

Overview & Scrutiny

Living in Hackney Scrutiny Commission

All Members of the Living in Hackney Scrutiny Commission are requested to attend the meeting of the Commission to be held as follows

Monday 23 January 2023

7.00 pm

Council Chamber, Hackney Town Hall, Mare Street, London E8 1EA

This meeting can be viewed (or replayed) via the following link:

<https://youtu.be/1F9XDBLe5ek>

A back up link is provided in the event of any technical difficulties:

<https://youtu.be/bEX6GmAmx6o>

Should you wish to attend the meeting please give notice to the contact below and note the guidance included in the frontsheet.

Contact:

Craig Player

☎ 020 8356 4316

✉ craig.player@hackney.gov.uk

Mark Carroll

Chief Executive, London Borough of Hackney

Members: Cllr M Can Ozsen, Cllr Ian Rathbone, Cllr Penny Wrout, Cllr Soraya Adejare (Chair), Cllr Clare Joseph (Vice-Chair), Cllr Joseph Ogundemuren, Cllr Sam Pallis, Cllr Ali Sadek, Cllr Sarah Young and Cllr Zoe Garbett

Supplementary agenda

ALL MEETINGS ARE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

4 Policing of Drug Use (Pages 7 - 60)

The following submissions are now included:

- Item 4a. Presentation from MPS Central East BCU (Pages 7 - 36)
- Item 4a (i). Project ADDER and MPS Strategic Direction (Pages 37 – 42)
- Item 4a (ii). Stop & Search, NTE Policing (Pages 43 – 44)
- Item 4d. Presentation from Turning Point (Pages 45 – 59)

Access and Information

Public Involvement and Recording

Public Attendance at the Town Hall for Meetings

Scrutiny meetings are held in public, rather than being public meetings. This means that whilst residents and press are welcome to attend, they can only ask questions at the discretion of the Chair. For further information relating to public access to information, please see Part 4 of the council's constitution, available at <https://hackney.gov.uk/council-business> or by contacting Governance Services (020 8356 3503)

Following the lifting of all Covid-19 restrictions by the Government and the Council updating its assessment of access to its buildings, the Town Hall is now open to the public and members of the public may attend meetings of the Council.

We recognise, however, that you may find it more convenient to observe the meeting via the live-stream facility, the link for which appears on the agenda front sheet.

We would ask that if you have either tested positive for Covid-19 or have any symptoms that you do not attend the meeting, but rather use the livestream facility. If this applies and you are attending the meeting to ask a question, make a deputation or present a petition then you may contact the Officer named at the beginning of the agenda and they will be able to make arrangements for the Chair of the meeting to ask the question, make the deputation or present the petition on your behalf.

The Council will continue to ensure that access to our meetings is in line with any Covid-19 restrictions that may be in force from time to time and also in line with public health advice. The latest general advice can be found here - <https://hackney.gov.uk/coronavirus-support>

Rights of Press and Public to Report on Meetings

Where a meeting of the Council and its committees are open to the public, the press and public are welcome to report on meetings of the Council and its committees, through any audio, visual or written methods and may use digital and social media providing they do not disturb the conduct of the meeting and providing that the person reporting or providing the commentary is present at the meeting.

Those wishing to film, photograph or audio record a meeting are asked to notify the Council's Monitoring Officer by noon on the day of the meeting, if possible, or any time prior to the start of the meeting or notify the Chair at the

start of the meeting.

The Monitoring Officer, or the Chair of the meeting, may designate a set area from which all recording must take place at a meeting.

The Council will endeavour to provide reasonable space and seating to view, hear and record the meeting. If those intending to record a meeting require any other reasonable facilities, notice should be given to the Monitoring Officer in advance of the meeting and will only be provided if practicable to do so.

The Chair shall have discretion to regulate the behaviour of all those present recording a meeting in the interests of the efficient conduct of the meeting. Anyone acting in a disruptive manner may be required by the Chair to cease recording or may be excluded from the meeting.

Disruptive behaviour may include moving from any designated recording area; causing excessive noise; intrusive lighting; interrupting the meeting; or filming members of the public who have asked not to be filmed.

All those visually recording a meeting are requested to only focus on recording Councillors, officers and the public who are directly involved in the conduct of the meeting. The Chair of the meeting will ask any members of the public present if they have objections to being visually recorded. Those visually recording a meeting are asked to respect the wishes of those who do not wish to be filmed or photographed. Failure by someone recording a meeting to respect the wishes of those who do not wish to be filmed and photographed may result in the Chair instructing them to cease recording or in their exclusion from the meeting.

If a meeting passes a motion to exclude the press and public then in order to consider confidential or exempt information, all recording must cease, and all recording equipment must be removed from the meeting. The press and public are not permitted to use any means which might enable them to see or hear the proceedings whilst they are excluded from a meeting and confidential or exempt information is under consideration.

Providing oral commentary during a meeting is not permitted.

Advice to Members on Declaring Interests

Advice to Members on Declaring Interests

Hackney Council's Code of Conduct applies to all Members of the Council, the Mayor and co-opted Members.

This note is intended to provide general guidance for Members on declaring interests. However, you may need to obtain specific advice on whether you have an interest in a particular matter. If you need advice, you can contact:

- Director of Legal, Democratic and Electoral Services
- the Legal Adviser to the Committee; or
- Governance Services.

If at all possible, you should try to identify any potential interest you may have before the meeting so that you and the person you ask for advice can fully consider all the circumstances before reaching a conclusion on what action you should take.

You will have a disclosable pecuniary interest in a matter if it:

- i. relates to an interest that you have already registered in Parts A and C of the Register of Pecuniary Interests of you or your spouse/civil partner, or anyone living with you as if they were your spouse/civil partner;
- ii. relates to an interest that should be registered in Parts A and C of the Register of Pecuniary Interests of your spouse/civil partner, or anyone living with you as if they were your spouse/civil partner, but you have not yet done so; or
- iii. affects your well-being or financial position or that of your spouse/civil partner, or anyone living with you as if they were your spouse/civil partner.

If you have a disclosable pecuniary interest in an item on the agenda you must:

- i. Declare the existence and nature of the interest (in relation to the relevant agenda item) as soon as it becomes apparent to you (subject to the rules regarding sensitive interests).
- ii. You must leave the meeting when the item in which you have an interest is being discussed. You cannot stay in the meeting whilst discussion of the item takes place, and you cannot vote on the matter. In addition, you must not seek to improperly influence the decision.
- iii. If you have, however, obtained dispensation from the Monitoring Officer or Standards Committee you may remain in the meeting and participate in the

meeting. If dispensation has been granted it will stipulate the extent of your involvement, such as whether you can only be present to make representations, provide evidence or whether you are able to fully participate and vote on the matter in which you have a pecuniary interest.

Do you have any other non-pecuniary interest on any matter on the agenda which is being considered at the meeting?

You will have 'other non-pecuniary interest' in a matter if:

- i. It relates to an external body that you have been appointed to as a Member or in another capacity; or
- ii. It relates to an organisation or individual which you have actively engaged in supporting.

If you have other non-pecuniary interest in an item on the agenda you must:

- i. Declare the existence and nature of the interest (in relation to the relevant agenda item) as soon as it becomes apparent to you.
- ii. You may remain in the meeting, participate in any discussion or vote provided that contractual, financial, consent, permission or licence matters are not under consideration relating to the item in which you have an interest.
- iii. If you have an interest in a contractual, financial, consent, permission, or licence matter under consideration, you must leave the meeting unless you have obtained a dispensation from the Monitoring Officer or Standards Committee. You cannot stay in the meeting whilst discussion of the item takes place, and you cannot vote on the matter. In addition, you must not seek to improperly influence the decision. Where members of the public are allowed to make representations, or to give evidence or answer questions about the matter you may, with the permission of the meeting, speak on a matter then leave the meeting. Once you have finished making your representation, you must leave the meeting whilst the matter is being discussed.
- iv. If you have been granted dispensation, in accordance with the Council's dispensation procedure you may remain in the meeting. If dispensation has been granted it will stipulate the extent of your involvement, such as whether you can only be present to make representations, provide evidence or whether you are able to fully participate and vote on the matter in which you have a non-pecuniary interest.

Further Information

Advice can be obtained from Dawn Carter-McDonald, Director of Legal, Democratic and Electoral Services via email dawn.carter-mcdonald@hackney.gov.uk

Getting to the Town Hall

For a map of how to find the Town Hall, please visit the council's website <http://www.hackney.gov.uk/contact-us.htm> or contact the Overview and Scrutiny Officer using the details provided on the front cover of this agenda.

Accessibility

There are public toilets available, with wheelchair access, on the ground floor of the Town Hall.

Induction loop facilities are available in the Assembly Halls and the Council Chamber. Access for people with mobility difficulties can be obtained through the ramp on the side to the main Town Hall entrance.

Further Information about the Commission

If you would like any more information about the Scrutiny Commission, including the membership details, meeting dates and previous reviews, please visit the website or use this QR Code (accessible via phone or tablet 'app')

<http://www.hackney.gov.uk/individual-scrutiny-commissions-living-in-hackney.htm>



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Living in Hackney Scrutiny Commission January 2023



Operation Continuum



DCI Sean Lyons – Project ADDER Programme Lead

Our ADDER Journey – April 2021 to date



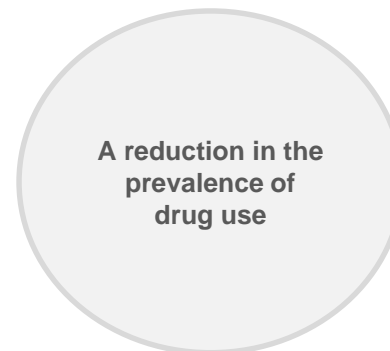
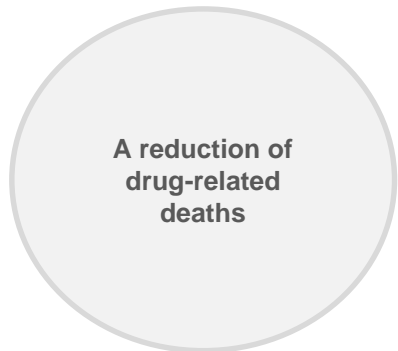
Project ADDER - Addiction, Diversion, Disruption, Enforcement and Recovery

This formed part of a £148 million Home Office package that takes a system-wide approach to the problem of illegal drugs across the UK. It gives extra resources to the police to dismantle OCN's and tackle the supply of drugs. At the same time, it delivers more money for drug treatment and recovery to help cut drug-related crime and the cycle of misuse and reoffending.

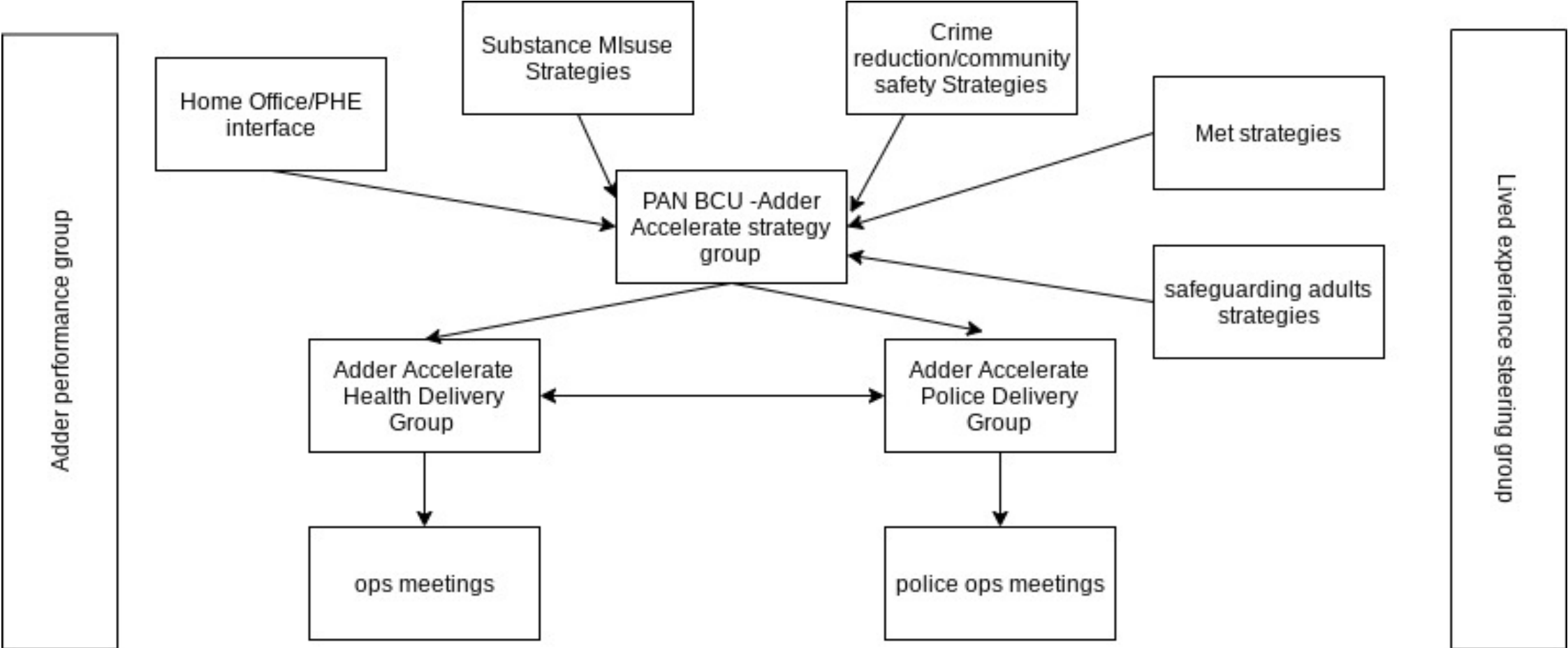
For Central East BCU, Project ADDER meant a new intensive approach to tackling drug misuse, which combines increased proactivity with enhanced treatment and recovery services, and brings together partners including the police, local councils and health services under the locally known partnership initiative, Operation Continuum.

ADDER Delivery Groups are well established, bespoke for each LA to drive activity across the partnership and ensure shared learning, capacity, intelligence and creativity. A Police Accelerator Delivery Group also meets monthly to drive activity, share ideas and learning with the respective strands/teams across the BCU covering Hackney/Tower Hamlets.

An overarching BCU Strategy Group chaired by the BCU Commander meets quarterly to ensure synergy across both local authority areas. A BCU wide Performance Group meets monthly ensuring delivery against the monitoring and evaluation framework set by the Home Office and OHID Project ADDER Programme Teams in four key areas:



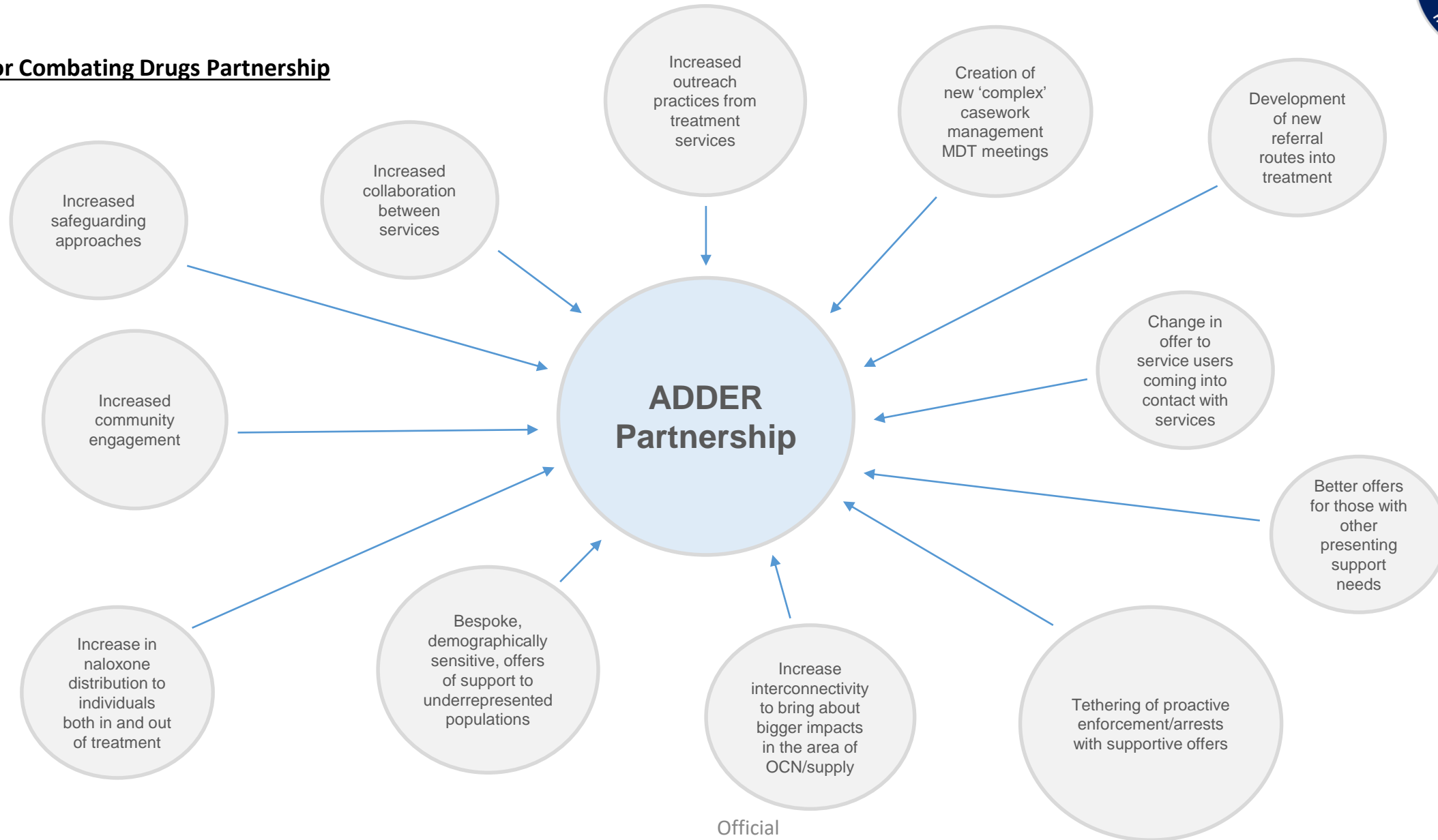
Pan BCU Governance Structure



Local Implementation



Model for Combating Drugs Partnership



ADDER so far - MPS



Enforcement

- Drugs – Driver of violence and growing enabler of enforcement – intrinsically linked to drugs supply
- Drug trafficking persons proceeded (where a drug trafficking crime has been recorded and then a person has been charged/summonsed) – 949 persons (April 2021 to date)
- 1,975KG drugs seized, £3.7m cash seized, 1905 arrested for drugs supply (April 2021 – December 2022)
- Ambition to move more into middle market space – OCN and Gangs - to increase reach and impact
- Improving processes/capability/coordination to improve outputs from existing operational teams
- Drugs Focus Desk – upping level of knowledge among all police officers, improving conversion whilst driving levels of activity.

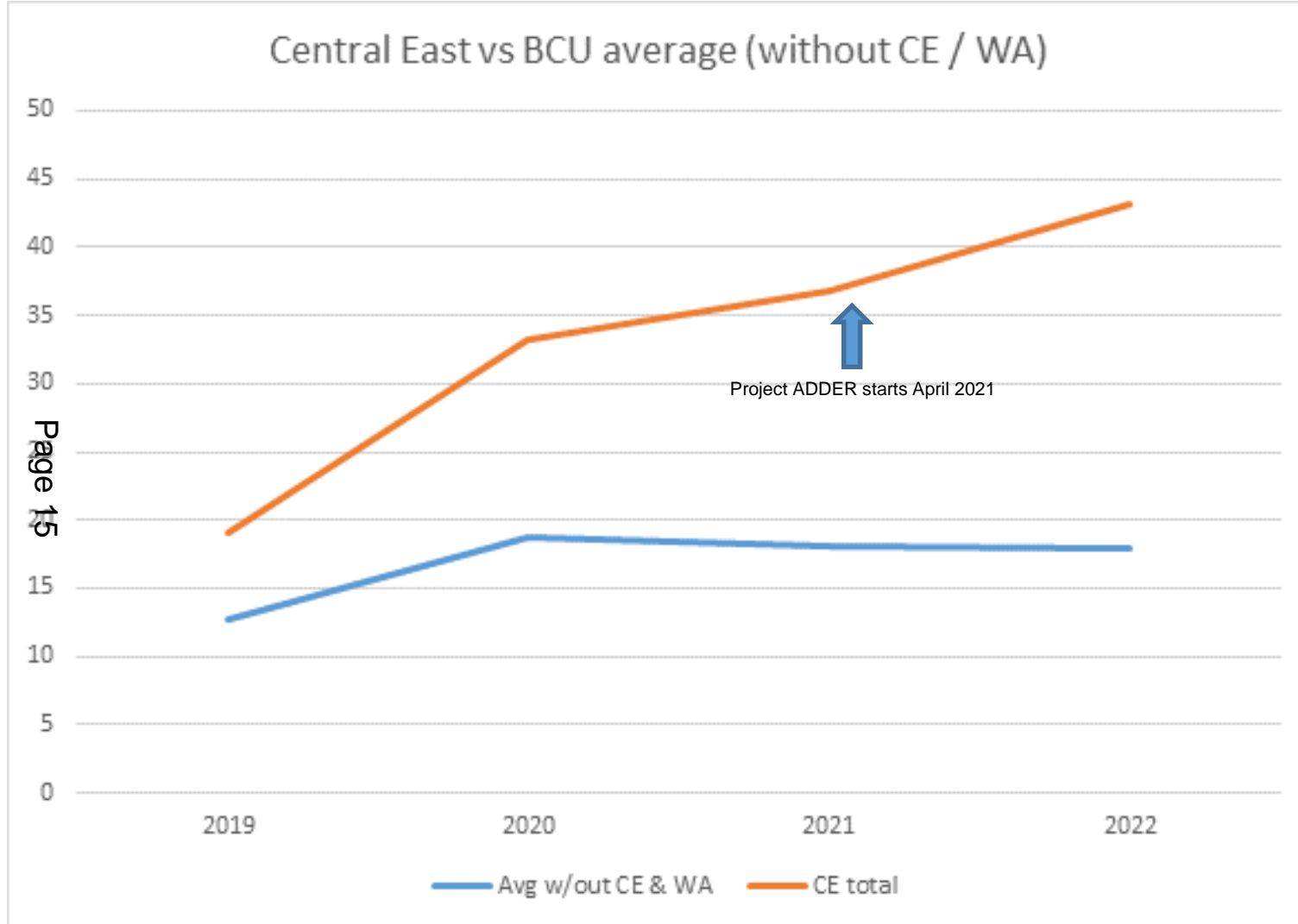
ADDER Tasking Process

- over £500,000 allocated across local and specialist crime teams for short and medium term operations in Year 1. Full £1m spent. £440,000 Year 2 to date

Diversion and treatment

- Developing pathways into treatment – strengthening DTOA (Drug Testing on Arrest – misuse pathways), widening use of OOCDD (Out of Court Disposals) into treatment/early intervention/education
- Increase IOM capacity and coordination to meet demand – links to drugs treatment – break cycle
- Drugs related deaths - the learning from the ADDER Network - police can add value and help mitigate the risks.

ADDER so far



Individuals charged with drug supply offences against MPS average (Oct 2022)

- Drugs profile – greater understanding of drugs vs violence across Hackney / Tower Hamlets – shared with partners
- Pan London learning – MPS Drugs Board, London Drugs Forum and widen the reach of Drugs Focus Desks
- OCN and Gangs disruptions expansion – CE leads the MPS in this area for NCA Disruptions
- Financial investigators, communications data through OP Orochi (pan UK County Lines) and OP Yamata (London Drugs Lines), Digital Forensic Hub, social media (Project Alpha). How to recognise and disrupt a drugs line on an industrial scale
- Court orders and use of legislation for prolific offenders not engaging in drugs treatment
- Substance misuse training for frontline officers; voluntary referrals to treatment
- Home Office Two Tier Framework - out of court disposal (OOCD) framework – App/webpage – in custody and on the street
- CE ADDER extension to 2025, ADDER expansion to Lambeth and Southwark/Camden and Islington, pan MPS ADDER LITE concept to compliment drugs strategy's £780 million investment to rebuild the drug treatment and recovery system nationally

- Increase collaborative case management across services and service types
- Better identification of 'at risk' individuals - bespoke planning of support
- Increased thresholds for removing from support caseloads - expectation of outreach services rather than a 'phone call'
- Embedding of proactive and reflexive approaches to support; finding people where they are and using geography and access to drive continued engagement
- Increasing specific service involvement for individuals presenting with underrepresented demographics; culturally sensitive services, LGBTQ+ services, increasing bespoke approaches to women
- Embedding good lives model of service offer; exploring individuals in totality, rather than focussing on drug usage.
- Outlining high expectations and holding services/delivery partners to account for ensuring outcomes are achieved.
- Utilising different data streams to better monitor how presenting support needs are met through engagement with services
- Ensuring that 'meaning' is developed for individuals through community collaboration and offers of engaging opportunities; reading groups/drumming groups/ work and learning support services/IPS

Legacy

- Significant investment secured 2021-2025 across BCU, MPS and Local Authority
- HMG, national, London and MPS wide influence
- The real legacy is the strength of the partnership across the BCU, local authority and health, which will now fall under the Combating Drugs Partnerships as part of the Harm to Hope 10 year drugs strategy
- The mantra is simple, the enforcement will focus on drugs supply, leaving and creating a clear space for diversion and treatment for those involved in drugs misuse, drug related deaths, crime and associated violence.
- Under Operation Continuum we aim to provide a galvanised response from across all partners and the community, and create a real movement for change by laying the foundations of success to target drugs misuse and the harm caused through a local commitment to make things better.



Official



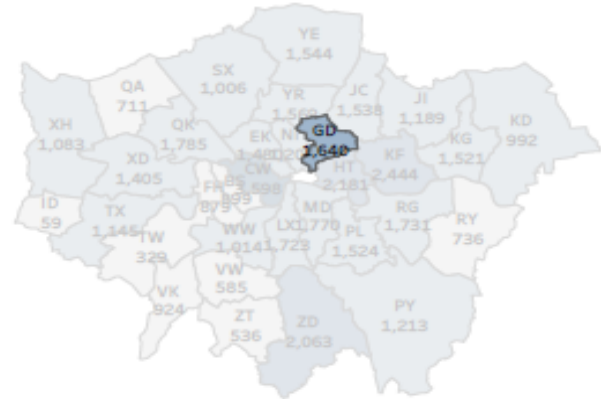


Drugs Data

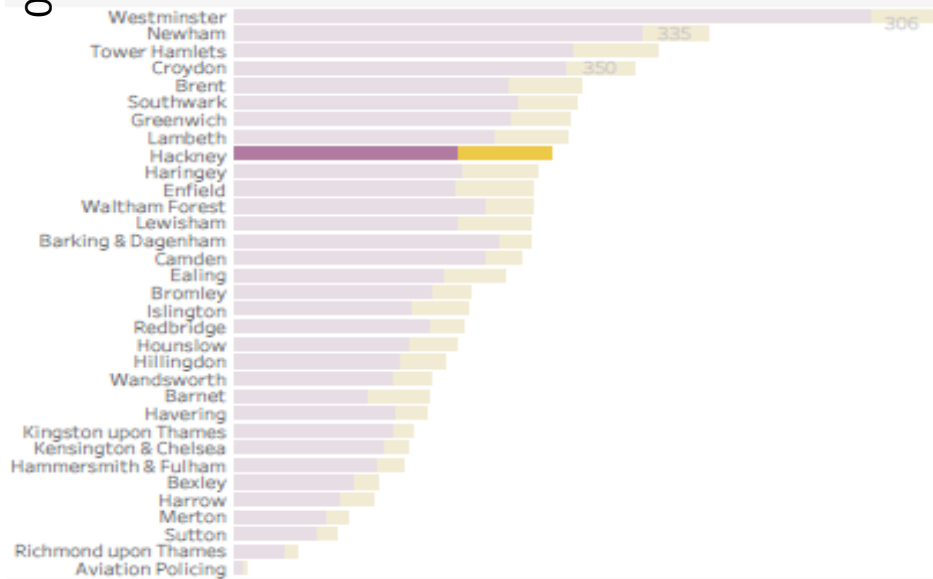
Volume of drugs offences – 12m – all offences



Where are the Offences by Borough?
click on an area to filter

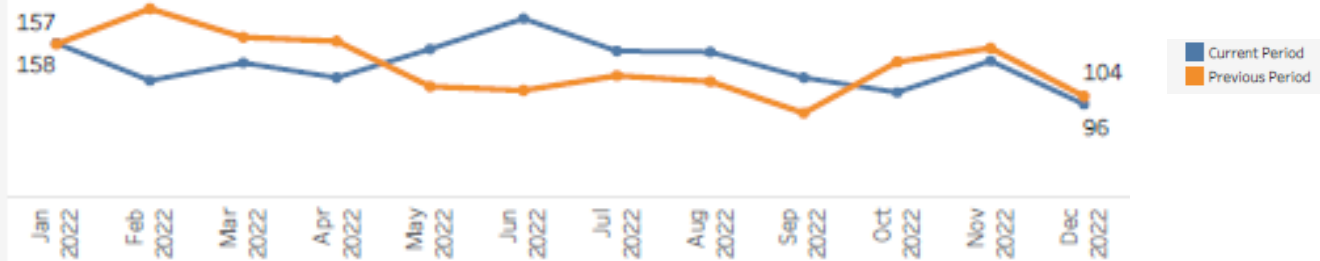


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2nd highest volume of drugs trafficking offences, 1st is Tower Hamlets

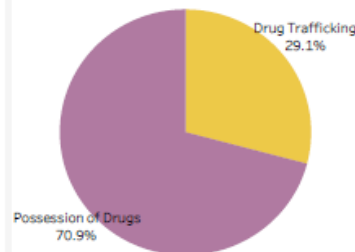
How have crime levels changed over time?



Drug Offences ↑

1,640
Offences recorded
+15 (+0.9%)
MORE than previous period

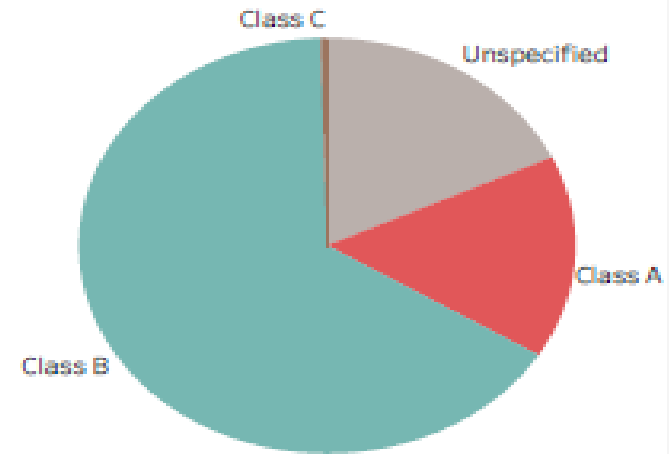
What is the breakdown of Drug Crime by Group?



Official

What Class of Drugs are Involved?

click on a drug class to filter



Cannabis remains most prevalent for drugs possession, with Class A most prevalent for drugs trafficking

Possession and trafficking – 12m



Possession

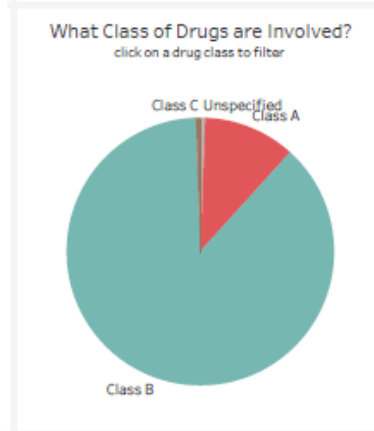
Drug Offences ↓

1,162

Offences recorded

-244 (-17.4%)

FEWER than previous period



Trafficking

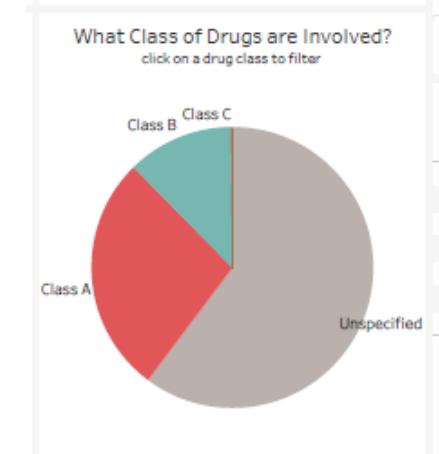
Drug Offences ↑

478

Offences recorded

+259 (+118.3%)

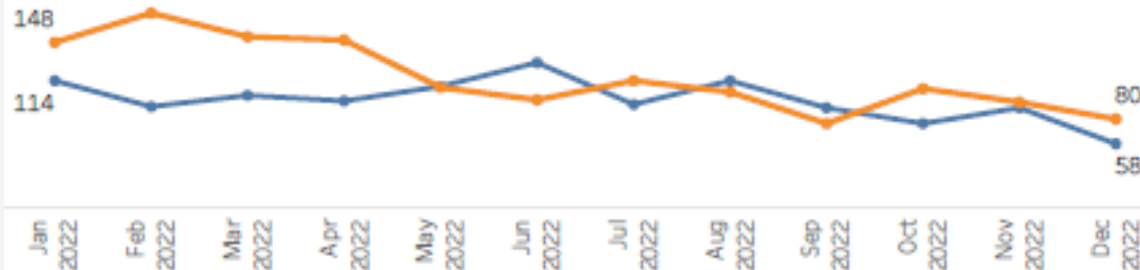
MORE than previous period



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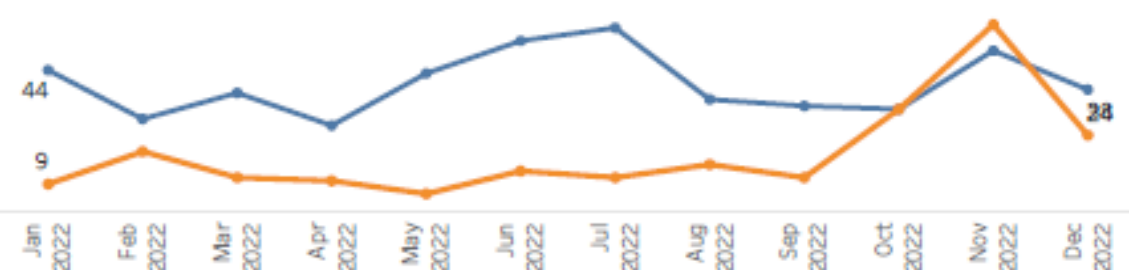
Current Period
Previous Period

How have crime levels changed over time?



Personal drugs possession is 17.4% down. 244 less offences.

How have crime levels changed over time?

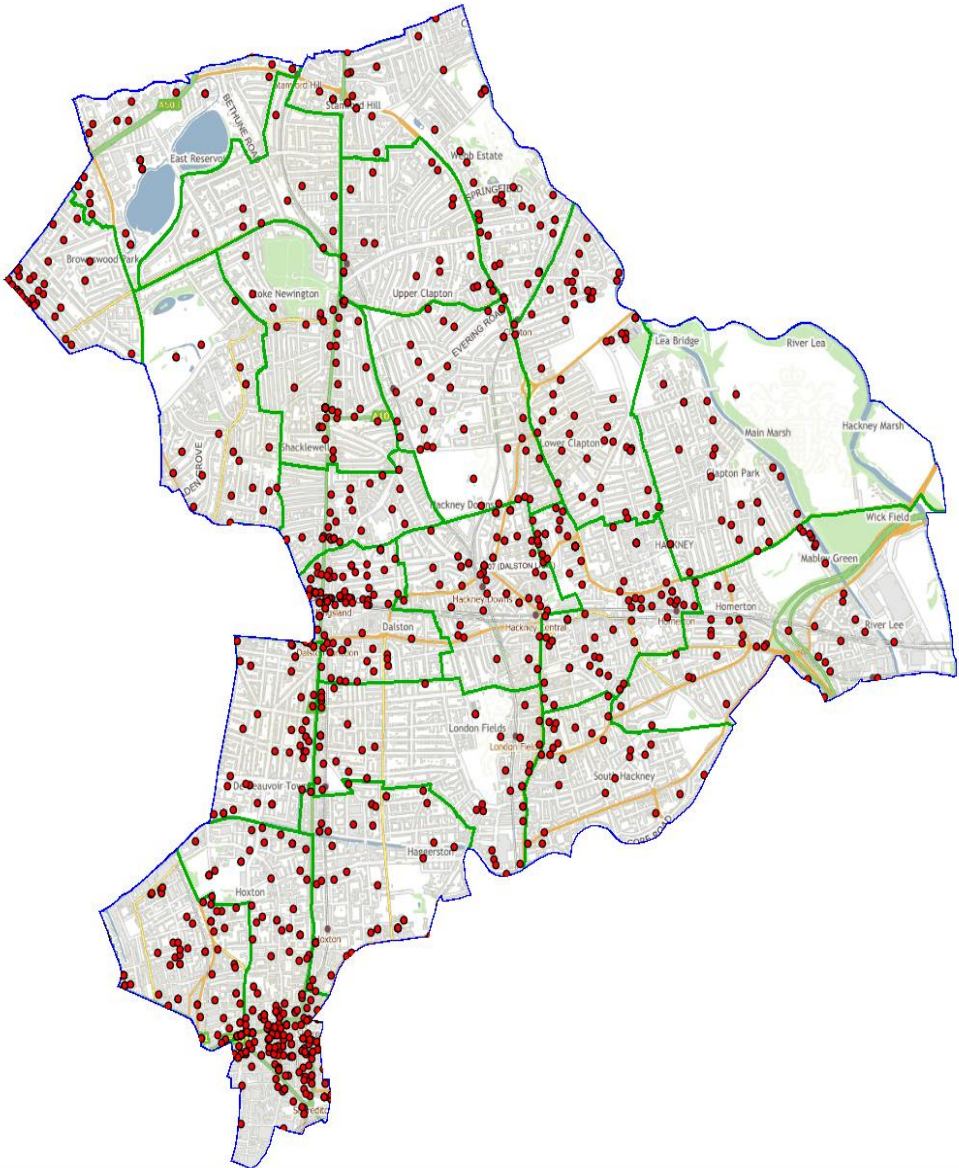


Drugs trafficking is 118.3% up. 259 more offences. This indicates the proactive targeting of drug suppliers and OCN's

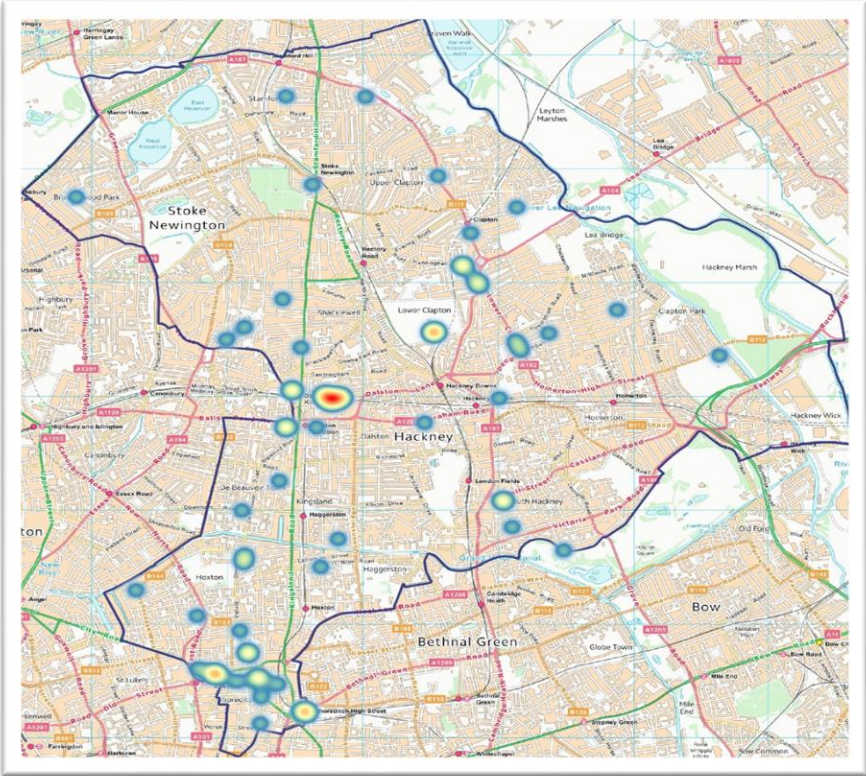
Drugs Possession – 12m mapping



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MPS data produced on the left, and LBH produced mapping below which is shared on a weekly basis showing hotspots for ASB/drugs.



Volume of drugs offences – 2020-2022



Count of drug offences and BCU/borough recorded between 01/01/2020 and 31/12/2022

BCU	Borough	Drug Trafficking			Possession of Drugs			Grand Total
		2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	
CE	Hackney	164	219	478	1,525	1,406	1,162	4,954
	Tower Hamlets	392	377	425	2,669	2,277	1,756	7,896
AS	Lambeth	225	235	369	2,302	2,077	1,353	6,561
	Southwark	168	171	307	2,241	2,135	1,463	6,485
AW	Hammersmith & Fulham	84	66	142	1,136	1,021	737	3,186
	Kensington & Chelsea	54	97	118	1,094	1,018	781	3,162
	Westminster	341	161	306	3,098	2,815	3,292	10,013
CN	Camden	174	147	177	1,870	1,235	1,304	4,907
	Islington	129	150	289	1,449	1,046	917	3,980
EA	Barking & Dagenham	163	130	155	1,519	1,489	1,366	4,822
	Havering	95	80	157	1,098	894	835	3,159
	Redbridge	204	145	173	1,582	1,218	1,016	4,338
NA	Enfield	198	197	400	1,368	999	1,144	4,306
	Haringey	307	189	391	1,706	988	1,178	4,759
NE	Newham	221	226	335	2,795	2,072	2,109	7,758
	Waltham Forest	110	167	232	1,723	1,330	1,306	4,868
NW	Barnet	142	167	308	1,072	946	698	3,333
	Brent	167	194	359	2,120	1,808	1,426	6,074
	Harrow	93	115	154	1,020	845	557	2,784
SE	Bexley	81	60	117	782	865	619	2,524
	Greenwich	142	150	297	1,879	1,605	1,432	5,505
	Lewisham	162	229	364	1,451	1,302	1,160	4,668
SN	Bromley	91	100	182	1,199	1,048	1,031	3,651
	Croydon	196	206	351	2,630	2,105	1,713	7,201
	Sutton	54	47	98	733	567	438	1,937
SW	Kingston Upon Thames	89	67	102	1,076	916	822	3,072
	Merton	75	66	109	946	592	476	2,264
	Richmond Upon Thames	32	28	67	594	381	262	1,364
	Wandsworth	128	143	191	1,454	971	823	3,710
WA	Ealing	267	201	319	2,052	1,479	1,086	5,404
	Hillingdon	171	182	220	1,584	1,347	863	4,367
	Hounslow	202	184	239	1,524	1,156	906	4,211
Grand Total		5,121	4,896	7,931	51,291	41,953	36,031	147,223

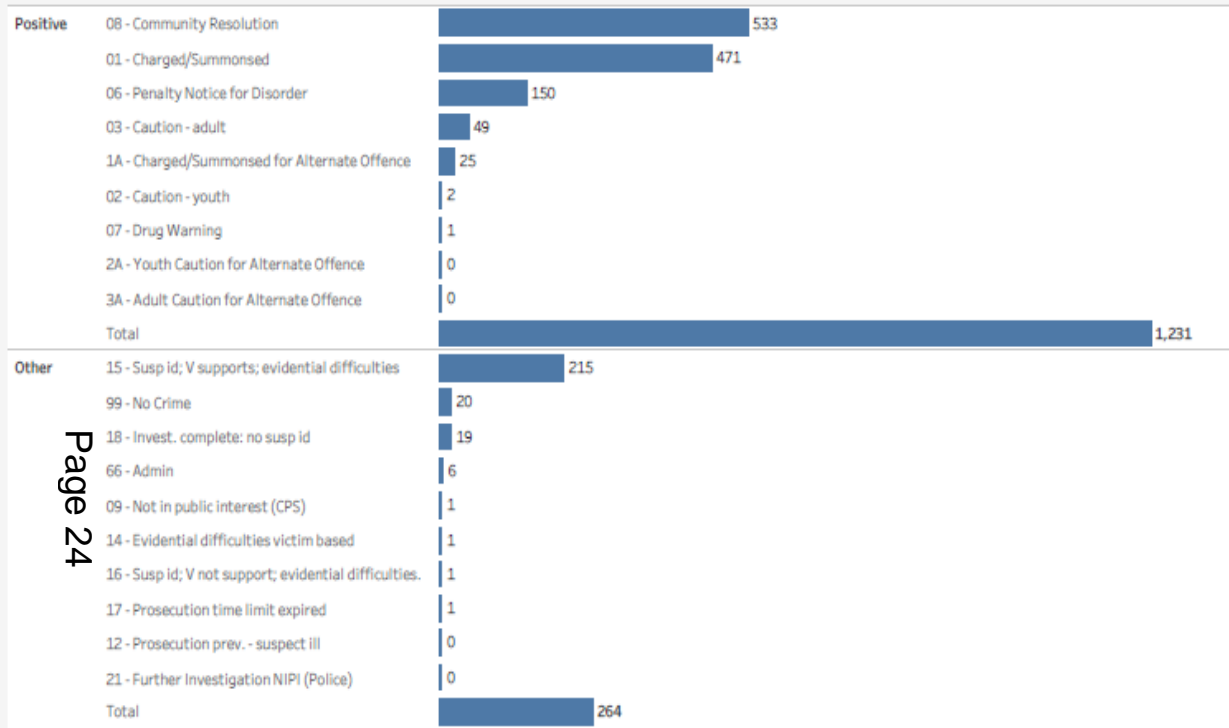
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Increased drugs trafficking offences (+191%), highest volume in MPS. Decreased drugs possession offences (-23%)

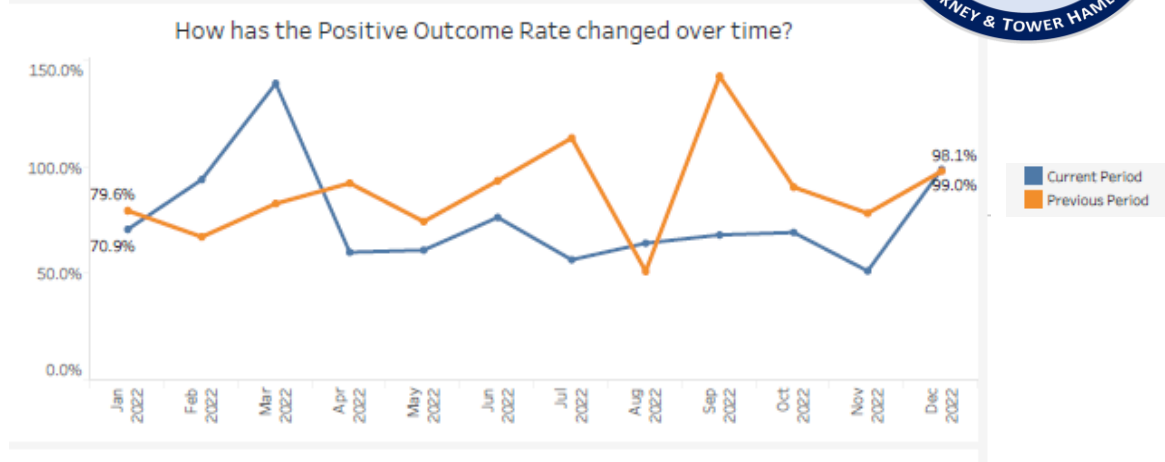
Drug group	Drug name	CE	
		Hackney	Tower Hamlets
Class A	Cocaine	364	558
	Crack	194	286
	Crystal Meth	7	10
	Heroin	197	496
	LSD	1	4
	MDMA	31	49
	Methadone	4	18
Class A Total	Other Class A	14	28
	Unspecified	5	6
		817	1,455
Class B	Amphetamine	35	37
	Cannabis	3,724	6,063
	Mephedrone & other cathinone derivatives	0	0
	Other Class B	5	9
	Synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists	1	2
	Unspecified	30	32
		3,795	6,143
Class C	Anabolic steroids	0	0
	Cannabis	0	0
	Gamma-butyrolactone and 1,4 butanediol	0	0
	GHB	0	0
	Ketamine	5	13
	Khat	0	1
	Other Class C	11	6
Class C Total	Piperazines (including BZP)	0	0
	Unspecified	2	2
		18	22
Unspecified	Unspecified	324	276
Class Unspecified Total		324	276
Grand Total		4,954	7,896

Count of drug offences by drug between 01/01/2020 and 31/12/2022

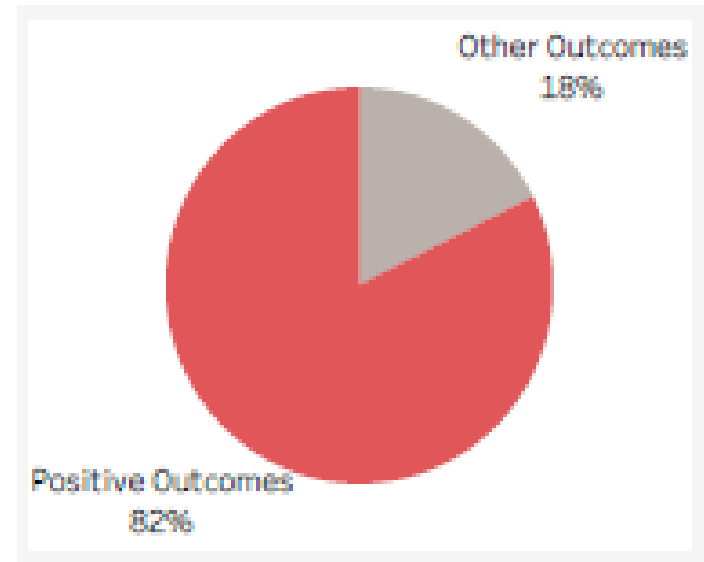
Outcomes – possession and trafficking 12m



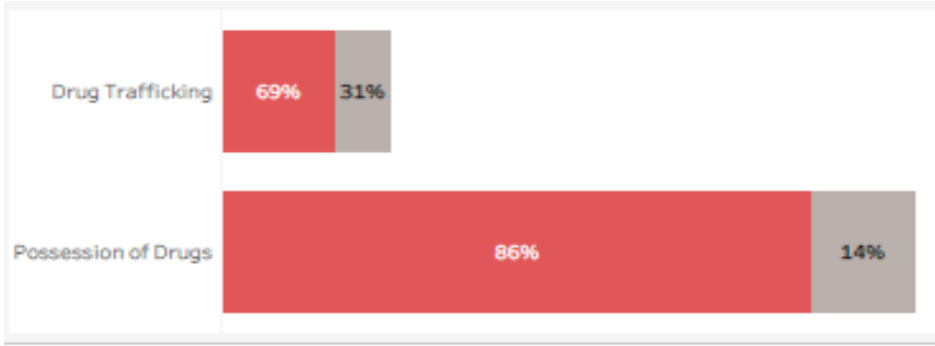
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Positive outcomes rate currently 99% for all drugs matters



Positive outcomes in 82% of all drugs matters



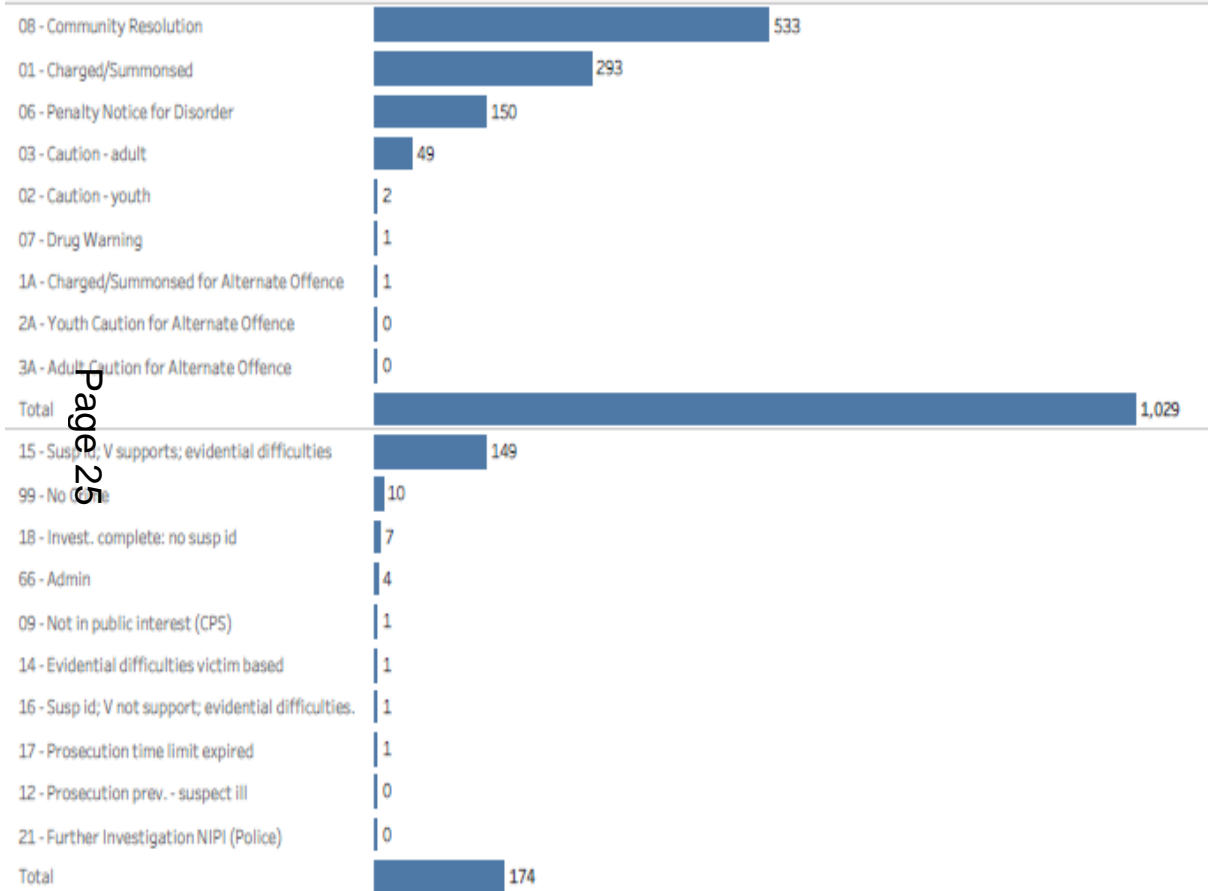
Positive outcomes 86% for drugs possession and 69% for drugs trafficking

Official

Outcomes – Possession v Trafficking 12m

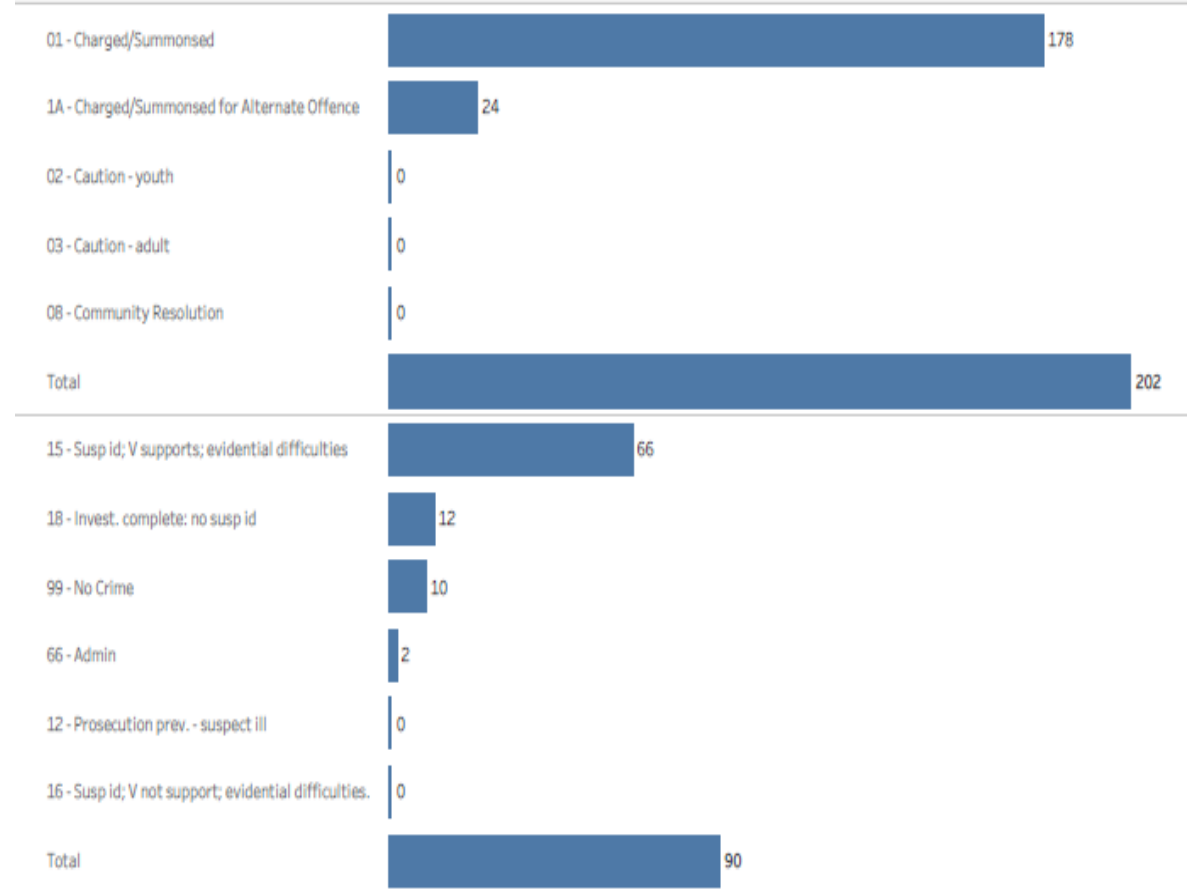


Drugs Possession



71.5% of drugs possession dealt with by out of court means

Drugs Trafficking

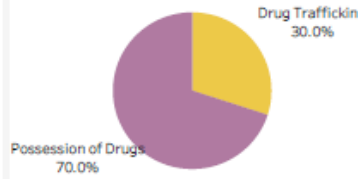


88.1% of drugs trafficking are charged/summonsed, or charged with another offence which is most likely drugs possession

Accused Comparison – 12m – all drugs



What are the type of drug crimes of the accused?
click on a crime type to filter



Drug Crime	Accused	% of Total
Incite other to supply	0.0	0.0%
Obstructing power of search	2.0	0.4%
Possession	363.0	69.4%
Production	4.0	0.8%
PWI	79.0	15.1%
Supply	73.0	14.0%
Unlawful import	2.0	0.4%

Official

What is meant by an 'Accused'?

To be counted as an accused: (a) An accused screen must be completed, with a Proceeding Type that would generate a detection (b) The how arrested field must be completed (c) Recorded on a classified and confirmed offence CRIS record.

The demographic tables & charts below are interactive and can be used to display the contribution of a specific demographic group. For example, by selecting 'Male' in the Accused sex table, 'White' in the ethnicity table, and '18-24' in the age chart one can see which types of drug offences this specific cohort has been accused.

What is the Sex of the Accused?

Male	492	94.1%
Female	30	5.7%
Unknown	1	0.2%

What is the Ethnicity of the Accused?

Black	225	43.0%
White	118	22.6%
Unknown	76	14.5%
Asian	70	13.4%
Mixed	19	3.6%
Other	15	2.9%

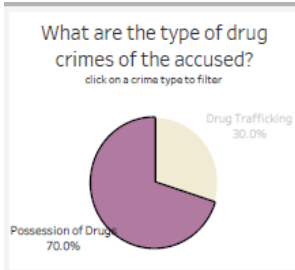
What are the Ages of the Accused?



Accused comparison Possession/Trafficking



Drugs Possession



What is meant by an 'Accused'?
To be counted as an accused: (a) An accused screen must be completed, with a Proceeding Type that would generate a detection (b) The how arrested field must be completed (c) Recorded on a classified and confirmed offence CRIS record.

The demographic tables & charts below are interactive and can be used to display the contribution of a specific demographic group. For example, by selecting 'Male' in the Accused sex table, 'White' in the ethnicity table, and '18-24' in the age chart one can see which types of drug offences this specific cohort has been accused.

What is the Sex of the Accused?

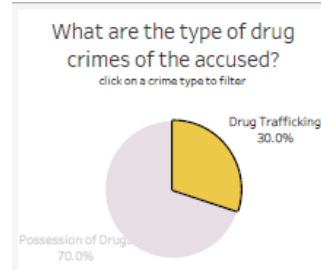
Sex	Count	Percentage
Male	346	94.5%
Female	19	5.2%
Unknown	1	0.3%

What is the Ethnicity of the Accused?

Ethnicity	Count	Percentage
Black	142	38.8%
White	96	26.2%
Unknown	56	15.3%
Asian	44	12.0%
Other	15	4.1%
Mixed	13	3.6%

What are the Ages of the Accused?

Age Group	Count
1-17	13
18-24	112
25-29	73
30-39	93
40+	75



Drugs Trafficking

What is meant by an 'Accused'?
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What is the Sex of the Accused?

Sex	Count	Percentage
Male	146	93.0%
Female	11	7.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%

What is the Ethnicity of the Accused?

Ethnicity	Count	Percentage
Black	83	52.9%
Asian	26	16.6%
White	22	14.0%
Unknown	20	12.7%
Mixed	6	3.8%
Other	0	0.0%

What are the Ages of the Accused?

Age Group	Count
1-17	7
18-24	51
25-29	42
30-39	30
40+	27

Drugs Conversion rates 12m

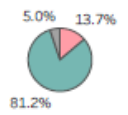


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What proportion of Drugs Offences initially classified as 'Trafficking' end up with a different classification?

		Final Crime Group		
		Possession	Trafficking	Other
Initial: Drug Trafficking	575	79	467	29

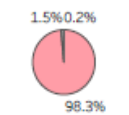
		Final Crime Group			
		Possession	Trafficking	Other	
Central East	Hackney	575	79	467	29
	Tower Hamlets	594	122	420	52
Central North	Camden	263	73	170	20
	Islington	374	58	283	33
Central South	Lambeth	521	116	359	46
	Southwark	419	91	301	27
	Hammersmith & Fulham	192	42	137	13
Central West	Kensington & Chelsea	173	45	118	10
	Westminster	482	156	294	32
	Barking & Dagenham	217	56	150	11
East	Havering	234	63	156	15
	Redbridge	246	68	167	11
North	Enfield	494	76	394	24
	Haringey	491	74	384	33
	Newham	425	80	325	20
North East	Waltham Forest	289	52	225	12
	Barnet	390	64	302	24
North West	Brent	464	92	354	18
	Harrow	196	35	148	13
	Bromley	256	62	178	16
South	Croydon	524	134	343	47
	Sutton	121	21	92	8
	Bexley	165	36	115	14
South East	Greenwich	410	83	294	33
	Lewisham	461	87	356	18
	Kingston upon Thames	138	33	97	8
South West	Merton	145	32	103	10
	Richmond upon Thames	82	16	66	0
	Wandsworth	264	56	186	22
	Ealing	415	74	312	29
West	Hillingdon	292	57	218	17
	Hounslow	298	49	235	14
Aviation Policing	Aviation Policing	9	6	3	



What proportion of Drugs Offences initially classified as 'Possession' end up with a different classification?

		Final Crime Group		
		Possession	Trafficking	Other
Initial: Possession of Drugs	1,018	1,001	2	15

		Final Crime Group			
		Possession	Trafficking	Other	
Central East	Hackney	1,018	1,001	2	15
	Tower Hamlets	1,577	1,559	4	14
Central North	Camden	1,189	1,172	2	15
	Islington	804	793	3	8
Central South	Lambeth	1,147	1,135	4	8
	Southwark	1,288	1,279	2	7
	Hammersmith & Fulham	671	654	4	13
Central West	Kensington & Chelsea	698	694	0	4
	Westminster	2,997	2,964	4	29
	Barking & Dagenham	1,261	1,252	3	6
East	Havering	741	732	0	9
	Redbridge	914	905	0	9
North	Enfield	994	987	3	4
	Haringey	1,056	1,042	1	13
	Newham	1,957	1,944	5	8
North East	Waltham Forest	1,213	1,199	4	10
	Barnet	597	591	2	4
North West	Brent	1,277	1,267	1	9
	Harrow	506	500	4	2
	Bromley	941	932	2	7
South	Croydon	1,478	1,474	2	2
	Sutton	403	395	1	7
	Bexley	559	551	1	7
South East	Greenwich	1,289	1,277	2	10
	Lewisham	996	981	3	12
	Kingston upon Thames	774	769	1	4
South West	Merton	428	419	5	4
	Richmond upon Thames	239	235	0	4
	Wandsworth	724	717	3	4
	Ealing	984	968	3	13
West	Hillingdon	779	768	2	9
	Hounslow	821	811	2	8
Aviation Policing	Aviation Policing	53	48	1	4



81% of investigations where persons are arrested for drugs trafficking remain as drug trafficking offences. Best in the MPS

99% remain as drugs possession offences.



Stop & Search Data Analysis (2022)

Volume of searches in Hackney



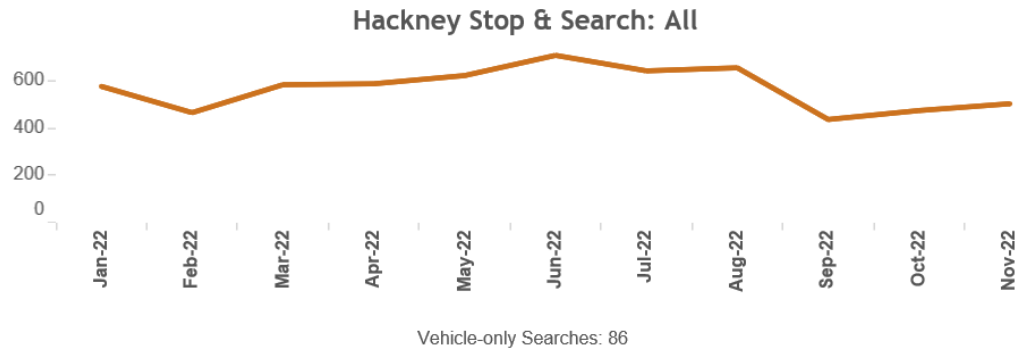
Volume of searches in Hackney

- Total volume of searches over 2022 - 6,247 (awaits Dec figures)
- 11th in volume compared to other London boroughs

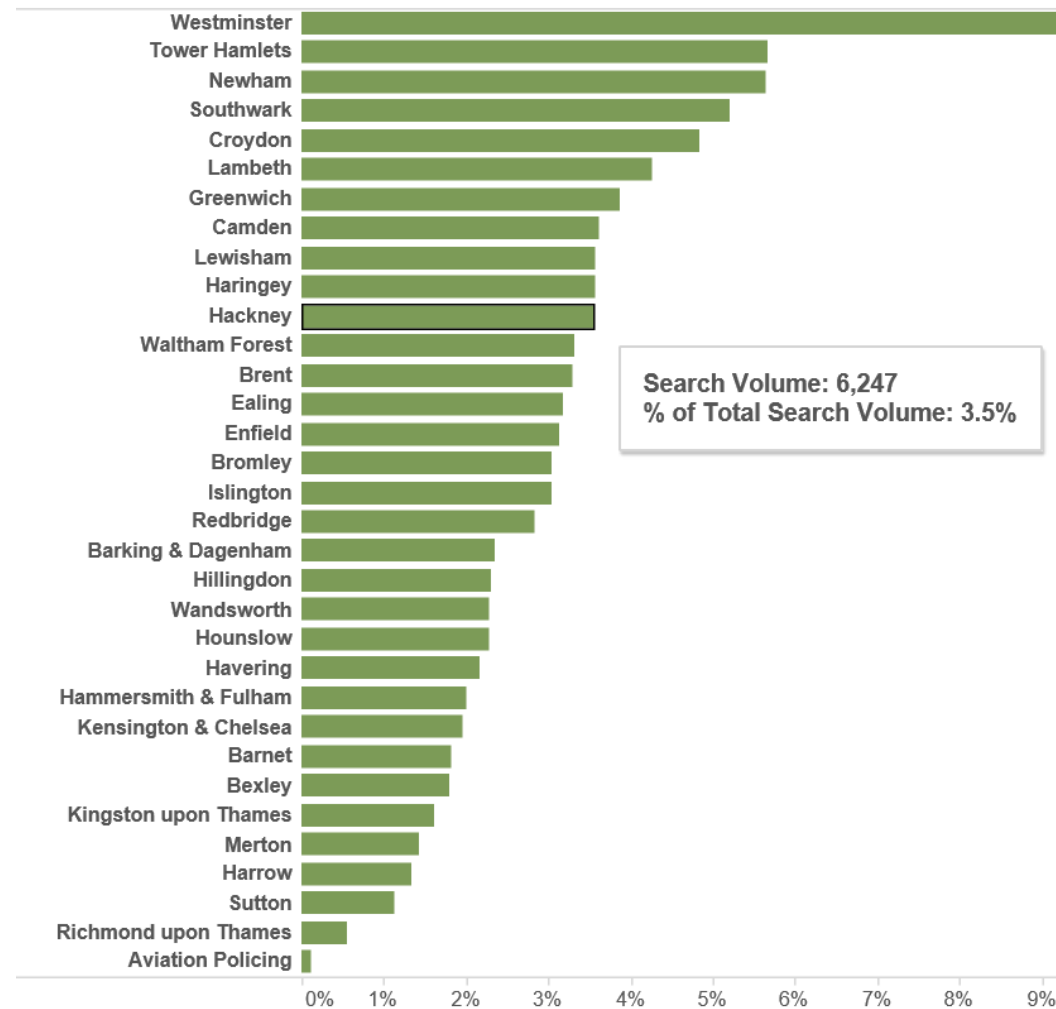
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Of note

- No drop in stop and search following Child Q



Proportion of All Stop & Search by Borough



Demographics

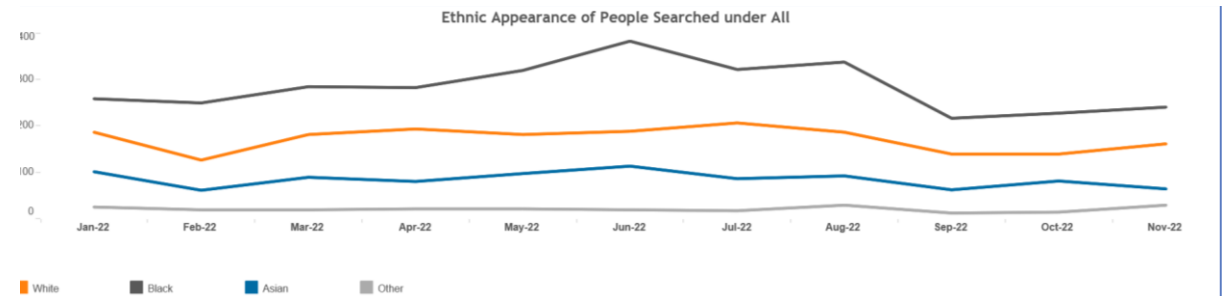
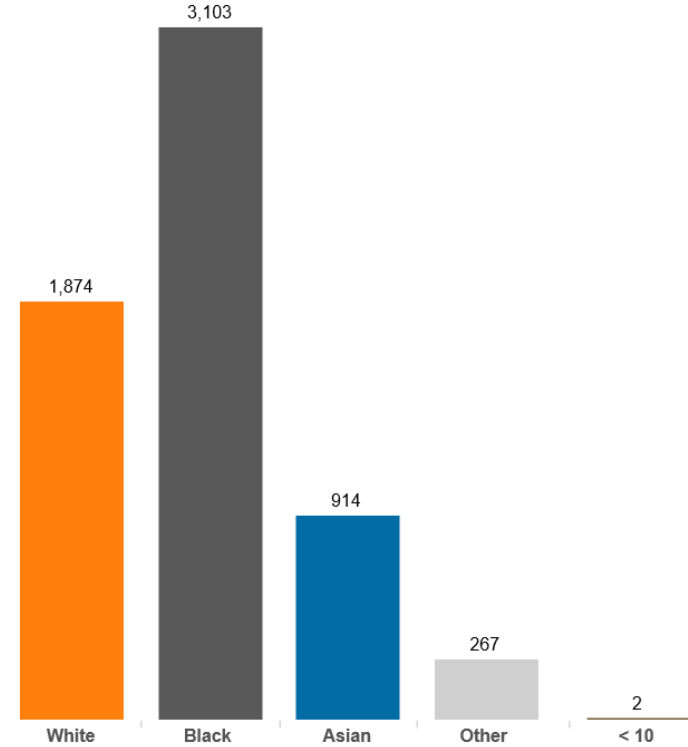


- 36% more likely to be S&S if you are of Black heritage compared to a white.
- Census data 2019 shows that 23.1% of the population of Hackney is of black heritage. 54.7% is from White.

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There were more searches carried out on those from black heritage than other London boroughs.

- There was a total of 65,282 searches on individuals that identified as black heritage in 2022. Hackney accounts for 4.7% (3,068)



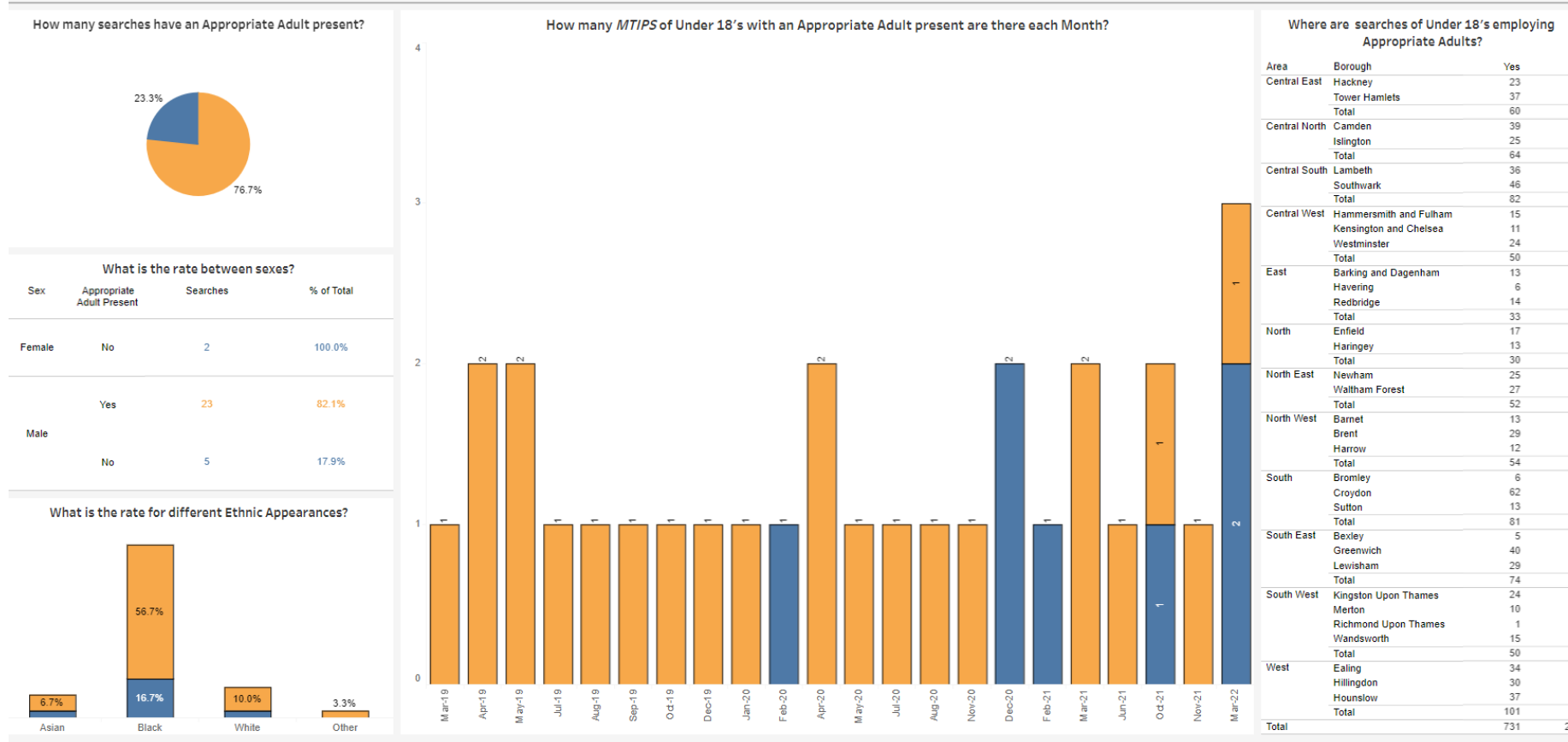
MTIP searches



MTIP means as search that is – More Thorough, Intimate Parts Exposed. An appropriate adult should be present and this must be authorised by an Inspector.

Page 12
 There was a total of 30 MTIP searches carried out in 2022 4.1% compared to other London boroughs.

The majority of searches were on individuals that identified as being of black heritage. 18 in total.



Hackney Stop & Search compared to MPS



- Hackney is currently 11th in the MPS for Borough Stop & Search Positive outcomes. Tower Hamlets by comparison is 3rd
- 68% of all Section 60's across the MPS occur in Hackney
- March 2020 to March 2021 there were 18,346 searches with a positive rate of 25.2% and 13.8% resulted in an arrest.

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The data shows that you are twice as more likely to be searched as a black male between the ages of 15 - 29 compared to white males.

Police Encounter Panels



CE BCU is in the process of setting up a PEP panel for both Tower Hamlets and Hackney borough to increase public confidence and trust in our communities.

What are Police Encounter Panels (PEPs)?

PEPs have been set up so local communities have an opportunity to review important policing incidents and share feedback on how things went. The aim is for the Met Police to identify where we could do better in our interactions with Londoners. We also want to work out where we're getting things right and make sure all our officers are doing this.

Police Encounter Panels (PEPs) give local communities the opportunity to review broader aspects of local policing with the aim of improving police practice through sharing feedback. PEPs will help us build stronger relationships with communities and allow the Met to better understand the impact of policing encounters on Londoners.

PEP members will be shown BWV footage in a police station and their feedback will be sought during the event.

CE are also setting up a child centric PEP to examine incidents involving under 18's

Scrutiny Panels



CE hold scrutiny panels in several different areas.

Youth Justice – Scrutiny panels held with the LA to deep dive into our Youth justice outcomes, this is based on a child centred approach to ensure our young people are not being unnecessarily criminalised.

Youth scrutiny panels with youth organisations, this includes scrutiny on our use of Stop & Search, MTIP's and Section 60's.

Page 35 Section 60 review group – held with CMG chair and local authority Community safety lead to scrutinise our Use of section 60's, including time period, geographical areas, PLAN, outcomes and reviews. Any learning is shared appropriately.

Know your rights input delivered to all schools and all young person passing through the youth offending service.

Police complaints procedure workshops are being delivered at both schools and at youth engagement events



NOX – Nitrous Oxide and Night Time Economy





Project ADDER and MPS Strategic Direction

LiH Scrutiny Commission January 2023

BACKGROUND

Project Adder is an 'End to End' approach to the supply and use of illegal drugs. It provides additional resource for police to PURSUE Organised Criminal Networks (OCN's) responsible for the trafficking of controlled drugs whilst also supporting a partnership approach to the PREVENT, PREPARE and PROTECT elements. This includes treatment and recovery plans to cut drug-related crime along with the cycle of misuse and reoffending.

For Central East BCU, from April 2021 Project ADDER meant a new intensive approach to tackling drug misuse, which combines increased proactivity with enhanced treatment and recovery services, and brings together partners including the police, local councils and health services under the locally known partnership initiative, Operation Continuum.

Strategic Direction:

- Project ADDER (whole systems approach) / Operation Yamata (dismantling of internal London Drugs Lines) hybrid model: CE Project ADDER extension to 2025 with Home Office and MOPAC funding, ADDER/Yamata expansion to 5 other boroughs across the MPS with Home Office and MOPAC funding.
- Synergy between ADDER/Yamata working to dismantle OCN's and tackle the supply of drugs, whilst at the same time, providing increased partnership working for drug treatment and recovery to help cut drug-related crime and the cycle of misuse and reoffending.
- Project ADDER to remain for priority BCU boroughs and areas, these are currently CE, CN and AS.
- ADDER LITE to compliment the drugs strategy's £780 million investment to rebuild the drug treatment and recovery system nationally, based on a pan MPS system with central oversight to the BCU co-ordination team to ensure a joint up whole systems approach through partnership working.
- This is the first time such an approach has been taken nationally and aligns with the Government's 10yr Drugs Strategy to: break supply chains including 'exploitative and violent county lines'; and reduce demand by breaking the cycle of dependency through a local partnership approach to treatment and diversion under the Combating Drugs Partnerships.

4P Elements: (Protect, Prevent, Prepare, Pursue)

Protect:

- Developing pathways into treatment – strengthening DTOA (Drug Testing on Arrest – misuse pathways), widening use of O OCD (Out of Court Disposals) into treatment/early intervention/education
- Home Office Two Tier Framework (2TF) - out of court disposal (O OCD) framework – App/webpage – in custody and on the street, to align Project ADDER and the new 2TF.

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- Increase IOM capacity and coordination to meet demand – links to drugs treatment – break cycle of drug related offending/prevalence of drug use/drug related deaths.
- Referral 'apps' and portals for officers to refer directly into their services from the street, along with guidance on the use of existing judicial restrictions (CBO/CPN/CPW/Injunction), using positive requirements to drive drugs users into treatment. Court orders and use of legislation for prolific offenders not engaging in drugs treatment.
- Bespoke multi agency working group, supported by a monthly multi-agency problem solving forum for drugs users. Prison and third sector partnerships to reduce reoffending and minimise potential for drug related deaths and near misses, post release and within the community.
- ADDER/Yamata joint working and use of data on drugs users in order to make contact with them to divert them or offer them treatment. Use of data to identify top/vulnerable users who are then referred into treatment. Use of data to identify where most users are residing/frequenting on a ward level, so treatment services can focus resources.

Prevent:

- Project ADDER is further developing/supporting the Drug Related Death/Substance Misuse Panels to identify effectively share information with partners and disseminate good practice to contribute to improved outcomes and reduce drug related deaths.
- Naloxone - consultation paper submitted to Chief Officer Group (COG) supported Project ADDER. CE BCU has offered to be a pilot site for any trials and fully supports a decision to roll Naloxone out MPS wide.
- Consultation with treatment providers on how to improve/increase referrals from police and identify organisational learning for the MPS. This is an ongoing process and any learning will be captured by Project ADDER and report directly into the Pan London Drugs Forum and the MPS Drugs Board.

Prepare:

- Pan London learning – MPS Drugs Board, London Drugs Forum and widen the reach of Drugs Focus Desks - performance review on metrics such as Criminal Justice referrals into treatment, DIP tests, drugs trafficking charges for BCUs to share best practise and ensure consistently high performance.
- Substance misuse training for frontline officers; voluntary referrals to treatment - Increased use of Merlin for direct referrals into treatment for vulnerable people on a voluntary basis and referrals into drugs services if substance misuse is present.
- Drugs Market Profile/Drugs Related Violence Analysis - Driver of violence and growing enabler of enforcement – MSV linked to drugs supply and identifying opportunities to intervene, engage and enforce. 77.2% of OCGs mapped to Central East actively involved in criminal behaviour are linked to Drugs Activity. A review of the links between Drugs and Violence under Project Adder found that 28% of stabbings between September 2021 and July 2022 had a victim or suspect known for Drugs Supply. 34.4% of stabbings where "Serious" or "Fatal" injuries were sustained within that same period were found to potentially be drugs-related.

Pursue:

- ADDER Tasking budget allocated across local and specialist crime teams for short, medium and longer term operations, maintained and developed through Met Tasking, targeting drug trafficking, OCN's and firearms.

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- Ambition to move more into middle market space – OCN and Gangs - to increase reach and impact. OCN and Gangs disruptions expansion on which CE BCU currently leads the MPS.
- Improving processes/capability/coordination to improve outputs from existing operational teams
- Drugs Focus Desk – upping level of knowledge among all officers, improving conversion for drugs trafficking arrests whilst driving levels of activity across BCU's. Use of technology to identify further enforcement opportunities and input of Drugs Expert Witnesses to upgrade evidence and secure convictions with access to rapid drug services for officers to ensure cases are dealt with promptly

Legacy:

- The real legacy is the strength of the partnership across the BCU, local authority and health, which will now fall under the Combating Drugs Partnerships as part of the Harm to Hope 10 year drugs strategy
- The mantra is simple, the enforcement will focus on drugs supply, leaving and creating a clear space for diversion and treatment for those involved in drugs misuse, drug related deaths, crime and associated violence.

Out of Court Disposal:

- Out of court disposals are a proportionate way of dealing with low-harm offending. Conditions are meant to be rehabilitative, restorative, restrictive or punitive, but currently there is little to offer in the way of rehabilitative conditions. The new framework will seek to divert offenders into appropriate schemes to help them address the causes of their offending. This adopts an evidence-based approach which shows that diversion away from the formal criminal justice system can be more effective at reducing reoffending than sending an offender to court. By having more diversion and intervention schemes a real difference can be made, not just in reducing reoffending, but getting better outcomes for victims and offenders in the long term.
- Work is ongoing to align Project ADDER and the new Home Office Two Tier Framework (2TF). This is part of the preparation for implementation which is laid out in Part 6 of the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 (PCSCA). The legislation is due to be enacted on 1st April 2023 and will replace the existing formal out of court disposals covering **all** offending not just drugs although drugs is by far the biggest contributor to this.
- These are:
 - **Diversionsary caution** – in essence this replaces the existing conditional caution, and will be the upper tier of caution. Failure to comply with the condition(s) may result in prosecution for the original offence.
 - **Community caution** – the new lower tier outcome. Conditions will be similar to the Diversionsary caution, however non-compliance can result only in a fine.
 - Both will attract referrals into treatment programmes.
- In preparation for the implementation of this new framework, the London Criminal Justice Partnership Team at Met Prosecutions and Partnerships has been working with AS and NW BCUs as pilot areas, and also Project ADDER at CE BCU to develop a business model and process suitable to deliver the 2TF in the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS). The AS/NW pilot went live in early December and the plan is to test this in CE soon.

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- Implementation of the 2TF is being led by Cmdr John. The team are keen to follow the Project ADDER policies that have been drafted in CE BCU and align their implementation to Project ADDER delivery areas.
- The MPS will be retaining community resolutions to deal with the lowest level of harm offending. So this will be a two-tier 'plus' framework building on existing processes.

Drug Testing on Arrest:

- The link between illicit drug use and crime has been well researched. About 50% of murders are thought to be drug related in some way and nearly half of acquisitive crime is thought to be carried out by drug misusers. About 20% of adult drug offenders reoffends within one year (MOJ, 2020). Across London this is approx 25%.
- Drugs misusers should be provided the opportunity for treatment. Recidivism is high amongst Class A drug addicted offenders, so perhaps this message, albeit just a nudge, is a gateway for their recovery and reduced offending.
- Each month circa 1200 arrestees are tested for drugs across 25 custody suites with circa 600 testing positive. Of these, around 400 positive drug arrestees are required to attend one of 28 drug treatment centres.
- Treating drug misusers is often hindered by their non-attendance at required assessments. Between March 2020 and February 2021 the mean attendance rate was 27% in London.
- Project ADDER is driving DIP (Drugs Intervention Programme) processes and ensuring compliance with trigger offences and uplift in Inspector referrals. Recent MOPAC expansion to priority areas and additional funding has been secured through Project ADDER as part of the DTOA Expansion Project and Board, along with being in discussion with the Home Office Reducing Demand Policy to secure additional funding for this across the MPS.

Drugs Market:

- 77.2% of OCGs mapped to CE BCU actively involved in criminal behaviour are linked to Drugs Activity, and 52.6% are linked to Violent Criminal Activity: OCGs are not only involved in one organised crime enterprise, and drugs provides one such space for an intersection with violent behaviour.
- Of the 17 sub-types given for Drugs Activity, only 8 specified the type of involvement with a specific substance (Supply, Importation, Production, etc.) Across all sub-types, the Supply of drugs rank as the three highest. Interestingly, a combined 15.9% of OCGs were linked to Cannabis Importation or Cultivation (not accounting for any overlap between the two sub-types).
- In particular, the drug market in Hackney has been characterised by its link to gangs, more so than in Tower Hamlets, and the borough is generally considered to have one of the highest numbers of street gangs in the entire MPS. 61 Of 631 subjects named as suspects on a Drug Trafficking offence, 49 were found to have some form of link to one of the eight gangs considered amongst the MPS' "high harm" groups.
- A review of the links between Drugs and Violence under Project Adder, the first and second year of which are partially covered by the last year, found that 28% of stabbings between September 2021 and July 2022 had a victim or suspect known for Drugs Supply, which has traditionally been the more violence end of the drugs market.

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- 34.4% of stabbings where “Serious” or “Fatal” injuries were sustained within that same period were found to potentially be drugs-related. True levels of drug-related violence are difficult to ascertain due to an unwillingness of parties involved to cooperate with police investigations.
- However, previous analysis in this space found insufficient evidence to support an inference that drug markets drive violence in Hackney, whereas links had been seen to serious youth violence in Tower Hamlets. Involvement in drugs offending has been utilised as an Achilles Heel tactic to reduce risk around involvement in violence, even if the two are not directly linked.
- Eurofins is the laboratory provider for testing drugs seized by the MPS. Eurofins results for 2019/20 and 2020/21 both have Cannabis as the highest volume drug seizure (41.9%), with Cocaine second (36.4%) and Heroin third (21.7%). A higher number of Cocaine and Heroin seizures were made in 2020/21 compared with the previous year, however Cannabis seizures decreased.

DCI Sean Lyons
Project ADDER
5th January 2023

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Stop and Search, NTE Policing

LiH Scrutiny Commission January 2023

Volume of searches in Hackney

- Total volume of searches over 2022 6,247 (awaits Dec figures)
- 11th in volume compared to other LB's
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- Census data 2019 shows that 23.1% of the population of Hackney is black heritage. 54.7% is from White.
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- Section 60 review group – held with CMG chair and local authority Community safety lead to scrutinise our Use of section 60's, including time period, geographical areas, PLAN, outcomes and reviews. Any learning is shared appropriately.
- Know your rights input delivered to all schools and all young person passing through the youth offending service.
- Police complaints procedure workshops are being delivered at both schools and at youth engagement events

QR+

- QR + CE been working with LBH and CPIE S&S team to deliver a QR code. The end product will give Young persons U18 aftercare via Young Hackney website, a full wrap around on a variety of topics S&S, DV, Drugs, County Lines, Gangs, Family support;
- At the conclusion of the search they will be offered the ability to scan a QR code taking them to the LBH run website. The Territorial Support Group has successfully used a version of this solely on S&S which saw an increase in trust a confidence.
- If the pilot scheme is successful it will be rolled out across all supporting LA's

NTE and NOX (Nitrous Oxide)

City and Hackney Recovery Service

TURNING POINT
inspired by possibility



Page 47



mind
in the City,
Hackney and
Waltham Forest

inspired by possibility



About us

Page 48

- The City and Hackney Recovery Service is a partnership between Turning Point, Mind CHWF and London Friend.
For people who want support with drug and alcohol use.
- Located on Mare Street as well as different co-locations across the borough – e.g police stations, court, hospital, GP surgeries, hostels and housing services, community centres etc.



What does treatment look like ?

- One-to-one psychosocial keywork
- Therapeutic Groups
- Comprehensive Health Assessment – CP, RA
- Opiate Substitute Prescribing
- Pabrinex injections, Nalmefene, Disulfiram
- BBV testing, Hep C Treatment, Hep B Vaccination
- Access to funding for Detox/Rehab
- Needle Exchange
- Hospital Liaison

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What does community support look like ?

- Page 50
- Person Centred
 - Trauma informed
 - Recognising every recovery journey is different
 - Abstinence is not everyone's goal
 - Service User Involvement and Peer Mentoring
 - Grading everyone by pathway and risk level
 - Community Navigation – grants and links for activities
 - Employment Support - IPS



Specialist Teams and Roles

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- Dual Diagnosis
- LGBTQ+ recovery workers
- Diverse communities lead
- Female-specific workers
- Rough Sleepers Team
- Criminal Justice Team (ADDER)
- Alcohol Team
- Family, Friends and Carers team
- Substance Misuse Social Worker – Tier 4



Top Line Data – Progress made

- TP took over contract in Oct 2020.

As of this week:

1343 clients in structured treatment **(9% increase)**

Increased diversity of caseload

- 53% caseload female
- 31% BAME
- 16% Parental S.Misusers
- 6% LGBTQ+

- 1000 Naloxone kits issued since Oct 2020
- 773 BBV Tests completed
- 629 Successful Completions
- 30 people cured of Hep C



Working with Rough Sleepers

- The RS team, which is part of the Rough Sleeper Drug and Alcohol Grant, have reached **325 people experiencing homelessness and rough sleeping since the programme started (March 2021).**

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Trained hostel staff in giving out and delivering naloxone.

- City and Hackney developing a service model for a peer based needle exchange, a model which we hope will be adopted pan London and further.



Multi-Disciplinary Work

Page 54

- MDT's – core to everything that we do.
Weekly or Fortnightly.
Clinical, non-clinical staff, managers.
- Space to discuss challenging or problematic cases
- Manage risk and safeguarding
- Engage partners in collaborative work
- Re-engage appropriately and discharge safely



5 Separate MDT's

- Neighbourhood North MDT
- Neighbourhood South MDT
- Rough Sleepers MDT
- Criminal Justice MDT
- Perinatal MDT

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Multi-agency work – Community and Medical

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- Neighbourhood Meetings
- High Risk Panel
- VAWG Strategic Board
- Death in Treatment Panel
- Homeless Planning Group
- Church Walk – Naloxone and UDS Training
- London Met Research Group – Chemsex
- Perinatal Working Group
- QM Medical School teaching
- Pain Team – quarterly shared MDT.



BBV and ODN study

- Service has clinical and non-clinical BBV Leads
- Participated in NE London ODN study
- Target was 100 BBV tests in 6 weeks
- Completed target in 7 working days
- 1st service from Waltham Forest, Tower Hamlets, Newham and C&H to complete successfully

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Peer Mentors and Volunteers

- Strength of current service is success of volunteers and PM's in the service
- 8 Peer Mentors
- 2 Volunteers
- Anti-stigma campaign
- Peer-led Groups
- Building a recovery community

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Future plans

- New tranches of funding from April 2023
- Women-only provision – Dec 2022
- Alcohol-related brain-injury forum
- Aftercare Provision – new dedicated staff and building for this function
- New venues to run treatment from and more co-location – e.g Greenhouse Surgery
- Peer-based NX and Naloxone schemes
- Weekend Recovery Social Club on Sat & Sun



How to refer

Call us on: 0345 144 0050

Online referral form: [Services | City & Hackney Substance Misuse Service \(turning-point.co.uk\)](#)

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Any general queries email us on:
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Questions ?

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