OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE 01 NOVEMBER 2018

Report title: 2018 Safer Lambeth Partnership Scrutiny Report

Wards: All

Portfolio: Cabinet Member for the Voluntary Sector, Partnerships and Community Safety: Councillor Mohammed Seedat

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Report summary

This report has been developed in response to the Overview and Scrutiny request for the statutory crime and disorder annual scrutiny meeting in November 2018.

It contains an overview of the Safer Lambeth Partnership, at both the strategic and operational level. It outlines our performance against key indicators across the last 12 months, and then a detailed outline of key priority areas and the outcomes achieved this year for those areas:

- Gang violence
- Preventing people from extremism/radicalisation
- Violence against women and girls
- Tackling anti-social behaviour
- Reducing re-offending

In addition an appendix has been provided giving detailed breakdowns of:

- Ward level data for common crime types
- Violence against young people

Finance summary

There are no capital or revenue implications as a direct result of this report.

Recommendations

1. To note the report for the purposes of the overview and scrutiny committee.
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1. STRATEGIC CONTEXT – THE SAFER LAMBETH PARTNERSHIP

1.1 The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and the Police and Justice Act 2007 introduced a new statutory framework for the work of Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs). The Safer Lambeth Partnership is the Lambeth CSP. The legislation created three interlinked statutory duties on local authorities and their partners:

- To create a 'strategic' group to lead the partnership consisting of five ‘responsible’ authorities;
- To undertake an annual 'Strategic Assessment' of quantitative and qualitative impact of crime, disorder, substance misuse and offending in the area;
- On the basis of this, to agree and publish a set of priorities for reducing crime, disorder, substance misuse and offending in the area, embodied in a 'Partnership Plan' with aims, objectives and targets.

1.2 The five statutory partners for the partnership are; the Council, Police, Probation, the local Clinical Commissioning Group and the Fire Brigade.

1.3 The Safer Lambeth Partnership is co-chaired by the Chief Executive of Lambeth Council and the Borough Commander of the Lambeth Metropolitan Police Service. As well as the statutory partners it includes co-opted councillors and representatives from the third sector and the business community. The partnership is a formally constituted body.

1.4 A part of the drive to tackle violence against young people, three further third section organisations were co-opted onto the board in 2017/18 to broaden the membership and ensure appropriate third sector representation. These are the Young Lambeth Co-Operative, The Lambeth Safer Neighbourhood Board and Black Thrive.

1.5 Within London, the Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) hold the responsibilities of the Police and Crime Commissioners that are elected outside of London. This includes; the setting of policing budgets and performance targets, holding the police to account and the leadership of Safer Neighbourhood Panels. MOPAC are represented on the Safer Lambeth Partnership and the Mayor has a duty to work with partners to prevent and tackle crime across London.
2. STRATEGIC CONTEXT – THE SAFER LAMBETH PARTNERSHIP

2.1 The Safer Lambeth Executive has met four times in the last year, and monitors the performance of the partnership in addressing crime and disorder and the priority areas outlined within this report. In the past year, the primary focus of the executive has been to tackle violence against young people, including several sessions specifically focussed on this issue (see appendix 1). The board has also considered:

- Preventing radicalisation;
- Youth Offending Service performance and improvement plan;
- Oversight and final approval of statutory Domestic Violence Homicide Reviews; and
- MOPAC funding and finance.

2.2 The Executive also oversees and acts as the governance board of the borough’s Prevent programme. Lambeth is a designated Prevent priority borough, which indicates a heightened level of risk that someone may become radicalised in the borough. Prevent became a statutory duty in 2015, and our programme builds on our work of mainstreaming Prevent through training and awareness raising across the partnership. To increase referrals and support for people at risk of radicalisation.

2.3 The new 2018 Strategic Assessment is currently in development and will be presented in draft form to the Executive at the winter meeting. It is anticipated, that based on current data trends and crime levels, the key areas of focus will continue to be youth violence, violence against women and girls and anti-social behaviour.
2.4 The CONTEST board monitors all aspects of counter-terrorism work in the borough. This includes Prevent, Protect and Prepare. It was created in early 2018 in response to the growing number of terrorist incidents in London, and the need to ensure the Council and Police are working together to best protect Lambeth. It is chaired by the Chief Executive, and is currently prioritising work to protect our physical spaces in Lambeth, and the roll-out of the borough’s new Prevent action plan.

2.5 The Serious Youth Violence task and finish group is a time limited group established under the Executive to oversee immediate response to crisis events in the borough, and co-ordinate development of the boroughs longer term 10 year strategy for tackling youth violence. It is chaired by the Strategic Director for Children’s Services.

2.6 The VAWG Delivery Board meets on a quarterly basis to oversee the implementation of the four year VAWG strategy.

2.7 The Youth Justice Board is the statutory board that oversees the performance and management of the Youth Offending Service, and is a regular high level partnership meeting. It has an independent chair and also reports into the Children and Young People’s Partnership.
3. OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

Within Lambeth Council – Community Safety

3.1 Lambeth Council is currently developing a new model of Community Safety services, as part of the wider strategic organisational changes outlined to corporate committee in July 2018. Following the previous commissioning/delivery split, crime and disorder services were delivered in three separate units across the authority with different responsibilities and oversight. The new structure will merge some of these functions to give greater priority to key areas of work and locate the services in the most appropriate area of the council. No savings are profiled as part of these changes.

3.2 The new Community Safety service will sit within the Children’s Services directorate, in order to increase the focus of the organisation on youth violence and locate the service in a people-based directorate. It will have responsibility for the strategic elements of crime and disorder and the operational work to reduce high impact crime and violence. This includes counter-terrorism, youth violence, violence against women and girls and modern slavery. We will be looking at establishing a Lambeth Violence Reduction Unit (VRU), working closely with the newly established Mayor of London’s VRU.

3.3 The Public Protection and Regulatory Services team will be based within the Environment division as part of the Chief Operating Directorate. It will be responsible for low level crime and disorder such as anti-social behaviour and neighbourhood level issues. It also has responsibility for trading standards, licensing and food health and safety, and combines those functions to ensure appropriate level enforcement takes place to keep Lambeth streets and vulnerable people safe. This includes a revised out of hours Noise Service proposal, as outlined in the ASB section.

3.4 As part of the Council’s greater focus on tackling violence against young people the Council is developing a longer term, public health led approach to youth violence, as outlined in Appendix 1.

3.5 This is aligned to the Lambeth Children’s Safeguarding Board’s Young People at Risk (YPR) strategy and work programme. The YPR work is a key strategic driver for improving services and our response to youth violence in Lambeth.

3.6 A key part of this work will be the learning from the Early Help pilot in Streatham. This a new approach to bringing residents, third sector groups and statutory services together to tackle issues within the family at an earlier stage than statutory care levels. It adopts a whole family approach, bringing all the resources of the local area to support families and young people.

3.7 Several of our services are funded through MOPAC grant funding. We receive £964K from MOPAC that we use to fund the gang violence reduction team, our integrated offender management service, the Beth centre for female offenders, the assessment and referral service for drug testing in Brixton custody suite, and to address the shortfall in our violence against women work. In addition, the Beth Centre is being funded to act as the hub for the South London Alliance for female offending work, working across
Lambeth, Croydon, Southwark, Sutton, Wandsworth and Lewisham to deliver services for female offenders.

3.8 The council has supported several third sector organisations across Lambeth to attract grant funding from the Home Office and Mayor of London across 2018, including funding to tackle youth violence and Building a Stronger Britain Together (BSBT) funds. This is part of the council’s commitment to supporting third sector organisations and work with them to reduce crime and disorder in Lambeth.

Finance

3.9 There are no direct finance implications for the Council as a result of this report.

Lambeth Police

3.10 In January 2019 the policing boroughs of Lambeth and Southwark will merge forming one Central South Basic Command Unit (BCU).

3.11 The changes to neighbourhood policing structure will be limited. There will be one Superintendent, who will be solely responsible for the strategic direction of Neighbourhood policing and partnerships across the Central South BCU. They will be supported by a Chief Inspector who will oversee five Inspectors, three at Lambeth and two at Southwark in the first instance. However, this will reduce in the medium term to two Inspectors each at Lambeth and Southwark. One of these Inspectors will be responsible for overseeing the seven ward sergeants for each borough and the other will be overseeing youth and general partnership and prevention issues.
3.12 The ward based policing will remain very much the same as the LPT structure previously, with each ward having two DWOs and one PSCO. These officers will be ring fenced from central aid. All ward officers will be supported by a new neighbourhood tasking team which will allow for extra resilience and flexibility to meet changing demands. For Lambeth this will be two teams of a sergeant and nine police constables based at Brixton police station, who will provide further support to the town centre ward DWO’s as well as to the other borough wards.

3.13 Schools and Youth - the number of officers dedicated to this role will be increasing across the MET to support London’s growing youth population. These officers will be working with schools and other educational establishments and youth groups as well as coordinating the Volunteer Police Cadet Programme. For the BCU, there are 43 schools and youth engagement posts, although a very small number may be vacant at time of go live. The details of these are still being worked through but this represents an increase on the current deployment of officers.

3.14 Partnership and prevention will have a new hub who will co-ordinate prevention activity, relationship building and problem solving across the BCU. The work will focus on 5 key areas namely:

- Vulnerable people and places
- Young people
- Alcohol and drugs
- Hate crime and counter terrorism
- Technology and social media

3.15 The exact details of these roles are still being finalised and officers will be split between Lambeth and Southwark.
Health – Lambeth Clinical Commissioning Group

3.16 NHS Lambeth Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) is the organisation responsible for commissioning or ‘planning, buying and monitoring’ the majority of healthcare services for people who are registered with GP Practices, and who may live or work in the borough of Lambeth. We are responsible for spending circa £525 million each year on hospital and community health services for our patients to ensure that support is available to help people stay as healthy and independent as they can be and that high quality care is available to them when they need it most.

3.17 Our mission is to improve the health of and reduce inequalities for Lambeth people, and to commission high quality health services on their behalf. ‘Healthier Together’ is our strategic vision statement, developed through the BIG Lambeth Health Debate, to help us make a reality of this ambition through being:

- **People centred** - we will work to co-produce services, built around individuals and population needs, enabling people to stay healthy and manage their own care;
- **Prevention focused** - we will prioritise prevention of ill health and the factors that create it, enabling people to live longer and healthier lives;
- **Integrated** - we will commission services in a way that brings service provision together around the needs of people and reduces boundaries and barriers to care;
- **Consistent** - we will promote high quality, accessible, equitable and safe services and reduce variation and variability in provision;
• **Innovative** - we will use 21st century technologies to provide better services, better information and to promote choices; and

• **Deliver best value** - we will ensure we live within our means and use our resources well.

3.18 We work closely with our 42 member GP Practices and we are committed to our valued local partnerships in the way we work. Alongside the NHS, our key Lambeth partners include the London Borough of Lambeth, local schools, colleges and universities, the Police, Healthwatch Lambeth, voluntary and community organisations and local people.

3.19 The majority of people using the NHS in Lambeth will use mainly primary and community health services. These are commissioned from:

- GP practices, pharmacists, opticians and dentists;
- Community health services (provided by Guy’s and St Thomas’ NHS Foundation Trust), such as district and school nursing, health visiting, specialist child health, therapy services and care for older people;
- The London Ambulance Service; and
- Voluntary and third sector care providers.

3.20 When local people require more specialist care, we mainly commission locally from:

- Guy’s and St Thomas’ NHS Foundation Trust, King’s College Hospital NHS Foundation Trust and St George’s University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust to provide inpatient, outpatient, day and emergency hospital care; and
- South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust to provide mental health and addictions services.

3.21 We know that no single organisation can tackle the health and wellbeing challenges we face in Lambeth alone. With a complex and changing pattern of health needs, growing demand for services and limited resources, the only way forward is for health, the Council, the voluntary and community sector, and patients and the public to work across the borough, and across the wider south London region, to ensure that innovation is shared and that we make the best possible use of our resources. We are committed to partnership working, which is central to what we do to improve health and care and involve local people.

3.22 ‘Lambeth Together’ forms the basis of partnership working going forward. Lambeth Together aims to become a fully joined up health and care system with one budget and one leadership to make us more responsive and better able to coordinate care around the needs of individuals throughout the borough; and will make Lambeth’s population healthier, fitter and happier.

3.23 Our partners include the local NHS providers, neighbouring CCGs, the London Borough of Lambeth, Education and Police, Healthwatch Lambeth, our Patient Participation Group (PPG) network, voluntary organisations and local people. We work
with them to improve our services and drive improvements in quality while reducing inequalities.

3.24 We work in active partnership with all our local provider partners, in particular Guy’s and St Thomas’ Foundation Trust, King’s College Hospital Foundation Trust and South London and the Maudsley Foundation within Trust King’s Health Partners Academic Health Sciences Centre, to support improved service quality and more joined up care. A number of our most important initiatives are supported by the Guy’s and St Thomas’ Charity. This supports different services and providers to work together to provide a more joined up service for patients to deliver better health outcomes.

3.25 Safeguarding is an important aspect of our work and along with NHS providers we contribute fully to the Lambeth Children’s Safeguarding Board and the Lambeth Adults Safeguarding Board, working with partners across a broad range of key priorities to support and protect the most vulnerable and at risk within our communities.

3.26 Local urgent care services work to support those who require care and support at times of crisis, injury and harm. The local NHS works with the Redthread Youth Violence Intervention Programme. This programme runs in hospital emergency departments and in partnership with the major trauma network. This innovative service aims to reduce serious youth violence, and has improved the support available to young victims of violence.

3.27 As part of the Living Well Network Alliance, the delivery alliance for mental health support and services across all settings for all adults experiencing mental distress, we are working to further improve our rapid crisis offer. The vision is one unified space for residents of Lambeth, which will operate extended hours and provide a safe space for people to seek support and validation. The safe space will also operate a 24/7 advice and peer support line. Those who are then unable to seek out support can expect to have an urgent response to their mental health emergency, by a specialist rapid response approach that is able to respond within four hours and can offer alternatives to admission, such as a potential crisis house. We continue to work closely with colleagues in the Metropolitan Police and other services to ensure that when people are in crisis, that they can receive swift and appropriate support in an appropriate setting.
4. **YEAR IN REVIEW PERFORMANCE**

4.1 London Context: Crime throughout London has increased in the last 12 months, in particular in relation to acquisitive crime, which saw an increase of 25% for Theft of Person and 36% for Burglary in a Dwelling.

4.2 Serious Youth Violence has experienced a 14% increase throughout London. Overall offending in London is up by 8% with no borough experiencing a decrease in 2017-18.

4.3 An increase in Personal Robbery offences in Lambeth have far exceeded the London average and last financial years’ figures. As can be seen in the following table, this relates to a 25% increase in offences which equates to 400 more robberies over a 12 month period.

4.4 This robbery increase can be explained by an increase in the number of distinct series we have experienced in Lambeth. For example, in November of 2017 Lambeth experienced a large number of robberies linked to young boys in the Streatham area who were targeted on their way home from school. These particular crimes can often be attributed to the same offender, or group of offenders, and were escalated through the relevant investigation and enforcement channels, namely Partnership Tasking and Co-ordination (PTAC) in this instance.

4.5 The increase in robbery can also be attributed to the increase more generally in violence offences in Lambeth. Robbery is classified as a violent offence and is defined by the use or threat of force in order to appropriate property belonging to another person. The increase in robbery is therefore linked to the general increase in violence against the person, knife crime, gun crime and serious youth violence in Lambeth.

4.6 Serious youth violence (SYV) in Lambeth has increased at a greater rate compared to other boroughs since 2016-17, this is particularly evident in the figures from the summer of 2017. More information can be found on the SYV appendices to this report.

4.7 Knife crime has marginally increased in the last year. However, it should be noted that Lambeth has one of the most consistently high recorded levels of knife crime throughout London, regularly appearing in the top five for knife/bladed article-based offences.

4.8 The following points highlight where Lambeth is currently positioned in the top 10 boroughs across London over the most recent 12 months data, based on the London Landscape offence categories:

   - Lambeth has recorded the 2nd highest volume of non-domestic violence with injury in London in the last 12 months;
   - Lambeth is ranked 3rd highest of all boroughs for violence against the person more generally;
   - In terms of the total amount of recorded crime (TNO’s) Lambeth is again the 3rd highest in London;
   - Total theft offences places Lambeth 5th in London in the last 12 months;
   - Total sexual offences places Lambeth 2nd in London in the last 12 months;
Lambeth recorded the highest total volume of serious youth violence in London in the last 12 months;
Lambeth also ranked 1st for total recorded drug offences, however; this represents a proactive effort by police to target drug related offending in the borough;
Lambeth ranked 2nd for criminal damage offences;
Lambeth ranks 7th for robbery offences; and
Lambeth ranks 8th for burglary offences;

4.9 The below table shows the London Landscape crime types volumes over the last 2 financial years in Lambeth:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime Breakdown</th>
<th>Financial Year 16/17</th>
<th>Financial Year 17/18</th>
<th>% Change</th>
<th>Count Difference</th>
<th>Direction of Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Notifiable Offences</td>
<td>35183</td>
<td>35023</td>
<td>-0.45%</td>
<td>-160</td>
<td>Decrease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violence Against the Person</td>
<td>10737</td>
<td>10765</td>
<td>0.26%</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Minor Increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary Dwelling</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>2185</td>
<td>12.11%</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>Increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Robbery</td>
<td>1213</td>
<td>1613</td>
<td>24.80%</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>Significant Increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hate Crime</td>
<td>7233</td>
<td>7167</td>
<td>-0.91%</td>
<td>-66</td>
<td>Decrease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability Hate Crime</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-70.97%</td>
<td>-22</td>
<td>Low Volume Decrease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homophobic Hate Crime</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>-7.32%</td>
<td>-12</td>
<td>Decrease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Racist and Religious Hate Crime</td>
<td>652</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>-9.20%</td>
<td>-60</td>
<td>Decrease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transgender Hate Crime</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-55.56%</td>
<td>-5</td>
<td>Decrease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Hate Crime</td>
<td>6377</td>
<td>6410</td>
<td>0.52%</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Minor Decrease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serious Youth Violence</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>35.24%</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>Significant increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knife Crime</td>
<td>654</td>
<td>729</td>
<td>11.47%</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>Increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gun Crime</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>4.51%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Minor Increase</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The below table shows, based on ward level population data from the Office of National Statistics in 2016, the crime rates per 1000 people for violent crime in Lambeth:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lambeth Wards</th>
<th>Non Domestic Abuse VWI Offs Rate per 1000 people</th>
<th>Violence Against the Person Offs Rate per 1000 people</th>
<th>Serious Youth Violence Rate per 1000 people</th>
<th>Total Robbery Offs Rate per 1000 people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coldharbour</td>
<td>18.70</td>
<td>62.96</td>
<td>2.61</td>
<td>9.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bishop's</td>
<td>15.39</td>
<td>61.98</td>
<td>2.96</td>
<td>11.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferndale</td>
<td>13.75</td>
<td>44.09</td>
<td>1.76</td>
<td>9.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larkhall</td>
<td>12.37</td>
<td>42.64</td>
<td>1.78</td>
<td>6.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clapham Town</td>
<td>12.01</td>
<td>36.03</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>5.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambeth Total</td>
<td>9.44</td>
<td>35.10</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>3.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brixton Hill</td>
<td>8.62</td>
<td>32.72</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>5.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vassall</td>
<td>7.94</td>
<td>31.89</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>4.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Leonard's</td>
<td>7.33</td>
<td>30.87</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>3.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oval</td>
<td>7.28</td>
<td>31.92</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>5.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince's</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>31.79</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>4.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thurlow Park</td>
<td>6.82</td>
<td>27.59</td>
<td>2.17</td>
<td>3.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herne Hill</td>
<td>6.82</td>
<td>28.85</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>3.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gipsy Hill</td>
<td>6.26</td>
<td>29.78</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>3.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thornton</td>
<td>5.81</td>
<td>27.79</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>3.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tulse Hill</td>
<td>5.30</td>
<td>27.70</td>
<td>1.26</td>
<td>4.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockwell</td>
<td>4.78</td>
<td>22.28</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>3.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knight's Hill</td>
<td>4.59</td>
<td>23.56</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>2.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Streatham South</td>
<td>3.91</td>
<td>19.72</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>3.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clapham Common</td>
<td>3.84</td>
<td>19.72</td>
<td>1.77</td>
<td>4.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Streatham Hill</td>
<td>3.84</td>
<td>18.74</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>1.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Streatham Wells</td>
<td>2.42</td>
<td>13.66</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>1.58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table highlights Coldharbour and Bishops as Lambeth's most violent wards.
This is likely to be due to the fact that Coldharbour incorporates Brixton town centre and known high risk residential locations, while Bishops covers the Southbank – the lowest residential population with the highest footfall in the borough. It is also worth noting that due to the low residential population in Bishop's ward, this has the potential to skew the calculation to show higher rates of crime in this area.
4.12 In terms of the total recorded crimes, the following table shows the rate of crime per 1000 people:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lambeth Wards</th>
<th>TNO Offs Rate per 1000 people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bishop’s</td>
<td>240.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coldharbour</td>
<td>186.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferndale</td>
<td>162.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clapham Town</td>
<td>154.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larkhall</td>
<td>136.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brixton Hill</td>
<td>103.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vassall</td>
<td>103.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oval</td>
<td>99.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambeth Total</td>
<td>94.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince’s</td>
<td>93.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tulse Hill</td>
<td>90.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thornton</td>
<td>87.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herne Hill</td>
<td>86.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clapham Common</td>
<td>84.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Leonard’s</td>
<td>83.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thurlow Park</td>
<td>82.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Streatham Hill</td>
<td>73.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gipsy Hill</td>
<td>73.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knight’s Hill</td>
<td>69.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockwell</td>
<td>68.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Streatham South</td>
<td>56.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Streatham Wells</td>
<td>47.17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.13 As with violence, Bishops and Coldharbour recorded the highest crime rates per population, with the same explanations as provided above. There are also higher rates of crime recorded in Ferndale and Clapham Town, highlighting that higher rates are observed in the most frequented areas in Lambeth; Clapham, Brixton and the Southbank.
5. **LAMBETH GANG VIOLENCE REDUCTION UNIT**

5.1 The Gang Violence Reduction Unit (GVRU) was established in 2013 in response to escalating levels of gang related violence and criminality. The aim of the unit purpose is to provide coordination of interventions by a range of partner agencies, voluntary and community sector organisations, and communities to tackle and reduce gang violence. At its inception, the work of the unit focused on assisting existing gang members to leave a gang lifestyle, worked to reduce levels of violence related to gangs and also to reduce the victimisation caused by gang related offending behaviour.

5.2 The GVRU has been funded from the London Crime Prevention Fund disbursed by the Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC). This funding, in combination with contributions from partner agencies (Police, National Probation Service, Community Rehabilitation Company, London Borough of Lambeth Children's Services etc.) enabled the unit to implement a sustainable and credible range of incentives and services to support gang exit. From 2018/2019, the work of the GVRU will be funded from the MOPAC London Crime Prevention Fund 2017 – 2021.

5.3 The work of the GVRU has developed and evolved since initiation in 2013 and changes have responded to developments at a regional, local and individual basis, striving to provide a responsive and effective service. With an initial focus on establishing a service based on the Boston Ceasefire Model, in 2015 Lambeth was a pilot site to test the Group Violence Intervention Model. Significant learning was achieved in delivery of this pilot, combining with a growing focus on the need to tackle serious youth violence within the borough. Ongoing plans to develop and deliver an effective reduction in serious youth violence will expand from the current focus of the GVRU to address this broader need and bring about a safer borough.

5.4 Set out below is an indication of performance against agreed set indicators for 2017-18.

5.5 Overall reduction in offending linked to gang associated offenders after a period of intervention:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Year</th>
<th>Total Crime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>525</strong>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*There has been a 29% reduction in matrix nominal offending

5.6 Overall reduction in violent offending linked to individuals identified on the Metropolitan Police recording system following a period of intervention

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Year</th>
<th>Total Violent Crime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>156</strong>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
* A 35% reduction in violent offending from individuals associated with gang related offending within the borough.

5.7 Overall reduction in gang flagged offending:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Year</th>
<th>Q1</th>
<th>Q2</th>
<th>Q3</th>
<th>Q4</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>149*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


5.8 Work has continued in the borough with a focus on providing appropriate assistance in addition to firm and decisive enforcement action. Working with the Metropolitan Police Service (both local Borough Command Unit and Trident and other MPS wide resources) successful enforcement operations have been executed targeting known gangs and individuals associated with them. The borough has continued to ensure that the response has incorporated activity to tackle those identified as habitual knife carriers and those who resort to the possession and use of firearms.

5.9 Main service interventions have been supported by the work of St Giles Trust, an organisation commissioned by Lambeth to provide ongoing support for those high risk individuals who are seeking assistance to exit the lifestyle associated with gang related crime and violence. In addition to the work to assist individual offenders, the partnership has continued to commission specific intervention for young women and girls engaged in and affected by gang violence and also to work with individuals under the age of 18 years.

5.10 Throughout the year, it has been essential to ensure that the unit responds to the changing nature of gang related activity and behaviour but also responds to the needs identified by partner agencies and the community. There has been a noted shift in the proportion of those gang related offenders identified as being under the age of 18 years. The largest single age group identified in a study of gang members is now 17 years of age. Whilst the majority of those identified are over the age of 18, this development will require a change in emphasis for delivery.

5.11 In much the same way, the changing nature of gang related behaviour and criminality is noted with an increased focus on “county lines” activity where London based gang nominal are engaged the supply of illegal drugs in other parts of the country. This activity has also seen increased tensions and criminal associations between “Lambeth gangs” and gangs from other boroughs.

5.12 These developments have continued to be incorporated within training sessions delivered to key groups within the borough, ranging from staff within Children’s Social Care, those partner agencies working in the Streatham Early Help Initiative and also the borough’s foster carers. Close work has continued with the Councils Child Sexual Exploitation Coordinator and Missing Person Coordinator.
6. **PREVENT**

6.1 The Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (CTSA) came into force in July 2015. Section 26 of the CTSA places a duty on certain specified authorities including local authorities to have “due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism”, known as the Prevent Duty. Prevent is one strand of the government’s counter-terrorism strategy, CONTEST, and aims to reduce the threat to the UK from terrorism by stopping people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. It has three specific strategic objectives:

- Respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat from those who promote it;
- Prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure they are given appropriate advice and support; and
- Work with sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation.

6.2 The Home Office has released sector-specific statutory guidance in respect of both Prevent and Channel (a multi-agency safeguarding process run by the Lambeth Prevent team), and recently issued a tool-kit for local authorities to supplement this guidance.

6.3 Lambeth is a tier two Prevent priority area, and faces a number of low-likelihood/high-impact terrorism-related risks. The threat level from international terrorism remains at severe, meaning an attack in the UK is highly likely. The potential impact of this on Lambeth was highlighted during 2017-18, when three major terrorist attacks took place on the borders of the borough.

6.4 The most significant threat remains a Lambeth resident becoming radicalised and carrying out a terrorist attack on the borough or elsewhere in the UK. Such an attack would likely lead to substantial community tension risks, with attacks outside the borough by non-Lambeth residents raising community tensions in the past.

6.5 Several Lambeth residents have sought to travel to Syria, or have been charged with Syria-related terrorism offences, with a concurrent increase in the radicalisation risk posed to individuals that these people are connected to. As a growing number of terrorist offenders are released from prison, the likelihood is that this risk will continue to rise in the coming years.

6.6 Locally, our assessment is that incidents of radicalisation are most likely to occur amongst individuals who initially become engaged via the internet, or who have relatives involved in extremist/terrorist activity. These individuals are hard to identify, but will likely be in contact with some public services. For that reason, the local Prevent response is based on building large numbers of frontline staff who are aware of the issue and know what to do if they are concerned.

6.7 The revised statutory guidance issued in July 2015 states that local authorities should develop a Prevent action plan. The Safer Lambeth Executive acts as the multi-agency Prevent group for Lambeth and has reviewed this plan in the past. This year, a CONTEST Sub-Group chaired by the Chief Executive has put a second governance layer in place which scrutinises all counter terrorism related activity and feeds back to the Safer Lambeth Executive.
6.8  The Prevent Action Plan 2018-19 was approved by the CONTEST sub-group on 21st June 2018, and breaks down the work delivered in the borough into four streams:

- Running a collaborative multi-agency Channel process, embedding Prevent practice within Lambeth’s social care teams, and ensuring relevant frontline staff have completed Prevent training to the level required by their role;
- Building young peoples’ resilience to extremist and terrorist influences through our work with the borough’s education settings;
- Promoting public awareness of Prevent, the positive role community members and groups can play in tackling radicalisation, and the action being taken in Lambeth to prevent terrorism; and
- Developing and implementing measures to ensure effective responses to a terrorist incident, and having strong policies in place to respond to extremist efforts to misuse public venues, IT systems or commissioning processes.

6.9  On 5th September 2018, the Home Office published a Prevent Duty Toolkit, which included a self-assessment tool. One of the actions agreed in the 2018-19 Lambeth Prevent Action Plan was that a self-assessment would be carried out, and this has now been completed, with the updated Prevent Action Plan 2018-19 due to be examined by the CONTEST sub-group in October 2018. The following four sections highlight how the Prevent team has worked to implement that plan in 2017-18.

6.10 The first element of the Prevent Action Plan aims to see improved multi-agency involvement in the identification of people who are at risk of being drawn into terrorism, and better access to appropriate and effective support for those individuals. As a result, work has focused on integrating Prevent work more closely with safeguarding professionals, particularly in Children’s Services.

6.11  New Multi-Agency Safeguarding Training which addresses how radicalisation and extremism fits within the LSCB thresholds guidance has been developed and was first delivered in June 2018, while the Integrated Referral Hub in Children’s Services has new robust procedures to triage cases where radicalisation is a concern to the Prevent Programme Manager.

6.12  The Prevent Programme Manager has been working to identify where support can be provided to build relationships in Children’s Services, and will be delivering bespoke training sessions for the IRH, CAT teams, Early Help, and YOS during 2018-19. Work is underway to identify the numbers of staff trained and the level of training they have received, and following restructures during 2018, a training needs assessment will be completed in Q4 2018-19 to prepare for 2019-20.

6.13  The Prevent team has also developed a diverse multi-agency core Channel Panel membership which meets every month, a significant improvement on 2017. Current core members attend from Prevent, Children’s Services, Youth Offending Service, Adult Social Care, SLAM, Lambeth CCG, Lambeth Police, and SO15.
6.14 The second element of the Prevent Action Plan focuses on building resilience in Lambeth’s young people, and is driven primarily by the work of the Prevent Education Officer – hired in November 2017 to fulfil an action in the previous Prevent Action Plan – and the delivery of Prevent projects.

6.15 Over 1,500 people were trained in education settings by the Prevent Education Officer between January and September 2018, and resources on subjects including prejudice, critical thinking, having difficult conversations, and training were placed on the Lambeth School Services website. The Prevent Education officer also developed a ‘Prevent Duty’ audit to help settings fulfil their legal duties, and has visited dozens of schools across the borough to advise on compliance and support safeguarding concerns.

6.16 Three separate Prevent projects were also delivered in Lambeth schools during 2017-18:

6.17 Forty ‘Game On’ Workshops were run in 2017-18, reaching 1,678 participants and meeting the objectives set in the 2017-18 Prevent Action Plan. The workshops used theatre techniques and discussion to help young people develop the awareness and knowledge to challenge racism and extreme views.

6.18 Twenty schools accessed ‘Just Enough’ anti-radicalisation lessons in 2017-18, reaching 1,248 participants and meeting the objectives of 2017-18 Prevent Action Plan. The workshops addressed issues of tolerance and respect, providing children with the tools to challenge extremist arguments before they moved to secondary education;

6.19 Seven schools accessed ParentZone sessions in 2017-18, falling short of the aim to deliver in ten schools. The project used assemblies and parent evenings to help pupils enjoy the internet while staying safe, and offered parents practical guidance and support.

6.20 The third element of the Action Plan focused on creating a better-informed community which is more confident in supporting Prevent-related work. The Prevent Programme Manager drove this work through frequent engagement with community groups, including round-tables on Prevent, numerous visits to VCS groups, and engagement with Visit My Mosque day and Iftars during Ramadan.

6.21 The Prevent team were also successful in winning funding from the Home Office to commission Faiths Together in Lambeth to deliver a series of four events where residents can ask questions about Prevent and get answers from Prevent staff. A contract has been sent to the supplier, and due to delays in grant agreement receipt, events will aim for delivery in Q3/Q4 2018-19.

6.22 A proposal for a VCS Prevent Advisory Group has also been suggested to a number of VCS groups and reaction has been positive. A visit to the Ealing Prevent Advisory Group has been completed, and will inform a terms of reference to be discussed at the next meeting of the CONTEST sub-group.

6.23 The Prevent Programme Manager has completed a draft Communications Plan based on a Home Office template in order to effectively utilise communications channels and
promote Prevent delivery. This is awaiting advice from Lambeth Communications team, and time-sensitive activity is being delivered following Cabinet member advice.

6.24 The final work stream of the Prevent Action Plan has focused on creating a borough which is better prepared and more resilient to a critical incident, and which is able to prevent extremist or terrorist efforts to misuse public spaces or processes.

6.25 A basic ‘Move to Critical’ checklist has been developed and was used successfully during the March 2018 Safer Cities Exercise. This will be formalised into a Critical Incident Plan and presented to the Q2 meeting of the CONTEST sub-group.

6.26 Lambeth Prevent staff are engaged fully with the Metropolitan Police Counter Terrorism Local Profile process, and have ensured accurate local information and data is fed in to the relevant partners where needed. The Prevent Programme Manager has also developed closer partnership working with Lambeth Police and SO15 Local Ops, obtaining clearance to the Lambeth Police Security Review Meeting for the first time in May 2018 and attending monthly thereafter.

6.27 Far-right extremism awareness training has also been commissioned in Lambeth as a direct grant from the Home Office to the supplier. The Lambeth Prevent team have discussed delivery with the supplier, and will coordinate the delivery of five awareness raising sessions across Lambeth during 2018-19.

6.28 Policies are in place to prevent extremist efforts to misuse public venues, IT systems or commissioning processes, but need assessment from the Prevent team during 2018-19 to examine compliance with Prevent legal duty.
Prevent Case Study: Channel Intervention, JANE

Jane travelled to London after her marriage broke down, and had a history of being emotionally and physically abused by previous husbands. Following her move, Jane had faced a period of homelessness and had become very lonely.

She got involved with an online network of men and women who discussed travelling to Syria, and after expressing interest in marrying a ‘soldier’ there, Jane began to get lots of attention from the group and became much happier, planning to meet the group in Turkey.

Jane was then arrested by police, who found material on her computer such as “How to make jihad in the West” which gave advice on terrorist attacks, including how to behead people. She stated that, as a convert, she knew very little about Islam and was looking for information about her faith.

Rather than be prosecuted, Jane was seen as a vulnerable individual who had been preyed upon by extremist recruiters, and was offered support through Lambeth’s Channel programme. She accepted this support, and was provided with an intervention provider who met her on a regular basis to discuss how to gain a better understanding of her religion and access a safer religious environment.

The provider also worked with Jane to help her access a religious divorce from her abusive husband, and became someone that Jane was able to discuss her troubled past with. Channel was also able to facilitate a referral for Jane to a domestic violence support service which assessed her situation and provided advice on how to deal with her partner.

In addition, the support from her intervention provider helped Jane to re-build her relationship with a past partner and child, as well as in having the confidence to access training and get back in to part-time work, giving her a more stable life than before.

After a number of months as a Channel subject, the intervention provider reported that Jane’s vulnerability had dropped substantially, and that she could exit the process, though the provider would stay in contact as an ongoing support option if Jane felt she needed it.

On leaving the Channel process, Jane was reported to have re-engaged with support networks she had abandoned in the past, and was planning on returning to her previous home.
7. VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

7.1 Addressing Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) remains one of our key priorities, both for Safer Lambeth and for elected members. Lambeth is recognised as leading the way on coordinating the response to VAWG, and we will continue to lead on this work over the next three years.

7.2 In recognition of this, Lambeth Council has committed to maintaining funding for VAWG services at the same levels, despite the significant financial pressures.

7.3 In 2016 the Safer Lambeth Partnership launched a refreshed VAWG strategy. This strategy is for 2016-2020. Our strategic priorities are Prevention, Provision of Services, Pursuing Perpetrators and Partnership Working.

7.4 The strategy commits us to building on the approach set out in our first borough strategy, as this has been effective in driving change. The strategy acknowledges that new areas of concern have emerged to which we need to respond. This includes the need for a greater focus on pursuing perpetrators, a need to respond across the partnership to Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE), an increased awareness of the impact of gangs on associated girls and women, the complexity of intergenerational violence and abuse, and the rise in online abuse.

7.5 We have a VAWG Delivery Group in place, with responsibility for monitoring the actions set out in strategy, and ensuring that emerging operational issues are resolved. Members of the Delivery Group co-ordinate, deliver and evaluate impacts through regular and robust performance management. As well as key statutory sector representation, there are approximately 10 specialist VAWG VCS originations who are part of this group.

7.6 The VAWG Forum (practitioner led with a membership of over 90 specialist VAWG practitioners from the statutory and voluntary sector) are able to escalate to the Delivery Group any operational issues that are problematic and that cannot be resolved by one agency alone.

7.7 The Delivery Group holds partners to account and reports progress to the Safer Lambeth Partnership (CDRP) and the Lambeth Safeguarding Children’s Board.

7.8 You can access the full strategy at: https://www.lambeth.gov.uk/community-safety-and-anti-social-behaviour/abuse-and-violence/safer-lambeth-violence-against-women

7.9 We have committed to fund the Lambeth Gaia Centre and 52 refuge beds for the duration of the strategy, 2016-2020. This is the highest number of refuge beds in any London borough.

7.10 The provision of refuge beds is service that is provided across England. It is commissioned and funded, on the whole, by Local Authorities. What this means in practise is that a woman (and her children) should be able to access a refuge bed, subject to space being available, anywhere in the country regardless of whether she has a local connection to the area.
7.11 The reason for this is that if a woman needs to leave her home and access emergency refuge accommodation, in the majority of cases, it means that it is unsafe (due to the risk of future violence) to remain in her home and/or in the local area. It is at the point of leaving an abusive relationship that victims are often at the highest risk of future harm, which includes being killed. Often women need to leave their local area, and their connections (including schools) to stay safe.

7.12 The demand for refuge beds is very high, and so in an emergency the woman will go to wherever there is a vacancy which could be anywhere in the country.

7.13 There is a national refuge helpline run by Women’s Aid and Refuge, and the majority of women access refuge beds via this route. Women can also self-refer and can be referred by a support service.

7.14 The Council funds the support element for 52 refuge beds for women and their children and single women. Due to the high level of demand are beds have high occupancy rates with very few voids. These are delivered by two providers, Solace Women’s Aid (SWA also sub-contract part of this to Asha) and Refuge. Out of the 52 beds, 84% (44) of our refuge provision is for BAME women. The table below outlines the specialist BAME provision that is provided in Lambeth:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Refuge provider</th>
<th>Project name</th>
<th>Bed spaces</th>
<th>Specialism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Solace Women’s Aid</td>
<td>Solas Anois</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Irish and Traveller women (NB this is the only refuge for this community in England).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solace Women’s Aid and Asha</td>
<td>Asha</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>South Asian women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solace Women’s Aid</td>
<td>Emmeline House</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Generic provision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refuge</td>
<td>Refuge</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Women of African or African Caribbean descent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.15 Over the last five years we have been successful in securing a number of additional central government and other grants, and we have used these to top up funding for the Gaia Centre and our refuge beds to sustain levels of provision. One of these grants was the then DCLG refuge grant 2016-2018.

7.16 The Gaia Centre supports women and girls over the age of 13 years and men over the age of 16 years. A wide range of support is provided at the Gaia Centre which includes advocacy for high risk victims, a sanctuary scheme to enable victims to safely remain in their homes and prevent homelessness, a peer mentoring and volunteering scheme to improve health and wellbeing and reduce isolation, and group and therapeutic work for victims and their children to increase recovery.

7.17 From April 2017 to March 2018 the centre received a total of 1,506 new referrals. These were made up of 90% female referrals, 4.5% male referrals and >1% transgender referrals (the remainder were unknown). Of clients who engaged with the service there were 543 related children. The outcomes for the service are extremely positive, with 94% of victims stating increased feelings of safety, 91% of victims noting
an improvement in their quality of life and 99% of victims showing increased confidence in accessing help and support.

7.18 In 2017/18 we supported 118 women in our refuge accommodation. The demand on our beds is very high and an additional 238 women and their children were turned away due to lack of capacity during this timeframe. We have raised this issue at a regional level as the demand is a concern that needs to be resolved nationally.

7.19 We have submitted an application for funding (£100,000) towards our refuge provision to the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government to cover the period 2018-20 and are awaiting a decision.

7.20 During this period, we were successful in a funding bid for £300,000 to the Home Office VAWG Transformation Fund for a project focusing on tackling domestic violence perpetrators across Lambeth, Southwark and Lewisham.

7.21 The Prevent and Change Project is working to ensure that the whole ‘system’ is better equipped towards managing perpetrators in partnership, and provide additional resource to existing enforcement activities. The priority outcome is to increase the safety and wellbeing of victims and associated children, and to prevent new and/or further victimisation and harm. The focus is on how perpetrators are managed across the partnership, supported to change and/or held to account for their harmful behaviour.

7.22 Sitting alongside the perpetrator intervention are three integrated victim support services, which will make pro-active contact with related victims to offer support, risk management and safety planning. In Lambeth this is the Gaia centre, in Lewisham this is the Athena service and in Southwark this is Solace Advocacy and Support Service.

7.23 The service began in July 2018 and is supporting our most prolific perpetrators who reside in and/or offend in Lambeth, Southwark and Lewisham (but who do not ordinarily meet our MARAC threshold). The project is providing interventions to 20 perpetrators per year, per borough, from 2018 - 2020; 120 in total across the life of the project.

7.24 In 2017/18 the Safer Lambeth Partnership began the process of a Domestic Violence Homicide Review (DHR) 003 in relation to the murder of Sofia that occurred in Lambeth in May 2017. The role of DHRs is to make sure that any lessons are learned locally, and (in conjunction with other reviews) nationally, to improve practice in order to prevent future homicides. The review has concluded with 27 recommendations across a number of agencies, and these will be implemented over the next year.

7.25 The VAWG Strategy includes building on our work so far, across the partnership, on preventing and responding to Female Genital Mutilation (FGM). In 2017/18 we funded a specialist local FGM provider to undertake work in Lambeth. This has provided training to 250 Lambeth frontline professionals, the recruitment and training of four community champions and 1:1 therapeutic support and case work to 29 women who have undergone FGM.
The Lambeth Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC), which is led by the Council, is a risk management meeting where professionals share information on high and very high risk cases of domestic violence and put in place a risk reduction plan. This is a significant element of our work and continues to deliver an effective coordinated response to victims who are at a high risk. In 2017/18 the MARAC supported and worked towards safeguarding 412 adult victims and their 383 children.

The MARAC’s effectiveness is measured through the “repeat rate” – last year, 25% of cases discussed at Lambeth MARAC were repeat referrals. Where there is a further incident of domestic abuse within a 12 month period, a case will be referred back into the MARAC. Therefore it can be shown that for 75% of the cases referred to MARAC last year, there were no further incidents of domestic abuse.

The VAWG team also manage the Lambeth Prostitution Group (LPG), a MARAC-style risk management partnership for women involved in street-based prostitution in Lambeth. The bi-monthly partnership aims to prevent homicides, deaths, serious harm and reduce risk to women in this group whilst also supporting them to exit prostitution.

In 2017/18, 63 women were referred into the process by LPG partners and were provided with holistic multi-agency support to keep them safe. Thirteen more women were referred to the LPG this year than last, demonstrating the recognition of its effectiveness by local agencies, as well as the ongoing demand for the process.
8. PUBLIC PROTECTION AND REGULATORY SERVICES

8.1 As outlined in the introduction, the old Community Safety service is being remodelled, and is now the Public Protection and Regulatory Services (PPRS) team.

8.2 PPRS tackles anti-social behaviour (ASB), environmental crime, noise nuisance and night time economy related issues.

8.3 The new service will now include a responsive noise service, moving away from the case management system that relied on a threshold being met before a noise complaint could be investigated. All noise calls will now be monitored and prioritised for action to be taken.

8.4 The new PPRS restructure goes live in November 2018 and the out of hours responsive service launches shortly afterwards. The out of hours service will operate every Thursday 8pm-4am, Friday and Saturday 9pm to 5am.

8.5 The service will also move away from the area based delivery model. The new model will be one Public Protection Team which will have a pan borough response to issues. This change will take place in November 2018.

8.6 The PPRS Team use a problem solving case management approach to deal with reports received.

8.7 Where a problem requires multi-agency working it can be discussed at the Area Issues Groups. These groups include PPRS, Lambeth Housing and the Police. This forum is also used to resolve issues identified at the Safer Neighbourhood Ward Panel meetings, and then feeds back to the local forums.

8.8 The Partnership Tasking and Coordination group (PTAC) is a borough wide problem solving tasking group. Issues can be referred to PTAC where a problem is considered to be more complicated and requires a higher level of partnership resource.

8.9 A case management approach is used to better understand the impact and risks of nuisance, anti-social behaviour and/or offending behaviour which has an impact on local communities.

8.10 In addition the team look to effectively manage cases of anti-social behaviour through their work with Police, Housing and Registered Social Landlords. More complex cases can be escalated to the Area Issues Groups or PTAC or referrals to other services.

8.11 As well as responding to emerging issues on a case-by-case basis the teams also apply a project based approach to specific problems. When dealing with cases the teams apply a mix of approaches as well as utilising the more formal statutory enforcement powers (Community Protection Notices, Closure Notices and Fixed Penalty Notices etc).
8.12 Aggressive begging, ASB and drug misuse relating to the street population in a number of areas across Lambeth, data also suggests that street drinking issues are linked to alcohol sales from late night Off-licences.

8.13 ASB is directly related to the night time economy (Clapham, Vauxhall and Brixton). These includes environmental issues such as loud music, busking, street urination and the use of psychoactive substances.

8.14 Fly tipping and littering is also a priority, a number of tactics are being used to manage these problems and reduce the impact on local environmental quality.

8.15 ASB linked to residential premises where drugs are being used and sold often where a vulnerable person is the tenant.

8.16 Noise nuisance and ASB often linked unlicensed music events held in premises or on open land. Officers have frequently utilised statutory Closure Notices/Orders to resolve recurrent issues, investigations also seek to identify individuals responsible for the management of these unlicensed music events.

8.17 In order to support these victims, the PPRS service manages a multi-agency case conference every month - the High Risk Vulnerable Victims group. This supports and protects high risk individuals by bringing the key agencies together to manage the case and deliver effective solutions that address the root of the problem and reduce the risk to the victim.

8.18 The Vulnerable Victims MARAC was developed as a way of reducing the risk to vulnerable residents who are experiencing frequent anti-social behaviour. It was created after a review into the Fiona Pilkington Case (2007). Ms Pilkington took the life of herself and her daughter due to the ongoing verbal abuse and harassment which had been reported to a number of agencies.
8.19 The MARAC is made up of a number of services, organised and led by Public Protection. The MARAC representatives are from the Police, Lambeth Housing, Mental Health and Social Services. This is a way for agencies to share information and intelligence to better protect those who are unable to protect themselves, due to disability, mental health, sickness, age or some other vulnerability. Reveals are received from the agencies mentioned above but also from housing associations across Lambeth.

8.20 The MARAC meets monthly where, on average, 3 new referrals are received for each meeting. Agencies can refer to the MARAC by completing a risk assessment that considers a number of areas to identify the level of vulnerability and risk.

8.21 At the meeting all relevant information available from each agency is discussed and a set of actions are agreed. A case manager is identified, this could be a representative from any agency depending on the complexities involved. Case managers are held to account for delivering their actions. A case will only be removed from the MARAC where it has been collectively agreed that the risk to the victim has reduced.

8.22 The Vulnerable Victims process has successfully managed 68 high risk referrals in the last year. Often these cases can take a long time to resolve, given the complex and detailed nature of the risk and vulnerabilities. Referrals are made from across the Safer Lambeth Partnership and can include issues relating to hate crime, mental health and adult social care.

Case Study

CL is a 41 year old female with drug and alcohol abuse issues. She was referred to the Vulnerable Victim MARAC by SLaM. CL lived in a council property but her home had been taken over by drug users who were sexually abusing her and creating an atmosphere of intimidation on the estate.

CL was taken into hospital and sectioned under the mental health act and assessed for capacity.

Since CL was referred to the panel a Closure Notice was gained for her flat the offenders removed and the property secured. After a period in hospital appropriate support was provided an alternative more secure accommodation was found for CL.
9. **REDUCING REOFFENDING**

9.1 The Council has continued to make significant investment in services that support offenders to turn around their lives.

9.2 Our Integrated Offender Management (IOM) service works with prolific offenders who are involved in acquisitive and other types of crime e.g. burglary; robbery; motor vehicle crime etc. Our residents have told us that these crimes have a personal impact on them and also their communities. These offenders have complex needs, often misuse substances and many have been involved in crime for a considerable period of time.

9.3 IOM has worked with over 300 offenders since April 2017 providing one to one support, ensuring that service users are housed on release from prison, have access to drug treatment and mental health services, assistance with enrolment in education and training as well as support to secure employment. Service users have access to mentors and are encouraged to get involved in sports or fitness activities as well as volunteering to make positive use of their time, learn new skills and be healthier. A partnership hub is also provided as part of service, and at which offenders have access to a wide range of services provided by the public and voluntary sector.

9.4 The service has delivered positive outcomes reducing re-offending rates among this challenging group of service users. At the end of 2017-18 the re-offending rate of service users was 49% against an annual target of 68%.

9.5 As a result of continued financial pressures on the Council and the need to make savings, the Council has commissioned a new service to support both prolific offenders and young people at risk or involved in gangs. The new service commenced in July 2018 and has engaged with over 60 prolific offenders in prison and in the community.

9.6 The Council has also sustained investment in the Beth Centre. This is a gender specific service that provides holistic support to female offenders and women at risk of offending from a female only safe space. Probation staff can also refer women for support. Interventions are trauma informed and support service users to access a range of resettlement and rehabilitative support with substance misuse, mental and physical health, counselling and group work, family relationships as well as assistance with debt, benefits, training and employment as well as leisure activities that help build support networks with other service users. The service has supported over 240 women and continued to reduce the number of woman being given custodial sentences (with only one in ten or 10% of women receiving a custodial sentence as a result of a pre-sentence report against a baseline of 18%).

9.7 Lambeth led on a successful bid to the Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime, using the Beth Centre as a blue print for change, to extend and enhance gender informed support to female offenders across five additional south London boroughs (Southwark, Lewisham, Croydon, Sutton and Wandsworth).

9.8 A key feature of the service delivery model are “hubs” based in the community. These women only safe spaces enable women to access a range of local VCSE resources that can provide rehabilitative and resettlement support at no additional cost. This new extended provision started in July 2018 with hubs now open in three out of the five additional boroughs.
## Audit trail

### Consultation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name/Position</th>
<th>Lambeth cluster/division or partner</th>
<th>Date Sent</th>
<th>Date Received</th>
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<td>Andrew Travers, Chief Executive</td>
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<td>Jean-Marc Moocarme, Legal Services</td>
<td>18.10.18</td>
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<td>Annie Hudson, Children’s Services</td>
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### Report history

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<th>Original discussion with Cabinet Member</th>
<th>Report deadline</th>
<th>Date final report sent</th>
<th>Part II Exempt from Disclosure/confidential accompanying report?</th>
<th>Key decision report</th>
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<th>Key decision reasons</th>
<th>Background information</th>
<th>Appendices</th>
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<td>Crime and Disorder Act 1998 Police and Justice Act 2007</td>
<td>Appendix 1: Serious Youth violence Appendix 2: Ward crime breakdowns</td>
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