

saferbromley partnership

Contact for this Agenda: Kerry Nicholls
Tel: 020 8313 4602
E-mail: kerry.nicholls@bromley.gov.uk
London Borough of Bromley
15 March 2011

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)
Judith Cross, (Bromley Community Engagement Forum)
Nigel Davies, (LBB Director, Environmental Services)
Clive Davison, (LBB Assistant Director, Public Protection)
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)
Selene Grandison, (SE London Probation Service)
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 24 MARCH 2011 at 10.00 am

A G E N D A

- 1 INTRODUCTIONS / APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE
- 2 MINUTES OF LAST MEETING / MATTERS ARISING (Pages 3 - 10)

- 3 **PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT REPORT (QTR 3)** (Pages 11 - 16)
- 4 **UK BORDER AGENCY (PRESENTATION)**
- 5 **STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT 2011/12** (Pages 17 - 28)
- 6 **SAFER BROMLEY PARTNERSHIP BUDGET 2011/2012** (Pages 29 - 44)
- 7 **HOME OFFICE CONSULTATION - MORE EFFECTIVE RESPONSES TO ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR** (Pages 45 - 80)
- 8 **PREVENT GRANT 2010/11** (Pages 81 - 82)
- 9 **SUSTAINING DOMESTIC ABUSE ADVOCACY PROJECT** (Pages 83 - 86)
- 10 **BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL**
- 11 **YOUTH OFFENDING TEAM UPDATE**
To Follow
- 12 **REPORTS FROM SUB-GROUPS**
(Tactical Group Report, DAT Report, Arson Sub Group Report and Bromley Community Engagement Forum) – (Verbal reports)
- 13 **INFORMATION ITEMS**
 - a **BROMLEY COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT FORUM MINUTES - 27/01/11**
(Pages 87 - 94)
 - b **STOP AND ACCOUNT CONSULTATION**
- 14 **ANY OTHER BUSINESS**
- 15 **MEETING SCHEDULE 2011/12**
Proposed meeting dates for 2011/12:

10.00am, Thursday 2nd June 2011
10.00am, Thursday 22nd September 2011
10.00am, Thursday 15th December 2011
10.00am, Thursday 22nd March 2012

.....

	<p>http://www.keysurvey.co.uk/survey/339166/19e4/ or views could be e-mailed to Julian Hurst at julian.hurst@met.police.uk.</p> <p>The Chairman highlighted the need to ensure the Chairman of the Safer Neighbourhood Panels contributed to the review and Judith Cross suggested that the Bromley Community Engagement Forum facilitate a meeting with the Chairmen to consider the proposals in more detail. The Borough Commander would also attend the next meeting of the Bromley Community Engagement Forum to present the proposed model to Bromley residents.</p> <p>Sarah Walker emphasised the value of the Safer Neighbourhood policing model, but noted that some boroughs might benefit from a model based on 'natural neighbourhoods' rather than wards.</p> <p>The Chairman agreed to provide a response to the consultation on behalf of the Safer Bromley Partnership.</p> <p>It was AGREED that the update be noted.</p>	<p>Partners</p> <p>JC</p> <p>The Chairman</p>
<p>5</p>	<p>POLICE UPDATE - OPERATION SALSA</p> <p>The Borough Police Commander gave an update on 'Operation Salsa' which had been launched in November 2010 to target suppliers of Class A and B drugs across the Penge and Cator and Crystal Palace wards. Eight prominent suppliers of Class A and B drugs had been charged to date, with a significant amount of cash and drugs recovered.</p> <p>Further phases of 'Operation Salsa' were planned, with work going ahead to target licensed premises, stations and other locations where suppliers of Class A and B drugs operated. The 'Enough is Enough' publicity campaign had also been launched.</p> <p>In response to a question, the Borough Commander confirmed that approximately 10% of those charged at Bromley Police Station were charged in relation to drugs offences, and that the majority of these offences were for possession.</p> <p>Elayne Stewart confirmed that the Youth Offending Team offered specialist support for those young people identified as having substance misuse issues.</p> <p>It was AGREED that progress be noted.</p>	<p>Action</p>
<p>6</p>	<p>UK BORDER AGENCY</p> <p>The presentation was deferred until the next meeting of the Safer Bromley Partnership.</p>	<p>Action</p>
<p>7</p>	<p>LICENSING POLICY</p> <p>Paul Lehane, Head of Food Safety, Occupational Safety and Licensing, gave a presentation on the work of the Licensing Team across Bromley.</p>	<p>Action</p>

	<p>The Licensing Act 2003 placed a duty on the Council to promote licensing objectives to prevent crime and disorder and public nuisance, ensuring public safety and protecting children from harm. Key changes that had recently been made to the Council's licensing policy included the endorsement of a "Challenge 25" policy to reduce underage sales and the inclusion of guidance on drugs. The role of Councillors had also been expanded to enable Ward Councillors to apply for a review in instances where licensing conditions may have been breached.</p> <p>The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Bill would give Local Authority and the Primary Care Trust a role as 'responsible authorities' in future, enabling the organisations to make objections to licensing applications. There would also be no vicinity test, allowing any interested party to object to an application.</p> <p>Judith Cross queried the level of evidence required for residents to object to a licensing application. Paul Lehane confirmed that objections could be made in relation to the Council's licensing objectives, such as protecting children from harm. Evidence was only required if a resident wished to challenge an existing license.</p> <p>It was AGREED that the presentation be noted.</p>	
8	DRUG ACTION TEAM ANNUAL REPORT	Action
	<p>Consideration was given to the Drug Action Team Annual Report. Dave Prebble, Borough Partnership Manager confirmed that the key priorities for Bromley for 2010/11 would centre on rigorous enforcement action against dealers and drug users, identifying and directing drug users into appropriate treatment, ensuring young people were aware of the consequences of drug and alcohol misuse and delivering value for money services.</p> <p>A range of partner activities had been identified to support the delivery of these priorities. There would also be an emphasis on preventative work and increased value for money of service provision.</p> <p>The need to monitor the success of drug treatment services was highlighted and Dave Prebble confirmed that 80-90% of those completing the 12 week treatment were abstinent, and that monitoring processes had been put in place to ensure people remained drug-free after 6 months.</p> <p>Work to identify those in need of drug treatment services at Bromley Police Station was continuing, and entry into treatment could be made a condition of bail or of a police caution. Where possible those dealing drugs were held in custody.</p> <p>The Chairman queried the proportion of offenders who were also drug users. Dave Prebble confirmed that drug testing of offenders was not undertaken in the Borough, however information on the levels of 'trigger offences' for drug use across the Borough would be provided to the next meeting of the Partnership. The Police would also obtain results from other Boroughs where drug testing was</p>	CN DP

	<p>undertaken as a matter of course, to indicate the proportion of offenders in other Boroughs who were identified as drug users. Claire Lynn, Strategic Commissioner, Mental Health confirmed that from January 2011 those going into drug treatment services would not face immediate changes to their benefit entitlement, removing a barrier to entering treatment.</p> <p>It was AGREED that the Drug Action Team Annual Report be noted.</p>	
9	YOUTH OFFENDING TEAM ANNUAL REPORT	Action
	<p>Consideration was give to the Youth Offending Team Annual Report. Elayne Stewart highlighted that the Centre for Social Justice had recently published a Green Paper on Criminal Justice and Addiction which would impact how youth justice was delivered into the future, with a focus on early intervention. An ongoing issue for the service was finding appropriate activities for restorative justice, and Elayne Stewart asked partners to identify any potential projects that could be undertaken by young offenders. There continued to be a substantial number of volunteers who supported Referral Order Panels and the Youth Offending Team mentoring project, and a dedicated website had been launched to provide information and guidance to those interested in mentoring young offenders.</p> <p>It was AGREED that the Youth Offending Team Annual Report be noted.</p>	All Partners
10	REPORTS FROM SUB-GROUPS	Action
	<p><u>Tactical Group Report</u> – The Deputy Borough Commander reported that the Police were continuing to achieve a reduction in crime across the Borough, including a 16% reduction in burglary, and would continue to target prolific offenders and provide crime prevention advice to Bromley residents. Total notifiable offences had reduced by 10% across the Borough, but ‘drive outs’ from petrol stations continued to be a concern, particularly along major routes out of the borough. To tackle this, the Police were working with petrol station managers on a range of crime prevention initiatives. A crime reduction initiative had also been launched which saw 1,000 homes in the Beckenham area issued with a forensic liquid called SmartWater, which could be used to mark valuables such as jewellery and electrical items.</p> <p><u>Arson Sub Group Report</u> – Andy Holcombe was delighted to announce that the Arson Sub Group had been awarded a special achievement award following the achievement of a significant</p>	

	<p>reduction in the number of deliberate fires across the Borough. The work of the Arson Sub Group had been recognised as an example of good practice, and demonstrated how strong partner working could deliver a sustained improvement across the Borough.</p> <p>Paula Morrison highlighted work undertaken by the Fire Service in training frontline social workers to identify clients who were particularly vulnerable in case of fire. A number of residents had been identified and the Fire Service had been able to introduce safety measures into their homes, such as smoke detectors.</p> <p><u>Bromley Community Engagement Forum</u> – Judith Cross confirmed that the next public meeting of the Bromley Community Engagement Forum would be at 7.00pm on Thursday 27th January 2011 at Bromley Town Football Club. Bromley LINK had recently joined the Bromley Community Engagement Forum and representatives of two faith groups had also expressed an interest. The Bromley Youth Conference would be held on 23rd March 2011.</p>	
11	<p>PUBLIC PROTECTION AND SAFETY PDS COMMITTEE SCRUTINY FORTHCOMING MEETING THEME - ALCOHOL AND COMMUNITY SAFETY</p> <p>The Head of Community Safety informed partners that the Safer Bromley theme of the meeting of Public Protection and Safety PDS Committee on 1st February 2011 would be alcohol and community safety, with a focus on alcohol and violent crime. Representatives of service areas that contributed to this theme would be invited to a pre-meeting in January 2011.</p> <p>It was AGREED that the theme be noted.</p>	Action
12	<p>INFORMATION ITEMS</p> <p>(a) The Managing the Public Realm (Orpington) meeting minutes – 22nd November 2010 had been circulated for information. A meeting to update partners on the progress of the action plan would be held in June 2011.</p> <p>(b) The LGA Briefing on the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Bill 2010 had been circulated for information. The Head of Community Safety confirmed that the impact of this Bill on Bromley would be considered at the next meeting of the Safer Bromley Partnership.</p>	Action
13	<p>ANY OTHER BUSINESS</p> <p>(a) Paula Morrison referred to the recent publication of the NHS and Public Health White Papers and highlighted the impact these would have on the way health services were delivered.</p>	CN
		Action

	<p>Judith Cross noted that the Bromley Community Engagement Forum would be considering the impact of new policies resulting from these papers in due course.</p> <p>(b) Andy Holcombe informed partners that the Biggin Hill Air Show would not be held in Summer 2011, although the Biggin Hill Youth Day would go forward. Residents of Biggin Hill would have the opportunity to attend a community event. A charity aircraft pull was being arranged for May 2010, and teams from partner organisations across the borough would be given the opportunity to compete.</p> <p>(c) Colin Newman informed partners that the Safer Bromley Partnership Awards 2010 had been postponed due to adverse weather conditions, and would now be held on 26th January 2011.</p>	
14	DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING	Action
	<p>All Meetings start at 10.00am unless otherwise notified.</p> <p>24th March 2011</p>	

The Meeting ended at 11.55 am

Chairman

This page is left intentionally blank

Meeting:	Safer Bromley Partnership Strategic Group
Date:	24 March 2011
Subject:	Performance Management Report 2010/2011 – Qtr 3
Author:	Colin Newman, Head of Community Safety colin.newman@bromley.gov.uk

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report is presented in order to update the Strategic Group of the Safer Bromley Partnership on the performance achieved against the targets set in the three year Community Safety Strategy 2008/2011. The information contained within the attached spreadsheet relates to the position recorded at the end of December 2010 (Quarter 3).

2 RECOMMENDATION

- 2.1 The Strategic Group is asked to

- Note the performance information contained within the report, and
- 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 3 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. 2010/2011 represents the final year of the three year existing Community Safety Strategy. There are no proposals to develop a further three year strategy, the emphasis instead now being on the production of an annual Strategic Assessment (Agenda Item 5) and associated Control Strategy and performance regime.
- 3.2 The positive progress that has been made in reducing crime and disorder over the past three years continues to be demonstrated in the performance against targets. The sustained reductions in Serious Acquisitive Crime and Serious Violent Crime, Criminal Damage and gun and knife related crime are all reassuring. The positive work in relation to Domestic Abuse also continues to provide benefits and the figures for problematic drug users in treatment are also reassuring. In relation to targets where Partners will be keen to receive an update, the following Red indicator is noted:

- Percentage of young offenders in suitable education, employment or training.

3.3 Those targets that have been assessed as “Amber” are listed below:

- Levels of Assault with Injury (and per 1,000 population rate)
- Number of clients accessing Domestic Violence One Stop Shop
- Domestic Abuse Training attendance
- Numbers of young offenders receiving custodial sentence

	SBP				10/11	Q1	Q2	Q3	Status	Source
	LAA	Dash	AWOT	Performance Indicators 2010/11	Target	Actual	Actual	Actual		
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	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	TBC	TBC		Road Safety
3	NI 48			Reduce the number of children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents	13	TBC	TBC	TBC		Road Safety
4				Percentage of Safer Neighbourhood Wards with established Safer Neighbourhood Panels.	100%	100%	100%	100%		Met Police
5				Ensure that 100% of Neighbourhood Panels include representation of local residents	100%	100%	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		8.17% Jul '09-Jun '10				Probation
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	61	52		Met Police
10	NI 20			Reduce Levels of Assault With Injury	1780	487	447	460		Met Police
11			N120	Number of assaults with less serious injury' offences per 1,000 population	5.94	1.61	1.48	1.52		Met Police
12			L1301	Increase the conviction rate for domestic violence perpetrators by 12% over three years.	40%	61%	63%	60%		DV Advocacy
13			L1303	The incidents of domestic violence leading to sanction	47%	45%	62%	60%		Met Police
14			L1302	The incidents of domestic violence reported	3400	979	1663	3117		Met Police
15				Arrest Rate for Domestic Violence	77%	78%	79%	80%		Met Police
16				Number of clients accessing the Bromley One-Stop Shop for DV	600	190	119	89		DV Forum*

	LAA	SBP Dash	AWOT	Performance Indicators 2010/11	10/11 Target	Q1 Actual	Q2 Actual	Q3 Actual	Status	Source
17				Numbers of victims using Sanctuary Scheme	55	21	53	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		55			DV Forum
21	NI 29			Reduce Gun Crime Rate PSA 23	71	20	16	14		Met Police
22	NI 28			Reduce Serious Knife Crime Rate	269	66	67	74		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	1214	1497		Met Police
26			N16	Number of serious acquisitive crimes per 1,000 population	18.47	4.52	4.01	4.94		Comm Safety
27			Local	Instances of criminal damage	3248	769	697	654		Met Police
Reduce levels of youth crime and victimisation										
28	NI 45			90% of young offenders in suitable education, employment or training	90%	78%	79%	72%		YOT
29				Reduce year on year by 2% the number of first time entrants to youth justice system	199	43	30	38		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%	7%	6%		YOT
Reduce levels of anti-social behaviour and nuisance										
31				% of ASBOs where there is a detected breach in conditions	20%	11%	12.5%	7.1%		LBB ASB Unit
32				% of identified actionable breaches in conditions that result in court action	95%	100%	100%	N/A		LBB ASB Unit
33				% of applications for ASBOs made to court resulting in ASBO imposed	95%	100%	N/A	N/A		LBB ASB Unit

	LAA	SBP Dash	AWOT	Performance Indicators 2010/11	10/11 Target	Q1 Actual	Q2 Actual	Q3 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	TBC	452		DAT
35				Increased % of drug users retained in treatment for 12 weeks	TBC	TBC	TBC	80%		DAT
36	NI 39			Decrease Alcohol-related harm hopsital admission rates PSA 25						DAT
37	NI 38			Decrease the drug-related (Class A) offending rate PSA 25						DAT

This page is left intentionally blank

Meeting:	Safer Bromley Partnership Strategic Group
Date:	24 March 2011
Subject:	Strategic Assessment 2011/2012
Author:	Colin Newman, Head of Community Safety colin.newman@bromley.gov.uk

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report introduces the most recent draft of the Safer Bromley Partnership Strategic Assessment for the period 2011/2012. The Assessment sets out a summary of the evidence used to collate the assessment and proposes the Control Strategy priorities for the coming year.

2 RECOMMENDATION

- 2.1 The Strategic Group is asked to

- Note the current draft of the Strategic Assessment
- Agree the proposed Control Strategy Priorities
- Note the current limitations of the document and request that a further, more comprehensive version is presented at the first meeting of 2011/2012, including a proposed schedule of performance targets for 2011/2012.

3 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- 3.1 The aim of the Strategic Assessment is to identify the long-term concerns and implications of crime and future threats that affect the Safer Bromley Partnership. At present, all research and data collated has been taken from Police indices only. The analysis has focused on four key areas related to crime and disorder within the borough, Victim data, Offender data, Location information and Time data (VOLT). For a full Strategic Assessment, all Partnership data will need to be considered.
- 3.2 The Assessment has been completed under the guidance of the National Intelligence model and is the basis on which the Control Strategy priorities will be set. The Control Strategy is developed following a critical examination of the broad areas of criminality, public disorder and other unlawful acts. It should provide the Strategic Group and senior management across partnership agencies with a framework in which decisions can be made about the issues that should take precedence when allocating resources. The proposed Control Strategy Priorities for 2011/2012 are as follows:

- § Anti Social Behaviour
- § Crimes against Property
- § Violence against Person
- § Public Confidence

- 3.3 Whilst the analysis that has been undertaken is of high quality, the absence of analysis outside of Police data sets does represent a significant gap at this stage. In particular, the understanding of the issues relating to Anti Social Behaviour and crimes against property (including Criminal Damage) is far from comprehensive without inclusion of data sets held by the Local Authority, London Fire Brigade, Registered Social Landlords and the PCT. In previous years, this analysis would have been undertaken by the Partnership's Senior Crime Analyst but this post remains vacant at this time.
- 3.4 In addition to the restricted focus of the current analysis, the other significant omission at this time is agreement of any agreed performance regime for the Strategic Assessment and associated Control Strategy. As such, it is proposed that Members of the Strategic Group consider the Assessment as a draft of the final document and any comments can be incorporated in the revised version. Moreover, Members are asked to recommend that the revised and fully comprehensive version is presented at the next meeting of the Partnership. This final draft of the Strategic Assessment will be accompanied by a proposed performance management regime for 2011/2012.

Restricted



saferbromley
partnership

Bromley Borough

Summary Strategic Assessment 2011 to 2012

Protective Marking	Restricted
Suitable for Publication Scheme? Y/N	Yes
Title and version	Bromley Strategic Assessment 2011
Summary	To inform the Bromley Strategic Tasking and Co-ordinating Group.
Author and warrant / pay number	Band C Lynsey Danaher
Authorising Officer and warrant / pay number	Ch. Supt. C. Griggs
Creating Branch, Code and Operational Command Unit / Directorate	Borough Intelligence Unit, PY BROMLEY / TP
Date created	11/01/2011
Review Date	11/01/2012



Working together for a safer London

The aim of this Strategic Assessment document is to identify the long-term concerns and implications of crime and future threats that affect Bromley Borough Operational Command Unit (BOCU). As requested, this document is a *summary* version of a full Strategic Assessment under the NIM process and is meant to highlight the key areas for Bromley BOCU and Safer Bromley Partnership to assist planning for the next year. All research and data collated to support this document is held in the Borough Intelligence Unit and can be accessed if required. Data used from Police indices only. For a full Strategic Assessment, all Partnership data would be considered. Due to timescales Domestic violence has not been analysed separately.

The purpose of the Strategic Assessment is to support decision-making and the review of the Control Strategy.

Current Control Strategy:

Anti Social Behaviour
Serious Acquisitive Crime
Violence Against Person
Youth Crime & Disorder
Public Confidence

Proposed Control Strategy:

ASB
Crimes against Property
Violence against Person
Public Confidence

Proposed Intelligence requirements:

Terrorism
Drugs & alcohol related crime

Recommendation – consider a review of the tactical tasking process to ensure control strategy and Intelligence requirement are fulfilled.

The evidence to support the proposed control Strategy is summarised below. This document has been set out using new working practice guidance, focusing on the *VOLT* model - Victim, Offender, Location and Time.

Victims

The population of London is growing and it is estimated there will be 8.2 million residents by 2016. At the last census, Bromley's population was 295,532, making Bromley the largest London Borough geographically with the smallest population density. The breakdown of the population shows 48% female and 52% of males, 91.6% of white ethnicity with Bromley's BAME (Black, Asian or minority ethnics) being smaller than the London average. Bromley has a significant aging population with 8.2% of the population over 75 years.¹

Victim data² for the last three years has been analysed and the overall highest volume of offences shown below.

2008	2009	2010
Criminal Damage (4,295)	Criminal Damage (3,630)	Residential Burglary (3,318)
MV³ Crime (4,105)	MV Crime (3,515)	MV Crime (2,971)
Other Theft (2,377)	Residential Burglary (2,319)	Criminal Damage (2,815)

The main victim profile for Bromley borough is a mix of white male and females aged 20 to 50 years old. A further look into these victims show the highest volume of crime committed against this group is Residential Burglary, Theft from MV and domestic violence. It is expected that this is mainly due to this vast group owning or renting property which has been criminally targeted, and having increased confidence in reporting crimes.

Vulnerable victims (young, elderly, physically or mentally impaired)

The percentage of crime committed against children under 10 years over the last three years is less than 1% and has dropped in 2010. The gender and ethnicity of the victims is representative of the borough. The highest volume of crime committed against this victim group is common assault, ABH and exposure.

Elderly victims (60+) account for 10% of victims within Bromley Borough. Artifice burglary, residential burglary, other theft, theft from motor vehicle and pick pocketing being the main crimes committed.

Recommendation - consider a focussed approach on how we deal with vulnerable adults.

Youth Victims

The percentage of crime committed against the youth (11 to 19years) is around 8%. The gender of victims is split evenly, representative of the borough; as is the majority being of white ethnicity. The highest volume of crimes committed against this victim group is Common Assault, Other Theft, Robbery and ABH.

¹ London Development Agency/Bromley.

² Taken from the Metropolitan Police live Crime Reporting Information System.

³ MV = Motor vehicle

Crimes against Property

Burglary Artifice - the vast majority of victims being white females aged over 70 years. Around 12% of these victims were flagged as being a repeat victim.⁴

Burglary Residential - as expected this has the widest victim profile being male and females, predominantly white, aged 20 to 60 years. Although this may not assist with strategic planning, the breakdown of this group into vulnerable victims is so low, and, with a wide spectrum of repeat victims - it would appear that suspects are not specifically targeting vulnerable victims or a specific profile for repeat victims. Further analysis may identify reasons for targeted burglaries, for example for high value cars, which would assist tactical planning.

Motor Vehicle (theft of) – there is no specific make or model of car targeted for this offence.

Violence against Person

Sexual Offences - Victims of sexual offences were mostly white females with a majority under 20 years of age. Due to this a high percentage are vulnerable victims. Around 12% of victims were repeat victims.

Robbery - Majority of victims are males between 9 to 20 years old (last year 73% were white and 18% black). There is an increase of black male repeat victims from 2008 to 2010.

ASB

The case of Fiona Pilkington in 2007 has highlighted the need for a coordinated approach for ASB and vulnerable victims. With the majority of ASB not being recorded as a Crime⁵, the victim profiles have not been analysed, other than where they appear as victim of Criminal Damage.

Criminal Damage - victims of criminal damage almost mirrors residential burglary, with profile being male and females being predominantly white, aged 20 to 50 years. In 2010 the total number of repeat victims of criminal damage was 26%, however nearly half were recorded with no gender or age and therefore a full victim profile is not possible.

Recommendation – CRIS data standards to be completed.

Recommendation - Continue prevention advice to decrease opportunistic crime

Offenders

The Crime data used for this analysis was taken from the suspect pages of CRIS. It will often be where the victim has described a suspect and will therefore differ from data where the offender has been charge or found guilty of an offence.

There were 15,397 suspects shown on Bromley BOCU crime data in 2010⁶. Of these, 42% did not show a home address and 37% are shown as residing on PY borough. Therefore at least 21% of suspects for Bromley Crime travel to the borough to commit offences. The highest volume of suspects listed are from Lewisham, followed by Bromley's other surrounding

⁴ Repeat victim is where the victim has been the victim of another crime within 12 months of the allegation.

⁵ CAD data

⁶ Taken from the Metropolitan Police live Crime Reporting Information System

Restricted

boroughs including the counties. This is fairly constant when comparing suspect data from previous years.

Repeat offenders are currently identified centrally and assigned an action plan locally as part of structured meeting processes under NIM⁷.

The vast majority of suspects offending in Bromley Borough are white males, whose ages differ according to each crime category. The occupation shown for offenders on Bromley BOCU in the main is Unemployed or Student/pupil.

Crimes against property

Artifice burglary – white males aged between 20 to 40 years. From the victim profile for this offence, the majority of victims are elderly and may not describe a suspects age as accurately as other victims might.

Residential burglary – predominantly committed by males aged between 10 to 29 years, with ethnicity around 60% white and 20% black.

Motor vehicle – predominantly committed by males aged between 15 to 30 years, with ethnicity around 70% white and just over 10% black.

Violence against Person

Sexual Offences – predominantly committed by male suspects, ethnicity averaging around 60% white and 20% black, in a wide age range between 14 to 50 years. The occupations vary from unemployed to roles regarded as guardians within society such as nurses and shop managers/workers (e.g. fast food restaurants or retail).

Robbery – suspects are predominantly males aged between 13 to 25 years with the main occupation shown as student/pupil. The three year data shows in 2008 the ethnicity of suspects being 41% white and 43% black, in 2009 41% white and 44% black and in 2010 33% white and 55% black. Therefore there is an increase of black male suspects for robbery offences in Bromley.

ASB

Criminal Damage – predominantly committed by white males aged 10 to 20 years.

According to the Safer Transport Command, Bromley BOCU only has issues around committing bus related ASB, usually by school children.

Recommendation: Consider Strategic planning with Safer Transport Teams regarding links into the borough.

Recommendation: consider further intelligence gathering to identify causation of sudden increase of black male robbery suspects.

⁷ National Intelligence Model

Restricted

Recommendation - continued Safer Transport, Safer Neighbourhood patrols in liaison with Schools Officers for prevention of ASB.

Location

The strategic Hotspots for crime in Bromley can be shown below:

Bromley Town centre is the Boroughs primary hotspot for all crime. Due to the town centre structure having a relatively high volume of offences (theft from shop, other theft, harassment, pickpocket and common assault being most common) in a small condensed area will always appear as the 'hotspot' of note. The town centre is a secondary location for violence (GBH / ABH) due to the increased footfall for the Glades shopping centre along with Bromley's night time economy of pubs, clubs and restaurants.

Penge - is the Boroughs the 'true' hotspot for all crime with residential burglary, violence, vehicle crime, criminal damage and antisocial behaviour (ASB) featuring heavily. The ASB occurs in three distinct areas - The High Street, Penge East Railway Station and Ravenscroft Road area.

St Marys and St Pauls Cray are secondary hotspots where vehicle crime (damage to and theft from), violence (common assault), criminal damage and residential burglary feature.

Other Locations of note:

- **Kimmeridge Road** and its surround for residential burglary, violence and criminal damage
- **Beckenham High Street** suffers to a lesser degree but has an element of violence with its night time economy, vehicle crime and theft from shops. Burglary and motor vehicle also feature.
- **Orpington High Street** is a hotspot for ASB, theft from shops, violence, vehicle crime and criminal damage.
- **The Ramsden Estate** primarily ASB, and does suffer from vehicle crime secondary along with residential burglary.

Bromley Borough also shares its borders with 8 other operational command units and this may increase the propensity for cross border offending.

Recommendation: consider an increase in Environmental Visual Audits by Safer Neighbourhoods in liaison with Council.

Recommendation: Consider multi-agency preventative measures on locations highlighted.

Time

Performance data currently shows Bromley meeting all Key Performance targets with the exception of personal robbery which is currently showing a very slight increase year on year. Total Notifiable Offences have decreased over last three years from 24131 in 2008, to 22580

Restricted

in 2009 and last year showing 20550. Due to the current crime picture showing this reduction the Borough is potentially vulnerable to increases.

Trend data has been collated for the previous 5 years on all offences to show peak months for crimes:

January	Residential Burglary & Robbery
February	No known peak for individual crime type
March	Non res burg
April	Non res burg, Serious Youth Violence, Robbery, Criminal Damage
May	TNO's, res burg & MV
June	Violence. ASB
July	Violence, Robbery, Residential burglary, ASB
August	No known peak for individual crime type
September	No known peak for individual crime type
October	No known peak for individual crime type
November	TNO's, SYV, Residential Burglary, MV, Criminal Damage
December	Residential Burglary

In addition, ASB data shows offences are predominately committed afternoon and evenings.

Recommendation – consider Operational tasking to reflect these timings with the possibility of reviewing shift patterns to best police volume crime as well as Serious crime and vulnerable victims.

Recommendation - Partnership initiatives to reflect seasonal trends.

Recommendation - Consider tactical policing opportunities/operations for seasonal peaks.

Although Motor vehicle crime remains the second highest volume crime in Bromley Borough, trend data shows a massive decrease in offences in the borough since June 2009. This trend continues.

Confidence / Satisfaction. Although taken away as a target by the current Government, the 'confidence of citizens' in the police and the 'satisfaction of service users' continues to be key to good policing. The most recent Confidence and Satisfaction results show Bromley below MPS average for 'Partner confidence' and 'Good job confidence', however above MPS average for overall satisfaction. When broken down, only 8% of the community questioned didn't think the Police were doing a good job in their area, only 13% didn't think their local police were dealing with things that matter in their community and only 13% disagreed that the police and local Council were dealing with ASB and crime issues that matter in this area.

With continued Partnership working, there is clearly room to improve these findings. Bromley Borough had two of the safest wards in London for April to December 2010.

Intelligence Gaps

• Drugs and Alcohol Offences

Drugs are a known generator for crime. With no complainant, the scale of the Boroughs drug problem is measured on intelligence. By focussing on gathering intelligence for this commodity, and analysing the data, a better understanding of what drives offenders to commit crime can be gained. The Home Office is funding £125m for a new Drugs Strategy to “reducing demand, restricting supply, building recovery & supporting people to live a drug free life”.

Recommendation – consider intelligence gathering to enable the borough to have a overview of its drugs picture for example to answer unknown such as ‘What proportion of our arrested offenders are drug-fuelled?’

• Terrorism

Olympics in London in Summer 2012 has the potential to increase the risk of threats from Terrorism. At present the threat Level is showing as ‘Substantial’ from Irish Republican Terrorism, and ‘Severe’ from International Terrorism. It is recommended that Terrorism should remain as an intelligence requirement sitting at high end of the seriousness spectrum with significant potential for loss of life, displacement of resources and damage to the public's confidence in the MPS.

Other considerations

Resources for next few years are reducing and demand continues to be high. Bromley BOCU needs to plan to assist the effective policing major events in London and prepare for the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. Reduced budgets for both Police and the Council will impact on the ability to resource the borough effectively, in hand with the criminal fraternity's increased need to commit crime. It follows that commodity gaining crimes will rise.

Summary and Recommendations

From the data analysed, it follows that residential burglary, motor vehicle Crime (Crimes against Property) robbery, sexual offences and domestic violence (Violence against Person) criminal damage (Antisocial Behaviour) and Public Confidence become the focus for Bromley for 2011/12, with the following recommendations considered:

Recommendation – consider a review of the tactical tasking process to ensure control strategy and Intelligence requirement are fulfilled.

Recommendation - consider a focussed approach on how we deal with vulnerable adults.

Recommendation – CRIS data standards to be completed.

Restricted

Recommendation - continue prevention advice to decrease opportunistic crime

Recommendation: consider Strategic planning with Safer Transport Teams regarding links into the borough.

Recommendation: consider further intelligence gathering to identify causation of sudden increase of black male robbery suspects.

Recommendation - continued Safer Transport, Safer Neighbourhood patrols in liaison with Schools Officers for prevention of ASB.

Recommendation: consider an increase in Environmental Visual Audits by Safer Neighbourhoods in liaison with Council.

Recommendation: consider multi-agency preventative measures on locations highlighted.

Recommendation – consider Operational tasking to reflect these timings with the possibility of reviewing shift patterns to best police volume crime, Serious crime and vulnerable victims.

Recommendation - Partnership initiatives to reflect seasonal trends.

Recommendation - consider tactical policing opportunities/operations for seasonal peaks.

Recommendation – consider intelligence gathering to enable the borough to have a overview of its drugs picture for example to answer unknown such as ‘What proportion of our arrested offenders are drug-fuelled?’

This page is left intentionally blank

Meeting:	Safer Bromley Partnership Strategic Group
Date:	24 March 2011
Subject:	Safer Bromley Partnership Budget – 2011/2012
Author:	Colin Newman, Head of Community Safety colin.newman@bromley.gov.uk

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report sets out the details of the available partnership budget for the year 2011 – 2012. The report includes details of the notifications received in relation to funding, including an indication of the anticipated funding position in 2012 – 2013. Finally, the detail of the submission to the Government Office for London is provided for endorsement.

2 RECOMMENDATION

- 2.1 The Strategic Group is asked to

- Note the budget position as set out in the report
- Endorse the allocations included within the grant claim for 2011 – 2012
- Comment and offer an initial position on the anticipated funding position for 2012 - 2013

3 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- 3.1 At the beginning of February 2011, the Home Office issued notification of the intentions for funding of Community Safety Partnerships (letter attached). The key points are noted below:

- § The previous funding streams of the Safer, Stronger Communities Fund, Young People Substance Misuse Grant and Community Call for Action would be consolidated into one new grant, the Community Safety Fund.
- § There will be **NO** additional Capital funding (approx £48,000 in 2010/2011).
- § The available funding under the new fund for Community Safety will be reduced by 20.23% (£226,345 as opposed to £282,931 in 2010/2011). The Young People Substance Misuse allocation in 2011/2012 is £53,500.
- § The funding will be made available in future from Police and Crime Commissioners and, for 2011/2012, through the Greater London Authority.
- § The expectation is that the available budget for 2012/2013 will represent a 60% cash reduction on the 2010/2011 baseline.

3.2 On February 17th, notification was received from the Greater London Authority setting out the submission required to claim the allocated Community Safety Fund for Bromley in 2011/2012. As noted above, this included a 20.23% reduction on previous funding. In terms of funding available to the Partnership this represents a reduction of £56,586 in revenue funding and a reduction of £48,000 in Capital funding.

How Has the Reduction Been Absorbed?

3.3 A number of previous budget allocations that were made in 2010/2011 have been deleted completely:

- Domestic Abuse Advocacy
- Contribution to DAT work
- Integrated Offender Management
- Community Safety Project Officer
- Crime Prevention Material

3.4 A further range of budgets have been reduced significantly:

- Domestic Abuse Strategy Coordination
- Operation Payback Support (Protective Equipment)

The £32,000 that has previously been allocated as Capital funding for the Safer Bromley Van will no longer be available. However, in light of the positive work undertaken by the van and the priority placed on this project, it is proposed that £75,000 be made available to support the van over two years from the Local Area Agreement Reward Grant (£315,000 – the remaining allocation of £240,000 is proposed to support the Domestic Abuse Advocacy scheme (Agenda Item 9)).

Application Submitted to the Greater London Authority:

3.5 Having absorbed the changes outlined above, the submission for the Community Safety Fund of £226,345 set out the following areas of planned expenditure:

1. Part funding for the Bromley Council's Anti Social Behaviour Unit. £67,400 (Additional funding provided from within the Portfolio Holder's budget)

Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour has been adopted by the Safer Bromley Partnership as one of its key Control Strategy priorities for 2011/2012 within the Partnership's Strategic Assessment. This team aims to prevent, deter and reduce Anti-Social Behaviour through a programme of work that delivers a set of minimum standards for dealing with behaviour such as:

- Nuisance neighbours
- Yobbish behaviour and intimidating groups taking over public spaces
- Vandalism, graffiti and fly-posting
- People dealing and buying drugs on the street

saferbromley partnership

- People dumping rubbish and abandoned cars
- Begging and anti-social drinking
- The misuse of fireworks
- Reckless driving of mini-motorbikes.

The team is made up of both Council officers and seconded Police officers managed by the borough's Head of Community Safety. We are confident that this partnership approach has put us in an excellent position to respond to the recent Home Office review of powers to tackle Anti-Social Behaviour.

2. Domestic Abuse Strategy Co-ordinator £43,000

Leading and facilitating the proactive borough-wide partnership response to domestic abuse i.e. to support victims and survivors and to bring to justice and rehabilitate perpetrators. Along with managing three multi-agency services the coordinator has responsibility for the development and delivery of the Domestic Abuse Strategy, managing the Domestic Abuse Forum and its associated Steering Group, and providing consultation and training to other professionals and community groups.

This allocation of funding further supports the Council's prioritisation of interventions to reduce the harm caused by domestic abuse within Bromley and agreement has recently been secured to finance the Independent Domestic Abuse Advocacy project for the coming three years.

3. Operation PAYBACK Support - Restorative Justice £7,745

Personal protective equipment for 'Payback' offender teams working on graffiti clearance etc. This initiative contributes to the borough's commitment to utilising Payback teams as a high profile and visible tool in areas like rubbish clearance, graffiti removal and other reparation.

4. Safer Neighbourhood Officers £112,000

These officers provide a unique link between the Council and Safer Neighbourhood Teams and Panels and other interested stakeholders to promote the objectives of the Safer Bromley Partnership and integrate the work of the Partnership into community initiatives. In addition to providing support to communities and police teams in applying for funding from the Safer Bromley Partnership and external trusts and grants these officers act as the single point of contact at panel meetings and action the various issues which arise. Taking the lead on many problem solving initiatives the officers are responsible for the development of projects in line with local and national trends e.g. developing the Arson Sub Group alongside other Safer Bromley Partners, increasing community capacity to tackle problems caused by problematic drug use (Enough is Enough campaign), supporting the Safer Bromley Van (providing security upgrades to victims of crime and the vulnerable). Finally, the officers are responsible for providing support to Neighbourhood Watch within

Bromley and other initiatives to recruit and support volunteers in work to make Bromley safer.

5. Junior Citizens Coordinator (£8,000)

Co-ordination of Junior Citizen Scheme ensuring the various agencies such as the Fire Brigade, The British Red Cross, Victim Support, Crimestoppers and Hope UK deliver their specific safety/community message to year 6 primary school children i.e. how to deal with everyday dangers safely and effectively, encouraging good citizenship and a sense of community responsibility. A scheme that targets the critical bridging year before commencement of secondary schooling and has received widespread positive feedback both from partners, schools and the school pupils engaged.

6. Young Victim's Project (£8,200)

This allocation provides part funding for a dedicated youth victim project within Victim Support in Bromley. The project has a dual emphasis on working with young victims of crime (both within schools and in the community) whilst also seeking to recruit a younger cohort of volunteers in an effort to make victim support services more accessible to young people.

- 3.6 In relation to the £53,500 allocated under what was previously the Young People Substance Misuse Grant, this has been allocated to work in support of work to tackle issues related to teenage pregnancy (£18,910) and the remainder (£34,590) will be used as a contribution to the costs of running the Young People Treatment service.
- 3.7 The deadline for submission of the statement of planned expenditure was 4 March and Bromley's submission was made on 3 March. At the time of completing this report, no feedback had been received but it is hoped that an update will be available at the meeting of the Strategic Group.



Home Office

Stephen Rimmer
Director General
Crime and Policing Group

3rd Floor Peel, 2 Marsham Street, London SW1P 4DF

Tel: 020 7035 1440

Email: Stephen.rimmer@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk

To: Local Authority Chief Executives
Mayor of London

Cc: Community Safety Partnership Chairs
Chief Constables
Police Authority Chief Executives
Community Safety Managers
Welsh Assembly Government

Wednesday 9th February 2011

Dear Colleagues,

Community Safety Fund - 2011/12 and 2012/13

I am writing to advise you about the Home Office allocations of funding intended for community safety partnerships.

2. The Local Government Finance Report laid before Parliament on 31st January confirmed that there would be a Community Safety Fund totalling £56.8m for **England** in 2011/12. This funding is for Resource spending and consolidates the Stronger Safer Communities Fund (HO Element), Young People Substance Misuse (HO Element) and Community Call for Action. There is no Capital being made available.
3. This funding forms part of the Home Office's Spending Review settlement and the Government's commitment to reduce the deficit and reform public services. The Community Safety Fund is subject to cash reductions of 20% next financial year against the 2010/11 Resource baseline.
4. For **Wales**, a similar reduction has been made against the 2010/11 Crime and ASB Grant baseline, with total funding of £2.5m being made available in 2011/12.
5. Allocations for each Local Authority are set out in the attached table. English Local Authorities, including the Greater London Authority, will receive this funding through the Area Based Grant. Welsh Local Authorities will be made a Community Safety Grant direct from the Home Office.
6. As stated in the joint letter from Secretary of States to Community Safety Partnership Chairs on 17th December, effective partnerships play a crucial role in helping to tackle crime and reduce re-offending. It is essential for

local agencies to work together to protect vulnerable people, provide better services for their communities, and limit the impact of tightening public budgets.

7. In line with Government commitments to local government, and in recognition of the challenge you face in matching resources to local priorities, this funding is non-ringfenced to allow maximum flexibility in your management of resources.
8. The introduction of Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) from May 2012 will give the public direct influence over action on crime in their local area, subject to the enactment of the Police Reform & Social Responsibility Bill. The intention is that PCCs will work closely with their local community safety partners, holding agencies to account on behalf of their constituents as appropriate. They will also hold the Community Safety Fund.
9. The Government is keen to transfer community safety funding to Police and Crime Commissioners at the earliest opportunity. As a first step, in recognition of the Mayor's existing responsibility for policing in **London**, community safety funding for London will be granted to the Greater London Authority from April 2011. This is an important step and we are confident that well established partnership arrangements will facilitate a smooth transition within the Capital.
10. In 2012/13, we expect that the Community Safety Fund will total around £28.8m for **England** and £1.2m for **Wales**, a cash reduction of 60% against the 2010/11 baseline. Ministers intend that other funding streams, including Drug Interventions Programme grants will be consolidated with Community Safety Funding for PCCs in 2013/14 and 2014/15 and thus provide them with a significantly larger unringfenced budget overall. We will provide further detail when there is greater clarity over transitional arrangements.
11. Separately, the Spending Review provided a clear commitment to pooling and aligning community budgets for families with complex needs in 16 areas from April 2011, with a view to extending this across England from 2013-14. A list of the initial areas is attached at Annex A. It is for each place to make the case for the funding they believe should be in their community budget based on the groups of families they think most relevant and where they think pooled funding would be most effective. The involvement of operational policing in this decision-making process will be extremely important, although there is no expectation from the Home Office that police budgets should be pooled into local community budgets.
12. If you have any queries please email CSPEnquiries@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk

Yours



Stephen Rimmer

ANNEX A: The 16 community budget areas for families with multiple problems

- Birmingham
- Blackburn-with-Darwen
- Blackpool
- Bradford
- Essex
- Greater Manchester
- Hull
- Kent
- Leicestershire
- Lincolnshire
- London Borough of Barnet
- London Borough of Croydon
- London Borough of Islington
- London Borough of Lewisham
- The London Boroughs of Westminster, Hammersmith & Fulham, Royal Borough of Kensington & Chelsea and Wandsworth
- Swindon

This page is left intentionally blank

Community Safety Funding - England (paid via Area Based Grant)	2010/11 - Baseline	CSF 2011/12	CSF 2012/13
Barking and Dagenham London Borough	£293,291	£0	£0
Barnet London Borough	£401,738	£0	£0
Bexley London Borough	£287,603	£0	£0
Brent London Borough	£443,346	£0	£0
Bromley London Borough	£351,883	£0	£0
Camden London Borough	£505,774	£0	£0
City of London	£109,685	£0	£0
Croydon London Borough	£450,681	£0	£0
Ealing London Borough	£544,901	£0	£0
Enfield London Borough	£392,522	£0	£0
Greenwich London Borough	£400,528	£0	£0
Hackney London Borough	£613,147	£0	£0
Hammersmith and Fulham London Borough	£368,310	£0	£0
Haringey London Borough	£517,309	£0	£0
Harrow London Borough	£275,076	£0	£0
Havering London Borough	£276,032	£0	£0
Hillingdon London Borough	£355,941	£0	£0
Hounslow London Borough	£360,956	£0	£0
Islington London Borough	£510,937	£0	£0
Kensington and Chelsea Royal Borough	£337,332	£0	£0
Kingston upon Thames Royal Borough	£204,506	£0	£0
Lambeth London Borough	£691,701	£0	£0
Lewisham London Borough	£452,249	£0	£0
London Borough of Richmond upon Thames	£229,876	£0	£0
Merton London Borough	£257,168	£0	£0
Newham London Borough	£593,835	£0	£0
Redbridge London Borough	£345,118	£0	£0
Southwark London Borough	£593,305	£0	£0
Sutton London Borough	£237,345	£0	£0
Tower Hamlets London Borough	£579,306	£0	£0
Waltham Forest London Borough	£424,150	£0	£0
Wandsworth London Borough	£485,027	£0	£0
Westminster City Council	£478,222	£0	£0
Greater London Authority	£0	£10,664,462	£5,395,174
London Sub Total	£13,368,800	£10,664,462	£5,395,174

Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council	£294,545	£234,962	£118,868
Bath and North East Somerset Council	£214,341	£170,983	£86,500
Bedford UA	£187,037	£149,202	£75,482
Birmingham City Council	£1,551,843	£1,237,925	£626,269
Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council	£235,298	£187,700	£94,958
Blackpool Borough Council	£237,448	£189,415	£95,826
Bolton Metropolitan Borough Council	£488,427	£389,624	£197,112
Borough of Poole	£200,635	£160,049	£80,969
Bournemouth Borough Council	£251,986	£201,012	£101,693
Bracknell Forest Borough Council	£172,504	£137,609	£69,617
Brighton and Hove Council	£354,756	£282,993	£143,167
Bristol Council	£747,343	£596,165	£301,601
Buckinghamshire County Council	£597,763	£476,843	£241,236
Bury Metropolitan Borough Council	£303,732	£242,291	£122,575
Calderdale Metropolitan Borough Council	£351,259	£280,204	£141,756
Cambridgeshire County Council	£631,301	£503,597	£254,771
Central Bedfordshire UA	£291,420	£232,469	£117,607
Cheshire East UA	£365,617	£291,657	£147,550
Cheshire West and Chester UA	£384,498	£306,719	£155,170
City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council	£764,090	£609,524	£308,360
City of York Council	£241,760	£192,855	£97,566
Cornwall County UA	£642,525	£512,550	£259,300
County of Herefordshire District Council	£198,162	£158,076	£79,971
Coventry City Council	£457,052	£364,596	£184,450
Cumbria County Council	£628,835	£501,630	£253,776
Darlington Borough Council	£185,546	£148,012	£74,880
Derby City Council	£338,858	£270,311	£136,751
Derbyshire County Council	£922,637	£735,999	£372,344
Devon County Council	£834,518	£665,706	£336,782
Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council	£372,057	£296,795	£150,149
Dorset County Council	£545,813	£435,402	£220,271
Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council	£378,932	£302,279	£152,924
Durham County UA	£719,150	£573,675	£290,223
East Riding of Yorkshire Council	£283,547	£226,189	£114,430
East Sussex County Council	£683,672	£545,374	£275,906
Essex County Council	£1,397,947	£1,115,160	£564,162
Gateshead Metropolitan Borough Council	£288,624	£230,239	£116,478
Gloucestershire County Council	£736,164	£587,247	£297,090
Halton Borough Council	£199,112	£158,834	£80,355
Hampshire County Council	£1,297,406	£1,034,957	£523,587
Hartlepool Council	£195,547	£155,990	£78,916
Hertfordshire County Council	£1,243,594	£992,031	£501,871
Isle of Wight Council	£173,202	£138,165	£69,898

Isles of Scilly Council	£45,024	£35,916	£18,170
Kent County Council	£1,562,499	£1,246,425	£630,569
Kingson Upon Hull City Council	£552,659	£440,863	£223,034
Kirklees Metropolitan Borough Council	£488,814	£389,933	£197,268
Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council	£270,289	£215,613	£109,079
Lancashire County Council	£1,440,849	£1,149,384	£581,476
Leeds City Council	£1,186,867	£946,779	£478,978
Leicester City Council	£457,363	£364,844	£184,576
Leicestershire County Council	£774,282	£617,655	£312,473
Lincolnshire County Council	£776,462	£619,394	£313,353
Liverpool City Council	£852,956	£680,414	£344,223
Luton Borough Council	£310,903	£248,011	£125,469
Manchester City Council	£1,029,287	£821,075	£415,384
Medway Borough Council	£293,308	£233,976	£118,369
Middlesbrough Borough	£400,396	£319,401	£161,586
Milton Keynes Council	£283,281	£225,977	£114,322
Newcastle upon Tyne Metropolitan District Council	£372,634	£297,255	£150,382
Norfolk County Council	£900,728	£718,522	£363,502
North East Lincolnshire Council	£279,228	£222,744	£112,687
North Lincolnshire Council	£217,122	£173,201	£87,623
North Somerset Council	£240,727	£192,031	£97,149
North Tyneside Metropolitan Borough Council	£247,297	£197,272	£99,800
North Yorkshire County Council	£683,435	£545,185	£275,810
Northamptonshire County Council	£874,019	£697,216	£352,723
Northumberland County UA	£495,283	£395,094	£199,879
Nottingham City Council	£636,992	£508,137	£257,067
Nottinghamshire County Council	£972,507	£775,781	£392,469
Oldham Metropolitan Borough Council	£369,153	£294,478	£148,977
Oxfordshire County Council	£710,651	£566,895	£286,794
Peterborough City Council	£287,557	£229,388	£116,048
Plymouth City Council	£336,146	£268,148	£135,657
Portsmouth City Council	£279,526	£222,981	£112,807
Reading Borough Council	£356,912	£284,713	£144,037
Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council	£211,791	£168,948	£85,471
Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council	£447,006	£356,582	£180,396
Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council	£313,173	£249,822	£126,386
Rutland County Council District Council	£114,231	£91,124	£46,100
Salford Metropolitan District Council	£507,934	£405,185	£204,984
Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council	£457,672	£365,091	£184,700
Sefton Metropolitan Borough Council	£324,607	£258,943	£131,000
Sheffield City Council	£634,541	£506,181	£256,078
Shropshire County UA	£432,348	£344,889	£174,480
Slough Borough Council	£267,186	£213,138	£107,827
Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council	£294,859	£235,213	£118,995

Somerset County Council	£618,285	£493,214	£249,518
South Gloucestershire Council	£270,711	£215,950	£109,249
South Tyneside Metropolitan Borough Council	£240,690	£192,001	£97,134
Southampton City Council	£312,205	£249,050	£125,995
Southend-on-Sea Borough Council	£239,200	£190,813	£96,533
St Helens Metropolitan Borough Council	£264,891	£211,307	£106,901
Staffordshire County Council	£992,496	£791,727	£400,536
Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council	£411,850	£328,538	£166,208
Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council	£254,405	£202,942	£102,669
Stoke-on-Trent City Council	£375,712	£299,710	£151,624
Suffolk County Council	£775,980	£619,009	£313,158
Sunderland City Council	£390,260	£311,315	£157,495
Surrey County Council	£1,181,592	£942,571	£476,849
Swindon Borough Council	£221,699	£176,852	£89,470
Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council	£346,436	£276,356	£139,809
Telford and Wrekin Council	£230,449	£183,832	£93,001
Thurrock Council	£219,072	£174,757	£88,410
Torbay Borough Council	£205,624	£164,029	£82,983
Trafford Metropolitan Borough Council	£339,278	£270,646	£136,921
Wakefield Metropolitan District Council	£380,624	£303,629	£153,606
Walsall Metropolitan Borough Council	£375,948	£299,898	£151,719
Warrington Borough Council	£235,924	£188,200	£95,211
Warwickshire County Council	£631,344	£503,631	£254,788
West Berkshire District Council	£184,221	£146,955	£74,345
West Sussex County Council	£873,339	£696,674	£352,449
Wigan Metropolitan Borough Council	£388,200	£309,672	£156,664
Wiltshire County UA	£455,595	£363,434	£183,862
Windsor and Maidenhead Royal Borough Council	£227,355	£181,364	£91,752
Wirral Metropolitan Borough Council	£390,224	£311,287	£157,481
Wokingham District Council	£187,352	£149,453	£75,609
Wolverhampton Metropolitan Borough Council	£390,149	£311,227	£157,450
Worcestershire County Council	£682,374	£544,338	£275,382
England (Exc. London) Sub Total	£57,874,491	£46,167,213	£23,356,105
England (Inc. London) Sub Total	£71,243,291	£56,831,675	£28,751,279

Community Safety Funding - Wales (paid as unringfenced grant)		2010/11 - Baseline	CSF 2011/12 - Allocation	CSF 2012/13 - Indicative Allocation
Blaenau Gwent		£111,419	£88,880	£44,965
Bridgend		£139,059	£110,929	£56,119
Caerphilly		£177,867	£141,887	£71,781
Cardiff		£369,172	£294,493	£148,985
Carmarthenshire		£120,885	£96,432	£48,785
Ceredigion		£71,565	£57,088	£28,881
Conwy		£105,039	£83,791	£42,390
Denbighshire		£106,194	£84,712	£42,856
Flintshire		£123,203	£98,281	£49,720
Gwynedd		£99,946	£79,728	£40,335
Isle of Anglesey		£75,866	£60,520	£30,617
Merthyr Tydfil		£102,011	£81,375	£41,168
Monmouthshire		£97,708	£77,943	£39,431
Neath Port Talbot		£147,934	£118,009	£59,701
Newport		£173,613	£138,493	£70,064
Pembrokeshire		£90,370	£72,089	£36,470
Powys		£93,927	£74,927	£37,906
Rhondda Cynon Taff		£204,054	£162,776	£82,349
Swansea		£298,479	£238,101	£120,456
Torfaen		£108,858	£86,837	£43,931
Vale of Glamorgan		£139,917	£111,614	£56,466
Wrexham		£137,166	£109,419	£55,355
Sub Total		£3,094,250	£2,468,324	£1,248,731

Grand Total	£74,337,541	£30,000,010
Percentage of 2010/11 Baseline	100%	40%
		80%

This page is left intentionally blank

Mayor's Office
Kit Malthouse AM
Deputy Mayor for Policing
London West Central Constituency

City Hall
The Queen's Walk
London SE1 2AA
Switchboard: 020 7983 4000
Web: www.london.gov.uk

Date: 17 February 2011

Councillor Stephen Carr
Leader of the Council
London Borough of Bromley
Bromley Civic Centre
Stockwell Close
Bromley
Kent BR1 3UH

Dear Stephen

(LONDON) COMMUNITY SAFETY FUND 2011/12

Following the letter from the Home Office on 9 February regarding the establishment of the new Community Safety Fund (CSF), I am writing to outline the arrangements for the allocation of these funds to London boroughs for 2011/12.

The timing of the notification of this new reduced fund at this relatively late point in the financial year has, as many of you have highlighted, the potential for a serious adverse impact on the viability and continuation of many of your local initiatives. I understand what a destabilising effect that this may have and so the Mayor and I are extremely keen to ensure that the relevant decisions are made and that the relevant funds are passed onto your borough as soon as is possible.

In order to minimise any adverse effect on boroughs and to provide a speedy resolution to the situation, I have therefore decided that for 2011/12 none of the London CSF allocation will be held centrally and that the entirety of the fund will be passed onto your borough using a similar allocation profile to that used by the Home Office for 2010/11.

The only criterion that the Mayor is placing on the use of the funds is that they are utilised for "community safety and crime reduction" purposes only.

Although the London CSF has been reduced by 20% for 2011/12, the overall London allocation is still in excess of £10M. Consequently it is essential for the Mayoralty, for reasons of good governance of public funds, to spend some time to understand your spending plans for your allocation. Therefore we would be grateful if you could immediately submit a statement providing a sufficiently informative overview of your borough's spending plans for your CSF allocation for the year. To facilitate this process it would be helpful to receive your borough statement by 4 March 2011.

Once your statement is received and it is clear that it appropriately meets the criterion referred to above, then your allocation will be confirmed and funds released.

It is intended that funds would be released in a single payment at the start of the financial year but that boroughs would provide a brief quarterly update on progress during the year. Further details as to the format of those updates will be supplied in due course.

Please send your overview statement to the GLA Community Safety Unit (Mat.Ilic@london.gov.uk). Any queries on the operation of the London Community Safety Fund should initially be addressed to the Head of Community Safety (Ron.Belgrave@london.gov.uk).

The above outlines the arrangements for the 2011/12 year but I am conscious that the Home Office has identified that the CSF will reduce further for 2012/13 meaning a 60% reduction in total on the 2010/11 baseline. I will be writing to the Home Office raising my concerns about the future of community safety funding, which I am sure you would support. However, being able to plan ahead now will allow us to develop an understanding of the shared crime and community safety priorities for London for 2012/13. This could include, for example, building in the funding recently announced on "knife crime" and the possible funding made available from the late night levy provision on licensed premises currently going through Parliament.

I look forward to our continued close working to make London the safest big city in the world.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kit Malthouse'.

Kit Malthouse AM
Deputy Mayor for Policing

Meeting:	Safer Bromley Partnership Strategic Group
Date:	24 March 2011
Subject:	Home Office Consultation – “More Effective Responses to Anti-Social Behaviour”
Author:	Colin Newman, Head of Community Safety colin.newman@bromley.gov.uk

1 SUMMARY

1.1 This report provides an outline of the Government’s recently announced consultation process to identify changes in how Anti-Social Behaviour is tackled and what powers will be available to local Partnerships, Councils and communities in reducing the harm caused by Anti-Social Behaviour.

2 RECOMMENDATION

2.1 The Strategic Group is asked to

- Comment on the Government’s consultation document “More Effective Response to Anti-Social Behaviour”, and
- Identify the key elements of the response from the Safer Bromley Partnership to the consultation document.

3 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

3.1 In February 2011, and following much media speculation, the Home Office published the consultation document relating to proposed changes to the management and reduction of Anti Social Behaviour. “More Effective Response to Anti-Social Behaviour” sets out the Government’s intention to adopt a new approach to tackling anti-social behaviour and offers proposals for the transformation of initiatives to address this priority issue.

3.2 The document attached at Appendix 1 includes all the full detail of the Government’s review and proposals for change. The document includes the findings of the Government review and sets out the key changes proposed in developing a new way of intervening to reduce the harm caused by anti-social behaviour. The findings of the review identified the following issues:

- some of the formal tools (particularly the ASBO) are bureaucratic, slow and expensive, which puts people off using them;

- the growing number of people who breach their ASBO suggests the potential consequences are not deterring a persistent minority from continuing their anti-social or criminal behaviour; and
- the tools that were designed to help perpetrators deal with underlying causes of their anti-social behaviour are rarely used.

3.3 The proposed changes included in the document are summarised below:

- Repeal the ASBO and other court orders for anti-social individuals, and replace them with two new tools that bring together restrictions on future behaviour and support to address underlying problems:
 - a Criminal Behaviour Order that can be attached to a criminal conviction, and
 - a Crime Prevention Injunction that can quickly stop anti-social behaviour before it escalates;
- Ensure there are powerful incentives on perpetrators to stop behaving antisocially – for example, by making breach of the new orders grounds for eviction from social housing;
- Bring together many of the existing tools for dealing with place-specific anti-social behaviour, from persistent litter or noisy neighbours, to street drinking and crack houses, into a Community Protection Order;
- Bring together existing police dispersal powers into a single police power to direct people away from an area for anti-social behaviour;
- Make the informal and out-of-court tools for dealing with anti-social behaviour more rehabilitative and restorative; and
- Introduce a Community Trigger that gives victims and communities the right to require agencies to deal with persistent anti-social behaviour.

3.4 The consultation period associated with the attached document closes on 3 May 2011. Members of the Strategic Group are invited to consider the contents of the consultation document and identify the key elements that should be included in a response on behalf of the Safer Bromley Partnership.



Home Office

MORE EFFECTIVE RESPONSES TO ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

MINISTERIAL FOREWORD



The everyday crime and disorder that is described as ‘anti-social behaviour’ – from vandalism and graffiti to drug dealing and harassment – has a huge impact on the quality of life of millions of people in this country. It is corrosive, blighting communities and neighbourhoods. Moreover, as recent tragic cases have shown, it is often targeted at those members of our society who are least able to protect themselves.

I know that, across the country, many police forces, councils, social landlords and others are working hard to tackle the problem. But despite more than a decade of targets, government initiatives and seemingly endless legislation, the police receive over 3.5 million reports of anti-social behaviour a year, and many more incidents are reported to councils or social landlords, or not reported at all. Last autumn’s report by Her Majesty’s Inspectorate of Constabulary found that police forces still tend to prioritise ‘real’ crime over anti-social behaviour. That is not a distinction that makes sense to the victims.

I believe that everyone has the right to feel safe in their home and in their neighbourhood. That is why reducing anti-social behaviour is a priority for the government, and should be a priority for every police force. But it is not a problem the police can tackle alone. Anti-social behaviour should also be a priority for other local agencies with responsibilities for community safety, including councils and social landlords, even as belts are tightened.

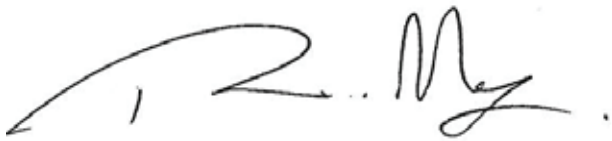
We need a new approach to a problem which is fundamentally local, and which will be different in every area. The answers have to come not from the centre, but from professionals working on the ground and from communities themselves – the people who know the victims and know the perpetrators.

So I want to see a transformation in the way anti-social behaviour is dealt with. I want to free professionals to do what they know will work in their area, and ensure they are accountable to the communities they serve rather than bureaucrats in Whitehall. I have already stripped away the centrally-imposed initiatives and performance targets. Now I want to empower people to shape the way the police and others deal with the issues that matter most to them, including through the introduction of elected Police and Crime Commissioners, street-by-street crime maps and regular neighbourhood beat meetings.

Ensuring the police and other professionals have the tools they need to deal with anti-social behaviour is a key part of that new approach. They need tools that work - that can be enforced; that provide faster, more visible justice for victims and communities; that rehabilitate offenders where possible; and that act as a real deterrent. Victims and professionals alike have told us this is not the case at the moment, so in July last year I announced a review of the many new tools and powers introduced since 1998.

This consultation outlines the findings of that review, and puts forward some proposals for radically simplifying and improving the toolkit. But improving the tools will only take us so far, and we need to do more to drive the kind of cultural shift needed. So we are also working with the police and others to support eight local areas to test new ways of handling calls from the public that identify and protect repeat and vulnerable victims. And Helen Newlove is highlighting ways in which some communities are fighting back, actively working with the police and others to make their neighbourhoods safer.

Transforming the approach to anti-social behaviour is a huge challenge, and not one that I underestimate. I don't want to repeat the mistakes of the past by assuming that the centre has all the answers. Nor do I want to overlook the progress that has been made, or the hard work and innovation by many people across the country who are going the extra mile to protect the public. Your views – whether you have experienced anti-social behaviour yourself, know someone who has, or have a professional role in dealing with it – will be crucial in helping us develop new tools that work, and make a real difference to people's lives.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R. May', with a large, sweeping flourish at the beginning.

HOME SECRETARY

February 2011

CONTENTS

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
2. INTRODUCTION	7
3. REVIEWING THE TOOLKIT	9
4. REFORMING THE TOOLKIT	11
4.1 The Criminal Behaviour Order	14
4.2 The Crime Prevention Injunction	16
4.3 The Community Protection Order	20
4.4 The Direction Power	22
4.5 Informal tools and out-of-court disposals	23
4.6 The Community Trigger	24
5. WIDER REFORM	27
6. ABOUT THIS CONSULTATION	29

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

‘Anti-social behaviour’ describes a range of everyday nuisance, disorder and crime, from graffiti and noisy neighbours to harassment and street drug dealing. It is sometimes dismissed as trivial, but anti-social behaviour has a huge impact on victims’ quality of life, and it is the public’s number one concern when it comes to local crime issues. Over 3.5 million incidents were reported to police forces in England and Wales last year, and we know that many more were reported to other local agencies such as councils and housing associations, or not reported at all.

Reducing anti-social behaviour is a government priority, and we expect it to be a priority for the police and other agencies as well, particularly where it is criminal or targeted at vulnerable victims. Unchecked, anti-social behaviour can be linked to increased disorder, low-level crime and fear of crime in a neighbourhood – the so-called ‘broken windows’ effect.

The police and their local partners, such as local councils, need a range of tools to deal with anti-social behaviour. Where the behaviour is criminal, it should be dealt with as such. But informal measures can nip problems in the bud before they get that far. And preventative civil orders can stop long-running campaigns of intimidation or harassment that are causing real harm to victims, where prosecution of a single offence could not.

The toolkit practitioners currently use is extensive, and runs from warning letters all the way up to court orders like the Anti-social Behaviour Order (ASBO). Our review has found that:

- there are simply too many tools – with practitioners tending to stick to the ones they are most familiar with;
- some of the formal tools (particularly the ASBO) are bureaucratic, slow and expensive, which puts people off using them;
- the growing number of people who breach their ASBO suggests the potential

consequences are not deterring a persistent minority from continuing their anti-social or criminal behaviour; and

- the tools that were designed to help perpetrators deal with underlying causes of their anti-social behaviour are rarely used.

As a result, we are proposing a radical streamlining of the toolkit. We want to move away from having a tool for every different problem to ensuring that the police and partners have faster, more flexible tools. These, plus more effective sanctions, will help professionals and, where necessary, the courts stop anti-social behaviour earlier, and better protect victims and communities. Specifically, we are proposing to:

- repeal the ASBO and other court orders for anti-social individuals, and replace them with two new tools that bring together restrictions on future behaviour and support to address underlying problems – a **Criminal Behaviour Order** that can be attached to a criminal conviction, and a **Crime Prevention Injunction** that can quickly stop anti-social behaviour before it escalates;
- ensure there are powerful incentives on perpetrators to stop behaving anti-socially – for example, by making breach of the new orders grounds for eviction from social housing;
- bring together many of the existing tools for dealing with place-specific anti-social behaviour, from persistent litter or noisy neighbours, to street drinking and crack houses, into a **Community Protection Order**;
- bring together existing police dispersal powers into a single police power to **direct people away** from an area for anti-social behaviour;
- make the **informal** and **out-of-court tools** for dealing with anti-social behaviour more rehabilitative and restorative; and

- introduce a **Community Trigger** that gives victims and communities the right to require agencies to deal with persistent anti-social behaviour.

We have spoken to a number of practitioners in developing these proposals, but recognise that there is a huge amount of expertise at the local level, and many good ideas on how the tools and powers could be made to work better. We are keen to use this consultation to draw on that expertise, so we can ensure these changes make it easier for the police and others to protect victims and communities.

Simplifying and improving the toolkit is important, but it's only part of the picture. Our proposals are part of a wider package of reforms that includes: making police forces more accountable to local people through the introduction of Police and Crime Commissioners and street-level crime information; identifying and spreading good ideas, as with the trials of a new approach to handling reports of anti-social behaviour that were announced earlier in January; improving the recording of hate crime offences; and empowering people to get more involved in community safety issues.

2. INTRODUCTION

The term ‘anti-social behaviour’ was formalised in the late 1990’s to describe a wide range of the nuisance¹, disorder and crime that affect people’s daily lives. As examples of what could be considered ‘anti-social’, the British Crime Survey asked respondents about:

- noisy neighbours or loud parties;
- teenagers hanging around on the streets;
- rubbish or litter lying around;
- vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles;
- people using or dealing drugs;
- people being drunk or rowdy in public places; and
- abandoned or burnt out cars.

The then-government’s objective was to focus the police and other agencies on issues that mattered a great deal to local people, but had not always been prioritised or dealt with effectively.

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998, which defined anti-social behaviour in law as ‘acting in a manner that caused or was likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household’, signalled a different approach. The legal definition provided a platform for new civil powers to deal with these problems, giving courts the ability to impose restrictions on an individual’s future activities and movements to prevent further anti-social behaviour. This provided an alternative to criminal prosecution in situations where it was difficult to prove that a crime had been committed - for example, where residents were afraid to give evidence against their neighbours.

The civil powers also gave the police and other agencies the means to address the cumulative impact of an individual’s ongoing behaviour, whereas traditional criminal sanctions had tended to focus on punishment for a specific offence. In cases of sustained

harassment, where individual offences may appear relatively minor but the behaviour has a huge impact on the victim’s quality of life, this gave front line professionals a useful new capability.

The response to anti-social behaviour was then driven from the centre, with extra funding, performance targets for local areas, and high-profile initiatives like the ‘Respect’ campaign all part of the government’s effort to prescribe what local areas should do and how they should do it. And over time, increasing numbers of new powers were added to the toolkit as new issues arose, to deal with everything from crack houses to leylandii hedges, and including court-mandated support to help offenders deal with the underlying causes of their behaviour.

There are clearly many examples where these tools have helped practitioners to protect victims and communities, and police forces, councils, social landlords and others are putting more effort into tackling anti-social behaviour. But thirteen years after the introduction of the ASBO, over 3.5 million incidents of anti-social behaviour are still reported to the police every year, and we know that many more are reported to other agencies such as councils or social landlords. In fact, the British Crime Survey suggests that around three-quarters of incidents are not reported at all.

In September last year, Sir Denis O’Connor, Her Majesty’s Chief Inspector of Constabulary, published ‘Stop the Rot’, detailing his review of the way the 43 police forces in England and Wales respond to anti-social behaviour. He reported that there had been significant improvements, and that neighbourhood policing in particular could make a big difference, but that although some Community Safety Partnerships work effectively, standards of service are variable, and the emphasis placed on long term solutions can sometimes prevent timely action from being taken.

1. Nuisance is used in the context of relating to anti-social behaviour and not in relation to statutory nuisances as defined under the Environmental Protection Act 1990.

His findings also highlighted the limitations of a centrally-driven approach. Although all forces list anti-social behaviour as a strategic priority, in reality many officers still prioritise 'real' crime (i.e. that which is recorded). Less than half of forces were able to identify local anti-social behaviour issues and troublespots, and allocate resources accordingly. And fewer still had the systems in place to identify repeat and vulnerable victims when they called for assistance. Perhaps as a result, only half of the 5,699 victims surveyed by MORI for the report felt the police and their partners were dealing with local anti-social behaviour effectively.

What the top-down approach overlooks is that this is a problem which is fundamentally local. Anti-social behaviour differs from place to place, and so do the priorities of the people who live there. In one neighbourhood, people will be concerned about off road motorbikes, in another vandalism and graffiti, and street dealing and drug taking in another. There is no one-size-fits-all solution. Instead, the answers must come from the people who are close enough to understand the issues in each area, who know the victims, and know the perpetrators. That is, from the professionals working together on the ground and from communities themselves.

We think 'anti-social behaviour' – covering a broad range of crime, disorder and nuisance – remains a useful concept that focuses the police and other local agencies on the issues that matter most to people's daily lives. But this government is driving a transformation in the way agencies deal with it, stripping away central initiatives, targets and diktats, and empowering the professionals and communities to join forces to beat this problem.

We are moving accountability from national to local level, so that the public, rather than officials in Whitehall, set the priorities for the police and other local agencies. Directly-elected Police and Crime Commissioners will play a key role in holding Chief Constables

to account on behalf of the public so that we don't go back to a situation where local concerns about anti-social behaviour slip down the list of priorities. We are also giving communities information about the issues in their area, through street-level crime information, and regular neighbourhood beat meetings, so they can judge for themselves how well local agencies are tackling crime and anti-social behaviour.

Helen Newlove, the government's Champion for Active, Safer Communities is helping the public get more involved in the fight against anti-social behaviour. Over the next few months, she will be working with local areas to develop community activism as a means of tackling anti-social behaviour and will produce a report detailing what more government and local agencies can do to help communities reclaim their streets.

Underlying all of that, we are committed to ensuring that professionals have the tools they need to do the job – tools that work, and are seen to work by those whose lives are blighted by anti-social behaviour. This consultation focuses primarily on our review of the existing toolkit, and our proposals to streamline and improve it.

3. REVIEWING THE TOOLKIT

The existing anti-social behaviour toolkit includes a significant number of tools and powers which police and local partners can use to deal with a variety of behaviours and problems. The toolkit ranges from informal actions such as warning letters and Acceptable Behaviour Agreements which confront the individual with the impact of their behaviour and aim to deal with the problem early, through to out of court disposals such as Penalty Notices, before escalating to formal court orders which can place restrictions on perpetrators behaviour and movements.

Although there are clearly cases where they have been used successfully, victims and practitioners alike have told us that many of the tools are bureaucratic, slow and expensive. And there are also wider questions over their effectiveness given, for example, the growing number of offenders who breach their ASBO. So in July last year, the Home Secretary announced a review, with the aim of streamlining and improving the toolkit, ensuring it offers better protection to victims and communities and a more effective deterrent to the perpetrators.

Over the last six months, we have analysed both the use of specific tools, and also the way that different practitioners use the toolkit as a whole. We have drawn on a range of sources, including Ministry of Justice (MOJ) statistics on ASBOs, voluntary data returns from Community Safety Partnerships and previous reports published by the Home Office and National Audit Office. But data only tells part of the story, so we have also spoken to a range of practitioners to develop a picture of how the tools work in real life.

Our analysis of the tools themselves suggests that:

- Use of the ASBO has fallen by more than half since 2005, when the Home Office stopped pushing local areas to use it. And ASBOs are now more often attached to a criminal conviction than used before an offence has been committed;
- At the same time, the breach rate for ASBOs is rising, from under 40% in 2003 to 56% by the end of 2009 (with 41% being breached more than once). This is despite the fact that more than half of offenders proved to have breached their order receive an immediate custodial sentence. There is also huge variation in breach rates between different areas;
- Use of some other tools and powers, perhaps as alternatives to the ASBO, has increased substantially since 2005. This includes informal measures like Acceptable Behaviour Agreements, as well as more formal ones such as Notices Seeking Possession and Anti-social Behaviour Injunctions (ASBIs) (both linked to social housing);
- Of the 171,000 Penalty Notices for Disorder issued by the police in 2009, over half were for offences linked to anti-social behaviour, such as being drunk and disorderly, causing harassment, alarm or distress, and criminal damage. 53% of the fines were paid within the designated timeframe;
- Take-up of the support designed to help people address the causes of their anti-social behaviour has been very low. For example, only 8% of ASBOs issued to young people since 2004 had a supportive order attached.

Looking at how front line agencies use the toolkit as a whole, it appears that:

- Professionals dealing with anti-social behaviour tend to use an escalatory approach to the toolkit, first attempting to address a problem with informal tools such as a warning letter or Acceptable Behaviour Agreement, and then moving on to more formal measures. ASBOs are generally felt to be an option of last resort, to be used once other avenues have been exhausted;

- This appears to work for some perpetrators, and the National Audit Office found that 65% stopped behaving anti-socially after a first intervention. But there is a persistent minority whose behaviour is more entrenched and linked to underlying problems, on whom the toolkit appears to have little effect. The escalatory approach risks prolonging the length of time a victim or community has to suffer their behaviour;
- Practitioners see bureaucracy and cost as the greatest barriers to effective use of the toolkit. Formal tools - particularly the ASBO since a court of appeal ruling meant it requires a criminal, rather than civil, burden of proof – are expensive and slow compared to the informal ones.
- The culture of front-line agencies also influences use of the toolkit. For example, the sheer number of tools means practitioners tend to stick to the ones they have used before. And some practitioners, particularly those working with young people and their parents, are reluctant to use formal support such as Parenting Orders or Individual Support Orders, preferring engagement to be on a voluntary basis.
- To move away from an approach that has unnecessarily criminalised people, particularly young people – we want to make the informal tools more effective, so that fewer perpetrators move on to more serious anti-social behaviour. And we want to make it easier for practitioners to support people to deal with the underlying causes of their behaviour, in line with the government’s wider campaign to turn around the lives of families with multiple problems, including through intensive, targeted family interventions. At the same time, we want to ensure that the sanctions attached to the more formal tools provide a proper deterrent to the persistent minority; and
- To give people more power to shape the way agencies use the toolkit to tackle anti-social behaviour in their area, including making perpetrators more accountable to their victims and community.

We have therefore concluded that, in developing proposals to streamline and improve the toolkit, the priorities are:

- To reduce the size of the toolkit, so that instead of trying to prescribe a response to every issue, we give professionals more flexible tools (e.g. that can combine restrictions with support) they can use to get to the root of a range of neighbourhood problems;
- To shorten the process and reduce the cost, associated with the more formal tools, so that agencies can act quickly to protect victims and communities from serious anti-social behaviour;

4. REFORMING THE TOOLKIT

There is evidence that visible anti-social behaviour, even apparently minor problems like litter or graffiti, can be linked to increased disorder, low-level crime and public fear of crime – the so-called ‘broken windows’ effect. As a result, nipping anti-social behaviour in the bud – particularly where it is criminal or targeted at vulnerable victims – can have a significant impact on quality of life in a community.

That’s why the police and their local partners need an effective toolkit including civil orders that can address emerging problems early, stop further harm to victims and communities and change a perpetrator’s behaviour without necessarily criminalising them.

Our review of the current framework suggests that, whilst some elements are effective, there is significant scope to make it work better. Ultimately, our aim is to ensure that the toolkit supports the move towards local accountability, with practitioners able to deal effectively with the issues that matter to local people. At the same time, we want the toolkit to support a more proportionate response – with informal tools that work first time, and formal ones that can help persistent perpetrators change their behaviour, but with meaningful consequences if they don’t.

Our key proposals are to:

Replace the ASBO and a range of other court orders targeted at anti-social individuals with two new tools:

- a **‘Criminal Behaviour Order’** – a civil preventative order that could be attached to a conviction, to protect the public from behaviour that causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress. The order would allow the court to ban an individual from certain activities or places and also to require the offender to undertake positive activities, proposed by the relevant authority, to address the underlying causes of their offending through, for example, drug treatment; and

- a **‘Crime Prevention Injunction’** designed to stop anti-social behaviour before it escalates. The injunction would carry a civil burden of proof, making it quicker and easier to obtain than the ASBO. For adults, breach of the injunction would be punished as contempt of court, through a fine or custody. For under 18s, the penalty for breach would be a menu of sanctions, including curfews, supervision, activity requirements and detention.

Develop and improve other sanctions for crime and anti-social behaviour. For example, the Housing Minister has already announced proposals to speed up the eviction of the most anti-social or criminal tenants from social housing by making a housing-related conviction for an indictable offence, or breach of a court order for anti-social behaviour, mandatory grounds for possession. Similarly, we are keen to explore how we can build on existing measures to improve the system to recover fines.

More widely, we are also working with MOJ on proposals set out in the recent Green Paper on sentencing and rehabilitation on how to increase the use of asset seizure as a sanction for criminal offences: for example, to explore whether there are particular types of offender for whom seizing assets might be effective and proportionate, and whether imposing restrictions on overseas travel could be a useful additional sanction which could sometimes be enforced by seizing an offender’s passport.

Consolidate the tools to deal with place-specific anti-social behaviour into:

- a two-tier **‘Community Protection Order’**, comprising a Level 1 notice issued by practitioners to stop environmental anti-social behaviour (e.g. graffiti, neighbour noise, accumulations of litter) and a Level 2 power for police and local authorities to restrict the use of places,

or to close properties associated with persistent anti-social behaviour, with criminal sanctions for breach;

- a simplified police power to **direct** people away from an area on grounds of anti-social behaviour.

The following chapters contain more detail on these new tools, but the table below illustrates how they would streamline the existing framework.

Existing system	Proposed changes
ASBO on conviction	<p>‘Criminal Behaviour Order’ - available on conviction for any criminal offence, and including both prohibitions and support to stop future behaviour likely to lead to further anti-social behaviour or criminal offences.</p> <p>‘Crime Prevention Injunction’ - a purely civil order with a civil burden of proof, making it much quicker and easier to obtain. The injunction would also have prohibitions and support attached, and a range of civil sanctions for breach.</p>
ASBO	
Interim ASBO	
ASB Injunction	
Individual Support Order (ISO)	
Intervention Order	
Crack House Closure Order	<p>Community Protection Order (Level 2) – a local authority/ police power to restrict use of a place or apply to the courts to close a property linked with persistent anti-social behaviour.</p>
Premises Closure Order	
Brothel Closure Order	
Designated Public Place Order	
Special Interim Management Orders	
Gating Order	
Dog Control Order	<p>Community Protection Order (Level 1) – a notice issued by a practitioner to stop persistent anti-social behaviour that is affecting quality of life in an area or neighbourhood, with a financial penalty for non-compliance, or other sanctions where relevant e.g. the seizure of noise-making equipment.</p>
Litter Clearing Notice	
Noise Abatement Notice	
Graffiti/Defacement Removal Notice	<p>Police ‘Direction’ power – a power to direct any individual causing or likely to cause crime or disorder away from a particular place, and to confiscate related items</p>
Direction to Leave	
Dispersal Order	

We are working with the MOJ to make the **informal and out-of-court tools** for dealing with anti-social behaviour more rehabilitative and restorative. That includes ensuring that community and restorative solutions can be used to address community issues. This will mean that any disincentives for police officers to use restorative justice methods to deal with community incidents which would be best addressed outside the formal CJS are removed - giving victims a more immediate and proportionate response, as well as saving time and money.

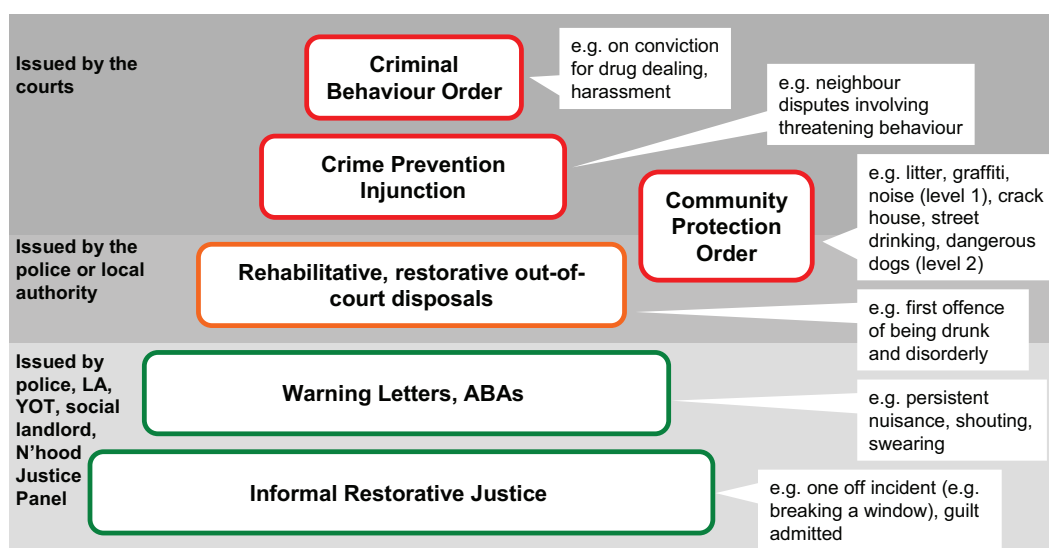
In addition to the moves to make Penalty Notices for Disorder more rehabilitative which were outlined in the recent MOJ Green Paper, we are keen to ensure that out-of-court disposals for young people include swift, restorative sanctions with real consequences for non-compliance, as well as encouraging parents to take more responsibility for their children's behaviour.

We are also working with the MOJ, which is developing innovative new ways of getting communities more involved in the CJS, particularly through Neighbourhood Justice Panels, which would see community members and practitioners working together to decide how to deal with perpetrators of anti-social behaviour and low level crime. This is already happening in a number of parts of the country, including Sheffield, Chard in Somerset and Salford where community panels are helping

local agencies decide the terms of Acceptable Behaviour Agreements with perpetrators.

We want services to get it right first time, but sometimes they don't. So, aligned to this new and improved set of tools and direct accountability through street-level crime information and regular neighbourhood beat meetings, we are considering the benefits of introducing a **'Community Trigger'** for persistent anti-social behaviour which has not been addressed by community safety partners. This would impose a duty on the statutory partners in a Community Safety Partnership (CSP) to take action in cases where victims or communities have raised the same issue over and over again and where local agencies have failed to respond. We intend that the new measure would be a timely and non-bureaucratic way for the public to assert their right to a proper response. The new Police and Crime Commissioners would hold agencies to account for their response, using their power to 'call in' a CSP if the action taken was inadequate.

The diagram below illustrates how the key elements of a new toolkit would fit together. This is not an 'escalator' - practitioners need to choose the approach most appropriate for the behaviour in question and do not need to start at the bottom. But it would provide a clearer path of consequences and sanctions for those who consistently fail to change their behaviour.



These proposals would apply in England and, where relevant, in Wales. Whilst most of the issues covered in this consultation are non-devolved, the Welsh Assembly Government does have a role in community safety and we will be working with them on these proposals as they develop further.

QUESTIONS:

1. *What do you think of our proposals for reform? In particular, do you think merging existing powers into the new orders proposed is a good idea?*
2. *Are there other tools and powers for dealing with anti-social behaviour you think should be repealed? If so, why?*
3. *Do you think these proposals will reduce bureaucracy for front line professionals? Will they have other benefits as well?*
4. *Do you think there are risks related to the introduction of any of the new orders?*
5. *Do you think these proposals risk particular groups being disadvantaged in a disproportionate way? If so, how?*
6. *Because community safety is a non-devolved matter in Wales, are there any specific issues there that should be recognised?*

4.1 THE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR ORDER

There is currently a range of civil court orders that can be attached to a criminal conviction to prevent an individual committing anti-social behaviour in the future. These court orders are generally popular with practitioners, and are anecdotally easier to impose over stand-alone orders such as the ASBO, as evidence of the individual's anti-social behaviour will have been provided to secure the original conviction. However, the Anti-social Behaviour Order on conviction (the CRASBO) has been criticised as it does not enable the underlying causes of an individual's behaviour to be addressed through any positive requirements.

HOW THE ORDER WOULD WORK

We envisage the Criminal Behaviour Order being a civil order available on conviction for any offence, that it could be given to anyone over the age of criminal responsibility and that it would replace the CRASBO. It could be imposed if the court considered:

- That the offender had acted, at any time, in a manner that caused or was likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household as himself/herself; **and**
- That an order was necessary to protect persons in any place in England and Wales from further such acts by him/her

The Criminal Behaviour Order would be additional to the court's sentence for the offence, not a substitute for it. It would be available in all criminal courts, and could be given to anyone over the age of criminal responsibility (10 years old).

The order would allow the court to impose a range of prohibitions on an offender for a set period, or until a future order of the court, to prevent future anti-social behaviour and provide respite to the community. It would also allow the court to impose positive requirements on an offender to take action to address the underlying causes of their behaviour.

WHO WOULD APPLY FOR THE ORDER?

The prosecutor would be able to apply for the order alongside prosecution for the criminal offence, though they would have to be able to satisfy the court that the recommended positive requirements were available in the local area. We will look at the application process to see if there are opportunities to streamline it in order to minimise bureaucracy. The order must be appropriate for the individual and their circumstances, but there would be no requirement to show that all other remedies had been exhausted, or that an order was the only suitable way of dealing with the problem.

Before making an application for an order for someone under 16, when necessary the relevant authority² could prepare a report on the person's family circumstances. This could be used to inform an application for a Parenting Order alongside the order, or to enable the authorities to identify and tackle other needs of the parents or wider family through, for example, voluntary support or Family Intervention Projects.

Alternatively, the court could decide to make an order without an application by the prosecution, though the court would have to be satisfied that any recommended positive requirements are available.

The relevant authority would be free to publicise the terms of the order, unless reporting restrictions were imposed by the court.

PROHIBITIONS AND POSITIVE REQUIREMENTS

The terms of the order will vary according to the behaviour of the individual, but it could include both prohibitions and positive requirements. In accordance with current case law, these must be reasonable, proportionate, realistic, practical, clear and enforceable³. Prohibitions would be preventative rather than punitive.

2. The 'relevant authorities' would be police, local authorities, registered providers of social housing, and Youth Offending Teams (for orders relating to young people under 18)

3. R v Boness [2005] EWCA Crim 2395

The prosecutor would also need to be able to satisfy the court that a relevant authority was in a position to satisfy or discharge any positive requirements.

There are a range of options regarding minimum and maximum terms for the order, including:

- Prescribing neither, to give the courts maximum discretion;
- Prescribing a minimum term, but no maximum term. This would enable orders to be applied for as long as necessary;
- Prescribing no minimum term, but setting a maximum term to guide the courts;
- Having different minimum and/or maximum terms depending on whether the offender is under or over 18, or on whether a custodial sentence was available or was given for the original offence (as currently happens with Football Banning Orders on conviction).

BREACH

Breach of the order would be a criminal offence, with a range of sanctions available to the court and a maximum sentence of 5 years in custody. This is in line with other orders on conviction such as Restraining Orders, Serious Crime Prevention Orders and Football Banning Orders. We are considering whether different sanctions should apply for any breach of the positive requirements.

QUESTIONS:

1. *What do you think of the proposal to create a Criminal Behaviour Order?*
2. *Thinking of existing civil orders on conviction, are there ways that you think the application process for a Criminal Behaviour Order could be streamlined?*
3. *What are your views on the proposal to include a report on the person's family circumstances when applying for an order for someone under 16?*

4. *Are there other civil orders currently available on conviction you think should be incorporated in the Criminal Behaviour Order? (for example the Drinking Banning Order)*
5. *Should there be minimum and maximum terms for Criminal Behaviour Orders, either for under 18s or for over 18s? If so, what should they be, and should they be different for over or under 18s?*
6. *Should the legislation include examples of possible positive requirements, to guide applicant authorities and the courts?*
7. *Are there examples of positive requirements (other than formal support provided by the local authority) which could be incorporated in the order?*
8. *Do you think the sanctions for breach of the prohibitive elements of the order should be different to those for breach of the positive elements?*
9. *In comparison to current orders on conviction, what impact do you think the addition of positive requirements to a Criminal Behaviour Order will have on the breach rate?*
10. *In comparison to current orders on conviction, what do you think the impact would be of the Criminal Behaviour Order on i) costs and ii) offending outcomes?*
11. *In comparison to current orders on conviction, how many hours, on average, of police and practitioner time do you think it would take to prepare and apply for a Criminal Behaviour Order?*

4.2 THE CRIME PREVENTION INJUNCTION

Although much of what is currently termed ‘anti-social behaviour’ is crime, it can be very difficult to prove that a particular criminal

offence has been committed – perhaps to due a lack of witnesses, or witnesses’ fear of giving evidence against people who live nearby. The criminal law is also not well-suited to dealing with the cumulative impact of a series of what might appear individually to be relatively trivial incidents focussing instead on punishment for a specific offence. As a result, we believe the police and other local agencies still need the ability to use a civil order (i.e. imposed ‘on the balance of probabilities’, rather than ‘beyond reasonable doubt’) to act quickly to protect victims and communities from ongoing anti-social behaviour.

When the ASBO was introduced in 1998, it was intended to be that civil order but its use has declined since 2005 as many practitioners chose not to use it, among other reasons, because they found the cost and associated casework for applicant authorities too cumbersome. This may explain the shift from ASBOs on application to the less expensive and bureaucratic CRASBO.

Our aim with the Crime Prevention Injunction is to create a purely civil court order (i.e. with sanctions under the civil, rather than criminal, law) that agencies can secure quickly to stop an individual’s anti-social behaviour and protect victims and communities. It could include both prohibitions on behaviour and positive requirements to address underlying issues, and would replace a range of current tools including the ASBO on application, the Anti-social behaviour Injunction, Intervention Orders, and Individual Support Orders.

HOW THE INJUNCTION WOULD WORK

To secure a Crime Prevention Injunction, the applicant authority would have to prove to the court ‘on the balance of probabilities’ that an individual was engaging, had engaged or was likely to engage in anti-social behaviour to one or more persons not of the same household. Hearsay evidence would be permitted, as would the use of professional witnesses. The injunction would include prohibitions on the individual’s future behaviour and could also

include positive requirements to ensure the individual addressed underlying problems.

One of the issues we are keen to seek views on is the test used by the court in considering whether to impose the injunction. One option would be to use the legal definition set out in the 1998 Crime and Disorder Act – that the individual’s behaviour had caused or was likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household. Another would be to use the lower threshold currently in place for Anti-social Behaviour Injunctions (ASBIs) related to social housing of ‘conduct causing or likely to cause nuisance or annoyance to a person not of the same household as himself’. The latter would allow agencies to take a more preventative approach, intervening faster and earlier to stop anti-social behaviour escalating.

There is a question as to whether the Crime Prevention Injunction should be heard in the Magistrates’ Court or in the County Court. There are strong arguments for the injunction for over 18s being considered in the Magistrates’ Court, but also arguments for it being heard in the County Court, as housing-related injunctions are at the moment:

- Magistrates’ Courts have more capacity, and tend to offer better security and better protection for witnesses. Magistrates are the key point of local justice within the local community and have experience of dealing with ASB cases, as they tend to hear ASBO applications. However, magistrates are less familiar with the civil law, and the civil burden of proof. Magistrates also have lower sentencing powers for contempt of court than judges in the County Court and are less used to dealing with contempt proceedings;
- County Courts are more familiar with civil injunctions and the civil burden of proof. They also have higher sentencing powers than Magistrates’ Courts. But County Courts have less capacity, and also tend to have fewer security provisions, such as docks and secure cells.

We would envisage the Crime Prevention Injunction being available to deal with anti-social behaviour by perpetrators aged 10 to 17, and again, there are options around where this injunction should be heard. In particular the question is whether it should be heard in the same court as the adult injunction (either Magistrates’ or County); or if the adult injunction is heard in the Magistrates’ Court, whether the injunction for under 18s should be heard in the Youth Court.

- The Youth Court is best placed to deal with cases for under 18s, but currently has jurisdiction in criminal cases only. We are therefore keen to hear views on whether the jurisdiction of the Youth Court could be extended to consider the Crime Prevention Injunction, and subsequent breaches.
- There is some precedent for hearing youth cases in the County Court, as gang injunctions for under 18s are due to be piloted there, but that requires special arrangements such as the perpetrator being accompanied by a ‘litigation friend’ as well as their solicitor. County Courts also have very limited options for sentencing under 18s.

WHO WOULD APPLY FOR THE INJUNCTION?

Police forces, local authorities and registered providers of social housing would be able to apply for the injunction, consulting the relevant Youth Offending Team (YOT) before any application related to an individual under the age of 18.

Before making an application for an injunction for someone under the age of 16, the relevant authority could prepare a report on the person’s family circumstances. This could be used to inform an application for a Parenting Order alongside the injunction, or to enable the authorities to identify and address other needs of the parents or wider family through voluntary support, or measures such as Family Intervention Projects.

PROHIBITIONS AND POSITIVE REQUIREMENTS

The terms of the injunction would vary according to the behaviour of the individual, but it could include both prohibitions and positive requirements. In accordance with current case law, these must be reasonable, proportionate, realistic, practical, clear and enforceable. Prohibitions would be preventative rather than punitive and positive requirements, including any formal support, proposed by the applicant authority. For example, if a perpetrator regularly causes anti-social behaviour in a certain area, he could be prohibited from returning to it and required to undertake an anger management course, or if a dog owner was persistently demonstrating a lack of control of an aggressive dog he could be prohibited from walking the dog in certain areas and/or required to always keep his dog on a lead and/or muzzled in public including in his garden or in places of common access.

As with the current housing-related Anti-social Behaviour Injunctions (ASBIs), the power of arrest could be attached to the prohibitions where there was a risk of harm to the victim or the community (e.g. the perpetrator had a history of violence). We would not envisage the power of arrest being attached to positive requirements.

As with the Criminal Behaviour Order, there is a range of options regarding minimum and maximum terms for the injunction, including:

- Prescribing neither, to give the courts maximum discretion;
- Prescribing a minimum term, but no maximum term. This would enable orders to be applied for as long as necessary;
- Prescribing no minimum term, but setting a maximum term to guide the courts;
- Having different minimum and/or maximum terms depending on whether the offender is under or over 18.

BREACH

Breach of the Crime Prevention Injunction would need to be proved 'beyond reasonable doubt' but would not be a criminal offence and would not result in a criminal record. This mirrors the current sanction for breach of ASBIs.

Breach of an injunction would usually be treated as contempt of court. If the CPI is heard in the County Court, we would propose breach for over 18s being treated as contempt of court, in the same way that breach of an ASBI is at present. However, if the Crime Prevention Injunction is heard in the Magistrates' Court, we would propose specific sanctions for breach, including fines and a maximum sentence of 6 months. These would be civil sanctions, with no criminal conviction resulting from breach.

For under 18s, breach could not be dealt with through contempt of court, as there are no powers to detain anyone under 18 for contempt and fines are difficult to enforce⁴. So alternative sanctions would be required in order for the injunction to be enforced in either court (County Court or Youth Court). We propose adopting some of the sanctions regime developed for gang injunctions for under 18s⁵, namely that the court can impose a supervision order, imposing on the perpetrator one or more of the following requirements:

- a supervision requirement;
- an activity requirement;
- a curfew requirement;
- a detention requirement

In cases where a serious breach has occurred, or where there have been a number of breaches of the same order, we propose that the court should be able to impose a detention order on a young person. Again, these would be civil sanctions, with no criminal conviction resulting from breach.

⁴ LB Harrow –v- G (High Court, 2004)

⁵ Crime and Security Act 2010

QUESTIONS:

1. What do you think of our proposals to replace the ASBO on application and a range of other court orders for dealing with anti-social individuals with the Crime Prevention Injunction?
2. Which test should the court apply when deciding whether to impose a Crime Prevention Injunction – that the individual's behaviour caused 'harassment, alarm or distress' or the lower threshold of 'nuisance or annoyance'?
3. Do you think the Crime Prevention Injunction should be heard in the County Court or the Magistrates Court?
4. If you think that the injunction should be heard in the Magistrates' Court, do you think the Crime Prevention Injunction for those under the age of 18 should be heard in the Youth Court?
5. Should the Crime Prevention Injunction carry a minimum and/or maximum term. If so, how long should these be, and should they be different for over or under 18s?
6. Should there be a list of possible positive requirements in the primary legislation to provide guidance to judges?
7. Are there examples of positive requirements (other than formal support provided by the local authority) which could be incorporated in the order?
8. What are your views on the proposed breach sanctions for over 18s and for under 18s for the Crime Prevention Injunction?
9. In comparison to current tools, what do you think the impact would be of the Crime Prevention Injunction on i) costs and ii) offending outcomes?
10. What impact do you think the inclusion of positive requirements would have on the Crime Prevention Injunction breach rate?
11. Thinking of other civil injunctions available, how many hours, on average, of police and practitioner time do you think it would take to prepare and apply for a Crime Prevention Injunction?

4.3 THE COMMUNITY PROTECTION ORDER

There is currently an array of tools available to deal with place-related anti-social behaviour, including:

- powers to deal with environmental anti-social behaviour such as noise, graffiti and litter;
- powers to tackle anti-social behaviour in public places (e.g. by imposing restrictions on consumption of alcohol or the right of people to allow their dog to roam freely in a given area); and
- powers to close premises which are a magnet for crime and disorder, such as crack houses.

The number of tools reflects a reactive, incremental approach, with additional measures added in successive pieces of legislation since 1998 as new issues have arisen. As a result, the toolkit is unwieldy and many of the powers are very similar, creating significant overlaps. The Premises Closure Order, for example, is almost identical to the Crack House Closure Order and the Brothel Closure Order.

We want to streamline the toolkit so it is more user-friendly for practitioners, more intelligible to the public and easier to enforce. We also want to shift the emphasis from having a specific tool to deal with every type of behaviour, to ensuring professionals can respond effectively to a range of problems that matter to local people. The proposed Community Protection Order therefore aims to bring together many of the existing powers outlined above into one place, a single civil tool for dealing with persistent place-related anti-social behaviour.

HOW WOULD THE ORDER WORK?

We propose that the Community Protection Order should have two levels of severity, allowing practitioners to cover the full range of place-related anti-social behaviour, from environmental anti-social behaviour to more significant and/or persistent disorder.

Level 1 would be a notice issued by a practitioner in cases of environmental anti-social behaviour that was affecting victims' or community quality of life. It would require the recipient to desist from their behaviour and/or 'make good' (i.e. by clearing up litter) and would replace existing measures such as Litter Clearing Notices⁶, Graffiti/Defacement Removal Notices and could be used as an alternative to Noise Abatement Notices⁷ where the noise was caused by an individual and believed to be deliberately anti-social.

Level 2 would be a local authority or police power to tackle significant and/or persistent anti-social behaviour in a particular place. This could involve imposing restrictions on the use of that space, for example having to keep dogs on a lead⁸, if sufficient evidence of anti-social behaviour was provided to a local authority officer of a particular rank⁹. In cases of more serious or persistent disorder, evidence could be provided by the police or the local authority to the Magistrates' Court to request an order to close a premises for an initial period of up to three months, regardless of tenure. The Level 2 order would replace the Dog Control Order (DCO), the Gating Order, the Designated Public Place Order, the Premises Closure Order, the Crack House Closure Order and the Brothel Closure Order.

WHO CAN EXERCISE THESE POWERS?

We would envisage a range of professionals being able to issue a Level 1 Community Protection Order, including council and housing association staff, as is currently the case with the tools it would replace.

The Level 2 order would be given by the police or the local authority. If the order imposed

6. It is proposed that use of the Community Protection Order would replace Litter Clearing Notices. This would not affect other litter enforcement powers in the Environmental Protection Act 1990 or Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005.

7. It is not proposed to amend the statutory nuisance regime contained within the Environmental Protection Act 1990, and therefore the powers and duties which apply to local authorities under that Act will remain unchanged.

8. As is currently possible through Dog Control Orders, introduced in the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005

9. For example, an officer of the rank of superintendent or above, or the appropriate person at the local authority (as specified in regulations)

restrictions on use of a space (but did not close it altogether), then it could be agreed by the local authority and would not have to be heard in court (as is currently the case with e.g. Dog Control Orders). If the order was intended to close a premises, this would need to be approved by the Magistrates' Court (as is currently the case with e.g. Premises Closure Orders).

BREACH

Failure to comply with a Level 1 order would be a criminal offence, as is currently the case with most of the tools it would replace. It would generally be punishable by a Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN) or, if the offence was heard in court, a fine. However, where specific sanctions have been developed to deal with specific types of behaviour (for example, the seizure of noise-making equipment, or the ability of a local authority to clear litter and then recover the cost from the perpetrator), we would look to preserve these.

Breach of a Level 2 order would be a criminal offence, as is currently the case with most of the tools it would replace, with the sanction dependent on whether restrictions had been imposed, or whether the premises had been closed. If restrictions imposed by the local authority were not complied with, breach would be punishable by an on the spot financial penalty for £50 or arrest and prosecution for a Level 2 fine with a maximum of £500¹⁰. Where closure of a premises was ordered by the Magistrates' Court, breach of this would be punishable by a fine or up to 6 months in prison, as is currently the case for e.g. Premises Closure Orders and Crack House Closure Orders.

QUESTIONS:

1. *What do you think of the proposal to bring existing tools for dealing with persistent place-related anti-social behaviour together into a single Community Protection Order?*

2. *Are there problems with the existing tools you think should be addressed in the Community Protection Order?*
3. *Are there other existing tools you think should be included, such as a Special Interim Management Order?*
4. *Who should be given the power to use a Level 1 Community Protection Order?*
5. *In comparison to current tools, what do you think the impact of the Community Protection Order would be on (i) costs and (ii) offending outcomes?*
6. *In your area, is there any duplication of current orders issued to deal with the problems tackled by either level of the Community Protection Order? If so, could you indicate the extent of duplication.*
7. *What impact do you think the introduction of the proposed Community Protection Order would have on the number of orders issued?*
8. *Thinking of current orders to tackle environmental disorder, how many hours do you think it would take to prepare and issue a Level 1 Community Protection Order? Is this more or less than the time taken to issue current notices aimed at tackling the same problems?*
9. *Thinking of the place-related orders that it would replace, how many hours do you think it will take, on average, to prepare, issue, and implement a Level 2 Community Protection Order?*

10. As is currently the case for Designated Public Place Orders

4.4 THE DIRECTION POWER

Over the last ten years, the police have been given a number of powers to require people to leave an area if they are causing, or likely to cause anti-social behaviour:

- The Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003 gave the police in England and Wales new powers to disperse groups of two or more people from areas where there is persistent ASB;
- The 2003 Act also introduced the power to take home any young person under 16 who is out on the streets in a dispersal zone between 9pm and 6am and not accompanied by an adult;
- The Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006 gave a uniformed constable the power to direct an individual aged 16 or over to leave an area – and not return for up to 48 hours - if they believe their presence is likely to contribute to alcohol-related crime and disorder.
- Designated Public Places Orders give the police the power to confiscate alcohol in designated areas

A person asked to leave an area under one of these powers has not committed an offence, but refusal to comply is a criminal offence.

We propose to combine the most effective elements of these various powers into a single, simpler police power to direct people away from an area where they are committing, or are likely to commit anti-social behaviour.

At the same time, we are keen to strike the right balance between the ability of a community to enjoy its public spaces, and the civil liberties of individuals and groups. As a result, whilst we think that refusing to comply with the new power should be a criminal offence, as breach of the various existing powers is, we are consulting on the most appropriate sanction. The new power would also be dependant on actual behaviour, rather than an individual's presence in a particular area (part of the test

used for use of the powers under Section 27 of the Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006 and the Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003). But we are keen to hear views on whether there should be additional safeguards to ensure that it is used proportionately, does not discriminate against particular sections of society and does not infringe on, for example, the right to protest.

HOW THE POWER WOULD WORK

The Direction power would enable a constable or PCSO to require a person aged 10 or over to leave a specific area, and not return for up to 48 hours. The tests for the issuing officer would be:

- that the individual has committed crime, disorder or anti-social behaviour or is likely to cause or contribute to the occurrence or continuance of crime, disorder or anti-social behaviour in that area; and
- that giving the direction was necessary to remove or reduce the likelihood of that individual committing crime, disorder or anti-social behaviour in that area.

The power could also include **optional** secondary requirements, such as requiring the individual to surrender items (such as alcoholic drinks) contributing to their anti-social behaviour.

The area the individual was required to leave would be defined by the officer issuing the direction. In some cases (e.g. regarding well-known ASB hotspots), this could mean giving the perpetrator a map with the designated area clearly marked, as some police forces do already.

The power could also include the ability to return home unaccompanied young people under the age of 16, subject to appropriate safeguards.

WHO COULD USE THE DIRECTION POWER

This would be available to police officers and PCSOs only.

BREACH

Under the existing legislation, it is only when someone refuses to leave the area following an instruction from a police officer or a PCSO, that a criminal offence is committed. We are proposing to retain this provision under the new power. However, whilst the police must have the authority to enforce this power, to ensure that people can enjoy their public spaces, we are keen to avoid criminalising people, particularly young people, unless absolutely necessary. We therefore want to hear your views on the most appropriate sanction for breach of the new Direction power.

QUESTIONS:

1. *What do you think of the proposal to combine these existing police powers for dealing with anti-social behaviour into a single Directions power?*
2. *Do you think the power should be available to PCSOs as well as police officers?*
3. *What safeguards could be put in place to ensure that this power is used proportionately and does not discriminate against certain groups, particularly young people?*
4. *What do you think would be the most appropriate sanction for breach of the new Direction power?*
5. *Thinking of existing powers to leave a locality, how much police and local authority time do you think would be saved by removing the requirement of having a designated area from which to move individuals or groups from?*
6. *What do you think the impact would be of removing the need for a pre-designated area on the volume of Directions issued?*
7. *Do you expect there to be a change in the use of the Direction power (compared to the use of existing tools)? If so, what do you estimate the change*

would be and what proportion of the Direction powers used will be aimed at those under 18?

4.5 INFORMAL TOOLS AND OUT-OF-COURT DISPOSALS

Informal and out-of-court disposals are an important part of professionals' toolkit for dealing with anti-social behaviour, offering a proportionate response to first-time or low-level incidents. One of our objectives in reforming the approach to anti-social behaviour is to make this kind of early intervention more effective, so that fewer people – young people in particular – go onto more serious offending.

INFORMAL TOOLS

Informal tools such as warning letters and Acceptable Behaviour Agreements (ABAs) are often used to deal with low-level anti-social behaviour, with one intervention frequently enough to stop the behaviour recurring. ABAs can be used by any agency with perpetrators of all ages and backgrounds and their flexibility enables them to be tailored to the individual circumstances. At the moment, they tend to consist of an agreement between the perpetrator and a practitioner, but some local areas are exploring ways of engaging the community and making them more restorative.

For example, Salford City Council have used an innovative approach to engaging the community in setting the terms of an ABA, piloting panels chaired by trained local volunteers who have agreed ABAs with local young people. We are keen to highlight this kind of innovation, and also to remove the barriers to greater community involvement in shaping the way local agencies deal with anti-social behaviour.

RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

We are working with the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) to make the informal and out-of-court tools for dealing with anti-social behaviour

more rehabilitative and restorative. That includes ensuring that community and restorative solutions can be used to address community issues. This will ensure that any disincentives for police officers to use restorative justice methods to deal with community incidents which would be best addressed outside the formal criminal justice system are removed - giving victims a more immediate and proportionate response, as well as saving time and money.

OUT-OF-COURT DISPOSALS

Out-of-court disposals, such as cautions, conditional cautions and penalty notices for disorder (PNDs), are intended for dealing with low-level, often first-time offending, where prosecution would not be in the public interest.

The MOJ is examining the use of out-of-court-disposals and has published a Green Paper (*Breaking the Cycle: Effective Punishment, Rehabilitation and Sentencing of Offenders*) containing a number of proposals for consultation which are relevant to the ASB review¹¹.

In relation to adult out-of-court disposals, the Green Paper proposes amending the PND scheme to allow suspects to pay to attend appropriate educational courses as an alternative simply to paying a financial penalty. This will help individuals to understand the harm caused by their conduct and reduce the likelihood of further offending. It also seeks views on simplifying the out-of-court disposals framework by bringing police powers to use simple and conditional cautions in line with their powers to charge suspects.

In relation to under 18s, the consultation proposes ending the current system of automatic escalation of out-of-court disposals for young people and returning discretion to front-line professionals as there are concerns that this has had the effect of escalating young people into court and custody more quickly than would otherwise be the case.

11. The Green Paper can be found at: <http://www.justice.gov.uk/consultations/breaking-cycle-071210.htm>

We are working with the MOJ to ensure that out-of-court disposals for young people include swift, restorative sanctions with real consequences for non-compliance, as well as encouraging parents to take more responsibility for their children's behaviour.

The Green Paper consultation is open until 4 March 2011, and details of how to respond can be found on the MOJ website.

QUESTIONS:

1. *How do you think more restorative and rehabilitative informal tools and out-of-court disposals could help reduce anti-social behaviour?*
2. *What are the barriers to communities getting involved in the way agencies use informal and out-of-court disposals in their area?*
3. *Are there any other changes to the informal and out-of-court disposals that you think could help in tackling anti-social behaviour?*

4.6 THE COMMUNITY TRIGGER

The broad definition of anti-social behaviour, and the range of agencies involved in tackling it, can lead to uncertainty as to whose responsibility it is at local level to deal with a particular problem. As a result, victims can find themselves being passed from agency to agency, or reporting the same problem again and again. This has been exacerbated by a tendency of some agencies to give insufficient attention to the impact of an incident on the victim or the community.

We want local agencies to get it right first time but where they don't, we propose to give people more power to shape the way the police and other agencies respond to the issues that matter in their area, particularly those who have experienced sustained, targeted anti-social behaviour. We therefore propose to introduce, alongside the simplified toolkit, street-level crime information and regular neighbourhood beat meetings, a new duty

on the statutory members of a Community Safety Partnership (CSP)¹² – which includes the police and local authority – to take action to deal with persistent anti-social behaviour suffered by victims or communities. The duty would be triggered by members of the public making a complaint that meets certain criteria.

Once the duty had been triggered, one or more of the partners within the CSP would be required to take steps to resolve the problem, and reply to the complainants explaining what it proposed to do. That reply would be copied to the elected Police and Crime Commissioner, who would have the power to call in the CSP where he or she did not think the proposed response was adequate.

HOW THE TRIGGER WOULD WORK

There are several examples of trigger mechanisms which are already in place, and have thresholds to ensure genuine use. For example, the Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003 allowed an individual to demand action by their local authority to deal with a neighbour's leylandii hedge unless:

- the complainant has not taken all reasonable steps to resolve the matters complained of without proceeding by way of such a complaint to the authority; or
- the complaint is frivolous or vexatious.

Local authorities are also required to provide sufficient land within a borough or parish to satisfy local demand for allotments if six registered voters write to the council.

With the proposed trigger for persistent anti-social behaviour, we would envisage the criteria being:

- That five individuals, from five different households in the same neighbourhood, had complained about the same issue, and no action had been taken; **or**
- That the behaviour in question had

been reported to the authorities by an individual a minimum of three times (for example, at neighbourhood beat meetings), and no action had been taken; **and**

- a CSP could reject the complaint if they deemed it to be malicious (e.g. targeted at a particular individual or family on any discriminatory grounds¹³).

Complaints that met these criteria would trigger a collective duty on the statutory partners in a CSP to take action to address the problem. The CSP would have to write to the complainants within a set period (e.g. 14 days), setting out what it planned to do to deal with the behaviour in question, including the use of any tools and powers, as well as any assistance required from the complainants or the wider community (e.g. gathering evidence, or reporting further incidents).

The CSP would copy its response to the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC). In the event that the PCC judged the response inadequate, the PCC could then exercise his or her power to “call in” the CSP or potentially award a grant to deal with the problem.

LOCAL FLEXIBILITY

We propose that this be a strategic duty, with CSPs having the flexibility to decide how they apply it in practice. Other than setting out some key principles and good practice about ways to enable local people to make a complaint, we would envisage minimal central prescription over how areas operate the trigger, how they should publicise it or how they respond to complaints.

OTHER COMPLAINTS MECHANISMS

Police and local authorities, as well as registered providers of social housing, have complaints mechanisms for those who are dissatisfied with their services, for example through the Independent Police Complaints Commission and Local Government and Housing Ombudsman. However, the proposed

12. This would exclude prosecutors and HM Courts Service.

13. Discriminatory grounds as outlined in the Equality Act 2010

Community Trigger would enable victims and communities to demand swift action to resolve a local problem where no action had been taken. The focus would therefore be on stopping behaviour in the future, rather than working out what had gone wrong in the past.

QUESTIONS:

1. *What do you think of the proposal to introduce a duty on Community Safety Partnerships to deal with complaints of persistent anti-social behaviour?*
2. *Do you think the criteria for the Community Trigger are the right ones? Are there other criteria you think should be added?*
3. *Do you think this proposal risks particular groups being disadvantaged in a disproportionate way? If so, what measures could be put in place to prevent this?*

5. WIDER REFORM

Our ultimate aim is to ensure that where a community or victim is suffering anti-social behaviour or a concerted campaign of hate crime – particularly the sort of targeted, persistent harassment seen in a number of high-profile cases – the police and other local agencies take the problem seriously, take the necessary steps to stop it permanently, and protect vulnerable victims. Improving the toolkit on its own will not be enough to achieve that objective, and the proposals set out here are part of a wider package of reforms. In particular, the new tools and powers should be seen alongside our plans to increase local accountability so that the police and their partners focus on what matters most to victims and the wider public, and to empower communities to get more involved in the fight against anti-social behaviour in their neighbourhood.

FOCUSSING THE POLICE AND PARTNERS ON WHAT MATTERS TO THE PUBLIC

From 2012, elected Police and Crime Commissioners will drive the response to neighbourhood crime and anti-social behaviour, which we expect to remain a high priority for the voting public.

In the interim, a range of other measures will also encourage the police and other agencies to take anti-social behaviour seriously, and improve their response to victims and the public:

- As we announced in January, eight police forces, with support from the Home Office, the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) and others, have volunteered to trial a new approach to **handling calls** from the public about anti-social behaviour, and protecting repeat and vulnerable victims. This new approach is not a ‘one-size fits all’ solution from the centre – volunteers will decide for themselves how to implement five key principles developed on the basis of front line experience, and we will assess what works best later in the year.

This typifies the new role for government – supporting rather than directing, and trusting professionals to do their job;

- ACPO is proposing to introduce, from 1st April this year, a much simpler system for police forces to record incidents of anti-social behaviour. This will see fourteen categories for anti-social behaviour replaced with three – ‘environmental’, ‘nuisance’ and ‘personal’. This will help call handlers identify the appropriate response, based on the risk of harm to the victim, rather than the nature of the incident itself;
- We have committed to looking for a cost-effective way of introducing **the ‘101’ number as a national non-emergency number** which will give the public a single route for reporting non-emergency incidents to the police. We want to develop this in such a way that would enable local partners to join up with the police in the future. We expect to announce further information on this in due course; and
- As part of our commitment to greater transparency, we plan to publish police data on anti-social behaviour incidents quarterly, alongside official crime statistics.

ENABLING COMMUNITIES TO GET INVOLVED

Because anti-social behaviour is a fundamentally local problem, the long-term solutions will come in part from empowered individuals, parents and communities who are prepared to stand up and challenge it. This is not something we can or should expect the public to do by themselves. But they have an important role to play, and too often, the old top-down approach overlooked or marginalised that role. So we are making it easier for people to get involved, and to make a difference:

- the **introduction of street-level crime maps** from the end of January will allow members of the public to see local hotspots for anti-social behaviour, and hold their local police directly to account at regular beat meetings. The maps will show incidents reported to the police at first, but the next phase of work will explore adding data from other local partners, such as councils and social landlords.
- **Helen Newlove** has also started her work as the government's champion for safer, active communities. She is visiting organisations including community centres, residents associations, youth groups, local authorities, police forces and housing associations, to listen to their views and discuss the role they have to play in building stronger communities. She is also working with neighbourhoods who are taking a community activism approach to tackling local problems and seeing first hand what works and what is challenging. She will be producing a series of recommendations later this year, based on her experience.
- **Volunteer street patrols** have begun in many areas across the country, where communities, working with the police, patrol their local streets providing a visible presence, deterring low level disorder, and acting as an additional set of eyes and ears and helping people to feel safe. We are supportive of this and are working with ACPO to support forces who want to adopt street patrols in their force area.
- The Government also supports the **Community Safety Accreditation Scheme (CSAS)** which recognises the role of those already involved in community safety - such as neighbourhood wardens, park rangers and security guards - providing them with training and, if appropriate, limited powers focused on tackling anti-social behaviour. CSAS is

another important tool in the fight against anti-social behaviour as it improves partnership working between the police and the workers who are accredited through shared intelligence and briefings, and closer working, including joint operations. Accredited persons assist the police by being extra sets of eyes and ears in their communities and by tackling minor acts of anti-social behaviour that would otherwise take up police time.

TACKLING ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR IN THE INTERIM

Whilst this consultation has focused on our ideas for improving the toolkit, we recognise that implementing these proposals will take time. We also recognise that many practitioners across the country are making the best of the current system, working hard to protect victims and communities from anti-social behaviour. The message to professionals and the courts is clear – all current legislation remains in force for the time being, and where it offers the most effective means of dealing with anti-social behaviour, it should continue to be used until further notice.

At the same time, as we strip away the old central targets and top-down initiatives, we are keen to find and support new ways for practitioners to talk to each other and share their experiences.

6. ABOUT THIS CONSULTATION

Topic of this consultation	More effective responses to anti-social behaviour.
Scope of this consultation	To seek views of key partners (e.g. the police, local authorities, registered providers of social housing) and members of the public on proposals to reform the policy framework for dealing with ASB.
Geographical scope	England and, where relevant, Wales
Impact assessment	We are using the consultation to gather further evidence from practitioners and the public to inform the cost/benefit analysis in our final stage impact assessment. If you have evidence of the costs or benefits of the current toolkit which we can use to inform work on the impact assessment please send this to us by email or post.

BASIC INFORMATION

To	This consultation is open to the public.
Duration	Until 3 May 2011
Enquiries	Home Office Antisocial Behaviour Unit 4th Floor, Fry Building 2 Marsham Street London SW1P 4DF Email: ASB-consultation@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk
How to respond	You can respond online at: www.homeoffice.gov.uk/ASB-consultation
Additional ways to become involved	This will be an online consultation exercise. Please contact the Home Office (as above) if you require information in any other format, such as Braille, large font or audio.
After the consultation	A summary of responses will be published before or alongside any future action.

BACKGROUND

Getting to this stage	Officials from across government, led by the Home Office have reviewed the tools and powers for dealing with anti-social behaviour.
Previous engagement	Key partners and some expert practitioners have been consulted informally during the development of these proposals.

RESPONSES: CONFIDENTIALITY & DISCLAIMER

The information you send us may be passed to colleagues within the Home Office, the government or related agencies.

Information provided in response to this consultation, including personal information, may be subject to publication or disclosure in accordance with the access to information regimes (these are primarily the Freedom of Information Act 2000 [FOIA], the Data Protection Act 1998 [DPA] and the Environmental Information Regulations 2004).

If you want other information that you provide to be treated as confidential, please be aware that, under the FOIA, there is a statutory Code of Practice with which public authorities must comply and which deals, amongst other things, with obligations of confidence.

In view of this it would be helpful if you could explain to us why you regard the information you have provided as confidential. If we receive a request for disclosure of the information we will take full account of your explanation, but we cannot give an assurance that confidentiality can be maintained in all circumstances. An automatic confidentiality disclaimer generated by your IT system will not, of itself, be regarded as binding on the Department.

The Department will process your personal data in accordance with the DPA and in the majority of circumstances this will mean that your personal data will not be disclosed to third parties.'

CONSULTATION CRITERIA

Where possible the Consultation follows the Code of Practice on Consultation – the criteria for which are set out below:

Criterion 1 – When to consult – Formal consultation should take place at a stage when there is scope to influence the policy outcome.

Criterion 2 – Duration of consultation exercises – Consultations should normally last for at least 12 weeks with consideration given to longer timescales where feasible and sensible.

Criterion 3 – Clarity of scope and impact – Consultation documents should be clear about the consultation process, what is being proposed, the scope to influence and the expected costs and benefits of the proposals.

Criterion 4 – Accessibility of consultation exercises – Consultation exercises should be designed to be accessible to, and clearly targeted at, those people the exercise is intended to reach.

Criterion 5 – The burden of consultation – Keeping the burden of consultation to a minimum is essential if consultations are to be effective and if consultees’ buy-in to the process is to be obtained.

Criterion 6 – Responsiveness of consultation exercises – Consultation responses should be analysed carefully and clear feedback should be provided to participants following the consultation.

Criterion 7 – Capacity to consult – Officials running consultations should seek guidance in how to run an effective consultation

exercise and share what they have learned from the experience.

The full Code of Practice on Consultation is available at: <http://www.bis.gov.uk/policies/better-regulation/consultation-guidance>

CONSULTATION CO-ORDINATOR

If you have a complaint or comment about the Home Office's approach to consultation, you should contact the Home Office Consultation Co-ordinator, Adam McArdle. Please DO NOT send your response to this consultation to Adam McArdle. The Co-ordinator works to promote best practice standards set by the Code of Practice, advises policy teams on how to conduct consultations and investigates complaints made against the Home Office. He does not process your response to this consultation.

The Co-ordinator can be emailed at: Adam.McArdle2@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk or alternatively write to him at:

Adam McArdle, Consultation Co-ordinator

Home Office
Performance and Delivery Unit
Better Regulation Team
3rd Floor Seacole
2 Marsham Street
London
SW1P 4DF

ISBN: 978-1-84987-416-8

HO_01747_G

Meeting:	Safer Bromley Partnership Strategic Group
Date:	24 March 2011
Subject:	Prevent Grant 2010/2011
Author:	Colin Newman, Head of Community Safety colin.newman@bromley.gov.uk

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report sets out a proposal for the utilisation of the £138,000 allocation for Preventing Violent Extremism that was made available to the Local Authority in 2010/2011. The report outlines a proposal that will be made to the Council's Executive Committee in April 2011 whereby the money will be allocated in order to provide a ring-fenced budget to deliver mentoring services for young people over the coming three years.

2 RECOMMENDATION

- 2.1 The Strategic Group is asked to
- Note the information contained within the report, and
 - Support the proposal being made to the Council's Executive in order to secure funding for a mentoring project in the period 2011 to 2014.

3 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- 3.1 In December 2010, the Public Protection and Safety Policy Development and Scrutiny Committee considered a report that provided an update on the delivery of the Prevent agenda in Bromley. The report provided background information on the initiatives delivered under the Prevent banner in the previous two years and addressed the allocation of funding that had been carried forward in to the current financial year. A decision in relation to allocation of the £138,190 available in 2010/2011 was deferred until such time as a case was provided to support targeted youth services within the borough.
- 3.2 One area of targeted support for young people that has been explored relates to the recruitment, "matching" and management of volunteer mentors for young people within the borough. This initiative is noted as being in line with one of the Portfolio Holder's key priorities for the current year. Having identified groups of young people who are assessed as at risk of developing criminal or anti-social behaviour, the support for mentoring is premised on the understanding that targeted support will act as a positive diversion for young people and reduce incidents of criminal and anti-social behaviour.

- 3.3 The work to develop options in relation to mentoring identified the provision of services within the Council under the management of the Education Business Partnership within the Children and Young People Department. This service is responsible for delivering a programme of mentoring, with approved provider status, across a range of services working with young people including social care and education. However, it was noted that direct work with those young people most at risk of developing further criminal and anti-social behaviour was not prioritised. In discussions with the service providers, a draft programme has been agreed to provide a targeted service to young people who have come to the attention of the Youth Offending Services within the borough and those who have been referred to the Council's Anti Social Behaviour Unit.
- 3.4 The current mentoring service is delivered under the management of one full time member of staff and the project works with approximately 62 mentors and 50 young people (or "mentees"). It is proposed that an investment of funding over the coming three years will enable the recruitment of second member of staff and the expansion of the numbers of both mentors and mentees, with an emphasis on expanding services addressing criminal and anti-social behaviour. Final project milestones and targets are currently being finalised with an expectation that delivery can commence on 1 April 2011. However, a number of key principles have been agreed as part of negotiations at this stage and, if an investment of £46,000 is secured, the following parameters have been set:
- Funding will be allocated to recruit a second member of staff to support project delivery (recruitment of mentors, matching to young people and management of ongoing interaction)
 - Funding will be linked to an identified increase in the number of mentors recruited and the number of young people benefiting from the service.
 - The focus of the project should be on those young people most at risk of developing criminal and anti-social behaviour with an emphasis on providing positive diversionary interventions.
 - As part of the ongoing project delivery, a business case should be developed within the first six months of the project to achieve trust status that will enable access to alternative funding sources on the basis of charitable status.
 - That management of the project will be delivered under the governance of the existing steering group for Mentoring Services, facilitated by the Children and Young People's Department.
- 3.5 In recommending this proposed allocation of funding, it is noted that mentoring is a service that meets a number of the key elements of the Prevent agenda, in particular, the capacity to support mainstream voices and increase resilience of communities. In addition, the delivery of mentoring services will support vulnerable individuals and provide some interventions in relation to address grievances etc.

Meeting:	Safer Bromley Partnership Strategic Group
Date:	24 March 2011
Subject:	Sustaining Domestic Abuse Advocacy Project
Author:	Colin Newman, Head of Community Safety colin.newman@bromley.gov.uk

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report sets out proposals that are currently under consideration for the continuation of the Domestic Abuse Advocacy project from 1 April 2011. The report covers the background to the development of the service, performance against established targets and the proposed funding regime for the coming three years. Domestic Abuse Advocacy has been delivered within the borough since 2007, initially funded by pump priming funds to support the delivery of Local Area Agreements until March 2010. The current year has been financed through a combination of Partnership funds, Council funding and a small element of Home Office grant.

2 RECOMMENDATION

- 2.1 The Strategic Group is asked to
- Note the information contained within the report, and
 - Support the proposal being made to the Council's Executive in order to secure funding for Domestic Abuse Advocacy in the period 2011 to 2014.

3 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- 3.1 The Domestic Abuse Advocacy Project was established in 2007 as part of a plan to address the borough's low level conviction rate for Domestic Violence (12% was the declared baseline at the start of the project). Evidence indicated that there was a considerable "fall out" rate between perpetrators being charged with the commission of an assault and the achievement of a satisfactory conviction for the offence. In many cases this was believed to arise because victims felt unable to complete the process of prosecution due to a lack of support and limited information. Advocacy works by providing a named individual advocate for all those medium and high risk cases referred who will act as a support, guide and point of advice for victims. The availability of this ongoing support is demonstrated as having a positive impact on increasing the rates of convictions in cases of Domestic Violence.

3.2 The key stated outcome of the Advocacy Project is the provision of a high profile and improved response to Domestic Violence, contributing to the deterrence of such offending within the Borough. The Advocates work closely with victims of Domestic Violence to provide support, advice and guidance throughout the process of pursuing prosecutions against perpetrators. In addition to the provision of advocacy services, the Safer Bromley Partnership has developed a range of additional interventions to support the victims of Domestic Abuse within the borough, whether that be increased proactivity in Police responses or the provision of self-help groups and empowerment training programmes such as the Freedom Project. This has ensured that advocacy has not developed in isolation but has been supported by the growth of additional wrap-around services at limited extra cost in cash terms.

3.3 The development and continued delivery of the Advocacy project was initiated at the time when Domestic Violence was given additional focus when the Portfolio Holder for Public Protection appointed his deputy as the Domestic Violence Champion for the borough. Since this time the issue of Domestic Violence has been reviewed and monitored both by the Portfolio Holder and the Policy Development and Scrutiny Committee for Public Protection. As such, there has been pressure for the continued delivery of services to reduce the harm caused by Domestic Violence within the borough. The agreed targets for the Advocacy project, negotiated at the outset with the Government Office for London, were as follows (the initial “reward” grant available for successful performance is included in brackets):

- Increase the conviction rate for Domestic Violence (£315,000)
- Increase the number of incidents of Domestic Violence reported (£252,000)
- Increase the proportion of domestic violence incidents leading to sanctioned detections (£63,000)

3.4 On completion of the project (in March 2010), the targets were achieved, and the Domestic Advocacy project was on course to generate a reward payment of £630,000. However, the decision was made by the new Coalition Government to reduce the overall reward funding available by 50% during 2010. The table below highlights the targets agreed and the final detail of the submission to the Home Office in support of the claim for Performance Reward Grant (PRG) under the agreement:

Indicator	Without Reward	With Reward	Maximum Amount of PRG on Indicator	Final Measure (Month & Year)	Enhancement	Final Audited Outturn	Amount of PRG Payable	PRG at 50%
Increase in convictions for domestic violence	271	342	£315,000	31-Mar-10	71	422	£315k	£157,500
Increase in incidents of Domestic Violence	9147	9355	£63,000	31-Mar-10	208	10405	£63K	£31,500
Increase in	1718	1869	£252,000	21-Mar-10	151	2420	£252k	£126,000

incidents leading to detection								
TOTAL							£630k	£315k

3.6 Within the Council, the Portfolio Holder for Public Protection and Safety has lobbied to ensure that the full £315,000 in reward funding is made available to the Public Protection Portfolio. The proposed allocation of this reward funding will be considered by the Council's Executive Committee in April 2011. In recognition of the success of Domestic Abuse Advocacy and the positive impact for victims of crime, it is proposed that funding be made available from within the reward allocation to fund the provision of the Advocacy over the coming three years. To provide the services of two Domestic Abuse Advocates for the coming three years, it is proposed that a budget of £80,000 per annum be made available from the reward funding. As such, the Council's Executive Committee will consider a proposal that a total funding allocation of £240,000 is made available between 2011 and 2014.

3.7 It is proposed that Victim Support continue to be commissioned to provide this service. Support in kind is available from the Metropolitan Police in Bromley in the form of office accommodation and facilities. It is proposed that, in order to ensure the continued emphasis on improving services and achieving stretching targets, an action plan and suite of associated milestones and targets is used as a delivery framework. These final targets are currently being finalised but the performance regime is likely to include the following indicators:

- Increased conviction rates
- Reduced withdrawals from the criminal justice process
- Increased arrest rate
- Increased sanctioned detection rate
- Reduction in housing applications where domestic abuse is cited
- Decrease in child protection cases where domestic abuse is cited.

This page is left intentionally blank



Bromley Community Engagement Forum

PO Box 34 Beckenham Kent BR3 4ZN Telephone/Fax: 020 8658 7168

E-mail: info@bcef.org.uk Website: www.bcef.org.uk

Company Limited by Guarantee Number 7070498 Registered Charity Number 1133450

MINUTES OF A PUBLIC MEETING HELD ON THURSDAY 27 JANUARY 2011, 7PM BROMLEY FOOTBALL CLUB

BCEF MEMBERS PRESENT (SNP = Safer Neighbourhood Panel)

Judith Cross (BCEF Chair)

Peter Toy (BCEF Deputy Chair and ClockHouse SNP)

Mahmood (BCEF Executive; Multi Faith; Penge & Cator SNP)

Brenda Thompson (BCEF Executive and Mental Health Forum)

Michael Lever (BCEF Executive and Bromley Residents Federation)

Nell Riehl (Honorary Member)

Lorraine Leon (Bromley Victim Support)

Julian Melfi (Copers Cope SNP)

Ed Cobby (Chelsfield & Pratts Bottom SNP)

Margaret Gubbins (Bromley Independent Custody Visitors Panel)

Geoff Newton (West Wickham SNP),

Laurie Bell (Mottingham & Chislehurst North SNP)

Mark Lapper (Plaistow & Sundridge Park SNP)

Clifford Longley (Bromley Neighbourhood Watch Association Chairman)

John Bruce (Bickley SNP)

Harold Barker (Cray Valley East SNP)

Barbara Jarvis (Hayes & Coney Hall SNP)

Ian Smith (Honorary Member)

Jackie Griffiths (Penge Partners)

David Freeborn (Bromley Town SNP)

Norman Dix (Cray Valley West SNP)

Frank Levitt (Orpington Business Forum)

Christopher Hillier (Farnborough & Crofton SNP)

Jenny Coleman (Penge & Cator SNP)

Neil Miller (Orpington SNP)

Mark Diplock (Bromley Common & Keston SNP)

Bernard Waine (Darwin SNP)

*Sam Paice (Bromley Link)

Amanda Evans (BCEF Operations Manager)

*New member application

SAFER BROMLEY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGIC GROUP MEMBERS PRESENT:

Charles Griggs (Police, Borough Commander)
James Cleverly (Metropolitan Police Authority/London Assembly)
Eithne Rynne (Community Links Bromley)
Peter Morgan (Portfolio Holder, Community Safety)
Paula Morrison (Bromley PCT)
Terry Gooding (Fire Brigade)
Colin Newman (Community Safety)
Tracy Pidgeon (Ambulance),
Charmaine Dennis (Affinity Sutton)

Also Present: Joy Lever, Cheryl Mulryne, John Love, Brenda Rayson (BICVP), Terry Belcher, Eileen Toy, Trevor Irwin, John Leach, Graham Chamberlain, Cllr Graham Arthur, J. Guiver, Sophie Freeborn, Inder Sharma, Mike Duke, Colin Righin, Mr Cummings, Sue Turner, Margaret Jackson, Susie Clark, John Verrinder, Jenny King, Bruce Tompson, P.Singh, Ruth Jewal, Steve Jewell, Cllr Peter Fookes, Elaine Hayfield, Cllr Katherine Bance, Victoria Rees (Affinity Sutton), Peter Hodges, Helen Jaggee, Catherine Gandola, Terry & Jacqui Giles, Griff Williams, Pat Hogan, Sian Harrhy, D.Patel, R Armstrong, Grace Bullman, Brian Davies, Hewell Evans.

Sector Inspectors Present:

Insp Martin Hills (Cray Valley East and West, Petts Wood & Knoll, Farnborough & Crofton, Orpington, Chelsfield & Pratts Bottom)
Insp Kevin Smith (Darwin, Biggin Hill)
Insp Tony Nicholls (Crystal Palace, Penge & Cator, Clock House, Copers Cope, Kelsey & Eden Park, Shortlands)
Insp Darren Murphy (Bromley Town, Plaistow & Sundridge, Bickley, Chislehurst, Mottingham & Chislehurst North, Plus Safer Transport Team)

MEMBERS APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE: Lulu Pearce (Community Advisory Group), Annabel Langley/David Ely (Chislehurst SNP), Roger Taylor (Honorary Member), Val Harrison (Kelsey & Eden Park SNP), **Strategic Apologies:** Nigel Davies (LBB Council), Lisa Brown (CPS), Howard Oldstein (Glades Management)

No apologies/representation for: Biggin Hill SNP, Petts Wood & Knoll SNP, LGBT.

1. **CHAIR'S OPENING REMARKS:** Judith Cross welcomed everyone and explained the two main presentations for tonight's meeting – the latest results of Safer Neighborhoods Review consultation & on-line survey; and the changes to the NHS. The information stands before/after this meeting are: Anti social Behavior Coordinator for LBB (Peter Sibley); Food Safety/Occupational Safety and Licensing (Paul Lehane); Victim Support (Lorraine Leon); Fire Brigade (Terry Gooding).

2. **NEW MEMBER APPLICATION:** Bromley Links (Richard Lane will be the co-opted member) – Sam Paice explained the role of Bromley Links and members voted unanimously in favour.
3. **SAFER NEIGHBOURHOODS REVIEW** – latest results of the consultation and on-line survey: Presented by Chief Inspector Carron Schusler (Précis below, full power point presentation attached.)

170 written responses received; 105 responses were supportive; 102 like the structure to remain as is; 3 to increase the structure; 1 no opinion.

- SNT structure of Bromley reflects the complexities of the Borough.
- This model for policing has attracted overwhelming political, partner and community support.
- It has been the vehicle for delivering consistent and sustainable crime and disorder reduction.
- Bromley is the only borough in the MPS with its total estate fit for purpose.
- Bromley's preferred option, to retain 22 ward teams, geographically located within the current bases.

Is your neighbourhood policing team based where they need to be to deal with local issues? Bromley said Yes – 80.62%; London said yes – 68.41%.

Most local safer neighbourhood teams are based on each ward. Does this meet your needs and the need of local people?
Bromley said yes – 78.35%; London said yes – 72.39%.

Are there any changes to existing boundaries that would enable your SNTs to provide a better service to you?
Bromley said No – 47.84%; London said No – 39.55%

Do you know what your local SNT has done in your neighbourhood?
Bromley said yes 70.52%; London said Yes – 62.33%

What do you want SNTs to deal with?
Tackling crime; tackling ASB; tackling local priorities.

What next: Review Bromley's Options Paper; Resubmit Option Paper.

Chief Superintendent Griggs added that the plan is to keep ward based policing in their bases to deal with local issues. We know what is important to the public. The proposals are based on working with you and your responses to the survey were exactly as envisaged. The rest of London seem to be in agreement with Bromley. Mr Griggs went on to say that the proposal for Bromley is to retain 22 sergeants on our 22 wards. That position has not changed.

Since the meeting, the following statement was issued by Chief Superintendent Charles Griggs on 28 January in relation to a news report:

“I am sure that the comments made by the Acting Commissioner on the BBC sound alarming and at variance to what James Cleverly and I said last night at the BCEF.

The Acting Commissioner was giving his estimate of the impact of spending cuts, London-wide over the next three years. Last night I said that my proposal for Bromley is to retain 22 sergeants on our 22 wards. That position has not changed. I also said that I would expect the impact of the cuts to be cushioned by the Olympics. The Acting Commissioner's comments are a planning assumption, to be implemented over three years, and will be directed by final analysis, and must reflect operational delivery.

Mr Cleverly emphasised the difference in approach to the Safer Neighbourhood Review across London. One borough has hit the headlines today because within it's options is the proposal to lose 11 sergeants. That is their choice, not Bromley's.

I am now submitting our final proposal to TPHQ. Our extensive public consultation in Bromley supports our preferred option. It is expected that the MPS review will be concluded and its recommendations discussed in the course of March / April 2011. No change will occur before the conclusion of the review process and any changes that do occur will be in line with the recommendations agreed by MPS Management Board and the MPA.

I hope this clarifies the position.”

4. **PCT UPDATE:** Presented by Paula Morrison, Associate Director, Public Health.

- Coalition Agreement:
 - Guarantee health spend increases each year
 - Cut NHS administration by 1/3
 - Strengthen CQC
 - Establish independent NHS Board
 - Cut health quangos

- Policy 1:
 - Make the NHS work better
 - More day cases
 - Better discharge
 - More treatment in community
 - Rating of hospitals & doctors

- Policy 2:
 - Support creation of:
 - Co-operative
 - Social enterprises
 - Public sector workers & employee owned co-operatives

- Primary Care & Commissioning 1
 - Strengthen power of GPs to commission
 - Stronger voice for patients on PCT Boards
 - PCT commissioning “residual services”
 - Choice of GP

- Primary Care & Commissioning 2
 - 24/7 Urgent Care
 - New GP contract and new dentistry contract
 - More public health delivery in primary care
 - Local communities will have greater control over public health budgets

- Public Health
 - Control over PH budgets for local community (payment by outcomes)
 - Improve access to prevention (tackle health inequalities)
 - ↑ access to talking therapies
 - Ban sale of alcohol below cost price & review alcohol taxation

- Drug Funding
 - New Cancer Drugs Funds
 - Reform N I C E

- Healthcare Professionals
 - Language & competence test for foreign healthcare professionals
 - Control of working environment for front line staff

- Health Information
 - Outcome measures e.g survival rates
 - Healthcare provider performance online
 - ↑ patient control (health records)

- Children's Services
 - Sure Start → early intervention
 - Extra Sure Start Health Visitors
 - More resource for children's hospices

- Social Care
 - Commission on long term care
 - More prevention
 - Personal budgets
 - Increase independence

- What is expected in next few months
 - Budget – emergency & October
 - White Paper on organisation of NHS end July
 - White Paper on Public Health (Oct – Dec 10)

- UK Faculty of Public Health Annual Conference
 - Andrew Lansley Speech:**
 - New deal between Government and business – shared responsibility
 - Ring fenced PH budget
 - “Health Premium” to target PH resources to areas with poorest health
 - Clear outcomes and measures to fudge progress
 - Enhanced role for Public Health
 - New Cabinet sub-committee on Public Health

- Concerns
 - Job Security; Pensions; Re-organisation; Changing culture; Change in focus; Resources

- Positives
 - ↑ focus in Public health & new levers; Commitment to maintain NHS funding; Opportunity to address long-standing gaps; Commitment to reducing inequalities in health; Ring fenced public health budget; Outcome based approach.

5. PARTNERSHIP UPDATE Presented by Colin Newman

2010-11 Performance Update:

Crime Type	Last year	This Year	% change
Most Serious Violence	247	175	-29.10%
Assault with Injury	1563	1497	-4.20%
Business Robbery	60	61	1.70%
Personal Robbery	441	441	-
Residential Burglary	1796	1584	-11.80%
Theft/Taking of MV	649	622	-4.20%
Theft from MV	1782	1749	-1.90%
Serious Acquisitive Crime	4728	4457	-5.70%

Total Notifiable Offences **8.70%** and CN stressed that they need to maintain this.

Discussed the success of the Partnership's Enough is Enough campaign – tackling the issue of illegal drug supply within the LBB. Targeting night time economy with high visibility patrols in licensed premises and the use of sniffer dogs. Looking at rolling this out to railway stations. The message is that drugs will not be tolerated on this borough.

6. QUESTIONS:

- a) For convicted drug dealers, what happens to their assets, ie do they stay on the borough? Unfortunately not. The borough used to get a proportion but not now and all goes to the Treasury.
- b) Asked for a NW update. LBB now have 3 SN development officers with 7 wards each who oversee concerns, training and the first point of contact: Sue McVicker, Amanda Davis, Peter Warn. All SNPs should have 1 NW Coordinator for each panel to cascade information to other co-ordinators across the Ward. Judith Cross urged Panel Chairs to contact NW to discuss further: info@BromleyNWA.org.uk and Clifford Longley (Chair of NWA) was available at this meeting to take further questions after the meeting.
- c) During a drug operation in Penge area, high visibility policing and sniffer dogs were used but not many people were in there. Are you looking at grittier places and busier times? CN replied yes but consideration had to be given to the use and appropriateness of dogs in close confinement and gradually improve the dogs' confidence.

- d) A discussion ensued about SNTs and no change in the situation of losing sergeants –but is this a possibility? James Cleverly replied that the MPA are in the process of submitting their reports to Assistant Commissioner Ian McPherson and structure of SNTs should reflect its own borough – Bromley is well defined and he’s confident the model is what we need. Other boroughs/wards are very small in comparison and there’s not one model fits all approach and needs to be logical.
- e) 20% budget cuts for Met – what implication on Bromley? Charles Griggs explained that looking to make the cuts to the back office staff to make sufficient savings. This is a 4 year plan – will receive notification of the budget soon but 2011/12 shouldn’t be too bad until September 2012. But a lot can happen in this time! Every year there are worries about funding and we always cope. James Cleverly added that being in the midst of counter terrorism threat and Olympics, we have been listened to and we have not been as affected as other public bodies. Also, as senior officers retire, they can be replaced with younger/cheaper officers. Need to manage this to ensure no knowledge gaps, but stressed that safer neighbourhood policing is fully supported.

7. ANY OTHER BUSINESS:

- The BCEF will host a Community Outreach Day on Saturday 16 April in the Glades. If anyone is interested in assisting us and/or to promote your organisation, please contact Amanda: Amanda.evans@bcef.org.uk

8. DATE OF NEXT MEETING: Monday 9 May, 2011, 7pm, Bromley Football Club.