



Meeting of the

TOWER HAMLETS COUNCIL (EXTRAORDINARY MEETING)

Monday, 18 June 2012 at 7.30 p.m.

A G E N D A

VENUE

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

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

You are summoned to attend an Extraordinary Meeting of the Council of the London Borough of Tower Hamlets to be held in **THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, 1ST FLOOR, TOWN HALL, MULBERRY PLACE, 5 CLOVE CRESCENT, LONDON, E14 2BG** at **7.30 p.m.** on **MONDAY, 18 JUNE 2012**

Isabella Freeman
Assistant Chief Executive (Legal Services)

LONDON BOROUGH OF TOWER HAMLETS

EXTRAORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING

MONDAY, 18 JUNE 2012

7.30 p.m.

PAGE NUMBER

1. **APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

To receive any apologies for absence.

2. **DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

1 - 2

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. **LOCALISM ACT 2011 - THE AMENDED STANDARDS REGIME**

3 - 36

To adopt a new Code of Conduct for elected and co-opted members; and to agree other matters relating to the revised Standards regime introduced by the Localism Act 2011.

The revised report of the Assistant Chief Executive (Legal Services) is attached. The proposals contained in the report have been subject to further consultation with elected members and with independent members of the Standards Committee at a Members' seminar on 30th May, and have been amended accordingly. Any additional recommendations of the Standards Committee meeting on 12th June 2012 will be reported to the Council.

4. **COMMUNITY SAFETY PLAN 2012-13**

37 - 102

To adopt the Council's Community Safety Plan 2012-13 as recommended by the Executive at the Cabinet Meeting on 4th April 2012.

The report of the Mayor in Cabinet, plus appendices including the proposed Community Safety Plan document are attached.

Consideration of this matter was deferred at the Council meeting on 16th May 2012.

5. **EXCLUSION OF PRESS AND PUBLIC**

In view of the content of the remaining item on the agenda, the Council is recommended to adopt the following motion:

“That, under the provisions of Section 100A of the Local Government Act 1972 as amended, the press and public be excluded from the remainder of the meeting on the grounds that the business to be transacted contains information defined as Exempt in Part I of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972.”

EXEMPT/CONFIDENTIAL SECTION (PINK)

The Exempt/Confidential (pink) papers for consideration at the meeting will contain information which is commercially, legally or personally sensitive and should not be divulged to third parties. If you do not wish to retain these papers after the meeting please hand them to the Committee Officer present.

6. **APPOINTMENT TO POST OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE (HEAD OF PAID SERVICE)**

To consider proposals in relation to the appointment of a Chief Executive (Head of Paid Service), further to the decision of the Council on 16th May 2012 to make no appointment at that meeting but to call for a further report setting out options for consideration.

The report of the Assistant Chief Executive (Legal Services) pursuant to the Council's decision is **to follow**.

7. **MOTION REGARDING THE DISCIPLINARY POLICY AND PROCEDURE FOR THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE, CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER AND MONITORING OFFICER**

A motion has been submitted by Councillors Anwar Khan and Motin Uz-Zaman for the Council's consideration, proposing amendments to the Disciplinary Policy and Procedure for the Chief Executive, Chief Finance Officer and Monitoring Officer.

The exempt report of the Monitoring Officer, setting out advice to be taken into account by the Council when considering the motion, is attached for Members of the Council. The motion from Councillors Khan and Uz-Zaman is at Appendix 1 to the report and the revised Policy and Procedure, incorporating both the changes proposed by that motion and the further amendments of the Monitoring Officer, is at Appendix 3 to the report.

Agenda Item 2

DECLARATIONS OF INTERESTS - NOTE FROM THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

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

- iii. You must not seek to improperly influence a decision in which you have a prejudicial interest.
- iv. If Members of the public are allowed to speak or make representations at the meeting, give evidence or answer questions about the matter, by statutory right or otherwise (e.g. planning or licensing committees), you can declare your prejudicial interest but make representations. However, you must immediately leave the room once you have finished your representations and answered questions (if any). You cannot remain in the meeting or in the public gallery during the debate or decision on the matter.

LONDON BOROUGH OF TOWER HAMLETS
EXTRAORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING – 18th JUNE 2012
LOCALISM ACT 2011 – THE AMENDED STANDARDS REGIME
REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF EXECUTIVE
(LEGAL SERVICES)

1. **SUMMARY**

- 1.1 This report updates the Council on the changes to the Standards regime introduced in the Localism Act 2011, and proposes new arrangements to come into force in Tower Hamlets in accordance with the Act from 1 July 2012. The Council's approval is sought to the establishment of a Standards Advisory Committee; the adoption of a new Code of Conduct and arrangements for dealing with any complaint of a breach of that code; and the recruitment of a statutory 'Independent Person' to advise on any such complaints in accordance with the requirements of the Localism Act.
- 1.2 The arrangements proposed in this report were subject to consultation with all councillors, the Mayor and the Independent Members of the Standards Committee for a period of three weeks prior to an initial discussion at the Standards Committee on 10 May 2012. Following that meeting there was a further period of consultation including a Members' Seminar on 30 May. A further meeting of the Standards Committee has been arranged for 12 June. This report sets out the recommended new arrangements, incorporating the initial comments of the Standards Committee and the comments made at the Members' Seminar. Any further amendments endorsed by the Standards Committee on 12 June will be circulated in an addendum report.
- 1.3 There was a consensus of the Standards Committee and in the responses to the Member consultation that the Council should continue with a robust Standards regime with independent Members, and that the Member Code of Conduct should continue to cover a broad spectrum of matters to demonstrate the highest ethical standards within the new Act.

2. **RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 2.1 The Council is recommended to agree the following with effect from 1 July 2012:-
- (a) The establishment of a Standards Advisory Committee with terms of reference as set out in Appendix 1.

- (b) The re-appointment of the current seven Independent Members of the Standards Committee as co optees to the new Standards Advisory Committee when formed.
 - (c) The adoption of the new Code of Member Conduct for the Council as set out in Appendix 3.
 - (d) The arrangements for dealing with allegations of a breach of the Code of Conduct as set out in Appendix 2.
- 2.2 To authorise the Monitoring Officer to make arrangements to advertise for, and together with the Standards Advisory Committee take the necessary action to appoint, an Independent Person and a reserve Independent Person, whose appointments shall be confirmed by the Council.
- 2.3 Delegate to the Monitoring Officer in consultation with the Independent Person authority to consider applications for dispensations from the restrictions on participation in any matter in which there is a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest, with the exception of those concerning the Mayor and Executive.

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The Localism Act 2011 makes fundamental changes to the system of regulation of standards of conduct for elected and co-opted members. Some of the changes are already effective in so far as they relate to referrals to the Standards Board for England. The date for implementation of the remaining changes is currently proposed to be 1 July 2012 (subject to commencement order awaited). It is therefore necessary for the new arrangements to be agreed at the meeting of Council in June 2012. It should be noted that the Council can amend its Code of Conduct subsequently if it wishes, so although new arrangements must be adopted at this meeting, these will be subject to review subsequently in the light of experience of their operation and of developing law in this area as time passes.
- 3.2 This report describes the changes and recommends the actions required for the Council to implement the new Standards regime. It will be necessary for the Council to approve a new Code of Conduct. A recommended draft code for Tower Hamlets is attached at Appendix 3. Whilst a Code of Conduct will not be prescribed the Local Government Minister has published a model short form code (Appendix 4). The Local Government Association has also circulated a suggested template code (Appendix 5). However, it is considered that these omit a number of important matters. Other London Authorities are proposing to adopt a similar code that we have used in the past to the previous model code and this is also proposed for Tower Hamlets.
- 3.3 The Council will remain under a statutory duty to promote and maintain high standards of conduct for its elected and co-opted members. As far as

possible this report recommends a framework close to the current one as that is now well established and understood by members.

- 3.4 When in force the Act will repeal Section 55 of the Local Government Act 2000, which provides for the current statutory Standards Committee. So, there will be no requirement for a Standards Committee. However, there will still be a need to deal with standards issues and case work. Tower Hamlets had a Standards Committee before the current regime was introduced in the 2000 Act. This report proposes that similar arrangements are adopted under the new provisions as existed in Tower Hamlets before the current statutory requirements. Such a Committee will be a Committee of Council under S101/102 of the Local Government Act of 1972 without the unique features or statutory powers which were conferred on statutory Standards Committees. The composition of any Committee will be subject to proportionality. It is possible to co-opt non elected members onto a Committee of the Council however such co-optees cannot vote unless the committee is advisory.
- 3.5 The Act establishes a new category of 'Independent Person' (see below) who must be consulted at various stages, but provides that the existing co-opted Independent Members of Tower Hamlets' Standards Committee cannot serve as Independent Persons for 5 years. Independent Persons may be invited to attend meetings of the Standards Committee, but are unlikely to be co-opted onto the Committee. Instead their role is one of consultation in respect of any investigation of an alleged breach of the Code before the Council takes a decision in relation to the allegation.
- 3.6 However, this does not stop the Council establishing a Committee with co-optees. Section 13(4)(e) Local Government Housing Act 1989 provides that co-optees have to be non-voting unless the Committee is an advisory Committee and not decision making established under Section 102(4) of the Local Government Act 1972. Under Section 12 of the 1972 Local Government Act, the Chair must have a casting vote. Accordingly, the committee cannot have an independent Chair unless it is an advisory committee. Tower Hamlets adopted a Standards Committee regime before the 2000 Act provisions were enacted that comprised co-optees from outside the elected membership with advisory powers. This report largely proposes similar arrangements to those for the Standards Committee after the Act comes into force. The role of the proposed committee will be advisory as its remit will be to recommend action to be taken in relation to investigation of complaints and to monitor and review the Council's arrangement for upholding high standards of conduct amongst its elected members and make recommendations to the Council in that regard.
- 3.7 The provisions of the Code of Conduct, procedures for dealing with any complaint of a breach and the other elements of the arrangements in this report apply to the Elected Mayor, all councillors and co-opted members of any council committee or sub-committee when acting in that capacity; and the attached proposals have been amended to make this clear.

- 3.8 Officers have researched the arrangements being developed by other London boroughs in response to the 2011 Act. Whilst in many boroughs these are not yet finalised, it is clear that a majority of London authorities are planning to retain a Standards Committee of some kind (either with or without co-optees) and a majority are also developing codes of conduct that include where possible most elements of the current mandatory code, with only a very small number of authorities proposing to adopt one of other of the 'short form' model codes.

4. CODE OF CONDUCT

- 4.1 The current ten General Principles and Model Code of Conduct will be repealed. However, the Council is required to adopt a new Code of Conduct governing elected and co-opted member's conduct when acting in that capacity. The Council's new Code of Conduct must, when viewed as a whole, be consistent with the following seven principles; Selflessness; Integrity; Objectivity; Accountability; Openness; Honesty and Leadership
- 4.2 The Council has discretion as to what it includes within its new Code of Conduct, provided that it is consistent with the seven principles.
- 4.3 Regulations to be made under the Act will require the registration and disclosure of "Disclosable Pecuniary Interests" (DPIs), broadly equating to the current prejudicial interests. The provisions of the Act also require an authority's code to contain appropriate requirements for the registration of other pecuniary interests and non-pecuniary interests. The result is that it is not possible yet to draft Code provisions which reflect the definition of DPIs which will appear in Regulations yet to be drafted.
- 4.4 However, it is known that the Council's new Code of Conduct to have effect from 1 July 2012 should include provisions which deal with the following matters:-
- General conduct rules, to give effect to the seven principles. This corresponds broadly with paragraphs 3 to 7 of the current Code of Conduct, applies to conduct of an elected or co-opted member of the Council or any of its committees or sub committees.
 - A requirement for registration and disclosure of pecuniary and non-pecuniary interests but only requiring withdrawal as specified by the Act in relation to Disclosable Pecuniary Interests
 - Arrangements for dealing with an alleged breach of the Code.

5. ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEALING WITH MISCONDUCT COMPLAINTS

- 5.1 The Act requires that the Council adopt "arrangements" for investigating and deciding upon complaints of breach of Code of Conduct. The proposals in this report are to establish a Standards Advisory Committee which will operate in much the same way as it did before the 2000 Act came into effect.

The committee would operate as an advisory committee (thus enabling co-optees to be fully participating members). Its powers (which are very much reduced under the new legislation) would be advisory.

- 5.2 Members considered that the Standards Advisory Committee should have oversight of all complaints made, including those not referred for investigation. This report therefore proposes that Council delegate to the Monitoring Officer in consultation with the Independent Person (as set out in paragraph 3 Appendix 2) the initial decision on whether a complaint requires investigation and report this to the Investigations Sub-Committee of the Advisory Standards Committee for final determination. It is also recommended that the Monitoring Officer has delegated powers to seek to resolve a complaint informally between the parties, before taking a decision on whether the complaint merits formal investigation.
- 5.3 Where a formal investigation finds no evidence of failure to comply with the Code of Conduct, it is proposed that (as set out in paragraph 9 of Appendix 2) the Monitoring Officer shall consult with the Independent Person [this is a statutory requirement] and with the Standards Advisory Committee Investigation Sub-Committee before a matter is closed. Copies of all investigation reports will be provided to the Independent Person to enable them to give their view as required by the Localism Act. This meeting of the Sub-Committee will be held as a Part 2 confidential meeting at this stage.
- 5.4 Where a formal investigation finds evidence of failure to comply with the Code of Conduct, there may yet be an opportunity for local resolution, avoiding the necessity of a local hearing (paragraph 10 Appendix 2). The Monitoring Officer will only agree a local resolution after consultation with the Independent Person and where the complainant is satisfied with the outcome.
- 5.5 In all other cases, where the formal investigation finds evidence of a failure to comply with the Code of Conduct, it is proposed that the Standards Advisory Committee (in practice a Hearings Sub-Committee constituted as a Sub-Committee of Standards Advisory Committee) hold a hearing at which the member against whom the complaint has been made can respond to the investigation report, and the Hearings Panel can consider whether the member did fail to comply with the Code of Conduct and if so what action, if any, is appropriate to recommend as a result. The Independent Person's views would have to be incorporated into this process. However, the Independent Person can only be an observer at the hearing he/she cannot participate.
- 5.6 **The Act does not give the Council or its proposed Standards Advisory Committee any powers to impose sanctions such as suspension or requirements for training or an apology on members.** So, where a failure to comply with the Code of Conduct is found, the limited range of actions which the authority can impose in respect of the member is set out in paragraph 11 of Appendix 2. The Member will have right of access to Council and the Authority must continue to discharge its functions effectively, rather than "punishing" the Member concerned. Case law made before the 2000 Act

provisions confirms the limited extent of powers without any statutory provisions. Further clarification will be sought on the application of the available sanctions in the context of the requirement for a Member to continue to be able to carry out his/her Council role and in the case of the Mayor or an Executive Member, for the executive functions to continue to be discharged. The proposed Terms of Reference appended set out the extent of those powers and have been framed as advisory powers only in view of the recommendations in this report for the committee's constitution.

- 5.7 There will be no statutory ability to require an apology (as at present) however the process proposed would ensure the Monitoring Officer sought local resolution whenever possible which may be via an apology. It is only likely that those cases not suitable for an apology or where the member has refused to give one would be likely to go to the Standards Advisory Committee.
- 5.8 The Standards Advisory Committee will be able to write a formal letter to the Member informing them of their advice in relation to their conduct under the Code.
- 5.9 Likewise, the Committee would be subject to the access to meetings and information rules and so its recommendations would be published. In response to Members' suggestions, the attached procedure specifies that in addition to the minutes of the meeting, the findings will be published in a local newspaper and on the Council's website.
- 5.10 In addition in view of Members' concerns regarding the potential for the process of considering any complaint to become protracted, the proposed arrangements in Appendix 2 include appropriate timescales and deadlines at each stage of the procedure.
- 5.11 There is no statutory framework to support an appeals mechanism. However it is considered that such a mechanism is an important part of any complaints procedure and the attached proposals therefore provide for an appeal to a different sub-committee where a subject member is dissatisfied with the recommendation from the Hearings Sub-Committee.
- 5.12 Were a complainant dissatisfied it would be open to them to provide further information of relevance the Monitoring Officer and Independent Person who would be deciding whether the matter warranted further consideration and they would have to access the Council's complaints process. Ultimately the actions of the authority could be subject to Judicial Review.
- 5.13 In the event that a recommendation is made for a sanction to be applied in respect of any member, the Monitoring Officer will report back to the Standards Advisory Committee on whether there has been compliance with the recommended sanction as part of the quarterly reports.
- 5.14 It is essential that Members and co-opted members of the Standards Advisory Committee maintain regular attendance at its meetings. During the

consultation process Members did not support a proposal for a specific procedure to deal with cases of non-attendance, feeling that any such procedure should be applied consistently to all committees, but the attached arrangements provide for the Committee to draw the attention of the Council to a member's non-attendance having written to the member concerned.

6. **INDEPENDENT PERSON(S)**

- 6.1 The "arrangements" adopted by the Council must include provision for the appointment by the Council of at least one Independent Person. The statute states that the Independent Person must be appointed through a process of public advertisement and appointment by a positive vote of a majority of all members of the Council (not just of those present and voting). The Act sets out specific statutory prohibitions on who can be an Independent Person and excludes previous and current members and Co-optees, their relatives and close friends.
- 6.2 The Independent Person must be consulted by the authority before it makes a finding as to whether a member has failed to comply with the Code of Conduct or decides on action to be taken in respect of that member. They may be consulted by the authority in respect of a standards complaint at any other stage; and they may also be consulted by a member or co-opted member of the Council against whom a complaint has been made. This latter point causes some problems, as it would be inappropriate for an Independent Person who has been consulted by the member against whom the complaint has been made, and who might as a result be regarded as prejudiced on the matter, to be involved in the advisory role at the investigations stage of that complaint.
- 6.3 The Act gives discretion to appoint one or more Independent Persons, but provides that each Independent Person must be consulted before any decision is taken on a complaint which has been investigated. Accordingly, there would appear to be little advantage in appointing more than one Independent Person or the process will be unwieldy. It is recommended that reserve candidates are retained and can be activated at short notice, without the need for re-advertisement, in the event that the Independent Person is no longer able to discharge the function.
- 6.4 As the Independent Person is not a member of the authority or of its Committees or Sub-Committees, the remuneration of the Independent Person no longer comes within the scheme of the members' allowances, and can therefore be determined without reference to the Independent Remuneration Panel. It is appropriate to undertake a proper review of the function before setting the remuneration and to see what other authorities are proposing. Therefore suggestions on remuneration will be reported back when the appointment is proposed.
- 6.5 It is important that there is appropriate member involvement in the process of recruiting the Independent Person(s) in order to ensure the necessary majority support for those appointments at the Council meeting. Therefore

the Monitoring Officer will seek an Appointments Panel from the members of the Standards Advisory Committee that will be proportionate.

7. THE REGISTER OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS

7.1 The Localism Act 2011 abolishes the concepts of personal and prejudicial interests. Instead, regulations will define "Disclosable Pecuniary Interests" (DPIs). The Monitoring Officer is required to maintain a register of interests, which must be available for inspection and available on the Council's website.

7.2 The draft regulations on "Disclosable Pecuniary Interests" have just been published for consultation and are set out in Appendix 6. They are broadly equivalent to the current prejudicial interests. The intention was to simplify the registration requirement, but in fact the Act extends the requirement for registration to cover not just the member's own interests, but also those of the member's spouse or civil partner, or someone living with the member in a similar capacity. Failure to comply with these provisions may lead to criminal sanctions.

7.3 The provisions of the Act in respect of the Code of Conduct require an authority's Code to contain appropriate requirements for the registration of DPIs and also other pecuniary interests and non-pecuniary interests. It is not clear what these other interests may be once a DPI is declared if we do not resort to "personal interests" as we now understand them?

8. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND WITHDRAWAL FROM MEETINGS

8.1 If a member has a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest (in any matter, he/she must not take part in any discussion or vote. Failure to comply becomes a criminal offence, rather than leading to sanctions under the Standards regime.

8.2 The Council's Code of Conduct must make "appropriate" provisions for disclosure and withdrawal for "other interests" which are not DPIs. Failure to comply with these requirements would be a breach of the Code of Conduct but not a criminal offence.

9. SENSITIVE INTERESTS

9.1 The Act effectively re-enacts the existing Code of Conduct provisions on Sensitive Interests. Where a member is concerned that disclosure of the detail of an interest (either a DPI or any other interest which he/she would be required to disclose) at a meeting or on the register of members' interests would lead to the member or a person connected with him/her being subject to violence or intimidation, he/she may request the Monitoring Officer to agree that the interest is a "sensitive interest".

9.2 If the Monitoring Officer agrees, the member thereby merely has to disclose the existence of an interest, rather than the detail of it, at a meeting, and the

Monitoring Officer can exclude the detail of the interest from the published version of the register of members' interest.

10. DISPENSATIONS

10.1 The provisions on dispensations are significantly changed by the Localism Act. At present, a member who has a prejudicial interest may apply to Standards Committee for a dispensation. In future, a dispensation will be able to be granted in the following circumstances.

10.1.1 That so many members of the decision-making body have DPis in a matter that it would "impede the transaction of the business". In practice this means that the decision-making body would be inquorate as a result;

10.1.2 That, without the dispensation, the representation of different political groups on the body transacting the business would be so upset as to alter the outcome of any vote on the matter. This assumes that members are predetermined to vote on party lines on the matter, in which case, it could be inappropriate to grant a dispensation to enable them to participate.

10.1.3 That the authority considers that the dispensation is in the interests of persons living in the authority's area;

10.1.4 That without a dispensation, the Mayor (or where the Cabinet is discharging executive functions on behalf of the Mayor, sufficient members of the Cabinet) would be unable to participate on this matter. It will be necessary to make provision in the scheme of delegations from the Mayor to cover this, admittedly unlikely, eventuality); or

10.1.5 That the authority considers that it is otherwise appropriate to grant a dispensation.

10.2 Any grant of a dispensation must specify how long it lasts for, up to a maximum of 4 years.

10.3 The Local Government Act 2000 required that dispensations be granted by Standards Committee. The Localism Act gives discretion for this power to be delegated. If the proposal is for the committee to be advisory the decision would need to be delegated to the Monitoring Officer or another committee or the Council. The Standards Committee could have an advisory role. Such requests have not arisen to date in Tower Hamlets.

11. COMMENTS OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

11.1 There are no financial implications arising from this report.

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

12.1 The Assistant Chief Executive (Legal) is the author of this report and the legal implications arising from this matter are set out in the body of the report.

13. ONE TOWER HAMLETS CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Equalities considerations have been included in the Code.

14. SUSTAINABLE ACTION FOR A GREENER ENVIRONMENT

14.1 There are no implications arising from this report.

15. RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

15.1 There are no implications arising from this report.

16. CRIME AND DISORDER REDUCTION IMPLICATIONS

16.1 There are no implications arising from this report.

17. EFFICIENCY STATEMENT

17.1 There are no implications arising from this report.

18. APPENDICES

- Appendix 1 – Draft terms of reference for the Standards Advisory Committee
 - Appendix 2 – Draft arrangements for dealing with complaints of breach of the Code of Conduct
 - Appendix 3 – Draft Code of Conduct
 - Appendix 4 – CLG model Short Form Code
 - Appendix 5 – LGA Template Code of Conduct
 - Appendix 6 – Draft Disclosable Pecuniary Interest Regulations
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**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.
No unpublished background papers have been relied upon to a material extent in preparing this report	n/a

DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE STANDARDS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

1. Standards Advisory Committee

The Council using the powers under section 102(4) of the Local Government Act 1972 have established a Standards Advisory Committee.

The Standards Advisory Committee shall have the power to create Sub-Committees in order to discharge its advisory role.

2. Composition

The Standards Advisory Committee shall be comprised of Members of the Council (not including the Mayor or more than one Cabinet Member), appointed by the Council in accordance with the requirements of political proportionality; and up to seven persons who are not Members or officers of the Council or any other relevant authority (i.e. Co-opted members.)

The Co-opted member(s) will be entitled to vote at meetings under the provisions of S13 (4) (e) of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989.

The Committee shall establish Hearings and other Sub-Committees in accordance with these terms of reference.

3. Appointment of Co-Opted Members

A person may not be appointed as a Co-opted member of the Standards Advisory Committee or one of its sub-committees unless the appointment is approved by Full Council. The term of appointment shall be for four years unless otherwise determined by Full Council or the Co-optee does not continue to fulfil any required conditions as may be determined by the Authority from time to time. Co-opted members may serve as many terms of appointment as the Council considers appropriate.

4. Role and Function

The Standards Advisory Committee has the following roles:

- 4.1 To recommend to the Monitoring Officer whether complaints of a breach by the Mayor, a Councillor or a co-opted member of the Members Code of Conduct should be referred for investigation by the Monitoring Officer or an investigator appointed by the Monitoring Officer where the Monitoring Officer erred, or in any other case where s/he considers it appropriate to refer the complaint to the Standards Advisory Committee for consideration,
- 4.2 To receive regular quarterly reports from the Monitoring Officer on the numbers of complaints of the Code received, the decisions taken by the

Monitoring Officer (in consultation with the Independent Person) on such complaints and investigation outcomes where the investigation determines there was no evidence of a failure to comply with the code or where the investigation outcome recommends a local resolution.

- 4.3 To convene a Hearings Sub-Committee of at three Members of the Standards Advisory Committee comprising two of the co-opted members and one Councillor to consider any matter where the investigation finds evidence of a failure to comply with the Code and a local resolution is not possible or appropriate.
- 4.4 To make such recommendations to Council in respect of the matter as the Hearings Sub-Committee considers appropriate as a result of any matter referred including;
 - Reporting its findings to Council for information;
 - Recommending to the member's Group Leader (or in the case of ungrouped members, recommend to Council or to Committees) removal from any or all Committees or Sub-Committees of the Council;
 - Recommending to the Mayor removal from the Executive, or from particular Portfolio responsibilities;
 - Recommending the Monitoring Officer arrange training for the member;
 - Recommending removal from outside appointments to which he/she has been appointed or nominated;
 - Recommending withdrawing facilities provided to the member by the Council, such as a computer, website and/or email and Internet access;
 - Recommending excluding the member from the Council's offices or other premises, with the exception of meeting rooms as necessary for attending Council, Executive Committee and Sub-Committee meetings;
 - Recommending the Member to contact the Council via specified point(s) of contact.
- 4.5 To convene a Hearings (Appeal) Sub-Committee of at least three different Members of the Standards Advisory Committee (comprising two of the co-opted members and one Councillor to consider any appeal against a finding of, or sanction recommended by, the Hearings Sub-Committee.
- 4.6 To receive reports on compliance with any recommendation(s) made for sanctions to be applied in respect of any member.
- 4.7 Promoting and maintaining high standards of conduct by the Mayor, Members of the Council, co-opted members including church and parent governor representatives and where the Committee considers that there may be issues of concern recommending that the Monitoring Officer considers and reports on the issues raised.
- 4.8 Assisting the Mayor, Members of the Council, co-opted members including church and parent governor representatives to observe the Council's Code of Conduct for Members;

- 4.9 Advising the Council on the adoption or revision of the Code of Conduct for Members;
- 4.10 Monitoring the operation of the Code of Conduct for Members;
- 4.11 Advising, training or arranging to train the Mayor, for Members of the Council, co-opted members including church and parent governor representatives on matters relating to the Code of Conduct for Members:
- 4.12 To act as an advisory body in respect of any matters referred to the Standards Committee by the Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) or Community Forums in respect of probity issues arising out of the codes and protocols applicable to relevant members of the LSP and Community Forums as set out in the Community Forum handbook and as may be amended from time to time.
- 4.13 To advise on allegations of Member breaches of the Protocols set out in the constitution as may be referred to the Committee by the Monitoring Officer and to make recommendations with regard to such allegations as maybe so referred.
- 4.14 Advising on local protocols for both Officer and Member governance.
- 4.15 To monitor and review Member and Officer Procedures for registering interests and declaring gifts and hospitality.
- 4.16 To receive periodic reports on the Council's Ethical Governance arrangements, on whistle blowing arrangements and complaints.
- 4.17 As requested by the Monitoring Officer, to advise on any applications for dispensations in relation to participation at a meeting by a member with a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest.

5. Validity of proceedings

A meeting of the Standards Advisory Committee or one of its sub-committees shall only be quorate where at least three members of the Committee or sub-committee are present for its duration and such quorum must include at least one councillor and at least one co-opted member.

Part VA of the Local Government Act 1972 applies in relation to meetings of the Standards Advisory Committee or its sub-committees as it applies to meetings of the Council.

6. Hearings Sub-Committee and Hearings (Appeal) Sub-Committee

Any Hearings Sub-Committee or Hearings (Appeal) Sub-Committee shall comprise a minimum of three Members of the Standards Advisory Committee at least two of whom shall be co-opted members.

The Hearings Sub-Committee shall consider complaints referred to it that the Mayor, an elected or co-opted Member of the Council may have failed to comply with the Council's Code of Conduct for Members or local protocol where the complaint has been subject to an investigation arranged by the Monitoring Officer and shall make recommendations accordingly. The Hearings Sub Committee shall decide at the outset of the meeting whether it is in the public interest that the Hearing is held in a public or private session in accordance with relevant statutory guidance as advised by the Monitoring Officer.

The membership of the Hearings (Appeal) Sub-Committee shall not include any member who served on the Hearings Sub-Committee that considered the same complaint.

The Independent Person, or if that person is unable to act a reserve Independent Person, shall have the right to attend all meetings of the Hearings Sub-Committee or Hearings (Appeal) Sub-Committee as an observer but may not vote or participate in the decision making..

7. Attendance Requirements

In the event that any Member of the Committee does not attend three or more consecutive meetings of the Committee, the Committee may draw the attention of the Council to such non-attendance and may recommend that the member concerned be replaced on the Committee.

The Committee shall not do so without first giving the absent Member an opportunity to make representations (which may be made in writing) as to their non-attendance and any matters they wish the Committee to take into account.

8. Procedures

The Committee shall agree a set of procedures to enable it to discharge the arrangements under these Terms of Reference.

9. Confidentiality

The Committee and any of its Sub-Committees may meet in private in accordance with the relevant legislation as advised by the Monitoring Officer. Any meeting or part of a meeting that considers whether or not a complaint should be referred for investigation or, following an investigation should proceed to hearing, shall be held in private and all papers relating to that consideration shall remain confidential

DRAFT ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEALING WITH COMPLAINTS OF BREACH OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT FOR MEMBERS

1. The Monitoring Officer shall be the Proper Officer to receive complaints of any failure by the Mayor, a Councillor or a co-opted member to comply with the Code of Conduct for Members. On receipt of a complaint the Monitoring Officer shall within 3 working days inform the subject member of the substance of the complaint on a confidential basis.
2. The Monitoring Officer shall ensure that the Council appoints at least one Independent Person and at least one reserve Independent Person.
3. The Monitoring Officer shall, after consultation with the Independent Person and within 14 working days of receiving the complaint (so far as practicable), determine whether a complaint merits formal investigation and arrange for such investigation. In making this determination the Monitoring Officer may at his/her discretion also consult other persons including Counsel.
4. In determining whether to refer a complaint for investigation, the Monitoring Officer may take into account how long has elapsed since the event(s) complained about took place and if this is more than one year, then a complaint will be rejected as out of time unless the complainant demonstrates that there are good reasons for the delay such as fresh evidence not available at the earlier date or only recently discovered.
5. The Monitoring Officer may refer a complaint of failure to comply with the Code to the Standards Advisory Committee or its sub-committee to recommend whether or not the complaint requires investigation where s/he feel that it is inappropriate for him/her to take the decision without seeking their advice.
6. The Monitoring Officer will report quarterly (or less frequently if there are no complaints to report) to the Standards Advisory Committee on the number and nature of complaints received and action taken as a result. This will include details of complaints that did not require investigation so that the Committee can exercise its oversight role.
7. If a complaint of failure to comply with the Code is referred for investigation the Monitoring Officer shall appoint an investigator or complete the investigation him/herself. Such investigation should be completed within one month of the decision to refer the matter for investigation. The Monitoring Officer may, having consulted the Standards Advisory Committee or its sub-committee, extended this period by up to a further month where s/he feels it is necessary to ensure an adequate investigation.
8. The Monitoring Officer may, during the course of the investigation, seek local resolution of the matter to the satisfaction of the complainant before the investigation is concluded.

9. Where any investigation into a complaint of breach of the Code finds no evidence of failure to comply with the Code of Conduct, the Monitoring Officer shall within 14 working days of receipt of the investigation report, consult with the Independent Person and the Standards Advisory Committee Investigations Sub-Committee to confirm their agreement that the matter shall be closed without further hearing. If the Sub-Committee agree then the matter is closed. The Monitoring Officer shall provide a copy of the report and findings of the investigation which shall be kept confidential to the complainant and to the member concerned and shall report the matter as part of the quarterly report to the Standards Advisory Committee for information.
10. Where the investigation finds evidence of a failure to comply with the Code of conduct, the Monitoring Officer in consultation with the Independent Person, may seek local resolution to the satisfaction of the complainant in appropriate cases, with a summary report for information to Standards Advisory Committee in due course. Where such local resolution is not appropriate or not possible the Monitoring Officer shall report the investigation findings to a Hearings Sub-Committee of the Standards Advisory Committee for local hearing and recommendations. The Hearings Sub-Committee will be convened within one month of the Monitoring Officer receiving the investigation report. The Hearings Sub-Committee may sit in private after advice from the Monitoring Officer.
11. The Hearings Sub-Committee will advise the Monitoring Officer whether or not they consider there has been a breach of the Code and if they consider sanction is appropriate having heard the matter shall request that the Monitoring Officer prepare a report to Full Council setting out the details of the investigation, hearing and proposed sanction which may include any of the following:-
 - Recommend to the member's Group Leader (or in the case of ungrouped members, recommend to Council or to Committees) that he/she be removed from any or all Committees or Sub-Committees of the Council;
 - Recommend to the Mayor that the member be removed from the Executive, or removed from particular Portfolio responsibilities;
 - Recommend the Monitoring Officer to arrange training for the member (subject to the Members agreement);
 - Recommend remove as from all outside appointments to which the Member has been appointed or nominated;
 - Recommend withdrawing facilities provided to the member by the Council, such as a computer, website and/or email and Internet access; or
 - Recommend excluding the member from the Council's offices or other premises, with the exception of meeting rooms as necessary for attending Council, Executive Committee and Sub-Committee meetings (as appropriate);
 - Recommend the member to contact the Council via specified point(s) of contact;

- Write to the member with their advice on the Members conduct.
12. In determining any recommended sanction the Sub-Committee may take into account any previous breach by the member concerned and/or their compliance with any previous sanction applied.
 13. The recommendations of the Hearings Sub-Committee shall be published in a local newspaper in the Public Notices Section and on the Council's website as well as in the minutes of the meeting
 14. A member who is the subject of a finding by the Standards Advisory Committee that he/she has breached the code may appeal against that finding and/or against any sanction applied. Any such appeal shall be notified in writing to the Monitoring Officer within 14 working days of the Hearings Sub-Committee recommendation being notified to the member and the Monitoring Officer shall arrange for the appeal to be heard by a Hearings (Appeal) Sub-Committee of the Standards Advisory Committee within 14 working days of receipt of the appeal.
 - 1-5. An appeal under 12 above may be made on grounds of either fact or procedural flaw.
 16. The Sub-Committee to hear any appeal under 12 above shall not include any member of the Hearings Sub-Committee that considered the investigation of the matter in question.
 17. Should a complainant be dissatisfied with the outcome of their complaint of a breach of the Code there is no formal right of appeal. However in the event that the Complainant submits additional relevant information the Monitoring Officer shall consider and decide if the matter warrants further consideration under these arrangements in which case it shall be treated as a fresh Complaint.
 17. A member who is the subject of a complaint shall be informed of, and shall have the right to attend and/or be represented at, any meeting of the Standards Advisory Committee or any of its sub-committees that considers any matter relating to that complaint.
 18. The timelines set out in this procedure are for guidance only and shall be observed where practicable but may be extended by the Monitoring Officer as necessary if they cannot be complied with by any relevant party due to sickness, holidays or other reasonable cause.

Draft Code of Conduct for Members

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Tower Hamlets Council has adopted this Code of Conduct for Members in accordance with the Localism Act 2011. The Code will assist the authority in providing excellent local government for the people of the borough. This Code of Conduct applies to the Mayor and all Members and Co-Opted Members of the authority or any of its committees or sub-committees and it is your responsibility to comply with the provisions of this Code.

1.2 Tower Hamlets' Code of Conduct

- (a) Any alleged breach of the provisions of the Code of Conduct by a Member or co-opted Member of the authority shall be dealt with in accordance with the arrangements set out in Appendix A to this Code.

1.3 Additional Codes and Protocols

- (a) The Council has approved the following additional Codes and Protocols:
- Planning Code of Conduct
 - Licensing Code of Conduct
 - Member/Officer Protocol
 - Employees' Code of Conduct

This Code should be read in conjunction with these Codes and Protocols that have been adopted by the Council as supplementary guidance for Members and officers. These Codes and Protocols do not form part of the Code of Conduct but Members and officers are required to comply with their provisions.

- (b) Any failure by the Mayor, a Member or co-opted member to comply with these additional Codes and Protocols may be investigated in accordance with the arrangements set out at Appendix A to this Code
- (c) Any failure by an officer to comply with these additional Codes and Protocols will be referred to the relevant Corporate Director and where appropriate disciplinary action may be taken.

1.4 General Principles of Conduct

You should read this Code together with the general principles prescribed by the Localism Act 2011. These principles are listed below and they should guide all aspects of your conduct as a member of the authority:-

- (a) selflessness;
- (b) integrity;
- (c) objectivity;
- (d) accountability;
- (e) openness
- (f) honesty; and
- (g) leadership.

1.5 Further Guidance

If you require further guidance on the application or interpretation of the provisions of this Code of Conduct or any of the additional Codes and Protocols approved by the Council you should contact the Monitoring Officer.

2. SCOPE AND INTERPRETATION

2.1 In this Code 'meeting' means any meeting of:

- (a) the authority;
- (b) the executive of the authority (currently known as the cabinet);
- (c) any of the authority's or its cabinet's committees, sub-committees, joint committees, joint sub-committees, panels, or area committees

2.2 In this Code 'Member' includes the Mayor, a co-opted Member and an appointed Member.

2.3 Subject to paragraph 2.4, you must comply with this Code whenever you:

- (a) conduct the business of the authority (which, in this Code, includes the business of the office to which you are elected or appointed); or
- (b) act, claim to act or give the impression you are acting as a representative of the authority;

and references to your official capacity are construed accordingly.

2.4 Where you act as a representative of the authority:

- (a) on another relevant authority (as defined by section 49(6) of the Local Government Act 2000), you must, when acting for that other authority, comply with any code of conduct adopted by that other authority;
- (b) on any other body, you must, when acting for that other body, comply with this Code of Conduct, except and insofar as it conflicts with any other lawful obligations to which that other body may be subject.

3. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS

3.1 You must treat others with respect.

3.2 You must not:

- (a) do anything which may cause the authority to breach the Equality Act 2010 or any other equality enactment;
- (b) bully any person;
- (c) intimidate or attempt to intimidate any person, including anyone who is or is likely to be:
 - (i) a complainant,
 - (ii) a witness, or
 - (iii) involved in the administration of any investigation or proceedings,in relation to an allegation that a Member (including yourself) has failed to comply with his or her authority's code of conduct;
- (d) act in a threatening manner towards any person;

- (e) do anything which compromises or is likely to compromise the impartiality of those who work for, or on behalf of, the authority.

3.3. You must not:

- (a) prevent another person from gaining access to information to which that person is entitled by law.
- (b) disclose information given to you in confidence by anyone, or information acquired by you which you believe, or ought reasonably to be aware, is of a confidential nature, including information that is exempt from publication in accordance with Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 ('Part 2' agenda items), **except** where:
 - (i) you have the consent of a person authorised to give it; or
 - (ii) you are required by law to do so; or
 - (iii) the disclosure is made to a third party for the purpose of obtaining professional advice provided that the third party agrees not to disclose the information to any other person; or
 - (iv) the disclosure is reasonable **and** in the public interest **and** made in good faith **and** in compliance with the reasonable requirements of the authority.

3.4 You must not conduct yourself in a manner which could reasonably be regarded as bringing your office or the authority into disrepute.

3.5 You:

- (a) must not use or attempt to use your position as a Member improperly to confer on or secure for yourself or any other person, an advantage or disadvantage;
- (b) must, when using or authorising the use by others of the resources of the authority:
 - (i) act in accordance with the authority's reasonable requirements;
 - (ii) ensure that such resources are not used improperly for political purposes (including party political purposes);
- (c) must have regard to any applicable Local Authority Code of Publicity made under the Local Government Act 1986.

3.6 When reaching decisions on any matter you must have regard to any relevant advice provided to you by:

- (a) the authority's Chief Finance Officer; and/or
- (b) the authority's Monitoring Officer,

where they are acting pursuant to their statutory duties.

3.7 You must give reasons for all decisions in accordance with any statutory requirements and any reasonable additional requirements imposed by the authority.

4. INTERESTS

4.1 You have an interest in any business of the authority where either:

(a) it relates to or is likely to affect:

(i) any body of which you are a member or in a position of general control or management and to which you are appointed or nominated by the authority;

(ii) any body

(aa) exercising functions of a public nature;

(bb) directed to charitable purposes; or

(cc) one of whose principal purposes includes the influence of public opinion or policy (including any political party or trade union),

of which you are a member or in a position of general control or management;

(iii) any employment or business carried on by you;

(iv) any person or body who employs or has appointed you;

(v) any person or body, other than a relevant authority, who has made a payment to you in respect of your election or any expenses incurred by you in carrying out your duties;

(vi) any person or body who has a place of business or land in the authority's area, and in whom you have a beneficial interest in a class of securities of that person or body that exceeds the nominal value of £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital (whichever is the lower);

(vii) any contract for goods, services or works made between the authority and you or a firm in which you are a partner, a company of which you are a remunerated director, or a person or body of the description specified in paragraph (vi);

(viii) the interests of any person from whom you have received a gift or hospitality with an estimated value of at least £25;

(ix) any land in the authority's area in which you have a beneficial interest;

(x) any land where the landlord is the authority and you are, or a firm in which you are a partner, a company of which you are a remunerated director, or a person or body of the description specified in paragraph (vi) is, the tenant;

(xi) any land in the authority's area for which you have a licence (alone or jointly with others) to occupy for 28 days or longer; or

- (b) a decision in relation to that business might reasonably be regarded as affecting your well-being or financial position or the well-being or financial position of a relevant person to a greater extent than the majority of other council tax payers, ratepayers or inhabitants of the electoral division or ward, as the case may be, affected by the decision.

4.2 In paragraph 4.1(b), a relevant person is:

- (a) a member of your family or any person with whom you have a close association; or
- (b) any person or body who employs or has appointed such persons, any firm in which they are a partner, or any company of which they are directors;
- (c) any person or body in whom such persons have a beneficial interest in a class of securities exceeding the nominal value of £25,000; or
- (d) any body of a type described in paragraph 4.1 (a) (i) or (ii).

5. DISCLOSABLE PECUNIARY INTERESTS

5.1 A Disclosable Pecuniary Interest (DPI) is *(to be inserted when the relevant regulations have been issued)*.....

NB: A Member's DPIs include his/her own relevant interests and also those of his/her spouse or civil partner; or a person with whom the Member is living as husband and wife; or a person with whom the Member is living as if they

were civil partners; if the Member is aware that that other person has the interest.

- 5.2** Subject to paragraphs 5.3 to 5.6, where you have a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest in any business of the authority which is not included in the Member's register of interests and you attend, in any capacity, a meeting of the authority at which the business is considered, you must disclose to that meeting the existence and nature of that interest at the commencement of that consideration, or when the interest becomes apparent; and must within 28 days notify the Monitoring Officer of the interest for inclusion in the register.
- 5.3** Paragraph 5.2 only applies where you are aware or ought reasonably to be aware of the existence of the interest.
- 5.4** Where you have an interest but, by virtue of section 9, sensitive information relating to it is not registered in the authority's register of members' interests, you must indicate to the meeting that you have a personal interest, but need not disclose the sensitive information to the meeting.
- 5.5** Subject to paragraph 7.1 (b), where you have an interest in any business of the authority and you have made an executive decision in relation to that business, you must ensure that any written statement of that decision records the existence and nature of that interest.
- 5.6** In this Code 'executive decision' is to be construed in accordance with any regulations made by the Secretary of State under section 22 of the Local Government Act 2000.
- 5.7** You do not have a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest in any business of the authority where that business:
- (a) does not affect your financial position or the financial position of a person or body described in section 4 above;
 - (b) does not relate to the determining of any approval, consent, licence, permission or registration in relation to you or any person or body described in section 4 above; or
 - (c) relates to the functions of the authority in respect of:
 - (i) housing, where you are a tenant of the authority provided that those functions do not relate particularly to your tenancy or lease;
 - (ii) school meals or school transport and travelling expenses, where you are a parent or guardian of a child in full time education, or are a parent governor of a school, unless it relates particularly to the school which the child attends;
 - (iii) statutory sick pay under Part XI of the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992, where you are in receipt of, or are entitled to the

receipt of, such pay;

(iv) an allowance, payment or indemnity given to Members;

(v) any ceremonial honour given to Members; or

(vi) setting council tax or a precept under the Local Government Finance Act 1992.

(NB: The above provision to be reviewed when the regulations regarding DPIs are issued)

6. INTERESTS ARISING IN RELATION TO OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEES

6.1 You have an interest in any business before an overview and scrutiny committee of the authority (or of a sub-committee of such a committee) where:

(a) that business relates to a decision made (whether implemented or not) or action taken by the Mayor or the authority's cabinet or another of the authority's committees, sub-committees, joint committees or joint sub-committees : and

(b) at the time the decision was made or action was taken, you were the Mayor or a member of the cabinet, committee, sub-committee, joint committee or joint sub-committee mentioned in paragraph (a) and you were present when that decision was made or action was taken.

(NB: The above provision to be reviewed when the regulations regarding DPIs are issued)

7. EFFECT OF DISCLOSABLE PECUNIARY INTERESTS ON PARTICIPATION AT MEETINGS

7.1 Subject to paragraph 7.2 where you have a DPI in any business of the authority:

(a) you must withdraw from the room or chamber where a meeting considering the business is being held, including from any public viewing area:

(i) in a case where paragraph 7.2 applies, immediately after making representations, answering questions or giving evidence;

(ii) in any other case, whenever it becomes apparent that the business is being considered at that meeting;

unless you have obtained a dispensation from the authority's Monitoring Officer;

- (b) you must not exercise executive functions in relation to that business; and
- (c) you must not seek improperly to influence a decision about that business.

7.2 Where you have a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest in any business of the authority, or in relation to business before an Overview and Scrutiny Committee of the kind described at section 6 above, you may attend a meeting (including a meeting of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee or of a sub-committee of such a committee) but only for the purpose of making representations, answering questions or giving evidence relating to the business, provided that the public are also allowed to attend the meeting for the same purpose, whether under a statutory right or otherwise.

8. THE REGISTER OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS

8.1 Subject to paragraph 9, you must, within 28 days of:

- (a) this Code being adopted by the authority; or
- (b) your election or appointment to office (where that is later); or
- (c) Disclosing a DPI at a meeting of the authority, its executive or any committee or sub-committee;

Notify the Monitoring Officer in writing, for inclusion in the authority's Register of Members' Interests, of details of your Disclosable Pecuniary Interests and other interests that fall within any of the categories mentioned in paragraphs 4.1 (a).

8.2 Subject to paragraph 9, you must, within 28 days of becoming aware of any new DPI or change to any interest registered under paragraph 8.1, register details of that new personal interest or change by providing written notification to the authority's Monitoring Officer.

9. SENSITIVE INFORMATION

9.1 Where you consider that the information relating to any of your personal interests is sensitive information, and the authority's Monitoring Officer agrees, you need not include that information when registering that interest, or, as the case may be, a change to that interest under paragraph 8.

9.2 You must, within 28 days of becoming aware of any change of circumstances which means that information excluded under paragraph 9.1 is no longer

sensitive information, notify the authority's Monitoring Officer asking that the information be included in the authority's Register of Members' Interests.

- 9.3** In this Code, 'sensitive information' means information whose availability for inspection by the public creates, or is likely to create, a serious risk that you or a person who lives with you may be subjected to violence or intimidation.

CLG Illustrative text for code dealing with the conduct expected of members and co-opted members of the authority when acting in that capacity

You are a member or co-opted member of the [name] council and hence you shall have regard to the following principles – selflessness, integrity, objectivity, accountability, openness, honesty and leadership.

Accordingly, when acting in your capacity as a member or co-opted member -

You must act solely in the public interest and should never improperly confer an advantage or disadvantage on any person or act to gain financial or other material benefits for yourself, your family, a friend or close associate.

You must not place yourself under a financial or other obligation to outside individuals or organisations that might seek to influence you in the performance of your official duties.

When carrying out your public duties you must make all choices, such as making public appointments, awarding contracts or recommending individuals for rewards or benefits, on merit.

You are accountable for your decisions to the public and you must co-operate fully with whatever scrutiny is appropriate to your office.

You must be as open as possible about your decisions and actions and the decisions and actions of your authority and should be prepared to give reasons for those decisions and actions.

You must declare any private interests, both pecuniary and non-pecuniary, that relate to your public duties and must take steps to resolve any conflicts arising in a way that protects the public interest, including registering and declaring interests in a manner conforming with the procedures set out in the box below.

You must, when using or authorising the use by others of the resources of your authority, ensure that such resources are not used improperly for political purposes (including party political purposes) and you must have regard to any applicable Local Authority Code of Publicity made under the Local Government Act 1986.

You must promote and support high standards of conduct when serving in your public post, in particular as characterised by the above requirements, by leadership and example.

Registering and declaring pecuniary and non-pecuniary interests

You must, within 28 days of taking office as a member or co-opted member, notify your authority's monitoring officer of any disclosable pecuniary interest as defined by regulations made by the Secretary of State, where the pecuniary interest is yours,

your spouse's or civil partner's, or is the pecuniary interest of somebody with whom you are living with as a husband or wife, or as if you were civil partners.

In addition, you must, within 28 days of taking office as a member or co-opted member, notify your authority's monitoring officer of any disclosable pecuniary or non-pecuniary interest which your authority has decided should be included in the register.

If an interest has not been entered onto the authority's register, then the member must disclose the interest to any meeting of the authority at which they are present, where they have a disclosable interest in any matter being considered and where the matter is not a 'sensitive interest'.¹

Following any disclosure of an interest not on the authority's register or the subject of pending notification, you must notify the monitoring officer of the interest within 28 days beginning with the date of disclosure.

Unless dispensation has been granted, you may not participate in any discussion of, vote on, or discharge any function related to any matter in which you have a pecuniary interest as defined by regulations made by the Secretary of State. Additionally, you must observe the restrictions your authority places on your involvement in matters where you have a pecuniary or non pecuniary interest as defined by your authority.

¹ A 'sensitive interest' is described in the Localism Act 2011 as a member or co-opted member of an authority having an interest, and the nature of the interest being such that the member or co-opted member, and the authority's monitoring officer, consider that disclosure of the details of the interest could lead to the member or co-opted member, or a person connected with the member or co-opted member, being subject to violence or intimidation.

Local Government Association

Template Code of Conduct

As a member or co-opted member of *[X authority]* I have a responsibility to represent the community and work constructively with our staff and partner organisations to secure better social, economic and environmental outcomes for all.

In accordance with the Localism Act provisions, when acting in this capacity I am committed to behaving in a manner that is consistent with the following principles to achieve best value for our residents and maintain public confidence in this authority.

SELFLESSNESS: Holders of public office should act solely in terms of the public interest. They should not do so in order to gain financial or other material benefits for themselves, their family, or their friends.

INTEGRITY: Holders of public office should not place themselves under any financial or other obligation to outside individuals or organisations that might seek to influence them in the performance of their official duties.

OBJECTIVITY: In carrying out public business, including making public appointments, awarding contracts, or recommending individuals for rewards and benefits, holders of public office should make choices on merit.

ACCOUNTABILITY: Holders of public office are accountable for their decisions and actions to the public and must submit themselves to whatever scrutiny is appropriate to their office.

OPENNESS: Holders of public office should be as open as possible about all the decisions and actions that they take. They should give reasons for their decisions and restrict information only when the wider public interest clearly demands.

HONESTY: Holders of public office have a duty to declare any private interests relating to their public duties and to take steps to resolve any conflicts arising in a way that protects the public interest.

LEADERSHIP: Holders of public office should promote and support these principles by leadership and example.

The Act further provides for registration and disclosure of interests and in *[X authority]* this will be done as follows: *[to be completed by individual authorities]*

As a Member of *[X authority]*, my conduct will in particular address the statutory principles of the code of conduct by:

- Championing the needs of residents – the whole community and in a special way my constituents, including those who did not vote for me - and putting their interests first.
- Dealing with representations or enquiries from residents, members of our communities and visitors fairly, appropriately and impartially.
- Not allowing other pressures, including the financial interests of myself or others connected to me, to deter me from pursuing constituents' casework, the interests of the *[county][borough][Authority's area]* or the good governance of the authority in a proper manner.
- Exercising independent judgement and not compromising my position by placing myself under obligations to outside individuals or organisations who might seek to influence the way I perform my duties as a member/co-opted member of this authority.
- Listening to the interests of all parties, including relevant advice from statutory and other professional officers, taking all relevant information into consideration, remaining objective and making decisions on merit.
- Being accountable for my decisions and co-operating when scrutinised internally and externally, including by local residents.
- Contributing to making this authority's decision-making processes as open and transparent as possible to enable residents to understand the reasoning behind those decisions and to be informed when holding me and other members to account but restricting access to information when the wider public interest or the law requires it
- Behaving in accordance with all our legal obligations, alongside any requirements contained within this authority's policies, protocols and procedures, including on the use of the Authority's resources.
- Valuing my colleagues and staff and engaging with them in an appropriate manner and one that underpins the mutual respect between us that is essential to good local government.
- Always treating people with respect, including the organisations and public I engage with and those I work alongside.
- Providing leadership through behaving in accordance with these principles when championing the interests of the community with other organisations as well as within this authority.

Specified pecuniary interests

2. The pecuniary interests which are specified for the purposes of section 30(3) of the Localism Act 2011 are the interests specified in the Schedule to these Regulations.

Signed by authority of the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government

Date

Name
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State
Department for Communities and Local Government

SCHEDULE

Regulation 2

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

(a) 1992 c. 52.

Securities

Any beneficial interest in securities of a body where—

(a) that body (to M's knowledge) has a place of business or land in the area of the relevant authority; and

(b) either—

(i) the total nominal value of the securities exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body; or

(ii) if the share capital of that body is of more than one class, the total nominal value of the shares of any one class in which the relevant person has a beneficial interest exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

Section 30 of the Localism Act 2011 provides that a member or co-opted member of a local authority and certain other authorities, on taking office, must notify the authority's monitoring officer of any disclosable pecuniary interest which that person has at the time of notification. These Regulations specify what is a pecuniary interest. Section 30(3) sets out the circumstances in which such an interest is a disclosable interest.

A full impact assessment has not been produced for these Regulations as no impact on the private or voluntary sectors is foreseen.

Agenda Item 4

LONDON BOROUGH OF TOWER HAMLETS

REPORT OF THE MAYOR IN CABINET

04 APRIL 2012

To receive the report of the Cabinet at its meeting held on Wednesday **04 April 2012**.

Mayor and Councillors in attendance at the meeting: -

Cabinet:

Mayor Lutfur Rahman	
Councillor Rofique U Ahmed	(Cabinet Member for Regeneration)
Councillor Abdul Asad	(Cabinet Member for Health and Wellbeing)
Councillor Alibor Choudhury	(Cabinet Member for Resources)
Councillor Rania Khan	(Cabinet Member for Regeneration)
Councillor Oliur Rahman	(Cabinet Member for Children's Services)

Other Councillors:

Councillor Peter Golds	(Leader of the Conservative Group)
Councillor Ann Jackson	(Chair of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee)
Councillor Denise Jones	

1. Community Safety Plan 2012-13 (CAB 102/112)

The report (attached as Appendix 1 to this council report) informed the Mayor and Cabinet that: -

- Community Safety Partnerships had a statutory duty to produce a Community Safety Plan which investigated challenges and opportunities for the borough and identified 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 would create in the borough.
- The Plan outlined 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 identified key crime drivers for 2012 based on both local and national research/knowledge and set 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
- The subgroups of the Community Safety Partnership would produce action plans (January – February 2012) that would engage with the CSP priorities throughout 2012 and each would be monitored at both Sub-Group and Community Safety Partnership level.

The broad endorsement of the proposals contained in this policy framework report by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee (OSC), at its meeting held on 3rd April 2012, and specific comments/ advice arising from its deliberations, were reported by the Chair of the OSC earlier in the Cabinet proceedings and noted by the Mayor/ Cabinet.

The Mayor agreed:

- Amendments to the recommended decisions set out in paragraph 2.1 of the report to read as below in Decision 1 and 2.
- An amendment to the recommended decision set out in paragraph 2.2 of the report to read as below in Decision 3.

Decision

1. That the Community Safety Plan 2012-2013, attached at Appendix A to the report (CAB 102/112), and the priorities set out within it, be noted and endorsed;
2. That the Development and Consultation Plan for the Community Safety Plan 2013 onwards, attached at Appendix 1 to the Community Safety Plan 2012-2013, be noted and endorsed; and
3. That full Council be recommended to adopt the Community Safety Plan 2012-2013, as contained in Appendix A to the report (CAB 102/112).

Council is therefore recommended to: -

1. Adopt the Community Safety Plan, attached at Appendix A to the report (CAB 068/112) **(Attached at Appendix 1 to this Council report)**.

**Lutfur Rahman
Mayor**

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972 SECTION 100D (AS AMENDED)
LIST OF "BACKGROUND PAPERS" USED IN THE PREPARATION OF THIS REPORT

Brief description of "background paper" number of holder	Tick if copy supplied	If not supplied, name and telephone
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Draft Cabinet minutes 04/04/12		Angus Taylor 020 7364 4333
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Committee/Meeting: Cabinet	Date: 4 th April 2012	Classification: Unrestricted	Report No: CAB 102/101
Report of: Corporate Director Stephen Halsey Originating officer(s) Emily Fieran-Reed		Title: Community Safety Plan 2012-13 Wards Affected: Borough-wide	

Lead Member	Deputy Mayor
Community Plan Theme	A Safe and Cohesive Community, A Great Place to Live
Strategic Priority	Focusing on Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour, Reducing Fear of Crime

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 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.
- 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**

Cabinet 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.

- 2.2 Note that the Community Safety Plan 2012-2013 is to be presented to Full Council for adoption.

3. **REASONS FOR THE DECISIONS**

- 3.1 No decisions are required of Cabinet. 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 sets 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

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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:

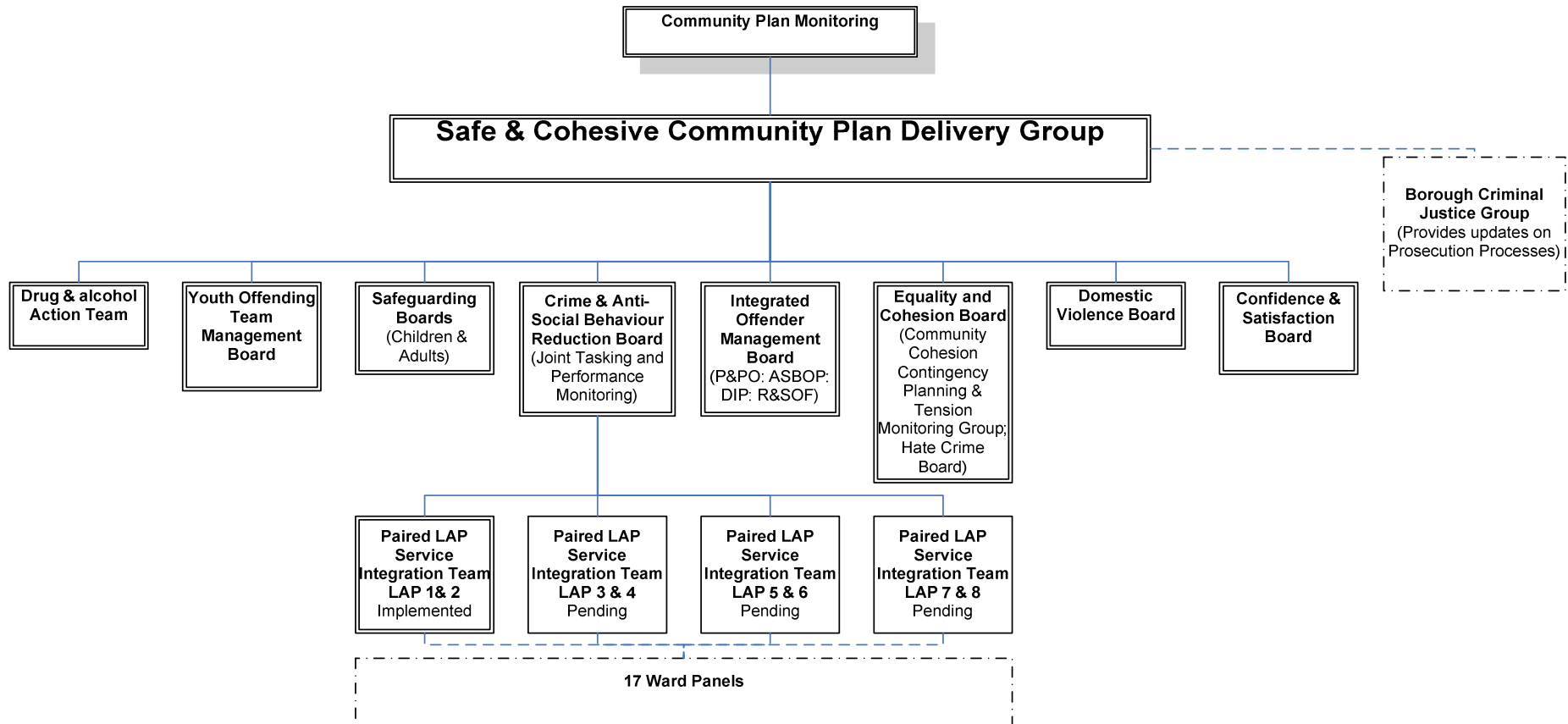
- Neighbourhood focus to enable direct management of service standards and local accountability by residents through the Neighbourhood Agreement.
- Locality prioritisation through the Police Safer Neighbourhood Ward Panels. The recommendation is that the Ward Panels will set at least 3 community priorities 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>

Marriage and Civil Partnerships.	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>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>
Pregnancy and Maternity	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 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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