

Meeting of the

OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Tuesday, 3 April 2012 at 7.00 p.m.

A G E N D A

VENUE

Room M71, Town Hall, Mulberry Place, 5 Clove Crescent, London, E14
2BG

Members:	Deputies (if any):
Chair: Councillor Ann Jackson Vice-Chair: Councillor Rachael Saunders	
Councillor Tim Archer Councillor Stephanie Eaton Councillor Sirajul Islam Councillor Fozol Miah Councillor Zenith Rahman Councillor Amy Whitelock Councillor Helal Uddin	Councillor Judith Gardiner, (Designated Deputy representing Sirajul Islam, Ann Jackson, Rachael Saunders, Zenith Rahman, Helal Uddin and Amy Whitelock) Councillor Peter Golds, (Designated Deputy representing Councillor Tim Archer) Councillor Ahmed Adam Omer, (Designated Deputy representing Ann Jackson, Sirajul Islam, Zenith Rahman, Helal Uddin and Amy Whitelock) Councillor Harun Miah, (Designated Deputy representing Councillor Fozol Miah) Councillor David Snowdon, (Designated Deputy representing Councillor Tim Archer) Councillor Bill Turner, (Designated Deputy representing Ann Jackson, Sirajul Islam, Zenith Rahman, Helal Uddin and Amy Whitelock)

[Note: The quorum for this body is 3 voting Members].

Co-opted Members:

Memory Kampiyawo	– (Parent Governor Representative)
Jake Kemp	– (Parent Governor Representative)
Rev James Olanipekun	– (Parent Governor Representative)
Canon Michael Ainsworth	– (Church of England Diocese Representative)
Mr Mushfique Uddin	– (Muslim Community Representative)
1 Vacancy	– Roman Catholic Diocese of Westminster Representative

If you require any further information relating to this meeting, would like to request a large print, Braille or audio version of this document, or would like to discuss access arrangements or any other special requirements, please contact:

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LONDON BOROUGH OF TOWER HAMLETS

OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Tuesday, 3 April 2012

7.00 p.m.

SECTION ONE

1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

To receive any apologies for absence.

2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

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 Chief Executive.

3. UNRESTRICTED MINUTES

3 - 20

To confirm as a correct record of the proceedings the unrestricted minutes of the meetings of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee held on 13th February and 6th March 2012.

4. REQUESTS TO SUBMIT PETITIONS

To be notified at the meeting.

5. SECTION ONE REPORTS 'CALLED IN'

There were two Section One reports 'called in' from the meeting of Cabinet held on 14th March 2012.

5.1 Cabinet Decision Called-in: Statement of Community Involvement

21 - 58

To consider Cabinet report (CAB 079/112) – the Statement of Community Involvement decision has been called-in.

5.2 Cabinet Decision Called-in: Youth Service Delivery

59 - 82

To consider Cabinet report (CAB 080/112) – the Youth Service Delivery decision has been called-in.

6. REPORTS FOR CONSIDERATION

6.1 Presentation on the Children and Families Plan

To receive a presentation from Children, Schools and Families.

6 .2 Community Safety Plan 2012 - 13

83 - 146

Summary

Community Safety Partnerships have a statutory duty to produce a Community Safety Plan which investigates challenges and opportunities for the borough and identifies it's priorities for the term of the plan. This year the Executive Steering Group recommended to the Community Safety Partnership that the next plan should cover the 2012-13 financial year only given the unique environment that the Olympics and Paralympics will create in the borough.

6 .3 Presentation on the Overview and Scrutiny Annual Review

To receive a presentation from Strategy, Policy and Performance.

7. VERBAL UPDATES FROM SCRUTINY LEADS

(Time allocated – 5 minutes each)

8. PRE-DECISION SCRUTINY OF SECTION ONE (UNRESTRICTED) CABINET PAPERS

(Time allocated – 30 minutes).

9. ANY OTHER SECTION ONE (UNRESTRICTED) BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR CONSIDERS TO BE URGENT

Agenda Item 2

DECLARATIONS OF INTERESTS - NOTE FROM THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE FOR MEMBERS OF THE OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

This note is guidance only. Members should consult the Council's Code of Conduct for further details. Note: Only Members can decide if they have an interest therefore they must make their own decision. If in doubt as to the nature of an interest it is advisable to seek advice **prior** to attending at a meeting.

Declaration of interests for Members

Where Members have a personal interest in any business of the authority as described in paragraph 4 of the Council's Code of Conduct (contained in part 5 of the Council's Constitution) then s/he must disclose this personal interest as in accordance with paragraph 5 of the Code. Members must disclose the existence and nature of the interest at the start of the meeting and certainly no later than the commencement of the item or where the interest becomes apparent.

You have a **personal interest** in any business of your authority where it relates to or is likely to affect:

- (a) An interest that you must **register**
- (b) An interest that is not on the register, but where the well-being or financial position of you, members of your family, or people with whom you have a close association, is likely to be affected by the business of your authority more than it would affect the majority of inhabitants of the ward affected by the decision.

Where a personal interest is declared a Member may stay and take part in the debate and decision on that item.

What constitutes a prejudicial interest? - Please refer to paragraph 6 of the adopted Code of Conduct.

Your personal interest will also be a prejudicial interest in a matter if (a), (b) and either (c) or (d) below apply:-

- (a) A member of the public, who knows the relevant facts, would reasonably think that your personal interests are so significant that it is likely to prejudice your judgment of the public interests; AND
- (b) The matter does not fall within one of the exempt categories of decision listed in paragraph 6.2 of the Code; AND EITHER
- (c) The matter affects your financial position or the financial interest of a body with which you are associated; or
- (d) The matter relates to the determination of a licensing or regulatory application

The key points to remember if you have a prejudicial interest in a matter being discussed at a meeting:-

- i. You must declare that you have a prejudicial interest, and the nature of that interest, as soon as that interest becomes apparent to you; and
- ii. You must leave the room for the duration of consideration and decision on the item and not seek to influence the debate or decision unless (iv) below applies; and

LONDON BOROUGH OF TOWER HAMLETS

MINUTES OF THE OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

HELD AT 7.00 P.M. ON MONDAY, 13 FEBRUARY 2012

**C1, 1ST FLOOR, TOWN HALL, MULBERRY PLACE, 5 CLOVE CRESCENT,
LONDON, E14 2BG**

Members Present:

Councillor Ann Jackson (Chair)
Councillor Rachael Saunders (Vice-Chair)

Councillor Tim Archer
Councillor Stephanie Eaton
Councillor Sirajul Islam
Councillor Zenith Rahman
Councillor Helal Uddin

Co-opted Members Present:

Rev James Olanipekun – (Parent Governor Representative)

Officers Present:

David Galpin – (Head of Legal Services (Community), Legal Services, Chief Executive's)
Michael Keating – (Service Head, One Tower Hamlets)
Andy Bamber – (Service Head Safer Communities, Communities, Localities & Culture)
Peter Hayday – (Interim Service Head, Financial Services, Risk and Accountability)
Antonella Burgio – (Democratic Services)

1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor Amy Whitelock.

The Committee noted, Cabinet Member for Resources, Councillor Choudhury's apologies and his invitation to the Chair to meet informally to respond to any further questions.

2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

No declarations of personal or prejudicial interests were made.

3. REQUESTS TO SUBMIT PETITIONS

Nil items.

4. REPORTS FOR CONSIDERATION

4.1 General Fund Capital and Revenue Budget and Medium Term Financial Plan 2012-15 (Revised Proposals)

The Committee received a summary of the amended budget proposals 2012-13 based on the decisions of Cabinet at its meeting on 8 February 2012.

The Committee noted Councillor Choudhury's apologies and his invitation to the Chair to meet informally to respond to any further questions.

Funding for Proposed Alternative Options:

Funding for Alternative Options (a) to (f) agreed by Cabinet was based on the resources identified by the Corporate Director, Resources. Details were circulated at Appendix 1 of the report.

Peter Hayday, the Service Head, Financial Services, Risk and Accountability, explained the decisions made by Cabinet on 8 February.

There was a difference between the sum published for proposal (e) which was due to a rounding up of the sum for the delivery of ESOL classes; actual funding for this proposal was £245,000.

Further clarity was provided on proposal (f) as follows:

- £1.3 million from Area Based Grant reserves which were currently unallocated and could be used for other matters
- £100,000 from Partnership monies previously earmarked to fund redundancies but no longer required for this purpose.
- £280,000 of monies earmarked for employment initiatives in last year's budget which had yet to be allocated.
- £350,000 from a saving in the Authority's staffing budget resulting from the industrial action on 30 November 2011.

An update of the list of earmarked reserves at Appendix 6.3 "Projected Movement in Reserves March 2011 to March 2015" on p. 188 of the budget papers would be provided to the Committee after the meeting.

Committee's Areas of Enquiry:

The Committee was informed that:

- Selected alternative options were identified by the Mayor and funding sources agreed through the Chief Executive.
- Earmarked Area Based Grant reserves - monies identified in the category of other corporate earmarked reserves listed at appendix 6.3 of the budget document pack 2012 – 13 (8th February) totalling £1.3 million are unused monies from the previous year. The original purpose of funds was not outlined in the budget proposal.
- Projected future reserves - sums shown at Appendix 6.3 of the Budget 2012/13 Document Pack (Cabinet 8 February) are indicative therefore the profile of the data will change as reserves are drawn down.
- The composition of the £151.8 million reserves at 31 March 2011 are published in the Council's final audited accounts and have been available since September 2011.

Proposal to Fund 17 Police Officers for 3 Years:

Collaborating with the Borough Commander, additional police officers have been secured. £1.485 million is to be allocated to fund 17 the officers over the next three years. Officers would be subject to joint tasking by the Borough Commander and the Council's Community Safety Team and focus on drug related crime, organised crime and antisocial behaviour.

Committee's Areas of Enquiry:

- The use of these additional officers would be covered by existing partnership arrangements. Through the existing biweekly joint tasking meetings with the Metropolitan Police; the Council will have influence on how officers are deployed.
- The Partnership Taskforce was monitored on a fortnightly basis and presently comprised one inspector, two sergeants and thirteen constables. Five new constables would be added to this.
- The Taskforce was funded under the terms of the Section 92 agreement from July 2011 to July 2013.
- The Metropolitan Police remained committed to maintaining the SNTs. The additional Police officers should enhance existing work.
- The Council and Police must consider how the additional resources will provide added value. By using the additional constables in specific areas or to deal with a particularly difficult problem, they could deliver more effective outcomes.
- A London policing plan has been prepared for the Olympics period.

Local officers will be on duty and additional resources from across the country also deployed. In the period prior to the Olympics a programme of work will be developed to ensure the Council's enforcement officers will complement the work of the Police.

- The Borough Commander had not indicated that the borough would be affected by any reduction in staffing levels.
- The Chair noted with concern that the additional police officers were partly being funded by £280,000 of monies earmarked for employment initiatives which are important for local residents.

Proposal for After-school Patrols & Victim Support:

Andy Bamber, the Service Head, Safer Communities, had researched victim support and after-school patrol services available. In the past the after-school patrols had been resourced by the Communities Fund but this was being reviewed. The patrols would deal with incidents of after-school crime.

The alternative options proposal (d) (i) includes funding for two dedicated borough-based victim support officers for the next three years,

Committee's Areas of Enquiry:

- Whether other types victim support could be explored such as working jointly with RSLs to see if better value for money could be obtained

Proposal for Development of Energy Co-operative:

Proposals had not yet fully been developed.

Committee's Areas of Enquiry:

- Whether many residents will benefit from the £30,000 allocated to support the development of an energy co-operative to help council tenants and residents in fuel poverty.

Committee's General Comments:

The Committee found that, upon enquiring, a number of the proposals were found not to be supported by definite plans which outlined clearly an understanding of the potential benefits to residents. The Committee was also concerned as to numbers of Police funded by the Metropolitan Police Service, and those funded by the borough, and how they would be tasked.

RESOLVED

That the above comments of the Committee concerning the revised budget proposals be referred to Mayor Rahman and then to Council.

4.2 Treasury Management Strategy statement, Minimum Revenue Provision Policy Statement and Annual Investment Strategy 2012-13 (Revised Proposals)

Nil items.

5. ANY OTHER SECTION ONE (UNRESTRICTED) BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR CONSIDERS TO BE URGENT

Nil items.

The meeting ended at 7.35 p.m.

Chair, Councillor Ann Jackson
Overview & Scrutiny Committee

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LONDON BOROUGH OF TOWER HAMLETS

MINUTES OF THE OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

HELD AT 6.45 P.M. ON TUESDAY, 6 MARCH 2012

**ROOM C1, 1ST FLOOR, TOWN HALL, MULBERRY PLACE, 5 CLOVE
CRESCENT, LONDON, E14 2BG**

Members Present:

Councillor Ann Jackson (Chair)
Councillor Rachael Saunders (Vice-Chair)
Councillor Tim Archer
Councillor Stephanie Eaton
Councillor Sirajul Islam
Councillor Zenith Rahman
Councillor Amy Whitelock

Other Councillors Present:

Councillor Bill Turner
Councillor David Edgar
Councillor Denise Jones
Councillor Ohid Ahmed

Co-opted Members Present:

Memory Kampiyawo – (Parent Governor Representative)
Rev James Olanipekun – (Parent Governor Representative)
Mr Mushfique Uddin – (Muslim Community Representative)

Guests Present:

– Borough Commander, Metropolitan Police
– Transport for London

Officers Present:

Michael Keating – (Service Head, One Tower Hamlets)
Sarah Barr – (Senior Strategy Policy and Performance Officer,
One Tower Hamlets, Chief Executive's)
Kevin Kewin – (Service Manager, Strategy & Performance, Chief
Executive's)
Shazia Hussain – (Service Head Localisation, Communities
Localities & Culture)
Margaret Cooper – (Section Head Transportation & Highways, Public
Realm, Communities Localities & Culture)
Jill Bell – Head of Legal Services (Environment), Legal
Services

- Peter Hayday – (Service Head, Financial Services, Risk and Accountability)
Antonella Burgio – (Democratic Services)

1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor Helal Uddin, and Co-opted Members Mr Jake Kemp and Canon Michael Ainsworth

2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

No declarations of personal or prejudicial interests were made.

3. UNRESTRICTED MINUTES

The Chair **Moved** and it was:-

RESOLVED

That the unrestricted minutes of the meeting of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee held on 30th January 2012 be approved and signed by the Chair as a correct record of the proceedings.

That the unrestricted minutes of the meeting of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee held on 7th February 2012 be approved and signed by the Chair as a correct record of the proceedings

That the unrestricted minutes of the meeting held on 13th February 2012 be deferred to the next meeting pending clarification of the After School Patrol proposals.

4. REQUESTS TO SUBMIT PETITIONS

Nil items.

VARY ORDER OF BUSINESS

The Chair **Moved** that the order of business be varied. Accordingly the minutes were considered as the last item of business.

5. SECTION ONE REPORTS 'CALLED IN'

5.1 Cabinet Decision Called-in: New Partnership Structures (CAB 075/112)

The Chair welcomed Councillors Bill Turner, David Edgar and Denise Jones who had called-in the decision together with Councillors Anwar Khan, Joshua Peck, Rajib Ahmed, and Shiria Khatun in accordance with the provisions of Part 4 of the Council's Constitution and also welcomed Councillor Ohid Ahmed, Deputy Mayor, together with Shazia Hussain, Service Head Localisation, who were in attendance to respond to the call-in.

Councillor Turner with Councillors Edgar and Jones presented the reasons for the call-in outlining their concerns. Following this they responded to questions from the Committee.

The concerns highlighted together with answers to the Committee's questions are summarised in the following categories:

It was noted that there was support for the proposed changes to the Partnership Executive, Partnership Board and Community Plan Delivery Groups (CPDGs). However there were concerns in the following areas:

- Democratic Accountability

Members welcomed the principle of empowering residents but were concerned that there should be a clear role for ward councillors. It was felt the proposed structure did not align with the spirit of the Localism Act and include a formal role within the partnership for councillors as a link to the local community.

There were a number of concerns about the Community Champions. There was insufficient information in the report about their recruitment, their role and responsibilities and how they will be supported. It was not clear what their relationship would be with ward councillors.

The proposed Assemblies did not seem to provide a sufficient accountability mechanism between the Mayor and residents. Committee Members were concerned that they would not give adequate time for discussion between the Mayor and residents. Further consultation on the format of these should be considered to ensure they effectively engage residents and listen to their views.

It was not clear which of the Community Plan Delivery Groups would be responsible for cultural services. This should not be neglected as it is of major importance to residents, ensures better involvement and has lasting benefits.

- Costs

It was not clear how the new structure will be supported and funded. The identified funding of £90,000 was insufficient to bring about change.

- Timescales

The timetable for the launch of the new local arrangements was considered too tight for successful implementation, with much of the detail still missing.

- Lack of Consultation

Non-Executive Members and LAP Steering Group members had not been consulted about the proposals prior to their publication in the Cabinet agenda. They were disappointed since they had been an important part of the previous arrangements and were able to offer viewpoints which could inform the successful development of a new structure.

Winding-up of the old arrangements had been poorly handled. The LAP steering groups had simply been left to lapse without any formal closure. Any new arrangements would have to ensure that resident involvement was meaningful and instilled confidence in the effectiveness of the new structure.

Councillor Ohid Ahmed, Deputy Mayor, and Shazia Hussain, Service Head Localisation, responded to the concerns raised by the call-in Councillors and answered questions from the Committee. The responses together with answers to the Committee's questions are summarised in the following categories:

- Democratic Accountability

The proposed new Partnership Structures intended to give more say to local people. The recommendations were based on structures through which residents would be empowered.

It was intended that local councillors be involved in Community Forums without affecting empowerment of local people. They would also have a role in driving forward the new structures

CPDGs would be overseen by the Partnership Executive

Community Champions roles would be advertised widely in local areas and selected by officers following a fair recruitment process. They would be trained and supported to build capacity in their ward, empowering other residents to set the local agenda.

- Costs

Neighbourhood Renewal Funding has ceased therefore it will be necessary to consider costs realistically. In view of this internal Council staff would also be engaged in delivery

In addition to the £90,000 identified to resource the proposal, the Council intended to investigate how to source funding from other budgets and ensure that this was fairly distributed. The Service Head, Localisation, agreed to provide details of funding allocation and advised that local forums would also receive funding

- Consultation

Councillors would have the opportunity to be involved in this decision by offering their comments to Cabinet and had had other opportunities to raise any concerns but response to the consultation had been poor.

Nevertheless it was clear that the community wanted to set its own agenda. Therefore the new Partnership had been structured to achieve this in collaboration with local councillors and the Council as a whole.

The unsatisfactory winding up arrangements of previous LAP Steering Groups was acknowledged and an undertaking was given that there will be communications with members of these bodies.

- Community Champions

Community Champions would be recruited through the same processes as used in the previous area governance arrangements. Roles would be advertised in community centres and community groups etc. There would be measures to access 'hard to reach' groups. Advertisement and recruitment will be undertaken by officers identifying those with the best expertise and skills for the role.

The Council would encourage people to apply for these roles and ensure that there was appropriate recruitment. It was also intended to expand the Community Champions' role beyond one solely based in the community. All representatives would be local to their community forums and a Community Champions Programme would encourage participation. To build capacity, Community Champions will be trained and supported after recruitment.

The Committee considered and discussed the views and comments made by all parties. Following this, Members resolved to refer the provisional Cabinet decision back to Cabinet asking that further consideration be given to the views and concerns presented in their referral report to be presented at Cabinet on 14 March 2012..

RESOLVED

That the call-in be referred back to Cabinet for further consideration and that the Cabinet note and comment in writing on the matters set out in the referral report

6. REPORTS FOR CONSIDERATION

6.1 Presentation from the Borough Commander - Metropolitan Police

The Chair welcomed DC Paul Rickett, Borough Commander, who had been invited to speak to the Committee in regard to the policing of serious crime in the Borough. Issues around policing of domestic violence and rape were discussed.

Members were informed that domestic violence figures were lower than the London average while common assault figures were higher than average. These indicated that the Borough was robust at monitoring at the lower end of the scale and had a good arrest policy. Performance in response to domestic violence calls averaged nine minutes and the Borough Commander encouraged a proactive approach to domestic violence intervention.

It was noted that while the police were prepared to arrest there were subsequent implications for Court action as victims often declined to support prosecutions. "Claire's Law" was supported by the Borough Police.

The attrition rate for domestic violence prosecutions was 40%, caused by a combination of factors such as the variable reporting rate of certain types of crime and reluctance in pursuing prosecutions. In this regard, the Police was generally influenced by the wishes of victims.. The prosecution rate was above average.

Regarding rape crime reporting had increased but prosecutions had decreased. Borough data was higher than that of neighbouring boroughs. Tower Hamlets had recently opened the first regional sex offences haven and this affected the figures reported.

In 2012, 145 rapes had been reported year to date and the sanction detection rate was 15.9%. It was noted that following two notable prosecutions, rape investigations were dealt with regionally via SCD2. In these types of crime, the concerns of the victim were always prioritised.

Reported walk-in crime data were also monitored. At the time of reporting all matters were classified and treated as substantive crime. A reported crime might later be re-graded as a 'crime related incident'. This happened where it could be demonstrated that the assessment of the crime at the time reported had been incorrect or it was disproved via other processes such as CCTV evidence.

The Committee requested figures on rape reported as substantive crime and later reclassified.

Action Borough Commander / Andy Bamber, Service Head,
Community Safety.

The Committee requested a ward breakdown of prostitution policing data.

Action Borough Commander / Andy Bamber, Service Head,
Community Safety.

Borough objectives and targets were established via a joint strategic needs assessment (JSNA) undertaken with partners through the Safer Tower Hamlets Partnership. Assessment had been used since 1994 to indicate what was driving community safety concerns. Analysis of JSNA informed the control strategy and where investment would be made. The Borough Control Strategy was locally focussed and might differ from the overall control strategy of the Metropolitan Police.

The Committee also requested data on recruitment under Section 92 agreements and resource allocations across the Borough as at end of March 2012. The Committee also asked to be advised of what resources there would be at the end of March 2012.

Action Borough Commander / Andy Bamber, Service Head,
Community Safety.

The Chair thanked the Borough Commander for his account and information provided.

RESOLVED

That the verbal report and presentation be noted.

6.2 Presentation from Transport for London

The Chair welcomed Peter Hewitt of Transport for London (TfL) who had been invited to speak on traffic and parking matters during the Olympics and Margaret Cooper, Section Head -Transportation & Highways. Mr Hewitt gave a presentation on the areas of focus in regard to transport during the Olympics in terms of congestion / traffic flow, parking and public transport.

Concerning the impacts of "Live Site" events at Victoria Park, TfL had focussed on the routing of spectators to and from the site to ensure that there were no impacts on the Olympic route network. A safety advisor had been involved in travel planning and rail transport would be increased during the Games.

Concerning the continued operation of the transport network during the Olympics, TfL had been empowered to link up traffic control junctions to enable access to the Olympic route network to be regulated and controlled

and assist dispersal in the event of an incident. In addition, parking strategies had been developed to enable buses to park at day centres to reduce congestion and service planning for deliveries so that there were no impacts on the Olympic route network.

Concerning impact of the Olympics on local and emergency services, the Committee was informed that some roads would remain solely for local use and some lanes were designated for Olympic use. In all cases, TfL had sought to impose the fewest possible restrictions.

A dedicated phone line would be available to deal with highways issues during the Games.

A local issue was raised about how the lack of controlled parking at weekends close to Stepney Green and Whitechapel Tube Stations might cause problems during the Games in regard to parking near the tube stations. The Section Head -Transportation & Highways agreed to investigate this further.

Mr Hewitt agreed to investigate traffic flow in the lower part of Cambridge Heath Road / A12 route.

The Chair thanked Mr Hewitt for his presentation and agreed that the matters raised would be addressed through Highways and TfL.

RESOLVED

That the presentation be noted

6.3 Strategic Performance and Corporate Revenue and Capital Budget Monitoring Q3 2011/12 (Month 9)

Peter Hayday, Service Head, Financial Services, Risk and Accountability, and Kevin Kewin, Service Manager, Strategy & Performance, presented the report circulated at agenda item 6.3. The Committee was informed that financial performance in the quarter had been consistent and that targets were projected to be delivered. £4.3M had been received for the New Homes Bonus and had been vired to Development and Renewal which would make a contribution to reserves to support the decent homes programme.

In response to Members' questions the following information was given:

The £0.3M Children Schools and Families funding gap had been monitored in the past two quarters and steps were in hand to manage the risk. At present it was expected that targets would be delivered.

It was noted that a borough school had gone into special measures but it was expected that costs would remain contained within DSG.

Concerning continued Social Care funding, the Committee was informed that a proportion of £3.7M given through a S.256 agreement with the PCT remained unspent and was being held to deliver outcomes. In addition £800,000 had been given for winter pressures and the Government had indicated that this would continue in 2012/13.

Graffiti removal performance was monitored through an independent audit rather than by customer satisfaction survey.

There were three areas of performance risk identified: serious acquisitive crime, serious violent crime and employment rate. The Committee queried the reallocation of funds from employment initiatives, which had been agreed during the budget setting process, in the light of this poor performance. It was agreed that this would be investigated and an answer circulated after the meeting.

Action Peter Hayday Service Head, Financial Services, Risk and Accountability

The Committee requested an age breakdown of the employment rate data.

Action Kevin Kewin Service Manager, Strategy & Performance

RESOLVED

That the report be noted

6.4 Review of Health Scrutiny Panel Consultation Events

Councillor Saunders, Chair of Health Scrutiny Panel presented the report circulated at agenda item 6.4. Councillor Saunders requested that the Committee endorse that the report be referred to Cabinet for the following clarifications and discussions: how the partnership model would operate, how consultation would be addressed in future and how future local engagement would be undertaken.

RESLOVED

That the report be endorsed and referred to Cabinet

7. VERBAL UPDATES FROM SCRUTINY LEADS

Councillor Zenith Rahman reported that a challenge session was scheduled for 29 March 2012.

Councillor Jackson reported that she had investigated the Council referral concerning the Bancroft Library and would report her findings at a future meeting.

Councillor Whitelock reported that the Review of Children's Centres was in progress and was expected to conclude in April 2012.

Councillor Saunders reported that a mapping exercise had been undertaken to explore how scoping healthcare could be influenced.

Councillor Islam reported that the Review of Resources had been scoped and a programme of interviews would be undertaken.

Councillor Archer reported that he was pursuing detailed information on costs of East End Life publication through the Assistant Chief Executive, Legal Services.

RESOLVED

That the verbal updates be noted.

8. PRE-DECISION SCRUTINY OF SECTION ONE (UNRESTRICTED) CABINET PAPERS

8.1 Section 1 Pre-Decision Questions be Submitted to Cabinet on 14th March

The Chair requested that any written questions be submitted by 9 March 2012.

8.2 Mayoral Decisions

The Chair noted the publication of the Mayor's Executive Decision: "Changes to the Memorandum and Articles of Tower Hamlets Homes" (Mayor's Decision 9th February 2012, Log No. 015) and advised that the decision had been implemented.

RESOLVED

That the verbal updates be noted

9. ANY OTHER SECTION ONE (UNRESTRICTED) BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR CONSIDERS TO BE URGENT

Nil items.

The meeting ended at 9.30 p.m.

Chair, **Councillor Ann Jackson.**
Overview & Scrutiny Committee

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Agenda Item 5.1

Committee: OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY	Date: 3rd April 2012	Classification: Unrestricted	Report No.	Agenda Item No.
Report of: Service Head, Democratic Services Originating Officer(s): Simone Scott-Sawyer, Democratic Services		Title: Cabinet Decision Called-in: Statement of Community Involvement Decision Wards: All		

1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 The attached report of the Corporate Director (Development and Renewal) was considered by the Cabinet on 14th March 2012 and has been “called-in” by Councillors Peter Golds, Gloria R. Thienel, Zara Davies, Craig Aston and Emma Jones, in accordance with the provisions of Part Four Sections 16 and 17 of the Council’s Constitution.

2. RECOMMENDATION

- 2.1 That the Committee consider the contents of the attached Cabinet report, review the provisional decisions arising; and
- 2.2 Decide whether to accept them or refer the matter back to Cabinet with proposals, together with reasons.

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

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

Brief description of “background papers”

Cabinet Report CAB 079/112 –
14th March 2012

Name and telephone number of holder and address
where open to inspection

Simone Scott-Sawyer

0207 364 4651

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1** The request to call-in the Cabinet's decision dated 22nd March 2012 was submitted under Overview and Scrutiny (O and S) Procedure Rules Sections 16 and 17. It was considered by the Assistant Chief Executive, Legal Services who has responsibility under the constitution for calling in Cabinet decisions in accordance with agreed criteria. The call-in request fulfilled the required criteria and the decision is referred to Overview and Scrutiny Committee in order to consider whether or not to refer the item back to the Cabinet, at its meeting on 4th April 2012, for further consideration. Implementation of the Cabinet decision is suspended whilst the call-in is considered.

4. THE CABINET'S PROVISIONAL DECISION

- 4.1** The Cabinet after considering the report attached, at Appendix 1, provisionally decided:-

- "1. That the amendments to the Statement of Community Involvement, as set out in Appendix 1 to the report be agreed, and also be the subject of a 6 week period of public consultation to be carried out with a view to subsequent adoption by Cabinet; and*
- 2. That the Director of Development and Renewal be authorised to make any appropriate and necessary minor amendments to the Statement of Community Involvement prior to consultation.*

4.2 Reasons for Decisions

1. The Planning Service is comprehensive in how it consults the local community and other stakeholders. The adopted SCI embraced public consultation and has been approved in support of a period of extensive growth when communities were very uncertain of change. However, improvements in technology and new service provision options introduced by the Council, including free access to the internet in Idea Stores and libraries, has meant that many residents can better access information online.
2. The proposed changes to the scope of the SCI would mean:
 - An increase in the use of established new technology to support the local community to understand what is happening in their area;
 - A more modern, streamlined, less paper/space reliant but still legally robust service;

- A subsequent reduction, over time, in the amount of administration staff time required to support the planning application consultation process;
- The local community would have a wider range of ways of being informed about development activity and proposals;
- Evolving a more responsive system rather than being consulted in line with rigid guidance, the local community could also begin to identify how they wish to be consulted, when or if at all;
- Reduction in spend on these activities.
- The Council would still exceed the statutory minimum for notifying the local community on planning applications and other related matters.

4.3 Alternative Option Considered

These were detailed fully in paragraph 4 of the report (CAB 079/112); in summary the option was:

Retain Existing Arrangements

The alternative option is to leave the current requirements in place. In times of reduced local government budgets, it is considered that this would not be an efficient option. It will mean continuing to undertake consultation which far exceeds the legal requirements, but in some cases is not considered to be effective, and at a significant cost to the Council. It would also mean that the Council would not be making best use of new technology, which is increasingly becoming residents' preferred means of communication.

5. REASONS / ALTERNATIVE COURSE OF ACTION PROPOSED FOR THE 'CALL IN'

5.1 The Call-in requisition signed by the five named Councillors gives the following reasons for the Call-in:

The report allows the Council not to consult residents on the final outcome of a planning application. It allows the Council Planning Department to inform consultees of a planning decision in an indirect way instead of the current direct way, where there can be no doubt that consultees have been informed of the decision.

In section 6.4 of the report, it was stated that "Not advising consultees in writing of the outcome of an application. Instead, the initial consultation letter will advise third parties to refer to the website for information. Local people and other stakeholders will also be encouraged to register on My Tower Hamlets for email alerts". This means that residents will have to look on the website constantly in the hope that it has been updated and shows the relevant planning application. Also some residents may not have internet access or a computer and therefore this will alienate them from the most crucial stage of the planning process. This allows the Council to get rid of its responsibility for a clear paper trail, of decisions and consultations. Without

this clear paper trail, it will be extremely difficult for residents to know what the progress is on planning consultations.

Also in section 6.4, it states that one of the aims of this report is “reducing the extent of the consultation boundary for consultation letters.” This will mean that many residents will not even hear of planning applications, although they may be affected by the planning application.

The report also states in section 6.4 that the Council plan to reduce the scope of re-consultation exercises. This will mean that the Council will not keep residents properly informed. Although the resident may not have made comments in the initial consultation, they may still be concerned about the application.

5.2 The requisition also proposed the following alternative course of action:

“There is an ongoing agenda for localism which has carried on from the last to the present government. We therefore propose that the consultation be expanded rather than reduced. Furthermore, it is proposed that the existing system is retained and be expanded to include meetings with wards Councillors and community groups, officers and the applicant to enhance transparency and actual community involvement.”

6. CONSIDERATION OF THE “CALL IN”

6.1 Having fulfilled the call-in request criteria, the matter is referred to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee in order to determine the call-in and decide whether or not to refer the item back to the Cabinet at its next meeting.

6.2 The following procedure is to be followed for consideration of the “Call In”:

- (a) Presentation of the “Call In” by one of the “Call In” Members followed by questions.
- (b) Response from the Lead Member/officers followed by questions.
- (c) General debate followed by decision.

N.B. – In accordance with the Overview and Scrutiny Committee Protocols and Guidance adopted by the Committee at its meeting on 5 June, 2007, any Member(s) who presents the “Call In” is not eligible to participate in the general debate.

6.3 It is open to the Committee to either:

- resolve to take no action which would have the effect of endorsing the original Cabinet decision(s), or
- the Committee could refer the matter back to the Cabinet for further consideration setting out the nature of its concerns and possibly recommending an alternative course of action.

Committee/Meeting: Cabinet	Date: March 2012	Classification: Unrestricted	Report No: CAB 079/112
Report of: Corporate Director Jackie Odunoye Originating officer(s) Owen Whalley, Head of Planning & Building Control Helen Smith, Consultation and Engagement Officer, Plan Making		Title: Statement of Community Involvement Revision Wards Affected: All	

Lead Member	Cllr Rabina Khan Cabinet Member for Housing
Community Plan Theme	A Great Place to Live
Strategic Priority	Providing effective local services and facilities

1. **SUMMARY**

- 1.1 The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) outlines Tower Hamlets Council's commitments for engaging and consulting with residents, businesses and other stakeholders on planning related matters. It sets out when the Council will consult and how the process will be carried out.
- 1.2 The Council needs to bring its SCI up to date to reflect changing ways of engaging the community and to ensure our community involvement is efficient and effective, given increasing budget constraints. The proposed changes outlined in this report will ensure that the Council is consulting on planning applications in the most effective way, including the use of new technology to support this. It is the intention to:
- change the emphasis on how we consult;
 - make more use of new technology; and
 - better target local residents and other stakeholders.
- 1.3 The changes to the SCI and associated savings set out in this report were outlined in the 'General Fund Capital and Revenue Budgets and Medium Term Financial Plan 2012-2015' report considered by Cabinet on 11 January 2012. The draft budget was approved for consultation and is due to go back to Cabinet in February for a recommendation that it is adopted by full Council. The Budget Savings Report highlighted the nature of the changes that will make these savings and this report provides further detail on the specific

proposed amendments to the SCI, which will need to be subject to public consultation in their own right.

2. DECISIONS REQUIRED

The Mayor in Cabinet is recommended to:-

- 2.1 Agree that amendments to the Statement of Community Involvement, as set out in Appendix 1 to the report, be the subject of a 6 week period of public consultation to be carried out with a view to subsequent adoption by Cabinet; and
- 2.2 Authorise the Director of Development and Renewal to make any appropriate and necessary minor amendments to the Statement of Community Involvement prior to consultation.

3. REASONS FOR THE DECISIONS

- 3.1 The Planning Service is comprehensive in how it consults the local community and other stakeholders. The adopted SCI embraced public consultation and has been approved in support of a period of extensive growth when communities were very uncertain of change. However, improvements in technology and new service provision options introduced by the Council, including free access to the internet in Idea Stores and libraries, has meant that many residents can better access information online.
- 3.2 The proposed changes to the scope of the SCI would mean:
 - An increase in the use of established new technology to support the local community to understand what is happening in their area;
 - A more modern, streamlined, less paper/space reliant but still legally robust service;
 - A subsequent reduction, over time, in the amount of administration staff time required to support the planning application consultation process.
 - The local community would have a wider range of ways of being informed about development activity and proposals;
 - Evolving a more responsive system rather than being consulted in line with rigid guidance, the local community could also begin to identify how they wish to be consulted, when or if at all; and
 - Reduction in spend on these activities.
 - The Council would still exceed the statutory minimum for notifying the local community on planning applications and other related matters

4. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

Retain Existing Arrangements

- 4.1 The alternative option is to leave the current requirements in place. In times of reduced local government budgets, it is considered that this would not be an efficient option. It will mean continuing to undertake consultation which far exceeds the legal requirements, but in some cases is not considered to be effective, and at a significant cost to the Council. It would also mean that the Council would not be making best use of new technology, which is increasingly becoming residents' preferred means of communication.

5. BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The SCI is a statement of a local authority's policy for involving local people and other stakeholders in plan making and in carrying out consultation on planning applications. The purpose of the SCI is to introduce transparency and consistency into the planning consultation process and ensure that the local community understands how they can participate and how the Council will engage and involve them in the planning process. It seeks to enable improved involvement in planning issues that will affect local communities and facilitate regeneration.
- 5.2 It is considered that the proposed changes will ensure that the Council is consulting on its planning documents and planning applications in the most effective way, in particular using new technology to do this. It is the intention to focus consultation on meeting our statutory requirements, complemented by the use of the Council's My Tower Hamlets portal.

6. BODY OF REPORT

- 6.1 The Council needs to regularly review its SCI to ensure it is up to date and fit for purpose in a changing local government context. Currently, the Council considerably exceeds its statutory requirements in the way it consults. With less resources and new technology now more readily available than when the SCI was first produced in 2006, it is considered appropriate to review our approach. In doing so a savings proposal of £75,000 over three years has been identified.
- 6.2 The proposed changes ensure that the Council is consulting on planning applications in the most effective way, in particular using new technology. By re-focussing consultation to the statutory requirements and complementing this with the use of the Council's My Tower Hamlets portal, stakeholders will be able to tailor their area of planning interest and receive automated email updates when applications are received. This will provide a more efficient and targeted approach. The cost of the necessary updates to My Tower Hamlets to incorporate these changes will be less than £10,000

and has been identified and accounted for in Planning and Building Control budgets.

- 6.3 It is estimated that the Council sends out on average over 160,000 consultation letters on planning applications and other associated applications each year. It is estimated that there is a response rate of approximately 2%. By streamlining consultation and giving users the means to tailor how and when they want to be consulted, it is considered that this will ensure a more effective service, reducing costs and potential for consultation fatigue.

Proposed Amendments

- 6.4 The proposed savings will arise from the changes to how the Council consults on the planning application process. These include:
- Not advising consultees in writing of the outcome of an application. Instead, the initial consultation letter will advise third parties to refer to the website for information. Local people and other stakeholders will also be encouraged to register on My Tower Hamlets for email alerts, which will offer more information and provide links directly to the application online;
 - Reducing the extent of the consultation boundary for consultation letters. Instead, limit the extent of the boundary for consultation on minor applications and review the boundary for each major application;
 - Reducing reliance on site notices. Instead, limit the number to the statutory levels, for 'significant' developments which is defined in the SCI;
 - Reducing consultation on Tree Applications in conservation areas. Instead, continue to display site notices and discontinue newspaper adverts and neighbour consultation;
 - Reducing the scope of re-consultation exercises. Instead, only re-consult those who made comments in respect of the initial consultation letter; and
 - Reducing weekly reports on applications received. Instead, use My Tower Hamlets as a mechanism for automatic updates on applications received, whilst reinforcing engagement with elected Members by continuing to send a weekly list of all planning allocations to Ward Councillors.
- 6.5 The benefit of these changes to the user includes:
- The ability for users to tailor consultation to an area of interest;
 - Reducing the potential for over-consulting users on matters which do not interest them;
 - More accessible information available for the whole Borough;
 - Direct contact through increasingly used forms of communication; and
 - Provision of a more efficient service, which is better value money.

Consultation on the proposed amendments to the SCI

6.6 In accordance with legislation and the Council's current SCI, it is proposed to undertake consultation on these amendments for 6 weeks. Activity will include:

- Notifying Tower Hamlets Ward Councillors
- Putting a notice in East End Life and on the Council's website;
- making the document available on the website and at the Council offices;
- Notifying general consultation bodies who we consider appropriate.
- and
- Advising interested parties about the consultation via email
- Notifying authorities any part of whose area is in or adjoins Tower Hamlets
- Providing a hotline and email address for queries on the revisions to the SCI and for comments to be received.
- Notifying the Mayor of London

Conclusions

6.7 The Council is duty bound to consult on all planning applications and will continue to do so in an effective and accessible manner.

6.8 Access to the planning process remains open to all and will not be charged for as part of this process.

6.9 By adding new ways for people to get involved, using increasingly popular forms of technology it will give stakeholders more of an opportunity to get involved where their interests lie.

7. COMMENTS OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

7.1 This report seeks agreement to amendments to the process of Planning consultation as set out in the Council's Statement of Community Involvement. The Mayor in Cabinet has approved that savings of £75,000 in this area be taken forward as part of the Council's budget and policy framework. These proposed amendments will facilitate the delivery of a more cost-effective consultation process and delivery of those savings.

8. CONCURRENT REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF EXECUTIVE (LEGAL SERVICES)

8.1. Section 18 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended) ("PCPA 2004") confirms that an SCI is a Local Development Document ("LDD") and not a Development Plan Document, thus removing the

requirement for independent examination. Section 26 of the PCPA 2004 states that the Council can prepare an LDD revision at any time.

- 8.2. Following the recommended consultation period at para 2.1 of this report, the Council is authorised pursuant to s23(1) of the PCPA 2004 to adopt the SCI by resolution either in the form proposed, or so as to take into account representations or other matters the Council sees fit.
- 8.3. Adoption of the SCI is cabinet function pursuant to the default provisions of section 13(2) of the Local Government Act 2000.
- 8.4. In carrying out the function of reviewing the SCI, 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. Regard must be had to the equality analyses that have been carried out to date, noted at paragraph 9.4 of this Report. These may need to be further developed in light of the formal consultation.

9. ONE TOWER HAMLETS CONSIDERATIONS

- 9.1 The SCI is a primary means to enable the community to engage with shaping their environment, through the planning process. Since inception the SCI has added clarity and consistency to the consultation process for planning, and in defining the role of community participation. It has resulted in increased participation, by a diverse range of communities in shaping the development of Tower Hamlets planning policy and decision making. The proposed amendments seek to update our consultation processes in line with new government regulations and guidance, as well as emerging best practice.
- 9.2 The SCI sets out a range of measures to consider when engaging with Tower Hamlets' communities. Equalities is placed at the heart of the Council's decision making processes and the SCI seeks to fulfil this responsibility and ensure that everyone has the opportunity to have their say as part of the overall planning process.
- 9.3 Specific efforts are made by the Council in designing consultation which encourages contributions to the planning process from the widest possible cross-section of the community. Consultation is tailored to the make up, needs and interests of all different groups in an area to help them participate effectively in planning issues.
- 9.4 A detailed full Equality Analysis was completed in consideration of the savings proposals, which will be published on the Councils website at the same time as the Cabinet papers for 7 March 2012. It was not considered that these proposals would have a significant impact on any particular group, although it was noted that older people are less likely to have access to the internet and therefore the new measures being put in place. To help mitigate any potential impact Idea Stores will be provided with a weekly hardcopy of planning

applications which people can use as an alternative to the online solution should they prefer.

10. SUSTAINABLE ACTION FOR A GREENER ENVIRONMENT

- 10.1 The SCI seeks to enable improved understanding of planning issues that will affect local communities and help facilitate environmental improvements in the Borough.

11. RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

- 11.1 The proposed amendments to the SCI reflect current Council best practice and updated government requirements. Consultation on these amendments will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant regulations to ensure a transparent and robust process that safeguards the Council against any potential future legal challenge.

12. CRIME AND DISORDER REDUCTION IMPLICATIONS

- 12.1 When considering an application, officers identify whether a proposal includes specific measures to assist in 'designing out crime'. The SCI ensures that by enabling the public to have their say, they can provide specific local knowledge to assist with this.

13. EFFICIENCY STATEMENT

- 13.1 It is estimated that the Council sends out on average over 160,000 consultation letters on planning applications and other associated applications each year. It is estimated that there is a response rate of approximately 2%. By streamlining consultation and giving users the means to tailor how and when they want to be consulted, it is considered that this will ensure a more effective service, reducing duplication, costs and potential for consultation fatigue. This will lead to savings of £75,000 over three years.

14. APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Amended Statement of Community Involvement
Appendix 2 – Equalities Assessment

**Local Government Act, 1972 Section 100D (As amended)
List of “Background Papers” used in the preparation of this report**

Brief description of "background papers"

Name and telephone number of holder
and address where open to inspection.

None

N/A



Appendix 1

TOWER HAMLETS

Statement of Community Involvement – Attachment C

(Please note this version of the SCI has not been desk top published to enable readers to clearly identify the text that has been amended.)

Attachment C

Consultation on planning applications and other related applications

1.0 Introduction

- Legislation

1.1 Critical definitions and time periods

- Neighbouring Land
- Buildings Divided Horizontally
- Occupiers of Application Property
- Major Development
- Time Periods for Consultation/Publicity

1.2 Statutory and non-statutory publicity

- Applications Affecting the Character and Appearance of Conservation Areas (including Applications for Conservation area Consent)
- Listed Building Consent Applications
- Consultation associated with 'Significant Development'
- Other Development
- Outline Applications
- Approval of Details (including facing materials etc.) required by condition
- Tree Applications
- Advertisement Consent
- Certificates of Lawfulness
- Removal or alteration of conditions on existing consents
- Prior Approval for telecommunications

To reflect changes to order of sections

1.3 Statutory and non-statutory consultations (external)

1.4 Internal consultation requirements

1.5 Request for observations from adjoining boroughs

1.6 What we can take into account

1.7 Consulting on amendments

1.0 Introduction

This attachment is a general guide on the way in which the Council (as a local planning authority) will notify the public throughout the assessment of a planning application. The requirements we have set out are minimum standards and there will always remain the scope for further consultation if considered necessary by the Development Management Service.

Statutory consultation requirements are set out in Article 13 of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2010. The purpose of this advice is:

- a) To ensure that all applications meet the minimum statutory requirements in respect of publicity and consultations, and
- b) To ensure consistency in the local planning authority's publicity and consultation arrangements from one application to another.

From time to time it will be necessary to carry out greater publicity/consultation than specified here (eg cases of major public interest and/or having an impact over a wide area).

In order to avoid any delay in the determination of applications, we aim to send out consultation letters within 5 working days of the application becoming valid.

Legislation

Aspects of Circular 15/92 are as follows

- a) Any written communication to neighbouring land should be addressed to 'the owner or occupier';
- b) Site notices can be particularly effective where there is doubt about who are the interested parties, perhaps because the ownership of land is uncertain; or because the siting or design of development is likely to be of interest to more than immediate neighbours;
- c) Site notices should be displayed on or near the site and should be visible and legible to anyone passing without the need to enter the site to be read. A large site, one bounded by several roads and footpaths, or with more than one frontage, will normally require more than one site notice;
- d) Authorities must of course notify applicants of their decisions, but apart from notifying owners and agricultural tenants who have made representations on any planning application affecting their land, there is no statutory requirement for authorities to notify decisions individually to third parties. However, the Government considers that planning authorities should decide, in the light of representations made, whether, and by what means, publicity for decisions is warranted. They may take the view that it is only courteous to do so. In reaching this decision however, the costs involved will need to be taken into account.

1.1 Critical definitions and time periods

Neighbouring Land

At present, there is no definition in England of what constitutes neighbouring land. However,

To reflect changes to the Town and Country Planning Act

the Annex to Circular 15/92 does give a definition, and our adopted procedure for neighbour consultation is based on this definition:

We define 'Neighbouring Land' as land which is:

- adjacent a common boundary with the application site;

However, should the nearest part of any neighbouring land described above be over 90 metres from all of the development in question, then it is excluded from the above definition of neighbouring land and will not be consulted.

The consequence of this definition is that, for example, in a typical residential street, neighbouring land always means properties in front and to the rear, as well as those alongside.

Buildings Divided Horizontally

Where either the application or neighbouring land contains a building divided horizontally in terms of occupation (such as flats or office suites) then, for consultation purposes, a broader definition of neighbouring land than that given above is adopted.

Where the application property comprises converted or purpose-built residential flats or is otherwise divided horizontally in terms of occupation (including wholly or partly commercial accommodation and/or shops), then in addition to the main definition, neighbouring land shall be taken to mean:

- all premises sharing a common street entrance with the application property; and
- regardless of whether or not they share a common entrance, all properties on the same floor as the application premises adjacent to the boundary of the application premises and all accommodation which is above or below such neighbouring property and/or the application premises. This will include ground and basement floors even if having their own independent entrance(s).

Where any building on neighbouring land is divided horizontally in terms of occupation (including commercial accommodation and/or shops), then every part of that building will be treated as being neighbouring land. For example, if sending neighbour letters, then each individual occupation should receive its own letter.

Note: Where, the application circumstances would ordinarily result in sending a large number of letters (i.e. 10 or over) to a single block of flats, even though the proposed development is minor having little impact on its neighbours, it will be permissible to place site notices by the application property and by the entrance to the neighbouring block, instead of individual consultation letters.

Occupiers of Application Property

In every instance, when the applicant's address is not the same as the application property, or in cases where there are units of occupation in addition to that of the applicant, a consultation letter shall be sent to the occupier(s) of the application property.

Major Development

All the following constitute Major development:

To clarify definition

- a) The erection of 10 or more dwellings, or if the number of dwellings is not known, where the site area is 0.5 hectares or more;
- b) In other cases, where the floorspace to be created is 1,000 square metres or more, or if the site area is 1 hectare or more;
- c) The winning and working of minerals or the use of land for mineral working deposits;
- d) All waste developments, meaning any development designed to be used wholly or mainly for the purpose of treating, storing, processing or disposing of refuse or waste materials.

Time Periods for Consultation/Publicity

The statutory minimum period for publicity is not less than 21 days from the date of the site and press notices and notification letters and not less than 14 days from the date of advertisements in local newspapers. It is Council policy normally to allow only these minimum periods, but also to accept comments afterwards if the application has not yet been determined.

It is important to note that any public representations received prior to a decision being issued must be taken into account, even if received after the statutory publicity period has expired. In the instance of committee cases, any representations received after 12 pm (noon) on the day of the committee meeting will not be taken into account.

1.2 Statutory and non-statutory publicity

Applications Affecting the Character and Appearance of Conservation Areas (including applications for Conservation Area Consent)

In all such cases, publicity arrangements will take place in the following manner, in accordance with the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

- a) Display of a site notice and advertisement of the application in a local newspaper (i.e. 'East End Life')
- b) Neighbour consultation (the extent of consultation much depending upon the scale and potential impact of the development). Detail of those cases where more extensive consultation may be required is outlined below (see section dealing with 'Significant Development').

Amended to reflect statutory requirements

Applications for Listed Building Consent and Applications affecting the setting of a Listed Building

In all such cases, publicity arrangements will take place in the following manner, in accordance with the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

- a) Display of a site notice and advertisement of the application in a local newspaper (i.e. 'East End Life')
- b) Neighbour consultation (the extent of consultation much depending upon the scale and potential impact of the development). Detail of those cases where more extensive consultation may be required is outlined below (see section dealing with 'Significant Development').

Amended to reflect statutory requirements

Consultation associated with 'Significant Development'

The following applications shall always be advertised in the following manner

- Display of a site notice and advertisement of the application in a local newspaper (i.e.

Amended to reflect statutory requirements

'East End Life')

- Neighbour consultation (see * below)
- a) Major applications as defined in Article 8 of the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) Order 1995
- b) Departures from the Development Plan
- c) Any affecting a public right of way or footpath/way (but excluding pavement crossovers, new/revised vehicular or pedestrian accesses)
- d) Development where the application is accompanied by an Environmental Impact Assessment
- e) Any affecting the setting of an ancient monument or archaeological site; we define these as sites that have already been investigated and are definitely known to contain important remains; it would not normally apply if a site is merely identified as being within a zone where the archaeological section of English Heritage have requested notification
- f) Any applications considered that, at the discretion of the local planning authority, would have significant social, environmental, amenity, political or economic impacts.

*In these circumstances and for the purposes of neighbour notification letters, the definition of neighbouring land shall be taken as being within 20 metres of the boundary (as a minimum requirement) and not the usual 'neighbouring land' definition, as detailed in Section 1.1 above.

Other Development

A planning application which is not Major Development as defined in Article 8 of the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) Order 1995 shall be considered 'Other Development'. However, if an application for such development falls within any of the other 'Significant Development' categories listed above, then publicity shall be carried out as per the 'Significant Development' category and the following consultation arrangements do not apply.

Amended to simplify terminology used

The publicity arrangements for all other applications are as follows:

- a) an application will not normally be advertised in the local press (unless the application site falls within a conservation area, the property is a listed building or the proposed development is considered to affect the setting of a listed building);
- b) an application will not normally be publicised by a site notice (unless the application site falls within a conservation area, the property is a listed building or the proposed development is considered to affect the setting of a listed building);
- c) neighbour letters will be sent to neighbouring occupiers in accordance with the definition of 'Neighbouring Land' as defined in 1.1 above.

Amended to reflect statutory requirements

Outline Applications

Consultation arrangements in respect of applications for outline planning permission will be no different than procedure associated with applications for full planning permission and will take into account the significance and scale of development and/or whether the application

Amended to reflect statutory

site is included within a conservation area or involves works to a listed building or affects the setting of a listed building.

requirements

As regards applications for approval of reserved matters pursuant to a grant of outline planning permission, the following details will apply

Reserved matters are those matters reserved by outline applications for subsequent approval and fall within the following categories:

- a) Access;
- b) Appearance;
- c) Landscaping;
- d) Layout;
- e) Scale – as defined as height, width and length (upper and lower limits) of each building within the development in relation to its surroundings.

To reflect changes to the Town and Country Planning Act

All 'Reserved Matter' applications should be subject to the same publicity as undertaken in respect of the outline planning application.

All other matters reserved by conditions are not 'reserved matters'. There is no such thing as a 'reserved matter' on a full planning permission; only approval of details.

Approval of Details (including facing materials etc.) required by a planning condition imposed by the local planning authority

For the approval of details (including facing materials etc.) required by condition, it will not normally be appropriate to send neighbouring consultation letters or display a site notice/press advertisement. Consultation will only take place in exceptional circumstances, as deemed necessary by the Council.

Tree Applications

Applications proposing the removal of trees or works to trees (either protected by Tree Preservation Orders or included within conservation areas) will be advertised only by way of a site notice, displayed immediately outside the application property/site. Other forms of consultation (especially individual neighbour notification) will only take place in exceptional circumstances, as deemed necessary by the Council.

Amended to reflect statutory requirements

Anyone can apply to carry out works to trees and where an application is submitted by a neighbour of the site where the tree works are proposed, the Council will make sure that the owner or occupier of the land on which the tree stands is informed and given a chance to comment.

Advertisement Consent

Applications for advertisement consent shall be publicised as follows:

- a) on shop fronts or business premises - send consultation letters to premises above and below, plus those either side on all levels; if a road lies to one side, it is not necessary to consult the property on the other side of the road;
- b) forming part of a bus shelter or free-standing - consult by a site notice plus letters to any identifiable neighbouring property likely to be affected e.g. normally consult adjoining residents, but only use a site notice if adjoining a high boundary wall;

- c) advertisement hoardings on flank walls and boundaries - neighbour consultation will normally take the form of a site notice only. However if the advertisement would have a major impact on the area or neighbouring properties (e.g. a large illuminated advertisement hoarding which could adversely affect the amenities of neighbouring residential properties) then in addition, consultation letters should be sent to neighbouring land.

Note: If the advertisement(s) is on a listed building, lies within a conservation area, or affects the setting of a listed building or adjacent conservation area, then the application must be advertised in the local newspaper and by site notice.

Certificates of Lawfulness

As these are judged by legal criteria, rather than planning criteria, it is not normally appropriate to send neighbour letters.

Removal or alteration of conditions on existing consents (including minor material amendments)

If the application relates to an aspect that was the subject of objections in respect of the original application, or concerns a condition imposed in the interests of protecting neighbours from nuisance (e.g. hours during which a use may be carried on) then the extent of publicity/consultation will be dependent upon the issues raised by the proposed variation/removal of condition or the extent of the proposed minor material amendment.

Amended to reflect statutory requirements

In the case of a proposed amendment or variation that the local planning authority considers might either affect a listed building or the character and appearance of a conservation area, such applications will be publicised by way of a site notice and a local press advertisement (East End Life).

The starting point in determining the extent of consultation in such cases will be the level of publicity undertaken in respect of the parent application (the subject of the proposed variation of condition and/or minor material amendment). Depending on the scale of the proposed amendments and the nature of the planning condition to be varied/removed, the Council will determine, at its discretion, whether it would be appropriate to adopt a more limited restrictive consultation approach in such circumstances. In such cases however, it will consult in accordance with statutory requirements (as an absolute minimum).

The Council will also notify anyone who objected to the original scheme.

Prior Approval for Telecommunications

Prior approval for telecommunication applications must be determined within 56 days otherwise the application is deemed as approved. Given the time constraints for telecommunications applications only one period of consultation and publicity will be carried out. Publicity will be carried out by neighbour consultation letters, site notice and local press notice.

1.3 Statutory and non-statutory consultations (external)

The local planning authority will consult all statutory consultees and relevant bodies in accordance with statutory requirements.

Tenants and Residents Associations and other area based organisations

Where such area based organisations have registered their area of interest with the Development Management Service, they should be consulted on all major applications within their territory. This requirement is in addition to normal neighbour consultation requirements.

Local Societies and Amenity Groups and other issues based organisations

Issues based organisations that have registered with the Development Management Services should be consulted on planning applications which meet their specific interest. Each organisation should consult with the Development Management Service so that the service can formulate criteria on which applications they wish to be consulted upon.

London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority (LFEPA)

Consult on all Significant Development as defined in paragraph 1.2.

Police Borough Crime Prevention Design Advisor

Consult on all Significant Development as defined in paragraph 1.2.

Neighbouring Boroughs

Neighbouring boroughs should be consulted on applications having a significant impact on them. This may range from a significant visual impact of a new building adjoining the boundary to a significant traffic or economic impact even if further away (e.g. a retail park or leisure centre).

Where a proposal affects 'protected vistas', all the neighbouring boroughs along the safeguarded view (both directions) should be consulted.

All neighbouring land in adjoining boroughs must be consulted as normal, ignoring the borough boundaries in assessing neighbouring land to be consulted.

1.4 Internal consultation requirements

The following sections within the Council shall also be consulted as specified:

Communities and Culture - all arts, community and leisure proposals, including public open space, sports facilities, cinemas etc.

Access Officer - for applications with implications for access.

Street Cleansing - all applications proposing or needing new or revised refuse storage/collection arrangements, including all new residential units (new build and conversions).

Planning Delivery - all significant and complex applications for applications likely to affect the character and appearance of a conservation area, all listed building applications and all planning applications for 'Major Development' and other forms of development where design advice is a critical consideration

Education - all applications relating to schools (public and private); also consult as an occupier for development adjoining schools.

Amended to reflect changes to Council internal structures

Environmental Health - all planning applications proposing:

- new residential units (new build, conversions and H.M.O.s);
- food and drink uses (use classes A3 – A5) (new build and changes of use);
- cinemas, theatres and other places of entertainment;
- other environmentally sensitive development eg due to noise;
- development effecting air quality
- opening outside normal working hours, potential pollutants; and
- hazardous substances, decontamination of land.

Energy Efficiency - all application which fall into the 'Major Applications' category as defined in Article 16 of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) Order 1995

Highways - all applications for planning permission proposing or needing

- vehicle parking/servicing;
- affecting pedestrian or vehicular accesses/ways or rights of way; and
- having traffic generation or management implications.

Housing - for all schemes having 'affordable housing' implications and/or proposing significant housing, consult the Housing Strategy Manager

Tree Officer - all tree applications (TPOs and CAs).

Plan Making - all departure applications, all GLA referable application and applications having significant policy implications.

Social Services - consult on all proposals catering for under 8 year olds, including children's nurseries and crèches, consult on all facilities for children aged 8 or over e.g. Private Children's Homes, consult on all planning applications for care homes, day nurseries, day centres etc. catering for adults, including the elderly, disabled etc.

1.5 Request for observations from adjoining boroughs

The onus is on the borough within which the property lies to carry out all statutory and neighbour publicity/consultations. Where the proposal would significantly affect the interests of another section of the Council (e.g. highways on traffic matters), Development Management will consult the relevant section within the Council prior to formally responding to the adjoining borough.

1.6 What we can take into account

We welcome any comments, whether in support of an application or objecting to it, although we can only take account of planning considerations.

Matters that may be taken into account include (these lists are not exhaustive):

Planning policies:

Central Government policies

- The London Plan;
- The Tower Hamlets Unitary Development Plan (UDP) 1998;

- Interim Planning Guidance (October 2007);
- The Core Strategy Development Plan Document (2010);
- Emerging Development Plan Documents (where relevant).

Changed to reflect new policy documents

Other material considerations:

- Loss of light or overshadowing;
- Overlooking or loss of privacy;
- Visual appearance (for example, design, appearance and materials);
- Layout and density of buildings;
- Traffic generation, highway safety or adequacy of parking;
- Noise, smells and disturbance resulting from use;
- Loss of trees;
- Effect on listed buildings or conservation areas.

Matters that cannot normally be taken into account include the following (the list is not exhaustive):

- matters controlled under building regulations or other non-planning laws (for example, structural stability, fire protection, control of pollution, statutory nuisances etc);
- private issues between neighbours (for example, land or boundary disputes, damage to property, private rights of way, covenants etc);
- loss of value of property (but the reason why it might affect the value could be material – see ‘Other material considerations’ above); and
- loss of a private view.

If you have no objection to an application, but wish to suggest restrictions that we should impose to control the appearance or future use of the development, please feel free to do so. For example, you might have views about the colour of the bricks or tiles in a new building or the opening hours of a restaurant.

1.7 Consulting on amendments

Sometimes applications are amended due to negotiations taking place during the course of the application by the planning case officer to overcome some problem or because of a change of mind by the applicant. Where it is decided to carry out consultation on amended plans, letters will normally be sent only to those who have previously made comments on the application.

Amended to reflect statutory requirements

The decision as to whether to consult at all on amended plans will be judged on the individual circumstances of each case (at the discretion of the local planning authority) and will be influenced by the nature and extent of the proposed amendments. Whilst significant amendments, especially those which raise new planning issues will be publicised, minor changes to plans that have no bearing on the range of planning considerations relevant to the case, will not normally be the subject of further consultation.

This judgement is made to prevent unnecessary delay in the processing of applications and to prevent the unjustified expense of re-publicising minor changes to a scheme.

Where publicity is considered appropriate for amended plans, those consulted will have 14 days rather than 21 to respond and make further observations as necessary. Site notices and press advertisements (where considered necessary by the local planning authority at its discretion) will be also be undertaken.

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Budget Savings Proposals **Full Equality Analysis**

Section 1: General Information

1a) Name of the savings proposal
Statement of Community Involvement Review

1b) Service area
Planning and Building Control

1c) Service manager
Owen Whalley

1d) Name and role of the officer/s completing the analysis

David Williams, Deputy Service Head Planning and Building Control
Michael Bell, Strategic Planning Manager
Pete Smith, Development Control Manager
Helen Smith, Community Planning and Liaison Officer

Section 2: Information about changes to services

2a) In brief please explain the savings proposals and the reasons for this change

The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) is a statement of a local authority's policy for involving the community in preparing and revising local development documents (local plans) and for consulting on planning applications. The purpose of the SCI is to introduce transparency and consistency into the planning consultation process and ensure that the local community understands how they can participate and how the council will engage and involve them in the planning process.

The Council needs to bring its SCI up-to-date. The proposed changes ensure that the Council is consulting on planning applications in the most effective way, in particular using new technology to do this. It is the intention to reduce consultation to the statutory requirements, complemented by the use of the Council's My Tower Hamlets portal, through which customers will be able to tailor their area of planning interest and receive automated email updates when applications are received. This will provide a more efficient and targeted approach. The proposal also reduces the cost of public consultation through **changes** in the SCI relating to **how** the Council consults on planning applications. Currently the Council exceeds its statutory requirements and these proposed changes will bring it in line with what is required by law. Total projected saving is £75,000 over three years.

The proposed savings will arise from the changes to how the Council consults on the planning application process. These include:

- Not advising consultees in writing of the outcome of an application. Instead: The initial consultation letter to advise third parties would refer to the website for information and encourage people to register on My Tower Hamlets for alerts;
- Reducing extent of the consultation boundary for consultation letters. Instead: Limit the extent of the boundary on consultation on minor applications and review the boundary on majors;
- Not acknowledging objections. Instead: Uploading any consultation letters received on to the website;
- Reducing reliance on site notices. Instead: Reduce the number to the statutory level;
- Reduce consultation on Tree Applications in conservation areas. Instead: Just do site notices rather than all forms of consultation including newspaper adverts and neighbour consultation;
- Reduce the scope of re-consultation exercises. Instead: Only re-consulting those who made comments in respect of the initial consultation letter;
- Reduce weekly reports on applications received. Instead: Use My Tower Hamlets as a mechanism for automatic updates on applications received.

Alongside the amendments to the SCI the Council is bringing in a new Planning Consultation System, which will detail much more

comprehensively all comments from the community made on planning and development matters, this will really help identify if issues do arise in the future and improve the monitoring of who engages with the planning process.

It is a statutory duty for the local Council to consult on all planning applications and the Council will continue to do so.

2b) What are the equality implications of your proposal?

All savings proposals have been screened for equalities relevance using the test of relevance questionnaire attached (Appendix A).

In relation to the test of relevance questions we know that this will change/alter access to the service. It is the intention to reduce consultation to the statutory requirements, complemented by the use of the Council's My Tower Hamlets portal, through which customers will be able to tailor their area of planning interest and receive automated email updates when applications are received. This will provide a more efficient and targeted approach. It is acknowledged that not all residents have access to the internet in their own homes and may be unaware of application when previously they would have been informed. Access to the planning process remains open to all and will not be charged for as part of this process. The proposals will however put the onus more on an individual to choose if they wish to engage and how. Although not all residents may have the internet in their own homes, Idea Stores and libraries offer free access to computers and the internet at the 9 locations across the Borough and are accessible to all.

The Channel Strategy identified three categories of resident in the borough and highlighted their approach to internet use. It identified that the High Deprivation Group (54% of residents) preferred to access Council Services through One Stop Shops rather than accessing the internet. This would suggest that an increase in use of online consultation methods such as My Tower Hamlets may not be adopted by lower socio economic groups.

In the London School of Economics report, *The Emergence of a Digital Underclass: Digital Policies in the UK and Evidence for Inclusion*, the above issues were highlighted as being a national problem. It highlights that a digital underclass is emerging in Britain, a group of people who are increasingly more disadvantaged in their ability to use the internet and other Information and Communication Technologies. It states that as the government plans to make public services 'digital by default' these individuals will be unable to access them. The report focuses on issues around access but also on digital literacy, motivation and awareness as well as on broad engagement with the variety of opportunities available online. These issues relate directly to many of the issues raised regarding a greater shift towards online consultation. To mitigate against adverse impact the issue of access needs to be addressed in conjunction with increasing motivation to engage with online consultation and increasing the digital literacy of lower

socio economic groups.

As a prelude to pioneering a web based approach to their services, research work was undertaken by the Adults, Health and Wellbeing Directorate looking at profiling the average internet users. Results indicated that there are no large divergences between genders accessing the Tower Hamlets website. It identified that there is untapped demand for the internet especially in the non-deprived sectors of the community. The most important determinant when considering online accessibility was household income. Monetary income is a significant barrier for accessing online resources for poorer households and this is especially true for Tower Hamlets. It was established that there is a reasonably high willingness to use the internet and this is highest amongst the prosperous and modest means segments. However, even the deprived segments have nearly a 50% willingness to conduct affairs on the internet with the council and this was a higher percentage than by post across all segments. It also appeared that customers across the board would be more willing to use email as an alternative to post. The access to the internet is fairly uniform across the different age groups with all groups from 20-52 having access levels around 75%. This falls quite quickly in the older age groups with 54% of the 60-64 years olds and 77% of the over 65s with no access.

Planning and Building Control will continue to achieve the statutory requirements for the distribution of letters to neighbouring properties, site notices and advertising, where appropriate, in East End Life.

Section 3: Equality Impact Assessment

With reference to the analysis above, for each of the equality strands in the table below please record and evidence your conclusions around equality impact in relation to the savings proposal.

Please list in the table below any adverse impact identified and, where appropriate, steps that could be taken to mitigate this impact. This analysis will inform the decision making process

If you consider it likely that your proposal will have an adverse impact on a particular group (s) and you cannot identify steps which would mitigate or reduce this impact, you will need to demonstrate that you have considered at least one alternative way of delivering the change which has less of an adverse impact.

If an adverse impact cannot be mitigated please describe an alternative option, its costs and the equality impact.

Target Groups What impact will the proposal have on specific groups of service users and staff?	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
Race	Potential impact	<p>Access to the planning process remains open to all and will not be charged for as part of this process. The proposals will however put the onus more on an individual to choose if they wish to engage and how. The Council is duty bound to consult on all planning applications and will continue to do so. There is nothing specific within the amendments that will impact on a specific ethnic group.</p> <p>There is an intention to use the Council's My Tower Hamlets portal, through which customers will be able to tailor their area of planning interest and receive automated email updates when applications are received, therefore providing a more efficient and targeted approach. Those people who sign up to this service will be asked to leave their equalities information, thereby helping to identify who is or is not using the service. Although not all residents may have the internet in their own homes, Idea Stores and libraries offer free access to computers and the internet at the 9 locations across the Borough and are accessible to all.</p> <p>The availability of mobile broadband services also means that ownership of a landline is no longer a pre-requisite for many for a broadband connection. Ofcom Communications Market Report: UK August 2011 reports that the proportion of adults who personally own/use a mobile phone is 91% (Q1 2011), with 15% of adults living in a mobile only home. There has been a huge growth in smartphone take-up and use in the past 12 months. Almost a third (30%) of mobile phone owners now have a smartphone, and take up has grown very quickly, with 59% having purchased their smartphone in the past year. 28% of UK adults claim to access internet services on their mobile phone and through using this increasing popular form of technology to engage with people it will be possible to reach people through their preferred means.</p> <p>The Equalities Monitoring form will be used at events to give a better understanding of who attends these events</p>

		<p>and how we need to tailor our engagement activities to ensure that everyone, including those in the protected characteristic groups, has the opportunity to get involved.</p> <p>The changes that are proposed will form part of a communications campaign which will include features in the BME press to help inform all parts of the Tower Hamlets community, and in particular new communities. Developers will continue to be encouraged to offer translation and interpretation services at their consultation events and in their consultation materials to help with understanding of proposals on major applications.</p>
Disability	Neutral	<p>Access to the planning process remains open to all and will not be charged for as part of this process. The proposals will however put the onus more on an individual to choose if they wish to engage and how. The Council is duty bound to consult on all planning applications and will continue to do so. There is nothing specific within the amendments that will impact on disabled people.</p> <p>There is an intention to use the Council's My Tower Hamlets, through which customers will be able to tailor their area of planning interest and receive automated email updates when applications are received. Those people who sign up to this service will be asked to leave their equalities information, thereby helping to identify who is or is not using the service. Although not all residents may have the internet in their own homes, Idea Stores and libraries offer free access to computers and the internet at the 9 locations across the Borough. All Idea Stores are accessible and a range of equipment to support disabled people is available in Idea Stores.</p> <p>Tailored consultation is undertaken when required on planning applications to ensure that the whole Tower Hamlets community has the opportunity to have their views heard. We will seek to consult external and independent input from specific groups such as the Disability Coalition, the Council's Access Officer, Tower Hamlets Homes Residents' Panel and Special interest groups will also be approached where appropriate. We will continue to ensure that all events are accessible.</p> <p>The Equalities Monitoring form will be used at events to give a better understanding of who attends these events and how we need to tailor our engagement activities to ensure that everyone, including those in the protected characteristic groups, has the opportunity to get involved.</p>
Gender	Neutral	<p>Access to the planning process remains open to all and will not be charged for as part of this process. The proposals will however put the onus more on an individual to choose if they wish to engage and how. The</p>

		<p>Council is duty bound to consult on all planning applications and will continue to do so. There is nothing specific within the amendments that will impact on a specific gender.</p> <p>There is an intention to use the Council's My Tower Hamlets, through which customers will be able to tailor their area of planning interest and receive automated email updates when applications are received. Those people who sign up to this service will be asked to leave their equalities information, thereby helping to identify who is or is not using the service. Although not all residents may have the internet in their own homes, Idea Stores and libraries offer free access to computers and the internet at the 9 locations across the Borough and are accessible to all irrespective of gender.</p> <p>The Equalities Monitoring form will be used at events to give a better understanding of who attends these events and how we need to tailor our engagement activities to ensure that everyone, including those in the protected characteristic groups, has the opportunity to get involved.</p>
<p>Gender Reassignment</p>	<p>Neutral</p>	<p>Access to the planning process remains open to all and will not be charged for as part of this process. The proposals will however put the onus more on an individual to choose if they wish to engage and how. The Council is duty bound to consult on all planning applications and will continue to do so. There is nothing specific within the amendments that will impact on people with gender re-assignment.</p> <p>There is an intention to use the Council's My Tower Hamlets, through which customers will be able to tailor their area of planning interest and receive automated email updates when applications are received. Those people who sign up to this service will be asked to leave their equalities information, thereby helping to identify who is or is not using the service. Although not all residents may have the internet in their own homes, Idea Stores and libraries offer free access to computers and the internet at the 9 locations across the Borough and are accessible to all.</p> <p>Tailored consultation is undertaken when required on planning applications to ensure that the whole Tower Hamlets community has the opportunity to have their views heard, with forums such as the LGBT Staff Forums and Rainbow Tower Hamlets approached for their input and guidance where appropriate. Tower Hamlets Homes Residents' Panel and Special interest groups, including the Youth Forum, BME Women's Focus Group, BME Men's Focus Group will also be approached where appropriate</p>

		<p>The Equalities Monitoring form will be used at events to give a better understanding of who attends these events and how we need to tailor our engagement activities to ensure that everyone, including those in the protected characteristic groups, has the opportunity to get involved.</p>
Sexual Orientation	Neutral	<p>Access to the planning process remains open to all and will not be charged for as part of this process. The proposals will however put the onus more on an individual to choose if they wish to engage and how. The Council is duty bound to consult on all planning applications and will continue to do so. There is nothing specific within the amendments that will impact on sexual orientation.</p> <p>There is an intention to use the Council's My Tower Hamlets, through which customers will be able to tailor their area of planning interest and receive automated email updates when applications are received. Those people who sign up to this service will be asked to leave their equalities information, thereby helping to identify who is or is not using the service. Although not all residents may have the internet in their own homes, Idea Stores and libraries offer free access to computers and the internet at the 9 locations across the Borough and are accessible to all irrespective of sexual orientation.</p> <p>Tailored consultation is undertaken when required on planning applications to ensure that the whole Tower Hamlets community has the opportunity to have their views heard, with forums such as the LGBT Staff Forums and Rainbow Tower Hamlets approached for their input and guidance where appropriate. Targeted consultation with Tower Hamlets Homes Residents' Panel and Special interest groups, including the Youth Forum, BME Women's Focus Group, BME Men's Focus Group will also be undertaken where appropriate</p> <p>The Equalities Monitoring form will be used at events to give a better understanding of who attends these events and how we need to tailor our engagement activities to ensure that everyone, including those in the protected characteristic groups, has the opportunity to get involved.</p>
Religion or Belief	Neutral	<p>Access to the planning process remains open to all and will not be charged for as part of this process. The proposals will however put the onus more on an individual to choose if they wish to engage and how. The Council is duty bound to consult on all planning applications and will continue to do so. There is nothing specific within the amendments that will impact on a specific religion or belief.</p> <p>There is an intention to use the Council's My Tower Hamlets, through which customers will be able to tailor their</p>

		<p>area of planning interest and receive automated email updates when applications are received. Those people who sign up to this service will be asked to leave their equalities information, thereby helping to identify who is or is not using the service. Although not all residents may have the internet in their own homes, Idea Stores and libraries offer free access to computers and the internet at the 9 locations across the Borough and are accessible to all irrespective of religion or belief. Idea Stores are inclusive of the whole community and the Idea Store Visitor Usage Survey 2009 identified that 42% of users are Muslim, 31% Christian, 20% of no religion and other religions make up the remaining users.</p> <p>Encouraging communities to engage with technology can mean we can make sure notifications get to the people who have requested information and we will have contact details so matters that are important to specific sections of the community in an area can be made available as directly as possible. The Council wishes to engage the whole of the community including groups that maybe 'harder to reach'. One of the best ways to do this is to develop relationships rather than just issue broad letters and notices and hope people respond.</p> <p>Tailored consultation is undertaken when required on applications to ensure that the whole Tower Hamlets community has the opportunity to have their views heard, with forums such as the Interfaith Forum engaged. Targeted consultation with Tower Hamlets Homes Residents' Panel and Special interest groups, including the Youth Forum, BME Women's Focus Group, BME Men's Focus Group will also be undertaken where appropriate</p> <p>The Equalities Monitoring form will be used at events to give a better understanding of who attends these events and how we need to tailor our engagement activities to ensure that everyone, including those in the protected characteristic groups, has the opportunity to get involved.</p>
Age	Potential Impact	<p>Access to the planning process remains open to all and will not be charged for as part of this process. The proposals will however put the onus more on an individual to choose if they wish to engage and how. The Council is duty bound to consult on all planning applications and will continue to do so. There is nothing specific within the amendments that will have age implications.</p> <p>It is recognised that older people tend to have less access to the internet than other age groups (as identified through the research outlined in 2b), although Planning and Building Control will continue to achieve the statutory requirements for the distribution of letters to neighbouring properties, site notices and advertising, where appropriate, in East End Life. There is an intention to use the Council's My Tower Hamlets, through which</p>

		<p>customers will be able to tailor their area of planning interest and receive automated email updates when applications are received. Those people who sign up to this service will be asked to leave their equalities information, thereby helping to identify who is or is not using the service. Although not all residents may have the internet in their own homes, Idea Stores and libraries offer free access to computers and the internet at the 9 locations across the Borough and are accessible to all irrespective of age. 'Idea Stores visitor usage 2009-10' identified that 8% of people over the age of 65 attend Idea Stores and they provide dedicated pages of the website for 'silver surfers'. A number of free internet classes are offered at Libraries/Idea Stores through which those who have limited or no skills can improve.</p> <p>Almost a third (30%) mobile phone owners now have a smartphone, however younger people are much more likely than older people to have access to the internet. Smartphone ownership is higher among those aged 16-34 and so it is easier for younger age groups to be reached where they are and can engage in a range of ways. Many people access the internet where they work and so have the opportunity to be involved, regardless of whether they have internet access at home.</p> <p>Tailored consultation is undertaken when required on applications to ensure that the whole Tower Hamlets community has the opportunity to have their views heard, with local community groups specifically for older people or younger age groups through schools and the Young Mayor's programme where appropriate.</p> <p>The Equalities Monitoring form will be used at events to give a better understanding of who attends these events and how we need to tailor our engagement activities to ensure that everyone, including those in the protected characteristic groups, has the opportunity to get involved.</p>
Socio-economic	Potential Impact	<p>Access to the planning process remains open to all and will not be charged for as part of this process. The proposals will however put the onus more on an individual to choose if they wish to engage and how. The Council is also duty bound to consult on all planning applications and will continue to do so. However, to enable the service to take advantage of technology improvements and new developments corporately and based on returns to most consultation, it is proposed to amend how we engage and consult the community. The new arrangements will involve more use of technology and it is recognised that some sections of the community may have difficulty in accessing a PC or cannot afford to have one in their own home.</p> <p>There is an intention to use the Council's My Tower Hamlets, through which customers will be able to tailor their</p>

		<p>area of planning interest and receive automated email updates when applications are received. Those people who sign up to this service will be asked to leave their equalities information, thereby helping to identify who is or is not using the service. According to Ofcoms statistics over half (55%) of the lower end (C2D2) of the socio economic scale in London have internet connection at home. Although not all residents will have the internet in their own homes, Idea Stores and libraries offer free access to computers and the internet at the 9 locations across the Borough and are accessible to all irrespective of the users socio-economic status.</p> <p>Idea Store Visitor Usage Survey 2009 show that a broad range of users from a range of socio-economic backgrounds already make use of the Idea Stores. Users include 27% in full time employment, 16% unemployed, 18% full time education and 7% looking after the home.</p> <p>Targeted consultation with Tower Hamlets Homes Residents' Panel and Special interest groups, including the Youth Forum, BME Women's Focus Group, BME Men's Focus Group will be undertaken where appropriate</p> <p>The Equalities Monitoring form will be used at events to give a better understanding of who attends these events and how we need to tailor our engagement activities to ensure that everyone, including those in the protected characteristic groups, has the opportunity to get involved.</p>
<p>Marriage and Civil Partnerships.</p>	<p>Neutral</p>	
<p>Pregnancy and Maternity</p>	<p>Neutral</p>	

Section 4: Equality Impact Assessment Action Plan

Please list in the table below any adverse impact identified and, where appropriate, steps that could be taken to mitigate this impact.

If you consider it likely that your proposal will have an adverse impact on a particular group (s) and you cannot identify steps which would mitigate or reduce this impact, you will need to demonstrate that you have considered at least one alternative way of delivering the change which has less of an adverse impact.

Adverse impact	Please describe the actions that will be taken to mitigate this impact
People do not have access to the internet at home, work or on their mobile <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Socio-Economic - Age (older people) - Race 	A communications campaign will communicate to the public the new ways to get involved in the planning process. A news article in East End Life is proposed, with distribution to local community language press. The Council's website will be update to tell people how to get involved. Improved communication of the ways to get involved will be given at Idea Stores, Council Offices and One Stop Shop, leading to a more informed public.
People do not want to use the online option and therefore will not be informed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Age (older people) 	We will provide the Idea Stores with a weekly hardcopy of planning applications which people can use as an alternative to the online solution should they prefer.

If an adverse impact cannot be mitigated please describe an alternative option, its costs and the equality impact.

Section 5: Future Review and Monitoring

The actions below outline how it is intended to monitor and review the actual equality impact the changes have made, particularly in relation to the potential adverse impacts outlined in Section 4.

The EqIA re-enforces the need to utilise the proposed Planning Consultation System and will mean that we will need to review the service and the SCI in the light of a regular review of the information held in the database.

Work with the Corporate Equalities team will be undertaken to establish the most appropriate ways to equalities monitor those who submit representations on planning applications. The Equalities Monitoring form will be used at events to give a better understanding of who attends these events and how we need to tailor our engagement activities to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to get involved.

It should be noted that going forward the new Planning Consultation System will greatly improve our knowledge about who accesses the service. Through the registration process it will be possible to request equalities monitoring information.

The monitoring described above will be used to review this EA after a year of implementing these changes. It is proposed that the review and findings will also form part of the wider Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report.

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Agenda Item 5.2

Committee: OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY	Date: 3rd April 2012	Classification: Unrestricted	Report No.	Agenda Item No.
Report of: Service Head, Democratic Services Originating Officer(s): Simone Scott-Sawyer, Democratic Services		Title: Cabinet Decision Called-in: Youth Service Delivery Wards: All		

1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 The attached report of the Corporate Director (Children, Schools and Families) was considered by the Cabinet on 14th March 2012 and has been “called-in” by Councillors Khaled Ahmed, Helal Uddin Abbas, Anwar Khan, Bill Turner and Denise Jones in accordance with the provisions of Part Four, Sections 16 and 17 of the Council’s Constitution.

2. RECOMMENDATION

- 2.1 That the Committee consider the contents of the attached Cabinet report, review the provisional decisions arising; and
- 2.2 Decide whether to accept them or refer the matter back to Cabinet with proposals, together with reasons.

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

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

Brief description of “background papers”

**Cabinet Report CAB 080/112 –
14th March 2012**

Name and telephone number of holder and address
where open to inspection

Simone Scott-Sawyer

0207 364 4651

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1** The request to call-in the Cabinet's decision dated 23rd March 2012 was submitted under Overview and Scrutiny (O and S) Procedure Rules Sections 16 and 17. It was considered by the Assistant Chief Executive, Legal Services who has responsibility under the constitution for calling in Cabinet decisions in accordance with agreed criteria. The call-in request fulfilled the required criteria and the decision is referred to Overview and Scrutiny Committee in order to consider whether or not to refer the item back to the Cabinet, at its meeting on 4th April 2012, for further consideration. Implementation of the Cabinet decision is suspended whilst the call-in is considered.

4. THE CABINET'S PROVISIONAL DECISION

- 4.1** The Cabinet after considering the report attached, at Appendix 1, provisionally decided:-

- “1. That the youth service be brought back in-house, and the location of both the Youth Service and Community Languages Service be considered;
2. That the opportunity offered by an in-house system to align the service more closely to community safety, health and leisure services within the council be taken, strengthening the ties to the partnership and push for localisation;
3. That the service's compliance with the national MI system is retained;
and
4. That the management of the service is transferred to CLC.”

4.2 Reasons for Decisions

These were detailed in paragraph 3 of the report (080/112) and stated that:

- Central management should offer flexibility. There are increasing demands on the youth service, as indicated below. An in-house service would be able to adapt to new imperatives without seeking time-consuming contract variations.
- The service has learnt valuable lessons from the contracts, in particular with regard to target setting and monitoring and budgeting. These lessons can be transferred to the in-house service.
- There is scope for a reduction in management cost if the service were taken in-house. Currently we have six contractors, each with senior contract managers/directors. Were the services to be returned in-house

managed by a more streamlined, central management team, savings could be realised and re-invested into the provision of youth services.

- The New Partnership Structure emphasises a need for more citizen-centric services to be delivered at a local level. The Youth Service has been a pioneer of localism within the Council, delivering services on a LAP basis. The Youth Service has worked closely with CLC in developing the local hubs, and, as CLC takes responsibility for the partnership, we can help to strengthen localism and the partnership work of the Youth Service by transferring it to CLC.
- Transferring the service to CLC will also bring economies of scale in delivering the targeted work, on community safety, drugs and alcohol, sport and leisure. It may offer further management savings.
- There may be an increase in rents if the service were brought in-house. RSLs and schools currently holding the contract offer premises at nil cost to the authority, but may choose to charge if the contracts are brought back in-house. It is difficult to quantify the charges at this stage, but any assumed savings must be set against this.
- Use of buildings other than those owned by the authority will have to be re-negotiated with the various owners. Buildings currently used by service and not owned by the authority are listed in appendix three.
- Bringing the Youth Services in-house presents a real opportunity to establish Tower Hamlets as a pioneer in terms of delivery of first class services to local youth and demonstrate 'localism'.

4.3 Alternative Options Considered

These were detailed fully in paragraph 4 of the report (CAB 079/112); in summary the options were:

- Members can re-tender the contracts, or bring them back in house, according to the timetables appended.
- Members can move the service to CLC, to strengthen the localism work, or leave it in CSF.

5. REASONS / ALTERNATIVE COURSE OF ACTION PROPOSED FOR THE 'CALL IN'

5.1 The Call-in requisition signed by the five named Councillors gives the following reasons for the Call-in:

A core part of effective localism is working with locally based partners, and the current youth service contracts have been effective in achieving local buy-in and joint partnership working. Effective localism will not be achieved through pulling delivery services out of our local communities into Mulberry Place;

The success of the current youth services has been substantially based on partnership working. Effective partnership working is based on good relationships and trust. This trust has been undermined by the way the issue has been handled, with one current provider being surprised to learn about the proposal to bring the service in-house, as they had no warning that their contract might not be renewed. Goodwill has helped existing resources go further so far – i.e. OFHA has its own IT, HR, Legal and Finance services which support the youth service at no cost to the borough;

Outcomes have significantly improved since the youth service was contracted out, with greater variety, more structured and accredited provision reaching a far greater cross section of the community, than it did previously when it was run in-house;

We recognise the need to save money, and believe that it would be better to work in partnership with current providers to achieve savings rather than disrupt a currently successful model;

We are concerned that the original Cabinet decision did not include in writing, any commitments on how an in-house service would be operate in the borough. We believe that a good in-house service would run services in local settings across the whole of the borough, with greater concentration of resources in areas of greater economic need;

We believe that local partners with strong community credibility and existing successful democratic and involvement structures, are well placed to deliver excellent services, especially as they already integrate leadership of young people in delivering and shaping services. Then is not as effective when done borough-wide;

There has been no consultation with some current providers on these proposals;

The paper states that this model is intended to improve localism, but gives no specifics on how this will be achieved. The current providers are already doing excellent work in localised partnerships, i.e. Poplar HARCA working with the NHS and St Paul's Way School; and OFHA achieving excellent outcomes working with public health i.e. obesity.

We are concerned that despite the need to make savings, the financial outcome of the Cabinet report remains unclear, with no stated savings targets and significant unknown variables such as the cost of hiring venues if current relationships are disrupted.

5.2 The requisition also proposed the following alternative course of action:

“It is proposed that the Mayor and his advisory Cabinet Member seek a dialogue with the current service providers and with other interested partners,

such as RSLs who already deliver youth services and to seek to develop a model of youth service delivery in partnership with local organisations continuing in their roles as contractual providers. This will require transparency around savings targets and allocation of resources. This dialogue should be time limited. We are confident that an outcome which achieves reasonable savings targets and maintains the added value, that partners and the young people who are currently taking leadership in the delivery of services and contribute to service provision, can be achieved.

We suggest that young people who use local services are consulted as part of this process, and that their views are analysed according to gender, ethnicity and geography.”

6. CONSIDERATION OF THE “CALL IN”

6.1 Having fulfilled the call-in request criteria, the matter is referred to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee in order to determine the call-in and decide whether or not to refer the item back to the Cabinet at its next meeting.

6.2 The following procedure is to be followed for consideration of the “Call In”:

- (a) Presentation of the “Call In” by one of the “Call In” Members followed by questions.
- (b) Response from the Lead Member/officers followed by questions.
- (c) General debate followed by decision.

N.B. – In accordance with the Overview and Scrutiny Committee Protocols and Guidance adopted by the Committee at its meeting on 5 June, 2007, any Member(s) who presents the “Call In” is not eligible to participate in the general debate.

6.3 It is open to the Committee to either:

- resolve to take no action which would have the effect of endorsing the original Cabinet decision(s), or
- the Committee could refer the matter back to the Cabinet for further consideration setting out the nature of its concerns and possibly recommending an alternative course of action.

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Committee/Meeting: Cabinet	Date: March 2012	Classification: Unrestricted	Report No: CAB 080/112
Report of: Corporate Director CSF Originating officer(s) Mary Durkin Service Head: Youth and Community Learning		Title: Youth Service Delivery Wards Affected: All	

Lead Member	Oliur Rahman
Community Plan Theme	A Prosperous Community
Strategic Priority	Supporting more people into work and improving employment skills Improving educational aspiration and attainment Fostering enterprise and entrepreneurship

1. **SUMMARY**

- 1.1 This report assesses the options open to the Authority with regard to the delivery of the youth service. The current youth service contracts expire in 2013, and can be terminated sooner with six months notice. Contractors know that the re-tendering process is due, and a decision is necessary to ensure stability in the service and the appropriate timescales for re-contracting. The time is right to re-assess the service delivery, and to consider whether or not contracting out is still the best option.
- 1.2 The contracts have served the authority well. There is a greatly improved offer for young people, with a far higher take-up than ever before. However, times change, and the members must consider whether management lessons learned through the contracts can be applied to a re-invigorated in-house offer, which may offer economies of scale and increased flexibility.
- 1.3 Service specifications for each LAP must be updated, to take into account current changes in provision for teenagers, the delivery of targeted substance misuse work and other changes in public health, changes in targeted advice and guidance and crime diversion.
- 1.4 Members could consider a transfer of the youth service in house. The report suggests that following the New Tower Hamlets Partnership Structure, brought to Cabinet in February, which is more focused on promoting localism, the youth service, as a service for which localism and partnership working is key, could be transferred to CLC. An in-house service has implications for the service management structure and a review of the central management team will be necessary. Bringing the service in-house

offers a real opportunity to align the work of the service with the localism agenda in CLC, capitalising on links within the Partnership with:

- Community safety
- GP Networks
- DAAT
- Sports
- Parks
- Ward panels

1.5 There will also be implications for the service's relationship with the voluntary sector. Instead of five large contracts, the service will manage a multitude of Service Level Agreements with local third sector organisations, individually negotiated and monitored. There may be some financial implications which need to be considered. Venues currently offered free by schools and RSLs, as part of the contract, will need to be separately negotiated as part of any SLA agreements.

1.6 Draft timetables for TUPE and for re-contracting are appended. In the interests of stability, final arrangements should be delayed until after the Olympics, although preparatory work can be undertaken as indicated.

2. **DECISIONS REQUIRED**

The Mayor in Cabinet is recommended to:

2.1 Bring the youth service back in-house, and consider the location of both the Youth Service and Community Languages Service.

2.2 Take the opportunity offered by an in-house system to align the service more closely to community safety, health and leisure services within the council, strengthening the ties to the partnership and push for localisation.

2.3 Retain the service's compliance with the national MI system.

2.4 Transfer the management of the service to CLC.

3. **REASONS FOR THE DECISIONS**

3.1 Central management should offer flexibility. There are increasing demands on the youth service, as indicated below. An in-house service would be able to adapt to new imperatives without seeking time-consuming contract variations.

3.2 The service has learnt valuable lessons from the contracts, in particular with regard to target setting and monitoring and budgeting. These lessons can be transferred to the in-house service.

3.3 There is scope for a reduction in management cost if the service were taken in house. Currently we have six contractors, each with senior contract managers/directors. Were the services to be returned in-house managed by

a more streamlined, central management team savings could be realised and re-invested into the provision of youth services.

- 3.4 The New Partnership Structure emphasises a need for more citizen centric services to be delivered at local level. The Youth Service has been a pioneer of localism within the Council, delivering services on a LAP basis. The Youth Service has , as CLC takes responsibility for the partnership, it would help to strengthen the localism and partnership work of the youth service by locating it in CLC.
- 3.5 Transferring the service to CLC will also bring economies of scale in delivering the targeted work, on community safety, drugs and alcohol, sport and leisure. It may offer further management savings.
- 3.6 There may be an increase in rents if the service were brought in-house. RSLs and schools currently holding the contract offer premises at nil cost to the authority, but may choose to charge if the contracts are brought back in-house. It is difficult to quantify the charges at this stage, but any assumed savings must be set against this.
- 3.7 Use of buildings other than those owned by the authority will have to be re-negotiated with the various owners. Buildings currently used by service and not owned by the authority are listed in appendix three.
- 3.8 Bringing the Youth Services in house presents a real opportunity to establish Tower Hamlets as a pioneer in terms of delivery of first class services to local youth and demonstrate 'localism'.

4. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

- 4.1 Members can re-tender the contracts, or bring them back in house, according to the timetables appended.
- 4.2 Members can move the service to CLC, to strengthen the localism work, or leave it in CSF.

5. BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The Youth Service was first contracted out in 2001. Members took this decision after two independent reports, by Ian Comfort and Maureen Banbury (2000), and Marjory Hester (2001) both found that the in-house service was poor value for money and had poor take up by young people. In particular, they pointed to high management costs and programmes offering low-level, unimaginative recreational activities, which were particularly unattractive to girls. Accommodation was noted as poor, and in the second report there was reference to poor take-up and dubious monitoring processes.
- 5.2 The contract specifications were refined over the years, and are now specifically tailored to each Local Area Partnership (LAP), with performance targets linked to the local teenage profile. Staff members were TUPEd and the in-house service was re-structured, so that a leaner team could focus on contract monitoring and the targeted provision that had been retained

centrally (the Rapid Response Team, Targeted Youth Support Service). Significant improvements have been made to the building stock, council owned and independent. Plans are now underway to improve Haileybury and for new buildings in Langdon Park and at Bishop Challoner schools. Skate board parks have been developed in Mile End and on the Isle of Dogs, and in the last five years significant improvement has been made to:

- Attlee (renovation)
- Alpha Grove (renovation)
- Columbia Road (renovation)
- Kingsley Hall (renovation)
- Limehouse (renovation)
- London Met (adaptation)
- Osmani (new build)
- Parnell Road (new build)
- Poplar Boys and Girls (renovation)
- St Andrew's Wharf (rebuild)
- Wapping (renovation)

5.3 The work has paid off. Attendance has risen steadily. Specific targets for accredited outcomes, linked to payments, have ensured that the programme has improved as well as the buildings. Instead of a tired diet of pool and table tennis, the service now offers structured sport and outdoor education, music, IT, first aid, a range of arts activities. Ofsted in 2005 and the JAR in 2008, judged the quality of the service to be steadily improving. The youth service was given a special commendation in the "outstanding" JAR judgement of 2008.

5.4 The current youth work contracts have been running since January 2007, let for five year with provision to extend for a further two. The authority can give notice on the contracts at any point, and must decide whether the current contracting arrangement still represents the best approach, or whether to bring the work in-house.

5.5 Whether the service is in-house or commissioned, service specifications must be updated/refreshed, to take into account current changes in provision for teenagers, including the delivery of targeted substance misuse work and other changes in public health, changes in targeted advice and guidance and crime diversion. The current service specifications can be amended to better reflect the changing landscapes and deliver additional targeted services for young people. Two areas have developed significantly over the last decade: health and community safety.

5.6 The youth service has always included some general work on health, but the new developments offer real opportunity for joint work, in particular the establishment of LAP based GP networks, and the reversion of Public Health to the local authority. Marmot has underlined the links between poverty and health, and the links between health and achievement. 13.3% of our children are obese, and while this has plateau-ed we are still seventh highest in the country. It is estimated that 40% of under-16s have a vitamin D deficiency. The borough is varied. The life expectancy gap between the least and most deprived in the borough is 11.2 years for men and 6.5 years for women. One size does not fit every LAP. Individual youth service LAP specifications

drafted with the GPs and in line with the Local Development Framework will offer a unique opportunity to advance the physical and mental well-being of the young people. These plans can be drafted whether or not the service is in-house, but the presence of a very local provider, with neighbourhood partners, will certainly enhance the offer and accelerate progress. There is a significant opportunity to drive more integrated and innovative work at the local (LAP) level between the NHS and the youth service, in terms of joint planning (with schools, RSLs and GP networks), of shared use of buildings (using youth clubs for health activities, as already happens with alcohol and substance misuse work), and sharing local knowledge and resources

5.7 The Youth Service Rapid Response Team already works closely with community safety and with the police, participating in joint tasking. This team is already managed centrally. Bringing the work within the same management structure as the youth clubs will simplify the youth offer in crime diversion and the response to anti-social behaviour.

5.8 Ministers have championed localism as essential to improving services by devolving power to communities and stripping out government control. The Mayor has also expressed his desire to bring services closer to residents where they can be more aligned to their needs and wishes. One of the key challenges is to ensure that users and partners are engaged in management and delivery of service. The top future competencies required by Local Authorities for the localism agenda are:

- **Commissioning skills.** This includes vigorous collaboration with other services commissioners across geographic and service boundaries. This also includes building strategic understanding of client groups, developing community consensus on required outcomes and choosing viable organisations with whom to partner. *The youth service is an experienced commissioner, and is experienced in tendering, delivering on health and social care contracts (drugs and alcohol education, peer health education, activities for young carers).*
- **Contract Management.** This includes managing complex contracts across outsourced business areas, controlling risks associated with private and voluntary sector suppliers, improving procurement through joint venturing and working with community engagement professionals and commissioners to consider wider use of 'contracting for outcomes'. *The youth service has had national recognition for contract management (see above).*
- **Community Engagement.** This includes generating local interest and engagement for community run projects and services and developing a skills matrix to co-ordinate local authority and community expertise. *The youth service has community engagement at its core. All involvement is voluntary, and the large youth involvement programmes, with the youth council and the young mayor, strengthen every year, increasing already strong democratic participation.*
- **Asset Management.** One focus should be to extract more value from holdings/estates in order to foster community engagement. This could include ways to make more use of libraries, youth centres, community fire stations, schools and leisure services for this purpose. *An-in house service*

would enable a better use of the estate, as outlined above, offering opportunities for joint, cross departmental use, stabilising a local offer.

- **Voluntary Sector Engagement.** For public sector managers and members there is an increasing need to engage partners whose performance can be rigorously assessed through qualitative and quantitative indicators. Also where Councils operate in multicultural communities it is essential that voluntary sector partners act in a manner that reflects the needs of the entire community. *Youth service partnerships with the voluntary sector would be cemented through contracts or SLAs.*

6. **BODY OF REPORT**

- 6.1 When the contract was tendered in 2005, the evaluation criteria used were developed by a dedicated Project Management group which included youth service, Deloitte, legal services, disabled children's services, Finance, Housing, the Local Strategic Partnership, Corporate Procurement, Voluntary Sector, the police, Youth Justice and a Head Teacher. In addition there was extensive consultation with young people.

Headline evaluation criteria were:

- Value for money
 - Management Information System capacity
 - Capacity for, and experience of, local partnership work and available facilities
 - Management and financial capacity and probity
 - Ability to meet the Key Performance Indicators
- 6.2 These criteria remain appropriate. However, the political and economic climate has changed in the last ten years. More is required of the youth service than in the past, and new partners have emerged. The shared agenda with the Health Service (PCT and Public Health) and the imperatives of Localisation are new and major factors. All have been used as the basis for the options appraisal exercise undertaken.
- 6.4 **Value for Money**
- 6.4.1 The service was contracted out specifically because it was deemed to be very poor value for money. The contract value for the current contracts was fixed when the contracts were let in 2005, with a detailed base-line and stretch targets attached. A 10% bonus for reinvestment in local services was available for contractors meeting their stretch targets. The targets increased annually, although the contract sum stayed the same on the grounds that capacity should increase over the years. When members voted for an additional million pounds to be added to the contract sum, targets were raised accordingly. The contract was cited in the CAA 2006-07 (Audit Commission – VFM) – *VFM Self Asst – Education.doc*) as an example of best practice under the Gershon recommendations. Targets are set for contact, participation and accreditation, as well as special activities. An additional target for the training and delivery of substance misuse targeted

work was added to the standard contracts, providing additional work that required no financial uplift, but which represents a saving of £165k per annum to the local authority (the amount previously spent on targeted alcohol and drugs misuse work).

- 6.4.2 The contracts are monitored through quarterly meetings at which reports are presented on performance. These meetings have been recognised as good practice in the NYA Charter Mark assessment. The youth service achieved a Charter Mark with three areas noted as demonstrating outstanding practice. This is currently being re-assessed.
- 6.4.3 On a stand-still budget the service now increases its reach annually – currently standing at 51%. In demographic terms, service take-up is no longer largely a Bangladeshi boys and young men cohort. Monthly, monitored reports show a steady increase in participation across ethnicities as well as from girls and disabled young people.
- 6.4.4 Currently, for the universal service, the in-house management team looks simply at targets. If the service is brought in-house, the team will have responsibility for financial and staff management. The budget could be managed centrally, instead of locally, so there might be economies of scale. Certainly, instead of a five-year settlement we would have annual flexibility.

6.5 Ability to meet the KPIs

- 6.5.1 In the early days of contracting, contracts were let to small organisations without the capacity to manage finances of this size. The specifications are tightly drawn and there is little margin for operational costs. In the 2005 commissioning we were careful to ensure that very small neighbourhood organisations were paired with more robust partners. There are, however, recurring queries about heavy demands being made on smaller partners by contractors in terms of target numbers, and a system of proportionality (according to the borough formula) should be mandatory in any future specification.
- 6.5.2 The local services all have their own reasons for wanting a properly managed local youth service. Schools and Registered Social Landlords know that the constructive use of out-of-school time for teenagers enhances their academic performance, and reduces the incidence of anti-social behaviour. It is therefore in their interests to make back-up staff available, and to offer use as necessary of their own facilities, to augment the contract sum and bring added value to the service. Equally, local services are aware that they cannot offer the necessary variety without the help of the smaller voluntary organisations, and each contractor engages carefully with local third sector providers, to enrich the offer to young people and provide a coherent service, with minimal duplication. However, these arrangements could be secured for in-house services by developing strong SLAs. Bringing the service in-house, aligning it with the local partnership, will bring the work closer to local residents, who will be more informed about the work, and its potential.
- 6.5.3 Accreditation targets measure young people's formal achievement (for example First Aid, Sports Leadership, Arts Awards, Duke of Edinburgh Award and outdoor pursuits), and these were harder to meet. Last year, however, the service was commended for having the highest number of Arts Awards (Arts Council and Trinity Guildhall) of any London borough, and

there has been a dramatic increase in uptake of the D of E. Some accreditation is more valuable than other, and often more expensive to achieve. First Aid certificates, for example, are very common, and very cheap. It costs £12k to get a group of young people through the Duke of Edinburgh bronze, but it is an award very worth having. For the last two years the service has explicitly promoted the award as the accreditation of choice, and we are steadily seeing progress in that direction all of which is being contributing to our young people's future. Our funding reflects the more expensive programmes.

6.5.4 Monitoring data from 2006/2007 – 2010/2011 demonstrates increased take up in Youth Service Provision, with a spike of 918 after investing £1m increased revenue. Details are contained in appendix two.

6.6 Management Information Systems

6.6.1 The current provision has in place a tried and tested reporting and monitoring process. Information is gathered on: peer inspection; training and workforce development; accreditation; involvement; and performance against KPIs. The contracts are monitored through quarterly meetings at which reports are presented on performance, recognised as good practice in the NYA Charter Mark assessment.

6.6.2 One of the most serious criticisms of the 2001 report was that the service's participation data was "fictitious" and this is an accusation that has recurred on occasions over the years. It is a serious accusation, given the national accolades received by the service on the grounds of high take-up and satisfaction. Since the 2001 report the service has subscribed to the national data collecting system "EYS". Contractors are asked to collect information, and to submit it to the in-house team for validation monthly. These data are then scrutinised by the service manager and become the focus of the quarterly monitoring meetings, where discrepancies can be highlighted. This is to ensure that data has been recorded correctly and monitor targets and determine any bonus payments. This validation process is recorded and gives rise to an auditable trail of the results produced. The process has the advantage of objective scrutiny, unlike the previous in-house system. Any suspicions of irregularity will be easily challenged by the service manager.

6.6.3 Providing monthly data was difficult for some of the smaller units sub-contracted in each LAP, with no capacity to make individual returns. Significant support was made needed, especially in the early stages, which had implications for the resources of the in-house team, but the investment more than paid off in the returns on probity (above) and the added benefit of increasing the capacity generally of neighbourhood organisations.

6.6.4 The MI system must be retained, and replaced only with a further developed national data base, and scrupulous, auditable monitoring must be retained and available to the partnership, elected members and residents.

6.7 Partnerships

6.7.1 Taking the contract in house provides an opportunity to ensure that services are let against new and emerging indicators. As part of the commissioning process officers offer surgeries for local voluntary groups, encouraging them to work with larger groups, to build capacity and to ensure involvement in the

programme delivery. This is in line with the new government thinking on local management and delivery.

6.7.2 Under the current arrangements the Local Authority deals with five separate contractors. Sitting beneath each contractor are a number of sub-contractors engaged to deliver the variety of services and functions required. It is the contractors' responsibility to manage their own sub-contractor interfaces. Were the contract brought in-house the Local Authority would be expected to engage with and manage all of the contractual services and relationships, introducing an additional management workload. This is a minimum of twenty-five individual contracts, in addition to direct staff management. However, once a new internal management structure is agreed and the SLAs are settled, it is likely that an in-house service will reduce the percentage of funds being used on management through the contracted and subcontracted services.

6.7.3 The move of schools towards Academy Status would lead to additional contractual arrangements with the local authority. The number of academies does not at present seem likely to expand beyond the three already approved. Members would want to be satisfied with any contractual arrangements between the Youth Services and academy status schools.

6.8 Management and Finance

6.8.1 Co-ordinating borough-wide specialised activity, and ensuring the involvement of individual clubs, might be easier with a single management structure. For example, ensuring that all providers identify young people to sit on the central youth council can be time-consuming, but might be easier with central management. This would be true of other borough-wide programmes and events and could result in the co-ordination borough-wide specialised activity, ensuring the involvement of individual youth clubs.

6.8.2 There is concern as to how much additional strain the in-house team would take. **The £9.040m gross budget for in-house expenditure supports 62 full-time equivalents, plus sessional staff, as follows.**

Service	Full-time equivalent permanent posts	Sessional staff posts
Detached and response	8 fte	12 sessional Youth workers
Quality Assurance	10 fte	15 sessional Peer Educators
Administration	7 fte	
Outdoor Education	6 fte	14 sessional Activity Instructors
Targeted Support	31 fte	
Total	62 fte	41 sessional staff

6.8.3 Poor staff management was a significant driver in the initial contracting decision. Reports commented on irregularities in working practices, erratic opening hours, poor monitoring, and in particular poor absence monitoring. There have been significant improvements in the service since that time, and the service manages a complicated budget well and carefully. The addition of a different kind of off-site management, in buildings variously owned and maintained, and more than doubling the work-force, is a transition not to be taken lightly, but staff have learned management lessons over the last years,

and applying in-house the same rigour that was brought to contract monitoring should ensure that we retain both flexibility and high productivity. Moreover there are likely to be savings made possible through a reduction in different levels of management through the contracted and subcontracted services.

6.9 Localism

- 6.9.1 The youth service pioneered localisation within Tower Hamlets, with individually drafted LAP specifications and LAP youth plans, delivered by local providers. The work is highlighted in the borough's Localisation Annual Report, and is a model for work of its kind. All contractors work closely with the local residents, voluntary organisations and Safer Neighbourhood Teams. Contract terms are drafted to ensure that they keep links with LAP and ward panels and that LAP plans are drafted to fit with local priorities. Some contractors already share premises with the CLC local delivery groups. The youth service will be expected to form links with the GP networks, contributing to a coherent understanding of need at ward level, and ensuring that the local response meets young people's needs. Any prospective providers can expect to respond to the requirement to deliver services within local catchment areas and to engage a number of local community partners.
- 6.9.2 Community Languages also contribute to the localised service, offering the Early GCSE programme on a shared LAP basis, with LAP entitlements based on the local profile. The work is delivered in partnership with Idea Stores, and has strong local support. Significant funding was voted to Community languages through the Participatory Budgeting pilot, demonstrating the strength of local feeling. Its work on mother-tongue teaching, and more recently, on citizenship education in after-school madrassas, demonstrates the local base for the Community Languages Service, and its capacity for responding to the needs of residents..
- 6.9.3 To maximise the use of resources, and to ensure a locally responsive service, key buildings have been identified in every LAP as mandatory for youth service provision. Other buildings are available, but use is subject to the local services' choice. Mandatory buildings may change, as local circumstances change. Because each LAP contract is customised for the particular wards the service is very flexible and adaptable. In LAPs one and two the service already works closely with the CLC localisation initiative, and has staff operating from the local hub.
- 6.9.4 Localism, and working closely with CLC, could beg the question of the location of the youth service within the council. The social education role of the service, core to the whole concept of the youth service, means that alongside links with extended schools, there are particularly strong links with the DAAT and with Community Safety (especially through the Rapid Response Team) and with community cohesion. The youth service currently has strong links with the sports development teams which should be enhanced and developed. Stronger links might also be established with Idea Stores. As part of their consideration of the service, members might want to consider managing the service within CLC in acknowledgement of this wider brief.

7. COMMENTS OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

- 7.1 The Youth Contracts for 2011/12 financial year have a budget of £3.1m. Individual LAP contract values are set out in the table below.

Area	Contract Sum £'000
Lap1	361
Lap2	332
Lap3	500
Lap4	365
Lap5	230
Lap6	317
Lap7	351
Lap8	280
A- Team arts (CLC)	170
SEN	20
Outdoor Education Team	180
Total	3,106

- 7.2 The proposal before Cabinet to bring the Youth Service back in house does not come with a detailed analysis of the current and future costs associated with delivering the currently contracted services. Each of the contractors, (ie externally, three schools and a housing association plus two internal contracts) has different arrangements for managing the service and a centralised management structure may offer opportunities for cost reductions and provide a better basis for the organisation of service delivery. However this is something that will need to be tested during implementation.
- 7.3 An in-house delivery of the service may be able to reduce operational management costs, reducing 8 separate management structures for each of the LAPs with a structure based on a smaller number. At a more senior level, the service management may reduce both through the ending of the client role (ie if there is no contract, there is no client – contractor interface) and through the move of the service from Children Schools and Families to Communities Localities and Culture (ie the relocation of services could be accompanied by the reconsideration of the senior management needs of the service).
- 7.4 Any savings arising from restructuring the service may be offset to some extent by any premises costs that are currently provided in kind by the contractors, but which in future may be provided only with a contractual payment. For instance, a school may offer the use of its facilities on a flexible basis when they have the responsibility under the contract to deliver outcomes, but may be less disposed to the same level of flexibility if they have no direct responsibility for those outcomes.
- 7.5 Any net savings arising from the implementation of the proposals in this report can either be used to close the budget gap projected for future years of the Medium Term Financial Plan or can be used for investment in the service. Any additional net cost associated with the implementation of this proposal would need to be factored into the Medium Term Financial Planning process.
- 7.6 The risks associated with a service transformation of this scale and nature would also need to be captured and monitored through the Council's established Risk Management Framework.

8. CONCURRENT REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF EXECUTIVE (LEGAL SERVICES)

- 8.1 The Council is required by section 507B of the Education Act 2006 to provide facilities for education and recreational leisure time activities for all 13 to 19 year olds and some 20 to 24 year olds. This duty can be achieved either by in-house provision or under contract.
- 8.2 In considering the route to be chosen Cabinet must consider the duty of best value under section 3 of the Local Government Act 1999. By virtue of this duty it is required to ensure continuous improvement all its dealings.
- 8.3 If an external contractual route for delivery of the services is selected the European Directive, 2004/18/EC, and subsequently the UK Public Contracts Regulations (2006) set out a clear set of requirements on the Council. However, both sets of legislation allow a "light touch" approach to the procurement of certain services. These are known as Part B services. Part B tenders must comply with the regulations in that they must be "adequately advertised", must include a technical specification, and feedback must be available. The services detailed in this report are Part B services
- 8.4 If the service is brought back in-house then Transfer of Undertakings Regulations will apply to some staff engaged by the current contractors and the Council will comply with any requirements under the Regulations will need to complete an equality impact analysis and this has been annexed to this report.

9. ONE TOWER HAMLETS CONSIDERATIONS

- 9.1 Seeking best value from the youth service, and offering good quality open-access across the community, will promote equality and work towards the One Tower Hamlets goals. The service will continue to cement partnerships with the local third sector, and to set internal targets for take-up of the service across the community.

10. SUSTAINABLE ACTION FOR A GREENER ENVIRONMENT

- 10.1 There are no SAGE implications.

11. RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

- 11.1 The risk is in as yet un-negotiated rents from external organisations,. This can be set against savings in management, but will be carefully negotiated and monitored.

12. CRIME AND DISORDER REDUCTION IMPLICATIONS

- 12.1.1 Good youth service delivery and localised services promote the inclusion of young people, which should have a corresponding impact on the numbers of

first time entrants to the criminal justice system. Close work with ward panels, through localism, should help to reduce levels of anti-social behaviour. Firmer integration of the service into the local partnership should produce a more streamlined approach to public safety.

13. **EFFICIENCY STATEMENT**

- 13.1 The contracts are already deemed very good value for money. Bringing the service in-house should offer further economies of scale in management. Service re-location offers the opportunity of savings at senior management level.

14 **APPENDICES**

Appendix 1

INDICATIVE TUPE TIMETABLE	
Notification to contractors of the council's intention to bring the contracts back in-house.	May 2012
Formal announcement to staff. Publication of the TUPE timetable and indicative structure, including a revised management structure. Measures letter circulated.	May 2012
Consultation with staff and trade unions	June/July 2012
Consultation with third sector on SLAs for use of buildings	June/July 2012
Final structure and job descriptions	1 st September 2012
SLAs signed	30 th September 2012
Staff Tupe	1 st October 2012

Appendix 2

Youth and Connexions Services 2010/11 Monitoring Statistics Core Funding and Additional Revenue (Targets and Performance) 1st Apr 10 - 31 March 2011

Population (LAP) 18,964

Annual target (2010/11)

	Contacts		Participants		Recorded Outcome		Accredited Outcome	
	Normal	Stretch	Normal	Stretch	Normal	Stretch	Normal	Stretch
LAP 1 (iLEAP)	939	1,078	564	647	338	388	129	154
LAP 2 (iLEAP)	920	1,021	552	612	331	367	135	153
LAP 3 (Bishop Challoner)	900	1,009	540	605	324	363	131	151
LAP 4 (Bishop Challoner)	974	1,054	584	633	350	379	155	170
LAP 5 (Old Ford)	473	537	284	322	170	193	78	89
LAP 6 (Poplar HARCA)	898	995	539	597	324	359	134	152
LAP 7 (Poplar HARCA)	1,043	1,138	626	683	376	410	160	177
LAP 8 (George Green's)	699	772	419	463	252	278	111	124
A Team	736	762	441	457	264	264	62	63
Involvement	492	492	295	295	177	177	89	89
New Start	370	370	222	222	133	133	67	67
Outdoor Education	784	784	472	472	285	285	146	146
PAYP	3,450	N/A	2,070	N/A	1,242	N/A	621	N/A
Peerwork	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rapid Response	320	320	192	192	115	115	58	58
Osmani Trust	653	N/A	392	N/A	235	N/A	118	N/A
Mainstream Grant	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
YIP	150	150	150	150	90	90	45	45
Total	8,560	10,528	5,140	6,381	3,088	3,822	1,350	1,641

NOTES:

- The Targets specified here are a combination of the targets for Core Funding and Additional Revenue; Likewise, the performance is for both funding streams!

- 2010/11 Targets: Only the targets for LAP 1 - 8, A Team Arts and Involvement have been updated so far; The remaining would be updated in future reports;

- This report only pertains to young people aged 13-19

- NB: The Participation is measured by the number of sessions attended by the young person; 5 attendances equate to participation; Please, refer to "Recording Young People's Progress and Accreditation in Youth Work for more information".

- LAP population is derived from GLA 2006 Round Ward Population Projections - 2006/07 Mid-Year Population Estimate.

- The target for Quarter 1 is 40% of the corresponding Annual target and increases by 20% Quarterly i.e. 60% for Quarter 2, 80% for Quarter 3 and 100% for Quarter 4

- Youth Service targets (2010/11) are:

Contacts: 35% of population
Participants (Regular Attendees): 60% of Contacts
Recorded Outcomes: 60% of Participants
Accredited Outcomes: 30% of Participants

- The targets for the LAPs/Teams are agreed with the respective Contractors/Service Providers;

- *The Total may not always be the same as the cumulative total of all of the individual LAPs/Teams because young people are only counted once across the LAPs/Teams even if they attend projects in more than one LAP; The total shown only includes data from e-YS!

- Data outside e-YS e.g. NewStart, Involvement and YIP are not included in the total for boroughwide figures due to the potential duplication in the data; This would be resolved in a later report.

- PAYP data includes all the age groups

- Further input expected from Newstart, YIP and Peer Work

Key Performance Indicators (KPI)

	Contacts				Participants				Recorded Outcome				Accredited Outcome			
	Target (Qtr 4)		Achieved		Target (Qtr 4)		Achieved		Target (Qtr 4)		Achieved		Target (Qtr 4)		Achieved	
	Normal	Stretch	Actual	Annual %	Normal	Stretch	Actual	Annual %	Normal	Stretch	Actual	Annual %	Normal	Stretch	Actual	Annual %
LAP 1 (iLEAP)	939	1,078	1,244	132%	564	647	633	112%	338	388	420	124%	129	154	263	203%
LAP 2 (iLEAP)	920	1,021	1,494	162%	552	612	773	140%	331	367	380	115%	135	153	334	248%
LAP 3 (Bishop Challoner)	900	1,009	1,045	116%	540	605	722	134%	324	363	362	112%	131	151	213	163%
LAP 4 (Bishop Challoner)	974	1,054	1,087	112%	584	633	657	112%	350	379	407	116%	155	170	196	126%
LAP 5 (Old Ford)	473	537	641	135%	284	322	287	101%	170	193	140	82%	78	89	90	116%
LAP 6 (Poplar HARCA)	898	995	851	95%	539	597	500	93%	324	359	297	92%	134	152	163	121%
LAP 7 (Poplar HARCA)	1,043	1,138	1,233	118%	626	683	776	113%	376	410	422	112%	160	177	292	182%
LAP 8 (George Green's)	699	772	972	139%	419	463	438	94%	252	278	255	101%	111	124	137	123%
A Team	736	762	1,004	136%	441	457	337	76%	264	264	266	101%	62	63	65	105%
Involvement	492	492	231	47%	295	295	94	32%	177	177	37	21%	89	89	73	82%
New Start	370	370	203	55%	222	222	164	74%	133	133	164	123%	67	67	90	135%
Outdoor Education	784	784	1,227	157%	472	472	521	110%	285	285	225	79%	146	146	238	163%

Key	
	above 100%
	90%-100%
	below 90%

Appendix 3

Buildings currently used by the service owned by the authority
Attlee Centre (leased)
Columbia Road Youth Project
Haileybury Youth Centre
Lime House Youth Club
Meath Gardens
One Stop Shop
Redcoat Youth Project
Skate Park/Arches
St Andrew's Wharf
Urban Adventure Base
Whitechapel Youth Project

Buildings currently used by the service not owned by the authority
Alpha Grove Centre
Bromley by Bow Centre
British Street
Burdett Centre
BYM
Cubbitt Town
Dora Hall
East London Tabernacle
Ensign
George Green's School Swimming Pool
London Met
Marnier School
Parnell Road

Poplar Boys and Girls
Saint Hilda's
Swanlea School
The Linc Centre
The Tower Project
Victoria Park Baptist Church
Village club
Wapping Youth Club
Wessex Centre
Workhouse

Appendix 4

Equality Impact Assessment: Test of Relevance

Name of the savings proposal: Youth Service delivery		
TRIGGER QUESTIONS	YES / NO	IF YES...
Does the change reduce resources available to address inequality?	NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What outcome did the previous intervention seek to achieve? • What evidence do you have about how effective the previous intervention was?
CHANGES TO A SERVICE		
Does the change alter access to the service?	NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there evidence that access will be more difficult or costly for some people?
Does the change involve revenue raising?	NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What evidence do we have about who will pay? • What impact will this have on the income available for these people?
Does the change alter who is eligible for the service?	NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What evidence do we have about who will no longer be eligible for the service? • Is this likely to lead to poorer outcomes for those who cannot access the service?
Does the change involve a reduction or removal of income transfers to service users?	NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What evidence do we have on who has benefits from these transfers? • What is the likely impact of the

		removal of the income to current beneficiaries?
Does the change involve a contracting out of a service currently provided in house?	NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there a need to include promotion of equality in the new contract arrangements?
CHANGES TO STAFFING		
Does the change involve a reduction in staff?	<p>YES</p> <p>The proposal is to bring the youth service in-house. The restructure of the service will take place after this has happened and will only affect senior management. A full EQIA will be undertaken at that point</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What evidence do we have about the composition of the current workforce? Are there some groups who are likely to be disproportionately affected by the proposed reduction?
Does the change involve a redesign of the roles of staff?	NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What evidence is there that this could have an impact on equal pay? Does the change reduce the ability of staff to work flexibly?

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Agenda Item 6.2

Committee/Meeting: Overview & Scrutiny	Date: 3 rd April 2012	Classification: Unrestricted	Report No:
Report of: Stephen Halsey, Corporate Director CLC		Title: Community Safety Plan 2012-13	
Originating officer(s) Emily Fieran-Reed		Wards Affected: All	

Lead Member	Deputy Mayor, Cllr Ohid Ahmed
Community Plan Theme	A Great Place to Live, A Healthy & Supportive Community
Strategic Priority	Improving the Public Realm, Helping People to Live Healthier Lives

1. **SUMMARY**

- 1.1. Community Safety Partnerships have a statutory duty to produce a Community Safety Plan which investigates challenges and opportunities for the borough and identifies its priorities for the term of the plan. This year the Executive Steering Group recommended to the Community Safety Partnership that the next plan should cover the 2012-13 financial year only given the unique environment that the Olympics and Paralympics will create in the borough.
- 1.2. The Plan outlines the Strategic Framework within Tower Hamlets, its links to the Community Safety Plan, the newly approved Community Safety Partnership Delivery Structure / membership and the Corporate and Partnership Olympic Impact Planning infrastructure. It identifies key crime drivers for 2012 based on both local and national research/knowledge and sets out the Community Safety Partnerships priorities for 2012. These are :
 - Violence
 - Serious Acquisitive Crime
 - Youth
 - Violence Against Women and Girls
 - Drugs / Alcohol
 - Integrated Offender Management
 - Anti-Social Behaviour
 - Cohesion and Hate Crime
 - Public Confidence
 - Olympics

- 1.3. The subgroups of the Community Safety Partnership will produce action plans (January – February 2012) that will engage with the CSP priorities throughout 2012 and each will be monitored at both Sub-Group and Community Safety Partnership level. The Plan must be considered by Cabinet before progressing to Full Council which it is scheduled to do on 18th April.

2. **DECISIONS REQUIRED**

Overview & Scrutiny Committee is recommended to:

- 2.1 Consider and comment on:

- the Community Safety Plan 2012-13 (Appendix A) and the priorities set out within it;
- the Development and Consultation Plan for the Community Safety Plan 2013 onwards, which is appendix 1 to the 2012-13 Plan.

3. **REASONS FOR THE DECISIONS**

- 3.1 Full Council must adopt a Community Safety 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 to be the best model to deliver a safer and more cohesive community in Tower Hamlets.

4. **ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS**

- 4.1 It is a statutory responsibility for Community Safety Partnerships to produce a Community Safety Plan and this is what the Community Safety Partnership have agreed will be their plan and priorities for the period 2012/13, thus there are no alternative options.

5. **BACKGROUND**

- 5.1 This Plan was produced by an executive steering group including senior representatives from the Police, Council, Probation, Health, Fire Service, Youth Services and policy officers from CLC.
- 5.2 It has been produced in line with the Crime and Disorder (Formulation and Implementation of Strategy) Regulations 2007.

- 5.3 A strategic assessment on crime and disorder data was carried out in September 2011 and the findings of this assessment were considered by the Executive Steering Group and the Community Safety Partnership. The Strategic Assessment was approved by the Community Safety Partnership in October 2011.
- 5.4 Engagement with residents has taken place via the Tower Hamlets Police and Community Safety Board (PCSB), which has obtained their views on the levels and patterns of crime, disorder and substance misuse in the borough. The Board has used a number of engagement methods to achieve this, including large public meetings, events targeted at particular sections of the community e.g. older or younger people and regular meetings of the PCSB members themselves, who are local residents. The CSP priorities of anti-social behaviour, drugs and alcohol and the Olympics, were particularly strong features of the feedback from this engagement and are therefore reflected in this plan's priorities.
- 5.5 To summarise, in arriving at the priorities and governance structure in this plan, the executive steering group with responsibility for producing the plan met, and specifically considered a number of key matters. These were i) the Strategic Assessment (which included data from partner agencies); ii) Relevant existing or emerging plans of partner agencies, including the Tower Hamlets Policing Plan and control strategy; iii) Existing or emerging performance indicators monitored by partner agencies; iv) Existing or emerging priorities of partner organisations and v) Feedback recorded from engagement with residents via the Tower Hamlets Police and Community Safety Board (this was also considered as an agenda item at the Community Safety Partnership).
- 5.6 As of 1st June 2011, through the amended Crime and Disorder Regulations, Community Safety Partnership's were given the opportunity to set the term of their Community Safety Plan for the coming period locally, as opposed to it previously being set by central government. This year the Executive Steering Group recommended to the Community Safety Partnership that the next plan should cover the 2012-13 financial year only, for a number of reasons which include the current economic and public sector funding conditions and the unique environment that the Olympics and Paralympics will create in the borough. The CSP agreed that the new plan would be for 2012-13 only during their October meeting and approved the Community Safety Plan 2012 in its draft form.
- 5.7 None of the sections are mutually exclusive and impacts will be addressed in more detail in the Delivery Action Plans for each Priority. The Delivery Action Plans may include some detailed analysis of data relating to particular priority areas.

6. BODY OF REPORT

6.1 The Community Safety Plan 2012-13 (see appendix A) identifies the priorities for the Community Safety Partnership to tackle in the financial year 2012/13. Based on public consultation and analysis of the Community Safety Partnership Strategic Review 2011, the Community Safety Partnership has agreed that the following areas of work will be their priorities for 2012/13.

- Violence – including assaults and gun and knife crime
- Serious Acquisitive Crime – including burglary, robbery and motor vehicle crime
- Youth – including a particular focus on young offenders
- Violence Against Women and Girls – including domestic violence and sexual offences
- Drugs and Alcohol – including treatment, as well as links to violence and acquisitive crime
- Integrated Offender Management – including reducing reoffending around an identified cohort of offenders
- Anti-Social Behaviour – including a wide range of nuisance causing, harassment, alarm and distress
- Cohesion and Hate Crime – including addressing prejudice and discrimination under all equalities strands and preventing violent extremism
- Public Confidence - including satisfaction of service users and perceptions of crime
- Olympics – identifying and recognising the impacts associated with this major event and the changes in population that result.

6.2 The Plan links these priorities to other existing frameworks across the Partnership, including the Community Plan, One Tower Hamlets, Localisation/Service Integration and the Victim, Offender, Location, Timed (VOLT) model of community safety management.

6.3 The governance structure for delivering against these priorities is set out, with the roles of the partnership forums and the diversity of their membership being highlighted. The links to operational delivery and to the community are identified. The Partnership Boards which reflect these key priority areas and report to the CSP are shown diagrammatically and consist of: -.

- Drug & Alcohol Action Team Board
- Youth Offending Team Management Board
- Safeguarding Boards (Children & Adults)
- Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour Reduction Board
- Integrated Offender Management Board
- Equality & Cohesion Board
- Domestic Violence Board
- Confidence & Satisfaction Board

- 6.3 The next Community Safety Plan after this one will cover the period from 1st April 2013 onwards. The Development and Consultation Plan relating to this is contained in Appendix B. It outlines the methodology for public consultation, production of the Strategic Review and the Community Safety Plan.

7. **COMMENTS OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER**

- 7.1 The report sets out the Community Safety Plan 2012-13 (Appendix A) detailing the priorities for the year. Whilst there are no specific financial implications emanating from the plan, the period covering the Olympics and Paralympics will impact significantly on resources and the Services ability to respond. The delivery of the plan through the Community Safety Partnership is expected to have a positive effect on the environment and will be contained within existing budgets.

**8. CONCURRENT REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF EXECUTIVE
(LEGAL SERVICES)**

- 8.1. On 13 July 2011, the Council adopted a revised Community Plan, which contains the Council's sustainable community strategy as required by section 4 of the Local Government Act 2000. A key theme of the Community Plan is to make Tower Hamlets a safe and cohesive community, that is, a safer place where people feel safer, get on better together and where difference is not seen as a threat, but a core-strength.
- 8.2. The Council is one of the responsible authorities for Tower Hamlets, within the meaning of section 5 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. Other responsible authorities for Tower Hamlets include: every provider of probation services in Tower Hamlets; the chief officer of police whose police area lies within Tower Hamlets; and the fire and rescue authority for Tower Hamlets. Together, the responsible authorities for Tower Hamlets are required to formulate and implement strategies for: the reduction of crime and disorder; combating the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances; and the reduction of re-offending. When formulating and implementing these strategies, each authority is required to have regard to the police and crime objectives set out in the police and crime plan for Tower Hamlets.
- 8.3. The Crime and Disorder (Formulation and Implementation of Strategy) Regulations 2007 require that there be a strategy group whose functions are to prepare strategic assessments, following community engagement, and to prepare and implement a partnership plan and community safety agreement for Tower Hamlets. The partnership plan must set out a crime and disorder reduction strategy, amongst other matters. The strategy group must consider the strategic assessment and the community safety agreement in the formulation of the partnership plan. The Safe and Cohesive Community Plan Delivery Group discharges these functions in Tower Hamlets. The report indicates that the Community Safety Plan is the relevant partnership plan and has been prepared in accordance with the Regulations.
- 8.4. The making of a crime and disorder reduction strategy pursuant to section 6 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 is a function that is required not to be the sole responsibility of the Council's executive. This is the effect of the Local Government Act 2000 and the Local Authorities (Functions and Responsibilities) (England) Regulations 2000. The requirement is reflected in the Council's Constitution, which makes the crime and disorder reduction strategy part of the Council's policy framework.
- 8.5. When planning action under the Community Safety Plan, it will be necessary for officers to have regard to the Council's statutory functions and ensure these are not exceeded.
- 8.6. Before adopting the Community Safety Plan, 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. An equality analysis is set out in the proposed Community Safety Plan that may form the basis of these considerations.

9. ONE TOWER HAMLETS CONSIDERATIONS

- 9.1 Equalities analysis has been carried out on the priorities identified in the Plan (see appendix 2 of Community Safety Plan) with recommendations made for further considerations when supporting action plans are developed.

10. SUSTAINABLE ACTION FOR A GREENER ENVIRONMENT

- 10.1 Implementation of the Community Safety Plan 2012 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.

11. RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

- 11.1 The Community Safety Plan sets out an overarching structure and framework of priorities within which management of risks will take place. There are no particular risk management implications attached to the plan itself.

12. CRIME AND DISORDER REDUCTION IMPLICATIONS

- 12.1 The Community Safety Plan 2012 will help to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and meet the Mayors priorities whilst reducing fear of crime and contributing to relevant community plan commitments.

13. EFFICIENCY STATEMENT

- 13.1 There are potentially significant efficiency gains from working in partnership to reduce crime and disorder in the borough. The Community Safety Plan 2012 is a partnership document and brings together key crime and disorder reduction agencies to work together and share resources.
- 13.2 There are also further efficiencies from addressing problems before they escalate, requiring less resource than would be necessary in dealing with a more serious problem at a later stage. These efficiencies would be spread across the Council and key partner agencies. This work is integrated in to the corporate efficiency planning processes supporting the Medium Term Financial Plan.

14. APPENDICES

Appendix A – Community Safety Plan 2012/13

Appendix B - Community Safety Plan 2013 onwards* Development and Consultation Plan

Appendix C – Equalities Analysis

Appendix D - Membership of Community Safety Partnership and Delivery Structure

**Local Government Act, 1972 Section 100D (As amended)
List of “Background Papers” used in the preparation of this report**

Strategic Review 2011

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Appendix A

Tower Hamlets Community Safety Plan
2012-2013

Foreword from Lutfur Rahman, Tower Hamlets Mayor

A great deal has already been achieved in Tower Hamlets to ensure that the borough is a safer place in which to live and work. The performance review of the Community Safety Partnership Plan from 2008 to 2011 speaks for itself in terms of the significant reductions in crime over that period. However, I also know that crime and anti-social behaviour remains a key area of concern for residents, and it is essential that we continue to make progress in tackling these issues. That is why I have made Community Safety one of my top five priorities for my Mayoral term of office and I'm working to ensure delivery in the many aspects that contribute towards a safer and more cohesive community.



This plan sets out how the Tower Hamlets Partnership organisations, through the Safe and Cohesive Community Plan Delivery Group, will continue to tackle crime and ASB; protecting communities as the Partnership addresses the exceptional challenges that we face over the next twelve months.

The challenges to be faced are significant. They include the requirement for the Council and Partnership to meet major reductions in the funding that comes from central Government. The economic downturn also has an impact, driving some types of criminal behaviour and influencing drug and alcohol use at a time when the Partnership organisations must reduce costs. There are major organisational and governance changes underway for the Police, the Council and the local NHS, and while all this is taking place we are working hard to ensure that everyone can safely enjoy the Olympic and Paralympics Games next summer.

Whilst these challenges are pressing, the Council has strong partnerships and excellent practices to tackle them. We are continuing to work towards tackling inequality, strengthening cohesion and building community leadership and personal responsibility under the One Tower Hamlets programme. Recent disturbances across the country demonstrate our robust structures for handling incidents and issues of community tension. The comparatively low levels of disturbance we experienced in the borough is testament to the excellent work across the council and by our partners to engage our young people and tackle the root causes of crime. In addition, our response, both organisational and from the community, to the threat posed by the English Defence League is a visible demonstration of our strength in the face of adversity.

Since being elected I have taken steps to ensure that there are more police officers on our streets where they work alongside the Council's own Tower Hamlets Enforcement Officers, to reassure residents and reduce anti-social behaviour, and it is good to see that public confidence in the way the Police and Council deal with concerns of crime and ASB is stronger. The Council's service localisation processes, sharing operating bases with front line Police staff, is helping to ensure that our focus is on the specific issues that affect communities across the borough.

I will continue to seek and prioritise actions that take us towards achieving a safe and high quality environment in which our communities can thrive.

Introduction from Cllr Ohid Ahmed, Deputy Mayor and Co-Chair of Community Safety Partnership

I believe that the residents of Tower Hamlets have the right to live safely in their local community with a good quality of life. The Community Safety Partnership Plan 2012 sets out our priorities as a partnership for the year to ensure that we achieve this for everyone in the borough.

I know that crime, anti-social behaviour and substance misuse are top priorities for residents in the borough. As the partnership continues to tackle these successfully we have seen an increase in residents feeling safer. The latest Annual Residents Survey, which took place in January 2011, showed that whilst crime remains our residents biggest priority, their concern about crime has reduced by 5% on the previous year (2010) and a 13% reduction on the year before that (2009).



Over the past 8 years partners in Tower Hamlets have made some of the largest year on year reductions in crime across London, in fact it is now 30% lower than it was in 2003. The Partnership is committed to maintain these reductions in the future and make Tower Hamlets one of the safest boroughs in London.

This document includes a summary of our performance over the past year, which, along with community views, has helped us to set the priorities within it. It has been developed and updated with the involvement of a wide range of partners including residents, police, council, fire brigade, probation, health, housing, voluntary, faith and community groups and businesses.

The Community Safety Plan - Strategic Framework

The Community Safety Plan is a key document, established by the Tower Hamlets Partnership to ensure that actions towards achieving the Community Plan Vision and Safe & Cohesive theme are delivered. The group with responsibility for establishing and monitoring the Community Safety Plan is the Community Safety Partnership which is known locally as the Safe & Cohesive Community Plan Delivery Group.

Further details of the relevant plans, strategies and governance arrangements are set out in the section.

Our Community Plan to 2020

The overall vision for the Community Plan remains to:

'Improve the lives of all those living and working in the borough'.

Turning this vision into reality requires us to achieve four priorities, articulated as the four themes of the Community Plan:

A Great Place to Live

- Tower Hamlets will be a place where people live in quality affordable housing, located in clean and safe neighbourhoods served by well connected and easy to access services and community facilities.

A Prosperous Community

- Tower Hamlets will be a place where everyone, regardless of their background and circumstances, has the aspiration and opportunity to achieve their full potential.

A Safe and Cohesive Community

- Tower Hamlets will be a safer place where people feel safer, get on better together and difference is not seen as threat, but core strength of the borough.

A Healthy and Supportive Community

- Tower Hamlets will be a place where people are supported to live healthier, more independent lives and the risk of harm and neglect to vulnerable children and adults is reduced.

The focus of the **Safe and Cohesive Community** theme is on reducing crime, drugs and anti social behaviour and on building a more cohesive and resilient community. Previously the crime agenda came under the Safe and Supportive Community plan theme. The 'supportive' element of this is now incorporated in the Healthy and Supportive Community theme, to better recognise the interface between health and social care.

Though presented as four distinct themes, these priorities are not mutually exclusive but interdependent. For example, improving housing, employment and health will all reduce crime and vice versa. Collectively these themes are aimed at delivering the social, economic and environmental changes necessary to improve the lives of local people.

More detail on the vision for a Safe and Cohesive Community is included in the section below.

The Community Plan priorities are underpinned by four cross-cutting principles that will guide how we work together to achieve our shared vision. These principles apply to each of the Community Plan themes and are integral to the delivery of the Plan. They are as follows:

One Tower Hamlets: tackling inequality, strengthening cohesion and building community leadership

- During the refresh of the Community Plan in 2008 residents articulated their worries that the achievements and aspirations of the borough could be undermined by community tensions arising from the experience of inequality in a diverse area. Since then 'One Tower Hamlets' has become more than a unifying slogan and is a cycle of action underpinning and overarching all we do. In a tough economic and political climate it describes our vision and values and thereby builds the resilience of partners, their staff, residents and elected councillors to seek the right local solutions to reduce crime. One Tower Hamlets therefore is key to challenging the many forms of crime (including Hate Crime), anti-social behaviour and drug and alcohol misuse arising from poverty and inequality.

Tackling inequality through efficiency and the delivery value for money services

- We are experiencing the most financially challenging time for public services ever. As such, we need to ensure that our approach to crime and cohesion becomes more efficient and uses resources more effectively through a robust understanding of the communities we serve and their needs.

Strengthening cohesion through engagement with a powerful public

- Action by any one agency alone cannot reduce crime and anti-social behaviour or improve cohesion. We need to continue to work together both internally and externally through generic working, joint tasking, development of intelligence and analytical models, asset sharing and joint commissioning. In turn staff that see themselves as partners are better able to work with local people on finding local solutions. This will involve building on our strong history of using innovative methods to engage the borough's diverse communities to help improve services.

Building community leadership and responsibility through delivering services closer to people

- Our localisation programme is bringing services together locally, increasing coordination and local knowledge, and enabling local people to take greater ownership of their services. This relationship has the potential to get to the heart of reducing crime where it most impacts on everyday life.

There is therefore a business, moral and reputational case for making 'One Tower Hamlets' real. In addition since April 2011 we have a statutory duty to have 'due regard' to the public sector Equality Duty to:

- Eliminate harassment and discrimination
- Advance equality of opportunity
- Foster good relation between different people

All public bodies are subject to the Duty, as are private and third sector organisations providing public services. It involves having an understanding of our communities and workforces based on the 'protected characteristics' of age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion/belief, sex and sexuality. Reducing crime effectively will be a fundamental way of demonstrating 'due regard' in Tower Hamlets.

A Safe & Cohesive Community

As set out in our refreshed Community Plan to 2020, our vision for a Safe and Cohesive Community is:

To have a safer Tower Hamlets: a place where everyone feels safe, gets on better together and difference is not seen as threat but a core strength of the borough.

Challenges and Opportunities for Tower Hamlets

Over the past 8 years, the partnership agencies in Tower Hamlets have made some of the largest year on year reductions of crime when compared to the rest of London. Crime in the borough is now 30% lower than it was 8 years ago although rates continue to be amongst the highest in London. We recognise that reducing crime alone is not enough; residents need to feel safer in their neighbourhood and when moving about the borough.

Visible crime plays a strong role in people's sense of feeling safe; this includes drug use and drug dealing, with many people reporting it to be a problem in their local area, particularly around Bethnal Green, Spitalfields and Banglatown.

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) is also a key driver to people feeling unsafe. ASB is a complex issue. What might be perceived as antisocial behaviour by one group could be seen by others as appropriate use of public space. What is clear is that ASB affects all members of our community. It can blight neighbourhoods and affect people's wellbeing.

The Tower Hamlets Partnership defines ASB as any aggressive, intimidating or destructive activity which damages or destroys another person's quality of life. Better managing ASB, particularly low-level persistent ASB such as nuisance and intimidating behaviour, is crucial to improving people's sense of feeling safe. Residents have told us that the council's Tower Hamlets Enforcement Officers (THEOs) and the Police Safer Neighbourhood Teams have improved the levels of visible enforcement and made them feel safer but believe that more needs to be done to tackle and prevent crime in the borough.

The Annual Residents Survey (ARS) 2010/11 results show that whilst crime remains the biggest overall concern for residents, with 42% Tower Hamlets residents listing it as an area of personal concern, this figure shows a 5% reduction from 2009/10 and a 13% reduction since 2007/08. Much of this perception change is linked directly to the steadily improving perceptions local people have regarding the level of ASB in their area. Since 2008 residents perceptions of all main categories of ASB being a big or very big problem has dropped significantly.

- Teenagers hanging around on the streets (from 67% to 54%)
- People using or dealing drugs (from 62% to 52%)
- Drunk or Rowdy behaviour (from 47% to 40%)
- Vandalism and graffiti (from 54% to 37%)
- Abandoned cars (27% to 12%)

However, we are now entering an incredibly challenging period. We are facing the run up to the Olympic Games coinciding with unprecedented public sector budget cuts, punitive welfare reforms and a faltering economy. It has the potential of a perfect storm of circumstances that is likely to manifest in significant upward pressures in all areas of Crime and ASB.

The Metropolitan Police is currently proposing a policy of reducing the numbers of Police counter service facilities (Public 'walk in' police offices staffed with a public facing counter service) across London. This will result in a reduction of such facilities in the Borough. The Police case is that modern methods of communication and telephone channels no longer require so many counter based facilities and they are realigning the service to reflect modern shifts in communication.

Currently public counters exist at Bethnal Green, Bow, Limehouse, Brick Lane, and the Isle of Dogs. Lime House and Bethnal Green are open 24 hours and the others have restricted opening times. The London Wide MPS review sought views on closing all counters, apart from one in each borough that may be open 24 hrs. There is also a possibility that that some boroughs may be required to share a 24 hr front counter.

However, in Tower Hamlets, a high proportion of residents remain technology poor and are less likely to use alternative reporting routes. It is currently not clear at a borough level what business data on visitor numbers has been used or the extent to which the move is supported or understood by residents.

Tower Hamlets has long been a place where people from different backgrounds have lived together and there are now over 90 languages spoken in the borough. Part of the vibrancy and strength of the borough is its historic attraction of diverse people and communities. However, a fear of crime, a lack of understanding of difference between some communities and the historic social and economic challenges facing the borough, can threaten its cohesiveness. Strengthening community cohesion is important as it impacts upon the social fabric of the borough and the wellbeing of residents.

If the Council and its partners are to be able to go forward together and tackle the challenges outlined above, a comprehensive review of our enforcement functions are required to ensure that we can quickly target enforcement services where they are most needed, in a way that is intelligent which has a visible impact.

Making Tower Hamlets a Safe and Cohesive Community

The Partnership's problem-solving approach to tackling crime focuses on the victim, offender and location of crime to better detect and prevent crime. We know that the majority of crimes are committed by a small group of people and are concentrated in particular areas across the borough. Shared crime data will be used to analyse crime trends and develop better initiatives to target crime hotspots.

This is underpinned by a stronger focus on enforcement. The Council and Police will use existing enforcement powers, particularly on licensing, to target anti-social behaviour around particular premises and establishments. Local partners will be bringing together their enforcement resources to ensure that effort is targeted

where it is most needed in a co-ordinated way to achieve maximum impact. For example we have integrated local police and Council enforcement services in the Toby Club, to effectively deploy our resources in one of the highest crime areas in the borough, and the next shared facility is already being planned.

This strong enforcement approach is coupled with interventionist support to address the socio-economic causes of crime and anti-social behaviour. Poverty, deprivation, poor parenting and a lack of positive activities often lead people, particularly young people, into anti-social and criminal activities. Providing support for those at risk of criminal activity, including effective treatment for problematic drug users and housing and employment support for ex-offenders will help prevent crime and social exclusion.

Greater community involvement in community safety and in holding the police and community safety partnership to account is crucial to making Tower Hamlets a safer and more cohesive borough. We will make greater use of ward panels, neighbourhood watch groups, police volunteers, police cadets and the Police and Community Safety Board – a resident-led body informing policing priorities – to help improve local policing. Using the community role of Councillors will also be crucial both at a ward and borough-wide level using the expertise and different perspectives of Executive members and those on Overview and Scrutiny.

A fundamental aspect to cohesion is the perception of fairness. Tensions often arise between communities when one group feels that it is being treated less favourably compared to another. Our approach to fostering community cohesion is based on providing inclusive services and working closer with communities. The way we deliver services and take decisions has a significant impact on how people feel about their local area and perceptions of fairness. We will work with communities to help build stronger relationships between people. Promoting community cohesion amongst our young people is an important aspect of this. It will help support interaction, mutual understanding and respect between and within communities.

The work of the borough's community forums, including the Inter Faith Forum, Rainbow Hamlets (our local LGBT forum), the New Residents and Refugees Forum and the No Place for Hate Campaign, will be important to celebrating and strengthening community cohesion. Local community leaders also have an integral role to play in fostering community cohesion. Councillors, for example, have championed cohesion in the borough, spearheading innovative work to tackle cohesion issues.

Tackling violent extremism remains a key priority for the Partnership. We are currently evaluating what we have learnt over the last three years about the risk of violent extremism in Tower Hamlets and what works in reducing the vulnerability of individuals to extremism and improving community resilience. We are using this information to develop a more effective and flexible local response to preventing extremism and applying learning in key service areas including youth services and safeguarding. The government recently published its new Prevent Strategy and work is progressing with partners to develop our local response.

To make Tower Hamlets a Safe and Cohesive Community the Partnership will focus on achieving the following objectives:

- Objective 1: Focusing on crime and anti-social behaviour
- Objective 2: Reducing re-offending
- Objective 3: Reducing the fear of crime
- Objective 4: Fostering greater community cohesion
- Objective 5: Tackling violent extremism

One Tower Hamlets Focus

As part of making Tower Hamlets a safer borough the Partnership is committed to reducing crime and making people feel safer, including protecting and supporting victims of crime. The borough has experienced an increase in violence against women which remains largely hidden and victims often suffer in silence. Children who experience domestic violence are denied the safety and protection they need at home to achieve and become confident, healthy adults.

Hate crime also remains a challenge for the borough. Diversity is one of the borough's key strengths and the majority of people get on well together. However there can be levels of tension between groups. If these are left unchecked they can undermine cohesion in the borough and make people feel unsafe, denying them of the right to live, work and study in the borough safe from fear and intimidation.

The Partnership recognises the importance of cohesion to delivering One Tower Hamlets and the Community Plan priorities. It will work together to foster cohesion supported by a shared cohesion framework.

In order to achieve our commitments to One Tower Hamlets we will:

- Prevent and reduce violence against women and girls.
- Target all forms of hate crime and anti-social behaviour.
- Develop and deliver the Partnership's approach to community cohesion.

Contributing Partnership Strategies

Alongside this document, the following strategies will help make Tower Hamlets more safe and cohesive:

- Children and Young People's Plan
- Substance Misuse Strategy 2011-2014 (Drugs & Alcohol)
- Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy
- Integrated Offender Management Plan
- PREVENT Plan (under review in line with National Guidance)
- ASB Profile
- Hate Crime Strategy

A Safe & Cohesive Community - Delivery Structure

The Safe & Cohesive Community Plan Delivery Group (Community Safety Partnership) exists to ensure there is efficient and effective governance, reporting and accountability against the Community Plan themes and vision. The delivery structure brings together two approaches:

The VOLT model

VOLT stands for Victim – Offender – Location - Time: These are the elements that make up virtually any crime. This model has been developed by the Metropolitan Police Service to help ensure best use of resources. It does this by helping ensure that the right resources are in the right place at the right time and targeting the priorities identified through analytical intelligence. The result is enhanced operational co-ordination.

The VOLT approach is reflected in the CSP governance model:

- The Domestic Violence and Hate Crime Boards are primarily **victim** focussed
- The approach to **offenders** is to be co-ordinated through a single Integrated Offender Management Board
- **Locations** are at the centre of Service Integration work detailed below which has adopted a Joint Tasking approach to ensure that resources are deployed at the most appropriate **location** and **time**. This will be monitored through the Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour Reduction Board.

Service Integration

The Service Integration Teams will seek to make best use of existing local structures to enable effective tasking and resolution of identified local priorities and problem solving. This involves a review of the way we engage residents, work together to solve problems and implement strategy.

The Service Integration Team will have 3 characteristics:

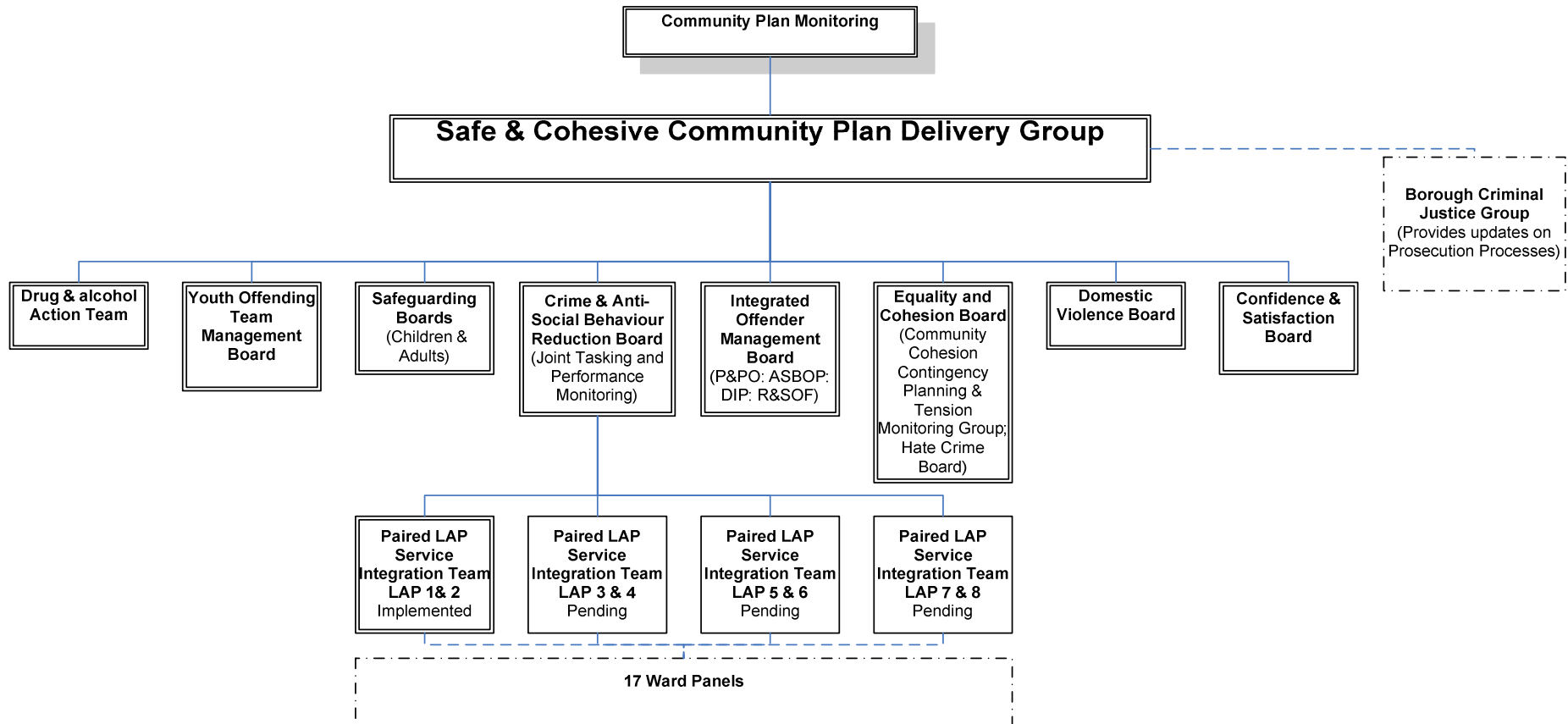
- Neighbourhood focus to enable direct management of service standards and local accountability by residents through the Neighbourhood Agreement.
- Locality prioritisation through the Police Safer Neighbourhood Ward Panels. The recommendation is that the Ward Panels will set at least 3 community priorities which will cover policing and LBTH Communities Localities and Culture priorities. It will become the responsibility of the Service Integration Team to problem solve against these priorities.
- Strategic delivery and accountability: Service Integration Teams will be responsible for the local delivery of the Community Safety Plan. Cross-agency activity will be co-ordinated through joint tasking on a monthly or more frequent basis. The Crime & Anti-social Behaviour Reduction Board will meet quarterly to monitor the performance of each of the Service Integration Teams.

In addition to the arrangements outlined above, there is a statutory requirement to have a Drug and Alcohol Action Team board, a Youth Offending Board, and the Adults Safeguarding Board.

Other boards exist that do not specifically fit the VOLT / Service Integration model outlined above due to their specific focus. These include the Cohesion Board and the Confidence & Satisfaction Board which are detailed below.

The diagram on the following page shows the delivery structure for the Safe & Cohesive Community Plan Delivery Group (Community Safety Partnership):

Safe and Cohesive Community Delivery Structure



With regard to each of the groups within this structure:

- **Safe & Cohesive Community Plan Delivery Group (Community Safety Partnership)**

This group is accountable for the reduction of crime and increasing community cohesion. It will determine priorities and oversee the statutory and non-statutory boards and panels responsible for the specific elements of this. It meets on a bi-monthly basis and is co-chaired by the Metropolitan Police Service Tower Hamlets Borough Commander and the Deputy Mayor for Tower Hamlets with responsibility for Community Safety. It is also responsible for ensuring that the Partners meet their statutory obligations in relation to strategic review and planning for the safety of the borough's community. Membership to this Group is at Chief Executive or Corporate Director level across key public agencies. For a full list of members see Appendix 3

- **Youth Offending Team Management Board**

The YOT Management Board oversees the youth offending multi-agency team which comprises of staff from; the Council; Police; Social Services; Education; Youth Service; Probation and the Health Service. The team works with young people from arrest through to sentencing. They provide services to the youth court, and work with young people given final warnings from the police and those given community sentences. The team also works with young people and the community to prevent young people from entering the criminal justice system.

- **Safeguarding Boards (Children & Adults)**

These two separate multi agency steering groups comprise of lead officers from; Health; Police; Housing; Education; Commissioning Bodies; Voluntary Sector; Probation; Legal Services; Department of working Pensions; and Social Services who are the lead agency. The steering groups co-ordinate activity aimed at ensuring that vulnerable children and adults are protected through the application of the London Borough of Tower Hamlet's Children and Adult Protection Policies.

- **Drug & Alcohol Action Team Board**

This is chaired by the council Corporate Director for Communities, Localities and Culture, with membership consisting of representatives from the Tower Hamlets NHS Primary Care Trust (PCT), the Metropolitan Police Service, The National Probation Service and LBTH Adult and Children's (social) services. It is a statutory board with responsibilities for coordinating and commissioning services relating to drug and alcohol treatment; young people's treatment, education and prevention developing community capacity; and tackling the availability of drugs.

- **Domestic Violence Board**

This board oversees our multi-agency approach to domestic violence. It has oversight of the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Case conference (MARAC) and monitors the effectiveness of the Serious Domestic Violence Court.

- **Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour Reduction Board**

This Board will be established as part of the programme to join together service delivery in the localities. The group will meet quarterly to monitor the performance of each Service Integration Team (SIT). On a monthly basis this group will carryout joint tasking across all 4 Service Integration Teams. The membership of this group will include Service Heads from CLC, Police Superintendent, and the Service Head Youth Services. Day to day management of the SIT's will be the responsibility of the Locality Co-ordinator with monthly meetings chaired by Chief Inspector or CLC Service Head on a rotating basis. External partners such as Head Teachers, RSL's, and religious leaders will also be invited to these monthly meetings.

- **Integrated Offender Management**

This new group will responsible for the management of offenders in the community. It brings together a range of activity including the Priority Prolific Offender Scheme, the Youth Offending Team, Probation and the Drugs Intervention Programme. The objective of this work is to increase community safety through reducing re-offending.

- **Equality and Cohesion Board**

This board has responsibility for the delivery of the Preventing Violent Extremism (Prevent) programme and partnership work to promote cohesion. It also has oversight of the Community Cohesion Contingency Planning & Tension Monitoring Group, the Hate Crime Board and the Preventing Violent Extremism Programme Board.

- **Confidence & Satisfaction Board**

The confidence and satisfaction of the community in our shared approach to crime and cohesion are key success measures. This group will have an overview of activity to ensure that community views and concerns are understood and addressed efficiently and effectively. It will also ensure that residents have access to relevant information, including feedback of actions taken.

NB. Key Partners of the Community Safety Partnership also come together for Olympic Planning via the Olympic Planning Operations Group for the period leading up to and including the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

Drivers of Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour

For a crime to take place there needs to be reason. If a crime is an effect, then the cause or 'driver' as we call it is normally that reason.

There can be many reasons for crime and anti-social behaviour to take place. Drivers include poverty and unemployment, both of which are high within the borough. Others can include poor parenting, low academic achievement or society in general. Two key drivers within the borough are drugs and alcohol.

In some respects, the Olympics could also be seen as a driver of crime, due to the increased population both leading up to and during the games.

Drugs

¹There is a clear link between dependent drug users of Class A drugs, like heroin and crack cocaine, and acquisitive crimes, such as theft, burglary, robbery, fraud and shoplifting committed in order to fund that habit. People arrested for "trigger offences" – those most associated with drug use – are tested for drugs and many test positive.

A Class A drug habit may cost the user in the region of £15,000 - £30,000 a year. As stolen goods may only sell for about a third of their value, this could mean a single user being responsible for up to £90,000 per year of acquisitive crime.

There are an estimated 130,000 - 200,000 problematic drug users in the United Kingdom. It is estimated that the market value of goods stolen to fund drugs habits in the UK could be £2 - £2.5 billion each year.

Drugs are linked to crime and anti-social behaviour in a number of other ways. There are the crimes of possession, supply of drugs and driving whilst unfit through drugs. However there are also links to violence and possession of weapons, particularly relating to drug dealing.

Drug use and dealing can also lead to anti-social behaviour due to the effects it has on the surrounding community. Drugs can cause users to act differently, becoming less considerate of others, more abusive and sometimes violent. Drug users may also discard drugs paraphernalia once they have taken it, leading to drugs litter such as needles. Groups of people congregating in public to use drugs can impact on the local community's feeling of safety and confidence to go out in public.

A high percentage of sex workers are addicted to Class A drugs. Whilst prostitution itself is not a crime, in some cases it can have negative impacts on the local community, through anti-social behaviour, sex acts taking place in public and discarded condoms.

¹Drugscope How much crime is drug related? January 2004

Alcohol

Alcohol affects the human body by lowering inhibitions, increasing the likelihood of making bad decisions, misinterpreting situations and acting out of character. All these effects on the human body can make a person more likely to be either a victim or perpetrator of crime.

Alcohol is often linked to violence and anti-social behaviour, Drink Aware estimated that 23,000 alcohol related incidents take place in the UK every week, including street fights, breaches of the peace and drunk and disorderly conduct.

Research by the Home Office found that more than half of all violent crime is committed by offenders who are drunk and more than a third happens in and around pubs and clubs. One third of all reported domestic violence is linked to alcohol misuse. The British Medical Association has said that Alcohol is a factor in:

- 60 -70% of homicides
- 75% of stabbings
- 70% of beatings
- 50% of fights and domestic assaults

It is important to emphasise that the majority of people who drink alcohol are not violent but drinking increases the likelihood of being a victim of alcohol related violence.

According to the Home Office², the overall cost of crime and anti-social behaviour linked to alcohol misuse in the UK is estimated at between £8 and £13 billion per year. This is solely based on the crime element of alcohol misuse and does not include the costs which are borne by the NHS for related health conditions. The rate of alcohol related hospital admissions is increasing by 70,000 every year.

Alcohol misuse is known to be a driver for violence towards strangers in public places (including in and around licensed premises) and towards family members (domestically in the home). Nationally, it is estimated that nearly half of all violent crimes and anti-social behaviour is alcohol related.

Alcohol misuse is closely linked to anti-social behaviour in a number of ways, all stemming from the effect that alcohol has on the user's behaviour. People drinking in licensed premises can cause disturbances in the surrounding area as they make loud noises upon leaving, are less considerate to local residents, discard rubbish (either empty bottles/cans or food) and urinate in public.

Alcohol misuse in public places can impact on the community's feeling of safety and confidence to go out in public as residents report feeling intimidated, particularly by noisy, abusive and inconsiderate behaviour.

²Home Office 19-01-2010 "Government reveals tough new powers to tackle alcohol crime"

Olympics

From one perspective, the Olympics and Paralympics can be seen as a driver of crime and anti-social behaviour, through attracting larger numbers of people into Tower Hamlets and London more generally, including through employment, development, and to attend events. This may impact in a negative way through providing more opportunities to commit crime.

Particular phases of the Olympics could stimulate an increase in specific types of crime and anti-social behaviour, for example the construction of venues could link to acquisitive crime from building sites and contractor vehicles and the 'games time' may be linked to increases in prostitution, robbery, domestic violence and drug dealing.

Analysis of over 100 crime and disorder documents relating to Tower Hamlets, the national picture and the international picture has shown the following are potential risks related to the Olympics and the large number of people entering and or gathering in Tower Hamlets:

Large public gatherings / events and sporting events can lead to alcohol consumption, assaults, robbery, theft, disorder, recreational drug use, drug dealing and anti-social behaviour as they leave the venues.

Large influx of tourists unfamiliar with the local environment can lead to increases of theft and robbery.

World media attention on the area can lead to increases in public protests and counter demonstrations and in turn flash points for disorder, criminal damage and violence.

Increased demand for prostitution can lead to increases in people trafficking, sexual exploitation and related anti-social behaviour.

Increased alcohol consumption following sporting events often leads to increases in anti-social behaviour and domestic violence.

Disruption to the public transport network could impact of drug treatment services which in turn could lead to increases in drug use and acquisitive crime.

It is important to remember that while the Olympics can be seen as a driver for crime and anti-social behaviour, the partnership's effort to manage the potential risks could also have positive effects on crime and public perceptions of safety. For example, an increased level of service resourcing and highly visible officers in the public realm could act as a deterrent for opportunist crime and also increase public feelings of safety and confidence in partnership agencies. This increased high visibility could also act as a deterrent to criminals in the surrounding areas.

Evidence gathered from previous Olympic host cities has shown that crime and ASB increase both in absolute terms and rates. For example, downtown Vancouver experienced 30% increase in overall violent crime during the 2010 Winter Games while Manchester reported a similar uplift during the Commonwealth Games in 2002 (personal communication from Mark Ross, Business Link Manager). As a consequence of the Olympics and Paralympics, it is therefore highly likely that partner agencies will face significant rises in local crime and ASB reports across the summer of 2012 which may jeopardise targets based on Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and statutory response times.

Community Safety Plan Priorities

The Community Safety Partnership is made up of a large number of agencies who have a responsibility to tackle crime and anti-social behaviour or to improve community cohesion. As a partnership, we are committed to the following priorities in 2012-13.

Violence

Violent crime has a far reaching and enduring effect on its victims. The fear of violent crime within a community can greatly affect the way that the community behaves and interacts. These crimes by their very nature have an effect on the victim which is often traumatic and life long. Often a single encounter of a violent nature will cause an individual to change the way in which they conduct their lives, often to the detriment and hardship of the victim.

Our approach to violent crime is focussed on tackling and reducing all types of violent crime within the community. Violence includes gun crime, knife crime, 'most serious violence' and 'assault with injury'³

The partnership also recognises the seriousness of violence towards hospital and ambulance workers. It will improve data sharing protocols to increase reporting and robust prosecutions.

Measures of the partnership's performance on Violence include:

- Number of 'Most serious violence' offences (formerly NI15)
- Most serious violence Sanctioned Detection (SD) rate
- Number of Gun Crimes and Gun Crime SD Rate
- Number of Knife Crimes and Knife crime SD Rate
- Number of Assaults with Injury

³ Gun Crime

Violence Against the Person, robbery, burglary and sexual offences in which a firearm (defined as a weapon covered by Firearms Acts 1968 to 1988 and excluding CS/pepper spray) are used.

Knife Crime

All offences of Murder, attempted murder, threats to kill, manslaughter, infanticide, wounding or carrying out an act endangering life, GBH without intent, ABH and other injury, sexual assault, rape, robbery where a knife or sharp instrument (defined as any instrument that can pierce the skin) has been used.

Most serious violence & assault with injury

MSV: Homicide and Child Destruction, Attempted Murder, Wounding or other act endangering life, GBH (Part), Causing Death by Dangerous/Careless/ Inconsiderate Driving, Causing Death by Aggravated Vehicle Taking.
Assault with injury: ABH and other injury and racially or religiously aggravated ABH and other injury

Serious Acquisitive Crime

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 (both theft from and theft of a motor vehicle). These crimes are often committed by a small number of prolific offenders with drug misuse acting as a driver and the proceeds of acquisitive crime used to fund addictions.

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 in local community safety agencies.

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.

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.

Measures of the partnership's performance on Serious Acquisitive Crime include:

- Number of Serious Acquisitive Crimes (formerly NI16)
- Number of Personal Robberies
- Number of Commercial Robberies
- Total Robbery numbers
- Robbery SD Rate
- Number of Residential Burglaries**
- Residential Burglary SD Rate
- Residential Burglary SD Rate excluding offences Taken Into Consideration (TIC)
- Number of thefts of Motor Vehicles
- Number of thefts From Motor Vehicles
- Serious Acquisitive Crime SD Rate

Youth

While Tower Hamlets has one of London's highest proportions of young people in its population, young offenders are a small, but growing minority within that population. In the recent London disturbances only seven young people residing in Tower Hamlets were charged with related offences.

Priority areas set by the Government for the coming year for Youth Offending Services (YOS) are;

- The Reduction of First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice System
- The Reduction of Custody (remands and Custodial Sentences)
- The Reduction of Re-offending

Serious Youth Violence, Youth Violence and Youth Anti-Social Behaviour rightly remain a concern for the Community Safety Partnership and are part of our strategic plan.

The Partnership and the Mayor's priorities show commitment to improving youth educational attainment thereby giving young people positive futures to work towards. We hope to continue to intervene early to divert young people from crime and anti-social behaviour by providing positive activities for young people, and supporting them to resist entering into destructive lifestyles, anti-social behaviour or criminality. Our record in doing so through the YOS Early Intervention and Prevention strand is well documented in the current Strategic Review Update draft as follows.

First Time Entrants (FTE) 2010/11

The 2010/11 rate per 100,000 is the lowest since records began in 2000/01. Since 2009, the youth offending service has been able to make a significant reduction in the FTE rate per 100,000 youth population, despite the rise in the number of young people receiving pre-court disposals. In 2010/11, we exceeded our FTE target; however, it remains above the London average.

Despite the evident success of the Early Intervention/Prevention work of the Youth Offending Service, the demand on the statutory services of the Youth Offending Team has still increased - and the threat to the continuation of early intervention work through uncertain funding (The service is not funded beyond March 2012) represents an additional threat in terms of achieving all of the Government's targets - If Early Intervention is discontinued, Re-offending and Custodial rates will inevitably increase. This is a further concern for Community Safety and the Council's budget as the government is transferring the cost of custody to the Local Authority and introducing Payment by Results for our service.

The Reduction of Custody (remands and Custodial Sentences)

The Reduction of Re-offending

The Youth Offending Team has recently been subject to a Core Case Inspection by HMIP which focussed on three areas;

- The Safeguarding of young people
- The Management of Harm (Public Protection)
- The Likelihood of Re-offending

Findings were as follows:

	Scores from Wales and the English regions that have been inspected to date			Scores for Tower Hamlets and City YOT
	Lowest	Highest	Average	
'Safeguarding' work (action to protect the young person)	37%	91%	68%	64%
'Risk of Harm to others' work (action to protect the public)	36%	85%	63%	49%
'Likelihood of Re-offending' work (individual less likely to re-offend)	43%	87%	71%	71%

Our plan for the coming year in the statutory area of work is to devise and implement a robust action plan to raise our performance in these areas - whilst we recognise that the Inspection focussed on processes rather than outcomes for children and young people (in the latter our performance is strong) we fully accept the Inspectorate's findings that our assessment of offenders needs and the delivery of our work could be smarter, more efficient and even more effective. We will also continue to innovate and adapt as the Ministry of Justice becomes our governing body, with the imminent demise of the Youth Justice Board for England and Wales.

For example, along with Hackney (as lead Authority) Haringey, Islington, Newham, Redbridge and Waltham Forest we are embarking on a two year "Youth Justice Re-investment" grant funded (Reducing Pathways to Custody) pilot using Multi-Systemic Therapy to work with Offenders on the brink of custody and their families where home conditions and relationships are assessed to be a core cause of offending. This is one of the first "Payment by Results" pilot schemes in the country it commenced in October 2011

Measures of the partnership's performance on Youth include:

- Number of Serious Youth Violence and Youth Violence offences
- Triage diverting 1st time offenders from Youth Justice Board
 - a) referrals to triage
 - b) satisfactory completion of intervention
 - c) satisfactory completion of intervention who go on to re-offend
 - d) failed to complete intervention who go on to re-offend
- Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders (formerly NI19)

Violence Against Women and Girls

Violence against women and girls includes domestic abuse / violence where the victim knows the offender / perpetrator, sexual offences where the offender is not known to the victim and crimes such as female genital mutilation and honour based violence. Sex workers are particularly at risk of being exploited and victimised in these ways and so are specifically considered as part of this section.

Domestic abuse is defined as any incident of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse which is of a psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional nature between two adults who are or have been intimate partners regardless of gender. It also includes family members which are defined as mother, father, son, daughter, brother, and sister, grandparents, in-laws and step family. It is a major cause of homelessness, as well as a factor in a high proportion of child protection cases.

Our work on domestic violence is focused on increasing reporting, increasing successful prosecutions, and reducing incidents.

We aim to prevent domestic violence and reduce the harm it causes by developing a co-ordinated community response that supports and protects victims, holds abusers to account and reduces social tolerance through awareness raising campaigns and community education activities. The Tower Hamlets Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference ensures that high risk victims are identified and assessed so that each is given the appropriate level of support from suitable agencies. The Specialist Domestic Violence Court ensures that court cases are fast tracked and victims effectively supported to ensure that more cases are successful at court.

Female prostitutes are often at risk of violent crime in the course of their work which can include both physical and sexual attacks, including rape. Perpetrators of such offences include violent clients and pimps. Many prostitutes or sex workers also face domestic abuse / violence from their partners, especially if the partner is also their pimp. Violence is a common mechanism of control.

There tend to be higher levels of violence committed against street sex workers compared with off-street workers, the latter often going unreported to the police. Prostitutes often put themselves at increased risk by taking their clients to 'out of the way' places, where they are less likely to be interrupted.

There is evidence that trafficked women are working in the borough. The increase in human trafficking for sexual exploitation is also fuelling the market for prostitution in the UK, although this is largely confined to off street and residential premises such as brothels, massage parlours, saunas and in residential flats. This is a lucrative business and is often linked with other organised criminal activity such as immigration crime, violence, drug abuse and money laundering. Women may be vulnerable to exploitation because of their immigration status, economic situation or, more often, because they are subjected to abuse, coercion and violence.

Safe Exit at Toynbee Hall is a key agency bringing together voluntary and statutory agencies to develop better services for people in prostitution and to reduce the impact of prostitution on communities. They work in partnership on strategies to reduce harm to those involved, to support them to change their lifestyles and to prevent vulnerable people entering prostitution.

The Partnership's work on sexual violence focuses on increasing reporting and prosecutions, reducing incidents and raising awareness of services. We will work on encouraging victims to report these crimes to the police, and encouraging take up of specialist support available, for example, through Haven Sexual Assault Referral Centre, in Whitechapel. We will focus on providing training to key professionals such as health service and housing providers to increase their understanding of the issues involved.

Measures of the partnership's performance on Violence Against Women and Girls include:

- Number of domestic Violence Offences
- Domestic Violence SD Rate
- Domestic Offence Arrest Rate
- Number of rapes
- Rape SD rate
- Number of other Serious Sexual Offences***
- Other Serious Sexual Offences SD Rate
- Reduce the length of time Domestic Violence is experienced before it is initially reported to a specialist agency.
- Number of repeat incidents of domestic violence
- Number of DV Murders (was NI34)

*** Other Serious Sexual Offences – includes sexual activity involving a child under 16, incest or familial sexual offences, exploitation of prostitution, soliciting for the purpose of prostitution, abuse of position of trust of a sexual nature, sexual grooming, other miscellaneous sexual offences, unnatural sexual offences, exposure and voyeurism.

Drugs / Alcohol

Alcohol consumption is increasing and particular concerns include underage drinking and alcohol related health problems. Anti-social behaviour caused by excessive drinking has an impact in many areas of community life.

⁴Nationally, it is estimated that nearly half of all violent crime and antisocial behaviour is alcohol related. Between April 2009 and March 2010 drug related offences (dealing and possession) in Tower Hamlets accounted for 12.2% of all “notifiable” offences dealt with by the police. This is the second highest rate in London. Where mandatory drug tests in police custody suites have been undertaken, 30% of those tested have had a positive result for opiates or cocaine (Class A drugs).

The most recent estimate suggests that there are around 3,795 problematic drug users in Tower Hamlets; Of this number, 1,775 (47%) are estimated to have not yet engaged with treatment.

It has been estimated nationally that the cost of alcohol misuse is huge, with at least £6 billion wasted every year. However it is also a fact that treatment can be cost effective – for every £1 spent on treatment, £5 is saved elsewhere. For drug misuse treatment, similar financial benefits are possible: for every £1 spent on drug treatment in Tower Hamlets, £3.95 is saved on health and crime costs.

In Tower Hamlets, we will support people and families to make healthy lifestyle choices; we will reduce harm to those at risk, and empower those who are addicted or dependent on drugs or alcohol to recover. We will relentlessly bear down on the crime and anti-social behaviour associated with drug and alcohol misuse that impacts on our communities.

The Partnership aims to help people who are addicted to or dependent on drugs or alcohol to recover, by enabling, empowering and supporting them to progress along a journey of sustainable improvement to their health, well-being and independence.

The Partnership is very aware of the serious social, psychological and physical complications of drug use, as well as the issue of multiple drug use or combined substance misuse and mental health problems (known as dual diagnosis). We believe that our services are particularly attuned to the needs of complex clients and while this is a historically challenging client group for traditional drug services, we will aim to ensure that Tower Hamlets services continue to develop and effectively meet their needs.

We have organised our commitments on drug and alcohol misuse around the three cross-cutting pillars of Behaviour Change, Treatment, and Enforcement and Regulation.

- Behaviour Change includes the actions we will take to ensure high quality information is available on drugs and alcohol, the promotion and prevention activities we will develop, and the advice and initial support

⁴ Tower Hamlets Substance Misuse Strategy 2011-14

options available to people who might have early stage problems with drugs and alcohol.

- Treatment includes the actions we will take to improve the access and treatment options available for people who are dependent on, or who have problems with, alcohol or drugs
- Enforcement and Regulation includes the actions we will take to enforce the law as it relates to alcohol and drugs, and reduce the anti-social behaviour and crime associated with drug and alcohol misuse.

The Drug and Alcohol Outreach Team offers help and support to people who use substances (both drugs and alcohol) and is working to reduce drink and drug related anti-social behaviour on the streets in Tower Hamlets. The team works in estates, hostels, parks and other public spaces to build relationships with street drinkers and drug users so they know where to turn to when they are ready to kick their habit. By tackling the problems at street level, the council is able to provide long-lasting solutions to issues such as begging, anti-social behaviour and shoplifting, while helping people reclaim their lives.

The partnership has recently introduced a Responsible Drinking Borough policy which effectively means that alcohol related anti-social behaviour can now be tackled in public places by both Police and Council Enforcement Officers, when it happens with additional powers to seize alcohol from those drinking in public.

The Council continues to fund activity to reduce drug supply. This includes a dedicated police team (Partnership Task Force) to tackle drug dealing on the borough's streets and related ASB. Other activity includes work towards a Police target to arrest 'a dealer a day'. There are also specific covert operations to tackle high level drug dealing and remove teams of drug dealers in specific hotspots. These targeted operations are extremely resource intensive and owe their effectiveness in large part to the important role the community plays in sharing intelligence with partner agencies.

Our priorities in 2012-13 include:

- Undertaking Treatment Review and implementing recommendations to:
 - a) Support more people into treatment and do this earlier
 - b) Improve outcomes
 - c) Improve voluntary uptake of treatment for statutory and non-statutory offenders with issues but no treatment requirements
- Greater NHS involvement in alcohol licensing

Current measures for Drugs and Alcohol include:

- Number of drug intervention programme referrals that re-offend
- Number of drug users recorded as being in effective treatment (formerly NI40)
- Perception of drug use or drug dealing as a problem (formerly NI42)

Integrated Offender Management

Integrated Offender Management is a partnership approach to reduce the actions of prolific or other priority offenders. Prolific offenders are a small number of offenders who carry out a high proportion of crimes. This work is linked to longstanding work on priority and prolific offenders (PPOs), which works under the strands of 'Prevent and Deter' and 'Catch and Convict'.

The overall aim of this approach is to support and improve the prosecution process and reduce the re-offending of prolific and other priority offenders, which should consequently reduce the number of crimes and their victims.

Through effective partnership working between police, probation, health and the council, we will identify prolific offenders; get them into appropriate rehabilitation/treatment where possible, remove the causes/drivers of their crimes and prevent them from committing further crimes. Where this approach is inappropriate or ineffective we will manage their offending behaviour with intensive interventions to disrupt their offending and fast track investigations/court cases so that the prosecution success rate increases.

Ultimately our aim is to prevent the 'revolving door' effect, where offenders leaving custody, court orders or treatment, re-offend very quickly.

Current measures and priorities for Integrated Offender Management include:

- Offenders under probation supervision living in settled and suitable accommodation at the end of their order or licence (formerly NI 143)
- Drug intervention programme referrals that re-offend
- Offenders under probation supervision in employment at the end of their order or license (formerly NI 14)
- Rate of proven re-offending by adults under probation supervision
- Adult re-offending rates for those under probation supervision (formerly NI18)

Anti-Social Behaviour

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) includes a wide variety of incidents from substantial criminal offences, through disorder to nuisance and noise. It may even be described as anything which impacts on the normal tranquillity of life within a community. Deliberate fire setting and arson are also considered here under this anti-social behaviour section.

Within Tower Hamlets Community Safety Partnership we utilise multi-agency approaches to all ASB reports. Partnership working is the most effective way to tackle problems and to supervise the progress of these issues to a satisfactory conclusion, irrespective of how long it takes. The Borough Crime Tasking Group (BCTG) monitors and tasks partnership resources in response to emerging community issues across the borough.

Tower Hamlets Enforcement Officers (THEOs) and ASB Investigators, Police Safer Neighbourhood Teams (SNTs) and Housing Officers have important roles to play in the identification and investigation of anti-social behaviour.

When necessary, partnership officers will progress cases against perpetrators of anti-social behaviour through the partnership's ASB Legal Consultation and Certification Board. The board oversees legal applications and enforcement action, ensuring that appropriate partnership consultation and interventions have been carried out.

London Fire Brigade work with partners to reduce fire related anti-social behaviour. LFB work with partners in the following ways:

- Attending Safeguarding Adults Board to identify most at risk and engage with that community effectively
- Joint working with Tower Hamlets Homes and Poplar Harca to promote home fire safety, identify hotspot areas for rubbish fires and develop reduction action plans including estate action days and arson reduction plans.
- Working with Police Safer Neighbourhoods Teams to develop arson reduction plans for hotspots using practical measures and education.
- Working with the Public Realm to identify and report rubbish hotspot areas to prevent rubbish fires occurring.

Current measurements and priorities for ASB are set out below:

- Anti-Social Behaviour and Drugs
- Number of Arson incidents (all deliberate Fires)
- Number of Deliberate Fires (Deliberate)
- Number of Grass/open land fires – deliberate and unknown
- Number of Rubbish Fires – deliberate and unknown
- Progress Council Enforcement Review
- NI33 Arson Incidents–there are 2 targets which make up this indicator:
 - a) measures the change in primary fires
 - b) measures the change in secondary fires

Cohesion and Hate Crime

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. At the heart of the Community Plan is a commitment to build One Tower Hamlets, to tackle inequality, strengthen cohesion and build community leadership and personal responsibility. These objectives are reflected in all our key strategic activities.

In committing ourselves to building One Tower Hamlets, the Tower Hamlets Partnership has made a public commitment to treating people with fairness and respect regardless of their differences. Everyone living, working or visiting the borough has the right to live free from discrimination and prejudice. Tackling inequality and ensuring that the borough is a place where people feel safe and where difference is seen not as a threat but as a core strength requires strong local leadership and active community participation.

Cohesion

Since 2008 the development of 'One Tower Hamlets' has placed cohesion as part of a cycle of action embedded into day-to-day work: tackling inequality leads to the strengthening of cohesion and thereby builds community leadership and personal responsibility which can tackle inequality, strengthen communities.

The strength of our local partnerships has been crucial to enabling us to develop this work. We have well established partnerships between the Council, Police and other statutory and community organisation to promote community cohesion and tackle hate. A long standing commitment to fighting discrimination is shared by a wide range of partners, which is framed by our borough wide No Place for Hate Campaign. A wide programme of work continues to bring communities together including projects delivered through the One Tower Hamlets Fund.

Our approach to fostering community cohesion is also based on providing inclusive services. The way we deliver services and take decisions has a significant impact on way that people feel about their local area and their lives, as well as those of their families and the people around them.

In 2011-12 we will:

- Implement the Community Cohesion Framework, which will provide a clearer strategy for our high level commitment to ensure that cohesion policy translates into effective service delivery
- Explore the local implications of the public sector Equality Duty and the Localism Bill
- Use the experience of a pilot on the Boundary Estate to develop Neighbourhood Agreements which link the delivery of localised services and to the respective responsibilities of the Council, partners and residents and the strengthening of relationships between people from different backgrounds

- Use the One Tower Hamlets fund to commission up to eight local organisations to support work on bringing residents together through the Neighbourhood Agreement process
- Exploit the Mayor's role as a unifying figure via the Citizen Engagement Strategy
- Develop the community leadership of all elected members through scrutiny and its role in the budget process

Hate Crime

The Tower Hamlets we live in today is a diverse and tolerant place where the vast majority of people treat each other with dignity and respect; however a small minority don't hold those values and perpetuate hate.

Hate crimes are committed on the grounds of prejudice against people of different races, faiths/beliefs, sexual orientations, gender, identities, ages and disabilities.

The Partnership works in three ways to tackle and reduce hate crimes in the borough:

- 1) To ensure that victims have access to appropriate protection and support – all hate crime victims are visited in person by police investigating officers and offered support through Victim Support Tower Hamlets.
- 2) To hold perpetrators accountable for their actions – the Hate Incident Panel operates on a monthly basis to co-ordinate multi-agency responses to hate incidents, the Police Community Safety Unit robustly tackle perpetrators charging where possible and working with schools, parents and young people to challenge bullying behaviour and attitudes
- 3) To prevent hate through raising awareness, encouraging reporting and building community cohesion – the No Place For Hate Campaign delivers four outreach events in the community each year and attends numerous community events to raise awareness of the partnership's response to hate crime and how member's of the community can pledge their support of zero tolerance to hate. The network of No Place For Hate Champions and youth champions continue to promote this work to the community.

Current measurements for hate crime are:

- Racist Offences
- Racist SD Rate
- Homophobic Offences
- Homophobic SD Rate
- % of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area
- Develop citizen engagement strategy for Bangladeshi Youth

Preventing Violent Extremism

For the Tower Hamlets Partnership, work to reduce extremism and prevent individuals becoming involved in violence is fundamental to achieving One Tower Hamlets. Work on preventing violent extremism began in 2007 but our local approach developed out of existing partnerships, approaches and programmes which had enabled us to tackle complex and contentious issues in the past. Underpinning our work has been a commitment to engaging with all communities, to listen and address concerns and work with community and statutory partners to develop appropriate interventions. We recognised from the outset that we could not achieve our aims by working in isolation and have been committed throughout to strengthening accountability and transparency. Engaging with our communities has been key to increasing understanding of the impact on residents of extremism and its links to violence.

The Tower Hamlets PVE programme 2008-11 achieved a huge amount, with a number of local projects and activities recognised locally, nationally and internationally as effective and innovative. Given that this was a new area of work for local authorities and police forces, it posed significant new challenges. Evaluating our learning was a key part of our programme and developing a new phase for work beyond 2011 provides us with an opportunity to refine and develop our approach.

The evaluation and learning from our work on PVE from 2007-11 provides a firm foundation for the development of the next phase of work. However, the context for delivering work on PVE (now Prevent) has changed significantly since 2008 in financial, political and policy terms and our refreshed approach must respond effectively to these changes.

The strategic objectives for the next phase of our Prevent programme are designed to enable us to respond effectively to the following:

- The achievements and learning derived from work on Prevent between 2007-11
- Our on-going commitment to One Tower Hamlets within our refreshed Community Plan 2011
- The revised national Prevent strategy
- The reduction in funding for Prevent work and wider pressure on public service finances

The objectives are:

1. Target social, peer and educational support and advice to individuals identified as at risk of involvement in extremist activity and violence
2. Strengthen community leadership to enable key individuals and organisations to challenge extremist ideology
3. Strengthen positive social networks and institutions to increase their capacity to challenge extremism and violence and disrupt networks and organisations which are sympathetic to extremism and terrorism
4. Ensure robust evaluation is built into the delivery of the Prevent programme and activities to ensure effective monitoring of impact and increased capacity of local organisations to deliver Prevent objectives

Public Confidence

While the level of violent crime in Tower Hamlets is relatively low compared to other Boroughs, the fear of being a victim of violent crime is disproportionately high. Public confidence in how we respond to crime and disorder and reducing the community's fear of crime is a priority for the partnership as one leads to the other.

The partnership are committed to responding to the community's concerns and ensuring that the public believe this is happening, will lead to increased confidence and reduced fear of crime. However, addressing these priorities is complex due to the fact that we are dealing with people's perceptions which can differ for many reasons. An individual's perceptions are not solely based on their own direct experience of crime, it could be based on a friend or relatives experience. The local and national media's coverage of crimes is thought to have a huge impact too.

The partnership is committed to a two way communication process with members of the community, as this is essential to improving confidence and reducing fear.

We will continue to ask the community what their concerns are and how they feel we should tackle them through holding public meetings and consulting existing local groups including Safer Neighbourhood Ward Panels, Neighbourhood Watch and Tenants and Resident Groups.

We will continue to give information on action taken responding to local concerns in the most appropriate format, be that through targeted leafleting, in person at public meetings or on the street and utilising local media.

Current priorities and measures for Public Confidence are:

- ASB Satisfaction – satisfaction with Police and Community Safety Partnership
- Local Concern about ASB and Crime
 - a) Drunk and rowdy behaviour in a public place
 - b) Vandalism and Graffiti
 - c) Drug use or drug dealing as a problem
- Develop a PR Strategy to continue to change public perception of ASB
- NI21 Dealing with local concerns about anti-social behaviour and crime by the local council and police

Olympics

The Olympics and Paralympics will take place across London from 9th July to 12th September 2012 and some of our neighbouring boroughs will be hosting a large number of events during this time.

While the Borough will not be hosting any of the Olympic or Paralympics events, it will still feel the impact of the unparalleled increase in visitors to and traffic through the borough. An Olympic Live Site will be situated in Victoria Park which will have up to 1,000,000 visitors over 15 days during the games and this will put further pressure on existing transport links within the borough.

Research of previous Olympic and Paralympics Games show an increase in visitors to boroughs will normally lead to increases in crime and disorder.

Sections of the Olympic Route Network converge at several points in Tower Hamlets which will mean an increase in the number of vehicles coming into the borough and closures/restrictions of use of roads throughout this period (due to traffic management systems and the Olympic Family Lanes which only blue light emergency vehicles can use).

The Olympics and Paralympics will put unprecedented drains on borough resources in the form of Policing and Health Services from visitors alone; it will also impact on our ability to respond to unrelated crime and disorder. Restriction in public /non games transport could see inabilities of residents to get to important drug treatments, non emergency support to victims of crime and the ability for crucial victims and witnesses to get to court cases to give evidence.

Each individual agency within the partnership is expected to experience unique risks, have their own priorities to work towards and action plans to ensure there are countermeasures for each risk.

Hosting the Olympic Games will increase the threat of a terrorist attack taking place, as the games focus the global media spotlight on London. Existing high profile locations often thought of as possible targets will be added to with the Olympic venues and national teams' training bases. The Partnership's Resilience and Counter Terrorism Group, which sits under the Olympics Operations Group works to devise our Counter Terrorism Strategy. This Strategy includes Business Continuity Plans, increased security measures for perceived targets, emergency planning and exercises to ensure we are suitably trained to counter terrorist threats/incidents.

The partnership's priority is to ensure that business as usual continues during the Olympics period, that we continue to offer the high standards of services to our residents and continue to respond to crime and disorder in an effective way that residents are accustomed to.

Partnership Agency Actions:

The Drug and Alcohol Action Team are developing and implementing treatment services to respond to increased demands during the Olympics period. They are working to ensure that service users are aware of potential disruptions and ensuring contingency plans are in place to maintain key services.

NHS London is required to deliver the following objectives:

- Deliver business as usual performance levels, including any increase in demand associated with the games;
- Meet the bid commitments by providing LOCOG with the necessary ambulance and paramedic resources at all LOCOG events and through the designated hospitals provide free healthcare for the 'Games Family'
- Provide appropriate contingency for health resilience at Games Time in compliance with Department of Health guidance.
- Joint Exercises, reducing service demand, maintaining blue light services, sharing information, establishing role of NHS in 3 councils
- Delivery Board to be established in August for governance and management arrangements for 2012 Planning
- Strategic Regeneration Framework vision and strategy for achieving convergence of the socio-economic conditions of the people of the host boroughs to that of the average for London within 20 years. Relevant Indicators used to measure this:
 - Overall satisfaction with the local area
 - Perceptions of Anti-Social Behaviour
- A key area of the Health Legacy's 'developing successful neighbourhoods' within the SRF is to reduce levels of violent crime and gang activity

London Fire Brigade Olympic Impact:

- The London Fire Brigade will have three permanently staffed fire stations within the Olympic Park during games period. These will deal with any incidents within the park and call on any reinforcements from neighbouring LFB fire stations as required.
- The resources within the park are additional to LFB establishment and will not impact on numbers available elsewhere in London.
- We intend to be as close to business as usual –there will be no change in numbers of staff available or numbers of appliances available within the borough. There is no intention to change shift pattern or work practices outside of the Olympic Park.
- Within the borough we are taking part in a detailed Testing and Exercising Programme to ensure that our crews are ready for the anticipated increase in operational incidents of all types and complexity right across the games period.

Appendix B - **Community Safety Plan 2013 onwards*
Development and Consultation Plan**

Objectives

- To obtain views on the current levels of crime, disorder, substance misuse and re-offending rates within Tower Hamlets.
- To identify community safety priorities from members of the community, partner agencies (including the 3rd sector) and the Community Safety Partnership (Safe and Cohesive CDPG) for 2013.

Analysis of these perceptions on levels of crime, disorder, substance misuse and re-offending rates and subsequent priorities will then be included in the 2012 Community Safety Partnership's Strategic Review. This will then be used to shape the Community Safety Plan 2013 onwards* before entering into formal approval mechanisms.

Key Messages

- Community safety is one of the Mayor's five priorities
- Community safety and cohesion are a priority for the Partnership.
- The 2012 Community Safety Partnership Plan Priorities
- 2011 Community Safety Strategic Review & 2012 Community Safety Plan will be available on the Website for comment on levels and priorities
- This consultation is their opportunity to shape crime, disorder and cohesion priorities for 2013 onwards.
- Take part in the consultation to help make Tower Hamlets a safer place

Target Audiences

Residents
Members
Businesses
Partners (inc. Police/NHS/THH/Third Sector)
Young people
Support/Advice agencies
Hostels
Media

* The length of the Community Safety Plan is determined at a local level by Statutory Authorities within the Community Safety Partnership and can cover either 1, 3 or 5 years.

Methods:

Community Safety Partnership (Safe and Cohesive CPDG)

Key senior officers from the Community Safety Partnership (Police, Council, Probation, Fire Service and Health) set up a Strategy Development Group to ensure that the Community Safety Plan was produced and have been heavily involved in both the design and the content of the Strategic Assessment and the Community Safety Plan from the outset.

The Strategic Assessment, draft Community Safety Plan and this Consultation Plan were presented to the Community Safety Partnership on 18th October, where the Assessment and Consultation Plans were approved and the draft Plan was signed off pending feedback from the Consultation.

Press Release

Launch of Consultation Press Release with quote from Chair of the Safe and Cohesive Community Plan Delivery Group (Paul Rickett) and the Mayor of Tower Hamlets, Lutfur Rahman.

Letters

Letters outlining the Plan's priorities and asking for feedback either by letter or through the consultation webpage, to the following:

Residents (identified through previous consultation exercises)
Residents Groups including TRA's, Ward Panels and Neighbourhood Watch

Letters and a copy of the new Community Safety Plan seeking feedback on the priorities to the following:

Subgroups of the Community Safety Partnership (Safe & Cohesive CPDG):
Drug and Alcohol Action Team Board
Youth Offending Team Management Board
Safeguarding Boards (Adults and Children)
Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour Reduction Board (Borough Crime Tasking Group)
Equality and Cohesion Board
Domestic Violence Board
Confidence and Satisfaction Board (Police Board)
Borough Criminal Justice Group
Hate Crime Board (No Place For Hate)

By contacting the above boards/subgroups, we will be consulting the agencies below, who are all represented on them.

Tower Hamlets Housing Forum (all Registered Social Landlords invited)
British Transport Police
NHS
Voluntary Sector
Faith Organisations
Community Groups
Canary Wharf Group
Hostels

Victims via Victim Support
One Tower Hamlets
Support Groups
Transport For London
Jobcentre Plus
Veolia Environmental Services
Disability groups
Schools and Youth Centres
Older peoples' centres

Members Briefing:

Article in weekly Members' Briefing

Briefing Paper:

A briefing paper for One Stop Shop Staff and Customer Contract Centre Staff will be provided with details of the consultation and how they can feed their comments into the dedicated 'mytowerhamlets' web survey page.

Consultation Events:

Presentation of 2011-12 Strategic Review findings and the proposed 2013-14 priorities to Police and Community Safety Board at their Executive meeting during the public consultation period. They will be asked for their opinion on the levels based on the Strategic Review and asked for their priorities for the next Plan period (likely to be 1, 3 or 5 years) based on the 2012-13 Plan's Priorities.

Presentation of a summary of the 2011-12 Strategic Review and proposed 2013-14 priorities (inc. explanation), to the Police and Community Safety Board public meeting during the consultation period and used as a starting discussion point. They will also be presented with the current Police Score Card (or summary) to show what the true picture is across the borough and asked to put forward their priorities.

Websites:

Dedicated Consultation page on Tower Hamlets Council's webpage during the 6 week consultation period. Partner agencies to be run article or link to consultation from their websites to ensure maximum take up.

Media:

Consultation Launch article in East End Life, asking community to take part in consultation and reminder to appear week prior to consultation ends.

Media release to relevant local media to promote consultation.

Timetable of Consultation and Plan Development:

April 2012

- Community Safety Plan (2012) Launched and electronic copy of this and Strategic Review to be available on relevant website.

April - June

- Extensive Public Consultation on community safety priorities for the 2013 Plan
- Analysis of consultation findings for inclusion in Strategic Review

August – September:

- Community Safety Strategic Review carried out

October – November:

- Community Safety Plan (2013 onwards) produced based on Public Consultation and Strategic Review Findings

December 2012:

- 2013 Community Safety Plan presented at Community Safety Partnership Meeting for approval and then enters Committee Approval Process (CMT, MAB, PAP, Cabinet and Full Council)

April 2013:

- Final Community Safety Plan is ratified by Full Council

Appendix C – **Equalities Analysis**

Section 1 – General Information

Name of the Policy or Function
Community Safety Plan 2012-13

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)
Emily Fieran-Reed – Head of Community Safety Partnership Domestic Violence and Hate Crime.
James Millington – Strategy and Resources, CLC.

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
December 2011

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 (Safe & Cohesive CPDG) to have a Community Safety Plan.

The Safe and Cohesive Plan 2012-2013 has been created in consultation with members of the Safe & Cohesive CPDG. The objective of the Plan is to address the following local priorities:

- The Olympics
- Drugs and Alcohol
- Violence
- Serious Acquisitive Crime
- Youth
- Violence Against Women and Girls
- Integrated Offender Management
- Anti-Social Behaviour
- Cohesion & Hate Crime
- Public Confidence

Who are the main stakeholders:

The London Borough of Tower Hamlets

The Police

London Fire Brigade

Probation Services

Tower Hamlets Primary Care Trust

Those who live, work 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
- PREVENT Plan (under review in line with National Guidance)
- ASB Profile
- Hate Crime Strategy

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?

If there 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

The Community Safety Plan 2012-13 is informed by both the Community Safety Partnership's Strategic Assessment, which analyses data on the trends and future local challenges regarding crime, disorder, substance misuse and re-offending, and through consultation with 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.

The restructure of the 'Stronger and Safer Community Plan Delivery Group' into the 'Safe and Cohesive Community Plan Delivery Group (known locally as the Community Safety Partnership) in 2011, has meant that Community Cohesion and Equalities now form a major part of the Partnership's work.

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 different groups. This has influenced priority setting and the inclusion of the Equality and Cohesion Board as a key element of the structure for delivering the Plan. As such, the Plan's priorities for 2012-13 are:

- The Olympics
- Drugs and Alcohol
- Violence
- Serious Acquisitive Crime
- Youth
- Violence Against Women and Girls
- Integrated Offender Management
- Anti-Social Behaviour
- Cohesion & Hate Crime
- Public Confidence

A high level test of relevance equalities screening has been undertaken on the Plan. This is attached as appendix a. As the Plan is to be further developed through the subgroups' action plans – further detailed evaluation of equalities in the action plans will be undertaken 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: This will be recorded through the inclusion of equalities considerations in the template for creating the action plan. As action plans are presented to the Community Safety Partnership (Safe and Cohesive CPDG), equalities considerations will be evaluated by the members. The timetable for the development of the Action Plans and undertaking equalities assessment is:

Next steps:

Jan – March 2012 Action Plans developed by Sub groups ensuring equalities considerations.

March 2012 Action Plans presented to Community Safety Partnership

April 2012 Action Plan delivery and monitoring commences.

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	Positive	<p>All those who live, work and visit our borough will benefit from the Council and Partners addressing crime and disorder and their causes through the priority areas identified in the Community Safety Plan. The priorities themselves are not targeted towards any particular race and thus involve no direct discrimination.</p> <p>For this target group, the priority of addressing Cohesion and Hate Crime may be of particular relevance. It is expected that the work to address Hate Crime will be targeted towards fostering good relations between people, including between people of different races. This will be consistent with the One Tower Hamlets theme set out in the Tower Hamlets Community Plan.</p> <p>The priority areas will be addressed through the action plans developed by the subgroups. As stated above, any impacts associated with individual actions will be considered in the course of development of each action plan and will be evaluated by the Community Safety Partnership.</p>
Disability	Positive	<p>All those who live, work and visit our borough will benefit from the Council and Partners addressing crime and disorder and their causes through the priority areas identified in the Community Safety Plan. As the priorities are not discriminatory against any particular group it is expected that all members of our community will benefit – including those with disabilities.</p> <p>For this target group, the priority of addressing Cohesion and Hate Crime, targeted at those with disabilities, may be of particular relevance. Crimes targeted towards those with disabilities will be considered – to ensure that we continue to build a cohesive borough through our One Tower Hamlets aspirations.</p> <p>The priority areas will be addressed through the action plans developed by the subgroups, and any impacts associated with individual actions will be considered in the course of development of each action plan and will be evaluated by the Community Safety Partnership.</p>

Gender	Positive	<p>All those who live, work and visit our borough will benefit from the Council and Partners addressing crime and disorder and their causes through the priority areas identified in the Community Safety Plan.</p> <p>However, for this target group, the priority of addressing Violence Against Women and Girls may be of particular relevance. For instance, women are more disproportionately affected as the victims of domestic violence - and this will be considered when addressing this priority area.</p> <p>The priority areas will be addressed through the action plans developed by the subgroups and any impacts associated with individual actions will be considered in the course of development of each action and will be evaluated by the Community Safety Partnership.</p>
Gender Reassignment	Positive	<p>All those who live, work and visit our borough will benefit from the Council and Partners addressing crime and disorder and their causes through the priority areas identified in the Community Safety Plan.</p> <p>For this target group, the priority of addressing Cohesion and Hate Crime may be of particular relevance. It is expected that the work to address Hate Crime will be targeted towards fostering good relations between people, including those who have had their gender reassigned. This will be consistent with the One Tower Hamlets theme set out in the Tower Hamlets Community Plan.</p> <p>The priority areas will be addressed through the action plans developed by the subgroups. As stated above, any impacts associated with individual actions will be considered in the course of development of each action and will be evaluated by the Community Safety Partnership.</p>
Sexual Orientation	Positive	<p>All those who live, work and visit our borough will benefit from the Council and Partners addressing crime and disorder and their causes through the priority areas identified in the Community Safety Plan.</p> <p>For this target group, the priority of addressing Cohesion and Hate Crime may be of particular relevance. For example, ongoing work to ensure that homophobic incidents continue to be dealt with by agencies including the Council and Police as appropriate will be considered.</p> <p>The priority areas will be addressed through the action plans developed by the subgroups and any impacts associated with individual actions will be considered in the course of development of each action and will be evaluated by the Community Safety Partnership.</p>

Religion or Belief	Positive	<p>All those who live, work and visit our borough will benefit from the Council and Partners addressing crime and disorder and their causes through the priority areas identified in the Community Safety Plan. The priorities themselves are not targeted toward any particular belief or religion and thus involve no direct discrimination.</p> <p>For this target group, the priority of addressing Cohesion and Hate Crime which is based on religion or belief may be of particular relevance.</p> <p>Any incidents which are motivated by religious intolerance and run contrary to our aspiration of promoting community cohesion will be considered in the development of action plans by the subgroups. Any impacts associated with individual actions will be considered in the course of development of each action and will be evaluated by the Community Safety Partnership.</p>
Age	Positive	<p>All those who live, work and visit our borough will benefit from the Council and Partners addressing crime and the causes of crime through the priority areas identified in the Community Safety Plan.</p> <p>For this target group, the priority of addressing Youth Crime may be particularly relevant. As the borough has a young population profile the work to address this issue, for example, through working with schools will be considered. Additionally, at the other end of our demographic, older people who may be affected by Serious Acquisitive Crime in the form of distraction burglary (were offenders particularly target vulnerable older people) will also be considered.</p> <p>The priority areas will be addressed through the action plans developed by the subgroups. As stated above, any impacts associated with individual actions will be considered in the course of development of each action and will be evaluated by the Community Safety Partnership.</p>
Socio-economic	Positive	<p>All those who live, work and visit our borough will benefit from the Council and Partners addressing crime and disorder and their causes through the priority areas identified in the Community Safety Plan.</p> <p>For this target group, the priorities of Drugs/Alcohol and addressing Serious Acquisitive Crime may be of particular relevance - as individuals deal with addictions or commit crime for money.</p> <p>The priority areas will be addressed through the action plans developed by the subgroups. As stated above, any impacts associated with individual actions will be considered in the course of development of each action and will be evaluated by the Safe and Community Safety Partnership.</p>

<p>Marriage and Civil Partnerships.</p>	<p>Positive</p>	<p>All those who live, work and visit our borough will benefit from the Council and Partners addressing crime and disorder and their causes through the priority areas identified in the Community Safety Plan.</p> <p>The priorities of addressing Violence Against Women & Girls (which covers offences including Domestic Abuse and Forced Marriage) and Cohesion and Hate Crime (aimed at civil partners) may be of particular relevance for this group. Additionally, prioritising addressing Public Confidence would provide individuals with the reassurance that issues are being addressed.</p> <p>The priority areas will be addressed through the action plans developed by the subgroups. As stated above, any impacts associated with individual actions will be considered in the course of development of each action and will be evaluated by the Community Safety Partnership.</p>
<p>Pregnancy and Maternity</p>	<p>Positive</p>	<p>All those who live, work and visit our borough will benefit from the Council and Partners addressing crime and the causes of crime through the priority areas identified in the Community Safety Plan.</p> <p>For this target group, the priority of addressing Violence Against Women and Girls may be of particular relevance - this may be particularly relevant to issues around domestic violence as research shows that the risk of being a victim of domestic abuse increases when pregnant.</p> <p>The priority areas will be addressed through the action plans developed by the subgroups. As stated above, any impacts associated with individual actions will be considered in the course of development of each action and will be evaluated by the Community Safety Partnership.</p>

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

In light of the low impact assessment, it is not proposed to carry out further equality analysis of the Safe and Cohesive Plan at this stage. Equalities impacts will be further considered at the Action Planning stage.

Appendix D – Membership of Community Safety Partnership and Delivery Structure

Safe and Cohesive Community Plan Delivery Group (CSP) Membership	
Organisation	Officer Title (within organisation)
Metropolitan Police Service (MPS)	Borough Commander
London Borough of Tower Hamlets (LBTH)	Deputy Mayor (responsible for Crime and Disorder)
LBTH	Chief Executive
LBTH	Director of Communities Localities and Culture
LBTH	Head of Safer Communities
LBTH	Service Head of Youth & Community Learning
LBTH	Head of Youth Offending Team
London Fire Service	Borough Commander
London Probation	Assistant Chief Officer
Metropolitan Police Authority (MPA)	MPA Link Officer
MPA	Engagement and Partnership Officer
LBTH	Development Manager
Tower Hamlets Housing Forum	Director of Housing & Customer Services
Tower Hamlets Police and Community Safety Board	Chair
Tower Hamlets Primary Care Trust	Associate Director, Public Health
LBTH	Service Head of Public Realm
MPS	Superintendent for Partnership
MPS	Partnership Chief Inspector
LBTH	Corporate Director Adult Health & Wellbeing
LBTH	Service Head for Disability and Health
LBTH	Service Head, One Tower Hamlets
LBTH	Service Head, Scrutiny & Equalities
Safeguarding Boards	Independent Chair
Thames Magistrates Court	Deputy Justice's Clerk
LBTH	Scrutiny Lead, Communities, Localities and Culture
Interfaith Forum	Chair of No Place For Hate Forum

Youth Offending Team Management Board Membership	
Organisation	Officer Title (within organisation)
London Borough of Tower Hamlets	Service Head, Safer Communities
NHS	General Manager of Child and Adult Mental Health Service
London Borough of Tower Hamlets	Head of Youth and Connection Services
London Probation	Assistant Chief Officer
Metropolitan Police Service	Chief Inspector, Partnerships
London Borough of Tower Hamlets	Corporate Director, Children, Schools and Families
Thames Magistrates Court	Named Representative
City of London Police	Head of Administration of Justice, Counter Terrorism and Serious Crime Directorate
London Borough of Tower Hamlets	Service Head, Youth and Community Learning
London Borough of Tower Hamlets	Head of Youth Offending Service

Safeguarding Children Board Membership	
Organisation	Officer Title (within organisation)
Independent	Chair of Safeguarding Children Board
London Borough of Tower Hamlets	Lead Member (Cllr) for Children's Services
London Borough of Tower Hamlets	Chief Executive
LBTH	Corporate Director, Children, Schools & Families
LBTH	Service Head, Safer Communities
LBTH	Service Head, Learning & Achievement
LBTH	Service Head, Strategy, Innovation & Sustainability
LBTH	Service Head, Children's Social Care
LBTH	Service Head, Disability & Health
LBTH	Social Inclusion Manager, Youth Services
LBTH	Social Care Training Co-ordinator, CSF
LBTH	Hidden Harm Co-ordinator, DAAT
LBTH	Secondary Schools Head-teachers' Representative
LBTH	Service Manager, Integrated Services for Disabled Children
LBTH	Service Manager, CSF Strategy, Policy & Performance
LBTH	Senior Strategy, Policy & Performance Officer
LBTH	Primary Schools Head-teachers Representative
LBTH	Service Manager, CAFCASS
LBTH	Service Manager, Youth Offending
Voluntary Sector	Children & Youth Forum Representative Co-ordinator
NHS East London & City	Director of Quality and Clinical Governance
NHS East London & City	Assistant Director – Co-Director of Public Health (Tower Hamlets)
NHS	Associate Director, Clinical Leadership & Workforce Development
NHS	Named Nurse for Safeguarding, BLT Acute Division
NHS	Named Nurse for Safeguarding Children, BLT CHS Division
NHS	Designated Doctor, BLT CHS Division
NHS East London & City	Nurse Consultant for Safeguarding Children
NHS	Deputy Nurse Director for Safeguarding, BLT Acute Trust
Metropolitan Police Service (MPS)	Borough Commander
MPS	Detective Chief Inspector, Public Protection Unit
MPS	Detective Chief inspector, Child Abuse

	Investigation Command
MPS	Detective Inspector, Child Abuse Investigation Team
London Probation Trust	Assistant Chief Probation Officer
Voluntary Sector	Representative from Poplar HARCA
East London NHS Foundation Trust	Associate Director, Safeguarding Children
East London NHS Foundation Trust	Director of Specialist Services
NSPCC	Service Manager (Tower Hamlets)
Tower Hamlets College	Director of Student Services
GP Consortia	Rep To Be Confirmed
Lay Members	X 3, TBC
Voluntary Sector	TBC

Safeguarding Adults Board Membership	
Organisation	Officer Title (within organisation)
Independent	Chair of Safeguarding Children Board
London Borough of Tower Hamlets	Lead Member (Cllr) for Adult Health and Well Being
London Borough of Tower Hamlets	Interim Service Head, Adult Social Care
LBTH	Adult Safeguarding Team
LBTH	Interim Service Head Children's Social Care
LBTH	Head of Partnership, Domestic Violence and Hate Crime
LBTH	Service Head, Strategy, Innovation & Sustainability
LBTH	Interim Corporate Director, Adult Health and Well Being
LBTH	Service Head, Disability & Health
LBTH	Service Head Commissioning and Strategy
LBTH	Social Care Training Co-ordinator, CSF
LBTH	Interim Service Manager Access to Resources
LBTH	Business Support Officer
Barts and the London NHS Trust	Representative
Metropolitan Police	Detective Inspector Community Safety Unit
Voice Ability	Named Representative
East London Foundation Trust	Named Representative
East London and City Alliance	Named Representative
Providence Row Housing Association	Named Representative
Age Concern	Named Representative
Toynbee Hall	Named Representative
East London Foundation Trust	Named Representative
East London Foundation Trust	Named Representative
Metropolitan Police	Named Representative
Excel Care Holdings	Named Representative

Drug and Alcohol Action Team Board Membership	
Organisation	Officer Title (within organisation)
London Borough of Tower Hamlets	Service Head, Safer Communities
London Borough of Tower Hamlets	Commissioning Manager, Commissioning and Strategy
Tower Hamlets Primary Care Trust	Associate Director, Public Health
London Borough of Tower Hamlets	Head of Trading Standards and Environmental Health Commercial
London Borough of Tower Hamlets	Service Head, Commissioning and Strategy
London Borough of Tower Hamlets	Drug Intervention Programme Strategic Manager
London Probation	Assistant Chief Officer
Metropolitan Police Service	Chief Inspector, Partnerships
London Borough of Tower Hamlets	Executive Advisor for Mayor and Cabinet (Councillor)
National Treatment Agency	Deputy Regional Manager
NHS East London & the City	Head of Mental Health Commissioning
London Borough of Tower Hamlets	Service Head, Youth and Community Learning
London Borough of Tower Hamlets	DAAT Co-ordinator
LBTH	Director of Communities Localities and Culture
Metropolitan Police Service	Superintendent for Partnership

Domestic Violence Board Membership	
Organisation	Officer Title (within organisation)
London Borough of Tower Hamlets	Head of Community Safety Partnership, Hate Crime and Domestic Violence
London Borough of Tower Hamlets	Domestic Violence Projects Officer
Miles and Partners LLP	Named Representative
Miles and Partners LLP	Named Representative
Salvation Army	Named Representative
London Borough of Tower Hamlets	DV Team Admin Trainee
London Borough of Tower Hamlets	Domestic Violence Projects Worker
Salvation Army	Hopetown Hostel
London Borough of Tower Hamlets	Domestic Violence Partnership Officer
Victim Support	Named Representative
Tower Hamlets Community Health Service	Named Representative
London Borough of Tower Hamlets	Vulnerable Adults Team Social Worker
London Borough of Tower Hamlets	Housing & Domestic Violence Specialist Childrens Social Care
Swan Housing Association	Named Representative
London Borough of Tower Hamlets	Safeguarding Co-ordinator, Childrens Social Care
London Borough of Tower Hamlets	Co-ordinator DV Perpetrator Programme, Childrens Social Care
The Arbour	Centre Manager
TV Edwards LLP	Named Representative
City Gateway	Named Representative
London Borough of Tower Hamlets	Children In Need Co-ordinator, Childrens Social Care
London Borough of Tower Hamlets	Parenting Co-ordinator, Youth Offending Team
East End Homes	Named Representative
London Borough of Tower Hamlets	DV and Hate Crime Manager, Safer Communities
Refuge Tower Hamlets	Named Representative
Somali Integration Team	Named Representative
London Borough of Tower Hamlets	Supporting People Monitoring Officer
London Borough of Tower Hamlets	Social Worker Disability and Health
London Borough of Tower Hamlets	CAHMS PLT
Women's Trust	Named Representative
Family Law Practice	Named Representative
Family Law Practice	Named Representative

Local Government Act, 1972 Section 100D (As amended)
List of “Background Papers” used in the preparation of this report

Chapter 2 Brief description of “background papers”	Chapter 1 Chapter 3 Name and telephone number of holder Chapter 4 and address where open to inspection.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community Safety Partnership Strategic Review 2011• Community Safety Plan 2012-13	Emily Fieran-Reed 020 7364 0248 Anchorage House 2 Clove Crescent, London E14 2BE

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