these strategic drivers

Police will deliver local policing in a way that is more personal and responsive. It will also tackle crime and disorder effectively and efficiently across London as a whole.

Police will deliver this change in a way that engages, involves and motivates our officers and staff and that prepares the way for future change across London.

Police will manage change in a way that empowers and devolves responsibility to our leaders - so that they own and drive the change and that will deliver benefits to London

3.2 The South East Borough command unit Vision

To deliver local policing in a way that is personal, responsive and tackles crime and disorder effectively and efficiently across Lewisham, Greenwich & Bexley as a whole”

Ethos and Principles:

- Deliver a service which is more efficient and sustainable for the future
- Revitalise neighbourhood policing by building on what worked under our Safer Neighbourhoods model, investment of two DWO's per ward
- Increased investment in prevention so that we can more effectively tackle youth violence, gangs and knife crime
- Focus on protecting vulnerable people. There is significant growth in demands arising from domestic abuse, sexual offences, child protection, mental health and hate crime.
- Investment in Safeguarding hub, collaboration of specialist investigations units such as Sapphire, CAIT & CSU, improved information sharing, service delivery, dissemination of skills & knowledge.
- Victim focused – single officer, supports victim throughout life of investigation, prevents handoffs, enhanced victim experience
- Smarter working – tablets & laptops, enable agile approach, fluid deployment & increased visibility in the community
- Develop our estate to meet the needs of a modernised police service. Release under-utilised buildings & invest in remaining estates to create a modern environment for our staff & the public who need our services

Neighbourhoods Strand

Vision

- SE BCU Neighbourhood policing will be aligned or integrated with other public services to reduce crime, improve outcomes for citizens and protect the vulnerable

How will it be delivered?

- Focussing on proactive, preventative activity as opposed to simply reacting to a crime when it occurs
- Reducing demand on policing by working with partners and communities to prevent harm and resolve issues that cause recurring problems and crimes
- Develop a representative and professional workforce so that they feel valued and retain their commitment while adapting to the new challenges
- Create an environment that equips leaders at all levels, allows them to innovate, take measured risks, strive to be the best and fulfil their potential

What does success look like?

- Reduce crime
- Increase community confidence
- Improve staff survey

Opportunities

- Ward based - In support of the Mayor & Commissioners commitment to local policing, all wards across the BCU will have 2 Dedicated Ward Officers (DWO)'s & 1 PCSO that are ring-fenced and will not be abstracted.
- Given some flexibility around the deployment of additional `demand` DWO`s; based on the pathfinder evaluation & local practice it is proposed to create a new capability – a Neighbourhood Tasking Team that will provide an agile, flexible

response to risk & neighbourhood priorities under the leadership of each Borough Neighbourhood Inspector

- Youth based - There is also a commitment to increase the number of officers in youth roles – Schools & Police Cadets. Schools Officers will be assigned to secondary schools based on need & primary schools in the same locality
- Partnership & Prevention hub – Officers who are subject matter experts support Neighbourhood officers with specialist advice: proposed themes are hate crime, media & comms, partnership, vulnerable people & places and drugs/alcohol
- Accommodation – existing arrangements across each Borough will remain the same for the short to medium term. In support of the Corporate Estate Strategy to develop DWO hubs other alternatives & locations will be explored.

CID strand

Vision

- Professionalising investigations into serious & complex crime with a victim focussed approach
- Proactively targeting serious crime and offenders using all available overt and covert tactics
- Managing offenders more efficiently and effectively producing better outcomes.
- Key Features
- The investigation strand will respond and investigate serious and complex crime removing the number of officers a victim encounters and ensures best evidence is captured right first time to support prosecution.
- Proactively target crime drivers that impact all crimes and strands across the BCU. This will have a particular focus on Gangs, Robbery, Burglary, Serious Youth Violence, Sexual offences and Drugs. This proactive strand will respond to short term spikes and long term problems including the disruption of organised criminal networks.
- The offender management strand will bring the management of offenders under one function – Youth, Prolific & High Risk Offenders (YOT, IOM & Jigsaw)

Safeguarding Strand

Vision

- Consistent, effective and contextual delivery of safeguarding functions
- A Partnership approach to reducing victimisation, supporting families and communities.
- Raise the status and competence of Policing safeguarding professionals through fluid transference of skills and knowledge.
- Key Features
- The safeguarding investigation teams will bring together the investigation and protection of victims of domestic abuse, child abuse and serious sexual assaults. Greater resilience, knowledge and an improved first response created by multi-skilled teams.
- A safeguarding hub will ensure governance and end to end visibility of missing persons, child sexual exploitation, Multi Agency Safeguarding hub (MASH), Multi agency referral and assessment conference (MARAC), Mental Health and Child and Adolescent Investigation Team (CAIT) referrals. This will reduce silos and focus on supporting the needs of individuals to reduce demand on services.

Response Strand:

Vision

To deliver a single response team working together across larger geographical areas, deploying the closest and most appropriate resource to the caller, who will own the investigation from end to end

Purpose

To enable more effective management of a wide range of general policing demands. Response teams to increase in size to be able to provide a 24/7 uniformed policing resource that is capable of managing crime and incidents across London.

Objective

| Public | Efficiency | Operational | People | Technical |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">Officers will retain crimes from 'cradle to grave', allowing ownership throughout the investigation. This will mean a single point of contact for the victim, and enable better management of customer expectation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reducing 'hand overs' will decrease repetition and stop evidence and knowledge being lost between officers.Creating a stronger evidential chain, leading to higher convictions and more positive disposals. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">We will have larger teams that will operate across a larger area and embed a culture of borderless deployment, assigning the nearest and most appropriate unit. This will include deploying CID and Safeguarding to serious or complex crimes. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Issuing frontline officers, with tablets, BWV and IVMA. This will allow instant access to required systems at the scene, improving efficiency and promoting smarter working practices. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Upskilling officers by providing investigation training, an increased scope of work, access to improved IT and allowing them to manage their own workload. This will lead to a more efficient and satisfied workforce. |

Head Quarters and Professionalism strand:

Vision

- The HQ & Professionalism portfolio will underpin and enable all of the other elements of the BCU.
- The focus for the portfolio will be very much on 'our people' in terms of improving Competence, Capability and Confidence across our officers, staff and volunteers, but in support of partners too.

Key Features

- HQ & Professionalism will include Professional Standards, Learning & Development, Major Incident Testing & Exercising, and Business Services (HR, H&S, Finance, etc).
- A single and enhanced Leadership Support Unit will provide a more effective gateway for internal/external contact and information flow (e.g. significant incidents, stakeholder messages).
- This portfolio will provide oversight and a single point of contact for BCU tasking and coordination.
- Introduction of a dedicated capability which will deliver and co-ordinate L&D activity

4 **Stop and search**
<https://www.met.police.uk/stopandsearch/>

- 4.1 Stop and search is never used lightly and police officers will only exercise their legal right to stop members of the public and search them when they genuinely suspect that doing so will further their investigations into criminal activity – whether that means looking for weapons, drugs or stolen property.

[Section 60 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994](#) is different to normal stop and search as it gives police the right to search people without reasonable grounds. This can only happen in a defined area at a specific time when a senior officer believes there is a possibility of serious violence or weapons are involved

Stop and search remains a hugely important police power for protecting Londoners, tackling crime and keeping our streets safe. It is an invaluable tool - especially in relation to knife crime; resulting in over 3,500 arrests for weapon possession and for taking several thousand weapons off the streets of London each year.

Stop and search must be used in a fair and effective way that supports public confidence and is independently scrutinised. Over the past few years we have changed the way we use stop and search, it is now used far less and is much more effective, complaints have reduced by 60 per cent. There are no individual numeric stop and search targets set for officers.

Police do not underestimate the impact stop and search has on communities and individuals. We know that to maintain public confidence in its use, the power must be used in a fair and effective manner.

The primary purpose of stop and search is to enable officers to either allay or confirm their suspicions about an individual without having to arrest them. Effectiveness must therefore reflect where suspicion has been allayed and an unnecessary arrest, which is more intrusive, has been avoided; or where suspicion has been confirmed and the object is found or a relevant crime is detected. Presently 32 per cent, almost one in three of all searches, result in the officer's suspicion being confirmed and an illegal object found or a relevant crime detected. Our arrest rate is now 20%, up from 8 per cent in 2011.

Police recognise the increase in knife crime and continue to make a concerted effort with operations to tackle this. The aims of these operations are to remove knives from circulation and target habitual knife carriers. This includes the use of intelligence led stop and search, where it is an appropriate tactic, in areas with high levels of knife crime and gang violence.

There is disparity in the use of stop and search in relation to gender, age and race. The reasons for disparity are complex and include the use of the power to tackle gangs and specific crimes. All measures of proportionality are subjective depending on which population base is employed. No population base will ever accurately capture a street population or offender profile in a given area, at a given time. In 2016, 42 per cent of people who were stopped and searched were white, 40 per cent were black and 14 per cent Asian.

In a survey of 9,492 school children in London aged 11 to 18 years conducted by the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime in 2015, 58 per cent of them believed stop and search made them feel safer.

Body Worn Video has been rolled out across the Met and will help to reassure Londoners that their interactions with the police are recorded. The technology offers greater transparency for those in front of the camera as well as behind it. The cameras will allow the Met to demonstrate the professionalism of officers, gather evidence and demonstrate their professionalism in the face of many challenges involved in policing the Capital.

The Met believes a stop and search is most likely to be fair and effective when:

- the search is justified, lawful and stands up to public scrutiny
- the officer has genuine and objectively reasonable suspicion they will find a prohibited article or item for use in crime
- the person understands why they have been searched and feels that they have been treated with respect
- the search was necessary and was the most proportionate method the police officer could use to establish whether the person has such an item

The Commissioner supports the use of stop and search in a fair and effective way that enhances public confidence and is independently scrutinised.

Police will continue to work with our communities and stakeholders to improve the quality of interactions and ensure that stop and search continues to protect Londoners.

Appendix A outlines the stop and search data from April 17 – April 18. The following key analysis is noted:

- All Stop & search over the past 2 years has declined by 25%
- Stop & search for Firearms has increased 21% and the success rate has increased by 64%
- Black individuals accounted for 76% (1662) of all weapon searches by only 24% of positive outcomes
- 1 in 4 searches for a weapon had a positive outcome
- Drugs were cited as the reason 58% (6116) of all searches

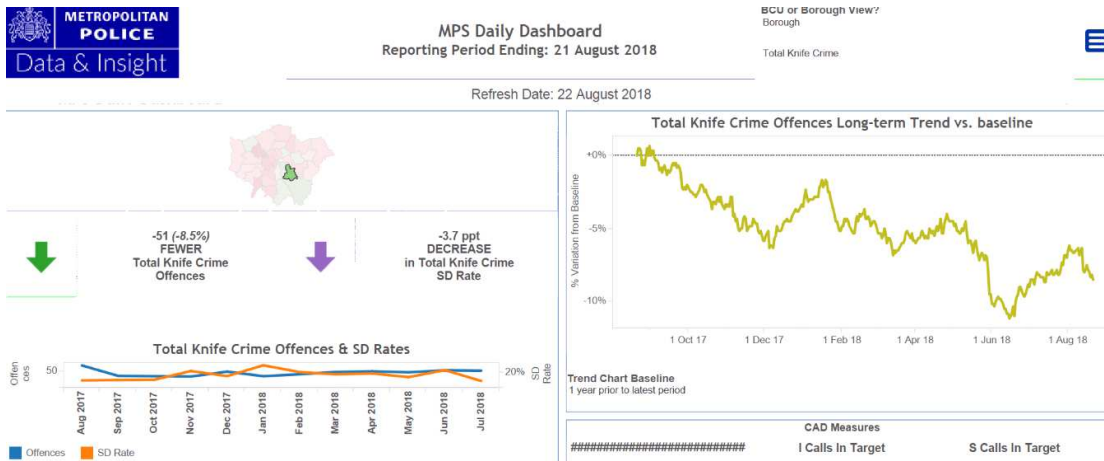
5. Lewisham Data

There has clearly been a concern across London in relation to serious violence and knife offending both in the public realm and within domestic incidents. Lewisham takes a proactive multi-agency approach in relation to drug dealing which is fuelling the violence through a range of tactics from universal school safety programme, to directed interventions of support to remove individuals from the organised networks and intelligence led operations to arrest and seek to convict dangerous individuals managing the dealing and grooming and trafficking children to deal drugs. This methodology has been in place for many years and has seen reductions in serious violence, knife crime under 25 year olds and other improved outcomes for individuals.

The data in Appendix B shows the current overview in respect of violent crime types June 17 - July 18:

Summary June 17 - July 18 :

- Burglary (18.5%) Robbery (8.8%) Vehicle offences (17.1%) have seen Increases across the borough against the previous 12 months
- Sexual offences (3.1%) Violence Against the person (1.1%) Arson/Criminal Damage (2.3%) Drug offences (17.3%) Possession of Weapons (11.5%) and Other Crimes (17.9%) have seen Reductions across the borough against the previous 12 months.
- Gun Crime offences have decreased by 3.7%
- Knife Crime Offences have decreased by 3.8%



6. Summary

There has been significant changes to the MET police across London in relation to the new Borough command unit structures. For the South East cluster this work has begun with a Cluster commander across Lewisham, Greenwich and Bexley recognising the significant challenges in achieving the reductions in officer numbers whilst also maintaining a high quality and focused police force. This model will continue to be developed with close working with police and partners and will be monitored by the Safer Lewisham partnership and safer neighbourhood board.

The crime data outlined in this paper is showing strong reductions in areas of violent crime but there is no complacency and continued joint work to reduce violent crime continues. Acquisitive crime is increasing in the borough and a concerted focus on these areas are in place with preventative action and supporting communities as well as targeted intervention, support and enforcement where needed.

7. Legal Implications

7.1 Section 19 of the Police and Justice Act 2006 places an obligation upon Local Authorities to have a committee which scrutinises crime and disorder within its area.

7.2 Within the context of the powers of this committee, the section provides that it should have the power to “ (a) review or scrutinise decisions made, or other action taken, in connection with the discharge by the responsible authorities for example, police and other relevant partner agencies of their crime and disorder functions; (b) to make reports or recommendations to the local authority with respect to the discharge of those functions.”

Further, where this committee makes a report or recommendations it shall provide a copy— (a) to each of the responsible authorities, and (b) to each of the persons with whom, and bodies with which, the responsible authorities have a duty to co-operate

under section 5(2) of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (“the co-operating persons and bodies”).

- 7.3** 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.

8 Financial Implications

There are no financial implications arising from this report for the Council, however there will be implications on Policing financial implications as outlined in the report.

9. Environmental Implications

Specific environmental implications of crime and disorder are reviewed annually through the strategic assessment process and appropriate action taken as required.

10. Equalities Implications

Equalities implications are considered throughout the delivery of this change.

11. Crime and Disorder Implications

- 11.1** Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1988, as amended places a duty upon Local Authorities to consider crime and disorder implications and in particular, “to exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent, crime and disorder in its area.” This statutory obligation is the same for the Authorities “responsible partners” too. The level of crime and its impact is influenced by the decisions and activities taken through the day-to-day functions of local bodies and organisations.

- 11.2** 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.

For further information on this report please contact Geeta Subramaniam-Mooney, Head of Public Protection and Safety, Directorate for community services on 0208 314 9569.

Appendix A

Stop and search April 17- April 18

Stop and Search Ethnicity Apr 2016 – Apr 2018

Source of Data : Metropolitan Police Dashboard



Areas covered in this report

Stop and Search Summary

Stop & Search based on “reason for stop”

Ethnicity and Age Range

Month by All searches and positive outcomes

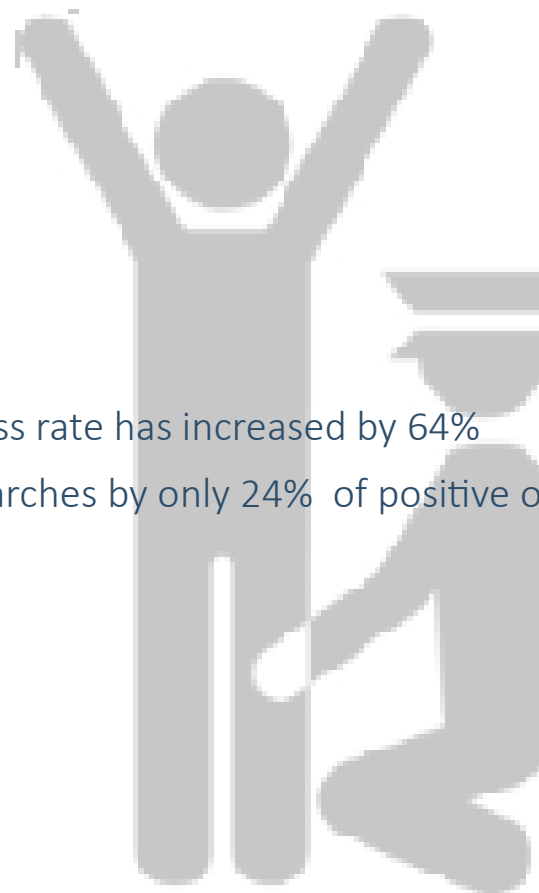
Month by Weapon/Bladed Article and positive outcomes

Month by Guns and positive outcomes

Month by Drugs and positive outcomes

Key Finding

- All Stop & search over the past 2 years has declined by 25%
- Stop & search for Firearms has increased 21% and the success rate has increased by 64%
- Black individuals accounted for 76% (1662) of all weapon searches by only 24% of positive outcomes
- 1 in 4 searches for a weapon had a positive outcome
- Drugs were cited as the reason 58% (6116) of all searches



Stop and Search Summary Apr 2016 – Apr 2018

Source Metropolitan Police

Stop and Searches



10560

(3.8) of London searches

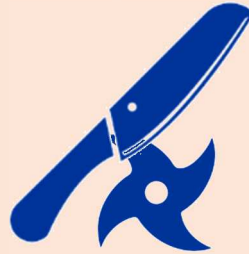
Most Stop and Searches
Borough

Lambeth **23753** (8.4%) of London searches

10th
Highest In
London



Weapon/Bladed Article



2210 (17%)

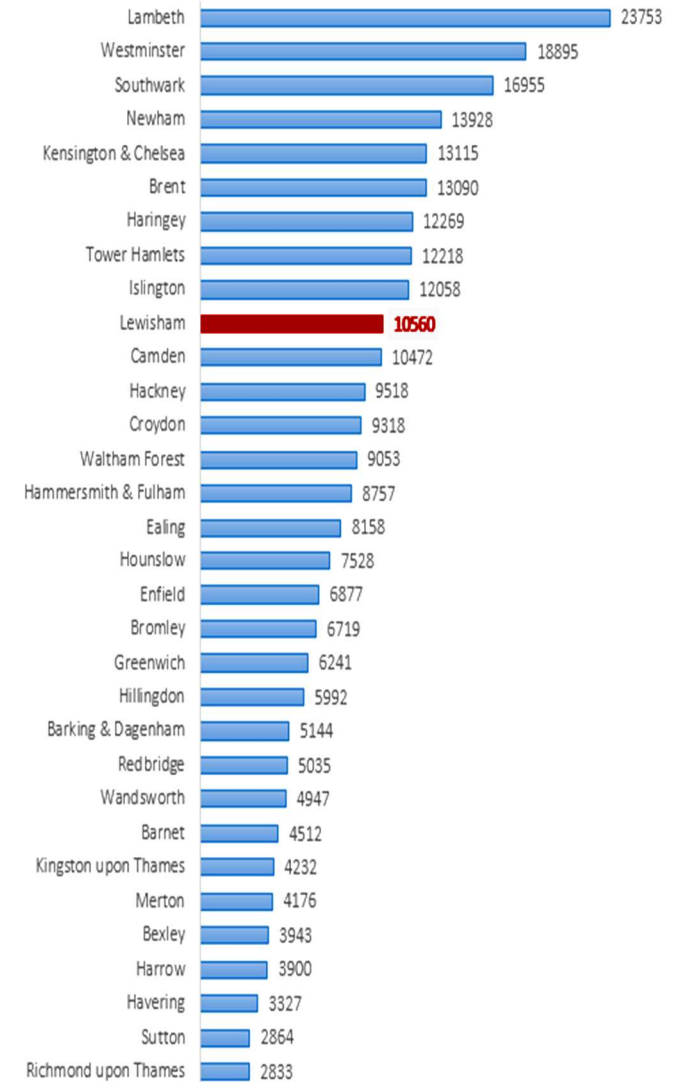
Most Weapon/Bladed Article
Stop and Searches Borough

Lambeth **5814**

8th
Highest In
London



Search volume across London



Firearms



123 (1%)

Most Firearm
Stop and Searches Borough

Lambeth **264**

12th
Highest In
London



Drugs



6103 (48%)

Most Drugs
Stop and Searches Borough

Lambeth **13635**

11th
Highest In
London



Stop and Search by Reason for stop April 2016—April 2018

Source: Metropolitan Police Dashboard

Highlights

Apr 16— Mar 17

Month Average

5775

481



Apr 17— Mar 18

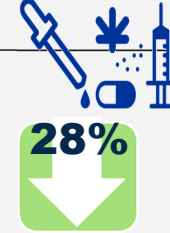
Month Average

4318

360

3403

284

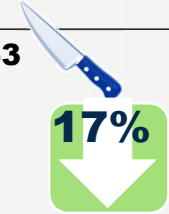


2437

203

1153

96

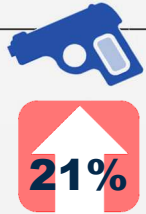


961

80

48

4



58

5

Stolen Property

1195



AM J J A S ONDJ FMAMJ J A S ONDJ FMA
Apr 16 - Mar 17 Apr 17 - Apr 18

Going Equipped

794



AM J J A S ONDJ FMAMJ J A S ONDJ FMA
Apr 16 - Mar 17 Apr 17 - Apr 18

Firearms

123



AM J J A S ONDJ FMAMJ J A S ONDJ FMA
Apr 16 - Mar 17 Apr 17 - Apr 18

Weapon/Bladed Article

2210



AM J J A S ONDJ FMAMJ J A S ONDJ FMA
Apr 16 - Mar 17 Apr 17 - Apr 18

Articles - Criminal Damage

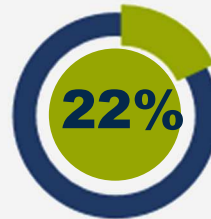
37



AM J J A S ONDJ FMAMJ J A S ONDJ FMA
Apr 16 - Mar 17 Apr 17 - Apr 18

Other Reasons

2318



AM J J A S ONDJ FMAMJ J A S ONDJ FMA
Apr 16 - Mar 17 Apr 17 - Apr 18

Drugs

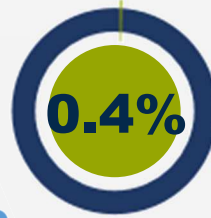
6116



AM J J A S ONDJ FMAMJ J A S ONDJ FMA
Apr 16 - Mar 17 Apr 17 - Apr 18

Fireworks

35



AM J J A S ONDJ FMAMJ J A S ONDJ FMA
Apr 16 - Mar 17 Apr 17 - Apr 18

Stop and Search Ethnicity and Age Range Apr 2016 – Apr 2018



All Stop & Searches

32%

All Stop & Searches)

3375

10397

| | Positive Outcome | Total | <19 | 19-30 | >30 |
|--|------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|
| 35% Asian (4% of all Searches) | 159 | 454 | 25% | 54% | 20% |
| 32% Black (58% of all Searches) | 1946 | 6035 | 45% | 37% | 17% |
| 39% Other (2% of all Searches) | 90 | 228 | 24% | 43% | 32% |
| 32% White (35% of all Searches) | 1180 | 3680 | 28% | 34% | 36% |

Drug Stop & Searches

34%

All Drug Stop and Searches

2037

5983

| | Positive Outcome | Total | <19 | 19-30 | >30 |
|---|------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|
| 35% Asian (5% of all Drug Searches) | 114 | 322 | 21% | 59% | 20% |
| 35% Black (57% of all Drug Searches) | 1197 | 3387 | 33% | 47% | 20% |
| 32% Other (2% of all Drug Searches) | 43 | 113 | 17% | 46% | 36% |
| 32% White (36% of all Drug Searches) | 683 | 2141 | 26% | 38% | 36% |

Weapon/Bladed Articles

24%

All Weapons Stop and Searches

531

2199

| | Positive Outcome | Total | <19 | 19-30 | >30 |
|---|------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|
| 33% Asian (3% of all Weapon Searches) | 18 | 55 | 25% | 54% | 20% |
| 24% Black (76% of all Weapon Searches) | 391 | 1662 | 45% | 37% | 17% |
| 17% Other (2% of all Weapon Searches) | 5 | 30 | 24% | 43% | 32% |
| 26% White (36% of all Weapon Searches) | 117 | 452 | 28% | 34% | 36% |

Firearms Stop & Searches

34%

All Guns Stop and Searches

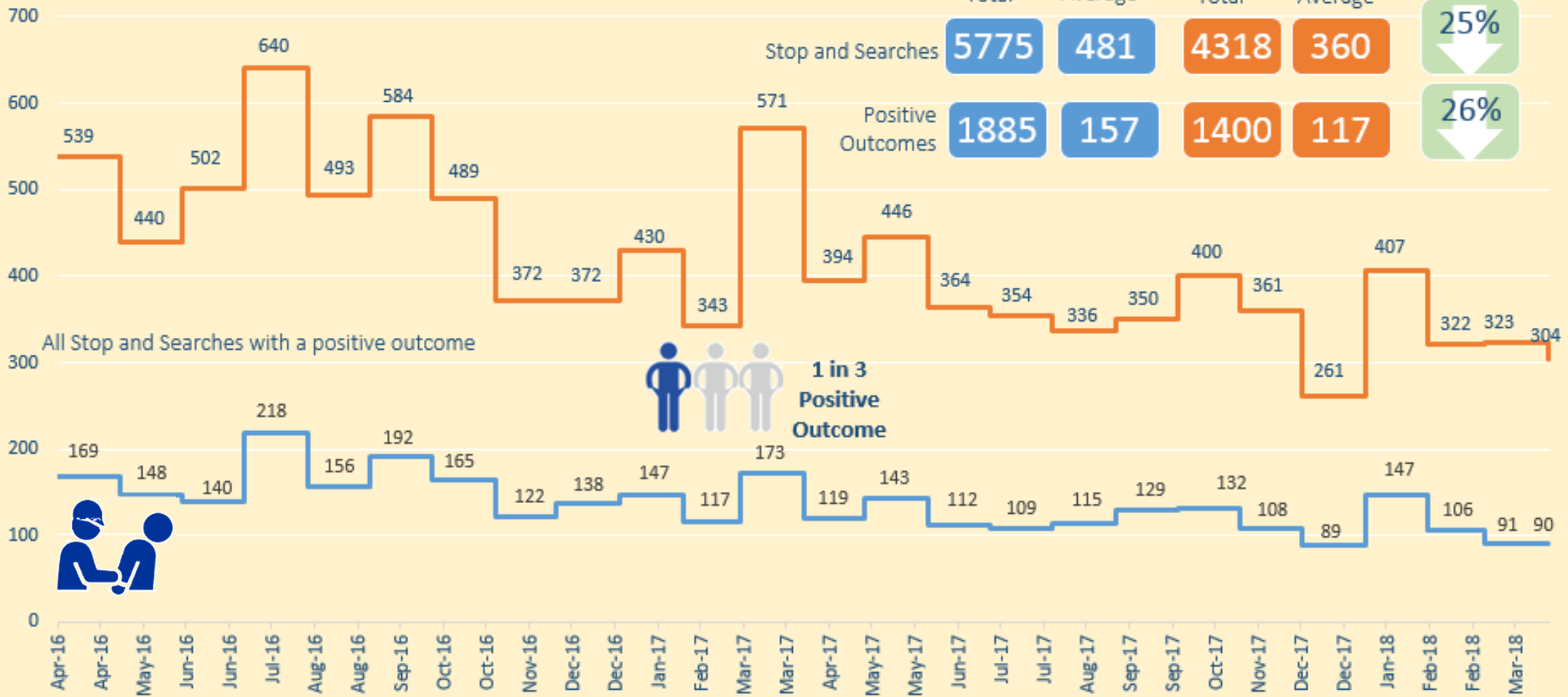
39

116

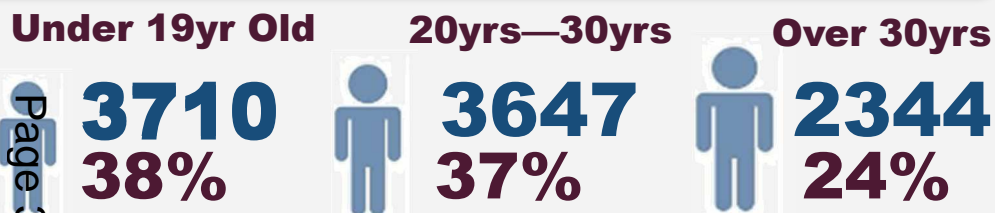
| | Positive Outcome | Total | <19 | 19-30 | >30 |
|---|------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|
| 50% Asian (3% of all Guns Searches) | 2 | 4 | 39% | 36% | 27% |
| 27% Black (63% of all Guns Searches) | 20 | 73 | 69% | 22% | 9% |
| 50% Other (3% of all Gun Searches) | 2 | 4 | 45% | 32% | 19% |
| 43% White (30% of all Gun Searches) | 15 | 35 | 43% | 32% | 25% |

Stop and Search by Month Apr 2016 – Apr 2018

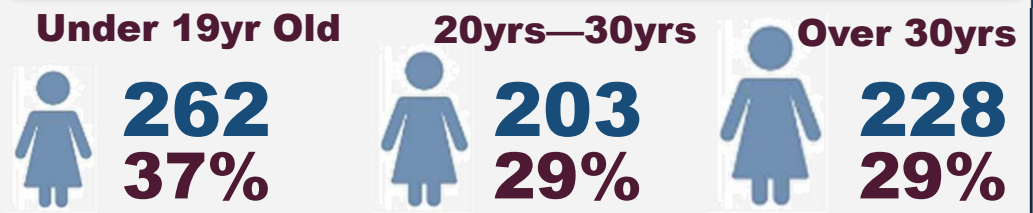
25 Month Trend - All Stop and Searches



Male 9701 (93%) of all Stop and Searches

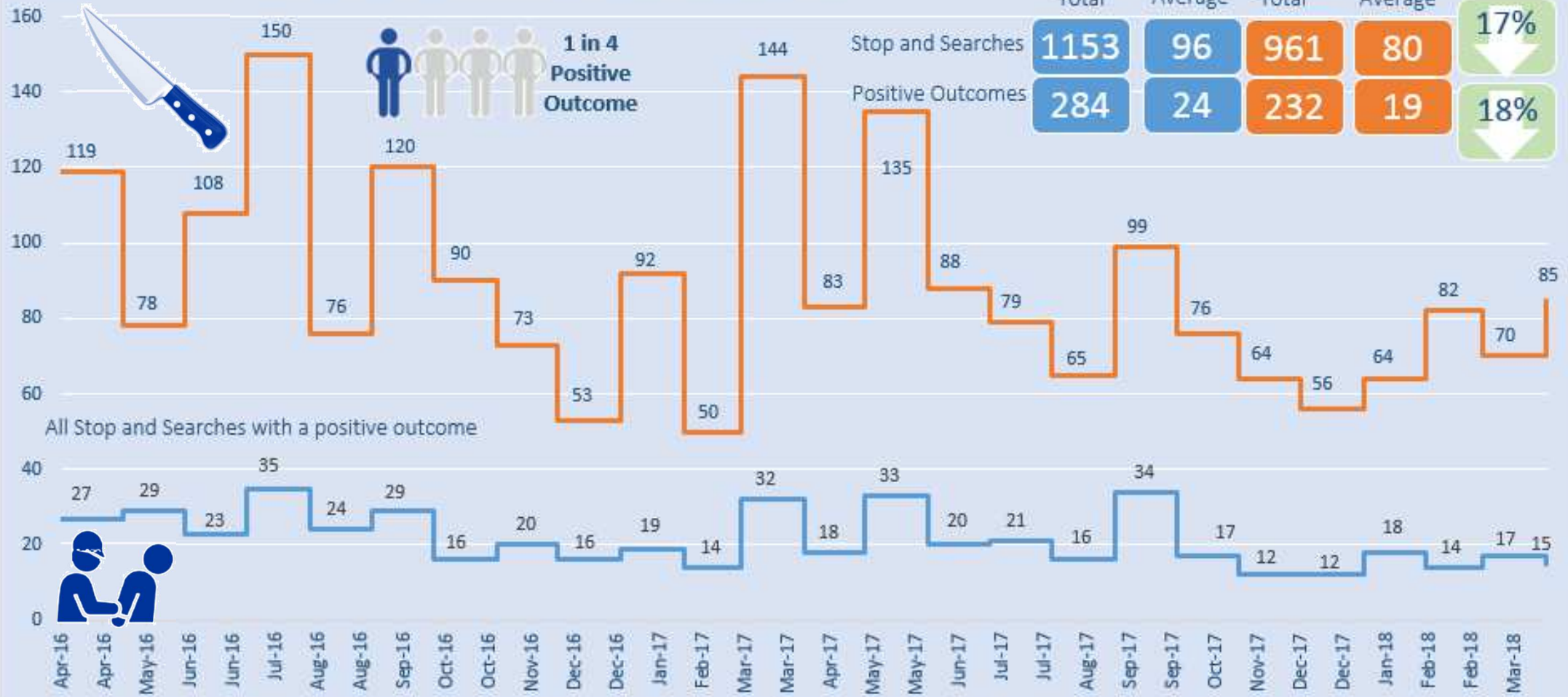


Female 693 (7%) of all Stop and Searches



Stop and Search by Weapon/Bladed Article Apr 2016 – Apr 2018

25 Month Trend - All Stop and Searches for Weapon/Bladed Article



Male 7623 (93%) for Weapon/Bladed Article

Under 19yr Old

1333
63%

20yrs—30yrs

522
25%

Over 30yrs

621
12%

Female 546 (7%) for Weapon/Bladed Article

Under 19yr Old

52
63%

20yrs—30yrs

17
20%

Over 30yrs

14
17%

Stop and Search by Firearm Apr 2016 – Apr 2018

25 Month Trend - Stop and Search for Guns

12

Apr 16 - Mar 17

Total Average

Apr 17 - Mar 18

Total Average

Stop and Searches

48

4

58

5

21%

Positive Outcomes

14

1

23

2

64%

Stop and Search for Guns with a positive outcome



1 in 3 Positive Outcome



Male 102 (88%) of all Firearm Searches

Under 19yr Old

20
20%

20yrs—30yrs

47
46%

Over 30yrs

35
34%

Female 14 (12%) of all Firearm Searches

Under 19yr Old

8
57%

20yrs—30yrs

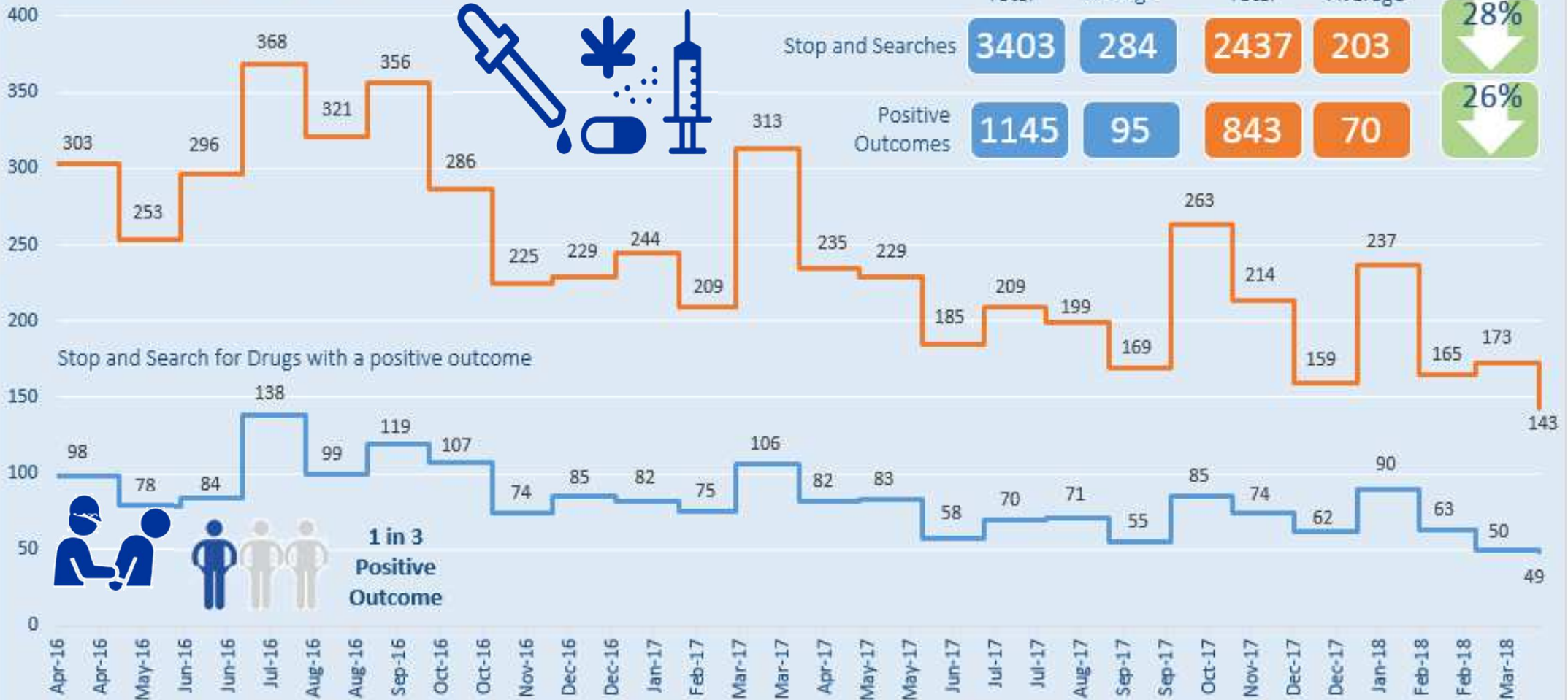
2
14%

Over 30yrs

4
29%

Stop and Search by Drugs Apr 2016 – Apr 2018

25 Month Trend - Stop and Search for Drugs



Male 7623 (93%) of all Drugs Searches

Under 19yr Old

20yrs—30yrs

Over 30yrs

Page 35

2929
38%



3040
40%



1654
22%

Female 546 (7%) of all Drugs Searches

Under 19yr Old

20yrs—30yrs

Over 30yrs



206
38%



172
32%



168
30%

Appendix B
Violent crime summary June 16- June 18

Stop and Search Ethnicity Apr 2016 – Apr 2018

Source of Data : Metropolitan Police Dashboard



Areas covered in this report

Stop and Search Summary

Stop & Search based on “reason for stop”

Ethnicity and Age Range

Month by All searches and positive outcomes

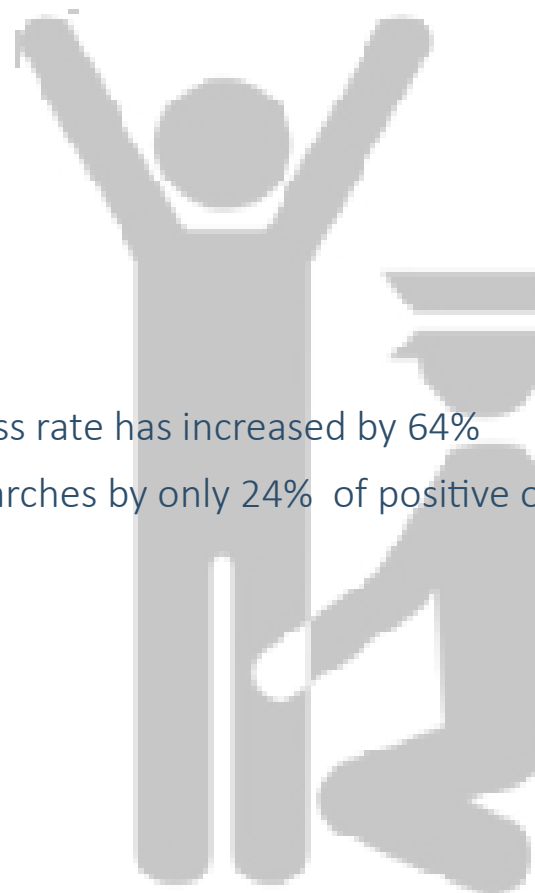
Month by Weapon/Bladed Article and positive outcomes

Month by Guns and positive outcomes

Month by Drugs and positive outcomes

Key Finding

- All Stop & search over the past 2 years has declined by 25%
- Stop & search for Firearms has increased 21% and the success rate has increased by 64%
- Black individuals accounted for 76% (1662) of all weapon searches by only 24% of positive outcomes
- 1 in 4 searches for a weapon had a positive outcome
- Drugs were cited as the reason 58% (6116) of all searches



Stop and Search Summary Apr 2016 – Apr 2018

Source Metropolitan Police

Stop and Searches



10560

(3.8) of London searches

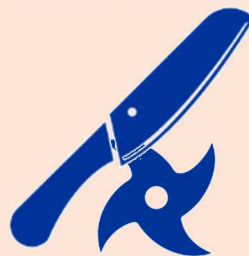
Most Stop and Searches Borough

Lambeth **23753** (8.4%) of London searches

10th
Highest In
London



Weapon/Bladed Article



2210 (17%)

Most Weapon/Bladed Article Stop and Searches Borough

Lambeth **5814**

8th
Highest In
London



Firearms



123 (1%)

Most Firearm Stop and Searches Borough

Lambeth **264**

12th
Highest In
London



Drugs



6103 (48%)

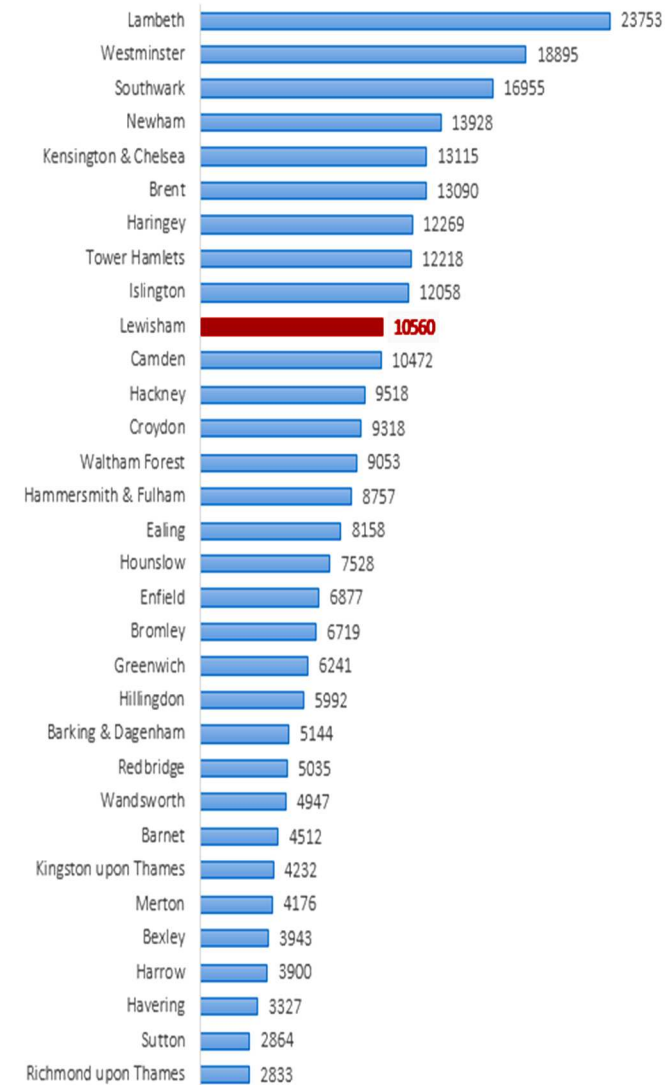
Most Drugs Stop and Searches Borough

Lambeth **13635**

11th
Highest In
London



Search volume across London



Stop and Search by Reason for stop April 2016—April 2018

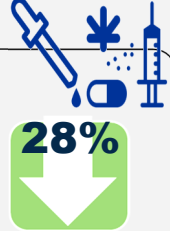
Highlights

Apr 16— Mar 17
Month Average
Apr 17— Mar 18
Month Average

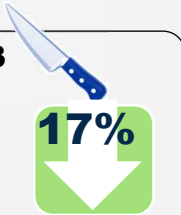
5775
481
4318
360



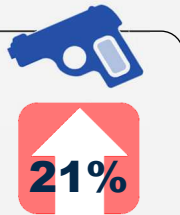
3403
284
2437
203



1153
96
961
80



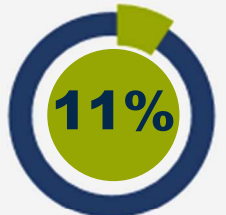
48
4
58
5



Source: Metropolitan Police Dashboard

Stolen Property

1195



AM J J A S ONDJ FMAMJ J A S ONDJ FMA
Apr 16 - Mar 17 Apr 17 - Apr 18

Going Equipped

794



AM J J A S ONDJ FMAMJ J A S ONDJ FMA
Apr 16 - Mar 17 Apr 17 - Apr 18

Firearms

123



AM J J A S ONDJ FMAMJ J A S ONDJ FMA
Apr 16 - Mar 17 Apr 17 - Apr 18

Weapon/Bladed Article

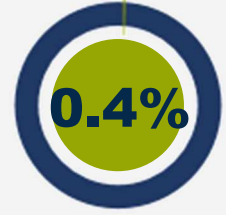
2210



AM J J A S ONDJ FMAMJ J A S ONDJ FMA
Apr 16 - Mar 17 Apr 17 - Apr 18

Articles - Criminal Damage

37



AM J J A S ONDJ FMAMJ J A S ONDJ FMA
Apr 16 - Mar 17 Apr 17 - Apr 18

Other Reasons

2318



AM J J A S ONDJ FMAMJ J A S ONDJ FMA
Apr 16 - Mar 17 Apr 17 - Apr 18

Drugs

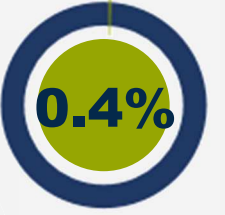
6116



AM J J A S ONDJ FMAMJ J A S ONDJ FMA
Apr 16 - Mar 17 Apr 17 - Apr 18

Fireworks

35



AM J J A S ONDJ FMAMJ J A S ONDJ FMA
Apr 16 - Mar 17 Apr 17 - Apr 18

Stop and Search Ethnicity and Age Range Apr 2016 – Apr 2018



All Stop & Searches

32%

All Stop & Searches)

3375

10397

| | Positive Outcome | Total | <19 | 19-30 | >30 |
|--|------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|
| 35% Asian (4% of all Searches) | 159 | 454 | 25% | 54% | 20% |
| 32% Black (58% of all Searches) | 1946 | 6035 | 45% | 37% | 17% |
| 39% Other (2% of all Searches) | 90 | 228 | 24% | 43% | 32% |
| 32% White (35% of all Searches) | 1180 | 3680 | 28% | 34% | 36% |

Drug Stop & Searches

34%

All Drug Stop and Searches

2037

5983

| | Positive Outcome | Total | <19 | 19-30 | >30 |
|---|------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|
| 35% Asian (5% of all Drug Searches) | 114 | 322 | 21% | 59% | 20% |
| 35% Black (57% of all Drug Searches) | 1197 | 3387 | 33% | 47% | 20% |
| 32% Other (2% of all Drug Searches) | 43 | 113 | 17% | 46% | 36% |
| 32% White (36% of all Drug Searches) | 683 | 2141 | 26% | 38% | 36% |

Weapon/Bladed Articles

24%

All Weapons Stop and Searches

531

2199

| | Positive Outcome | Total | <19 | 19-30 | >30 |
|---|------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|
| 33% Asian (3% of all Weapon Searches) | 18 | 55 | 25% | 54% | 20% |
| 24% Black (76% of all Weapon Searches) | 391 | 1662 | 45% | 37% | 17% |
| 17% Other (2% of all Weapon Searches) | 5 | 30 | 24% | 43% | 32% |
| 26% White (36% of all Weapon Searches) | 117 | 452 | 28% | 34% | 36% |

Firearms Stop & Searches

34%

All Guns Stop and Searches

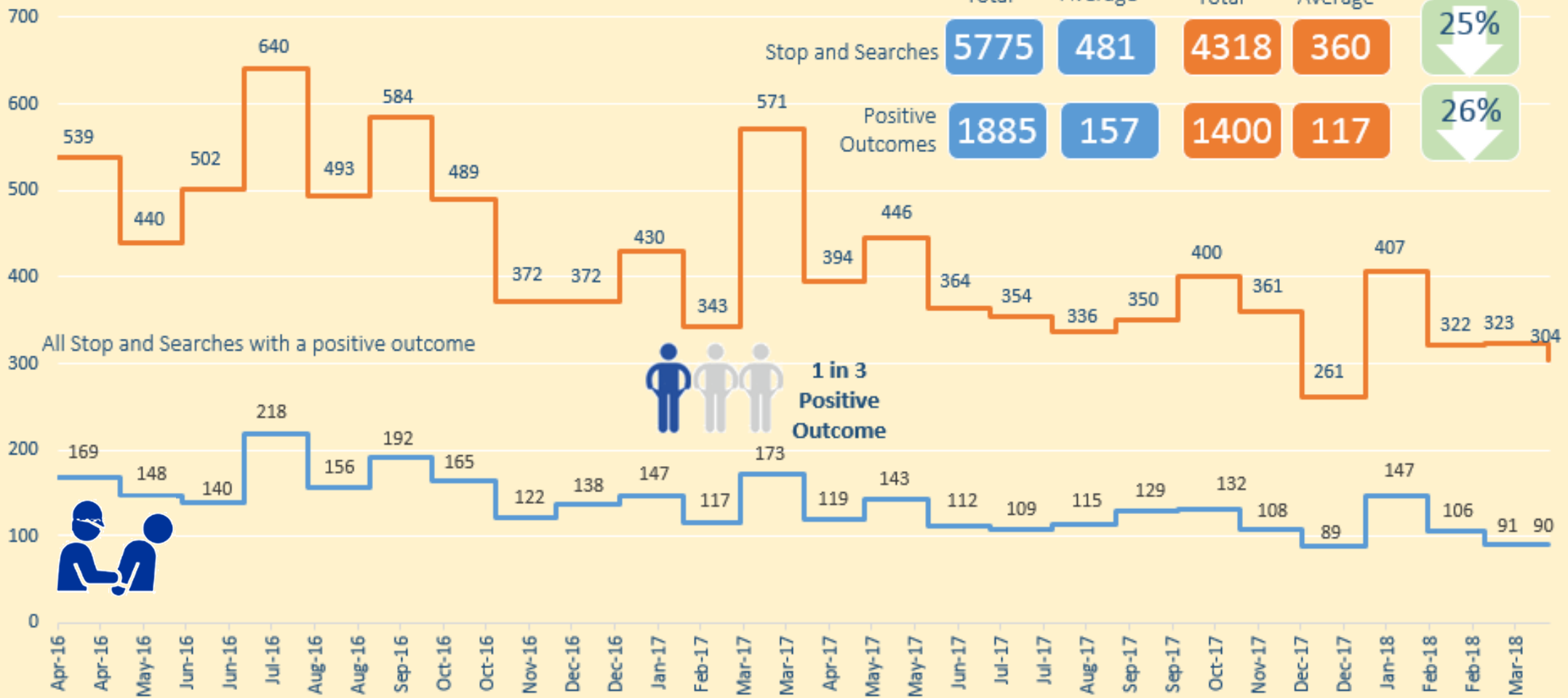
39

116

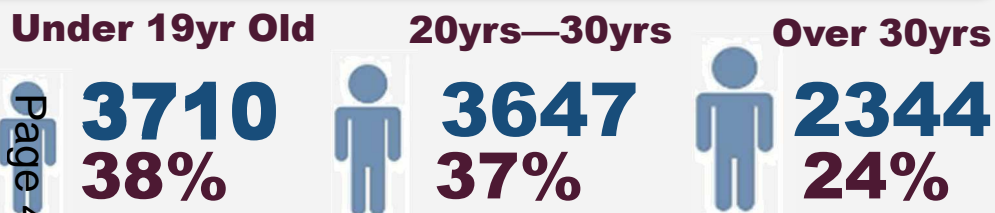
| | Positive Outcome | Total | <19 | 19-30 | >30 |
|---|------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|
| 50% Asian (3% of all Guns Searches) | 2 | 4 | 39% | 36% | 27% |
| 27% Black (63% of all Guns Searches) | 20 | 73 | 69% | 22% | 9% |
| 50% Other (3% of all Gun Searches) | 2 | 4 | 45% | 32% | 19% |
| 43% White (30% of all Gun Searches) | 15 | 35 | 43% | 32% | 25% |

Stop and Search by Month Apr 2016 – Apr 2018

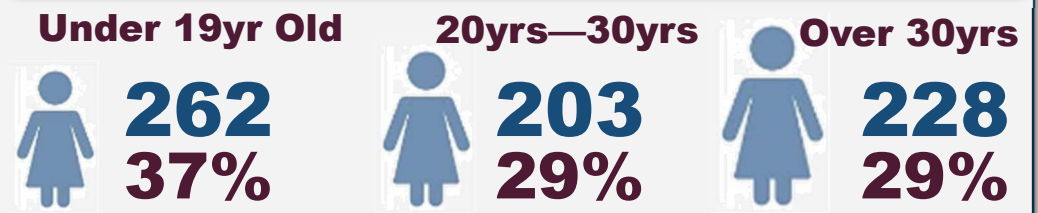
25 Month Trend - All Stop and Searches



Male 9701 (93%) of all Stop and Searches

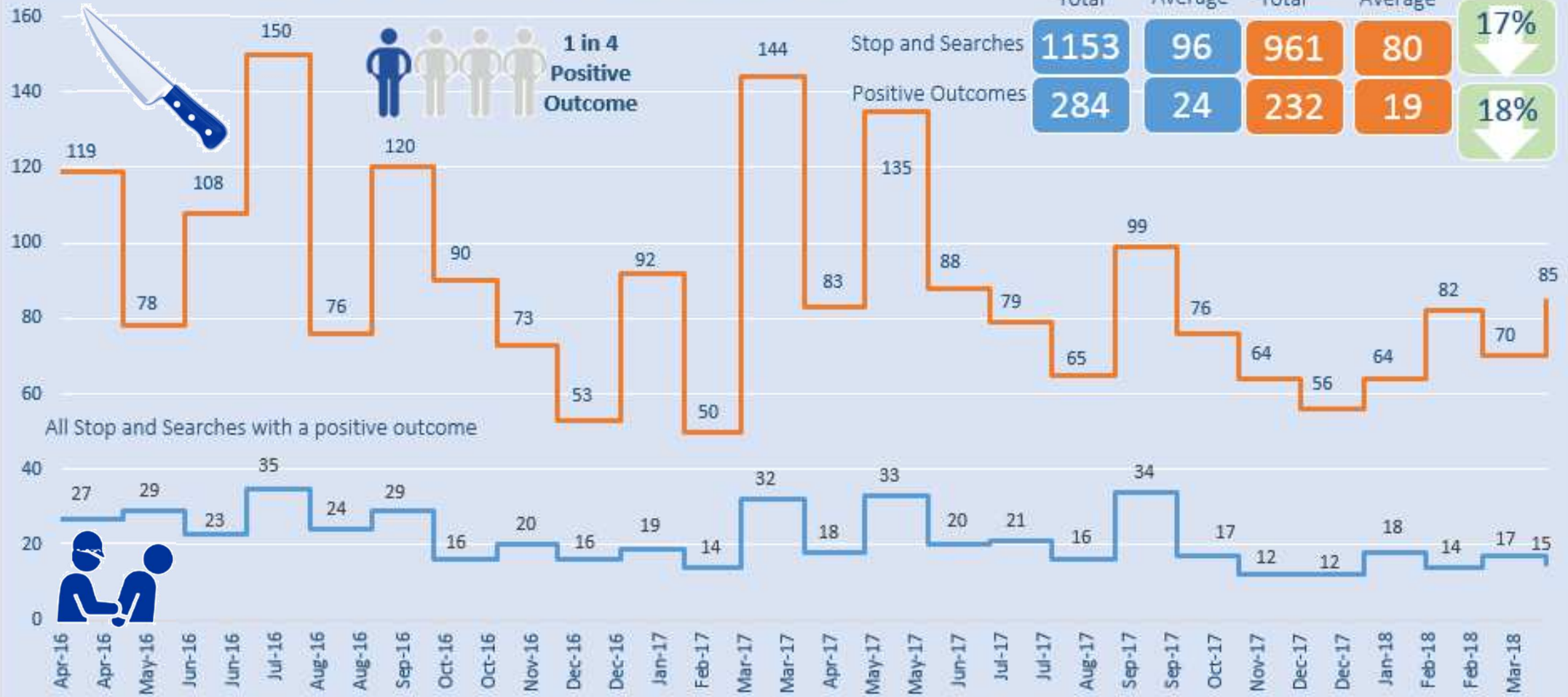


Female 693 (7%) of all Stop and Searches



Stop and Search by Weapon/Bladed Article Apr 2016 – Apr 2018

25 Month Trend - All Stop and Searches for Weapon/Bladed Article



Male 7623 (93%) for Weapon/Bladed Article

Under 19yr Old

1333
63%

20yrs—30yrs

522
25%

Over 30yrs

621
12%

Female 546 (7%) for Weapon/Bladed Article

Under 19yr Old

52
63%

20yrs—30yrs

17
20%

Over 30yrs

14
17%

Stop and Search by Firearm Apr 2016 – Apr 2018

25 Month Trend - Stop and Search for Guns

12

Apr 16 - Mar 17

Total Average

48

4

Apr 17 - Mar 18

Total Average

58

5

21%

Stop and Searches

Positive Outcomes

14

1

23

2

64%

Stop and Search for Guns with a positive outcome



1 in 3 Positive Outcome



Male 102 (88%) of all Firearm Searches

Under 19yr Old

20
20%

20yrs—30yrs

47
46%

Over 30yrs

35
34%

Female 14 (12%) of all Firearm Searches

Under 19yr Old

8
57%

20yrs—30yrs

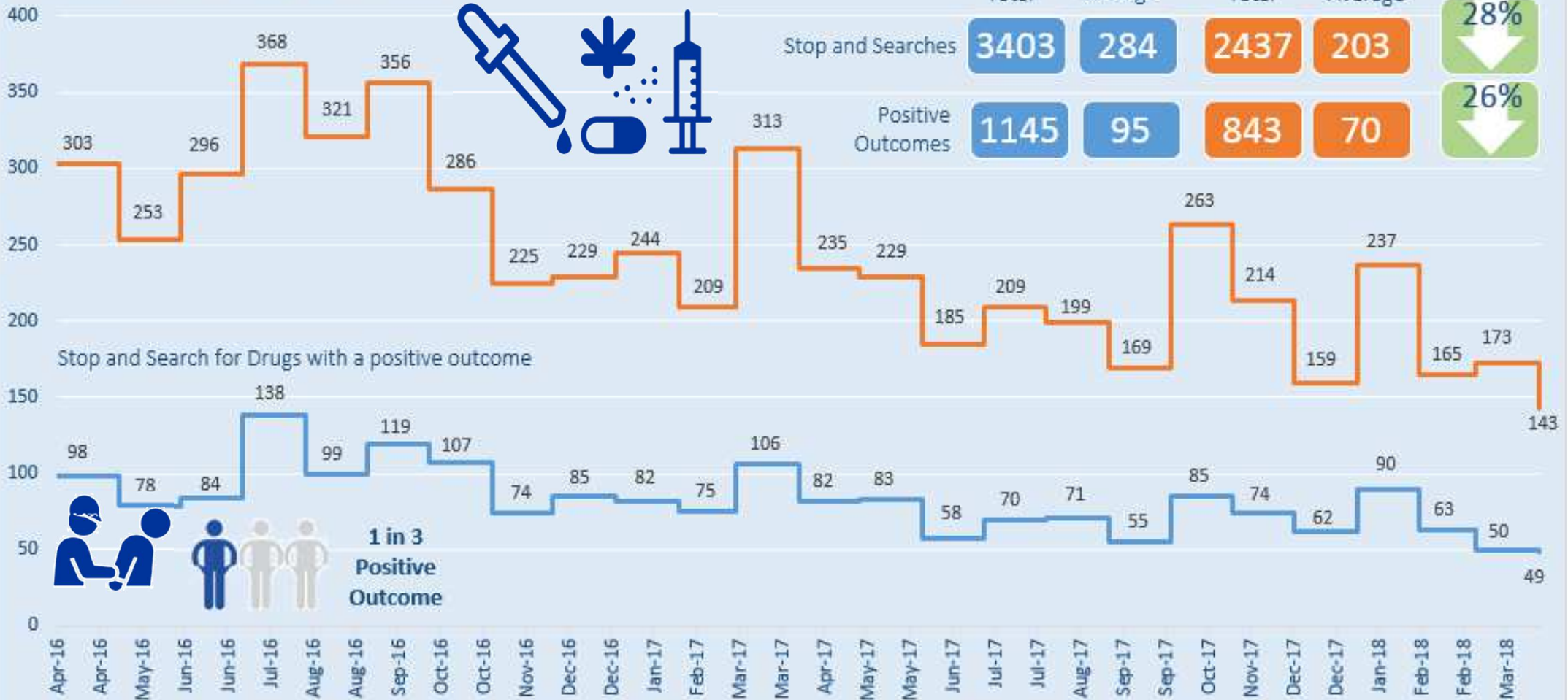
2
14%

Over 30yrs

4
29%

Stop and Search by Drugs Apr 2016 – Apr 2018

25 Month Trend - Stop and Search for Drugs



Male 7623 (93%) of all Drugs Searches

Under 19yr Old



2929
38%

20yrs—30yrs



3040
40%

Over 30yrs



1654
22%

Female 546 (7%) of all Drugs Searches

Under 19yr Old



206
38%

20yrs—30yrs



172
32%

Over 30yrs



168
30%

| Safer Stronger Communities Select Committee | | | |
|---|--|--------------------|---|
| Title | Fire service update | | |
| Key Decision | No | Item No. | 4 |
| | All | | |
| Contributors | Martin Corbett – Borough Commander Lewisham Fire Service Geeta Subramaniam-Mooney, Head of Public Protection and Safety | | |
| Class | Part 1 | Date: September 18 | |

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The paper outlines the current areas of focus for the fire service in Lewisham.
- 1.2 The information contained in this report is open to the public.

2. Recommendation

Members are asked to note the contents of the report and receive further updates as appropriate.

3 Overview

- 3.1 2017/18 has been challenging year.
The incident at Grenfell being the focus of most people’s attention and locally a lot of work was done liaising with all partners to identify ACM clad buildings which present a risk. Pan London there remains about 100 buildings with ACM cladding. Three were identified in Lewisham, two in Hatfield Close and another, Garrard House. All of which are managed by Lewisham Homes who have done some very proactive work to address the fire safety issues and significantly reduce the risk associated with these buildings (removal of the cladding and replacement of fire doors etc.
- 3.2 The borough is performing well in regard to fire related performance. The total number of fires in 2017-18 is down from the previous year. This is reflected in reduction dwelling fires, outdoor rubbish fires and fires in care homes. Arson related incidents however remain at the same level as 2016-17 and is something that needs to be addressed by working with our MPS colleagues to identify joint anti-social behaviour hotspots that may contribute to this.

Automatic fire alarms and persons shut in lifts are on the increase in 2017-18 and our fire safety teams are working with responsible persons of the worst offending premises to look at ways to reduce these incidents (for instance changing the location or type of smoke detectors, having a two stage response etc.)

Quarter 1 (April-June) of this year continues this trend however the weather is playing a part with a pan London increase in grass fires and fires on balconies.

Some incidents of note:

- Roma Court, 14th June, a year to the day from Grenfell. A very visual fire as it started on a roof terrace and was suppressed internally by sprinklers reducing fire damage.
- Lovelinch Close, six pump fire 23rd July where three men were injured. A police investigation is ongoing so I can't provide full details.
- Adolphus Street, the morning of 6th August, a fatal house fire at which Joel Urhie aged 7 tragically died A Police Murder investigation is on going in response to this incident.

Fire crews continue to carry out home fire risk assessments – completing over 2000 in the borough last year. They are also undertaking Dementia friends training and domestic violence awareness.

Cadets scheme continues to be a huge success. A pass out for the last academic year was held on the 6th June. A new facility for them is being prepared at the oldest operational fire station in Europe – New Cross and will be open from September. This will include an outreach hub and community safety facility.

There has been some great youth engagement, school teams continue to work in local schools

4. Current concerns and risks

- Safeguarding adults and children
 - Identification of vulnerable persons at risk
 - Increased cases of hoarding/self neglect
- Rogue landlords – commercial buildings and residential properties being converted to HMO's without appropriate fire safety measures. I believe Lewisham council are looking at a licencing scheme for landlords which will help to address this.
- Recent dry weather –high number of grass fires and fires on balconies. Campaign to ban BBQ's in open spaces, inappropriate disposal of cigarettes and awareness of fire risk posed by using balconies and storage space.
- Total Recalls “making white goods safer” campaign aims to make it easier for people to protect themselves from faulty electrical appliances that cause fires (see more information below)
- Automatic fire alarms and persons shut in lifts (as above)

5. Lessons learnt from Grenfell

- Review Breathing apparatus equipment
- Review of aerial fleet to introduce higher reach appliances
- High rise pre-determined attendance increased
- Tactical plans for high rise buildings reviewed and amended
- Assessment of risk posed by ACM cladded high rise buildings - risk assessments reviewed
- Highlighting of buildings that do not confirm to building regulations
- Full-scale review of Approved Document B (part of the building regulations guidance in England covering fire safety matters within and around buildings) following recommendations made by Dame Judith Hackitt (see more information below)
- Welfare of all firefighters who attended and now are providing evidence to the Public Enquiry.

Note that The Public Enquiry into the Grenfell fire will raise some lessons but until it is concluded it is inappropriate to comment on what they are or will be.

6. Organisational changes of note

LFB Governance arrangements following the abolishment of The LFEPA has now confirmed the statutory body of the London Fire Commissioner, Dany Cotton.

7. Legal Implications

7.1 Section 19 of the Police and Justice Act 2006 places an obligation upon Local Authorities to have a committee which scrutinises crime and disorder within its area.

7.2 Within the context of the powers of this committee, the section provides that it should have the power to “ (a) review or scrutinise decisions made, or other action taken, in connection with the discharge by the responsible authorities for example, police and other relevant partner agencies of their crime and disorder functions; (b) to make reports or recommendations to the local authority with respect to the discharge of those functions.”

Further, where this committee makes a report or recommendations it shall provide a copy— (a) to each of the responsible authorities, and (b) to each of the persons with whom, and bodies with which, the responsible authorities have a duty to co-operate under section 5(2) of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (“the co-operating persons and bodies”).

7.3 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.

7.4 These statutory duties amongst others are relevant to the production of the council's Safer Lewisham Strategy.

8. Financial Implications

There are no financial implications arising from this report for the Council.

9. Environmental Implications

Specific environmental implications of crime and disorder are reviewed annually through the strategic assessment process and appropriate action taken as required.

10. Equalities Implications

Equalities implications are considered throughout the delivery of this change.

11. Crime and Disorder Implications

11.1 Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1988, as amended places a duty upon Local Authorities to consider crime and disorder implications and in particular, “to exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent, crime and disorder in its area.” This statutory obligation is the same for the Authorities “responsible partners” too. The level of

crime and its impact is influenced by the decisions and activities taken through the day-to-day functions of local bodies and organisations.

- 11.2 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.

For further information on this report please contact Geeta Subramaniam-Mooney, Head of Public Protection and Safety, Directorate for community services on 0208 314 9569.

| | | | | |
|---------------------|--|-------------|-------------------|----------|
| Committee | Mayor and Cabinet | | Item | 5 |
| Title | Review of Demographic Change: Progress Update on Implementation of Recommendations | | | |
| Wards | All | | | |
| Contributors | Chief Executive, Executive Director for Resources | | | |
| Class | Part 1 | Date | 19 September 2018 | |

Purpose

1. This report provides the Safer Stronger Communities Select Committee with a progress update on implementation of recommendations arising from the Committee’s review of “Demographic Change”. The Mayor & Cabinet response to the recommendations arising from the review was presented to the Safer Stronger Communities Select Committee on in November 2017.

Recommendations

2. It is recommended that the Committee:
 - i) Note the contents of this report.

Policy Context

3. Shaping Our Future, the Council’s Sustainable Community Strategy includes the following priority outcomes which shape borough’s approach to the welfare of its citizens:
 - Ambitious and Achieving – where people are inspired and supported to fulfil their potential.
 - Safer – where people feel safe and live free from crime, antisocial behaviour and abuse
 - Empowered and Responsible – where people can be actively involved in their local area and contribute to supportive communities.
 - Healthy, Active and Enjoyable – where people can actively participate in maintaining and improving their health and wellbeing.
 - Dynamic and Prosperous – where people are part of vibrant localities and town centres, well connected to London and beyond.
4. The Council’s priorities describe the specific contribution that the Council will make to the delivery of the Sustainable Community Strategy priorities. For this report, the relevant Council priorities are as follows:

- Strengthening the local economy
- Young people's achievement and involvement
- Inspiring efficiency, effectiveness and equity

Background

5. At its meeting in November 2017, the Safer Stronger Communities Select Committee received the officer response to the Committee's recommendations. This report provides an update on progress made in implementing the recommendations since that time.

Recommendation 1

6. That given the high cost of living in London and the comparatively low levels of income after housing costs; London-weighting should better reflect the additional costs faced by employees.

Response

7. The London Borough of Lewisham incorporates London Weighting. This was incorporated into base salaries, a number of years' ago. Lewisham is one of London's Borough Councils represented as part of the National Joint Council, which consults on pay at national level with our trade unions.
8. The pay scales for London are already above the National Living Wage and Lewisham Council was one of the first organisations to pay the London Living Wage, which reflects additional costs faced by employees living in London.
9. The new nationally negotiated two year employee pay deal has further helped support lower paid workers at the bottom parts of the pay scale, with above inflation pay rises built in for these staff. It has also helped to secure staff at the bottom of the pay scale above the London Living Wage in the near future.

Recommendation 2

10. That the National minimum wage for under 25s was a particular concern in London given the changes to housing benefit. It was also important to ensure the London Living Wage remained at an adequate level going forward.

Response

11. The 2018 London Living Wage was announced in November 2017 as £10.20 an hour, moving up from £9.75 an hour from the previous year. All relevant Lewisham employees were reviewed to ensure they were paid at or above this level.

12. Lewisham remains committed to the London Living Wage as an employer. The commitment extends to procurement exercises where the Council actively champions the London Living Wage. As part of this, the Council also ensures the provision of the London Living Wage in service contracts, awarded to help ensure that the outsourcing of services or contracting with external providers, does not drive down the rates of pay for members of staff employed by companies to work on Lewisham contracts.
13. Apprentices are the only category falling outside the London Living Wage. The Council currently has 16 (15.8 FTE) apprentices under 25 years old. Apprentices are paid at 72% of Scale 1B (£7.89 per hour) approximately equivalent to the over 25 national living wage rate.
14. National Graduate Development Program (NGDP) employees are paid at spinal point 28 (£15.90 per hour) significantly more than the LLW; this is a nationally agreed rate. After 18 months, Lewisham moves NGDP employees to a PO3 salary. The Council currently has 3 out of 4 NGDP employees who are under 25 years of age.

Referral: Recommendation 3

15. That given the uncertainty around Britain leaving the EU – more work should be done to ensure that the Council understands the policy and service delivery implications as the situation evolves.

Response

16. Nationally, the Brexit negotiations have been in flux and as such it has not been possible, in any real sense, to undertake 'Brexit planning'. No deal has been struck between the Government and the EU on terms of an exit deal and uncertainty still prevails as to whether or not the UK will even be leaving the EU in March next year.
17. The range of possible impacts for local government including the following:
 - Additional pressures on adult social care as a result of returning 'older' retirees, with higher care needs (as a result of constraints upon free movement of people);
 - Possible reduction of demand on social homes (again as a result of restriction of movement);
 - Recruitment of labour in the construction industry, with whom local councils partner to build housing;
 - Recruitment and retention of EU employees in local government and the wider public sector, particularly skilled labour;
 - Risk that a loss of skilled labour in London, could result in skills gaps elsewhere in the country, as London draws labour in from other regions to fill its own skills gaps;
 - Loss of EU structural funding;
 - Fall in pupil place demand.

Recommendation 4

18. That long and short term demographic trends, birth rates and migration be monitored closely to ensure that the Council is accurately predicting the need for school places and adapting and investing efficiently to meet future need.

Response

19. Officers continue to work with the GLA demographics team alongside an independent forecasting advisor to ensure that school place planning is as up to date as possible.
20. Following the launch of the new Place Planning Strategy 2017-22, officers also committed to ensure that, not only would forecasting be reviewed at least twice per annum, but that demand, supply and anticipated need would be reviewed every time new school census data became available each term. Forecasting has been subject to revisions twice since the plan launched in April 2017.
21. In January 2018 the Council also revised the primary place planning localities from six to four to better reflect the current borough demographics as well as provide greater flexibility regarding meeting need. This was one of the key actions highlighted in the new strategy.
22. The most recent revisions helped inform the annual School Capacity return that was submitted to the Department for Education and Skills this summer, and show that the primary need has levelled off and predicts that Lewisham should have sufficient places for the short to medium term. It also shows the increase in need for secondary places to have slowed and that the borough shouldn't require additional secondary places over the same time period. Indeed in the short term the Council is working with schools to help control the potential oversupply of places in some areas.
23. However, it should be noted that London as a whole is experiencing sizable and sudden change as a result of various factors (including Brexit) and as such we may need to significantly revise these forecasts in the short to medium term.
24. Outside of mainstream places, the Council is focussing its efforts on meeting the growing need for places for children and young people with special educational needs and/or disabilities (SEND), by expanding both Watergate and Greenvale School and extending the age range of New Woodlands School.

Recommendation 5

25. That the Council work to enter into joint housing ventures with the private rental sector to create better opportunities for residents, as a potential method of reducing fees to residents, and as a potential income stream for the Council.

Response

26. The Council has entered into a partnership with Grainger plc to establish a joint venture to develop at least 230 high quality new rented homes at the vacant Besson Street site. The scheme will provide much greater security for residents than the standard market offer, with a minimum 10 year residency period by providing a 5 year tenancy with the automatic right to renew. 35% of the properties developed will be let at London Living Rent, providing an affordable home for low income, working households in Lewisham, and the site will also enable the development of a high quality new health centre and GP practice for this area of New Cross.
27. By developing its land in this way, the Council will benefit from a long-term and secure income stream, as one means to partially offset the impact of cuts to the General Fund and to support the authority to deliver against its objectives across all service areas

Recommendation 6

28. That the Council ensures it makes the best possible use of metrics and analytics in informing policy development, budget allocations and decisions on service delivery. Senior officers and politicians should have a solid understanding of the current demographics and future predictions and projections such as 5, 10 and 15 year projections when making their decisions. Resources should be in place to ensure the Council has the capacity to provide this information.

Response

29. Following a successful £1m bid for government funding, analysts within Strategic Housing are working to combine a wide range of sources to provide greater clarity to current service performance, to better understand service demand and thus to ensure the service is adequately prepared for the likely impact of demographic and policy changes over the coming years.
30. The focus to date has been on identifying the key factors that lead to homelessness in Lewisham, and now the team are expanding their remit to look at a wide range of issues. These include, but are not limited to, the current allocations policy, the utilisation of temporary accommodation and the crossover between Adult Social Care and Housing, and seek to better understand demand and to define the way the service is currently operating so as to support meaningful analysis of the likely future trend in service demand as well as to recommend improvements to current service delivery.

Financial Implications

31. There are no direct financial implications arising from this report.

Legal Implications

32. 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).

Equalities Implications

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

Crime and Disorder/Environmental implications

34. Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1988, as amended, places a duty upon Local Authorities to consider crime and disorder implications and in particular, "to exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent, crime and disorder in its area." This statutory obligation is the same for the Authorities "responsible partners" too. The level of crime and its impact is influenced by the decisions and activities taken through the day-to-day functions of local bodies and organisations.

Background papers

[Safer Stronger Communities Select Committee Referral to Mayor & Cabinet - 13 September 2017](#)

[Safer Stronger Communities Select Committee Review of Demographic Change - June 2017](#)

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020 8314 7148

| Safer Stronger Communities Select Committee | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------|---|
| Title | Introduction to Public Protection and Safety | | |
| Key Decision | No | Item No. | 6 |
| | All | | |
| Contributors | Geeta Subramaniam-Mooney, Head of Public Protection and Safety – Lewisham council | | |
| Class | Part 1 | Date: 19 September 18 | |

1. Introduction

1.1 The report provides information about the Local Authority's role within the Crime and Disorder act / other relevant legislation and the services which are delivered by the Public Protection and Safety division of the Council as requested by the committee.

1.2 The services delivered within the division are as follows (those in bold are those relevant to the Safer Stronger Select Committees remits):

- **Youth Offending Service (YOS)**
- **Crime enforcement and Regulation (CER)** which includes ASB, hate crime, and gender based violence, Licensing, Trading Standards, Public health nuisance including noise and pests, enforcement action as required, crack house closures, joint responses to problems related to crime and disorder with other partners, CCTV, governments response to radicalisation and counter terrorism and extremism, and serious violence unit. Undertakes welfare assessments for unauthorised encampments and is the main link with policing,
- Food standards and safety
- Environmental protection including contaminated land and air quality.
- Commissioning supported accommodation for vulnerable groups including children, Learning disability, mental health and single homeless
- Commissioning public health including **drugs and alcohol**, weight management, smoking cessations, sexual health, etc

1.3 The information contained in this report is open to the public.

2. Recommendation

Members are asked to note the contents of the report.

3. Legislative requirements

3.1 **The Crime and Disorder Act** was introduced in Parliament in 1998. Its key areas were the introduction of Anti-Social Behaviour Orders (The provisions of the 1998 Act have since been modified by the Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003.) , Sex Offender Orders, Parenting Orders, granting local authorities more responsibilities with regards to strategies for reducing crime and disorder, and the introduction of law specific to 'racially aggravated' offences. The Act also abolished rebuttable presumption that a child is doli incapax (the presumption that a

person between ten and fourteen years of age is incapable of committing an offence) and formally abolished the death penalty for the last offences carrying it, namely treason and piracy.

The Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003 is an Act of the Parliament. As well as strengthening the anti-social behaviour order and Fixed Penalty Notice provisions, and banning spray paint sales to people under the age of 16, it gives local councils the power to order the removal of graffiti from private property.

It also specifically addresses

- Class A drug, supply, distribution or production premises closure orders (Crack House closures)
- Antisocial behaviour closure orders
- Antisocial Behaviour Injunctions (ASBIs)

Part II ("Housing") amended housing legislation to require social housing organisations to adopt and publish policies on anti-social behaviour. It also strengthens the power of registered social landlords (RSLs) to take action against tenants who cause nuisance or annoyance to neighbours.

- Parenting orders- Part III ("Parental responsibilities") amends 'parenting orders', which were introduced by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. These are intended to specify steps parents must take to control their children. It also introduces 'parenting contracts', which are mainly intended to cover child truancy.
- Dispersal zones- Part IV ("Dispersal of groups etc.") gives the police powers to disperse groups of two or more persons in any public place if their presence "has resulted, or is likely to result, in any members of the public being intimidated, harassed, alarmed or distressed". There is also a power for a police officer (or PCSO) to accompany any unaccompanied person of under 16 to their home between the hours of 9 pm and 6 am.
- Firearms - Part V ("Firearms") amends the Firearms Act 1968 to make possession of an airgun or an imitation weapon in public an offence. The sale of imitation firearms was further limited by section 36 of the Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006 (VCRA) which made sale of realistic imitation firearms (RIF's) an offence.
- The environment- Part VI ("The Environment") contains a selection of miscellaneous provisions. It gives councils power to serve a closure order on premises causing public nuisance by noise. Councils also now have the power to serve a graffiti removal notice on the person in control (usually the owner) of any surface that is street furniture (street furniture is, usually a telephone box, letterbox, bus stop) where graffiti has been applied.
- Raves and travellers- Part VII ("Public Order and Trespass") amends the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 in two main ways. First, the definition of a 'rave' is amended so that only 20 people, rather than 100 must be present. Second the powers of police to move unauthorised travellers' sites are strengthened. This Part also amends the provisions of the Public Order Act 1986 concerning public assemblies. The earlier Act gave the police power to intervene if a public assembly of 20 or more people appeared likely to cause 'serious public disorder, serious damage to property or serious disruption to the life of the community'. This Act reduces the number to two.
- High hedges - Part VIII ("High Hedges") is in response to concerns about hedges, typically of Leyland Cypress plants, which can grow to 6 metres or more in height, sometimes cutting out light for neighbours.
- Miscellaneous

3.2 **The Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 (LASPO)** is a statute of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, creating reforms to the justice system.

Among other measures, the act:

- gives courts greater discretion to issue conditional discharges for young person's pleading guilty to a first offence
- creates a "single remand framework" for the use of secure remand for children and young people; transfers the cost of remand arrangements to local authorities; creates new conditions that must be met before a child or young person is remanded into custody
- expands Youth Rehabilitation Orders (YROs) to allow longer curfew hours, single duration extensions of six months; increases the maximum fines for breaches; and allows courts to order a period of supervision instead of custody following a breach
- abolishes the Legal Services Commission, a non-departmental public body, and replaces it with the Legal Aid Agency, a new executive agency of the Ministry of Justice
- removes financial support for most cases involving housing, welfare, medical negligence, employment, debt and immigration
- creates a new offence of squatting in a residential building, with a maximum punishment of 51 weeks' imprisonment, a fine not exceeding level 5 of the standard scale (£5,000), or both; and amends the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 to allow the police to enter and search such a building if they suspect someone to be squatting in it
- brings the sentencing starting point for murders caused by hate on the grounds of disability or transgender to 30 years, to be in line with other types of hate crime
- modifies the Crime (Sentences) Act 1997 to allow the Secretary of State to deport foreign nationals serving indeterminate prison sentences, once they have served the minimum term

3.3 **The Licensing Act** was agreed by Parliament in 2003. The Act establishes a single integrated scheme for licensing premises in England and Wales which are used for the sale or supply of alcohol, to provide regulated entertainment, or to provide late night refreshment. Permission to carry on some or all of these licensable activities is now contained in a single licence — the premises licence. Responsibility for issuing licences rests with local authorities.

Key measures contained in the Act include:

- Flexible opening hours for licensed premises, with the potential for up to 24 hour opening, seven days a week, will now be available. As well as the flexibility, the granting of these new type of licences is to be, for the first time, subject to consideration of the impact on local residents, businesses, and the expert opinion of a range of authorities in relation to the licensing objectives. This flexibility is intended to minimise public disorder resulting from a set closing time whereby numerous intoxicated individuals may leave licensed premises simultaneously at 23:00. It is also an effort to decrease the culture of "binge-drinking".
- Single premises licences. The single integrated premises licence, bringing together the six existing licensing regimes (for alcohol, public entertainment, cinemas, theatres, late night refreshment houses, and night cafés) with the intention of cutting down on bureaucracy and simplifying such provision.
- Personal licences. A new system of personal licences relating to the supply of alcohol is to be introduced. This will enable licence holders to move more freely between premises where a premises licence is in force than is currently the case.

- Licensing Committee- Each local authority must set up a Licensing Committee with between ten and fifteen members.

Licensing objectives

The Licensing Act sets out four licensing objectives of no preferential order which must be taken into account and adhered to. They are:

- The prevention of crime and disorder,
- public safety,
- prevention of public nuisance, and
- the protection of children from harm
- (In Scotland there is a fifth licensing objective - protecting and improving public health)

Licensable activities

- the retail sale of alcohol,
- the supply of alcohol in clubs,
- the provision of late night refreshment, and
- the provision of regulated entertainment

"Regulated entertainment" is defined as:

- a performance of a play,
- an exhibition of a film,
- an indoor sporting event,
- a boxing or wrestling entertainment (both indoors and outdoors),
- a performance of live music,
- any playing of recorded music, or
- a performance of dance

3.4 **Environmental protection Act** provides provisions around contaminated land, air quality and statutory nuisance which includes:

- Any premises in such a state as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance;
- Smoke emitted from premises so as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance;
- Fumes or gases emitted from premises so as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance;
- Any dust, steam, smell or other effluvia arising on industrial, trade or business premises and being prejudicial to health or a nuisance;
- Any accumulation or deposit which is prejudicial to health or a nuisance;
- Any animal kept in such a place or manner as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance;
- Noise emitted from premises so as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance; and
- Noise that is prejudicial to health or a nuisance and is emitted from or caused by a vehicle, machinery or equipment on a highway, road, footway, square or court open to the public.

Other responsibilities includes the Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations 2008, the Consumer Protection Act 1987, the Consumer Credit Act 1974, the Food Safety Act 1990, the Price Marking Order 2004 and the Consumer Rights Act 2015. Recent priorities include prevention of sales of counterfeit goods, sales of tobacco and alcohol to under-age buyers, and action to prevent exploitation of vulnerable consumers by scams and doorstep crime.

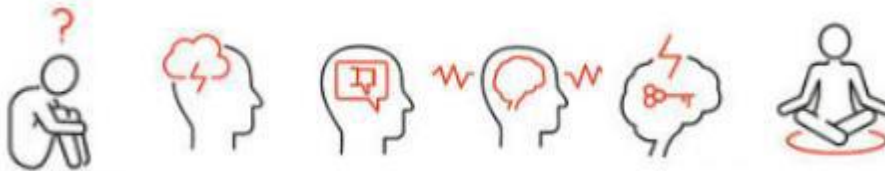
4. Local authority responsibilities

Each Local Authority in England and Wales was given the responsibility to formulate and implement a strategy to reduce crime and disorder in their area. The Act also requires the local authority to work with every police authority, probation authority, Strategic health authority, social landlords, the voluntary sector, and local residents and businesses. Known as Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) in England, and Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) in Wales, the Home Office may require any Partnership to supply details of their community safety arrangements. It also has responsibility for undertaking food safety and standards inspections in line with the food Standards Agencies code, as well as directly responsible for licensing, trading standards, public health nuisance, contaminated land and air quality.

5. The Public Protection and Safety Division

- 5.1 **The Youth Offending service:** this is a multi-agency service working directly to young people who have come through the criminal justice system and seeks to divert them from further offending through the use of out of court disposals, or through a trauma informed, restorative approach and interventions for those receiving a court disposal.

Lewisham Youth Justice Delivery Model



Lewisham YOS is recognised by the Department of Education Innovation Unit as a Trauma-informed service offering:

- Consistent and meaningful contact and trusting relationships
- ‘Voice’ of young person heard
- Removal of bias labelling and re-victimisation
- Moving to secure, organised attachments
- Reducing fear through reduced stress/anxiety
- Partners co-delivery of the approach
- Monthly 1-1 clinical supervision for staff
- Co-production and case formulation
- Intensive and consistent practitioners
- Interventions that process trauma to manage behaviour

The service works closely with all partners to support access to Education, training and employment, accommodation support, and transition to adult services as required.

- 5.2 **The CER Service** covers a wide range of services including ASB, hate crime, and gender based violence, Licensing, Trading Standards, Public health nuisance including noise and pests, enforcement action as required, crack house closures, joint responses to problems related to crime and disorder with other partners, CCTV, governments response to radicalisation and counter terrorism and extremism, and serious violence unit. The Service undertakes welfare assessments for unauthorised encampments and is the main link with policing.

The Service works closely with partners to tackle issues immediately where possible and / or look to provide a more long term solution to issues in a geographical area. The Problem

Solving Process focuses on a multi- agency response to resolving issues that affect communities examples include ASB, statutory noise nuisance. Brothels, street drinking causing harm or distress, etc. officers apply a risk based approach as well as using a multi skilled approach such as mediation, resolution, restorative, and enforcement where needed. The officers are multi skilled in ASB, Licensing, Statutory nuisance and Trading standards and can deploy their skills appropriate to the issues which are often multi-faceted in nature.

Officers also coordinate a gender based violence response, which includes a commissioned service, Domestic Violence MARAC (multi Agency Referral and Assessment Conferencing) as well as delivering a strategic response to this issue.

Officers deliver direct services, advice and training to schools and case management in relation to Prevent (the Governments response to radicalisation). There is direct officer response to countering extremism and hate crime which includes influencing and creating community dialogue with communities about these issues and how to seek support.

Officers work directly with those involved in organised criminal networks dealing drugs and gangs of all ages to work to help them leave criminality and the risks associated. These officers work with specialist police units and other relevant partners to provide advice, support or enforcement as appropriate.

The CCTV system is currently a 24/7/365 service for public realm cameras as well as some cameras for Lewisham Homes. The system provides reassurance and assists police as required. There is some mobile capability which is also used when issues arise and an assessment of risk determines its deployment.

Commissioning drugs and Alcohol services. Currently there are commissioned services to support residents into treatment for drugs and alcohol support services. These services include a range of treatment offers including medication management, psychological support, and health support. There is also an after care offer to help support and prevent relapse as well as a strong peer support network and proactive service users council. There is a specific offer to support offenders with drugs and alcohol needs and in reach into prison and the police station as required.

6. **Interface with partners**

Through the above actions, interventions and services the Local Authority works closely with the police, National Probation Service, Community rehabilitation Service, fire , health partners, and the voluntary and community sector. The delivery of the Community Safety Partnership is led by the Local Authority with all Partners contributing to its annual strategic needs assessment and annual agreed strategic partnership annual plan. Please see 'A Safe Plan 2018-19'

[https://www.lewisham.gov.uk/mayorandcouncil/aboutthecouncil/strategies/Documents/A%20Safe%20Lewisham%20%20%20A%20Plan%20for%2018%2019%20\(08_05\)1.pdf](https://www.lewisham.gov.uk/mayorandcouncil/aboutthecouncil/strategies/Documents/A%20Safe%20Lewisham%20%20%20A%20Plan%20for%2018%2019%20(08_05)1.pdf)

The delivery and joint agreed approach to tackling crime and disorder in Lewisham has been a strength with a clear vision and agreed actions by all.

7. **Summary**

There is a significant direct delivery of services to residents and businesses undertaken by the Council Services with all working hand in hand with key partners. There is also a significant strategic role which is led by the Senior management team with key senior partners. The work is focused at delivering on the statutory requirements but also on tackling issues that affect people the most considering victims at the heart of the approach as well as understanding risk, harm and vulnerability of those involved in offending.

The high level of partnership working at operational and strategic level has been developed over many years and its strong foundation enables trust between partners, flexibility to support each other and openness to make changes as required.

8. Legal Implications

8.1 Section 19 of the Police and Justice Act 2006 places an obligation upon Local Authorities to have a committee which scrutinises crime and disorder within its area.

8.2 Within the context of the powers of this committee, the section provides that it should have the power to “ (a) review or scrutinise decisions made, or other action taken, in connection with the discharge by the responsible authorities for example, police and other relevant partner agencies of their crime and disorder functions; (b) to make reports or recommendations to the local authority with respect to the discharge of those functions.”

Further, where this committee makes a report or recommendations it shall provide a copy — (a) to each of the responsible authorities, and (b) to each of the persons with whom, and bodies with which, the responsible authorities have a duty to co-operate under section 5(2) of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (“the co-operating persons and bodies”).

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

9. Financial Implications

There are no financial implications arising from this report for the Council.

10. Environmental Implications

Specific environmental implications of crime and disorder are reviewed annually through the strategic assessment process and appropriate action taken as required.

11. Equalities Implications

Equalities implications are considered throughout the annual assessment.

12. Crime and Disorder Implications

12.1 Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1988, as amended places a duty upon Local Authorities to consider crime and disorder implications and in particular, “to exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent, crime and disorder in its area.” This

statutory obligation is the same for the Authorities “responsible partners” too. The level of crime and its impact is influenced by the decisions and activities taken through the day-to-day functions of local bodies and organisations.

- 12.2 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.

For further information on this report please contact Geeta Subramaniam-Mooney, Head of Public Protection and Safety, Directorate for community services on 0208 314 9569.

| Safer Stronger Communities Select Committee | | | |
|--|---|----------------|-------------------|
| Title | The Impact of the Prevent strategy and “Stop and Search” policy on community relations. | Item No | 7 |
| Contributors | Scrutiny Manager | | |
| Class | Part 1 | Date | 19 September 2018 |

1. Purpose of paper

- 1.1 As part of its work programme the Committee has agreed to undertake an in-depth review into “The impact of the Prevent strategy and “Stop and Search” policy on community relations” with particular emphasis on relations between the Police and the BAME community.
- 1.2 This paper sets out the rationale for the review, provides some background information and sets out proposed terms of reference for discussion and agreement by the Committee.
- 1.3 The in-depth review process is outlined at Appendix 1.

2. Recommendations

The Select Committee is asked to:

- note the contents of the report
- consider and agree the proposed key lines of enquiry for the review outlined in section 8, and the timetable, outlined in section 9.

3. Policy context

- 3.1 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.
- 3.2 The Council’s corporate policy of “Community Leadership and empowerment” promotes empowering local residents and includes commitments to working with people of every background – race, gender, age, sexual orientation, disability and faith, to address the challenges of discrimination. The Council’s Corporate Policy of “Safety, Security and Visible Presence” promotes improving partnership work with the Police and others and using the Council’s powers to combat crime, the fear of crime, and antisocial behaviour. There is a particular emphasis on the safety of young people within the borough.

- 3.3 The Council's Sustainable Community Strategy's priority of "Safer" aims to create a borough where people feel safe and live free from crime, antisocial behaviour and abuse.
- 3.4 The Council's "A Safe Lewisham Plan 18/19"¹ includes consideration of work on disproportionality in particular the review by David Lammy MP, Dame Louise Casey, and Baroness Young. It also incorporates areas identified by borough partners and residents including "reducing fear, harm and revictimisation" and "improving trust, confidence and satisfaction" The Plan also seeks to answer the question: "How do we understand and ensure negative bias is reflected upon and protected against?"

4. Background

- 4.1 The review proposes to cover two distinct areas and consider their effect on community relations and whether they have a particularly adverse effect on members of the BAME community. The two areas are the government's Prevent Strategy and the Police's use of stop and search.

Prevent

- 4.2 Prevent is part of the UK Government's "Contest Strategy"² under the legislation from the 2015 Counter-terrorism and Extremism Act³. Its aims are "to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism" with the Act defining the primary outcome as "reducing intent". It forms part of the strategy's focus on the 4 areas: Prevent; Pursue; Protect; Prepare; and is part of the Government's response to the continuing terrorist threat facing the United Kingdom and the threat risk from International Terrorism in the UK remaining at Severe. A key part of the Prevent Strategy is Channel which can be defined as "a multi-agency approach to identify and provide support to individuals who are at risk of being drawn into terrorism."⁴
- 4.3 The Counter-terrorism and Extremism Act puts a duty on public bodies such as: schools, colleges and universities; prisons and probation services; healthcare services; and local authorities to assess the risks to their clients and the community and ensure robust safeguarding policies and procedures are in place. Local Authorities have additional duties in respect of partnership working and coordinating and are required to:

¹ A Safe Lewisham, A plan for 2018-19, March 2018

https://www.lewisham.gov.uk/mayorandcouncil/aboutthecouncil/strategies/Documents/A%20Safe%20Lewisham%20-%20%20A%20Plan%20for%2018%2019%20%2808_05%291.pdf

² Contest – The UK's strategy for countering terrorism, June 2018

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/716907/140618_CCS207_CCS0218929798-1_CONTEST_3.0_WEB.pdf

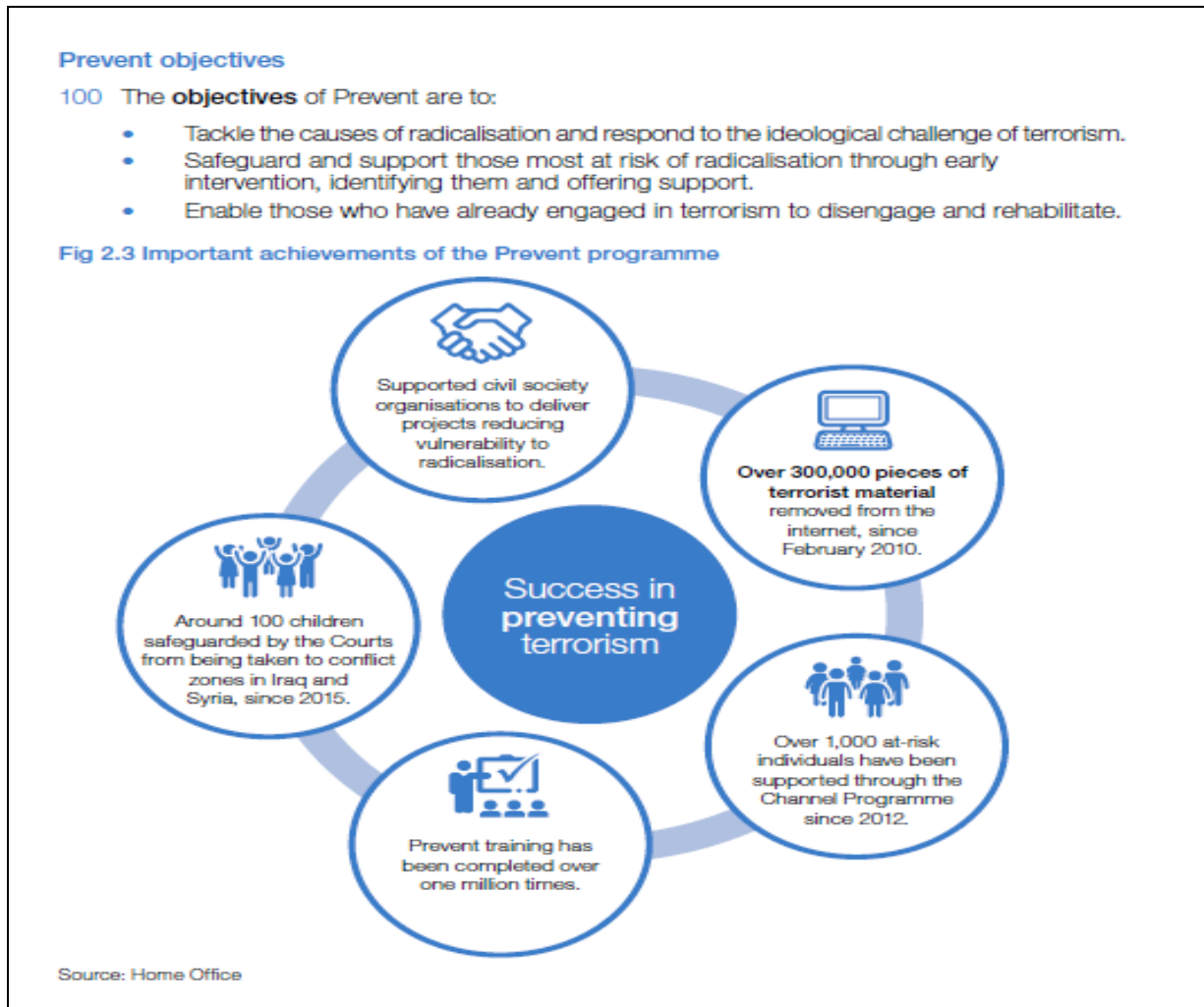
³ Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2015/6/contents/enacted>

⁴ Channel Duty Guidance HM Government 2015

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/425189/Channel_Duty_Guidance_April_2015.pdf

- establish or make use of an existing local multi-agency group to agree risk and coordinate Prevent activity
- make links to other statutory partnerships such as Local Safeguarding children’s and Safeguarding adults’ boards.

4.4 The diagram below is from the Government’s Contest Strategy and highlights how the Government defines the objectives and some achievements of the Prevent programme:



4.5 There are three tiers of local authority defined as part of the Prevent Strategy. TIER 1 is for areas deemed most at risk and these areas receive the most funding through from the Home Office. Lewisham is currently in TIER 2 and receives Home Office funding for a Prevent Manager and one additional officer. This will be reviewed in April 2019. TIER 3 authorities still have their obligations under Prevent but receive no funding.

4.6 A number of organisations have raised concerns about the Prevent strategy, arguably the most high profile being the UN Human Right’s Council in their report of June 2017. One of the particular criticisms was listed as being “the

focus on countering non-violent extremism without a narrow and explicit definition”.

- 4.7 The UN special rapporteur also highlighted concerns heard from civil society groups, students and faith groups as part of the evidence he gave. His report stated: “The Prevent strategy appears to draw a nearly automatic link between extremism and terrorism”. The Rapporteur stated that perception of the programme was negative for some groups and that “some families are reportedly afraid of even discussing the negative effects of terrorism in their own homes, fearing that their children would talk about it at school and have their intentions misconstrued.” The Home Office provided a rebuttal to the report and this, as well as more views from civil society and faith groups, can be looked into in more detail as part of the review.

Counter-Extremism and Hate Crime

- 4.8 The Committee may wish to broaden the review to consider counter-extremism work and look at the wider harms of extremism including Hate Crime in the borough more broadly. It is important to note that due to the timeframe of the review and the amount of time available the committee will need to carefully consider their priorities.
- 4.9 The Council has a counter-extremism officer funded by the Home Office. The role is focused on working with the local community to build community relations and gain an understanding of the drivers and prevalence of extremism in Lewsham. The role includes measures to address extremism in all forms such as hate crime and harmful cultural practices and the officer works closely with faith and community groups in the borough to build positive relations and dialogue to challenge extremist narrative.

Stop and Search

- 4.10 The Police have general powers to stop and question and stop and search. The definition from gov.uk is attached in the table below⁵. In addition to the general powers, under the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994, section 60, the Police have additional powers to stop and search in anticipation of or after violence. In the case of section 60 stop and search, this must be authorised by a Police Officer of or above the rank of Inspector that reasonably believes “that incidents involving serious violence may take place in any locality in his/her police area and that it is expedient to give an authorisation under this section to prevent their occurrence or that persons are carrying dangerous instruments or offensive weapons in any locality in his/her police area without good reason.”⁶

⁵ Police Powers to stop and search: your rights, gov.uk <https://www.gov.uk/police-powers-to-stop-and-search-your-rights>

⁶ Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994

Police powers to stop and search: your rights

The police can stop and question you at any time - they can search you depending on the situation.

A police community support officer (PCSO) must be in uniform when they stop and question you. A police officer doesn't always have to be in uniform but if they're not wearing uniform they must show you their warrant card.

The rules are different in [Scotland](#).

Stop and question: police powers

A police officer might stop you and ask:

- what your name is
- what you're doing in the area
- where you're going

You don't have to stop or answer any questions. If you don't and there's no other reason to suspect you, then this alone can't be used as a reason to search or arrest you.

Stop and search: police powers

A police officer has powers to stop and search you if they have 'reasonable grounds' to suspect you're carrying:

- illegal drugs
- a weapon
- stolen property
- something which could be used to commit a crime, such as a crowbar

You can only be stopped and searched without reasonable grounds if it has been approved by a senior police officer. This can happen if it is suspected that:

- serious violence could take place
- you're carrying a weapon or have used one
- you're in a specific location or area

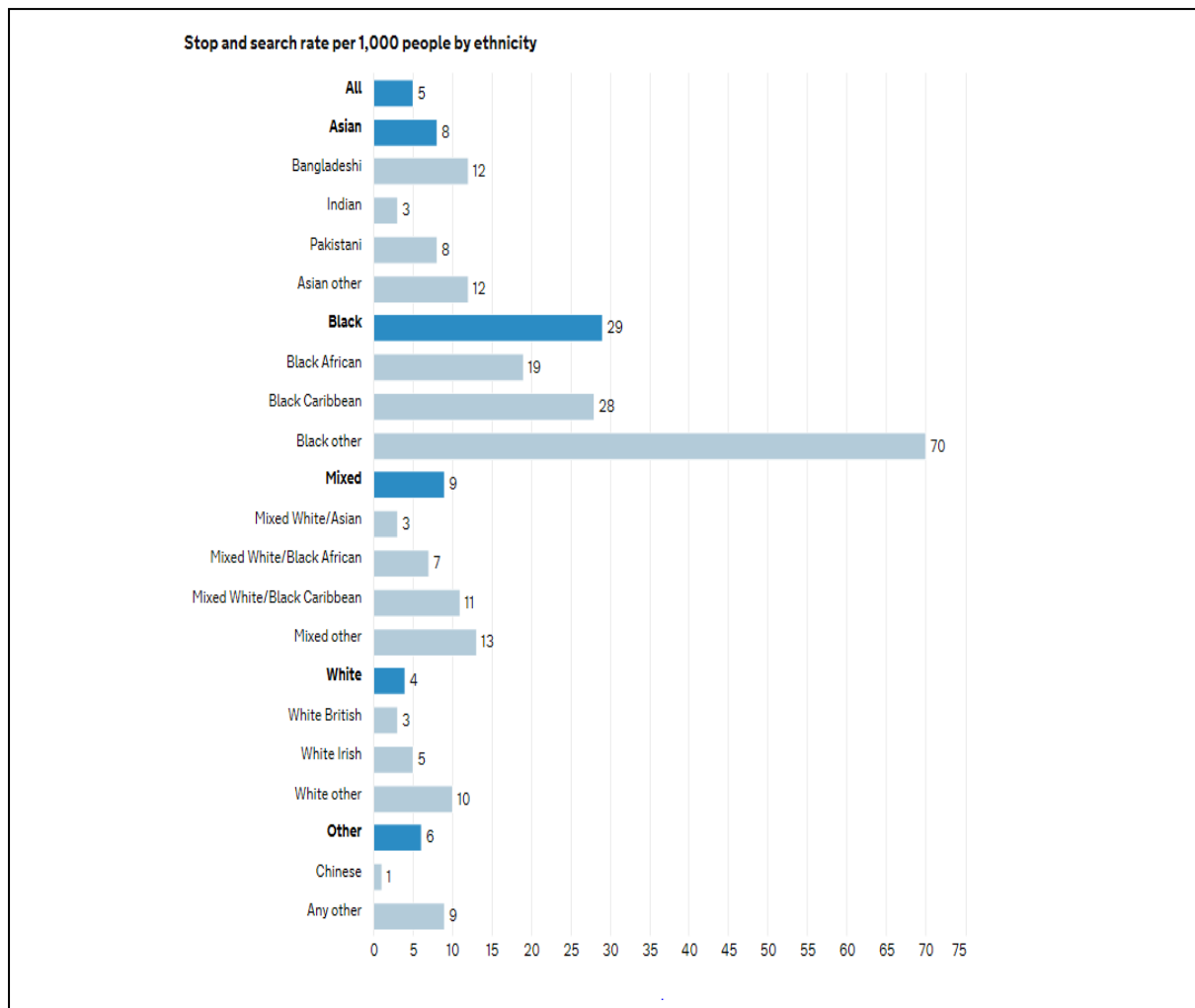
Source: Gov.Uk, Police Powers to stop and search: your rights

4.11 The Home Office statistics for 2016/17 financial year show there were 298,949 stop and search incidents in England and Wales, at a rate of 5 per 1000 people; down from 23 per 1000 people in 2009/10. In 2016/17 there were 4 stop and searches for every 1000 White people compared with 29 stop and searched for every 1000 Black people.⁷ The Metropolitan Police have the highest rate of stop and search in England and Wales with a rate of 17 per 1000 population in 2016/17 within this there were 40 stop and searches for every 1000 Black people compared to 10 stop and searches for every 100 White people.⁸

⁷ Gov.Uk Ethnicity Facts and Figures: Stop and Search

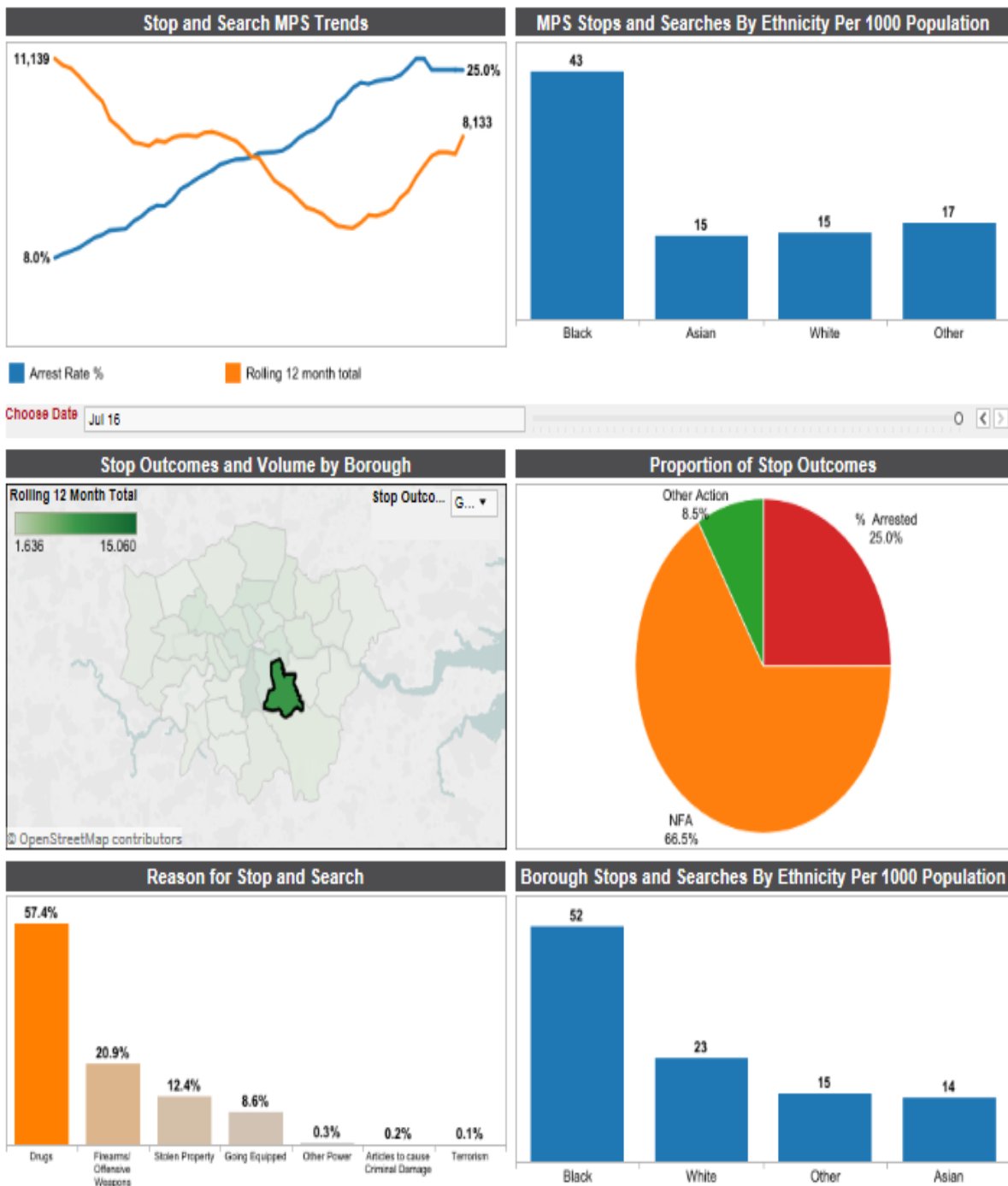
⁸ Gov.Uk Ethnicity Facts and Figures: Stop and Search

Table 1 - Stop and Searches per 1000 population in England and Wales 2016/17⁹



4.12 The Mayor's Office for Police and Crime produces a borough dashboard on the use of stop and search. The tables below show a snapshot of the Lewisham data based on the 12 months to July 2018. It shows that just over a third of stop and searches resulted in some further action.

⁹ <https://www.ethnicity-facts-figures.service.gov.uk/crime-justice-and-the-law/policing/stop-and-search/latest#>



MOPAC Intrusive Tactics Dashboard¹⁰

5. Disproportionality and Community Relations

5.1 Disproportionality in the criminal justice system is an area the committee has considered on a number of occasions, most recently at the meeting of 7th

¹⁰ <https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/mayors-office-policing-and-crime-mopac/data-and-statistics/policing/intrusive-tactics>

March 2018¹¹ when the Committee considered a report and presentation by the Council's Head of Public Protection and Safety on disproportionality.

- 5.2 As listed in paragraph 3.4, The Safe Lewisham Plan 18/19 includes consideration on disproportionality and it is an important area of focus for the Council. Many of the concerns around Prevent and Stop and Search are related to whether they are disproportionately targeting the BAME community or whether there is a perception that they are that is causing tensions in community relations. Community cohesion and groups feeling unfairly targeted is an important area where the committee has indicated it would like to investigate further therefore looking at disproportionality across the criminal justice system may be an important area of focus.

6. Meeting the criteria for a review

- 6.1 A review into "The Impact of the Prevent strategy and "Stop and Search" policy on community relations" meets the criteria for carrying out a scrutiny review, because:

- It is a strategic and significant issue
- It is an issue of concern to partners and the community (the Council's "A Safe Lewisham Plan 18/19"¹²) includes consideration of work on disproportionality. It also incorporates areas identified by borough partners and residents including "reducing fear, harm and revictimisation" and "improving trust, confidence and satisfaction"
- Scrutiny can add value by reaching out to community and faith groups to better understand their experiences and make recommendations to improve their experiences in the future.
- a scrutiny review would be timely as the Council's is developing a new Corporate Strategy.

7. Key lines of enquiry (KLOE)

- 7.1 It is proposed that the review draws on evidence from key local partners and Council officers as well national research and experts on the Prevent Programme, Stop and Search and on disproportionality in the criminal justice system.

7.2 Prevent

1. What are the Council's obligations under Prevent and what are the effects of Prevent on the local community?
2. Objectives of Prevent
3. Council's and partners obligations

¹¹

<http://councilmeetings.lewisham.gov.uk/documents/s55622/09DisproportionalityintheCriminalJusticeSystemSSCSC07318.pdf>

¹² A Safe Lewisham, A plan for 2018-19, March 2018

https://www.lewisham.gov.uk/mayorandcouncil/aboutthecouncil/strategies/Documents/A%20Safe%20Lewisham%20-%20%20A%20Plan%20for%2018%2019%20%2808_05%291.pdf

4. Statistics on referrals and numbers on the channel programme – nationally and locally
5. Community and Faith groups' views.
6. Evidence nationally and locally on the effect of programme.
7. Successes/concerns/options for improvement.

7.3 **Stop and Search**

1. Stop and Search legislation – general; powers and section 60 powers
2. Data and Statistics nationally and locally
3. Community and Faith groups' views
4. Role of the Council
5. Successes/concerns/options for improvement.

7.4 **Disproportionality and Community Relations**

1. What is the national picture on disproportionality in the criminal justice system?
2. Evidence from the Ministry of Justice (e.g. the report Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic disproportionality in the Criminal Justice System in England and Wales.)¹³
3. Evidence from reviews such as: The Lammy Review¹⁴; The Casey Review¹⁵; and The Young Review¹⁶.
4. Community engagement strategies.

8. **Timetable**

8.1 The Committee is asked to consider the outline timetable for the review set out below. It is suggested that two evidence sessions take place in addition to attending meetings with local partners and working with the young advisors.

8.2 **First evidence-taking session** – Prevent and Stop and Search – The National and Local situation and context. (5 November 2018)

1. Receiving evidence from Council officers on Prevent and Stop and Search.
2. Receiving evidence from the Chair Lewisham Safer Neighbourhood Board.
3. Receiving verbal and/or written evidence from national organisations and practitioners. This could include: Local Police; Home Office; MOPAC.
4. Questioning officers and witnesses on their evidence.

8.3 **Second evidence-taking session** – Community Relations in respect of stop and search and evidence on disproportionality in the criminal justice system. (19 December 2018)

¹³ Ministry of Justice: Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic disproportionality in the Criminal Justice System in England and Wales

¹⁴ Lammy Review of Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) representation in the Criminal Justice System

¹⁵ The Casey Review: a review into opportunity and integration

¹⁶ The Young Review: Improving Outcomes for Young Black and/or Muslim men in the Criminal Justice System

1. Receiving verbal and written evidence from community and faith groups.
2. Receiving evidence from local stakeholders with a strategic Lewisham view.
3. Considering evidence from national experts on stop and search; Prevent; community cohesion; and disproportionality. This could include: Dame Louise Casey; David Lammy; Baroness Young; Ministry of Justice.

8.4 **Attending partnership meetings and working with Young Advisors** (September – December 2018)

1. To help the Committee assess the situation from the broadest context it would be useful to attend partnership meetings such as the Safer Neighbourhood Board Stop and Search Sub-Committee on 10 October 2018 and the Safer Neighbourhood Board Hate Crime Sub-Committee (December 2018 – date to be confirmed). The Safer Lewisham Partnership Board also considers data on stop and search in Lewisham and it may be useful for the Chair or Vice-Chair to attend those meetings.
2. The Committee may find it helpful to meet with the Lewisham Interfaith Forum to hear their views and experiences.
3. The Committee may find it useful to meet members of the Borough's Prevent Delivery Group, the strategic multi-agency body set up to guide the direction of Lewisham Prevent. They may also find it useful to hear from Channel Panel members.
4. The Committee could work with Young Advisors to understand their experiences and those of some of their peers. Members of the Committee could attend the Lewisham Youth Advising Police Group (this may be subject to change due to the new tri-borough policing structure.) The review could also work with the Young Mayor's Team to create an interactive session with young people to use their ideas and experiences. This could take place in October/November 2018.
5. National Hate Crime Awareness Week will take place 13 – 20 October 2018. There will be a number of events taking place locally and nationally and members of the Committee could attend those relevant.
6. Any evidence and data from attending meetings of partner organisations will be compiled and provided to the committee as evidence at the meeting of 19 December to help shape questioning and challenge of witnesses.

8.5 **Recommendations and final report** (4 February 2019)

1. Considering a final report presenting all the evidence taken and agreeing recommendations for submission to Mayor and Cabinet.

9. Further implications

- 9.1 At this stage there are no specific financial, legal, environmental or equalities implications to consider. However, each will be addressed as part of the review.

Background Papers

Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic Disproportionality in the Criminal Justice System

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/black-asian-and-minority-ethnic-disproportionality-in-the-criminal-justice-system-in-england-and-wales>

A Safe Lewisham, A plan for 2018-19, March 2018

https://www.lewisham.gov.uk/mayorandcouncil/aboutthecouncil/strategies/Documents/A%20Safe%20Lewisham%20-%20%20A%20Plan%20for%2018%2019%20%2808_05%291.pdf

Contest – The UK's strategy for countering terrorism, June 2018

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/716907/140618_CCS207_CCS0218929798-1_CONTEST_3.0_WEB.pdf

Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2015/6/contents/enacted>

Channel Duty Guidance HM Government 2015

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/425189/Channel_Duty_Guidance_April_2015.pdf

Police Powers to stop and search: your rights, gov.uk <https://www.gov.uk/police-powers-to-stop-and-search-your-rights>

Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994

<https://www.ethnicity-facts-figures.service.gov.uk/crime-justice-and-the-law/policing/stop-and-search/latest#>

<https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/mayors-office-policing-and-crime-mopac/data-and-statistics/policing/intrusive-tactics>

Ministry of Justice: Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic disproportionality in the Criminal Justice System in England and Wales <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/black-asian-and-minority-ethnic-disproportionality-in-the-criminal-justice-system-in-england-and-wales>

Lammy Review of Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) representation in the Criminal Justice System <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/lammy-review>

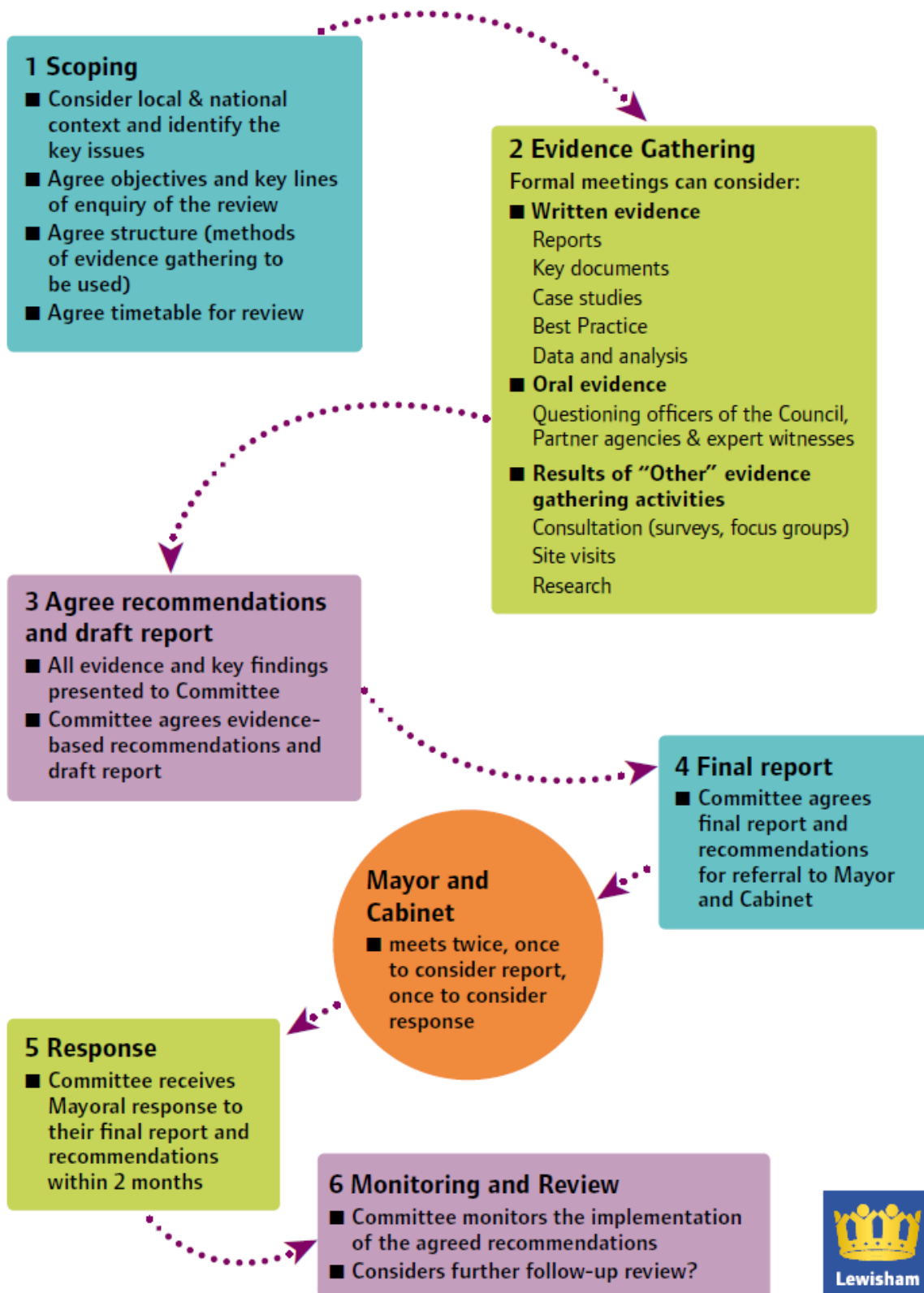
The Casey Review: a review into opportunity and integration

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-casey-review-a-review-into-opportunity-and-integration>

The Young Review: Improving Outcomes for Young Black and/or Muslim men in the Criminal Justice System

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

How to carry out an in-depth review



| Safer Stronger Communities Select Committee | | |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Title | Select Committee work programme | |
| Contributor | Scrutiny Manager | Item 6 |
| Class | Part 1 (open) | 19 September 2018 |

1. Purpose

To advise Committee members of the work programme for the 2018/19 municipal year, and to decide on the agenda items for the next meeting.

2. Summary

- 2.1 At the beginning of the new municipal year, 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 July 2018 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 2018/19 was agreed at the Committee's meeting on 12 July 2018.

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).

- 4.3 Items within each Select Committee work programme are linked to the Council's corporate priorities. Work is currently underway to develop a new corporate strategy, which will give corporate expression to the priorities of the new administration. Once developed, scrutiny work programmes can be adjusted to reflect the new corporate strategy and corporate priorities, if required. It is expected that the new strategy will be approved at full Council in November 2018.

5. The next meeting

- 5.1 The following reports are scheduled for the meeting on Monday 5 November 2018:

| Agenda item | Review type | Link to Corporate Priority | Priority |
|----------------------------|------------------------|--|----------|
| Savings Proposals | Standard Item | Community leadership Inspiring efficiency, effectiveness and equity. | High |
| Modern Day Slavery | Performance Monitoring | Safety, security and a visible presence | High |
| Safer Lewisham Plan | Performance Monitoring | Community leadership Safety, security and a visible presence Inspiring efficiency, effectiveness and equity. | High |

- 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

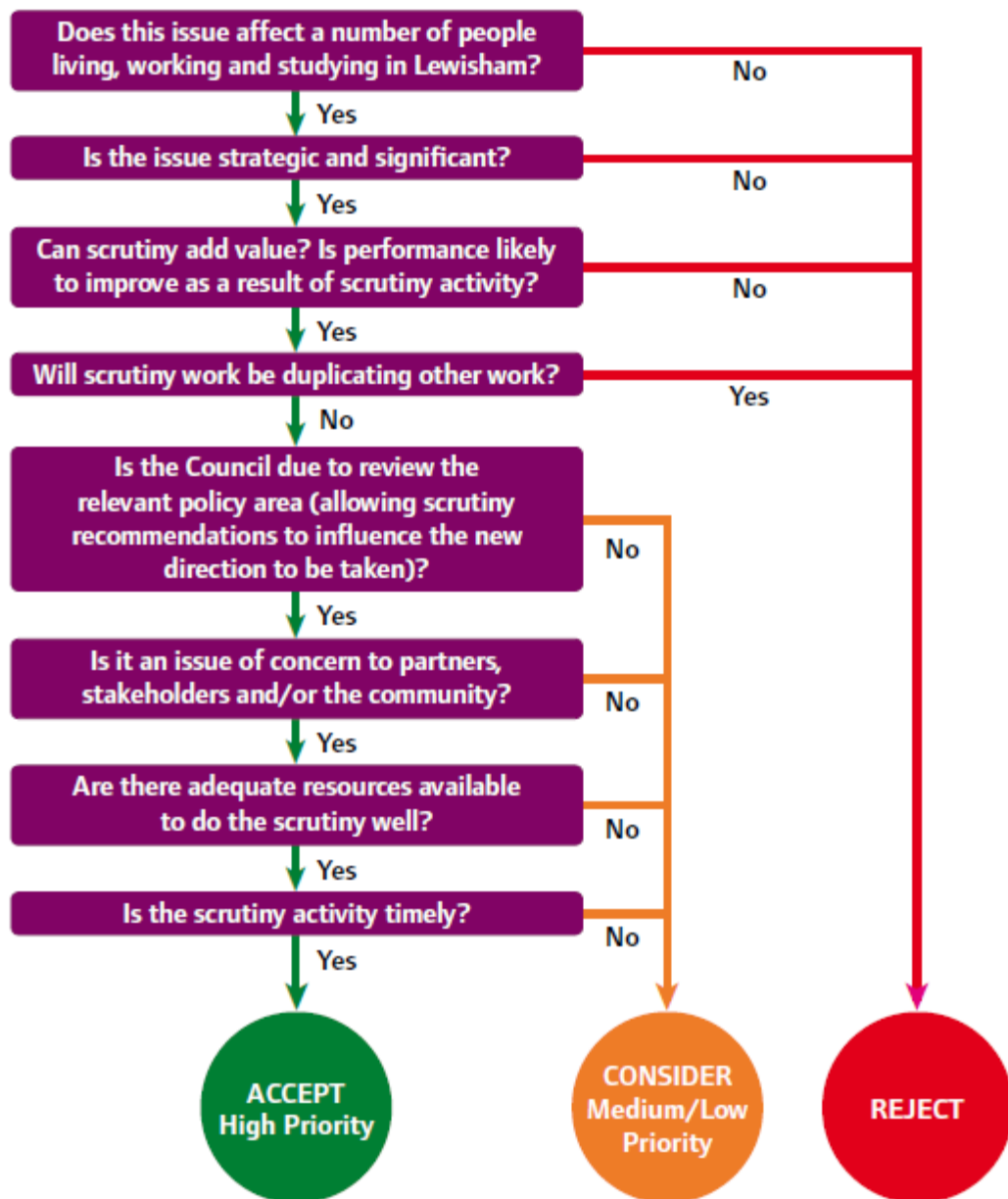
The date of the next meeting is Monday 5 November 2018.

Background Documents

Lewisham Council's Constitution

Centre for Public Scrutiny: the Good Scrutiny Guide

Scrutiny work programme – prioritisation process



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