



Meeting of the

TOWER HAMLETS COUNCIL

Wednesday, 23 March 2016 at 7.30 p.m.

A G E N D A

VENUE

Council Chamber, 1st Floor,
Town Hall, Mulberry Place,
5 Clove Crescent,
London E14 2BG

Democratic Services Contact:

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**TO THE MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS OF THE LONDON BOROUGH OF TOWER
HAMLETS**

You are summoned to attend a meeting of the Council of the London Borough of Tower Hamlets to be held in **THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, 1ST FLOOR, TOWN HALL, MULBERRY PLACE, 5 CLOVE CRESCENT, LONDON, E14 2BG** at 7.30 p.m. on **WEDNESDAY, 23 MARCH 2016**

Will Tuckley
Chief Executive

Public Information

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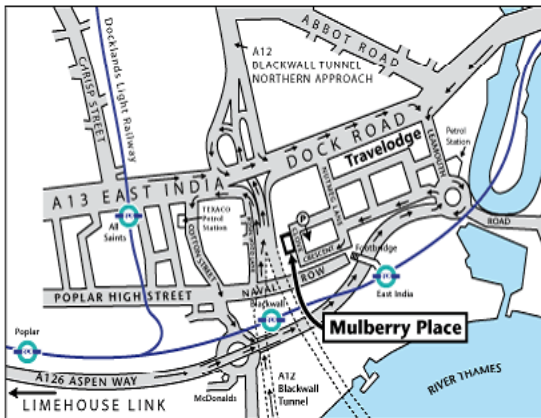
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LONDON BOROUGH OF TOWER HAMLETS

COUNCIL

WEDNESDAY, 23 MARCH 2016

7.30 p.m.

	PAGE NUMBER
1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE	
To receive any apologies for absence.	
2. DECLARATIONS OF DISCLOSABLE PECUNIARY INTERESTS	1 - 4
To note any declarations of interest made by Members, including those restricting Members from voting on the questions detailed in Section 106 of the Local Government Finance Act, 1992. See attached note from the Monitoring Officer.	
3. MINUTES	5 - 62
To confirm as a correct record of the proceedings the unrestricted minutes of the ordinary meeting of the Council held on 20 January 2016 and the Budget Council meeting held on 24 February 2016.	
4. TO RECEIVE ANNOUNCEMENTS (IF ANY) FROM THE SPEAKER OF THE COUNCIL OR THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE	
5. TO RECEIVE PETITIONS	63 - 66
The Council Procedure Rules provide for a maximum of three petitions to be presented at an Ordinary Meeting of the Council.	
The deadline for receipt of petitions for this Council meeting is noon on Thursday 17 March 2016.	
However at the time of agenda despatch, the maximum number of petitions has already been received as set out in the attached report.	
6. TO RECEIVE WRITTEN QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC	67 - 70
The questions which have been received from members of the public for this Council meeting are set out in the attached report. A maximum period of 20 minutes is allocated to this agenda item.	

7. MAYOR'S REPORT

The Council's Constitution provides for the Elected Mayor to give a report at each Ordinary Council Meeting.

A maximum of five minutes is allowed for the Elected Mayor's report, following which the Speaker of the Council will invite the respective political group leaders to respond for up to one minute each if they wish.

8. TO RECEIVE WRITTEN QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL **71 - 76**

The questions which have been received from Councillors to be put at this Council meeting are set out in the attached report. A maximum period of 30 minutes is allocated to this agenda item.

9. REPORTS FROM THE EXECUTIVE AND THE COUNCIL'S COMMITTEES

9.1 Report of the Human Resources Committee, Pay Policy Statement 2016/17 **77 - 98**

To consider the report of the Human Resources Committee meeting held on 21 January 2016 in respect of the Pay Policy Statement 2016/17.

10. TO RECEIVE REPORTS AND QUESTIONS ON JOINT ARRANGEMENTS/EXTERNAL ORGANISATIONS (IF ANY)

Nil items.

11. OTHER BUSINESS

11.1 Community Safety Partnership Plan Review and Extension **99 - 190**

To consider the report of the Corporate Director, Communities, Localities and Culture in respect of the Community Safety Partnership Plan Review and Extension.

11.2 Members' Allowances Scheme 2016/17 **191 - 200**

To consider the report of the Director, Law, Probity and Governance in respect of the Members' Allowances Scheme 2016/17.

11 .3 Calendar of Council and Committee Meetings 2016/17

201 - 208

To consider the report of the Director, Law, Probity and Governance setting out the proposed dates of Council and Committee meetings for 2016/17.

12. TO CONSIDER MOTIONS SUBMITTED BY MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

209 - 218

The motions submitted by Councillors for debate at this meeting are set out in the attached report.

Agenda Item 2

DECLARATIONS OF INTERESTS - NOTE FROM THE MONITORING OFFICER

This note is for guidance only. For further details please consult the Members' Code of Conduct at Part 5.1 of the Council's Constitution.

Please note that the question of whether a Member has an interest in any matter, and whether or not that interest is a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest, is for that Member to decide. Advice is available from officers as listed below but they cannot make the decision for the Member. If in doubt as to the nature of an interest it is advisable to seek advice **prior** to attending a meeting.

Interests and Disclosable Pecuniary Interests (DPIs)

You have an interest in any business of the authority where that business relates to or is likely to affect any of the persons, bodies or matters listed in section 4.1 (a) of the Code of Conduct; and might reasonably be regarded as affecting the well-being or financial position of yourself, a member of your family or a person with whom you have a close association, to a greater extent than the majority of other council tax payers, ratepayers or inhabitants of the ward affected.

You must notify the Monitoring Officer in writing of any such interest, for inclusion in the Register of Members' Interests which is available for public inspection and on the Council's Website.

Once you have recorded an interest in the Register, you are not then required to declare that interest at each meeting where the business is discussed, unless the interest is a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest (DPI).

A DPI is defined in Regulations as a pecuniary interest of any of the descriptions listed at **Appendix A** overleaf. Please note that a Member's DPIs include his/her own relevant interests and also those of his/her spouse or civil partner; or a person with whom the Member is living as husband and wife; or a person with whom the Member is living as if they were civil partners; if the Member is aware that that other person has the interest.

Effect of a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest on participation at meetings

Where you have a DPI in any business of the Council you must, unless you have obtained a dispensation from the authority's Monitoring Officer following consideration by the Dispensations Sub-Committee of the Standards Advisory Committee:-

- not seek to improperly influence a decision about that business; and
- not exercise executive functions in relation to that business.

If you are present at a meeting where that business is discussed, you must:-

- Disclose to the meeting the existence and nature of the interest at the start of the meeting or when the interest becomes apparent, if later; and
- Leave the room (including any public viewing area) for the duration of consideration and decision on the item and not seek to influence the debate or decision

When declaring a DPI, Members should specify the nature of the interest and the agenda item to which the interest relates. This procedure is designed to assist the public's understanding of the meeting and to enable a full record to be made in the minutes of the meeting.

Where you have a DPI in any business of the authority which is not included in the Member's register of interests and you attend a meeting of the authority at which the business is considered, in addition to disclosing the interest to that meeting, you must also within 28 days notify the Monitoring Officer of the interest for inclusion in the Register.

Further advice

For further advice please contact:-

Melanie Clay, Director, Law, Probity and Governance, 020 7364 4800

APPENDIX A: Definition of a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest

(Relevant Authorities (Disclosable Pecuniary Interests) Regulations 2012, Reg 2 and Schedule)

Subject	Prescribed description
Employment, office, trade, profession or vacation	Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain.
Sponsorship	<p>Any payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than from the relevant authority) made or provided within the relevant period in respect of any expenses incurred by the Member in carrying out duties as a member, or towards the election expenses of the Member.</p> <p>This includes any payment or financial benefit from a trade union within the meaning of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992.</p>
Contracts	<p>Any contract which is made between the relevant person (or a body in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest) and the relevant authority—</p> <p>(a) under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed; and</p> <p>(b) which has not been fully discharged.</p>
Land	Any beneficial interest in land which is within the area of the relevant authority.
Licences	Any licence (alone or jointly with others) to occupy land in the area of the relevant authority for a month or longer.
Corporate tenancies	<p>Any tenancy where (to the Member's knowledge)—</p> <p>(a) the landlord is the relevant authority; and</p> <p>(b) the tenant is a body in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest.</p>
Securities	<p>Any beneficial interest in securities of a body where—</p> <p>(a) that body (to the Member's knowledge) has a place of business or land in the area of the relevant authority; and</p> <p>(b) either—</p> <p>(i) the total nominal value of the securities exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body; or</p> <p>(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 one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class.</p>

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LONDON BOROUGH OF TOWER HAMLETS

MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL

HELD AT 7.35 P.M. ON WEDNESDAY, 20 JANUARY 2016

**THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, 1ST FLOOR, TOWN HALL, MULBERRY PLACE, 5
CLOVE CRESCENT, LONDON, E14 2BG**

Members Present:

Mayor John Biggs	Councillor Danny Hassell
Councillor Khaled Uddin Ahmed	Councillor Sirajul Islam
Councillor Suluk Ahmed	Councillor Denise Jones
Councillor Sabina Akhtar	Councillor Aminur Khan
Councillor Mahbub Alam	Councillor Rabina Khan
Councillor Shah Alam	Councillor Shiria Khatun
Councillor Amina Ali	Councillor Abjol Miah
Councillor Shahed Ali	Councillor Ayas Miah
Councillor Craig Aston	Councillor Harun Miah
Councillor Asma Begum	Councillor Md. Maium Miah
Councillor Rachel Blake	Councillor Mohammed Mufti Miah
Councillor Chris Chapman	Councillor Abdul Mukit MBE
Councillor Dave Chesterton	Councillor Muhammad Ansar Mustaqim
Councillor Gulam Kibria Choudhury	Councillor Joshua Peck
Councillor Andrew Cregan	Councillor John Pierce
Councillor Julia Dockerill	Councillor Oliur Rahman
Councillor David Edgar	Councillor Gulam Robbani
Councillor Marc Francis	Councillor Candida Ronald
Councillor Amy Whitelock Gibbs	Councillor Rachael Saunders
Councillor Peter Golds	Councillor Helal Uddin
Councillor Shafiqul Haque	Councillor Andrew Wood
Councillor Clare Harrison	

The Speaker of the Council, Councillor M. A. Mukit, MBE in the Chair

During the meeting, the Council agreed to vary the order of business. To aid clarity, the Minutes are presented in the order that the items originally appeared on the agenda. The order the business taken in at the meeting was as follows:

- Item 1 - Apologies for absence.
- Item 2 – Declarations of Disclosable Pecuniary Interests.
- Item 3 – Minutes.
- Item 4 – Announcements.
- Items 5 – Petitions.
- Item 6 – Public Questions.

- Item 7 – Mayor’s Report.
- Item 12.6 – Motion regarding Bishopsgate Goodsyrd
- Item 8 – Members Questions. (8.1 – 8.7)
- Item 12.9 – Motion regarding the Protection of Tower Hamlets Heritage and Community Assets
- Item 8 – Members Questions. (8.8 – 8.10)
- Item 12.3 –Motion regarding the Housing and Planning Bill
- Item 9. 1 - Report from Cabinet Meeting, Local Council Tax Reduction Scheme 2016/17
- Item 11.1 - Audit of Accounts 2013/14 : Section 11 Recommendation - Audit Commission Act 1998
- Item 11.2 - Mid - Year Review For Treasury Management and Investment Strategy 2015/16
- Item 11.3 - Review of Proportionality and Allocation of Places on Committees and Panels of the Council.

1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received on behalf of:

- Councillor Ohid Ahmed
- Councillor Abdul Asad
- Councillor Rajib Ahmed

Apologies for lateness were received on behalf of Councillor Marc Francis

2. DECLARATIONS OF DISCLOSABLE PECUNIARY INTERESTS

Councillor Oliur Rahman declared a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest in Agenda Item 12.4 – ‘Motion regarding junior doctors and the NHS’. He stated that he would leave the meeting room for the consideration of this matter. (Motion not debated at the meeting due to lack of time).

Councillor Rachel Blake declared a prejudicial interest in Agenda Item 5.3 - ‘Petition calling on the Mayor and Council to reject the draft guidance for roof and rear extensions’. She stated that she would leave the meeting room for the consideration of this matter.

3. MINUTES

RESOLVED:

That the unrestricted minutes of the Council meeting held on 18th November 2015 be confirmed as a correct record and the Speaker be authorised to sign them accordingly.

4. TO RECEIVE ANNOUNCEMENTS (IF ANY) FROM THE SPEAKER OF THE COUNCIL OR THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

The Speaker reported that he would be holding two further fundraising dinners on the 8th and 21st March 2016 and would be very grateful for the Council's continued support. All the money raised would be going to MIND in Tower Hamlets and Newham, and the Surjamuki Project. He stated he would like to reach a target of £50,000. He was also hoping to hold a Tour of Tower Hamlets in the coming months.

5. TO RECEIVE PETITIONS**5.1 Petition relating to drug dealing and anti-social behaviour.**

(Note: the correct petition text had been circulated as an addendum)

The petitioners addressed the meeting and responded to questions from Members. Councillor Shiria Khatun, Deputy Mayor and Cabinet Member for Community Safety then responded to the matters raised in the petition. She confirmed that there had been a number of reported incidences recently on the estate. To address the issues, the Council, together with the Police, the registered housing providers and other partners were undertaking enforcement action on the estate including regular patrols of the area. In addition, the Police have instigated a dispersal zone to move people away from the area.

Residents were encouraged to participate in the Community Surgeries and the Police Ward Panels where their views would help shape their action plans. Officers would be contacting the Ward Councillors to inform them of how residents could be involved in these groups.

On the issue of CCTV and estate improvements, the Council would work with Tower Hamlets Homes who predominantly managed the housing estate to consider whether CCTV could be provided on the estate.

RESOLVED:

That the petition be referred to the Corporate Director, Communities, Localities and Culture for a written response within 28 days.

5.2 Petition relating to cuts to children's services.

The petitioners addressed the meeting and responded to questions from Members. Councillor Rachael Saunders Deputy Mayor and Cabinet Member for Education & Children's Services then responded to the matters raised in the petition. She referred to the proposals in the Council's budget relating to the Early Years Services, arising from central government cuts and decisions made by the previous administration. To improve outcomes in Early Years, it was imperative that the Council engaged effectively with families and service users including those of the One O'clock club to shape future services.

RESOLVED:

That the petition be referred to the Interim Corporate Director, Children's Services for a written response within 28 days.

5.3 Petition calling on the Mayor and Council to reject the draft guidance for roof and rear extensions.

The petitioners addressed the meeting and responded to questions from Members. Mayor John Biggs then responded to the matters raised in the petition.

The Mayor stated that he agreed with the petition. He thought that whilst the draft consultation document had strengths in many areas given the heritage issues, it should be reviewed in light of the consultation results and the recent scrutiny review of the matter. He commented that it might be necessary to explore alternative approaches to the issues including more modern designs that fitted in with the Conservation Area. Accordingly, he had asked Council Officers to look into these matters.

RESOLVED:

That the petition be referred to the Corporate Director, Development and Renewal, for a written response within 28 days.

6. TO RECEIVE WRITTEN QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC

One public question had been submitted for response by the Mayor or relevant Cabinet Member. In the absence of the questioner, the question was not put. A written response would be provided to the question. (Note: The written response is included in Appendix 'A' to these minutes.)

7. MAYOR'S REPORT

The Mayor made his report to the Council, referring to his written report circulated at the meeting, summarising key events, engagements and meetings since the last Council meeting.

Procedural Motion

After the Mayors' report, Councillor John Pierce **moved** and Councillor Khales Uddin Ahmed **seconded**, a procedural motion "that under Procedure Rule 14.1.3 the order of business be varied such that item 12.6 Motion regarding the Bishopsgate Goodsyrd be taken as the next item of business." The procedural motion was put to the vote and was **agreed**.

Following the consideration of this motion and at the invitation of the Speaker the Leaders of the other political groups then responded briefly to the Mayor's report.

8. TO RECEIVE WRITTEN QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

The following questions and in each case a supplementary question (except where indicated) were put and were responded to by the Mayor or relevant Executive Member.

8.1 Question from Councillor Danny Hassell:

What assessment has this council made of the potential impact in this borough of the Tory government's proposals to change school funding allocations?

Response by Councillor Rachael Saunders, Deputy Mayor and Cabinet Member for Education & Children's Services:

It's brilliant to be back talking about the issues that the people in the Borough actually care about. What we know is that the Conservative Government have said that they will implement a new National funding formula from 2017/18 which will include a 'transitional phase'. So there will be period of time over which the new funding arrangement comes into place. We don't have a lot more detail but we do expect the Government to start the consultation soon but what does seem clear is that London Local Authorities will see significant cuts and Tower Hamlets is likely to suffer particularly which will obviously be a serious issue for our schools. This really matters. Education has been an extraordinary success story of Labour Local Authorities since the mid 1990s and anything that undermines that success and the success of our children really really needs to be strongly fought against. So people will know that there are a number of discussions going on currently about an educational partnership which we hope will increase the resilience through the cooperation of schools. However, if the Tory Government cut our funding the educational outcomes of the children in the Borough will suffer and that is enormously important.

Supplementary question from Councillor Danny Hassell:

We have seen it with the public health grant and we have seen it with the revenue support grant that the Tory Government is interested in hitting Labour Councils hard and we know that Labour Councils have chosen to fund their schools more generously and that is choices that those Councils have made historically over the years.

Does the Lead Member agree that this seems to be just another Tory attack on Labour Local Authorities trying to deliver high quality public services to their residents?

Councillor Rachael Saunders response to the supplementary question:

So what we need is a funding formulae that takes into account the high cost of schooling in London as well as the need to mitigate against separation, the importance of supporting children and families and the need to help our diverse community come together and to succeed. It is fair to say actually that

in terms of Tower Hamlets education, you really do get what you pay for. We have been well funded and we have achieved extraordinary outcomes for local children. I really hope that the Tory Government don't undermine that in any way. There is a huge risk and a huge campaign that we need to run to deal with it.

8.2 Question from Councillor Oliur Rahman

Labour party, including Parliamentary Labour Party, has adopted a clear anti-austerity stance and opposed George Osborne's fiscal charter, when will Mayor Biggs listen to Independent Group and take action locally by joining hands with neighbouring Labour Mayors and other like-minded leaders and opposition groups to lead a joint anti-austerity campaign against the cuts and will he give a clear pledge to protect frontline services, the most vulnerable and jobs in his forthcoming budget?

Response by Mayor John Biggs:

As always, I am grateful for Councillor Oliur Rahman's question. I am opposed to austerity and the Government's programme of cuts. I think that it is an excessive reduction in spending, particularly in Local Government which has seen a greater percentage of cuts than most other areas of Government. I am particularly concerned about the impact on the poor people in our Borough whether it is through the effect of housing costs driving people away from Tower Hamlets or the attacks on peoples' incomes through the benefits reductions. We need to be vigorous in getting people to work but we need to protect the most vulnerable in our society and the Tory Government are failing to do that.

You asked whether I will join with neighbouring Labour Mayors. Well the answer is that I do. I meet adjoining Labour Mayors and indeed non adjoining Mayors regularly and we talk about these issues regularly and the ways in which we can mitigate the cuts. I think you need to ask yourself whether you have worked out which direction you want to face in. Do you want to balance your budget or do you want to have a non compliant budget. Because, I know that you are torn within your own mind in two directions on this issue. It is very important for the Council that we have clarity in our budget debates to come in the next few weeks and you have the opportunity to think about that.

Supplementary question from Councillor Oliur Rahman:

I think I know which direction I am heading unlike you Mr Mayor.

Mr Corbyn, your party leader, has taken a clear stance on anti austerity and against the cuts. Yes balance the budget but don't cut the throats of the residents of this Borough as you are proposing. But you would expect that as I believe Councillor Saunders said that Tower Hamlets is a Corbyn free zone so she clearly does not support Corbyn. Half of you are Blairites anyway.

The question is some of the proposals that you are making to Youth Services, Children Services and where you are proposing to raise Council Tax, will be

hitting the ordinary citizens of this Borough. I ask you again if you will be willing to look at the proposals that you have made to make sure that the lives of people in this Borough is not made even more difficult than it has to be.

Mayor John Biggs' response to the supplementary question

I note his comments and I respect the Leader of my Party who is the properly elected Leader of my party and we will work very closely with him in developing our programme of policies. One of the first items that we received from him was an instruction that we should balance our budget. I will repeat that Mr Rahman needs to work out whether he is a Gallowayite, a TUSCite, an SWPer or whether he is currently decided that he is flirting with the Labour Party. Although he seems to be selective and he needs to ask himself whether he is the same Councillor Rahman who sat in my office and said that he thought that the budget was pretty good this year actually.

8.3 Question from Councillor Marc Francis

Will the Deputy Mayor for Community Safety let me know what action has been taken by LBTH and the Metropolitan Police following the recent knifepoint robberies on the towpath of the Hertford Union canal and Hackney Cut at Roach Point?

Response by Councillor Shiria Khatun Deputy Mayor and Cabinet Member for Community Safety:

Thank you Mr Speaker and thank you Councillor Francis for bringing this to Full Council tonight. The Police have confirmed that a robbery took place in December last year on the canal path. The victim was contacted by the local Police both by the Bow East Safer Neighborhood Team and the Hackney SNT and they have responded to him directly. The local police team are undertaking bike patrols in the area and this particular area was identified as a priority for new lighting to the towpath between Whitepost Lane and Roach Point Bridge.

Police feedback to the Council is that this is not generally an area of heavy footfall or crime and there is no clear justification for CCTV at the venue given other pressures in the Borough. However, there is a Community Safety surgery scheduled and Officers and myself have been in contact with yourself. Hopefully there will be plenty of residents turning up as they have been turning up to other Community Safety surgeries where they can actually set priorities and look at the issues in the whole ward and define what priorities need be set for the coming months.

Supplementary question from Councillor Marc Francis:

I thank the Deputy Mayor for that response and for taking the time to discuss the issue with me before the meeting as well. As she knows, the Council's response to the last series of incidences that took place a couple years ago, was to install the new lighting on the tow path.

We've got more residents than ever living adjacent to that canal and particularly that corner. The lighting is a really big improvement but will she endeavour to speak to Officers to see whether additional lighting can be put under the A12 bridge providing that it does not impact on the local ecology. Will she also agree to talk to Officers about a feasibility study potentially for CCTV if it can be demonstrated that this is a continuing hotspot for potential robberies. The reason why these robberies stopped the last time was because the Police intervened and there were more Police Officers around at the time as the London Mayor, Boris Johnson, had not cut them at that stage. They were able to catch and convict two people but we can't guarantee that that will happen next time so we do need further action.

Councillor Shiria Khatun's response to the supplementary question:

Yes Councillor Francis I will certainly be speaking to Officers. I will also be attending the Community Safety surgery in your ward where we can address such issues and talk about the setting up of priorities.

8.4 Question from Councillor Craig Aston

Will the Mayor inform the council how much the Bonfire Night fireworks display in Victoria Park cost taxpayer's and can he further explain why he thinks this is the best use of council resources?

Response by Mayor John Biggs:

I am pleased you asked this question and I am slightly angry with the answer that I have in front of me. I was advised that it would cost in the order of £120,000 and that we would raise a substantial amount through sponsorships and that we would find a way of collecting from people as they entered the park. The latter did not happen.

The reply I have in front of me is that the event cost £180,000 and we received £60,000 in sponsorship and I am rather annoyed with that. I have a list with the Chief Executive of things we need to look at to make sure we have proper control over. In my defence, I was only Mayor for a short time when we agreed to go ahead with this. But yes it needs to be better managed in the future if we are going to hold it. The good news is that 75,000 people (estimated) attended it and had a joyous time. The bad news is that the event was not under adequate financial control and I commit myself to the Council to make sure that we either don't hold it or we have proper controls this time if we hold it this year.

Supplementary question from Councillor Craig Aston:

I would suggest to the Mayor that unless he sets an admission fee for such events, then just people with buckets isn't going to raise that much money. Given that it did cost £180,000 and we do accept that the Local Government finance settlement is not going to be painless for the Borough, does he really think that this is an appropriate use of Council resources so that residents from Hackney can come and have a free fire works display at our expense?

Mayor John Biggs' response to the supplementary question:

Yes I agree with you that if we can only manage an event costing £180,000, it would not be a good use of our money to hold it again this year.

8.5 Question from Councillor Sabina Akhtar

What is the Council doing to help long-term unemployed and economically inactive residents to get into work?

Response by Councillor Joshua Peck, Cabinet Member for Work & Economic Growth:

Thank you very much. The question is a good and timely question. The Council's approach to economic development and in particular unemployment in the past has been around job brokerage. We have just this month started delivering a £2.8 million programme that takes that approach much further. Under which, we will work with people who have been long term unemployed or economically inactive to provide a whole package of support and to deal with the many issues that stop people from getting back into work. It could be drug or alcohol addiction, it could be childcare issues, it could be debt, it could be housing issues, it could be English language issues, it could be skills and training issues, so over a period of time, we can move people into work.

Our aim is to get around 550 people into work over those two years. I have to say that many of these people are absolutely on the breadline because of the cuts to the benefits that this Tory Government is targeting. Those cuts are pretty hard on these groups. So it is an essential scheme and it's a new approach and one that I think that will be very successful.

Supplementary question from Councillor Sabina Akhtar:

Can you say what the programme will be doing for people in supported housing?

Councillor Joshua Peck's response to the supplementary question:

Thank you. I am concerned by residents of supported housing. I've got a small supportive housing unit in my ward and I know that sometimes the support is pretty unsupportive. But the people in those units are the people who have some of the most complex needs that stop them getting into work. But them getting into work can really be part of their recovery. Those are exactly the kind of groups that will be targeted in this programme and I want to look at specifically what we can do around that group.

8.6 Question from Councillor Muhammad Mustaqim:

What practical steps are being taken by the Mayor to reach out and help many small community organizations who are delivering fantastic services, are loved by local people and helping residents in line with the Council's broad corporate objectives and community plan but are suffering significantly and will potentially collapse as a result of cuts in their recent MSG funding. Can Mayor Biggs, at the very least, agree with me and arrange a few sessions, particularly for smaller organisations with non-existent or limited resources and capability, to see how they can be supported to make a bid for any emergency assistance from the Council, so that they can use that fund as their match funding capacity to make further applications elsewhere. This will also help them understand recent changes in criteria and what steps could they take to make a potentially successful bid for future Council funding if possible?

Response by Councillor Rachael Saunders Deputy Mayor and Cabinet Member for Education & Children's Services:

Thank you. Whilst I was really frustrated by a whole number of the decisions that the Commissioners made on the mainstream grant process and I sat here with Labour colleagues advocating as best as we could for a whole number of organisations, being the only party to do so, I am glad that the Commissioners funded the Tower Hamlets Council for Voluntary Service (THCVS) to give exactly this kind of support to local organisations.

Through the Main Stream Grant 2015/18 programme, the Council is funding a partnership project led by the THCVS, aimed at supporting local organisations with a focus on helping those that were unsuccessful in the recent MSG round. The project will deliver training, information and advice to organisations on how to raise funds for the provision of projects and core services, the effective management of their projects and staff and how to achieve quality assurance accreditations. There will be training workshops as you described, intensive and short-term one-to-one help, peer support events and e-bulletins.

Officers within the Third Sector Team do routinely provide support and general guidance on submitting applications for Emergency Funding. We have also done all we can to be flexible quite recently in terms of using match funding to lever resources into the Borough. However in relation to Emergency Funding, it is important to be clear that where Officers are assessing the applications there needs to be a separation. So you can't help write an application that you will also be assessing. That why it is right that we funded the THCVS to give that help.

Supplementary question from Councillor Muhammad Mustaqim:

Thank you Cabinet Member for elaborately responding. I have received many representations from organisations and they are suffering from the funding cuts. Given this, can the Mayor ask the relevant Officers to have one to one meetings with the organisations to assist them with their emergency funding application?

Councillor Rachael Saunders response to the supplementary question:

So as we have described we have funded the THCVS to give this help and support. I personally and I know that other Members have met with a whole number of organisations to give the best advice that we can. I have also met with a number of organisations along with the Corporate Director of Resources and we have done all we can to help there as well. So if people want to approach us the door is always open.

8.7 Question from Councillor Andrew Cregan:

What is the Council doing to ensure historic fabric is protected at the so-called Norton Folgate site in Spitalfields, particularly given the continued interest by developers in developing the site?

Response by Councillor Rachel Blake, Cabinet Member for Strategic Development:

Councillor Cregan, thank you for bringing this question forward.

As you know, the Mayor of London decided to 'call-in' the application and determine it himself and heard the case on 18th January 2016. To respond directly to your question a senior officer did represent the Council's views as determined by the Strategic Development Committee in July. The Council's views on this were that their refusal related to the impact on the heritage assets and harm to the character and appearance of the Elder Street Conservation Area. The compliance with the planning permission now falls back to the Council and obviously we will be taking those responsibilities very seriously.

Supplementary comment from Councillor Andrew Cregan:

Thank you for your response Councillor Blake. Like many local residents, I was appalled to see the Mayor of London intervene in this planning proposal and overturn the decision of this Council and one that was strongly supported by the local community. This does not bode well for the outcome of the Bishopsgate Goodsyrd proposal which is pending and we have already discussed tonight. At Norton Folgate, the London Mayor has taken the decision to demolish historic warehouses in our Borough's Conservation Areas. This is a shameful intrusion on the authority of this Council and presents a clear loss to our heritage and community assets.

Procedural Motion

Councillor Andrew Cregan **moved** and Councillor Joshua Peck **seconded**, a procedural motion "that under Procedure Rule 14.1.3 the order of business be varied such that item 12.9 Motion regarding the Protection of Tower Hamlets Heritage and Community Assets be taken as the next item of business." The procedural motion was put to the vote and was **agreed**.

8.8 Question from Councillor Julia Dockerill:

The Borough wide 20mph Experimental Traffic Order is due to end this September. Will the Mayor consider whether to extend, amend or end the test? Given that only 103 people supported the original reduction in speed versus 43,589 car & van drivers in the Borough how will the Council include all road users in that decision?

Response by Councillor Ayas Miah Cabinet Member for Environment:

Thank you Mr Speaker and thank you for your question. A decision on whether to extend, amend or withdraw the 20 mph Experimental Traffic Offer will be taken at the point that we have sufficient data on the impact to make a judgement. Officers will present the analysis of the Experimental Traffic orders impact to Cabinet in September 2016, in order to inform action to be taken in relation to its expiry on 13th October. This decision will be based on a comprehensive review of the impact of the scheme up to that point, taking into account changes in driving behaviour, collision patterns and public perception.

There are clear concerns expressed by residents about speeding traffic across the Borough. It is not correct to suggest that car and van drivers do not support or benefit from the reduced speed limit and the costs and benefits for all road users will be taken into account in this assessment and it would be wrong to put the interests of any group above that of public safety.

Supplementary question from Councillor Julia Dockerill:

My theory is that too much faith is placed in the 20 mph limit and without any real enforcement or public backing, it is creating unintended consequences, for instance dangerous overtaking on some of the A roads such as Manchester Road. So as part as the review, can we receive reassurance that you will be looking at road safety as a whole rather than just focusing on this blind adherence to the 20 mph limit?

Councillor Ayas Miah's response to the supplementary question:

The Council is committed to improve the safety of our roads and road users. We need to encourage our road users and drivers with respect to behavioural changes as well so thank you for your question.

8.9 Question from Councillor Helal Uddin:

Does the Mayor have any strategy in place to improve community cohesion further in the Borough?

Response by Mayor John Biggs:

This is a vitally important question and I think anyone coming out of the events in the last few years will recognise that whatever else was said, there were voices from across the community talking about the lack of cohesion, dialogue and understanding. Although we have made great progress, we

need to make far greater progress still to dissolve boundaries between communities and increase understanding of different faiths and cultures. So it is vital that we have such a strategy. Stating that is one thing, putting together such a strategy will involve the development of a far more complex and comprehensive set of measures. So we are doing quite a lot of work.

I commend the work that Councillor Shiria Khatun is doing as part of her brief. We are working with a range of community partners including mosques, migrant groups, faith leaders, disabled people, schools, the LGBT community to develop a community cohesion action plan which will better coordinate the wide range of activities that are already happening. But I think more than that it does need leadership from all of us. It needs trusting relationships between ourselves and faith communities and community groups. It needs us to reemphasise our equalities duties and commitments and the fact that you can't have equalities unless you have respect and understanding between communities. I think it also requires - and this is perhaps more political than some people would like in this chamber, us to challenge the dreadful effects of poverty and exclusion which some policies, intentionally or otherwise, are causing within our communities in the east end. So we need to be very vigilant, we need to be forever inventive, we need to deal with the problems of radicalisation, the problems of racism in our community. In essence, we need to deal with the challenges preventing all from enjoying the same chances. So there is a whole set of strategies.

Therefore, I think the most comprehensive answer to this question is that at the very core of everything that the Council does, should be the driver towards making sure that we are a very fair community in which people have opportunities and can achieve their potential.

Supplementary question from Councillor Helal Uddin:

Thank you Mr Mayor, very helpful indeed. I'm just wondering whether you have experienced any difficulties from the legacy that was left behind especially by the opposition that divided our community. If this is the case, what message would you like to send tonight to the politicians?

Mayor John Biggs' response to the supplementary question

I think the record shows that the political experiment of the first Mayor's administration in Tower Hamlets was successful in some respects but not in quite a few others and was quite, with hindsight perhaps with good intentions at the time, very divisive in our communities in Tower Hamlets. I think we are fairly clear in our understanding of that.

I have always been determined as Mayor at least up to now to try to provide bridges and opportunities to those who were involved in that administration to get real about the effects of what happened and to work with us to help create a cohesive community in the Borough. I think we need to learn by looking forward by being an outward looking community and not by spending too much time looking backwards at the events of the past unless they have unresolved lessons that we need to learn from.

8.10 Question from Councillor Rabina Khan:

There has been much criticism of the housing bill, especially the extension of right to buy and the forced sell-off of social housing stock. But the “pay to stay” scheme will have a huge impact on tenants especially in Tower Hamlets, how will the Mayor address this scheme so that tenants are protected from facing eviction?

Response by Councillor Sirajul Islam Statutory Deputy Mayor and Cabinet Member for Housing Management & Performance:

Thank you Mr Speaker and thank you Councillor Khan for this question. As Councillor Khan will know, the Housing and Planning Bill is currently making its way through Parliament and is at the Report Stage in the House of Commons.

Chapter 4 Section 79 sets out that ‘The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision about the levels of rent that a registered provider of social housing must charge a high income tenant of social housing in England.

This is widely expected to impose a requirement for tenants in a household earning over £40k in London (and £30k elsewhere) to pay a higher rent in line with the regulatory requirements.

Until the final details in the Bill are agreed and regulations issued by the Secretary of State, it will not be possible to predict how much impact this duty will have on existing Council tenants as the Council does not currently collect details on household income for tenancy management purposes. At this point it is therefore not possible to consider what mitigating actions, if any will be required to ensure tenants can be protected from eviction.

The Pay to Stay proposal was subject to a public consultation by the Government and the Mayor responded robustly to the scheme stating that ‘I do not agree with the Pay to stay policy which I believe is flawed, particularly in relation to the London Housing market and the impact on hard working families in LB Tower Hamlets.

The response went on to make several points concerning the flawed notion of tenants receiving subsidy, proposed entry levels, the impact on mixed and balanced communities, the cost of the scheme to the Council and the operation of the scheme in relation to Housing benefit entitlement.

A copy of the consultation response is available to all Members from the Mayor’s office.

Procedural Motion

Councillor Sirajul Islam **moved** and Councillor Rachel Blake **seconded**, a procedural motion “that under Procedure Rule 14.1.3 the order of business be varied such that item 12.3 Motion regarding the Housing and Planning Bill be

taken as the next item of business.” The procedural motion was put to the vote and was **agreed**.

Supplementary question from Councillor Rabina Khan:

I understand that there was a consultation by the Government between 9th October, I think to the 20th November by which this Council were supposed to submit evidence or information. I want to know what kind of information was submitted on behalf of the residents of this Borough and also who was consulted when that submission was given. Did you contact Tower Hamlets Homes renters, did you speak to the Tower Hamlets Tenants Federation and did you collate some of the information from the people who care about this Borough, particularly in light of those who will definitely be effected by the pay to stay.

Councillor Sirajul Islam’s response to the supplementary question:

Thank you Mr Speaker. I already said in my initial response, Mayor Biggs has responded to that consultation and you are very welcomed to get a copy of the response from the Mayor’s Office.

The remaining questions 8.11 - 8.22 were not put due to a lack of time. The Committee Services Manager stated that written responses would be provided to the questions. (Note: The written responses are included in Appendix ‘A’ to these minutes.)

9. REPORTS FROM THE EXECUTIVE AND THE COUNCIL'S COMMITTEES

9.1 Report from Cabinet Meeting, Local Council Tax Reduction Scheme 2016/17

The Council considered the report from Cabinet on the Local Council Tax Reduction Scheme 2016/17.

The recommendations set out in the report were put to the vote and were **agreed**. Accordingly it was:

RESOLVED:

1. That the continuation of the current Local Council Tax Reduction Scheme for 2016/17 be approved which will retain the same level of support to all working age Council Tax payers on a low income as set out in the report to Cabinet on 5 January 2016;
2. That it be agreed that the extension of the scheme is for one year only, to be reviewed alongside the impact of the Government’s proposed welfare reform changes and an options review for the future of LCTRS during 2016.

10. TO RECEIVE REPORTS AND QUESTIONS ON JOINT ARRANGEMENTS/EXTERNAL ORGANISATIONS (IF ANY)

There was no business to transact under this agenda item.

11. OTHER BUSINESS**11.1 Audit of Accounts 2013/14 : Section 11 Recommendation - Audit Commission Act 1998**

The Council considered the report of the Corporate Director of Resources on the Council's intended response to the recommendations made by KPMG under S11 (3) of the Audit Commission Act 1998.

Councillor David Edgar, Cabinet Member for Resources highlighted the key points in the report. He explained that, due to the intervention of the DCLG and the subsequent best value investigation carried out by PricewaterhouseCoopers, KPMG carried out additional work in the areas of concern. This meant that they were not in a position to issue an opinion on the 2013/14 accounts until September 2015.

Despite the unqualified audit opinion, KPMG raised some concerns with the best value review and therefore issued an adverse conclusion on the arrangements to secure Value for Money for 2013/14. In the Section 11 Recommendation subsequently issued, the Council's Auditor's state that whilst they were satisfied that the Authority was taking sufficient steps to address the specific matters identified to date, that a wider governance review should be undertaken. Councillor Edgar considered that considerable progress had been made in addressing the issues identified. The Mayor had introduced a transparency protocol and also the Council's Overview and Scrutiny Committee had established a transparency commission. Significant progress had also been made against the Best Value Action Plan and the updated version was included in the Council papers. However it was recognised that further work needed to be carried out.

The Mayor endorsed Councillor Edgar's comments. He considered that whilst the recommendations mainly related to the actions of the previous administration, it also raised systemic and structural issues regarding the way the Council behaves and manages its business which were being taken account of substantially in the Best Value process. He stated that the Council were taking the issues raised very seriously and were grateful for the work that was happening in this area.

The recommendations set out in the report were put to the vote and were **agreed**. Accordingly it was:

RESOLVED:

1. That the recommendations made by KPMG under Section 11 (3) of the Audit Commission Act 1998 be accepted;
2. That the actions already put in place by the Corporate Director of Resources in response to the recommendations made under Section 11 (3) of the Audit Commission Act 1998 be noted and endorsed;
3. That the issues identified by KPMG under Section 11 (3) of the Audit Commission Act 1998 and the commitment of Members and officers to resolve these be noted;
4. That progress against the recommendations be monitored by the General Purposes Committee, alongside the other monitoring arrangements put in place.

11.2 Mid - Year Review For Treasury Management and Investment Strategy 2015/16

The Council considered the report of the Corporate Director of Resources reviewing progress on the Treasury Management and Investment Strategy approved by Full Council on 25 February 2015

The recommendations set out in the report were put to the vote and were **agreed**. Accordingly it was:

RESOLVED:

That the Council note:

1. The Treasury Management activities and performance against targets for the six months to 30 September 2015;
2. That the current development and update for MiFID II Impact on LGPS and Local Authorities and also Changes in credit rating methodology as set out in section 4 of the report;
3. That the Council's investment balance of £421.3m as at 30 September 2015 of which £40m was invested in other Local Authorities (set out in Appendix 1 of the report).
4. The Council's position on prudential indicators (set out in Appendix 6 of the report).

11.3 Review of Proportionality and Allocation of Places on Committees and Panels of the Council

The Council considered the report of the Director of Law Probity and Governance, setting out the position regarding proportionality and the allocation of Committee places following a change in the political composition of the Council.

The recommendations set out in the report were put to the vote and were **agreed**. Accordingly it was:

RESOLVED:

That Council agrees:

1. The review of proportionality as at section 3 of the report and the allocation of seats on committees and panels for the remainder of the Municipal Year 2015/16 as set out at paragraph 4.2 of the report;
2. The committees and panels established for the municipal year 2015/16 as listed in paragraph 4.2 and that the total number of places on these committees and panels be reduced from 91 to 90 by reducing the Strategic Development Committee from 9 to 8 seats;
3. That Members and deputies be appointed to serve on those committees and panels in accordance with nominations from the political groups to be notified to the Director, Law, Probity and Governance.

12. TO CONSIDER MOTIONS SUBMITTED BY MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

12.3 Motion regarding the Housing and Planning Bill

Councillor Sirajul Islam **moved** and Councillor Rachel Blake **seconded** the motion as printed in the agenda.

Following debate, the motion was put to the vote and was **agreed**. Accordingly it was:

RESOLVED:

This Council notes that:

1. The Government published a Housing and Planning Bill for First reading on 13 October 2015.
2. The second reading took place on the 2 November 2015 and that the Bill was carried at its second reading in Parliament.

3. The Bill has been through the Committee Stage and is now in the final stages of being agreed by the Commons
4. The Bill includes:
 - a. Introduction of a General Duty to promote Starter Homes
 - b. Measures to force Councils to sell high value council homes
 - c. Measures to require higher earners to pay higher rents and for the increased income to be paid to the Secretary of State
 - d. Measures to implement the Right to Buy for Housing Association Tenants through a on a voluntary basis.
5. That Cllr Philippa Roe, Conservative Leader of Westminster Council, has said “it is absolutely vital that the proceeds of right-to-buy from London are kept in London.”
6. Rushanara Ali MP and Jim Fitzpatrick MP voted against the Bill at the second reading.
7. Zac Goldsmith MP, in the House of Commons on Monday 2nd November, said:
 - “the gap between supply and demand remains very wide, and without radical action, it will grow wider still, further pricing Londoners out of their own city”
 - “closing the gap between supply and demand, therefore, is the absolute priority”
 - “council homes in London are far more valuable than they are elsewhere, and without a change we will see a disproportionate flow of resources out of London”
 - “the amendment that I intend to table after today’s debate will ask for a binding guarantee that London will see a net gain in affordable housing as a consequence of this policy—a guarantee that London will see, in addition to the replaced housing association homes, at least two low-cost homes built for every single high-value home sold”
 - “the bottom line is that we are going to have to use every single available lever to deliver affordable homes at all incomes”
8. Sadiq Khan MP tabled an amendment to the Bill that would ensure that a proportion of starter homes are available to local people.
9. Sadiq Khan MP described the Bill as being “catastrophic for hundreds of thousands of people who will see rents and house prices rise and a steep decline in the number of affordable properties.”
10. The Mayor in Cabinet in September 2015 approved the development of new affordable homes.

This Council believes:

1. London’s successful future is threatened without sufficient supply of genuinely affordable homes.

2. Tower Hamlets has historically provided a vital role for supplying homes for households on low incomes who play a vital role in London's economy and that role is under threat.
3. This Bill will have a severe detrimental effect on the ability of LB Tower Hamlets to address housing need and demand in Tower Hamlets.
4. This Bill will force many households to leave the borough as they will no longer be able to afford to live in Tower Hamlets.
5. This Bill will undermine the mixed and diverse communities that we are proud to be part of in Tower Hamlets.
6. There is no provision within the Bill to ensure that the proceeds from the Right to Buy of Housing Association homes or from the forced sale of Council homes will stay within Tower Hamlets.

This Council calls on:

1. The Mayor and all councillors to actively campaign to highlight the disastrous consequences of this Bill.
2. The Mayor to give full consideration to finding meaningful, genuinely affordable housing solutions for Tower Hamlets.

12.6 Motion regarding Bishopsgate Goodsyrd

Councillor John Pierce **moved**, and Councillor Rachel Blake **seconded** the motion as printed in the agenda.

Councillor Oliur Rahman **moved** a friendly amendment to insert an additional resolution 'That the Council should write to all candidates in the London Mayoral election to seek their views and stance on whether they will oppose/reject the Bishopsgate Goodsyrd development should they be elected Mayor of London in May 2016.

Councillor John Pierce and Councillor Rachel Blake indicated that they accepted this amendment and altered their motion accordingly.

Following further debate the substantive motion as altered was put to the vote and was **agreed**. Accordingly it was:

RESOLVED:

This Council notes:

- The Bishopsgate Goods Yard site is located across the borough boundary of Hackney and Tower Hamlets.
- The site's most well-known historic structures, such as the listed Braithwaite Viaduct and the entry gates, originate from the 19th century goods depot, a sophisticated three storied complex which opened in 1881.

- These historic assets and other remnants of our heritage, such as the Goods Yard walls and the Georgian weavers' cottages on Sclater Street, provide a snapshot of the site's previous use.
- The majority of the Goodsyards buildings burnt down in 1964 and, other than for temporary uses, the site has remained derelict ever since.
- Part of the site lies within the Fournier Street and Brick Lane Conservation Area and is adjacent to the boundaries of four other Conservation Areas.
- Developers Hammerson and Ballymore want to construct 12 buildings on the 11-acre Bishopsgate Goods Yard site, which spans Hackney and Tower Hamlets from Shoreditch High Street to Brick Lane.
- Boris Johnson, Mayor of London, decided to call-in the Goodsyards decision in September 2015.

This Council further notes:

- Hundreds of local residents and campaign groups have objected to this proposal.
- On Thursday 10 December, Hackney and Tower Hamlets councils held special planning committee meetings to discuss the applications. Both voted for refusal.
- BNP Paribas, commissioned by both councils to carry out an independent viability assessment, found that there were many discrepancies with the developer's viability assessment. These include:
 - Developers say it would be justifiable to provide no affordable housing, but offer 10% out of "goodwill".
 - BNPP identified 'distortion', 'double-counting' and a 'lack of transparency' throughout the developer's assessment.
 - BNPP states the developers have exaggerated their costs and downplayed profits. BNPP states developers could offer far more in S106 contributions than they currently are.

The Council believes:

- Boris Johnson decision to call in the proposal rides roughshod over local democratic decision-making.
- The viability assessment on which the developers base their case does not stack up.
- There is so much potential for Bishopsgate Goodsyards to be developed in a creative way which works for the benefit of everyone.
- The proposal fails to meet to the planning rules and will cause substantial harm to the local heritage and townscape.
- The lack of affordable homes - only 10% is proposed is out of "goodwill" - is an insult to local people.

- The proposal also fails to provide a mixed and balanced community, has an unacceptable impact on the amount of daylight and sunlight in the local community, and does not meet site design principles and housing standards.
- The scheme will have a 'major adverse impact' on the air quality on Bethnal Green Road.

This Council resolves:

- To ask the council to support the More Light More Power campaign which aims to promote inspired and innovative development of the Goodsyard
- To call on the Mayor to request an urgent meeting with the Mayor of London to discuss the impact of the proposal on the local neighbourhoods and our conservation areas.
- To consider all options in relation to the Mayor of London Boris Johnson's decision of the application, including a judicial review.
- To call on the Mayor of Tower Hamlets to submit evidence to the Mayor of London setting out why we do not believe this application meets planning policy.
- That the Council write to all candidates in the London Mayoral election to seek their views and stance on whether they will oppose/reject the Bishopsgate Goodsyard development should they be elected Mayor of London in May 2016.

12.9 Motion regarding the Protection of Tower Hamlets Heritage and Community Assets

Councillor Andrew Cregan **moved** and Councillor Joshua Peck **seconded** the motion as printed in the agenda.

Following debate, the motion was put to the vote and was unanimously **agreed**. Accordingly it was:

RESOLVED:

This Council notes:

- There is a rich variety of historic buildings in our Borough that add immense value to our community.
- That Tower Hamlets' "Local List" was compiled in 1973, alongside the Borough's Statutory List.
- That although it has been added to over the years, the Council's Local List is not a complete list of all non-designated heritage assets in the Borough.

- Heritage and community assets, in particular pubs, play an important role in our Borough, helping to provide local character, strengthen social networks, contribute to the local economy and provide an important focal point for local communities – hosting events, clubs and meetings that are necessary for community cohesion.
- Once heritage and community assets are gone it is impossible to bring them back.

This Council believes that:

- The protection of heritage and community assets must be a core consideration in the borough's approach to regeneration and development.
- Developers should consult with local heritage and conservation groups early enough in the stages of a planning application to shape those applications appropriately.
- Tower Hamlets would benefit from a review of policies to mitigate against harm to historic fabric by developers, before planning applications reach the Committee stage.
- Soaring property prices and gaps in planning law mean that many local heritage and community assets can easily be turned into a supermarket, flats or even demolished.
- Heritage and community assets must be protected from wilful neglect and property speculation.

This Council resolves:

- To revise the Local List in its entirety as soon as possible, to include all non-designated heritage assets and historic public houses.
- To establish a process whereby local residents can make additions to the Local List easily.
- To create a local "Heritage at Risk Register" incorporating all at risk buildings on the Local List.
- To take a proactive stance in monitoring the condition of historic local buildings on a local "Heritage at Risk Register" through the use of notices issued by the Planning Enforcement Team.
- To protect community assets under threat from change of use by "Article 4 Directions".
- To implement a specific pub protection policy to be incorporated into the Local Plan as well as a separate policy to enhance community infrastructure.

Motions 12.1, 12-2, 12.4, 12.5, 12.7, 12.8 were not debated due to lack of time.

The meeting ended at 10.35 p.m.

Speaker of the Council

APPENDIX A – WRITTEN RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS THAT WERE NOT PUT AT THE MEETING

6.1 Question from Ms Meredoc McMinn:

There is a serious problem with dangerous driving in Tower Hamlets. I have been communicating about this with Tower Hamlets and the police since the beginning of 2013. The police say it is the responsibility of Tower Hamlets, and the Borough says it is the responsibility of the police. I pay taxes to Tower Hamlets and would like them to deal with the problem. I also think that police resources should be used more effectively. I would like to know, in order to make communities safer from dangerous driving, if something could be done, specifically:

- Speed cameras, especially on Commercial Rd and around Stepney Green.
- Pinch points on all residential roads, including Senrab and Bromley Streets.
- If Senrab and Bromley St could also be made one way.
- An active programme in colleges to stop young dangerous drivers.

Response from Mayor John Biggs

A 20 mph Experimental Traffic Order was introduced in April 2015 seeking to address the large number of minor collisions which take place throughout the borough. TfL's LIP funding is also used to review the worst collision hotspots in the borough (measured in terms of serious or fatal collisions) and where feasible, to fund remedial measures to improve junction design and traffic management.

As part of our ongoing monitoring of road safety issues, reviews of four existing 20mph zones are currently being undertaken. These reviews will determine if further design modifications are needed in some areas to increase self-enforcement. These measures could include introduction of one-way streets or pinch points for instance.

The Council is also working with the Local Police to increase the level of traffic enforcement on the borough's roads. Whilst the Council can enforce a limited number of civil "moving traffic offences" by camera enforcement (e.g. banned right turns, bus lane abuse and blocking yellow box junctions), only the Police have the ability to stop traffic for the purposes of enforcing traffic regulations. Consequently, a programme of enforcement actions is being programmed with the Police targeted at those areas with the highest levels of complaints about anti-social racing and speeding. This will be complemented by a series of coordinated Community Speed Watch initiatives linked to local schools and colleges.

There are government restrictions on where speed cameras can be introduced which are based on collision records and few sites in the borough qualify. However, speed indicator devices which flash when speed limits are exceeded have been introduced in a number of areas and have been found to make a difference to driver behaviour.

Ms McMinn may also be interested to note that young driver education and awareness is offered to schools and colleges to try to encourage more responsible driver behaviour.

8.10 Question from Councillor Rabina Khan:

There has been much criticism of the housing bill, especially the extension of right to buy and the forced sell-off of social housing stock. But the “pay to stay” scheme will have a huge impact on tenants especially in Tower Hamlets, how will the Mayor address this scheme so that tenants are protected from facing eviction?

Response from Councillor Sirajul Islam

The Housing and Planning Bill is currently making its way through Parliament and is at the Report Stage in the House of Commons.

Chapter 4 Section 79 sets out that ‘The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision about the levels of rent that a registered provider of social housing must charge a high income tenant of social housing in England,

This is widely expected to impose a requirement for tenants in a household earning over £40k in London (and £30k elsewhere) to pay a higher rent in line with the regulatory requirements.

Until the final details in the Bill are agreed and regulations issued by the Secretary of State, it will not be possible to predict how much impact this duty will have on existing Council tenants as the Council does not currently collect details on household income for tenancy management purposes. At this point it is therefore not possible to consider what mitigating actions, if any will be required to ensure tenants can be protected from eviction.

The Pay to Stay proposal was subject to a public consultation by the Government and the Mayor responded robustly to the scheme stating that ‘I do not agree with the Pay to Stay policy which I believe is flawed, particularly in relation to the London Housing market and the impact on hard working families in LB Tower Hamlets’.

The response went on to make several points concerning the flawed notion of tenants receiving subsidy, proposed entry levels, the impact on mixed and balanced communities, the cost of the scheme to the Council and the operation of the scheme in relation to Housing benefit entitlement.

A copy of the consultation response is available to all Members from the Mayor's office.

8.11 Question from Councillor John Pierce

Can the lead member give us an update on the performance of the youth service?

Response from Councillor Rachael Saunders

The youth service sets annual targets for a range of Key Performance Indicators – contacts, participants and outcomes. These targets are set at service level, Local Area Partnership (LAP) level, for individual centres and for organisations funded through service level agreements and grants.

At midyear the service is meeting over half of its contact related targets and approximately half of its targets specific to participants and accredited outcomes. There can be some delay in recording particularly with certified and accredited outcomes and a clearer picture of end of year performance is always established at Quarter 3 for that reason.

Certified and Recorded outcome performance is below where they should be at Quarter 2 as a result of grant recipients dropping out and the short term staff impacts of ongoing service reform and restructuring. Performance meetings were held with area managers and LAP co-ordinators in November / December to coordinate the collation and review of performance data to the end of Quarter 3 (December 2015) and a similar exercise is taking place with third party organisations. The additional quarter's figures should demonstrate a significantly improved picture from which we may more accurately determine likely year end outturn.

The service is reviewing the performance indicators in the coming quarter as part of the wider service review. It will be in a position to present new forecasts for the year 2015 – 16 against the existing indicators in February.

8.12 Question from Councillor Chris Chapman

As many London local authorities issue on the spot fines for spitting and have raised considerable sums of revenue. Will the Mayor explain why has the council not taken full advantage of these powers and used them more extensively in a bid to stamp out the disgusting habit of spitting in public?

Response from Councillor Shiria Khatun

Spitting in public places is carries significant health risks and is not acceptable behaviour. To effect a change in behaviour of people who do spit requires a mixture of educational activities, reinforced by appropriate enforcement.

Public spitting was decriminalised in 1993 and is therefore not a criminal offence under the Public Health Act. The Council does have the power to take enforcement action against witnessed spitting in public under our powers to deal with litter and waste by way of issuing the offender with a fixed penalty notice (FPN). The FPN fine amount is £80, however if payment is made within the first 10 days there is a discounted amount of £50.

For a FPN to be issued uniformed Tower Hamlet Enforcement Officers have to witness the offence of spitting and in 2015 issued 14 FPNs for spitting.

As the offence of littering/waste (spitting) has to be witnessed by a uniformed THEO this clearly acts as a deterrent as individuals rarely undertake this behaviour in front of officers. THEOs will always issue a FPN when spitting in public is witnessed by officers and pro-active patrols are undertaken within identified hot-spot areas.

In the longer term an educational approach is almost certainly more effective than heavy enforcement as a way of changing behaviour. We are working with our health partners to raise awareness of the anti-social nature and the public health risks of spitting.

8.13 Question from Councillor Mahbub Alam:

Can the Cabinet Member for culture outline the vision, strategy, activities and action plan for her brief for 2016/17 and beyond. In particular, when can we expect to see the draft of Council's overarching 'cultural strategy', and what is the envisaged outcome or objective of the Somali Taskforce?

Response from Councillor Asma Begum

The Council supports an exciting programme of activity for residents catering for all those interested in arts and culture, participating in sports and developing their learning through the programme of works at the Ideas Stores. It continues to work with the third sector and producing its own events programme. It's much too long a programme of activities for me to respond fully here but I am happy to send Councillor Alam details if he wishes.

There is no longer any statutory requirement on Councils to produce a Cultural Strategy. When these were a statutory requirement Councils always struggled to limit and therefore focus the extent and meaning of their cultural activities. These strategies were therefore seen by local authorities and central government as being too diffuse to add value and too unwieldy. Government abandoned the requirement. The Council is working on a range of more detailed strategies that drive the development and delivery of cultural services. These include an Open Green Spaces Strategy, Sports Facilities Strategy, Sports Development Strategy and the Idea Store Strategy. These reviews are all are timetabled to be completed in 2016.

While it does not fall within my portfolio I can confirm that the purpose of the Somali Task Force is to review the needs and issues faced by the Somali

community in Tower Hamlets and to identify how these needs can be better addressed through local services. The Task Force seeks to address inequality in outcomes for Somali residents across:

- health and wellbeing,
- provision for young people,
- educational attainment and employment and
- housing and welfare reform

8.14 Question from Councillor Andrew Wood

Will the Mayor announce who within the council is responsible for overseeing the operation of the heliport at Vanguard on Westferry Road?

Response from Mayor John Biggs

The Civil Aviation Authority is responsible for regulating helicopter flights and is tasked by the Department for Transport to investigate and prosecute breaches of aviation safety rules and some aviation related consumer protection and health and safety requirements.

Council responsibilities are limited to matters of planning enforcement and noise management, but Environmental Health services can only take action under the Environmental Protection Act if the matter relates to vibration or if the helicopter is not operating “normally” on take-off and landing (e.g. if there is a fault with the helicopter and it is generating more noise than it would under normal circumstances).

8.15 Question from Councillor Harun Miah

In addition to social housing, affordability and rent controls – social cleansing and gentrification have become a serious issue in Tower Hamlets, what is Mayor Biggs doing in his affordability commission to ensure local people are not forced out, priced out or bussed out of the Borough? How many families or people on the housing waiting list have been moved out of the borough and/or placed in bed and breakfast, since June 2010 until December 2015, with monthly breakdown for each year?

Response from Councillor Rachel Blake

Mayor Biggs has established a Cabinet Commission to investigate the delivery of affordable housing in Tower Hamlets. The Commission is scheduled to meet three times between December 2015 and February 2016.

One of its aims is to determine what rent levels are affordable and to try to find a way to apply these to future housing developments. Its findings can also be used to test the affordability of current rents charged by the Council, RP's and Private Landlords.

The Commission will also consider current models for low cost Home

Ownership.

The Commission will consider the impact of the proposals set out in the 2015 Housing and Planning Bill on affordability in the borough, particularly the Starter Homes initiatives and Pay to Stay for high income social tenants and the Chancellor's autumn budget statement.

To date the Commission has met twice. The first meeting was an introductory session with the panel receiving presentations on the LBTH housing market, contributions from the panel from their expert areas and the views of both council and private tenants. This week's meeting and the next one will consider in more detail how the Council should respond to the challenges set by the expensive local housing market and provision in the Housing and Planning Bill.

With regard to the number of homeless households placed out of borough and in temporary accommodation, these figures are published quarterly on the Council's website.

http://www.towerhamlets.gov.uk/lgnl/housing/housing_options_service/housing_and_homelessness_public.aspx

8.16 Question from Councillor Peter Golds

In 2013/14 the Council estimated that its aggregate infrastructure cost to be over approximately £530 million and that CIL would only cover 40% of that amount leaving a significant shortfall. Does the Mayor have an update on those numbers and if the shortfall cannot be filled what impact that will that have on the Local Plan currently being consulted on and the scale of development?

Response from Councillor Rachel Blake

The 2013/14 estimate referred to in the question currently remains the most up to date. Officers are working on renewing the evidence base regarding infrastructure need, future demand, project funding and delivery.

At the Cabinet meeting of the 5th of January 2016, the Mayor approved the implementation of a new Infrastructure Delivery Framework (IDF). This set up a new decision-making structure relating to the expenditure of CIL and S106 on infrastructure projects and will be implemented in spring 2016. The renewed evidence base forms part of the IDF.

The IDF evidence base will also support the formation of the Local Plan ensuring consistency in approach. The IDF provides a transparent process for prioritising the funding of the most needed infrastructure projects. This will help ensure that infrastructure that is essential to the new Local Plan can be delivered. Officers will continue to work on locating and securing other funding sources to address any future funding gap.

8.17 Question from Councillor Abdul Asad

Ambulance services in Tower Hamlets have failed to meet monthly target response times. Recently, the CQC recommended the London Ambulance Service be placed into special measures after an inspection resulted in an overall rating of 'inadequate'. What has Mayor Biggs actually done, through CCGs, H&WB or otherwise, as local Mayor with responsibility of public health - to ensure people of Tower Hamlets can have a reasonable ambulance service sent to them in decent time when they are hit with a crisis or tragedy?

Response from Councillor Amy Whitelock Gibbs

The CQC undertook an inspection of the London Ambulance Trust in November 2015 and rated the Trust 'inadequate overall' reflecting concerns particularly around staffing, leadership, performance governance and risk management. The inspectors did note efforts to progress from the previous inspection in 2014 but also noted the decline in response times since March 2014. Tower Hamlets performance is slightly better than elsewhere.

Professor Sir Mike Richards, Chief Inspector of Hospitals, said the LAS needed extra support to address poor performance on response times, whilst the Commission also called for improvements on safety, effectiveness, and leadership

Tower Hamlets CCG receives weekly dashboard reports on local performance of services. Performance is reviewed at local monthly meetings. Issues emerging are then fed into a London wide contract group.

The local NHS, through the CCG, is therefore well aware of the issue and is working locally and London wide to improve services to local residents. The CCG, as members of the Health and Wellbeing Board, will continue to ensure that the Board is aware of any issues where the Board could support performance improvements.

The Mayor in his capacity as Greater London Assembly Member for East London has been involved in the city wide response to this situation and has criticised the Mayor of London for not supporting the service better, describing the crisis facing our ambulance service as "the culmination of years of underfunding and understaffing."

8.18 Question from Councillor Shah Alam:

Does the Mayor agree that it will be far more effective if the Somali Taskforce was chaired by the only Somali Cllr in the Council?

Response from Mayor John Biggs

The taskforce is chaired by the Statutory Deputy Mayor (Cllr Sirajul Islam) as

a Cabinet Member. Cllr Amina Ali is the Vice Chair. Cllrs Islam and Ali work closely together with a wider reference group drawn from the Somali community.

The taskforce has been working hard to identify how the needs of the Somali community can be better addressed, including in relation to health, provision for young people and employment.

8.19 Question from Councillor Kibria Choudhury

Can the Mayor provide exact figures as to how much money will the Council save by cutting the East End Life (EEL) to a quarterly publication, as according to his own response, it brought income of around £1.1m and the cost of weekly production is £1.2m and the Council still needs to have Communications strategy, team and tools to engage with the residents? In addition, in his response the Mayor stated that no loss of jobs until the end of financial year, how many jobs will be lost after the year end? and lastly, following the cut to EEL, Can the Mayor guarantee that all statutory and advertisements will not go to East London Advertiser (ELA) and explain what % might or will go to ELA - which has been extraordinarily generous in its praise for Mayor Biggs recently?

Response from Mayor John Biggs

As reported at the last full council meeting, effective communication is important and has a cost. The Council will need to continue to invest in its communications activity to ensure it effectively meets the needs of residents.

Officers have been tasked with developing an ambitious communications strategy which builds on our digital strategy and makes use of the full range of communications channels available to a modern local authority.

As part of this work, officers are tasked with identifying the exact resources, in terms of staff and finance, to deliver this strategy.

The Mayor confirms that our communications strategy and the service should meet the needs of our residents in ways which offer value for money and are cost effective. Future staffing needs will be assessed in the light of the agreed strategy and any changes in staffing will be achieved by application of the Council's agreed procedures.

As part of this planning work, the council will need to ensure it meets its legal requirements for the publication of statutory notices. In the short term the majority of these notices can still be accommodated in East End Life as a fortnightly publication. For the longer term officers are undertaking a procurement exercise to ensure that the council complies with its statutory duties in a cost effective manner once East End Life ceases to be published fortnightly. This will require the consideration of all options for local publication of statutory notices, including the East London Advertiser.

8.20 Question from Councillor Aminur Khan

Will the Mayor agree to put in place 'Local Stakeholders Forum' as proposed by the Independent Group for the implementation phase of the new Civic Centre in Whitechapel?

Response from Councillor Joshua Peck

The Civic Centre project will underpin the transformation of the council's services in to the future. It is an important ingredient in the broader regeneration aims of the Whitechapel Vision. External stakeholders in the form of local residents and local businesses will be fully engaged in a timely manner, both formally and informally in the delivery of the strategy.

The existing Whitechapel Strategic Partnerships Board has been in place since 2014 and meets quarterly. Through this forum, we will engage with strategic stakeholders essential to the successful delivery of the Whitechapel Vision. This will provide the umbrella to initiate more detailed project engagement as appropriate.

Given the nature of the local economy small business are a vital stakeholder group. The Mayor has already met with many individual businesses and representative groups and this dialogue will be an important part of the development going forward.

As a significant build project, the specific brief and design solution for the Civic Centre project will be consulted formally as part of the planning process. This will ensure all key stakeholders are appropriately engaged throughout the process - continuing from the extensive consultation which has already taken part as part of the Whitechapel Vision Masterplan Supplementary Planning Document sign off.

8.21 Question from Councillor Maium Miah

Following my previous Council question and response from the Mayor on this matter, is the Mayor now in a position to tell members and residents whether the Council will be better off or worse off, and by how much, under the new business rate retention proposal announced by the Chancellor a few months ago, if not when will he be in such a position?

Response from Councillor David Edgar

A number of announcements have been made in relation to the future of business rates:

- 1) Revaluation in 2017/18
- 2) 100% retention by 2019/20
- 3) Business Rates base reset 2019/20.

Exactly how these changes will be enacted and the impact on the council's finances cannot be fully determined yet.

As a top up authority we have been able to retain our share of all growth and benefitted from the top up. We can reasonably assume that this will change and as a tariff authority, we would be expected to pay a proportion of the growth back to the government.

However, the current assumption in the absence of precise detail of future funding arrangements is that continued growth in our base, if it continues at its current trajectory, would compensate for the tariff and we may not be substantially worse off by the changes.

Our retained BR income was £105.6m in 2014/15 and £118m in 2015/16. Forecasts for 2016/17 are being reviewed and are expected to be in the region of £120m-£124m.

8.22 Question from Councillor Suluk Ahmed

Please provide a monthly breakdown of statistics, in numbers as well as in percentage terms, relating to reported Islamophobic and anti-Semitic hate crimes in Tower Hamlets since 2011 until December 2015?

Response from Councillor Shiria Khatun

Figures are available for the recorded incidents of Hate Crime Offences from January 2012 to September 2015.

Historically the data supplied by the Police did not break down the offences into specific categories such as Islamophobic or anti-Semitic. Since September of 2015, reports have been requested for more detail of the type of hate crime and the NPFH report covers September 2015 to December 2015 capturing this detail.

In order to fully respond with the detail requested above, a an enquiry has been made to the CSU Police to arrange for a report to be run via their Intel system. It will take approximately a month to obtain the report capturing the information requested. Arrangements can be made for it to be circulated when it is received.



CSP - Hate Crime
Offences & SDs.pdf



NPFH Stats 28-09-15
- 03-01-16.xls

Hate-Crime - Tower Hamlets

Borough		w/c 28/09/15 to w/e 03/01/16			FY to end w/e 03/01/16				
		Incidents	Offences	SDs	Incidents	Offences	Sanction Detections		
SDs	SD Rate						Change^		
Tower Hamlets	Racist & Religious	142	154	30	408	415	81	19.5%	-6.3pp
	Racist	180	138	22	380	391	77	19.7%	-7.1pp
	Faith Hate	30	34	8	54	49	12	24.5%	+1.4pp
	Anti-Semetic	6	7	0	9	8	0	0.0%	-30.8pp
	Islamophobic	18	13	8	39	34	11	32.4%	+6.8pp
	Homophobic	16	18	3	68	71	8	11.3%	-3.5pp
	Transphobic	2	2	0	6	8	0	0.0%	-28.6pp
	Disability	2	2	0	10	11	0	0.0%	--

Notes

Offences

Any violation, break or commission of a recorded crime that is reportable to the Home Office
 NB Not all criminal offences are notifiable

Sanction Detections

The term used for police-generated detections, as opposed to those resolved through administrative means.

Domestic Violence

Any offence that has a domestic violence flag
 Flags: DV & DX (Domestic Violence); DI (Domestic Violence same sex)

DV Arrest Rates

Number of DV-flagged arrests divided by the number of DV-flagged offences

Racist & Religious Hate-Crime

Any incident which is perceived to be racist by the victim or any other person, or any offence where the offender demonstrates hostility based on the victim's membership of a racial or religious group.

Religious Hate Flags: FH (Faith Hate); RS & RT (Anti-semitic); IS (Islamophobic)
 Racist Hate Flags: RI (Racial Incident); RS & RT (Anti-semitic); RR, RW, RX (Resolved, Withdrawn, Declassified)

Homophobic Hate-Crime

Any incident which is perceived to be homophobic by the victim or any other person.
 This is any act which is directed to impact on those known to be a lesbian, gay man, or bisexual.
 Flags: HO, HR

Homophobic Hate-Crime

This is any act which is directed to impact on those known to be a lesbian, gay man, or bisexual.
 Flags: HT

Disability Hate-Crime

This is any act which is directed to impact on those known or perceived to have a disability
 Flags: VH

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MPS Hate-Crime Summary

	w/e 03/01/16			Financial Year to end w/e 03/01/16					FYTD	
	Incidents	Offences	SDs	Incidents	Offences	Sanction Detections			Arrests	Rate
						SDs	SD Rate	Change^		
Domestic Violence	3,259	1,655	514	114,426	56,624	18,439	32.6%	-4.1	0	0.0%
DV - VWI	367	585	219	11,532	18,464	7,540	40.8%	-4.4		
DV-SS	20	11	2	866	462	145	31.4%	-1.4		
DV-SS (VWI)	2	4	1	147	217	79	36.4%	-0.7		
Racist & Religious	216	235	47	10,529	11,172	2,757	24.7%	-5.8		
Racist	200	219	42	9,884	10,554	2,675	25.3%	-5.6		
Faith-Hate	29	31	8	1,358	1,358	242	17.8%	-4.8		
Anti-Semitic*	4	5	0	343	347	54	15.6%	-6.3		
Islamaphobic	20	20	8	852	860	161	18.7%	-5.6		
Homophobic	31	29	1	1,405	1,441	299	20.7%	-2.2		
Transphobic	1	0	0	125	119	11	9.2%	-5.3		
Disability	2	2	0	190	187	18	9.6%	+3.5		

^ vs. SD rate for *previous* FYTD
pp = percentage points

Number of offences that are also counted in another hate-crime category (FYTD)

Offences with a flag for the Hate-Crime Category:	That also have a flag for:			
	DV	Homopho bic	Transgen der	Disability
Racist & Religious	203	153	6	31
DV		49	2	6
Homophobic			25	7
Transgender				1

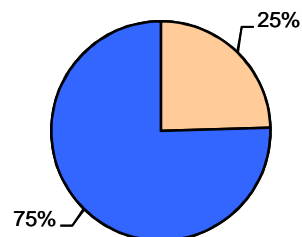
* Anti-semitic incidents are considered both 'Racist' and 'Faith Hate'.
Therefore, the reported total of 'Racist & Religious' incidents will not equal the sum of 'Racist' and 'Faith Hate'.

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Hate-Crime: Count of Suspects and Victims for the Financial Year to end October 2015

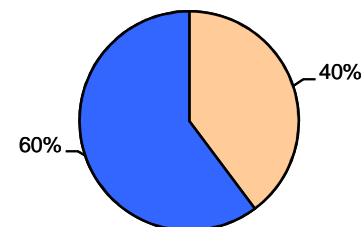
Hate-crime Suspects

Suspect Gender



Hate-crime Victims

Victim Gender



	Female	Male	Female	Male
Racist & Religious	2,056 (25.1%)	6,132 (74.9%)	3,792 (40.8%)	5,509 (59.2%)
Racist	1,963 (25.0%)	5,893 (75.0%)	3,568 (40.2%)	5,298 (59.8%)
Faith-Hate	214 (25.5%)	624 (74.5%)	446 (43.1%)	588 (56.9%)
Anti-semitic*	39 (18.0%)	178 (82.0%)	76 (27.5%)	200 (72.5%)
Islamaphobic	149 (27.7%)	388 (72.3%)	316 (49.1%)	327 (50.9%)
Homophobic	188 (16.2%)	969 (83.8%)	259 (20.5%)	1,002 (79.5%)
Transphobic	20 (20.6%)	77 (79.4%)	72 (75.0%)	24 (25.0%)
Disability	40 (29.6%)	95 (70.4%)	80 (47.9%)	87 (52.1%)

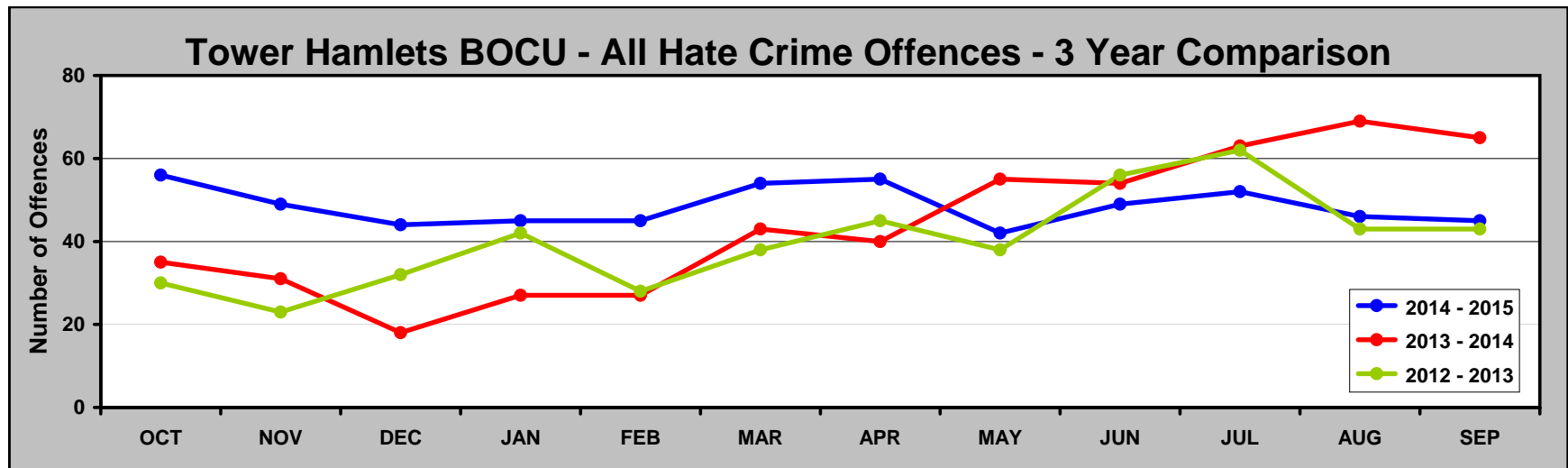
* Anti-semitic incidents are considered both 'Racist' and 'Faith Hate'.

Therefore, the reported total of 'Racist & Religious' incidents will not equal the sum of 'Racist' and 'Faith Hate'.

TOWER HAMLETS - ALL HATE CRIME OFFENCES - 3 YEAR COMPARISON

YEAR 1	OCT 2014	NOV 2014	DEC 2014	JAN 2015	FEB 2015	MAR 2015	APR 2015	MAY 2015	JUN 2015	JUL 2015	AUG 2015	SEP 2015	TOTAL	YEARLY CHANGE
01/10/2014 - 30/09/2015	56	49	44	45	45	54	55	42	49	52	46	45	582	+ 10.4%
Detected Offences	8	5	4	7	4	3	7	4	4	3	0	1	50	- 7.4%
Detection Rate (%)	14.3	10.2	9.1	15.6	8.9	5.6	12.7	9.5	8.2	5.8	0.0	2.2	8.6%	- 1.7%
YEAR 2	OCT 2013	NOV 2013	DEC 2013	JAN 2014	FEB 2014	MAR 2014	APR 2014	MAY 2014	JUN 2014	JUL 2014	AUG 2014	SEP 2014	TOTAL	YEARLY CHANGE
01/10/2013 - 30/09/2014	35	31	18	27	27	43	40	55	54	63	69	65	527	+ 9.8%
Detected Offences	5	4	2	2	5	4	2	4	6	8	7	5	54	- 15.6%
Detection Rate (%)	14.3	12.9	11.1	7.4	18.5	9.3	5.0	7.3	11.1	12.7	10.1	7.7	10.2%	- 3.1%
YEAR 3	OCT 2012	NOV 2012	DEC 2012	JAN 2013	FEB 2013	MAR 2013	APR 2013	MAY 2013	JUN 2013	JUL 2013	AUG 2013	SEP 2013	TOTAL	YEARLY CHANGE
01/10/2012 - 30/09/2013	30	23	32	42	28	38	45	38	56	62	43	43	480	+ 19.7%
Detected Offences	5	0	6	6	2	6	8	5	8	10	5	3	64	+ 10.3%
Detection Rate (%)	16.7	0.0	18.8	14.3	7.1	15.8	17.8	13.2	14.3	16.1	11.6	7.0	13.3%	- 1.1%

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LONDON BOROUGH OF TOWER HAMLETS

MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL

HELD AT 7.30 P.M. ON WEDNESDAY, 24 FEBRUARY 2016

THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, 1ST FLOOR, TOWN HALL, MULBERRY PLACE, 5
CLOVE CRESCENT, LONDON, E14 2BG

Members Present:

Mayor John Biggs	Councillor Clare Harrisson
Councillor Khales Uddin Ahmed	Councillor Danny Hassell
Councillor Rajib Ahmed	Councillor Sirajul Islam
Councillor Ohid Ahmed	Councillor Denise Jones
Councillor Sabina Akhtar	Councillor Aminur Khan
Councillor Mahbub Alam	Councillor Rabina Khan
Councillor Shah Alam	Councillor Shiria Khatun
Councillor Amina Ali	Councillor Abjol Miah
Councillor Shahed Ali	Councillor Ayas Miah
Councillor Abdul Asad	Councillor Harun Miah
Councillor Craig Aston	Councillor Md. Maium Miah
Councillor Asma Begum	Councillor Mohammed Mufti Miah
Councillor Rachel Blake	Councillor Abdul Mukit MBE
Councillor Chris Chapman	Councillor Muhammad Ansar Mustaqim
Councillor Dave Chesterton	Councillor Joshua Peck
Councillor Gulam Kibria Choudhury	Councillor John Pierce
Councillor Andrew Cregan	Councillor Oliur Rahman
Councillor Julia Dockerill	Councillor Gulam Robbani
Councillor David Edgar	Councillor Candida Ronald
Councillor Marc Francis	Councillor Rachael Saunders
Councillor Amy Whitelock Gibbs	Councillor Helal Uddin
Councillor Peter Golds	Councillor Andrew Wood

The Speaker of the Council, Councillor M. A. Mukit, MBE in the Chair

The Speaker of the Council invited everyone to commemorate International Mother Language Day, observed by the local community on 21 February each year to promote peace and multilingualism and remember those who gave their lives for the recognition of Bengali as a national language of East Pakistan. He invited the Council to stand and observe a minute's silence to remember them.

1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received on behalf of:

- Councillor Suluk Ahmed
- Councillor Shafiqul Haque

2. DECLARATIONS OF DISCLOSABLE PECUNIARY INTERESTS

There were no declarations of Disclosable Pecuniary Interests.

3. TO RECEIVE ANNOUNCEMENTS (IF ANY) FROM THE SPEAKER OF THE COUNCIL OR THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

The Speaker of the Council reminded everyone that if they knew of someone who deserved recognition for their community work or sporting/cultural achievements, to submit a nomination form for a Civic Award. Forms were available in hard copy or electronically and should be sent to the Speakers Office by 4th March.

4. TO RECEIVE ANY PETITIONS

4.1 Petition relating to Budget Cuts and Council Reserve Funds.

Ms Naomi Byron addressed the meeting on behalf of the petitioners, and responded to questions from Members.

Mayor John Biggs then responded to the matters raised in the petition. He was respectful of the points raised, in particularly around the importance of the incontinence laundry service. He explained that a lot of effort had gone into making the service as cost effective as possible and although savings had to be found, it was important that this was done in a humane way.

He also stated that there had been a detailed scrutiny review of the incontinence service by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee and that in most London Boroughs, the NHS provided this service.

RESOLVED

That the petition be referred to the Corporate Director, Resources for a written response within 28 days.

4.2 Petition relating to Budget Cuts and Council Reserve Funds.

(Petition received after the agenda had been published but before the deadline for the submission of petitions and circulated in an addendum report)

Mr Pete Dickenson and Mr Hugo Pierre addressed the meeting on behalf of the petitioners, and responded to questions from Members.

Councillor David Edgar, Cabinet Member for Resources then responded to the matters raised in the petition. He reported that whilst the Administration were opposed to the Government's austerity plans and had successfully campaigned against the welfare changes, the Council was required to agree a balanced budget and this would require some savings. He recognised that the Administration would over the next four years make use of the reserves when necessary, however to carry out the actions suggested in the petition to use the reserves in just one year, would be a dangerous approach to take. The Administration would therefore not be adopting this approach.

He also reported that the Administration would continue to work with local people and the Trade Unions in taking forward the proposals and in addressing the housing issues in the Borough.

RESOLVED

That the petition be referred to the Corporate Director, Resources for a written response within 28 days.

5. BUDGET AND COUNCIL TAX 2016/17

Mayor John Biggs **moved**, the budget proposals of the Mayor and Executive as set out in the agenda pack. Councillor Sirajul Islam **seconded** the proposals.

Two amendments were moved as follows:

- (i) Amendment **proposed** by Councillor Oliur Rahman and **seconded** by Councillor Rabina Khan.
- (ii) Amendment **proposed** by Councillor Chris Chapman and **seconded** by Councillor Andrew Wood

Following debate, the amendment proposed by Councillor Oliur Rahman was put to a recorded vote and was **defeated**.

Councillors recorded their votes on the amendment as follows:-

Councillor	For	Against	Abstain	Absent
Khales Uddin Ahmed		x		
Ohid Ahmed				Not voting
Rajib Ahmed		x		
Suluk Ahmed				Absent
Sabina Akhtar		x		
Mahbub Alam	x			
Shah Alam	x			
Amina Ali		x		
Shahed Ali	x			
Abdul Asad	x			
Craig Aston		x		
Asma Begum		x		
Rachel Blake		x		
Chris Chapman		x		
Dave Chesterton		x		
Gulam Kibria Choudhury	x			
Andrew Cregan		x		
Julia Dockerill		x		
David Edgar		x		

Marc Francis		x		
Amy Whitelock Gibbs		x		
Peter Golds		x		
Shafiqul Haque				Absent
Clare Harrison		x		
Danny Hassell		x		
Sirajul Islam		x		
Denise Jones		x		
Aminur Khan	x			
Rabina Khan	x			
Shiria Khatun		x		
Abjol Miah		x		
Ayas Miah		x		
Harun Miah	x			
Mohammed Maium Miah	x			
Mohammed Mufti Miah		x		
Mohammed Abdul Mukit		x		
Muhammed Ansar Mustaquim	x			
Joshua Peck		x		
John Pierce		x		
Oliur Rahman	x			
Gulam Robbani	x			
Candida Ronald		x		
Rachael Saunders		x		
Helal Uddin		x		
Andrew Wood		x		
Total Votes	12	30	0	

The amendment proposed by Councillor Chapman was then put to a recorded vote and was **defeated**.

Councillors recorded their votes on the amendment as follows:-

Councillor	For	Against	Abstain	Absent
Khales Uddin Ahmed		x		
Ohid Ahmed				Not voting
Rajib Ahmed		x		
Suluk Ahmed				Absent
Sabina Akhtar		x		
Mahbub Alam		x		
Shah Alam		x		
Amina Ali		x		
Shahed Ali		x		
Abdul Asad		x		
Craig Aston	x			
Asma Begum		x		

Rachel Blake		x		
Chris Chapman	x			
Dave Chesterton		x		
Gulam Kibria Choudhury		x		
Andrew Cregan		x		
Julia Dockerill	x			
David Edgar		x		
Marc Francis		x		
Amy Whitelock Gibbs		x		
Peter Golds	x			
Shafiqul Haque				Absent
Clare Harrisson		x		
Danny Hassell		x		
Sirajul Islam		x		
Denise Jones		x		
Aminur Khan		x		
Rabina Khan		x		
Shiria Khatun		x		
Abjol Miah		x		
Ayas Miah		x		
Harun Miah		x		
Mohammed Maium Miah		x		
Mohammed Mufti Miah		x		
Mohammed Abdul Mukit		x		
Muhammed Ansar Mustaquim		x		
Joshua Peck		x		
John Pierce		x		
Oliur Rahman		x		
Gulam Robbani		x		
Candida Ronald		x		
Rachael Saunders		x		
Helal Uddin		x		
Andrew Wood	x			
Total Votes	5	37	0	

Extension of time limit for the meeting

The Speaker of the Council, Councillor M. A. Mukit **moved**, and Councillor Rachael Saunders **seconded**, a procedural motion, that “under Procedure Rule 15.11.7 the meeting be extended for 10 minutes, to complete the voting on the Budget and Council Tax 2016/17. The procedural motion was put to the vote and was **agreed**.”

The substantive budget proposals were then put to a recorded vote and were **agreed**.

Councillors recorded their votes on the budget proposals as follows:-

Councillor	For	Against	Abstain	Absent
Khales Uddin Ahmed	x			
Ohid Ahmed				Not voting
Rajib Ahmed	x			
Suluk Ahmed				Absent
Sabina Akhtar	x			
Mahbub Alam		x		
Shah Alam		x		
Amina Ali	x			
Shahed Ali		x		
Abdul Asad		x		
Craig Aston		x		
Asma Begum	x			
Rachel Blake	x			
Chris Chapman		x		
Dave Chesterton	x			
Gulam Kibria Choudhury		x		
Andrew Cregan	x			
Julia Dockerill		x		
David Edgar	x			
Marc Francis	x			
Amy Whitelock Gibbs	x			
Peter Golds		x		
Shafiqul Haque				Absent
Clare Harrisson	x			
Danny Hassell	x			
Sirajul Islam	x			
Denise Jones	x			
Aminur Khan		x		
Rabina Khan		x		
Shiria Khatun	x			
Abjol Miah	x			
Ayas Miah	x			
Harun Miah		x		
Mohammed Maium Miah		x		
Mohammed Mufti Miah	x			
Mohammed Abdul Mukit	x			
Muhammed Ansar Mustaquim		x		
Joshua Peck	x			
John Pierce	x			

Oliur Rahman		x		
Gulam Robbani		x		
Candida Ronald	x			
Rachael Saunders	x			
Helal Uddin	x			
Andrew Wood		x		
Total Votes	25	17	0	

RESOLVED:

That Council: -

General Fund Revenue Budget and Council Tax Requirement 2016-17

1. Agree a General Fund revenue budget of £361.985m and a total Council Tax Requirement for Tower Hamlets in 2016-17 of £76.884m as set out in the table below.

Service Area	Total 2015-16 £'000	Approved £'000	Savings New £'000	Growth £'000	Adjustments £'000	Total 2016-17 £'000
Adult Services	94,373	0	(5,762)	2,567	(17)	91,161
Public Health	32,119	0	0	4,394	(1,050)	35,463
Children Services	90,293	0	(5,401)	(1,240)	855	84,506
Communities, Localities & Culture	82,207	0	(4,414)	794	(457)	78,131
Development & Renewal	15,964	0	(800)	(258)	134	15,041
Law, Probity & Governance	9,524	0	(180)	50	(204)	9,190
Resources	7,440	0	(625)	227	(17)	7,025
Net Service Costs	331,920	0	(17,182)	6,534	(755)	320,517
Other Net Costs						
Capital Charges	8,010	0	0	(535)	0	7,475
Levies	1,705	0	0	0	0	1,705
Pensions	18,622	0	0	338	0	18,960
Other Corporate Costs	(12,850)	(4,000)	(241)	931	21,050	4,889
Total Other Net costs	15,486	(4,000)	(241)	734	21,050	33,029
Inflation	2,940	0	(1,629)	7,000	129	8,440
Total Financing Requirement	350,346	(4,000)	(19,052)	14,268	20,423	361,985
Funding						
Government Funding	(88,693)	0	(36)	15,635	0	(73,094)
Retained Business Rates	(115,295)	0	(2,886)	0	0	(118,182)
Section 31 Grant (BR)	(2,665)	0	0	(63)	0	(2,728)
Council Tax	(69,815)	0	(7,069)	0	0	(76,884)
Collection Fund Surplus	0	0	0	0	0	0
Council Tax	(2,131)	0	853	0	0	(1,278)
Retained Business Rates	(4,922)	0	2,325	0	0	(2,597)
Core Grants						
Public Health Grant	(33,877)	0	0	(3,006)	0	(36,883)
Local Lead Flood	(85)	0	0	85	0	0
NHB	(17,813)	0	(3,804)	0	0	(21,617)
NHB Returned	(329)	0	0	329	0	0
Education Services Grant	(4,140)	0	0	341	0	(3,799)
Improved Better Care fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
Council Tax Freeze Grant 2015/16	(907)	0	0	907	0	0
Reserves						
General Fund (Corporate)	(624)	0	0	0	(1,456)	(2,080)
Earmarked (Directorate) General Fund (Smoothing)	(1,209)	0	0	0	1,209	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Financing	(342,505)	0	(10,617)	14,228	(247)	(339,141)

2. Agree a Council Tax for Tower Hamlets in 2016-17 of £920.85 at Band D resulting in a Council Tax for all other band taxpayers, before any discounts, and excluding the GLA precept, as set out in the table below:-

This incorporates a 1.99% general increase on the previous year and a 2% increase in respect of the Adult Social Care 'Precept' announced by the government during its recent budget announcements (SR2015).

BAND	PROPERTY VALUE		RATIO TO BAND D	LBTH COUNCIL TAX FOR EACH BAND £
	FROM £	TO £		
A	0	40,000	6/9	613.90
B	40,001	52,000	7/9	716.22
C	52,001	68,000	8/9	818.53
D	68,001	88,000	9/9	920.85
E	88,001	120,000	11/9	1,125.48
F	120,001	160,000	13/9	1,330.12
G	160,001	320,000	15/9	1,534.75
H	320,001	and over	18/9	1,841.70

3. Agree that for the London Borough of Tower Hamlets in 2016-17:-

(a) The Council Tax for Band D taxpayers, before any discounts, and including the GLA precept, shall be £1,196.85 as shown below: -.

	£
	<i>(Band D, No Discounts)</i>
LBTH	920.85
GLA	276.00
Total	1,196.85

(b) The Council Tax for taxpayers in all other bands, before any discounts, and including the GLA precept, shall be as detailed in the table below: -

BAND	PROPERTY VALUE		RATIO TO BAND D	LBTH £	GLA £	TOTAL £
	FROM £	TO £				
A	0	40,000	6/9	613.90	184.00	797.90
B	40,001	52,000	7/9	716.22	214.67	930.89
C	52,001	68,000	8/9	818.53	245.33	1,063.86
D	68,001	88,000	9/9	920.85	276.00	1,196.85
E	88,001	120,000	11/9	1,125.48	337.33	1,462.81
F	120,001	160,000	13/9	1,330.12	398.67	1,728.79
G	160,001	320,000	15/9	1,534.75	460.00	1,994.75
H	320,001	and over	18/9	1,841.70	552.00	2,393.70

4. Approve the statutory calculations of this Authority's Council Tax Requirement in 2016-17, detailed in Appendix A to this decision sheet, undertaken by the Corporate Director Resources (Chief Financial Officer) in accordance with the requirements of Sections 31 to 36 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992.
5. Approve the Treasury Management Strategy Statement, the Annual Investment Strategy and the Minimum Revenue Provision Policy Statement as presented to Cabinet on 2 February 2016.
6. Approve the General Fund Capital and Revenue Budgets and Medium Term Financial Plan 2016-2020 as amended by the alternative options as agreed by the Mayor in Cabinet on 2 February 2016 and as set out in the report of the Mayor in Cabinet and summarised in the tables below.

Summary of Medium Term Financial Plan 2015-2020

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Net Service Costs	355,585	350,346	361,985	350,586	359,537
Growth (Including Public Health)	14,442	27,563	(16,899)	3,451	3,400
Savings					
Approved	(22,421)	(4,000)	0	0	0
New	(200)	(17,423)	0	0	0
Inflation	2,940	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500
Total Funding Requirement	350,346	361,985	350,586	359,537	368,437
Government Funding	(88,693)	(73,094)	(58,474)	(48,444)	(38,079)
Retained Business Rates	(117,960)	(120,910)	(126,750)	(131,731)	(137,172)
Council Tax	(69,815)	(76,884)	(80,775)	(84,862)	(89,156)
Collection Fund Surplus					
Council Tax	(2,131)	(1,278)	0	0	0
Retained Business Rates	(4,922)	(2,597)	0	0	0
Core Grants	(57,151)	(62,299)	(52,065)	(44,917)	(44,953)
Earmarked Reserves (Directorates)	(1,833)	(2,080)	(370)	(370)	0
Total Funding	(342,505)	(339,141)	(318,434)	(310,325)	(309,361)
Budget Gap (excluding use of Reserves)	7,841	22,845	32,153	49,213	59,077
Unallocated Contingencies	0	0	0	0	0
Budgeted Contributions to Reserves	0	0	0	0	0
General Fund Reserves	(7,841)	(22,845)	(2,153)	(1,213)	(1,077)
Unfunded Gap	0	0	30,000	48,000	58,000
Savings to be delivered in each year	(0)	0	(30,000)	(18,000)	(10,000)
	31/03/2016	31/03/2017	31/03/2018	31/03/2019	31/03/2020
Balance on General Fund Reserves (£000s)	63,616	40,771	38,618	37,406	36,329

Detailed Analysis of the Medium Term Financial Plan by Service Area 2015/16 to 2019/20

Service Area	Total	Savings		Growth	Adjustments	Total	Savings		Growth	Adjustments	Total	Savings		Growth	Adjustments	Total	Savings		Growth	Adjustments	Total	
	2015-16 £'000	Approved £'000	New £'000			2016-17 £'000	Approved £'000	New £'000			2017-18 £'000	Approved £'000	New £'000			2018-19 £'000	Approved £'000	New £'000			2019-20 £'000	
Adult Services	94,373	0	(5,762)	2,567	(17)	91,161	0	(241)	3,403	0	0	2,057	0	0	0	96,380	0	0	0	0	0	96,380
Public Health	32,119	0	0	4,394	(1,050)	35,463	0	0	(1,185)	(447)	33,831	0	0	(750)	0	33,081	0	0	(730)	0	0	32,351
Children Services	90,293	0	(5,401)	(1,240)	855	84,506	0	0	0	(600)	83,906	0	0	0	0	83,906	0	0	0	0	(370)	83,536
Communities, Localities & Culture	82,207	0	(4,414)	794	(457)	78,131	0	0	1,077	0	79,208	0	0	714	0	79,922	0	0	0	0	0	79,922
Development & Renewal	15,964	0	(800)	(258)	134	15,041	0	0	0	(663)	14,378	0	0	0	0	14,378	0	0	0	0	0	14,378
Law, Probity & Governance	9,524	0	(180)	50	(204)	9,190	0	0	0	0	9,190	0	0	0	0	9,190	0	0	0	0	0	9,190
Resources	7,440	0	(625)	227	(17)	7,025	0	0	250	0	7,275	0	0	0	0	7,275	0	0	0	0	0	7,275
Net Service Costs	331,920	0	(17,182)	6,534	(755)	320,517	0	(241)	3,545	(1,710)	322,111	0	0	2,021	0	324,132	0	0	(730)	(370)	0	323,032
Other Net Costs																						
Capital Charges	8,010	0	0	(535)	0	7,475	0	0	(419)	0	7,056	0	0	0	0	7,056	0	0	0	0	0	7,056
Levies	1,705	0	0	0	0	1,705	0	0	0	0	1,705	0	0	0	0	1,705	0	0	0	0	0	1,705
Pensions	18,622	0	0	338	0	18,960	0	0	1,500	0	20,460	0	0	1,000	0	21,460	0	0	1,000	0	0	22,460
Other Corporate Costs	(12,850)	(4,000)	(241)	931	21,050	4,889	0	241	185	(20,000)	(14,685)	0	0	430	0	(14,255)	0	0	3,500	0	0	(10,755)
Total Other Net costs	15,486	(4,000)	(241)	734	21,050	33,029	0	241	1,266	(20,000)	14,536	0	0	1,430	0	15,966	0	0	4,500	0	0	20,466
Inflation	2,940	0	(1,629)	7,000	129	8,440	0	(1,500)	7,000	0	13,940	0	(1,500)	7,000	0	19,440	0	(1,500)	7,000	0	0	24,940
Total Financing Requirement	350,346	(4,000)	(19,052)	14,268	20,423	361,985	0	(1,500)	11,811	(21,710)	350,586	0	(1,500)	10,451	0	359,537	0	(1,500)	10,770	(370)	0	368,437
Funding																						
Government Funding	(88,693)	0	(36)	15,635	0	(73,094)	0	(87)	14,707	0	(58,474)	0	(133)	10,163	0	(48,444)	0	(149)	10,514	0	0	(38,079)
Retained Business Rates	(115,295)	0	(2,886)	0	0	(118,182)	0	(8,471)	2,422	0	(124,230)	0	(2,639)	(2,327)	0	(129,196)	0	(2,991)	(2,435)	0	0	(134,622)
Section 31 Grant (BR)	(2,665)	0	0	(63)	0	(2,728)	0	(15)	223	0	(2,520)	0	(15)	0	0	(2,535)	0	(15)	0	0	0	(2,550)
Council Tax	(69,815)	0	(7,069)	0	0	(76,884)	0	(3,891)	0	0	(80,775)	0	(4,088)	0	0	(84,862)	0	(4,294)	0	0	0	(89,156)
Collection Fund Surplus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Council Tax	(2,131)	0	853	0	0	(1,278)	0	1,278	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retained Business Rates	(4,922)	0	2,325	0	0	(2,597)	0	2,597	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Core Grants																						
Public Health Grant	(33,877)	0	0	(3,006)	0	(36,883)	0	0	740	0	(36,143)	0	0	750	0	(35,393)	0	0	730	0	0	(34,663)
Local Lead Flood	(85)	0	0	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NHB	(17,813)	0	(3,804)	0	0	(21,617)	0	(5,000)	14,287	0	(12,330)	0	(5,000)	13,407	0	(3,923)	0	(5,000)	5,741	0	0	(3,182)
NHB Returned	(329)	0	0	329	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education Services Grant	(4,140)	0	0	341	0	(3,799)	0	0	1,027	0	(2,772)	0	0	1,026	0	(1,746)	0	0	1,026	0	0	(720)
Improved Better Care fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(820)	0	0	(820)	0	(3,036)	0	0	(3,856)	0	(2,533)	0	0	0	(6,389)
Council Tax Freeze Grant 2015/16	(907)	0	0	907	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reserves																						
General Fund (Corporate)	(624)	0	0	0	(1,456)	(2,080)	0	0	0	1,710	(370)	0	0	0	0	(370)	0	0	0	0	370	0
Earmarked (Directorate)	(1,209)	0	0	0	1,209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Fund (Smoothing)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Financing	(342,505)	0	(10,617)	14,228	(247)	(339,141)	0	(14,409)	33,406	1,710	(318,434)	0	(14,910)	23,019	0	(310,325)	0	(14,982)	15,576	370	0	(309,361)

**LONDON BOROUGH OF TOWER HAMLETS
COUNCIL 24th February 2016**

APPENDIX A – BUDGET AND COUNCIL TAX STATUTORY CALCULATIONS

SETTING THE AMOUNT OF COUNCIL TAX FOR THE COUNCIL'S AREA

1. That the revenue estimates for 2016-17 be approved.
2. That it be noted that, at its meeting on 5th January 2016, Cabinet calculated 83,493 as its Council Tax base for the year 2016-17 [Item T in the formula in Section 31B of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, as amended (the "Act")]
3. That the following amounts be now calculated by the council for the year 2016-17 in accordance with Section 31 to 36 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 as amended and the Local Authorities (Alteration of Requisite Calculations) (England) Regulations 2011:
 - (a) £1,271,486,394 Being the aggregate of the amounts which the council estimates for the items set out in Section 31A(2) of The Act. [Gross Expenditure]
 - (b) £1,194,602,325 Being the aggregate of the amounts which the Council estimates for the items set out in Section 31A(3) of The Act. [Gross Income]
 - (c) £76,884,529 Being the amount by which the aggregate at 3(a) above exceeds the aggregate at 3(b) above, calculated by the Council, in accordance with Section 31A(4) of The Act, as its council tax requirement for the year. (Item R in the formula in Section 31B of The Act). [Council Tax Requirement]
 - (d) £920.85 Being the amount at 3(c) above (Item R), all divided by Item T (2 above), calculated by the Council, in accordance with Section 31B(1) of The Act, as the basic amount of its Council Tax for the year. [Council Tax]

(e)	VALUATION BAND	LBTH £
	A	613.90
	B	716.22
	C	818.53
	D	920.85
	E	1,125.48
	F	1,330.12
	G	1,534.75
	H	1,841.70

Being the amount given by multiplying the amount at 3(d) above by the number which, in the proportion set out in Section 5(1) of The Act, is applicable to dwellings listed in a particular valuation band divided by the number which in that proportion is applicable to dwellings listed in valuation band D, calculated by the Council, in accordance with Section 36(1) of The Act, as the amount to be taken into account for the year in respect of categories of dwellings listed in different valuation bands.

4. That it be noted that for the year 2016-17 the Greater London Authority has stated the following amounts in precepts issued to the council, in accordance with Section 40 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, for each of the categories of dwellings shown below:-

VALUATION BAND	GLA £
A	184.00
B	214.67
C	245.33
D	276.00
E	337.33
F	398.67
G	460.00
H	552.00

5. That, having calculated the aggregate in each case of the amounts at 3(d) and 4 above, the council, in accordance with Section 30(2) of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, hereby sets the following amounts as the amounts of Council Tax for the year 2016-17 for each of the categories of dwellings shown below:-

VALUATION BAND	TOTAL COUNCIL TAX £
A	797.90
B	930.89
C	1,063.86
D	1,196.85
E	1,462.81
F	1,728.79
G	1,994.75
H	2,393.70


6. That the council hereby determines in accordance with Section 52ZB of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, that its relevant basic amount of Council Tax for 2016-17 is not excessive in accordance with the principles approved by the Secretary of State under Section 52ZC of the Local Government Finance Act 1992. As the billing authority, the council has not been notified by a major precepting authority that its relevant basic amount of Council Tax for 2016/17 is excessive and that the billing authority is not required to hold a referendum in accordance with Section 52ZK of the Local Government Finance Act 1992.

The meeting ended at 10.30 p.m.

Speaker of the Council

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Agenda Item 5

<p>Non-Executive Report of the:</p> <p>Council</p> <p>23 March 2016</p>	 <p>TOWER HAMLETS</p>
<p>Report of: Director, Law, Probity and Governance</p>	<p>Classification: Unrestricted</p>
<p>Petitions to be Presented to Council</p>	

SUMMARY

1. The Council's Constitution provides for up to three petitions to be presented at each ordinary Council meeting. These are taken in order of receipt. This report sets out the valid petitions submitted for presentation at the Council meeting on Wednesday 23 March 2016.
2. The deadline for receipt of petitions for this meeting is noon on Thursday 17 March 2016. However, at the time of agenda despatch the maximum number of petitions has already been received as set out overleaf.
3. The texts of the petitions received for presentation to this meeting are set out in the attached report. In each case the petitioners may address the meeting for no more than three minutes. Members may then question the petitioners for a further four minutes. Finally, the relevant Cabinet Member or Chair of Committee may respond to the petition for up to three minutes.
4. The petition will then be referred to the relevant Corporate Director for attention who will provide a written response within 28 days.
5. Members, other than a Cabinet Member or Committee Chair responding at the end of the item, should confine their contributions to questions and not make statements or attempt to debate.

5.1 Petition relating to Ayasofia Primary school. (Petition from Mr Mohammed Umair and others)

Ayasofia Primary School has been providing an exceptional service to the entire community through its charitable projects since 2008. The ever increasing demands from the local community for this valuable community hub cannot be met due to the limited space at its current premises. The local community has exhausted its means to find premises both privately and through consistently bidding for suitable council premises.

We the undersigned demand the local authority of Tower Hamlets to have an open debate on the following:

1. Why Ayasofia Primary school is being harassed unnecessarily since the last 6 Months.
2. Why is school not being given the right to remain at its current site for a mere 6 months despite being here for 6 years previously.
3. Why has the council ignored the schools bids to buy or lease community assets since 2008.

The school also demands a full apology from the council for its approach towards the school in recent days.

5.2 Petition relating to the Glenkerry Co-Operative Housing Association (Petition from Gerry Cornelius and others)

We, the undersigned, are members and supporters of the Glenkerry Co-Operative Housing Association (GCHA) – a ‘community leasehold’ housing co-operative on the Brownfield Estate (Lansbury Ward)

GCHA is a ‘not for profit’ self-financing mutual company registered with the Industrial and Provident Societies Act (registered number 22274R).

We are frustrated by the lack of progress in negotiations with Tower Hamlets Council to extend our Head Lease and the failure to resolve outstanding issues with the provision of heating, historic charges and the administration thereof. These failures are having a detrimental impact upon the smooth running of GCHA.

We call upon the Council to:

1. Enter into immediate, meaningful negotiations to extend the GCHA Head Lease by 250 years.
2. Review the superior landlord’s obligations and resolve all outstanding matters regarding heating and maintenance.
3. Ensure that the negotiations are entered into in good faith based upon

how best to maintain and strengthen the functioning of the GCHA community leasehold model.


4. Ensure that a Head Lease extension is granted no later than the end of July 2016.

5.3 Petition relating Anti-Social Behaviour on the Aberfeldy Estate (Petition from Khaled Ahmed and others)

We the undersigned, are concerned citizens of the Aberfeldy Estate, to increase police patrols to curb the sudden increase of illegal activities of drug dealing, fly tipping, gang problems and anti-social behaviour which will only grow if not stopped. These unlawful activities are not only affecting the worrying residents/parents but are also creating a huge impact on vulnerable children. We strongly feel that our neighbourhood deserves to be safe. We demand Council installs CCTV cameras to prevent the dangerous incidents continuously occurring in the area.

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Agenda Item 6

Non-Executive Report of the: Council 23 March 2016	 TOWER HAMLETS
Report of: Director, Law, Probity and Governance	Classification: Unrestricted
Questions Submitted by the Public	

Originating Officer(s)	Matthew Mannion, Committee Services Manager, Democratic Services.
Wards affected	All wards

SUMMARY

1. Set out overleaf are the questions submitted by members of the public, for response by the Mayor or appropriate Cabinet Member at the Council Meeting on 23 March 2016.
2. The Council's Constitution sets a maximum time limit of twenty minutes for this item.
3. A questioner who has put a question in person may also put one brief supplementary question without notice to the Member who has replied to his or her original question. A supplementary question must arise directly out of the original question or the reply. Supplementary questions and Members' responses to written and supplementary questions are each limited to two minutes.
4. Any question which cannot be dealt with during the twenty minutes allocated for public questions, either because of lack of time or because of non-attendance of the questioner or the Member to whom it was put, will be dealt with by way of a written answer.
5. Unless the Speaker of Council decides otherwise, no discussion will take place on any question, but any Member of the Council may move, without discussion, that the matter raised by a question be referred for consideration by the Cabinet or the appropriate Committee or Sub-Committee.

QUESTIONS

One public question has been submitted as set out below:-

6.1 Question on Poplar HARCA Parking Charges:

Mohbub Ali

Will the Mayor intervene directly to stop unjustified and extortionate increase in residential parking permit for residents by Poplar Harca?

Ruful Tafadar

Is the Cabinet Member aware of the major increases in parking charges that Poplar HARCA has implemented – and does the cabinet member have view of these?

6.2 Question from MD Sumsul Talukder

How much savings did the Mayor made by cutting burial subsidy for poor residents in his budget?

6.3 Question from Jamir Chowdhury

Is it wise to spend £100k for Head of Mayor's office, £25k for personal publicity and £60k for new vanity manager in his office - on top of £100k for Head of Marketing while the Mayor cuts vital services and whacks up Council Tax by record 4%?

6.4 Question from Tahera Ayazi

Regarding the Incontinence Laundry Service, what has the council done to make sure people can make alternative arrangements, and can it say what measures are now in place to guarantee that no-one requiring help is left without assistance?

6.5 Question from Emma Adams

I have had a letter asking if we agree can they close my son's CAMHS support for the time being. He is autistic, his behaviour changes from day to day, and when we were 1st given his diagnosis we were told he would have a CAMHS worker until he is 16.

I want to know:

- How many other parents have had similar letters out of the blue in the last month?
- Has there suddenly been a change of policy?
- Is the proposed change to my son's support related to the reorganization of CAMHS and the £200,000 the council voted to cut from CAMHS funding on 24 Feb?

6.6 Question from Dionne Cayley

In relation to Queen Mary nursery:

We have been told that it has been closed because of the asbestos in the boiler room, and that because there isn't enough nursery spaces in the other local authority nurseries but there are spare staff they are doing sessions in sure start centre so the children that are having to stay at home can mix and see their friends while the asbestos is removed.

I want to know:

- When do you expect that the nursery will go back to its original venue?
- What guarantees you can give us that it will not be quietly wound down given the massive cuts to Children's and Early Years services you voted through last month?
- I believe the building is owned by the Methodist Church and therefore is it there responsibility to pay for the removal off the asbestos and if the council are having to pay a percentage what budget is that money coming from?

6.7 Question from Jack Beaken


Hereford Estate is part of Tower Hamlets Council's new build infill programme.

The consultation process run by Tower Hamlets Homes has been seriously flawed and inadequate : incorrect dates, cancellations of meetings with no notice, incorrect information and ignoring resident's concerns.

In view of the flawed consultation process, will Tower Hamlets Council intervene and restart the process so ensuring residents' views are given a proper hearing?

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Agenda Item 8

Non-Executive Report of the: Council 23 March 2016	 TOWER HAMLETS
Report of: Director, Law, Probity and Governance	Classification: Unrestricted
Questions submitted by Members of the Council	

Originating Officer(s)	Matthew Mannion, Committee Services Manager, Democratic Services.
Wards affected	All wards

SUMMARY

1. Set out overleaf are the questions that were submitted by Members of the Council for response by the Mayor, the Speaker or the Chair of a Committee or Sub-Committee at the Council meeting on Wednesday 23 March 2016.
2. In accordance with Council Procedure Rule 12.2 as amended, questions relating to Executive functions and decisions taken by the Mayor are put to the Mayor unless he delegates such a decision to another Member, who will therefore be responsible for answering the question. In the absence of the Mayor, the Deputy Mayor will answer questions directed to the Mayor.
3. Council Procedure Rule 12.5 provides for an answer to take the form of a written answer circulated to the questioner, a reference to a published work or a direct oral answer.
4. There is a time limit of thirty minutes at the Council meeting for consideration of Members' questions with no extension of time allowed and any questions not put within this time are dealt with by way of written responses.
5. This document includes the written response to each question submitted, whether or not put orally at the meeting. Where a question was put orally at the meeting, this document also includes a summary of any supplementary question and the response to this.

MEMBERS' QUESTIONS

26 questions have been received from Members of the Council as follows:-

8.1 Question from Councillor Rajib Ahmed

Could the Mayor please update Council on the situation with Poplar HARCA and parking charges?

8.2 Question from Councillor Oliur Rahman

What is Mayor John Biggs' view and stance on academies and free schools?

8.3 Question from Councillor Khaled Uddin Ahmed

School admission statistics show that many children applying for secondary school are being rejected from schools close to their home and being allocated to schools that are a great distance from their homes – what does the Lead Member think this says about the effect of Tory education policies on our Borough?

8.4 Question from Councillor Julia Dockerill

Does the Mayor have any comments regarding a recruitment consultancy engaged by the council, under the previous administration, which failed to disclose important information concerning a candidate that could have affected the decision as to whether to make an appointment? It should be noted that this failure resulted in a course of events that cost Tower Hamlets Council thousands of pounds of taxpayers money, therefore will the Mayor assure the council that this will not occur again?

8.5 Question from Councillor Sabina Akhtar

Can the Cabinet Member update me on the number of families housed in B&Bs for over 6 weeks at the end of February 2016 – and can a figure for the same period in 2015 be provided for comparison?

8.6 Question from Councillor Maium Miah

Will the Mayor agree to look into and personally intervene, wherever possible, to ensure that the terrible traffic chaos and gridlock faced by the residents of Isle of Dogs in general but particularly between 5 & 7 March are never repeated. Will he confirm that robust and proactive measures are in place by the Council which has the responsibility to oversee agencies, contractors and developers to ensure that the essential needs of the local residents and local businesses - their ability to travel/move and go about their daily life without unnecessary, non-compliant blockages and obstructions – are paramount in planning and risk assessment of such activities, issuing of permits, deployment of enforcement action together with consultation and communication with the residents?

8.7 Question from Councillor Candida Ronald

Recently released figures for school admissions show that parents on the Isle of Dogs are still finding difficulty in getting their children into the schools of their choice. We know that the population of the Island is set to increase greatly over the next few years. Can the Mayor tell us what he is doing to ensure that the infrastructure comes before the developments?

8.8 Question from Councillor Andrew Wood

How many petrol stations have been lost in the borough in the last five years or are likely to be removed as part of re-development in the Borough? What is the expected growth in vehicles in new developments over the next few years as not all developments are 100% car free. Does the Council have any plans to encourage on-street electric car re-charging points?

8.9 Question from Councillor Andrew Cregan

What assessment has the Council/Mayor made of the impact of Brexit on the Council/Borough?

8.10 Question from Councillor Mahbub Alam

Genuine affordable housing, social cleansing and gentrification have become a serious issue in Tower Hamlets, when does the Mayor plan to present a report to the Council to update all members on any progress made by the commission and does he not think that it will be useful to ensure that at least one opposition member per group is included as an official member in the commission and/or subsequent implementation or monitoring of its recommendations to ensure cross-party involvement in such a critical issue?

8.11 Question from Councillor Danny Hassell

Can the lead member please update the council on progress being made against the recommendations in the LSCB report 'Troubled Lives Tragic Consequences' which was commissioned following a number of serious violent offences committed by young people in the borough in 2013 and 2014?

8.12 Question from Councillor Craig Aston

Will the Mayor please provide the Council with an update on the progress of the Governance Review Working Group?

8.13 Question from Councillor Marc Francis

Will the Lead Member for Environment Services set out the action that has been taken so far by LBTH and the Environment Agency to stop the alleged fly-tipping of industrial waste at 616 Wick Lane?

8.14 Question from Councillor Muhammad Mustaquim

We welcome the fact that the administration under Mayor John Biggs has been forced to continue the Boisakhi Mela **for this year only**. We note that the Council has pledged to fund £25,000 to support the event this year. Could the Mayor clarify if his pledge of £25,000 support by the Council be in addition to the actions and activities stipulated in the Council's decision making report (item 8 on page 7(3), of 8th March 2016 or not, and how many people are expected to attend the Mela this year?

8.15 Question from Councillor Helal Uddin

Can the Lead Member for Housing advise me why residents of St Andrew's Development are no longer allowed to load and unload on that site?

8.16 Question from Councillor Peter Golds

Will the Mayor expedite the replacement of the showers in the Millwall Park changing rooms and provide and provide users, which local football, cricket, and rugby clubs, with a clear delivery date? The showers have not been functioning since properly since November 2014, although the various users pay for the privilege of using a non-functioning facility.

8.17 Question from Councillor Dave Chesterton

What does the Mayor plan to do about the traffic chaos on the Island? On 27/28 February people were stuck in hour-long traffic jams getting on and off the Island and if the current level of new developments continues, this is likely to become a regular occurrence. Boris's is undertaking a secretive strategic planning exercise on the Island; the Opportunity Area Planning Framework. Boris refuses to come clean with residents about his plans for even more massive developments on the Island and the impact these will have on Island roads.

8.18 Question from Councillor Abdul Asad

If correctly implemented, the Whitechapel Vision will result in thousands of new homes and jobs. Can the lead member for strategic development update us on how many schemes have been submitted for planning, how many are upcoming, how many homes and jobs they will lead to and when the strategic development committee can expect to have the chance to make a decision on these projects?

8.19 Question from Councillor Aminur Khan

According to Council's own budget reports - including impact assessments - as published and presented in January and February 2016 to the Cabinet and full Council, can you please confirm how many total staff were stated therein to be made redundant as a result of budget cuts?

8.20 Question from Councillor Gulam Kibria Choudhury

Would the Mayor take the second opportunity to respond to my question at January Council which he failed to address in his written response to me, the very simple queries are: what is the exact savings achieved by closing down and/or making East End Life (EEL) quarterly, on what date or in which month is the EEL being scrapped by the Mayor as he stated at the full council and lastly how many staff will lose or will be at the risk of losing their jobs (whose current roles significantly depend upon the existence of the paper), as a result of EEL being scrapped, after the year end? I'd be grateful for clearer and transparent answers as the Mayor often claims that he likes to give?

8.21 Question from Councillor Shah Alam

What was the rate and targets of recycling in the borough for each year since 2010/11 until 2015/16 and what is the target and forecast for 2016/17?

8.22 Question from Councillor Gulam Robbani

How many staff in total were made redundant (please indicate if it was voluntary redundancy or compulsory redundancy) by the Council in each budget year, as per budget proposals agreed by budget Council meetings for the financial years in 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17? Please provide breakdown by title, salary band and with a relevant copy of the information with clearly identified salary range for each post?

8.23 Question from Councillor Harun Miah

Could the Mayor/Cabinet member responsible for housing and welfare provide the information and details, as follows:

- Please provide the numbers of residents since June 2015, who have been a) sent outside Tower Hamlets to be housed b) where are they housed in terms of type of accommodation c) how many have been placed in the Bed and Breakfast?
- What was the Council's housing waiting lists in June 2015 and at the end of February 2016.

I'd be very grateful if the Mayor could ask the relevant department to provide the specific information requested instead of a link to some obscure information on websites. Thank you.

8.24 Question from Councillor Suluk Ahmed

How many meetings of the Mayor's Somali Taskforce have taken place since its inception and on what dates and venue? And given its remit and stated objectives, how many meetings were attended by the relevant Cabinet Members responsible for: culture, health and wellbeing, provision for young people, educational attainment and employment - since their appointment?

8.25 Question from Councillor Ohid Ahmed

How many Tower Hamlets Partnership Police Officers did the Council have each year since 2009 until May 2015 and what was the official overall crime rate for each year? How many Partnership Police Officers will there be from May 2016 onwards in Tower Hamlets?


8.26 Question from Councillor Shahed Ali

Can the procedure for dealing with members enquiries be clarified please?

It seems at the moment that members enquiries made by opposition members are awaiting months and still not in receipt of their relevant responses. My understanding is that a response should be expected within 10 working days, or at the very least, an interim response. This reflects very badly upon the relationship we build with members of the public.

Furthermore, can a list be provided of the number of members enquiries received by each councillor since May 2014, with figures to illustrate how many were responded within the stated 10 working days, and how many were delayed responses, indicating timeframes i.e. 2 weeks late, 2 months late etc.

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Non-Executive Report of the: Council 23 March 2016	 TOWER HAMLETS
Report of: Zena Cooke, Corporate Director, Resources	Classification: Unrestricted
Localism Act 2011 – Pay Policy Statement 2016/17 Reference from the Human Resources Committee meeting on 21 January 2016	

Originating Officer(s)	Matthew Mannion, Committee Services Manager (Cover Report)
Wards affected	All wards

Summary

Under Section 38(1) of the Localism Act 2011, the Council is required to adopt a Pay Policy Statement for each financial year.

The Human Resources Committee meeting on 21 January 2016 agreed the proposed Pay Policy for 2016/17 and it is now presented to Council for final approval.

Note that due to updated government consultation proposals in respect of around payment of public sector exit payments and returns to any part of the public sector section 12.5 has been amended since the Human Resources Committee meeting.

The updated Pay Policy is presented as Appendix A to this cover report. The original Human Resources Committee report is presented at Appendix B to this cover report.

Recommendations:

The Council is recommended to:

1. Adopt the authority's Pay Policy Statement for the year 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017 as recommended by the Human Resources Committee and attached at Appendix A to this report.
2. To agree that if any minor changes to the 2016/17 pay policy statement are required as a result of future government guidance, these amendments be delegated to the Chief Executive, after consultation with the Service Head (HR and WD), the Chair of the HR Committee and the Monitoring Officer. Should any fundamental changes be required, the pay policy statement will be sent back to the HR Committee for consideration.

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**London Borough of Tower Hamlets
Pay Policy statement 1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017**

1 Introduction

The Localism Act 2011 requires Local Authorities to produce a pay policy statement every financial year. This requirement is part of the Government's drive towards public sector transparency.

The Pay Policy Statement sets out the Council's current policies and practice in relation to pay for all parts of the workforce. The statement excludes school based employees. The Statement is made available on the Council's website, which also includes separately published salary information for senior managers as part of the Government's Transparency Code.

2 Scope

The policy addresses the requirements of the Localism Act and addresses key areas of pay and remuneration.

The Localism Act defines senior executives, and in this statement they are the Chief Executive/Head of Paid Service, Corporate Directors and the Monitoring Officer (who make up the Corporate Management Team) in addition to Directors and Service Heads.

3 Pay and grading structure

The majority of employees' pay and conditions of service are agreed nationally either via the National Joint Council (NJC) for Local Government Services, or the Joint National Council (JNC) for Chief Officers, with regional or local variations.

The Council also employs some staff on Soulbury conditions of service, some on conditions determined by the Joint National Council for Youth & Community Workers, some staff covered by the School Teachers Pay and Conditions Document and some staff on locally agreed terms and conditions for Lecturers and Tutors.

There are also a number of staff who have retained their existing terms and conditions following TUPE transfers into the organisation.

It is the practice of the Council to seek the views of local trade unions on pay related matters, recognising that elements are settled within a national framework.

The Council uses national pay scales up to grade LPO8, and determines the appropriate grade for each job in accordance with the Greater London Provincial Council (GLPC) job evaluation scheme.

Above LPO8, local grades are in place for senior staff as follows:

- LP09 - evaluated under a local variation to the GLPC job evaluation Scheme
- Chief Officers, Deputy Chief Officers (Service Heads and senior executives) and Key Chief Officers - evaluated under the Joint Negotiating Committee for Chief Officers job evaluation scheme

The Council signed a Single Status agreement in April 2008 with trade unions.

This brought former manual grades into the GLPC job evaluation scheme, and replaced spot points with narrow grade bands. One of the key aims of the agreement was to eliminate potential pay inequality from previous pay structures and ensure that new pay structures are free from discrimination.

New and changed jobs are evaluated using the relevant job evaluation scheme, with the appropriate grade being determined using a range of factors.

The scale point on which an individual is appointed to the post is normally the lowest of the grade but will depend on skills and experience.

4 How the Council's management team is structured

The Council's Corporate Management Team is led by the Chief Executive/Head of Paid Service, supported by a number of Chief Officers reporting to the Chief Executive/Head of Paid Service. All statutory roles are at this level of the organisation, with the exception of the Director of Public Health.

Service Heads (Deputy Chief Officers) in each Directorate report to a member of the Corporate Management Team.

5 Senior Executive remuneration

Pay for senior executives who are members of the Corporate Management Team is made up of three elements:

- Basic pay (defined by a locally agreed grade)
- London weighting allowance
- Travel allowance payment

In addition, Returning Officer fees are payable to the Chief Executive in respect of elections or referenda where fees are not funded by the Council.

This means that no fees will be paid for local elections or referenda which are funded by the Council but, the Returning Officer will receive fees for all elections and referenda externally funded.

Service Heads (Deputy Chief Officers) receive basic pay (defined by a locally agreed grade).

Senior salary data is published on the Council's website as part of the Government's transparency agenda. For details, please see http://www.towerhamlets.gov.uk/lgnl/council_and_democracy/council_budgets_and_spending/transparency/expenditure.aspx

6 Senior appointments

All salary packages for posts at Chief Officer, Key Chief Officer or Deputy Chief Officer level are in line with locally agreed pay scales.

7 Lowest paid employees

The council's lowest paid London based employees are those who are paid on the lowest scale point above the level of London Living Wage.

The council's lowest paid non London based employees are those who are paid on the lowest scale point above the level of National Living Wage.

The council's Apprentices are paid at the London Living Wage rate.

The council will implement the increase to the London Living Wage on 1st April 2016, by temporarily paying the London Living Wage to employees on Scale point 8, until a national pay agreement is implemented, at which point the increased salary will be backdated.

In the event that no pay award is agreed for 2016, those staff will be moved up to spinal column point 9.

As the London Living Wage rises in future years, the council will continue to increase pay levels for the lowest paid staff to ensure that they are paid the nearest scale point above the London Living Wage.

8 National pay bargaining

Annual pay increases across the Council's grades are set through the process of national pay bargaining which the Council subscribes to.

The Council contributes to the negotiation process by providing an employer view through the annual Local Government Employers' regional pay briefings. The employers' side then negotiate with trade unions at a national level.

National pay rates are set using a number of factors, including:

- The sector's ability to pay
- Movement in market rates
- Inflation levels
- Other pay awards

- The Government's policy position regarding public sector pay

9 Incremental progression

Incremental progression is on an annual basis for those staff who are not at the top of their grade. As per national conditions of service, progression is automatic for all staff (subject to general satisfactory performance) except Service Heads and Chief Officers who have to demonstrate satisfactory performance through a formal annual appraisal before being awarded incremental progression.

10 Additional payments and allowances

A range of allowances and payments are paid as appropriate to the nature and requirement of specific posts, groups of posts and working patterns. These include car and travel allowances, overtime, standby, weekend and night work, shift and call-out payments.

Acting up and honoraria payments are made to individual staff as appropriate using clear criteria, and where a clear business need is identified.

The Council has a staff relocation package, available to new entrants to the Council's employment, but subject to tight eligibility criteria.

The Council also has the ability to pay market supplements for recruitment and retention purposes, where there is a strong business case and appropriate criteria are met.

The Council does not operate a performance related pay scheme or bonus scheme.

11 Pensions

All employees (with the exceptions set out below) of the Council up to 75 years of age and who have a contract of more than 3 months' duration are entitled to join the Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS). Decisions on delegated provisions are agreed by the Pensions Committee. The LGPS is a contributory scheme, whereby the employee contributes from their salary. The level of contribution is determined by whole time salary and contribution levels are set by Government who then advise the employer.

All employees of the Council from 18 to 75 years of age and who are employed on Teacher, Youth Work or Tutor/Lecturer terms and conditions are entitled to join the Teachers' Pension Scheme. The Teachers' Pension Scheme is a contributory scheme, whereby the employee contributes from their salary and contribution levels are set by Government.

12 Compensation for loss of office

12.1 Financial terms for redundancy

The Council has a policy linked to its policy for Handling Organisational Change which sets out the terms for redundancy and early termination of staff (subject to qualifying criteria), which apply to Chief Officers and to all staff. In certain circumstances, individuals may also qualify for early release of their pension.

12.2 Redundancy packages

When it is proposed to delete a post at Chief Officer, Key Chief Officer or Deputy Chief Officer level, a report is submitted to the Council's HR Committee for consideration. If the proposal will result in a postholder receiving a severance package, the costs of such a package are included in the report.

12.3 Ill health

Where termination of employment arises from ill health, payments will be made in accordance with the contract of employment. In certain circumstances, individuals may also qualify for early release of their pension.

12.4 Negotiated exits – settlements

If it is determined that a negotiated settlement is appropriate for a senior executive in circumstances which do not amount to a dismissal, the Service Head (Human Resources & Workforce Development) will deal with the detail, and the Council's Chief Executive/Head of Paid Service after consultation with the Monitoring Officer (or in circumstances where it is not appropriate for one or other to be involved, the Chief Financial Officer) will consider whether the terms of the offer constitute value for money and are appropriate, fair and reasonable in the circumstances, and the proposed settlement shall then be subject to the agreement of the Human Resources Committee.

12.5 Re-employment following redundancy/early retirement

Any member of staff who has left the Council by reason of redundancy or early retirement and received a severance payment is required to have a gap before reemployment. The gap should be at least 1 year after the date of termination for staff who left due to compulsory redundancy or a gap of at least 2 years after the date of termination for staff who left due to voluntary redundancy before they can return, either as a directly employed member of staff, an agency worker or a consultant. This does not prevent them from working in Tower Hamlets Schools during this period.

To allow for exceptional circumstances, when it might be necessary to reemploy someone sooner than set out above, a Corporate Director, in conjunction with the Service Head HR and WD, and after consultation with the Chair of the Human Resources Committee, has authority to waive the 1 or 2 year requirement (as appropriate), provided there is justification.

Any employee or office holder who earns above the threshold set out in the Repayment of Public Sector Exit Payments Regulations 2016, will be required

to repay in full or part (as set out in the Regulations), to the employer who made the payment, any exit payment they receive should they return to any part of the public sector (see the Regulations for a full list), either on or off payroll, within 12 months, once the Regulations are operable. This requirement can only be waived in exceptional circumstances and by a decision of Full Council.

13 Pay multiples / comparisons

The Council's pay and grading structures reflect a wide range of job requirements and levels of responsibility across the organisation, with pay and grading being determined by the Council's job evaluation schemes.

The pay ratio demonstrating the relationship between the Council's highest paid employee (total salary package) and the median (mid-point between the highest and lowest) salary position of the non-schools workforce is 1:6.7.

The pay ratio demonstrating the relationship between the Council's highest paid employee (total salary package) and the lowest salary of the non-schools workforce is 1:10.87.

The Council will have regard to its pay ratios and keep them under review, seeking to balance the following:

- Ensuring appropriate reward mechanisms which value knowledge, skills and experience at a senior level, and ensure that the Council can recruit and retain the best talent
- Addressing its commitment to matching the London Living Wage for our lowest paid staff, and encouraging the developmental progression for staff in the lowest graded roles.

14 Equality issues

The policy elements described in this report derive from national terms and conditions and bargaining, or local discretion. The Council has a keen regard for equality issues and should any changes be made to the pay policy in the future, proposals would go through an Equality Analysis. One of the key aims of Single Status agreement was to eliminate potential pay inequality from previous pay structures and ensure that new pay structures are free from discrimination.

15 Review

The Localism Act 2011 requires relevant authorities to prepare a Pay Policy Statement for each subsequent financial year. The Council's next Statement is scheduled to be for 2017/18 and will be submitted to Full Council for approval by 31 March 2017.

Appendix 1 – Pay Policy Statement 2016-17

Should changes to pay policy be contemplated that would result in an amended statement being published in the year that it applies, these would be subject to a detailed consultation process before an appropriate recommendation was made to Full Council.

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Non-Executive Report of the: HR Committee 21 st January 2016	 TOWER HAMLETS
Report of: Zena Cooke, Corporate Director Resources	Classification: Unrestricted
Localism Act 2011 – Pay Policy Statement 2016/17	

Originating Officer(s)	Simon Kilbey – Service Head HR&WD
Wards affected	All wards

Summary

Under Section 38(1) of the Localism Act 2011, the council is required to adopt a pay policy statement for each financial year.

The council's first pay policy statement was adopted for 2012/13 and subsequent pay policy statements were agreed for 2013/14, 2014/15 and 2015/16 (Appendix 2). The statement for 2016/17 (Appendix 1) should be approved and adopted by 31st March 2015 to enable it to be published as soon as is practical in the new financial year.

The Local Government Transparency Code 2015 (Appendix 3) includes further guidance regarding the calculation of the pay multiple, which forms part of the pay policy statement. No further supplementary guidance has been published in relation to the 2016/17 pay policy statement.

No supplementary guidance specifically on the pay policy was published in 2014 or 2015 and, to date, no specific supplementary guidance has been published in relation to the 2016/17 pay policy statement. Should guidance be published after the 2016/17 pay policy has been considered by the HR Committee and/or Full Council, which requires minor amendments to be made to the pay policy statement, it is proposed that the HR Committee delegate the authority to make such amendments to the Chief Executive after consultation with the Service Head (HR and WD), the Chair of the HR Committee and the Monitoring Officer. Should any fundamental changes be required, the pay policy statement will be sent back to the HR Committee for consideration.

The draft 2016/17 pay policy statement is included at Appendix 1 for consideration by the HR Committee. The proposed statement has to be approved and adopted by the end of March 2016. The meeting of Full Council, during which the statement will be considered for adoption, will be held on 3rd March 2016.

The pay policy statement sets out the council's current policies and practice in relation to pay for all parts of the workforce, with the exception of school based employees. Any changes to the way in which staff are remunerated would need to be dealt with as outlined in section 8 – Legal comments.

Recommendations:

HR Committee is recommended to:-

Consider the draft pay policy statement, proposing any changes to be made and, subject to such changes, recommend that Full Council agrees the draft statement.

Agree that if any minor changes to the 2016/17 pay policy statement are required as a result of future government guidance, these amendments be delegated to the Chief Executive, after consultation with the Service Head (HR and WD), the Chair of the HR Committee and the Monitoring Officer. Should any fundamental changes be required, the pay policy statement will be sent back to the HR Committee for consideration.

1. REASONS FOR THE DECISIONS

- 1.1 The Localism Act 2011 received Royal Assent on 15 November 2011. In addition to the Act, the 'Code of Recommended Practice for Local Authorities on Data Transparency' was published in September 2011 under Section 2 of the Local Government, Planning and Land Act 1980. The Code sets out key principles for local authorities in creating greater transparency through the publication of data. Supplementary guidance, 'Openness and Accountability in Local Pay: Guidance under Section 40 of the Localism Act', was published on 20 February 2013.
- 1.2 The Act's intention is to bring together the strands of increasing accountability, transparency and fairness, with regards to pay.
- 1.3 The provisions of the legislation required Local Authorities to adopt and publish a pay policy statement for 2011/12 and for each subsequent financial year. Statements must be approved by Full council and have regard to the guidance published by the Secretary of State. Authorities will be constrained by their policy statement when making determination on senior officer pay, although the statement may be amended at any time by further resolution of Full Council.

2. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

- 2.1 As the publication of a pay policy statement is a legislative requirement, there are no alternative options.

3. DETAILS OF REPORT

- 3.1 The pay policy statement must set out the authority's policies for the financial year relating to the remuneration of its officers. This must include:
- A policy on the level and elements of remuneration for each chief officer
 - A policy on the remuneration of lowest paid employees (together with a definition of 'lowest paid employees' and reasons for adopting that definition)
 - A policy on the relationship between the remuneration of chief officers and the remainder of the workforce
 - A policy on other specific aspects of chief officers' remuneration (remuneration on recruitment, increases and additions to remuneration, use of PRP and bonuses, and the approach to termination payments).
- 3.2 Additionally, the council must have regard to other statutory guidance or recommendations e.g. relating to pay multiples, but it should be noted that the statutory guidance emphasises that each LA has the autonomy to take its own decisions on pay and pay policies.
- 3.3 The draft pay policy statement takes into account Local Government Association (LGA)/Association of Local Authority Chief Executives (ALACE) guidance issued to local authority Chief Executives 'Localism Act: Pay Policy Statement Guidance for Local Authority Chief Executives' and the statement details the council's current arrangements; using the definitions contained in the Act and associated guidance. The Act also requires the council to have regard to statutory guidance entitled 'Openness and accountability in local pay' under the Transparency Agenda. The original guidance was published in 2012, with updated guidance published in February 2013, which stated that the pay policy statement should set out the council's position in relation to appointments to posts with salary packages over £100,000 and redundancy packages over the same amount.
- 3.4 The Localism Act defines senior executives, and in this statement they are the Chief Executive/Head of Paid Service, Corporate Directors, the Monitoring Officer, Directors and Service Heads.
- 3.5 The draft statement refers to information already published by the council in relation to senior salary data to meet with the requirements of the Government's transparency agenda. In addition, the Local Government Transparency Code 2015 also covers the way in which the pay multiple included in the pay policy should be calculated.

Pay Multiple

- 3.6 There is a requirement to publish a ratio, or pay multiple. There are a variety of ways to approach this, but the Hutton Review of Fair Pay in the Public Sector (2011) supported the publication of the ratio of the council's highest paid employee (the Chief Executive) to that of its median earner (i.e. the mid-point between the highest and lowest salaries). This multiple is quoted in the draft statement. The ratio last year was 1:5.91 and this year is 1:6.7. This change is due to the appointment of a Chief Executive in place of a Head of Paid Service.
- 3.7 For the 2014/15 pay policy statement, an additional ratio demonstrating the relationship between the council's highest paid employee (total salary package) and the lowest salary of the non-schools workforce was included. This ratio last year was 1:9.92 and this year is 1:10.87. This allows greater comparison with other boroughs that provide this ratio. This year's change is again due to the appointment of a Chief Executive in place of a Head of Paid Service.
- 3.8 The Local Government Transparency Code 2015 states that the pay multiple is defined as the ratio between the highest paid taxable earnings for the given year (including base salary, variable pay, bonuses, allowances and the cash value of any benefits-in-kind) and the median earnings figure of the whole of the authority's workforce. If this definition is applied, the ratio is 1:6.7. This is the same as the figure already used. (Please note that this figure will be updated in March, when a full tax year can be taken into consideration, to ensure it is accurate and up to date).
- 3.9 When considering the 2015-16 pay policy in January 2015, HR Committee asked about schools and apprentices information in relation to the pay multiples. Apprentices and schools' staff are not included in the pay multiple calculations. Apprentices are excluded due to the fact the multiples apply to employees only and each school can adopt their own pay policy and therefore their staff would be covered by this. The Pay Policy is clear that the pay multiples only apply to the non-schools workforce.
- 3.10 Once other councils have published their pay policies, there will be a further report to HR Committee including benchmarking information as to how the council's pay multiples compare to those of other London boroughs.

London Living Wage

- 3.11 The council is an accredited Living Wage Employer. This means that we adhere to the Living Wage Foundations accreditation statement, which states that "Employees based in London Boroughs (shall be paid) not less than the London Living Wage; and increase the amount which it pays to affected Employees by the same amount as any increase to the London Living Wage, within 6 months of the date on which any increase in the London Living Wage is officially announced."

- 3.12 The London Living Wage (LLW) increases annually and the latest rise was announced on 2nd November 2015. The LLW rate increased from £9.15 to £9.40 per hour.
- 3.13 The council has 6 months in which to apply the new LLW rates, i.e. by 2nd May 2016.
- 3.14 The lowest paid staff in the council are currently paid on spinal column point 8, which equates to £9.35 per hour, just £0.05 per hour below the new LLW rate of £9.40 per hour.
- 3.15 The Trade Union Side have submitted their national pay claim for 2016, which asks for £1 an hour on each spinal column point. There has been no response from the employers' side to this request as yet, but it is fair to assume, based on past awards, that any pay award will be no higher than 1%.
- 3.16 In order for the current spinal column point 8 to reach the new LLW rate, this would only require a 0.6% pay rise. Given this, the council will make interim payments to those staff on spinal column point 8 from 1st April 2016 to ensure they receive £9.40 per hour. Once any pay award is agreed, this will be applied, increasing the spinal point to above the LLW rate. Any increases will be backdated as appropriate.
- 3.17 In the event that no pay award is agreed for 2016, those staff would be moved up to spinal column point 9.
- 3.18 The Pay Policy 2016-17 has amended wording in section 7 - lowest paid employees, which reads as follows: -

The council's lowest paid London based employees are those who are paid on the lowest scale point above the level of London Living Wage.

The council's lowest paid non London based employees are those who are paid on the lowest scale point above the level of National Living Wage.

The council's Apprentices are paid at the London Living Wage rate.

The council will implement the increase to the London Living Wage on 1st April 2016, by temporarily paying the London Living Wage to employees on Scale point 8, until a national pay agreement is implemented, at which point the increased salary will be backdated. This will ensure that all London based staff continue to be paid at the scale point above the London Living Wage.

In the event that no pay award is agreed for 2016, those staff will be moved up to spinal column point 9.

As the London Living Wage rises in future years, the council will continue to increase pay levels for the lowest paid staff to ensure that they are paid the nearest scale point above the London Living Wage.

Chief Executive Returning Officer Fees

- 3.19 The pay policy has been amended to reflect that with the appointment of a Chief Executive, there has been a change to the payment of Returning Officer Fees to this post.
- 3.20 Returning Officer fees will be payable to the Chief Executive in respect of elections or referenda where fees are not funded by the council. This means that no fees will be paid for local elections or referenda which are funded by the council but, the Returning Officer will receive fees for all elections and referenda externally funded. This is reflected in section 5 of the pay policy – Senior Officer Remuneration.

Chief Officer Job Evaluation

- 3.21 The Greater London Provisional council (GLPC) is considering commissioning the London Councils Heads of HR network to lead on an initial review of the current grading arrangements to see if there are any opportunities to improve the London pay framework. If agreed, the intention would be to report back to GLPC Employers' Side at the next meeting on 17 March 2016. The results of any review will be used to inform any changes the council may make to its job evaluation process for Chief Officers.

Future Legislative Changes

Change expected 1st April 2016 - Repayment of Public Sector Exit Payments

- 3.22 The Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015 became law on 26th March 2015. The Act includes provision for secondary legislation in relation to the repayment of public sector exit payments. Draft Repayment of Public Sector Exit Payments Regulations 2015 have been created, which are due to come into force on 1st April 2016.
- 3.23 The Regulations will mean that individuals earning more than £100,000, who receive an exit payment and then take a new job in the same part of the public sector within a year, either on or off payroll, will have to repay, to the employer who made the payment, all or part of their exit payment.
- 3.24 The separate report on Repayment of Public Sector Exit Payments elsewhere on this agenda should be read alongside this report.
- 3.25 As a result of the regulations, a separate paragraph has been included in the Pay Policy 2016-17, under section 12.5 – re-employment following redundancy/early retirement, to cover the requirement in the regulations as follows: -

“Any employee or office holder who earns £100,000 per annum will be required, by the Repayment of Public Sector Exit Payment Regulations 2016, to repay in full or part (as set out in the Regulations) any exit payment they receive should they return to a similar role in another local authority or other local government body (see the Regulations for a full list), either on or off payroll within 12 months. This requirement can only be waived in exceptional circumstances and by a decision of Full Council.”

Change expected 6th April 2016 – Changes to Tax Treatment of Pensions

- 3.26 In the summer budget, the Government announced it will reduce the Lifetime Allowance for pension contributions from £1.25 million to £1 million from 6th April 2016.
- 3.27 To ensure the change is not retrospective, there will be transitional protection for pension rights already over £1 million. The Lifetime Allowance will, from 6th April 2018, be indexed annually in line with the Consumer Price Index (CPI).
- 3.28 This change could have an impact on senior managers. Concerns have been expressed that the impact of the changes might mean there is some reluctance to apply for more senior roles.
- 3.29 Also in April 2016, the Government will restrict the benefits of pensioners' tax relief for those with incomes above £150k (including pension contributions), by tapering away their Annual Allowance to a maximum of £10k. Affected employees will see the loss of tax relief reduce their take home pay.

Change expected within 2016 – Public Sector Exit Payment Cap

- 3.30 At present there is no limit on public sector exit payments. The government announced on 23rd May 2015 that it intends to end six figure exit payments for public sector workers. The government therefore proposes to introduce a cap of £95k on the total value of exit payments.
- 3.31 This cap will include all forms of exit payment available to employees on leaving employment, for example cash lump sums, such as redundancy payments, the cost to the employer of funding early access to unreduced pensions ('pension strain'), severance payments, ex gratia payments and other non-financial benefits, such as additional paid leave. The cap of £95k on the total value of the exit payment would apply whether these benefits are taken individually or in combination.
- 3.32 Where multiple payments are made, these will be aggregated to be measured against the £95k cap. At present, it is proposed that the following will not be in scope: -
- Compensation payments in respect of death or injury attributable to employment, serious ill health and ill health retirement and certain fitness related requirements

- Payments made to conclude/settle litigation, including claims for unfair dismissal and/or breach of contract
- 3.33 It is proposed that waivers would be available in exceptional cases and will require the approval of Full Council. There will be a requirement for the council to maintain records and publish annual details of all exit payments made within the financial year
- 3.34 Draft Public Sector Exit Payment Regulations 2016 have been created by the Treasury, in exercise of the power conferred upon them by section 153A(1) of the Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015. However, these are still in draft form and an implementation date is yet to be set. The LGA has advised it is awaiting further legislative developments and guidance will be issued in due course.
- 3.35 At present, it is unclear how the proposals set out in the Regulations will override either the statutory or contractual rights of employees. It is likely that further legislation will be required to give effect to these proposals where they override contractual provisions. The proposals may also require legislative amendments to the Local Government Pension Scheme.
- 3.36 The proposed changes are aimed at senior managers within the public sector, however, there will be a greater impact on employees with longer service, even at middle income level, in relation to the cost of providing unreduced pension benefits.
- 3.37 It is not proposed to add anything to the pay policy at this stage with regard to these proposals. If changes are needed once the final regulations are implemented and their impact is clear, they will be made at that time.
- 3.38 A further report and guidance will be produced on these regulations and their impact once the final details are known.

Date of change unknown – Simplification of Tax and NI Treatment of Termination Payments

- 3.39 Government consultation was undertaken, closing in October 2015, which looked at how the tax and NI treatment of termination payments can be simplified.
- 3.40 At present, the majority of payments made on termination will be tax and NI free up to the limit of £30k. HMRC have suggested that the distinction between the tax treatment of contractual and non-contractual elements have not been clearly understood.
- 3.41 A report from the Office of Tax Simplification (OTS) has suggested the following options: -
- Remove the distinction in treatment between contractual and non-contractual termination payments

- Lower the current £30k limit
- Link the exemption from tax and NI in some way to the employees number of completed years
- Provide tax and NI relief only in the case of redundancy

3.42 Should any legislative changes be implemented during the financial year which will have an impact on the pay policy statement, the statement will be updated and changes agreed as defined in 2.2.

Trade Union Consultation

3.43 The draft pay policy and this report were sent to Unison, GMB and Unite for their comments. A number of comments came back: an addition to paragraph 3.35 was suggested to make it clear that changes may also need to be made to the Local Government Pension Scheme, and this has been included; a suggestion that the section in the pay policy on incremental progression should include information about career grades; re-employment following redundancy needs to be clearer; the trade unions should be informed of any cases where the one or two year gap before returning has been waived, which will be done; that if the one or two year gap is waived, there should be at least a 6 month gap; and that buy outs be included in the pay policy. HR Committee are asked to consider these comments/suggestions.

3.44 There were also some issues raised about the specific detail of some procedures referred to in the pay policy and these will be discussed with Unite separately by officers in line with normal working practice.

4. COMMENTS OF THE CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER

4.1 The recommendations within this report do not lead to any additional financial commitments for the council, although there will be additional administrative responsibilities arising from these changes.

5. LEGAL COMMENTS

5.1 The legal considerations are set out in the body of the report and therefore there are no additional legal implications arising.

6. ONE TOWER HAMLETS CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 An equality analysis will be carried out on the draft policy statement, but it should be noted that the statement describes existing policies and practice rather than proposing new ones. Should there be amendments, further advice on the impact will be given.

7. BEST VALUE (BV) IMPLICATIONS

7.1 This report sets out the council's pay policy for 2016/17, which is required by law. It ensures that employees receive an appropriate salary for the work they undertake and that the council's approach to pay is set out clearly.

8. SUSTAINABLE ACTION FOR A GREENER ENVIRONMENT

8.1 There are no implications.

9. RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

9.1 The draft statement describes existing policies and practice. Any risks, e.g. from proposing changes in the future to pay and benefits, would be assessed at the time.

10. CRIME AND DISORDER REDUCTION IMPLICATIONS

10.1 There are no implications.

Linked Reports, Appendices and Background Documents

Linked Report

Repayment of Public Sector Exit Payments

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Draft Pay Policy Statement 2016/17

Appendix 2 – Pay Policy Statement 2015/16

Appendix 3 – Local Government Transparency Code 2015

Local Government Act, 1972 Section 100D (As amended)

List of “Background Papers” used in the preparation of this report

List any background documents not already in the public domain including officer contact information.

Localism Act 2011

LGA / ALACE - ‘Localism Act: Pay Policy Statement Guidance for Local Authority Chief Executives’

DCLG - Openness and Accountability in Local Pay: guidance under section 40 of the Localism Act


DCLG - ‘Openness and accountability in local pay: Guidance under section 40 of the Localism Act 2011’ Supplementary Guidance

Communities and Local Government - The Code of Recommended Practice for Local Authorities on Data Transparency

Officer contact details for documents:

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Non-Executive Report of the: Council 23 rd March 2016	
Report of: Stephen Halsey, Corporate Director Communities, Localities and Culture	Classification: Unrestricted
Community Safety Partnership Plan Review and Extension	

Originating Officer(s)	Councillor Shiria Khatun, Cabinet Member for Community Safety
Wards affected	All wards

Summary

There is a legal requirement for each Community Safety Partnership (Safe & Cohesive CPDG in Tower Hamlets) to have a Community Safety Partnership Plan, historically known as a Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy. From a statutory perspective the responsibility to develop a CSP Plan lies with the Community Safety Partnership. To this extent it is not a council plan but a partnership one. However under the Council Constitution there is a requirement that the CSP Plan be approved by Full Council. This would include changes to the plan term.

In order to fulfil our other statutory duties, the CSP produces an annual Strategic Assessment. This was last undertaken in 2014/15 to enable it to review the current 3 year Plan at the end of year 2. The Community Safety Partnership Plan 2013-16 revised for Year 3 has been reviewed by the CSP Subgroup Chairs and agency leads from the responsible authorities (statutory partners), prior to discussion and subsequent approval by the CSP on 22nd July 2015.

The current CSP Plan has a 3 year term, is due to expire on 31st March 2016 and was originally aligned to the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime's (MOPAC) Police and Crime Plan (PCP) 2013-16. However, it has been confirmed that the PCP is running for an additional year to 31st March 2017 which is seen by MOPAC as a 'transitional year', to allow the new Mayor of London to develop and consult on a new MOPAC PCP to replace the previous Mayor's PCP.

The Tower Hamlets CSP recognises the importance of remaining aligned to the MOPAC priorities within the PCP for funding and policing purposes. The CSP have reviewed their current CSP Plan and have agreed as a partnership that they will extend the current CSP Plan by a year. This extension of the Plan's term will ensure it remains aligned to MOPAC's PCP and expires on 31st March 2017. It will also enable it to conduct a public consultation on local community safety priorities in Summer 2016, so that it can produce a new CSP Plan which is aligned to the new MOPAC Police and Crime Plan (September 2016 onwards).

Recommendations:

The Council is recommended to:

1. Note the content of the Community Safety Partnership Plan 2013-16 Revised for Year 3 (appendix 1)
2. Note the content of this report and the decision made under the relevant legislation by the CSP to extend its current CSP Plan by 1 year, so that it remains aligned with MOPAC's Police and Crime Plan 2013-16 and expires on 31.03.17
3. Agree the CSP's extension of its Plan term for a further year until 31st March 2017 for the reasons set out in the report.

1. REASONS FOR THE DECISIONS

- 1.1 Full Council must adopt a Community Safety Partnership Plan in order to meet statutory requirements set by the Crime and Disorder Act (1998). The priorities and governance structure outlined in the Plan are based on the statutory strategic assessment exercise that was carried out by statutory partners to consider data on safety in the Borough. They have been agreed by the Community Safety Partnership in July 2015 to be the best model to deliver a safer and more cohesive community in Tower Hamlets. The Cabinet are asked to consider the reviewed Plan, along with the CSP decision to extend it by one year in order to remain aligned with MOPAC's Police and Crime Plan 2013-16 and satisfy itself that it can proceed to Full Council.

2. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

- 2.1 It is a statutory responsibility for Community Safety Partnerships to produce a Community Safety Plan and the decision to set the term length including extending existing Plans lies with the Community Safety Partnership under the relevant legislation. There are therefore no alternative options to doing so without risking government censure, damaging key partner relationships and undermining community safety. The constitution determines that it is the role of Full Council to ratify that partnership plan which includes decisions to extend its term.

3. DETAILS OF REPORT

Review of CSP Plan

- 3.1 Appendix 1 of this briefing note is the Community Safety Partnership Plan 2013 – 16 Reviewed for Year 3.
- 3.2 The Community Safety Partnership reviewed the CSP Plan 2013-16 and agreed to include:
- Prostitution as a standalone priority, having separated it out from both Violence Against Women and Girls under Violence as well as some elements of it being previously addressed under Anti-Social Behaviour.
 - MOPAC 7 crimes are now a standalone priority, with particular crimes within this group previously been split across ASB, Violence and Property/Serious Acquisitive Crime CSP Plan Priorities.
- 3.3 The CSP also discussed the Preventing Violent Extremism agenda which currently sits under the Community Cohesion and Hate Crime Priority and whether it warranted being a standalone priority theme in the current CSP Plan. The decision was made by the CSP Co-chairs and the CSP that Prevent would remain within the existing Hate Crime and Community Cohesion CSP Priority Theme at this time. This would be reviewed based on the findings of the 2015 CSP Strategic Assessment, along with all other community safety issues in the borough.

- 3.4 The Prevent Board is a CSP Subgroup which is currently being restructured, so that it has a more strategic approach and appropriate level membership from across relevant partner agencies including the Home Office and SO15 and other key local partners. It has a Home Office approved annual Action Plan which identifies key priorities and actions for the borough to deliver with the Home Office Funding. The Board restructure is due to be completed by 31st December 2015 following a director level workshop (scheduled for 10th December) to develop the board strategically.
- 3.5 Full list of CSP Plan Priorities for 2015/16 are:
- Gangs and Serious Youth Violence
 - Anti-Social Behaviour and Arson
 - Drugs and Alcohol
 - Violence (inc. Domestic Violence & Violence Against Women and Girls)
 - Prostitution
 - Hate Crime and Cohesion(including Prevent)
 - Killed or Seriously Injured
 - Property/Serious Acquisitive Crime
- 3.6 Cross-cutting Priorities:
- Public Confidence and Victim Satisfaction
 - Reducing Re-offending
 - MOPAC 7

Extension to Term of CSP Plan 2013-16

- 3.7 The CSP Plan is a partnership document, written and owned by the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) of which the Council is part. It is aligned to national government priorities and regional / local ones, particularly those within the Mayor of London's Office of Police and Crime (MOPAC) Police and Crime Plan (PCP) 2013-16 and those of the Executive Mayor of Tower Hamlets.
- 3.8 The current CSP Plan is specifically aligned to the MOPAC PCP as it contains and directs Police targets, partnership priorities and funding and partnership oversight by MOPAC, under the legislation relating to Police and Crime Commissioners.
- 3.9 Following a CSP request for clarification on the expiry date, MOPAC's Strategy Team confirmed that their current PCP will now expire on 31st March 2017.
- 3.10 The reason for it expiring in March 2017 and not 2016 is due to there being London Mayoral Elections scheduled for 5th May 2016 and MOPAC is treating 2016/17 financial year as a 'transitional year'. After the London Mayoral Election, the new Mayor is likely to consult on their revised vision for the Police and Crime Plan for their term in office and this will take place between June and September 2016. MOPAC's Strategy Team envisage having a new

Police and Crime Plan in place around September, which Tower Hamlets CSP Plan would then need to be aligned to.

- 3.11 Under the Crime and Disorder (Formulation and Implementation of Strategy) Regulations 2011, the Community Safety Partnership (Safe & Cohesive CPDG in Tower Hamlets) is required to have a Community Safety Partnership Plan, historically known as a Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy. Under the legislation, the power to set the term of the CSP Plan lies with the Community Safety Partnership. However under the Council Constitution, the CSP Plan and its term must be approved by Full Council.
- 3.12 The Tower Hamlets CSP recognises the importance of remaining aligned to the MOPAC priorities within the PCP for funding and policing purposes. The CSP have reviewed their current CSP Plan as per their statutory duty to do so annually.
- 3.13 On 8th September 2015 the CSP agreed as a partnership that they will extend their current CSP Plan, so that it remains aligned to MOPAC's PCP and expires on 31st March 2017.
- 3.14 The CSP were reminded that the power remained with the CSP to make this decision however, only Full Council could agree on behalf of the Council. A report on this decision to extend would need to be taken by the Council to Full Council.
- 3.15 The CSP agreed to support this report regarding its decision to extend the CSP's Plan by one year, and requests that Full Council endorses their extension to the term by one year.

4. COMMENTS OF THE CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER

- 4.1 The report recommends Full Council note the content of the revised Community Safety Partnership Plan 2013-16 and the decision by the Community Safety Partnership to extend its current CSP Plan by a year to align with MOPAC's Police and Crime Plan 2013-16 expiring 31 March 2017.
- 4.2 There are no specific financial implications emanating from this report regarding Council funding. However, the report recognises the importance of the CSP Plan remaining aligned to MOPAC's Police and Crime Plan 2013-16 for funding and policing purposes. A total of £811,358 has been allocated from MOPAC for the financial year 2016/17 and as in previous years any carry forward of underspends will only be agreed in exceptional circumstances.

5. LEGAL COMMENTS

- 5.1 Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs), formerly called Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs), were set up to coordinate action on crime and disorder at a local level. CSPs are under a duty to assess local community safety issues and draw up a partnership plan setting out their

priorities and planned responses. The Council is a “responsible authority” of the Community Safety Partnership by virtue of section 5(1) (a) of the 1998 Act.

- 5.2 Section 6 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 places a statutory duty on responsible authorities to work together in formulating and implementing strategies to tackle local crime and disorder in their area.
- 5.3 Under section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, the Council has a statutory duty to; do all that it reasonably can to reduce crime and disorder; produce (with the other responsible authorities) an annual Strategic Assessment which identifies crime and disorder priorities and implications in its area.
- 5.4 The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 sets out the requirement for a framework for partnership working which includes duties for partners to cooperate with each other to take each other’s priorities into account:
 1. Section 10(1) of the 2011 Act requires Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) and the Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) (collectively referred to as elected local policing bodies in the 2011 Act) to have regard to the priorities of the responsible authorities making up the CSPs in the police area.
 2. Section 6(1A) of the 1998 Act, inserted by the 2011 Act, requires the responsible authorities to have regard to the police and crime objectives set out in the elected local policing body’s police and crime plan.
 3. Section 10(2) of the 2011 Act requires the elected local policing body and the responsible authorities to act in co-operation with each other in exercising their respective functions.
- 5.5 Therefore the recommendations in this report recognise the importance of continuous engagement with the partner organisations comprising the Community Safety Partnership and also provide evidence of the importance of coordinated and collaborative working. However, failure to adhere to published targets in the CSP Plan could lead to legal challenge which could also lead to reputational damage or environmental or economic risks. It is advantageous for the Tower Hamlets CSP to continue align with MOPAC priorities within the PCP for funding and policing purposes.

6. ONE TOWER HAMLETS CONSIDERATIONS

- 6.1 The Community Safety Partnership (Safe and Cohesion Community Plan Delivery Group) aims through its plan, to make Tower Hamlets a more cohesive place to live, work, study and visit. The work of the No Place For Hate Forum; Community Cohesion, Contingency Planning Tension Monitoring Group and the Preventing Violent Extremism Programme Board, all subgroups of the CSP aim to carry-out this important part of work for the Partnership. Hate Crime and Cohesion remain an important priority for the Partnership.

- 6.2 An initial Equalities Screening and full Equalities Analysis was produced as part of the original CSP Plan 2013-16 Report, which went through the Full Council approval process, culminating at Full Council on 26th March 2014. Recommendations were made for further considerations when supporting action plans are developed.

7. BEST VALUE (BV) IMPLICATIONS

- 7.1 Whilst difficult to quantify there are potentially significant efficiency gains from working in partnership to reduce crime and disorder in the borough. The decision to extend by one year the Community Safety Plan 2013-16 which is a partnership document and brings together key crime and disorder reduction agencies, will ensure that we continue to work together as a partnership and share resources.

8. SUSTAINABLE ACTION FOR A GREENER ENVIRONMENT

- 8.1 Extension of the Community Safety Plan 2013-16 so that the partnership remains aligned to MOPAC's Police and Crime Plan and the implementation of the CSP Plan is expected to have a positive effect on the environment by helping to reduce anti-social behaviour. This will then reduce the amount of criminal damage, graffiti, fly-tipping and fly-posting and other environmental crimes in the borough.

9. RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

- 9.1 The Community Safety Plan sets out an overarching structure and framework of priorities within which management of risks will take place.

10. CRIME AND DISORDER REDUCTION IMPLICATIONS

- 10.1 The decision to extend the current Community Safety Partnership Plan 2013-16 by one year to 31st March 2017 will ensure that we continue to work in partnership to reduce crime, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and re-offending. It will also support the Mayors priorities helping to reduce fear of crime and contributing to relevant 'safer' related community plan commitments.

11. SAFEGUARDING IMPLICATIONS

- 11.1 The Community Safety Partnership includes amongst its members the independent chairs of both the Safeguarding Adults and Safeguarding Children Boards. The current Chair of the Prevent Board along with both Co-Chairs of the Safeguarding Adults Board are also members of the CSP Board. These boards are seen as 'linked boards' to the CSP and have been included in the development process of the reviewed CSP Plan along with the decision by the CSP Members to extend it by a further year to remain aligned to MOPAC's Police and Crime Plan. There are no safeguarding risks identified in the report, only benefits for partner agencies across the CSP and both

Safeguarding Boards by working together at strategic and operational levels in the borough, to ensure community safety in all its forms.

Linked Reports, Appendices and Background Documents

Linked Report

- None

Appendices

- Appendix 1: CSP Plan 2013-16 reviewed for Year 3 (2015/16)
- Appendix 2 & 3: Equalities Considerations & Equalities Analysis: Initial Screening Document

Local Government Act, 1972 Section 100D (As amended)

List of “Background Papers” used in the preparation of this report

- None

Officer contact details for documents:

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Ext: 6134

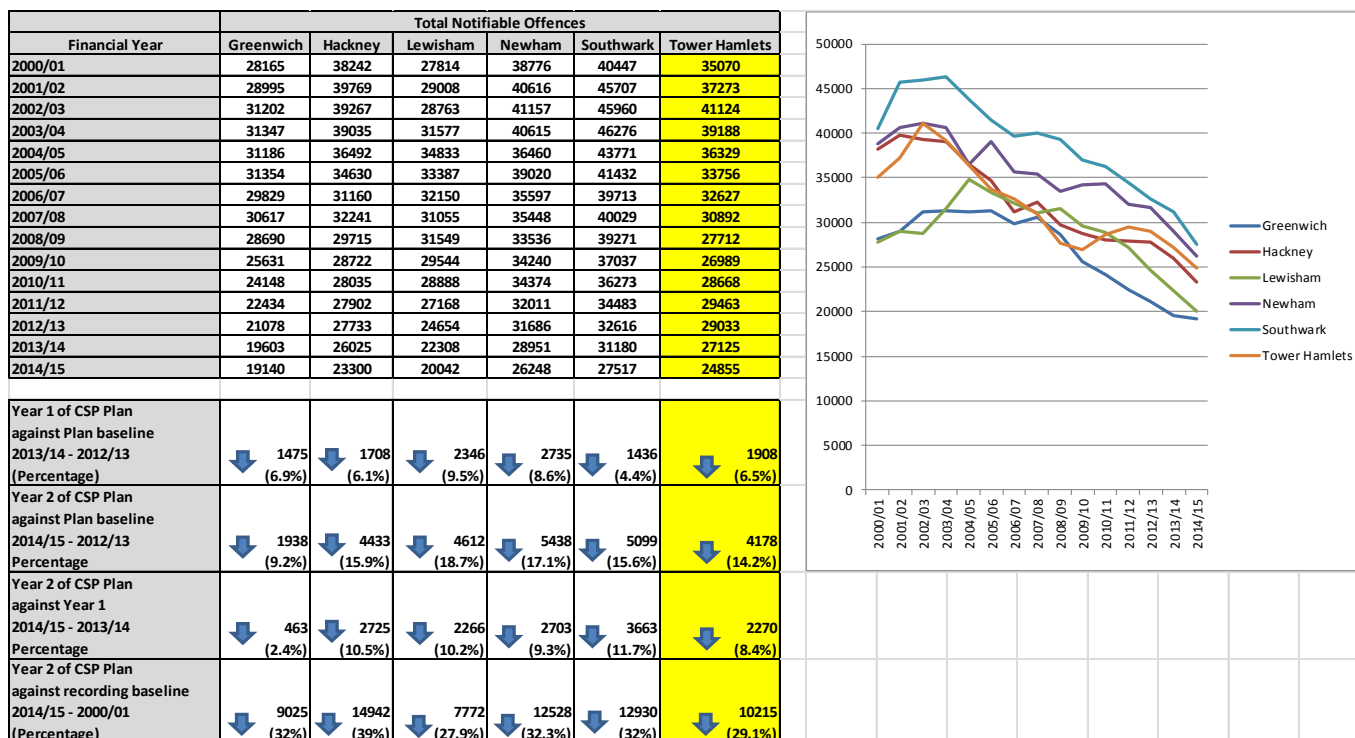
Tower Hamlets
Community Safety Partnership Plan
2013 – 2016
Year 3 (2015/16)

Signed off by CSP on 22nd July 2015

Total Crime in Tower Hamlets and Neighbouring Boroughs

Annual Total Notifiable Offences (TNOs) recorded by the Metropolitan Police in Tower Hamlets and surrounding boroughs over the 15 financial years (2000/01 – 2014/15).

Total Notifiable Offences (TNO) is a count of all offences which are statutorily notifiable to the Home Office and for the purposes of this Plan is what the Community Safety Partnership refers to as 'Total Crime'.



As of 2014/15 Tower Hamlets has the lowest annual total crime level for the past 15 years (24,855). There are now 16,269 (38.6%) fewer crimes per year than there were in 2002/03, when the borough recorded its highest annual crime total of 42,124.

When comparing Year 2 of the Plan's total crime with the Metropolitan Police's first year of recording overall crime in this way (2000/01), there has been a 29.1% reduction over the past 15 years, or 10,215 less crimes in 2014/15 (24,855) compared to 35,070 in 2000/01.

Over the first 2 years of this 3 year Community Safety Partnership Plan, the borough has seen a 14.2% reduction in total crime (TNO), when compared to its baseline financial year of 2012/13.

Over the same period, neighbouring boroughs have experienced similar reductions in Total Notifiable Offences as Tower Hamlets.

Figures obtained from the Metropolitan Police Service Crime Mapping: Data Tables section of MPS website on 16.04.15.

Foreword by Co-Chairs of Community Safety Partnership

Welcome to Tower Hamlet's Community Safety Plan covering the three years 2013/14 to 2015/16.

The Community Safety Partnership Plan sets out how the Police, Council, Probation, Health, Fire Service, voluntary and community sectors and individuals can all contribute to reducing crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and re-offending to keep Tower Hamlets a safe place.

This Plan aims to reduce the number of crimes and anti-social behaviour in the borough, but in some categories, it aims to increase the number of reports, due to under reporting where historically victims don't feel confident enough to report it to us. By increasing reporting and therefore recording, we will then be able to offer support to those victims and take appropriate action against the perpetrators.

The people in our communities are not just numbers or statistics, crime and disorder impacts on not only the victim's but also the wider community's quality of life, so we understand how important it is for you that we tackle it in a timely, efficient and effective way.

We are confident that this Plan not only captures and addresses the priorities that have been identified through our analysis of evidential information and performance in the borough, but also the concerns of the people of Tower Hamlets.

We recognise that not only do we have a duty to continue to tackle crime and disorder but we all (both organisations and members of the public), have a duty to prevent it from happening in the first place.

As a partnership we are responsible for community safety and community cohesion. We will work with our local communities to ensure we protect the vulnerable, support our communities to develop and make Tower Hamlets a safer place for everyone.

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Introduction

The Tower Hamlets Community Safety Partnership (CSP) is required by law to conduct an annual assessment of crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and re-offending within the borough, this is known as the Strategic Assessment. It is also required to consult members of the public and the wider partnership on the levels of the above. The Strategic Assessment and the findings of the public consultation are then used to produce the partnership's Community Safety Plan.

Since 2011, the CSP has had the power to decide the term of its Community Safety Plan. In 2012, the CSP chose to have a one year plan, this decision was based on the unique budgetary pressures on partner agencies and the anticipated demand on service from London hosting the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic games.

This Community Safety Plan will run for a period of 3 years from 1st April 2013 to 31st March 2016, with performance against the priorities within it reviewed on an annual basis in the form of the annual Strategic Assessment. The Community Safety Partnership Subgroups each produce an Action/Delivery Plan to reflect both the Priorities of the Community Safety Partnership and their own subgroup priorities. If due to external pressures or levels of performance against the priorities, the Community Safety Plan can be amended on an annual basis within its three year term.

Reducing crime and anti-social behaviour requires a careful balance between reducing recorded incidents, encouraging reporting and addressing negative perceptions of those who believe its levels are worse than they are in reality.

This plan will ensure that the issues that are most important to the people of Tower Hamlets will be addressed in the most appropriate and cost effective way. The partnership are committed to ensuring the low levels of particular crimes and issues are maintained but have also identified through local evidence and perception, a number of priorities that require particular partnership focus in the coming three years.

This Plan sets out the main objectives of the CSP and how it plans to achieve those objectives.

About The Partnership

The Tower Hamlets Community Safety Partnership (CSP) is a multi-agency strategic group set up following the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The CSP is also the delivery group responsible for partnership work in relation to the Tower Hamlets Community Plan priority 'A safe and cohesive community', with the priorities within both the Community Plan 2015 and this Community Safety Plan aligned. The partnership approach is built on the premise that no single agency can deal with, or be responsible for dealing with, complex community safety issues and that these issues can be addressed more effectively and efficiently through working in partnership. It does this by overseeing the following:

- Service Outcomes
- Leadership and Partnership Working
- Service Planning & Performance Management
- Resource Management & Value for Money
- Service Use and Community Engagement
- Equality & Diversity

The CSP is made up of both Statutory Agencies and Co-operating Bodies within the Borough. The Statutory Agencies are:

- Tower Hamlets Police
- London Borough of Tower Hamlets
- National Probation Service
- Hackney, City of London and Tower Hamlets Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC)
- London Fire Brigade
- NHS Tower Hamlets Clinical Commissioning Group

The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC), replaced the Metropolitan Police Authority in February 2012, is no longer a statutory agency of the CSP, but becomes a co-operating body. Representatives from MOPAC and the Tower Hamlets Police and Community Safety Board are both members of the CSP.

The above are supported by key local agencies from both the Public and Voluntary Sectors. Registered Social Landlords (RSLs) have a key role to play in addressing crime and disorder in their housing estates and these are represented by the Chair of the Tower Hamlets Housing Forum. Victims and witnesses of crime and disorder are represented on the CSP by Victim Support. The extensive network of voluntary organisations within the borough, are represented by Tower Hamlets Council for Voluntary Services' Chief Executive.

Representation on the CSP is through attendance by senior officer / person within that organisation, with the authority to make strategic decisions on behalf of their agency/organisation.

Partners bring different skills and responsibilities to the CSP. Some agencies are responsible for crime prevention while others are responsible for intervention or enforcement. Some have a responsibility to support the victim and others have a

responsibility to deal with the perpetrator. Ultimately the CSP has a duty to make Tower Hamlets a safer place for everyone.

Governance

The Community Safety Partnership is one of 4 Community Plan Delivery Groups which are held responsible by the Partnership Executive for delivering the aims/actions contained within the Community Plan.

Partnership Executive

The Partnership Executive is the borough's Local Strategic Partnership and brings key stakeholders together to create and deliver the borough's Community Plan. Members of the Partnership include the Council, Police, NHS, other statutory service providers, voluntary and community groups, faith communities, businesses and citizens. It acts as the governing body for the Partnership, agreeing priorities and monitoring performance against the Community Plan targets and holding the Partnership to account through active involvement of local residents. The Community Plan is an agreement that articulates the aspirations of local communities and sets out how the Borough will work together to realise these priorities.

Community Plan

The overall vision for the community plan is to improve the lives of all those living and working in the borough. The Community Plan includes 4 main priorities of which 'A Safe and Cohesive Community' and Tower Hamlets will be a safer place where people feel safer, get on better together and difference is not seen as threat but a core strength of the borough. To make Tower Hamlets a Safe and Cohesive Community the Partnership will focus on the following commitments:

- Reduce acquisitive crime and anti-social behaviour by tackling problem drinking and drug use
- Limit local gangs and the impact they have on youth violence and fear of crime
- Strengthen partnership work to reduce domestic violence and violence against women and girls
- Promote community cohesion
- Find solutions to increase cycling safety on busy roads

Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC)

The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) was created by the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011. Its core function is to secure the maintenance of an efficient and effective Metropolitan Police Service (MPS), and to hold the Commissioner of Police to account for the exercise of his functions in London. MOPAC oversees the police and criminal justice system performance, the

budget environment, and the implementation of policies set out in MOPAC's Police and Crime Plan.

The Mayor of London's Office for Policing and Crime, under the remit of being London's Police and Crime Commissioner, has several responsibilities regarding Community Safety Partnerships. They are:

- a duty to consult the communities (including victims) and to publish a Police and Crime Plan
- determining police and crime objectives
- are a co-operating body on Community Safety Partnerships
- have the power to 'call in' poor performing Community Safety Partnerships.

The priorities within MOPAC's Police and Crime Plan 2013-16 are:

- Strengthen the Metropolitan Police Service and drive a renewed focus on street policing
- Give victims a greater voice
- Create a safer London for women
- Develop smarter solutions to alcohol and drug crime
- Help London's vulnerable young people

In addition to the above, the Mayor of London has placed special emphasis on a number of additional public safety challenges and concerns of Londoners, which include:

- Violence Against Women and Girls
- Serious Youth Violence
- Business Crime

It sets a total 20% reduction target over the four financial years for the following group of 'key crimes' across the whole of London by 2016/17:

- Reduction in the number of Personal Robberies
- Reduction in the number of Residential Burglaries
- Reduction in the number of Thefts From Motor Vehicles
- Reduction in the number of Thefts of Motor Vehicles
- Reduction in the number of Thefts From a Person
- Reduction in the number of Violence with Injury incidents
- Reduction in the number of acts of Vandalism

In addition, it also sets the following individual targets to achieve by 2016/17:

- 20% Increase in Public Confidence in the Police
- 20% Reduction in Re-offending by Young People Leaving Custody
- 20% Reduction in Court Delays
- 20% Increase in Compliance with Community Sentences

MOPAC is also responsible for the management and allocation of the Community Safety Fund monies from Central Government. Allocations for funding will be made on a 'Challenge Fund' approach, which will determine the nature and scale of funding to individual boroughs based on their proposal's alignment with the Police and Crime Plan Priorities.

Community Safety Partnership Sub-Groups

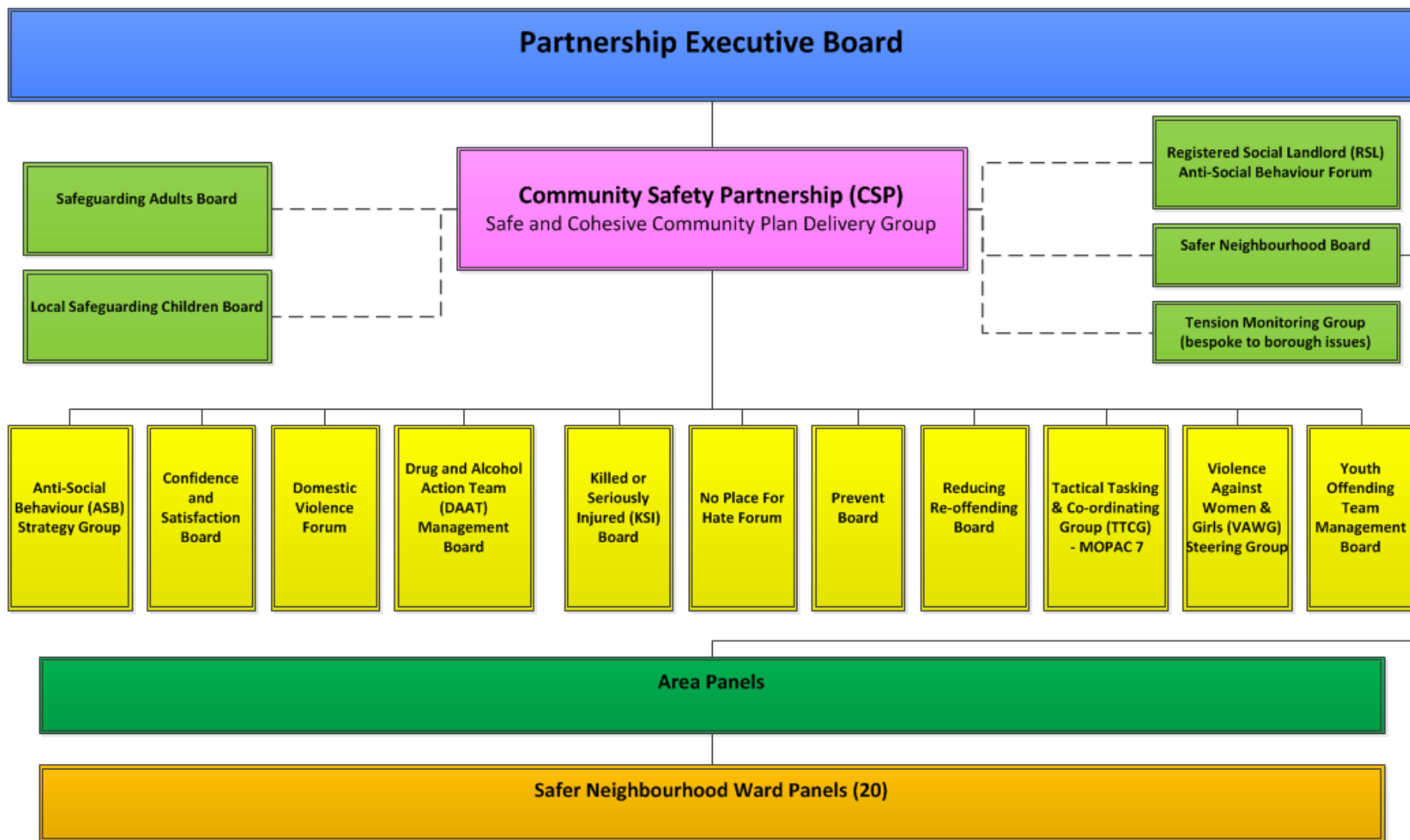
In order to co-ordinate and deliver activity in the various areas of crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and reducing re-offending, the CSP has a sub-structure of groups and boards. Each sub-group/board is responsible for producing a delivery plan which aims to address the overarching partnership priorities and fulfil any additional priorities they see fit as a sub-group/board. They are responsible for ensuring there are resources available to deliver their actions and if needed, produce and submit detailed funding applications to enable this.

Subgroups are represented through their Chairperson on the Community Safety Partnership, who is required to provide a bi-monthly update on performance against their delivery plan.

Subgroups are made up of senior officers within key agencies, who have a direct responsibility for service delivery in these specific areas of work.

The diagram on the next page illustrates the current Community Safety Partnership governance structure.

Community Safety Partnership Governance 2015



Community Safety Partnership, Subgroups and Linked Boards

Community Safety Partnership

The CSP as it is known amongst the partners is accountable for the reduction of crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and reoffending, as well as increasing community cohesion under the Community Plan Partnership Structure. It will determine priorities and oversee the statutory and non-statutory boards responsible to deliver against these priorities. The CSP meets on a bi-monthly basis and is co-chaired by the Tower Hamlets Police Borough Commander and the Tower Hamlets Lead Member for Community Safety. Membership of the CSP is at organisational Chief Executive/Officer level.

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) Strategy Group

The ASB Strategy Group is chaired by the London Fire Brigade Tower Hamlets Borough Commander. The Strategy Group is made up of partner agencies with a strategic responsibility to address anti-social behaviour including arson (deliberate fire setting) in the borough, and includes representation from the Police, Council, Victim Support, London Fire Brigade, Youth Offending Service, Probation and the following ASB Partnership Boards/Groups: Registered Social Landlords ASB Forum, ASB Operations Group, ASB Partnership Action Group, ASB Legal Consultation and Certification Group, Neighbourhood Panels and Community Trigger Panel. Like all CSP Subgroups, the ASB Strategy Group is responsible for producing an annual action/delivery plan which aims to address the priorities identified in the Community Safety Partnership Plan.

Confidence & Satisfaction Board

The confidence and satisfaction of the community in our shared approach to crime and cohesion are key success measures. The Confidence and Satisfaction Board is chaired by the Police Borough Commander, with representatives from the Council, Victim Support and Safer Neighbourhood Board. It has an overview of activity to ensure that community views and concerns are understood and addressed both efficiently and effectively. It also ensures that residents have access to relevant information, including feedback on action taken. The joint board will meet on a monthly basis.

Drug and Alcohol Action Team Management Board

This board is chaired by the Corporate Director of Communities, Localities and Culture, with membership representing the CLC DAAT team, Public Health, Education, Social Care and Wellbeing, health services, the Metropolitan Police Service, National Probation Service and Community Rehabilitation Company,. It is a

statutory board with responsibilities for co-ordinating and commissioning services relating to drug / alcohol issues in the borough including; drug / alcohol treatment for adults and young people, prevention and behaviour change, licensing and regulation / enforcement.

Domestic Violence Forum

The Domestic Violence Forum is chaired by the Head of Community Safety and oversees the borough's multi-agency approach to addressing domestic violence and abuse against men, women and young people. Membership comprises approximately 100 organisations representing both statutory and voluntary service providers in the borough. The forum takes place quarterly and has oversight of key domestic violence activities including the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (The MARAC), the Specialist Domestic Violence Court, The DV One Stop Shop, The Housing & Health DV drop-in services, The LBTH Domestic Violence duty line, training and safeguarding matters related to domestic abuse. The Forum is ultimately responsible for coordinating services within the borough for both domestic violence victims and those perpetrating violence against them.

No Place For Hate Forum

The forum brings key agencies together to work in partnership to develop and promote a co-ordinated response to hate crime in Tower Hamlets. It aims to protect and support victims, deter perpetrators, and challenge prejudice and hate. The Forum meets on a quarterly basis, and is chaired by the Chair of the borough's Interfaith Forum, with members from both statutory and voluntary organisations, including those representing specific areas or communities concerning hate crime.

Prevent Board

This board is chaired by the Council's Service Head for Safer Communities. It operates as a distinct board with responsibility for delivering the local Prevent programme. The board is made up of officers from One Tower Hamlets, Youth Services, Tower Hamlets Police, NHS Tower Hamlets, Safer Communities, Communications, London Fire Brigade and the Council's Education, Social Care and Wellbeing Directorate.

Reducing Re-offending Board

This Board is responsible for the management of offenders in the community. The board is co-chaired by a Police Superintendent and the Community Rehabilitation Company's Assistant Chief Officer and brings together a range of activity including the Priority and Prolific Offender Scheme, the Youth Offending Team, Probation and the Drugs Intervention Programme. It aims to provide a clear link from strategy to delivery between all existing offender management arrangements, to include Youth Offending Service,

MAPPA, IOM and Gangs. It is not just a liaison group but a Management Group with power to make decisions, commission reviews and allocate resources.

Safeguarding Adults Board (Linked Board)

The Safeguarding Adults Board is a statutory local partnership board in its own right under the Care Act 2014, with shared interests and a close relationship with the CSP. The multi-agency board comprises lead people from all the NHS organisations in the borough, various Council services, Police, Probation, Fire, Ambulance, Housing providers and voluntary, community and advocacy organisations. The Safeguarding Adults Board has a similar close working relationship with the Health and Wellbeing Board and the Local Safeguarding Children Board as with the Community Safety Partnership Board. It has an Independent Chair not employed by any of the member organisations. The board oversees and seeks assurance about the quality of service responses to people who are vulnerable and in need, or potentially in need, of safeguarding. It also supports and scrutinises the quality of partnership working between organisations in line with statutory and Pan-London requirements.

Local Safeguarding Children Board – (Linked Board)

This is a statutory multi-agency Partnership Board under The Children Act 2004, which has an Independent chair and comprises of lead officers from various Council services, Police, National Probation Services and Community Rehabilitation Companies, Clinical Commissioning Groups, NHS Trusts, CAFCASS and the local voluntary sector. It also includes two lay members.

The LSCB's objectives are to co-ordinate what is done by each person or body represented on the Board for the purposes of safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children in the borough; and to ensure the effectiveness of what is done by each person or body for those purposes. The LSCB works in partnership with the CSP to ensure that in delivering its agenda the CSP ensures that the safeguarding of children and young people remains paramount. The Independent Chair of the LSCB also has a seat on the Health and Wellbeing Board.

Tactical Tasking and Co-ordinating Group

The Group was established as part of the programme to join together partnership service delivery in the localities. It meets on a fortnightly basis and uses an analytical product/profile on current/emerging crime and anti-social behaviour issues to task police resources to respond. The overarching principle behind the Group is to ensure that local operational activity is prioritised against MPS Control Strategy priorities, which also include community concerns as determined through ward panels.

The group is chaired by the Police Borough Commander and the membership includes various ranking police officers. The London Fire Brigade and Tower Hamlets Homes are represented on group in addition to the following officers from the council;

Head of Community Safety, Head of Enforcement & Markets, ASB Analyst and Surveillance & Intelligence Officer.

Tension Monitoring Group (TMG)

This group is chaired by the Service Head of Safer Communities and acts as an operational group to monitor community tensions. The group is made up of representatives from organisations including the Interfaith Forum, the London Muslim Centre, the Council of Mosques, Rainbow Hamlets, Youth Services, Tower Hamlets Police, the Council's Safer Communities Service, Corporate Safety and Civil Protection, Communications and One Tower Hamlets.

Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Steering Group

The VAWG Steering Group is chaired by the Head of Community Safety and oversees the borough's multi-agency approach to addressing all forms of Violence Against Women and Girls. Whilst it has an oversight of domestic violence and Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE), the detail of these are dealt with separately via the Domestic Violence Forum and LSCB CSE subgroup respectively. The other main types of violence covered include rape and sexual violence, trafficking, prostitution, female genital mutilation, forced marriage, so called 'honour' based violence, stalking and harassment. These are the Borough's strands within its Violence against Women and Girls Plan.

Membership comprises approximately a dozen individuals with responsibility for statutory services in the borough. The forum takes place quarterly and has oversight of key initiatives in this area including the Tower Hamlets Prostitution Partnership (Prostitution Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)), the Prostitution Support Programme, and the VAWG Training and Awareness Officer. The Forum is ultimately responsible for coordination of services within the borough for both violence victims/survivors and those perpetrating violence against them.

Youth Offending Team Management Board

The YOT Management Board oversees the youth offending multi-agency team which comprises of staff from: the Council (Education Social Care and Wellbeing, and the Youth Service), Police, Probation and Health. The team works with young people from arrest through to sentencing. Staff provide services including bail and remand management and Pre-Sentence reports to the Youth, Magistrates and Crown Courts and work with young people subject to reprimands and final warnings from police, and those charged, convicted and given community and custodial sentences. The team also works with young people and the wider community to prevent young people entering the criminal justice system.

Highlights from 2014/15

The Community Safety Partnership faced a challenging year in 2013/14, with cuts to resources (both financial and human), organisational restructures and their associated added pressure on service delivery. However, partners still managed to reduce crime and disorder in the borough.

The Partnership held its third Annual CSP Conference in November 2013, with over 100 representatives from across the partnership and its many subgroups. A series of presentations were given on the new local policing model, 6 months performance against the CSP priorities, anti-social behaviour, reducing re-offending and gangs, which were then followed up with 3 workshops on the latter, to improve partnership working against these priorities. The conference was well received by all who attended.

Domestic Violence:

The last 12 months has seen numerous successes in the activities overseen by the Domestic Violence Forum. The last year has seen a successful White Ribbon week campaign, including awareness and publicity activities and members of the public signing a pledge. We have enabled 41 victims of domestic violence to get security in their homes through the Sanctuary scheme. We have provided training to a range of organisations and supported agencies to develop their own DV policies and procedures. We received a positive result from the inspection of our MARAC by CADAA.

Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG):

Over a thousand professionals, residents and young people have received training in VAWG through our VAWG Training and Awareness Officer and schools programmes. A prostitution support programme, to support women to exit sex working, has been fully established within the Council's Drugs Intervention Programme and is up and running. A prostitution coordinator post in the DIP coordinates and co-Chairs the prostitution MARAC alongside the Police. Two members of Victim Support are now in post, focusing on providing specialist support to victims of violence and sexual violence (as well as hate crime). We held a successful conference focusing on young people with over 120 attendees and developed a dedicated leaflet for young people, led by young people from the Pupil Referral Unit. We have also recruited and trained over 90 professional, school and community champions from across the borough. We have also secured funding and are beginning to deliver a programme of activity on harmful practices, mainstreamed within existing Childrens' Social Care and health settings.

Child Sexual Exploitation strand of VAWG: In 2014 the Pan-London Child Sexual Exploitation Operating Protocol was launched, to provide a unilateral multi-agency approach and principles to safeguarding children.

March 2015 saw the national launch of Operation 'Makesafe' - a campaign to bring awareness of Child Sexual Exploitation. This operation was directed at Hotels, taxi firms and licensed premises; Arming employees with knowledge to identify CSE and how to report it. Tower Hamlets Police activity on the day was to circulate promotional material to these businesses as well as local doctors' surgeries and sexual health clinics.

March 2015 also witnessed the publication of the revised Pan London CSE protocol providing best practice and advice around new tactics, such as:

- Clarity on MASE agenda, tactical options for the MASE
- New Sexual Prevention Orders
- National Referral Mechanism
- More guidance on line abuse.

In 2015 Tower Hamlets Police intend to launch a local Op Makesafe tri-borough operation, in conjunction with Hackney Police and the City of London. The iconic Guild Hall has been secured as a venue, and invitations to local business leaders within each of the 3 police areas have been delivered.

Drugs and Alcohol:

We have continued to attract drug users into treatment via a number of pathways and have widened the cohort accessing treatment with many more treatment starts amongst those using Cocaine, high strength Cannabis and a range of club / party drugs. We continue to utilise pathways through the criminal justice system with a very high pick-up rate of prison leavers.

We continue to attract risky drinkers into treatment and screened over 30,000 individuals for alcohol drinking patterns in general practice. Dedicated resource within the Royal London Hospital has been used to support drug / alcohol users into community treatment services. The number of alcohol treatment requirement orders have increased as a result of renewed focus and enhanced resources.

During the course of 2014/15, a plan for restructuring treatment services across the borough has been developed and approved to maximise opportunities for individuals to recover from their addiction(s).

We have exceeded the target for the number of successfully completed Drug Rehabilitation Requirement orders (DRRs).

Anti-Social Behaviour:

Anti-social behaviour on the Borough has reduced by 10% in the last year and those that phone police on 2 or more occasions have reduced by 4%. This has been achieved by partnership working and targeted tasking. The Borough now also has a clear multi-agency approach to vulnerable victims of ASB which is supporting those most at risk in our community.

Overall arson across the borough has fallen in the last year, with particular success in reduction of vehicle fires. However, arson in rubbish bins has risen over the past 12 months and is continuing to rise, this is despite over 1600 visual audits being carried out, which help to ensure rubbish hotspots were cleared before arson could be committed. New technology and ease of reporting rubbish will help to reduce potential arson targets caused by rubbish in the following year.

Gangs and Serious Youth Violence:

The Early Intervention and Prevention service within the Youth Offending Service has successfully engaged with young people on the Police gangs matrix, using a peer outreach youth work model. The deployment of youth workers in Royal London Hospital's paediatric A&E on weekend evenings has been fruitful, with 16 referrals in the first four weeks. As a result the small team will be bolstered by staff from the YOT, Troubled Families and Docklands Outreach service; clinical group supervision will be provided by the hospital's Safeguarding team. The use of gang "Call in's" is being planned with the Police, YOT and the hospital. An innovative and successful call in for the parents of those involved in 'Jubilee Street Massive' was held in the London Muslim Centre in April, attended by eight families and produced some very useful intelligence for the Partnership, particularly the Police (Drug dealers mobile numbers, names and addresses where the young people were harboured at night) The parents were keen to work with the Authorities as they were very concerned for the young men.

Youth Offending:

We have continued to reduce and prevent the number of young people entering the criminal justice system for the first time (FTE) through our partnership working between Police and YOTs Pre-court/Triage Team. We have reduced re-offending and Custodial Sentences in line with National targets.

Our Final Quarterly Review from the Youth Justice Board showed the following annual performance:

First Time Entrants – Our performance shows a 10.1% reduction, this is a greater reduction compared to the London and England averages, which were 7.2% and 8.7% respectively.

Frequency of re-offending - We achieved a reduction of 18.2%. The London and England averages have declined by 15.2% and 7.8% respectively.

Custody - We achieved a reduction of eight young people, equating to a 36.8% reduction. The London and England averages have both seen a reduction of 31.6% and 19.2% respectively. We can therefore claim to be the fastest improving service in the country.

The YOS Early Intervention/Prevention Team was voted Team of the Year for the Education, Social Care and Wellbeing Directorate

The latest available custody data shows a slight increase in the number of custodial episodes in the borough from 24 for the period January to December 2013 compared to 20 in the previous calendar year, our analysis reveals this to be the result of serious youth violence and Class A possession with intent to supply which means those sentences were inevitable.

The service was subject to a 'Short Quality Screening' Inspection by HMIP in late summer 2014 where our work was found to be 'satisfactory' (the only other category was 'unsatisfactory').

Reducing Re-offending:

The youth re-offending rate has been decreased by the Youth Offending Service per offender in the cohort for Apr 11 - Mar 12 (1.02), compared to the figure (1.05) for the same period of the previous year. The 1.02 rate is in line with National Performance, also at 1.02 and lower than the London performance 1.06 comparator. Caseloads in the service have gradually reduced due to our success in preventing more young people from entering the youth justice system, this has enabled an increased focus on quality and intensity in our work with the most serious offenders, although the incidence of serious and grave offences is a matter for concern which is under investigation by an independent consultant in an attempt to identify any lessons to be learnt and service improvement issues.

Public Confidence and Victim Satisfaction:

Both confidence and satisfaction measures continue to be a challenge despite previous activity. Although it should be noted that there has been a rise in satisfaction in the last quarter of 2014/15 to 76%; confidence currently stands at 60%. Action plans are being revised to better reflect activity that will enhance performance, with activity being undertaken to improve specific drivers, police action and follow up for satisfaction, and we will continue to develop public engagement opportunities to explain partnership activity to improve confidence. An overarching communication plan will be developed and we will work more closely with Victim Support

Hate Crime:

The Hate Crime Third Party Reporting Centres have been reviewed, re-trained and re-launched, to ensure they are providing a good standard of service to victims. Victim Support have 2 posts, whose remit specifically includes support for victims of hate crime and these posts are actively working on a number of hate crime cases, based in the borough. LBTH have funding for an officer in the hate crime team to engage with community organisations and the public. The No Place for Hate Campaign materials have been refreshed and continue to be publicised.

Presentations and training and awareness sessions have been provided for a number of organisations.

Tension Monitoring Group (TMG):

The TMG has strengthened its response to tackling and reducing tensions, successfully managing a number of high profile and potentially disruptive incidents.

The Group has been involved in reducing tensions that have come about from international issues but have had an impact locally, in particular the political issues in Syria.

Our success is evidenced through the boroughs annual residents' survey where the majority of residents (78%) feel that the local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together. This is a positive result that has been maintained at this level for the past 8 years.

Prevent Programme Board:

We secured funding from the Home Office for projects working with a wide range of local partners, including schools, young people and parents.

We delivered and have begun to independently evaluate our 'Building Community Resilience' project (which is delivered by London Tigers). We have also undertaken training and development with youth workers to develop our work with young people relating to prevent. The success of these projects has been recognised by the Home Office and we have secured funding for these projects as well as to extend our portfolio of projects into 2014/15.

We have tackled recruitment by extremist organisations during the course of the year and have seen an increase in community venues signing up to the No Place for Hate pledge, helping to prevent such groups hiring venues in the borough. We have also delivered Prevent training to more than 100 professionals over the year.

Property Crime:

In 2014/15, over the rolling 12 month period there has been a 8.2% reduction in all burglaries (both residential and non-residential). Individually non-residential burglary has reduced by 2.2%, however residential burglary reduced by 13.4%.

Robbery in the borough has reduced by 6.7%, while theft from person has also reduced by 15%.

Theft from motor vehicle reduced by 12.7% and theft of motor vehicle has increased by 4.8%.

Killed or Seriously Injured:

During 2014/15 regular ANPR operations have been conducted by the Borough's CT Engagement Team at peak travel times using the borough's mobile ANPR vehicle and the Council's network of ANPR cameras. These operations have taken place on the main roads in the borough which have been highlighted as an issue, typically commuter routes in/out of central London.

Since January 2015, regular joint work has been conducted with Metropolitan Police colleagues from Safer Transport and Roads Policing Command (based at Bow). Every Thursday a Safer Transport Command officer works alongside borough police officers in an enforcement capacity.

Monthly Operation Safeway event with colleagues from Safer Transport and Roads Policing Command, with education and engagement activities including lorry drivers and cyclists swapping places to highlight the dangers to each from lack of awareness of the other.

Emergency Police Response Teams allocate one car every early turn shift on a daily basis to patrol the A11 corridor, paying particular attention to junctions highlighted to be at risk for road traffic incidents.

Partnership Task Force:

The Council funded Partnership Task Force police officers work to address the community's priority concerns around drugs, anti-social behaviour, prostitution and gangs. The Team are tasked along with other partnership resources to hotspots of concern based on analytical profiles through the ASB Operations Group and Tactical Tasking and Co-ordinating Group.

The PTF have worked with officers from across the partnership on a daily basis and in a highly visible way to both address community concerns and increase community presence which in turn leads to greater community confidence and a reduced fear of crime.

In 2014/15 the Partnership Task Force have made the following:

- 572 Arrests
- 31 Vehicle Seizures
- 249 Weapons Sweeps
- 109 Cannabis Warnings
- 148 Drugs Warrants Executed, which resulted in 135 arrests
- 1,028 Wraps of Class A Drugs Seized
- 395 Cannabis Plants Seized
- 3 Kilos, 196 bags and 70 Wraps of Cannabis Seized
- £295,290 Seized under the Proceeds of Crime Act

Strategic Assessment 2014

The Tower Hamlets Community Safety Partnership is required to produce an annual Strategic Assessment by the Crime & Disorder (Formulation & Implementation of Strategy) Regulations 2007. The regulations state that a strategic assessment needs to include:

- An analysis of the current community safety issues
- An analysis of the changes in those levels and patterns, and;
- The Partnership's priorities to tackle the local issues.

The Strategic Assessment 2014 has allowed the Partnership to fulfil its statutory duty to review this Community Safety Partnership Plan in 2014 and refresh it for the final year (2015/16) of its 3 year term.

The Strategic Assessment production process is reviewed on an annual basis by the CSP's Strategy Group, which is made up of senior representatives of the borough's 6 Responsible Authorities as well as the CSP Subgroup Chairs. This review enables the Partnership to ensure that the Strategic Assessment contains and analyses all the key information required for the CSP to be able to effectively review its Community Safety Partnership Plan annually.

The partnership examined the context of current themes within community safety and took into account key national, regional and local priorities.

The Strategic Assessment was developed based on close analysis of data against the CSP's 30 priority performance indicators across its 8 priority themes (see below). Performance is monitored as part of the CSP's Priority Performance Dashboard at CSP meetings on a bi-monthly basis and at the relevant CSP Subgroup meetings.

The Partnership believed that these Priority Themes are the most efficient way to monitor data, and take into account the national, regional and local priorities. The eight themes are:

- Youth Crime (Gangs and Serious Youth Violence) (3 indicators)
- Anti-Social Behaviour (inc. Arson) (3 indicators)
- Drugs and Alcohol (5 indicators)
- Violence (including Domestic Violence and Violence against Women and Girls) (3 indicators)
- Hate Crime and Cohesion (3 indicators)
- Public Confidence & Victim Satisfaction (3 indicators)
- Reducing Re-offending (3 indicators)
- Killed or Seriously Injured (1 indicator)
- Property Crime (5 indicators)
- MOPAC (1 Indicator)

The statutory partners provided information on the above indicators and they have been reviewed in the Strategic Assessment in terms of the following factors:

- Data and Analysis: 1st October 2013 – 30th September 2014
- Trends over the last 3 years (October 2011 – September 2014)

In addition to the information supplied by the statutory partners, additional information was provided by Victim Support, Registered Social Landlords and Voluntary and Community Organisations in the borough, including Victims equalities data, Killed or Seriously Injured equalities data as well as Stop & Search data from MOPAC.

Please note:

Due to the time scales and production schedule for the Community Safety Plan, we are unable to use full financial year figures to base the plan on.

Performance from Strategic Assessment 2014

1st October 2011 – 30th September 2014

Please note: There are no Sanction Detection (SD) Rates available from 3 previous years, which prevents comparison with current rates.

***Sanction Detections** can be defined as those where an offender has been charged, cautioned, reported for summons, reprimanded, the offence has been taken into consideration or where a fixed penalty notice has been issued in relation to a Notifiable Offence.

Priority A: Gangs and Serious Youth Violence						
Performance Indicator	Lead Agency for performance indicator & CSP Subgroup	Performance 2011/12 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2012/13 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2013/14 (Oct – Sept)	Difference (+/-%) 2013/14 - 2012/13	Direction of Travel Oct 2011 – Sept 2014
Number of young people engaged with from the Police Gang Matrix	Police / YOS (YOT MB)	-	5 from top 10 25 associates	12 from top 10 Up to 5 associates per individual	+140%	-
Number of young people entering the Youth Justice System for the first time	LBTH (YOT MB)	195 (12 months to June 2012)	133 (12 months to June 2013)	102 (12 months to June 2014)	-23.3%	-47.7%
% of custodial sentences compared to all court disposals	LBTH – YOT (YOT MB)	24 (5.8%) 24/413	20 (5.3%) 20/379	16 (7%) 16/230	-4 (+1.7%)	-8 (+1.2%)

Priority B: Anti-Social Behaviour (including Arson)						
Performance Indicator	Lead Agency for performance indicator	Performance 2011/12 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2012/13 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2013/14 (Oct – Sept)	Difference (+/-%) 2013/14 – 2012/13	Direction of Travel Oct 2011 – Sept 2014
Number of Police CAD calls for ASB	Police (ASB OG)	17,784	17,452	16,052	-1400 (-8%)	-1,732 (-9.7%)
Number of Arson incidents (all deliberate fires)	London Fire Brigade (ASB OG)	481	390	345	-45 (-11.5%)	-135 (-28.3%)
Number of Repeat Victims of ASB		736	749	735	-14 (-2%)	-1 (-0.1%)

Priority C: Drugs and Alcohol						
Performance Indicator	Lead Agency for performance indicator	Performance 2011/12 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2012/13 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2013/14 (Oct – Sept)	Difference (+/-%) 2013/14 – 2012/13	Direction of Travel Oct 2011 – Sept 2014
Number of alcohol users engaging in structured treatment Restricted NDTMS Data – Not for Public*	LBTH (DAAT)					
Percentage of successful completions (drug treatment) who do not re-present within 6 months: A) Opiates Restricted NDTMS Data – Not for Public*	LBTH (DAAT)					
Percentage of successful completions (drug treatment) who do not re-present within 6 months: B) Non-opiates Restricted NDTMS Data – Not for Public*	LBTH (DAAT)					
Number of clients on IARP caseload also in structured treatment for A) Opiates	LBTH (DAAT)	Q3 375 (23%) Q4 367 (22%) Q1 No Data Q2 360 (23%)	Q3 364 (23%) Q4 334 (23%) Q1 385 (26%) Q2 382 (26%)	Q3 373 (25%) Q4 374 (26%) Q1 375(26%) Q2 367(25.7%)	+9 (+2%) +40 (+3%) -10 (0%) -15 (-0.3%)	-2 (+2%) +7 (+4%) NA +7 (+2.7%)
Number of clients on IARP caseload also in structured treatment for B) Non-opiates	LBTH (DAAT)	Q3 41 (20%) Q4 35 (16%) Q1 No Data Q2 22 (10%)	Q3 14 (7%) Q4 16 (8%) Q1 27 (14%) Q2 27 (13%)	Q3 28 (13%) Q4 38 (17%) Q1 27 (18.8%) Q2 25 (17.1%)	+14 (+6%) +22 (+9%) (+4.8%) -2 (+4.1%)	-13 (-7%) +3 (+1%) NA +3 (+7.1%)
Number of clients on IARP caseload also in structured treatment for C) Alcohol	LBTH (DAAT)			Q1 58 (11.7%) Q2 46 (9.6%)	-	-
Number of arrests made under 'Dealer a Day'	Police (TTCG)	415	313	340	+27 (+8.6%)	-75 (-18%)

*NTDMS (National Drug Treatment Monitoring System) data is restricted to the Community Safety Partnership for monitoring purposes only, it is not suitable for publishing in public documents and for this reason has been removed from this document prior to publishing.

Priority D: Violence (inc. Domestic Violence and Violence Against Women and Girls)

** Please note: Due to historic under reporting of violence against women and girls, significant work is being undertaken to increase both confidence in reporting and early reporting of these offences/crimes, to ensure that the actual levels are established. More importantly, so that the victim/survivors receive partnership support at the earliest possible opportunity. Due to this work, we hope that this will have an impact (increase) on the number of reports of violence against women and girls, particularly the Number of Domestic Violence Offences, Rapes and Other Serious Sexual Offences as seen below.

Performance Indicator	Lead Agency for performance indicator	Performance 2011/12 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2012/13 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2013/14 (Oct – Sept)	Difference (+/-%) 2013/14 – 2012/13	Direction of Travel Oct 2011 – Sept 2014
Number of Violence with Injury (Non-Domestic Abuse)	Police (TTCG)	1548	1528	1,751	+223 (+15%)	+203 (+13.1%)
Number of Violence with Injury (Domestic Abuse)	Police (TTCG)	538	719	726	+7 (+1%)	+188 (+34.9%)
Number of Rapes and Other Serious Sexual Offences**	Police (TTCG)	455	489	584	+95 (+19%)	+129 (+28.3%)

Priority F: Hate Crime and Cohesion

Please note: Due to historic under reporting of hate crime, significant work is being undertaken to increase both confidence in reporting and early reporting of these offences/crimes, to ensure that the actual levels are established. More importantly, so that the victims receive partnership support at the earliest possible opportunity. The performance data below is in the format/categories provided by the police, unfortunately this does not disaggregate it into the 7 strands of hate crime (Disability; Race or Ethnic Identity; Religion/Belief; Gender or Gender Identity; Sexual Orientation; Age and Immigration Status or Nationality), which has historically only been recorded by the police as Race and Religious or Homophobic incidents/crimes. Due to this work, we hope that this will have an impact (increase) on the number of reports of all types of hate incidents/crimes, thus reducing the historical under-reporting, as seen below.

Performance Indicator	Lead Agency for performance indicator	Performance 2011/12 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2012/13 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2013/14 (Oct-Sept)	Difference (+/-%) 2013/14 – 2012/13	Direction of Travel (Oct 2010 – Sept 2013)
Total Number of Hate Crimes reported to Police <i>Please see above explanatory note</i>	Police (NPFHF)	728	907	1002	+95 (+10.4%)	+274 (+37.6%)
Overall Hate Crime Sanction Detection (SD) Rate	Police (NPFHF)	297 (41%)	425 (47%)	271 (27%)	-154 (-20 percentage points)	-26 (-14 percentage points)
% of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area	LBTH (PTMG)	78% (sample size 1171)	81% (Sample Size 1192)	78% (Sample Size 1147)	-3 percentage points	-

Priority G: Killed or Seriously Injured on our roads

Performance Indicator	Lead Agency for performance indicator	Performance 2011/12 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2012/13 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2013/14 (Oct-Sept)	Difference (+/-%) 2013/14 – 2012/13	Direction of Travel (Oct 2010 – Sept 2013)
Number of persons killed or seriously injured on road	Police (KSI)	142 Aug 2011 – July 2012	132 Aug 2012 – July 2013	44 Aug 2013 – July 2014	-88 (-67%)	-98 (-69%)

Priority H: Property / Serious Acquisitive Crime

Performance Indicator	Lead Agency for performance indicator	Performance 2011/12 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2012/13 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2013/14 (Oct-Sept)	Difference (+/-%) 2013/14 – 2012/13	Direction of Travel (Oct 2011 – Sept 2014)
Number of Personal Robberies	Police (TTCG)	1,320	1,253	1,095	-158 (-12.6%)	-225 (-17%)
Number of Residential Burglaries	Police (TTCG)	1,367	1,533	1,206	-327 (-21.3%)	-161 (-11.8%)
Number of Theft of Motor Vehicle	Police (TTCG)	836	852	907	+55 (+6.4%)	+71 (+8.5%)
Number of Thefts from Motor Vehicle	Police (TTCG)	1,714	1,695	1,620	-75 (-4.4%)	-94 (-5.5%)
Number of Thefts from Persons	Police (TTCG)	1,754	1,708	1,261	-447 (-26.1%)	-493 (-28.1%)

Cross-Cutting Priority 1: Public Confidence and Victim Satisfaction

Performance Indicator	Lead Agency for performance indicator	Performance 2011/12 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2012/13 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2013/14 (Oct – Sept)	Difference (+/-%) 2013/14 – 2012/13	Direction of Travel (Oct 2011 – Sept 2014)
Percentage of Community Concerned about ASB: A) residents who feel that people using or dealing drugs is a very or fairly big problem	(LBTH) (TMG)	53%	55%	59%	+4 percentage points	+6 percentage points
Percentage of Community Concerned about ASB: B) residents who feel that Rubbish and Litter lying around is a very or fairly big problem	LBTH (TMG)	52%	50%	55%	+5 percentage points	+3 percentage points
Percentage of Community Concerned about ASB: C) residents who feel that people being drunk or rowdy is a very or fairly big problem	LBTH (TMG)	43%	46%	50%	+4 percentage points	+7 percentage points
Percentage of Community Concerned about ASB: D) residents who feel that vandalism, graffiti and criminal damage is a very or fairly big problem	LBTH (TMG)	41%	43%	39%	-4 percentage points	-2 percentage points
Overall Victim Satisfaction (with Police Service)	Police (Satisfaction Board)	70% (FY 11/12)	74% (FY 12/13)	72% (FY 13/14)	-2 percentage points	+2 percentage points
Overall confidence of Police doing a good job	Police (Confidence Board)	63% (July 12 – June 13)	61% (FY 12/13)	55% (current figure at time of writing)	-6 percentages points	-8 percentages points

Cross-cutting Priority 2: Reducing Re-offending

Performance Indicator	Lead Agency for performance indicator	Performance 2011/12 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2012/13 (Oct – Sept)	Performance 2013/14 (Oct – Sept)	Difference (+/-%) 2013/14 – 2012/13	Direction of Travel (Oct 2011 – Sept 2014)
Number of offenders on IOM Cohort 18+ who have reduced offending – Red to Green on Cohort	Probation (RRB)	-	-	Unable to compare as data only available monthly from May – Nov 2014		
Number of young offenders in any reduced re-offending cohort	YJB (YOT MB)	-	-	Unable to compare data based on format released in		
Re-offending rates	Probation (RRB)	2011 Frequency Rate 0.96 Binary Rate 38.8%	2012 Frequency Rate 1.17 Binary Rate 41.5%	Data not available for comparison		

Public Consultation

As part of the Partnership's statutory duties to consult the community on community safety in the borough, an extensive 5 week public consultation took place during May and June 2012. The consultation asked members of the public (residents and business people), partnership and community groups/organisations for their top three community safety priorities.

People were made aware of the consultation via press articles, letters and email alerts. They were given the opportunity to attend their local Police Safer Neighbourhood Team's Public Meeting, a Borough Public Meeting or a Members' Consultation Session. In addition they could reply in writing /email or respond via the dedicated webpage.

In total 1,013 responses were received, the majority of which (862) were collected through the dedicated web page (Mytowerhamlets) survey. This collection method enabled us to monitor the equalities data of those 862 recipients against the Greater London Assembly's 2011 data, full findings of which are included in Public Consultation Report. In summary 65.71% of recipients identified their ethnicity as White (17 percentage point overrepresentation) and 20.36% as Bangladeshi (14 percentage point underrepresentation). In terms of Gender, 42% of respondents were female and 58% were male, which shows a 6.5 percentage point underrepresentation for female. The largest group of respondents were those aged between 25 and 39 years of age, making up 50.2% (3.2% overrepresentation) of respondents and the smallest group being the 0 to 16 age group, making up only 5.1% (14.9% underrepresentation), however we cannot expect infants and minors to respond, so we cannot make meaningful statements about this. Those aged between 17 and 24 years made up 9% of respondents, which is an 11 percentage point underrepresentation.

Results:

Based solely on the number of selections by members of the public in Tower Hamlets across all the different collection methods, the top 4 community safety priorities for the Community Safety Plan 2013-16 are:

1) Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)	298
2) Serious Acquisitive Crime	200
3) Drugs and Alcohol	196
- Violence	196

In 2013/14 as part of the Partnership's statutory duty to consult, the Partnership held four Resident's Question Time public meetings, where anyone in the borough was able to raise community safety issues with senior officers from the Partnership. During these four themed events the residents' and local community groups' main concerns were:

- Drugs & Alcohol
- Anti-Social Behaviour
- Serious Acquisitive Crime
- Violence (including Violence Against Women and Girls)
- Reducing Re-offending
- Public Confidence

Priorities – How the Partnership Decided

In December 2012, the Community Safety Partnership was presented with the Strategic Assessment 2012, an Executive Summary of the Strategic Assessment 2012, the Public Consultation Report and a paper which made recommendations based on their findings. These documents were used along with internal/external partnership priorities, when the partnership originally set its priorities for the full term of the plan back in March 2013.

It is a statutory duty of the Community Safety Partnership to review the Community Safety Plan annually, based on the findings of its annual Strategic Assessment.

In February 2015, the Community Safety Partnership was presented with the Strategic Assessment 2014, which included public consultation findings from 2014/15 and made recommendations to the Partnership.

The recommendations took into account the original Community Safety Partnership Plan 2013-16 Priorities, areas where trends were going in the wrong direction, areas which the partner agencies had highlighted as being priorities for all the partnership and existing priorities external to the partnership i.e. Home Office, MOPAC and Community Plan as well as the public's perception/priorities.

There are some areas of work which are priorities for individual and/or several partner agencies which the Community Safety Partnership has also taken into account when agreeing its own priorities for the term of this plan. The priorities that have not been deemed a priority by/for the Partnership will continue to remain priorities for those individual agencies and their performance will continue to be monitored and managed by each respective agency.

Priorities for 2013 -2016

The Partnership recognises that it has a responsibility to address all areas of crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse and re-offending as part of its core business. However, it also recognises that there are a few particular areas, which have a greater impact on the people of Tower Hamlets and their quality of life. For this reason, it has agreed that it will place an added focus on these areas and they will form the priorities during the term of this plan.

As part of the Community Safety Partnership's statutory duty to review its Plan on an annual basis, in March 2015 the CSP Co-chairs reviewed the current CSP Plan Priorities based on the findings of the 2014 Strategic Assessment and agreed that the following would be the priorities for the final year (2015/16) of this Plan's 3 year term:

- **Gangs and Serious Youth Violence**
- **Anti-Social Behaviour and Arson**
- **Drugs and Alcohol**
- **Violence (inc. Domestic Violence & Violence Against Women and Girls)**
- **Prostitution**
- **Hate Crime and Cohesion**
- **Killed or Seriously Injured**
- **Property / Serious Acquisitive Crime**
- **Public Confidence & Victim Satisfaction**
- **Reducing Re-offending**
- **MOPAC 7**

Priority A:

Gangs and Serious Youth Violence

Why is it a priority?

Tower Hamlets has one of the highest proportions of young people as a percentage of its population compared to other boroughs both in London and nationally. Whilst Tower Hamlets does not have a significant gang problem compared to other London Boroughs its prevalence is growing here, there are a small number of geographically based gangs in the borough, who sporadically come into conflict with each other. These gangs are responsible for a significant amount of the borough's youth crime and drug dealing. The effects that gangs and incidents of serious youth violence, although both uncommon, have on members' of the wider communities feeling of safety, especially other young people, makes this a priority for the Community Safety Partnership to address.

The borough saw a 27% reduction in the number of serious youth violence incidents and therefore victims for the period October 2011 – September 2012 when compared to the previous year. However, it is common to see increases and decreases, year on year as they can be skewed by unexpected events.

Young people aged 8 - 17, which form the Youth Offending Service's service users' age cohort, account for 10.4% of the Tower Hamlets population (27,280 residents^[1]). This is above the proportion those aged 0 to 17 for Inner London which stands at 9.8% of the population, but below the figure for Greater London of 11%

This age group is projected to increase in size by 7.8% over the next 5 years^[2] to reach 29,400 8 - 17 year olds by 2017. It is then projected to increase further over the following 5 years to reach 33,426 residents by 2022, which represents a 22.5% increase over the current 2012 number.

Responsible Board/CSP Sub-group:

Youth Offending Team Management Board
Operational Gangs Partnership

What will we aim to achieve this year?

- Reduce the levels of ASB, Drugs, Homicide, Firearms discharges, Knife crime, and Serious Youth Violence
- Reduce First Time Entrants (FTE) to the youth justice system by early intervention
- Reduce the harm caused by street gangs across the borough
- Reduce re-offending
- Reduce the use of custody, especially remands into custody
- Focus activity towards offenders who present most risk and harm to the community

^[1] ONS 2011 Census

^[2] GLA SHLAA population projections – 2012 Round

- Support interventions to prevent young people from becoming involved in gang crime, radicalisation and serious youth violence
- Improve the numbers of young offenders in Education, Training and Employment
- With partners, offer practical assistance to individuals wishing to stop their involvement in gang criminality
- Engage young people on the periphery of gangs in positive activities
- Deliver sturdy enforcement of the law against those who persist with gang criminality, ASB, drugs, knife crime and youth violence
- Make best use of all available Criminal Justice opportunities to prevent and disrupt gang criminality and bring offenders before the courts
- Train magistrates in the work we are doing in respect of gangs
- Ensure there is process for the community to provide information and we can demonstrate it has been acted upon
- Run a violent offender group-work programme via the Youth Offending Service
- Become actively involved in the Safe and Secure Project
- Work with Troubled Families, the Youth Service and Docklands Outreach to increase and improve our work with the Trauma unit (A&E screening and outreach to young victims of violence) at The Royal London Hospital
- The hospital is reporting growing numbers of stabbing injuries and one wounding by gunshot. Between Jan-October 2014: 430 people were seen at the Royal London with serious stab wounds. In the last 10 days 19th-29th of June 2015 there was 22 serious assaults with knives and 1 gunshot wound. The ages range from 12-25. It is important to note that the majority of patients do not come from Tower Hamlets, with approximately 2 within the 10 days data that came from Tower Hamlets postcodes.

How will we measure success?

- Number of Serious Youth Violence incidents
- Number of young people engaged with through the Police Gang Matrix
- Reduction in the number of First Time Entrants into the Criminal Justice System
- Number of young people from Police Gang Matrix:
 - Placed in Education, Training or Employment
 - Placed in suitable housing
- Re-offending Rates
- Police Public Attitude Survey
- Community Tension Reports
- Reducing Youth on Youth Violence through Rapid Response Team in identified Hotspot zones (identified by partners)
- YJB YOT rating reports (quarterly)
- Number of young people engaged via staff deployment in RLH A&E and Trauma ward.
- Number of young offenders given custodial sentences for SYV

How will we do this?

Youth Offending

- Identification and Priority Cohort – the key trigger for diversion and engagement targeted support and enforcement measures will be based on intelligence about young people shared between key partners and stakeholders.
- Support and enforcement to Young people (8-17 years) at risk of involvement in violent behaviour (including victims of SYV); those seeking a route out of violence and gang culture; and those being considered for enforcement measures due to refusing to exit violent lifestyles.
- Referrals will continue to come from schools to the Social Inclusion Panel and support will extend to siblings of the target cohort as well as children of adult offenders via the Youth Inclusion Support Programme. The Youth Offending Prevention Service will build on its existing referral mechanisms for parents and self-referrals.
- Referrals from Royal London Hospital A&E and Trauma wards
- We will also build on the Council's current arrangements for ASB enforcement measures and Gang Injunctions to ensure that young people have access to support services to prevent further escalation.
- Young people supported through diversion and engagement will be formally assessed using the Youth Justice Board's assessment framework. Assessments will aid the development of integrated action plans for each young person, determine and manage risks, taking into account safeguarding concerns.
- Interventions will be initiated via letter to both the young person and his/her guardian.
- Support available includes education, training, employment, accommodation (Police – Safe and Secure Initiative), substance misuse services, parental support, violent offenders/identity workshops, mentoring and positive activities, health and emotional wellbeing services and having a named key-worker.
- Early enforcement includes Behaviour Contracts (including exclusion zones and prohibitions), joint home visits and we would like to introduce the use of 'Buddi' monitoring tags.
- Civil enforcement including Gang Injunctions, Parenting Orders, Anti-Social Behaviour Orders and Individual Support Orders.

Integrated Youth and Community Service

- The service will work in partnership with the police and respond to "Youth on Youth Violence" issues and engage them in to structured learning opportunities.

Troubled Families Programme

- The Troubled Families Programme will enhance the work of the Police and Youth Offending Team to broaden the offer of support and therapeutic intervention to the families of young people whose lives are affected by gangs. Outcomes are linked to the PBR element of the troubled families programme and focus primarily on reducing offending, increasing educational attendance and achievement and in getting young adults and their parents either into work or on the way to work.

Police

- The Police will use a range of activities in their approach to tackling Gangs and Serious Youth Violence. These will include activity analysis, weapons seizures, arrests, detections, search warrants, CHIS coverage and financial investigation and more frequent use of obtaining CBO (Criminal Behaviour Orders) and a more 'offender' approach.
- Produce Gang Related Intervention Profiles (GRIPs) on each individual which will include information on and from MATRIX analysis, reaching minimum threshold, intelligence coverage and whether they have been convicted in the past 6 months, charged in the past 3 months, under judicial restriction, named in proactive enquiry, a subject of financial investigation, engaging in a diversionary scheme and/or have no restrictions or current interventions in place.

LSCB

LSCB to take forward actions identified in the Thematic Review – Older Children Who Have Caused Serious Harm or Come to Harm

What we will aim to achieve over the 3 years?

Over the next 3 years we will:

- Aim to alter the public's perception and increase both confidence and satisfaction
- Increase the number of gang nominal's in custody by 20% of the 140 on the Matrix
- Increase the number of those exiting gang related offending
- Focus enforcement work on those who reject the offer of intervention
- Increase the use of the family intervention: proportion of gang nominals supported within a Family Intervention Project
- Increase the proportion of those supported into Education, Training and Employment
- Provide meaningful community engagement and full multi-agency collaboration and communication
- Through early intervention improve PRU and school truancy rates of those in the cohort
- Develop effective Accident & Emergency data sharing
- Provide enhanced offender management for gang members
- Maintain a fast response to critical incidents
- Develop shared ownership; strong leadership; information sharing; assessment and referral and targeted services
- To be able to identify what success is for key agencies, young people, families, government and for those involved in serious youth violence

Priority B:

Anti-Social Behaviour and Arson

Why is it a priority?

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) is both a National and Local priority. ASB can include behaviour such as noise, graffiti, abandoned cars and threatening behaviour which affects people's quality of life and can leave them feeling intimidated, angry or frightened. Tower Hamlets Community Safety Partnership works with all its partners to reduce levels of ASB so that residents and people, who work and visit the borough, maintain a good quality of life.

Arson for the purpose of this plan refers to deliberate fire setting in the borough and the majority of this is in relation to deliberate bin fires on our housing estates, which can cause a significant threat to life due to the risks of these fires spreading to residential properties.

Responsible Board/CSP Sub-group:

Tactical Tasking and Co-ordinating Group
ASB Strategy Group

What will we aim to achieve this year?

- To better identify all incidents reported to partners in conjunction with Police data, to better identify all victims of ASB within the borough and provide a quality response to their needs.
- To reduce the number of callers who phone Police more than 10 times alleging anti-social behaviour issues
- To reduce the number of anti-social behaviour incidents recorded on the Police Computer Aided Despatch (CAD) system
- To reduce the number of anti-social behaviour incidents reported to Registered Social Landlords
- Reduce the number of incidents of Vandalism
- Reduce overall incidents of arson

How will we measure success?

- Number of calls to Police (101 or 999) for ASB**
- RSL ASB (no. of ASB incidents reported) data
- Number of young people engaged by the Youth Inclusion and Support Programme
- Number of incidents of Criminal Damage
- Improved Public Confidence and Victim Satisfaction

** Using Metropolitan Police definition of Anti-social behaviour

- Number of Arson incidents – All Deliberate Fires
- Number of Accidental Dwelling Fires
- Number of Primary Fires in Non-Domestic Buildings

How will we do this?

- Regular meetings between Police, Fire Brigade, Council ASB and Integrated Youth & Community Service (especially Rapid Response Team) together with key partners (including Housing Providers) to prioritise identified problems and tasking of resources committed to the reduction of anti-social behaviour
- Better identification of ASB through enhanced information sharing, improved data collection, recording and analysis
- By ensuring all activity is recorded on relevant systems to monitor individual team performance
- By every cluster/ward team being measured as to their success and levels of intervention
- By better use and co-ordination of civil tools and legislative powers available to landlords to tackle ASB in neighbourhoods
- By more use of informal tools, such as agreements and undertakings available to landlords to prevent and tackle ASB such as ABCs (Anti-Social Behaviour Contracts)
- By RSLs exploring opportunities to work in partnership to prevent crime and anti-social behaviour in their neighbourhoods and utilise 'secure by design' principles
- By engaging young people into universal services in their locality
- By maximising young people's participation during school holiday periods through Integrated Youth and Community Services programmes/initiatives
- By appropriate tasking of Tower Hamlets Enforcement Officers (THEOs) in order to build on the successful enforcement and reassurance patrols to tackle ASB and other community concerns
- By developing the ASB Partnership Action Group to support vulnerable victims of ASB
- LFB will work closely with LBTH and housing providers to reduce levels of rubbish that become arson targets
- LFB will work with LBTH and housing providers to develop easier and clearer reporting methods for residents to report rubbish accumulation

What we will aim to achieve over the 3 years?

- Through enhanced police and partnership activity we will seek a minimum 10% year on year reduction in the number of reported ASB
- We will identify ASB incidents initially reported as crime, ensuring ownership and commitment by their Neighbourhood Policing Team, so that all victims receive a quality service
- We will improve our standing from 2nd highest borough contributor of ASB in London to 5th highest or better
- Respond to new legislation and ensure any new powers for CSP agencies are utilised to prevent and respond to anti-social behaviour

- We will identify potential ASB perpetrators early, refer, develop a support/development plan and engage them onto positive activities through Targeted Youth Support Service
- Reduction in the Number of Incidents of Vandalism
- We will support vulnerable victims of ASB by working in partnership with key agencies

Priority C:

Drugs and Alcohol

Why is it a priority?

There is a clear link between dependent users of Class A Drugs (like heroin and crack cocaine) with burglary, robbery, theft from a person or vehicle (collectively known as Serious Acquisitive Crimes), fraud, shoplifting and prostitution, which they commit in order to fund the drug dependency.

The effects of alcohol on the body mean it is often more likely for the drinker to either be a victim or perpetrator of crime. Alcohol is often linked to both violence and anti-social behaviour. Its use is particularly linked to incidents of domestic abuse and violence.

Treatment for drug and alcohol users, particularly young people is important so that their health and well-being is safeguarded and they make a positive contribution to their local communities.

Responsible Board/CSP Sub-group:

Drug and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT) Management Board

What will we aim to achieve this year?

- Ensure school staff, pupils and parents receive substance misuse education
- Understand local trends in alcohol and drug consumption so that they inform the borough's Needs Assessment which in turn shapes service provision
- Report the number of young offenders screened and engaged by the YOT substance misuse worker
- Strengthen primary care responses to substance misuse
- Increase the number of alcohol screenings across the borough in primary care, hostel accommodation, police custody suites and hospitals, with referrals into treatment services
- Increase the number of drug users accessing targeted interventions who are identified via Police custody suite screening and widen the testing from Class A
- Increase the number of 18-24 year olds referred and engaging in treatment for drug and alcohol problems, including those at risk of harm from novel psychoactive substances
- Re-procure all drug / alcohol treatment services to deliver the innovative model of recovery support agreed in 2014/15.
- Combat sales to underage drinkers including proxy sales including using young offenders as part of community reparation
- Disrupt the supply of drugs, including harmful legal highs, through effective enforcement and legislation
- Develop and adopt a new Substance Misuse Strategy for 2016-2019

How will we measure success?

- Number of users of opiates that left drug treatment successfully (free of drug(s) dependence) who do not then re-present to treatment again within 6 months, as a percentage of the total number of opiate users in treatment
- Number of alcohol users engaging in structured treatment
- Number of DIP clients engaging in structured treatment
- Number of young people entering structured drug / alcohol treatment
- Number of planned exits from alcohol treatment
- Number of 'Dealer a Day' arrests

How will we do this?

- Provide training to schools, parents and peer educators on substance misuse education
- Introduce of quality and performance indicators linked to alcohol screening across St Bart's Health and borough hostels.
- Implement targeted interventions for 18-24 year olds and ensure adult treatment providers offer an appropriate approach for them.
- Conduct the defined procurement process to award contracts for new drug / alcohol treatment services
- Conduct underage alcohol sales operations which are supported by information and education for licensees on their legal obligations and follow up illegal sales with well-publicised prosecutions.
- Educate frontline professionals and residents about the harms and risks associated with the use of legal highs.
- Use all available legislation to limit the supply of harmful legal highs
- Continue to deliver the 'Dealer a Day' operation which aims to arrest a drug dealer every day of the year.

What we will aim to achieve over the 3 years?

- Review provision and configuration of drug and alcohol treatment for adults; including a redesign of treatment provision; facilitate a widespread consultation and an equalities impact assessment

Priority D:

Violence (inc. Domestic Violence and Violence Against Women & Girls)

Why is it a priority?

Violent crime is defined by the Home Office as robbery, sexual offences and violence against a person (ranging from assault without injury to homicide). The number of incidences of Most Serious Violence (GBH and above) in the borough has shown a significant increase over the 12 months measured in the Strategic Assessment 2013, up by 48% (173 incidents).

The strategic assessment figures above show that the number of Domestic Violence with Injury Offences has increased over the last 2 years i.e. since the baseline year (Oct 11-Sept 12), it has increased by 34.9% (188 recorded incidents), however it has remained stable in the last year compared to the previous year. This increase in domestic violence offences being recorded by the Police could be attributable to an increase in incidents being recorded as crimes rather than “non-crime incidents”, although at present there is no data to support an increase in the proportion of incidents that are treated as crimes by the Police. It is hoped that the data is attributable to increased reporting rates, as so much of our partnership work is focussed on increasing confidence in reporting, to address the huge problem of underreporting of this type of crime.

Domestic violence affects both adults and children and has serious consequences for victims and witnesses. Evidence shows that domestic violence is experienced for a number of years, on average, before it is reported to the police for the first time.

Particular focus will be placed on Domestic Violence within this priority as well as all of the other strands of Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) contained within the borough’s VAWG Plan, namely:

- Rape and Sexual Violence
- Domestic Violence (DV)
- Trafficking
- Prostitution
- Sexual Exploitation (including Child Sexual Exploitation)
- Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)
- Forced Marriage (FM)
- So called Honour Based Violence (HBV)
- Dowry Related Abuse
- Harassment
- Stalking

Across the partnership we have agreed to adopt the cross-Government definition of domestic violence and abuse which reads: -

"Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality."

This definition incorporates most of the VAWG strands and a wide range of abusive and controlling behaviours including physical, sexual, financial, emotional and psychological abuse, which contribute to the increase in violence across the borough. Whilst the cross-Government definition does only include those who are 16 or over, in Tower Hamlets our partnership work ensures that there is no age barrier to local partners working together to address domestic abuse, with local processes such as MARAC being inclusive of domestic violence cases at any age. The cross-cutting nature of the Violence Against Women and Girls agenda means that responsibility for tackling these issues falls across a wide range of different agencies. Co-ordinating service provision and ensuring clear governance and accountability for this agenda is therefore a key challenge and a priority for the borough.

Responsible Board/CSP Sub-group:

Borough Crime Tasking Group
Domestic Violence (DV) Forum
Violence Against Women & Girls (VAWG) Steering Group

What will we aim to achieve this year?

- A reduction in the volume of non-domestic violence recorded Violence with injury compared with 2012/13 performance
- An increase in the proportion of domestic incidents that are recorded as crimes versus non-crime incidents by the Police.
- Improved sanctioned Detection rates for violence with injury (domestic and non-domestic) i.e. offences brought to justice.
- Increase in the reporting of domestic abuse and sexual violence to the Police
- Developing partnership work across the borough to ensure that Safeguarding Policies are adhered to by all agencies
- Increase in third party reports and an increase in the number of third party reporting sites that are operational.
- Further development of the DV One Stop Service in its new location and with its expanded remit across all the VAWG strands.
- Increase the number of DV perpetrators being referred to and accessing perpetrator programmes within the borough
- Run a violent offender group-work programme in the Youth Offending Team including an offensive weapon and joint enterprise session.
- Reduce the number of incidents of Violence with Injury
- Increased numbers of Tower Hamlets service users accessing the Haven, the Independent Sexual Violence Adviser (ISVA) and East London Rape Crisis (ELRC)
- Increased numbers of female genital mutilation (FGM) cases identified
- Increased numbers of victims of trafficking or sexual exploitation identified and supported through specialist services.

How will we measure success?

- Number of Most Serious Violence offences per 1000 of the population
- Number of Gun Crimes
- Number of Knife Crimes
- Number of incidents of Violence with injury
- Number of Domestic Violence with Injury offences recorded by the Police
- Number of incidents of non-Domestic Violence with Injury
- Number of DV Murders recorded by the Police
- Number of Domestic Violence Offences recorded by the Police
- Number of Domestic incidents (non-crimes) recorded by the Police
- Percentage of total domestic reports to the Police that are recorded as offences versus percentage recorded as non-crime incidents
- Domestic Violence Sanction Detection (SD) Rate
- Domestic Offence Arrest Rate
- Number of Rapes
- Rape Sanction Detection (SD) Rate
- Number of other Serious Sexual Offences
- Other Serious Sexual Offences Sanction Detection (SD) Rate
- Number of young people reported as missing from care or at risk of sexual exploitation, to Children's Services
- Number of cases referred to the MASE
- Number of service users presenting to sexual violence services in the borough
- Numbers referred to the MARAC
- Numbers of repeat referrals to the MARAC
- Number of women referred to the Prostitution MARAC
- Number of women re-referred to the Prostitution MARAC
- Number of women receiving de-infibulation services (for FGM) at Mile End Hospital
- Number of women who have undergone FGM reported to midwifery/sexual health services
- Numbers of people reporting HBV or FM (police and other partner data)
- Number of successful diversion from court outcomes for offences related to prostitution
- Number of test on arrest for drugs and alcohol when arrested for prostitution related offences
- Number of CRIS reports with flags for stalking or harassment
- Number of women and girls reported to the national referral mechanism for trafficking

How will we do this?

- The Council will continue to develop partnership working with the Police, Health and the Voluntary Sector, to increase the reporting of domestic abuse and provide more reporting centres.
- The Police will work to the 'action plans' for Violence with Injury and Domestic Violence which are designed to drive forward performance.
- The Council Domestic Violence and Hate Crime team will drive the Domestic Violence Forum and its action plan, developing and coordinating services and undertaking training and awareness raising activities.

- The Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy Manager will deliver against the VAWG Action Plan, ensuring that specific partnership activity takes places against each of the VAWG strands above, coordinating services across the borough and coordinating training and awareness raising activities on VAWG issues.
- Development of services to tackle VAWG and support victims, including specific case management services.

Role of the Domestic Violence and Hate Crime Team in relation to Domestic Violence and VAWG

- Running the Domestic Violence Forum, VAWG Steering Group and VAWG e-forum.
- Managing the Victim Support contract for Independent Domestic Violence Advisers and Violent Crime Caseworkers
- Co-ordinating The Tower Hamlets Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC): attended by key officers from the Police, Council and a range of other agencies. The MARAC meets fortnightly to share information and identify safety planning actions for agencies in high risk cases.
- Oversight, through the VAWG Steering Group of the prostitution work managed by the DIP, including the Police Vice Team, Open Doors Service and Tower Hamlets' Prostitution Partnership (THPP) meetings: interagency case meetings regarding sex workers
- Through the VAWG Steering Group, develop and oversee services to respond to all strands of VAWG
- Running the VAWG Champions Programme
- Running the Sanctuary Scheme to provide physical security measures in victim's homes.
- Servicing the Domestic Violence duty line providing advice and guidance to professionals and members of the public
- Receive and record DV1 referrals (inter-agency referral form) and maintain records of these through the borough's DV database
- Coordinate and support the Partnership DV One Stop Shop
- Hold DV Drop in surgeries including at the Barkantine and Homeless Person's Unit
- Coordinate the Specialist Domestic Violence Court for Tower Hamlets and Hackney
- Raise awareness and promote reporting amongst professionals and the public, in particular by providing training
- Coordinate and support the multi-agency forum on FGM
- Work with school staff, governors and parents, to enable young people to increase their awareness of VAWG and recognise when they are at risk
- Support agencies to identify and support people that are at risk of VAWG.

What we will aim to achieve over the 3 years?

- The Police will continue to work towards the MOPAC directive to achieve a 20% reduction in 'key crime' (Including Violence with Injury) by the end of 2015/16 performance year. The contribution to this performance through 2013/14 will be a 5% Reduction in Violent Crime married with a 34% detection rate against the 2012/13 performance year. A focus on Violence with Injury offences and building on the

success of Op Equinox the MPS Corporate Operation in the reduction of Violence with Injury (non DA).

- Reduce the length of time that individuals experience domestic abuse for before they report it.
- Increase awareness of domestic abuse and violence and increase reporting of domestic abuse to the Police.
- Increase awareness of all forms of VAWG and increase reporting to Police and other agencies
- Increase consistency of approach to addressing issues of domestic abuse across agencies, in particular by increasing the amount of training provided to professionals in front line services,.
- Increase referrals to the MARAC and THPP, with a particular focus on all strands of VAWG.
- Develop specialist services for victims/ survivors of each VAWG strand.
- Develop educational and training resources for professionals and schools on how to appropriately respond on cases of VAWG.
- Increase the safety and health of street based sex workers and reduce associated ASB.

Priority E

Prostitution

Why is it a priority?

Prostitution in the borough is a new standalone priority to the CSP as of April 2015, formerly covered by Violence Against Women and Girls and Anti-Social Behaviour. The CSP has taken the decision to separate this out of both existing priorities to ensure that the impact that Prostitution has on both those involved and the surrounding neighbourhoods is recognised and addressed as a priority.

Women who sex work often experience complex needs for support for drug and alcohol misuse as well as underlying health and wellbeing issues which need to be addressed to enable their safe exit.

For those in the neighbouring community affected by prostitution (whether street-based or off street locations including brothels), it is often seen as anti-social behaviour which is having a detrimental impact of their quality of life, either from witnessing the act or the waste products left afterwards, to harassment alarm and distress both the prostitute and those involved in prostitution cause.

Work carried out by the CSP to address prostitution and its causes will have a positive impact on the performance against other interrelated CSP Priorities of Anti-Social Behaviour, Drugs and Alcohol and Violence Against Women and Girls.

Responsible Board/CSP Sub-group:

Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Steering Group

What will we aim to achieve this year?

- Development of multi-agency coordination and accountability for prostitution
- Women with 'red flag' indicators are supported to reduce their risk through an holistic support package provided by a dedicated case management service
- Women engaged in prostitution are offered holistic support across health, housing, education and criminal justice
- Agencies across Tower Hamlets feel supported to support women engaged in prostitution
- Residents are engaged in partnership work to reduce prostitution related ASB
- Men who buy sex are targeted with police actions including letters deterring them from Tower Hamlets

How will we measure success?

- Number of women referred to the Prostitution MARAC
- Number of women re-referred to the Prostitution MARAC

How will we do this?

- Support organisations to increase their referrals to the MARAC, with a focus on 'high-risk' groups such as sex workers, those who are dependent on alcohol or drugs, carers and young people.
- Increase safety and health of street based sex workers as well as reducing associated ASB.
- Meaningful consultation with residents, especially those from 'hotspot' areas for prostitution

What we will aim to achieve over the 3 years?

Not applicable due to this only being made a priority for the final year of this CSP Plan term 2015/16.

Priority F:

Hate Crime and Cohesion

Why is it a priority?

The Tower Hamlets Community Plan aims to make the borough a better place for everyone who lives and works here. The Borough's diversity is one of its greatest strengths with the richness, vibrancy and energy that our communities bring. As a partnership we are committed to build One Tower Hamlets, to tackle inequality, strengthen cohesion and build both community leadership and personal responsibility. Preventing extremism and people becoming involved in it, is fundamental to achieving One Tower Hamlets. Our partnership approach has developed over the past five years and enabled us to tackle complex and contentious issues during that time.

The borough is a diverse and tolerant place, where the vast majority of people treat each other with dignity and respect. Unfortunately there is a small minority of people who don't hold those same values and perpetuate hate. Hate crimes are committed on the grounds of prejudice against people who are different than the perpetrator in some way.

Responsible Board/CSP Sub-group:

No Place For Hate Forum (NPFHF)
Tension Monitoring Group (TMG)
Prevent Board

What will we aim to achieve this year?

No Place For Hate Forum (NPFHF)

The NPFHF is a partnership of statutory, voluntary and community organisations that join together in a zero tolerance approach to all forms of hate. We know that for some people difference is a frightening thing. In difference, they see a threat and that is when prejudice takes hold. Sometimes prejudice results in the abuse and violence that undermines the borough's proud tradition of diversity and tolerance.

The experience of prejudice and hate isn't limited to one particular group. Hate crimes are committed against people of different:

- races,
- faiths/beliefs,
- sexual orientations,
- gender identities,
- Genders
- Ages
- Disabilities
- And other actual or perceived differences.

We refer to these as the strands of hate crime.

In 2015/16 we aim to: -

- Increase the reporting to the Police of hate crimes and incidents across all strands, by building community confidence.
- Increase professional and community awareness of hate and its impact, through a wide range of education and awareness raising activities including targeted activity for each of the strands of hate.
- Deliver a range of initiatives at different points throughout the year that contribute to making the borough proud and tolerant of its diversity.

Tension Monitoring Group (TMG)

The TMG is acts as a network of key individuals who represent statutory, voluntary and community organisations in Tower Hamlets who respond in real time to critical incidents, to provide an effective emergency response.

In 2015/16 we aim to:

- Review the membership of the group in order to cover gaps and strengthen its impact in protecting local communities.
- Continue to respond to cohesion related issues in the borough in real time.
- Undertake meetings and events to consider specific threats to cohesion, in order to both increase our knowledge and identify how the borough can respond to reduce specific threats.
- Undertake research on specific threats and how they impact upon the local community.

Prevent Board

- Deliver the Building Community Resilience project, engaging young people in the borough in workshops to build their resilience to extremism
- Deliver a project to provide mosques and madrassas with continuing professional development to build the knowledge and skills of staff in relation to the safeguarding agenda

How will we measure success?

- Number of Hate Crimes recorded by the Police (overall and broken down into each strand of hate)
- Hate crime sanctioned detection (SD) rate (overall and broken down into each of the strands of hate)
- % of hate crime cases coming to the Hate Incidents Panel where enforcement action is taken against the perpetrator
- Number of “Racist and Religious” Offences recorded by the Police
- “Racist and Religious” SD Rate
- Number of Anti-Semitic Offences recorded by the Police
- Anti-Semitic SD rate

- Number of Islamophobic Offences recorded by the Police
- Islamophobic SD rate
- Number of hate crime cases where victims are supported by Victim Support
- % of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area (Annual Residents Survey)

How will we do this?

No Place For Hate Forum

- The Hate Incident Panel (HIP) consists of key agencies who can respond to cases of hate crime. Agencies who are members include the Council's Domestic Violence and Hate Crime Team, Police, LBTH Legal Services, Housing Associations, Victim Support and LBTH Youth Services. The HIP will meet regularly to assign and review effective actions, share information and swiftly manage responses to high risk hate crimes and incidents. It will ensure that the cases it considers receive a co-ordinated and structured response, and that offenders are held accountable for their actions. The HIP will increase the percentage of hate crime cases reviewed at the Panel, where enforcement action is taken. Enforcement action could be action against a tenancy such as eviction, legal action such as an injunction, criminal justice action such as arresting/charging/prosecuting or civil enforcement such as the range of powers available to THEOs and ASB Case Investigators.
- Advice and guidance will be provided by the LBTH Domestic Violence and Hate Crime Team to a range of agencies, particularly Registered Social Landlords (RSLs), with the intention to bring about a more coordinated and consistent response to hate crimes and incidents. Through this work, we will increase the number of cases referred to the HIP by RSLs.
- The Police, supported by other partners will work to increase the Sanctioned Detection (SD) Rate for hate crime across all strands.
- We will promote the message that we will not tolerate hate, in particular to offenders, by taking enforcement action and promoting the actions that have been taken.

Tension Monitoring Group (TMG)

- The TMG will continue to meet quarterly with emergency meetings taking place if and when needed to discuss imminent threats to cohesion. The group will also review its membership to ensure that all sections of the community are being engaged and are part of the discussion on cohesion related issues.

Prevent Board

- The Prevent Board will continue to meet every quarter. In addition to this we also support a fortnightly operations group for dedicated Prevent professionals in relevant services to engage with each other in relation to the Prevent agenda.

What we will aim to achieve over the 3 years?

No Place For Hate Forum

- We will maintain and further develop the Third Party Reporting Project, by recruiting new significant sites with established links and trust within their community to become Third Party Reporting (TPR) Centres. We will target new TPR locations in order to maximise reports from each strands of hate. We will provide training and support to new and existing centres, including a TPR Steering Group. We will publicise the locations and contact details of TPR centres widely.
- In 2015/16 we aim to significantly increase reports via the Third Party Reporting Centres. By the end of the 3 years we aim to receive at least 100 third party reports of hate crime per year.
- No Place For Hate Campaign – we will continue the campaign which promotes an established clear message to the community. The campaign will be used to link to and support national and international campaigns as well as local events, highlighting clearly that the borough will not tolerate hate in any form in our diverse and cohesive borough, that is 'One Tower Hamlets'.
- The Forum will continue to promote the No Place for Hate Pledge, including at having stalls or other presence at events in the community, and through workshops and training. It will encourage as many individuals and organisations as possible to make a pledge against hate.
- The Forum aspires to increase the sign up of individuals and organisations to the pledge by at least an additional 100 per year.

Tension Monitoring Group (TMG)

- Maintain its role in monitoring local tensions and responding to threats to cohesion that may arise
- Aims to ensure that we continue to increase, on an annual basis, the percentage of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area, as measured by the Annual Residents Survey.
- Tackle and counter negative media messages about the borough in relation to cohesion and tension related issues.

Prevent Board

- Targeting social, peer and educational support, advice and safeguarding activity to individuals identified as at risk of involvement in extremist activity
- Strengthening community leadership to enable key individuals and organisations to challenge/disrupt extremist ideology

Priority G:

Killed or Seriously Injured

Why is it a priority?

Road safety is an issue that affects not only everyone in London, but nationally and globally. We all need to use roads to get around – to school, to work, to the doctor, to the shops, to the cinema etc. Most of us use the roads every day, as drivers, passengers, cyclists and pedestrians, and for many people driving is the main part of their job.

TfL's annual health, safety and environment report reveals that 3,018 people were killed or seriously injured across Greater London in 2012, up from 2,805 in 2011, of that fatalities were down from 159 to 134 and included 69 pedestrians, 27 motorbike/scooter riders and 14 cyclists, down two on 2011. The cost to the community of the road collisions in 2012 was an extraordinary £2.26 billion.

This increase in recent years along with media attention, has led to increased concern around road safety across London. Recent cycling fatalities in Tower Hamlets in and around busy arterial roads has increased local concerns and is a major factor for this being made a priority for the Partnership.

Responsible Board/CSP Subgroup:

Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) Board

What will we aim to achieve this year?

- Deliver road safety education programmes in schools, colleges and community groups in the borough
- Focus campaigns on discouraging drink driving and using mobile phones
- Focused enforcement around travelling public in respect to road signage such as traffic lights/cycle boxes.

How will we measure success?

- Number of recorded Killed or Seriously Injured incidents on CRIS

How will we do this?

- By engaging young people in schools/colleges/universities on road safety
- By provision of information and road safety equipment
- Better identification of road safety issue hotspots through enhanced information sharing, improved data collection, recording and analysis

- Regular meetings between Police, Fire Brigade, Council, TFL, London Ambulance Service (LAS) and key partners (including local transport groups), to prioritise identified problems and task resources committed to the reduction of KSI
- Identify road layout issues and set in place environmental changes to reduce risk

What will we aim to do over the 3 years?

Through enhanced Police and partnership activity, we will seek a minimum 20% reduction in line with the MOPAC Police and Crime Plan 2013-17.

Priority H:

Property / Serious Acquisitive Crime

Why is it a priority?

An acquisitive crime is one where the victim is permanently deprived of something that belongs to them by another person/s. Serious acquisitive crimes are the most harmful which include burglary, robbery and vehicle crime.

Acquisitive crimes have a high impact on the community's feeling of safety and dealing with acquisitive crime quickly, has the biggest impact on levels of public confidence and fear of crime.

While community safety agencies have a responsibility to prevent, investigate and bring offenders to justice for acquisitive crimes, the community also have a responsibility to take reasonable steps to safeguard their property and prevent crime from happening in the first place. Following crime prevention advice and participating in Neighbourhood Watch Schemes will be crucial in helping us to reduce this type of crime.

Responsible Board/CSP Subgroup:

Tactical Tasking and Co-ordinating Group (TTCG)

What will we aim to achieve this year?

Integrated offender management and targeted work around prolific and priority offenders is key to reducing these types of crimes. Working in partnership, agencies such as the Police, Probation, drug treatment services and the Council can manage these offenders by providing a range of interventions from treatment and support which seek to address the causes, to criminal justice interventions such as the courts.

Our work in this area focuses on residential burglary, robbery and motor vehicle crime. It utilises an intelligence and evidence based approach to target activity in areas where it will make the most difference, such as around markets and transport hubs. Around transport hubs it will require partnership officers to work closely with Police Safer Transport Teams, Transport For London and the British Transport Police, to ensure people are safe on journeys in Tower Hamlets.

How will we measure success?

- Number of Personal Robberies
- Number of Commercial Robberies
- Total Robbery numbers
- Number of Residential Burglaries
- Number of thefts of Motor Vehicles

- Number of thefts From Motor Vehicles
- Number of theft of pedal cycle

How will we do this?

Personal Robberies:

- Areas of high risk need to be identified through the BCTG process and staff allocated as required, a conscious decision needs to be made between the Local Authority and Police as to where their limited resources are best deployed at any given time.
- Additional support and training needs to be given to Teachers and those that have the closest interactions with youth in order to educate them in relation to their own safety, much more work needs to be done to educate members of the public in particular when exiting from transports hubs to be more aware of their property. This will need to be a joint venture between BTP, Metropolitan Police and the Council.

Residential Burglaries:

- Landlords, Local Authority and Police need to work closer together in order to ensure that many areas are not attractive to Burglars. We know that from speaking to offenders that they will look for the easiest option to break into someone's home, they will seek areas where they can be hidden from view and not disturbed.
- Common themes arise time and again in offences of which many can be addressed, windows left open in the summer, residents letting strangers into multi occupancy buildings without properly identifying them, poor door security, broken doors, property left in communal areas, double locks not utilised.
- The agencies need to work together to have a broad educational product developed that can be distributed to all residents within Tower Hamlets.

Non Residential Burglaries:

- Partnership working in place with Queen Elizabeth University - due to increased thefts from Halls of Residence. We have engaged in crime prevention work and have held crime prevention stalls within the university. Engagement with the university will continue.
- Working with schools officers, to engage with schools around crime prevention tactics. We are seeing an increase of thefts of rugs/carpets.
- Partnership working with business communities to reduce the amount of thefts from business premises. Currently working with City and Hackney Business community providing crime prevention advice. Currently looking at 'key fob entry' to premises. With all the above we are working with the Designing out crime team to increase our range of tactics.

Theft of Motor Vehicles:

- Increased education of owners in particular of Motor Cycles/ Mopeds to ensure increased security of these easily taken items
- Signage placed in areas of high crime not to increase the fear of crime but to assist in the education of individuals regarding the areas in which they are leaving their motor vehicles
- Publicity where early identification is made to a specific type of vehicle being targeted.

Theft from Motor Vehicles:

- Increased education of owners, in particular of non-residents parking areas they are unfamiliar with, to ensure increased security of these easily taken items.
- Signage placed in areas of high crime not to increase the fear of crime, but to assist in the education of individuals regarding the areas in which they are leaving their motor vehicles.
- Further education required deterring drivers from leaving valuables on display in their vehicles.

Theft of Pedal Cycles:

- Increased education of owners of pedal cycles to ensure increased security of these easily taken items
- Encourage bicycle owners to mark and register their bicycles on approved national property registers, to enable the recovery and return of stolen bicycles/parts to owners and prove that goods are stolen when seized, thus enabling prosecution of perpetrators.
- Signage placed in areas of high crime not to increase the fear of crime but to assist in the education of individuals regarding the areas in which they are leaving their pedal cycles
- Continued cross partnership operations aimed at tackling to sale of stolen bicycles and stolen bicycle parts in our borough markets

What will we aim to do over the 3 years?

Reduce MOPAC 7 crimes (including burglary, robbery and theft of/from motor vehicles) in total by 20%

Cross-Cutting Priorities

When the Strategic Assessment and Public Consultation findings were presented to the Community Safety Partnership, they recognised that there were a number of areas of work that cut across other priority areas. Action taken to address the stand-alone priorities would be impacted by and impact upon these cross-cutting areas. For this reason the Community Safety Partnership agreed that this Plan would also contain the following cross-cutting priorities:

Public Confidence & Victim Satisfaction

Reducing Re-offending

MOPAC 7

Cross-Cutting Priority 1:

Public Confidence & Victim Satisfaction

Why is it a priority?

Public Confidence is a Government priority and a measurement of the level of Confidence in Policing and the wider partnership. Reducing the community's fear of crime is therefore a priority as how we deal with crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour impacts on the community's well-being, confidence to report incidents and support of future investigations and prosecutions.

The perception of, and fear of both crime and ASB directly impacts on public confidence. Being a victim of or knowing a victim of a Serious Acquisitive Crime (robbery, burglary, car crime and theft), has a particular impact on public confidence and can generate negative perceptions of both agencies and particular geographical areas or estates in the borough.

Responsible Board/CSP Sub-group:

Confidence and Satisfaction Board

What will we aim to achieve this year?

- Ensure that residents and people who work in or visit the borough, have a realistic understanding of the levels of crime and disorder within the borough, so that their fear does not become disproportionate
- Encourage people to take reasonable steps to protect themselves, their neighbours and their property
- Ensure that people continue to report crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour to the relevant agencies and that they are confident their issues will be dealt with
- Reduce the level of reported ASB and Crime, including Serious Acquisitive Crime, which are known drivers of public confidence
- Improve the public's perception of police by 20% and improve satisfaction with the policing service provided

How will we measure success?

- % of residents who feel the Police deal effectively with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime
- Perceptions of Crime and ASB as measured by MPS and Council data reduced based on 2012/13 end of year performance data.
 - Local concern about ASB and Crime a) Drunk and rowdy behaviour in a public place
 - Local concern about ASB and Crime b) Vandalism and Graffiti
 - Local concern about ASB and Crime c) Drug use or drug dealing as a problem

- Local council and police are dealing effectively with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime
- Year on year improvement in published performance data relating to Confidence and Satisfaction measures
- Number of Property Crimes:
 - Number of Personal Robberies
 - Number of Residential Burglaries
 - Number of Thefts From Motor Vehicles
 - Number of Thefts of Motor Vehicles
 - Number of Thefts From a Person
- Number of incidents of Criminal Damage

How will we do this?

- Continue and improve partnership working to provide a quality response to all victim needs and identified crime trends.
- Respond to every victim's call for help by responding in a timely fashion while delivering a quality service.
- Contact every victim of ASB to establish how we can support them better, to improve theirs and their community's quality of life.
- Contact a range of victims of crime to identify the level of service delivered and identify opportunities to improve service delivery.
- Restructure local policing by moving detectives into front line policing, so we improve primary investigation of reported crime.
 - Reduce the Number of Personal Robberies
 - Reduce the Number of Residential Burglaries
 - Reduce the Number of Thefts From Motor Vehicles
 - Reduce the Number of Thefts of Motor Vehicles
 - Reduce the Number of Thefts From a Person
 - Reduce the number of incidents of Criminal Damage

What we will aim to achieve over the 3 years?

- 20% Increase in Public Confidence
- Reduce the Volume of Reported Crime and ASB each year from a baseline measured on 2012/13 financial year.
- Improve our Confidence and Satisfaction Performance data by 2 percentage points per year based on 2012/13 financial year.
- Through better contact with victims, we will improve victim care and increase our Public Confidence and Satisfaction performance that will contribute together with other activity to show Tower Hamlets as the 'best in class' within inner London.
- 20% total reduction in Property Crime and MOPAC's 'key crimes' as a group:
 - Reduction in the Number of Personal Robberies
 - Reduction in the Number of Residential Burglaries
 - Reduction in the Number of Thefts From Motor Vehicles
 - Reduction in the Number of Thefts of Motor Vehicles
 - Reduction in the Number of Thefts From a Person
 - Reduction in the Number of incidents of Criminal Damage

Cross-Cutting Priority 2:

Reducing Re-offending

Why is it a priority?

Partners in Tower Hamlets are committed to working together to reduce crime and disorder, and tackling deprivation, worklessness and social exclusion. We know that 50% of all crime is committed by people who have already been through the criminal justice system – re-conviction rates for some offenders can reach over 70%.

In Tower Hamlets, like most boroughs there are a relatively small number of people who carry out the majority of criminal acts. By targeting resources at these prolific offenders, to improve the level of support provided for those who wish to change their lives in a positive way and fast-tracking the prosecution process for those who refuse to change, we aim to reduce the number of prolific offenders in the borough and make it a safer environment for everyone.

By reducing the number of prolific offenders in the borough, we will directly impact the levels of crime and anti-social behaviour which will particularly lead to a reduction in Serious Acquisitive Crime (Personal Robbery, Residential Burglary, Theft from Motor Vehicle, Theft of Motor Vehicle and Theft from a Person).

Recent NHS data analysis available on violent incidents to inform intervention and prevention of re-offending shows:-

1) Admissions for stabbings

Data reports on admissions to acute hospitals for Tower Hamlets residents for stabbings and compares admissions to those from Newham and Hackney shows that:

- Tower Hamlets has twice number of admission compared to Newham and almost three times number of admissions compared to Hackney
- A year on year variation but the number of admissions went down in 2013/14 and then almost tripled in 2014/15 compared to previous year in Tower Hamlets; this pattern was not shown in the neighbouring boroughs
- The vast majority of TH residents who are stabbed attend the Royal London Hospital

2) Admissions for assault

This data reports on admissions to acute hospitals for Tower Hamlets residents for assault and compares admission to those from Newham and Hackney shows that:

- Tower Hamlets residents had a higher number of admission in 2014/15 than the other boroughs
- Whilst there has been a decrease in the number of admissions in the other boroughs from 2012/13 to 2014/15 this is not the case in TH, with 2014/15 in TH having the highest number of admissions of the three year period.

Responsible Board/CSP Sub-group:

Reducing Re-offending Board (RRB)
Youth Offending Team (YOT) Management Board

What will we aim to achieve this year?

- Develop our joint understanding and commitment to Integrated Offender Management and review our Reducing Reoffending Strategy
- Reduce the level of recorded crime within the borough
- Reduce the Number of Personal Robberies
- Reduce the Number of Residential Burglaries
- Reduce the Number of Thefts From Motor Vehicles
- Reduce the Number of Thefts of Motor Vehicles
- Reduce the Number of Thefts From a Person
- Reduce the Number of incidents of Violence with Injury
- Reduce the Number of incidents of Criminal Damage
- Reduce the number of first time offenders entering the criminal justice system
- Reduce the re-offending rate of Prolific offenders
- Reduce the re-offending of young people leaving custody
- Engage more closely with and support identified criminals to encourage them to desist from their criminal lifestyle
- Provide targeted treatment and support for identified offenders, i.e. housing, benefits and treatment

How will we measure success?

- Number of Youths not entering Criminal Justice System through YOS EIP
- Proven reduced re-offending by offenders supported by Youth Offending Service
- Number of Offenders being supported by key agencies to help them disengage from criminal lifestyle
- Number of Priority Prolific Offenders engaging with the PPO Scheme who no longer have criminal offences recorded against them
- Number of Offenders under Probation supervision, living in settled and suitable accommodation at the end of their order/licence.
- Number of Offenders under Probation supervision in employment at the end of their order/licence
- Adult re-offending rates for those under Probation supervision
- Percentage of offenders under Probation supervision living in settled and suitable accommodation at the end of their order or license
- Percentage of offenders under Probation supervision in employment at the end of their order or license
- Number of Personal Robberies
- Number of Residential Burglaries
- Number of Thefts From Motor Vehicles
- Number of Thefts of Motor Vehicles
- Number of Thefts From a Person

- Number of incidents of Criminal Damage
- Number of young people leaving custody who go on to re-offend

How will we do this?

- Better identify youths who are suitable for non-Criminal Justice outcomes by improved triage processes and introduce conditional cautioning as a disposal option.
- Improve drug testing activity in Police custody, to identify potential offenders and provide support / treatment
- Improve partnership engagement to better identify third sector agencies that can support identified offenders who require help to escape their life of crime.
- Secure increased funding and resources aimed at offenders in the community to reduce/cease re-offending
- Enhance our daily contact with named individuals through the Integrated Offender Management Team (Police, Probation and Drug Intervention Project), to ensure their on-going commitment to a non-criminal lifestyle
- Use of the YJB Re-offending toolkit which enables management to target resources to those groups committing the most re-offending, using live data.

What we will aim to achieve over the 3 years?

- Increase the level of engagement (through IOM Board) provided by partner agencies and Third sector, to help identified individuals escape their criminal lifestyle
- Identify the number of offenders entering custody who have a drug habit, through targeted drug testing and providing appropriate support mechanisms and referrals
- Reduce the number of Youths entering the Criminal Justice System by providing alternative disposal options (CJB Data)
- Reduce the number of Adult Prolific and Priority Offenders (PPO) who commit crime, aiming at a 10% reduction each year from the 2012/13 baseline
- Show reduction in recorded crime for identified / supported offenders
- 20% reduction in MOPAC's 'key crimes' including Property Crime, as identified in the London Crime Reduction Plan:
 - Robbery
 - Residential Burglary
 - Theft from Motor Vehicles
 - Theft of Motor Vehicles
 - Theft from a Person
 - Violence with Injury
 - Incidents of Criminal Damage
 - Re-offending of young people leaving custody

Cross-Cutting Priority 3

MOPAC 7

Why is it a Priority?

The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) under their remit as Police and Crime Commissioner for London have produced their 3 year Police and Crime Plan. Within their plan are 7 reduction targets relating to key neighbourhood crimes, which in total MOPAC have set a target for the Metropolitan Police Service to reduce by 20% by the end of March 2016.

Using the financial year of 2011/12 as a baseline, each London Borough Police have been set individual targets against each of the 7 key crimes to obtain an overall 20% reduction. These individual reduction targets have been reviewed and set annually based on each financial year's performance during the 3 year term of the Police and Crime Plan.

Tower Hamlets Community Safety Partnership Plan is aligned to the London Police and Crime Plan both in terms of MOPAC 7 priorities and length of term.

Responsible Board/CSP Sub-group:

Tactical Tasking and Co-ordinating Group (TTCG)

What will we aim to achieve this year?

- Reduction in the total number of MOPAC 7 basket offences/crimes
- 8% reduction in the total number of Burglaries
- 3% reduction in Criminal Damage
- 8% reduction in Robbery
- 5% reduction in Theft from Motor Vehicle
- 6% reduction in Theft/Taking of Motor Vehicle
- 11% reduction in Theft from Person
- 10% reduction in Violence with Injury

How will we measure success?

- Number of MOPAC 7 basket offences/crimes
- Number of Burglaries
- Number of incidents of Criminal Damage
- Number of Robberies
- Number of Thefts from Motor Vehicles
- Number of Theft/Taking of Motor Vehicles
- Number of Thefts from Person
- Number of incidents of Violence with Injury

How will we do this?

Violence with Injury

- Identification and Priority Cohort – the key trigger for diversion and engagement targeted support and enforcement measures will be based on intelligence about young people shared between key partners and stakeholders
- Young people (8-17 years) at risk of involvement in violent behaviour (including victims of Serious Youth Violence); those seeking a route out of violence and gang culture; and those being considered for enforcement measures due to refusing to exit violent lifestyles
- Referrals will continue to come from schools to the Social Inclusion Panel and support will extend to siblings of the target cohort as well as children of adult offenders via the Youth Inclusion Support Programme. The Youth Offending Prevention Service will build on its existing referral mechanisms for parents and self-referrals.
- Referrals from Royal London Hospital A&E and Trauma Wards
- We will also build on the Council's current arrangements for ASB enforcement measures and Gang Injunctions to ensure that young people have access to support services to prevent further escalation
- Support available includes education, training, employment, accommodation (Police – Safe and Secure Initiative), substance misuse services, parental support, violent offenders/identity workshops, mentoring and positive activities, health and emotional wellbeing services and having a named key-worker
- Early enforcement includes behaviour contracts (including exclusion zones and prohibitions), joint home visits and 'Buddi' monitoring tags.
- Civil enforcement includes Gang Injunctions, Parenting Orders, Civil Injunctions and Individual Support Orders
- The Integrated Youth and Community Service will work in partnership with the Police and respond to 'Youth on Youth Violence' issues and engage them into structured learning opportunities
- The Police will use a range of activities to tackle serious youth violence, this will include activity analysis, weapons sweeps and seizures, arrests, detections, search warrants, CHIS coverage and financial investigation
- Produce gang related intervention profiles (GRIPs) on each individual which will include information on and from Matrix analysis.
- Police will work to the 'action plans' for Violence with Injury and Domestic Violence which are designed to drive forward performance

Robbery and Theft from Person

- Areas of high risk need will need to be identified through the TTCG process and staff allocated as required, a conscious decision needs to be made between Local Authority and Police as to where their limited resources are best deployed at a given time
- Additional support and training needs to be given to teachers and those that have the closest interactions with youth in order to educate them on personal safety.
- Raise awareness on personal safety when exiting transport hubs and being aware of their property

Burglary

- Landlords, Local Authority and Police to work closer together to reduce the number of properties/areas that are attractive to burglars, as offenders will look for the easiest option for the highest yield with the lowest risk of being detected.
- Address common themes and remind owners to take simple steps to protect their property, like securing windows and doors
- Work with developers to design out crime during the planning stages of new residential developments
- Work in partnership with Queen Mary University to educate students, target harden dorms and reduce burglaries/thefts from both student accommodation and campus
- Work with schools officers to engage with schools about crime prevention tactics
- Partnership working with businesses to reduce the amount of thefts from business premises, including use of key fob entry systems and designing out crime opportunities

Vehicle Crime

- Increase education of owners of particular motor cycles/mopeds to ensure increased security of these high risk vehicles
- Signage in high crime hotspots to educate owners to secure and protect their vehicles
- Use publicity to address emerging trends in types of vehicle being targeted to prevent further offences
- Increase education of owners/drivers and in particular non-resident parking area users to ensure they take steps to reduce risk and secure both vehicle and contents
- Deter drivers from leaving valuables on display for opportunist crimes

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APPENDIX 2 – Equalities Considerations

The Community Safety Plan 2013-16 is informed by both the Strategic Assessment 2012 and annual Strategic Assessments within its term, which analyses data on the trends and future local challenges, and through consultation with both members of the public and the wide membership of the Community Safety Partnership (Safe and Cohesive Community Plan Delivery Group). A number of cross cutting issues were also considered as part of this process.

From this detailed evaluation of the strategic landscape and assessment of the most effective governance arrangements, priority areas were developed. This included consideration of the drivers of crime locally and equalities - through the impact on people from different protected characteristic groups. This has influenced the identification of the Plan's priorities for 2013-16, which are:

- Gangs and Serious Youth Violence
- Anti-Social Behaviour (including Arson)
- Drugs and Alcohol
- Violence (inc. Domestic Violence and Violence Against Women and Girls)
- Prostitution
- Hate Crime and Cohesion
- Killed or Seriously Injured
- Property / Serious Acquisitive Crime

Cross-cutting Priorities:

- Public Confidence
- Reducing Re-offending
- MOPAC 7

A high level test of relevance equalities screening has been undertaken on the Plan. This is attached as appendix 2. As the Plan is to be further developed through Community Safety Partnership (CSP) subgroup action plans – further detailed evaluation of equalities in the action plans will be undertaken by those subgroups to ensure they continue to be considered with the development of the Plan.

The Plan is a jointly owned partnership approach – it is not solely owned by the Council – so the authority will communicate the importance of ensuring subgroups give 'due regard' to equalities in the action plan development process and are aware of the requirement to provide appropriate evidence: These considerations will be recorded through the inclusion of equalities considerations in the template for creating their action plans. As sub-group action plans are presented to the Community Safety Partnership (Safe and Cohesive CPDG) equalities considerations will be evaluated by the members.

APPENDIX 3 - Equalities Analysis - Initial Screening Document

This document is to be used for:-

- Establishing whether an Equality Analysis needs to be undertaken for the policy, function or strategy. *(Based on Section 4 around Impacts)*
- Reviewing existing equality analysis (EQIA) to ascertain whether the original EQIA needs revising.

Section 1 – General Information

Name of the Policy or Function
Community Safety Partnership Plan 2013-16

Service area
Safer Communities Service

Team name
The Community Safety Partnership

Service manager
Emily Fieran-Reed

Name and role of the officer completing the Initial Screening
(Explain why these people were selected i.e. the knowledge and experience they bring to the process)
Colin Hewitt – CSP Officer, Community Safety

Section 2 - Information about the Policy or Function

Is this a policy or function? Policy Function

Is the policy or function strategic or developmental?

Strategic Developmental

Is this a new or existing policy or function? New Existing

If for a new policy or function, please indicate the date this form was undertaken
April 2013

If for an existing policy or function, what was the original date(s) the equality analysis (Initial Screening or EQIA) was undertaken
(please attach a copy of any previous equality analysis)

What are the main aims and objectives of the Policy or Function

There is a legal requirement for each Community Safety Partnership formerly Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (Safe & Cohesive CPDG) to have a Community Safety Plan.

The Safe and Cohesive Plan 2013-2016 has been created in consultation with members of the Safe & Cohesive CPDG. The objective of the Plan is to address the following local priorities:

- Gangs and Serious Youth Violence
- Anti-Social Behaviour and Arson
- Drugs and Alcohol
- Violence (inc. Domestic Violence and Violence Against Women and Girls)
- Prostitution
- Hate Crime and Cohesion
- Killed or Seriously Injured
- Property/Serious Acquisitive Crime

Cross-cutting Priorities:

- Public Confidence
- Reducing Re-offending
- MOPAC 7

Who are the main stakeholders:

The London Borough of Tower Hamlets

The Police

London Fire Brigade

Probation Services

Health, NHS, CCG and Public Health

Those who live, work, study and visit the borough

Is this policy/function associated with any other policy or function of the Council
(i.e. *Community Plan, One Tower Hamlets etc.*)

- The Community Plan
- Children and Young People's Plan
- Substance Misuse Strategy 2011-2014 (Drugs & Alcohol)
- Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy
- Integrated Offender Management Plan
- Tower Hamlets Prevent Delivery Plan (under review in line with National Guidance)
- ASB Profile
- Hate Crime Strategy
- Community Cohesion Contingency Plan

Section 3 – Information about Existing Policies and, or Changes to Functions only

Has there been any 'significant' change to the Policy or Function?

Yes No

If yes, Please indicate what the change will be and what has brought about this change to the policy or function?

has been NO SIGNIFICANT amendments to an existing policy/function there is no need to continue to Section 4 below or a full equalities analysis

Section 4 – The Impact

(Briefly assess the potential impact that the policy/function could have on each of the target groups. The potential impact could be negative, positive or neutral. If you have assessed negative potential impact for any of the target groups you will need to also assess whether that negative potential impact is high, medium or low). Please also indicate if there is any link to Community Cohesion.

Identify the potential impact on the following groups and:

Target Groups What impact will the 'new' or 'significantly' amended policy or function have on specific groups of service users?	Impact – Positive or Adverse	Reason(s) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please add a narrative to justify your claims around impacts and, • Please describe the analysis and interpretation of evidence to support your conclusion as this will inform members decision making • Can the negative impact be justified on the grounds of promoting equality?
Race Page 177	Positive	<p>For race equality the priority of addressing Hate Crime and Cohesion may be of particular relevance.</p> <p>The data collected in the CSP Strategic Assessment 2012 suggests that depending on your racial background, the likelihood of you being a victim of crime or identified as a perpetrator of crime varies significantly. The analysis below summarises this information and sets out key areas which will be addressed by sub-groups in developing detailed plans to reduce crime, protect victims and promote equality for people from different racial backgrounds.</p> <p>National crime data</p> <p>There is a significant amount of national and regional evidence about the different experiences of crime by people from different racial background, some of which is summarised below. These suggest possible areas of inequality locally. In developing the CSPP sub-group action plans we will seek to collect and analyse local data to identify patterns in the borough:</p> <p>Overall crime: Analysis from the Ministry of Justice's Statistics on Race and the Criminal Justice System 2010 and according to the 2010/11 British Crime Survey, showed that nationally the risk of being a victim of personal crime was higher for adults from a Mixed background than for other ethnic</p>

groups. It was also higher for members of all BME groups than for the White group. Over the five year period 2006/7 to 2010/11, there was a statistically significant fall in the risk of being a victim of personal crime for members of the White group of 0.8%. The apparent decrease for those from BME groups was not statistically significant.

Violent crime: Of the 2,007 homicides nation-wide recorded between 2007/8 and 2009/10, 75% of victims were White, 12% Black and 8% Asian. These proportions are lower for the white group and higher for the Black and Asian groups than reflected in estimates of the general population. In the majority of homicide cases, victims were suspected of being killed by someone of the same ethnic group, which is consistent with the previous trend (88% of White victims, 78% of Black victims and 60% of Asian victims).

Arrest and sanction rates: Across England and Wales, there was a 3% decrease in the total number of arrests in 2009/10 (1,386,030) compared to 2005/6 (1,429,785). The number of arrests for the White group also decreased during this period, arrests of Black persons rose by 5% and arrests of Asian people by 13%. Overall, there were more arrests per 1,000 population of each BME group (except for Chinese or Other) than for people of White ethnicity in 2009/10. Per 1,000 population, Black persons were arrested 3.3 times more than White people and those from Mixed ethnic group 2.3 times more than White people.

Conviction ratios for indictable offences were higher for White persons in 2010 than those in the Black and Asian groups (81% for White, 74% for Black and 77% for Asian). A higher percentage of those in the BME groups were sentenced to immediate custody for indictable offences than in the White group in 2010 (White 23%, Black 27%, Asian 29% and Other 42%), this is mainly due to differences in plea between ethnic groups.

Regional crime data:

Analysis from the MOPAC Policing and Crime Plan 2013-17 Equality Impact Assessment 2013 states that London is disproportionately affected by crime problems, such as robbery and knife crime, typically associated with young males who often operate in groups or 'gangs'. Current analysis shows that all of the gang members scored on the MPS matrix are male and that 79% are described as Black and Minority Ethnic (BME). In 2011 14% of homicides (19) were gang related and two thirds (12) were teenagers and all but one was male and from a BME background.

Hate crime: Analysis from the MOPAC Policing and Crime Plan 2013-17 Equality Impact Assessment 2013 states that hate crime is greatly unreported and which is a great concern for many communities. In 2011/12 there was a 6.8% reduction in the number of reported racist and religious hate crimes.

Analysis by the Home Office shows that there were 43,748 hate crimes recorded by the police in 2011/12 in England and Wales, of which 35,816 (82%) were race hate crimes

The number of Racially motivated crimes/incident recorded by the Police in 2010/11 was 18% lower at 51,187, than they were during the 5 year period 2006/7 to 2010/11.

Local data

Analysis from the CSP Strategic Assessment 2012 under Cohesion & Hate Crime indicator recording the number of racist and religious offences showed a 9% decrease (34 less) in the number of offences in the year up to September 2012, when compared to the previous year. Offence numbers have remained reasonable static for the last 3 years, with an average of 358 offences a year, or one a day.

Recommendations from CSP Strategic Assessment to CSP and Subgroups were that their action plans should maintain a continued focus on all Hate Crime Offences of which Racist and Religious Offences fall into. The CSP and its Subgroups to continue their work around education of potential victims and suspects within this crime category and to carry on with various education/crime prevention plans linked to this subject.

Analysis from the CSP Strategic Assessment 2012 provided by the Metropolitan Police to Victim Support regarding victims of crime by ethnicity and age is not thorough and reliant on the information recorded on the Police CRIS system. However combined figures for segmented groups into large groups (Asian, White, Black, Other) shows that during the period 1st October 2011 to 30th September 2012, 45% of victims of crime were from the White group, 35% from the Asian group and 9% from the Black group. Population figures for Tower Hamlets from the 2011 Census shows 45% from the White group, 41% from the Asian Group and 7% from the Black group. Therefore the Asian group is underrepresented by 6 percentage points and the Black group is over represented by 2 percentage points.

Looking at crime breakdown by ethnicity White people are over represented in the borough being victims to 60% of burglary and 50% of robbery, when compared to the population figure of 45%. Black people are over represented in the borough being victims to 12% of violent crime, when compared to

		<p>the population figure of 7%.</p> <p>Recommendation from Victim Support in the CSP Strategic Assessment 2012 is for the Metropolitan Police to improve the recording of specific hate crime categories which will improve the referrals to Victim Support via the automatic data transfer from the Police CRIS system. More accurate recording of ethnicity of victims will enable Victim Support to analyse trends in crimes for the borough and assist in targeted work for CSP Subgroups to deliver.</p>
Disability	Positive	<p>For disability equality, the priority of addressing Hate Crime and Cohesion may be of particular relevance.</p> <p><u>National and regional data</u> Analysis by the Home Office shows that there were 43,748 hate crimes recorded by the police in 2011/12 in England and Wales, of which 1,744 (4%) were disability hate crimes</p> <p>Analysis of regional police force figures show that there were 133 disability hate crimes recorded by the Metropolitan Police Force in 2011. This demonstrates a 14.66% increase on the number of recorded disability hate crimes in 2010 (116) and a 34% increase when compared to the ACPO figures for London in 2009 (99).</p> <p>Analysis in the British Crime Survey 2010/11 shows that Disabled people are significantly more likely to be victims of crime than non-disabled people. This gap is largest amongst 16-34 year-olds where 39 per cent of disabled people reported having been a victim of crime compared to 28 per cent of non-disabled people. Disabled people are less likely than their non-disabled peers to think the Criminal Justice System (CJS) is fair. This gap is largest amongst 16-34 year-olds, where 54 per cent of disabled people think that the CJS is fair compared to 66 per cent of non-disabled people</p> <p>Analysis from the MOPAC Policing and Crime Plan 2013-17 Equality Impact Assessment 2013 states that hate crime is greatly unreported and which is a great concern for many communities. There is significant underreporting of disability hate crimes (according to the Met's 2011/12 Annual Report).</p> <p><u>Local data:</u> Analysis from the Tower Hamlets Local Voices report (Hearing the Voices of Disabled People in Tower Hamlets) produced by REAL in 2013, of which 99 disabled people responded to the survey showed that the number one issue for 12% of the survey respondents and number 2 issue for 9.1% of</p>

		<p>the respondents was Crime and Safety. Older people, Asian people and those with a Mental Health condition has slightly higher levels of concern and a greater sense that crime and safety services were failing disabled people than others. Nearly half of the survey respondents disagreed/strongly disagreed that disabled people were safe from harassment and hate crime and only 30% agreed they were safe. Within each gender, age and ethnicity groups of those disabled people who completed the survey, it was Men, people under 60 and Asian people who most tended not to agree that disabled people were safe. Amongst different impairment groups, disagreement was particularly high for people with visual impairment (55%), people with learning disability or cognitive impairment (80%) and people with mental health condition (87%). Overall 28% of survey respondents believed crime and safety services did not serve disabled people well, making it fourth worst performing service out of the survey. People with visual impairment were particularly critical, with 25% saying it fails disabled people.</p> <p>Response - In line with the equalities duty and the No Place For Hate & Domestic Violence action plan, The Domestic Violence & Hate Crime Team are committed to supporting both agencies and disabled service users in the context of all crime and disorder.</p> <p>The DV & Hate Crime Team currently provide monthly training to service users who experience mental health illness & learning disabilities around recognising what domestic violence and hate crime is, which also shows them how they can report incidents. We have recently produced an 'easy read' DV leaflet for adults with learning disabilities and will have finished an easy read HC leaflet by November 2013. The team also provide regular training to the Community Mental Health Team, Safeguarding Adults Board, Safeguarding Adults Champions and local community groups including REAL, Positive East and MIND.</p>
Gender	Positive	<p>For gender equality, the priority of addressing Violence (with a focus on Domestic Violence) may be of particular relevance.</p> <p><u>National and regional data</u> Analysis from the Ministry of Justice's Statistics on Women and the Criminal Justice System 2012, shows an estimated three in every 100 adults were a victim of violent crime according to the Crime Survey England and Wales 2011/12, with 2% of women reporting being victims of violent crime compared to 4% of men. The type of violence most commonly reported differs by gender. Women who reported being a victim of violence were most commonly victimized by an acquaintance whereas men</p>

most commonly were victims of stranger violence.

A higher proportion of women reported being victims of intimate violence such as partner or family non-physical abuse, threats sexual assault or stalking - 7% of women compared with 5% of men.

201 women were victims of homicide in 2010/11 compared with 435 men according to data from the Homicide Index. A greater proportion of female victims than male victims knew the principal suspect, 78% and 57% respectively in 2011.

34% of females and 31% of males were arrested for violence against the person in 2010/11 - the most common offence group for arrest during the five year period 2006/7 to 2010/11.

According to the Ministry of Justice figures for 2010/11 by Police Force area, the Metropolitan Police arrested 50,293 men and 9,464 women that year for Violence Against the Person. The next highest was 28,207 arrests of men and 8,471 arrests of women for Theft and Handling, followed by 20,980 arrests of men and 1,894 arrests of women for Drug Offences.

Nationally more than 1.2m persons of known gender were convicted and sentenced at all courts in 2011. Of these 24% were female and 76% were male.

Analysis from the MOPAC Policing and Crime Plan 2013-17 Equality Impact Assessment 2013 states that London is disproportionately affected by crime problems, such as robbery and knife crime, typically associated with young males who often operate in groups or 'gangs'. Current analysis shows that all of the gang members scored on the MPS matrix are male. In 2011 14% of homicides (19) were gang related and two thirds (12) were teenagers and all but one was male.

Local data

Analysis from the CSP Strategic Assessment 2012 under Violent Crime Indicator for the 'Number of Most Serious Violence offences per 1,000 of the population' and 'Number of Assault with Injury' show that victims are more likely to be male although repeat victims are more likely to be female. Currently (October 2013) Non Domestic Violence with Injury accounts for 68% and Domestic Violence With Injury accounts for 32% of all Violence with Injury in the borough. In the town centre hotspot, victims and suspects are less likely to know each other. When they do know each other they are more likely to be acquaintances, whereas on the rest of the borough, they are more likely to have been in a past or current relationship with each other (domestic violence).

		<p>Recommendations from CSP Strategic Assessment to CSP and Subgroups was that their action plan should include a continued focus on Violence Related Offences, the Community Safety Partnership to continue its work around education of potential victims and suspects within this crime category. Carry on with various education plans linked to this subject and continue crime prevention programmes. The subgroup responsible for the CSP Priority Violence (with a focus on Domestic Violence) action plan should contain detailed actions to address these findings, which should lead to a decrease in the number of offences and an increase in partnership working, social cohesion and education around this subject.</p> <p>Analysis from the CSP Strategic Assessment 2012 under Violence Against women and Girls, measures the number of Domestic Violence Offences shows an increase in the number of offences by 6% year on year over the three year period. This increase could be down to a number of factors including numbers of people living in the borough, overcrowding and the economic downturn, particularly the associated pressures that these can bring, but also may be down to an increase in confidence to report offences. A lot of work has been done in the borough to raise awareness of domestic violence, specifically Violence Against Women and Girls as it has been both nationally and locally grossly under reported. The Crime Survey for England and Wales estimates that since the age of 16, 29% of Women have experienced Domestic Violence; 20% have experience Sexual Assault and 19% have experienced Stalking. Approximately 97% of all known victims of interpersonal violence in Tower Hamlets are Female, which is a significant gender bias towards Women.</p> <p>Recommendations from CSP Strategic Assessment to CSP and Subgroups were that their action plan should include a continued focus on all violence related offences, especially those that can be linked to Domestic Violence. The CSP and Subgroups should continue to work and focus around education of potential victims and engaging with suspects within this crime category. Carry on with various education plans linked to this subject and continue with gender specific crime prevention programmes.</p>
Gender Reassignment	Positive	<p>For transgender equality, the priority of addressing Hate Crime and Cohesion may be of particular relevance, as this priority aims to address all hate crimes, of which trans phobic crime is one.</p> <p>Analysis by the Home Office shows that there were 43,748 hate crimes recorded by the police in 2011/12 in England and Wales, of which 315 (1%) were transgender hate crimes.</p> <p>In 2013 Galup's hate crime report stated that there were only 50 transphobic crimes recorded in</p>

		<p>London during 2012/13, yet anecdotal evidence collected by Galup identifies individual trans people who are the target of over 50 transphobic crimes each year.</p> <p>We do not have any local or borough data to analyse as there were no recorded trans phobic crimes in last year according the local Police data.</p>
Sexual Orientation	Positive	<p>For Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual people, the priority of addressing Hate Crime and Cohesion may be of particular relevance.</p> <p><u>National and regional data</u> Analysis by the Home Office shows that there were 43,748 hate crimes recorded by the police in 2011/12 in England and Wales, of which 4,252 (10%) were sexual orientation hate crimes.</p> <p>Analysis from the MOPAC Policing and Crime Plan 2013-17 Equality Impact Assessment 2013 states that hate crime is greatly unreported and which is a great concern for many communities. In 2011/12 there was a 5.5% reduction in the number of reported homophobic crimes.</p> <p>A report on homophobic crime produced by the Equality and Human Rights Commission shows that LGB people appear to worry about being the victim of crime to a greater degree than other minority groups. In 2008 around 40 per cent of LGB people say they are worried about being the victim of a crime. This compares to 13 per cent of people on average who are worried about being the victim of a crime. A survey of Homophobic hate crime in 2008 showed that eleven per cent of LGB people say being the victim of a crime is their biggest worry.</p> <p><u>Local data</u> Analysis from the CSP Strategic Assessment 2012 under Cohesion & Hate Crime indicator recording the number of Homophobic offences shows no pattern in the levels of offences each year. The figures from the control period shows increases one year and decreases the following, this is due to the low number of offences that are reported each year in the borough, 71 in the year up to September 2012. Over the past three years the average number of offences was 73.</p> <p>Recommendations from CSP Strategic Assessment to CSP and Subgroups were that their action plan should maintain a continued focus on all Hate Crime Offences of which Homophobic Crime can be categorised. The CSP and its Subgroups should continue their work around education of potential victims to boost confidence and increase reporting and work with the LGB community to address</p>

		homophobic attitudes which drive hate incidents and hate crimes. It should also carry on with various education/crime prevention plans linked to this subject to prevent further incidents/crimes.
Religion or Belief	Positive	<p>For Religion/Belief equality , the priority of addressing Hate Crime and Cohesion may be of particular relevance.</p> <p><u>National and regional data</u> Analysis by the Home Office shows that there were 43,748 hate crimes recorded by the police in 2011/12 in England and Wales, of which 1,621 (4%) were religion hate crimes.</p> <p>Analysis from the MOPAC Policing and Crime Plan 2013-17 Equality Impact Assessment 2013 states that hate crime is greatly unreported and which is a great concern for many communities. In 2011/12 there was a 6.8% reduction in the number of reported racist and religious hate crimes.</p> <p><u>Local data</u> Analysis from the CSP Strategic Assessment 2012 under Cohesion & Hate Crime indicator recording the number of racist and religious offences showed a 9% decrease (34 less) in the number of offences in the year up to September 2012, when compared to the previous year. Offence numbers have remained reasonable static for the last 3 years, with an average of 358 offences a year, or one a day.</p> <p>Recommendations from CSP Strategic Assessment to CSP and Subgroups were that their action plans should maintain a continued focus on all Hate Crime Offences of which Racist and Religious Offences fall into. The CSP and its Subgroups to continue their work around education of potential victims and suspects within this crime category and to carry on with various education/crime prevention plans linked to this subject.</p>
Age	Positive	<p>For age equality , the priorities of addressing Gangs & Serious Youth Violence and Reducing Re-offending may be of particular relevance.</p> <p><u>National and regional data</u> Analysis from the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime states that London is disproportionately affected by crime problems, such as robbery and knife crime, typically associated with young males who often operate in groups or 'gangs'. In 2011 14% of homicides (19) were gang related and two thirds (12) were teenagers. Gang members mostly fall into the 13-24 age range, with the largest cohort being 18-24 (75% of the highest harm individuals are over the age of 18); intelligence also suggests</p>

that 10-13 year olds are increasingly being drawn into gang membership.

Analysis from the Ministry of Justice's Breaking the Cycle: Effective punishment, rehabilitation and sentencing of offending 2010, states that 75% of young people released from custody and 68% of young people on community sentences re-offend within a year

Analysis from the CSP Strategic Assessment 2012 provided by the Metropolitan Police to Victim Support regarding victims of crime by ethnicity and age is not thorough. However looking at victim breakdown by age shows that 18 – 24 year olds are over represented at 24% of the borough's victims when compared to the population figure from the 2011 census of 12%. It also shows that 25-34 year olds are over represented in the victim breakdown for the borough at 34%, when compared to this group making up 25% of the population.

Local data

Analysis from the CSP Strategic Assessment 2012 under Violent Crime Indicator for the 'Number of Most Serious Violence offences per 1,000 of the population' and 'Number of Assault with Injury' show that offenders and victims show similar patterns of age, with a peak occurring in the 20's and a steep decline as age increases.

Recommendations from CSP Strategic Assessment to CSP and Subgroups was that their action plan should include a continued focus on Violence Related Offences, the Community Safety Partnership to continue its work around education of potential victims and suspects within this crime category. Carry on with various education plans linked to this subject and continue crime prevention programmes. The subgroup responsible for the CSP Priority Violence (with a focus on Domestic Violence) action plan should contain detailed actions to address these findings, which should lead to a decrease in the number of offences and an increase in partnership working, social cohesion and education around this subject. It recommends a continued investment in youth diversionary/outreach services to prevent young people being involved in crime and anti-social behaviour either as a victim or a perpetrator. The borough Gangs Matrix aims to tackle those already involved in gang activity/crime, offering ways out of offending behaviour or where this is not accepted by the offender, taking enforcement action against them.

Analysis from the CSP Strategic Assessment 2012 under Violent Crime Indicator for the number of 'Hospital admissions for unintentional and deliberate injuries for young people aged 0 – 17 years, shows that 0 – 4 and 5 – 14 age groups by 3 year pooled data, show downward trends in the numbers of admissions, with a more pronounced downward trend in 0 – 4 year age group.

Recommendations from CSP Strategic Assessment to CSP and Subgroups are for

- Programmes that support parents and families, develop life skills in children, work with high risk youth and reduce availability of and misuse of alcohol have proven effective at reducing violence. Measures to ensure appropriate identification, care and support mechanisms are in place are important in minimising the harms caused by violence and reducing its recurrence.
- Reducing violence to 0-5 does depend on widespread, multi-sectorial action and requires a well-planned strategic approach to involving all members of the partnership and Local Safeguarding Children Board. Moving straight into action planning now would be precipitate. However better data on presentations to A7E (work is on-going), we need better information on what is being delivered across the piece and thirdly we need a strategy that sets out what, why and how we are proposing action.

The subgroup responsible for the CSP Priority Violence (with a focus on Domestic Violence) and Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) action plans should contain detailed actions to address these findings, which should lead to a decrease in the number of offences and an increase in partnership working, social cohesion and education around this subject.

Analysis from the CSP Strategic Assessment 2012 under Property Crime indicator 'Number of Personal Robberies' will also contain some correlation with Serious Youth Violence and Knife Crime and shows that School pupils and students account for almost half of all victims on the borough, with mobile phones being the most frequently stolen property around 29% of all property taken. Personal Robbery appears to be mainly a crime whereby the majority of suspects are aged between 15 and 19 years and the majority of victims tend to be youths. Knife Enabled Robbery remained a persistent proportion of all personal robbery offences.

Recommendations from CSP Strategic Assessment to CSP and Subgroups was that their action plan should include a continued focus on Personal Robbery Offences and offenders as there are overlaps between offenders for robbery and other offence types. Community Safety Partnership and subgroups to continue their work around education of potential victims and suspects within this crime category. Carry on with various education plans linked to this subject and continue with crime prevention programmes. The subgroups responsible for the CSP Priorities Reducing Re-offending and Gangs & Serious Youth Violence action plans should contain detailed actions to address these findings, which should lead to a decrease in the number of offences and an increase in partnership working, social cohesion and education around this subject.

Analysis from the CSP Strategic Assessment 2012 under Youth Crime, measures the number of victims, offenders, incidents, entering custody, successfully completing orders and proven re-offending of young people. They show clear correlations between Knife Crime Offences, Robbery Offences and Serious Youth Violence as these offences tend to overlay each other in crime types and peak and trough at the same time throughout the year.

Recommendations from CSP Strategic Assessment to CSP and Subgroups was that their action plan should acknowledge the clear correlation between Knife Crime, Robbery and Serious Youth Violence and vital partnership working around all three identify the link and adapt their plans accordingly to ensure that they are all part of the strategy and performance measure. Increase in activity around hotspot wards for these offences will impact on one another as there is a link between the schools and robbery offences. Partnership working around facilities provided (ie. Schools, youth clubs and leisure facilities), as 80% of all Tower Hamlets' serious youth violence victims lives within the borough. The subgroups responsible for the CSP Priorities Reducing Re-offending and Gangs & Serious Youth Violence action plans should contain detailed actions to address these findings, which should lead to a decrease in the number of offences and an increase in partnership working, social cohesion and education around this subject.

Analysis from the CSP Strategic Assessment 2012 under Drugs and Alcohol, measures the number of Young People taking drugs and or alcohol in specialist treatment has shown an 11.5% increase in the number of Young People in treatment over the three year period. This could be down to the realignment of services due to changes in funding, the YOT becoming part of the specialist treatment network and having a dedicated drug worker or a combination of both. However it is expected that the performance over the coming 3 years is likely to stay relatively stable, which goes against the national trend of a decrease over both periods.

Recommendations from CSP Strategic Assessment to CSP and Subgroups was that specialist treatment service should continue to be monitored and adjustments made to it in accordance with the needs of the users/clients.

Analysis of National Research shows that Domestic violence is a significant issue for the welfare of children and young people. It is estimated that nearly three quarters of children on the 'at risk' register live in households where domestic violence is occurring (Department of Health 2002 – Women's Mental Health: Into the mainstream). The majority of children in households experiencing domestic

		<p>violence will witness abusive behaviour. It is estimated that 90% of children are in the same or next room when abuse occurs (Hughes, 1992)</p> <p>Response from Tower Hamlets Safeguarding Children’s Board is that it has risk assessment tool to support professionals in identifying risks to children in families experiencing domestic violence and ensure appropriate response and actions. The tool and accompanying guidance supports the London safeguarding children board procedure “Safeguarding children abused through domestic violence”.</p>
Socio-economic	Positive	<p>For this target group, the priorities of Drugs and Alcohol and Reducing Re-offending may be of particular relevance.</p> <p>Analysis from the CSP Strategic Assessment 2012 under Violence Against women and Girls, shows an increase in the number of domestic violence offences by 6% year on year over the three year period. This increase could be down to a number of factors including an increasing number of people living in the borough; overcrowding and; the economic downturn, particularly the associated pressures that these can bring, but also may be down to an increase in confidence to report offences.</p> <p>Recommendations from CSP Strategic Assessment to CSP and Subgroups were that their action plans should include a continued focus on all violence related offences, especially those that can be linked to Domestic Violence. The CSP and Subgroups should continue to work and focus around education of potential victims and engaging with suspects within this crime category. Carry on with various education plans linked to this subject and continue with crime prevention programmes.</p>
Marriage and Civil Partnerships.	Positive	No data available for analysis
Pregnancy and Maternity	Positive	<p>Research nationally shows that It is estimated 30% of domestic violence begins or escalates during pregnancy, and it has been identified as a prime cause of miscarriage or still-birth, premature birth, foetal psychological damage, foetal physical injury and foetal death. The mother may be prevented from seeking or receiving adequate ante-natal or post-natal care. In addition, if the mother is being abused this may affect her attachment to her child, more so if the pregnancy is a result of rape by her partner.</p>

		Response from the CSP and the DV Forum is that they have recognised this increased risk during pregnancy and recent birth of a child. It has included this in their Domestic Abuse Stalking and Honour-based Violence Risk Assessment Form, for consideration of individual cases when taking cases to their Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference on a bi-monthly basis.
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As a result of completing the above, what is the potential impact of your policy/function on the public, giving particular regard to potential impacts on minority or protected groups?

High Medium Low

Equalities to be further considered at the Action Planning stage.

If you have identified a LOW impact or, there has been NO SIGNIFICANT amendments to an existing policy/function there is no need to continue to a full equalities analysis.

If you have assessed the potential impact as MEDIUM or HIGH you will now need to complete a full equalities analysis - building upon the findings of the initial impact assessment (section 4)

Non-Executive Report of the: Council 23 March 2016	
Report of: Melanie Clay, Director, Law, Probity and Governance	Classification: Unrestricted
Member Allowances Scheme 2016/17	

Originating Officer(s)	Beverley McKenzie, Head of Members Support
Wards affected	All Wards

Summary

Part 6 of the Council’s Constitution sets out the Scheme of Members’ Allowances. This provides for a Mayor’s Allowance to be paid to the Mayor; a Basic Allowance to all Councillors; Special Responsibility Allowances for specified member roles; Dependants’ Carers’ and Travel/Subsistence Allowances; and an attendance allowance for co-opted members of the Standards Advisory Committee and the Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

By law the Council must agree the Scheme of Members’ Allowances annually, before the start of the year to which it applies. The proposed Scheme of Members Allowances for 2016/17 is attached at Appendix ‘A’ to this report and is unchanged from the 2015/16 Scheme.

Recommendations:

The Council is recommended to:

1. Adopt the London Borough of Tower Hamlets Members’ Allowances Scheme 2016 as set out at Appendix ‘A’ to this report.

1. REASONS FOR THE DECISIONS

- 1.1 The Council is required to agree a Scheme of Members' Allowances annually.

2. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

- 2.1 None.

3. DETAILS OF REPORT

- 3.1 In accordance with Statutory Instrument (SI 1021/2003) the Council is required to agree a Scheme of Members' Allowances on an annual basis. The Scheme may include an annual index-linked adjustment of allowances, but it must be subject to a full review at least every four years, taking into account the recommendations of an Independent Remuneration Panel.
- 3.2 The current scheme is included at Part 6 of the Council's Constitution and it is proposed that this should be re-adopted unchanged for 2016/17 as set out at Appendix 'A' to this report.
- 3.3 The London Councils Independent Remuneration Panel issued a further report in 2014. The Council's scheme will be reviewed later in 2016 as part of the ongoing governance review and in the light of the Panel's recommendations.

4. COMMENTS OF THE CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER

- 4.1 The scheme includes provision for indexing Members' Allowances in line with the local government pay settlement. Any costs arising from the indexing of allowances will be met from within existing budgets.

5. LEGAL COMMENTS

- 5.1 Section 18 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 permits the Secretary of State, by regulations, to make a scheme providing for the payment of a basic allowance, an attendance allowance and a special responsibility allowance to members of a local authority. Section 100 of the Local Government Act 2000 permits the Secretary of State, by regulations, to provide for travelling and subsistence allowances for members of local authorities, allowances for attending conferences and meetings and reimbursement of expenses. In exercise of these powers the Secretary of State has made the Local Authorities (Members' Allowances) (England) Regulations 2003.
- 5.2 The Regulations require the council to make a scheme before the beginning of each year for the payment of basic allowance. The scheme must also make provision for the authority's approach to special responsibility allowance, dependants' carers' allowance, travelling and subsistence allowance and co-optees' allowance. The scheme may also provide for other matters of the kind dealt with in the proposed scheme.

5.3 When considering the scheme, the Council must have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful conduct under the Equality Act 2010, the need to advance equality of opportunity and the need to foster good relations between persons who share a protected characteristic and those who don't (the public sector equality duty). This consideration should be supported by a proportionate level of equality analysis.

6. ONE TOWER HAMLETS CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 The payment of Members' Allowances helps to ensure that people from all parts of the community within the borough are able to serve as elected members. This promotes effective community leadership and accountability, to the benefit of the whole borough and all its communities.

7. BEST VALUE (BV) IMPLICATIONS

7.1 None specific to this report.

8. SUSTAINABLE ACTION FOR A GREENER ENVIRONMENT

8.1 None specific to this report.

9. RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

9.1 None specific to this report.

10. CRIME AND DISORDER REDUCTION IMPLICATIONS

10.1 None specific to this report.

Linked Reports, Appendices and Background Documents

Linked Report

- None

Appendices

- Appendix 1 – Member Allowances Scheme

Local Government Act, 1972 Section 100D (As amended)

List of “Background Papers” used in the preparation of this report

List any background documents not already in the public domain including officer contact information.

- None.

Officer contact details for documents:

- Beverley McKenzie, Head of Members Support

London Borough of Tower Hamlets: Members' Allowances Scheme

(Part 6 of the Council's Constitution)

This Scheme is made by the London Borough of Tower Hamlets in accordance with the provisions of the Local Authorities (Members' Allowances) (England) Regulations 2003 as amended.

1. This Scheme shall be called The London Borough of Tower Hamlets Members' Allowances Scheme 2016 and it shall come into effect on 1 April 2016. The Scheme shall apply to the Mayor, Councillors and Co-opted Members of the London Borough of Tower Hamlets.

Basic Allowance

2. Subject to paragraph 8, a basic allowance of £10,390* shall be paid to each Councillor for each year. The Basic Allowance shall not be payable to the elected Mayor.
3. The basic allowance of £10,390* shall be payable with effect from 1 April 2016.

*[*Note: Paragraph 11 of this scheme provides for the amounts marked * to be adjusted with effect from 1st April 2016 to reflect the annual pay settlement for local government staff when this is agreed.]*

Special Responsibility Allowance

4. Subject to paragraphs 5-8, a special responsibility allowance shall be paid for each year to those Members who hold a position of special responsibility as specified in Schedule 1.
5. The amount of each such allowance shall be the amount specified against the respective special responsibility in Schedule 1 and it shall be payable with effect from 1 April 2016.
6. Any special responsibility allowance payable under paragraphs 4 and 5 shall be in addition to the basic allowance payable under paragraph 2 above.
7. Any Member who holds more than one position of special responsibility shall receive only one special responsibility allowance which shall be at the higher level.

Part-Year Entitlement

8. If, in the course of the year, this scheme is amended or a Member's entitlement changes, the relevant basic and/or special responsibility allowance shall be calculated and paid pro-rata during the particular month in which the scheme amendment or entitlement change occurs.

Dependants' Carers' Allowance

9. A maximum of £7.49* per hour shall be paid to those Members who necessarily incur expense in arranging for the care of their children or other dependants to enable them to undertake any of the activities specified in Schedule 2 to this Scheme.
10. The following conditions shall apply:
 - payments shall be claimable for children aged 15 or under or for other dependants where there is medical or social work evidence that care is required;
 - only one weekly payment shall be claimable for the household of each Member, unless the Council's Standards Advisory Committee considers there are special circumstances;
 - the allowance shall be paid as a re-imbusement of incurred expenditure against receipts;
 - the allowance shall not be payable to a member of the claimant's own household;
 - any dispute as to entitlement and any allegation of abuse shall be referred to the Council's Standards Advisory Committee for adjudication.

Indexation

11. The Basic, Special Responsibility, Mayor's and Dependants' Carers' Allowances shall be adjusted annually to reflect the annual pay settlement for local government staff. The adjustment shall take effect on 1 April in each year, or the date on which the settlement takes effect, if later.

Travel and Subsistence Allowance

12. An allowance shall be paid to any Member for travelling and subsistence undertaken outside the Borough in connection with any of the duties specified in Schedule 2.
13. An allowance shall be paid to a co-opted member of a Committee, Sub-Committee or Panel of the Council for travelling and subsistence in

connection with any of the duties specified in Schedule 2, irrespective of whether the meeting or duty is inside or outside the Borough.

14. The amounts payable shall be the amounts which are for the time being payable to officers of the Council for travelling and subsistence undertaken in the course of their duties.

Co-optees' Allowance

15. Subject to paragraph 16, a co-opted member of the Standards Advisory Committee, the Overview and Scrutiny Committee or the Health Scrutiny Panel may claim a co-optees' allowance of £121* and a co-opted member who is appointed as Chair of the Standards Advisory Committee may claim a co-optee's allowance of £247*, for attendance at any meeting of the Committee or the Panel or attendance at any conference or training event, where attendance is on behalf of and authorised by the Council.
16. A claim for co-optees' allowance shall be made in writing within two months from the date of attendance at the meeting, conference or training event.
17. Where a member is suspended or partially suspended from his or her responsibilities or duties as a co-opted member under Part III of the Local Government Act 2000, any co-optee's allowance payable to him or her for the period for which he or she is suspended or partially suspended, may be withheld by the Council.

Recovery of Allowances Paid

18. Any allowance that has been paid to a Member after he or she has ceased to be a member of the Council, or is for some other reason not entitled to receive the allowance for a specified period, may be recovered.

Claims and Payments

19. Subject to paragraph 21, payments shall be made for basic and special responsibility allowances in instalments of one-twelfth of the amounts respectively specified in this Scheme, paid on the last working day of each month.
20. Where a payment of one-twelfth of the amount specified in this Scheme for a basic or special responsibility allowance will result in the Member receiving more than the amount to which he or she is entitled, the payment shall be restricted to such amount as will ensure that no more is paid than the amount to which he or she is entitled.

21. A claim for travelling and subsistence or dependants' carers' allowance;
- shall be made in writing within two months from the date of the performance of the duty for which the claim is made;
 - shall be accompanied by receipts and/or any relevant evidence of the costs incurred.
 - shall be subject to such validation and accounting procedures as the Council's Corporate Director, Resources may from time to time prescribe.
22. Travelling and subsistence and dependants' carers' allowance shall be paid on the last working day of each month for any claim received not less than 14 days before that date.

Pensions

23. Neither members nor co-opted members of the Council are eligible to join the London Borough of Tower Hamlets Local Government Pension Scheme.

Records of Allowances and Publications

24. The Council shall keep a record of payments made by it under this Scheme, including the name of the recipients of the payment and the amount and nature of each payment.
25. The record of the payments made by the Council under this Scheme shall be available at all reasonable times for inspection at no charge. A copy shall also be supplied to any person who requests it on payment of a reasonable fee.
26. As soon as reasonably practicable after the end of the year to which this Scheme relates, the Council shall make arrangements to publish the total sums paid by it to each recipient for each different allowance.
27. A copy of the Scheme shall be supplied to any person who requests it on payment of a reasonable fee.

Renunciation

28. A member may at any time and for any period, by notice in writing given to the Chief Executive, elect to forego any part of his/her entitlement to an allowance under this Scheme.

Interpretation

29. In this scheme:

- “Councillor” means an elected member of the London Borough of Tower Hamlets who is a councillor;
- “Mayor” means the elected Mayor of Tower Hamlets Council
- “Member” means any person who is either the Mayor, a councillor or a co-opted member of Tower Hamlets Council;
- “Co-opted member” means any person who is not a Councillor but who sits on a Committee, Sub-Committee or Panel of the Council.
- “Year” means the 12 months ending on 31 March in any year;

Revocation

- 30.** The London Borough of Tower Hamlets Members’ Allowance Scheme 2015 is hereby revoked.

SCHEDULE 1

Special Responsibility Allowance

The following are specified as the special responsibilities for which special responsibility allowances are payable and the amounts of those allowances:

	£
Mayor	67,094 *
Deputy Mayor	15,217 *
Leader of the Majority Group on the Council	13,065 *
Leader of any other Group with over 6 Councillors	10,502 *
Leader of any Group with up to 6 Councillors (subject to having at least 10% of the Council)	5,709 *
Cabinet Members	13,065 *
Chair of Overview and Scrutiny Committee	10,502 *
Chair of Health Scrutiny Panel	7,801 *
Lead Members for Scrutiny	7,801 *
Chair of Development Committee	10,502 *
Chairs of Licensing, Appeals and General Purposes Committees	7,801 *
Chairs of Audit, Human Resources and Pensions Committees	5,709 *
Speaker of Council	7,801 *
Deputy Speaker of Council	3,899 *


*[*Note: Paragraph 11 of this scheme provides for the amounts marked * to be adjusted with effect from 1st April 2016 to reflect the annual pay settlement for local government staff when this is agreed.]*

SCHEDULE 2

Dependants' Carers' and Travelling and Subsistence Allowances

The duties for which these allowances are payable include:

- the attendance at a meeting of the Council or of any committee or sub-committee of the Council or of any other body to which the Council makes appointments or nominations, or of any committee or sub-committee of such a body;
- the attendance at any other meeting, the holding of which is authorised by the Council, or a committee or sub-committee of the Council, or a joint committee of 270(1) of the Local Government Act 1972, or a sub-committee of such a joint committee, provided that –
 - where the Council is divided into two or more political groups it is a meeting to which members of at least two such groups have been invited; or
 - if the Council is not so divided, it is a meeting to which at least two members of the Council have been invited
- the attendance at a meeting of any association of authorities of which the Council is a member;
- the attendance at a meeting of the Cabinet or a meeting of any of its committees, where the Council is operating executive arrangements;
- the performance of any duty in pursuance of any standing order under section 135 of the Local Government Act 1972 requiring a member or members to be present while tender documents are opened;
- the performance of any duty in connection with the discharge of any function of the Council conferred by or under any enactment and empowering or requiring the Council to inspect or authorise the inspection of premises.
- the performance of any duty in connection with arrangements made by the Council for the attendance of pupils at any school approved for the purposes of section 342 of the Education Act 1996 (approval of non-maintained special schools); and
- the carrying out of any other duty approved by the Council, or any duty of a class so approved, for the purpose of, or in connection with, the discharge of the functions of the Council or any of its committees or sub-committees.

Non-Executive Report of the: Council 23 March 2016	 TOWER HAMLETS
Report of: Corporate Director, Law, Probity & Governance	Classification: Unrestricted
Committee Calendar 2016/17	

Originating Officer(s)	Matthew Mannion, Committee Services Manager
Wards affected	All wards

Summary

This report proposes a calendar of Council, committee and other meetings for the forthcoming municipal year 2016/17. A period of consultation has taken place with Members and officers and Council are now asked to confirm the proposed meeting dates. The calendar of meetings is presented in Appendix One to this report.

Recommendations:

The Council is recommended to:

1. Approve the proposed calendar of meetings for the municipal year 2016/17 as set out in Appendix A.
2. To delegate to the Director, Law, Probity and Governance the authority to agree meeting dates for any new Committees or Panels that are set up subsequent to this report being presented to Council, subject to appropriate consultation with Members.

1. REASONS FOR THE DECISIONS

- 1.1 The Council Procedure Rules provide for the Council to agree a programme of meetings for each municipal year. This is normally done at the last ordinary meeting of the Council in each municipal year and there is provision for the calendar to be revised subsequently at the Annual meeting if necessary.

2. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

- 2.1 There are no alternative options.

3. DETAILS OF REPORT

- 3.1 The draft calendar presented at Appendix A to the report follows the same pattern of meetings set in previous years in terms of frequency of meetings, start times and meeting days, adapted to address issues that have arisen during the year or during consultation.
- 3.2 As in previous years efforts have been made to avoid holding meetings during school holidays, with particular reference to August. However, it is necessary for some meetings to be held especially in relation to regulatory matters.
- 3.3 Following the original proposals for 2015/16, one fewer Cabinet meetings have been scheduled for May-July resulting in 11 for the year. However, there will continue to be 12 Overview and Scrutiny Committee (OSC) meetings with 11 shadowing Cabinet and one arranged separately. The OSC meetings will now be held the Wednesday of the week before Cabinet as opposed to the night before Cabinet to allow more time to respond to pre-decision scrutiny questions and call-in reports.
- 3.4 Following a number of requests, it is proposed to bring forward the start time of Full Council meetings from 7:30pm to 7:00pm.
- 3.5 Regular Member Development Training Dates have also been scheduled throughout the year.
- 3.6 As Members will be aware, any subsequent requests to change dates of meetings of Committees following approval of the Committee Calendar by Council, or to set up Special Meetings of the Committees, are subject to consultation with the Chair(s) of the Committees and the relevant members.
- 3.7 Discussions are ongoing about a number of potential changes or additions to the Committee structure. Should any of these be agreed the Calendar of Meetings will be adjusted. A new Calendar will be presented at the AGM if required but it is also proposed to provide delegated authority to the Director, Law, Probity and Governance to agree any new meeting dates should that be required.

4. COMMENTS OF THE CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER

- 4.1 There are no specific financial comments arising from this report.

5. LEGAL COMMENTS

- 5.1 There are no specific legal comments arising from this report.

6. ONE TOWER HAMLETS CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 In collating this schedule of meetings, consideration has been given where possible to avoiding school holidays, known religious holidays and other dates which could inhibit attendance or participation by one or more section(s) of the borough's community.

7. BEST VALUE (BV) IMPLICATIONS

7.1 No implications arising from this report.

8. SUSTAINABLE ACTION FOR A GREENER ENVIRONMENT

8.1 No implications arising from this report.

9. RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

9.1 The Council needs to have in place a programme of meetings to ensure effective and efficient decision-making arrangements.

10. CRIME AND DISORDER REDUCTION IMPLICATIONS

10.1 No implications arising from this report.

Linked Reports, Appendices and Background Documents

Linked Report

- None

Appendices

- Appendix A – Proposed Calendar of Committee Meeting dates

Local Government Act, 1972 Section 100D (As amended)

List of “Background Papers” used in the preparation of this report

List any background documents not already in the public domain including officer contact information.

- None

Officer contact details for documents:

- Matthew Mannion, Committee Services Manager x4651

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CALENDAR OF MEETINGS FOR THE 2016/2017 MUNICIPAL YEAR

	MEETING DAY/TIME/	MAY 16	JUN 16	JUL 16	AUG 16	SEP 16	OCT 16	NOV 16	DEC 16	JAN 17	FEB 17	MAR 17	APR 17	MAY 17	JUN 17	No. of Mtgs
COUNCIL																
Council	7.00pm Wednesday	18 AGM		20		21		16		18	22 (Bud)	2 (Bud) 22		17 (AGM)		8
CABINET																
Cabinet (monthly usually the first week of the month)	5.30 pm 1 st Tuesday	10 (this year)	14	26		6	4	1	6	10	7	7	4	2		11
OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY																
Overview & Scrutiny Committee Weds before Cabinet) plus budget meeting – see note in report	7.15 pm		7 29	21		1 28	26	30		4 23 (Bud)	1 13 (Bud)	1 29	26			12 (+2)
Health Scrutiny Panel (every 2 months)	6.30pm Tuesday		28			6		2		17		14				5
COMMITTEES AND PANELS																
Development Committee (every 4 weeks)	7.00 pm Wednesday		8	6	3 31	28	26	23	15	11	8	8	5	10		13
Human Resources Committee (Quarterly)	7.00 pm Wednesday/ Thursday			27			19			19			20			4
Licensing Committee (Quarterly)	7.00 pm Tuesday		14			13			13			21				4
Licensing Sub Committee (fortnightly)	6.30 pm Tuesday	(10 – this year) 31	16	5 19	2 30	15 27	4 25	8 22	6 20	17 31	14 28	14 28	11 25	8 22		25
Strategic Development Committee (every 5/6 weeks)	7.00 pm		16	28		8	20	29 (Tue)		12	16	23	25 (Tue)			9

CALENDAR OF MEETINGS FOR THE 2016/2017 MUNICIPAL YEAR

	MEETING DAY/TIME/	MAY 16	JUN 16	JUL 16	AUG 16	SEP 16	OCT 16	NOV 16	DEC 16	JAN 17	FEB 17	MAR 17	APR 17	MAY 17	JUN 17	No. of Mtgs
Audit Committee (Quarterly)	7.00 pm Tuesday		28			20		8		31		21				5
General Purposes Committee (Quarterly)	7.00 pm Wednesday		15			14			14			15				4
Standards (Advisory) Committee (Quarterly)	6.30 pm Thursday		30			22		24				1				4
Pensions Committee (Quarterly)	7.00pm Thursday		9			22			8			16				4
Pensions Board (Quarterly)	10.00am Monday		6			19			5			13				4
Corporate Parenting Steering Group (Quarterly)	6.30pm Thursday			14			6			12			27			4
King George's Field Charity Board (Quarterly)	6.30 pm			26			4			24 (5pm)			4			4
Best Value Programme Review Board (Monthly)	2.00pm Tuesday (Private)		14		9	13		15	13		14	14				7
Best Value Programme Review Board Quarterly Meeting (Quarterly)	6.00pm Tuesday (Public)			12			18			24			10			4
Appeals Committee (as required)	7.00pm Monday/ Tuesday		22													1

CALENDAR OF MEETINGS FOR THE 2016/2017 MUNICIPAL YEAR


	MEETING DAY/TIME/	MAY 16	JUN 16	JUL 16	AUG 16	SEP 16	OCT 16	NOV 16	DEC 16	JAN 17	FEB 17	MAR 17	APR 17	MAY 17	JUN 17	No. of Mtgs
PARTNERSHIPS																
Health and Wellbeing Board (every 2 months)	5.00pm Tuesday		21		9		18		13		21		18			6
OTHERS																
Civic Centre Cross Party Reference Group	Monday 4.00pm-6.00pm		27			12	31		19		27		10			6
Grants Scrutiny Sub Committee (Potential new Sub-Committee)	Wednesday		9	13		1	12	9	7	11	8	8	19			10
MEMBERS																
Training & Development	Tuesdays 6.30pm-8.30pm			5	2	13	25	22	20	17	28	28	25			

NOTES:

- a. Civic Centre Cross Party Reference Group – internal Member meeting – dates included for Member information.
- b. Grants Scrutiny Sub Committee – a potential new Sub-Committee. Meeting dates are included for information should this Sub-Committee be confirmed.
- c. Appointments Sub-Committee - arranged on an ad hoc basis as required.

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Agenda Item 12

Non-Executive Report of the: Council 23 March 2016	 TOWER HAMLETS
Report of: Melanie Clay, Director, Law, Probity and Governance	Classification: Unrestricted
Motions submitted for Council	

Originating Officer(s)	Matthew Mannion, Committee Services Manager, Democratic Services.
Wards affected	All wards

SUMMARY

1. Four motions have been submitted by Members of the Council under Council Procedure Rule 13 for debate at the Council meeting on Wednesday 23 March 2016.
2. The motions submitted are listed overleaf. In accordance with the protocol agreed by the Council on 21st May 2008, the motions are listed by turns, one from each group, continuing in rotation until all motions submitted are included. The rotation starts with any group(s) whose motion(s) were not reached at the previous meeting.
3. Motions must be about matters for which the Council has a responsibility or which affect the Borough. A motion may not be moved which is substantially the same as a motion which has been put at a meeting of the Council in the previous six months; or which proposes that a decision of the Council taken in the previous six months be rescinded; unless notice of the motion is given signed by at least twenty Members.
4. There is no specific duration set for this agenda item and consideration of the attached motions may continue until the time limit for the meeting is reached. The guillotine procedure at Council Procedure Rule 9.2 does not apply to motions on notice and any of the attached motions which have not been put to the vote when the time limit for the meeting is reached will be deemed to have fallen. A motion which is not put to the vote at the current meeting may be resubmitted for the next meeting but is not automatically carried forward.

MOTIONS

Set out overleaf are the motions that have been submitted.

12.1 Motion regarding the future awarding of grants

Proposer: Councillor Peter Golds

Seconder: Councillor Andrew Wood

This council notes that the allocation of grants remains subject to the DCLG directions and is vested in the Commissioners.

The council further notes that there have now been three detailed examinations into the allocation of grants by the previous Tower Hamlets Council administration namely, the PwC Best Value Inspection of 2014, the Election Court of 2015 and the Judicial Review against the Election Court of 2015, which in January upheld the Judgement of the Election Court.

In each of these examinations the grants process was found to be seriously in breach of procedure and law.

The Council notes:

The PwC Best Value Inspection of November 2014 in relation to grants states in paragraph 2.7:

“In relation to the matter of grant making, we conclude that the Authority is failing to comply with its best value duty.”

In addition paragraph 2.7 subsection c states:

“Grants have been awarded to organisations which were ruled ineligible or which did not meet the required evaluation score”

The Council further notes:

That in the landmark Judgement of April 23rd 2015, former Mayor Lutfur Rahman and his election Agent were discharged from office on seven counts of corrupt and illegal practices, including bribery, involving the allocation of grants

The issue of bribery in relation to grants is itemised in paragraphs 483 and 484 of the Judgement:

483. Given that, on these and other issues, the court has been asked to accept the evidence of Mr Rahman and Mr Choudhury as being truthful, it is not without significance that they have been caught out in obvious and, ultimately, unnecessary falsehoods.

484. Where does this bring us when considering this aspect of bribery?

What has been proved may be summarised as follows

:

a) the administration of grants was firmly in the personal hands of Mr Rahman, assisted by his two cronies, Councillors Asad and Choudhury;

b) in administering the grants policy, Mr Rahman acted in total disregard of the Council's officers, its members and, almost certainly, the law;

c) grants were increased, substantially and unjustifiably, from the amounts recommended by officers who had properly carried out the Council's investigation and assessment procedure;

d) large grants were made to organisations who were totally ineligible or who failed to meet the threshold for eligibility;

e) grants were made to organisations that had not applied for them;

f) the careful attempts of PwC to marry up grants to ascertainable levels of deprivation and need in the Borough had resulted in the conclusion that it was impossible to do so: grants were not based on need;

g) the lion's share of grants went to organisations that were run by and/or for the Bangladeshi community;

h) the main thrust of Mr Rahman's political campaigning both as leader of the Council and later as Mayor was to target the Bangladeshi community and to convince that community that loyalty to the community meant loyalty to him;

i) even within the Bangladeshi community, grants were targeted at the wards where support for Mr Rahman and his candidates was strongest while wards where their chances of success were slim lost out.

In January 2016, Lord Justice Lloyd-Jones sitting with Justice Supperstone upheld the Judgement of the Election Court and with regard to grants, Lord Justice Lloyd-Jones read in open Court:

"If any individual holds effective control over the budget of a local authority and distributes funding with the intention of 'procuring' votes corruptly, they are guilty of bribery and would stand to be disqualified from public office for five years".

The council notes that:

It is in this context that the award of grants currently remain under the direction of the Commissioners.

The Council welcomes the commitment by the Mayor that when the authority resumes full allocation of grants that these will be undertaken in a transparent fashion with cross party involvement.

The Council resolves:

To ensure that in future all grants are made for the benefit of the various communities that make up the borough and not for the benefit of the political administration, as has been laid out forcefully by the Best Value Inspection and two Courts.

The Council resolves that all members serving on a grants awarding body be given training, similar to that undertaken before serving on licensing, planning and human resources committees, and that this training should appraise members fully of the legal requirements of the allocation of taxpayers money for grants.

The Council further resolves that all grants should be for the wider benefit of the various communities and not those who manage grant applications and that all applicants understand the legal situation before applying for grants.

The Council believes that in seeking improved management of grants, understanding of the law and proper training will hasten the time when the Council resumes powers with regard to grant making.

12.2 Motion regarding Poplar HARCA

Proposer: Councillor Khaled Uddin Ahmed

Seconder: Councillor Rajib Ahmed

This Council notes that while rent cuts are of course popular for tenants they are in reality a cynical move by the Government to reduce its Housing Benefit bill by transferring costs to housing providers. Poplar HARCA, like many Registered Providers, faces a challenging time financially as a consequence of the year-on-year 1% rent cuts imposed by Government. However, the draconian decisions taken by the HARCA in part-response to this have caused massive disquiet, particularly as they have hit the pockets of residents through increased charges.

We acknowledge:

1. Poplar HARCA has increased charges for parking and hire of sheds on their estates.
2. Parking spaces have increased in cost from £1.96 per week to £7 per week.
3. The price of hiring a shed has also increased from £1.96 to £7 per week.
4. Residents do not believe that they have been properly consulted, or forewarned, about the increases in charges.
5. We note that there have been a series of other cuts, less immediately affecting residents but which will also severely affect the services they receive.

This Council believes:

1. While recognising the challenges faced by the HARCA, the costs of hire for parking spaces and sheds should be kept as low as reasonably possible.
2. Poplar HARCA should ensure that the prices of parking spaces and sheds should take into consideration the financial means of residents and levels of deprivation locally as well as rising costs of living locally.
3. As a locally based and supposedly resident-led organisation Poplar HARCA should be doing all it can to keep costs to residents as low as possible.
4. There needs to be a proper accounting for the consequences of the other cuts implemented by the HARCA. The lack of transparency is in stark contrast to the openness of the Council's own recent budget debate and consultation.

This Council resolves:

1. To call on the Mayor to write to Poplar HARCA expressing the concern of this Council to the large increases in charges, and other cuts.
2. To call on Poplar HARCA to stop the implementation of these new charges and to engage in consultation with residents about increasing charges.

12.3 Motion regarding Tall Buildings

Proposer: Councillor Andrew Wood

Seconded: Councillor Peter Golds

The Council notes:

The results of the NLA / GL Hearn / EGi March 2016 annual update to the London Tall Building Survey.

That once again Tower Hamlets leads the rest of London in the number of tall buildings (20 storey or higher) in the pipeline as well as under construction;

Annual snapshot of activity for tall buildings (20 storeys or greater) in London

Borough	Pipeline over 20 storey	Under construction
Tower Hamlets	93	24
Greenwich	67	11
Newham	32	11
Lambeth	32	11
Southwark	26	7
Wandsworth	24	3
Barnet	23	1
Lewisham	21	2

All boroughs with more than twenty tall buildings, City of London has 9 in the pipeline

The geographic concentration is even more stark when looking at the number of towers over 20 storeys by post-code

Postcode	Area	Total Number over 20 storey
E14	Tower Hamlets – Isle of Dogs, Poplar	72
E1	Tower Hamlets/Hackney/City of London	25
E2	Tower Hamlets/Hackney	1
E3	Tower Hamlets/Newham	2
SE10	Greenwich Peninsula (including 32 at Knight Dragon)	44
E15	Stratford	18
SE1	Various	31
SW8	Various	34

All postcodes with more than twenty tall buildings

That the four tallest residential buildings in London are Hertsmere House, City Pride, South Quay Plaza and Newfoundland.

That the Tower Hamlets Local Plan and the GLA Isle of Dogs & South Poplar Opportunity Area Planning Framework are both some 18 months away from completion and that the Isle of Dogs Neighbourhood Planning Forum remains unrecognised.

The Council believes:

That the unprecedented scale of this development focussed in such a small area with no co-ordinated masterplan unlike those found at Nine Elms, Knights Dragon, Stratford & the Royal Docks will create unprecedented pressures on this Borough and might result in a reduction of the quality of life for current and future residents.

This Council resolves:

That such a unique area requires unique solutions and that we need to look abroad for solutions as well as create our own. That;

- Overview & Scrutiny should examine the issues in greater detail
- That the Council form a special cross-departmental working group to examine how the Council can evolve to support such high levels of growth during and after construction
- That the Council consult specialists in the field like the nearby Siemens Global Centre of Competence Cities
- That the Council look at how Smart City ideas and new technology can help and for example that it follow the GLA, Southwark Council and the City of London in building a 3D model of the area allowing it to undertake Computational Fluid Dynamics analysis.

12.4 Motion regarding the Government's attack on a Council's right to follow an ethical policy in relation to procurement and Pension Fund investments

Proposer: Councillor Shahed Ali
Secunder: Councillor Oliur Rahman

This Council notes with alarm the recent statement from the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) confirming that new guidelines will be introduced which will curb councils' powers to divest from, or cease undertaking new contracts with organisations, businesses or countries undertaking unethical practices.

This Council further notes that the new guidelines, which will amend Pensions and Procurement law, follow on from the government's announcement made at the beginning of October 2015 that it was planning to introduce new rules to stop "politically motivated boycott and divestment campaigns" (Greg Clarke, Secretary of State for the Department of Communities and Local Government).

This Council notes that 'politically motivated boycott campaigns' have a proud history. Throughout the 1960s and 70s over 100 local authorities decided to take the step of banning South African goods from their offices and schools. In 1981 Strathclyde Council went one step further. It announced an end to pension fund investments from companies with South African subsidiaries and banned South African sports teams from its playing fields. The movement grew and Strathclyde was soon joined by Cambridge, Newcastle and Glasgow and most inner London boroughs. These measures formed a crucial part in the international campaign against apartheid which led to its eventual demise.

This Council recognises that the focus of these new measures may be on procurement and investment policies and they may have profound implications for Councils' ethical investment policies more generally.

This Council is committed to human rights and an ethical approach to relationships with business. In January 2015 a petition was presented to full council to undertake ethical procurement and gathered support by all the political parties represented at full council, with the exception of the Conservative Party.

This Council believes that the proposed measures now being outlined by the DCLG will seriously undermine the Council's ability to implement its promised commitment to ethical procurement and pensions investments.

This Council also notes that the new guidelines represent a further, serious attack on local democracy and decision-making through a further restriction on councils' powers. This is directly contrary to the government's own stated commitment to the principle of localism, given a statutory basis by the Localism Act of 2011, which holds that local authorities are best able to do their job when they have genuine freedom to respond to what local people want, not what they are told to do by government.

This Council therefore resolves to take all legal measures possible to oppose these new measures, including:

Writing to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government to express Council's unequivocal opposition to the proposed changes as part of the consultation.

Working with any other local authority or appropriate organisations (such as local trade unions, education providers, and community groups) who share these concerns to raise

awareness of the implications of the proposed measures and to campaign against their introduction.

This Council reaffirms its commitment to an ethical basis to its procurement and pensions investment policy.

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