

saferbromley partnership

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London Borough of Bromley
21 November 2013

To: Members of the

saferbromley partnership

STRATEGIC GROUP

Councillor Tim Stevens J.P. (Chairman)
Stephanie Roberts, (Borough Police Commander) (Vice-Chairman)
Rob Clarke, (London Probation Service)
James Cleverly, (Police and Crime Committee, Greater London Authority)
Susan Clinton, (Affinity Sutton)
Paul Cook, (London Ambulance Service)
Nigel Davies, (LBB Director, Environmental Services)
Clive Davison, (LBB Assistant Director, Public Protection)
Sarah Denton, (Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime)
Colin Maclean, (Community Links Bromley)
Paula Morrison, (LBB Assistant Director, Public Health)
Jo Oakley, (Deputy Borough Commander)
Doug Patterson, (LBB Chief Executive)
Lulu Pearce, (Ethnic Communities Programme Manager)
Gill Rose, (Federation of Bromley Housing Associations)
Laurie Taylor, (intu Bromley)
Paula Tucker, (UK Border Agency)
Rob Vale, (LBB Trading Standards Manager)
Angela Wilder, (Magistrates Court)
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 MONDAY 2 DECEMBER 2013 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 CHAIRMAN'S UPDATE (VERBAL UPDATE)

- 4 BOROUGH COMMANDER'S UPDATE (VERBAL UPDATE)**
- 5 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT REPORT QUARTER TWO (LBB AND MET) (Pages 11 - 14)**
- 6 UPDATE ON SAFER NEIGHBOURHOOD BOARD/SAFER BROMLEY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGIC GROUP (Pages 15 - 34)**
- 7 SCRAP METAL INITIATIVE (Pages 35 - 38)**
- 8 DOMESTIC HOMICIDE REVIEW PROCESS (VERBAL UPDATE)**
- 9 SAFEGUARDING VULNERABLE SCAM VICTIMS (Pages 39 - 42)**
- 10 INTEGRATED OFFENDER MANAGEMENT (Pages 43 - 52)**
- 11 REPORTS FROM SUB-GROUPS (VERBAL UPDATES)**
(Substance Misuse Board, Youth Offending Service, Bromley Community Engagement Forum, Arson Sub-Group, Borough Resilience Forum and Operational Tasking, Halloween and Bonfire Night Updates from Police and LBB).
- 12 COMMUNICATIONS UPDATE (VERBAL UPDATE)**
- 13 INFORMATION ITEMS**
 - a BOROUGH COMMANDER NEWSLETTER (Pages 53 - 62)**
- 14 ANY OTHER BUSINESS**
- 15 DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING**
10.00am, Thursday 13th March 2014

Agenda Item 2

SAFER BROMLEY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGIC GROUP

Minutes of the meeting held at 10.00 am on 19 September 2013

Present:

Councillor Tim Stevens J.P. (Chairman)
Stephanie Roberts ((Borough Police Commander)) (Vice-Chairman)
Councillor Julian Benington
Rob Clarke, (London Probation Service)
Nigel Davies, (LBB Director, Environmental Services)
Clive Davison, (LBB Assistant Director, Public Protection)
Sarah Denton, (Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime)
Amanda Evans, (Bromley Community Engagement Forum)
Andrew Holcombe, (Borough Commander, Fire Services)
Paula Morrison, (LBB Assistant Director, Public Health)
Lulu Pearce, (Ethnic Communities Programme Manager)

Also Present:

Terry Belcher, (Bromley Community Engagement Forum)
Daniel Cartwright, (Bromley Fire Brigade)
Susie Clark, (LBB Communications Officer)
DCI Kevin Clarke, (Metropolitan Police Service)
Councillor Peter Fookes
Nino Gomez, (London Community Payback)
Paul King, (LBB Head of Bromley Youth Support Programme)
Stephen Lewis, (LBB Emergency Planning Manager)
Councillor Kate Lymer
Amanda Mumford, (LBB Community Safety Coordinator)
Alison Navarro, Community Links Bromley
Peter Sibley, (Anti Social Behaviour Co-ordinator)

1	INTRODUCTIONS / APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE	Action
	Apologies were received from Colin Maclean, Director of Bromley Community Links. The substitute member was Alison Navarro. Apologies were also received from James Cleverly (Assembly Member for Bexley and Bromley, and Chairman of the London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority).	
2	MINUTES OF LAST MEETING / MATTERS ARISING	Action
	There were no matters arising. It was AGREED that the minutes of the meeting held on June 27th 2013 be approved.	

3	<p>CHAIRMAN'S UPDATE (Verbal Update)</p> <p>The Chairman advised the Partnership that funding from the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime had now been agreed for 2013/14 and totalled £298,000 for Bromley. Projects would be delivered across a range of areas including the Safer Bromley Van, the mentoring programme and domestic violence. Funding had been reduced by 20k for all Local Authorities across London as a contribution to rape crisis centres. It was also confirmed that a reorganisation had taken place of Community Safety. Rob Vale, Head of Trading Standards was now also the lead officer for Community Safety.</p> <p>The Summer Activity Programme had been a great success. Activities had commenced for 36 days from 20th July 2013 with 11,293 recorded attendees against a target of 6,451. This was in part due to work with Governing Bodies of local schools and the use of social media to promote the event. The Chairman was particularly pleased to note the high participation by the Somali community in Penge and thanked the Police for the support of the Police cadets.</p> <p>Key areas to be addressed in next year's programme included more activities to be aimed at older teenagers and for more partners to be engaged in the events. The Chairman also noted that the Health Services Van had proved popular at the events it had attended. Paula Morrison (Assistant Director of Public Health) confirmed that the Health Services Van provided health checks for those aged 40+ years. If the Van were to be required for the 2014/15 activities programme, then there was need to make arrangements now.</p> <p>Councillor Kate Lymer also highlighted the potential to promote improved levels of immunisation across all communities.</p> <p>The Chairman asked the Borough Commander if any data was available in terms of youth crime in the summer holidays. The Borough Commander confirmed that this data was not currently available. Andy Holcombe, Borough Fire Commander stated that the number of low level fires had dropped dramatically over the same holiday period.</p>	<p>Action</p> <p>All Partners PK/PM</p>
3a	<p>SAFER NEIGHBOURHOOD BOARDS</p> <p>The Local Authority was in discussions with the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime around the development of a Safer Neighbourhood Board for Bromley. A model for the Safer Bromley Board would be developed in consultation with stakeholders by the end of July 2013. The membership of this Board would comprise a wide range of stakeholders, including the emergency services, public health, victims of crime and representatives of Community Payback, and would have a key role in engaging with communities across the Borough and identifying crime prevention projects and work in communities.</p> <p>The Chairman advised the Partnership that the Safer Bromley Board</p>	<p>Action</p>

	<p>would need to be introduced in the near future. A briefing note from the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime would be published in October 2013. This note would provide more guidance around the requirements for Safer Neighbourhood Boards. The next meeting of Safer Bromley Partnership might be brought forward to accommodate discussions on developing a Safer Neighbourhood Board for Bromley. The need for clarity from MOPAC was underlined by Commander Roberts from the Metropolitan Police. The Chairman praised the excellent working relationship that currently existed between the Safer Bromley Partnership, and the Police.</p>	
<p>4</p>	<p>BOROUGH COMMANDER'S UPDATE (Verbal Update)</p> <p>Stephanie Roberts, Borough Police Commander, advised the Partnership that the Borough was on target to achieve a reduction of 7.6% in MOPAC crime targets, which exceeded the target of 5.3%. There was an increase in personal theft offences in certain demographic areas, notably in the Penge area which would continue to be targeted. The profile of victims was primarily females under 30 or over 60 years.</p> <p>There had been a marked rise in the number of domestic violence cases reported over the summer period, and the cause of this was not clear.</p> <p>The new Local Policing Model had been introduced on 16th September 2013 and was making reasonable progress. It was noted that Bromley Police Station would be shut on 28th September 2013 for 24 hours due to essential electrical works, but services would continue to be supported, with custody services being delivered at Catford.</p> <p>Bromley Police Service was set to open its doors to the public for a grand scale public engagement event on 22nd September 2013. This event would give members of the public a rare and behind-the-scenes glimpse at what goes on inside a police station and see some of the specialist units, equipment and resources that the MPS has at its disposal.</p> <p>With regard to the forthcoming Fire Brigade Industrial Dispute, DCI Kevin Clarke stated that the police were working closely with the Fire Service in this regard. There would be 27 fire vehicles that would be operated by a private company during this period. These would be supported by the police, as would other facilities; the Police would take robust action against any fire operatives who were found to be engaging in criminal activities during this period.</p> <p>Borough Fire Commander Andy Holcombe confirmed that the strike was a national strike, relating to pensions only; the strike excluded Scotland. The strike was scheduled for 25th September 2013, between 12.00 and 16.00 and as the matter was relating to pensions, it was not affecting all personnel, and some staff may still work as normal. The private company that had been called in to manage fire vehicles if and when required was "Capital Guard".</p>	<p>Action</p>

5	Performance Review 2013-2014 Quarter 1	Action
	<p><u>Consideration was given to the performance monitoring report for Quarter 1 2013/14.</u></p> <p><u>Performance Indicator One: Reduction in the Numbers of Violent Crimes in Bromley</u> The Partnership heard that violent crimes represented 22% of the total notifiable offences in the period of quarter one this year. The Partnership also heard that during the second quarter of 2013 there were a total of 1018 violent offences reported to Police which was an increase of 4% compared to the same period last year.</p> <p><u>Performance Indicator Two: Reduction in the Numbers of Property Crimes in Bromley</u> The Partnership heard that property crimes represented 67% of total notifiable offences in Quarter One of 2013. During the second quarter of 2013, 3115 property offences had been reported to the Police, which was a 5% reduction on the same period last year. It was noted that the overall reduction in Property Crimes was a positive one.</p> <p><u>Performance Indicator Three: Reduction in Levels of Recorded Anti Social Behaviour</u> The Partnership heard that during the last financial year, reported ASB incidents dropped by 21%. During the second quarter of 2013, Noise and Nuisance ASB dropped by 14%. During the last financial year, there was an increase in Fly Tipping ASB of 74 incidents. The Partnership further heard that during the last financial year, there was a reduction of Graffiti ASB by 704 incidents.</p> <p><u>Performance Indicator Four: Increased confidence in the fact that Bromley is a safe place</u> The Partnership heard that there was no data available to report on this Indicator. It was noted by the Chairman that although there had been an increase in levels of wounding and grievous bodily harm, this was partly due to a change to reporting rules which reclassified incidences of domestic violence to a higher level. The Chairman was concerned at the increase in domestic violence and requested that this be considered at a future meeting of Public Protection and Safety Scrutiny Committee. Nigel Davies, Director of Environment and Community Services highlighted the fall in Graffiti crime as a positive.</p> <p>It was AGREED that the Performance Review Report 2013/2014 (Q1) be endorsed.</p>	
6	Fifth London Safety Plan (Verbal Update)	Action
	<p>Andy Holcombe, Borough Fire Commander confirmed that on 12th September 2013 London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority voted to approve the final version of the fifth London Safety Plan (LSP5), which was the Authority's Integrated Risk Management Plan (IRMP) as required by the government's national framework for the</p>	

	<p>fire and rescue service. This plan incorporated a proposal to build a new Fire Station at Orpington, and for a temporary fire station (to avoid loss of service to residents) to be built whilst construction work was taking place. There was a further proposal to add a second fire engine at Orpington. The Plan also included details of how savings of £29m will be made across London:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The closure of 10 fire stations • Reducing the number of fire engines (pumping appliances) by 14 • Reducing the number of fire rescue units (specialist rescue vehicles) from 16 to 14 • Reducing minimum crewing levels on fire rescue units from 5 firefighters to 4 • Reducing the number of firefighter posts by 552 • Introducing alternate crewing arrangements at some stations • Reducing the number of station and group managers to a total of 256, and then ultimately a further reduction to 200. <p>Under the proposals, the Brigade would maintain its existing London wide attendance target of getting a first fire engine to an emergency within an average six minutes and the second fire engine, if needed, within eight minutes. This was amongst the fastest target response time of any emergency service in the country and almost twice as fast as some other fire brigades.</p> <p>It was AGREED that the update be noted.</p>	
7	<p>ASB HOTSPOTS INITIATIVES (Verbal Update)</p> <p>Peter Sibley, Head of Anti Social Behaviour (ASB) provided an update on the ASB Hotspots Initiatives to the Partnership. Following analysis of information held by the Police and Local Authority, a number of geographic areas had been identified as 'hotspots' for ASB. Individual Plans were now being developed for each 'hotspot', and a number of planning meetings had been scheduled which would include key partners. The Chairman noted that there was a need to involve ward councillors in the development of the ASB plans.</p> <p>It was AGREED that the update be noted</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Action</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PS</p>
8	<p>RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY ANALYSIS</p> <p>Consideration was given to the Residential Burglary Analysis by members of the Partnership. Levels of burglary across the Borough continued to decrease but remained a priority for the Police. The most 'at risk' areas of the Borough had been identified and would continue to be targeted. The Chairman highlighted the need to look at environmental factors, such as improved street lighting, which could help reduce levels of</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Action</p>

	<p>burglary, as well as consider how partners could best work together to tackle this issue.</p> <p>The Chairman expressed thanks to Susie Clark for producing a “Safer Bromley Partnership Handbook” for residents which included messages about securing your home.</p> <p>It was AGREED that the report be endorsed by the Partnership</p>	
<p>9</p>	<p>REPORTS FROM SUB-GROUPS</p> <p><u>Youth Offending Service</u> – Paul King reported that the numbers of first time entrants to the criminal justice system continued to decrease, and that the number of first time entrants in Bromley had decreased from 481 in 2007 to 108 in 2013. Workforce development was being undertaken to target an increase in the level of re-offending, and young offenders continued to be supported into employment, education or training and encouraged to access the mentoring programme.</p> <p>A thematic inspection would be undertaken of the Youth Offending Service shortly, which would focus on case inspection and would involve examination of case files and work with practitioners.</p> <p><u>Bromley Community Engagement Forum</u> – Amanda Evans confirmed that the next public meeting of the Bromley Community Engagement Forum would be at 7.00pm on 24th September 2013. An Outreach Day was being held in October, and the Specialist Youth Conference would be held on 7th March 2014 for pupils at the three special schools in the Borough.</p> <p><u>Arson Sub Group</u> – Andy Holcombe reported that the Fire Brigade continued to successfully target arson and that levels of arson continued to decrease. There had been a further fire at the Waste 4 Fuel site on 7th September 2013. More waste was being removed from the site than brought in, and the Fire Brigade had enforced fire breaks.</p> <p><u>Borough Resilience Forum</u> – Stephen Lewis reported that a Review was underway in respect of the Bromley Borough Risk Register which completes its first draft at the December meeting. This register would form the basis for future work by the group in a multi agency context, and would highlight the major threats and hazards that may give risk to an emergency in Bromley, Pan-London or country-wide.</p> <p>The LBB Generic Recovery Management Plan was also being updated and was based on the London Protocols—“London Recovery Management Protocols v.3. It aimed to ensure that there would be a multi agency approach to the recovery stage of a major incident, outlining the roles and responsibilities of each organisation, and encompassing the key impacts that potentially could affect individuals and communities.</p>	<p>Action</p> <p>ND/CD</p>

	<p><u>Operational Tasking</u> – This had been covered in the Borough Commander’s Police Report.</p> <p><u>Community Links Bromley</u> – Alison Navarro confirmed that the Disability Hate Crime conference held on 17th July 2013 had been very successful with 75 people in attendance. Workshops, had been set up involving Mencap, Mind and Victim support and a Disability Crime DVD had been produced which would be provided to partners. A Training Programme was being developed to assist the Police. Work would continue to be done with schools, the Police, and disability organisations to tackle disability hate crime.</p> <p><u>Community Payback:</u></p> <p>Nino Gomez confirmed that Community Payback was running. There were still a number of concerns around the request for the Local Authority to fund supervisors for Community Payback and a future meeting would be arranged to discuss this.</p> <p>It was AGREED that the updates be noted.</p>	
10	ANY OTHER BUSINESS	Action
11	DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING	Action
	The next meeting is scheduled for 5 th December 2013 at 10.00am	

The Meeting ended at 11.33 am

Chairman

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Meeting:	Safer Bromley Partnership Strategic Group
Date:	2nd December 2013
Subject:	Performance Review 2013/2014 (Quarter 2)
Author:	Pratheepan Jeyapragasam, Crime Analyst pratheepan.jeyapragasam@bromley.gov.uk

1 SUMMARY

1.1 This report is presented in order to update the Safer Bromley Partnership on the performance achieved against the targets set in the last year Safer Bromley Partnership Strategic Group 2012/13. The report provides the latest performance monitoring data to 30th September 2013 (Quarter 2).

2 RECOMMENDATION

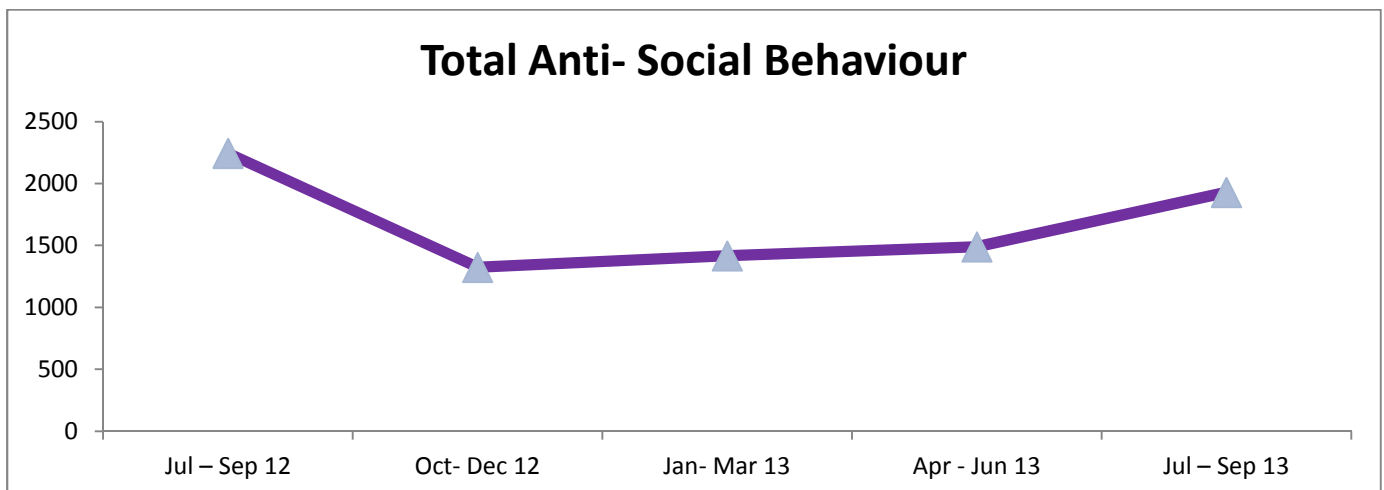
2.1 The Strategic Group is asked to:

- Note and comment on the performance information contained within the report.

3 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

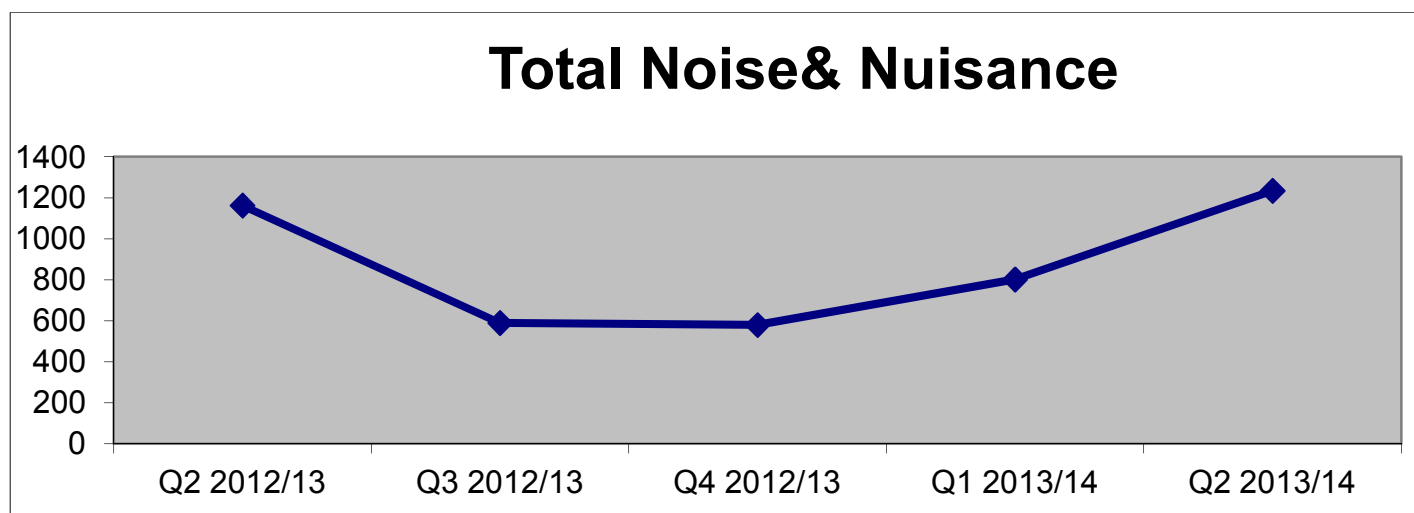
3.1 This report provides an update of performance at the end of Quarter 2 in the delivery year 2013/2014. The performance picture across the range of Partnership activity continues to be healthy.

Performance Indicator 3 Reduction in Levels of Recorded Anti-Social Behaviour

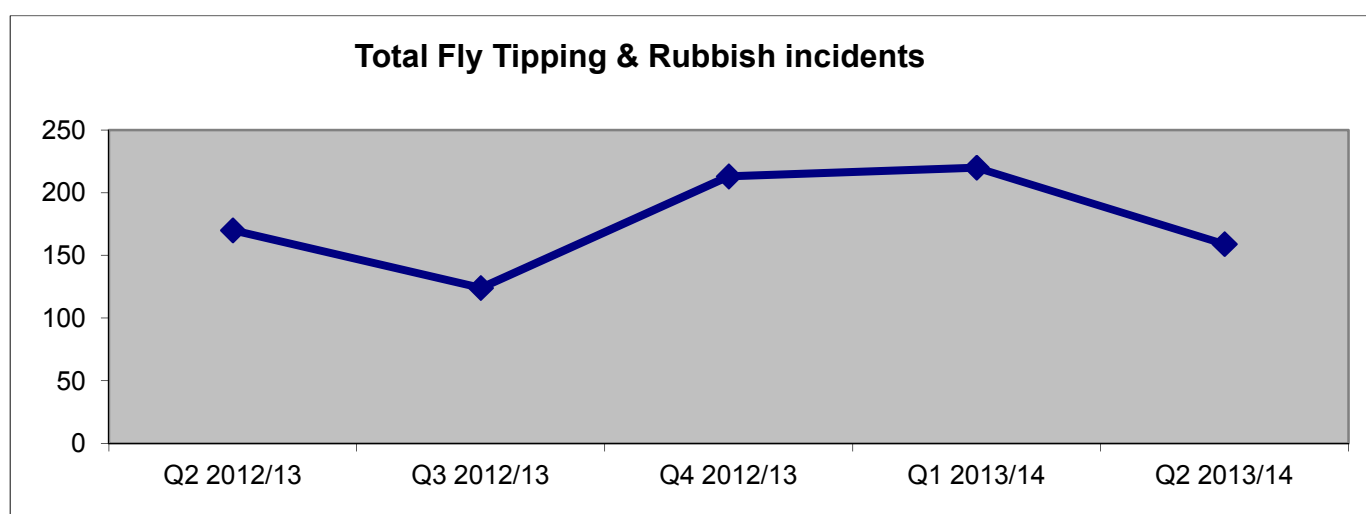


	Jul – Sep 12	Oct- Dec 12	Jan- Mar 13	Apr - Jun 13	Jul – Sep 13
Noise & Nuisance	1162	589	579	801	1234
Graffiti	787	530	539	404	412
Fly Tipping / Rubbish Investigation	170	124	213	201	159
ASB to Council	126	81	85	83	123
Total ASB	2245	1324	1416	1489	1928

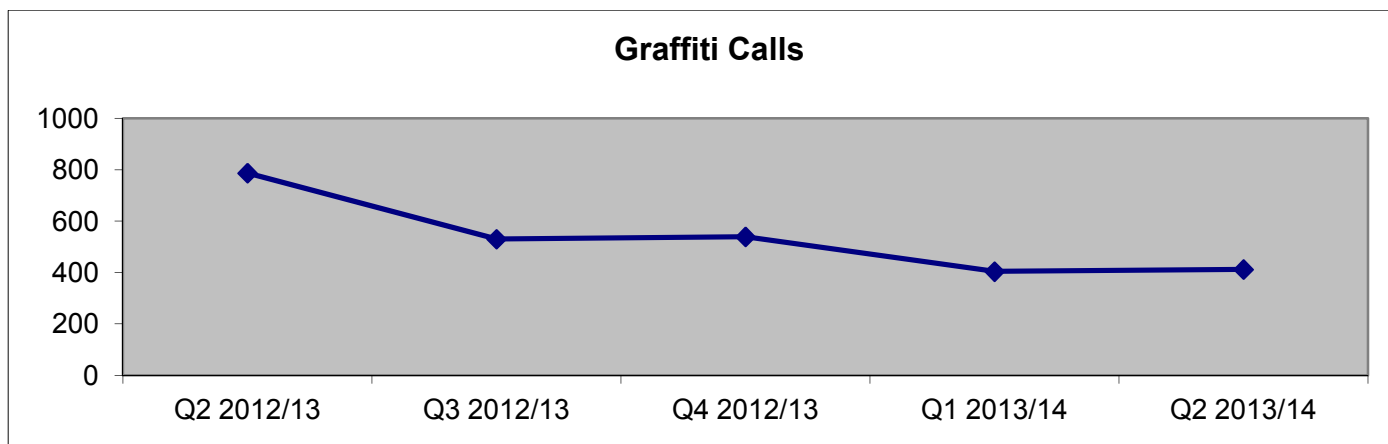
3.2 During the reporting period, the Borough has experienced a reduction of 317 (14%) incidents of ASB reported when compared with the same period last year.



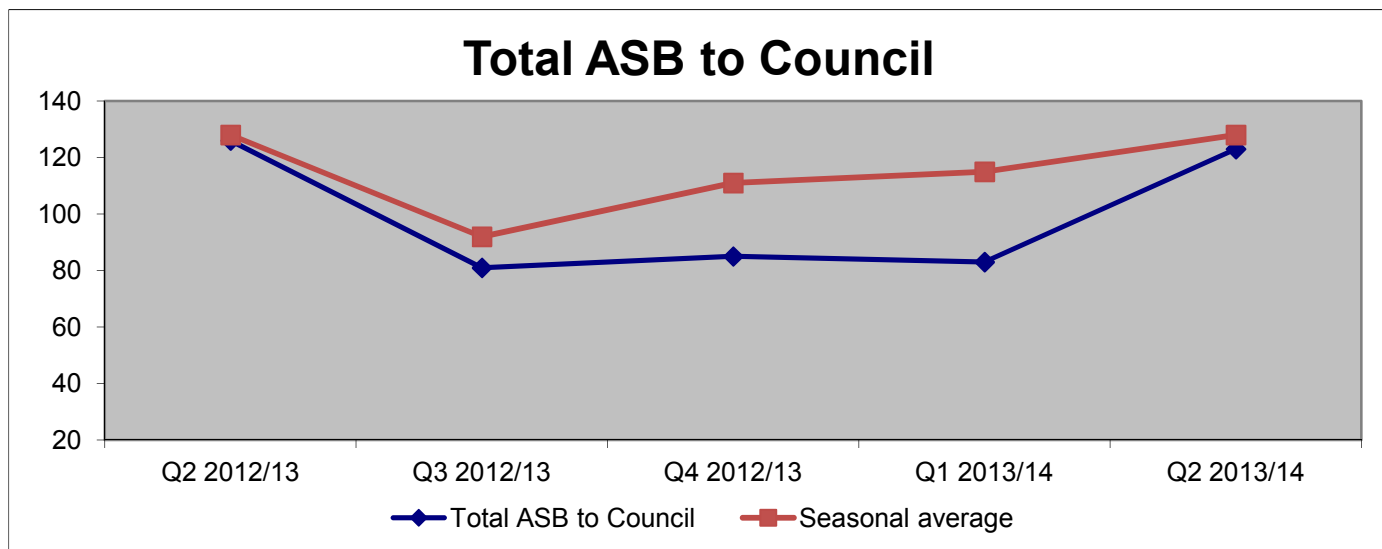
3.3 As can be seen from the figure above, during the reporting period (July - September 2013), the Borough has experienced an increase of 72 (6%) incidents of Noise and Nuisance ASB reported when compared with the same period last year.



3.4 As can be seen from the figure above, during the reporting period, the Borough has experienced a reduction of 11(6%) incidents of Fly Tipping ASB reported when compared with the same period last year.



3.5 As can be seen from the figure above, during the reporting period, the Borough has experienced a reduction of 375 (48%) incidents of Graffiti ASB reported when compared with the same period last year.



3.6 July to September 2013 the Borough has experienced a reduction of 3 (2%) incidents of ASB reported when compared with the same period last year.

APPENDIX 1

Performance Indicator Portfolios:

Anti Social Behaviour Portfolio
ASB:
Noise & Nuisance
ASB to Council
Fly Tipping
ASB to Police
Graffiti

Meeting:	Safer Bromley Partnership Strategic Group
Date:	2nd December 2013
Subject:	Safer Neighbourhood Board
Author:	Amanda Mumford, Community Safety Coordinator amanda.mumford@bromley.gov.uk , 020 8313 4395

1 SUMMARY

1.1 This Report is presented to update the Safer Bromley Partnership on the proposals for the introduction of the Safer Neighbourhood Board, as requested by the Mayor’s Office for London.

2 RECOMMENDATION

2.1 The Strategic Group is asked:

a) to note and comment on the information contained within the report. The full guidance from MOPAC is contained in the appendix.

b) agree the proposals for the Chairmanship of the Safer Neighbourhood Board in Bromley and the Partnership Strategic Group (see 3.1) and the frequency of meetings (see 3.5 and 3.6)

3 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

3.1 Guidance was issued in October this year on how MOPAC suggests the Safer Neighbourhood Boards should run. The purpose of the Safer Neighbourhood Board is to hold the Safer Bromley Partnership to account. It is proposed that the Safer Neighbourhood Board in Bromley will be chaired by Cllr Stevens for the first year and the Partnership Strategic Group will be chaired by the Borough Commander.

3.2 Bromley Council has met with Bromley Community Engagement Forum to identify how the expertise they hold will be fed into the new Safer Neighbourhood Board.

3.3 It is proposed that there will be around 20 – 25 individuals on the board. The key agencies that will be represented on the Bromley’s Safer Neighbourhood Board are:

London Probation Trust	Youth Representative
Payback	Economic Partnership rep
Victim Support	3 Cllrs (1 rep from each party)
Neighbourhood Watch	Chairman of the Safer Bromley Partner
Safer Neighbourhood Panel Chair Rep	Met Police Rep
Police Custody Visitor Group	Representation from minority groups

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Independent Advisory Group	Federation of Residents Association
Faith Group rep	LBB
2 representatives from 4 clusters	MOPAC

- 3.4 Representatives on the board will be encouraged to change over every three years, although this will initially be staggered.
- 3.5 It is proposed that Bromley's Safer Neighbourhood Board will meet four times a year, with three formal meetings and one crime summit event involving the Board.
- 3.6 It is proposed that the Safer Bromley Partnership Strategic Group will reduce the number of meetings to two a year. Representation on the Strategic Group will also be reduced to the statutory agencies:

Met Police	Local Authority
London Fire Brigade	London Probation Trust
Health	Federation of Housing
MOPAC	

- 3.7 The proposed Safer Neighbourhood Board will meet in January 2014 to finalise membership and agree final details.

Safer Neighbourhood Boards Guidance

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1. Manifesto

In his manifesto for the 2012 election the Mayor stated that he will;

“Establish Safer Neighbourhood Boards in every borough giving local Londoners and victims a greater voice”

“Give local people a direct say in Community Payback”, and

“Create a £1million a year local crime prevention fund for Safer Neighbourhood Board projects”

The manifesto talked of enabling neighbourhoods to set policing priorities as a way of ensuring the police focus on the priorities of local communities. As a result, the London Police and Crime Plan, the Mayor’s strategy for tackling crime and making London safer over the next three years, not only reflects the Mayor’s mission and priorities, it also sets out his plan to fulfil his manifesto commitment on giving Londoners a greater voice.

The role of Safer Neighbourhood Boards will be to establish local policing and crime priorities, monitor police performance and confidence, and fulfil a range of important, specific functions. The £1million available to Safer Neighbourhood Boards represents a 25% increase in that available to existing borough engagement and oversight groups in the last two years.

2. The role and purpose of Safer Neighbourhood Boards

Safer Neighbourhood Boards will be the primary borough-level mechanism for local engagement and as such, will have five key aims:

1. To ensure communities are more closely involved in problem solving and crime prevention;
2. To have a broad remit to reflect MOPAC’s broader responsibilities, while respecting the view that local people know best what is needed at the local level;
3. To have greater reach and ensure a more frequent refresh of ideas and views;
4. To achieve greater coherence between different engagement mechanisms, e.g. ward panels, Independent Advisory Groups (IAGs), Neighbourhood Watch and Stop and Search Community Monitoring Groups, so as to provide greater public accountability in policing and crime reduction;
5. To make more efficient use of resources to deliver value for money and target funds at tackling issues of local concern and crime prevention.

Safer Neighbourhood Boards will sit within the wider engagement landscape as set out in figure 1.

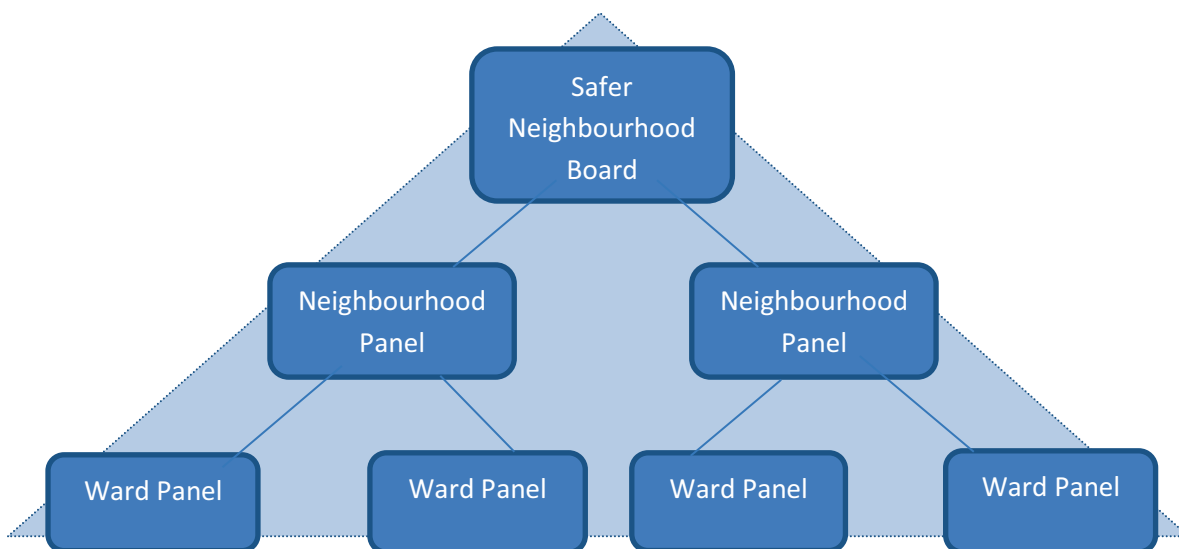


fig.1 This represents a model engagement structure. The establishment of the Safer Neighbourhood Board is not dependent on the presence or effectiveness of the panels.

Safer Neighbourhood Boards will amalgamate some of those groups in the existing community engagement structure, such as Community Police Engagement Groups, to avoid duplication. They will also establish working relationships with other engagement and oversight functions such as ward panels and neighbourhood cluster panels, Neighbourhood Watch schemes, IAGs and Community Safety Partnerships.

Safer Neighbourhood Boards will not be statutory bodies and will have no statutory powers or delegated authority. The statutory duty to obtain the views of Londoners and hold the Commissioner to account remains with the Mayor. However, Safer Neighbourhood Boards will provide a key local accountability mechanism for MOPAC and the Mayor and how this works at the borough level will be up to those who commit to working on or with their Safer Neighbourhood Boards.

3. Safer Neighbourhood Board functions

In the Mayor’s manifesto, and subsequent discussions between MOPAC and borough partners, ten specific functions for a Safer Neighbourhood Board have been identified.

1. **Establish policing priorities in the borough** – Boards will sit at the apex of a new engagement structure (fig.1) that builds up from ward panels, to neighbourhood cluster panels to the board, bringing all the different priorities together to inform borough-wide priorities. This process will be supported by local police and should also draw in the wider partnership to reflect the alignment between different priorities.
2. **Monitor crime performance and community confidence** - Data will be supplied by the police and will ideally be aligned to the MOPAC 7 neighbourhood crimes and confidence target. Wider crime data may be supplied, particularly in areas that the board considers are important in its borough.

3. **Monitor complaints against borough officers** – Complaints data will be provided to the boards who will monitor frequency and types of complaints received, how they've been discharged and the time taken to reach resolution. This will enable them to seek responses from the Borough Commander on what actions are planned to address local concerns about the complaints process. There is no duty to hear specific, individual complaints or be involved in their progression or disposal.
4. **Hear and monitor complaints from victims of crime** – Victim complaints can be an important indicator of the quality of service delivered to members of the public. Safer Neighbourhood Boards will seek to improve victim access to the complaints system and treatment within the local justice process by (i) monitoring data identifying the frequency and types of complaints received, how they've been discharged and the time taken to reach resolution, (ii) by promoting and publicising access to the system and (iii) by including some form of victim representation on the board to provide specific insights and knowledge. The role of the boards will not be to deal with specific, individual victim complaints but they may decide to offer victims the opportunity to address them directly in order to inform their monitoring responsibility.
5. **To provide assurance that a system of independent custody visiting is delivered** – this is an important accountability and oversight mechanism, for which MOPAC retains statutory responsibility. In order to ensure that the work of the local independent Custody Visiting (ICV) panel helps deliver confidence in policing, the board should receive regular reports on the work of the panel and local custody matters. Boards will decide if this is best achieved by having a representative from the ICV panel as a member of the board or whether receiving reports every three to six months while retaining the opportunity to raise serious custody concerns at any time.
6. **Play a significant role in community payback** – Safer Neighbourhood Boards will have a key role to play in identifying and nominating local projects and problems to the borough Community Payback coordinator. MOPAC is engaging with SERCO, the Community Payback service provider, and they are keen to engage with Safer Neighbourhood Boards to increase the number of community-nominated payback projects that are undertaken across London.

Note – any member of the public can nominate projects for Community Payback. It will be important for boards to have good links into their communities to gather information and views about what areas and problems might be nominated to the Community Payback coordinator (or through the online portal).

7. **Ensure all wards have a ward panel** – The Metropolitan Police Service is working to reinvigorate ward panels, with clearer roles/functions, more representative membership and meetings that are open to the public. Where ward panels are not in place or not functioning the board will have the opportunity to ask the MPS what plans are in place to address this. As ward and neighbourhood panels also have an important role in setting police priorities you may feel this function is best achieved by having ward or neighbourhood panel members on the board.

8. **Oversee the borough Independent Advisory Groups** – IAGs provide a valuable role in giving expert advice to the MPS in response to specific incidents or areas of concern on an ‘as required’ basis. The board should determine the relationship with the IAG in order not to duplicate work. As with ICV panels this may comprise an IAG membership on the board or a reporting relationship.
9. **Support Neighbourhood Watch** –MOPAC supports the MPS and London Neighbourhood Watch Association aim to expand the number of watches and establish a Neighbourhood Watch Association in every borough. As well as links at the ward panel level, the board can help raise awareness of Neighbourhood Watch. The board will decide whether it wants to explicitly support and monitor Neighbourhood Watch via membership of the board, or explore other ways to support the function.
10. **Ensure the stop and search community monitoring function is delivered** - This is an important accountability and engagement mechanism, and consideration should be given as to how to integrate this oversight with your local board structure. This might take the form of direct representation or the receipt of regular reports on the work of the local Community Monitoring Group.

4. **Membership of Safer Neighbourhood Boards**

As part of the Mayor’s duty to obtain the views of people concerning policing, secure their cooperation in preventing crime and obtain the views of victims, the Mayor recognises the value in local people shaping their engagement and accountability mechanisms. So while he will insist that young people, victims of crime and the local authority are represented on Safer Neighbourhood Boards as set out below, he is keen to see the boroughs decide for themselves the make-up of the boards and how they will deliver their functions.

Boards will need to have sufficient numbers and breadth of skills to ensure that the board can effectively fulfil its functions. The board is likely to have links to many functions and organisations – not all of these need to be board members.

Note – while you will want to be able to represent a broad range of views and experiences, an overly large membership may hinder the board’s functionality. As a guide, a membership body of between 12 and 25 may be helpful in ensuring the board can function effectively.

Boards will need to ensure diverse representation to reflect the communities in which they operate. In line with the Mayor’s commitments, the membership of a Safer Neighbourhood Board should ensure and reflect the following:

- **Representation of the victim voice** - MOPAC is committed to ensuring that the victim voice is heard and represented in the work that we do together in London. A membership place should be provided for a locally-based victim services representative.

Note – victim representation need not be limited to one organisation as there may be a number of victims’ services in your area representing different constituents, so consideration should be given as to the most appropriate group or groups to be included.

- **Representation of the youth voice** - Given the over-representation of young people in the criminal justice system as both victims and perpetrators, it is important that the youth voice is effectively represented in policing and crime engagement activities.

Note – having a young person on the board may not be the best or most practical way of achieving this aim. It may be by either reserving a membership place for a youth organisation representative or by linking into other existing youth organisations’ own structures, which may be more effective and representative. As with victim representation, the precise nature of the membership will be a decision for the borough partners to make.

- **Representation of elected Members-** The role of elected members, who have a democratic mandate to represent the views and interests of local people, is important. To ensure an appropriate balance, consideration should be given to the ratio of elected to community members.

Good practice note – it is for local determination as to who should sit on the board and in what capacity, but the inclusion of the Community Protection or Crime Reduction portfolio holder might be the most appropriate given the board’s remit. In addition, you should give consideration to how best to maintain the balance between the number of community versus elected representatives on the board.

- **Representation of the wider community-** Local Safer Neighbourhood Boards will need to give consideration to the wider local community and how best to ensure their views are represented.

Note – Boards should try to ensure that the many and varied voices within your community are heard and have the opportunity to inform and influence the board’s work. Again, this might be achieved by either reserving a membership place for specific organisations or by linking into other existing forums and structures, which may be more effective and representative;

- **Tenure** – The Mayor’s manifesto states that members will sit on the boards for a maximum of three years. This will help to achieve key aim number 3, ‘to have greater reach and ensure a more frequent refresh of ideas and views’. Partners will have to consider how best to manage this when setting up their boards and agreeing their appointment processes.

Note – Boards should try to establish a membership with an appropriate mix of experienced and newly-engaged members of the community. Consideration should also be given as to how to maintain a degree of continuity of skills and experience, whilst also having in place a process to refresh the membership at appropriate intervals. Members sitting on the board may already be subject to their own mechanisms for nomination or election that result in a change of representative on the board. Some members may wish to commit for one or two years to help their board become established. The Terms of Reference for membership of the board should state that no member can sit on the board for more than three years and that groups who wish to nominate a member must be mindful of this. This should ensure that changes in membership are staggered.

5. Safer Neighbourhood Board meetings

The renewed emphasis on public engagement at neighbourhood level through ward panels will provide greater opportunities for the public to engage with the police and other partners about the things that matter most in the area where they live. All Safer Neighbourhood Board meetings need not therefore be public meetings. However, it is important that Safer Neighbourhood Boards conduct some public-facing activity and boards should hold **at least one public event/crime summit a year**. This gives the board the opportunity to bring together all those in the community who have been working to make the borough safer, to update the wider community on the work that has been carried out over the year and to consult and engage with them on plans for the coming year.

Note – We know that people are most likely to engage on matters of direct relevance to themselves, and local ward panel meetings are the appropriate place for this kind of engagement. Most proposed board structures plan quarterly meetings. Borough level public meetings will have their place and should aim to be inclusive and broad based.

Terms of Reference

Terms of Reference will be used to set out the parameters within which the Safer Neighbourhood Board will operate and its relationship with MOPAC. We would encourage boroughs to draft their own Terms of Reference and some guidance has been provided in Appendix 1 to assist you in this process should you wish to use it.

Administration

One of our key aims is to achieve a more efficient use of resources, value for money and the increased targeting of funds at crime prevention. Under the current model over 75% of funds are consumed on running costs – funding (or partially funding) posts. While paid Administrators or Coordinators have made a valuable contribution to some of the good work CPEGs have carried out, the new model sees more of the (larger) funds targeted at tackling issues of local concern and crime prevention. In order to achieve this, each borough will be provided with approximately £5,200 to specifically support administration and management of the boards. The ring-fenced part of the fund represents a recognition that boards will require some administrative support and the figure would deliver over 50 hours a month at the London Living Wage. Boroughs may wish to explore pooled support and this is something MOPAC may be able to assist with.

Note – the establishment of a Safer Neighbourhood Board should be considered as an entirely new endeavour rather than simply a re-branding of the existing CPEG mechanism. This is an opportunity to reconsider and to develop new, more efficient ways of working and the administration and support requirements should be developed on that basis.

Data provision and performance monitoring

Safer Neighbourhood Boards will require access to data, information and reports in order to fulfil their oversight and accountability role. A variety of data could be considered, but at the very least it is expected that boards should request and receive regular reports on crime and anti-social behaviour in the area, police complaints, independent custody visiting and stop and

search reports. Much of the relevant information is already in the public domain and is regularly provided to existing community groups. Where this is not the case, MOPAC will work with the MPS and other partners to ensure appropriate arrangements are in place to facilitate the provision of relevant information and data.

Note – information and data provided to the public should be presented in an easy to read format, should be meaningful and comparable over time. It should be aligned to the 7 MOPAC priority crime types, but may also include wider data.

6. Other requirements

Accountability

While Safer Neighbourhood Boards are the mechanism the Mayor has pledged to establish to deliver on his duty to provide oversight and engagement, boards will have a wider accountability to their members and partners, and through them, their communities. Accountability to MOPAC will be delivered through a proforma reporting mechanism through which boards can feedback issues, actions and concerns. MOPAC will assist the boards in fulfilling their wider community accountability by hosting information on the work of each board.

In addition, Safer Neighbourhood Boards will be expected to join and participate in the Talk London community, a web-based consultation and engagement tool, which will host MOPAC consultation surveys and provide a place in which to discuss policing and safety issues.

There will also be financial accountability mechanisms in line with the disbursement of any public funds. Details on the proforma and financial mechanisms will be provided in the coming months. These will be focused on ensuring that the processes are sufficiently robust but not overly bureaucratic.

Volunteer development

We recognise that it is important to support and value the contribution of volunteers to the work of MOPAC and other partners. To ensure Safer Neighbourhood Board members are able to operate effectively MOPAC will provide some core central training. Locally developed and delivered training may be of more value to those working in a local context and MOPAC is working to develop links with local voluntary and community service councils to facilitate access to local training for board members.

Local MOPAC Challenge

There may be occasions when MOPAC would like to deliver a local MOPAC Challenge, bringing together a range of local people to explore a particular local issue or to highlight good practice. This could include cross borough issues where neighbouring boroughs have common concerns. We would want to work with the Safer Neighbourhood Boards to host and facilitate such events

More details on the specific mechanisms to facilitate this action will be developed in the coming months.

7. Funding

The £1m Safer Neighbourhood Board Fund represents an increased investment in community engagement - 25% more than the current £800k budget. Approximately £5,200 per borough of the £1m fund will be ring-fenced to support administration and management of the boards.

The remainder of the fund (approximately £833 000) will be allocated on a formula basis to reflect different levels of demand.

The key outcomes for the Fund will be:

- (i) To contribute to reductions in key neighbourhood crime; and
- (ii) To contribute to increasing community confidence.

This will be achieved by using the Fund to support projects:

- focussed on issues and concerns identified by the local community, and which support delivery against MOPAC's 7 key neighbourhood crime types (burglary, vandalism/criminal damage, violence with injury, robbery, theft from the person, theft of and from, motor vehicle), but particularly quality of life crimes such as antisocial behaviour; and
- focussed on the engagement and inclusion of those local communities that are not involved with the crime and policing agenda and to support them in helping to make their communities safer.

Safer Neighbourhood Boards will be invited to submit proposals to MOPAC based on local assessment of where the funding will make the biggest impact on crime prevention and community engagement, and to reflect local priorities.

MOPAC will want to ensure that Safer Neighbourhood Boards are not duplicating the work of Community Safety Partnerships. This might, for example, mean that the fund is used to support smaller scale community-led projects.

Partners will only be able to submit bids when their Safer Neighbourhood Board model is agreed with MOPAC and the board is established.

More details of the funding process will be provided in due course.

8. Setting up a Safer Neighbourhood Board

Setting up a Safer Neighbourhood Board can be approached in a five stage process.

1. Read the guidance note and contact MOPAC to discuss any initial thoughts and clarify any particular issues.
2. Call a meeting with all interested parties to discuss local issues and agree the way forward - a MOPAC officer can be present if you wish.

3. Work with local partners and stakeholders to develop a draft model for your Safer Neighbourhood Board – based on the MOPAC guidance, but consider your local context and how best to make it work for you.
4. Submit the draft to MOPAC for discussion and agreement.
5. Develop your Safer Neighbourhood Board implementation plan.

The first steps in setting up the Safer Neighbourhood Board could be initiated by the Local Authority, the existing Community Police Engagement Group or by the local police; there is no right or wrong answer. Regardless of who initiates and takes a lead in the process, this should be a partnership endeavour involving the police, local authority, the community and other local partners who will have a lot to bring to the discussion and to gain from involvement in the Safer Neighbourhood Board.

Once partners and stakeholders have developed a proposed model for their Safer Neighbourhood Board they should submit this along with draft terms of reference to MOPAC via their Area Team single point of contact (see details in point number 10 below). MOPAC officers will continue to discuss the proposal with partners until they, and MOPAC, are satisfied that the model will deliver a functional Safer Neighbourhood Board. The MOPAC Chief Operating Officer will then write to the partners (or a nominated contact) to confirm acceptance of the model and an agreed commencement date. The board will then be in a position to access the administrative funds and submit bids to the Safer Neighbourhood Boards Fund.

Note – MOPAC officers will advise on proposals being developed by any partner or group. However, borough partners and stakeholder groups will need to work together to develop a single final proposal for submission to MOPAC for agreement.

Timescales for implementation

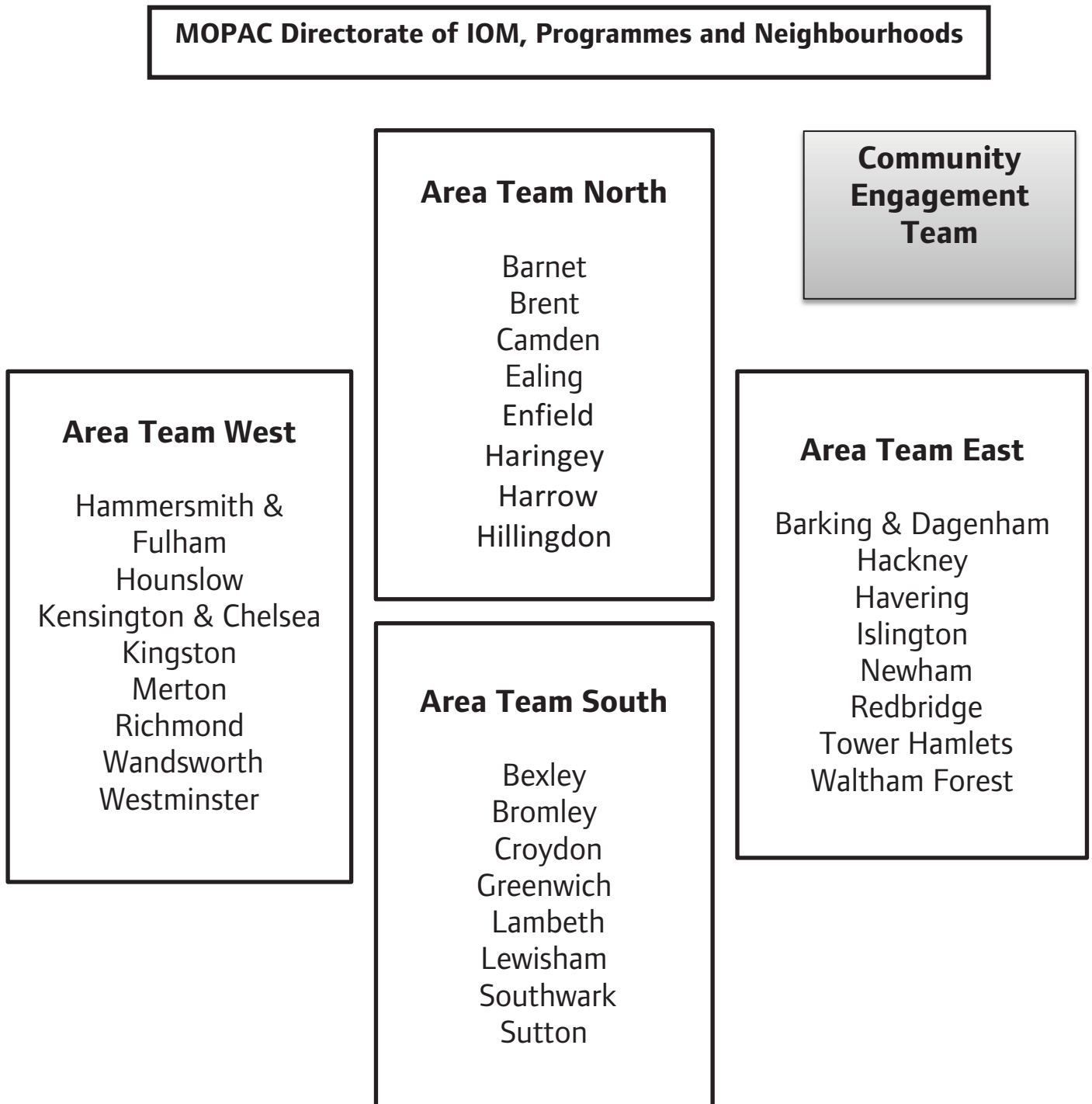
MOPAC recognises that partners in each borough are at different stages in considering and developing their Safer Neighbourhood Board plans. The Safer Neighbourhood Board Fund will be implemented in **April 2014** and the implementation of your local Safer Neighbourhood Board should be aligned with this timetable. However, we welcome and will support any borough that is ready to proceed prior to that date.

9. Support from MOPAC

MOPAC has four Area Teams, one aligned to each quadrant of London. Each team contains five MOPAC officers at different grades who will have responsibility for the delivery of MOPAC policy and engagement areas within a cluster of boroughs. Each team will have a single point of contact (SPOC) for Safer Neighbourhood Boards (see attached contact list). In the first instance you should contact your MOPAC Area Team SPOC who will be able to discuss the Safer Neighbourhood Board process in more detail. They, along with their Area Teams, will offer ongoing direction on accountability mechanisms and the bidding process for the Safer

Neighbourhood Board Fund. Additional advice and support is also available from the Head of Engagement and the Public Engagement Programme Manager (see attached contact list).

10. Organisational Chart



11. Single points of contact (SPOC) and contact details

Barking & Dagenham	Gemma Woznicki	Hounslow	Chris Benson
Barnet	Hamera Asfa Davey	Islington	Sarah Easey
Bexley	Sarah Denton	Kensington & Chelsea	Mary John-Baptiste
Brent	Lynne Abrams	Kingston	Chris Benson
Bromley	Sarah Denton	Lambeth	Natasha Plummer
Camden	Lynne Abrams	Lewisham	Naomi Simpson
Croydon	Sarah Denton	Merton	Chris Benson
Ealing	Lynne Abrams	Newham	Sarah Easey
Enfield	Hamera Asfa Davey	Redbridge	Gemma Woznicki
Greenwich	Naomi Simpson	Richmond	Chris Benson
Hackney	Sarah Easey	Southwark	Natasha Plummer
Hammersmith & Fulham	Mary John-Baptiste	Sutton	Sarah Denton
Haringey	Hamera Asfa Davey	Tower Hamlets	Gemma Woznicki
Harrow	Lynne Abrams	Wandsworth	Nishi Shah
Havering	Sarah Easey	Waltham Forest	Gemma Woznicki
Hillingdon	Lynne Abrams	Westminster	Mary John-Baptiste
Head of Community Engagement	Natasha Plummer	Programme Manager, Public Engagement	James Tate

Lynne Abrams **North Team Senior Programme Manager**
Telephone 020 7983 4930
Mobile 07595 008 395
Email lynne.abrams@mopac.london.gov.uk

Chris Benson **West Team Programme Officer**
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Mobile 07990 780 907
Email chris.benson@mopac.london.gov.uk

Hamera Asfa Davey **North Team Programme Manager**
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Sarah Denton **South Team Programme Officer**
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Mary John-Baptiste **West Team Programme Manager**
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Natasha Plummer **Head of Community Engagement**
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Nishi Shah **West Team Programme Manager**
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James Tate

Programme Manager

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Gemma Woznicki

East Team Programme Officer

Telephone 0207 983 5666

Mobile 07525 407 339

Email Gemma.Woznicki@mopac.london.gov

Developing Terms of Reference for your Safer Neighbourhood Board

Terms of Reference (TOR) are used to set out the parameters within which your Safer Neighbourhood Board will operate. MOPAC is happy for borough partners to establish their own TOR. In developing their TOR partners involved in setting up a Safer Neighbourhood Board should be mindful of the MOPAC Safer Neighbourhood Board Guidance which sets out the form and functions of the boards.

In broad terms the TORs should set out the following:

- The aims and objectives
- The membership (who/which bodies and the appointment process)
- The role of Safer Neighbourhood Board officers (if they have specific roles, e.g. chair/vice chair)
- Secretariat support (who provides it and on what basis)
- Details of the frequency and location of meetings
- A code of conduct for members

Some suggestions are provided below but you may have other views and/or wish to more directly reflect your local circumstances and priorities.

Aims and objectives of the *Borough Name*** Safer Neighbourhood Board**

The ***Borough Name*** Safer Neighbourhood Board will;

1. Ensure communities are more closely involved in problem solving and crime prevention.

We would suggest this means:

- a) having access to a Safer Neighbourhood Board Fund to support local engagement and crime prevention projects; and
- b) working with local people and partners to nominate the tasks local offenders should undertake to pay back to the neighbourhood for their crimes

2. Have a broad remit to reflect MOPAC's broader responsibilities, but respect the view that local people will know best what is needed at the local level.

We would suggest this means:

- a) working in partnership with the local police and Community Safety Partnership to set local policing and crime priorities;
- b) working with the police and partners to ensure every ward has a Ward Panel; and
- c) working to increase the provision of Neighbourhood Watch.

3. Have greater reach and ensure a more frequent refresh of ideas and views

We would suggest this means:

- a) widening engagement with previously under-represented groups such as young people and victims, allowing their voices to be heard and to influence local delivery;
- b) bringing greater democratic accountability to MOPAC community engagement through the inclusion of elected members; and

c) limiting tenure to three years to ensure the membership is regularly refreshed.

4. Provide greater public accountability of policing

We would suggest this means:

- a) monitoring data on victim complaints and complaints against borough officers;
- b) monitoring police and partner performance on crime reduction and community confidence;
- c) ensuring a local stop and search community monitoring group is in place, receiving reports on and publicising their work;
- d) receiving reports on the outcomes of the Independent Custody Visiting (ICV) scheme, delivered by their borough ICV panel, and publicising its work.

5. Make more efficient use of resources to deliver value for money and target funds at tackling issues of local concern and crime prevention.

We would suggest this means:

- a) supporting the rationalisation of the range of groups and forums that operate locally – e.g. independent custody visiting, stop and search community monitoring groups, Ward and Neighbourhood Panels – into one coherent structure; and
- b) ensuring that a greater percentage of the money available from the Safer Neighbourhood Boards Fund is better targeted at crime prevention and community engagement activities by limiting administration costs.

Note: The above aims and objectives align with those laid out in the Safer Neighbourhood Guidance. There may be areas of policing specific to your borough that you would like to see explicitly addressed in the aims and objectives of your board.

Membership of the **Borough Name Safer Neighbourhood Board**

This will not be fully prescribed by MOPAC, but we would suggest that its size be maintained at between 12 and 25 members to ensure it remains effective. It must include:

- a) victim representation;
- b) youth representation;
- c) councillor representation to provide democratic accountability;

Statutory agency membership is advisable and this could include:

- d) a representative of the local authority community safety team;
- e) the borough community safety portfolio holder;
- f) local police;
- g) a representative of local probation;

Other groups whose voices should be heard and may therefore be considered for membership include:

- h) the local ICV panel;
- i) the local stop and search community monitoring group;
- j) representatives of the local ward or neighbourhood panels;

Other members might include:

- k) a representative(s) of the local independent advisory group;

- l) a representative of the local neighbourhood watch; and
- m) representatives of any other local group and/or people with particular skills and experiences of local relevance.

Note: Even where MOPAC prescribes the inclusion of victim representation, young people and councillors in the membership, the process by which those voices are represented will be up to the partners setting up the boards. You may want to make those processes explicit in your TORs. More information is available in the Safer Neighbourhood Boards Guidance.

The role of the chair, vice-chair (and any other officers) in the **Borough Name Safer Neighbourhood Board**

You may want to explicitly state:

- a) the process by which Safer Neighbourhood Board officers will be selected;
- b) their tenure (which cannot be more than 3 years);
- c) their remit and responsibilities.

Secretariat support for the **Borough Name Safer Neighbourhood Board**

You may want to explicitly state:

- a) who will provide the support (named organisation rather than person);
- b) on what basis the support is provided, e.g. a cross-charged service delivered by the Local Authority or voluntary sector organisation, an individual contracted on an hourly rate etc..;
- c) their remit and responsibilities.

Note: You may wish to identify who will be responsible for liaison with MOPAC for such tasks as data provision (though most of this will come from the police), the submission of bids to the Safer Neighbourhood Boards Fund and the submission of the proforma demonstrating the work of the board.

Meetings of the **Borough Name Safer Neighbourhood Board**

You will need to state

- a) the frequency of meetings;
- b) whether the meetings will be public. The Safer Neighbourhood Boards Guidance states that there should be at least one public facing meeting per year. If this is the case you may want to explain the rationale;
- c) you may want to have a set agenda. If so, the standing items can be stated in the TORs;
- d) the processes for submitting reports or considering requests to attend by non-members

Code of conduct for members of the **Borough Name Safer Neighbourhood Board**

Most partner organisations will have codes of conduct. MOPAC officers can direct partners to those most commonly used in community organisations if required

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Meeting:	Safer Bromley Partnership Strategic Group
Date:	2nd December 2013
Subject:	Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013
Author:	Paul Lehane Head of Food, Occupational Safety & Licensing Paul.Lehane@bromley.gov.uk , 020 8313 4216

1 SUMMARY

1.1 This report is presented in order to update the Safer Bromley Partnership on the Scrap Metal Dealers Act

2 RECOMMENDATION

2.1 The Strategic Group is asked to:

- Note and comment on the performance information contained within the report.

3 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

3.1 Background information

Theft of metal has had a significant impact on communities, businesses and councils over the last few years. A survey by the Local Government Association conducted in early 2012 showed that seven out of ten councils had been the victims of metal theft, and that this cost councils over £5.25 million in 2010/11.

The Local Government Association, along with a range of other bodies, pressed the government to reform the regulation of scrap metal dealers. The result was the Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013, taken through Parliament by Richard Ottaway MP as a private members' bill.

The Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013 replaces the previous registration system for scrap metal dealers created by the 1964 Scrap Metal Dealers Act. In its place it establishes a new licensing regime. This scheme will be run and administered by local authorities. Every scrap metal dealer will be required to have a licence, and operating without one will be a criminal offence. Under the new legislation the definition of scrap metal dealers is extended so it now includes motor salvage operators, and the provisions in the Vehicles (Crime) Act 2001 under which they operate will end once the new Act comes into effect.

The Act comes in to full effect on 1 December 2013

3.2 Main Provisions of the Act

In order for anyone to carry on business as a scrap metal dealer they have to have a licence. These licences will last for three years. Trading without a licence is a criminal offence and if convicted the offender can be fined.

There are two types of licence specified in the Act:

- **Site licence.** All the sites where a licensee carries on business as a scrap metal dealer have to be identified, and a site manager has to be named for each site. This licence allows the licensee to transport scrap metal to and from those sites from any local authority area.
- **Collector's licence.** This allows the licensee to operate as a collector in the area of the issuing local authority. It does not allow the collector to operate in any other local authority area, so a separate licence has to be obtained from each council the collector wishes to operate in. The licence does not authorise the licensee to operate a site; to do so they will need a site licence from the relevant local authority.

A scrap metal dealer can only hold one type of licence in any one local authority area. They have to decide whether they are going to have a site or a mobile licence in any one area. They cannot hold both a site and mobile collector's licence from the same council.

- The Environment Agency will maintain a national register of scrap metal dealers.
- A copy of the scrap metal licence must be displayed at the site and on collector's vehicles.
- Scrap metal dealers cannot buy scrap metal for cash.
- Dealers will have to keep records of metal purchased and sold.

3.3 Record keeping by Scrap Metal Dealers

Scrap metal dealers, whether holding a site licence or collectors licence will have to keep records relating to

- Who and where the scrap metal came from, including verifying their name and address.
- Where the metal is disposed of and to whom.
- Date and time of receipt / disposal.
- The nature of the metal, form condition weight and a description.
- Registration mark of any vehicle use for delivery.
- Where payment is made who made that payment on behalf of the dealer.
- Whether the form of the metal has been changed.

3.4 Decision Making

The Council will be required to grant licences for three year periods subject to being satisfied that the applicant is a suitable person.

If there is doubt about the applicants suitability a procedure is set out in the Act which allows the applicant to make written representations, but also to request to make oral representations and appear before a person appointed by the authority.

3.5 Enforcement

The Act can be enforced by both the Police and the Council.

Press Release December 2013

Published on 6 November 2013

From December 2013, scrap metal dealers will need to hold either a site licence or a collector's licence to operate legally.

From December 2013, scrap metal dealers will need to hold either a site licence or a collector's licence to operate legally and this will affect how they operate in the future when collecting scrap metal from householders in Bromley.

Metal thefts from war memorials, roofs, manhole covers and power cables cause millions of pounds worth of loss and disruption every year. The new system of licensing which will be carried out by local authorities and enforced by the police is being introduced by central government to tackle this problem.

From 1 December 2013 scrap metal dealers have to record the name and address of the person they receive scrap metal from, so householders will need to be present if they are using this method to dispose of unwanted items. They can expect to have to show documents which prove their name and address, such as a valid photo-card driving licence, a passport with evidence of their address such as a bank statement, credit card statement, council tax demand or utility bill which is less than three months old. The scrap metal dealer must also keep a copy of the documents used to verify the owner's name and address. In addition dealers cannot pay cash for scrap metal or scrap cars; they must pay by either cheque or electronic transfer to a bank account.

Cllr Tim Stevens, Executive Member for Public Protection and Safety said: "In the past many householders have experienced putting a broken washing machine on their drive for it to be taken away by the scrap metal dealer. This will still be possible under the new scheme but from 1 December scrap metal dealers will have to keep detailed records and not pay by cash. It is hoped that this will put an end to the misery and cost caused by unscrupulous traders dealing in stolen metals."

Ends

- **For media enquiries**, please contact Susie Clark in Corporate Communications, on 020 8461 7911 or email Susie.clark@bromley.gov.uk

Meeting:	Safer Bromley Partnership Strategic Group
Date:	2nd December 2013
Subject:	Safeguarding Vulnerable Scam Victims
Author:	Rob Vale, Head of Trading Standards & Community Safety.

1. SUMMARY

1.1 This report introduces to the Safer Bromley Partnership the work being carried out by Bromley Trading Standards to identify victims of mass marketing fraud.

2. RECOMMENDATION

2.1 The Strategic Group is asked to:

- Note and comment on the information contained within the report
- Consider the options available for taking the project forward

3. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

3.1 Bromley Trading Standards has a responsibility to protect older or otherwise vulnerable consumers from unfair trading practices. This includes protection from mass marketing scams and fraud.

3.2 Earlier this year Bromley Trading Standards signed up to a new intelligence hub which was formed to utilise intelligence from key partners, predominantly the Metropolitan Police, to identify potential serial victims of scam mail and provide a referral mechanism for these victims to get advice and support from appropriate agencies.

3.3 The hub, known as the Scams Hub, and funded by the National Trading Standards Board, was set up to co-ordinate a joint strategy for sharing information and tackling mass marketing scams. This project is of national interest and benefits both consumers and trading standards services across the country. In essence, details of victims that have fallen foul of scams have been shared with local agencies to either further investigations, or educate and protect the victim from further scams or financial abuse.

3.4 In September this year the hub sent through the first batch of data detailing residents in the borough whose names and addresses featured on a list used by mass marketing fraudsters. The list contained around 100 names and addresses of residents living in the BR1 and BR2 post code areas. This information was shared with colleagues in Adult

Safeguarding services who identified consumers who were already known to social services, or were deceased or moved to residential care. Duplications and out of borough residents left a target list of 70 consumers who were then visited by officers from Trading Standards. If no reply was received at the door, an information pack was left and then a further personal follow up visit was made by an officer leading on the project.

3.5 Results of the first wave of visits:

3.6 Of the 70 residents on the list there remains 9 who have not yet been contacted by the authority (following two visits by officers). 33 residents have admitted to sending money overseas to suspected mass marketing frauds but no longer send money, or had done so once or twice only and were not considered to be at risk

3.7 We have identified 5 chronic victims of mass marketing frauds – 2 of these were known to us. A telephone call was received from a resident who informed us that the previous owner had died but for months they had received a huge amount of scam mail and there appeared little doubt that the previous occupier, an older woman, had been a scam target. Another resident informed us that scam mail still arrives for the previous owner who they described as 'an old lady'. Enquiries are on going in an attempt to contact her son as the new occupier believes she is still alive but has no forwarding address.

3.8 An email was received from a resident following our visit who informed us that a large amount of scam mail was still being received at the address and it had been established when the previous owner had died that bags of scam mail and trinket type items had been discovered and destroyed.

3.9 A further address supplied also related to a known chronic scam victim, now in a care home. It is known that she lost at least £50,000 to lottery scammers from Spain.

3.10 Under current investigation is one consumer that appears to be a chronic scam victim with a huge number of letters being stored at her home. At present we have initially persuaded her that she is being targeted and she has responded positively. She has stated that due to our involvement she may not now be forced to sell her home. She has no immediate family. We suspect her losses run into thousands of pounds.

3.11 A further scam victim was discovered that had lost over £28,000.00 to timeshare scammers and had also been tempted to send responses to various scam letters. The man is in his seventies and now realises he has been scammed but follow up work will involve several further revisits.

3.12 A further chronic scam victim died two months before our visit. His wife explained that this only came to light after his death as they had separate bank accounts. He was in his eighties and she said he was always sending off responses to scam mail and receiving trinkets and in one example a year's supply of pasta. It is thought he sent off thousands of pounds over the last two years. His wife is now receiving threatening letters and the scam mail continues. She is in her eighties as was her late husband.

3.13 A number of the residents have been referred to Adult Safeguarding. Although not all scam victims, officers were concerned for their well being and considered a referral to be an appropriate precaution.

3.14 Four consumers spoken to are actively involved in various groups and charity work and were pleased to be able to look out for potential scam victims as were two residential wardens.

3.15 All residents who are identified as victims of scams or at risk of mass marketing fraud will be supported. As a result of the this project Trading Standards has nominated as officer as a single point of contact for adult safeguarding referrals who will be responsible for setting up a formal referral protocol which will recommend safeguarding strategies aimed at identifying a support network for victims of scams. Other partners will include local police, voluntary groups and Age UK.

3.16 The Scams Hub has recently sent through a further list of Bromley residents believed to be targets for mass marketing fraud. It contains 400 names and addresses. This project has high resource implications but there is limited support available from the Scams Hub project team. However, in order that the victims can be contacted over a short period it is proposed to seek support from Bromley Police to assist in the initial visits.

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Proposed IOM Operating Model

Introduction

This document outlines the IOM operating model for London and has been compiled in consultation with key stakeholders in particularly the London Probation Trust. Integrated Offender Management is a nationally recognised scheme adopted by NOMS, and MOJ and is documented in a number of Governmental guidance and consultation papers; including PPO, MAPPA, DIP, YOTS, and IOM. The London IOM model also embraces the MOPAC IOM Implementation Plan and the Operating Model for Gangs and YOTS. This model acknowledges these documents and builds on the success and good practice. This document defines what Offender Management is; London's Vision; the Roles and Responsibilities of Police, Prisons, Probation and Local Authority; the Governance Structure locally and strategically; the Roles and Responsibilities within that structure and the Referral Process into the scheme.

Offender Management

Offender Management is the over-arching process of dealing with any offender within the Criminal Justice System. It includes the arrest, detention, prosecution, conviction and rehabilitation of offenders. IOM is part of that offender management and is reliant on key partners working together to manage that offender during and post sentence. There are five principles of IOM defined by the Government:-

- All Partners tackling offenders together
- Delivering a local response to local problems
- Offenders facing their responsibility or facing the consequences
- Making better use of existing programmes and governance
- All offenders at high risk of causing serious harm and/or reoffending are in scope

To initiate change in an offender requires that person to be motivated to change; the ability to change is dependent on a number of issues or conditions in a person's life and are called Resettlement Pathways. These are:-

- Accommodation,
- Education,
- Training and Employment
- Mental and Physical Health
- Drugs
- Attitude, Thinking and Behaviour
- Finance, Debt and Benefit
- Children, Families and Support Networks
- Domestic Violence
- Sexual Exploitation

To enable rehabilitation the offender must have access to the services to address those needs, be motivated to accept those services and want to change. In some cases that may be as simple as offering those services to the offender, coordinating their use, and supporting them through the process of change. In other cases, it may involve offenders who are not motivated to change and continue to offend, being swiftly returned to court on a number of occasions before they finally take up offers of help and genuinely commit to a new life style. There will also be those that will not change. It is a long term commitment, as changing behaviours takes time. The process is underpinned by the relationship the offender manager has with the offender based on commitment, consistency, compliance and consolidation (NOMS Model) but equally, the provision of the right service at the right time for the offender.

The key to maintaining the motivation of an offender is the coordination of multi-agency IOM service provision, continued supervision with established and review processes.

The Vision

The London vision for IOM is to help our Communities, the Voluntary Sector, Local Authorities and Statutory Agencies, to work together, as one team, to address the re-offending of a group of offenders whose criminal activities adversely impact the lives of their families and the communities they live in. Together, the IOM team will motivate and help offenders acknowledge this impact and the impact that the 'revolving door' of continued reoffending and subsequent custody has on their own lives. There is a need to motivate a desire to change and the actions of the IOM teams will enhance that motivation through; enforcement, supported compliance and offender engagement. Change may take considerable time, especially in the case of certain offences that will require a prolonged engagement and include continued support where they reoffend. This may result in further custodial sentences, or supervision within the community on Suspended Sentence Orders, or Community Payback Orders. Continued engagement with the Prison Service as a partner is a key to maintaining offender engagement in order to address their reoffending triggers and resettlement pathways during their time in custody. On release, help and support will continue to be offered by the IOM team with multi-agency co-ordinated enforcement activity and offender engagement targeting the reoffending behaviour. This is a long term commitment to work together, as a team, to change lives, to serve the people of London and make our communities safer.

Roles and Responsibilities of the Agencies

Police

Enforcement. Tasking Borough resources to target those offenders who are not engaging, who continue to commit crime or who are not complying with their

licence or court conditions. Under the new Met Change model this will involve the Local Policing Model(LPM) and the Borough Command Unit (BCU) deployment of local police teams including the Neighbourhood Policing Team (NPT). The Grip and Pace Centres are integral to respond to the operational needs of that Borough and intelligence led policing.

Supported Compliance. This is a joint operation between the London Probation Trust and the Neighbourhood Policing Teams (NPT) where the majority of offenders released on prison licence, suspended sentence order or community payback order (there are exception where the offenders are convicted of domestic violence offences or subject to Public Protection) are visited by their Neighbourhood Policing Team, to verify they do live at the address given, to encourage them to comply with their order or licence, to make them aware that their conditions are being jointly monitored and to enhance intelligence and information sharing between the MPS and the Probation Trust. MPS will be encouraged to contribute to subsequent conditions on orders or licences should reoffending take place thereby enabling local solutions to local problems and ensuring compliance to those licences and orders.

Engagement. The police IOM team will engage throughout the IOM process where appropriate; the initial prison visits, police and joint agency home visits, engagement activity to ensure compliance e.g. ensuring offender maintains appointments (DIP and other Resettlement Pathways) and that they fulfil the conditions of their prison licence and community service orders. The police element will also provide coverage for out of office hours where practicable depending on the size of IOM team, and availability of partner agencies.

Intelligence. Share information with partners; quality assure police intelligence against the information partners possess and feed that back into police systems; maintain accurate records of the cohorts on PINS, IDIOM and the PNC. The Police IOM team member, where possible will also attend custody should the IOM cohort offender be arrested for another offence or breaching their conditions.

Probation

Managing Statutory Offenders. This includes all offenders sentenced to 12 months or more. Those given community sentences. Those offenders on the cohort who are RAG'd as RED as they are the prolific and priority offenders.

Pathway Provision. LPT signpost to key stakeholders for the provision of service but identifies and monitor relevant service provision.

Influence Licence Conditions. This is for the entire cohort where partners have requested specific conditions and that has been agreed by the multi-agency team.

Share Learning. Offender Management is the core business of the Probation Service and the LPT will look to help and guide partner agencies new to this role.

HMP

Risk and Needs Assessment. Early identification of risks of reoffending and needs analysis to be conducted during initial reception interviews in prison with referrals to local IOM team for action and liaison.

Intelligence. Share information and intelligence with relevant partner agencies and update appropriate data systems to provide police with timely information as to location and anticipated release of offenders.

Licence Conditions. Contribute to multi-agency consultation for the provision of licence conditions prior to release and to communicate this to relevant partners to enable early identification of issues or risks.

Single Point of Contact. Provide a single point of contact for IOM team to refer and conduct resettlement activity with offenders whilst in custody.

Local Authority

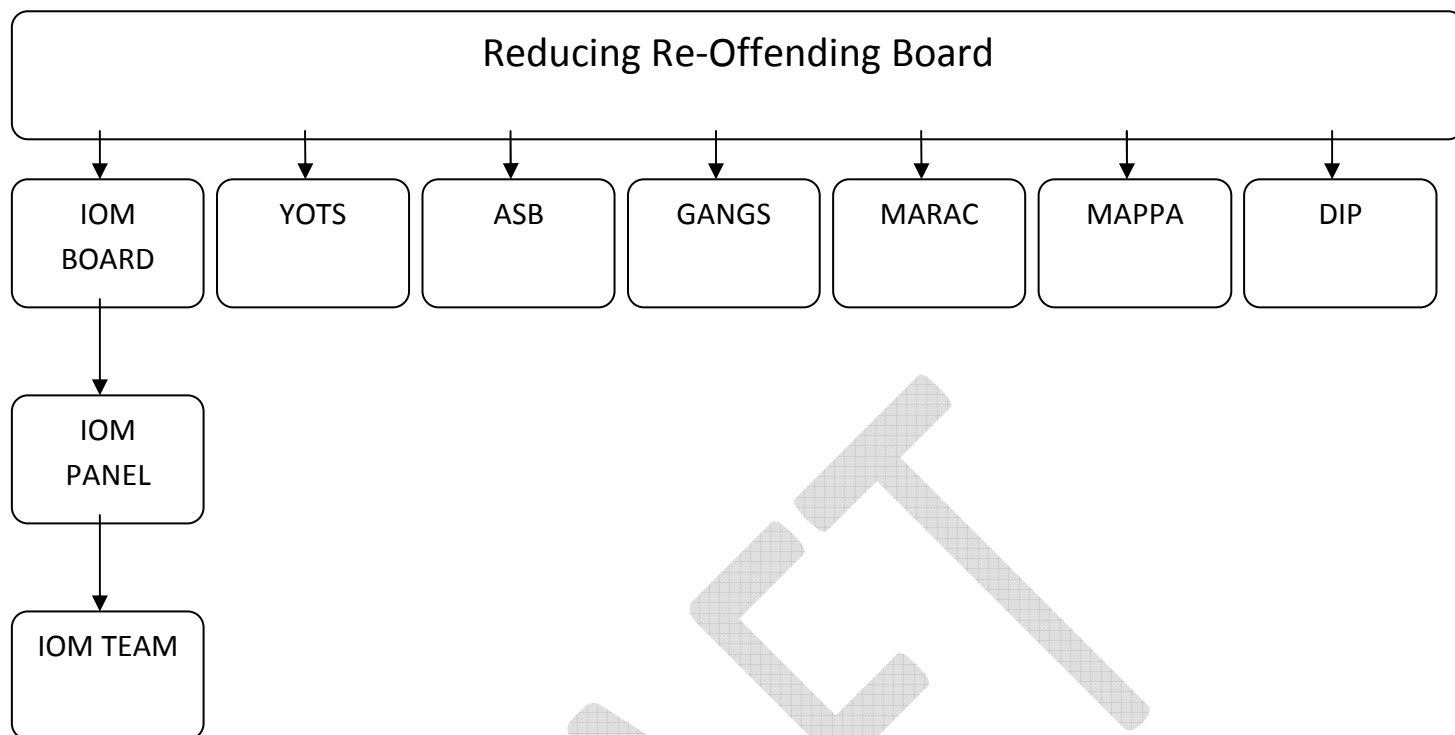
Coordination. Every London Borough has a Community Safety Partnership which has a statutory duty to reduce crime and re-offending in their community. IOM offers a clear process for achieving this statutory duty. LA coordination will help bring the other agencies together and provide the necessary admin function to support and enhance the running of the teams. They will maintain records of the scheme to enable them to assess service provision need and identify success.

Links into the Community. The Local Authority will seek to see how these links could benefit and influence the set up and efficiency of IOM, as well as communicating the IOM approach and providing success stories in newsletters and the local press.

Service Provision around the Pathways. Most service provision is within the remit of the Local Authority or the Voluntary Community Sector, including housing, youth services, education, drug and alcohol services etc. The Local Authority will maintain oversight of service provision, mapping it across their Borough, identifying gaps in that provision and commissioning services provision where possible.

Bid for Resources. Local Authorities will identify and bid for funds from Government, the European Union and MOPAC to support service provisions around the pathways.

Proposed Borough Governance



Proposed Meeting Structure

- Reducing Re-Offending Board – Bi-Monthly or Quarterly - High level strategic** meeting with oversight of all the offender management schemes on the Borough. People invited to attend to give presentations or report on progress will be dealt with first. The Board will then be in a position to discuss restricted and confidential matters whilst adhering to data protection legislation.
- IOM Board – Bi-Monthly - Strategic level** meeting with oversight of the IOM scheme on the borough. Answerable to the Reducing Re-Offending Board, they will maintain the IOM scheme, addressing problems and offering solutions. Again, people invited to attend to give presentations or report on progress will be dealt with first.
- IOM Panel – Fortnightly - High Level Practitioner** meeting to discuss who is on or off the scheme; who the lead agency will be for any new clients; whose RAG status can change; what problems there are with service provision or agency buy-in; what problems or good practice should be raised with the IOM Board. This is not a meeting for generally sharing information on the entire cohort and discussing every case. That will take place on a day to day basis within the IOM team. *(Where cohorts are large, this Panel can meet more often to be purpose specific and more effective, i.e. One meeting to discuss those clients where the main need is mental health, or housing, or addiction etc. This avoids having*

professionals attend who don't need to be there for most of the meeting. Camden Model)

- **IOM Team – Weekly - Practitioner level** to discuss problem cases, service provision issues, matters that may need raising with the IOM Panel, or taken to the IOM Board
- **IOM Team - Daily Contact at Practitioner level** to discuss any problems that happened overnight and feed into the daily Borough tasking process, including the MPS Grip and Pace centres on a Borough to respond to particular intelligence and resourcing. Ideally if the IOM team are co-located this meeting will be held at the beginning of the day and should be short and sharp and is not about case review. If not co-located then ability to contact each other daily to communicate specific action or tactics for example: whether an offender needs enforcement action, whether someone from the team needs to attend court to present an intervention statement, or whether an offender needs immediate support from one of the agencies.

Support for Boroughs

- **MOPAC IOM Executive Board** - The Reducing Re-Offending Boards can use this Board as a vehicle to; raise problems they are having because of Government or Agency Policies that hinder IOM service provision; address Borough agencies not committing resources by raising this with that agency's Pan-London Strategic Lead; for support in bidding to MOPAC for resources.
- **MOPAC IOM Repository** - This is a London Based repository where good practice can be shared. It will contain guidance and documents about IOM policies, strategies and research material on IOM schemes across London.
- **Home Office Sheffield Hallam University Community Justice Portal** - This provides national IOM guidance and training documentation.
- **Central IOM Multi-Agency Team** – This team consists of key stakeholders at managerial level to provide guidance and support to IOM teams; including Toolkits, Information Sharing Protocols and Service Level Agreements. They will monitor performance data across London and promulgate good practice and promote potential MOPAC and external funding opportunities for IOM activity.

Intelligence

- **Information Sharing Process** - The Police will interrogate their data systems to identify the offenders antecedence within NSPIS, CRIS, CRIMINT and PNC to inform RAG status.

- **IDIOM** – This is a Home Office/NPIA system designed to track IOM cohort activity. The Police will ensure that everyone on the IOM Cohort has a record created on IDIOM and an IOM (PPO-style) flag created on their corresponding PNC record. The RED cohort will have the current PPO flag. The rest of the cohort will have a PPO flag with an information marker that says 'Not subject to the premium service'. This will then allow IDIOM to conduct daily automatic PNC updates for the cohort and provide the following information for the IOM Teams:
 - I. Information about offending history
 - II. What cases are pending
 - III. Their police bail to return date
 - IV. Their court appearance dates
 - V. Their wanted status
 - VI. Whether they are in prison
 - VII. Their prison release date.

As well as providing the MOJ and Home Office with information about changes in the cohorts offending.

- **IDIOM Update** - In due course Probation and Prisons will be given access to IDIOM which will allow Probation to have up to date PNC information on their clients and Prisons to know exactly which offenders in their custody are prolific and priority offenders subject to the Premium Service.
- **Daily Checks** - Teams will conduct daily checks of IIP and PNC for update on their cohort. Use of IDIOM will make obtaining up to date PNC info on the entire cohort an easier task.

Referral Process and Cohort Selection

Step 1 = An Agency makes a Referral – This will only be done for offenders where that agency can show there is evidence that this individual poses a high risk of harm (not MAPPA Level 2 and 3) and/or re-offending and they would benefit from a multi agency approach.

Step 2 = Score the referral through the OGRS – It is important to note that OGRS scores take a long time to build up and tail off and this should to be taken into account when considering exceptional circumstances.

75% or above will be the London IOM Cohort

51-74% If they have a recent offence within the last 12 months for robbery or burglary or with other exceptional circumstances that clearly indicate they pose a high risk of harm or re-offending, will be put forward as the London IOM Cohort. *(The person putting this individual forward will have to document the exceptional circumstances and attend any subsequent Panel meeting to present their views and answer questions.)*

Step 3 = The IOM Team collate multi-agency data. The team research all available data to determine the full antecedence of the offender.

Step 4 = Approach Offender to assess level of engagement and resettlement pathway needs. The IOM team will meet offender in prison or in the community and outline intent of IOM scheme and service provision. An assessment will be made as to their level of engagement. Their engagement is pivotal in relation to their future action plan and identifying their resettlement pathway needs.

Step 5 = IOM Panel decides the RAG status of the individuals - in line with the Red, Amber and Green definitions, which will then trigger a menu of tactical options for the partner agencies.

Step 6 = The IOM Panel decide the Lead Agency for each offender - Probation will manage statutory offenders. DIP will manage those non-statutory offenders whose main criminal driver is addiction. The remainder of the non-statutory cohort will be managed by the most appropriate agency. *(In the future, a 'Case Co-ordinator' post should be considered for the non-statutory offenders where the CSP consider they could fund that post.)*

Step 7 = IOM Panel nominate 'Lead Professional' for each offender – The Lead Professional is the offender manager. A Police Officer will also be assigned to each offender from within the IOM Team, to assist the offender manager with enforcement, supportive compliance and intelligence. They will act as the secondary point of contact for the offender when the offender manager is not available.

RAG Rating

The Home Office 'PPO – 5 Years On Maximising the Impact' document uses Red, Amber, Green and Blue. Blue being where the offender is in custody. IOM builds on the PPO scheme and for consistency we will adhere to that colour coding. The Reds are those who are not complying, not engaging, or engaging but still committing crime. The Greens are the success story, those who are no longer committing crime and no longer need multi agency interventions. The Ambers are the group in between.

RED = Those offenders who have the highest risk of causing harm or re-offending based on; previous recent offending; available intelligence; combined partnership data and their OGRS scores. They are either not engaging, or are engaging and apparently compliant, but there remain serious concerns about their offending. Daily joint agency enforcement activity will be a priority for this group combined with offers of supportive interventions.

AMBER = Those offenders that are engaging and whose previous recent offending; available intelligence; OGRS score and combined partnership data, suggests that they have a high risk of causing harm or re-offending. These offenders want assistance to move away from a criminal lifestyle to a more law

abiding one and need multi-agency interventions to motivate and maintain that change. Whilst providing supportive interventions, on a daily basis there is a need for staff from the appropriate agency, or jointly, to monitor these offenders and address any continued offending.

Green = Those offenders where there is little or no intelligence to indicate that they are committing offences. This will not only include offenders who were previously RED or AMBER and have responded positively to multi-agency interventions, but also those who did not engage where there are no longer concerns about their offending. Where their offender manager and the panel believe they no longer need multi agency intervention, they will be made subject to less intensive monitoring for an agreed period prior to their removal from the scheme.

BLUE = In Custody. (*PPO - 5 yrs on Maximising the Impact' Page 16 Last Line*)

Criminal Justice

Awareness - The Courts and CPS will be approached at Pan-London and Borough level to explain the IOM scheme and what IOM can offer through agreed Service Level Agreements and Information Sharing Protocols to incorporate the 'Premium Service' applied to PPO and extend to IOM cohort that are high risk of harm and/or reoffending in the local community.

Intervention Statements - The teams will seek to provide information to the Courts that can assist them when making decisions around sentence. During their interactions with their offenders, the IOM team will have offered positive interventions around the pathways. i.e. the provision of housing, the opportunity to go through a DIP programme, and employment opportunity etc. They will be able to provide the Courts with an 'Intervention Statement' outlining what has been offered and how the offender responded. This can help the Court to decide whether they are looking at someone who is genuinely trying to move out of their criminal lifestyle or, someone who is non-compliant. It can also help them when considering Court Orders instead of a short custodial sentence and what kind of conditions they would want to attach to those orders.

Roles and Responsibilities - Terms of Reference - Matrix

Reducing Re-Offending Board = Appendix A

IOM Board = Appendix B

IOM Panel = Appendix C

IOM Team = Appendix D

OGRS calculator = Appendix E

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BROMLEY BOROUGH COMMANDER'S NEWSLETTER



NOVEMBER 2013

Welcome to November's newsletter.

Burglars across South London are being targeted as we launch a burglary initiative to coincide with the shortening days, in conjunction with a campaign to remind residents that there are simple measures that they can take to reduce the risk of being a target for burglars.

Operation Bumblebee will see the boroughs of Bromley, Bexley, Greenwich, Lewisham, Lambeth, Croydon and Southwark target burglars through a new 'South Area Bumblebee Team', targeting our combined resources to detecting where burglars may strike and arresting suspects in efforts to tackle the traditional rise of these offences at this time of the year.

Whilst overall, burglary across the MPS is down by 7.4% - and down by over 10% across Bromley - as the clocks go back there is a seasonal trend for it to increase over the period from September to December. Figures show that homes become more vulnerable to burglars at this time of year as the evenings get darker with burglars on the prowl for valuables and cash. During this period residential properties remain in darkness for much longer periods which makes them easier for burglars to target, especially if there are no obvious signs that there is anyone home.

Whilst we are determined to raise people's awareness of security and help stop burglary from happening in the first place, we are also introducing a tough new approach to improving performance in investigating and tackling burglary through the creation of the new 'South Area Bumblebee Team'. This team will be made up of experienced and specialised officers and will be able to work across borough boundaries, co-ordinate search activity for outstanding suspects, manage an improved forensic strategy and work in partnership with the MPS's Territorial Support Group and the London Crime Squad to bring offenders to justice.

We will also be exploring other tactics such as predictive policing, which enables us to identify where certain crimes are more likely to be repeated. It uses a specially designed computer algorithm to produce crime maps, which can then direct police officers to the areas where they are more likely to be successful in preventing and detecting burglary.

More details on this, our latest Operation Big Wing and details of some of our latest convictions can be found on the following pages.



**Steph Roberts
Borough Commander**



BROMLEY BOROUGH COMMANDER'S NEWSLETTER



NOVEMBER 2013

South Area Bumblebee Team to target burglars

As mentioned in the introduction to this month's newsletter, burglars across South London are being targeted as we launch a large burglary initiative to coincide with the shortening days and the increase in burglaries that is seen at this time of year.

The campaign will see increased patrols and enforcements, including both covert and overt policing patrols across the borough, work is being undertaken across many other fronts to help tackle residential burglary.

Safer Neighbourhoods teams will take a problem-solving approach to the issue of residential burglary, working in collaboration with such partners as social landlords, housing managers and crime prevention advisors from local councils, and local residents, to come up with sustainable, long-term solutions to help tackle the problem.

Safer Neighbourhood Teams will also raise awareness of burglary through their street briefings and surgeries to offer advice and guidance on measures the public can take to secure their homes - these crime prevention steps can be as simple as installing a light timer to turn the lights on whilst out, to deter potential thieves.

The Directorate of Forensic Services will be working continuously to increase the number of offenders identified through forensic intervention at all burglary scenes. This is achieved through the use of the National Fingerprint identification data base and extensive DNA processes. Working with partners within the CPS, forensic case managers will robustly pursue every forensic opportunity to ensure all cases have the best chances of achieving a positive criminal justice outcome.

In addition, the MPS will be utilising the Proceeds of Crime Act to recover stolen money and other assets (criminal property) from persons convicted of burglary. Financial Investigators establish how much the convicted person has benefited from their criminal conduct and a Judge at the Crown Court can direct the making of a Confiscation Order. This requires the payment of any benefit and can mean the person selling assets such as their house(s), car(s) or any other realisable property that can be found subject of the financial investigation. The Judge will impose a default term of imprisonment which is imposed if the person fails to pay the Confiscation Order within a maximum period of six months.

Second hand traders will also be approached by officers to sign up to a voluntary agreement to restrict the sale of stolen property and allow police to examine stock. These agreements will help to ensure second-hand shops and stalls do not purchase stolen property and also mean customers will have an increased confidence in their purchases.

Burglary crime prevention advice will be made available via borough twitter accounts and the MPS website, where there is an interactive graphic. The graphic allows the user to get bespoke crime prevention advice by clicking on a relevant section of a house and by hovering over an 'i' icon, specific advice about that section of the house can then be read.

We want people to feel safe in their homes and in their communities and we are working hard to pursue those responsible. Whilst burglary is down we want to continue that drop and bring those offenders before the courts.



BROMLEY BOROUGH COMMANDER'S NEWSLETTER



NOVEMBER 2013

Beckenham Sergeant starts tweeting local policing news



Sergeant Gareth Starr, head of Beckenham's Copers Cope and Shortlands Safer Neighbourhood Teams, has started tweeting from a new twitter account, @MPSBeckenhamSgt.

His new twitter account will ensure residents in Beckenham, Penge, Kelsey, Clock House, and Crystal Palace can now get updates direct from their local Neighbourhood Policing Teams, complementing the news and crime prevention advice from the borough police's main twitter account, @MPSBromley.

The response has been very positive and Sergeant Starr already has over 700 followers. If you live in the North East part of the borough why not follow him and keep up with the news in your area?

Thief jailed for 4 years for stealing from vulnerable woman

A callous thief has been jailed after stealing nearly £114,000 from a vulnerable 62 year old woman who she had previously worked with.

Julie Rudd, age 48, a civil servant of Edgewood Close, Widnes, Cheshire was found guilty of thirteen counts of theft and one count of money laundering at Croydon Crown Court on 14th October 2013 and was jailed for four years.

In September 2010, Police were alerted to the possible theft of monies from a 62 year old woman in a residential care home, after there was insufficient money in her account to pay the bills for the care she was receiving. Investigations revealed that the victim had needed to sell her house and move into a care home as her health had deteriorated.

After a complex investigation, Rudd was arrested at in Cheshire on 7th July 2011 and was charged in September 2011. Rudd, who was a friend of the victim, had then stolen money from the victim's account between 2008 and 2010 totalling £114,000. Rudd had met the victim when they worked together prior to the victim retiring in the mid-1990's after her health deteriorated. Rudd pled not guilty to all fourteen offences, but was convicted of every one.

Police will be seeking recovery of the stolen monies from Rudd through the Proceeds of Crime Act. Under this, Financial Investigators establish how much the convicted person has benefited from their criminal conduct and a Judge at the Crown Court can direct the making of a Confiscation Order. This requires the payment of any benefit and can mean the person selling assets such as their house(s), car(s) or any other realisable property that can be found subject of the financial investigation. The Judge will impose a default term of imprisonment which is imposed if the person fails to pay the Confiscation Order within a maximum period of six months.



BROMLEY BOROUGH COMMANDER'S NEWSLETTER



NOVEMBER 2013

16 years for violent assailant



A man who attempted to strangle a former girlfriend and who stabbed her mother and father has been jailed for 16 years.

Luke Nicholson, age 29, a teaching assistant of St Johns Road, Sevenoaks, Kent pled guilty to three counts of causing Grievous Bodily Harm with Intent at a hearing at Croydon Crown Court and was sentenced to 16 years imprisonment.

In the evening of 24th January 2013 Nicholson went to the address of his former girlfriend in Ernest Grove in Beckenham.

At the address he knocked on the door, stabbed her 58 year old father in the upper arm when he opened the door, severing an artery, and then stabbed her 54 year old mother in the hands in a frenzied attack in the hallway of their home.

Hearing the attack going on downstairs, Nicholson's former girlfriend attempted to escape from the house by jumping from the first floor bathroom window but was caught by Nicholson in the back garden. Nicholson hit her over the head with a plant-pot and proceeded to strangle her to the point at which she lost consciousness. He only left her for dead when disturbed by a neighbour who had heard the attack.

All three victims were taken to hospital, with the father needing treatment in the Intensive Care Unit.

Nicholson was arrested a short while later in Lloyds Way, Beckenham and taken to hospital for treatment to head injuries that he sustained during the assault on the family, after the mother fought back after being stabbed, striking him over the head with a plant pot.

The Police investigation established not only that Nicholson was responsible for the attacks, but from material seized on him and from material seized from his home address in Sevenoaks, that there had been a significant element of planning and preparation for the attack.

All three victims require ongoing and long term treatment for their injuries.

It was only at the eleventh hour, and in the face of the overwhelming evidence, that Nicholson decided to plead guilty to the horrific attack he carried out on the family. To date, Nicholson has still not provided an explanation for what he did, which has made it even harder for the family to deal with.

I would like to praise the courage shown by the family, both in the immediate aftermath and during the traumatic months since the incident. Hopefully the sentence will help them start to move on from what happened.

Sentences like those given to Nicholson should send out the message that the Metropolitan Police Service and the Crown Prosecution Service will work together to ensure that violent offenders are brought to justice.

BROMLEY BOROUGH COMMANDER'S NEWSLETTER


NOVEMBER 2013

13 arrests in Bromley Big Wing operation



13 people were arrested across Bromley under the latest Operation Big Wing, cracking down on thieves who target the public for their valuables.

Arrests were made for a range of offences, including suspicion of handling stolen goods; robbery; burglary; drugs, assault, immigration offences and offenders wanted on warrant.

Quantities of drugs, stolen goods and cash were recovered during the raids - and two men were arrested as they ran out of a phone store with a quantity of stolen phones, straight into officers from Bromley Police's Borough Support Unit taking a refreshments break.

More than 5,000 officers were out in force across London's 32 boroughs, as part of sustained action by the MPS to drive down personal theft offences and promote crime prevention awareness amongst the public.

Big, highly visible operations like Operation Big Wing play a major part in the fight against crime and demonstrate there is no hiding place for criminals. These operations reinforce what we do on daily basis in targeting criminals head-on and provide further public reassurance through visible high impact policing.

We arrested 13 suspected criminals, people who have been a blight on their local communities. A number of those offenders have been arrested as a result of intelligence and information provided by members of the public, acting as our 'eyes and ears' and I ask residents continue to provide information about crime and criminals in your area. If you know something please don't hesitate. Tell us, we will listen and we will take action.



BROMLEY BOROUGH COMMANDER'S NEWSLETTER



NOVEMBER 2013

Appeal for information two years after the tragic death of Tommie Warde in Orpington



Over two years after the tragic death of Tommie Warde in Star Lane, Orpington we are renewing the appeal for information to track down the person responsible for Tommie's death.

A £20,000 reward remains on offer for information leading to the identification, arrest and prosecution of the person responsible for taking Tommie's life.

On the afternoon of 9 August 2011 Tommie and one of his friends decided to go out and buy a motorbike, having heard noises from a group of boys who were riding motorbikes in Star Lane, Orpington. They gathered together their money and successfully bought an off road bike from the boys for £150.

They took the bike back to Tommie's friend's house where they carried out some repairs so they could take it back to the park off Star Lane and ride it safely. The boys walked the bike back along Star Lane on the pavement. As they walked along the lane they noticed a large group of people who had gathered, drinking and generally hanging around.

The two boys felt uncomfortable so decided to ride the bike along the road to avoid the group. Neither boy had a crash helmet with them.

Tommie was riding as the pillion passenger on the bike, as they travelled up Star Lane past the group. The group started throwing cans as they passed. Tommie's friend, driving the bike then remembers how Tommie suddenly fell backwards from the bike landing in the road. He saw that Tommie had a shard of wood protruding from his head, which doctors say penetrated his skull and pierced deep into his brain.

Tommie was taken to hospital where he underwent surgery, but he never regained consciousness and on 13 August the equipment keeping him alive was switched off and Tommie died.

It has been over two years since that August afternoon that ended in tragedy for Tommie and his family. Police remain keen to hear from anyone who has any information that can help to bring Tommie's killer to justice.

We know that there were a large group of people who were gathered in Star Lane that day. They will have seen what happened and be able to identify the person responsible.

The police investigation encountered a wall of silence that has remained over the last two years. Now that time has passed we are hopeful that someone may now feel that they can now come forward and speak out and help us to bring Tommie's killer to justice.

Anyone with any information is asked to contact the Murder Investigation Team on 0208 721 4906 or call Crimestoppers, which can be done anonymously, on 0800 555 111.

BROMLEY BOROUGH COMMANDER'S NEWSLETTER



NOVEMBER 2013

Eight officers commended after Beckenham drugs success

Eight police officers have been commended after sixteen people were jailed for 45 years following an undercover drugs operation in Beckenham and Penge.

The officers were commended for their part in Operation Alkes, a complex investigation which identified and dismantled an Organised Crime Network who were the main distributors of Class A controlled drugs within the Bromley area.

The operation took place over a period of ten weeks where the investigation team utilised various covert policing techniques, identified a number of Class A drug dealers who were targeting pubs and clubs within the Bromley/Beckenham/Penge areas and arrested and charged them with a total of 49 drug and firearms related charges.

During the operation police recovered 1 Kg MDMA crystal (street value £40,000), 250 rocks of Crack Cocaine (street value £2,500), 1050 wraps of cocaine (street value £52,500), one handgun, ammunition, sawn off shotgun and a CS canister were recovered, along with £10,000 cash. One of the offenders in particular was charged with possession of a handgun, live ammunition, a silencer and £16,000 of crack cocaine.

This operation proved to be a major success in the fight against drug-related crime on the streets of Bromley. We will continue to target those people involved in the illegal supply and use of controlled drugs in Bromley and proactively seek to disrupt their criminality. If you sell drugs in Bromley, prepare to be arrested at any time.

Rogue trader warning in wake of indifferent weather

As the indifferent weather closes in we are warning local residents to beware of rogue traders, who will try and convince you to pay for unnecessary renovations to your property.

Fraudsters and rogue traders target vulnerable and elderly people. With the recent storm and the indifferent weather that is forecast these criminals may well use it as an opportunity to try and con more people out of money, which we are keen to avoid.

The simplest advice is not to open the door to unexpected or cold callers. If you do get a call from a builder or trader, then if they are genuine, ask them to come back when a trusted friend or family member can be there as well.

If you've got to get urgent repairs done then use a reputable tradesperson or someone that has signed up to the Trader Register to help protect yourself from rogue traders. The Trader Register can be viewed online and brings up a list of registered traders in the Bromley area.

I would also urge anyone with elderly friends or family to make sure they make them aware of our advice before agreeing to any works.



BROMLEY BOROUGH COMMANDER'S NEWSLETTER



NOVEMBER 2013

Help us to help you from becoming a victim of burglary.....

Having your home burgled can be a traumatic experience, and therefore we are determined to reduce the chances of it happening in the first place by raising peoples' awareness of security. 36 per cent of burglaries result from insecure properties – please don't let your home become a target. Help us to protect your home by taking simple steps such as using timers to turn lights and radios on, fitting alarms, making sure homes are properly locked and by keeping valuables and presents out of view.

Please be vigilant and use these simple steps to secure your home and keep criminals out.

Our ten top burglary crime prevention tips for residents:

1. Mark or etch your property with your postcode, house or flat number or the first three letters of your house name.
2. Register items with a serial number at www.immobilise.com
3. Do not leave your car keys, valuables or ID documents near a door, letterbox or window.
4. Always check who's at the door and don't open it if you feel anxious.
5. Close and lock all your doors and windows, even if you are only going out for a few minutes.
6. Keep your valuables out of sight
7. Leave some lights on if it will be dark before you get home
8. Fit a mortice lock to your front door and other external doors. Consider installing a burglar alarm.
9. Always keep sheds and outbuildings locked
10. Cancel milk or other deliveries if you will be away for days or weeks at a time.



BROMLEY BOROUGH COMMANDER'S NEWSLETTER



NOVEMBER 2013

Contacting the police in Bromley

There are a number of ways that you can contact the police.

If a crime is currently taking place and you are in immediate danger, please always dial 999.

If you wish to contact the Metropolitan Police Service and it is not an emergency, please call our non-emergency number, 101. You can request a visit from a local officer within 48 hours via this number too.

Certain categories of crime or incidents committed in the London area can now be reported over the internet, as long as an urgent response is not required. Please visit the MPS website for further information – www.met.police.uk

You can also contact any of our Neighbourhood Policing Teams by telephone or email – visit the MPS website www.met.police.uk, type your postcode into the team finder and you'll be directed to your local team's webpage which contains their contact details.

In non-emergency situations you can visit any Front Counter:

- **Bromley Police Station**, High Street, Bromley, BR1 1ER has a front counter open 24 hours a day
- **Penge SNT base, Maple Road, Penge**, SE20 8RE is open:

Monday to Friday (excluding public holidays) between 11am - 7 pm (closed 3pm- 4pm).

- **West Wickham SNT base**, 9 High Street, West Wickham, BR4 0LP is open:

Monday and Thursday:	1pm - 4pm
Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday:	10am - 1pm

There are also currently three Contact Points across the Borough. Contact points provide a convenient opportunity to speak to the local police face to face. They are an alternative to visiting a police station front counter for non urgent issues. These are:

- **Biggin Hill SNT base**, 192-194 Main Road, Biggin Hill, TN16 5DT
- **Cray Valley SNT base**, 43 - 45 High Street, St Mary Cray, BR5 3NJ
- **Green Street Green SNT base**, 49 High Street, Green St Green, BR6 6BG

Their opening times are:

Wednesday and Thursday evenings:	7pm - 8pm
Saturday afternoons:	2pm - 3pm



BROMLEY BOROUGH COMMANDER'S NEWSLETTER


NOVEMBER 2013

Inspector Darren Murphy
Contact numbers for Safer Neighbourhood Teams in the North East Neighbourhood

Bickley	020 8721 2610
Bromley Town	020 8721 2859
Chislehurst	020 8721 2612
Mottingham & Chislehurst North	020 8721 2889
Plaistow & Sundridge	020 8721 2613


Inspector David Antoine
Contact numbers for Safer Neighbourhood Teams in the South West Neighbourhood

Biggin Hill	020 8721 2820
Bromley Common & Keston	020 8721 2607
Darwin	020 8721 2603
Hayes & Coney Hall	020 8649 3548
West Wickham	020 8721 2608


Inspector Ian Brown
Contact numbers for Safer Neighbourhood Teams in the North West Neighbourhood

Clock House	020 8721 2615
Copers Cope	020 8721 2772
Crystal Palace	020 8721 2604
Kelsey & Eden Park	020 8721 2616
Penge & Cator	020 8649 3541
Shortlands	020 8721 2614


Inspector Paul Power
Contact numbers for Safer Neighbourhood Teams in the South East Neighbourhood

Chelsfield & Pratts Bottom	020 8721 2605
Cray Valley East	020 8284 8113
Cray Valley West	020 8721 2611
Farnborough & Crofton	020 8721 2606
Orpington	020 8721 2729
Petts Wood & Knoll	020 8721 2609

