

saferbromley partnership

Contact for this Agenda: Kerry Nicholls

Tel: 020 8313 4602

E-mail: kerry.nicholls@bromley.gov.uk

London Borough of Bromley

14 September 2010

To: Members of the

saferbromley partnership

STRATEGIC GROUP

Councillor Peter Morgan (Chairman)
Rob Clarke, (London Probation Service)
James Cleverly, (Metropolitan Police Authority)
Sue Cooper, (Affinity Sutton Homes)
Nigel Davies, (LBB Environmental Services)
Clive Davison, (LBB Head of Commercial Services)
Charles Griggs, (Borough Police Commander)
Andrew Holcombe, (Borough Commander, Fire Services)
Ulanta Messeter, (Magistrates Court)
Paula Morrison, (Bromley PCT)
Colin Newman, (LBB Head of Community Safety)
Howard Oldstein, (The Glades)
Doug Patterson, (LBB Chief Executive)
Tracy Pidgeon, (London Ambulance Service)
Eithne Rynne, (Community Links Bromley)
Simon Schutte, (UK Border Agency)
Sarah Walker, (Metropolitan Police Authority)
Non Voting Members: Councillor Reg Adams and Councillor Julian Benington

A meeting of the Safer Bromley Partnership Strategic Group will be held at Committee Rooms, Bromley Civic Centre on THURSDAY 23 SEPTEMBER 2010 at 10.00 am

A G E N D A

- 1 INTRODUCTIONS / APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE
- 2 MINUTES OF LAST MEETING / MATTERS ARISING (Pages 3 - 12)
- 3 COMMUNITY SAFETY DEPARTMENTAL CHANGES

- 4 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT REPORT (QTR 1) (Pages 13 - 18)**
- 5 STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT AND REVIEW (Pages 19 - 56)**
- 6 TACKLING DRUG SUPPLY INITIATIVE (Pages 57 - 62)**
- 7 AGREED BUDGET ALLOCATION 2010/2011 (Pages 63 - 70)**
- 8 SAFER BROMLEY VAN (PRESENTATION)**
- 9 TACKLING ROGUE TRADERS, PROTECTING VULNERABLE ADULTS (PRESENTATION)**
- 10 REPORTS FROM SUB-GROUPS**
(Tactical Group Report, DAT Report, YOT Report, Arson Sub Group Report and Bromley Community Engagement Forum) – (Verbal Updates)
- 11 PUBLIC PROTECTION AND SAFETY PDS COMMITTEE SCRUTINY FORTHCOMING MEETING THEME – CCTV**
- 12 INFORMATION ITEMS**
 - a INTEGRATED OFFENDER MANAGEMENT (Pages 71 - 126)**
 - b ORPINGTON (MANAGING PUBLIC REALM) MINUTES (Pages 127 - 136)**
 - c BROMLEY SAFEGUARDING ADULTS ANNUAL REPORT (Pages 137 - 176)**
 - d INSPECTION OF YOUTH OFFENDING: THEMATIC INSPECTIONS 2010/2011 (Pages 177 - 180)**
 - e BCEF ANNUAL REPORT (Pages 181 - 206)**
- 13 ANY OTHER BUSINESS**
 - a DEVELOPING MENTORING INTERVENTIONS**
 - b SAFER BROMLEY PARTNERSHIP AWARDS 2010**
- 14 DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING**
10.00am, Thursday 16th December 2010
10.00am, Thursday 24th March 2011

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Agenda Item 2

SAFER BROMLEY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGIC GROUP

Minutes of the meeting held on 27 May 2010

Present:

Councillor Peter Morgan (Chairman)
Councillor Julian Benington
Rob Clarke, (London Probation Service)
Sue Cooper, (Affinity Sutton Homes)
Andrew Holcombe, (Borough Commander, Fire Services)
Paula Morrison, (Bromley PCT)
Colin Newman, (LBB Head of Community Safety)
Terry Rich, (LBB Director of Adult & Community Services)
Eithne Rynne, Community Links Bromley
Sarah Walker, (Metropolitan Police Authority)

Also Present:

Councillor John Carvin
Susie Clark, (Communications Officer)
Howard Clark, (Bromley Community Engagement Forum)
Karen Fletcher-Wright, (Assistant Director CYP: Access and Inclusion)
Martin Huxley, (Detective Superintendent, Metropolitan Police)
Councillor Kate Lymer
Elaine Morgan, (LBB Youth Offending Team)
Malcolm Noone, (Chief Inspector, Metropolitan Police)
Dave Prebble, (Metropolitan Police)
Peter Williams, (Government Office for London)

1	INTRODUCTIONS / APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE	Action
	Apologies were received from Councillor Reg Adams, James Cleverly (Metropolitan Police Authority), Charles Griggs (Borough Police Commander), Howard Oldstein (The Glades), Tracey Pidgeon (London Ambulance Service) and Jean Levy (Community Links Bromley).	
2	CONFIRMATION OF CHAIRMAN	Action
	Councillor Peter Morgan was confirmed as the Chairman of Safer Bromley Partnership.	
3	MINUTES OF LAST MEETING / MATTERS ARISING	Action
	The notes of the last meeting held on 11 th March 2010 were received: It was noted:	

	<p>Minute 2 – Minute of Last Meeting/Matters Arising – The Deputy Borough Commander confirmed that a high level of partner working was still being undertaken in response to the High Street disorder in Orpington. There was strong engagement with Orpington College, with an emphasis placed on post-school deployment as 50% of Orpington College students reside out of the borough. Work was also being undertaken with local media to encourage a more positive image of Orpington College students. There would be a further meeting of all partners in August 2010 to consider the effectiveness of measures taken.</p> <p>Minute 4 – Budget Proposals 2010/2011 – The Director of Adult and Community Services reported that the Executive had agreed to carry forward a proportion of the Portfolio underspend to fund the Domestic Violence Advocacy project for the next six months, however additional funding would then need to be identified.</p> <p>It was AGREED that the minutes be approved.</p>	<p>CN to update</p>
<p>4</p>	<p>PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT REPORT (2009/2010)</p> <p>Consideration was given to the performance management report for 2009/10.</p> <p>The majority of the targets had a Green rating, reflecting positive progress throughout the year. However there were a small number of targets that had been rated Red or Amber.</p> <p>There was a red indicator around reduce gun crime rate PSA23. Martin Huxley explained the target had been impacted by a change in the accounting rules which widened the classification of gun crime to include the intimidated possession of a firearm. Although the target had not been achieved, there had been a reduction in gun crime of 9% during 2009/10. The Chairman asked how further reductions in the gun crime rate might be achieved. Martin Huxley explained that publicity through the local media and weapons amnesties had been effective, but that the number of gun crime offences was low in comparison with neighbouring boroughs. Councillor Canvin queried the proportion of these offences that related to imitation firearms. This was hard to measure as firearms had to be recovered to be examined, but Martin Huxley confirmed that imitation firearms and real weapons without ammunition were used in firearms offences, but that some imitation firearms had been adapted to fire bullets.</p> <p>The Head of Community Safety highlighted the green indicator for the target to reduce the number of young people within the Youth Justice System receiving a conviction in Court who are sentenced to custody, and underlined the hard work of the Youth Offending Team in achieving this. There was a red indicator around 90% of young offenders in suitable education, employment or training, reflecting the significant challenge of the target. A range of critical factors acting as a barrier for young offenders had been identified, and an action plan was being developed. There was an amber indicator</p>	<p>Action</p>

	<p>around increase the proportion of young offenders with access to suitable accommodation. Elaine Morgan explained that this target had been disproportionately impacted by one young person reporting on 3 orders. Although this young person had been accommodated, his needs were so complex that the accommodation could not be rated as 'suitable'.</p> <p>There was an amber indicator around % of ASBOs where there is a detected breach in conditions. The Head of Community Safety explained that the disproportionate increase in Q4 related to localised issues regarding multiple ASBOs issued in the Mottingham area and was a feature of firm enforcement of these orders.</p> <p>There was a red indicator around increased % of drug users retained in treatment for 12 weeks. There had been significant progress against this indicator throughout the year, however the improvement was not high enough to meet the target. Performance against this target had been included as part of the priority areas for action within the Treatment Plan for 2010/2011. The Chairman underlined the potential to monitor the effectiveness of the 12 week treatment programme by identifying the number of clients who continued to use drugs after completion of the treatment, and asked how many offenders were drug users. Dave Prebble explained there had been an increase in the adult and problematic drug user population and that two drugs workers were based in Bromley Police Station. The Chairman asked that the number of offenders identified as drug users be provided to the Partnership as well as figures for the proportion that had received drug treatment. In addition, it was agreed that some analysis of the effectiveness of treatments in people remaining 'drug free' needed to be undertaken.</p> <p>It was AGREED that the Performance Management report for 2009/10 be noted.</p>	<p>MH/DP CN</p>
<p>5</p>	<p>DRAFT ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR STRATEGY 2010/2013</p> <p>Consideration was given to a report outlining the draft Anti Social Behaviour Strategy, which would now be subject to a widespread consultation process to support the development of the final draft Strategy for agreement in Autumn 2010.</p> <p>In considering the Strategy, the Chairman queried how parenting orders could be utilised in supporting the strategy. Elaine Morgan explained that parenting orders and contracts had been used in a range of areas, such as in the reduction of truancy, but consideration had to be given as to how such orders could be resourced. A Family Intervention project that would utilise parenting orders and give an indication of the costs involved had just received grant funding.</p> <p>Martin Huxley highlighted the role of the police in prevention and engagement as well as enforcement, and supported the draft protocol in the draft strategy.</p> <p>Elaine Morgan underlined the need to involve the Local Children's</p>	<p>Action</p>

	<p>Safeguarding Board and Children's Trust. It was also important to involve the Youth Council and schools and colleges through their governing bodies and head teachers to promote ownership of the strategy. It was crucial to emphasis that young people were often the victims of anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>Other organisations to involve included the Federation of Housing Associations and a range of voluntary sector forums</p> <p>The Chairman asked members of the Partnership to consider the document and provide any feedback to the Head of Community Safety.</p> <p>It was AGREED to –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) note partners comments on the draft Anti-Social Behaviour Strategy; 2) note the proposed consultation measures; 3) submit the final draft to the Partnership for agreement in Autumn 2010. 	All Partners
6	<p>PUBLIC PROTECTION AND SAFETY PORTFOLIO PLAN 2010/2011</p> <p>Consideration was given to a report outlining the latest draft of the Council's Public Protection and Safety Portfolio Plan for 2010/11, which would be considered by the Public Protection and Safety Policy Development and Scrutiny Committee on 1st June 2010 prior to being approved by the Portfolio Holder.</p> <p>The Head of Community Safety highlighted that responsibility for a number of areas of work identified within the plan would be held by Children and Young People Department and Environment Department as well as Adult and Community Services.</p> <p>Councillor Benington noted Action 1.3: Use of Youth Service Outreach teams, in relation to the increased levels of young people congregating in Biggin Hill Skateboard Park. Martin Huxley agreed that a number of young people were travelling to the area but that the police had put significant resources into Biggin Hill to reassure the local community that any anti-social behaviour would be acted upon.</p> <p>Martin Huxley highlighted Priority Action Area 4: Tackling Domestic Abuse and Abuse of Vulnerable Adults and asked that the wording in Action 4.2 be amended from increased reporting of "<i>Domestic Violence</i>" to "<i>Domestic Incidents</i>" to encourage earlier reporting by victims. The Chairman supported this change and requested that members of the Partnership provide any further comments to the Head of Community Safety.</p> <p>It was AGREED that the Public Protection and Safety Portfolio plan be noted.</p>	Action All Partners

7	REVIEW OF PARTNERSHIP CONSTITUTION	Action
	<p>Consideration was given to a report setting out proposed changes to the Partnership's Constitution in light of recent legislative changes introducing the Probation Service as a 'Responsible Authority' for the purpose of forming Community Safety Partnerships, and the implications of the Partnership's new responsibility to incorporate the reduction of re-offending within its official remit.</p> <p>The Head of Community Safety summarised the changes and highlighted the increased emphasis of the Partnership on working to reduce re-offending.</p> <p>It was AGREED to –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) endorse the proposed changes to the Constitution; 2) note the new requirement for the Partnership to include the reduction of re-offending as part of its ongoing strategic responsibility; 3) note the information relating to the Ministry of Justice guidance on the new arrangements and Statistical Bulletin outlining re-offending rates. 	
8	SAFER BROMLEY PARTNERSHIP RISK REGISTER	Action
	<p>Consideration was given to a report outlining a number of risks impacting on the Safer Bromley Partnership.</p> <p>The Head of Community Safety explained that a recent audit assessment of the Local Strategic Partnership had identified the need to develop a central Risk Register that would be held by the Local Strategic Partnership Executive around joint and common risks across the Thematic Partnership. As part of this the Safer Bromley Partnership would hold a Risk Register identifying its own particular risks. Risks would be those held by the Safer Bromley Partnership as a whole, not by individual partners.</p> <p>Paula Morrison asked whether the risk register included contingency planning for emergencies. Emergency Planning was not the responsibility of the Partnership but the work of the Partnership might well be put at risk if a number of the partners were tackling a major incident or impacted by illness.</p> <p>It was AGREED that the draft Risk Register be agreed.</p>	
9	INTEGRATED OFFENDER MANAGEMENT	Action
	<p>Consideration was given to a report setting out proposals for developing an Integrated Offender Management system within Bromley. This system would allow effective multi-agency</p>	

	<p>management of offenders and deliver outcomes of reduced re-offending, improved public confidence and provide a more holistic approach to crime reduction.</p> <p>The Head of Community Safety outlined the need to develop a Strategic-level board to provide governance, accountability and act as the main body for monitoring, evaluation and the setting of control strategies. Membership of this board would include Police, Probation, Adult and Community Services, the Youth Offending Team, the Primary Care Trust, the Chair of the Domestic Abuse Steering Group, Oxleas NHS Trust and the South London and Maudsley NHS Trust.</p> <p>The Head of Community Safety confirmed that Martin Huxley had agreed to be Chairman to the Board, and Rob Clarke, Deputy Chairman. The Terms of Reference for the Strategic Board were currently in development. The Board would be responsible and accountable to the Strategic Group of the Safer Bromley Partnership.</p> <p>It was AGREED to –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) note the outline of proposals for an Integrated Offender Management system; 2) endorse the outline framework for the system; 3) undertake work to develop formal Terms of Reference for each of the constituent groups that will make up the system. 	
10	<p>BROMLEY CRIMINAL JUSTICE GROUP UPDATE</p> <p>Consideration was given to a report underlining the role of the borough’s Criminal Justice Group and providing an update to members of the Partnership on recent changes in relation to the Chairmanship and performance monitoring processes utilised by the group.</p> <p>Dave Prebble underlined the willingness of clerks of the Magistrates Court to engage with the community around the work they do, and to work more closely with partners to improve the public’s experience and confidence in the criminal justice system.</p> <p>The Head of Community Safety noted that some concern had been expressed in recent weeks about the levels of financial penalties imposed on those guilty of ‘enviro-crime’ offences such as fly-tipping. It was noted that sentencing practice is a significant feature in the factors contributing to confidence in the Criminal Justice System and work should be undertaken to address this in community engagement work.</p> <p>It was AGREED to –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) note the role of Bromley Criminal Justice Group and its current chairing arrangements; 	Action

	<p style="text-align: center;">2) note the changes in relation to the collection of Performance Monitoring Data by Bromley Criminal Justice Group.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">11</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">REPORTS FROM SUB-GROUPS</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Action</p>
	<p><u>Tactical Group</u> – Martin Huxley reported that 2009/10 had been a successful year with a reduction of 10% in Total Notifiable Offences, which equated to over 2,500 fewer offences across the borough. It would be a challenge to achieve a further reduction in Total Notifiable Offences in 2010/11. In terms of crime, Bromley had been ranked as the 5th safest borough in London, with Darwin and Shortlands wards as the safest in London. Bromley was also the safest London Borough from a fire safety perspective.</p> <p>Andy Holcombe underlined the importance of looking at longer term trends when considering crime rates. Benchmarking against levels of crime in other boroughs would also be useful. Dave Prebble highlighted that fear of crime was still an issue and noted that it was important to utilise a wide range of media to increase public confidence.</p> <p>In response to a question by the Chairman regarding a slight increase in thefts from shops in Bromley, Martin Huxley confirmed that there were significant resources in town centres to discourage theft from shops, including CCTV and the work of Safer Neighbourhood Teams and Town Centre Managers. There was a Community Network between shops and shops could also sign up to the Shop Safe Radio scheme. The Glades had an excellent communications strategy in response to theft.</p> <p><u>DAT</u> – Dave Prebble advised that the Drug Action Team had just gone through a commissioning process of providers and set a range of new Performance Indicators.</p> <p>Regarding treatment, Bromley’s number of starts and exits was above the national average, and in terms of planned exits, Bromley was in the top quartile in London. Young people were now measured separately to adults, but both groups were on target and there had been improved engagement with parents.</p> <p>In terms of offenders who were drug users, the DAT was benchmarking against boroughs within the Diamond Initiative to identify best practice.</p> <p><u>YOT</u> – Elaine Morgan advised that the YOT had achieved a reduction in first time entrants to the Criminal Justice System. However those young people who were involved in the Criminal Justice System tended to have more complex needs, and Bromley had also been involved in accommodating young people from neighbouring boroughs where they were identified to be at risk. After 3 months of residency in the borough, these young people became the responsibility of Bromley YOT. The key issues for</p>	

	<p>young offenders in 2009/10 had been drug and motoring-related offences and criminal violence against the person.</p> <p><u>Bromley Community Engagement Forum</u> – Howard Clark reported that Judith Cross would be taking over as Chairman of the BCEF from 13th July 2010. The Bromley Community Engagement Forum would be holding an outreach day on 16th June 2010 in The Glades shopping centre and partners were invited to get involved.</p> <p>As it would be their last meeting, the Chairman thanked Elaine Morgan and Howard Clark for their excellent work as part of the Partnership.</p>	All Partners
12	<p>PUBLIC PROTECTION AND SAFETY PDS COMMITTEE SCRUTINY OF SAFER BROMLEY PARTNERSHIP - 6 JULY 2010</p> <p>The Head of Community Safety highlighted that the Public Protection and Safety Policy Development and Scrutiny Committee had assumed statutory responsibility to provide formal scrutiny of the work of the Safer Bromley Partnership. The meeting on 7.00pm on 6th July 2010 would hold the Partnership to account for its activities across the past year, and the Head of Community Safety extended an invitation to all members of the Partnership to attend the meeting.</p> <p>It was AGREED to note the statutory responsibility of the Public Protection and Safety Policy Development and Scrutiny Committee to scrutinise the work of the Safer Bromley Partnership.</p>	Action
13	<p>INFORMATION ITEMS</p> <p>(a) The Bromley Community Engagement Forum News Update had been circulated for information and was noted.</p>	All Partners
14	<p>ANY OTHER BUSINESS</p> <p>The Head of Community Safety outlined recruitment processes that were currently ongoing across the Community Safety Team. It was hoped that the vacant positions would be recruited to by September. Eithne Rynne reported that Community Links Bromley had achieved a NAVCA Quality Award following a rigorous audit. She highlighted the Volunteer Awards Night would take place at 6.00pm on 1st June 2010 at the Parish Church, and reported that a recent event around community engagement with hard-to-reach groups had been a great success.</p> <p>Paula Morrison noted that the change in government would impact on the NHS, with planned Healthcare for London changes around accident and emergency and acute care provision being</p>	Action

	<p>reconsidered. The Bromley PCT would also be impacted by a reduced budget. She confirmed that the Bromley PCT would shortly have elected members on their Board, supporting greater accountability.</p> <p>Sue Cooper noted that a caseworker had been secured for a planned Family Intervention Project. There had been a number of successes in reducing anti-social behaviour, including the closure of a “crack house” in Penge. The Audit Commission had recently awarded Affinity Sutton two stars following an inspection. Community engagement work in the Mountfield Estate was ongoing. Andy Holcombe underlined the importance of involving partners, including the Fire Service, in Vulnerable Adult Safeguarding Board where appropriate.</p> <p>Councillor Benington highlighted the success of the Council’s Special Constable scheme, particularly in light of a London-wide recruitment drive for Special Constables.</p>	
15	<p>DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING</p> <p>All Meetings start at 10.00am unless otherwise notified.</p> <p>23rd September 2010</p>	Action

The Meeting ended at 12.10 pm

Chairman

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Meeting:	Safer Bromley Partnership Strategic Group
Date:	23 September 2010
Subject:	Performance Management Report Quarter 1 2010/2011
Author:	Colin Newman, Head of Community Safety colin.newman@bromley.gov.uk

1 SUMMARY

1.1 This report provides an update in relation to agreed targets for the Safer Bromley Partnership in 2010/2011. The report provides the latest performance monitoring data to 30 June 2010 (Quarter 1).

2 RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1 Partners are asked to:

- i. Note the contents of the attached Performance Management Report.
- ii. Consider the information provided and receive an update in relation to targets highlighted as Red or Amber.

3 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

3.1 The attached spreadsheet provides an update of performance at the end of Quarter 1 in the delivery year 2010/2011. Of the available information the performance picture across the range of Partnership activity continues to be healthy with the majority of targets rated as being Green.

3.2 There is always a risk in drawing conclusions from one period's data as there are many seasonal factors that can affect crime levels and we do experience fluctuations during the year. However, the progress made in continued reduction in Serious Acquisitive Crime and the sustained reduction in Criminal Damage are reassuring. The positive work in relation to Domestic Abuse also continues to provide benefits. In relation to targets where Partners will be keen to receive an update, the following Red indicators are noted:

- Levels of Assault with Injury – a further update will be provided at the meeting but it is noted that the Partnership have set a target that is more stretching than that set by the Police and, as such, does represent something of a more “aspirational” target.
- Young offenders in Education, Employment and Training –this is a matter that is under review by the YOT operational aboard with a range of activities being developed to improve performance against this target.

3.3 The Partnership are also asked to note the two indicators that are currently rated at Amber, namely the Sanctioned Detection rate for Domestic Abuse cases and the Gun Crime rate.

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	SBP LAA Dash	AWOT	Performance Indicators 2010/11	10/11 Target	Q1 Actual	Status	Source
Increase community re-assurance and public safety, and promote the fact that Bromley is a safe place to live, work, learn and enjoy recreation							
1	L503		Increase the proportion of residents who, when surveyed, state that they feel Bromley is a safe place to live	85%	N/A	N/A	Public Attitude Survey
2	NI 47		Reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents	121	TBC		Road Safety
3	NI 48		Reduce the number of children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents	13	TBC		Road Safety
4			Percentage of Safer Neighbourhood Wards with established Safer Neighbourhood Panels.	100%	100%		Met Police
5			Ensure that 100% of Neighbourhood Panels include representation of local residents	100%	100%		Met Police
6	NI 35		Building resilience to violent extremism PSA 26				
7	NI 18		Adult re-offending rates for those under probation supervision PSA 23				
8	NI 30		Reduce Offending by Prolific & Priority Offenders				
Reduce the levels of crimes against the person							
9	NI 15		Reduce Levels of Most Serious Violent Crime	273	51		Met Police
10	NI 20		Reduce Levels of Assault With Injury	1780	487		Met Police
11		N120	Number of assaults with less serious injury' offences per 1,000 population	5.94	1.61		Met Police
12		L1301	Increase the conviction rate for domestic violence perpetrators by 12% over three years.	40%	61%		DV Advocacy
13		L1303	The incidents of domestic violence leading to sanction	47%	45%		Met Police
14		L1302	The incidents of domestic violence reported	3400	979		Met Police
15			Arrest Rate for Domestic Violence	77%	78%		Met Police
16			Number of clients accessing the Bromley One-Stop Shop for DV	600	190		DV Forum*

	LAA	SBP Dash	AWOT	Performance Indicators 2010/11	10/11 Target	Q1 Actual	Status	Source
17				Numbers of victims using Sanctuary Scheme	55	21		DV Forum*
18	NI 34			Domestic violence – murder PSA 23				Met Police
19				Numbers of reports of repeat victimisation (DV) as a proportion of total number of incidents reported				Met Police
20				Increase knowledge, awareness and capability of non-specialist staff by providing multi-agency training days	140			DV Forum
21	NI 29			Reduce Gun Crime Rate PSA 23	71	20		Met Police
22	NI 28			Reduce Serious Knife Crime Rate	269	66		Met Police
23	NI 26			Specialist Support to Victims of Serious Sexual Offences PSA 23				Met Police
24	NI 36			Protection Against Terrorist Attack PSA 26				
Reduce the levels of crimes against property								
25	NI 16			Reduce Levels of Most Serious Acquisitive Crime PSA 25	5574	1369		Met Police
26			N16	Number of serious acquisitive crimes per 1,000 population	18.47	4.52		Comm Safety
27			Local	Instances of criminal damage	3248	769		Met Police
Reduce levels of youth crime and victimisation								
28	NI 45			90% of young offenders in suitable education, employment or training	90%	78%		YOT
29				Reduce year on year by 2% the number of first time entrants to youth justice system	199	43		YOT
30	NI 43			Reduce the number of young people within the YJS receiving a conviction in Court who are sentenced to custody.	5%	3%		YOT
Reduce levels of anti-social behaviour and nuisance								
31				% of ASBOs where there is a detected breach in conditions	20%	11%		LBB ASB Unit
32				% of identified actionable breaches in conditions that result in court action	95%	100%		LBB ASB Unit
33				% of applications for ASBOs made to court resulting in ASBO imposed	95%	100%		LBB ASB Unit

	LAA	SBP Dash	AWOT	Performance Indicators 2010/11	10/11 Target	Q1 Actual	Status	Source
<i>Reduce the problems caused by drug and alcohol use</i>								
34	NI 40		Local	Increase the number of PDUs in effective treatment	414	378		DAT
35				Increased % of drug users retained in treatment for 12 weeks	TBC	TBC	N/A	DAT
36	NI 39			Decrease Alcohol-related harm hospital admission rates PSA 25				DAT
37	NI 38			Decrease the drug-related (Class A) offending rate PSA 25				DAT

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Meeting:	Safer Bromley Partnership Strategic Group
Date:	23 September 2010
Subject:	Strategic Assessment and Review 2010
Author:	Colin Newman, Head of Community Safety colin.newman@bromley.gov.uk

1 SUMMARY

1.1 This report is presented to the Partnership in order to seek confirmation of the agreed Control Strategy Priorities in 2010/2011. The temporary reduction in resources available for crime analysis has impacted on the Partnerships' ability to complete a formal Strategic Assessment. This paper seeks approval to confirm the current priorities (agreed in January 2010) as ongoing until such time as a Senior Crime Analyst can be appointed.

2 RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1 Partners are asked to note the current hiatus in the employment of a Partnership Senior Crime Analyst. In the current circumstances it is requested that the Partnership confirm the continuation of the following areas as the Control Strategy priorities:

- i. Serious Acquisitive Crime
- ii. Violence
- iii. Youth Crime and Disorder
- iv. Anti-Social Behaviour
- v. Public Confidence and Reassurance

3 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

3.1 The production of a Strategic Assessment is a legal requirement following the 2007 review of the Crime and Disorder Act of 1998. Each Community Safety Partnership is required to complete an annual Assessment and a six monthly review. The purpose of the Assessment is to present and interpret the findings of an intelligence analysis, and provide knowledge and understanding of community safety problems within the borough. This document should enable partners to understand the patterns and trends relating to crime and disorder, set clear and robust priorities and deploy resources effectively to make the borough a safer place.

3.2 The Strategic Assessment should recommend the key areas that will form the Partnership's Control Strategy. The Control Strategy provides the Partnership with a

framework in which decisions can be made about the issues that should take precedence when allocating resources.

- 3.3 In previous years, much progress has been made in relation to the scope and range of the Strategic Assessment and the sources of information and intelligence have expanded beyond the traditional Police dataset to include intelligence from a host of Partner agencies including the Council, Fire Brigade, Primary Care Trust and Ambulance Service. The departure of the Partnership Senior Crime Analyst in February 2010 has resulted in a considerable reduction in the capacity for the completion of the full range of intelligence products across the Partnership. Whilst recruitment is underway, priority has been given to providing the intelligence products that are crucial to the tasking of operational resources. Whilst new detailed analysis and investigation have been put on hold, the existing Community Safety team and the Police analysts have collaborated to ensure that the necessary operational resources are tasked to an acceptable standard.
- 3.4 The recent recruitment process did not result in the appointment of a new Senior Crime Analyst and work is underway to identify further options for addressing this gap in resources. In the meantime, it is proposed that the existing Control Strategy priorities (agreed from the Strategic Assessment in 2009 and endorsed by the Partnership in the Strategic Review in January 2010) are adopted in order to guide prioritisation and allocation of resources. The agreed priorities are as follows:
- Serious Acquisitive Crime
 - Violence
 - Youth Crime and Disorder
 - Anti-Social Behaviour
 - Public Confidence and Reassurance
- 3.5 In order to provide additional supporting information, the 2009 Strategic Assessment and subsequent Review are attached at Appendix A and Appendix B respectively.

saferbromley partnership

Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership

Strategic Assessment

April 2009

Review period: April 2008 - March 2009

Protective Marking	Restricted
Suitable for Publication Scheme? Y/N	Yes
Title and version	CDRP Strategic Assessment 2009 version 2.0
Summary	To predict threats or risks to the Borough and to aid the setting of the three year Community Safety Strategy and the Borough Policing Control Strategy
Author	Shirley FROST Safer Bromley Partnership Senior Crime Analyst
Authorising Officer[s]	Colin NEWMAN Head of Community Safety Charles GRIGGS Borough Commander
Creating Branch, Code and Operational Command Unit / Directorate	London Borough of Bromley
Date created	1 April 2009
Review Date	31 March 2012

The **Safer Bromley Partnership** [SBP] was set up in line with the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to ensure that the public sector agencies, voluntary groups and businesses work together with local communities to reduce crime and improve safety.

Members of the SBP include chief officers from the Council, Police, Health, Probation, Fire Service, Ambulance Service, Metropolitan Police Authority and Broomleigh Housing Association. The SBP is chaired by the Portfolio Holder for Public Protection & Safety.

The vision of the Safer Bromley Partnership is to continuously improve safety in Bromley.

We want a borough where people can live, work, play and learn safely.

The aim of this joint Strategic Assessment is to provide an overview of long-term issues affecting the Safer Bromley Partnership, which when considered in light of National and Local Priorities will facilitate the setting of the Community Safety Strategy, the Borough's Control Strategy and define the Intelligence Requirement.

This assessment will consider current and long-term trends, criminality and issues affecting Bromley Borough. Where possible, it will report predictions on increases and reductions in criminality.

The aim of the Strategic Assessment is to assess **broad** trends in crime and disorder to understand current demand and future threats, and to consider the context and drivers of crime and partnership problems in order to develop strategic policies.

The Strategic Assessment strives to achieve this, identifying where there are gaps in information, intelligence and therefore knowledge, and will support and signpost the future planning for the next six months of strategic analysis.

This Strategic Assessment will also take into consideration:

Strategic Assessment Support - Chris TORRANCE Higher Analyst

The Borough Commanders Monthly Management Report [MMR]

Three Year Crime Review - Lynsey DANAHER Higher Analyst and Tony JANNETTA Analyst

Victim of Crime Survey [mruk]

Anti-Social Behaviour Survey

Analytical Reports - Shirley FROST Senior Crime Analyst Safer Bromley Partnership

Home Office website

All partners within the Safer Bromley Partnership have been consulted and asked to make valid contributions to this report.

Where possible, up-to-date versions of reports have been used, if this has not been possible, this is highlighted within the body of the report.

Community Policing

Tackling signal crimes and disorders should lead to communities that not only *are* safer, but that *feel* safer too.

Safer Bromley Partnership Strategic Assessment April 2009
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Section 1: Executive Summary

The Strategic Assessment will not detail all the analytical key findings: this will allow for the report to be useable and fit for purpose.

At the Safer Bromley Partnership Strategic Group meeting on 3 June 2008, the **Control Strategy** priorities for 2008-2009 were ratified as:

Anti-social Behaviour
Public Reassurance
Criminal Damage
Youth Crime and Disorder

The **Intelligence Requirements** were agreed as:

Drugs
Alcohol Related Crime
Terrorism

Review of the previous Strategic Review Recommendations

Strategic Analysis

Victim Profile on vulnerable victims of distraction burglary

This is an on-going profile which will be in support of the Distraction Burglary Working Group.

A Problem Solving Process is conducted to address Public Reassurance

This project will need to be re-named to Public Confidence.

A Problem Profile on Criminal Damage is commissioned through the STCG meeting.

Criminal Damage is now included in the Police Tactical Assessment and will in time be part of the longer and more in-depth analysis.

Crime Pattern Analysis on all ABH offences is commissioned for the previous year of 2007.

Classification of violence offences has been reviewed under the Performance Information Bureau. The Three Year Review on Crime has included violence and ABH offences.

The Safer Bromley Partnership will need to consider the best way forward for these pieces of work to be completed. Analytical capacity is significantly stretched within the Bromley Borough Intelligence Unit.

Prioritising the essential work is vital. There is a huge need to identify what offences, crime series or offenders are already on the radar of a squad, CID officer or a partnership agency and what are not. It is best use of resources to avoid having a double layer on all work. This prioritisation can be confirmed / set at any level, TTCG chair or weekly meetings between Intelligence Manager, Higher Analyst or the Senior Crime Analyst.

Proposed Control Strategy Priorities 2009-10

The Control Strategy is developed following a critical examination of the broad areas of criminality, public disorder and other unlawful acts affecting the (B)OCU, business group, MPS or region as set out in the strategic assessment. It provides senior management with a framework in which decisions can be made about the issues that should take precedence when allocating resources. *[reference The National Intelligence Manual]*

After consideration of all the Key Findings within the Executive Summary, the **proposed Control Strategy Priorities for the Safer Bromley Partnership** for the FY 2009-10 are:

Antisocial Behaviour
Serious Acquisitive Crime
Violence Against Person
Youth Crime and Disorder
Public Confidence

The Safer Bromley Partnership Strategic Group met on 30 April 2009 and agreed the proposed Control Strategy

Proposed Intelligence Requirements

The strategic assessment also identifies gaps in information / intelligence that need to be filled. Once the control strategy is agreed, the ST&CG will sanction the intelligence requirement in order to fill specific intelligence gaps.

Other issues identified as potential threats within the strategic assessment should also be examined for intelligence requirements. The intelligence requirement will be published with, but separate to, the control strategy. The group should then set the resource priorities for both the reactive and proactive capability, but not the tactical activity, as this is determined by the TT&CG. *[reference the National Intelligence Manual]*

The Safer Bromley Partnership Strategic Group met on 30 April 2009 and agreed the proposed Intelligence Requirement

Terrorism
Drugs & Alcohol Related Crime
Criminal Damage

Key Findings

Increasing community reassurance.

- The Public Attitude Survey suggests that 87% of Bromley residents state that they feel Bromley is a safe place to live. This is 5% more than the last Financial Year.
- All Bromley's Safer Neighbourhood Wards have established Safer Neighbourhood Panels and all include representation of local residents.
- The Safer Bromley Van has exceeded its referrals targets for the last two Financial Years.
- It is not known at the time of writing whether the gap between white and BME residents, who are satisfied with the way police and local council dealt with ASB, has been reduced.
- The figures for the number of people and / or children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents have not been published.

Recommendations

- 1] Support needs to be given by the Problem Solving Process
- 2] This area replaces 'Public Reassurance' as one of the four types of Recommendations given in all analytical work

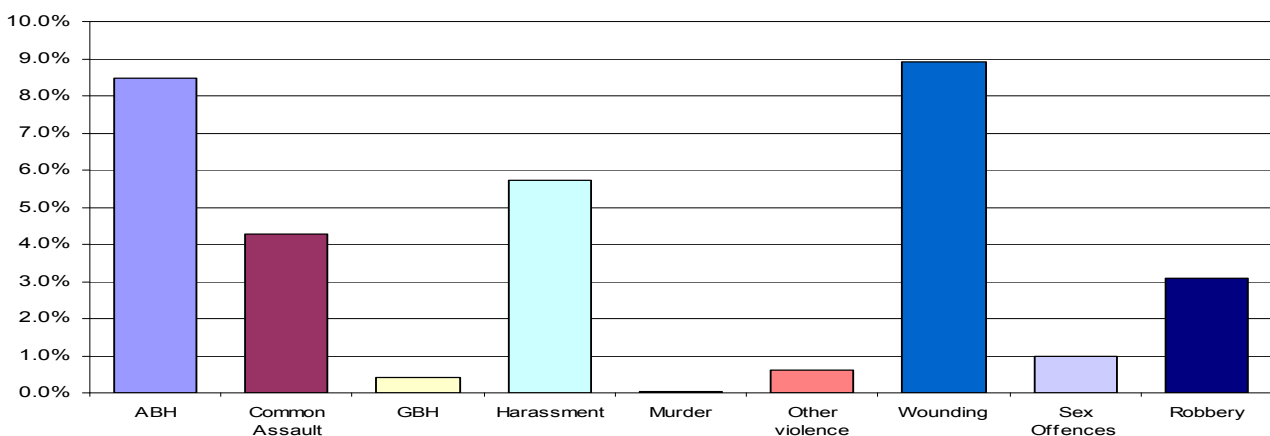
Intelligence Gaps

- Identify the support needed by the Problem Solving Process.
- Establish the factors behind, if any, the gap between white and BME residents within Bromley.

Reducing the levels of crime against the person.

- The Public Attitude Survey suggests that residents of Bromley are becoming less fearful of violent crime than they were three years ago
- Violence Against the Person offences currently account for more than 20% of total reported offences.

Comparison of percentage of violence offence 2008-9



- Although Assault with Injury [AWI] and Most Serious Violence [MSV] offences were not included in the figures, the targets for Crimes Against the Person have been achieved.
- Recent Government reviews have highlighted that although violent crime is falling, the most serious offences of violence have not fallen as much. It is the MSV offences that cause the most severe impact to victims and communities.
- Knife crime offences increased in Bromley Borough compared to the previous performance year and the use of any weapons during offences elevates the levels of risk of harm.
- The strategic areas of concern for Robbery are the NORTHWEST corner of the Borough and BROMLEY TOWN CENTRE.
- There have been over 350 referrals to the Domestic Abuse Advocacy in both of the last two years.

Recommendations

- 1] Violence Against the Person should become a Control Strategy Priority
- 2] A Problem Profile is commissioned and considers:
 - Strategic Crime Pattern Analysis
 - Identify whether violence is related to Domestic Violence / Alcohol / Youth

Intelligence Gaps

- How will changes to the recording system and classifications impact upon MSV volumes and expectations for the new financial year?
- Is the increase in knife crime dependent upon the local crime management? Are there any training issues to be addressed for crime management units across the organisation and the way they flag knife crime offences?

Reducing the levels of crime against property.

- The end of year figures show the Bromley has not achieved their targets for all offences under Crimes Against Property, except for Robbery Commercial and Knife Crime.
- Serious Acquisitive Crime accounts for 30.87% of crime in Bromley Borough.
- Comparing calendar year to calendar year, the number of arson incidents have decreased by over 22%.
- The main types of arson continue to be fires of rubbish and vehicle fires, although both types are down by approximately 25%.
- Concerns continue for the London Fire Brigade on the number of Accidental Dwelling Fires and Persons Shut In Lift call-outs.
- Bromley Borough has two strategic areas of concern for Residential Burglary and Motor Vehicle Crime: the vicinity of the GROVES ESTATE, PENGE through to THICKET ROAD and the RAMSDEN ESTATE in ORPINGTON.
- For the last two years, residents over the age of 70 years old have been victims in two main types of offence: Theft offences [29.49%] and all burglary offences [28.81%].
- At least 62% of offences occurred at the victim's address.

Recommendations

- 1] Serious Acquisitive Crime should become a Control Strategy Priority
- 2] The Problem Profiles are continued and completed on :
 - Penge and Anerley
 - The Crays and Orpington
 - Consider social and environmental impacts of the Groves Estate and the Ramsden Estate and multi-agency preventative measures that can focus on these two areas
- 3] Analysis supports the Tactical Tasking for both the Police and the Safer Bromley Partnership.
- 4] Continue prevention advice that helps to avoid opportunistic crime
- 5] Publicise technological developments that assist crime prevention

Intelligence Gaps

- To what extent does Bromley Borough suffer from Level 2 offending? Is this higher than other similar OCUs?
- What drivers help to cause burglary levels to increase?
- What proportion of our arrested burglars are drug-fuelled?

Reducing the levels of youth crime and victimisation.

- According to the Public Attitude Survey, 37% of respondents stated that they were fairly or very worried about youth congregation. This is the highest level of worry for any of the crime and disorder types analysed.
- There has been a reduction in Youth Violence, but the target set was not achieved.
- Strategic hotspots for Youth Violence are found in the Northwest corner of the Borough (CRYSTAL PALACE, PENGE and ANERLEY) as well as BROMLEY TOWN CENTRE.
- The propensity for weapons use is increased in the Northwest corner when compared with Bromley town centre.
- Suspects for Youth Violence are more likely to be IC3 youths in the Northwest corner of the Borough and more likely to be IC1 youths in Bromley town centre.
- The Northwest corner is demographically more akin to other inner London areas than the rest of the borough.
- April-May and October-November consistently see a higher level of offending for youth crime offences.
- The new Youth Intervention Project has been running from the Victim Support Service since 1 September 2008.
- Recorded Youth Crime figures show that the main offences committed by those under 19 years old are Assaults [ABH/GBH & Common Assault], Criminal Damage and, where reported in the Tactical Assessment, Shoplifting.
- Referrals to the Youth Offending Team are varied, but the predominant offence types are: Criminal Damage, Theft & Handling and Violence Against Person.

Recommendations

- 1] Youth Crime & Disorder should remain a Control Strategy Priority
- 2] Co-ordinate activity looking at the welfare needs of youth crime offenders - in line with the Youth Crime Action Plan, as publicised by the Home Office.
- 3] Analyse Youth Crime and Disorder with a view to identifying pinch-points that could result in further prevention and enforcement activity.
- 4] Determine failures and successes of rehabilitative programmes through the YOT.
- 5] Identify precursors to youth offending and proactively intervene at an early stage using a multifaceted multi-agency approach.
- 6] A Problem Profile is commissioned and considers:
 - Violence
 - Robbery
 - Disorder
 - Criminal Damage
 - Prevention tactics
 - Intervention Projects

Intelligence Gaps

- Information on the young offenders of Bromley and the factors that contribute to offending
 - Life styles, home life, deprivation, education
- Results analysis on programmes to stop re-offending and prevention of first time offending

Reducing the levels of anti-social behaviour and nuisance.

The Antisocial Behaviour Act 2003 states that antisocial behaviour means behaviour by a person which causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more other persons not of the same household as the person'

Examples include:

- Nuisance neighbours
- Yobbish behaviour and intimidating groups taking over public spaces
- Vandalism, graffiti and fly-posting
- People dealing and buying drugs on the street
- People dumping rubbish and abandoned cars
- Begging and anti-social drinking
- The misuse of fireworks
- Reckless driving of mini-motorbikes.

- The Antisocial Behaviour Team show an increase in calls related to Motor Nuisance and Other Premises [other than Licensed Premises].
- The number of calls classed as 'Domestic Noise' remains a significant proportion of all calls.
- There has been a reduction in the number of ABCs issued by the Antisocial Behaviour Team, but more ASBOs [from 4 -6].

Recommendations

1] A Problem Profile is commissioned and considers:

- Problem identification
- Public perception of ASB
- Safer Neighbourhood Key Individual Network Surveys
- Priority locations and hotspots
- Related crime type priority locations:
 - Drugs and criminal damage
 - Street problems
- Crime Pattern Analysis [Who / When / Where / What / Why / How]
 - Priority Locations**
 - Victim Profile**
 - Offender Profile**
- ASBO history and successes
- Street problems
- Identifies good practices in other boroughs

2] Antisocial Behaviour remains *key* to the **Tactical Tasking** for both the Police and the Safer Bromley Partnership.

Reducing the problems caused by drugs and alcohol use.

- Bromley Borough continues to experience increases in drug offences in the short-term as well as in the long-term.
- Drugs offences currently account for fewer than 5% of total reported offences.
- The Public Attitude Survey suggests that residents of Bromley are becoming more concerned with people using or dealing drugs than they were three years ago.
- The British Crime Survey also highlighted that more than 1 in 4 respondents were concerned about drug supply or use in Bromley Borough.
- Joint targets were set for the Safer Bromley Partnership to ensure that: the number of drug users in effective treatment increased; the perception of local drug dealing and drug use as a problem is reduced; the percentage of drug users retained in treatment for 12 weeks is increased; the drug-related (Class A) offending rate is reduced.

Recommendations

1] Drug and alcohol related crime becomes an Intelligence Requirement.

Intelligence Gaps

- What is the relationship between drugs and alcohol to committing crime
- How successful is the Drugs Intervention Programme and the Drug Action Team
- What are the lessons learnt from police operations within Bromley and other boroughs

Limitations

Data has been taken from all partners where it has been possible and salient to this report. Care and consideration has been taken within the remit of the Data Protection Act [DPA]. The main findings and information will be represented in this document to aid the reader. Full in-depth documents may be requested, but dissemination may not always be possible within the restrictions of DPA and the Freedom of Information Act 2000 [FIOA].

Section 2: Our borough

The London Borough of Bromley

Bromley is the largest borough in London. Located in the south east of the capital, it includes Beckenham, Orpington, West Wickham, Crystal Palace, Cray Valley, Penge, Anerley and Biggin Hill. The borough covers an area of over 58 square miles, is divided into twenty-two wards and those wards cover a diverse range of social and policing environments.

It shares borders with 6 other London boroughs (Croydon, Lambeth, Southwark, Lewisham, Greenwich and Bexley) plus two County forces (Kent and Surrey). The north of the borough is similar in its make up to some inner London boroughs, whilst the south of Bromley has less dense housing and large areas given over to farmland. The borough contains 77 Primary, Junior and Infant schools and 25 State and Independent secondary schools, all of which contribute significantly to the non-resident population of the borough, with the daily influx of pupils from outside the borough during term-time.

There are 26 rail stations in Bromley: many residents commute by train to London, but the majority of shorter journeys are made by car - particularly for those working locally, shopping, leisure and taking children to school. There is a thriving daytime economy, centred on the High Street and the Glades shopping centre, the latter containing 134 retail outlets that attracted over 20 million shoppers a year.

The High street is also the focus of the boroughs' night time economy, into which up to 7,000 people can be attracted each night by the more than 50 licensed premises within walking distance of each other. Beckenham, Penge, West Wickham, Chislehurst, Biggin Hill and Orpington also have significant high street areas with the associated retail theft, disorder and public safety issues they naturally attract.

Other business centres on the borough include over 40 hectares of large retail units in St Mary Cray and the light industrial units adjoining Biggin Hill Airport, a civil airport with two runways and covering 321 hectares catering for up to 125,000 movements of small commuter and freight aircraft per year.

The 2004 mid-year Census estimated that Bromley has a population of 299,122, the fourth largest of London's 32 boroughs. Bromley is divided into 22 wards that vary widely in population density, relative prosperity and concentrations of minority ethnic groups. The most populous ward, Penge and Cator Park, has over 16,500 residents, and contains an area that ranks in the top 5% of places of socio-economic deprivation in England and Wales. Compare that with Keston and Farnborough wards, where private residences can cost in excess of £2 million and clear economic and social division can be found here.

The breakdown of ethnic groups is 91.6% White, 2.9% Black, 2.5% Asian, 1.9% Mixed ethnic background and 1.1% Chinese. There is a significant Irish Traveller population of long standing resides in and around St Mary Cray.

The 2001 Census showed that there were 125,866 households in the Borough - the third highest in Greater London. There were 55,444 children (18% of the total population) under 15 years and 63,710 (21% of the total population) over 60 years. Forecasts indicate a 12% growth in this group between 1996 and 2006. One third of older people live on their own.

Section 3: Performance

Performance

The performance statistics and charts are for the Financial Year 2008-9 unless it is stated within the report.

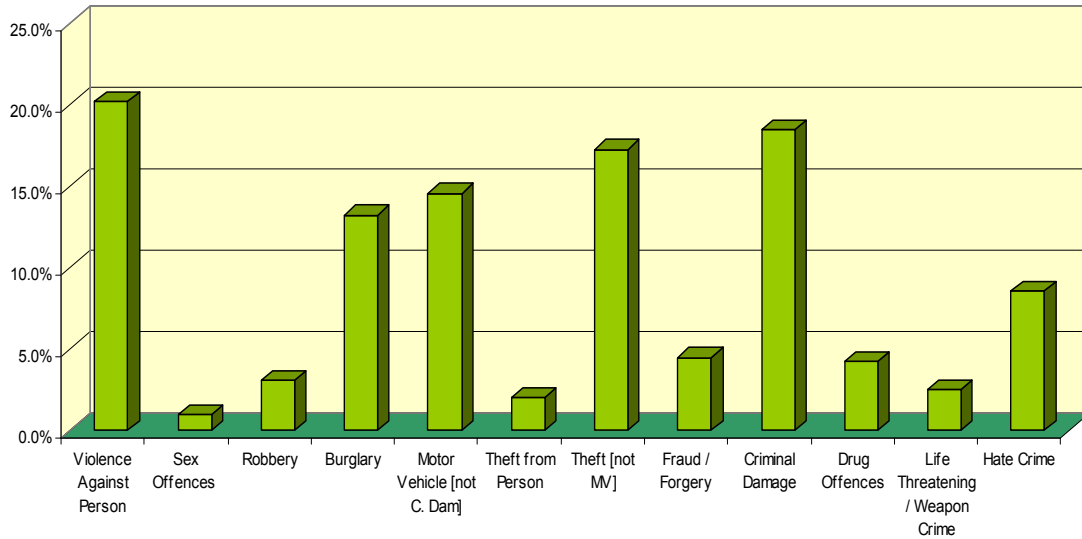
	End of Year Published by PIB				6-month Strategic Review		
	Target	08/09 FY	07/08 FY	Performance %	07/08 FYTD	08/09 FYTD	Review Performance %
Crimes Against Person							
Most Serious Violence	Baseline Year			-		78	-
Rape		33	36	-8.30%	25	14	Decrease
Other Serious Sexual		120	130	Decrease	74	63	Decrease
Assault with Injury [ABH]	Baseline Year					1058	
Crimes Against Property							
Residential Burglary	-4.90%	2040	1800	13%	805	897	11%
Robbery Personal		690	650	6.20%	334	394	Increase
Robbery Commercial		103	125	-17.60%	61	53	Decrease
Robbery Total	-3.20%	793	775	2.30%	395	447	13%
Theft of Motor Vehicle	-1.00%	1140	1143	-0.30%	630	547	-13%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	-1.70%	2984	2521	18.40%	1207	1437	19%
Youth Crime and Victimization							
Youth Violence	-5.00%	740	766	-3.40%	360	388	8%
Other							
Gun Enabled Crime	-5.00%	66	66	0%	42	30	-29%
Knife Crime	-5.00%	322	265	21.50%	125	161	29%
Criminal Damage	0.00%	2093	2237	-6%	2237	2093	-6%

The Management Information Unit has produced the above figures for the last financial year. The right-hand columns were published in the November Strategic Review, which allows the reader to 'compare where we were'. If no percentage figures were given, the words 'increase' or 'decrease' are used in the above table.

From the Strategic Assessment Matrix data, the following chart [chart 1] shows the percentage breakdown for the main offence types:

Chart 1

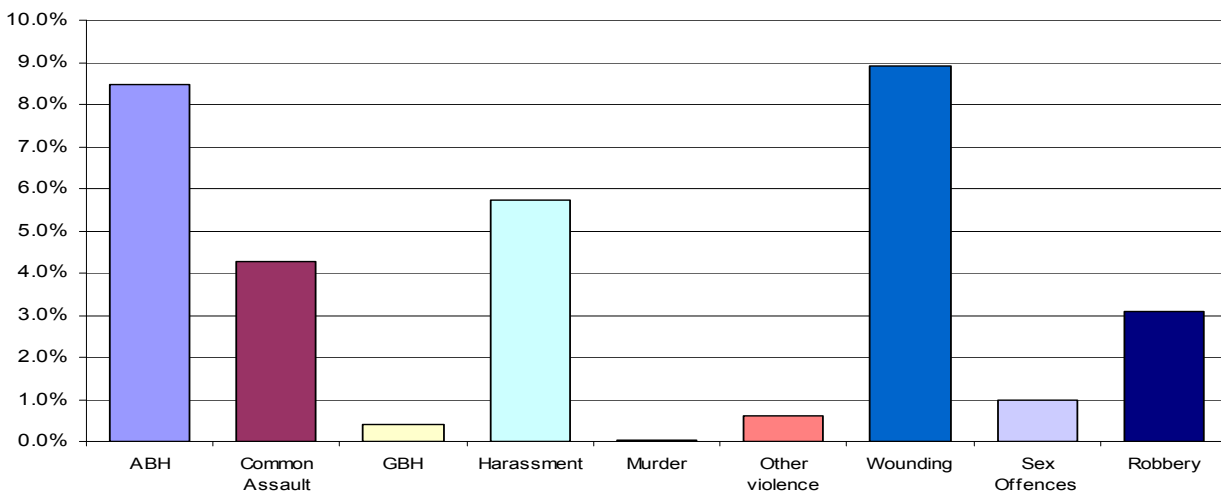
Comparison of percentage offence types FY 2008-9



The following chart [chart 2] shows that ABH and Wounding are the main offences alleged to police in 2008-9:

Chart 2

Comparison of percentage of violence offence 2008-9



London Fire Brigade

From the table below, the target set for NI33 [Arson incidents] has been reached in this Financial Year. The Arson Working Group continues to meet regularly to review the statistics, incidents and initiatives. A review of this year's projects is included in this section.

Concerns continue for the London Fire Brigade on the number of Accidental Dwelling Fires and Persons Shut In Lift call-outs. The Safer Bromley Partnership plans to look at ways to support the LFB in their concerns for these targets.

Statistical Bulletin							
Indicator	Indicator	DAC	2007/08 Total	Rolling 12 months	Year to date	Target	How are we doing?
LI 1	Accidental dwelling fires	SE	116	137	137	114	◇
NI 49i	All Primary fires	SE	463	447	447	451	●
LI 2	Arson in dwellings	SE	28	14	14	27	●
NI 33	Arson incidents	SE	831	552	552	807	●
LI 9	Home fire safety visits	SE	1,163	1,323	1,323	1,200	●
NI 49iii	Injuries arising from primary fires	SE	22	21	21	22	●
LI 10	Percentage time spent on CFS by station based staff	SE	9.65%	10.67%	10.67%	8%	●
LI 46i	Special services - Persons shut in lift	SE	168	183	183	165	◇
LI 6	Vehicle arson (primary and secondary fires)	SE	226	171	171	219	●

Arson comparison table

		Calendar Year		
		2007	2008	% Difference
NI 33	Arson incidents (all deliberate fires)	834	647	-22.4
NI 33a	Arson incidents (primary fires)	272	205	-24.6
NI 33b	Arson incidents (secondary fires)	562	442	-21.4
LI 2	Arson in dwellings	27	19	-29.6
LI 3	Arson - grass / open land	151	129	-14.6
LI 4	Arson - rubbish	309	237	-23.3
LI 5	Arson - derelict buildings	38	34	-10.5
LI 6	Vehicle arson	245	182	-25.7

Comparing calendar year to calendar year, the number of arson incidents have decreased by over 22%. The main types of arson continue to be 'fires of rubbish' and vehicle fires, although both types are down by nearly or actually 25%.

Antisocial Behaviour Team

Type	FY 2007-8	FY 2008-9	% Difference
Motor Nuisance	72	162	125.0
Other Premises	31	48	54.8
Dirty Premises	23	32	39.1
Commercial Noise	452	522	15.5
Domestic Noise	1947	2051	5.3
Licensed Premises	75	68	-9.3
Commercial Rubbish	128	109	-14.8
Fly Tipping	214	172	-19.6
Domestic Rubbish	389	245	-37.0
Animal Information	23	12	-47.8
Rubbish Sites	2	1	-50.0
Animal Keeping	4	1	-75.0
Total	3360	3423	
<i>% Domestic Noise</i>	<i>57.9</i>	<i>59.9</i>	

Findings:

There has been an increase in calls related to **Motor Nuisance [125%]** and **Other Premises [54.8%]** - **[other than Licensed Premises]**

The number of calls classed as 'Domestic Noise' remains a significant proportion of all calls. This equates to over fifty percent of calls and appears to be on the increase.

Section 4: Conclusion

Safer Bromley Partnership Tiered Response to Burglary

The Safer Bromley Partnership is committed to supporting victims of all residential burglaries. The lessons learnt in the approach to elderly victims will be applied to a tiered response for all residential burglary.

General Prevention
Vulnerable Victim
Vulnerable Group
Repeat Victim / Potential Repeat Victim

Information Sharing Agreement

The Safer Bromley Partnership is to agree and set in place the Information Sharing Agreement protocols by the next Strategic Tasking & Coordinating Group meeting in July 2009.



Control Strategy Priority Action Plan

Antisocial Behaviour

Reassurance

Short-term

-

Long-term

-

Engagement

Short-term

-

Long-term

-

Prevention

Short-term

-

Long-term

-

Enforcement

Short-term

-

Long-term

-

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saferbromley partnership

Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership

Strategic Review

December 2009

Review period: April - December 2009

Protective Marking	Protected
Suitable for Publication Scheme? Y/N	Yes
Title and version	CDRP Strategic Review 2009 version 0.1
Summary	To review the first 6 - 9 months of the Financial Year 2009-2010 to aid the Community Safety Strategy meeting
Authors	Shirley FROST Safer Bromley Partnership Senior Crime Analyst Lynsey DANAHER Higher Intelligence Analyst
Authorising Officer[s]	Colin NEWMAN Head of Community Safety Charles GRIGGS Borough Commander
Creating Branch, Code and Operational Command Unit / Directorate	London Borough of Bromley
Date created	17 December 2009
Review Date	18 December 2012

Section 1: Executive Summary

Review of Control Strategy

At the Safer Bromley Partnership Strategic Group meeting on 30 April 2009, the Control Strategy Priorities were agreed and ratified.

Serious Acquisitive Crime

- Residential burglary offences continue to be a concern for the Safer Bromley Partnership with an increase of **10.4%** for financial year to date. However this is less of increase compared to the end of full financial year comparison of an increase **13%**.
- The daily average seasonal analysis shows troughs and peaks of **4.41 to 6.55 offences per day** for Residential Burglary, with a seasonal high for the month of January.
- Comparison between last year's and this year's past 10 weeks offences show a daily average for last year as 6.74 and this year as **6.49**.
- The five year comparison graph shows that Residential Burglary is now following the five year cycle. It is however too early to predict whether this will continue.
- Burglary offenders will be identified and managed under Operation VIGILANCE and Offender Targeting Programmes.
- Recorded crime data was used to identify three areas:
 - Clockhouse ward**
 - Kelsey & Eden Park ward**
 - Estate in Orpington**
- Research shows that residents living in **Secured by Design** developments are half as likely to be burgled, two and a half times less likely to suffer vehicle crime and suffer 25% less criminal damage [*Information from the ACPO Crime Prevention Initiatives Team*].
- Motor Vehicle offences show significant decreases for the financial year to date.
- The daily average seasonal analysis shows troughs and peaks of **15.58 to 20.92 offences per day** for all Serious Acquisitive Crime, with a seasonal high for the month of November.

Recommendations

- I. Serious Acquisitive Crime, especially Residential Burglary, continues to be a priority for the Safer Bromley Partnership and is fully supported by research and analytic products
- II. Residential Burglary is a Control Strategy Priority for the next financial year.
- III. Secure by Design is used fully within the London Borough of Bromley, so that at strategic and tactical levels all preventative options are considered.

Violence

- Violence Against Person show significant decreases for the financial year to date
- The seasonal troughs and peaks of **13.47 to 16.61 offences per day**, for Violence Against Person
- Rape and Other Serious Sexual offences show increases for the financial year to date.

Recommendations

- I. Violence remains a Control Strategy Priority for the next financial year
- II. Further research and analysis [Crime Pattern Analysis] is conducted to ensure the Safer Bromley Partnership that reasons for the apparent large increases of Rape and Other Sexual Offences are due to confidence in police and / or revised classification procedures and not actual increases in the number of offenders on the borough.

Youth Crime and Disorder

- All Youth Violence show significant decreases for the financial year to date
- The seasonal troughs and peaks of **1.78 to 2.70** offences per day for all Youth Violence and **0.26 to 1.30** offences per day for Serious Youth Violence, with a seasonal high for each category for the month of April.

Recommendations

- I. Youth Crime and Disorder remains a Control Strategy Priority for the next financial year
- II. Research and analysis continues to support this Control Strategy Priority, especially in respect to understanding of season trends and the correlation with gun/knife crime.

Antisocial Behaviour

- The Mission Statement for Antisocial Behaviour is 'to improve the quality of life for the people of London by promoting multi-agency working to tackle anti-social behaviour in the various boroughs, in partnership with the police and local appropriate stakeholders.'

Public Confidence

- The seasonal troughs and peaks of **11.56 to 14.99** offences per day for Criminal Damage.
- Key drivers for the fear of crime are:
 - Signs of crime and disorder
 - Have been a victim of crime or antisocial behaviour or witnessed crime
 - Feel vulnerable and are poorly informed
 - Feel powerless and isolated
 - Media
 - Level of assistance or protection

Recommendations

- I. Antisocial Behaviour and Public Confidence remain Control Strategy Priorities for the next financial year
- II. Further research and analysis is completed on the relationship between Criminal Damage & Antisocial Behaviour and the level of the fear of crime.

Emerging Issues / Concerns

- In the MPA's Met Forward Strategy, consideration is given to concerns regarding dogs, under the MPA's Met Streets 'Dogs as Weapons'.
- A meeting held in December between the SBP and the Sergeant from the Status Dog Unit allowed for information and expertise to be shared. It was also stressed that although Bromley is not a Tier 1 borough, it is vital that we establish what the problem is and have policies and procedures in place to address concerns both from members of the public and partner agencies

Recommendations

- I. The Safer Bromley Partnership support new processes and procedures for the emerging issue / concern for dogs as 'weapons' or status symbols within the borough of Bromley.

Ward Profiles

There are two historic areas of concern, with regard to higher crime and disorder. The northern wards of Penge and Crystal Palace and the eastern areas of the Crays and Orpington wards. CENSUS and demographic data were used to compile the following:

- **Cray Valley East** is a large ward, with distinct areas of rural land, older suburban families and inner-city communities. The population profile reflects the national average.
- **Cray Valley West** is a smaller ward to CVE, with upwardly mobile families in RSL accommodation and older families and older people with high care needs.
- **Orpington** is a ward made up of three layers: people living in social housing, older families and a third layer of career professionals. There is a statistically high percentage of residents who are 65-years-old and above.
- **Crystal Palace** is the most northern ward and has Mosaic groups of an educated, young, single transient group, people living in deprived areas and inner-city communities. Actual numbers of residents show that the highest number is of Multi-Ethnic Young people living in converted flats.
- **Penge & Cator** is a ward that is more patchwork in the area of different types of communities where career professionals will be living near to old families or inner-city communities.
- Each of the five wards researched for this report were diverse in their make-up, but in each the main perceived problem was 'Teenagers hanging around....' with Criminal Damage, Burglary and VAP offences being the major crime issues.

Recommendations

- I. Further ward profiles are conducted for Clockhouse and Kelsey & Eden Park wards

Section 3: Research and Analysis

The performance statistics and charts are for the Financial Year 2009-10 unless it is stated within the report.

The MPS performance [as of 20 December 2009] with comparison of this and last Financial Years To Date

- Residential burglary shows an increase of **8.7%**
- Gun Crime shows an increase of **14.0%**
- Rape offences show an increase of **29.4%**
- Youth Homicide shows a decrease of **63.2%**
- Motor Vehicle Crime show decreases. [TFMV **-8.5%** and TOMV **-12.5%**]
- Most Serious Violence and Assaults With Injury both show a **slight decrease**.

Bromley Performance

	End of Year Published by PIB				9-month Strategic Review		6 month	
	New Target	08/09 FY	07/08 FY	Performance %	08/09 FYTD	09/10 FYTD	Review Performance %	Previous Review Period
Crimes Against Person								
Most Serious Violence	-4.0%	Baseline Year		-	256	230	-10.2%	-
Rape		33	36	-8.30%	20	49	145%	Decrease
Other Serious Sexual		120	130	Decrease	86	101	17.40%	Decrease
Assault with Injury [ABH]		Baseline Year			1383	1460	5.60%	

- Violence Against Person show significant decreases for the financial year to date
- Assault with Injury shows an increase of 5.60% and this increase does not follow the MPS trend.
- Rape and Other Serious Sexual offences show increases for the financial year to date. This is in line with the trend for the MPS and may relate to changes in the classification of such offences.
- Penetrative sexual assaults are investigated by the MPS Specialist Crime Directive and are not borough responsibility.

Recommendations

- Although the numbers of Rape offences have increased and percentages appear to be concerning, the numbers are relatively small and at this stage not enough is known to establish whether there is a trend emerging.
- Further analysis may be required to understand the reason why the number of Assault with Injury offences has increased for Bromley.

	End of Year Published by PIB				9-month Strategic Review		6 month	
	New Target	08/09 FY	07/08 FY	Performance %	08/09 FYTD	09/10 FYTD	Review Performance	Previous Review Period
Crimes Against Property								
Residential Burglary	-4.9%	2040	1800	13%	1466	1618	10.4%	11%
<i>Robbery Personal</i>		690	650	6.2%	553	388	-29.8%	Increase
<i>Robbery Commercial</i>		103	125	-17.6%	82	58	-0.3	Decrease
Robbery Total	-1.0%	793	775	2.3%	635	446	-29.8%	13%
Theft of Motor Vehicle	-6.2%	1140	1143	-0.3%	861	609	-29.3%	-13%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	-3.9%	2984	2521	18.4%	2225	1620	-27.2%	19%

- Residential burglary offences continue to be a concern for the Safer Bromley Partnership with an increase of **10.4%** for financial year to date. However this is less of increase compared to the end of full financial year comparison of an increase **13%**.
- Burglary offenders will be identified and managed under Operation VIGILANCE and Offender Targeting Programmes.
- Robbery offences show decreases for the financial year to date and Robbery Personal show a significant decrease of **-29.8%**, especially compared to the increase occurring at the end of the last financial year.
- Motor Vehicle offences show significant decreases for the financial year to date.

Recommendations

- I. Serious Acquisitive Crime, especially Residential Burglary, continues to be a priority for the Safer Bromley Partnership and is fully supported by research and analytic products
- II. Residential Burglary is a Control Strategy Priority for the next financial year.
- III. Strategic analysis is required to establish whether there is correlation between the significant decrease in Robbery offences and the increase in Residential Burglary:
 - a. Have resources been used effectively
 - b. Has the offender profile changes or is this a 'career progression'
 - c. Is there displacement either geographically or by providence.

	End of Year Published by PIB				9-month Strategic Review			6 month
	New Target	08/09 FY	07/08 FY	Performance %	08/09 FYTD	09/10 FYTD	Review Performance	Previous Review Period
Youth Crime and Victimization								
Youth Violence		740	766	-3.4%	547	512	-6.4%	8%
Serious Youth Violence	-4.0%	N/A	N/A		177	159	-10.2%	

- Youth Violence and in particular Serious Youth Violence show decreases of **-7.8%** and **-10.2%** respectively.

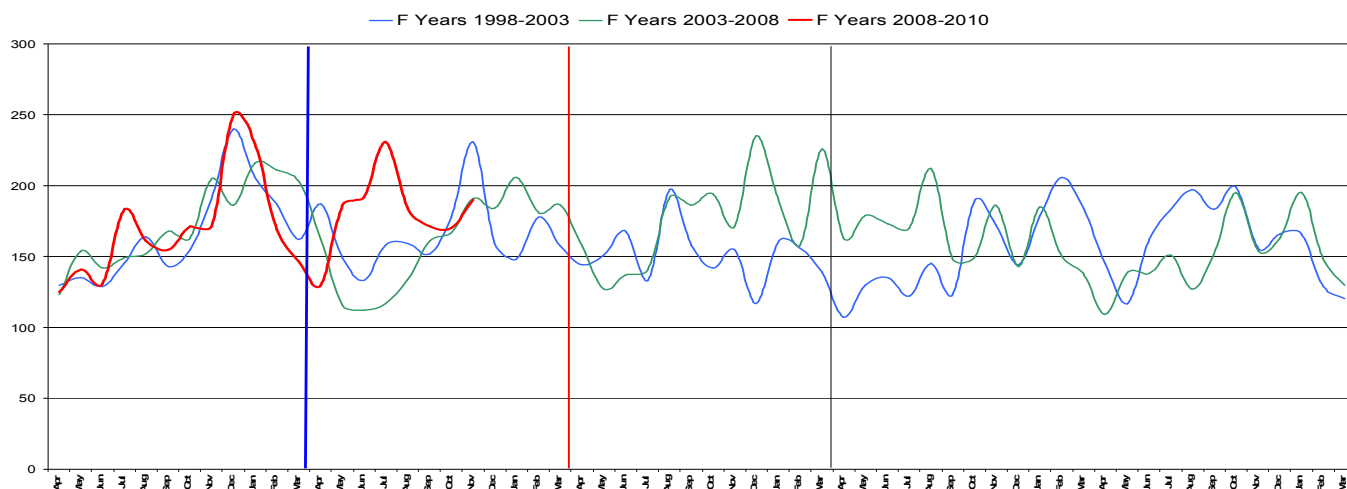
	End of Year Published by PIB				9-month Strategic Review			6 month
	New Target	08/09 FY	07/08 FY	Performance %	08/09 FYTD	09/10 FYTD	Review Performance %	Previous Review Period
Other								
Gun Enabled Crime	-5.00%	66	66	0%	64	59	-7.8%	-29%
Knife Crime	-5.00%	322	265	21.5%	258	207	-19.8%	29%

- Knife crime offences show a marked decrease, especially when compared to the last review period. This decrease may have a direct link to the decrease in youth crime, but this assumption may be incorrect.
- Recent legislation reviews of knife crimes may have had an affect on knife / youth crime.

Recommendations

- I. Correlation statistics and more in-depth analysis by the Borough Intelligence Unit may yield further information on youth crime and gun/knife crime.

Five Years Comparison for Residential Burglary 1998-2003, 2003- 2008 and 2008- October 2009



➤ The five year comparison graph shows that Residential Burglary is now following the five year cycle. It is however too early to predict whether this will continue.

Three Year Seasonal Trend Analysis for 2006-2009

Using a database formulated by a MPS Higher Analyst, it was possible to compile data on seasonal trends and monthly highs and lows [peaks & troughs] on most crime. The following table only has data for the crime types that the author feels is of interest to the Safer Bromley Partnership.

	Daily Average Peak	Daily Average Trough	Seasonal Trend High	Seasonal Trend Low
Assault With Injury [ABH]	2.58	1.55	Feb / Jul	Aug / Sep
Most Serious Violence	1.42	0.53	Jul	Sep
Common Assault	3.62	2.72	Nov	Aug
Violence Against Person	16.61	13.47	Jul	Dec
Domestic Incidents	9.34	7.51	Jan	Apr
Domestic Offences	5.69	4.62	Nov	Jun
Robbery	3.13	1.97	Apr	Aug / Mar
Serious Youth Violence	1.30	0.26	Apr	Aug / Sep
Youth Violence	2.70	1.78	Apr	Aug
Residential Burglary	6.55	4.41	Jan	Apr
Non Res Burglary	5.83	3.23	Mar	Jun
Theft Of Motor Vehicle	3.49	2.73	Oct	Mar
Theft From Motor Vehicle	9.07	6.29	Nov	Jul
Criminal Damage	14.99	11.56	Apr	Sep
Serious Acquisitive Crime	20.92	15.58	Nov	Mar
Drug Offences	3.69	2.02	Jul	Apr
Possession of Drugs	3.47	1.90	Jul	Apr
TNO Offences	77.73	67.47	Nov	Dec

- The daily average seasonal analysis shows troughs and peaks of **4.41 to 6.55 offences per day** for Residential Burglary, with a seasonal high for the month of January.
- The troughs and peaks of **1.78 to 2.70 offences per day** for all Youth Violence and **0.26 to 1.30 offences per day** for Serious Youth Violence, with a seasonal high for each category for the month of April. Interestingly, August shows a season low trend.
- Violence Against Person offences show a decrease of -10.2% for the financial year to date, with seasonal troughs and peaks of **13.47 to 16.61 offences per day**, with a seasonal high for the month of July.
- Criminal Damage offences show seasonal troughs and peaks of **11.56 to 14.99 offences per day**.
- The months of July and November show having equal numbers of seasonal highs. However when you look at the month for all offences [TNOs], it is November that is identified as the seasonal high month.

The following table shows the daily averages for the last ten weeks for Residential Burglary. This was then compared to the same time period last year.

	2007-8	<i>Daily average</i>	2008-9	<i>Daily average</i>
01-Nov	37	5.29	38	5.43
08-Nov	37	5.29	40	5.71
15-Nov	34	4.86	60	8.57
22-Nov	38	5.43	39	5.57
29-Nov	51	7.29	49	7.00
06-Dec	72	10.29	43	6.14
13-Dec	60	8.57	44	6.29
20-Dec	49	7.00	40	5.71
27-Dec	49	7.00	37	5.29
03-Jan	45	6.43	64	9.14
	10 week av.	6.74	10 week av.	6.49

A more complex detailed comparison of all crime type offences may give a more confused picture.

Offenders

Offender Management Operation VIGILANCE

Under Operation VIGILANCE, the Home Office funded initiative, prolific burglary offenders will be managed under a 'case conference' programme, similar to the one used for serious violent offenders. This will be multi-agency in approach with police, community safety and probation in attendance.

Offender Targeting Programmes

A matrix to identify prolific burglars will be used from January 2010. Once identified, taskings and briefings will be given to the relevant wards and SNTs.

Victims

Safer Bromley Van

The Safer Bromley Van was launched in May 2004 with the aim of preventing crime and reducing the fear of crime by providing free upgrades to home security for victims of crime, particularly elderly and vulnerable people living in the London Borough of Bromley.

1 April 2009 to 31 December 2009

	Qtr 3 2009/10	Qtr 3 2008/09	Year to 31 Mar 2009
Target	410	410	545
Actual	423	442	562
Safer Homes	42	-	

Highlights to 31 December 2009:

- ✓ 100 Sanctuary referrals were completed within 5 working days. Sanctuary work is specified by the LB Bromley DV Coordinator and surveys are undertaken by Bromley Police Crime Prevention Design Advisors.
- ✓ 22 Home Fire Safety checks were completed. VS referring to Fire Safety from 1 Oct.
- ✓ 255 jobs related to crime prevention.
- ✓ May 2009 the carpenter was presented with a certificate of recognition from Borough Commander Charles Griggs for 5 years continuous service to victims of crime in Bromley.
- ✓ The Safer Homes Project funded by the Home Office has contributed 42 home security upgrades in Bromley in Q3. The project ends 31 Mar 2010.
- ✓ Hyde Housing continue their support of the Safer Bromley Van and contributed £1,000.00 at the close of Q3.

All work is completed within 15 working days of receipt of the referral.

No complaints were received in the period.

Funding

All funding has been received from the Safer Bromley Partnership, including Broomleigh HA.

Youth Intervention Programme 1 April 2009 - 31 December 2009

From 1 September 2008: with funding from City Bridge House Trust (3 years) and £8,000.00 income from SBP Victim Support have employed a Youth Intervention Worker. The parents of a young person under 16 years old are contacted by the Youth Person worker to establish contact. The table below shows the statistics for this financial year to date:

Age	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total
Total	1	10	39	62	79	106	144	134	183	218	976
Males	0	5	29	43	46	74	88	74	90	88	537
Females	1	5	10	19	33	32	56	60	93	130	439

Crimes	No. of victims
Robbery	208
Sexual assault	33
Theft	121
Assault	383
Harassment	96
Other crime	135
Total	976

Client contact and outputs

- 850 - Victim Support and other information sent young victims
- 409 - Support by telephone (including parental support)
- 73 - Face to face meetings with young victims
- 6 - meetings in an advocacy capacity with other agencies

The most vulnerable age group for males was 14 to 18 years old. Females between 17 and 18 years old account for over 50% of the victims among the gender and the most common crimes are violence and harassment. In response to these findings Victim Support are offering the 'Spiralling' Workshop which is aim at promoting healthy relationships and identifying controlling behaviour.

Locations

Secured by Design

Secured by Design [SBD] is the UK Police flagship initiative supporting the principles of designing out crime and crime prevention. Research shows that residents living in Secured by Design developments are half as likely to be burgled, two and a half times less likely to suffer vehicle crime and suffer 25% less criminal damage [*Information from the ACPO Crime Prevention Initiatives Team*].

Summary of key findings from Home Office Briefing Note 7/00:

- ✓ On both new build and refurbished SBD housing estate, the incidence of recorded crime was considerably lower than on the Non-SBD counterparts.
- ✓ The evaluation produced no evidence to suggest that reductions in burglary have resulted in increases of likely alternatives [i.e. vehicle crime] on SBD estates.
- ✓ Results of the survey of residents suggest that fear of crime is lower amongst those on SBD estates.
- ✓ Burglary on A Glasgow Housing estate that were re-fitted with SBD accredited doors and windows saw Burglary rates reduced by 75% with NO forced entry through front doors.

The Crime Prevention / Secure by Design Officer has looked at four areas within the London Borough of Bromley, which have been historically areas of high crimes rates. These four accredited Design by Design new build estates are in: Bromley x 1 / Penge x 1 / Orpington x 2 - *crimes against property within these estates are below the average for other estates.*

The SBD guidelines are included in the new draft London Plan, which will be implemented in the next 18 months.

Smartwater Initiative

Recorded crime data was used to compile the maps and related to residential burglaries which occurred between 1 April 2009 and 29 December 2009, inclusive. Three areas were considered:

1. **Clockhouse ward**
2. **Kelsey & Eden Park**
3. **Estate in Orpington**

Clock House was one of the wards identified as having most burglaries/most items stolen by means of burglary. Kelsey & Eden Park came a very close second using these parameters.

The Safer Neighbourhood Teams for these areas will be responsible for the distribution and management for the initiative on their particular ward.

Précis of Ward Profiles

There are two historic areas of concern, with regard to higher crime and disorder. The northern wards of Penge and Crystal Palace and the eastern areas of the Crays and Orpington wards. CENSUS [2001] and demographic data [updated survey of 2006-7] were used to compile the following tables of each of the five wards that make up these areas:

Cray Valley East	
<p>Mosaic Groups</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rural Isolation 2. Older families living in suburbia 3. Close-knit, inner city & manufacturing town communities 	<p>In the centre of this ward is an area made up of:</p> <p><i>Upwardly mobile families living in homes bought from social landlords / Low income families living in estate based social housing / People living in social housing with uncertain employment in deprived areas</i></p>
<p>ACORN Categories</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wealthy Achievers 2. Comfortably Off 3. Hard Pressed 	<p>ACORN Professional Groups <i>Statistical Significance</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lower Incomes, Older People, Semis 2. Single & single parents, High Rise estates 3. Skilled Workers, Semis & Terraces
<p>Population Profile -</p> <p>This reflects the national average</p>	<p>Census Ethnic Breakdown</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 95% White • 1.7% Black • 1.5% Mixed
<p>Perceived Problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teenagers hanging around • People attacked / harassed due to skin colour <p>No significant concerns about: <i>Drunk / rowdy behaviour or Sleeping rough</i></p>	<p>Major Crime</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Criminal Damage 2. VAP 3. Burglary <p>All other Major Crime Types are below average</p>

Cray Valley West

<p>Mosaic Groups</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Upwardly mobile families living in homes bought from social landlords 2. Older families living in suburbia 3. Older people living in social housing with high care needs 	<p>There are two further areas of significance: <i>Low income families living in estate based social housing / People living in social housing with uncertain employment in deprived areas</i></p>
<p>ACORN Categories</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comfortably Off 2. Hard Pressed 3. Moderate Means 	<p>ACORN Professional Groups <i>Statistical Significance</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low Income, Older People, Smaller Terraces 2. Families & Single Parents, Semis & Terraces 3. Single Elderly People, Council Flats
<p>Population Profile:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 80+ years old 2. Widowed 3. 15-19 years old [slightly above average] 	<p>Census Ethnic Breakdown</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 95% White • 1.3% Black • 1.3% Asian
<p>Perceived Problems</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teenagers hanging around 2. Vandalism / graffiti 3. People attacked / harassed due to skin colour 	<p>Major Crime</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Criminal Damage 2. VAP 3. Burglary <p>All other Major Crime Types are below average</p>

Orpington

<p>Mosaic Groups</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Older families living in suburbia 2. Career professionals living in sought after locations 3. Close-knit, inner city & manufacturing town communities 	<p>This ward has a layering:</p> <p><i>Top part is people living in social housing</i> <i>Next layer is older families</i> <i>Third layer is career professionals</i></p>
<p>ACORN Categories</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comfortably Off 2. Wealthy Achievers 3. Hard Pressed / Urban Prosperity 	<p>ACORN Professional Groups <i>Statistical Significance</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Middle Income, Older Couples 2. Families & Single Parents, Council Flats 3. Mature Families in Suburban Semis <p>The highest actual number is: <i>Mature Families in Suburban Semis</i></p>
<p>Population Profile:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 65+ years old 2. Very low residents in communal establishments <p>Statistically there is a higher than average percentage of the Retired Population</p>	<p>Census Ethnic Breakdown</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 94.7% White 2. 1.8% Asian 3. 1.2% for both Black and Mixed
<p>Perceived Problems</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teenagers hanging around <p>No significant concerns about all other areas</p>	<p>Major Crime</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Criminal Damage 2. Burglary <p>All other Major Crime Types are below average</p>

Crystal Palace

<p>Mosaic Groups</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Educated, young, single people living in areas of transient populations 2. People living in social housing with uncertain employment in deprived areas 3. Close-knit, inner city & manufacturing town communities 	<p>There is only one other small area described in this ward which is:</p> <p><i>Upwardly mobile families living in homes bought from social landlords</i></p>
<p>ACORN Categories</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comfortably Off 2. Hard Pressed <p>Statistically there is a higher than average percentage of the Hard Pressed Category [High Rise Hardship and Burdened Singles]</p>	<p>ACORN Professional Groups <i>Statistical Significance</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Young Educated Workers, Flats 2. Old People, Many High Rise Flats 3. Families & Single Parents, Council Flats <p>The highest actual number is: <i>Multi-Ethnic Young, Converted Flats</i></p>
<p>Population Profile:</p>	<p>Census Ethnic Breakdown</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.75.1% White 2.14.9% Black 3.5.2% Mixed

Penge & Cator

<p>Mosaic Groups</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Close-knit, inner city & manufacturing town communities 2. Career professionals living in sought after locations 3. Older families living in suburbia 	<p>This ward is much more like a patchwork interspersed with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Educated, young, single people living in areas of transient populations</i> • <i>People living in social housing with uncertain employment in deprived areas</i> • <i>Upwardly mobile families living in homes bought from social landlords</i> <p>With one area of: <i>Low income families living in estate based social housing</i></p>
<p>ACORN Categories</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Urban Prosperity 2. Moderate Means 3. Wealthy Achievers <p>Higher than average unemployed</p>	<p>ACORN Professional Groups <i>Statistical Significance</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Multi- Ethnic Young Converted Flats 2. Older Professionals in Suburban Houses 3. Low Income Singles, Small Rented Flats <p>The highest actual number is: <i>Multi-Ethnic Young, Converted Flats</i></p>
<p>Population Profile:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 - 59 years old • Separated • 0-4 years old 	<p>Census Ethnic Breakdown</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. 78.2% white 5. 12.3% Black 6. 4.2% Mixed & 4.1% Asian
<p>Perceived Problems</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teenagers hanging around 2. Drugs - using / dealing 3. Rubbish / litter <p>All areas were concerns</p>	<p>Major Crime</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. VAP 2. Robbery 3. Sexual Offences & Criminal Damage <p>Along with Burglary & Drugs</p>

Section 4: Emerging Issues

Emerging Issues

Status Dogs

In November 2009, it came to the notice of the Community Safety Team that the Deputy Mayor for policing, Kit Malthouse, was taking the lead on Status Dogs. In the Met Forward Strategy, this was considered under Met Streets 'Dogs as Weapons'. Met Streets has an aim to allow 'Londoners to feel confident and safe in their neighbourhoods and our shared public spaces'. Other areas under Met Streets are Safer Transport teams, Gangs and Town Centres. [*reference from MPA website*]

The Dangerous Dogs Act 1991 Section 1 states four types of dog: Pitt Bull Terrier, Japanese Tosa, Dogo Argentino and Fila Brasileiro. Under this legislation, officers who suspect a dog to be any of the above breeds, can obtain a warrant to seize and then the dog can be examined properly at an approved kennel.

Research in November 2009 showed that in 2005/6, forty-two dogs were seized in London and in 2008/9, 719 dogs were seized. This financial year, 876 dogs have been seized London wide, with 700 of those being Pit Bull Terriers. In the same period, the kennelling costs have increased from £145,000 per year to £2.9 million.

A paper entitled: 'What if... We have problems with people and dogs? [A topical paper for LCP2] highlights the huge rise in the number of potential dogs in London. The most serious issues include:

- Dogs being used of weapons
- Dogs fighting both organised and ad hoc
- Dogs being used in drug dealing, as protection, intimidation and as carriers
- Dogs being used by gangs as their mascots - as well as protection / intimidation
- Dogs killing other dogs and injuring people
- Dogs being puppy farmed specifically for their ferocity, often in small flats or sheds
- Dogs being stolen for breeding / fighting / ransom and also to 'blood' a new gang member or train a new dog to fight.

There are also increased reports of bad owners, dog fouling, uncontrolled dogs, people being frightened, damage to property especially trees.

The LBB Noise Team report that the second highest volume of complaints are concerning dog barking.

Ward Security data shows within the calendar year of 2009 that dog incidents generate the third highest number. The table below allows for comparison with other issues such as drugs and graffiti:

Description	January 2009	February 2009	March 2009	April 2009	May 2009	June 2009	July 2009	August 2009	September 2009	October 2009	Grand Total
Youths causing a nuisance	12	31	29	71	110	103	106	102	73	56	693
Drinking	6	7	12	38	74	59	41	56	36	31	360
Dog	16	18	23	34	52	32	32	67	57	28	359
Motorbike / Quad	10	10	14	27	28	22	21	27	23	8	190
Property Damage	5	12	5	12	6	20	13	18	18	6	115
Cycling	4	3	7	8	18	24	12	10	7	10	103
Fly tipping	6	2	7	10	10	14	10	15	14	10	98
Drugs	1	2	5	11	12	11	12	11	8	9	82
Golf	3	1	3	11	7	6	15	20	9	7	82
Vehicle	14	4	7	6	9	5	6	7	10	9	77
Graffiti	1		1	1	3	2	7	13	11	7	46
Tree	2	4	3	7	7	2	6	7	7	1	46

The MPS has a dedicated unit for dealing with the more serious offences. This is called the Status Dog Unit and the SBP has been in contact with them. There is a wide range of legislation to aid the SBP:

- The Control of Dogs Order 1992
- The Clean Neighbourhood Act 2005
- The Animal Welfare Act 2006
- Section 3 of the Dangerous Dogs Act 1991.

This is not just a concern for police, the SBP but also the RSPCA, vets and other animal welfare organisations.

A meeting held in December between the SBP and the Sergeant from the Status Dog Unit allowed for information and expertise to be shared.

There is little 'known' evidence that there is a problem with 'Status Dogs' within Bromley. However this must be balanced with recent high profile reports in the national media and reports by Bromley residents of the behaviour / control of dogs in public places.

It was also stressed that although Bromley is not a Tier 1 borough, it is vital that we establish what the problem is and have policies and procedures in place to address concerns both from members of the public and partner agencies.

Section 5: Articles of Interest

Antisocial Behaviour Overview

Mission Statement

To improve the quality of life for the people of London by promoting multi-agency working to tackle anti-social behaviour in the various boroughs, in partnership with the police and local appropriate stakeholders.

Objectives

- to reduce anti-social behaviour, particularly problems caused by young people on estates and around schools
- to promote liaison with all partners of the Crime Reduction Partnership and provide a focus for multi-agency working in the exchange of information and decision-making
- to review existing protocols and procedures relating to partnership action in dealing with anti-social behaviour
- to develop and promote best practice, policy and procedures for dealing with anti-social behaviour
- to set up systems for promoting, overseeing and supporting the ABC scheme
- to promote the value of early intervention, mediation and diversion, as well as non-legal and legal powers available, as a range of options for tackling issues
- to assist with empowering and encouraging the community in reporting incidents of anti-social behaviour
- to liaise closely with legal services for advice, guidance and action on civil remedies, where appropriate
- to encourage publicising successes to build community confidence and promote service delivery improvements
- to highlight information technology to identify and analyse hotspots of activity, and work with partners to identify the range of options available for tackling the problem
- to promote the good work in London boroughs to other organisations across the country
- To work in partnership with Government Offices to design protocols in relation to anti-social behaviour

Public Confidence

“.....fear of crime is an emotional response of dread or anxiety to crime or symbols that a person associates with crime.....”

Kenneth F Ferraro *Fear Of crime: Interpreting Victimization Risk [1995]*

Key drivers of fear

- Signs of crime and disorder
- Have been a victim of crime or antisocial behaviour
- Feel vulnerable
- Are poorly informed
- Feel powerless and isolated

-
- Witnessed crime
 - Media
 - Level of assistance or protection

Signal crimes

- Citizen focused approach to understanding the drivers of fear
- Approach based on three concepts:
 - ✓ Signal Crimes - criminal offences that signal the wider presence of risk to people
 - ✓ Signal Disorders - forms and signs of incivility and antisocial behaviour
 - ✓ Control Signals - acts of social control that can impact positively or negatively on perceptions
- Provides opportunity to target resources at things [influences] that **really matter**.

"The police have a tendency to say is coming down..... but if the perception of local people is of disorder and lack of control, they feel unsafe..... if you tell them things are better, you destroy your own credibility and their trust in you

Peter Fahy

Chief Constable, Cheshire Police August 2007

Return To Days When 'ASB' Was Crime

Police Oracle 05-Nov-09

Government adviser Sara Payne recommends justice system be reworked to focus more closely on victims...

Antisocial behaviour should be increasingly treated as a criminal rather than civil matter, a report by the crime campaigner turned government adviser Sara Payne recommended today.

The document said the wider justice system should be reworked to focus more closely on victims.

Payne's report said police and local authorities should decide which forms of antisocial behaviour ought to be routinely treated as criminal.

Victims of all antisocial behaviour should have access to the same network of support available to those whose cases were being dealt with in the criminal courts, it added.

Speaking to reporters today, Payne said she was seeking a fundamental readjustment of the criminal justice system so it assessed the total impact a crime had on its victims rather than what classification of crime had been carried out.

"We need to be treating victims with the respect that they deserve, and asking what justice would be for them," she added.

Victims were particularly likely to be failed when they faced what was classified as antisocial behaviour and was therefore dealt with by council officials rather than police, she warned.

"When a crime has been carried out, it should be treated as a crime," she said.

"I think that, by changing the way we look at victims, we change the justice system right through." Jack Straw, who as the justice secretary was one of the ministers who appointed Payne, welcomed the report and said the government was trying to improve services for crime victims.

Section 6: Conclusion

Future Research & Analysis

- I. Continue the practice of sharing information on young people to assist in the research and analysis on 'Gangs'.
- II. Information sharing can be assist in a complete matrix to aid better identification within the burglar.

Meeting:	Safer Bromley Partnership Strategic Group
Date:	23 September 2010
Subject:	Tackling Drug Supply Initiative
Author:	Colin Newman, Head of Community Safety colin.newman@bromley.gov.uk

1 SUMMARY

1.1 This report provides an overview of the planned programme of enforcement action to tackle the issue of drug supply within the borough. Whilst detailed operational plans are not included within this report, the broad outline of action is provided along with details of the associated communications and engagement activity that will support more intrusive operational activity.

2 RECOMMENDATION

2.1 The Strategic Group is asked to

- Note the proposed programme of work to tackle the issue of drug supply within the borough.
- Endorse the proposed outline of activity and identify methods for further engagement of each Partner in delivering the outcome of disrupting and reducing the supply of illegal drugs in Bromley.

3 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

3.1 At the end of 2009/2010, the Safer Bromley Partnership was able to reflect on the year’s performance and a strong position in crime reduction. Overall, the borough saw a reduction in offences of 9.8% and there were significant reductions associated with this in particular crime types. For example, whilst the significant challenges faced in relation to domestic burglary are not overlooked, the figures for robbery fell by 25%, motor vehicle crime fell by 27% and offences of violence by 4%. However, the challenges for 2010 and onwards are not only the maintenance of these low levels of crime but to embrace the challenge of achieving further reductions in pursuit of making Bromley a safer place for all.

3.2 It is proposed that, if further reductions in crime figures are to be achieved, the threat of diminishing returns from previous tactics must be acknowledged and new tactics and interventions need to be developed and implemented. It is against this background that it is proposed that the Partnership adopt a renewed emphasis on the disruption and reduction

of illegal drug supply within the borough. The links between drug use, drug supply and criminal activity are well documented and even the most basic problem solving approach to crime reduction recognises the role of drug supply markets as either crime generators or “attractors”. To provide context, the following facts are drawn from a national review paper in 2008¹:

- At least 1 in 8 arrestees (equivalent to about 125,000 people in England and Wales) were estimated to be problem heroin and/or crack users, compared with about 1 in 100 of the general population.
- 81% of arrestees who used heroin and/or crack at least once a week said they committed an acquisitive crime in the previous 12 months, compared with 30% of other arrestees.
- 31% reported an average of at least one crime a day, compared with 3% of other arrestees.
- Between a third and a half of new receptions to prison were estimated to be problem drug users (equivalent to between 45,000 and 65,000 prisoners in England and Wales).
- Drug-related crime costs an estimated £13.5 billion in England and Wales alone.

3.3 The Partnership will be aware that much financial investment has been made in the past ten to fifteen years in establishing and improving drug treatment programmes and initiatives to engage problematic drug users in these programmes. In Bromley there has been significant progress in the use of arrest referral workers, Court ordered treatment programmes and the targeting of drug using criminals. However, this paper acknowledges that these “demand side” measures can only have a limited impact if other activity is not checked.

3.4 The drive to re-focus interventions on supply side measures are not only seen as important in helping to make continued reduction in offending and crime levels within the borough but it is an ambition that is also reflected in recent publications from the Home Office and other bodies. For example, the recent consultation paper² relating to the Government’s Drug Strategy makes the clear assertion that the Government at National level will strengthen enforcement by targeting all points along the drug supply chain from disrupting street level dealers to tackling organised crime groups. In addition, the Metropolitan Police Service for 2010/2013³ includes the commitment to focus on six key activity areas. These areas include targeting drug offenders involved in violent or serious acquisitive crime, closing crack houses and disrupting commercial cannabis cultivation.

3.5 The Police Strategy also highlights the importance of engaging communities in tackling drug dealing at a local level, a priority that the renewed focus in Bromley will be keen to emphasise. The Partnership recognises the significant impact that drug supply can have on both local businesses and communities and neighbourhoods. It is also recognised that

¹ The treatment and supervision of drug-dependent offenders: A review of the literature prepared for the UK Drug Policy Commission (March 2008) Tim McSweeney, Paul J. Turnbull, and Mike Hough

² 2010 Drug Strategy Consultation paper, Home Office, August 2010

³ Confident, Safe & Secure: Metropolitan Police Service Drug Strategy 2010-13

a drug supply can threaten community cohesion, quality of life and the ambition to create vibrant and thriving town centres.

- 3.6 Any initiative to disrupt and reduce drug supply must take account of the type of drug supply market that is likely to be present in an area and the relationship between localised initiatives and the importance of not jeopardising the work that will take place at a regional (pan-London) and international perspective. It is also important to be clear whether the action that will be taken will target “open” drug markets where dealers will, generally supply to anyone (can be either on the street or off the street at premises etc) or “closed” markets where a dealer will only sell to those who are known or introduced to them (again, can be street based or in premises). Looking at the Bromley picture, there are no identified open drug markets either at street level or within premises. As such, the majority of the work identified below will, by its nature be focused on any closed markets that exist.
- 3.7 It is important to note that the adoption of this programme of work will not detract from the priority placed on strong enforcement action by the Police to tackle drug supply where it takes place. The outline of interventions provided below is designed to compliment and work alongside the intelligence led and targeted operations. In outlining the proposals below, it should also be noted that the detail of interventions has been limited in order to avoid compromise of the individual activities. There will be three distinct phases to the proposed project and the programme will be one that develops and grows rather than moves from one distinct operation to the next without opportunity to repeat good practice. A summary is provided below:

PHASE 1 - TARGET NIGHT TIME ECONOMY AND MAXIMISE HIGH VISIBILITY OPPORTUNITIES

This phase will focus on the night time economy, predominantly those within Bromley and Beckenham town centres. Work is not precluded in other town centre areas in future but the initial roll-out of interventions will take place within these two areas.

- a Engagement of Businesses – Officers from both the Police and Local Authority will visit licensed premises within the target locations and discuss the aims of the project with licensees and managers within the borough’s pubs and clubs.
- b Public Launch – this element will rely heavily on the communications strategy that has been devised to compliment and support this initiative. The “crack down” on drug supply will be launched using press releases, posters and other materials within the borough’s town centres, highlighting the fact that the Partnership will demonstrate no tolerance of drug supply.
- c High Impact Operations – A number of detection and challenge events will be held at key focus points and interchanges within the borough’s town centres.
- d Targeted Market Disruption – Following the more generic activity for detection and challenge in public areas, a programme of more targeted operations will be deployed in relevant premises.

- e Repeat And Vary Tactics In Ongoing Programme – The interventions highlighted above will be repeated at various times within the next six months and options for deploying similar tactics in other parts of the borough will be assessed and actioned as relevant.

PHASE 2 - LOCALISED ACTION IN LICENSED PREMISES

The second phase is characterised by a focus outside of the town centres, recognising that a robust programme of interventions must take account of the entire borough rather than maintaining a simple focus. This phase of the programme is characterised by interventions from the combined resource of the Council and Police Licensing Team:

1. A section on the matter of drug misuse in licensed premises will be incorporated in the Licensing Authority's (Council's) Licensing Policy. This is currently being reviewed and is due to be considered by Council on 25 Oct 2010. The new section reinforces the Council's commitment to the reduction and eradication of drugs from licensed premises. It will make it clear that in premises where drugs misuse is problematic and where the Police or others apply for a 'Review' of the licence, the Licensing Authority will consider this as being very serious and will give appropriate consideration to the full range of options available including the suspension and revocation of the licence.
2. Licensing Officers will undertake random testing for drugs in high risk premises, undertaking joint inspections with the Police if necessary
3. Licensing Officers will continue to reinforce the anti drugs initiative with licensees ensuring that their drugs policy (policy on searching, management of Door Staff etc.) is appropriate to the type of premises and clientele.
4. Publicity will be produced to highlight the anti drugs initiative and related issues for businesses through the 'Best Bar None' award scheme and the business information e-bulletin 'Business Matters'

PHASE 3 - INTO THE COMMUNITY

This phase recognises the importance of tackling drug supply issues amongst communities and in residential areas. Much of the work will rely heavily on the engagement of the Safer Neighbourhood Teams, but a concerted communications campaign is also planned to encourage the provision of community intelligence in relation to venues and individuals within communities:

- i) "Crack Houses" – The powers to close premises associated with anti-social behaviour and Class A drug use already exist and the Partnership has been responsible for the closure of a number of premises. This work will continue but there will be a renewed emphasis on the importance of communicating action to neighbours and other nearby neighbours, providing evidence that action is taken and reassurance that the concerns of local people are acted on in a robust manner.

- ii) Cannabis “Factories” – Key in this respect is the work of Safer Neighbourhood Teams who provide a crucial source of intelligence relating to individual properties and activities that may alert to the presence of commercial cannabis production.
 - iii) Increasing Intelligence – Whilst communications will be crucial throughout the programme, it is proposed that once the campaign has been clearly promoted and there is a broad range of recognition and support for interventions, it is proposed that a further stage of promotion be commenced, focusing on communications to encourage individuals to share important intelligence with local Police in relation to the supply of illegal drugs in communities. The key objective would be the improvement in both the amount and quality of localised intelligence that is received to inform pro-active enforcement activity.
- 3.8 Evaluating Impact – Each phase of the programme will be subject to review and evaluation e.g. looking at the number of people stopped, number searched, arrests and charges that arise from interventions and action against licensed premises. Overall, it is proposed that the number of sanctioned detections for possession with intent to supply will be the major indicator of positive outcomes, and whilst a potentially conflicting target, it is proposed that this is associated with further reductions in total notifiable offences during the period of operation.

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Meeting:	Safer Bromley Partnership Strategic Group
Date:	23 September 2010
Subject:	Agreed Budget Position 2010/2011
Author:	Colin Newman, Head of Community Safety colin.newman@bromley.gov.uk

1 SUMMARY

1.1 At the Partnership meeting on 11 March 2010, the Strategic Group agreed the outline proposals for the Partnership budget in 2010/2011. Those proposals included a 50% reduction in the Capital allocation received in grant from the Home Office. Since that time, notification has been received of further reductions to the budget allocation following the reduction of the levels of Area Based Grant. This paper sets out the changes in budget and provides a commentary for the attached spreadsheet (Appendix A). The paper also provides a brief update on the position relating to Prevent grant for 2010/2011.

2 RECOMMENDATION

- 2.1 The Strategic Group is asked to
- Endorse the final proposed budget for 2010/2011.
 - Note the current position with regard the Prevent Grant allocation for 2010/2011

3 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

3.1 In March 2010/2011, the Partnership approved an indicative budget for the Safer Bromley Partnership of £364,714. This budget took account of the 50% reduction in the Capital allocation from the Home Office (as notified by letter in January 2010). Since that, meeting, further notification was received indicating that there would be further reductions in the amount of Area Based Grant provided to the Council. These reductions have affected a broad range of activities and include a reduction in allocation for scrutiny arrangements and the young people substance misuse grant. Taking account of the reduction in what was previously known as the Safer, Stronger Communities element of the Area Based Grant and incorporating other adjustments, the total impact on the budget for 2010/2011 is a reduction in the available revenue funding of £34,000. In summary, the position for 2010/2011 is as follows:

- A reduction in the Capital Grant allocation of **£48,000**, leaving **£48,027**.
- A reduction of **£34,000** for Revenue allocation leaving **£282,687**
- A resulting total budget of **£330,714 (a 20% reduction on 2009/2010)**

3.2 The spreadsheet attached at Appendix A provides the detail of the proposed allocations made against this revised budget for 2010/2011. This spreadsheet has been developed from that previously considered by the Partnership in March 2010 (Appendix B). As such, it has built on the changes already noted in relation to the Capital allocation. Significant further changes are noted below:

Deletion of Assistant Head of Community Safety Post

- The most significant change in this new proposal relates to the deletion of the Assistant Head of Community Safety Post. A number of options were considered in order to absorb the required £34,000 reduction in revenue funding. After careful consideration, it is proposed that the continuation of the Domestic Abuse Advocacy service be prioritised and the Assistant Head of Community Safety Post be deleted.

Re-Instatement of Budget for Community Payback Deployment

- The previous proposals had included the deletion of budget to facilitate Operation Payback, absorbing a share of the Capital reduction. It is proposed that a budget of £16,000 be re-instated to enable this valuable work and support for using Operation Payback to meet Partnership objectives. In the main, this budget is used for provision of equipment and Personal, Protective Equipment for participants.

Allocation of Grant to Support Work of Drug Action Team

- Following the separation of the Drug Action Team and Community Safety Teams in terms of organisational structure, it is proposed that a grant of £10,000 be made towards the work of the Drug Action Team in the year 2010/2011. Allocations in further years will be dealt with in line with the usual procedure for budget setting by the Partnership.

Integrated Offender Management

- An allocation has been included to cover the required staffing costs for the completion of the proposals to implement Integrated Offender Management within the borough. This costs is absorbed as a one-off allocation for 2010/2011 and there is no assumption of forward funding.

Community Clean Ups

- A small budget has been reinstated to allow for community based clean-ups, enabling proactive operations to be undertaken in priority areas agreed by the Partnership Tasking Group at an operational level.

Potential for Further Community Safety Team Review

- A small amount of savings have been included to take account of budget savings arising from staff vacancies. It is proposed that further work be undertaken to

review the current format of the Community Safety Team in light of the results of the Comprehensive Spending Review and staffing and recruitment issues within the Council.

- 3.3 In the new proposed budget, efforts have been made not only to absorb the £35,000 reduction that occurred within the year but also to ensure that areas of concern have been catered for to reflect the priorities for action e.g. facilitating the use of Operation Payback. It is envisaged that a further paper be submitted to the Partnership in December that will address the potential budgets for 2011 onwards, taking account of the proposals contained within the Government's Comprehensive Spending review in October 2010.

PREVENT BUDGETS

- 3.4 In addition to the allocation made to the Area Based Grant for Safer, Stronger Communities, the Partnership will be aware that an allocation has been made for the Prevent agenda in tackling violent extremism. In 2009/2010 the allocated budget for Prevent in Bromley was £143,292 and this funding was allocated to a range of projects focusing on Citizenship in Schools, Training for Staff, Work with Colleges and Community Youth Projects. A proportion of this budget was allocated and spent in 2009/2010, but the sum of £67,000 was carried forward into 2010/2011, enabling the provision of activity across the financial years. As such, the sum of £67,000 continues to be available for Prevent projects in 2010/2011.
- 3.5 The Prevent Allocation for 2011/2012 was initially £194,000 but, following the change of Government, this allocation was reduced to £138,830, reflecting the need to take action to tackle the overall financial position. At this stage, no decision has been made at a local level in relation to the allocation of this element of the Area Based Grant and it is important to note that this allocation is not ring-fenced in any way. It is clear that the Council faces significant pressure in relation to budget pressures and it is likely that this pressure on the Area Based Grant will see much greater challenge set for the release of any funding allocations. It is envisaged that a further report will be brought to the Partnership at the time when final decisions will be made in relation to the allocation of the indicative Prevent allocation.

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FINAL BUDGET ALLOCATIONS 2010/2011 (SEPTEMBER 2010)

	A	B	C	
	Initial Budget (Revenue) 2010/2011	Capital 2010/2011	New Project Total (Capital + Revenue)	Comments
Anti Social Behaviour Unit	£61,367	£6,027	£67,394	No Change from Initial
Domestic Abuse Strategy Manager	£45,000	£0	£45,000	No Change from Initial
Domestic Abuse Advocacy	£35,000	£0	£35,000	Confirm plan to Utilise
DAT Work Contribution	£55,000	£0	£10,000	Delete Asst Head post but 10k contribution towards work of DAT
Operation PAYBACK Support	£0	£0	£16,000	Reinstate allocation for Payback to reflect Member priority
Safer Bromley Van	£0	£32,000	£32,000	No Change from Initial
Integrated Offender Management	£0	£0	£16,620	Commissioned work to provide IOM Framework
Project Officer	£35,000	£0	£14,500	Assume saving as Freeze Post
Clean Ups	£0	£0	£3,000	Reinstate allocaion
Safer Neigh'hood Officers	£77,120	£0	£73,000	Reduced to Reflect Vacancy Saving
Young Victim's Project	£8,200	£0	£8,200	No Change from Initial
Crime Prev Material- Publicity	£0	£10,000	£10,000	No Change from Initial
	£316,687	£48,027		
TOTALS			£330,714	

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INITIAL FUNDING ALLOCATIONS 2010/2011

	A	B	C	D	E	F
	2009/2010	Revenue 2010/2011	Capital 2010/2011	Project Total	Capital Saving	Comments
Anti Social Behaviour Unit	£72,756	£61,367	£6,027	£67,394	£5,676	Reduction to be Absorbed by Env Services Dept
Domestic Violence	£45,000	£45,000	£0	£45,000	£2,000	Reduction in Capital Absorbed as Revenue
Domestic Abuse Advocacy	£0	£35,000	£0	£35,000		New Provision - Provisional Budget
Asst Head of Cty Safety	£55,000	£55,000	£0	£55,000	£1,500	Reduction in Capital Absorbed as Revenue
Family Support (Drugs)	£18,945					RECOVER FULL - PROJECT END
Test Purchase Ops	£6,000	£0	£0	£0	£6,000	Reduced Service - Return to Standard Provision
Project Officer	£28,000	£35,000	£0	£35,000		Increase to Meet Projected Costs
Clean Ups	£15,855	£0	£0	£0	£15,855	Reduced Service - Return to Standard Provision
Taxi Marshalls	£11,250					RECOVER FULL - PROJECT END
Safer Neigh'hood Officers	£77,120	£77,120	£0	£77,120		No Change
Young Victim's Project	£8,200	£8,200	£0	£8,200	£2,000	Reduction in Capital absorbed as Revenue
Safer Bromley Van	£32,000	£0	£32,000	£32,000		No Change
Targeting Rogue Traders	£17,000	£0	£0	£0		Reduced Service - Return to Standard Provision
Crime Prev Material- Publicity	£25,000	£0	£10,000	£10,000	£15,000	Reduced Service
TOTALS	£412,126	£316,687	£48,027	£364,714		
CAPITAL REDUCTION					£48,031	
<i>Allocated 2010/2011</i>		£316,687	£48,027	£364,714		

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**INTEGRATED OFFENDER
MANAGEMENT
FRAMEWORK IN BROMLEY –**

**INFORMATION PACK &
TOOLKIT**

2010/13

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Foreword

This information pack sets out and formalises the framework of the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) scheme for Bromley. It describes the roles and function of the various panels it comprises of and translates the national IOM guidance into a locally based approach tailored to the specific needs of Bromley.

This document brings together National Guidance and local strategies as well as existing terms of reference and guidelines. New terms of reference were developed where needed as well as information sharing protocols, communication streams, monitoring tools, datasets and targets to monitor effectiveness of the system.

The toolkit, including the governance framework, monitoring and evaluation process and communication streams, constitutes and represents Bromley's vision to deliver a robust, streamlined and efficient system to tackle offenders in the Borough. This document is intended as a point of reference and as a practical tool to translate this vision into tangible, positive outcomes for Bromley residents.

Chair of IOM Board

Chair of BCSP

Chair of Bromley LSP

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1. IOM Framework in Bromley

Background

The key overarching rationale behind IOM is to formalise a shift in addressing offender management from isolated modalities delivered by separate, sometimes isolated, agencies to a holistic, partnership and case management approach better suited to reduce reoffending, promote positive impact on Bromley residents and reduce impact on victims of crime.

Integrated offender management aims to help local partners jointly to:

- Reduce crime and reoffending, improve public confidence in the criminal justice system and tackle the social exclusion of offenders and their families
- Address potential overlaps between existing approaches and programmes to manage offenders and address gaps
- Align the work of local criminal justice agencies and their partners more effectively, expanding or improving on partnerships that already exist at the local, area and regional level
- Simplify and strengthen governance to provide greater clarity around respective roles and responsibilities.

These outcomes will form the foundation, the rationale and the test against which the effectiveness of the IOM framework will be assessed by the IOM Board.

Structure¹

The Bromley Integrated Offender Management (IOM) framework is overseen by the Integrated Offender Management Board and delivered through four panels:

- a. Multi Agency assessment Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA)
- b. Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)
- c. Prevent and Deter / Deter Young people (DYO)
- d. Care Assessment and Management Panel (CAMP)
 - i. Prolific and Persistent Offenders (PPO)
 - ii. Drug Intervention Programme (DIP)
 - iii. Other priority offenders including “Vigilance” and as defined by the IOM Board

The Framework was developed in consultation with stakeholders including members of the IOM Board and of the Panels reporting to it. It provides a set

¹ Please see structure chart on page 7 of this report.

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of recommendations, guidance and structure within which the key IOM priorities are to be delivered.

Roles and functions of IOM Panels

Integrated Offender Board (IOM Board)

The IOM Board is responsible for the development, implementation and monitoring of the IOM scheme in Bromley and is accountable locally to the Safer Bromley Partnership and nationally to the Ministry of Justice and the Home Office.

Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA)

MAPPA supports the assessment and management of the most serious sexual and violent offenders.

The aim of MAPPA is to ensure that a risk management plan drawn up for the most serious offenders benefits from the information, skills and resources provided by the individual agencies being co-ordinated through MAPPA.

MAPPA bring together the Police, Probation and Prison Services into what is known as the MAPPA Responsible Authority.

Other agencies are under a duty to co-operate with the Responsible Authority, including social care, health, housing and education services.

There are 3 levels of MAPPA to reflect the level, risk and intensity of modalities provided²:

- **Level 1:** Normal agency risk management procedures. (Panel will not meet on these cases).
- **Level 2:** Local Risk Management Meetings (who represent a high or very high risk of harm where Public protection cannot be adequately met through single agency management)
- **Level 3:** Borough wide, multi-Agency Public Protection Panel Meeting (the 'critical few', who present an exceptionally high risk of harm). Membership should include senior managers from all relevant agencies involved.

The MAPPA Co-ordinator, on receiving a referral, must decide about the level of the case. Meetings are arranged on level 2/3 cases, whereas level 1 cases remain managed by a single agency without a meeting of the Panel.

²Source:

<http://www.proceduresonline.com/west%20mercia%20consortium/pdfs/MAPPA%20Levels%20%20and%203.pdf>

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Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)

The MARAC is part of a coordinated community response to domestic abuse, incorporating representatives from statutory, community and voluntary agencies working with victims/survivors, children and the alleged perpetrator.

The MARAC aims to:

- Share information to increase the safety, health and well-being of victims/survivors – adults and their children
- Determine whether the alleged perpetrator poses a significant risk to any particular individual or to the general community
- Construct jointly and implement a risk management plan that provides professional support to all those at risk and that reduces the risk of harm
- Reduce repeat victimisation
- Improve agency accountability
- Improve support for staff involved in high-risk domestic abuse cases.

Prevent and Deter / Deter Young People (DYO)

The aim of the DYO scheme (part of the Prevent and Deter agenda) is to ensure that the local Criminal Justice Service supports the wider partnership efforts to reduce the re-offending of this high risk group of young offenders. The DYO scheme builds on the existing operational practice of the local Youth Offending Teams (YOTs) and Youth inclusion and Support Panel (YISP) and contains three strands mirroring the adult Prolific and Persistent Offender framework:

- Prevent and deter
- Catch and convict
- Rehabilitate and resettle

The DYO scheme is characterised by a risk based approach and early local identification of actual and potential Young Prolific and persistent (PPO) offenders followed by intensive intervention to reduce re-offending. It is the role of YOTs and YISPs to identify high risk young offenders at first conviction.

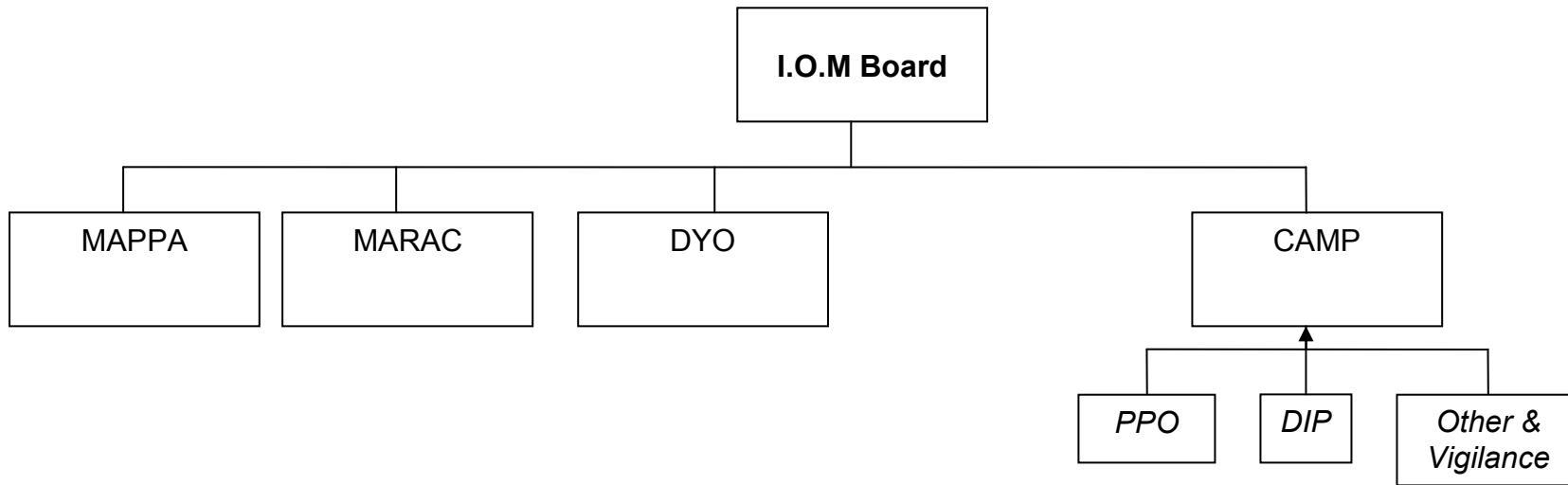
Case Allocation and Management Panel (CAMP)

The IOM Board agreed that the various offender focused panels should be streamlined in an effort to avoid duplication and to ensure that stakeholder agencies were able to commit appropriate resources. It was proposed that MARAC, MAPPA and the DYO panel be retained and that a new operational group should be formed in order to address the requirements of Adult PPO, DIP and other priority offenders including “Vigilance”.

As such the Case Allocation and Management Panel (CAMP) provides a multi agency platform for assessing individual offenders and identifying intervention packages for reducing the risk of reoffending.

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Integrated Offender Management Framework in Bromley



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Recommendations for way forward

A. Governance

For the IOM Board to agree governance arrangements set within a context of accountability, transparency, efficiency; effectiveness, responsiveness; forward vision and the rule of law.

Clinical Governance arrangements must also be agreed to ensure appropriate governance of residents currently engaged in health (including mental health, physical health and specialist agencies such as substance misuse).

For the IOM Board to ensure each chair of each panel is properly inducted in IOM procedures and protocols. Adequate support should be provided during the implementation phase and regular training should be made available on a regular basis.

For the IOM Board to agree membership of each panel and assist panels in ensuring attendees contribute to and attend the panels as required.

B. Monitoring and Evaluation

For the IOM Board to oversee development of tools, data sets and indicators as part of the delivery of the IOM Framework to ensure effective evaluation process.

C. Communication and information sharing

Clear communication streams and protocols need to be established across the panels. Such Communication may take the form of formal agreements including timely response to referrals and upgrading/downgrading offenders up, down and across the IOM Panels.

Information sharing protocols will need to be developed in line with the communication streams and local / national guidance.

Confidentiality agreements will need to be developed as appropriate.

In the light of out of Borough offenders being relocated in Bromley without prior notification or case management, the IOM Board will oversee development and implementation of protocols / reciprocity arrangements across neighbouring Local Authorities

The IOM board will ensure procedures in place for moving on offenders back into mainstream provision are robust, adhered to and effective

D. Effective engagement

Engage ex offenders or offenders in the consultation process to increase effectiveness of targeted interventions. This could be conducted via the aftercare service at BCDP.

Include representatives of private sector in the IOM. Future contracts allocated to private companies by the Council could include clauses regarding employing ex offenders. Encourage positive media exposure.

Encourage a “carrot and stick” approach. Whilst enforcement is a key part of the IOM in ensuring our resident live in a safe environment, the IOM framework should also promote a sense of self worth to the offender and offer the hope of a way out of offending behaviour.

Promote the shift from enforcement to a case management approach to ensure the whole spectrum of an offender’s circumstances are being addressed as a systematic package of measures rather than isolated, agency based interventions.

Ensure each key stage of an offender’s journey through the system is identified and professionals make the most out of opportunities to engage as part of the case management approach.

Scarcity of resources will call for an imaginative approach. New partners will need to be sought and others, already identified, will need to be truly engaged. The role of the third sector in this will be essential and will need to be formalised through SLAs and information sharing agreement.

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Appendix 1: IOM Board

A. Terms of reference

Overarching Aim

The Bromley Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Board is responsible - and accountable to the Safer Bromley Partnership - for the development and implementation of the Ministry of justice's IOM scheme in Bromley.

The Board will aim to reduce reoffending and protect the public at large through a coordinated, multi agency and risk-based approach.

Objectives

To ensure the national IOM scheme is effectively translated at local level by ensuring the implementation of the framework is tailored to local needs and priorities.

To bring together partner agencies with a remit in offender management to share information, streamline management of offenders as part of a multi agency framework and improve outcomes in relation to key local and national KPIs.

To allocate tasks, oversee delivery and hold agencies accountable for delivering the work assigned to each panel.

Functions

The principal functions of the Bromley IOM Network are:

To lead on and be responsible for the implementation of the IOM Framework in Bromley by aligning the core principles of the National Offender Management Model with locally identified needs and in a manner fit to effectively address those.

To contribute to and receive reports from the evaluation and review of IOM projects through the following panels:

- Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA)
- Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)
- Deter Young offenders (DYO)
- Care Assessment and Management Panel (CAMP)

To promote partnership working and joint ownership across agencies and organisations in the statutory, private, and voluntary and community sectors

To support the strategic objectives of the Safer Bromley Partnership and provide progress reports to the Local Strategic Partnership.

To develop, learn and share information and good practice from the development of IOM projects across the South East and London regions.

Membership

7. The IOM Board will be formed of senior partners chosen for their expertise and interest in the wider management of offenders in Bromley. Membership will include senior representatives as follows:

Martin Huxley	Metropolitan Police	Chair
Rob Clarke	London Probation	Deputy Chair
Chris Smart	Metropolitan Police	Member
Jane Ward	Women's Aid	Member
Jackie Crassati	Oxleas	Member
Jill Lockett	South London and Maudsley	Member
Elaine Morgan	Youth Offending Team	Member
Terry Rich	Adult and Community Services	Member
Colin Newman	Community Safety	Member
TBC	Housing	Member
Angela Bhan (TBC)	Health	Member
TBC	Mental Health	Member
Gillian Pearson (TBC)	CYP	Member
TBC	Prison	Member
TBC	Private sector	Member
TBC	Education, Training, Employment	Member

8. In addition to these the IOM Board will be inviting partners to contribute, inform and report to the Board as and when necessary. Examples of concerned parties include (but are not limited to):

Charities / third sector organisations; Substance misuse services; Supporting People; Employment Training and Education; Social Care; Hostels; Portman Group.

Working Parameters

- The IOM Board will meet quarterly.
- Members endeavour to attend meetings personally wherever possible. Where members are unavailable to attend, they will nominate and brief a suitable representative.
- Chairing of the IOM falls under the responsibility of MPS who will also provide Administrative support and facilities for the meeting.

- Papers are issued at least two weeks prior to the meetings wherever possible to allow time for members to canvass opinions within their organisations.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The IOM board will monitor the work delivered through each panel and their contribution to the following LAA targets³.

LAA	Performance Indicator	IOM Panel responsible
NI 31	Reoffending rate of registered sex offenders (PSA 26)	MAPPA
NI 18	Adult re-offending rates for those under probation supervision	MARAC/CAMP
NI 30	Reduce offending by Prolific and Priority offenders	DYO
NI 19	Achieve rate of 5% of young offenders re-offending	DYO
NI 45	90% of young offenders in suitable education, employment or training	DYO
NI 46	Increase the proportion of young offenders with access to suitable accommodation	DYO
NI 111	Reduce year on year by 2% the number of first time entrants to youth justice system	DYO
NI 43	Reduce the number of young people within YJS receiving a conviction in court who are sentenced to custody.	DYO

³ This information is valid as of 30 June 2010.

Rationale

A robust governance structure must be agreed to ensure clear lines of responsibility, reporting arrangements and accountability both in terms of generic and clinical governance arrangements.

Generic governance can be described as “*the process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented (or not implemented⁴)*”.

In addition to this and due to the multiple agencies represented throughout this Framework, there is a need to ensure robust clinical governance arrangements are in place to monitor the quality of care received by an individual during his journey through the system.

Clinical Governance is best described as “*A framework through which NHS organisations are accountable for continually improving the quality of their services and safeguarding high standards of care by creating an environment in which excellence in clinical care will flourish⁵*”.

As such clinical governance will apply for all the health related modalities (including physical and mental health) being delivered as part of the care assessment framework.

Generic Governance

The IOM Framework will abide and be guided by the following Generic Governance principles⁶:

Accountability: the IOM Board is able and willing to show the extent to which its actions and decisions are consistent with clearly-defined and agreed-upon objectives.

Transparency: actions, decisions and decision-making processes are open to an appropriate level of scrutiny by others parts of Local and Central government, civil society and, in some instances, outside institutions and governments.

Efficiency and effectiveness: The IOM Board strives to produce quality public outputs, including services delivered to citizens, at the best cost, and ensures that outputs meet the original intentions of policymakers.

⁴ Source: <http://www.unescap.org/huset/gg/governance.htm>

⁵ G.Scally and L.J Donaldson “Clinical governance and the drive for quality improvement in the new NHS in England; BMJ; 1998.

⁶ Adapted from: Directorate for Public Governance and Territorial Development; www.oecd.org;

Responsiveness: The IOM Board has the capacity and flexibility to respond rapidly to local and national changes, takes into account the expectations of civil society in identifying the general public interest and is willing to critically re-examine its role and remit.

Forward vision: The IOM Board is able to anticipate future problems and issues based on past and current data, identify trends and develop strategic policies that take into account future costs and anticipated changes such as demographic, economic, environmental and social.

Rule of law: The IOM Board enforces equally transparent laws, regulations and codes.

Specific responsibilities under each of the above components is detailed in the relevant terms of reference.

Clinical Governance

The IOM Framework will abide and be guided by the following Clinical Governance Principles⁷:

Framework

The various activities included in clinical governance need to be set within a framework that enables assurance for all aspects of clinical activity in a comprehensive and systematic way.

Accountability

A structured accountability framework running through the organisation ensures that everyone takes responsibility for clinical governance.

Quality

Clinical governance should aim to ensure that treatment is safe, evidence based, effective, cost-effective, available and accessible and equitable and that it delivers the best possible service user experience.

Environment

A culture in which individuals and organisations can openly and honestly examine their own practice and take responsibility for change to achieve improvement. This requires a supportive no-blame ethos which focuses on systemic improvement.⁸

⁷ Adapted from "Clinical Governance framework for Bromley Drug Action Team; NHS Bromley; 2010.

⁸ 'Clinical Governance in drug treatment, A good practice guide for providers and commissioners' NTA July 2009

Appendix 1: IOM Board

C. Overarching Information Sharing protocol

Who is part of the protocol?

Organisations, and their third parties, that comprise the Local Strategic Partnership.

What is the intention of this information sharing protocol (ISP)?

It advocates the establishment of a joint governance board to determine the next steps for partners to gain consistency in their procedures and processes for 'sensitive' information.

It outlines the need to establish high-level principles for how, why, when and where 'sensitive' information is shared between Bromley's Local Strategic Partnership as well as outlining the need for each organisation to manage their third-parties within their existing procedures and processes.

It recognises that day-to-day operational issues arise and practitioners need to be able to conduct their business without every single action being written down and agreed. It also recognises the need to build the confidence and skills of practitioners when transferring 'sensitive' information.

What are the key principles this protocol advocates?

- signatories will agree a senior representative who will actively attend a joint governance board
- signatories agree to work together to improve the way 'sensitive' information is shared, how it is shared, when it is shared and why it is shared
- signatories will look to align their procedures and processes to deliver commonality.

Introduction

A number of information sharing protocols have and are being established across our partnership. Some have been actively used, some not - but it has meant that individual and bulk information sharing has taken place with/out appropriate mechanisms.

Who is this protocol for?

This is intended as a straightforward overview for all staff (whether manager, frontline or back office) within each partner.

What is the role of the joint governance board?

The joint governance board is intended to improve the way signatory organisations share 'sensitive' information across the partnership. Each representative will work as a central point of knowledge for their partnership and be in a position to agree to share if commonality is agreed at the board.

What is 'sensitive' information?

'Sensitive' information is defined within the Data Protection Act, and covers areas such as ethnicity, religion and political views.

Actions required

As part of agreeing to join the joint governance board, each partner will need to agree the presence of a senior, well respected representative with the remit to deliver commonality of procedures and processes when transferring 'sensitive' information.

Scope

This protocol applies to all forms of 'sensitive' data, information and records produced by a partner (and any third-party supplier). A partner's representative will define the categories of record and system/s that may be used to transfer 'sensitive' information and this will be outlined by the joint board once this has been established.

There will be a 12 week consultation period, as part of the Local Strategic Partnership's 'Compact' agreement, for all partners looking to sign-up to this protocol.

Objective

The objective is to ensure we securely and legally share 'sensitive' information to help in the delivery and improvement of services to the public.

Principles

The protocol is intended to work with the Data Protection Act, the Human Rights Act and Caldicott principles. The principles partners will follow are to:

- use data only for its intended purpose
- agree fair and lawful processing
- not to keep information longer than necessary
- handle it securely.

Even if an organisation does not sign this protocol, it cannot unilaterally be a reason for not sharing information as some cases will override data protection and confidentiality issues; therefore each organisation has to judge a case on

its merits. However, by agreeing this protocol it will lead to commonality in procedures and processes in handling sensitive information.

Approach

<u>Consult</u>	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Deliver</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - partners - business areas - appropriate boards - legal - London Councils - PCT/NHS - police - voluntary sector - council business areas - informal interviews 	<p>council executive partners</p> <p>all partners work with their third-party suppliers to agree protocol</p>	<p>partner leads all staff all managers</p>

Benefits

- reduce the risk by staff/managers of inappropriate sharing
- provide a better understanding of citizens and their needs
- enhance decision-making because of improvements in data quality
- reduce the duplication of information held

Risks

- may seem to add a further level of intrusion
- may seem to create restrictions
- may seem to create a larger challenge of cleansing data
- may seem to create a loss of confidence should data go missing.

Legal implications

We need to avoid professional judgement being lost to process: for example, in situations where practitioners need to make case-by-case decisions. An individual's consent may be required to share sensitive information; however, there may be occasions to disclose without consent. For example, where there is reasonable cause to believe that a child may be at risk of harm, or there is concern about serious harm to an adult⁹.

Retention

Partners already have different retention schemes and periods for certain sensitive documents. To be able to share effectively and appropriately it is important that there is commonality in our retention. A consistent, joint approach will be delivered by the governance board.

⁹ Please see section on Adult Safeguarding in Bromley on page 55 of this report for more information

Budget

This protocol does not envisage a need for any additional budgetary requirement, other than that already planned within each partner - for example, each partner should already be working to align their information assurance/security with best practice and these developments should have been identified within existing budgets.

Data quality

It is important to agree standards in the way we share the format of some 'sensitive' information. The partner's joint governance board must agree a consistent approach for this purpose.

Partner responsibility

Each partner will ensure:

- their staff are aware of the steps to deliver the secure transfer of 'sensitive' information
- each partner's lead representative on information sharing is widely known within the organisation
- requests for 'sensitive' information are responded to within existing organisational timescales
- when sharing 'sensitive' information, each partner needs to emphasise to their staff:
 - the purpose for which 'sensitive' information is being shared
 - limits of an individual's consent ie what may and may not be shared.

Data protection/Freedom of information requests

These requests will be handled according to each partner's current procedures and processes. However, if the request requires the response of a partner's third-party supplier, the appropriate partner will be responsible for feeding back to the requestor.

Security of transfer

Each organisation will ensure there is commonality in the safe handling and protective marking of 'sensitive' information based on sensitivity, urgency and risk, and will aim to follow the principles within this protocol of aligning procedures and practices

Board representative

Each organisation will ensure:

- their relevant staff are aware of the need for 'sensitive' information to be securely and appropriately transferred
- each partner's board representative will be widely known within their organisation.

Complaints

A complaint from an individual (or board representative) regarding a partners handling of 'sensitive' information will initially be investigated within the receiving organisation using existing procedures and practices. However, if the complaint requires the protocol to be reviewed, no action will be taken without joint governance board approval.

Currency of the protocol

It will be for the joint governance board to agree how a partner joins and leaves the protocol. The intention is for this protocol to become effective from 01-June-2010, following a 12 week consultation period by Bromley's Local Strategic Partnership.

Local Strategic Partners¹⁰

Bromley Council

Bromley Primary Care Trust

Bromley Borough police

Bromley Federation of Housing Associations

Community Links Bromley

¹⁰ Corporate Information Manager for Bromley:
Rick Thornton, Information Systems Division, Bromley Council, Stockwell Close, Bromley,
BR1 3 UH rick.thornton@bromley.gov.uk

Appendix 2: MAPP A

A. Terms of reference

Overarching objective

MAPP A and Duty to Co-operate¹¹ agencies are a means of enabling different partners to work together. MAPP A is not a legal entity in itself but is a set of administrative arrangements. Authority rests with each of the agencies involved. While consensus may be reached and joint action agreed, that consensus and action remain the responsibility of each agency. MAPP A does not aggregate the responsibility and authority of the agencies involved, it clarifies the roles each agency is to play.

This is generally determined by the offender's offence and sentence, but is also by assessed risk.

Framework

MAPP A offenders should be managed at one of three levels. While the assessed level of risk is an important factor, it is the degree of management intervention required which determines the level.

Level 1: Normal agency risk management procedures. (Panel will not meet on these cases).

Level 2: Local Risk Management Meetings (who represent a high or very high risk of harm where Public protection cannot be adequately met through single agency management). The purpose of Level 2 Meetings, is to minimise the risk to the public posed by Sex Offenders, Violent Offenders and other Dangerous Offenders living in Bromley, through the sharing of relevant information, the assessment of risk and the co-ordination and monitoring of risk management plans.

Level 3: The Borough's Multi-Agency Public Protection Panel Meeting (the 'critical few', who present an exceptionally high risk of harm). Appropriate for those offenders who pose the highest risk of causing serious harm or whose

¹¹ Agencies with a duty to co-operate¹ include housing providers (including registered social landlords, housing associations etc), and voluntary sector agencies specialising in work with offenders.

Agencies with a duty to co-operate are required to carry out their responsibilities, where these relate to MAPP A offenders, collaboratively with Bromley and other "duty to co-operate" agencies.

"Duty to Co-operate agencies" include: YOTS, Job Centre Plus, London Education Authority, London Housing Authority, London Health Authority, Registered Social Landlords, Social Services, Electronic Monitoring Providers, Health and Employment

management is so problematic that multi-agency co-operation and oversight at a senior level is required with the authority to commit exceptional resources.

MAPPA Functions

To review the registration list of Sex Offenders under Part 2 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 and identify persons required to register who have not done so.

To undertake a risk assessment of all newly registered Sex Offenders based on shared information as outlined in the protocol;

To establish arrangements for the purpose of assessing and managing the risks posed by:

- Violent Offenders who are under the statutory supervision of the Probation Service, Youth Offending Service or Mental Health Authorities.
- Dangerous persons, who by reasons of offences committed by them, are considered to be persons who may pose a risk of serious harm to the public.

This will involve the completion of a risk assessment, based on shared information and the creation of a risk management plan for all High Risk offenders as outlined in the protocol.

To co-ordinate, monitor and review the risk management plan and the actions of each agency, minimising the danger to the community by Sex Offenders, violent and Dangerous Offenders, on an on-going basis as appropriate.

To receive information and, where appropriate, undertake the assessment of Dangerous Offenders who may pose a serious risk to individuals or persons in the community.

To decide on all matters of disclosure relating to Sex Offenders, violent and other Dangerous Offenders in the community.

To contribute to the publication of an annual report for London as required by the Secretary of State

The IOM Board will also need to explore opportunities for joint working with surrounding Local Authorities to tackle the impact of Gang related offending on our residents. This will be with the view to setting protocols to deal with cross Borough offending and to set out reciprocal agreements regarding the resettlement of offenders outside of their Borough of residence.

Membership

The following agencies will be permanently represented at the Bromley Level 2 meeting.

- Police.
- Social Services Dept (Child Protection).
- London Probation Service.
- Local Authority Housing Dept.
- Mental Health Service.
- Police Child Abuse Investigation Team OCU (CAIT)

In the absence of the nominated agency representative attending, a suitable deputy shall attend.

The Responsible Authorities or Duty to Co-operate agencies that sit on the level 2 (or Level3) meeting may choose to invite representatives of other agencies to attend as appropriate, subject to their acceptance of the protocol of this agreement. These may include, although are not limited to:

- Transport and Utility agencies
- Education Leisure and Amenities Departments
- Health Authority
- Homeless Persons Unit
- Psychiatric Services
- Youth Offending Teams
- Prisons
- Job Centre Plus
- Electronic Monitoring Providers
- Housing Associations / Trusts

Representatives of the permanent agencies at the Level 2 Meeting may invite members of their own staff with specific responsibilities for delivering services or monitoring the behaviour of persons referred to the Level 2 (or level 3) where this will contribute to the assessment, co-ordination or monitoring of those persons.

B. Guidance on managing level 2 and 3 meetings
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1. Introduction

This document is issued by Bromley IOM Board, in order to:

- 1) Provide guidance to all agencies on how referral should be made to MAPPA Level 2 and 3 meetings.
- 2) Provide guidance to Chairs on how to manage Level 2 and 3 meetings.
- 3) Ensure a consistency of approach across all of partners involved in the IOM Framework both in terms of procedures and documentation, within all relevant areas.
- 4) Provide a set of standards and a mechanism by which the IOM Board will monitor performance for Level 2 and 3 meetings.

2. Preparation for MAPPA Level 2 and 3 Meetings - Procedure for Referring Agency

1. Staff member identifies a case where there is a high or very high risk of serious harm to the public. Consideration is given to which MAPPA Level (1 to 3) is appropriate.
2. Identified MAPPA lead manager for agency confirms case appropriate for Level 2 or 3.
3. Identify chair for meeting (from within referring agency for Level 2 and generally via co-ordinator for Level 3).
4. Identify who will present the case and confirm with them.
5. Identify other relevant attendees specific to the case and appropriate key agencies (housing and/or education for example).
6. Level 2 MAPPA meeting: referring agency will issue invitations, set date and book suitable accommodation.
7. Level 3 MAPPA meeting: Administrator and co-ordinator will issue invitations, set date and book venue.
8. Relevant contributors to prepare and circulate report to all parties prior to the meeting.

3. Multi-Agency public protection arrangements – Chairs guidance

This guidance on Chairing MAPPA Levels 2 and 3 meetings should be applied on a case by case basis. These guidance notes allow a complex task to be undertaken in a way that ensures time is not wasted, elicits relevant information, and ensures that the record of the meeting is appropriate.

Introduction to the meeting

Is all the data completed on the Case Details form?

This is needed for monitoring purposes, and any gaps should be filled before the meeting proper gets underway. The forms must be sent to the MAPPA Administrator after the meeting.

Are all invitees present?

Is the meeting likely to be effective if key people are missing? If not, then the option to defer the case should be considered. Chair (and/or MAPPP Co-ordinator) may need to follow this up.

Has the Confidentiality agreement signed by all participants?

Explanation of the process by the Chair, including about the notes and invitees and answer any questions from participants, especially concerning confidentiality.

Is there supplementary information to be considered?

How best to use the time if reading this is considered by the presenting officer to be important.

The presentation and information exchange

Where the case has been subject to a previous meeting, the action points must be checked and outcomes/actions recorded.

Ask Presenting Officer to present the case, remembering to cover those areas suggested in the Presenting Officers Guidance notes.

Help the presentation along if there are any areas of uncertainty or disagreement. Remember to look after the Presenting Officer, who may be doing her/his best in difficult circumstances, - perhaps doing an anxiety-provoking job on behalf of their agency, maybe feeling unsupported, maybe not altogether confident with the materials or the setting.

Where there are areas that seem unclear, probe for better information, - ask people what they think as well as what they know, and find out why people hold their views. If possible the chair should ask for more information prior to the meeting and within a few days of receiving the report.

Invite factual information from other contributors.

Is there enough information to *assess* risk properly? Ask for clarification of assessment of risk based on agency assessment tools e.g.:- OASys, Thornton, ASSET etc.

In the absence of sufficient information to assess risk, make sure that the gathering of relevant information is built into the action plan.

Is there enough information to *manage* the risks properly?

In the absence of sufficient information to properly manage risk, agree an interim plan.

Ask for contributions from anyone who has not been fully involved particularly if they are not regular attendees.

Risk Management Planning and Closing the Meeting

The risk management plan must be defensible in terms of the risk assessment and justifiable information to support it.

Ask for suggestions about actions to manage the risks, starting usually with the Presenting Officer. Allow discussion and seek agreement to each element discussed and, if any participant suggests an action, check with others to find their views on this.

Run through suggested action plan, and decide methods of monitoring, i.e. break down the action and the mechanism to check it has happened. Seek ways of getting others present to support those named in the action plan.

Clarify if there is a need for any aspects of the action plan or content of the meeting, to be shared with other parties e.g. public, employers, school – specify what, who, how and why. If information in the meeting or action plan is not to be shared with the offender – state why.

Confirm that it is agreed that the actions to be taken are proportionate to the risks in this case for the protection of the public. Establish whether information is to be shared with third parties, with the offender, and the reasons for this.

Outline the distribution plan for the notes, - time-scales, what to do if participants want to suggest corrections/additions/amendments to the notes. Mention that Line Managers of participating staff in the agencies contributing will have access to the notes where agency supervision requires this.

C. MAPPa Information sharing protocol

Rationale

MAPPa involves information sharing between all agencies, resulting in more effective supervision and better public protection. This includes:

- police sharing information gathered about an offender's behaviour from surveillance or intelligence gathering
- local authority to help find offenders suitable accommodation where they can be effectively managed
- PCT to address the range of physical and/or mental health issues identified

It is very important that victims' needs are represented in MAPPa to allow for additional measures to be put into place to effectively manage the risks posed to known victims.

Background

Bromley must have robust arrangements in place for practicable information sharing across the MAPPa agencies.

Co-operation between Bromley and Duty to Co-operate (DTC)¹² agencies may include the exchange of information¹³. Therefore, all MAPPa agencies have the legal power to exchange information with the Local Authority.

In addition, Section 115 of the Crime and Disorder Act (1998) confers on any person a power to pass information to certain relevant authorities (including Police, Probation, Health and Local Authorities) if necessary, to help implement the provisions of that Act, which includes local strategies to reduce crime and disorder.

The role of the Local Authority and DTCs within MAPPa is to:

- Nominate individual as Single Point of Contact (SPOC)
- Share information on those relevant offenders referred to it
- To devise and implement a risk management strategy necessary to manage the risks including any contingencies
- Monitor and ensure implementation of the agreed actions

¹² See footnote on Duty to Cooperate agencies on Page 15.

¹³ Criminal Justice Act (2003), *Section 325 (4)*

- Review the level of risk and the action plan in the light of changes in circumstances or behaviour
- Consider and manage necessary resources
- Consider need for community disclosure and other community issues
- Agree a media strategy where appropriate
- Providing general advice about an agency's role and the type of services it provides. This includes advice about how services can be accessed;
- Providing specific advice about the assessment and/or the management of the risks a particular offender poses

For the purposes of this protocol S327 CJA 2003 defines a relevant offender.

Protocols Objectives

That the information shared

- Is pertinent to undertaking a multi-agency risk management assessment;
- Identifies the likelihood of re-offending;
- Identifies serious risk of harm issues and their imminence; or
- Is critical to delivering an effective risk management plan

The information shared will be used to develop and support jointly formulated strategies to minimise the risk to the public posed by Sex Offenders, Violent Offenders and other Dangerous Offenders.

To ensure that the requirements of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 are met in relation to the registration and monitoring of sexual offenders.

To develop an approach at local level by police, probation and local authority, that will encompass the risk management of violent and other Dangerous Offenders.

Authority

This Protocol outlines the duties under the relevant legislation:

The Sexual Offences Act 2003

The Criminal Justice Act 2003

The Criminal Justice and Courts Services Act 2000

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998

And the guidance contained within:

London Probation Area Risk Management Policy

Definitions for the purpose of this protocol

“Sex Offender”: A person required to register under Part 2 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003.

“Violent Offender”: A person who has received a term of imprisonment of 12 months or more, since the 1st April 2001, for a violent offence, or was at that point serving a sentence for a similar offence and is currently under the statutory supervision of probation/mental health/Youth Offending Service.

Or

Any convicted Sex Offender not required to register, but who was sentenced to a term of imprisonment of 12 months or more since the 1st April 2001 and is currently under the statutory supervision of Probation/Mental Health.

“Dangerous Offender”: A person who has a conviction for an offence that indicates they are capable of causing serious harm to the public and that the Responsible Authority reasonably considers that the offender may cause serious harm to the public, and that the responsible authority deems suitable for level 2/3 MAPPAs management in the near future.

“Serious harm”: Harm which is life threatening or traumatic and from which recovery, whether physical or psychological can be expected to be difficult or impossible.

Process for Information Sharing

The NOMS MAPPAs Guidance states that when sharing information MAPPAs agencies should identify the purpose of sharing information and ensure the agencies’ obligations to retain and use the information lawfully, the persons with whom the information is shared must know:

- Why they have been given it, i.e. the purpose for which the information has been given must be connected either to that person’s authority and role as a representative of the Duty to Co-operate agency or because they are someone to whom disclosure is justified because of the exceptional risk posed to them by the offender;
- That it must remain confidential, be kept and shared safely and securely and retained for as long as necessary;
- What they are expected to do with that information.

Responsible Authorities must identify and maintain a record of all category 1 and 2 offenders, not just those managed at Level 2 and 3.

In agencies that operate a Care Programme Approach (CPA), there is an expectation that the referral would have been risk assessed by the relevant agency prior to referral to MAPPAs

Each agency will nominate an individual as a contact point for the dissemination of live intelligence which cannot wait for the next Level 2 (or Level 3) meeting, or which is operationally required in pursuing the risk assessment and risk management of a particular individual.

Information should only be exchanged where it is necessary for the purpose of properly assessing and managing the risks posed by MAPPA offenders. The specific purposes of sharing information within MAPPA are:

- To identify those offenders who present a serious risk of harm to the public;
- To ensure that the assessment of the risks they present are accurate; and
- To enable the most appropriate plans to be drawn up and implemented to manage the assessed risks and thereby protect victims and the public.

Information sharing should be proportional. The information is kept and shared safely and securely. Confidential, appropriate and effective sharing information is a very important part of the Duty to Co-operate

Police will remain the lead agency for all Sex Offenders. Probation, Youth Offending Service or a Mental Health Primary Care Trust will remain the lead agency for all Violent Offenders. Probation, Youth Offending Service or a Mental Health Primary Care Trust will remain the lead agency for other Dangerous Offenders if the offender is subject to the statutory supervision of one of those agencies (e.g. subject to Licence Conditions or a Mental Health Order). In all other cases, Police will remain the lead agency.

The underlying principle should be that referral to the Level 2 (or level 3) will be limited to those cases in which the risk of harm to the public can only be effectively managed on a collaborative inter-agency basis.

Where circumstances dictate, and at the request of any of the participating agencies, an emergency Level 2 (or level 3) may be convened to consider the need for a risk management plan and multi-agency action

All referrals will require:

- A completed referral form (MAPPA document set referral form) which requires the referring agency to identify: the likelihood of re-offending; the risk of serious harm (when and to whom); any indication of imminence and who needs to be invited to the meeting;
- An updated risk assessment and an outline risk management plan;
- An indication if an emergency meeting is required or whether the case can wait until the next scheduled meeting.

The information included by the managing agency in the level 2 or 3 referral will be passed to all relevant members of the RA and Duty to Co-operate

(DTC) agencies. Where possible, this should be done via a Single Point of Contact (SPOC) in the receiving agencies to whom this information can be securely passed.

Contribution to the publication of an annual report for London, demonstrating the discharge of the MAPPA functions as required by the Secretary of State.

Confidentiality and disclosure

Information shared at the Level 2 (or level 3) meeting or in pursuit of its purpose is confidential to the participating agencies, and may only be used as appropriate for the purpose of protecting the public.

Information will only be shared outside the Level 2 (or level 3) meeting with participating agency staff where it is necessary to facilitate further information gathering or where it forms part of the risk management plan for an individual. Where it is so shared, agency staff may only use it for the purpose of protecting the public, and are bound by this protocol.

All documents must be retained with care and treated as confidential. Any documents/reports circulated should comply with the Government Protective Marking System AND in the main are marked as 'Confidential'. Information MUST not be shared outside the MAPPA framework without the consent of the MAPPA chair

Minutes of the Level2 (or level 3) meeting will be brief, but contain reasons for decisions taken.

Subject to the agreement of the agencies at the Level 2 (or level 3), the offender/subject may be informed that their case has been referred.

The contents of a Level 2 (or level 3) discussion will not be relayed to any third party or to the offender without prior agreement of the panel and, in particular, agreement of the disclosing agencies.

Disclosure to the media will not take place without the prior approval of the agencies concerned in the management of that offender and will be in accordance with the joint media protocol agreed in March 1998 between the Metropolitan Police Service and the London Probation Services the MAPP will ensure the duty of care to both the offender and the public is taken into account.

Each participating agency will ensure that where required their registrations under the Data Protection Act 1984 and subsequent data protection and privacy legislation include the necessary purpose, data, sources and disclosures to support this protocol.

Members of the Level 2 (or level 3) meeting will be indemnified of responsibility if disclosure of their information is made against their advice and agreement, which will be clearly recorded in the minutes

Information

The information exchanged may take a number of different forms, but is likely to include:

- Details of offences of which the individual has been convicted or cautioned
- Details of charges not proceeded with, and why
- Details of victims, or potential victims
- Details of and compliance with Community Rehabilitation/Punishment/Supervision Orders
- Details of Sex Offender Civil Order Prohibitions
- Alternative addresses
- Current and other known associates
- Behaviour on arrest and in custody
- Appointment times (e.g. for surveillance purposes)
- Risk assessments (e.g. Oasys reports)
- Domestic circumstances
- Details of substance/alcohol abuse
- Details of employment
- Intelligence from other agencies
- Current behaviour

Resolution

Specific Agency involvement in Risk Management Plans for individuals considered by the Level 2 (or level 3) meeting must have the agreement of all members of the panel. Where such agreement cannot be reached, members will refer the issues to their superiors within the time limits set by the panel. Any issues that cannot be resolved will be referred to the local Strategic Management Board.

Risk Management Plans may involve the use of tactics and/or commit resources beyond the authority of individual members of the panel. In such cases, members will refer to those able to give the necessary authority within the time limits set out by the panel and to the local Strategic Management Group.

Where agencies fail to attend or to provide information, and this affects the ability of the meeting to construct an effective risk management plan, the Chair of the MAPP meeting will initially follow this up locally with the agency. If this is not successful, then the Chair of the SMB should address this with the DTC agency representative on the SMB.

Process

A level 2 meeting will be held on a monthly basis to enable its business to be effectively carried out. Minutes of the Level 2 (and level 3) meetings will be

taken and distributed to members within 14 days (10 working days)
Information sharing will be conducted using the Information sharing forms prior to the Level 2 (or level 3) meeting in order that all agencies will receive the names of cases to be considered at the next Level 2 (or level 3) prior to the meeting to enable them to contribute information that they may have.

Changes to Protocol

Developing practice may require changes to this protocol. Any changes will require the agreement of the participating agencies. This MOU will be reviewed annually and any significant SPOC change will require a further signature.

Signatories to the agreement (amend where appropriate to your Borough)

..... MPS	Name:-	Date:-
..... LPA	Name:-	Date:-
..... Social Services	Name:-	Date:-
..... NHS Trust	Name:-	Date:-

Appendix 3: MARAC

A. Terms of reference and membership

Aims

MARAC aims to review and co-ordinate service provision in high-risk domestic violence cases.

The MARAC will:

- Review cases and ensure that all possible strategies for increasing the safety of victims and imposing sanctions to deter repeat offending are fully explored and implemented in a co-ordinated way.
- Monitor the implementation of local procedures in relation to specific cases
- Contribute to the development of best practice
- Ensure that agreed courses of action are carried out
- Provide clear professional advice from the relevant agencies involved
- Identify policy issues arising from casework and raise these through the appropriate channels.

MARAC Members responsibilities

MARAC members are responsible for:

- Ensuring staffs within their agency are aware of the work of MARAC and actively consider making referrals in cases that present high risks to adults or children.
- Providing information on their own agency or department's involvement in cases brought to the MARAC, including any action taken or casework in progress
- Undertaking agreed follow-up work when appropriate
- Communicating MARAC recommendations to the relevant staff within their agency

MARAC members are required to attend and stay throughout the meeting.

MARAC members may be called for an emergency meeting at times to discuss urgent cases.

If it is not possible for members to attend a MARAC meeting they must appoint a suitable deputy from their agency.

Members are responsible for informing the MARAC Coordinator of who will be deputising for them one week in advance of the meeting, whenever possible.

Attendance by other agencies/professionals:

Other agencies or professionals may be invited to attend the MARAC meeting if they are involved in a specific case due for consideration. The Chair, in advance of the meeting must agree any such invitations. Invitations will be to participate in discussion of a specific case, not necessarily to attend the whole meeting.

Frequency of Meetings:

MARAC meetings will be held four weekly on a Tuesday at 1300hours. The dates for the forthcoming year will be circulated to MARAC members in advance.

Chairing and Minutes:

The Detective Inspector Community Safety Unit, or deputy will chair all meetings.

The MARAC Co-ordinator will be responsible for taking minutes of actions set at meetings. They will ensure that members of the MARAC actively pursue all necessary action. They will monitor any matters that the MARAC may deem necessary and to invite external agencies and/or directorates as agreed by the Chair such as other key workers working on the case.

The MARAC Co-ordinator will complete a decision sheet detailing actions to be taken by each agency.

All information is confidential. No documents relating to the MARAC will be circulated to anyone outside the members of the MARAC without agreement of the Chair.

Identifying cases for MARAC attention

Any MARAC member may bring cases to the MARAC. Cases should be selected on the following basis:

- Clients with high-risk safety concerns, based on a risk assessment
- Repeat and vulnerable victims
- Clients with high support needs which are not being met
- Clients facing barriers to accessing services
- Cases which raise child protection concerns
- Cases in which existing policies appear not to apply, or where there is no policy guidance in place to meet the identified needs of the client.

Clients consent:

Occasionally cases might arise where a client's refusal to engage with services contributes to serious safety concerns, particularly where children are living in the household and are also at risk. In such cases information should

be shared without the clients consent if it is considered necessary to do so in order to ensure the safety of children.

If the client has not consented, and does not have children, MARAC members may still seek the advice and support of the MARAC by bringing the case anonymously. In such cases personal identifying details of the client will not be disclosed, but the circumstances of the case may be discussed and recommendations made and recorded as to appropriate courses of action.

Referral to the MARAC:

MARAC members will pass full details of cases for consideration to the MARAC Co-ordinator, using the MARAC referral form, at least 7 working days before the meeting. The co-ordinator will circulate details of cases for discussion at the meeting three working days before the meeting. MARAC members will check their own agency records and provide information as to their agency's involvement in the case at the meeting.

Follow-up action

The MARAC member from each agency will take agreed follow up action and report back to the MARAC on action taken and the outcomes. Where the MARAC recommends referral to another agency, which is not represented on the MARAC, the MARAC Co-ordinator will usually take the follow up action.

Confidentiality

The MARAC is not a public forum and attendance shall be limited to those agencies that are able to provide a contribution towards cases considered.

All cases that are discussed at the MARAC meetings are confidential and the information discussed must not be passed on to any individual outside of the MARAC member's own agency or to any non MARAC agency without the agreement of the Chair.

All correspondence relating to the MARAC will be sent by email and clearly marked "CONFIDENTIAL". MARAC members will ensure that all papers are stored securely, restricting unauthorised access.

Information to victim

Ordinarily victims will be spoken to on the phone by the MARAC coordinator where the risk has been assessed, that it is safe to do so. If appropriate the victim will be then written to explaining the role of MARAC and informed that the case will be discussed at the MARAC meetings

Attendance by Victims and/or family members:

Due to the nature of the discussions at the MARAC, victims, family members or other interested parties will not be invited to attend. They may however make their concerns known to the MARAC via their court of referral or by writing to the Chair.

Their referral or the MARAC coordinator will communicate the outcome of the MARAC to the victim as soon as possible after the meeting.

Terms of Reference Review:

These Terms of Reference will be reviewed every 6 months. The next review will take place in October 2010.

Appendix 3: MARAC

B. Referral form

Referrer's Details				
Name of Referrer				
Referring Agency				
Telephone Number				
Mobile Number				
Email Address				
MARAC Letter Sent	YES	NO		
If not, reason				
CAADA Risk Level				
Primary Victim Details				
Full Name	Date Of Birth	Permanent Address	Current Temporary Address	
Mental Health Issues				
Drug/Alcohol Use				
Ethnic Origin				
Other Information				
Children's Details				
Full Name	Date Of Birth	Sex	Address	Name Of School
GP Details				
Perpetrators Details				
Full Name	Date Of Birth	Permanent Address	Current Temporary Address	
Reasons for Referral				

What outcome is the referrer hoping to achieve through MARAC?

Police Involvement; PNC.

Brief Incident History

Date	CRIS/Merlin Ref	Type Of Incident

Social Services Involvement

PCT Safeguarding Children

NHS Involvement**Children's Social Care****Child Abuse Investigation Team****Probation Service Involvement****Victim Support Involvement****Housing Involvement****CPS Involvement**

Mental Health

--

DVA Involvement

--

Woman's Aid/Sanctuary

--

Education

--

Drug And Alcohol Team Involvement

--

MARAC Minutes / Or Police Update.		
Date Of MARAC		
Is this a repeat		
If Yes, date when last at MARAC		
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		

Appendix 4: DYO

A. Terms of reference and membership

Role

The DYO Panel in the London Borough of Bromley aims to prevent prolific and persistent re-offending and anti-social behaviour by instigating plans of support, surveillance and controls relating to high-risk 10-17 year olds and their families.

Catchment area for the Panel

The Panel will consider referrals concerning young people who are residents in, or in the care of, the London Borough of Bromley or who are actively associating or suspected of offending within the borough.

Composition of the Panel

The Panel shall comprise of members from the following agencies/initiatives. This list is not exhaustive:

- YOT
- Police
- Children and Young People Service
- Education Welfare Service
- CAMHS (Children and Adolescent Mental Health Services)
- Anti-Social Behaviour Team
- Other possible agencies by invitation (i.e. Youth Service, Connexions, Voluntary Agencies which will be decided on a case-by-case basis)

The YOT Manager will be responsible for chairing the PPPO panels. Their administration will also be the responsibility of the YOT. Case managers will be required to attend Deter Panel and present the case.

Meeting Schedule

The Panel will meet on the fourth Thursday of every month. Meetings will ordinarily last approximately 2 hours. There needs to be a quorum of at least three panel members present at the Deter meeting, from at least three agencies, in order to make justified decisions and interventions.

Responsibilities

At the Panel meeting the lead YOT Police Officer for Deter will present cases for referral and review. The relevant YOT Case Officer may also be invited to

present material. For each case presented the Panel will carry out the procedures outlined below:

New Cases:

1. Consider all reports detailing the presenting issues and possible components of a multi-agency management plans drawn up by the referring agency.
2. Decide whether the case meets the existing criteria for this stage of the Deter process.
3. Discuss what services and controls the Panel members could contribute to a multi-agency packages relating to the young person and, where relevant, other family members.
4. Agree a multi-agency plan.
5. Identify the nominated key worker who will be responsible for co-ordinating and monitoring the plan.
6. Set a date for the review of progress at an interval of 2-6 months.

Existing Cases:

A. Basis of Information Exchange

Persons attending the panel will be bound by the normal position on information sharing in their professional role. Information will be exchanged in line with Section 115 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and the Bromley Community Safety Partnership's overarching protocol on information sharing.

B. Reporting and Communications

In addition to referrals and reviews the Panel shall receive updates on local, regional and national developments regarding Deter. It will also be able to consider aggregated data and performance management information as reported to the YJB and GOL. Members of the Panel must adhere to the information – sharing and storage regulations as set out in the Data Protection Act. Panel members will also be responsible for agreeing information-sharing protocols between agencies.

Interventions

Case Management

Each young person to be allocated a named case manager once on Deter list from most relevant agency with partners involved with young person

delivering support for key actions. (i.e.: young people on statutory orders will be YOT co-ordinated with partners providing relevant specialist support).

Individual Planning (Action Plan)

Each young person to have an agreed integrated Deter action plan including activities and responsibilities of agencies, review dates, desired outcomes.

When young person reaches end of YJI the action plan should focus on managing transition from YOT supervision into mainstream provision by partner agencies (i.e. Connexions).

Risk Assessment

Many Deter will be high risk and require thorough risk assessments (i.e. ASSET risk assessments, CAF and police intelligence).

Referral to MAPPA for high risk cases.

Informing young person and parent/carer

Information regarding the young person being identified as Deter target group should include:

- Purpose of PPO and Deter.
- Why they are targeted by Deter.
- What will happen.
- How they can be removed from list.
- Potential for continuation on to Catch and Bring to Justice (CBTJ) list and the implications.
- Importance of continued involvement in the process.

Additionality

Those targeted should receive additionality through enhanced or new processes/interventions such as; increases practitioner and management scrutiny, more regular case reviews, additional monitoring from police, priority access to support services, swift enforcement of non-compliance of YJI.

Individual action planning for Deter requires a menu of short and long term intervention options such as those from:

- Enhanced supervision above National Standards.
- Increased monitoring by local Safer Neighbourhood Teams and outreach workers.
- Access to specialist services.
- Mentoring.
- Resettlement and Aftercare Provision.

- ETE.
- CAMHS.
- Reparation/Restorative Justice.
- Substance misuse.
- Unblocking barriers such as re-housing and school placements.

Additionality after end of statutory order is key function of Deter to ensure support from mainstream services is continuous. This can be achieved by:

- Referrals to voluntary sector provision (via YISP).
- Continued monitoring in community by police.
- Linking young person into PAYP, Connexions.
- Ensuring direct contact is ongoing between named case worker and young person even those not on statutory orders.

Review of young people targeted

Review Deter status and if young person is still at risk refer to interventions.

Review of Deter status is an ongoing cyclical process until the young person is removed from Deter list.

Individual case management and action plans should be reviewed regularly by case worker and the Deter panel – informed by direct supervision with the young person, followed by review of partner information and through the multi-agency panel.

Moving young people on from Deter

Clear procedures need to be agreed to enable young people to be removed from the Deter list as necessary/appropriate. All partners should be involved in this decision via the Deter panel.

Removal from Deter list:

- To CBTJ if offending escalates reaching PPO criteria.
- Young person becomes 18 (Refer to CBTJ).
- Removal from Deter list but ongoing work mainstream providers (exit strategy).
- Young person moves to reside in another Local Authority.

Exit Strategy

Exit strategy will need to be considered from the onset of a client's journey to ensure enough time and the best possible modalities and services are identified and engaged at exit point.

Developing an exit strategy will require close liaison with local partners to agree on which agency will continue to manage the case beyond the

sentence. This should wherever possible include involvement and reintegration back into community.

Appendix 5: CAMP

A. Terms of reference and membership

Overarching Aim

The panel will aim to reduce reoffending and protect the public at large through a coordinated, multi agency and risk-based approach to target the most complex offenders identified through:

- Adult Persistent and Prolific offenders (PPO)
- Drug intervention Programme (DIP)
- Other offender including those under the Vigilance framework

Objectives

To ensure all complex, repeat offenders not engaged in the MAPPA, MARAC and DYO panels are engaged through the CAMP. CAMP will have clear referral pathways, integrated information sharing protocols and communication streams across agencies and the IOM board.

This approach will ensure appropriate governance and accountability within the wider IOM Framework and in relation to multi agency approach to tackling offending behaviour.

Functions

CAMP will receive referrals from the following agencies:

- Probation
- MPS
- Drug Intervention Programme (DIP)
- Others including Vigilance

To discuss and promote opportunities for partnership working and joint ownership across agencies of offenders identified or referred to CAMP.

To support the strategic objectives of the IOM Board and provide regular progress reports.

To act as the platform for examining complex cases identified as prolific offenders not engaged in services.

To ensure effective links are built between PPO, DIP and Vigilance agendas and adequate support is provided through local services such as Housing, ETE, Health and drugs and alcohol services

To identify and target offenders who repeatedly test positive for drugs, fail to reduce their offending and have disproportionate impact on local crime statistics.

Membership

CAMP will be formed of partners chosen for their expertise and interest in the management of offenders in Bromley. Membership will include representatives as follows:

London Probation	Chair
Metropolitan Police	Member
Oxleas	Member
DIP	Member
Youth Offending Team	Member
Community Safety	Member
Housing	Member
Health	Member
Mental Health	Member
BCDP	Member
FIP	Member

In addition to these members, CAMP will be inviting partners to contribute, inform and report to the Panel as and when necessary. Examples of concerned parties include (but are not limited to):

Charities / third sector organisations; Substance misuse services; Supporting People; Employment Training and Education; Social Care; Hostels; Portman Group.

Working Parameters

- The CAMP will meet on a monthly basis.
- Core members endeavour to attend meetings personally wherever possible. Where members are unavailable to attend, they will nominate and brief a suitable representative.
- Chairing of the CAMP in Bromley falls under the responsibility of Probation
- A list of officers from partner agencies will be gathered and called upon as and when necessary by the CAMP Chair
- Papers and actions required will be e.mailed to all parties at least 7 days prior to the meeting
- Should an officer be unable to attend they will either send a delegate to attend or provide information / actions required by them at the CAMP

Criteria for referral to CAMP

1. Drug Intervention programme

All repeat offenders identified as DIP client and not currently in treatment should be included in the CAMP.

A third offence would trigger inclusion of the offender into the CAMP where a case manager would be identified according to the most prevalent issue such as substance misuse, mental health or homelessness for example.

CAMP members will then agree the range of agencies and actions to be delivered intensively over a period of three months.

The case manager will report to CAMP on a monthly basis about progress made.

In case of the offender not agreeing to this intensive programme of intervention, they would be referred to the police for enforcement¹⁴.

2. PPO

All complex PPO offenders currently managed through the PPO panel will be discussed at the CAMP. In this context "complex" will be defined as offenders presenting with a wide range of support needs and/or a set of presenting issues potentially warranting referral into other IOM panels such as MARAC or MAPPA.

All other PPO offenders will be dealt at agency level through Probation, Substance Misuse agencies and MPS. Update on each case will be briefly presented at CAMP.

3. Others including Vigilance

All other cases including those under Vigilance will be discussed and presented at the CAMP.

¹⁴ This will require close cooperation from colleagues in MPS

Appendix 5: CAMP

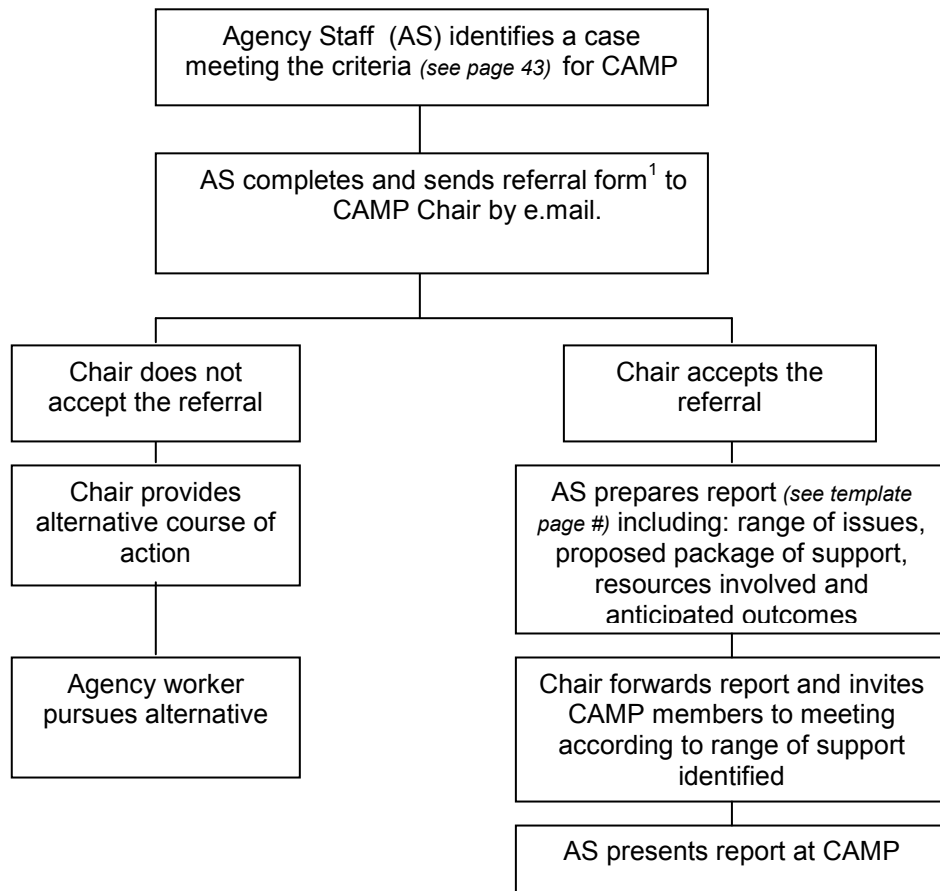
B. Guidance on chairing CAMP

1. Introduction

This document is issued by Bromley IOM Board, in order to:

- A) Provide guidance to agencies on how referral should be made to Case Assessment and Management Panels (CAMP) meetings.
- B) Provide guidance to Chair on how to effectively manage meetings.
- C) Provide a set of standards and a mechanism by which the IOM Board will monitor performance of meetings.

2. Preparation for CAMP Meetings - Procedure for Referring Agency



3. CAMP – Chairs guidance

This guidance on chairing CAMP allows for a complex task to be undertaken in a way that is systematic and efficient, ensures time is not wasted, elicits relevant information and contribution, and ensures that the record of the meeting is appropriate.

Introduction to the meeting

Are all invitees present?

Is the meeting likely to be effective if key people are missing? If not, then the option to defer the case should be considered. Chair needs to follow this up with missing members and / or their seniors if appropriate.

Is there supplementary information to be considered?

How best to use the time if reading this is considered by the presenting officer to be important.

Presentation and information exchange

Where the case has been subject to a previous meeting, the action points must be checked and outcomes/actions recorded.

Ask Agency Worker to present the case, remembering to cover areas for information and actions suggested in the initial report submitted.

Help the presentation along if there are any areas of uncertainty or disagreement. Remember to look after the Agency Worker, who may be doing her/his best in difficult circumstances, - perhaps doing an anxiety-provoking job on behalf of their agency, maybe feeling unsupported, maybe not altogether confident with the materials or the setting.

Where there are areas that seem unclear, probe for better information, - ask people what they think as well as what they know, and find out why people hold their views. Whenever possible the chair should ask for more information prior to the meeting and within a few days of receiving the report.

Discuss proposed way forward including range of support to be provided, resources, by whom and within an agreed timescale.

Risk Assessment

Is there enough information to assess risk properly? Ask for clarification of assessment of risk based on agency assessment tools e.g.:- OASys, Thornton, ASSET etc.

In the absence of sufficient information to assess risk, make sure that the gathering of relevant information is built into the action plan.

Is there enough information to *manage* the risks properly?

In the absence of sufficient information to properly manage risk, agree an interim plan.

Ask for suggestions about actions to manage the risks, starting usually with the Agency Worker. Allow discussion and seek agreement to each element discussed and, if any participant suggests an action, check with others to find their views on this.

Confirm that it is agreed that the actions to be taken are proportionate to the risks in this case for the protection of the public or the individual. Establish whether information is to be shared with third parties, with the offender, and the reasons for this.

Invite factual information from other contributors.

Ask for contributions from anyone who has not been fully involved particularly if they are not regular attendees'.

Run through suggested action plan, and decide methods of monitoring, i.e. break down the action and the mechanism to check it has happened. Seek ways of getting others present to support those named in the action plan.

Clarify if there is a need for any aspects of the action plan or content of the meeting, to be shared with other parties e.g. public, employers, school – specify what, who, how and why. If information in the meeting or action plan is not to be shared with the offender – state why.

Outline the distribution plan for the notes, - time-scales, what to do if participants want to suggest corrections/additions/amendments to the notes. Mention that Line Managers of participating staff in the agencies contributing will have access to the notes where agency supervision requires this.

Monitoring effectiveness

The Chair of CAMP will provide a progress report to the IOM Board on a quarterly basis.

Difficult, complex cases will be identified and course of action described.

Outcomes will be presented along with exception reports detailing referrals made to other IOM panels such as MARAC or MAPPA..

Bromley Case Assessment and Management Panel (CAMP) Referral Form

Please feel free to attach additional information to this form if needed.

This section is for referring agency only

Date referral made: By (officer)

From (agency): E.mail

Telephone: Referral outcome: Referred to other agency* Accepted Other*

*Please provide details:

1. Main reasons for referral (Please tick all that apply)

DIP client identified as prolific re-offender DIP client not engaging in Tier 3 treatment "Vigilance" client Complex PPO (<i>Please provide details</i>):	Client discharged from MAPPA Client discharged from MARAC Client discharged from DY0 Other (<i>Please provide details</i>):
---	---

2. Client contact details

First name.....Surname.....

Address.....

.....Postcode.....Home telephone.....

MobileE.mail.....

Borough of residence: Bromley Other* (*please provide details*)

3. Client personal details

Gender	Male	Female	Age		D.O.B	
Childcare responsibilities	Yes	No	Age/s of children:			
Ethnicity	White British	Indian	Caribbean	White + Black Caribbean	Chinese	
	White Irish	Pakistani	African	White + Black African	Arabic	
	White other	Bangladeshi	Other Black	White + Asian		
	Other Asian	Other mixed	Other	Not given		
Nationality	UK	EU National:	Other (Please state):			
Language	Interpreter needed : Yes No		Language spoken:			

4. Identification of range of issues, specific risk(s) and priority need(s) <i>(Tick all that apply)</i>					
Mental Health <i>(please specify)</i> :		Outstanding legal **		Children may be in need	
Physical disability		Current self harm		Homelessness	
Young Person (Under 18)		Domestic violence		Physical Illness <i>(Please specify)</i>	
Pregnant woman <i>(if yes please give due date)</i>		Harm to others		
Other (please specify):					

5. Identification of drug/alcohol problems <i>(Please use codes or text from the drug list below)</i>								
Primary Drug used	Frequency	IV use Y / N	Secondary drug used	Frequency	IV use Y / N	Third drug used	Frequency	IV use Y / N

Drug list			
1	Alcohol	9	Ecstasy
2	Heroin	10	Hallucinogens
3	Crack Cocaine	11	Amphetamine
4	Cocaine	12	Methadone
5	Cannabis	13	Opiate other
6	Benzodiazepine	14	Solvents
7	Barbiturate	15	Antidepressants
8	Crack Cocaine	16	Other <i>(Please specify)</i> :

5. Current services attended and / or engaged with				
Community Mental Health		Child / Family Services		Drug/ alcohol agency
Homeless person agency		Specialist health clinic		Other <i>(please specify)</i>

6. Additional Information <i>(e.g.: accommodation, next of kin information, criminal convictions)</i>

Client consent	YES	NO
I consent to this referral being made		
I can be contacted by letter at home		
I can be contacted by telephone or mobile/text message		
Name	Signature	Date

Appendix 6: Sources and references

The following should be considered as part of the implementation of the IOM Framework. These are not intended as an exhaustive list nor will they all apply necessarily to each segment of the Framework.

Safeguarding Adults in Bromley

Safeguarding Adults in Bromley: Multi-Agency Policy and Procedures

<http://www.bromley.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/6702975E-60C7-46DB-BD6A-FDF5F47EC2CF/0/safeguardingadultsinbromleymultiagencypolicyandprocedures.pdf>

Safeguarding Alerter's Guide for Staff and Volunteers

http://www.bromley.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/1A07F4C8-31E1-4AE3-A077-924EC719D29B/0/A5AlertersGuide_2010.pdf

Bromley Safeguarding Adults Board Toolkit

<http://www.bromley.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/97A7AD97-133B-4BFF-B51D-A90B04F1D45E/0/safeguardingadultsToolkitREV3.pdf>

Safeguarding Children in Bromley

http://onebromley/BA/Pub_CandYP/Pub_PandSD/Pages/default.aspx

Other sources

- National Reducing Re-Offending National Action Plan, published July 2004 : <http://www.noms.homeoffice.gov.uk/news-publications>
- Reducing Re-Offending by Ex-prisoners, published 2002: <http://www.socialexclusion.gov.uk/page.asp?id=263>
- National Offender Management Service: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/about-us/organisation/directorates-units/noms/?version=1>
- Prolific and Priority Offenders strategy : <http://www.crimereduction.gov.uk>
- London Reducing Re-Offending Strategies: <http://www.gos.gov.uk/gol>
- Guidance on Local Area Agreements http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_localgov/documents/page/odpm_localgov_036736.pdf

- Action Plan for the Development of Effective Partnership with the Voluntary and Community Sector:
<http://www.noms.homeoffice.gov.uk/news-publications>
- NOMS Business Plan: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/noms.html>
- Reducing Crime – Changing Lives:
<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/documents/reducing-crime-changing-lives?version=1>
- NOMS Offender Management Model:
<http://www.noms.homeoffice.gov.uk/news-publication/>
- Criminal Justice Act 2003:
<http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts2003/20030044.htm>
- Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004
- Children Act 2004: <http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2004/20040031.htm>
- National Drug Strategy (January 2005):
<http://www.noms.homeoffice.gov.uk/news-publications>
- Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy:
<http://www.strategy.gov.uk/downloads/su/alcohol/index.htm>
- “Every Child Matters”: <http://www.everychildmatters.gov.uk/publications>
- Criminal Justice Act 2003
- Home Office Reducing Crime – Changing Lives. The Government’s Plan for Transforming the Management of Offenders (2004)
- Home Office A Five Year Strategy for Protecting the Public and Reducing Re-offending (2006)
- National Audit Office Reducing Prisoner Re-offending (2002)
- Social Exclusion Unit Reducing Re-offending by Ex-Offenders (2002)



Managing the Public Realm (Orpington) Meeting Monday 23 August 2010

Minutes

Present:

Councillor Tim Stevens JP (Chairman), James Cleverley (GLA Member), Nigel Davis (LBB Environmental Services), Ch Supt Charles Griggs (Metropolitan Police), Simon Norton (Orpington College), Graham Daly (Transport for London) Clive Davison (LBB Environmental Services), Dave Prebble (Metropolitan Police), Paul King (LBB Children and Young People Department), Steven Heeley (LBB Environmental Services), Colin Newman (LBB Environmental Services) (*Notes*)

Apologies:

Councillor Peter Morgan (Portfolio Holder for Public Protection and Safety), George Searle (LBB Children and Young People Department), Marc Hume (LBB Renewal and Recreation Department), Terry Rich (LBB Adult and Community Services Department).

1 INTRODUCTIONS

- 1.1 Councillor Stevens welcomed all to the meeting and explained that the Portfolio Holder was unable to attend. Those present introduced themselves.
- 1.2 It was noted that the meeting had been arranged as a follow-up to the meeting held between stakeholders following a significant public disorder incident in the area of Orpington High Street in November 2009. Copies of a report for the Safer Bromley Partnership summarising that meeting and setting out the agreed actions was tabled for information (copy of action table attached at Appendix 1).

2 LEVELS OF CRIME AND DISORDER

- 2.1 Charles Griggs provided a brief overview of crime and disorder levels since the initial incident in November 2009. The incident of Affray in Orpington in November 2009 had resulted in the arrest and conviction of 6 individuals. Since that time, analysis of crime levels within the area did not identify any significant cause for concern in terms of the number of offences.
- 2.2 Simon Norton agreed that there had been very few incidents. He acknowledged that, with approximately 1,300 young people aged 16-18 years old, there would always be some issues in relation to managing behaviour. However, he noted that there had previously been an element of "seasonality" in disorder with the period between November and January being key. Simon emphasised the importance of bearing this in mind when planning for the new intake in the next few months.

3 INTERVENTION REVIEW

- 3.1 Those present were invited to reflect on the interventions that had been put in place since November and assess their impact. Many of these interventions had been summarised in the report that was presented to the Safer Bromley Partnership:

Enforcement/Policing

- 3.2 The appointment of a PC to work with both Orpington and Bromley Colleges was identified as a significant positive intervention for both sites. Simon reflected on the positive impact that the PC had been able to have, reflecting that relations were much improved and based on interaction and respect.
- 3.3 Charles noted that he had made the decision to base one of the borough's Safer Transport Teams at Orpington, making that the key location of their activity. However, it was noted that this was a significant drain on resources and would be assisted by the provision of an additional team for the borough. A review of "hub" locations was underway but the current budgetary restraints faced by much of the public sector were liable to be a very serious consideration. James Cleverly will look at getting clarification that the existing "hub" team will remain.

Action: James Cleverly undertook to seek a clarification in relation to the hub team.

- 3.4 Charles informed the meeting that, where possible, the Police had been utilising central resources to support activity within Orpington. He also highlighted the role of the Safer Neighbourhood Team and use of interventions such as metal detecting arches and the Apollo mobile phone scanner etc.
- 3.5 The Safety & Citizenship team from TfL had been engaged with the College and plans were in place for them to deliver a number of sessions as part of the enrolment days in mid-September.

College Design

- 3.6 Simon noted that the re-design of the College had produced a positive effect in that the students had been provided with their own communal area, rather than the only option being the market square. The dispersal routes from the college were now greater and this had a positive effect on the surrounding area. The CCTV coverage within the College had also been approved, with over 70 cameras now operation in operation and a turnstile barrier system to control entry and exit etc.
- 3.7 One of the issues that had been raised at the previous meeting was that of staggered starting and finishing times for the College. Simon noted that this was a difficult area for a range of different reasons but that, in reality, there was already a considerable variation in the start and

finishing times for many students. It was not likely that very much more could be done to affect this area.

Information Exchange

- 3.7 All students enrolling for the College were now asked to disclose previous involvement with the Police and there was a greater exchange of information between the Police and the College. In those cases that had been deemed as high risk, individuals were refused a place at the College. In other cases, and where there was no disclosure from students, the information exchange between the College and the Police enabled better planning of any necessary interventions to reduce risk.
- 3.8 A significant area of information exchange that was yet to happen related to was in relation to the legal requirement on Education authorities to supply information on the “Behavioural Background” of pupils to those enrolling at College. This was felt to be of particular benefit to Orpington College in light of the fact that a significant proportion (75%) of students were from out of the borough. Simon noted that the lack of this information had been something that was highlighted during a recent Ofsted inspection, particularly because of the relevance to broader safeguarding issues.

ACTION: Simon to write a letter to the Chair of the Bromley Safeguarding Children Board, raising this as an area of concern.

ACTION: Paul King to investigate the issue and report back on how the exchange of this information could be ensured.

Communications

- 3.8 Meetings had taken place between the College Communication team and Communications officers from LBB and this had focused on the importance of celebrating the positive impact that the College has in the Orpington area and beyond. It was noted that recent changes in allocation of “portfolios” amongst the LBB team would need to be picked up as part of a handover of ongoing projects.

ACTION: Colin Newman to pick of the issue of joint work with Orpington College as part of the “handover” of communications tasks at LBB.

- 3.9 College Youth workers had been engaged in work on the High Street. Whilst there were usually three workers on duty at any one time, the main focus of work would be in the College but engagement in the public areas was also part of there regular tasking.

4 TRANSPORT INTERVENTIONS

- 4.1 In light of the fact that transport issues had played a significant role in the previous incident, particular attention was paid to interventions in this area. Steve Heeley provided an update for the group on progress in agreeing a dedicated Travel Plan for the College. Steve noted that, following a meeting in December at the College, three subsequent meetings had been held. In addition, a survey had been undertaken in May of this year with 630 responses received. The survey focused on issues such as mode of travel to College and also reflected broader issues such as feelings about safety and other perceived concerns.
- 4.2 The survey highlighted that respondents were more likely to use public transport but also raised an issue about a reliance of travel to and from St Mary Cray train station and the inadequate capacity of the 51 bus route. Steve noted that it was important that the action plan that was being developed was implemented soon but stated that engagement from TfL Buses and Policy (Better Routes and Places had proved difficult in some cases. However, their engagement was seen as crucial in providing support for students in making choices about how they get to and from college and how to simplify journeys etc. Engagement of TfL Safety and Citizenship team had taken place and they would be visiting the school between the 10-14th September.

ACTION: Graham Daly to ensure engagement of TfL Buses and BRaP, particularly for next meeting in October.

- 4.3 The capacity issue on bus routes was raised as significant concern and it was felt that, in particular, the issues of capacity for the 51 route should not be allowed to undermine the positive progress that had been made in other interventions. Graham noted that it should not be accepted that overcrowding in itself resulted in bad behaviour but accepted that work could be done in relation to achieving an appropriate balance of interventions that looked, for example, at distinct pinch points.
- 4.4 Finally, with regard to transportation issues, the lack of barriers at St Mary Cray station was identified as an issue. James agreed to write to the relevant network provider and request barriers be considered as a matter of priority.

ACTION: James Cleverly to write in support of ticket barriers at St Mary Cray station.

5 FORWARD PLANNING/ IDENTIFYING RISKS

- 5.1 It was agreed that much had been done and there was now a strong basis from which to move forward and minimise any further incidents. The period between November and January was noted as crucial in terms of maintaining the progress made. It was acknowledged that the induction period would be of great importance and the work planned by the Safety and Citizenship team at TfL was welcomed.
- 5.2 A final area for consideration was raised relating to the location of bus stops. It was proposed that the placing of a bus stop on Homefield Rise would alleviate some of the issues caused by

the current pinch point outside Boots on the High Street. It was acknowledged that this would require further investigation but could be considered as part of the package of interventions contained within the travel plan.

ACTION: Feasibility of bus stop for route 51 on Homefield Rise to be explored for feasibility.

6 ANY OTHER BUSINESS

- 6.1 Simon welcomed the work that had been undertaken by all partners to address the issues that had been identified and reaffirmed the College's commitment to taking action to maintain the progress made.
- 6.2 It was agreed that the next meeting would take place on Monday 22 November at 10:00. Location would be room P11 at the Civic Centre.

APPENDIX 1 – INITIAL AREAS IDENTIFIED FROM MEETING 24/11/09

Priority Area	Issues Identified/ Actions Proposed	Lead Agency	Update
Transport Issues (Localised)	Identify need for Travel Plan	Transport for London/ Seltrans	Initial meeting regarding travel plan held on 17/12/09. Plan in development with key stakeholders.
	“Bottle-necks” – Location of Bus Stops. College entrance etc.	TfL/College	Meeting held between TfL and College regarding bus stops. College entrance addressed as part of redevelopment. Further addressed by Travel Plan
	Routing of Buses	TfL	New route for 51 bus implemented from 28/11/12
Transport Issues (Surround)	“Peripheral” locations – Lobby for installation of ticket barriers at two key “feeder” Petts Wood, St Mary Cray stations”	Police, TfL, LBB	Formal approach still to be finalised but support for move from most stakeholders.

Enforcement Issues (Policing)	Policing and role of PCSOs	Police/College	Agreed Single Point of Contact liaison with Police (PC Sev Coban). PCSOs to hold “surgery” sessions at College to build relationships.
	Additional Hub Team – Questions raised in relation to sustainability of current Policing commitment from mainstream allocated resources.	Police/College	TfL have raised concerns with Mayor’s office regarding potential for additional resources – await response.
	Draw on “Central” resources	Police/TfL	Safer Transport Command indicate Central resources will be deployed based on identified need and expect request to be generated from local Safer Transport Teams.
	Place Ownership – will issuing of FPNs within environs impact on identifying control etc?	Police	Use of FPNs as a means of asserting ownership of locality to be further investigated. Training undertaken for all Safer Neighbourhood Teams

<p>Enforcement Issues (College and Others)</p>	<p>Withdrawal of Oyster Cards</p> <p>Promote Responsible Behaviour College Sanctions for “Trouble Makers”</p>	<p>TfL</p> <p>College, TfL</p>	<p>Suspension of Oyster Cards only implemented in extreme circumstances.</p> <p>Possible use of TfL Safety & Citizenship team.</p>
<p>Place Management</p>	<p>CCTV</p> <p>Staggered Timetable</p> <p>Expected Standards of Behaviour</p>	<p>College, LBB</p> <p>College</p> <p>College/TfL</p>	<p>Agree formal protocol for College request to view CCTV (via Police team). College students can be made aware of CCTV footage but students should not be allowed to view if charges are pending.</p> <p>Identified as an area for further examination. Acknowledged that this represents a major task with regard timetabling demands etc.</p> <p>College Youth Workers to “patrol” High Street. Commitment to robust internal discipline process and proportional punishment.</p>

Communication (Public Facing)	Managing Press Enquiries (reactive) Managing press activity (pro-active)	College, Police, LBB College, Police, LBB	Coordination of press response in aftermath of incident. Meeting between College, LBB and Police Comms leads to identify an ongoing package of communication messages that address reputational issues and build strong message of College's role and partner management of area.
Communication (Partners)	Information Exchange Student Profile Ongoing Liaison	College, Police College College, Police LBB	Improved protocols agreed to ensure timely exchange of information and intelligence. College is working on developing a risk assessment tool for applicants and linkages are made to utilise Police resources to assist. Agreed as useful and to be timetabled at least termly.
Information Exchange	Identified need for improvement as noted above	Police, College	Agreement secured for full database provided to Police for 2009/2010 intake.



Bromley Safeguarding Adults Board Annual Report 2009/2010

Part One

Foreword

Welcome to the Bromley Safeguarding Adults Board Annual Report. The Board is responsible for ensuring local compliance with the Department of Health guidance, 'No Secrets' published in 2000. Bromley Council as lead agency is required to ensure all agencies work together to safeguard vulnerable adults from abuse and neglect. 'No Secrets' emphasised that, planning, implementation and monitoring of adult safeguarding work is a joint responsibility. In Bromley, all partner agencies are represented on the Bromley Safeguarding Adults Board and this report details the achievements of partner organisations and the Board.

Delivering safeguarding strategies across large and complex organisations has created its own challenges. However, together we have achieved considerable success in ensuring the response to safeguarding across the borough is consistent whether in the private, public or independent sectors.

In July 2009 the adult safeguarding arrangements in Bromley were reviewed by the Care Quality Commission (CQC). I am pleased to report the inspection found the Board delivered increasingly effective multi-disciplinary support for vulnerable people. The Board provided a range of multi-agency community safety initiatives, and had raised the profile of adult safeguarding. However, as with all external inspections, CQC identified a number of areas where we need to improve. The board's executive is overseeing an improvement plan and has commissioned an independent review to assess progress made, since the inspection.

This year has again seen an increase in adult safeguarding referrals, which continues the upward trend of recent years. The Board believes the increase is due to the growing awareness of adult safeguarding issues in Bromley. The Board is aware there have been some high profile cases nationally where vulnerable adults have lost their lives in tragic circumstances and the Board will be looking at the lessons learnt to ensure we are doing all we can in Bromley to reduce such risks.

I hope you will find this report informative and join us in working to maintain an excellent adult safeguarding service in Bromley.



Terry Rich

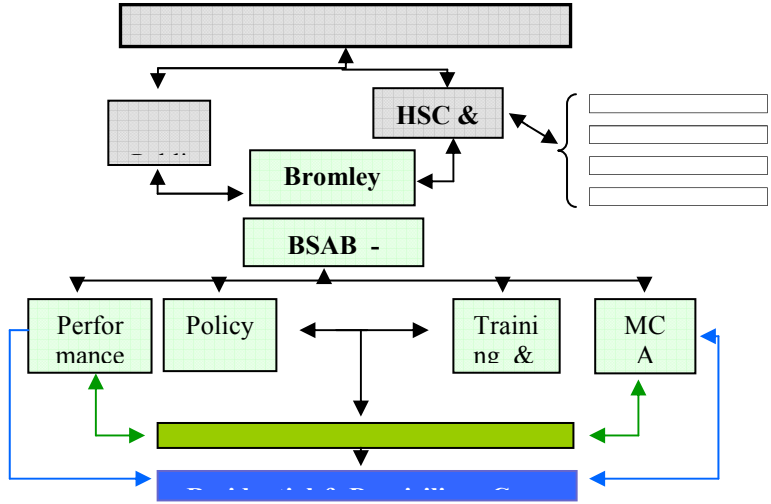
Chair
Bromley Safeguarding Adults Board

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Bromley Safeguarding Adults Board Governance

4



Summary of our achievements in 2009 - 10

The strategic plan for 2008-2011 has six key objectives and the Board has prioritised these to ensure achievements in 2009/10:

- ✓ *Objective one - Ensure the established multi-agency partnership has the appropriate membership and has clear governance arrangements agreed by all partner agencies.*
- ✓ *Objective two - Maintain and develop safeguarding policies, protocols and procedure ensuring these are updated in line with national guidance, new London wide guidance, new legislation and learning from case reviews and audits.*
- ✓ *Objective three - Identify, plan, commission promote and manage the most economic and efficient methods of providing training for all tiers of staff, including those with specific roles within the adult protection procedures.*
- ✓ *Objective four - Continue to develop a shared understanding of what is abuse? Who are vulnerable adults? An understanding of the signs and symptoms of abuse and what to do if abuse is witnessed or reported.*
- ✓ *Objective five - Ensure all services used by vulnerable adults, safeguard and promote the welfare of vulnerable adults.*
- ✓ *Objective six - Ensure quality assurance arrangements are in place for services provided to those referred to the safeguarding adults procedures. To ensure lessons are learnt and acted upon when significant issues arise from audits and case reviews.*

Communication and Awareness

The Board developed its communication and engagement strategy in 2008 to raise awareness of abuse to both professionals and the wider community, to ensure abuse is reported. As a result of the work to implement the principles of the strategy, a campaign to raise awareness was launched in 2009. This involved the distribution of posters 'How to Stop Abuse' and leaflet across the borough to all GP surgeries, clinics, hospitals, care homes and home care agencies. In addition voluntary organisations and community groups were provided with leaflets to distribute to their clients. The world Elder Abuse Day was held in June 2009 and stands were erected in the Glades, the Walnuts in Orpington and the Princess Royal University Hospital, to target the local community. In December 2009 the Board launched the BSAB electronic newsletter to health and social care staff, partner agencies and local community organisations. The newsletters contain articles on safeguarding activities and national developments.

Partnership working

In 2009/10 the Board reviewed its membership, to ensure it had the right partner representatives who would influence the strategic direction of safeguarding arrangements in Bromley. The Board undertook a comprehensive training needs analysis of statutory partners in 2009 and used the findings to; commission a safeguarding training programme for all staff who have a role to play in identifying and preventing abuse. This programme of training aims for multi-agency partners to develop the skills of their workforce, to safeguard the vulnerable people in their care.

The Board were invited to scrutinise the internal safeguarding arrangements of the three NHS health trusts and the Safer Bromley Partnership. In addition a review of

cases was carried out as a result of issues raised in the 'Death by Indifference' report and the serious case review by Leicestershire. The lessons learned emphasised the importance of support and preventive services offered to adults with learning disabilities. The Board were satisfied the same risks were not evident in Bromley.

Following the launch of the revised multi-agency procedures in March 2009, the Board completed their Equality Impact Assessment of the 'Safeguarding Adults in Bromley' multi-agency policy and procedures. This was undertaken as best practice, to identify any barriers or inequalities to people in gaining access to safeguarding services as a result of the procedures.

Quality Assurance

Regular quality audits of safeguarding investigations have been undertaken and reported to the Board. The consistency and quality of safeguarding casework by professionals is monitored and supported by the Consultant Lead Practitioners (CLP). The CLPs maintain the standards and compliance requirements of case work by working closely with the social work teams and as members of the PAQ sub-group. The impact of the safeguarding training and quality of case work is reviewed regularly by the Training and Awareness sub group. Following the review of the 2008-09 BSAB work plan, it was agreed some work should be undertaken with service users and their carers to be consulted with, on any changes which may affect them. Therefore Service users who have been the subject of an investigation are regularly asked to comment on their experiences of the investigations; their comments will be used to raise standards and address any learning in 2010.

Board sub-group reports

The Bromley Safeguarding Adults Board's annual work plan is delivered through the work of its four sub-groups:

Each sub-group chair has written a report outlining progress this year and a summary of the work the sub-group will undertake in 2010/11 these are:

- Training and Awareness
- Policies Protocols and Procedures
- Performance Audit and Quality
- Mental Capacity Act Local Implementation Network

Training and Awareness

Chair: Antoinette Thorne, Learning & Development Manager, Bromley Council.

The current membership of the group which meets bi-monthly includes; South London Healthcare NHS Trust, Metropolitan Police, Bromley Council, representatives from the provider forums for care home and domiciliary care agencies. During 2009/10 the group welcomed representatives from Housing and Residential Services, and the lead officer for the Mental Capacity Act and Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards (ACS)

The remit of the group is to:

- Develop an agreed competence framework for multi-agency safeguarding training, which is continuously evaluated to ensure that it supports best practice, and remains relevant to the role of staff engaged in adult safeguarding work.
- Plan, commission and promote the most cost effective methods of providing multi-agency training for all staff, in accordance with the adult safeguarding competencies relevant to their role.
- Ensure a high level of awareness of adult safeguarding across the whole community and promote the message, in Bromley 'safeguarding adults is everybody's businesses'. Work in this area is reported under 'Prevention: Keeping People Safe' page 22.

During 2009/2010 the key achievements of the group were:

- The commissioning and delivery of the six levels of safeguarding training, within the allocated budget across the partnership.
- Safeguarding training for the Primary Care Trust learning disabilities residential service, to address potential risks arising from services undergoing major change.
- Learning needs analysis, across partner agencies for 2010/11 was completed.
- Research and evaluation of e-learning training packages in safeguarding training needs to determine flexible solutions to support partner agencies.
- Survey of domiciliary care and care home providers to assess their safeguarding training needs.

Participation of membership

The Training and Awareness sub-group have created a cohesive working relationship and are committed to the safeguarding agenda. Attendance has been good and members have been instrumental in supporting the development, delivery and review of the annual work plan.

Challenges

The challenge for the group has been achieving a consistent standard of delivery across a range of training providers. As a result of feedback from staff attending the courses improvements were made to the content and delivery of the training.

The group will need to balance the competing demands of developing workforce skills against increasing cost pressures on public services. We intend to address this by offering a wider choice of awareness/alerter training; this will reduce the need to release staff for off-site training.

2010/11 targets

The group will continue to build on their success of 2009/10 and will work at delivering the multi-agency safeguarding training programme. For 2010/11 the targets are to:

- Commission e-learning packages and roll out to partner agencies, private, voluntary and independent sectors as an alternative to Level 1 training.
- Hold the first BSAB annual conference, 'Protection through Partnership' in June 2010. The conference will explore how adult safeguarding can link with community safety and broader public protection services, to protect local residents who may be at risk.
- Evaluate safeguarding training to assess staff competence against the 6 levels of competence.
- Respond to training needs arising from the implementation of the safeguarding adults in London multi-agency policy and procedures, due in the autumn of 2010.
- Seek ways to improve public awareness of adult safeguarding issues.

Key Aims for 2010/11

The group's key aims for 2010/11 are:

- Improve the take-up of training by care home and domiciliary care providers.
- Develop a pro-active marketing campaign to encourage engagement of those who have been slow to take up the offer of computer based training.
- Improve the monitoring of the uptake of training across the partner agencies, against the target numbers identified through the training needs analysis.
- Review and adjust the safeguarding training as the social care workforce changes, in line with the implementation of the Supporting Independence in Bromley programme.
- Continue to oversee and evaluate the Board's awareness and communication strategy.

Policy Procedures and Protocols Sub-Group

Chair: Lynne Powrie, Chief Executive Carers Bromley.

2009/10 Achievements

Over this year, the group has worked to address policy issues arising from safeguarding casework, and to develop protocols to support sound quality assurance processes. We have also made changes and additions to BSAB policies and procedures which include:

- A local protocol for resolving disputes between agencies.
- A local police referral protocol with agreed performance indicators.
- Revised lead agency guidance on case recording of safeguarding cases, to reflect the service user's wishes and need for advocacy.
- Revised safeguarding risk assessment procedures for care managers, to promote consistency of practice and good outcomes for service users.
- Revised local protocol for London Ambulance Service vulnerable adult referrals, to ensure that service users receive the appropriate service.
- A new local protocol for referral to Housing Needs Service, to ensure service users in adult safeguarding cases are protected.
- A new protocol for suspension of placements, to ensure there is a safe and fair process to respond to adult safeguarding concerns in care homes.
- A new procedure for appeals about adult safeguarding conferences and outcomes.
- A new BSAB member's agreement which ensures they understand their role and can contribute fully, to the development of adult safeguarding work.
- The Equalities Impact Assessment of BSAB multi-agency procedures to ensure that the needs of groups who may be disadvantaged due to age, disability, sexuality or ethnic origin are considered within BSAB policies, procedures and work plans.

Participation of membership

The group has grown and has developed a good multi-agency focus, and has extended its membership to include the South London Healthcare NHS Trust. The group are looking forward to implementing the Safeguarding Adults in London Procedures in September 2010.

Key Aims for 2010/2011

The group has the following aims for 2010/11:

- To act on the recommendations of quality audits and ensure policy and procedures are amended to improve outcomes for service users.
- Implementation in Bromley of Safeguarding Adults in London Procedures.
- To review and make recommendations about the adult safeguarding procedures of organisations and voluntary groups in Bromley.
- To ensure the local information sharing protocol for safeguarding investigations is effective.
- To approve processes to ensure service users purchasing their own care are safeguarded.

- Performance Audit and Quality Sub-Group

Chair: Andrew Hardman, Assistant Director Bromley Primary Care Trust

The Performance Audit and Quality sub-group has a comprehensive work-plan and meets at least five times a year. The principal aims are to implement the BSAB quality assurance framework and to ensure an effective quality assurance system is in place. The group monitors safeguarding work across all agencies. The group monitors performance data; the response times to adult protection alerts, the outcomes of safeguarding quality audits and undertakes case reviews, at the request of the Board. Its membership includes representatives from Bromley Primary Care Trust, Bromley Council, Oxleas NHS Foundation Trust and Bromley Council on Ageing.

2009/10 Achievements

During 2009/10 the group has:

- Developed a protocol and audit tool to benchmark the quality of safeguarding work within the lead agency.
- Developed a protocol and service user feedback form to capture their views and feelings about their experience of the safeguarding process. The findings will inform us of changes we may need to make in our practices.
- Commissioned safeguarding audits in May, November 2009, and January 2010 to review the quality and consistency of case work.
- Ensured the experience of safeguarding professionals is reported to BSAB, by reviewing safeguarding cases, at each meeting.

Participation of Membership

Most of the members of the group attend regularly and all are committed to continuous improvement and multi-agency partnership. The group has secured a replacement representative from South London Healthcare NHS Trust to maintain its multi-agency representation.

Challenges

The challenges the sub-group faces in 2010/11 are:

- Ensuring the Performance Audit and Quality sub-group continues to reflect the changing and developing safeguarding agenda, particularly in self neglect.
- To develop quality standards for the Board to benchmark against.

2010/11 Targets

The sub-group has set targets for the safeguarding audit programme led by Bromley Council to measure:

- timescales for the delivery of audit outcomes,
- tracking the numbers of Mental Capacity Act assessments undertaken in safeguarding cases and
- tracking referrals to advocacy services.

The work-plan for the sub-group will focus to a greater extent on the development of a broad range of performance indicators, with particular emphasis on the achievement of target timescales.

Key Aims for 2010/11

The key aims for 2010/11 are to:

- Develop joint performance indicators across the multi-agency partners.
- Routinely examine safeguarding casework at each meeting, to monitor the quality of interventions.
- Audit the application in case work of the new risk assessment tool.
- Audit service user views of the safeguarding process and implement recommendation.
- Audit adult protection plans to determine and evaluate the range of services offered to safeguard vulnerable adults.
- Review audit tools to take account of relevant changes arising from the implementation of Safeguarding Adults in London procedures.

Mental Capacity Act Local implementation Network

Chair: David Roberts, Assistant Director, Adult and Community Services, Bromley Council

The purpose of the Mental Capacity Act (MCA) is to uphold the rights of people who may lack the mental capacity to make decisions because of illness or a long-standing disability. The Act aims to ensure:

- People are assumed to be able to make their own decisions.
- People are supported to make decisions.
- People are free to make unwise decisions unless they lack the mental capacity to make that decision.
- Those who act on behalf of someone who lacks mental capacity must act in their best interests.
- Those who act on behalf of someone who lacks mental capacity must restrict their freedom and rights as little as possible.

The Bromley Local Implementation Network (LIN) was set up to develop an effective process to ensure that residents of Bromley are safeguarded in accordance with the Mental Capacity Act (MCA) 2005.

Independent Mental Capacity Advocacy Service

The Independent Mental Capacity Advocacy Service (IMCA) service provides specialist advocates to assist in important decision making, for those who lack the mental capacity to make their own decision, and have no one else to uphold their rights. In Bromley much work was undertaken in previous years to build awareness of the Mental Capacity Act, and to ensure key staff were aware of this service. As a result, the use of the IMCA service in Bromley exceeds the level forecast by the Department of Health, based on the population.

Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards

The Deprivation of Liberty Safeguarding (DOLS) service ensures people who lack mental capacity are not illegally detained in hospitals or care homes. The service is provided jointly between Bromley Council and Bromley Primary Care Trust, with one point of referral for all (both health and social care staff). All care homes and hospitals in Bromley have been visited to explain their responsibilities to follow the principles of the Mental Capacity Act.

2009/10 achievements

The LIN has ensured that:-

- Robust processes are in place for referral and advice about possible deprivations of liberty in care homes and hospitals.
- A programme of training on the requirements of the Mental Capacity Act is available to both health and social care staff and private care home providers. A very high level of attendance has been achieved at these training sessions with a high sign-up and low drop-out rate.
- Regular contact is maintained with Bromley care home providers through the local care home forum, and directly through a practice forum, to update and discuss mental capacity and issues and provide information.
- Teams are visited by the project officer on a regular basis both to provide updates and to lead case discussion on the Mental Capacity Act and Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards.
- The project officer is based at the Princess Royal University Hospital for two afternoons per week, to provide direct access to staff.
- Cambridge House, the Independent Mental Capacity Act service provider, is now involved in all the training provided and visits individual teams and services as required.

2010/11 Targets

During 2010/11 the MCA LIN intends to:

- Maintain and evaluate the training on the Mental Capacity Act, including Deprivation of Liberty safeguards and use of the Independent Mental Capacity Act Advocacy (IMCA) service.
- Agree a new IMCA service specification with Greenwich and Bexley, based on the patterns of use, for a new contract to be let in 2011/2012.
- Review the low activity levels on Deprivation of Liberty safeguards to ensure that the rate of reporting is not linked to poor practice or to poor understanding of the requirements of the Mental Capacity Act.
- Share information with other partners to ensure good practice and compliance with legislation.
- Conduct a review of how the assessment of mental capacity is undertaken by health and social care staff.

Partner agency reports:

Metropolitan Police Bromley Division

Report: DCI Chris Smart, Metropolitan Police Bromley, adult safeguarding lead.

On the 10th June 2009 the Metropolitan Police launched new Standard Operating Procedures entitled 'Safeguarding Adults at Risk'. It replaced all previous guidance and aims to provide guidance, for police officers and staff who report, investigate and manage incidents involving adults at risk. It details how the Metropolitan Police Service will use a multi-agency approach to achieving its aims in safeguarding adults at risk.

The primary aim is to ensure the safety and protection of victims in liaison with our partner agencies. The secondary aim is to hold perpetrators to account. The purpose is to give clear direction to members of the Metropolitan Police Service into the investigation of safeguarding adults at risk cases. Work is continuing to further strengthen our ability to identify those at risk, provide protection and support and ensure that, relevant referrals are made to other agencies. The Public Protection Desk model used to identify and support vulnerable children is being looked at as good practice. However, Bromley already has a dedicated Vulnerable Adult Officer within the Public Protection Desk, to support the 'Safeguarding Adults in Bromley, Multi-Agency Policy and Procedures' launched at the end of 2008.

During 2009/10 the Public Protection Desk received 71 referrals for advice in relation to adult safeguarding issues. Since January 2010, the Police have introduced a commitment to deal with all referrals for advice within 3 days. Of the 14 cases received this year, 13 met the commitment.

Bromley Police continue to work closely with Trading Standards and have carried out a number of successful operations against those targeting vulnerable adults for financial gain.

Bromley Primary Care Trust

Report: Dr Angela Bhan, Bromley Primary Care Trust, adult safeguarding lead Strategic Leadership and Governance Framework.

During 2009/10 Bromley Primary Care Trust (PCT) has agreed changes to internal safeguarding arrangements which have seen the lead responsibility for adult safeguarding move to the Director of Public Health, Dr Angela Bhan.

The Community Provider Unit of the PCT will continue to work with partners to promote adult safeguarding and will be fully engaged, through representation at BSAB and its sub-groups. The Community Provider Unit Assistant Director, Andrew Hardman will continue to Chair the BSAB Performance Audit and Quality sub group.

The PCT has internal adult safeguarding policy and procedures, which have been revised in 2009 to reflect the updated Bromley multi-agency procedures. Following separation of the PCT and the Community Provider Unit, these procedures will undergo a further review to ensure that they are fit for purpose.

Bromley PCT responsibilities

Bromley PCT safeguarding functions include:

- Promoting the health and welfare of all Bromley residents, including those who may be disadvantaged, and the prevention of abuse and neglect.
- Working with Bromley Council, the Police, Oxleas NHS Health Trust and South London Healthcare NHS Trust and other organisations to provide leadership in the development of safeguarding work in Bromley, through active participation in BSAB meetings and sub-group meetings.
- Ensuring expert health input to safeguarding investigations.
- Ensuring the safeguarding and NHS incident reporting policies and processes are appropriately linked, to ensure the safety of vulnerable people, by learning from incidents and improving practice.
- Ensuring staff know how to raise safeguarding alerts, participate fully in safeguarding investigations and are trained appropriately.

The PCT Commissioner safeguarding functions are currently being assessed in terms of how they will be fulfilled, and in terms of capacity, capability and any risks arising from the assessment.

Safeguarding responsibilities of providers commissioned by the PCT were set out in their contracts for 2009/10.

Bromley Primary Care Trust Residential Service for People with Learning Disabilities.

This service, jointly commissioned with Bromley Council, still accommodate 40 people with learning disabilities in several small units. Plans are for all service users to have moved from this setting to their new homes by December 2010. The context of these changes is as a result of national concerns regarding the well-being of service users in this type of residential provision because of specific concerns about the ill-treatment of service users in Sutton and Cornwall. Following an audit by the Health Care

Commission in 2007, an action plan was drawn up which included recommendations to improve the accommodation and wellbeing of the service users and to provide safeguarding training for staff.

In 2008 Mencap, the learning disability pressure group, published a report 'Death by Indifference' giving examples of the neglect of the health needs of people with learning disabilities. Consequently, Bromley PCT was asked to provide information to NHS London and to BSAB about service users who had died, to ensure that the healthcare needs of the residents of the service were being addressed. Bromley Safeguarding Adults Board received reports in 2009 providing details of the health input to service users prior to their death, in order to confirm that service users had not been disadvantaged because of their learning disability.

It has been recognised that vulnerable service users moving from in-house provision to new environments may face new safeguarding risks, and risk assessment processes are being developed to ensure these risks are minimised. Additional training has been provided to PCT staff to improve outcomes for service users moving out of the service.

The PCT has identified the following priorities for 2010/11:

- Transferring lead responsibility for Adult Safeguarding to the Public Health Directorate from 1st April 2010.
- Revising governance arrangements for safeguarding work in the Primary Care Trust.
- Clarifying PCT Commissioner safeguarding functions and ensure resources are in place to deliver these functions.
- Ensuring different levels of training are in place for appropriate staff and ensure staff continue to have access to training , including e-learning.

South London Healthcare NHS Trust

Report: Avey Bhatia , South London Health Care Trust adult safeguarding lead

The South London Healthcare Trust (SLHT) lead for Adult Safeguarding is the Deputy Director of Nursing, although the Executive lead, remains with the Director of Nursing, Governance and Patient Experience. SLHT works with three host boroughs, Bromley, Bexley and Greenwich, and the Trust lead is a member of all three Safeguarding Boards.

SLHT has three site-based operational adult safeguarding committees which report into the Corporate Adult Safeguarding Committee. The committee provides assurance to the Trust Board regarding safeguarding adults and is responsible for ensuring the Trust has an evidence-based approach in line with statutory, national and local policy and guidance. The membership of the corporate committee has been reviewed and includes representation from all three boroughs. The Corporate Adult Safeguarding Committee is constituted as a standing committee of the Trust Governance Committee.

2009/10 achievements:

Since the merger of the three hospital sites in Bexley, Greenwich and Bromley, SLHT continues to implement changes to structures within the workforce and service delivery, under the implementation of 'A Picture of Health'. Whilst undergoing large scale change, the Trust has continued to strengthen its partnership working with all three boroughs, and maintain site-based processes, to ensure Safeguarding Procedures. Some of the key achievements are as follows:

- Clear internal governance processes for safeguarding adults which have recently been reviewed, in line with Department of Health Guidance on An Integrated Approach.
- Establishment of a Bromley Safeguarding Adult's Group, which includes representation from social care and Trust representatives who attend the sub groups of the Bromley Safeguarding Adults Board.
- Standardised level 1 Safeguarding Adults Training for all new starters within the organisation.
- Development of information folders for all wards and departments on the Princess Royal University Hospital site, which include information on the Mental Capacity Act and local safeguarding procedures.
- Establishment of a learning disability working group to improve the experience of patients with a learning disability, when they access acute care, and to improve the skills and knowledge of staff.
- Creation of new post – Lead Nurse for Vulnerable Adults, Emergency Care Division (pending recruitment).

Key Challenges

Raising awareness and training

The key challenges are ensuring that staff have training in all areas included within the safeguarding framework, and that staff have training at the right level. Internally the Trust is also working to ensure that we have a good process for monitoring to ensure training has taken place.

As well as improving levels of training, we need to ensure that in practice, the patient's 'best interests' are represented at all times, by involving the right staff/family or representatives to assist the patient as necessary.

Priorities for 2010/11

The priorities for moving forward with the adult safeguarding agenda are:

- Approve and implement SLHT Adult Safeguarding Policy, incorporating improved access and services for people with learning disabilities.
- Provision of detailed statistics on training by levels and staff groups.
- The health and care of patients with learning disabilities will be a major focus for adult safeguarding work during 2010/11.
- Continue to strengthen further partnership working across all boroughs, and ensure appropriate external representation on all internal committees.

Oxleas NHS Foundation Trust

Report: Barbara Godfrey, Oxleas NHS Foundation Trust (Bromley) safeguarding adults lead.

Oxleas NHS Foundation Trust provides services for people with mental health problems across Bromley, Bexley and Greenwich. An internal safeguarding committee, with representation from the three local authorities meets regularly to oversee and develop this area of work.

Key achievements 2009/10

- Production of a Guide, on 'the Assessment and Management of Risk' which includes a chapter on adult safeguarding, due to be launched in 2010 for distribution to all staff.
- Introduction of a redesigned incident reporting form to highlight and record the possibility that the incident may have a safeguarding component.
- A new supervision policy which incorporates discussion around safeguarding aspects as part of caseload management. There is a safeguarding adult's group risk register, which is regularly reviewed at Board level.
- An agreed set of safeguarding forms to be used across all three local authorities within the Trust, to capture data on safeguarding cases and work undertaken.

Key challenges

- Ensuring a consistent approach to safeguarding across three local authority areas, and managing the introduction of the Safeguarding Adults in London Procedures in the autumn, which is expected to promote more uniform practice across borough boundaries.

Priorities for 2010/11

- An audit of adult safeguarding awareness is planned across the Trust in May 2010.
- To implement a plan to raise awareness across the Trust of safeguarding issues which include a poster campaign aimed at staff and individual interviews with teams around safeguarding cases, which will be published in Trust publications. There will then be a re-audit to test the levels of awareness in 2011.
- Case file audit of safeguarding, 29 and 30th September 2010.

Bromley Council

Report: Anne Watts, Assistant Director, strategic lead for adult safeguarding

The 'No Secrets' guidance established the role of lead agency in adult protection work, for local authorities with social services responsibilities, in October 2001. In May 2008 the Bromley Adult Protection Committee was restructured to form the Bromley Safeguarding Adults Board. Since then, leadership of the multi-agency framework for the safeguarding of vulnerable adults in Bromley has been provided by the Director of Adult and Community Services in his role as Chair. Oversight and scrutiny of BSAB is provided by elected members of the Council's Adult and Community and Public Protection and Safety, Policy Development and Scrutiny Committees.

The Adult Safeguarding Team

The strategic management of adult safeguarding is the responsibility of the Strategy and Performance Division in Adult and Community Services. The Quality Assurance Manager leads the QA team, which integrates the management of quality assurance, the statutory functions of the complaints service and safeguarding.

The team ensures that Bromley Safeguarding Adults Board develops its work by providing professional and administrative support to the Board and its sub-groups. The team also monitors the quality of adult safeguarding case work.

The Adult Safeguarding Manager, whose post is jointly funded by Bromley Council and Bromley Primary Care Trust, is the lead social work professional responsible for the strategic development of new initiatives in adult safeguarding, and the overview of the consistency and effectiveness of case work.

Developments during 2009/10

As part of the Adult and Community Services department's Continuous Improvement Plan the Council has undertaken the following:

Safeguarding Adults Links and Development

During 2009/10, the Adult Safeguarding Manager has established the Safeguarding Adults Links and Development group (SALAD), which acts as the Council forum for safeguarding work. It is attended by key managers, who perform the role of Safeguarding Champions. They promote awareness of adult safeguarding issues, contribute to the development of local policy initiatives and communicate the message that 'safeguarding is everybody's business' throughout the Council.

Casework and Audit

The receipt of adult abuse referrals, the investigation and development of adult protection plans is the responsibility of the care management teams within Adult and Community Services. Workers within the teams are supported by Consultant Lead Practitioners, whose role is to promote good safeguarding practice and ensure the quality assurance of casework.

A programme of quality audits of adult safeguarding work is led by the adult safeguarding team, to identify good practice and areas for development. The findings are reported to the BSAB Performance Audit and Quality sub-group and action plans are developed to address any required areas of development.

Appointee and Deputyship Service

The London Borough of Bromley, Adult and Community Service Department's Appointee and Deputyship Service (A&D Service) was re-structured over a year ago to provide an expanded service for adults who lack mental capacity to manage their finances, and have no one willing or able to assist them. In the last 12 months this service has assisted 149 clients with either appointeeship or deputyship, with a further 50 applications pending. The service can either act as an Appointee to manage the welfare benefits of people who lack the capacity to manage their financial affairs, or where appropriate, can act as a Deputy appointed by the Court of Protection to prevent financial abuse. The London Borough of Bromley currently holds 6 Deputyships with a further 5 being processed by the Court of Protection and another 5 applications being prepared for submission to the Court of Protection

The majority of the work carried out by the service is as a preventative measure, to provide support to those service users who are vulnerable to the risk of financial abuse. The service assists them to manage their money and place assets beyond the reach of those who would seek to exploit them. However, the service has been involved in seven safeguarding cases, as an intervention, where financial abuse has already occurred; of which three have led to referrals to the Court of Protection to prevent further financial abuse. The Appointee & Deputyship service works in partnership with care managers to limit the risk of further financial exploitation, allowing service users to remain living as independently as possible.

Where possible, the service will seek to recover costs to service users from banking institutions, and in one instance have successfully written off a debt of £10,000 due to poor practice by one bank. Appeals have been made to banks and financial institutions against excessive charges, and in almost all cases the service users have been reimbursed.

Work to ensure that users of social care services are safeguarded.

The Adult and Community Services Department of Bromley Council is responsible for providing support and services to vulnerable people with substantial or critical needs. Bromley Council provides some of these services internally; others are purchased from independent providers. Up to 75% of the social care workforce is now employed in the voluntary and private sectors. Bromley Council, as purchasers of social services from this sector, is committed to working in partnership with local providers to ensure provision is made for training, so staff have the correct knowledge and skills, to enable them to provide a high quality service for the work they undertake with vulnerable adults.

Bromley hosts two quarterly provider forums, one for care homes and one for domiciliary care providers both of whom are represented on Bromley Safeguarding Adults Board. Providers are able to meet and exchange ideas and examples of good practice, to consult about new policies to assist in raising standards of care, and work together towards promoting independence. Safeguarding is part of the Provider Forums' annual work-plan for 2009/10.

Bromley Council has worked in partnership with local providers in a training consortium since 2005 to continue to improve standards of delivery of social care, particularly with those providers given one star ratings by the Care Quality Commission. The training programme includes the core courses that are required within the National Minimum Standards and Care Standards Act 2000, along with a variety of new and highly recommended training courses that will provide a wider range of knowledge to staff. The consortium members are consulted each year regarding the content of the training programme via a questionnaire, and through regular meetings. Training needs are discussed at every provider forum and the programme is adjusted according to changing need. The course content relates to core skills, relevant to safeguarding, such as Dignity in Care.

Care Services Review Group

Safeguarding concerns arising within registered care homes and domiciliary care agencies are now monitored and managed through this group, led by the Adult Safeguarding Manager, which meets every two months. The group acts as a forum to consider and address current safeguarding referrals and emerging risks, with the department's Consultant Lead Practitioners, Primary Care Trust commissioners and the Primary Care Trust's Care Home Liaison team. This has proved to be an effective means of sharing information, good practice and learning as part of a multi-agency response to situations that may have implications for more than one service user.

Supporting Independence in Bromley

Supporting Independence is a national initiative for social care reform. The Supporting Independence in Bromley programme emphasises prevention, early intervention, enablement and high quality personalised services.

This programme will change the delivery of adult community care services by:

- funding eligible people deemed to have critical and substantial needs and safeguarding vulnerable adults,
- providing specialist advice and support on those that need and want it, and enabling those that prefer to do more for themselves to do so,
- focusing resources on targeted short-term prevention, re-enablement and independence training to reduce need.

Safeguarding people using Personal Budgets

People who meet the eligibility criteria with a critical or substantial need will have an assessment of their needs, and will be told how much money is available to spend on their care and support. This amount of money will be known as a 'personal budget'. People can then choose the level of responsibility and support they want, in managing their personal budget. Some people will choose to have total choice and control of the level of support they need, and to manage their personal budget and support themselves. Some people may choose to arrange for others to assist them and ask a family member, friends, or Bromley Council staff or Inspire for support. Inspire is an organisation commissioned by Bromley Council, to help people with planning their support and then purchasing services directly.

People will be safeguarded by:

- Receiving specific information about how people can safeguard themselves from the risk of abuse, when using their personal budget to purchase support services.
- A 'risk enablement panel' which will support individuals, their families and Bromley Council staff in managing risk and preventing safeguarding alerts. The risk enablement panel will include professionals, service users and their carers.
- The Consultant Lead Practitioners involvement in safeguarding to ensure safeguarding and good practice is fully integrated within Supporting Independence in Bromley.

Council Priorities for adult safeguarding 2010/11

The Council will ensure it exercises its duty to act as lead agency for adult safeguarding by:

- Developing processes to monitor the consistency and effectiveness of safeguarding practice.
- Ensuring service users are fully involved in developing a revised 3 year strategy for adult safeguarding.
- Ensuring the recommendations from the CQC inspection of the safeguarding service are fully implemented.
- Ensuring the adult safeguarding agenda is promoted across the Council.

Prevention: Keeping People Safe

Spreading the message that, safeguarding adults is everybody's business

Bromley Safeguarding Adults Board has a communication strategy to ensure that everyone in Bromley knows how to keep adults safe from abuse. Work this year has included:

- Joint keeping safe events with Trading Standards in local shopping centres and the local hospital.
- Press release and poster campaign to coincide with World Elder Abuse Day.
- The Board published its first electronic Newsletter in December 2009, as a means of raising awareness of adult safeguarding issues in Bromley, and publicising planned initiatives. The newsletter is published three times a year in winter, spring and mid-summer.

Link to Newsletters: [BSAB Newsletters](#)

Safer Bromley Partnership

Members of the Safer Bromley Partnership (SBP) include chief officers from the Council, probation, police, health, London Fire Service, the London Ambulance Service, Metropolitan Police Authority and Affinity Sutton. The Safer Bromley Partnership is chaired by the Portfolio Holder for Public Protection and Safety. The SBP aims to improve the safety of Bromley residents through a reduction in crime and anti-social behaviour. In particular, with regard to vulnerable people, the police and Trading Standards work to reduce rates of doorstep crime.

The SBP oversees work to reduce incidents of domestic violence, which includes a Domestic Violence Forum which brings together; one stop advice surgeries, a sanctuary scheme with practical advice and multi-agency risk assessment conference (MARAC), which aims to ensure the safety and welfare of adults and children.

2009/10 achievements

Safer Bromley Van

The Safer Bromley Partnership (SBP) continues to fund the provision of crime prevention measures and target hardening for those residents in the borough whose homes are assessed as vulnerable to offending. This includes victims of domestic abuse, victims of residential burglary and those older members of the community who are assessed as vulnerable. The van, which is managed by Bromley Victim Support, is able to respond urgently and provides practical measures to safeguard Bromley residents – such as improved home security.

Trader Register Scheme

The Safer Bromley Partnership has launched the Trader Register Scheme in order to provide residents with a business register of tradesmen, builders, plumbers and electricians. The scheme has started with key home improvement traders but it will include care providers in the future, reflecting the importance of trusted providers in the provision of care services in order to protect adults vulnerable to the risk of abuse or exploitation.

Tackling Bullying and Hate Crime

The police are closely working with the voluntary sector and local community groups to encourage people to report incidents of hate crime. In addition, Bromley Mencap have worked with partners and service users to inform the public about issues of bullying and hate crime faced by people with disabilities. A video has been made demonstrating the challenges faced by people when using public transport and a programme of school visits has been arranged to raise awareness to young people.

Aims for 2010/11

Awareness Building - Rogue Traders

The Safer Bromley Partnership is commissioning a number of performances of 'Ma Kelly's Doorstep', a theatre in education performance, designed to educate older residents about the dangers of doorstep traders and distraction burglary.

Over 70's Project

A project designed to target residents over the age of 70. The service will offer assessments, crime prevention advice, home and garden improvement, and awareness and education, in order to reduce the risk of distraction burglary and doorstep crime.

Trading Standards

For Bromley Council, Trading Standards, work to protect older people from doorstep crime remains a priority. A major achievement for the service in 2009/10 is the number of cases put before the courts in respect of doorstep crime. At present, 10 prosecution files are in legal proceedings, one conviction has been secured, and one formal undertaking for unfair trading against older consumers has been achieved. Often there are challenges involved in getting cases to court because of the difficulties in obtaining statements from the victims.

However, in 2009, as a direct result of their intervention, Trading Standards were able to stop rogue traders from taking savings of £140,000 from vulnerable consumers. In addition, fraud offences committed by rogue traders targeting older people were uncovered to the value of £400,000.

Trading Standards have provided 90 educational talks to vulnerable groups and partners responsible for the welfare of vulnerable consumers. The purpose of these talks is to raise awareness of doorstep crime and empower consumers to defend their rights, whether in their own home or in the market place at large.

This year Trading Standards intend to maintain their links with the banks, police and other partners by continuing to offer assistance, advice, education and training.

Trading Standards will also be focussing on sharing intelligence with Bromley Council colleagues, and in particular with adult safeguarding professionals in care management. A key priority is to ensure all officers in the team have completed Level 1 adult safeguarding training.

Care Quality Commission Inspection and Action Plan

- The Care Quality Commission (CQC) conducted an inspection of adult social care in Bromley in July 2009; the inspection covered safeguarding adults and increased choice and control for older people. The CQC published their findings in a report in February 2010.

The findings from the inspection were that the council was judged to be providing adequate outcomes in adult safeguarding.

The Council has developed a detailed action plan in response to the CQC report, and BSAB sub-groups are addressing the recommendations. The Council and its partners are providing regular progress reports to the CQC and BSAB regarding progress in the implementation of multi-agency improvements to safeguarding work.

A complete copy of the report and the action plan can be found at:

http://www.cqc.org.uk/db/documents/bromley_APA_report_2009.pdf

Bromley Safeguarding Adults Board financial statement

The work of the Bromley Safeguarding Adults Board is funded by contributions from five statutory bodies with responsibilities for safeguarding adults who are at risk of abuse. These are:

- Bromley Council
- Metropolitan Police, Bromley Division
- South London Healthcare NHS Trust
- Oxleas NHS Foundation Trust
- Bromley Primary Care NHS Trust

Below is the 2009/10 Bromley Safeguarding Adults Board expenditure.

Analysis of Safeguarding Spend in 2009/10

	Budget	Spend	Variance
Carry Forward for 2008/09			-9,332
2009/10 Transactions			
Expenditure			
Staffing Costs	134,639	134,639	0
Training Costs		24,528	24,528
Total Expenditure	134,639	159,167	15,196
Income			
Contribution from Bromley PCT for salaries	-27,298	-27,298	0
Social Care Workforce Training Grant		-8,500	-8,500
Met Police contribution towards Adult Protection Pooled Budget		-5,000	-5,000
Oxleas NHS Trust contribution towards Adult Protection Pooled Budget		-5,000	-5,000
South London NHS Trust contribution towards Adult Protection Pooled Budget		-5,000	-5,000
Bromley PCT contribution towards Adult Protection Pooled Budget		-8,000	-8,000
Total Income	-27,298	-58,798	-31,500
Carry Forward to 2010/11			-16,304

Statistics and Performance Summary 2009/10

Full details and statistics with an explanation of the data relating to safeguarding adults cases in the financial year 2009/10 are set out in Part 2.

In 2009/10 there has been an increase in the total of cases investigated through the safeguarding procedures from 381 in 2008-9 to 443, an increase of 16%; this confirms a trend over the past 6 years. Referrals for adults with a mental health needs, learning disabilities, physical disabilities and sensory impairments have increased significantly. The Board believes the increase is due to concerns being reported by social care staff through the safeguarding procedures. There has been an increase in referrals from family members, friends and neighbours, reflecting the success of the Board's activity in raising awareness.

The Board has undertaken work to ensure greater consistency in the application of BSAB procedures. This has included revised guidance to care management teams to clarify which cases of self neglect should be reported through BSAB procedures, and which cases will receive community care assessments. As a result the referral rate for safeguarding older people appears to be stabilising.

Key Headlines

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- An increase in the overall number of referrals investigated through the Bromley Safeguarding Adults Multi-Agency Procedures from 381 in 2008/09 to 443 in 2009/10. This is an increase of 16% in referrals from 2008/09.
- Almost half of all referrals this year were made by social care staff
- Around two thirds of all referrals relate to older people and the most common abuse category is neglect
- Around a third of referrals received during the year involved an element of alleged physical abuse, of which approximately 40% were fully substantiated.
- About a fifth of referrals received in 2009/10 involved an element of alleged financial abuse or neglect, of which around a third were fully substantiated.
- More than half of the alleged abuse reported during the year took place in the victim's home, of which around half was fully substantiated.



Bromley Safeguarding Adults Board

2009/10

Annual Report – Part Two
Statistics and Performance

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Part B – Training data and evaluation

Part A - Safeguarding casework data and evaluation.

Summary of findings 2009/10

In 2009/10 there has been an increase in cases investigated through the safeguarding procedures; this confirms a trend over the past 6 years. Referrals for adults with mental health needs, learning disabilities and physical disabilities and sensory impairments have increased significantly. This is due to the Board's work in promoting greater consistency in reporting and recording of safeguarding concerns across the partnership. There has been an increase in referrals from family members and from friends and neighbours, indicating improved awareness of safeguarding in the wider community in Bromley.

The referral rate for older people appears to be stabilising following work undertaken by the Board to ensure the consistent application of BSAB procedures. This has included clarification of how self neglect cases should be reported. These BSAB procedures and a protocol with the London Ambulance Service clarify whether cases should be progressed as a safeguarding investigation or a community care assessment.

The most important aspect of safeguarding work is to ensure good outcomes for the service user. The statistical report includes information on the outcomes of investigations in terms of whether the abuse or neglect was substantiated or not. The Board has clarified the reasons why cases are not substantiated. The reasons for this can include: a lack of clear evidence, situations where there is conflict between family members and denial of any abuse or neglect taking place by the service user.

The report includes details of the measures put in place to ensure service users are protected. In many instances service users are protected through a change in their care arrangements or their living circumstances. The report also details the outcomes for the person who was alleged to have caused the harm, including action taken by the police.

Key Headlines

- An increase in the overall number of referrals investigated through the Bromley Safeguarding Adults Multi-Agency Procedures from 381 in 2008/09 to 443 in 2009/10. This is an increase of 16% in referrals from 2008/09.
- Almost half of all referrals this year were made by social care staff
- Around two thirds of all referrals relate to older people and the most common abuse category is neglect
- Around a third of referrals received during the year involved an element of alleged physical abuse, of which approximately 40% were fully substantiated.
- About a fifth of referrals received in 2009/10 involved an element of alleged financial abuse or neglect, of which around a third were fully substantiated.
- More than half of the alleged abuse reported during the year took place in the victim's home, of which around half was fully substantiated.

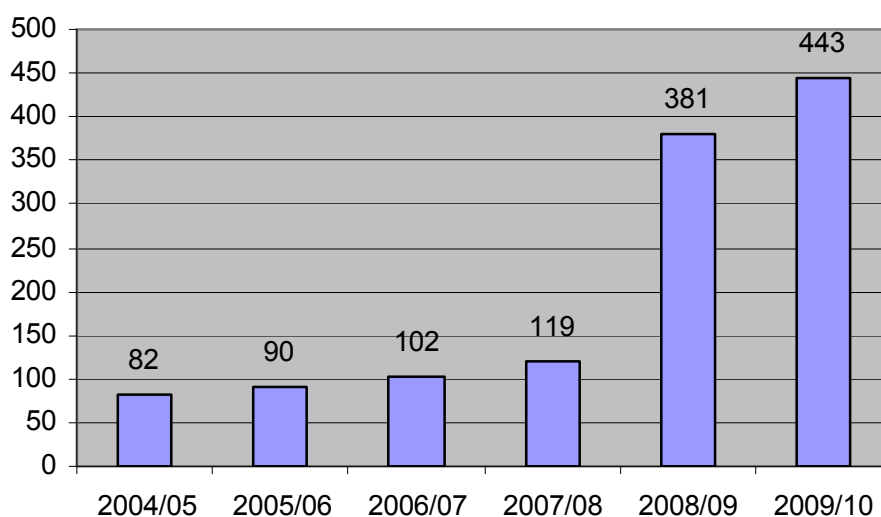
Referral data

Total referrals

As shown in chart 1, in 2009/10 there were 443 referrals which were investigated through the Bromley Safeguarding Adults Multi-Agency Procedures. This is an increase of 16% in referrals from 2008/09 and the sixth consecutive yearly increase. The graph below shows the referral trend for the last 6 years. The steep increase seen last year of 200% has slowed down, as expected, during 2009/10. Work to ensure awareness and reporting of adult safeguarding issues across the community will continue to remain a priority for Bromley Safeguarding Adults Board.

Chart 1

Total Safeguarding Referrals 2004 - 10

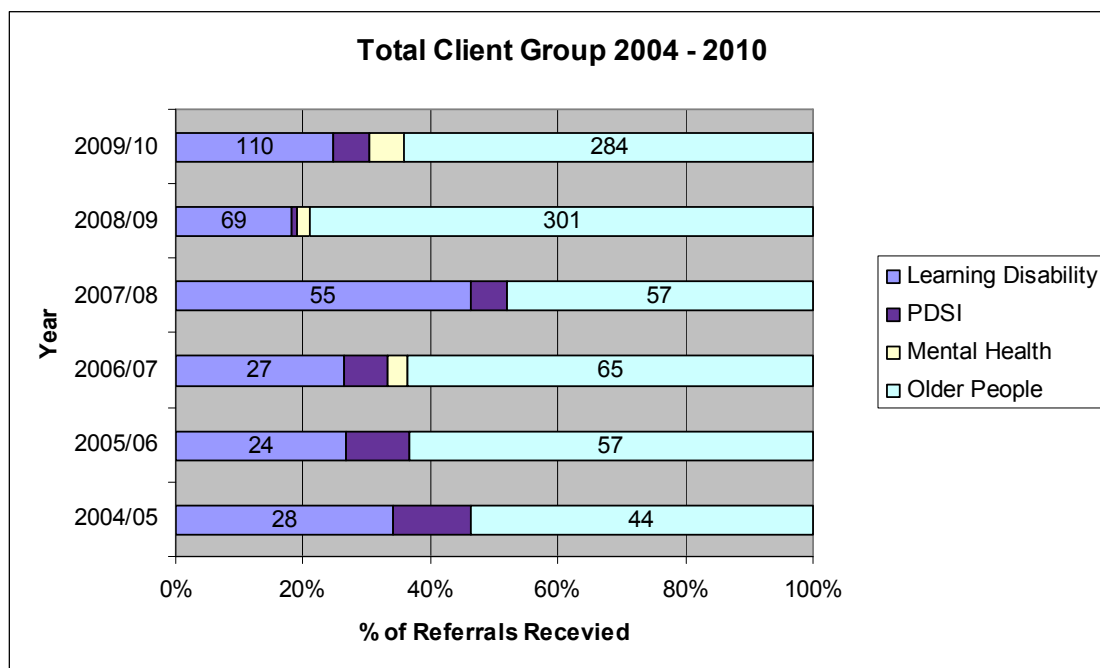


The rate of referral has changed between the client groups, with older people referrals decreasing slightly and referrals relating to service users with learning disabilities, mental health and physical disability and sensory impairment collectively having increased markedly.

Service user group information

Chart 2 illustrates how rates of referral have changed 2008-10 for the different client groups. Referrals for older people have decreased slightly, account for 64% of all referrals compared to 79% last year. Referrals relating to service users with learning disabilities, mental health needs and physical disability and sensory impairment needs have all increased.

Chart 2



In particular referrals concerning people with mental health needs have increased from 7 in 2008/09, to 24 in 2009/10. As identified in last year’s annual report, developments were needed with the mental health teams to ensure safeguarding alerts were being captured, and this work has been implemented.

Work has continued this year with Oxleas Mental Health Trust who have standardised their adult safeguarding recording procedures across Greenwich, Bexley and Bromley to ensure consistent practice. This work will be fully implemented by April 2011.

Learning disability referrals have continued to rise in 2009/10, this is due to the number of referrals concerning service user on service user incidents and an increase in reporting relating to out of borough care homes. This can be attributed with more providers making referrals following greater awareness raising such as training courses and specific safeguarding events. Providers are now also members of BSAB with 2 representatives from the care home provider forum and the domiciliary care provider forum.

The number of referrals for adults with a physical and or sensory impairment increased from 4 in 2008/09 to 25 in 2009/10. However, in 2008/9 the referral figures for this service user group were unusually low. The increase is attributable to more consistent reporting from health and social care staff in contact with this user group.

Types of abuse reported

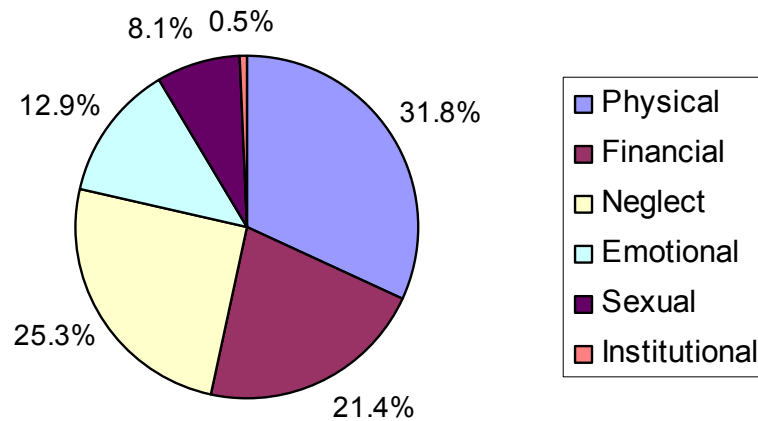
Chart 3 below shows in line with the last 2 years physical abuse, followed by financial and then neglect remain the three most frequent types of alleged abuse reported. (The 94 referrals where multiple abuse was identified have been included according to the primary abuse type).

Sexual and emotional abuse remains stable with a negligible decrease in institutional abuse.

However, older people are more likely to be subject to a referral for neglect (32%) or financial abuse (27%).

Chart 3

2009 - 10 Referrals by Abuse Category (n = 443)



Source of referrals

Chart 4 gives information on the source of referrals 2009-10. This year has seen some changes to the overall distribution of referral source, although the largest proportions remain similar.

Referrals from social care staff, including domiciliary care staff, residential and nursing care staff, social workers and care managers have seen a substantial increase with 60 in 2008/9 to 213 this year. There has also been a significant increase in the number of referrals received from family members 59 this year compared to 34 previously (73% increase).

The safeguarding referrals from the police this year saw an increase of 20% (12). The other category includes 38 referrals were received this year from a number of sources including voluntary organisations (18) education/ employment services (7) anonymous (5), post office/ bank workers (3) housing organisations (2), trading standards (1) and from the court of protection (1).

Referrals continue to be received from a wider variety of sources, which demonstrates raised awareness in the community; this is encouraging as 'safeguarding is everybody's business'.

Chart 4

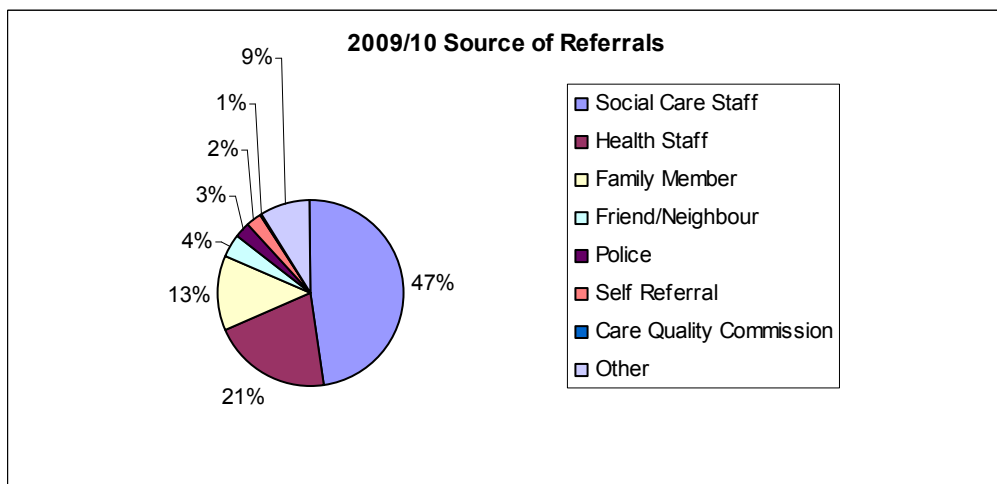


Table 1 gives detail of the safeguarding referrals made by health staff. Health safeguarding referrals have continued to be analysed and monitored to ensure referrals are received appropriately. The largest proportion of adult safeguarding referrals received from health came from hospitals, 38 (73%) and 28 (54%) were received from the London Ambulance Service (LAS) The LAS have a process for making referrals about vulnerable people to Bromley Council Adult Community Services. In accordance with a protocol agreed by BSAB in June 2009, 28 of these LAS vulnerable adults referrals met the threshold for investigation under the BSAB multi-agency procedures. A further 83 vulnerable referrals from the LAS were dealt with as community care assessments.

Table 1

Health Referrals	2009/10	%
Acute Hospitals	38	73%
London Ambulance Service	28	54%
Mental Health	10	19%
Primary Care Trust	8	15%
GP	6	12%
TOTAL	90	100%

Equality information

During 2009/10 an initial Equality Impact Assessment was undertaken on the implementation of the BSAB multi agency procedures, to determine if there had been any adverse impact on the equality groups related to age, disability, gender, race, religion, belief and sexual orientation.

The Equality Impact Assessment indicated there was too little evidence to evaluate adverse impact related to race, religion, belief or sexual orientation and an action plan developed to improve the collection of this data and information will be reviewed in March 2011.

Relationship of person alleged to have caused harm to the alleged victim.

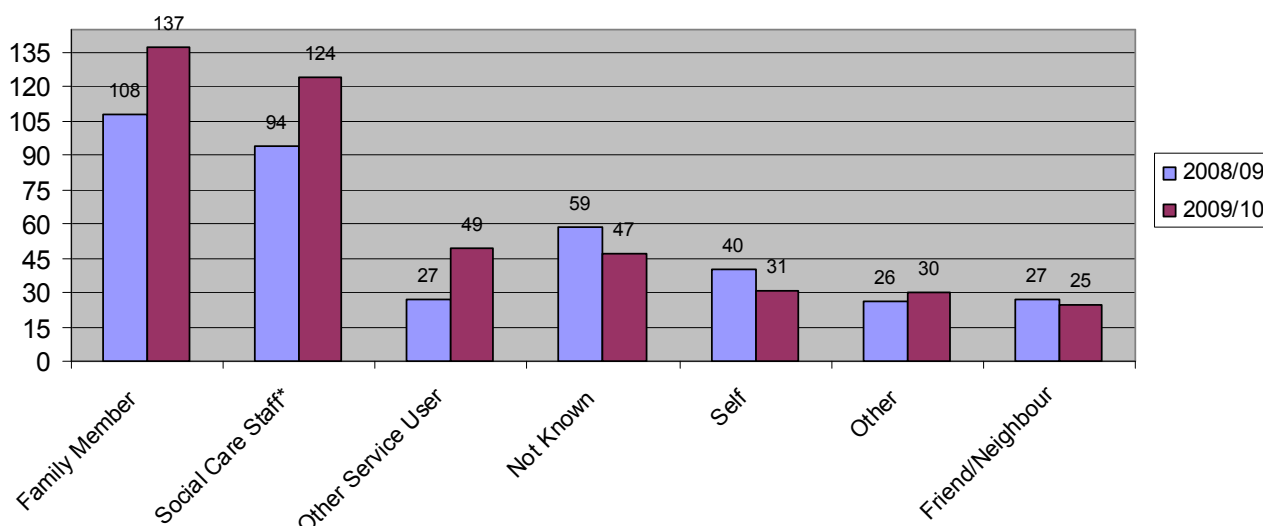
As shown in chart 5, in 2009/10 31% (137) referrals were received where the person alleged to have caused harm was a family member, compared to 28% (108) in 2008/09. There was also an increase of 32% concerning allegations against social care staff with 124 referrals received this year.

Allegations against other service users also rose with 49 referrals being made, an 82% increase on last year. This increase in referrals involving another service user is in line with the increase seen this year relating to clients with a learning disability and also with the increase in referrals concerning physical abuse. The majority of these incidents happen in care homes. It is important that such incidents are reported by services through the BSAB procedures to ensure that service users are safeguarded.

Through better reporting, the number of referrals where the person alleged to have caused harm is unknown, has decreased from 59 referrals in 2008/09 to 47 in 2009/10.

Chart 5

Relationship of person alleged to have caused harm to the alleged victim



The person alleged to have caused harm was more often a family member for referrals relating to older people whereas for the combined adult (LD, PDSI and MH) referrals the person alleged to have caused harm are more likely to be social care staff. For referrals relating to people with a learning disability the alleged perpetrator is more likely to be another service user.

Location of abuse

Table 2 illustrates changes in the location of abuse from 2008 -10. There is an increase of 44% of allegations relating to clients living in care homes, with an 11% increase relating to other places, including day centres and public places.

Included in this increase are incidents between service users and incidents that have taken place in care homes outside of Bromley, where Bromley has commissioned the service.

Table 2

	2008/09	%	2009/10	%	% diff
Own Home	253	66%	255	58%	1%
Care Homes	98	26%	141	32%	44%
Other*	30	8%	47	11%	57%
Total	381	100%	443	100%	16%

Service User Group

Analysis of the referrals shows that more allegations of abuse have taken place within a person's own home for both older people and the combined adult (LD, MH & PDSI) referrals

Learning disability referrals were the only group where this was different with the highest proportion (41%) of referrals showing that the location was more often a care home. Again

this can be attributed with more providers making referrals following greater awareness raising such as training courses and specific safeguarding events.

Outcome Data

Overall Analysis

443 cases were investigated under the adult safeguarding procedures in 2009/10 of these 344 (78%) have been concluded. Table 3 provides information on the outcomes of closed cases.

Table 3

	Older People	Mental Health	PDSI	Learning Disability	Total
Fully Substantiated	86	1	7	28	122
Partially Substantiated	11	0	1	2	14
Not Substantiated	104	0	5	35	144
Inconclusive	44	0	3	17	64
Total	245	1	16	82	344

Overall in 2009/10 40% of safeguarding referrals were either fully or partially substantiated compared to 55% last year and fewer were found to be inconclusive.

Work has been undertaken to look at the change in the number of cases that were unsubstantiated in 2009/10. From local analysis the reasons why cases have not been substantiated include:

- Lack of clear evidence of abuse
- Denial of abuse by the service user
- Conflict between family members about what has taken place, especially around financial abuse with claims and counter claims

Commentary

BSAB has undertaken work during the year to ensure greater consistency in the application of the threshold for beginning a safeguarding investigation. This has ensured, for example, that only those referrals from the London Ambulance Service where there is an identified risk of abuse or neglect are included in the safeguarding process. Additionally, BSAB clarified that safeguarding procedures should only be applied to self neglect cases when there were ongoing serious risks. During 2010/11 work will be undertaken to benchmark the outcomes from safeguarding referrals from similar authorities.

Of the 344 cases investigated and completed within 2009/10 referrals concerning neglect were the most likely to be fully or partially substantiated. 12 of the 28 these cases were categorised as self neglect and were received from the LAS in the first part of 2009/10 prior to the revised process put in place by BSAB in June 2009.

14 of the 28 substantiated (fully and partially) physical abuse cases where the abuse took place in a care home were people with a learning disability who had been physically abused by another service user.

(institutional abuse referrals = 2 cases per year).

Table 4

	2009/10	2008/09
Financial	33%	47%
Institutional	50%	100%
Neglect	52%	56%
Physical	40%	57%
Emotional	39%	60%
Sexual	39%	37%
Multiple	35%	62%

Specific Outcomes – service users

Analysis of the most common referral outcomes following investigation showed that a significant proportion were 'no further action', which can be linked to the number of unsubstantiated referrals where an investigation has confirmed there are no identified ongoing risks to the service user.

Where there are concerns about possible future risks of abuse 'increased monitoring' is the most likely outcome (16%) which includes examples such as heightened staff awareness within care homes and with domiciliary care workers or more frequent care management reviews for a prescribed period of time.

Around 10% of investigations into older people referrals have led to a new community care assessment which led to services and a further 11% led to an increase or change of care package.

Specific Outcomes – persons alleged to have caused harm

The most common outcome for the person alleged to have caused harm is 'no further action' and this links to the high number of unsubstantiated cases. The police have taken action in 43 cases and prosecution or formal caution in 2 cases.

In 35 cases the person alleged to have caused harm was removed from the property and in 20 cases disciplinary action has been taken against a member of staff.

Lessons learned from safeguarding investigations and actions

As a result of lessons learned and feedback from multi-agency partners the following actions have taken place to improve safeguarding arrangements:

In response to a complaint by a service provider, procedures have been developed to ensure that there is an appeals process for the outcome of safeguarding case conferences. This process will apply to anyone affected by the outcome of a safeguarding conference.

As a result of difficulties for social work trained staff in investigating complex health issues, the Primary Care Trust has ensured there is appropriate expertise available to assist investigators.

As a result of a dispute between agencies about the use of the safeguarding procedures and information sharing, a protocol and process for interagency disputes has been set up.

Following concerns from Adult and Community Services staff about their access to specialist police advice, a protocol was agreed between ACS and the Police to support joint work in complex cases.

Following a safeguarding investigation finding of emotional abuse and neglect by paid carers in a domiciliary care agency the agency, have set up improved monitoring arrangements for staff and service users.

Data analysis - specific work undertaken

Self-neglect cases

The adult safeguarding manager undertook a review of a those cases that had been through the safeguarding procedures and were classified as self-neglect.

Self-neglect was not included within the original guidance 'No Secrets' (2000) on multi-agency work with vulnerable adults. In Bromley, following a serious case review, the Board decided to include the category of self-neglect in its procedures. The definition in BSAB procedures is:

'When an individual is at significant risk because of their refusal of an assessment and/or intervention by statutory or voluntary organisations and the risks of serious injury or grave deterioration in health or exploitation by others is high'.

An analysis of referrals for self-neglect has shown a steep decline in safeguarding cases during the course of 2009/10, which is accountable to a revised process of responding to referrals from the London Ambulance Service agreed by the Board in June 2009.

Table 4

Quarter	1	2	3	4
Number of Self Neglect Cases	10	8	3	3

In addition, the close involvement of the consultant lead practitioners in the care management teams has ensured the safeguarding process for self-neglect cases is only initiated when the threshold outlined in the procedures is reached and multi-disciplinary assessment has been unable to address the unidentified risks.

From an analysis of recent data, safeguarding procedures in self-neglect cases are now being applied appropriately to those individuals who are at grave risk. Often these people challenge practitioners as they do not wish to receive services and are reluctant to form a working relationship. Such individuals are likely to be isolated in their communities and not in close contact with their families.

The Board is undertaking work to reduce the incidence of severe self-neglect in Bromley by seeking to ensure:

- High awareness amongst the public and across all agencies of how to involve statutory agencies
- Effective systems for assessing the mental capacity and/or mental health of individuals who self neglect
- A commitment to develop multi-agency protection plans for individuals who self neglect.

6. Quality Assurance

Quality assurance remains a high priority for safeguarding. This year the performance management framework for providers was developed, which defines the quality standards and the indicators for measurements for high quality outcomes and improvements by providers. Care practice in regulated provision is being monitored and improved through the quality assurance framework for providers. Providers are required to complete the self assessment template, and monitoring visits are scheduled throughout the year based on size of contracts and risk rating. In 2009-10, 32 visits were carried out. 12 Announced and 20 unannounced.

Management information is monitored each month. This includes safeguarding alerts and complaints by establishment and star rating. In addition, service users are visited by an independent visiting officer and invited to comment on the quality of service they receive, and any safeguarding issues. Outcomes for service users as a consequence of this initiative resulted in four safeguarding investigations.

Bromley Social Services Direct (BSSD), between April-March 2010 answered 1560 calls and made 1779. Each call was monitored, screened and filtered for safeguarding indicators for possible abuse. All BSSD staff were accredited in June 2009 to level 1 in BSAB adult safeguarding competence. This is an intermediate standard, which enables staff to respond to disclosure of abuse and be aware of how to preserve evidence, and be proficient in safeguarding inter-agency procedures. The staff have received further training delivered by the safeguarding team and is due for refresher training in 2010.

The progress of safeguarding investigations in relation to the stages of the procedure is monitored and reported each month. In June 2009, 150 safeguarding cases were audited and the results concluded all service users were appropriately safeguarded. This exercise was repeated in February 2010 with a sample of 20 cases which found, 100% of services users were appropriately safeguarded.

Quality assurance measures whether the threshold for a safeguarding investigation has been met. At the same time, every referral is screened by the safeguarding team. The consultant lead practitioners (CLP) support investigators and 62% of all active cases are reviewed for quality and risk by a CLP. In complex or uncertain cases the Adult Safeguarding Manager provides professional support and guidance.

Part B Training data and evaluation

7. Training delivery data

The Bromley Safeguarding Adults Board training strategy for 2009/11 is based on a competence framework for staff across agencies. The Board's training programme ensures that staff across agencies are able to effectively carry out their role in safeguarding adults. Staff progress through each tier of training relevant to their safeguarding role, and then apply their new learning before they access the higher level training. All courses are evaluated to ensure that there is continuous improvement.

The training competence framework is also used to assess the skills, knowledge and training needs of new staff, who have received safeguarding training as part of their previous employment. This assessment is carried out before undertaking adult safeguarding work.

During 2009/10 the multi-agency training programme delivered a series of 31 safeguarding training courses. The Adult Safeguarding Team has, in addition provided 16 training sessions and workshops tailored to the specific needs of 10 staff groups and 2 groups of Health and Social Care students. This has ensured:

- consistency in reporting and acting on adult safeguarding concerns across the partnership as evidenced by the increase in referrals
- safeguarding investigations have been undertaken by staff trained to the appropriate competence
- safeguarding cases are overseen by managers trained to the appropriate competence

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*Independent inspection of adult
and youth offending work*

HM Inspectorate of Probation

6th Floor, South Wing
Trafford House
Chester Road
Stretford
Manchester
M32 0RS

Tel: 0161 869 1300

Fax: 0161 869 1350

Mobile: 07973 264412

Email: julie.fox@hmiprobation.gsi.gov.uk

Dear YOT Manager/YOT Board Chair/Local Authority CE/CEOs Probation Trusts,

RE: Inspection of Youth Offending: Thematic Inspections 2010-11

I am writing to inform you of the topics for the four thematic inspections during this financial year. These are:

- Interventions (*HMI Probation lead*)
- Appropriate Adults and Local Authority beds (*HMI Constabulary lead*)
- Local Safeguarding Children Boards in Wales (*Care and Social Services Inspectorate Wales lead*)
- Transitions from youth to adult (*HMI Probation lead*)

This letter builds on the communication from the Chief Inspector, Andrew Bridges, in December 2008 relating to future arrangements and outlining that from April 2009 there will be two elements of the Inspection of Youth Offending work programme for the next three years – Core Case Inspection and Thematic Inspections.

Benefits of Thematic Inspections

The purpose of these inspections is to take an independent look at how you are responding to the issues locally, and how this area of work is being tackled nationally. We want to share and learn from the good practice that we find. Participating areas will get specific informal feedback but on publication this will be amalgamated and only good practice examples identified to any individual area. These inspections are small scale, will involve no more than one week of fieldwork in each area and in most cases will visit up to seven areas on each occasion. Hence **many areas will not be involved**. But, if you consider you provide good quality practice in an area of work above we would like to hear from you.

Action needed

I would be grateful if you would pass this letter on to all your partners, both statutory and voluntary and particularly those who may be directly involved in the relevant topics. Please include the chair of the Children's Trust and the Community Safety Partnership (or its equivalent) and the chair of the Local

Safeguarding Children Board and relevant staff at the local courts and probation services.

Interventions

This inspection will be led by HMI Probation with a small input from HMI Prisons. We will seek information from all Youth Offending Teams through a questionnaire prior to making final decisions about methodology. Following a pilot in July/August, fieldwork will take place in the autumn. Inspecting cases will feature in the methodology, along with other documentation requested in advance, and interviews with service users, staff, managers and strategic leaders/partners.

Appropriate Adults and Local Authority beds

Led by HMI Constabulary, this inspection will pilot its methodology in the autumn and undertake fieldwork during January-March 2011. A short questionnaire is being circulated to YOT managers with this letter. The final methodology will be determined after the questionnaires have been collated.

LSCBs in Wales

Led by CSSIW, this inspection will examine the Self Assessment and Improvement Tools (SAIT) returns that local boards completed earlier this year. A pilot will take place in the autumn and fieldwork will start from January 2011.

Transitions

This inspection will explore the transitions between youth offending teams and probation areas, seeking good practice. It will be led by HMI Probation, with planning during the early months of 2011 and fieldwork in the subsequent financial year.

Next steps

We will notify the relevant areas, including the pilot areas in due course when the methodology for each inspection has been finalised.

Should you wish to have further contact on any of the above, please email liz.calderbank@hmiprobation.gsi.gov.uk if before the end of July (as I am currently on sick leave) or, if after that date email me on julie.fox@hmiprobation.gsi.gov.uk or ring me: 07973 264412. If you would prefer to talk to the HMI Probation inspectors for each inspection, their details are outlined below:

Interventions

Joseph Simpson HMI Probation
joe.simpson@hmiprobation.gsi.gov.uk
07917 084764

Appropriate Adults

HMI Probation link:
jane.attwood@hmiprobation.gsi.gov.uk
07973 614573

LSCB Wales

HMI Probation link:
helen.davies@hmiprobation.gsi.gov.uk
07919 490420

Transitions

Nigel Scarff HMI Probation

nigel.scarff@hmiprobation.gsi.gov.uk

07766 422290

I look forward to contacting the chosen areas in due course.

Yours faithfully,

Julie Fox

Assistant Chief Inspector, HMI Probation

Cfi David Hassan (YJB), Michael Clarkson (YJB), Susannah Hancock (YJB), Heads of English Regions and Wales (YJB), Fergus Currie (CQC), Jen Walters (Ofsted), Ann Bateman (HIW). Maggie Turford (Estyn), Jeanette York (AC), Joseph Simpson (HMI Probation), Jane Attwood (HMI Probation), Helen Davies (HMI Probation), Nigel Scarff (HI Probation), Sharron Dixon (HMI Probation)

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BROMLEY COMMUNITY
ENGAGEMENT FORUM



ANNUAL REPORT
2009-2010

saferbromley
partnership

"Together we can make a difference"

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Bromley Community Engagement Forum
PO Box 34
Beckenham
Kent BR3 4ZN

Telephone/Fax: 020 8658 7168

Email: info@bcef.org.uk

Website: www.bcef.org.uk

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INTRODUCTION – The role of the BCEF

As part of its commitment to accountability and partnership with voluntary groups and Bromley's communities, the Metropolitan Police Authority and the Safer Bromley Partnership established the Bromley Community Engagement Forum in 2007.

The primary aim of the Forum is to hold the Safer Bromley Partnership to account for its actions in making Bromley a safer place to live, work, learn and play. If you have an issue, a complaint or just want to get your voice heard the Bromley Community Engagement Forum is the place to bring it.

We hold regular public meetings,, with topics changing each meeting – however there is always the opportunity to put written questions to the Safer Bromley Partnership. We provide them to the Partnership in advance so that they can pull together any information they need to answer the questions at the meeting.

The Partnership are also keen to ensure that the actions they take are responsive to the needs identified by the community, and use the Forum as a way of consulting with important groups and individuals across the Borough.

Our membership is drawn from the community who reflect the diversity of this borough.

BCEF has shared responsibility with the statutory partners who form the Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) known locally as Safer Bromley Partnership:

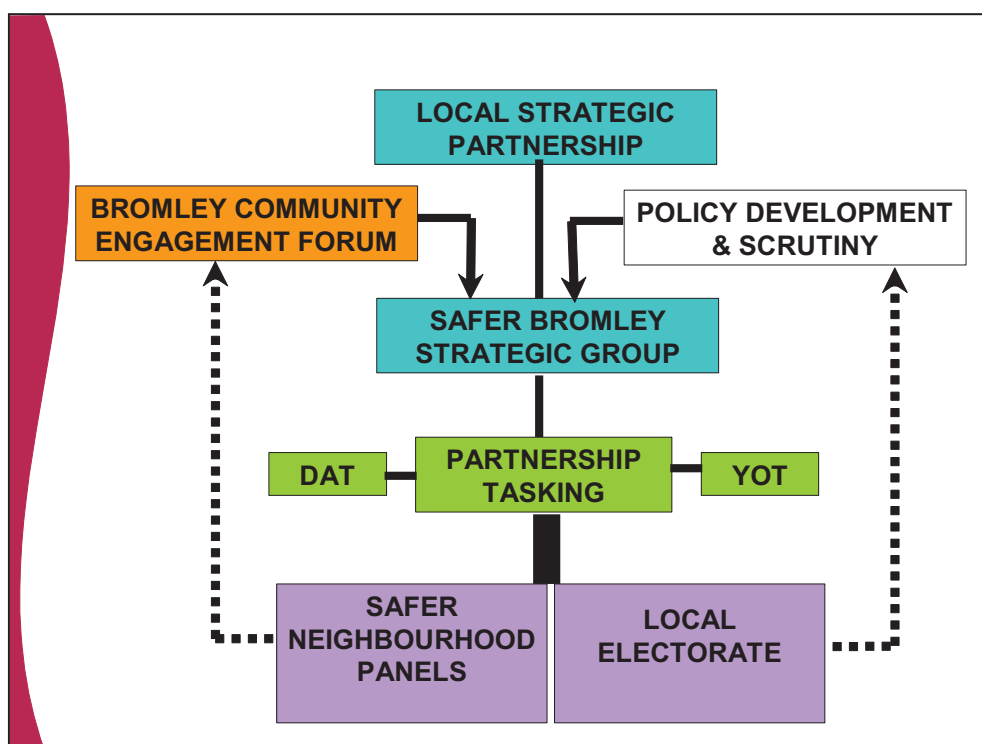
- Metropolitan Police Service (MPS)
- London Fire Brigade
- London Ambulance Service
- Metropolitan Police Authority (MPA)
- London Borough of Bromley (Council)
- NHS
- Affinity Sutton Homes
- Community Links
- Probation Service
- Magistrates Court
- Glades Shopping Centre.

Each partner has a statutory duty to cooperate in terms of policing and community safety, ensuring effective community engagement in community safety at Borough level. BCEF is there, on behalf of the community, to hold those partners to account for community safety work.

At local level in the London Borough of Bromley there are 22 Safer Neighbourhood Panels (SNPs) each representing a ward and comprising members of that ward community. BCEF is a natural link for SNPs to feed into. Issues and concerns raised, that have a borough wide impact, can then be shared with the MPA, the council and other partners.

BCEF Membership is drawn from SNPs and appropriate borough-wide communities of interest in Bromley. The emphasis on Community Engagement today is a more pro-active, dynamic and accountable process of cooperation and collaboration between the partners and local people in delivering a safer environment in which to live and work.

The following diagram shows the relationship of BCEF in the community structure.





**FOREWORD FROM
James Cleverly**

London Assembly Member for Bexley and Bromley, and borough link member of the Metropolitan Police Authority

I am very pleased to say that the Bromley Community Engagement Forum has had another extremely successful year. Whilst attendance levels are not the only measure of effectiveness, it is important to remember that a well-attended meeting is the precursor to successful community engagement, and the BCEF meetings have always attracted high numbers of people who clearly are keen to engage with a partnership that keep Bromley safe.

The success of the Safer Bromley Partnership also reflects well on the ongoing effectiveness of the BCEF as residents' concerns have gone a long way towards shaping the strategy of the council, police and the other members of the Partnership.

On a personal note, it has been particularly pleasing to see the youth engagement work of the BCEF continue this year, and the imaginative structure of this work has ensured Bromley's young people feel just as involved as the borough's adults.

The BCEF set the bar high last year, and it is good to see that they have continued to improve their performance.

James Cleverly



EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

Howard J Clark

As I put my thoughts in process to write this, I began to look back at what for me has been an amazing three years involved with the Bromley Community Engagement Forum! The opportunity to have two of those years as the chairman has been an opportunity I will remember for many years to come!

At a minor age of 24, I can honestly say leading a community engagement group in London is something members of my peer group will not have done, the experiences I have had, the lessons I have been taught and fundamentally, the people I have met and worked with have been immense and made each stage even more exciting!

So last year, we started with Sir Paul Stephenson, Commissioner of Metropolitan Police as guest speaker at our AGM. That in my eyes was the end of part one and the start of part two, so let's rewind to July 4th 2009!

The days after Sir Paul's visit were producing positive feedback from the AGM! The next few days past and we were a week later – Thursday July 9th – for me what I thought was going to be a normal day – changed the rest of my year!! Many of you will be aware I was involved in a car crash and spent the rest of the summer months out of the loop, but as a wise woman said “commanding from my hospital bed”. That day – I realised how you really don't know what is round the corner and how you really must make use of the opportunities life throws at you – and to test you!

I must thank my Executive and in particular Charles Griggs, Judith Cross, Tony Exeter and Amanda Evans for their support during this time – it really was appreciated.

Come September I was back – under doctor's orders to take it easy – although not so easy when you have a community engagement group to run! We were fast approaching our first outreach day. The way the BCEF engaged had changed and we wanted to hear first hand resident's views so we had a stall operating for the day in The Glades to hear what people thought about safety. Overall they felt safe – but burglary was a concern!!

And so Operation Bumblebee's comeback could not have been coming at a better time as our next public meeting was all about that and burglary prevention! A room backed with residents and members – all eager to hear tips on keeping their home safe!! It seems to be working!!

In between all this, our new Young Advisors were completing their training and becoming our first members of the Bromley Young Advisors, about to join the ward panels to express the views of young adults locally. I see great things from this group and thank them for their work so far!

December was all about Charitable Status and my thanks goes to Peter Toy for his hard work and support in this process – one I was glad we completed.

I was also off to Wormwood Scrubs - no not as an inmate – Jenny Coleman and I attended as guests of Only Connect, a charity which helps rehabilitate prisoners post leaving prison. We watched a modern day “A Christmas Carol” and on leaving the chapel where it was performed in the prison grounds, were greeted to falling snow - wondering if Wormwood was going to be our home for the night – thankfully not!!

And so January came – and Jenny Coleman and I were then invited to Bethlem Royal Hospital’s – River House to see the medium secure unit in operation! We were extremely impressed and now have a brilliant working relationship with the Bethlem staff, enhancing communication links and a wider understanding of forensic healthcare.

Our second outreach day was held on January 30th, in three locations across the borough, capturing the views of local residents, building our next public meeting in March

February – I am going to skip – it was another hospital month for me – but again forum business continued!

March I was back again and we held our second Safer Neighbourhood Panel Chair Social Night. An evening which was a huge success – sharing good practice and looking at where we, together can take the Safer Neighbourhood Panels for the future!!

And those views we captured on our outreach day in January concentrated on Road Safety – and my thanks to Elaine Beadle and her team for putting together a fantastic evening of information – raising awareness of keeping safe on the roads!

April saw our Youth Factor 2 conference return with a big bang – a resounding success – bigger and better than last year and my thanks to everyone involved for their hard work in putting together such a fantastic event for our 150 young adults – the adults of the future!

As your Chairman, I have attended the relevant meetings and events both locally and London wide to ensure the BCEF is represented over the past year. I am also a Director of London Communities Policing Partnership, the community engagement group umbrella organisation, holding the post of Finance Director.

The Safer Bromley Faith Forum, an organisation which launched last year to provide a better platform of representation to our faith leaders in Bromley continues to grow, with the launch of its new support card, providing information about the services available in Bromley.

This annual report for me and our AGM on July 12th is the end of Part Two. It’s the end of an era for me as I go on to pastures new. As I have said, leading such a fantastic organisation has been an opportunity I have relished and loved every minute of.

I must personally thank Amanda Evans for putting up with me for the past two years and standing by me as I worked to change the Forum into an organisation which can represent every resident in Bromley – there is still work to do – but we are getting there!

My thanks also go to Charles Griggs and his team at Bromley Police for their support – I have enjoyed working with them – they are a great force and I publically say – I feel safe in Bromley!!

My thanks also to the Safer Bromley Partnership too many to mention, but Colin Newman, Colin Bloom, James Cleverly, Paula Morrison, Tracy Pidgeon and her team at the London Ambulance Service for your support during my time as Chairman. The Partnership does a fantastic job and I hope this continues.

The Executive – every one of you – it's been a pleasure to lead you and work with you – your support and dedication to the BCEF is overwhelming and I have also made some good friends!!

And FINALLY – our members – thank you for your support to the BCEF and the work you do in your organisations. Without you, I know Bromley would come to a grinding stop. Your outstanding dedication knows no bounds and it has been a pleasure to work with you through Chairing the BCEF!

So this is it – here is to the start of part three

Best wishes,

HOWARD J. CLARK
Executive Chairman &
Director General

Bromley Community Engagement Forum
July 2010



DEPUTY CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

Judith Cross

After last year's AGM I took the position as Deputy Chair of the Forum, a role which required more involvement in the day to day running of the BCEF, in addition to my work with Safer Neighbourhood Panels (SNP) together with Youth and Criminal Justice groups. I have also stood in for the Chair of the Forum on a number of occasions.

Joint Action Groups (JAG) - In my role with respect of SNP's I attended a JAG meeting held by Hayes Safer Neighbourhood Team (SNT). Hayes at the time was the only Team to hold regular JAG meetings. My attendance was to determine whether this practise was something the BCEF felt we should be promoting across the Borough. Whilst there were many positives to the JAG and it worked well for Hayes, it was felt that most Panel meetings were sufficient to handle the normal routine problems occurring on the Wards.

Public Front Counters - at Biggin Hill, West Wickham and Orpington Safer Neighbourhood Offices are manned by Volunteers. In October 2009 it was brought to my attention that, due to a variety of circumstances, the volunteers were not receiving the support and direction they felt was necessary to carry out their role efficiently. Some resignations had taken place and the possibility that all these public counters could be closed was a real concern. Meetings were held with the Volunteers together with Senior Police Officers and Support staff. As a result a new programme of volunteer recruitment solely for these offices was undertaken. At our most recent meeting we had recruited 8 new volunteers and had put in place an improved support structure for them. Additionally, it was felt that because of the work the Front Counter Volunteers undertake in relation to community engagement, they should be offered a place within the BCEF. This has now been agreed. These Volunteers are exceptionally dedicated and play an important role supporting the police and the community, without whom the offices mentioned, will undoubtedly be closed to the public denying them the opportunity to produce documentation, report lost property etc. In such circumstances, members of the public would have been directed to either Bromley or Penge. If anyone wishes to be considered for a position as a volunteer please contact the BCEF.

Criminal Justice - The BCEF was invited to sit on the board of the Criminal Justice Unit. I have attended several meetings of this far-reaching and complex group. I was also able to view the new initiative called 'The Virtual Court' which aims to speed up first hearings and, in particular, improve the service given to victims and witnesses. It enables a defendant, who is charged and detained in police custody, to *appear* in a Magistrates' Court for a first hearing, whilst still physically located in the Police

Station. This reduces the time between defendants being charged with an offence to their first appearance at court from a few days to just a few hours in most instances. This is seen as important by victims, witnesses and the police. A Virtual Court combines the advantages of video conferencing technology with a secure on-line file collaboration space that allows case files to be shared electronically between the different agencies involved.

Panel Chairs' Working Social - After the success of this event last year a further event was arranged for March under the banner of "Raising your Panels' profile with your Community". The decision for this title was as a result of an Outreach Day undertaken by the BCEF, across the Borough. Many people knew about SNT's but almost all claimed they knew nothing about SNP's. The number of Chairs attending increased on the previous year and many ideas were discussed, views expressed and procedures swapped. Just as importantly Chairs were able to meet and discuss privately with each other over a splendid buffet. Suggestions and ideas were taken away from the meeting and shared with all who were unable to attend. One suggestion is in the process of being set up across the Borough. This will provide each SNP with a dedicated email address for the public to use as necessary.

Youth Conference – Our first Youth Conference in 2009 was a great success and we were keen to build upon that success and improve for 2010. I was involved in a number of meetings with the Bromley Youth Council (BYC) in order to gain a greater understanding of what the Bromley Young Adults (their chosen title at the Youth Conference year 2) wanted to get from our conference. The support and advice from the BYC was considerable and ensured, along with an enormous amount of teamwork from members of the BCEF, that the Youth Factor 2 event was a huge success. Work shops on Road Safety, (provided by LBB) Cyber Bullying and Mutual Respect (provided by BYC) were particularly notable. (Full details available).

Training & Support – I have attended training provided by the Safer London Foundation for members of SNPs. This was very informative and also helped identify a potential new Chair for a SNP that had for some considerable time been without a Chair. We provided some support and encouragement and as a result this person took the position of Chair and is moving the Panel forward into a strong and representative community group.

Following a request from a neighbouring borough, the Chair and I attended a meeting of their Engagement Executive together with their local police to give advice and relate some of our experiences. Although their Borough was dealing with their problems very effectively, albeit in a totally different way to ours, we were able to provide some advice on ways to improve their Community Engagement strategy. It was also useful to view another Groups' working practices.

Judith Cross
Deputy Chairman



BOROUGH POLICE COMMANDER'S REPORT

Chief Superintendent Charles Griggs

Now in my fourth year as your Borough Commander, I am very pleased to be able to contribute to the Bromley Community Engagement Forum's Annual Report. I believe we have an excellent Partnership and I am proud to serve the people of Bromley.

The last twelve months have been really challenging. Police and the Safer Bromley Partnership have worked tirelessly to meet our targets and objectives. Burglary had been rising across London. During the summer we ran Operation Demon, targeting an organised criminal gang who were involved in the theft of high value cars by stealing the keys from people's homes. We subsequently charged ten people with over 100 offences. Eight have already pleaded guilty to a conspiracy to steal motor vehicles as the result of the overwhelming evidence against them. The remaining two defendants await trial. We have arrested more burglars than ever this past year, and we have managed to stem the increase to just 6%. Bromley achieved the largest reduction in street robbery in the whole of London, down 25%, car crime fell significantly, down over 25%, Most Serious Violence was down almost 15%, Knife crime down 11.5%, and Serious Youth Violence down 9.3%. Overall crime in Bromley fell by 10%, that's over 2,500 fewer victims. But do all these measures make any difference? The Places Survey highlighted 87% of residents felt that Bromley was a safe place to live. Our own Public Attitude Survey showed 95% of people felt that police in their local area were doing a very good, good or fair job. 10 % of people surveyed said they were worried about anti-social behaviour in their area. Our User Satisfaction Survey showed 82% of victims were satisfied with the overall service they received from the police. Perhaps these measures are better indicators of how we are doing?

The Bromley Community Engagement Forum has played a huge part in raising community confidence. The Forum is becoming more representative, and is able to reach out to people in Bromley. The Forum achieved a tremendous coup last year, being the first to secure the attendance of the Commissioner, Sir Paul Stephenson, at one of its meetings. The Forum has continued to demonstrate its support for the efforts of the Partnership and is becoming more challenging in its role of holding Partners to account for performance. I have been particularly impressed with some of the high profile youth events; Biggin Hill Youth Day, and Youth Factor 2.

I would like to personally thank all the members of the BCEF who give up their time as volunteers to help us to make a difference, who hold us to account, and make sure we are doing what local people want us to do. I would also like to take the opportunity to thank Howard Clark for his excellent leadership of the Forum, from inception to where it is now. His energy and enthusiasm has been infectious. And it has been fun! I wish him every success in the future. I am confident that the new Chair person will inherit a Forum that is really going places. It will be a challenge for that person, but I offer them my full support.

I look to all members of the BCEF to be champions of community safety, and to be a conduit of communication and reassurance to our communities. Together we are strong, together we can make Bromley an even better place to live.

Charles Griggs
Borough Commander

BCEF's YOUTH CONFERENCE (30 APRIL 2010)
"YOUTH FACTOR 2"

On 30 April 2010 The BCEF held its second annual Bromley Youth Conference at Churchill Theatre. All LBB Secondary Schools were each invited to send 10 Year 8 students.

Students had the opportunity to participate in the following 3 workshops throughout the day:

Mutual Respect –For young people to gain new skills, knowledge and an understanding around what the word "respect" means. The workshop looked at issues of mutual respect, how to earn and give respect, how to challenge, appropriately, lack of respect. This involved looking at how respect is given and responded to with each other, adults, the wider community and private & public property, e.g. transport. In addition ALL young people who fully participated in the workshop had the opportunity to gain an AQA Unit Award - AQA unit awards are nationally recognised Entry Level qualifications. This Workshop was facilitated by Bromley Youth Services and our thanks to Jan Smith, Danni Gordon, Ruth Wood and their team.

Cyber Bullying: Definition of what is Cyber Bullying; ice breakers; Discussions/group exercise ; Interactive scenario. Facilitated by the Metropolitan Police Youth Partnership Unit and our thanks to Sergeant Ian Mann and his team.

Road Safety: looked at all aspects of road safety to encourage students to think about their surroundings and to be aware of how to keep safe on the roads, either as a pedestrian or using transport. In small groups, youths developed their own ideas as to how we can target vulnerable road users, with the option to make posters, come up with slogans or produce a small drama piece to get the message across. Facilitated by Bromley's Road Safety Team and our thanks to Elaine Beadle, Louise Shafi, Val and Rosie.

Additionally, students participated in a mock coroner's court, proceedings presided over by a genuine magistrate and a police officer giving evidence. This was based on a youngster stepping out into the path of a car whilst on her mobile phone. A very brave young lady from a local school then explained her real-life story. Thanks to Elaine Beadle and her team for running this.

VIP QUESTIONS: Attending teachers had the opportunity to question the leaders on a variety of issues and gain an understanding about how decisions are made. The leaders were also put on the spot to provide a vision for the future. The VIP guests were:

James Cleverly (London Assembly Member for Bexley and Bromley)
Chief Superintendent Charles Griggs (Metropolitan Police Borough Commander)
Andrew Holcombe (Fire Borough Commander)
Douglas Patterson (Bromley Council Chief Executive)
Stephen Carr (Leader of Bromley Council)

Arrangements will soon be under way for planning 2011 Bromley Youth Conference.

Students' comments:

I loved it.x

A brilliant day, thanks for organising it for us.

All aimed at us. X

A great day, and I loved the workshops. Cyber bullying was my best.x

Everybody is so friendly.

The whole day has been interesting.

Coroner's court too long.

Great learning experience, but could workshops be longer?

Wow!! x

Brilliant!! xx

It was alright, but wish we could have gone outside.

Could we do more sport based next time?

It was Informative and very interesting.

Fantastic day. I have had a problem with bullying on the internet and this helped me.

Excellent day, but better and more food please – more hot choice?

All aimed at children our age.

I found the entire day to be so well run, including the build up to the day with plenty of information available, running the event and the way that the students and teachers were made to feel so welcome. A lot of thought went into this process and it showed. The only suggestion is for next year could some students also be involved in the VIP questions.

A very interesting and useful day.

Everyone is friendly.

It was nice to see other students all joining in together.

I would like something about knife crime and gangs.

I loved everything about the day. Thank you.

Very well run, my students seem to be getting a lot out of today and I found it very useful too. Could mutual respect be longer as it is such an important issue?

I really enjoyed today and I've never been to a theatre before. xx

People are very friendly and nice.

I cried in the coroner's court. It was so believable I felt it was actually happening.

There was nothing on gangs. Can we have this one next?

Fun, but could the day be longer please so we could put in an extra session on gangs and how to avoid them and keep safe.

I liked that we weren't split up from our friends and we stayed together in the groups. It gave me more confidence.

I liked being given a cereal bar and a drink at the beginning. I didn't have time for breakfast and was starving.

Very informative and great fun.

I enjoyed cyber bullying. I know lots of people this happens to.

Mutual respect was my favourite cos a lot made sense and made me think about my actions. I'm going to try it on my mum.

Everything was great.

Road Safety was very informative.

Cool day. Thank you.

Mutual respect and cyber bullying were my favourites.

The room was very small and hot.

Thank you for all the bottles of water throughout the day.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

Three year Income and Expenditure Summary

Expenditure	2008/09 (actual)	2009/10 (budgeted)	2010/11 (bid)
Administrator			
• No. of hours per week	25	25	25
• Salary	£20,453.04	£20,453.04	£20,453.04
• On costs			
Accommodation			
• office	£1,000	£1,000	£1000
• meetings, events etc	£3,000	£3,000	£2000
Stationery; office supplies & equipment	£2,500	£2,200	£2200
Photocopying/document reproduction	£2,500	£2,500	£1200
Advertising/publicity	£11,600.40	£11,600.40	£7000
Other expenditure (please specify)	£6500.00	£6500.00	£6500.00
• Youth conference	£350.00	£350.00	£350.00
• Audit	£150.00	£150.00	£1000.00
• Travel	£500.00	£500.00	£500.00
• Biggin Hill Air Fair – youth event	£1,100.00	£1,100.00	£1000.00
• Young Advisors			£6600.00
• Outreach Support Work (One Year Contract)			
Total expenditure	£51,753.44	£52,353.04	£49,803.04
Income			
• Surplus/(deficit) brought forward			
• MPA grant	£50,000.00	£50,000.00	

BCEF ACCOMPLISHMENTS 1 January 2009 – 30 April 2010

1. We explored the suitability and effectiveness of holding public outreach days which enabled us to go out and meet the public and hard to reach groups and discuss local issues/concerns. We welcome partnership and member involvement and have worked with Victim Support to publicise their Domestic Violence campaign; Environment agencies to help promote street wardens scheme; PCT and Age Concern to raise awareness of health issues and keeping the older person safe in their home; Fire Brigade to promote home safety. At all times we work closely with the SNTs and SNPs to help raise their awareness with the public and route local issues to the relevant SNT. Any borough wide concern will be the theme for our next public meeting, eg an outreach day in September 2009 highlighted concern about burglary in the borough and so our theme for November's public meeting centred around Operation Bumblebee (burglary). Feedback was very positive and with such a huge attendance (86) we have agreed that it was a successful task and will continue this format into 2010. As part of our 30th Jan 2010 Outreach Day, we advertised our Older Persons Project and checking on a lonely neighbor, following on with our Operation Bumblebee Campaign.
2. Set up the Young Advisor Scheme in Bromley. Our aim is to encourage more Panels/ Teams to work closely with a Young Advisor. YA Training sessions have now been completed and we will hold regular meetings with them to discuss their progress and future objectives.
3. After our first successful Youth Conference in 2009, we held our 2nd Youth Conference on 30 April 2010. 3 workshops in 2009 were: knife and violent crime, Road Safety, Drugs and Alcohol. 3 workshops in 2010 were: Cyber bullying, Mutual Respect, Road Safety. All Borough secondary schools were invited to attend.
4. The BCEF Executive have formed internal policy groups to tackle our work programme (Service Level Agreement) and help raise our awareness in the community.
5. Held 2 very successful Safer Neighbourhood Panel Chair 'social' meetings: 3 February 2009 to discuss the Policing Pledge; 3 March 2010 to help promote Panels within their communities.
6. Working in partnership, instigated the first Multi Faith Forum in Bromley.
7. Biggin Hill Youth day last June. We compiled a questionnaire to assess youths views on community safety and this information was related to the relevant organisations. A lot of the youths were not aware of SNTs, nor the role of a PCSO. A raffle to win an Ipod was used to encourage youths to fill out a questionnaire. This year's Youth day will be on Friday 25 June.
8. Over Christmas we ran a highly publicised campaign on getting home safely when travelling late at night. We also explained the Taxi Marshalling scheme which is run in our town centres on a Saturday night and holidays.
9. We have recently been granted charitable status.

SERVICE LEVEL AGREEMENT – 2010/11 PROJECTED WORK PLAN

Milestones and Key Deliverables:

Milestone 1 Qtr (April – June 2010)

Bromley Youth Conference (30 April)
Executive meeting (25 May)
Public Outreach day n 16 June; action any concerns/local issues; raise awareness of SNTs.
Biggin Hill Youth Day (Friday 25 June)
To attend Policy Development and Scrutiny panel
Attendance at CDRP strategic group meetings
Consideration for appointment of Community Outreach Worker Post Holder
Administrators meeting (22 April)
Chairs Forum (6 May)
LCP2, CO19 AND CO5 FIREARMS EVENT (2 June)
Commissioner's meeting (17 June)

Milestone 2 Qtr (July - September)

AGM and public meeting on 12 July;
Outreach Day in September (borough wide concerns/issues will be fed back to November's meeting.
Executive meeting
To attend Policy Development and Scrutiny panel
Attendance at CDRP strategic group meetings
Administrators meeting (15 July)
Chair's Forum (22 July?)
Commissioner's meeting (16 September)

Milestone 3 Qtr (October - December)

Public meeting in November – theme will be based on the main issues raised at the public outreach day in September.
Executive meeting
To attend Policy Development and Scrutiny panel
Attendance at CDRP strategic group meetings
Safe travel campaign
Administrator's meeting (14 October)
Chair's Forum (28 October)
Commissioner's meeting (9 December)

Milestone 4 Qtr (January – March 2011)

Outreach day in January
Executive meeting / Away Day 2011
Public meeting in March - theme will be based on the main issues raised at January's outreach day.
Administrators meeting (13 January 2011)
Chair's Forum (10 February 2011)
Commissioner's meeting (17 March 2011)
BCEF's Youth Conference

Outlines for Safer Bromley Partnership Strategic Group membership

As the primary aim of the Bromley Community Engagement Forum is to hold the Safer Bromley Partnership to account in making our borough a safer place to live, work, learn and play, we are acutely aware that members seem to place the emphasis of crime and reduction mainly on the Police whereas it is a shared responsibility across the whole Partnership. Partnership members are listed below.

Partnership members:

Cllr Peter Morgan - LBB Portfolio Holder for Public Protection & Safety
Chief Superintendent Charles Griggs - Borough Police Commander
Andy Holcombe - Fire Services Borough Commander
Tracy Pidgeon – Ambulance Operations Manger
Paula Morrison - Bromley Primary Care Trust
Doug Patterson - Chief Executive LBB
Sue Cooper – Affinity Sutton Homes
Jean Levy - Community Links
Janett Brown - Probation Services
Colin Newman - Head of Community Safety
James Cleverly - Metropolitan Police Authority
Terry Rich - Director of Adults & Community Services
Ulanta Messeter - Magistrates Court
Howard Oldstein - Glades Shopping Centre
Simon Schutte – UK Border Agency
Rob Clarke – London Probation Service

BCEF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE 2009/10

Howard Clark, Executive Chairman & Director: Howard was appointed Executive Chairman in July 2008. He leads the organisation to ensure it is meeting its aims and objectives and provides a strategic overview of all the Forum's operations. Howard joined the Executive in 2007 and previously led the BCEF Youth Engagement Portfolio. Prior to joining the BCEF, Howard was Chairman of the London Borough of Bromley Friends Forum for Parks and Open Spaces for 3 years, working closely with 2000 volunteers across Bromley to maintain our green spaces.

In July 2009, Howard was also appointed to the Board of Directors of the London Communities Policing Partnership (LCP2), which is the umbrella organisation for community engagement groups around London. Howard has responsibility for the Finance Portfolio on the board.

Judith Cross, Deputy Executive Chairman & Director for Policing & Criminal Justice: Judith joined the BCEF Executive in July 2008 and was appointed Deputy Chairman in August 2009, with responsibility for the Policing and Criminal Justice Business Group. The group has responsibility for our work with Policing, including Safer Neighbourhoods, Criminal Justice, Safer Transport and citizen focus work. She previously held the post of Chair of Darwin Safer Neighbourhood Panel and has been involved in a number of initiatives to pioneer safety within Bromley and London.

Judith is a Director with responsibility for Policing and Criminal Justice on the board

Peter Toy, Deputy Executive Chairman & Director of Community Engagement: Peter joined the BCEF Executive in 2007 and was appointed Deputy Chairman in 2008. Peter has chaired and been involved in a number of community organisations within Bromley over the years and is also Chairman of Clock House Ward Safer Neighbourhood Panel. Peter has responsibility for Community & Local Government.

Peter is a Director with responsibility for Community Engagement and Quality Control on the board

Jenny Coleman - Director of Communications: Jenny joined the Executive in 2007 and has responsibility for our public relations portfolio, which includes promoting the work of the forum, how we deliver our messages and ensuring our material is up to date with information. Jenny works with all the Executives in their project delivery. She also is Chairman of Penge and Cator Safer Neighbourhood Panel.

Jenny is a member of the board of Directors with responsibility for Communications.

Michael Lever - Director of Finance: Michael was appointed BCEF Treasurer in 2008. Michael oversees our budget management and has been working with the BCEF since its establishment in 2007. He is an active member of the community and brings a wealth of business experience to the Executive Board.

Michael is Director of Finance to the Board.

Tony Exeter Assistant Chairman for Young People: Tony, previously Chairman of the LBB Residents' Federation, joined the BCEF Executive in January 2009 and was appointed Assistant Chairman for Youth in March 2009. Tony leads on behalf of the Chairman the Youth Engagement business group and has been involved in a number of Youth Engagement projects in Bromley, including Assistant Chairman for Youth at the Friends Forum for Parks and Open Spaces.

Fiona Roache - Executive Member for Young People Fiona joined the BCEF in 2008 and has been involved in the Youth Engagement Team. In 2009, Fiona became Advisor to the Executive on Young People with Mental Health and following our July AGM, joined the Executive as member for Young People. Fiona brings a wealth of experience to the team.

Lulu Pearce - Executive Member for Diversity & Outreach Chairman of the Community Advisory Group in Bromley, Lulu joined the Executive in 2009, prior to this acting as an advisor to the Executive on Diversity. Lulu works within the borough on engaging with ethnic minority groups. Lulu's portfolio with the BCEF also oversees the Safer Bromley Faith Forum. Lulu has also been involved with Lewisham Police Consultative Group.

Nell Riehl - Executive Member for Community Safeguarding Nell was appointed to the BCEF in 2007. Providing a valuable input to the Executive, Nell was appointed Portfolio Assistant for Communities and Policing in 2008. In 2009, Nell became Executive Member for Community Safeguarding in Bromley and her portfolio includes our work with Older People and Safety in the home.

Mahmood - Executive Member for the Environment Appointed in 2007 to the Executive, Mahmood is an executive member, providing a valuable support to the team. Mahmood oversees our work with promoting safety in parks and green spaces and the countryside.

John Bruce - Executive Member for the Voluntary Sector John is actively involved in a number of organisations in Bromley. He is a trustee of Community Links and also Chairman of Bickley Safer Neighbourhood Panel. John joined the Executive as an advisor for community links and following the July AGM in 2009, he became Executive Member with responsibility for the Voluntary Sector portfolio.

Irving Radnor – Irving was recently appointed as an advisor to the BCEF Executive Committee on disability policies.

Terry Belcher – Terry recently retired as chair of Neighbourhood Watch Association and stepped down from the BCEF Executive. Terry was the Executive member for Health.

Amanda Evans – Operations Manager with the responsibility of overseeing all day to day business as well as supporting the Leadership Team in the delivery of the Service Level Agreements. Amanda is also the Chairman's Executive Assistant.

BCEF LIST OF MEMBER ORGANISATIONS

- 1 x LBB Residents Federation
- 22 x SNP Chairs/Panel representative
- 1 x Multi Faith Group
- 1 x Bromley Neighbourhood Watch Association
- 1 x Community Advisory Group
- 1 x Age Concern Bromley
- 1 x Bromley Youth Service
- 1 x Somalian Community
- 1 x Bromley Victim Support
- 1 x Women's Aid
- 1 x Mental Health
- 4 x BPCCG
- 1 x Business Link
- 1 x LGBT
- 1 x Independent Custody Visitors Panel
- 1 x Oak View (a medium secure unit for adolescents with mental health problems)
- 1 x Penge Partners
- 1 x Advocacy First
- 1 x Road Safety Committee

New member applications for July 2010:

Biggin Hill Airport
Met Police Volunteers

ALL FORUM MEETINGS ARE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

Membership is drawn from borough wide communities of interest in Bromley. We are always looking to increase our membership and to ensure we are fully representative of the community. If your organisation is interested in joining, please contact the Operations Manager: 020 8658 7168; Email: info@bcef.org.uk

USEFUL PHONE NUMBERS

Police, Fire, Ambulance (In an Emergency only)	999
NHS Direct	0845 4647
Bromley Borough Police	0300 123 1212
Bromley Community Engagement Forum	020 8658 7168
Crime Stoppers	0800 555 111
Bromley Council	020 8464 3333
Graffiti Removal	020 8313 4557
Neighbourhood Watch	020 8721 4511
Victim Support Bromley	020 8776 7071
Princess Royal University Hospital	01689 863000
Beckenham Beacon	01689 863000
Orpington Hospital	01689 863000
Bromley Primary Care Trust	01689 853339

Safer Neighbourhood Teams:

Bickley	0208 721 2610 (office); 07920 233 852 (mobile)
Biggin Hill	0208 721 2820 (office); 07880 783 736 (mobile)
Bromley Common & Keston	0208 721 2607 (office); 07920 233 855 (mobile)
Bromley town Centre	0208 721 2859 (office); 07887 826 502(mobile)
Chelsfield & Pratts Bottom	0208 721 2605 (office); 07920 233 857 (mobile)
Chislehurst	0207 161 9254 (office); 07920 233 850 (mobile)
Clockhouse	0208 721 2615 (office); 07920 233 847 (mobile)
Copers Cope	0208 721 2772 (office); 07766 804 406 (mobile)
Cray Valley East	0208 721 2821 (office); 07880 788 942 (mobile)
Cray Valley West	0208 721 2611 (office); 07920 233 851 (mobile)
Crystal Palace	0208 721 2604 (office); 07920 233 858 (mobile)
Darwin	0208 721 2603 (office); 07920 233 859 (mobile)
Farnborough & Crofton	0208 721 2606 (office); 07920 233 856 (mobile)
Hayes & Coney Hall	0208 649 3548 (office); 07843 065 882 (mobile)
Kelsey & Eden Park	0208 721 2616 (office); 07920 233 846 (mobile)
Mottingham & Chislehurst North	0208 721 2889 (office); 07880 781 483 (mobile)
Orpington	0208 284 8085 (office); 07766 804 412 (mobile)
Penge & Cator	0208 649 3541 (office); 07843 065 880 (mobile)
Petts Wood & Knoll	0208 721 2609 (office); 07920 233 853 (mobile)
Plaistow & Sundridge	0208 721 2613 (office); 07920 233 849 (mobile)
Shortlands	0208 721 2614 (office); 07920 233 848 (mobile)
West Wickham	0208 721 2608 (office); 07920 233 854 (mobile)

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