

LAMBETH COMMUNITY POLICE CONSULTATIVE GROUP

Chief Superintendent Martin Bridger QPM

Lambeth Police Report

January 2007 - Drugs



9th January 2007

Performance Update

	Financial Year to November 06	Financial Year to November 05	% Change	Change
Total Crimes	26,821	29,708	-9.7%	-2,887
Homicide	9	3	200.0%	6
Violence Against the Person (Total)	5,978	6,559	-8.9%	-581
Rape	79	105	-24.8%	-26
Other Sexual	259	282	-8.2%	-23
Robbery (Total)	1,957	2,022	-3.2%	-65
Robbery (Person)	1,803	1,873	-3.7%	-70
Robbery (Business)	154	149	3.4%	5
Burglary (Total)	2,636	2,644	-0.3%	-8
Burglary Residential	1,979	1,932	2.4%	47
Burglary Non-Residential	657	712	-7.7%	-55
Gun Enabled Crime	170	179	-5.0%	-9
Motor Vehicle Crime	2,962	3,290	-10.0%	-328
Domestic Crime	1,882	1,820	3.4%	62
Racist Crime	262	243	7.8%	19
Homophobic Crime	78	86	-9.3%	-8



Murders Updates 2005/6

- **Charles Anokye 01/08/2005 Stabbed outside The Mass**
- **FIVE young men have been sentenced at the Central Criminal Court**
- **Anwar HUSSAIN guilty of murder sentenced to life imprisonment**
- **Edwin BAMFO guilty of manslaughter sentenced to 10 years imprisonment**
- **Aaron ROBERTS guilty of manslaughter sentenced to 10 years imprisonment.**
- **Rico TRACEY guilty of violent disorder and sentenced to 2 yrs imprisonment;**
- **Ben JATTO guilty of violent disorder and sentenced to 18 months detention and training;**
- **Thomas Fahey Victim shot during an attempted armed robbery 24/06/05. He died as a result of his injuries 30-1-06. 2 charged with murder and robbery. Two Guilty of Murder & one guilty of conspiracy to rob awaits sentencing**

CPCG Drugs Presentation

Megan Jones DAAT Drug and Alcohol Manager

Defining the Problem

Four strands of work within the National Drug Strategy address both supply and demand:

- Reducing the use of drugs through increased participation in treatment programmes.
- Reducing drug-related crime
- Preventing young people from becoming drug misusers
- Reducing the supply of illegal drugs

How big is it?

- Police data problematic:
- Crime types: supply/possession etc. (Financial Year to Date)
- Supply: Crack 24 Heroin 9 MDMA 31 Cannabis 75
Cocaine 39 LSD 1
- Possession: Crack 77 Heroin 69 MDMA 47 Cannabis 1484
Cocaine 124 LSD 3
- “Victimless crime” therefore seldom reported
- Data largely reflects police activity
- Treatment data:
- –Home office estimates 5,029 PDU’s
- –42% (2,105) known to treatment
- –81% of these (1171) currently in treatment or have accessed treatment within the last year

What are we doing?

NATIONAL DRUG STRATEGY			
Treatment	Reducing crime	Young People	Reducing supply
<p>Treatment Plan</p> <p>Priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase capacity • Further development of crack treatment • Housing/aftercare • Re-focus on harm reduction • Develop carer involvement • Workforce development • Develop effective & co-ordinated street outreach services <p>Key Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2066 treatment places • 80% retention in "treatment pathway" • 60-70% admissions <3 week wait 	<p>Community Safety Strategy</p> <p>Priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate use of ASB legislation on crack houses and street-based drug users • Design and cleanliness of built environment • Naming and shaming <p>Out of crime & into treatment</p> <p>Priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve DIP pick-up and retention in treatment • Develop effective & co-ordinated street outreach services <p>Key targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 95% arrests for trigger crimes drug tested • 85% positive testers engaged in treatment 	<p>YP Substance Misuse Plan</p> <p>Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve spread/quality of school-based SM education • Staff training to identify assess and refer young people • High quality treatment/care services for young people. <p>Key Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All schools engaged in National Healthy Schools Scheme by 2009 • 100% young offenders screened and assessed • 170 YP access treatment by March 2007. 	<p>Mainstream police work</p> <p>Partnership Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support police with non-enforcement responses to achieve sustainable reductions in drug markets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop partnership strategy to reduce drug dealing

Drugs & Crime

The link between drugs and acquisitive crime (theft, burglary, robbery, shoplifting) is well established. Research shows:

- Trigger offending rate for heroin & crack users is 6 times greater than non-drug using offenders
- Heroin & crack users (less than a quarter of those arrested for all offences) commit over 60% of acquisitive crime
- Shoplifting is the offence of choice for those funding a drug habit

(Source: ADAM (Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring) Research, 1998 – 2002)

Drug Treatment Works

Research demonstrates:

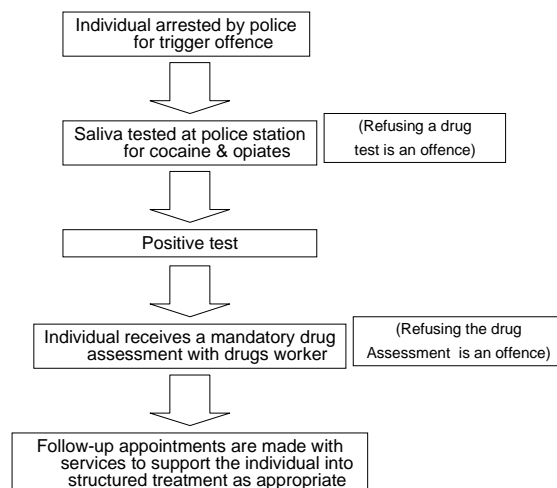
- Structured drug treatment works and is more effective in reducing drug-driven offending than prison / other sentencing
- Drug treatment is better value – for every £1 spent on treatment, £9.50 is spent on criminal justice and healthcare costs

(Source: Godfrey, Stewart & Gossop – National Drug Treatment Research Study [NTORS] Department of Health, 2004)

- Coercion (including regular drug testing, probation and treatment based sentencing) is as effective as voluntary drug treatment in reducing offending

(Source: Holloway, Bennett and Farrington, Home Office Report 26/05)

Drug Interventions Programme (DIP)



DIP Data 2006/7

- 2,295 trigger offence arrests since April
- 2,270 individuals were drug tested (99%)
- 1,004 of these tested + (93% + for crack)
- 742 received a mandatory drug assessment (74%)
- 482 of these entered structured treatment (65%)



Treatment Services

TIER 1: NON-SPECIFIC SERVICES

GPs Homeless hostels A&E Pharmacies

TIER 2: OPEN ACCESS DRUG TREATMENT

Community-based services

Stockwell Project Smart Lambeth Harbour Trust

Prisoner services

CARATs Pathway

TIER 3: STRUCTURED TREATMENT

Day Programmes

Stockwell Project Pavillion Practice Smart Latch House Rise

Marina House Lambeth Harbour GP Shared Care DRR Programme

TIER 4: RESIDENTIAL / IN-PATIENT

SLaM In-patient service

Residential rehabilitation services

Lambeth Borough Drugs

John Corrigan

Detective Superintendent



Purpose

- Tell you what Lambeth are doing together
- How we are doing this



How do we deal with drugs?

- Assessment
- NIM Level 1 to 3
- Enforcement
- Proactive
- Reactive



Drugs and Firearms Team

- Since August 2006
- Addresses searched 65
- Arrests 59
- Sanctioned Detections 93
- 4 kilos of Heroin
- 111 rocks of Crack Cocaine



DAFT

- £53,000 cash
- 11 Prohibited weapons
- 56 imitation firearms
- 111 rounds of ammunition
- CS Gas canister/ 3 Tasers
- False passports
- Counterfeit currency



Strategic Assessment

- Political issues:
- MPA
- DIP
- Most Harmful drugs
- Not a priority crime (yet)
- Impact
- Vehicle/Acquisitive crime/robbery



Economics

- 280,000 high harm causing users
- £21bn harm to UK
- 16 crime harms v 5 health and social harms
- £75k towards harm (£60k crime harms)
- Attorney General £200k
- LX 266 pop (225th of UK population)
- 3 to 5,000 X £75 = £180m to £300m



Social

- Social harm cannot be underestimated
- Crack Cocaine disproportionality
- Cannabis and Cannabis markets linked
- Both markets violent and dangerous
- Crack dealers as young as 13
- Serious Risk
- Our diverse community are very concerned about this



Technological

- Storage of intelligence
- Crime reports



Environmental

- SNT
- Location
- 9 Wards drugs (July 06)
- Become more sophisticated



Legal

- Misuse of Drugs Act 1971
- DIP
- Asset Confiscation
- ASBO
- Last two years



Geographical

- National Intelligence Model
- Level 1, 2 and 3
- Wards offender, location and victim
- Guardianships



MPS

- Big issue linking Levels 1, 2 and 3
- Lambeth with the rest of the MPS looking if we can deal with that
- We need to know what the big picture is



Lambeth

How are we going to deal with this?



The Nimitz Process

Analysing the nine factors



Suppliers those who supply the drugs

- Test Purchase
- Reverse sting
- Stop and Search
- ASBO
- Tenancy agreements
- Assets seizure/deportation/exclusion
- High Visibility operations



Morale - How do dealers and users feel about their position

- Increase personal searches
- Increase accommodation searches
- Increase the fear of betrayal



Transport – How things are moved around

- Reduce the ability around the use of vehicles
- Reduce hire cars
- Restrict the use of the dealers and customers vehicles
- Restrict the use of trains and underground
- Restrict the use of pedal cycles



Communication – How information is passed between people

- Whistles to residents
- Mobile phones
- CCTV
- Payphones



Storage – Where the drugs and money is hidden

- Identify location of storage sites
- Affecting the storage sites
- Recording the use of storage sites



Market Place – Exchange sites for money and drugs

- Identify camera blind spots for dealers
- Alcoves
- Stop and restrict the escape routes
- Stop/limit the dealers/customers dominating
- Spotters
- Physical comfort
- Reputation



Customers

- Divert customers away via treatment
- Stop and Search
- ASBO
- Deportation
- Reduce the customers earning capacity
- Tenancy agreements



User sites – where drugs are consumed

- Restrict areas
- Change the use of sites
- Securing the support of owners
- Fire exits
- Lighting



Accommodation

- Search warrants
- Closure orders
- Legislation
- Council owned/Registered Social Landlords
- Privately owned premises
- Electricity, gas and water



Inhibitors to success

- Drug addiction is a chronic relapsing condition
- Drug supply business is extremely lucrative , highly flexible and very adaptable
- Markets develop in low social capital areas
- Criminal Justice System
- Partnership working



What can communities do?

Work with us:

- Essential partners
- Where/who are the problems?
- Do our interventions work?
- If not, why not



Questions

