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London Borough of Bromley  
17 September 2015

To: Members of the



## **STRATEGIC GROUP**

Chris Hafford, (Borough Commander) (Chairman)

Councillor Kate Lymer (Portfolio Holder for Public Protection and Safety)

Anne Ball, (Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime)

Sara Bowrey, Education, Care & Health Services

Daniel Cartwright, (Borough Commander, Fire Services)

Nigel Davies, (LBB Director, Environmental Services)

Clare Elcombe, Environment & Community Services

Lissa Moore, (Croydon and Bromley Community Rehabilitation Company)

Paula Morrison, (LBB Assistant Director, Public Health)

Councillor Tim Stevens J.P., Safer Neighbourhood Board

David Tait, (Metropolitan Police)

Rob Vale, (LBB Trading Standards Manager)

Kay Weiss, (LBB Assistant Director of Safeguarding and Social Care)

**A meeting of the Safer Bromley Partnership Strategic Group will be held at  
Committee Rooms - Bromley Civic Centre on MONDAY 28 SEPTEMBER 2015 at  
10.00 am**

## **A G E N D A**

- 1 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**
- 2 MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING (Pages 3 - 16)**
- 3 MATTERS ARISING (Pages 17 - 20)**
- 4 CHAIRMAN'S UPDATE**
- 5 UPDATE FROM THE SAFER NEIGHBOURHOOD BOARD**
- 6 REVIEW OF SBP INITIATIVES AND OPERATION CRYSTAL UPDATE**

**7 THE SBP STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT DOCUMENT (Pages 21 - 28)**

This is a draft document that will be added to and finalised in due course.

**8 UPDATE ON NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES**

**9 COUNTER TERRORISM AND SECURITY ACT 2015 (Pages 29 - 66)**

**10 UPDATE ON THE JOINT MEETING BETWEEN THE GENERAL PURPOSES AND LICENSING COMMITTEE AND THE PUBLIC PROTECTION AND SAFETY PDS COMMITTEE (Pages 67 - 74)**

To assist the update, the minutes of the meeting have been incorporated into the agenda.

**11 UPDATES FROM SUB-GROUPS**

- a Domestic Abuse Sub Group Update**
- b Youth Offending Sub Group Update**
- c Gangs Sub Group Update**
- d Offender Management Sub Group Update**
- e ASB Sub Group Update**

**12 COMMUNICATIONS UPDATE**

**13 INFORMATION ITEMS (Pages 75 - 84)**

For information purposes, the Borough Commander's Newsletters for June/July 2015 and August 2015 are attached.

**14 ANY OTHER BUSINESS**

**15 DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING**

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## SAFER BROMLEY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGIC GROUP

Minutes of the meeting held at 10.00 am on 16 June 2015

### Present:

Chris Hafford ((Borough Commander)) (Chairman)  
 Nigel Davies ((LBB Executive Director, Environmental and Community Services)) (Vice-Chairman)  
 Councillor Kate Lymer, Portfolio Holder for Public Protection and Safety)  
 Anne Ball, (Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime)  
 Louise Hubbard, (National Probation Service, London)  
 Lissa Moore, (Croydon and Bromley Community Rehabilitation Company)  
 Paula Morrison, (LBB Assistant Director, Public Health)  
 Rob Vale, LBB Head of Trading Standards and Community Safety  
 Superintendent David Tait (Bromley Police)  
 Susie Clark (LBB Communications)

### Also Present:

Terry Belcher, Safer Neighbourhood Board

1	<p><b>APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE</b></p> <p>Apologies were received from Clare Elcombe Webber, Daniel Cartwright and from Kay Weiss.</p>	Action
2	<p><b>MINUTES OF LAST MEETING</b></p> <p>The notes of the last meeting held on 16<sup>th</sup> April 2015 were received.</p> <p><b>It was AGREED that the minutes be approved.</b></p>	Action
3	<p><b>MATTERS ARISING</b></p> <p>Report CSD 15076</p> <p>The Board noted the Matters Arising report and that a verbal update on Gangs would be provided at the meeting by the acting Deputy Borough Commander— Superintendent David Tait.</p> <p>With respect to IOM, it was noted that Probation Services were in need of administrative support. The Group were updated concerning the current allocation of MOPAC funding. It was the case that £400k had been allocated, and was fully committed. The funding was currently allocated to domestic abuse, communications, initiatives to deal with ASB such as Operation Crystal, and to the Lawyers Service. It was also noted that we were half way through the funding cycle.</p>	Action

	<p>The Board heard that the way the funding was allocated could be reprofiled, but that all funds were currently allocated. It was the case that currently no funds had been allocated to support IOM. The lack of funding was frustrating IOM practioners who were in dire need of administrative support, and of other funding that could be used as a contingency fund to help support offenders in various ways; this could include money for basic needs such as clothes, food and bus passes.</p> <p>It was suggested that admin support for IOM could take the form of a part time post. It was also noted that currently LBB Community Safety had no administrative support. It was anticipated that the officer in question would be back with LBB in the new year, and that it may be possible to allocate one day per week to IOM support.</p> <p>Mr Nigel Davies (Executive Director for Environmental and Community Services) agreed that he would look at the issue of reprofiling MOPAC funding with the Head of Trading Standards and Community Safety, and also would investigate to see if there were any other funding pools that could be used.</p> <p>Louise Hubbard (Probation Services) felt that whatever funding was resourced should be allocated to providing administrative support for co-ordination as a priority, as there was an urgent need for strategic support for practioners. The Group were informed that the National IOM Board meeting was scheduled for the 9<sup>th</sup> July 2015. In view of this, it was the general consensus that a solution to the problem of administrative support be resolved before that date.</p> <p>Anne Ball (MOPAC) informed the Board that MOPAC would be running IOM workshops in the near future. The workshops would be for practioners, and the training would provide guidance around data analysis. Anne would confirm the dates in due course.</p> <p>Cllr Kate Lymer gave an update concerning the Safer Neighbourhood Board (SNB). It was noted that there was currently an underspend of £4.5K; there was going to be a meeting on the 23<sup>rd</sup> June 2015 to see how this money could be spent. A resident's survey would help to steer funding allocation. Bids for funding would be submitted to MOPAC by the 30<sup>th</sup> June 2015.</p> <p><b>It was AGREED that:</b></p> <p><b>(1) A solution to the problem of no administrative support for Probation Services and IOM be looked at urgently, and that a solution be found by the 9<sup>th</sup> July 2015;</b></p> <p><b>(2) Details of MOPAC workshops for IOM practioners around data analysis be forwarded by Anne Ball in due course.</b></p>	<p>ND/RV</p> <p>AB</p>
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<b>4</b>	<b>CHAIRMAN'S UPDATE</b>	<b>Action</b>
	<p>The Chairman's update was provided by the Borough Commander, Chris Hafford.</p> <p>It was noted that there was only seven months to go until the end of MOPAC 7. The MOPAC 7 monthly offence volume for Bromley between March 12<sup>th</sup> 2015 and May 15<sup>th</sup> 2015 were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Burglary offences had decreased from 347 to 250</li> <li>• Criminal Damage offences had decreased from 196 to 189</li> <li>• Robbery offences had decreased from 54 to 34</li> <li>• Theft of Motor Vehicles had decreased from 183 to 108</li> <li>• Theft from Person had decreased from 23 to 20</li> <li>• Theft of Motor Vehicles had increased from 65 to 79</li> <li>• Violence with Injury had increased from 137 to 153</li> </ul> <p>Bromley Police were three weeks into Operation Omega which was a 60 day plan aiming to place more police officers on the street to combat MOPAC 7 crime. This was a MET wide initiative.</p> <p>The Borough Commander reminded the Group that Sir Bernard Hogan-Howe (The Police Commissioner) was coming to Bromley Central Library on Wednesday 24<sup>th</sup> June at 6.30pm to speak and to answer questions.</p> <p>The Borough Commander mentioned the new BBC documentary that aired at 21.00 on Mondays; The MET: Policing London. It was noted that this was not a documentary controlled by the Police, but by the BBC. The Borough Commander was pleased with the unbiased and factual content of the documentary, and noted the coverage of the Notting Hill Carnival and the Marc Duggan case.</p> <p>Lissa Moore (Croydon and Bromley Community Rehabilitation Company) asked if surveys had been carried out to assess the fear of crime in Bromley. Susie Clark (LBB Communications) stated that surveys had been carried out in the past, but not recently. It was the case that many people regarded Bromley as a safe shopping environment, and that there was evidence that people were travelling into Bromley from other areas to shop as they felt safe.</p> <p><b>It was AGREED that the Chairman's update be noted.</b></p>	
<b>5</b>	<b>UPDATE ON THE SAFER NEIGHBOURHOOD BOARD</b>	<b>Action</b>
	<p>The Safer Neighbourhood Board update was provided by Cllr Kate Lymer.</p> <p>It was noted that the next meeting was scheduled for the following</p>	

	<p>week, and that Mr Terry Belcher was the Vice Chairman, and Cllr Tim Stevens was still in place as the Chairman.</p> <p>A stall was planned for the “Big O” festival that was scheduled to take place in Priory Gardens on the 4<sup>th</sup> July. The next public meeting would be held in Biggin Hill on the 1<sup>st</sup> July, and the acting deputy Borough Commander (Davit Tait) would be speaking. It was also expected that the new fire station manager at Biggin Hill would also be speaking.</p> <p>Cllr Lymer highlighted what she perceived to be a lack of communication in the Biggin Hill area between the police and the fire service, but this matter had now been resolved. It was also noted that the police and fire service were looking at the possibility of joint visits to schools. It was hoped that the fire brigade operating at Biggin Hill airport would be available to speak at the meeting in Biggin Hill.</p> <p>Finally, Cllr Lymer informed the Board that the SNB had recently conducted a survey around resident’s perception of crime. It was noted that many residents did not consider crime in Bromley to be a big problem. Areas of possible concern were identified as burglary, robbery and problems in the town centre at night time.</p> <p><b>It was AGREED that the update on the Safer Neighbourhood Board be noted.</b></p>	
6	<p><b>PRESENTATION ON PROBATION SERVICES AND COMMUNITY REHABILITATION COMPANIES</b></p> <p>The presentation was done jointly by Louise Hubbard and Lissa Moore.</p> <p>Louise Hubbard (NPS London- Head of Bexley, Bromley &amp; Greenwich and Extremism &amp; Hate Crime) commenced the presentation with a focus on the National Probation Service.</p> <p>The Board heard that the new Probation Delivery Model was introduced on the 1st June 2014. The Transformation Programme was aimed to continue protection against serious offenders, whilst at the same time, aiming to reduce the rate of serial reoffending by low and medium risk offenders, and look at mentoring and rehabilitation. It also opened up the Probation Service to competition. Under the new guidelines, high risk and MAPPA (Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements) offenders would still be dealt with the National Probation Service (NPS), whilst medium and low risk offenders would be dealt with by Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRC’s). As the name suggests, a primary function of the CRC’s would be looking at offender integration and rehabilitation, whilst the NPS would have more of an advisory and protective function.</p>	Action

The Group were informed that it was the NPS who would identify which offenders were suitable to be dealt with by the CRC's. This would usually take place at the court or at the point of transition from youth to adult services. It was explained to the Group that the NPS remained in the Public Sector under the auspices of the Ministry of Justice, whilst the CRC's were private companies.

Louise Hubbard explained to the Group that it was the function of the NPS to advise courts concerning sentencing, and that any advice from the NPS would be free of any commercial bias. The NPS would also provide advice to the Parole Board.

Ms Hubbard provided a concise overview of the NPS as follows:

- Providing reports and advice to Courts and Parole Boards
- The management of high risk offenders and MAPPA clients
- Dealing with breaches of orders beyond the first warning
- Managing changes in the risk of harm
- Managing Approved Premises
- Liaison with victims and keeping them informed in accordance with statutory guidelines
- Managing sex offender programmes

Ms Hubbard outlined the main aim of the Offender Rehabilitation Act 2014 (ORA). The Act stipulates that anyone who has been sentenced to a custodial term of more than one day would receive at least 12 months of supervision after release, again the emphasis was on rehabilitation. Many of these individuals were being dealt with by the CRC's.

Ms Hubbard informed the Group that:

- The NPS worked in partnership with CRC's, the MPS, and Community Safeguarding Boards.
- The NPS was likely to provide officer support to Youth Offending Teams
- The NPS would advise the Youth Management Board
- The NPS would aid in the transition process from CRC to NPS
- Both NPS and CRC's sit on Safeguarding Boards
- The NPS sit in on DHR (Domestic Homicide Review) cases.

The CRC update was provided by Lissa Moore--Assistant Chief Officer - Croydon and Bromley CRC.

Ms Moore explained that on February 1st 2015, the transfer of ownership of the London Community Rehabilitation Company, to MTCnovo was completed.

MTCnovo was a new venture between the third, public and private

sector, established to provide rehabilitation services across London and the Thames Valley from February 2015.

It was further explained that MTCnovo was a joint venture involving:

MTC (Management Training Corporation) – a private company

Novo – a consortium with public, private and third sector shareholders including:

RISE – a probation staff community interest company

A Band of Brothers – a charity

The Manchester College – a public sector education provider

Thames Valley Partnership – a charity

Amey – a private company.

Ms Moore informed the Group that the London CRC was the largest, with 25,000 cases—500 of these in Bromley. She explained that CRC's had been set up to deal with the reoffending rates of medium and low risk offenders who had been sentenced to under 12 months in custody. They did not manage serious offenders or MAPPA clients.

The emphasis was on integration of offenders and reducing re-offending rates by various means:

- Facilitating Resettlement
- Mentoring
- Integrated Offender Management
- Restorative Justice
- Offender Programmes

Ms Moore informed the Group that the CRC structure was changing in the near future. Instead of dealing with boroughs, the CRC would instead be dealing with demographic cohorts. To facilitate this, a new Operations Centre in Newcastle had been set up, and new IT systems were being introduced that would provide greater efficiencies. Community Payback would feed into all the cohorts. There was an October deadline for moving into the new cohort structure.

Superintendent David Tait asked Ms Moore who the police would talk to under the new CRC structure, and if managers were being dispensed with to save money. Ms Moore responded that managers were still required, and were not being dispensed with to save money; money would be saved through the sale of Estates. There would be a dedicated IOM officer allocated to each borough for the police to speak to.

The Executive Director of Environmental and Community Services asked how LBB could tap in to Community Payback under the current arrangements and Lissa Moore promised to provide the relevant



	<p>information to the Director. The LBB Head of Trading Standards and Community Safety stated that it was important for the Group to engage with Community Payback.</p> <p>The LBB Head of Trading Standards and Community Safety enquired what the CRC performance drivers were, and how both services were performing. Lissa Moore answered that the main driver was to reduce reoffending and that local and national data would be available. Ms Hubbard added that the problem was that re-offending data was often not up to date, and that it would be better if real time data was available. Mr Vale felt that it would be good to see data on how individual investment in a person's rehabilitation benefited the individual, and the resultant social and economic benefits.</p> <p><b>It was AGREED that:</b></p> <p><b>(1) Lissa Moore would provide the contact details that LBB required to engage with Community Payback</b></p> <p><b>(2) Following from (1) above, LBB would engage with Community Payback</b></p>	<p>LM</p> <p>LBB</p>
7	<p><b>REVIEW OF SBP INITIATIVES AND OPERATIONS</b></p> <p>An overview was provided on the latest developments concerning Operation Crystal.</p> <p>A new operation had been launched to target crimes against the elderly, and this was Operation Sterling.</p> <p>An operation had also been launched to target courier fraud.</p> <p>Police and Trading Standards had been working with Banks to increase awareness of bank fraud targeting the elderly and vulnerable.</p> <p>It was hoped that a report on the work with Banks could be brought to the December 2015 meeting.</p> <p>It was noted that a joint meeting would be held between the GP&amp;L Committee and the Public Protection &amp; Safety PDS Committee on the 14<sup>th</sup> July 2015 at 6.30pm. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the problems with the night time economy in Beckenham and Bromley, and the Police would be attending. An update on this meeting would be brought to the SBP in September.</p> <p><b>It was AGREED that:</b></p> <p><b>(1) A report on the work done by the Police and Trading Standards with Banks be brought to a future SBP meeting</b></p>	<p><b>Action</b></p> <p>DT/RV</p>

	<b>(2) It was agreed that an update on the joint meeting of the 14<sup>th</sup> July be brought to the September SBP meeting</b>	TBC
<b>8</b>	<b>REVIEW OF SBP STRATEGY AND THE REVISED STRATEGY DOCUMENT</b>	<b>Action</b>
	<p>It was noted that the work on the SBP Strategy Document was ongoing.</p> <p>It was anticipated that the document would be ready for the next meeting of the SBP in September 2015.</p> <p><b>It was AGREED that work on the revised SBP Strategy Document be prioritised, and presented to the Safer Bromley Partnership Strategic Group Members at the meeting in September 2015</b></p>	RV
<b>9</b>	<b>UPDATE ON NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES</b>	<b>Action</b>
	<p>A brief update on New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) was provided by Mr Rob Vale.</p> <p>It was noted that LBB and the Police were considering action against a premises in Anerley.</p> <p>The Group were reminded that following the election, a Bill was now being processed for a blanket ban on NPS substances. The new Bill would allow for criminal sanctions that included fines and up to seven years in prison, as well as civil sanctions.</p> <p>The previous action against “Skunkworks” in Orpington had been highlighted in the Safer Bromley News. Mr Vale felt that LBB and Bromley Police would be well placed to enforce the new legislation. There had been positive feedback from both local residents and businesses concerning the action taken against “Skunkworks”, and Mr Vale praised the good work undertaken by the Police.</p> <p><b>It was AGREED that the Group note the NPS update, and that any further developments concerning the premises in Anerley be reported to the Group in due course.</b></p>	RV
<b>10</b>	<b>REPORTS FROM SUB-GROUPS</b>	<b>Action</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Domestic Abuse Sub Group Update</b>	<b>Action</b>
	The Lead for the Domestic Abuse Sub Group (Clare Elcombe Webber) sent apologies and provided a written document that was tabled to update the Strategic Group.	

	<p>The main points were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Bromley Domestic Abuse and VAWG Steering Group met last on the 25<sup>th</sup> March 2015</li> <li>• The required action plan arising from the last Domestic Homicide Review was 19 months overdue because of a lack of response from some partner agencies</li> <li>• A tabled list of those invited to the Steering Group was provided</li> <li>• Ms Webber requested assistance from the Strategic Group in addressing the lack of commitment from partner agencies, and in revising group membership and scope if required</li> <li>• The date for the next meeting of the Steering Group had not been finalised.</li> </ul> <p><b>It was AGREED that:</b></p> <p><b>(1) The Domestic Abuse Sub Group report be noted</b></p> <p><b>(2) The Borough Commander would contact relevant groups or organisations that had not been engaging with the Bromley Domestic Abuse and VAWG Steering Group to encourage participation and support.</b></p>	CH
<b>12</b>	<p><b>Youth Offending Sub Group Update</b></p> <p>Apologies had been received from Kay Weiss who was the Lead for the Youth Offending Sub Group.</p> <p>The Group were made aware that a meeting of the Youth Offending Service Management Board had taken place the previous day, to formulate an action plan that could be approved by the Inspectorate.</p> <p>It was noted that consideration be applied concerning how Ms Weiss would feed into the SBP Strategic Group.</p> <p>Louise Hubbard felt that the YOS Police should talk to the National Probation Service Board to understand how both parties could interface and work together. It would also be relevant to consider when the IOM Model should be used when dealing with the 17+ cohort.</p> <p>The Portfolio Holder informed the Group that a “triple” meeting was being planned for July 22<sup>nd</sup> 2015. The meeting was a combined one involving:</p>	<b>Action</b>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Education PDS Committee</li> <li>• Care Services PDS Committee</li> <li>• Public Protection &amp; Safety PDS Committee</li> </ul> <p>The meeting was being convened to debate the Youth Offending Team Improvement Plan.</p> <p>Ms Hubbard made the following comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not enough detail was being made available to understand decisions being made</li> <li>• Were Members of the Group being given the information that they needed to fulfil their obligations</li> <li>• It was important to have a detailed strategic plan, and for the Strategic Document to be completed</li> </ul> <p><b>It was Agreed that the Youth Offending Sub Group Update be noted.</b></p>	
13	<p><b>Gangs Sub Group Update</b></p> <p>The Gangs Sub Group Update was given by Superintendent David Tait.</p> <p>It was noted that the Gangs Sub Group had met on the 27<sup>th</sup> May 2015 at Bromley Police Station.</p> <p>The Gangs Sub Group consisted of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• David Tait—Bromley Police</li> <li>• Peter Sibley—LBB Anti-Social Behaviour and Gangs Lead Officer</li> <li>• Barbara Godfrey—Oxley NHS Trust</li> <li>• Pat Jennings—LBB Youth Offending Services Manager</li> <li>• Jane Bailey—LBB Assistant Director of Education</li> <li>• Kevin Clarke—Bromley Police</li> <li>• Kay Weiss—LBB AD of Children’s Safeguarding and Social Care</li> <li>• Sara Bowrey—LBB AD Housing Needs</li> </ul> <p>Superintendent Tait explained to the Board that the main driver for the formation of the Gangs Sub Group was the Peer Review report on Gangs that had come from the Home Office. An action plan had been formulated from the recommendations of the report, and 15 actions had been identified to progress—some of these had already been undertaken. The 15 action points had been detailed in a report tabled</p>	<p><b>Action</b></p>

by Superintendent Tait at the meeting. Actions that had already been progressed included the mapping of gang activity and the increase the size of the Police Gangs Unit, and challenging the behaviour of young people where appropriate.

Superintendent Tait had formulated a strategy for dealing with gangs, and the key aspects of this strategy were:

- Prevention
- Intervention
- Enforcement
- Leadership
- Co-ordination

It had been decided that Jane Bailey would lead on Prevention; Pat Jennings on Intervention; Davit Tait on enforcement and that the Gangs Sub Group would collectively own Leadership and Co-ordination.

Superintendent Tait briefed the Group concerning an organisation that he had contacted called Growing Against Violence (GAV). GAV was the largest serious violence prevention initiative of its kind in the UK. It was a public health and safety programme, delivering evidence based preventative education sessions. It provided age appropriate sessions delivered universally to students in school years 6 through to 10.

A document had been tabled by Superintendent Tait that outlined the GAV curriculum:

1. Friends vs Friendly (Year 6)
2. Gangs: Myths v Realities (Year 7)
3. Knives: Choices and Consequences (Year 7)
4. Anti-Social Media: What happens online can hurt you offline (Year8/9)
5. Stop & Search (Year 8/9)
6. Girls, Gangs & Consequences (Year 10)
7. Parent and Family Session
8. Professional Session

The Group heard that GAV had been approached for quotation, and the full package was costed at £10k. It was felt however, that the full, package was not required, and that a package estimated at £7K would be sufficient. The Police would be able to contribute £2k, which would leave the rest of the SBP Strategic Group to find the remaining £5K. It was expected that 600 young people would be targeted in the right areas and ages. Superintendent Tait was strongly in favour of going ahead and using GAV.

	<p>The Executive Director for Environmental and Community Services asked what overlap there may be with the “Prevent Programme”, which was a programme designed to prevent the radicalisation of young people to Islamic fundamentalism. The Superintendent felt that there would not be significant overlap. The Group agreed in principle to use the services of GAV, and to source the remaining funding required. Lisa Moore suggested that the St Giles Trust and “Catch 22” may be able to be approached to assist with funding.</p> <p>Anne Ball (MOPAC) informed the Group that MOPAC would be looking to fund a “Gangs Exit Service” in July. Ms Ball promised to forward details of the bidding process to the Group in due course.</p> <p><b>It was AGREED that:</b></p> <p><b>(1) The SBP Strategic Group would seek to employ the services of GAV to aid in the work against Gangs in Bromley</b></p> <p><b>(2) Anne Ball from MOPAC would forward details to the Group concerning the Gangs Exit Programme that was going to be funded by MOPAC.</b></p>	<p>GROUP</p> <p>AB</p>
<p><b>14</b></p>	<p><b>Offender Management Sub Group Update</b></p> <p>Ms Lissa Moore provided the Integrated Offender Management Sub Group Update. She reminded the SBP that Integrated Offender Management was the term used to describe an overarching framework for bringing together agencies in local areas to prioritise interventions with offenders who cause crime in their locality. It was the case that the (IOMSG) was a subgroup of The Safer Bromley Partnership Board. The Safer Bromley Partnership Board acted as the statutory Community Safety Partnership for Bromley as stipulated by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and subsequent 2009 review.</p> <p>The IOM subgroup was due to meet in July, and there would be updates from the police and from practitioners.</p> <p>It was the case that currently 100 individuals had been allocated to the IOM scheme, and there were “ragged”. KPI’s were being formulated; at the moment the police were struggling with data due to high reoffending rates. It was possible that “IDIOM” may be used to collate IOM data.</p> <p>It was the case the IOM was struggling with funding issues.</p> <p><b>It was AGREED that the IOM Subgroup be noted, and that the SBP Strategic Group be provided with an update concerning the IOM meeting in July in due course.</b></p>	<p><b>Action</b></p> <p>LM</p>

<b>15</b>	<b>ASB Sub Group Update</b>	<b>Action</b>
	<p>The Chairman of the Bromley Borough Anti-Social Behaviour Sub Group (Borough Fire Commander Daniel Cartwright) provided a documented update that was tabled at the meeting as he was not able to attend in person.</p> <p>The Group were updated that in May 2015 the LFB were aware of 18 deliberate fires in the borough, and that Cllr Kate Lymer had expressed concern about suspected incidents of arson in the Biggin Hill area. There were also plans in place for the Safer Neighbourhood Teams and LFB to attend local schools.</p> <p>The document contained a brief update on Operation Crystal, including LFB attendance at a business premises that was causing a fire risk with collective debris.</p> <p>It was noted that a number of abandoned vehicles that had been reported via the "Fix My Street" site, and had been removed. It was also noted that there was a general perception that the antisocial use of motorcycles had fallen, and that applications had already been received for fireworks displays from the four main public display areas in the borough.</p>	
<b>16</b>	<b>FUTURE PRESENTATIONS</b>	<b>Action</b>
	No future presentations were agreed.	
<b>17</b>	<b>COMMUNICATIONS UPDATE</b>	<b>Action</b>
	Susie Clark informed the Group that the next edition of the Safer Bromley News would be produced around November 2015, and that she would be looking for appropriate news stories over the summer.	
<b>18</b>	<b>INFORMATION ITEMS</b>	<b>Action</b>
<b>19</b>	<b>ANY OTHER BUSINESS</b>	<b>Action</b>
	<p>The Group noted that a Major Incident Training Exercise was scheduled to take place in Bromley on 21<sup>st</sup> June 2015.</p> <p>Louise Hubbard informed the Group that she was leaving her current role, and would be working for NOMS (National Offender Management Service) instead.</p> <p>Anne Ball informed the Group that MOPAC had just commissioned a £5M 2-year Pan London Domestic Violence Service that would run from July 2015 to June 2017. This was a mayoral manifesto commitment. The award of the contract for the service was to Victim Support. For Bromley this equated to an additional 0.5 caseworker</p>	

	<p>and 2.5 IDVA. (Independent Domestic Violence Advocates).</p> <p>Anne Ball also informed the Group about a new website for a victim information service – the details of which are below:</p> <p>Live from 1st April is the Government’s Victim Information Service: <a href="https://www.victimsinformationservice.org.uk/">https://www.victimsinformationservice.org.uk/</a>.</p> <p>Its main purpose is to direct victims to their local support service as quickly as possible.</p> <p><b>It was AGREED that Anne Ball from MOPAC would forward the link concerning funding for Domestic Abuse Services.</b></p>	AB
<b>20</b>	<b>DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING</b>	<b>Action</b>
	It was noted that the date of the next meeting was currently set at 10.00am on the 17 <sup>th</sup> September 2015.	

The Meeting ended at 12.00 pm

Chairman



Report No.  
CSD 15101

## London Borough of Bromley

### PART ONE - PUBLIC

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**Decision Maker:** Safer Bromley Partnership Strategic Group

**Date:** 28<sup>th</sup> September 2015

**Decision Type:** Non Urgent                      Non Executive                      Non Key

**Title:** **MATTERS ARISING**

**Contact Officer:** Steve Wood, Democratic Services Officer  
Tel: 020 8313 4316 E-mail: [stephen.wood@bromley.gov.uk](mailto:stephen.wood@bromley.gov.uk)

**Chief Officer:** Mark Bowen, Director of Corporate Services

**Ward:** N/A

---

1. Reason for report

1.1 **Appendix A** updates Members on matters arising from previous meetings.

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2. **RECOMMENDATION**

2.1 The Group is asked to review progress on matters arising from previous meetings.

<b>Non-Applicable Sections:</b>	Policy/Financial/Legal/Personnel
Background Documents: (Access via Contact Officer)	Minutes of the last meeting, and the previous Matters Arising Report.

### Corporate Policy

1. Policy Status: Existing Policy
  2. BBB Priority: Excellent Council/Safer Bromley
- 

### Financial

1. Cost of proposal: No Cost
  2. Ongoing costs: Not Applicable
  3. Budget head/performance centre: Democratic Services
  4. Total current budget for this head: **£326,980.**
  5. Source of funding: 2015/16 revenue budget
- 

### Staff

1. Number of staff (current and additional): 10 posts (8.75fte)
  2. If from existing staff resources, number of staff hours: Completion of "Matters Arising" Reports for PP&S PDS meetings can take up to a few hours per meeting.
- 

### Legal

1. Legal Requirement: None
  2. Call-in: Not Applicable
- 

### Customer Impact

1. Estimated number of users/beneficiaries (current and projected): This report is intended primarily for Members of the Safer Bromley Partnership Strategic Group.
- 

### Ward Councillor Views

1. Have Ward Councillors been asked for comments? Not Applicable
2. Summary of Ward Councillors comments: N/A

<u>Minute Number/Title</u>	<u>Matters Arising</u>	<u>Update</u>
<b>3-16<sup>th</sup> June 2015</b> <b>Matters Arising</b>	No administrative support for IOM co-ordination. No IOM contingency fund. No administrative support for Community Safety.  Funding solutions to be sourced urgently.	There will be no reprofiling of MOPAC funding to accommodate IOM. There is a possibility of tasking a graduate subject to funding, and a funding application has been made to Finance.
<b>6-16<sup>th</sup> June 2015</b> <b>Probation Services and CRC's.</b>	Lissa Moore to provide contact details to Nigel Davies concerning the contact details required to re-engage with Community Payback.  Re-engagement with Community Payback to take place subsequently.	Lissa Moore (Anderson) has passed on contact details for Nicola Walters who is the Senior Operations Manager for CP. Rob Vale will be progressing.
<b>7-16<sup>th</sup> June 2015</b> <b>Review of SBP Initiatives.</b>	It was noted that a joint meeting was taking place on the 14 <sup>th</sup> July 2015 with the GP&L Committee and the Public Protection and Safety PDS Committee, to discuss problems with the night time economies in Beckenham and Bromley.	A verbal update will be provided at the September meeting.
<b>8-16<sup>th</sup> June 2015</b> <b>SBP Strategy Document.</b>	It was agreed at the June meeting that the revised SBP Strategy Document be prioritised, and presented to the September meeting.	An update will be provided by Rob Vale at the September meeting.
<b>9-16<sup>th</sup> June 2015</b> <b>Psychoactive Substances.</b>	It was noted at the June meeting that LBB and the police were monitoring a premises in Anerley that was selling NPS substances. It was agreed that any further developments concerning this premises would be brought to the meeting in September.	Mental Health Leads have been asked for further information concerning this matter but have not responded yet.
<b>11-16<sup>th</sup> June 2015</b> <b>Domestic Abuse Sub Group Update.</b>	It was agreed at the June 2015 meeting that the Borough Commander would contact relevant groups or organisations that had not been engaging with the Bromley Domestic Abuse and VAWG Steering Group to encourage participation and support.	Update to be provided to the September meeting by the Borough Commander. The current LBB lead for DV is Clare Elcombe Webber and she is now on Maternity Leave.
<b>12-16<sup>th</sup> June 2015</b> <b>Youth Offending Sub Group Update.</b>	It was noted that consideration be applied concerning how Kay Weiss (LBB AD for Safeguarding and Social Care) should feed into the Strategic Group.	Ongoing.
<b>13-16<sup>th</sup> June 2015</b> <b>Gangs Sub Group Update.</b>	It was agreed that the services of GAV (Growing Against Violence) be used, and the relevant funding sourced.	Jane Bailey will be meeting with targeted schools in late September to assess support for using GAV
<b>14-16<sup>th</sup> June 2015</b> <b>IOM Update</b>	It was noted that the IOM Sub Group was meeting in July. It was agreed that the SBP would be updated on any points of note at the September meeting.	Update to be provided by Lissa Moore.

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## Section 1: Introduction

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The purpose of this strategic assessment is to provide the Safer Bromley Partnership (SBP) with an understanding of the crime, anti-social behaviour issues affecting the borough. This will enable the partnership to take action that is driven by clear evidence.

A variety of data sources were used in the analysis stage. These broadly covered; police recorded crime and incidents, MOPAC dashboard, youth offending service (YOS), and Borough's ASB data and domestic violence data.

Police crime and incident data was taken from <http://maps.met.police.uk/tables.htm> and MOPAC dashboard data also taken from <https://www.london.gov.uk/priorities/policing-crime/data-information/crime-dashboard> in order to analyse Crime pattern

## Section 2: Key findings

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The Section 2 findings will follow in due course.

## Section 3: The Analysis

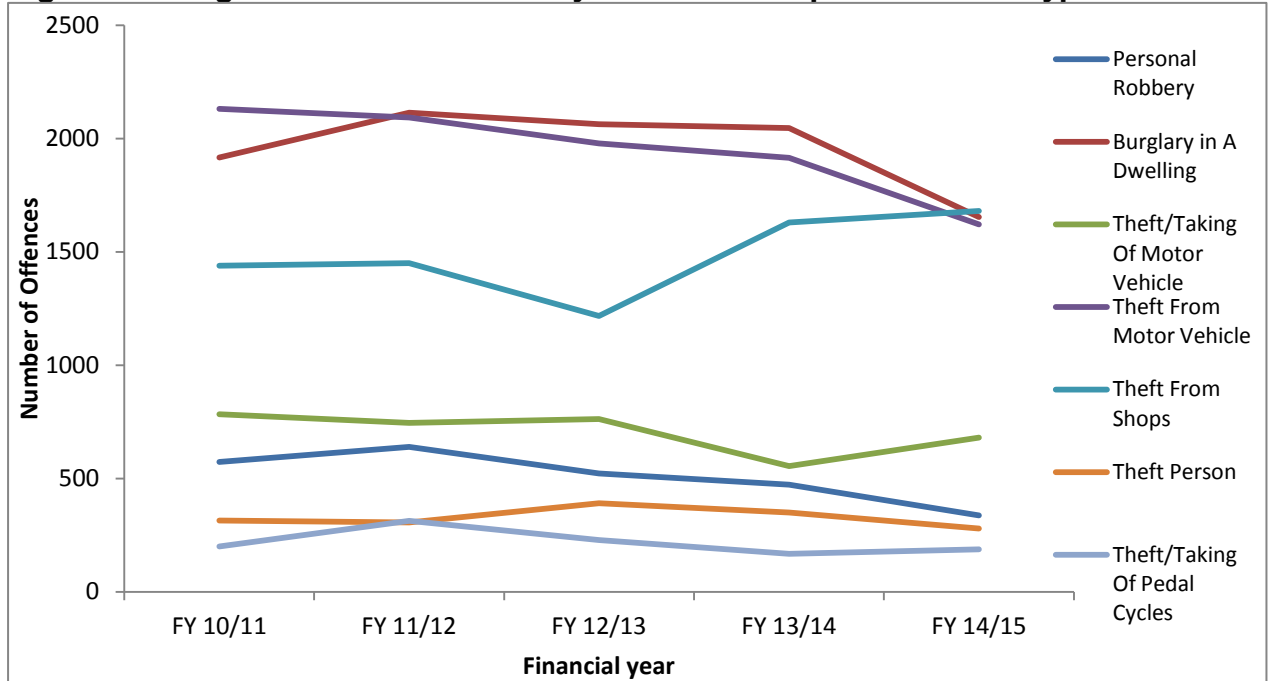
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### 3.1: Personal Acquisitive Crime

This section will outline the trends and patterns of personal acquisitive crime within Bromley. It will cover crime types where the victim was an individual rather than a business or community.

Overall most acquisitive crime types have recorded a reduction in the last five years. However, increases have been seen in some crime types e.g. Theft from Shops and Theft/Taking of Motor Vehicle.

**Figure X: Long term trend for Bromley – selected acquisitive crime types**



### 3.1.1: Theft from Shop

Theft from shop remains the highest volume of this group of crimes. It can be seen from figure X above that over the last five years the volume has shown an overall increase. However, it should be noted that 2012/13 recorded a substantial reduction.

Comparing 2014/15 with the previous year 2013/14 it showed an increase of 3% was recorded, however, compared with the 2012/13 and 2013/14 increase (34%) last year increase was very low.

### 3.1.2: Theft/Taking of Motor Vehicle

Theft/Taking of Motor Vehicle recorded a reduction of 13% between 2010/11 and 2014/15. However, in the Year 2014/15, 681 offences have been recorded; whilst in the same period last year 555 offences were recorded this was an increase of 23%.

### 3.1.3: Dwelling Burglary

Whilst dwelling burglary has seen an issue over the years, the progress made on reducing the volume is substantial. The overall long term trend is a reduction. During the April to March 2014/15 period of there were 1654 burglaries Offences reported to the Police, this represented a reduction of 19% offences compared with the same period previous year.

The Partnership will need to be mindful of the successes to date when exploring any future options for tackling this crime type.

### 3.1.4: Personal Robbery

The volume of offences of personal robbery per year remains low, Between 2010/11 and 2014/15 the volume of offences decreased from 573 to 337 (41% reduction between 2010/11 and 2014/15).

### 3.1.5: Theft from Motor Vehicle

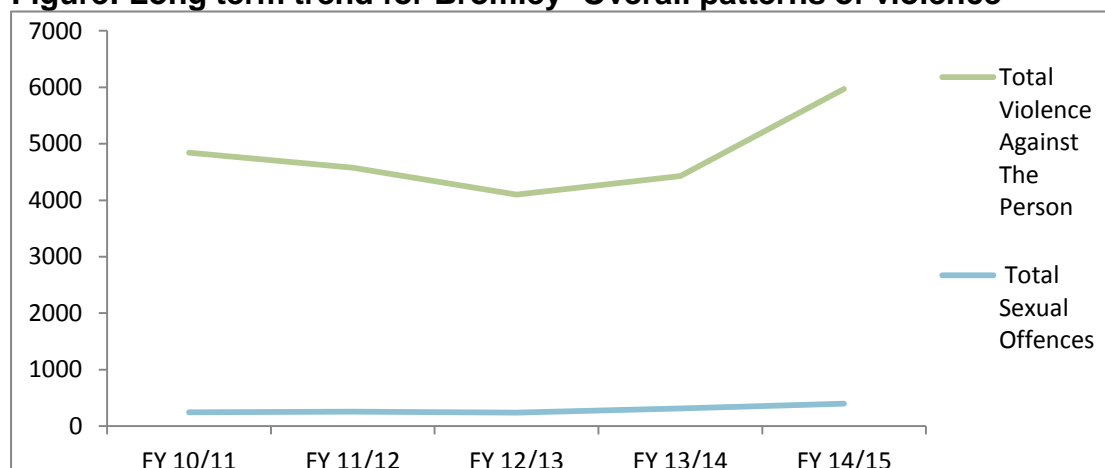
The volume of offences of Theft from Motor Vehicle 2010/11 and 2014/15 the volume of offences decreased from 2131 to 1622. (24% reduction between 2010/11 and 2014/15).

## 3.2: Violent Crime

---

This section will cover the analysis on types of violence related offences that are of importance to the Partnership when reviewing its priorities for the forthcoming year.

**Figure: Long term trend for Bromley -Overall patterns of violence**



### 3.2.1: Total Violence against the Person

Overall the total violent crime has increased significantly over the last 5 years. Between 2010/11 and 2014/15 the volume of violence against the person offences increased from 4844 to 5968 this is a 23% increase. When we drill down further into what makes up the 23% increase we find an increase of 38% in relation to harassment, 42% for common Assault and most significantly an increase of 150% for Wounding/GBH which accounts for a large proportion of this increased.

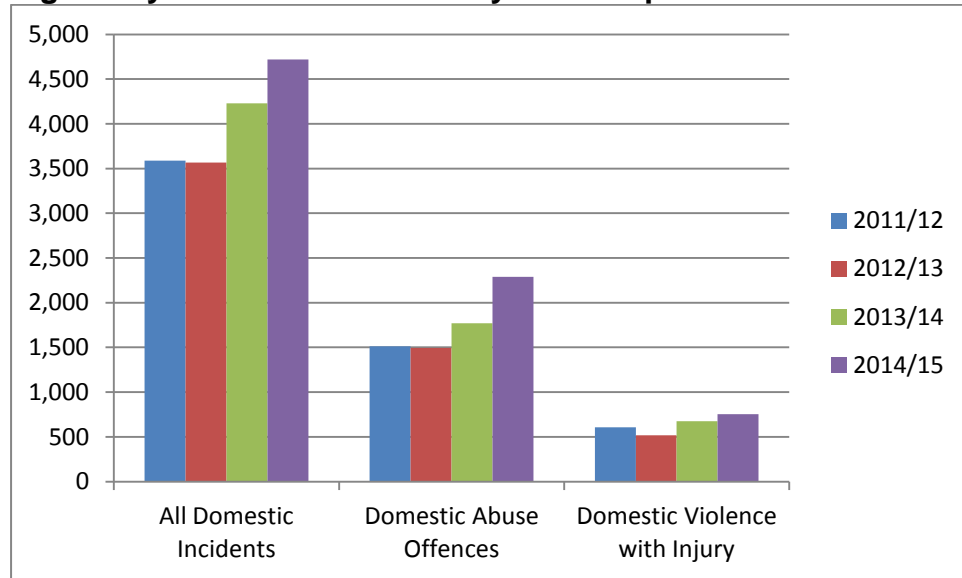
### 3.2.2: Sexual offences

Total sexual offences have been increased significantly over the last five years. There were 397 sexual offences recorded over the 2014/15 period, compared to

242 in the year 2010/11(64% increased). In the last 5 years rape gone up by 106% and other sexual offences also increased by 49%.

### 3.3: Domestic Violence

**Figure: 4years trend for Bromley -Overall patterns of Domestic violence**

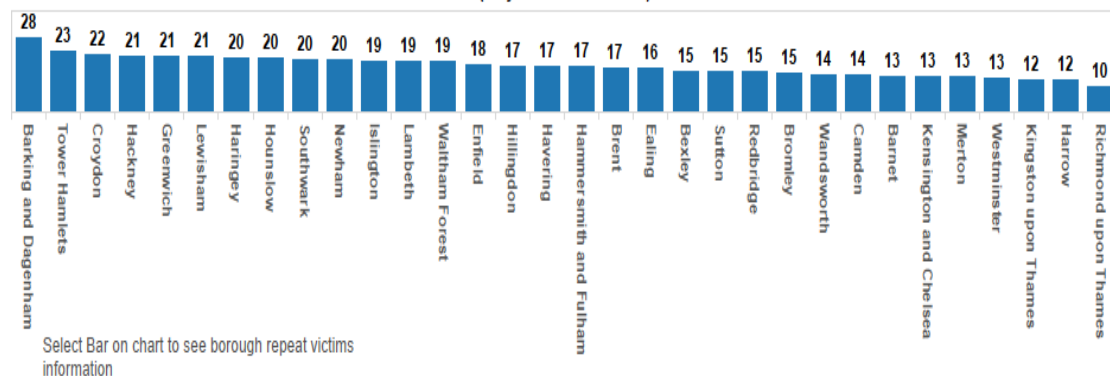


The number of domestic incidents is shown to have increased, from 4 227 in the previous years to 4 718 in the 2014/15 period.

There were 2 290 domestic violent offences recorded and flagged with an aggravating factor of domestic violence in Bromley over the 2014/15 period, which was an increase of 29% compared with 2013/14. Of these (2 290 offences) 33% offences were violent nature, compared with 38% the year before.

Bromley sits in 10<sup>th</sup> position in the London Boroughs; recording 15 domestic incidents per 1,000 populations (based on MOPAC dashboard July 14 to June 15 data).

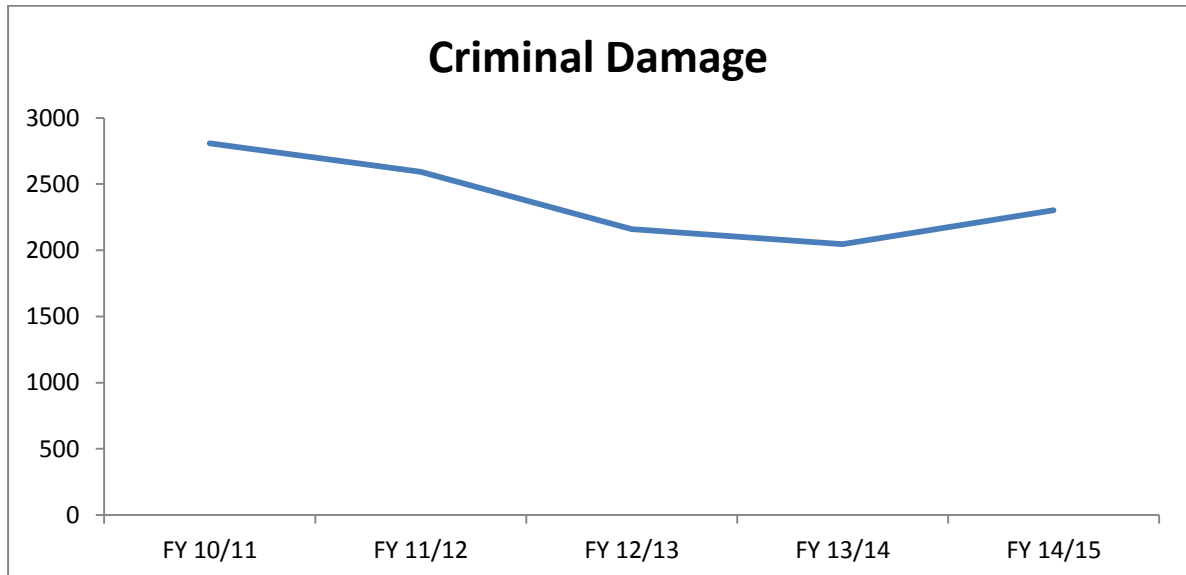
**Domestic Abuse Incident Rate per 1,000 population**  
(July 2014 - June 2015)





### 3.4: Criminal Damage

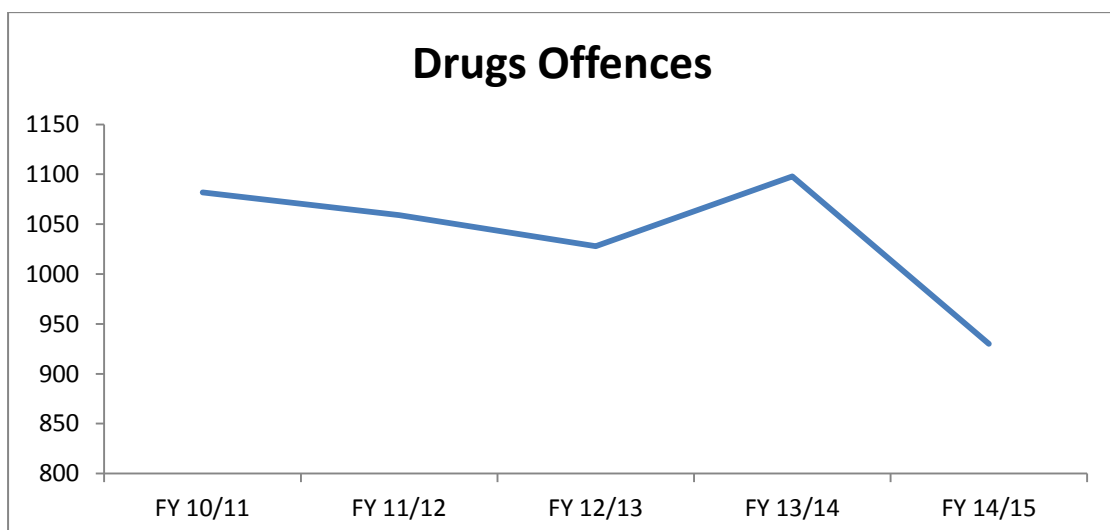
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Overall the total Criminal Damage offences have reduced significantly over the last 5 years. During the 2014/15 period, there were 2302 criminal damage incidents recorded in the borough, up by 255 on the previous year (up 12%). The most prevalent offence type within the category of 'criminal damage' was found to be vehicle damage, accounting for 40% of offences (922 incidents). Vehicle damage offences have also increased when compared to the previous year by 11% (up by 88 offences), however the significant increase (31%) was identified on "criminal Damage to other building" offences.

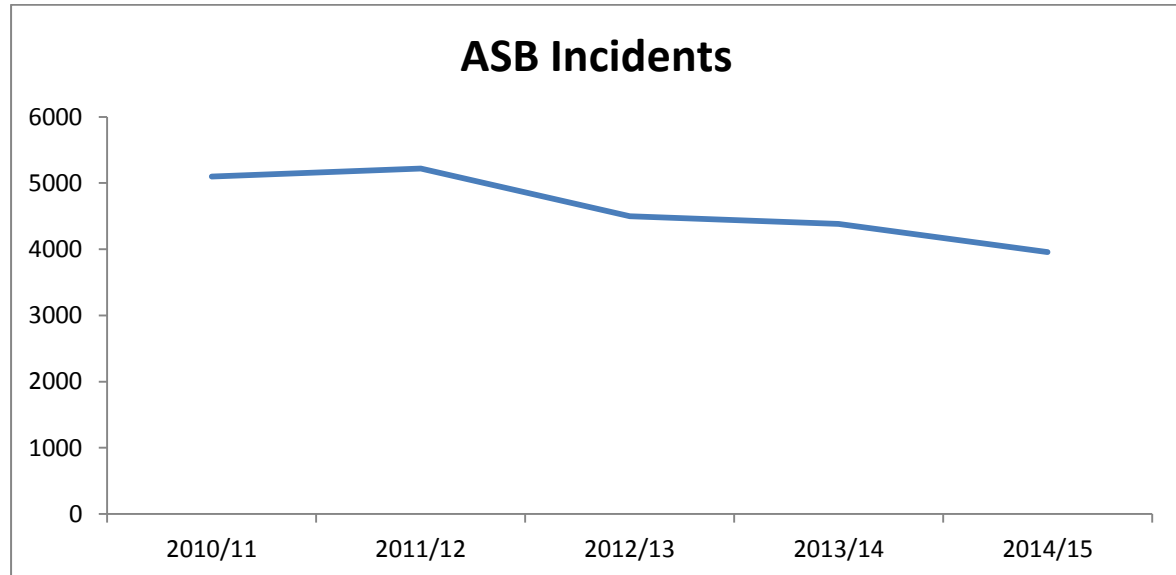
### 3.5: Drug Offences

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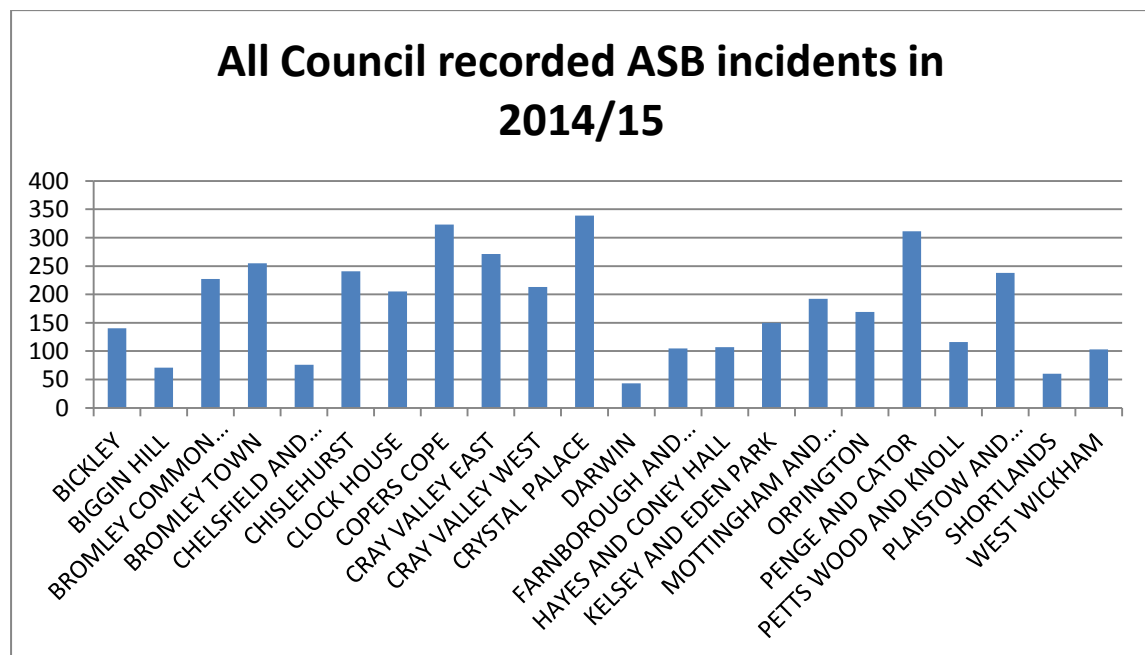


There was a significant decrease in all drug offences, particularly drug trafficking and possession of drugs. During the 2014/15 period there were 930 Drug related offences recorded in Bromley this was represent 15% reduction compared with the previous year.

### 3.6: Bromley Council Anti-Social Behaviour cases



During the 2014/15 period, there were 3,955 anti-social behaviour (ASB) incidents recorded by the council in Bromley, which is a 10% decrease on the previous year. Bromley has recorded the lowest number of ASB incidents in this period compared with each of the previous four years (April 10 to March 15).



All the wards have seen a decrease in the number of incidents over the period; Crystal Palace is shown to be the top for ASB incidents in the borough, recording 9% of the total recorded figures (339 incidents).

### 3.7: Youth Crime

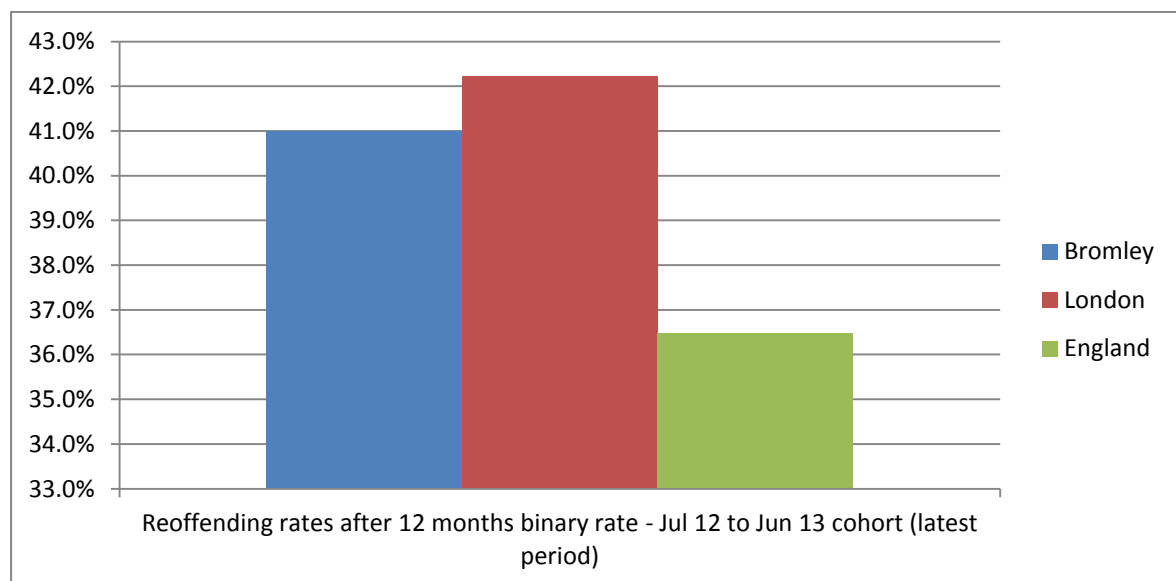
There have been 198 youth offenders' who committed 569 offences in Bromley during the 2014/15 period; this was an increase of 19% offences compared with the previous year (April 14 to March 15).

87% of the youth offenders were Male and 69% of these offenders are being of white ethnicity. The highest volumes of crimes committed against this victim group are Violent against the Person, Theft and handling and Drug offences.

#### 3.7.1 First time Entrance

There were 26 first time entrants (FTE) to the Criminal Justice System between April and June 2015 in Bromley. 92% of these young people were boys. The two most common offence types were theft and handling (7) and violence against the person (14).

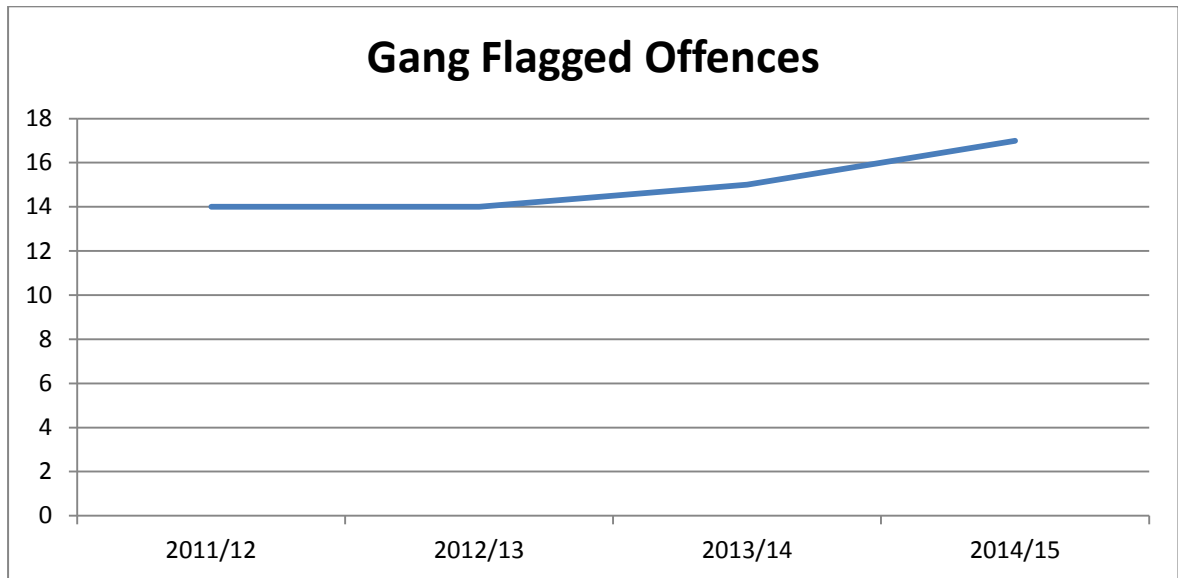
#### 3.7.2 Youth Reoffending



This chart shows whether a young person reoffends or not within the same period. Bromley are below London but substantially above the national rate. Compare this to the previous year Bromley has reduced the binary reoffending rate by 5.2% (N=43.23% to 40.99%). The number of young people whom have offended is lower; however number of offences committed by these young people is significantly high. In the last reporting period (Jul 12 – Jun 13) re-offenses were increased 16.2% compare with the same period pervious year.

### 3.8: Gangs

---



During the 2014/15 period, there were 17 Gang recorded in Bromley, which is a 13% increase compare with the previous year. However the numbers are very low in 2013/14 only 15, gang related offences recorded this was an increase of 2 offences compare the last two years.

### 3.9: Adult reoffending

---

According to the latest data published by Ministry of Justice statistic section, the adult reoffending also increased by 2.4% in October 12 to September 13.

In the October 12 to September 13 there were 23% of the adult offenders were reoffend this was an increase of 2.4% compared with the same period previous year (20.6 to 23). However low number of adult offender reoffend in this period but they committed large proportion of offences.

In the October 12 to September 13 period the number off offences committed by the reoffenders were 1248 which was an increases of 15.6% compare with the same period previous year.

Report No:  
CSD15108

London Borough of Bromley

PART ONE - PUBLIC

---

**Decision Maker:** Safer Bromley Partnership Strategic Group

**Date:** 28<sup>th</sup> September 2015

**Decision Type:** Non-Urgent                      Non-Executive                      Non-Key

**Title:** Update on the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015

**Contact Officer:** Stephen Wood, Democratic Services Officer  
Tel: 020 8313 4316 E-mail: stephen.wood@bromley.gov.uk

**Chief Officer:** Mark Bowen, Director of Corporate Services

**Ward:** All

---

1. Reason for report

1.1 Report Number **ES15065** went to the Public Protection and Safety, Policy Development and Scrutiny Committee on the 15<sup>th</sup> September 2015. This report was titled "Update on the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015". It was noted that the SBP Strategic Group would lead on this matter, and so it is appropriate that the report should also be presented to the Strategic Group for their information and attention.

---

2. **RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- 2.1 That members note the contents of the report and also the associated statutory obligations
- 2.2 That the Strategic Group agree to lead on the governance of the PREVENT duty

### Corporate Policy

1. Policy Status: Existing Policy: Committees normally receive a report on The Work Programme and Contracts Register at each meeting.
  2. BBB Priority: Excellent Council Safer Bromley ;Children and Young People
- 

### Financial

1. Cost of proposal: The cost of demonstrating compliance with statutory duties is estimated at £10k
  2. Ongoing costs: Non-recurring cost
  3. Budget head/performance centre: Community safety Budget
  4. Total current budget for this head: £10k
  5. Source of funding: There will be grant funding from the Home Office
- 

### Staff

1. Number of staff (current and additional):
  2. If from existing staff resources, number of staff hours: Maintaining the Committee's work programme normally takes less than an hour per meeting.
- 

### Legal

1. Legal Requirement: There is a Statutory Requirement
  2. Call-in: Not Applicable:
- 

### Customer Impact

1. Estimated number of users/beneficiaries (current and projected): This report is primarily for the benefit of the SBP Strategic Group, but the impact will be borough wide.
- 

### Ward Councillor Views

1. Have Ward Councillors been asked for comments? No  
Summary of Ward Councillors comments: N/A

**Decision Maker:** PUBLIC PROTECTION AND SAFETY POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

**Date:** 15<sup>th</sup> September 2015

**Decision Type:** Non-Urgent Non-Executive Non-Key

**Title:** Update on the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015

**Contact Officer:** Rob Vale, Head of Trading Standards & Community Safety  
Tel: 0208 313 4785 [rob.vale@bromley.gov.uk](mailto:rob.vale@bromley.gov.uk)

**Chief Officer:** Nigel Davies, Executive Director of Environment & Community Services

**Ward:** All wards

---

1. Reason for report

To update Members on the implications of the Government's Prevent Strategy and the duty placed on local authorities by the Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015.

---

2. **RECOMMENDATION(S)**

Members are asked to note the contents of the report and the statutory obligations placed on the local authority and agree the following:

- 2.1 The Safer Bromley Partnership will be lead on the governance of the PREVENT duty
- 2.2 The training of LBB front line staff will be co-ordinated by the HR organisational Development Team although the overall responsibility of the implementation of the requirements of the Act sit with the Executive Director of Environment & Community Services through the Community Safety Team.

### Corporate Policy

1. Policy Status: Existing Policy:
  2. BBB Priority: Children and Young People Safer Bromley:
- 

### Financial

1. Cost of proposal: The cost of demonstrating compliance with the statutory duty is estimated to be £10k
  2. Ongoing costs: Non-Recurring Cost:
  3. Budget head/performance centre: Community Safety Management
  4. Total current budget for this head: £10k
  5. Source of funding: £10k grant funding from the Home Office
- 

### Staff

1. Number of staff (current and additional):
  2. If from existing staff resources, number of staff hours: 40
- 

### Legal

1. Legal Requirement: Statutory Requirement:
  2. Call-in: Applicable:
- 

### Customer Impact

1. Estimated number of users/beneficiaries (current and projected): Borough Wide
- 

### Ward Councillor Views

1. Have Ward Councillors been asked for comments? Not Applicable
2. Summary of Ward Councillors comments: NA



### 3. COMMENTARY

- 3.1 PREVENT is part of the Government's counter terrorism strategy CONTEST, which is led by the Home Office. It is the national strategy to respond to the threat of extremism and prevent people from being drawn into terrorism.
- 3.2 The Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015, which came into force in July 2015, places a general duty on specified authorities to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism (section 26). A specified authority includes London Borough councils. Statutory guidance has been issued under section 29 of the Act and is attached to this report.
- 3.3 In order to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism, local authorities will be required to fulfil a range of responsibilities as articulated in the Prevent Guidance. Broadly, this work falls into the following categories:
- 3.4 **Partnership** – local authorities should establish or make use of multi-agency groups to coordinate and monitor Prevent related activity. There are a number of multi-agency forums which may be appropriate to lead on the governance of the duty, for example the Safer Bromley Partnership Strategic Group, or either of the Children or Adult Safeguarding Boards.
- 3.5 **Risk Assessment** – local authorities should use Counter-Terrorism Local Profiles to assess the risk of individuals being drawn into terrorism in their local area. The CTLP informs the local PREVENT partnership of the threat from terrorism and non-violent extremism and should be used to develop an appropriate local response. Where a risk has been identified, an action plan should be developed
- 3.6 **Action Plan** – Using the risk assessment, if the local authority assesses a risk in the local area, a Prevent action plan should be developed to prioritise and facilitate delivery of projects, activities or specific interventions to reduce the risk of people being drawn into terrorism in the local authority.
- 3.7 **Staff Training** – The purpose of the training is to ensure all front line staff, and those of any contractors for the authority, have a good understanding of PREVENT and are able to recognise vulnerability to being drawn into terrorism. Where there are concerns, staff should be aware of the CHANNEL referral process and the programmes available to deal with the issue.
- 3.8 **Use of local authority resources** – local authorities will be expected to ensure that publicly owned venues and resources do not provide a profile for extremists. Consideration should also be given as to whether IT equipment available to the general public should use filtering solutions that limit access to terrorist and extremist material. New contracts for the delivery of services in a local authority should reflect the principles of the duty in a suitable form.
- 3.9 Local authorities are required to organise and chair a multi-agency panel (CHANNEL) in their area (section 36). The purpose of the CHANNEL is to ensure any vulnerable child or adult at risk of being drawn into terrorism receive support before their vulnerabilities are exploited.
- 3.10 In order to ensure the effective and controlled sharing of personal data, authorities must introduce local information sharing agreements are in place, taking into account necessity and proportionality, consent, the power to share and the Data protection Act and Common Law Duty of Confidentiality.
- 3.11 There is an expectation that local authorities maintain records demonstrating compliance with their responsibilities and provide reports on request. Those authorities identified as priorities

for this programme will receive central support from the Home Office. The London Borough of Bromley is not a priority borough.

- 3.12 Existing safeguarding policies should incorporate the PREVENT duty, in particular those policies for children at risk.
- 3.13 In addition to a one off £10k grant for non-priority boroughs, a support package may also be available to some areas which will cover access to training, regional awareness raising events, a peer support network and an innovation fund available to authorities and third sector groups.
- 3.14 The HR Organisational Development team are likely to co-ordinate the training of front line staff.
- 3.15 It is the Governments view that the mainstay of this work will not constitute a significant burden on local authorities. It sees Prevent work normally falling under the jurisdiction of the community safety department. It should be noted the Community Safety Team presently consists of 1.0fte Community Safety Co-ordinator (on maternity leave until February 2016), one Anti-Social Behaviour Co-ordinator, one ASB case officer.
- 3.16 All local authorities will be expected to assess the threat of radicalisation within their areas and take action as appropriate. This will include senior management time, the implementation of action plans (if appropriate), chairing Channel panels and staff training. The financial implications will vary with the level of the threat. The Department for Communities and Local Government have estimated costs for non-Priority areas as ranging from £4k-£40k per authority. For Bromley, the estimated costs are expected to be £10k.

#### **4. POLICY IMPLICATIONS**

- 4.1 Reducing crime and disorder and providing reassurance to the people of Bromley are key elements of Building a Better Bromley.
- 4.2 All local authorities have a statutory duty to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism.

#### **5. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 5.1 The estimated cost of training the front line staff is expected to be £10k which will be funded from the Home Office grant. The £10k grant should cover the costs of activities required to commence the Duty.

#### **6. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 6.1 The Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015, which came into force in July 2015, places a general duty on specified authorities to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism (section 26). A specified authority includes London Borough councils.

#### **7. PERSONNEL IMPLICATIONS**

- 7.1 The authority will need to ensure the effective delivery of training to all front line staff in order that it demonstrates due regard to the duty. Consideration will need to be given to the options available to deliver the training, in particular the co-ordination and recording of staff who have been trained, in order that the authority is able to produce evidence of compliance.

<b>Non-Applicable Sections:</b>	[List non-applicable sections here]
Background Documents: (Access via Contact Officer)	[Title of document and date]

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HM Government

# *Prevent Duty Guidance:* for England and Wales

Guidance for specified authorities in England and Wales on the duty in the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism.

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ISBN: 978-1-78246-7933-9

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## A. Status and Scope of the Duty

### Statutory guidance issued under section 29 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015.

1. Section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (the Act) places a duty on certain bodies (“specified authorities” listed in Schedule 6 to the Act), in the exercise of their functions, to have “due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism”. This guidance is issued under section 29 of the Act. The Act states that the authorities subject to the provisions must have regard to this guidance when carrying out the duty.

2. The list of specified authorities subject to the provisions can be found in Schedule 6 to the Act. Further details can be found in the sector-specific sections of this guidance.

3. The duty applies to specified authorities in England and Wales, and Scotland. Counter terrorism is the responsibility of the UK Government. However, many of the local delivery mechanisms in Wales and Scotland, such as health, education and local government, are devolved. We will ensure close cooperation with the Scottish and Welsh Governments in implementing the Prevent duty where there are interdependencies between devolved and non-devolved elements. There is separate guidance for specified authorities in Scotland.

4. The duty does not confer new functions on any specified authority. The term “due regard” as used in the Act means that the authorities should place an appropriate amount of weight on the need to prevent people being drawn into terrorism when they consider all the other factors relevant to how they carry out their usual functions. This purpose of this guidance is to assist authorities to decide what this means in practice.

## B. Introduction

5. The Prevent strategy, published by the Government in 2011, is part of our overall counter-terrorism strategy, CONTEST. The aim of the *Prevent* strategy is to reduce the threat to the UK from terrorism by stopping people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. In the Act this has simply been expressed as the need to “prevent people from being drawn into terrorism”.

6. The 2011 *Prevent* strategy has three specific strategic objectives:

- respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat we face from those who promote it;

- prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure that they are given appropriate advice and support; and

- work with sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation that we need to address.

7. Terrorist groups often draw on extremist ideology, developed by extremist organisations. Some people who join terrorist groups have previously been members of extremist organisations and have been radicalised by them. The Government has defined extremism in the *Prevent* strategy as: “vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. We also include in our definition of extremism calls for the death of members of our armed forces”.



8. The *Prevent* strategy was explicitly changed in 2011 to deal with all forms of terrorism and with non-violent extremism, which can create an atmosphere conducive to terrorism and can popularise views which terrorists then exploit. It also made clear that preventing people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism requires challenge to extremist ideas where they are used to legitimise terrorism and are shared by terrorist groups. And the strategy also means intervening to stop people moving from extremist (albeit legal) groups into terrorist-related activity.

9. Our *Prevent* work is intended to deal with all kinds of terrorist threats to the UK. The most significant of these threats is currently from terrorist organisations in Syria and Iraq, and Al Qa'ida associated groups. But terrorists associated with the extreme right also pose a continued threat to our safety and security.

10. Islamist extremists regard Western intervention in Muslim-majority countries as a 'war with Islam', creating a narrative of 'them' and 'us'. Their ideology includes the uncompromising belief that people cannot be both Muslim and British, and that Muslims living here should not participate in our democracy. Islamist extremists specifically attack the

principles of civic participation and social cohesion. These extremists purport to identify grievances to which terrorist organisations then claim to have a solution.

11. The white supremacist ideology of extreme right-wing groups has also provided both the inspiration and justification for people who have committed extreme right-wing terrorist acts.

12. In fulfilling the duty in section 26 of the Act, we expect all specified authorities to participate fully in work to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism. How they do this, and the extent to which they do this, will depend on many factors, for example, the age of the individual, how much interaction they have with them, etc. The specified authorities in Schedule 6 to the Act are those judged to have a role in protecting vulnerable people and/or our national security. The duty is likely to be relevant to fulfilling other responsibilities such as the duty arising from section 149 of the Equality Act 2010.

13. This guidance identifies best practice for each of the main sectors and describes ways in which they can comply with the duty. It includes sources of further advice and provides information on how compliance with the duty will be monitored.

## C. A risk-based approach to the *Prevent* duty

14. In complying with the duty all specified authorities, as a starting point, should demonstrate an awareness and understanding of the risk of radicalisation in their area, institution or body. This risk will vary greatly and can change rapidly; but no area, institution or body is risk free. Whilst the type and scale of activity that will address the risk will vary, all specified authorities will need to give due consideration to it.

15. There are three themes throughout the sector-specific guidance, set out later in this document: effective leadership, working in partnership and appropriate capabilities.

### Leadership

16. For all specified authorities, we expect that those in leadership positions:

- establish or use existing mechanisms for understanding the risk of radicalisation;
- ensure staff understand the risk and build the capabilities to deal with it;
- communicate and promote the importance of the duty; and
- ensure staff implement the duty effectively.

### Working in partnership

17. Prevent work depends on effective partnership. To demonstrate effective compliance with the duty, specified authorities must demonstrate evidence of productive co-operation, in particular with local Prevent co-ordinators, the police and local authorities, and co-ordination through existing multi-agency forums, for example Community Safety Partnerships.

### Capabilities

18. Frontline staff who engage with the public should understand what radicalisation means and why people may be vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism as a consequence of it. They need to be aware of what we mean by the term “extremism” and the relationship between extremism and terrorism (see section B, above).

19. Staff need to know what measures are available to prevent people from becoming drawn into terrorism and how to challenge the extremist ideology that can be associated with it. They need to understand how to obtain support for people who may be being exploited by radicalising influences.

20. All specified authorities subject to the duty will need to ensure they provide appropriate training for staff involved in the implementation of this duty. Such training is now widely available.

### Sharing information

21. The *Prevent* programme must not involve any covert activity against people or communities. But specified authorities may need to share personal information to ensure, for example, that a person at risk of radicalisation is given appropriate support (for example on the Channel programme). Information sharing must be assessed on a case-by-case basis and is

governed by legislation. To ensure the rights of individuals are fully protected, it is important that information sharing agreements are in place at a local level. When considering sharing personal information, the specified authority should take account of the following:

- necessity and proportionality: personal information should only be shared where it is strictly necessary to the intended outcome and proportionate to it. Key to determining the necessity and proportionality of sharing information will be the professional judgement of the risks to an individual or the public;
- consent: wherever possible the consent of the person concerned should be obtained before sharing any information about them;
- power to share: the sharing of data by public sector bodies requires the existence of a power to do so, in addition to satisfying the requirements of the Data Protection Act 1998 and the Human Rights Act 1998;
- Data Protection Act and the Common Law Duty of Confidentiality: in engaging with non-public bodies, the specified authority should ensure that they are aware of their own responsibilities under the Data Protection Act and any confidentiality obligations that exist.

22. There may be some circumstances where specified authorities, in the course of *Prevent*-related work, identify someone who may already be engaged in illegal terrorist-related activity. People suspected of being involved in such activity must be referred to the police.

## D. Monitoring and enforcement

23. All specified authorities must comply with this duty and will be expected to maintain appropriate records to show compliance with their responsibilities and provide reports when requested.

### Central support and monitoring

24. The Home Office currently oversees *Prevent* activity in local areas which have been identified as priorities for this programme, and will provide central monitoring for the new duty. The Home Office shares management (with local authorities) of local *Prevent* co-ordinator teams.

25. The Home Office will:

- draw together data about implementation of *Prevent* from local and regional *Prevent* co-ordinators (including those in health, further and higher education), the police, intelligence agencies and other departments and inspection bodies where appropriate;
- monitor and assess *Prevent* delivery in up to 50 *Prevent* priority areas;
- maintain contact with relevant departments and escalate issues to them and inspectorates where appropriate;
- support the *Prevent* Oversight Board, chaired by the Minister for Immigration and Security, which may agree on further action to support implementation of the duty.

26. Where a specified body is not complying with the duty, the *Prevent* Oversight Board may recommend that the Secretary of State use the power of direction under section 30 of the Act. This power would only be used when other options for engagement and improvement had been exhausted. The power would be used only to ensure the implementation and delivery of the *Prevent* duty. It is also capable of being exercised in respect of Welsh specified authorities, and would be used following consultation with Welsh Ministers.

### Inspection regime in individual sectors

27. Central support and monitoring will be supported by existing inspection regimes in specific sectors. Not every specified authority has a suitable inspection regime and in some areas it may be necessary to create or enhance existing regimes.

28. We will work with the Welsh Government on *Prevent* monitoring arrangements and provide support to Welsh inspection regimes as required.

## E. Sector-specific guidance

### Local authorities

29. With their wide-ranging responsibilities, and democratic accountability to their electorate, local authorities are vital to *Prevent* work. Effective local authorities will be working with their local partners to protect the public, prevent crime and to promote strong, integrated communities.

### Specified local authorities

30. The local authorities that are subject to the duty are listed in Schedule 6 to the Act. They are:

- a county council or district council in England;
- the Greater London Authority;
- a London borough council;
- the Common Council of the City of London in its capacity as a local authority;
- the Council of the Isles of Scilly;
- a county council or county borough council in Wales; and
- a person carrying out a function of an authority mentioned in section 1 (2) of the Local Government Act 1999 by virtue of a direction made under section 15 of that Act.

31. Other local authorities, including stand-alone fire and rescue authorities, are not listed in the Act and are not subject to the duty, but it is anticipated, considering their wider prevention role, that in many areas they will be partners in local efforts to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism.

32. In fulfilling the new duty, local authorities, including elected members and senior officers should be carrying out activity in the following areas.

### Partnership

33. Local authorities should establish or make use of an existing local multi-agency group to agree risk and co-ordinate *Prevent* activity.

Many local authorities use Community Safety Partnerships but other multi-agency forums may be appropriate.

34. It is likely that links will need to be made to other statutory partnerships such as Local Safeguarding Children Boards Safeguarding Adults Boards, Channel panels and Youth Offending Teams.

35. It will be important that local or regional *Prevent* co-ordinators have access to senior local authority leadership to give advice and support.

36. We expect local multi-agency arrangements to be put in place to effectively monitor the impact of *Prevent* work.

37. *Prevent* work conducted through local authorities will often directly involve, as well as have an impact on local communities. Effective dialogue and coordination with community-based organisations will continue to be essential.

### Risk assessment

38. We expect local authorities to use the existing counter-terrorism local profiles (CTLTPs), produced for every region by the police, to assess the risk of individuals being drawn into terrorism. This includes not just violent extremism but also non-violent extremism, which can create an atmosphere conducive to terrorism and can popularise views which terrorists exploit. Guidance on CTLTPs is available here:

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/118203/counter-terrorism-local-profiles.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/118203/counter-terrorism-local-profiles.pdf)

39. This risk assessment should also be informed by engagement with *Prevent* co-ordinators, schools, registered childcare providers, universities, colleges, local prisons, probation services, health, immigration enforcement Youth Offending Teams and others, as well as by a local authority's own knowledge of its area.

40. We would expect local authorities to incorporate the duty into existing policies and procedures, so it becomes part of the day-to-day work of the authority. The duty is likely to be relevant to fulfilling safeguarding responsibilities in that local authorities should ensure that there are clear and robust safeguarding policies to identify children at risk. This guidance should be read in conjunction with other relevant safeguarding guidance, in particular Working Together to Safeguard Children (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/working-together-to-safeguard-children>).

### Action plan

41. With the support of co-ordinators and others as necessary, any local authority that assesses, through the multi-agency group, that there is a risk should develop a Prevent action plan. This will enable the local authority to comply with the duty and address whatever risks have been identified.

42. These local action plans will identify, prioritise and facilitate delivery of projects, activities or specific interventions to reduce the risk of people being drawn into terrorism in each local authority. Many of these projects and activities will be community based.

### Staff training

43. Local authorities will be expected to ensure appropriate frontline staff, including those of it's contractors, have a good understanding of Prevent are trained to recognise vulnerability to being drawn into terrorism and are aware of available programmes to deal with this issue.

44. Local authority staff will be expected to make appropriate referrals to Channel (a programme which provides support to individuals who are at risk of being drawn into terrorism which is put on a statutory footing by Chapter 2 of Part 5 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015) and ensure that Channel is supported by the appropriate organisation and expertise. Guidance on the Channel programme can be found here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/channel-guidance>

### Use of local authority resources

45. In complying with the duty we expect local authorities to ensure that publicly-owned venues and resources do not provide a platform for extremists and are not used to disseminate extremist views. This includes considering whether IT equipment available to the general public should use filtering solutions that limit access to terrorist and extremist material.

46. We expect local authorities to ensure that organisations who work with the local authority on Prevent are not engaged in any extremist activity or espouse extremist views.

47. Where appropriate, we also expect local authorities to take the opportunity when new contracts for the delivery of their services are being made to ensure that the principles of the duty are written in to those contracts in a suitable form.

### Collaboration between areas

48. In two-tier areas, county and district councils will need to agree proportionate arrangements for sharing the assessment of risk and for agreeing local *Prevent* action plans. It is expected that neighbouring areas will also agree proportionate arrangements for sharing the assessment of risk and for agreeing local *Prevent* action plans as appropriate.

### Prevent priority areas

49. The Home Office will continue to identify priority areas for *Prevent*-related activity. Priority areas will, as now, be funded to employ a local *Prevent* co-ordinator to give additional support and expertise and additional Home Office grant funding is available for *Prevent* projects and activities. The Home Office will continue to have oversight of local *Prevent* co-ordinators and the funding, evaluation and monitoring of these projects.

### Other agencies and organisations supporting children

50. A range of private and voluntary agencies and organisations provide services or, in some cases, exercise functions in relation to children. The duty applies to those bodies, which include, for example, children's homes and independent fostering agencies and bodies exercising local authority functions whether under voluntary delegation arrangements or via the use of statutory intervention powers. These bodies should ensure they are part of their local authorities' safeguarding arrangements and that staff are aware of and know how to contribute to *Prevent*-related activity in their area where appropriate.

### Out-of-school settings supporting children

51. Many children attend a range of out-of-school settings other than childcare including supplementary schools, and tuition centres to support home education. These settings are not regulated under education law. Local authorities should take steps to understand the range of activity and settings in their areas and take appropriate and proportionate steps to ensure that children attending such settings are properly safeguarded (which should include considering whether children attending such settings are at risk of being drawn into extremism or terrorism). In assessing the risks associated with such settings, local authorities should have regard to whether the settings subscribe to voluntary accreditation schemes and any other evidence about the extent to which the providers are taking steps to safeguard the children in their care. Where safeguarding concerns arise, local authorities should actively consider how to make use of the full range of powers available to them to reduce the risks to children, including relevant planning and health and safety powers.

### Monitoring and enforcement

52. In fulfilling its central monitoring role (section D above) the Home Office can (and already does) scrutinise local *Prevent* action plans, project impact and overall performance. It will also consider work with local authority 'peers' to provide targeted assistance and help authorities develop good practice.

53. The Government anticipates that local authorities will comply with this duty and work effectively with local partners to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism. Where there are concerns about compliance, the Government may need to consider the appropriateness of using existing mechanisms such as section 10 of the Local Government Act 1999. This allows the Secretary of State to appoint an inspector to assess an authority's compliance with its statutory "best value" duty in relation to one or more of the specified functions.

54. If the Secretary of State is satisfied that a council in England has failed to discharge its "best value" duty in relation to the new *Prevent* duty, it would be open to him to use his powers under Section 15 of the Local Government Act 1999 to intervene. This could include requiring the council to undertake specific actions, appointing Commissioners and transferring some of the council's functions to them. The Secretary of State must consult the council before issuing a direction. The Secretary of State may also direct a local inquiry to be held into the exercise by the authority of specified functions. Welsh Ministers' powers of intervention in relation to a Welsh council that has failed to discharge its "improvement" duties are set out in the Local Government (Wales) Measure 2009.

55. If the Secretary of State is satisfied that a local authority is failing to perform any function relating to education, childcare or children's social care to an adequate standard he may use his powers under section 497A or the Education Act 1996 (applied to childcare under section

15(3) of the Children's Act, and children's social care under section 50(1) of the Children Act 2004) to take whatever action is deemed expedient to achieve necessary improvement. In Wales, Welsh Ministers have the power to intervene under the School Standards and Organisation (Wales) Act 2013. These intervention measures are considered in cases where Ofsted inspections (or Estyn in Wales) identify inadequate practice and serious concerns about practice in relation to safeguarding, adoption and looked-after children. The Care and Social Services Inspectorate Wales (CSSIW) has a role here in terms of care settings and standards.

56. In addition to the powers above, the Act provides the Secretary of State with the power to issue a direction where a local authority has failed to discharge the duty (see paragraph 26, above).

## Schools and registered childcare providers (excluding higher and further education).

57. In England about eight million children are educated in some 23,000 publicly-funded and around 2,400 independent schools. The publicly-funded English school system comprises maintained schools (funded by local authorities), and academies (directly funded by central government). In Wales, over 450,000 children attend Local Authority maintained schools, and there are 70 independent schools.<sup>1</sup>

58. All publicly-funded schools in England are required by law to teach a broad and balanced curriculum which promotes the spiritual, moral, cultural, mental and physical development of pupils and prepares them for the opportunities, responsibilities and experiences of life. They must also promote community cohesion. Independent schools set their own curriculum but must comply with the Independent School Standards, which include an explicit requirement to promote fundamental British values as part of broader requirements relating to the quality of education and to promoting the spiritual, moral, social and cultural development of pupils. These standards also apply to academies (other than 16-19 academies), including free schools, as they are independent schools. 16-19 academies may have these standards imposed on them by the provisions of their funding agreement with the Secretary of State.

59. In Wales, independent schools set their own curriculum, but must comply with Independent Schools Standards made by the Welsh Ministers. These Standards also include a requirement to promote the spiritual, moral, social and cultural development of pupils.

60. Early years providers serve arguably the most vulnerable and impressionable members of society. The Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) accordingly places clear duties on providers to

keep children safe and promote their welfare. It makes clear that to protect children in their care, providers must be alert to any safeguarding and child protection issues in the child's life at home or elsewhere (paragraph 3.4 EYFS). Early years providers must take action to protect children from harm and should be alert to harmful behaviour by other adults in the child's life.

61. Early years providers already focus on children's personal, social and emotional development. The Early Years Foundation Stage framework supports early years providers to do this in an age appropriate way, through ensuring children learn right from wrong, mix and share with other children and value other's views, know about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and challenge negative attitudes and stereotypes.

62. This guidance should be read in conjunction with other relevant guidance. In England, this includes Working Together to Safeguard Children, Keeping Children Safe in Education and Information Sharing: Her Majesty's Government advice for professionals providing safeguarding services to children, young people, parents and carers.

[https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/working-together-to-safeguard-children;](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/working-together-to-safeguard-children)

[https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/keeping-children-safe-in-education;](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/keeping-children-safe-in-education)

63. In Wales it should be read alongside Keeping learners safe<sup>2</sup>:

[http://wales.gov.uk/docs/dcells/publications/150114-keeping-learners-safe.pdf.](http://wales.gov.uk/docs/dcells/publications/150114-keeping-learners-safe.pdf)

64. The authorities specified in paragraph 65 below are subject to the duty to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism. Being drawn into terrorism includes not just violent extremism but also non-violent extremism, which can create an

<sup>1</sup> Schools Census results on [Wales.gov.uk](http://Wales.gov.uk)

<sup>2</sup> Keeping Learners Safe includes advice on radicalisation on page 51



atmosphere conducive to terrorism and can popularise views which terrorists exploit. Schools should be safe spaces in which children and young people can understand and discuss sensitive topics, including terrorism and the extremist ideas that are part of terrorist ideology, and learn how to challenge these ideas. The Prevent duty is not intended to limit discussion of these issues. Schools should, however, be mindful of their existing duties to forbid political indoctrination and secure a balanced presentation of political issues. These duties are imposed on maintained schools by sections 406 and 407 of the Education Act 1996. Similar duties are placed on the proprietors of independent schools, including academies (but not 16-19 academies) by the Independent School Standards.

#### Education and childcare specified authorities

65. The education and childcare specified authorities in Schedule 6 to the Act are as follows:

- the proprietors<sup>3</sup> of maintained schools, non-maintained special schools, maintained nursery schools, independent schools (including academies and free schools) and alternative provision academies<sup>4</sup>
- pupil referral units
- registered early years childcare providers<sup>5</sup>
- registered later years childcare providers<sup>6</sup>
- providers of holiday schemes for disabled children
- persons exercising local authority functions under a direction of the Secretary of State when the local authority is performing inadequately; and
- persons authorised by virtue of an order made under section 70 of the Deregulation and Contracting Out Act 1994 to exercise a function specified in Schedule 36A to the Education Act 1996.

66. In fulfilling the new duty, we would expect the specified authorities listed above to demonstrate activity in the following areas.

#### Risk assessment

67. Specified authorities are expected to assess the risk of children being drawn into terrorism, including support for extremist ideas that are part of terrorist ideology. This should be based on an understanding, shared with partners, of the potential risk in the local area.

68. Specified authorities will need to demonstrate that they are protecting children and young people from being drawn into terrorism by having robust safeguarding policies in place to identify children at risk, and intervening as appropriate. Institutions will need to consider the level of risk to identify the most appropriate referral, which could include Channel or Children's Social Care, for example. These policies should set out clear protocols for ensuring that any visiting speakers – whether invited by staff or by children themselves – are suitable and appropriately supervised.

#### Working in partnership

69. In England, governing bodies and proprietors of all schools and registered childcare providers should ensure that their safeguarding arrangements take into account the policies and procedures of the Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB). In Wales, Local Service Boards provide strategic oversight.

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<sup>3</sup> Reference in this guidance to the 'proprietor' in the case of a maintained school, maintained nursery school and non-maintained special school is a reference to the governing body of the school.

<sup>4</sup> Including early years and later years childcare provision in schools that is exempt from registration under the Childcare Act 2006

<sup>5</sup> Those registered under Chapter 2 or 2a of Part 3 of the Childcare Act 2006, including childminders

<sup>6</sup> Those registered under Chapter 3 or 2a of Part 3 of the Childcare Act 2006, including childminders

### Staff training

70. Specified authorities should make sure that staff have training that gives them the knowledge and confidence to identify children at risk of being drawn into terrorism, and to challenge extremist ideas which can be used to legitimise terrorism and are shared by terrorist groups. They should know where and how to refer children and young people for further help. Prevent awareness training will be a key part of this.

### IT policies

71. Specified authorities will be expected to ensure children are safe from terrorist and extremist material when accessing the internet in school, including by establishing appropriate levels of filtering.

### Monitoring and enforcement

72. The Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills (Ofsted) inspects the specified authorities in England listed above, with the exception of some privately funded independent schools. When assessing the effectiveness of schools, Ofsted inspectors already have regard to the school's approach to keeping pupils safe from the dangers of radicalisation and extremism, and what is done when it is suspected that pupils are vulnerable to these. Maintained schools are subject to intervention, and academies and free schools may be subject to termination of their funding agreement, if they are judged by Ofsted to require significant improvement or special measures, or if they fail to take the steps required by their local authority, or for academies or free schools by the Secretary of State pursuant to their funding agreement, as applicable, to address unacceptably low standards, serious breakdowns of management or governance or if the safety of pupils or staff is threatened. In Wales, all publicly funded schools are inspected by Estyn.

73. Ofsted inspects 16-19 academies under the Common Inspection Framework for further education and skills.

74. Privately funded independent schools in England are inspected by Ofsted or one of three independent inspectorates. In Wales, Estyn inspects independent schools. If they fail to meet the Independent School Standards, they must remedy the problem or be subject to regulatory action by the Department for Education or the Welsh Government, which could include de-registration (which would make their continued operation unlawful).

75. Early education funding regulations in England have been amended to ensure that providers who fail to promote the fundamental British values of democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance for those with different faiths and beliefs do not receive funding from local authorities for the free early years entitlement.

76. Ofsted's current inspection framework for early years provision reflects the requirements in the Statutory Framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage.

## Further education

77. There is an important role for further education institutions, including sixth form colleges and independent training providers, in helping prevent people being drawn into terrorism, which includes not just violent extremism but also non-violent extremism, which can create an atmosphere conducive to terrorism and can popularise views which terrorists exploit. It is a condition of funding that all further education and independent training providers must comply with relevant legislation and any statutory responsibilities associated with the delivery of education and safeguarding of learners.

78. There will be further guidance issued on the management of external speakers and events, including on the interaction of the Prevent duty with institutions' existing duty to secure freedom of speech.

79. But it is important to realise that the risk of radicalisation in institutions does not just come from external speakers. Radicalised students can also act as a focal point for further radicalisation through personal contact with fellow students and through their social media activity. Where radicalisation happens off campus, the student concerned may well share his or her issues with other students. Changes in behaviour and outlook may be visible to staff. Much of this section therefore addresses the need for institutions in receipt of public funding to self assess and identify the level of risk, ensure all staff have access to training, and that there is welfare support for students and effective IT policies in place which ensure that these signs can be recognised and responded to appropriately.

## Further education specified authorities

80. The further education specified in Schedule 6 to the Act fall into the following categories:

- further education institutions on the Skills Funding Agency (SFA) register of training organisations (ROTO), including sub-contractors which receive more than £100,000 of SFA funding via lead providers. This includes

approximately 950 further education colleges and independent providers – such as private companies and third sector organisations that are eligible to receive public funding from the SFA to deliver education and training and the 93 Sixth Form Colleges and other organisations funded by the Education Funding Agency to deliver post 16 education and training;

- further education institutions in Wales funded by the Welsh Government; and
- private further education institutions who are not in receipt of public funding who may be on the UK Register of Learning Providers and have similar characteristics to those on the register. We define these as institutions that have at least 250 students who are undertaking courses in preparation for examinations which either receive public funding or are regulated by the Office of Qualifications and Examinations Regulation or the Welsh Government.

81. Most institutions already understand their *Prevent*-related responsibilities, especially in the context of ensuring the welfare of learners, staff and visitors, and there are numerous examples of good practice in these areas. As with higher education (see below), compliance with this duty will reflect existing best practice and should not add significant new burdens on institutions. It is to be implemented in a proportionate and risk-based way.

82. To comply with the duty we would expect further education institutions to be delivering in the following ways.

## Partnership

83. In complying with this duty we would expect active engagement from governors, boards, principals, managers and leaders with other partners including police and BIS regional higher and further education *Prevent* co-ordinators (details of BIS *Prevent* co-ordinators can be found at [www.safecampuscommunities.ac.uk](http://www.safecampuscommunities.ac.uk)). We would expect institutions to seek to engage and consult students on their plans for implementing the duty.

84. Where the size of an institution warrants, management and co-ordination arrangements should be implemented to share information across the relevant curriculum areas within an institution, with a single point of contact for operational delivery of Prevent-related activity.

### Risk assessment

85. Each institution should carry out a risk assessment which assesses where and how students or staff may be at risk of being drawn into terrorism. These policies and procedures will help an institution satisfy itself and government that it is able to identify and support these individuals.

86. We would expect the risk assessment to look at institutional policies regarding the campus and student welfare, including equality and diversity, and the safety and welfare of students and staff. We expect the risk assessment to address the physical management of the institution's estate, including policies and procedures for events held by staff, students or visitors, and relationships with external bodies and community groups who may use premises, or work in partnership with the institution.

87. Institutions must have clear and visible policies and procedures for managing whistle-blowing and complaints. In England, if an individual feels that their complaint has *not* been taken seriously by the college or provider they can raise it with the SFA (for Further Education and Private Providers) or EFA (for sixth form colleges or private providers funded by it).

88. Where an institution has sub-contracted the delivery of courses to other providers, we expect robust procedures to be in place to ensure that the sub-contractor is aware of the Prevent duty and the sub-contractor is not inadvertently funding extremist organisations.

89. In Wales the Safer Working Practice Guidance and assessment process should also be adhered to.

### Action Plan

90. Any institution that identifies a risk should notify the relevant BIS *Prevent* co-ordinator and others as necessary (such as the SFA, EFA Welsh Government and the police) and develop a Prevent action plan to set out the actions they will take to mitigate the risks.

### Staff Training

91. We would expect institutions to demonstrate that it undertakes appropriate training and development for principals, governors, leaders and staff. This will enable teachers and others supporting delivery of the curriculum to use opportunities in learning to educate and challenge. It will also allow leaders and teachers to exemplify British values in their management, teaching and through general behaviours in institutions, including through opportunities in the further education curriculum. We expect institutions to encourage students to respect other people with particular regard to the protected characteristics set out in the Equality Act 2010.

92. We would expect appropriate members of staff to have an understanding of the factors that make people vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism and to challenge extremist ideas which are used by terrorist groups and can purport to legitimise terrorist activity. We define extremism as "vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance for those with different faiths and beliefs. We also include in our definition of extremism calls for the death of members of our armed forces, whether in this country or overseas." Such staff should have sufficient training to be able to recognise this vulnerability and be aware of what action to take in response. This will include an understanding of when to make referrals to the Channel programme and where to get additional advice and support.

93. At a corporate level we would expect the institution to have robust procedures both internally and externally for sharing information about vulnerable individuals. This should include information sharing agreements where possible.

94. As the independent body responsible for standards and quality improvement for further education, the Education and Training Foundation will work with the sector to ensure that appropriate training is available. This will include and draw from training provided through the network of Prevent co-ordinators.

#### Welfare and pastoral care/chaplaincy support

95. All institutions have a clear role to play in the welfare of their students and we would expect that there to be sufficient pastoral care and support available for all students.

96. As part of this, we would expect the institution to have clear and widely available policies for the use of prayer rooms and other faith-related facilities. These policies should outline structures in place for the managing prayer and faith facilities (for example an oversight committee) and mechanisms for managing any issues arising from the use of the facilities.

#### IT policies

97. We would expect institutions to have policies relating to the use of their IT equipment. Whilst all institutions will have policies around general usage, covering what is and is not permissible, we would expect that all policies and procedures will contain specific reference to the duty. Many educational institutions already use filtering as a means of restricting access to harmful content, and should consider the use of filters as part of their overall strategy to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism.

98. Institutions must have clear policies in place for students and staff using IT equipment to research terrorism and counter terrorism in the course of their learning.

99. The Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC) can provide specialist advice and support to the FE sector in England to help providers ensure students are safe online and appropriate safeguards are in place. JISC also has a Computer Security Incident Response Team who can provide assistance in the event of an online incident occurring.

#### Monitoring and enforcement

100. Ofsted inspects publicly funded further education and skills providers in England under the Common Inspection Framework. This inspection is risk-based and the frequency with which providers are inspected depends on this risk. Safeguarding is inspected as part of leadership and management judgement. In Wales the inspection regime is operated by Estyn.

101. Where Ofsted finds a publicly-funded further education institution or independent training provider inadequate intervention action would be taken. In the case of independent providers this is likely to result in their contract being terminated by the Skills Funding Agency. In the case of further education institutions and local authority providers, this would result in the Further Education or Sixth Form College Commissioner making an immediate assessment. This could lead to governance and leadership change, restructuring or even dissolution under the Secretary of State's reserve powers. Under the Further and Higher Education Act 1992 Act, and following intervention action, it would also be possible for the Secretary of State to issue a direction as the ultimate sanction.

102. For those institutions that are not publicly funded, the Secretary of State will have a power to nominate a body to monitor compliance with the duty and undertake risk-based assessments.

## Higher education

103. Universities' commitment to freedom of speech and the rationality underpinning the advancement of knowledge means that they represent one of our most important arenas for challenging extremist views and ideologies. But young people continue to make up a disproportionately high number of those arrested in this country for terrorist-related offences and of those who are travelling to join terrorist organisations in Syria and Iraq. Universities must be vigilant and aware of the risks this poses.

104. Some students may arrive at universities already committed to terrorism; others may become radicalised whilst attending university due to activity on campus; others may be radicalised whilst they are at university but because of activities which mainly take place off campus.

105. Radicalisation on campus can be facilitated through events held for extremist speakers. There will be further guidance issued on the management of external speakers and events, including on the interaction of the *Prevent* duty with universities' existing duties to secure freedom of speech and have regard to the importance of academic freedom.

106. But managing the risk of radicalisation in universities is not simply about managing external speakers. Radicalised students can also act as a focal point for further radicalisation through personal contact with fellow students and through their social media activity. Where radicalisation happens off campus, the student concerned may well share his or her issues with other students. Changes in behaviour and outlook may be visible to university staff. Much of this section addresses the need for universities to have the necessary staff training, IT policies and student welfare programmes to recognise these signs and respond appropriately.

### Higher education specified authorities

107. The higher education institutions specified in Schedule 6 to the Act fall into two categories:

- the governing body of qualifying institutions within the meaning given by section 11 of the Higher Education Act 2004.
- private higher education institutions that are not in receipt of public funding from the Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE) or the Higher Education Funding Council Wales (HEFCW) but have similar characteristics to those that are. This includes governing bodies or proprietors of institutions not otherwise listed that have at least 250 students, excluding students on distance learning courses, undertaking courses of a description mentioned in Schedule 6 to the Education Reform Act 1988 (higher education courses).

108. Most of these institutions already have a clear understanding of their *Prevent* related responsibilities. Institutions already demonstrate some good practice in these areas. We do not envisage the new duty creating large new burdens on institutions and intend it to be implemented in a proportionate and risk-based way.

109. Compliance with the *Prevent* duty requires that properly thought through procedures and policies are in place. Having procedures and policies in place which match the general expectations set out in this guidance will mean that institutions are well placed to comply with the *Prevent* duty. Compliance will only be achieved if these procedures and policies are properly followed and applied. This guidance does not prescribe what appropriate decisions would be - this will be up to institutions to determine, having considered all the factors of the case.

110. We would expect universities and higher education institutions to be delivering in the following areas.

### Partnership

111. In complying with this duty we would expect active engagement from senior management of the university (including, where appropriate, vice chancellors) with other partners including police and BIS regional higher and further education

*Prevent* co-ordinators. We would expect institutions to seek to engage and consult students on their plans for implementing the duty.

112. Given the size and complexity of most institutions we would also expect universities to make use of internal mechanisms to share information about *Prevent* across the relevant faculties of the institution. Having a single point of contact for operational delivery of *Prevent*-related activity may also be useful.

113. We would expect institutions to have regular contact with the relevant *Prevent* co-ordinator. These co-ordinators will help universities comply with the duty and can provide advice and guidance on risk and on the appropriate response. The contact details of these co-ordinators are available on the Safe Campus Communities website: [www.safecampuscommunities.ac.uk](http://www.safecampuscommunities.ac.uk).

### **Risk assessment**

114. Universities will be expected to carry out a risk assessment for their institution which assesses where and how their students might be at risk of being drawn into terrorism. This includes not just violent extremism but also non-violent extremism, which can create an atmosphere conducive to terrorism and can popularise views which terrorists exploit. Help and support will be available to do this.

115. We would expect the risk assessment to look at institutional policies regarding the campus and student welfare, including equality and diversity and the safety and welfare of students and staff. We would also expect the risk assessment to assess the physical management of the university estate including policies and procedures for events held by staff, students or visitors and relationships with external bodies and community groups who may use premises, or work in partnership with the institution.

### **Action Plan**

116. With the support of co-ordinators, and others as necessary, any institution that identifies a risk should develop a *Prevent* action plan to institution to set out the actions they will take to mitigate this risk.

### **Staff Training**

117. Compliance with the duty will also require the institution to demonstrate that it is willing to undertake *Prevent* awareness training and other training that could help the relevant staff prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and challenge extremist ideas which risk drawing people into terrorism. We would expect appropriate members of staff to have an understanding of the factors that make people support terrorist ideologies or engage in terrorist-related activity. Such staff should have sufficient training to be able to recognise vulnerability to being drawn into terrorism, and be aware of what action to take to take in response. This will include an understanding of when to make referrals to the Channel programme and where to get additional advice and support.

118. We would expect the institution to have robust procedures both internally and externally for sharing information about vulnerable individuals (where appropriate to do so). This should include appropriate internal mechanisms and external information sharing agreements where possible.

119. BIS offers free training for higher and further education staff through its network of regional higher and further education *Prevent* co-ordinators. This covers safeguarding and identifying vulnerability to being drawn into terrorism and can be tailored to suit each institution or group of individuals

### **Welfare and pastoral care/chaplaincy support**

120. Universities have a clear role to play in the welfare of their students and we would expect there to be sufficient chaplaincy and pastoral support available for all students.

21. As part of this, we would expect the institution to have clear and widely available policies for the use of prayer rooms and other faith-related facilities. These policies should outline arrangements for managing prayer and faith facilities (for example an oversight committee) and for dealing with any issues arising from the use of the facilities.

### IT policies

122. We would expect universities to have policies relating to the use of university IT equipment. Whilst all institutions will have policies around general usage, covering what is and is not permissible, we would expect these policies to contain specific reference to the statutory duty. Many educational institutions already use filtering as a means of restricting access to harmful content, and should consider the use of filters as part of their overall strategy to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism.

123. To enable the university to identify and address issues where online materials are accessed for non-research purposes, we would expect to see clear policies and procedures for students and staff working on sensitive or extremism-related research. Universities UK has provided guidance to help universities manage this, which is available at

[http://www.universitiesuk.ac.uk/highereducation/Pages/Oversight Of SecuritySensitiveResearch Material.aspx](http://www.universitiesuk.ac.uk/highereducation/Pages/Oversight%20Of%20SecuritySensitiveResearchMaterial.aspx)

### Student unions and societies

124. Institutions should have regard to the duty in the context of their relationship and interactions with student unions and societies. They will need to have clear policies setting out the activities that are or are not allowed to take place on campus and any online activity directly related to the university. The policies should set out what is expected from the student unions and societies in relation to *Prevent* including making clear the need to challenge extremist ideas which risk drawing people into terrorism. We would expect student unions and societies to work closely with their institution and co-operate with the institutions' policies.

125. Student unions, as charitable bodies, are registered with the Charity Commission and subject to charity laws and regulations, including those that relating to preventing terrorism. Student Unions should also consider whether their staff and elected officers would benefit from *Prevent* awareness training or other relevant training provided by the Charity Commission, regional *Prevent* co-ordinators or others.

### Monitoring and enforcement

126. The Secretary of State will appoint an appropriate body to assess the bodies' compliance with the *Prevent* duty. A separate monitoring framework will be published setting out the details of how this body will undertake monitoring of the duty.



## The health sector

127. Healthcare professionals will meet and treat people who may be vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism. Being drawn into terrorism includes not just violent extremism but also non-violent extremism, which can create an atmosphere conducive to terrorism and can popularise views which terrorists exploit.

128. The key challenge for the healthcare sector is to ensure that, where there are signs that someone has been or is being drawn into terrorism, the healthcare worker is trained to recognise those signs correctly and is aware of and can locate available support, including the Channel programme where necessary. Preventing someone from being drawn into terrorism is substantially comparable to safeguarding in other areas, including child abuse or domestic violence.

129. There are already established arrangements in place, which we would expect to be built on in response to the statutory duty.

### Health specified authorities

130. The health specified authorities in Schedule 6 to the Act are as follows:

- NHS Trusts
- NHS Foundation Trusts

131. NHS England has incorporated *Prevent* into its safeguarding arrangements, so that *Prevent* awareness and other relevant training is delivered to all staff who provide services to NHS patients. These arrangements have been effective and should continue.

132. The Chief Nursing Officer in NHS England has responsibility for all safeguarding, and a safeguarding lead, working to the Director of Nursing, is responsible for the overview and management of embedding the *Prevent* programme into safeguarding procedures across the NHS.

133. Each regional team in the NHS has a Head of Patient Experience who leads on safeguarding in their region. They are responsible for delivery

of the *Prevent* strategy within their region and the health regional *Prevent* co-ordinators (RPCs).

134. These RPCs are expected to have regular contact with *Prevent* leads in NHS organisations to offer advice and guidance.

135. In Wales, NHS Trusts and Health Boards have CONTEST *Prevent* leads and part of multi-agency structures where these are in place. This guidance should be read in conjunction with *Building Partnerships- Staying Safe* issued by the Department of Health and Social Services, which provides advice to healthcare organisations on their role in preventing radicalisation of vulnerable people as part of their safeguarding responsibilities.

136. In fulfilling the duty, we would expect health bodies to demonstrate effective action in the following areas.

### Partnership

137. All Sub Regions within the NHS should, under the NHS England Accountability and Assurance Framework, have in place local Safeguarding Forums, including local commissioners and providers of NHS Services. These forums have oversight of compliance with the duty, and ensure effective delivery. Within each area, the RPCs are responsible for promoting *Prevent* to providers and commissioners of NHS services, supporting organisations to embed *Prevent* into their policies and procedures, and delivering training.

138. We would expect there to be mechanisms for reporting issues to the National *Prevent* sub board.

139. We would also expect the *Prevent* lead to have networks in place for their own advice and support to make referrals to the Channel programme.

140. Since April 2013 commissioners have used the NHS Standard Contract for all commissioned services excluding Primary Care, including private and voluntary organisations. Since that time, the Safeguarding section of the contract

has required providers to embed *Prevent* into their delivery of services, policies and training. This should now be bolstered by the statutory duty.

### Risk Assessment

141. All NHS Trusts in England have a *Prevent* lead who acts as a single point of contact for the health regional *Prevent* co-ordinators, and is responsible for implementing *Prevent* within their organisation. To comply with the duty, staff are expected, as a result of their training, to recognise and refer those at risk of being drawn into terrorism to the *Prevent* lead who may make a referral to the Channel programme. Regional health *Prevent* co-ordinators are able to provide advice and support to staff as required. In Wales, Health is a member of the Wales Contest Board and similar arrangements are in place.

### Staff Training

142. The intercollegiate guidance, *Safeguarding Children and Young people: roles and competences for health care staff* includes *Prevent* information and identifies competencies for all healthcare staff against six levels.

143. The training should allow all relevant staff to recognise vulnerability to being drawn into terrorism, (which includes someone with extremist ideas that are used to legitimise terrorism and are shared by terrorist groups), including extremist ideas which can be used to legitimise terrorism and are shared by terrorist groups, and be aware of what action to take in response, including local processes and policies that will enable them to make referrals to the Channel programme and how to receive additional advice and support.

144. It is important that staff understand how to balance patient confidentiality with the duty. They should also be made aware of the information sharing agreements in place for sharing information with other sectors, and get advice and support on confidentiality issues when responding to potential evidence that someone is being drawn into terrorism, either during informal contact or consultation and treatment.

145. We would therefore expect providers to have in place:

- Policies that include the principles of the *Prevent* NHS guidance and toolkit, which are set out in *Building Partnerships, Staying Safe: guidance for healthcare organisations*, which can be found here:

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/215253/dh\\_131912.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/215253/dh_131912.pdf)

- A programme to deliver *Prevent* training, resourced with accredited facilitators;
- Processes in place to ensure that using the intercollegiate guidance, staff receive *Prevent* awareness training appropriate to their role; and
- Procedures to comply with the *Prevent* Training and Competencies Framework.

### Monitoring and enforcement

146. Within the NHS, we expect local safeguarding forums, including local commissioners and providers of NHS Services to have oversight of fulfilling the duty and ensuring effective delivery.

147. Externally, Monitor is the sector regulator for health services in England ensuring that independent NHS Foundation Trusts are well led so that they can provide quality care on a sustainable basis. The Trust Development Authority is responsible for overseeing the performance of NHS Trusts and the Care Quality Commission is the independent health and adult social care regulator that ensures these services provide people with safe, effective and high quality care. In Wales, the Healthcare Inspectorate Wales, and the Care and Social Services Inspectorate Wales could be considered to provide monitoring arrangements. We will work with the Welsh Government to consider the arrangements in Wales.

148. We are considering whether these internal arrangements are robust enough to effectively monitor compliance with the duty or whether the duty should be incorporated into the remit and inspection regimes of one of the existing health regulatory bodies, or another body.

## Prisons and probation

149. As an executive agency of the Ministry of Justice, the National Offender Management Service (NOMS) is responsible for protecting the public and reducing re-offending through delivery of prison and probation services.

150. There are 122 prisons in England and Wales including 14 prisons operated under contract by private sector organisations. There are around 85,000 prisoners in custody at any one time and 150,000 individuals in custody during a 12 month period.

151. Probation services are delivered by the National Probation Service (NPS), which supervises high-risk and other serious offenders, and 21 Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRCs), which supervise low and medium-risk offenders. NOMS is currently responsible for around 220,000 offenders under probation supervision, subject either to community sentences or to licence conditions after release from custody.

152. This responsibility for public protection and reducing re-offending gives both prisons and probation services a clear and important role both in working with offenders convicted of terrorism or terrorism-related offences and in preventing other offenders from being drawn into terrorism and the extremist ideas that are used to legitimise terrorism and are shared by terrorist groups.

### Criminal justice specified authorities

153. The criminal justice specified authorities listed in Schedule 6 to the Act are as follows:

- prisons and Young Offender Institutions (YOI), including those that are contracted out;
- the under-18 secure estate (under-18 YOI, Secure training centres and Secure care homes;
- secure training centres;
- the National Probation Service; and
- Community Rehabilitation Companies.

## Prisons

154. NOMS manages the risk of offenders being drawn into, or reverting to, any form of offending as part of its core business (identifying and managing the risks presented by offenders).

155. To comply with the duty we would expect public and contracted out prisons to carry out activity in the following areas.

### Preliminary risk assessment

156. Prisons should perform initial risk assessments on reception, including cell-sharing risk assessments, and initial reception and induction interviews to establish concerns in relation to any form of extremism, be that faith based, animal rights, environmental, far right, far left extremism or any new emerging trends.

157. Contact with prisons chaplaincy should take place, as an integral part of the induction process. Any concerns raised as a result of chaplaincy contact with prisoners, including any concerns about extremism, should be reported throughout the sentence.

158. Prisoners should have regular contact with trained staff who will report on behaviours of concern.

159. Appropriate information and intelligence sharing should take place, for example with law enforcement partners, to understand whether extremism is an issue and to identify and manage any behaviours of concern.

### Assessing ongoing risk and interventions

160. For offenders convicted of terrorist or terrorist-related offences, mainstream offender management processes will be used to determine whether interventions are necessary. These are intended to challenge the index offence and can include, where appropriate, intervention disruption and relocation.

161. Where concerns around someone being drawn into terrorism (which includes someone with extremist ideas that are used to legitimise terrorism and are shared by terrorist groups) are identified, either during the early days in

custody or later, prison staff should report accordingly, through the intelligence reporting system. All such reporting should be regularly assessed by specialist staff in conjunction with the police.

162. Where such concerns are identified an establishment should look to support that individual. This could take the form of moving them away from a negative influence or providing them with mentoring from the relevant chaplain providing religious classes or guidance.

163. Management actions could also include a reduction in privilege level, anti-bullying intervention, adjudication or segregation. Alternatively, it may be appropriate to provide theological, motivational and behavioural interventions.

164. Intelligence and briefing packages targeted at staff working with terrorist and extremist prisoners and those at risk of being drawn into terrorism should continue to be made available and delivered. These should continue to be jointly delivered by appropriately trained prison staff and police, and will be updated as required. In complying with this duty, extremism awareness training provided to new staff should be increased.

### Transition from custody to supervision in the community

165. Pre-release planning should take place for all prisoners, including those subject to sentences less than 12 months, who will now receive some level of post-release supervision. Prisons, probation providers and the police should consider what risks need to be managed in the community including those that have arisen whilst in custody and indicate a vulnerability to being drawn into terrorism. Where this is the case, a Channel referral will be considered as part of the risk management plans and a referral to Channel made at the earliest opportunity where appropriate.

166. For offenders already convicted of terrorism or terrorism-related offences, prisons will complete appropriate pre-release processes such as Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) with relevant agencies including the police and the NPS. These processes ensure that the requirements of the duty are met in the management of terrorist offenders in the community with the NPS the lead agency in MAPPA for such cases.

167. For all prisoners, where sufficient remaining sentence time permits, a formal multi-agency meeting which includes the police and the probation counter terrorism lead, should take place to inform decisions after release. This will ensure that partner agencies work together to share relevant information and put provision in place to manage the risk or any outstanding concerns. This can apply to periods of Release on Temporary Licence, Home Detention Curfew as well as eventual release on licence.

168. Where insufficient time remains, police and probation staff should be given fast time briefing by prison counter-terrorism staff as above and the National Probation Service CT lead will ensure the probation provider in the community is aware of the information, the risks and relevant personnel within partner agencies.

### Staff training

169. In complying with the duty, we would expect all new prison staff to receive Prevent awareness training (tailored specifically to the prison environment). For staff already in post, this should be provided through specialist training and briefing packages that cover working with extremist behaviour. This training can be delivered in partnership with the police and be available to those members of staff who work most closely with terrorist and identified extremist prisoners. All staff should have an understanding of general intelligence systems, reporting and procedures to enable them to report on extremist prisoners and those vulnerable to extremist messaging.

### Under-18 secure estate

170. The under-18 secure estate differs in terms of governance and service provision to that of the prisons and probation services for adults.

171. The Youth Justice Board (YJB) has a statutory responsibility to commission secure services for children and young people under the age of 18 and has a statutory duty to place children and young people sentenced or remanded by the courts into secure establishments.

### The under -18 secure estates consists of:

- **Secure Children's Homes (SCHs)**  
Secure children's homes are run by local authority children's services, overseen by the Department of Health and the Department for Education. They have a high ratio of staff to young people and are generally small facilities, ranging in size from six to forty beds.
- **Secure Training Centres (STC)**  
Secure training centres are purpose-built centres for young offenders up to and including the age of 17. They are run by private operators under contracts, which set out detailed operational requirements. There are currently three STCs in England.
- **Young Offender Institutions (YOI)**  
Young offender institutions are facilities run by both the Prison Service and the private sector and can accommodate 15 to 21-year-old male offenders.

172. We would expect that staff at each secure estate and Youth Offending Teams (YOT) overseeing the care of the child or young person would receive appropriate training in identifying and managing those at risk of being drawn into terrorism.

173. As part of the ongoing care and monitoring of each child or young person, any indication of risk should be identified and a referral made to Channel if appropriate

### Probation

174. To comply with the duty we would expect all providers of probation services, particularly the National Probation Service (NPS) and Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRCs) to demonstrate that they are delivering activities under all of the following categories.

#### Leadership

175. We would expect every NPS division to have a designated probation counter-terrorism lead (PCTL) to provide the leadership necessary at a regional level to ensure processes for identifying, assessing and managing high-risk terrorist offenders are followed. We would expect PCTLs to provide a consultative role to CRCs.

#### Partnerships

176. In all partnership working we would expect that all providers of probation services will comply with the duty; for example both the NPS and CRCs are partners in local Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs). Active participation in CSPs will enable all probation providers to work together with other partners to share information and develop joint referrals and interventions.

#### Risk assessment

177. We would expect probation staff to adopt an investigative stance in undertaking risk assessments as they should in all cases. Where there are concerns, albeit these may be intelligence led, about someone being at risk of being drawn into terrorism this should initially be recorded in the core risk assessment.

178. Additionally, we would expect existing risk assessment processes to be supplemented by specialist assessments, for example, extremism risk screening. We would expect PCTLs to provide a consultative role to CRCs in doing this, where appropriate.

179. For offenders already convicted of terrorist or terrorist-related offences we would expect the NPS to work in partnership with other agencies, including prisons and the police, to

manage any risks identified via MAPPA and to provide bespoke interventions where relevant. For offenders who have not been convicted of a terrorism-related offence and may not be MAPPA eligible, but who are subsequently at risk of being drawn into terrorism, we would expect probation providers to have processes in place to escalate these cases to other agencies or otherwise refer the offender for appropriate interventions – for example to the Channel programme.

### Staff training

180. We would expect probation providers to ensure that all staff receive appropriate training in identifying and managing those at risk of being drawn into terrorism including those with extremist ideas that can be used to legitimise terrorism and are shared by terrorist groups. *Prevent* awareness training has already been given to probation staff in recent years. In complying with the duty, we expect this and other relevant *Prevent* training to continue.

181. In the future, we expect *Prevent* awareness training to be included within the Probation Qualification Framework, which is completed by all newly qualified probation staff in both the NPS and CRCs. In addition PCTLs should lead the development of, for example, faith awareness or Extremism Risk Screening training of local training and staff development to supplement the *Prevent* awareness training. This should focus on emerging issues and any new support and interventions that become available.

### Monitoring and enforcement for prisons and probation

182. Within prisons, we would expect compliance with the duty to be monitored and enforced internally by:

- mandatory compliance with Prison Service Instructions and Orders which define policy and best practice; and
- regular assessment of levels and risk of extremism and radicalisation internally via regional counter-terrorism co-ordinators.

183. Externally, our preference is to use existing inspection regimes where appropriate to do so. We consider that a thematic inspection by HM Inspector of Prisons could be a useful addition to the monitoring arrangements outlined above.

184. For probation providers, internally, we would expect compliance with the duty to be reinforced by detailed operational guidance set out in Probation Instructions. CRCs are contractually required to comply with the mandatory actions in relevant Probation Instructions and a similar requirement exists for the NPS in Service Level Agreements. Compliance with Probation Instructions is monitored and assured internally by contract management and audit functions within NOMS and the Ministry of Justice

185. Externally, we consider that a thematic inspection by HM Inspector of Probation could be a useful addition to the monitoring arrangement outlined above.

186. The YJB monitors the flow of young people through the Youth Justice system identifying the needs and behaviours of young offenders working closely with local partners to improve the support available.

## The police

187. The police play an essential role in most aspects of *Prevent* work alongside other agencies and partners. They hold information which can help assess the risk of radicalisation and disrupt people engaged in drawing others into terrorism (which includes not just violent extremism but also non-violent extremism, which can create an atmosphere conducive to terrorism and can popularise views which terrorists exploit). The Police work alongside other sectors in this document to play a galvanising role in developing local *Prevent* partnerships and bring together a wide range of other organisations to support local delivery of *Prevent*.

188. The police are uniquely placed to tackle terrorism and whilst it is acknowledged that the Police Service will designate dedicated *Prevent* roles within Policing, a key objective for the police is to ensure that *Prevent* is embedded into all aspects of policing including patrol, neighbourhood and safeguarding functions. In fulfilment of their duties consideration must be given to the use of all suitable police resources, not just those specifically designed as *Prevent*.

### Police specified authorities

189. The police specified authorities listed in Schedule 6 to the Act are as follows:

- police forces in England and Wales;
- Police and Crime Commissioners;
- the British Transport Police;
- port police forces; and
- the Civil Nuclear Police Authority

190. In fulfilling the new duty we would expect the police to take action in the following areas.

### Prosecute, disrupt and deter extremists

191. In complying with the duty, police should engage and where appropriate disrupt extremist activity, in partnership with other agencies. We expect the police to prioritise projects to

disrupt terrorist and extremist material on the internet and extremists working in this country. Officers should consider the full range of investigative and prosecution options when it comes to disrupting extremist behaviour, including the use of public order powers where appropriate. This may include:

- Enforcing terrorist proscription and public order legislation;
- Working with local authorities to consider municipal powers, including local highways and leafleting by-laws, using safeguarding of young people legislation;
- Advising other specified authorities, for example local authorities or universities, to develop venue booking processes and good practice;
- Lawfully disrupting or attending events involving extremist speakers in both private and municipal establishments;
- Providing high visibility police presence at relevant events in public places.

### Supporting vulnerable individuals

192. *Prevent* requires a multi-agency approach to protect people at risk from radicalisation. When vulnerable individuals are identified the police will undertake the following:

- In partnership with other agencies including the local authority, consider appropriate interventions, including the Channel programme, to support vulnerable individuals;
- Work in partnership with and support Channel Panels chaired by local authorities to co-ordinate Channel partners and Channel actions;
- Support existing, and identify potential new Intervention Providers.

### Partnership and risk assessment

193. The police should:

- Engage fully with the local multi-agency groups that will assess the risk of people being drawn into terrorism, providing (where appropriate) details of the police counter-terrorism local profile (CTLTP);
- Support the development and implementation by the multi agency group of a Prevent action plan to address that risk;
- Support local authority Prevent co-ordinators, regional further and higher education co-ordinators, regional health Prevent leads and regional NOMS Prevent co-ordinators in carrying out their work;
- Co-ordinate the delivery of the Channel programme by accepting referrals, including acting as a conduit for Channel referrals with partners; and
- Ensure Prevent considerations are fully embedded into counter-terrorism investigations.

194. The success of Prevent work relies on communities supporting efforts to prevent people being drawn into terrorism and challenging the extremist ideas that are also part of terrorist ideology. The police have a critical role in helping communities do this. To comply with the duty, we would expect the police, to support others including local authorities, to build community resilience by:

- Supporting local authority Prevent Coordinators in developing Prevent-related projects and action plans;

- Supporting the Charity Commission in providing guidance to avoid money being inadvertently given to organisations which may endorse extremism or terrorism and enforcing legislation where fraud offences are identified.
- Supporting opportunities to develop community challenges to extremists; and
- Collate and analyse community tension reporting across the UK that enables police and partners to identify and respond to emerging concerns.

### Monitoring and enforcement

195. The Strategic Policing Requirement makes clear that Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) and Chief Constables must demonstrate that they have contributed to the government's counter terrorism strategy (CONTEST). This includes the Prevent programme, where they are required to take into account the need to identify and divert those involved in or vulnerable to radicalisation. The Home Secretary can direct a PCC to take specific action to address a specific failure.

196. HM Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) is the statutory body for inspecting the police. They can carry out thematic inspections and can be asked to inspect a particular force or theme by the Home Secretary.



## F. Glossary of terms

**‘Having due regard’** means that the authorities should place an appropriate amount of weight on the need to prevent people being drawn into terrorism when they consider all the other factors relevant to how they carry out their usual functions.

**‘Extremism’** is defined in the 2011 Prevent strategy as vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. We also include in our definition of extremism calls for the death of members of our armed forces, whether in this country or overseas.

**‘Interventions’** are projects intended to divert people who are being drawn into terrorist activity. Interventions can include mentoring, counselling, theological support, encouraging civic engagement, developing support networks (family and peer structures) or providing mainstream services (education, employment, health, finance or housing).

**‘Non-violent extremism’** is extremism, as defined above, which is not accompanied by violence.

**‘Prevention’** in the context of this document means reducing or eliminating the risk of individuals becoming involved in terrorism. Prevent includes but is not confined to the identification and referral of those at risk of being drawn into terrorism into appropriate interventions. These interventions aim to divert vulnerable people from radicalisation.

**‘Radicalisation’** refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.

**‘Safeguarding’** is the process of protecting vulnerable people, whether from crime, other forms of abuse or (in the context of this document) from being drawn into terrorist-related activity.

The current UK definition of **‘terrorism’** is given in the Terrorism Act 2000 (TACT 2000). In summary this defines terrorism as an action that endangers or causes serious violence to a person/people; causes serious damage to property; or seriously interferes or disrupts an electronic system. The use or threat must be designed to influence the government or to intimidate the public and is made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause.

**‘Terrorist-related offences’** are those (such as murder) which are not offences in terrorist legislation, but which are judged to be committed in relation to terrorism.

**‘Vulnerability’** describes the condition of being capable of being injured; difficult to defend; open to moral or ideological attack. Within Prevent, the word describes factors and characteristics associated with being susceptible to radicalisation.

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## **PUBLIC PROTECTION AND SAFETY POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**

Minutes of the meeting held at 6.30 pm on 14 July 2015

### **Present:**

Councillor Alexa Michael (Chairman)  
Councillor Chris Pierce (Vice-Chairman)  
Councillors Julian Benington, David Cartwright,  
Will Harmer, Samaris Huntington-Thresher, Kate Lymer,  
Tom Philpott, Michael Tickner and Richard Williams

### **Also Present:**

Chris Hafford, Cheryl Curr and Paul Lehane (Head of Food Safety, Occupational Safety and Licensing). PC Jonathan Booth, Cllr Kate Lymer, Cllr Tim Stevens (JP), Cllr Diane Smith, Cllr Teresa Ball, Cllr Nicholas Bennett JP, Cllr Kevin Brooks, Cllr Mary Cooke, Cllr Ellie Harmer, Cllr David Livett, Cllr Russell Mellor, Cllr Keith Onslow, Cllr Charles Rideout, Cllr Colin Smith, Cllr Pauline Tunnicliffe, Cllr Michael Turner, Cllr Stephen Wells, Cllr Ruth Bennett, Cllr Hannah Gray, Cllr Peter Morgan, Cllr Tony Owen, Cllr Ian F Payne and Cllr Michael Rutherford.

### **STANDARD ITEMS**

#### **45 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE AND NOTIFICATION OF SUBSTITUTE MEMBERS**

Apologies for absence were received from Alf Kennedy, Runa Uddin, Precious Adewunmi, and Terry Belcher.

#### **46 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

There were no declarations of interest.

#### **47 QUESTIONS FROM COUNCILLORS AND MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC ATTENDING THE MEETING**

There were no questions from Councillors or Members of the Public.

#### **48 CHAIRMAN'S UPDATE**

The meeting was chaired by Cllr Tim Stevens JP in his role as Chairman of the GP&L Committee. The meeting was a meeting of the GP&L Committee to which the Public Protection and Safety PDS Committee Members had been invited.

Cllr Stevens expressed the hope that at the end of the meeting a concrete plan would emerge. He expressed his thanks to Cheryl Curr (Town Centre Manager) the Borough Police Commander Chris Hafford, PC Jonathan Booth and Mr Paul Lehane (LBB Head of Food Safety, Occupational Safety and Licensing).

#### **49 POLICE PRESENTATION ON INCREASED CRIME AND DISORDER IN THE NIGHT TIME ECONOMY**

The police update was given by the Borough Commander Chris Hafford, supported by PC Jonathan Booth. The police update was given against a background of increasing crime and disorder in the night time economies of both Bromley and Beckenham.

Operation Omega had been introduced as a nationwide MET policy to flood the streets with police to aid in hitting MOPAC 7 targets, and this had also been applied to Beckenham and Bromley. A colour document was distributed by the police that gave information on MOPAC 7 crime update statistics for Bromley. Most of the data referenced property offences with the exception of the data concerning violence with injury offences.

The data showed that the overall MOPAC 7 crime reduction target was to reduce overall crime levels by 5%. The data showed that the overall crime reduction percentage reduction was 3.2%. Crime had reduced in many areas, but the sectors that required improvement were criminal damage, theft of motor vehicles and violence with injury offences. The police felt that the increase in the violence with injury figures were directly correlated to alcohol consumption. The two Wards in LBB with the highest levels of VWI (Violence with Injury) were Cray Valley East and Cray Valley West.

The police had noted a general increase in crime across London, as well as significant increases in crime and disorder in Beckenham and Bromley. It was felt that in Bromley this could be linked to the relaxation of the Cumulative Impact Areas Policy in July 2013. The Committee were informed that there had been more crime in the last 12 months in Bromley Town Centre than in Woolwich, and that Safer Neighbourhood Officers had been used to help with night time responses. The Committee heard that Operation Triangle had helped, and that LBB were working towards a "Purple Flag" status for Beckenham for a well-managed night time economy.

The police tabled a document entitled "Crime Digest for Bromley Town Centre Pubwatch". The document highlighted various incidences of crime and disorder that had occurred in Bromley Town Centre between 1<sup>st</sup> June 2015 and 13<sup>th</sup> July 2015. This was expanded upon by PC Jonathan Booth, as was another document that detailed more specific crime related data concerning

selected licensed premises in Bromley. This premises had shown at least 4 minor variations of its licence in January 2014, and had morphed from what had previously been primarily a restaurant into a bar. PC Booth stated that the premises in question had extended its opening time from midnight to 2.00am, and had now changed into a bar generating trouble and drunks. It was noted that it had recently applied for another variation. He expressed the view that if the premises had still been a restaurant, these problems would not be occurring.

The Borough Commander expressed concern that licensed premises were taking advantage of a licensing regime that was too relaxed. He was further concerned about data expressed in the form of a “trend line” that showed increasing levels of crime and disorder. He reminded Members that the police had to deal with violent offenders who were often in a crowd. The Borough Commander was also concerned about limited police resources to deal with these incidents. He informed the Committee that the police had resources of 21 officers on night duty, and that in the future even these numbers may reduce. In the future, units may have to be drawn in from outside the borough. The Borough Commander concluded by stating that it was an understatement to say that he was concerned.

**RESOLVED that the police update be noted.**

## **50 REPORT ON DRAFT LICENSING POLICY**

Report ES 15039

Mr Lehane referred to two previous informal meetings with Members (23rd June with ward members for Bromley Town and Copers Cope) and to the Torys on meeting for Public Protection and Safety on the 24th June). These meetings had been helpful in gaining an understanding of Ward Cllr views on the operation of the late night economy and crime & disorder. Twelve action points had been identified and that would help shape the licensing policy for the period 2016 -2021. A draft policy was ready for public consultation.

- 1-The need to engage with BID Teams
- 2-The development of closer working between the Planning Department and other PDS Committees
- 3-The need to improve lines of communication with Members
- 4-To make the best use of street pastors
- 5-To look at the street environment in Bromley
- 6-To give members a case study of a poor performing business
- 7-Ensuring that DPS/Personal Licence holders would be present at all times
- 8-The limitation of vertical drinking establishments
- 9-A general requirement for door staff for pubs and clubs operating after midnight
- 10-A requirement to retain the Cumulative Impact areas of Beckenham and Bromley
- 11-Support for strong enforcement for problem businesses

## 12-Retaining staggered closing

Mr Lehane informed Members that the response of the Council would be delivered through LBB's licensing policy, decision making and partnership working.

Mr Lehane outlined a proposed vision for LBB's Licensing Policy as follows:

1) It was the desire of Bromley Town Ward Councillors to see a continuing development of a responsible and flourishing night time economy that would benefit the economies of Bromley North and South.

2) However, Members would support strong enforcement action against irresponsible businesses that undermined the licensing objectives, and had a negative effect on the night time economy.

3) Beckenham Town Centre was working in a way that promoted the Licensing Objectives, and because of this, any applications for new licences or variations would have to be considered very carefully to ensure that the current balance was not upset.

4) It was proposed that in Orpington the development of "café" type establishments would be promoted and that vertical drinking establishments would be discouraged. Mr Lehane stated that he needed Member input on the Vision, and highlighted the importance of Member decision making, and its subsequent impact on crime and disorder. He asserted that representations from the police should be given significant weight and that the Licensing Objectives should not be undermined. New Licensing Policy conditions would include the introduction of strict conditions that would describe the exact type of operation that could be undertaken, and that Planning Permission would be required first.

Cheryl Curr then appraised Members about the aim to achieve the "Purple Flag" award for Beckenham Town Centre, and the benefits of achieving the award.

The Chairman of the GP&L Committee (Cllr Tim Stevens JP) noted the issues concerning the problems that cabs in East Street had in parking because of yellow line restrictions. He felt that the yellow lines should be removed, and replaced with recognised cab ranks/boxes for cab parking. Members were in agreement with this, and Cllr Ian Payne stated that it would be a good idea to set up not just taxi ranks, but also a taxi marshalling service.

Cllr Tickner commented that half of the turnover for Beckenham Town Centre was from the night time economy. He felt that it would be sensible to apply what had worked in Beckenham to Bromley. He also added that it was important to spot phoney applications to prevent businesses from "morphing" into something different. He supported a hard crackdown on problem businesses and was of the opinion that all premises should have door staff after 11.30pm. Cllr Tickner was in favour of getting people home using a

“staggering” process, and so “staggered” closing should be supported. He also advocated more support for taxi ranks and for the Night Bus. He suggested that a strategy should be adopted to try and attract older people into the night time economy to attain more balance in terms of age and maturity.

Steve Phillips (LBB Licensing Officer) expressed the view that door staff should be paid by the licenced premises to act as street marshals, wearing high visibility jackets to help with the dispersal of customers. This was a practice that had proved successful in the Beckenham Triangle. The Borough Commander advised the Committee that ASB Closure Notices had proved to be an effective enforcement tool. Cllr Benington asked if staggered closing was currently being employed, and if it was possible to stop admitting people after a certain time. Mr Lehane answered that this was normally controlled by door staff, but could be added to policies and reviews in the future. The problem with trying to enforce a “staggering policy” was one of fairness and balance. Members were in favour of marshalling and street pastors..

Cllr Rutherford stated that matters should be kept in context, and that Members should bear in mind the new developments proposed at St Mark’s Square, and that it was important to give new businesses a chance. He requested that the police not object to applications pertaining to restaurants and theatres. He advocated a considered and measured approach. PC Booth clarified that the police sometimes objected to applications in order to ensure that relevant conditions were applied.

Cllr Owen stated that all that was needed existed already in the current licensing policy, and that a distinction had not been made with respect to binge drinking establishments. He expressed the view that successive Licensing Committees had chosen to ignore officer and police advice. Cllr Owen declared that LBB had not helped the police and that the matters were not just a matter of police enforcement. He felt that LBB had let the police and the public down.

Cllr Tim Stevens JP, Chairman of the GP&L Committee, reiterated the views expressed by Cllr Rutherford that a balanced and considered approach was required. Cllr Tunnicliffe expressed the view that it may be a good idea to see what had worked in Beckenham, and transfer this to Bromley. She expressed concern over what appeared to be a problem with inadequate police resource. Cllr Wells was not convinced that ideas that had worked in Beckenham could be successfully transferred to Bromley. He expressed the view that the night time economies of Beckenham and Bromley were different. He stated that a model needed to be built first, and then the plan would be to move towards the model with all relevant stakeholders doing their part. The Chairman commented that it was possible that areas of good practice in Beckenham could be transposed to Bromley.

Cllr Alexa Michael, the Chairman of the Public Protection and Safety PDS Committee asked to what degree drugs and other substances such as legal highs contributed to anti-social behaviour. PC Booth responded that there

were some individuals who combined alcohol with drugs such as cocaine, and they could make them volatile and violent.

Cllr Mellor was of the opinion that Beckenham was close to saturation point as far as off licences were concerned, and that most drunks emanated from the bars rather than the restaurants. He suggested that when granting licences for restaurants, it may be prudent to incorporate time restrictions on the serving of alcohol as part of the licence. Cllr Ian Payne wanted to see more engagement with street pastors, and tougher enforcement on those that caused ASB. The Chairman of the GP&L Committee felt that more reviews were required, and that there was a need to take more action.

Cllr Nicholas Bennett felt that the statistics mirrored what was going on in the rest of the country and felt that Members would benefit from a deeper view of the statistics. He advocated the promotion of more restaurants in Bromley which would encourage more adults into the night time economy. He expressed the view that more businesses needed to be attracted into Bromley to boost the local economy. It was always the case that the responsible authority could appeal a decision if required, and a premises license could always be called in for review if required. Cllr Bennett wondered if all the effort that was being put into achieving the purple flag status was worthwhile.

Chery Curr responded that the Purple Flag award took into consideration various factors such as footfall, revenue generated, and crime reductions. These factors would be evaluated before the Purple Flag scheme could be awarded. The cost for an application was £1500.00. Cllr Payne stated that the award was nationally recognised and took into account levels of crime and wellbeing; it was a scheme that businesses were investing in and it was good for the marketing of the Beckenham Town economy.

Cllr Charles Rideout expressed concern about the lack of resources available to the police, and stated that LBB should support the police in any way they could. Cllr Brooks stated that LBB should promote rather than just threaten, and Cllr Colin Smith countered that what was required was simply greater enforcement and more reviews.

Cllr Tunncliffe asked how long it took to arrange a review. Mr Lehane replied that it took time for the Police to gather robust evidence which would allow Members to make the right decisions. In cases of serious crime the Police could apply for an 'Expedited' review. The first hearing of which takes place within 2 days and a full hearing within 28 days. A standard review application would be determined within 2 months.

The Chairman enquired if there were any establishments that were getting near to the stage when a review was likely. There was such a premises that what getting close to that stage and the details were noted.

The Chairman of the GP&L Committee concluded with the following points:

- More reviews were required



- A tougher message needed to be sent out concerning crime and disorder
- There was a requirement for serious enforcement
- Marshalling was to be encouraged
- Yellow Lines to be removed that hindered cab ranks, and cab ranks/boxes to facilitate parking for cabs
- LBB had to act robustly with partners

**RESOLVED that:**

**1) the draft statement of Licensing Policy be noted**

**2) Members note the recommendations of the GP&L Committee**

The Meeting ended at 8.00 pm

Chairman

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# Bromley Borough Commander's Newsletter



August 2015

Welcome to the August edition of the Borough Commander's newsletter. To get myself back on track, I thought it would be better to send a shortened version this month after the late bumper edition for June and July. Thank you to those who responded with feedback following the Commissioner's Roadshow and the BBC Documentary. There were some interesting points raised but generally I think both were well received.

In recent weeks I have been to a number of meetings and briefings with The Commissioner and Management Board regarding the future direction of the Metropolitan Police Service in light of Government spending and the next Comprehensive Spending Review. The One Met Model is being developed to meet this challenge and you may have seen some news pieces recently regarding this or heard rumours around police officer numbers. Although no firm decisions have been made regarding the structure of policing, some of the options that will be considered involve reducing the number of Operational Commands, further reductions to operational budgets, and reductions in the number of Police Community Support Officers (PCSO's) in neighbourhood policing roles. The MPS is still operating at almost 32,000 police officers at this time and Bromley is actually over-strength which is good news for us.

At this stage, all options are being considered to ensure that we make the right decisions based on our ability to deliver our core functions. Whatever the outcomes we face, we are still here to prevent crime, catch offenders and give a quality service to victims, which will not change. I will update you further in due course.

### Crime update and operational news

Our Op Omega focus on MOPAC 7 crime continues to go well and we have made further reductions since the last newsletter (-3.9%). We are currently at -4.7% which is almost 500 less offences and is good news. We have done this by continuing to put more officers out into the key wards and locations where crime occurs.

Within this over-arching figure, I am pleased to say that burglary is currently down by 532 (-17.8%), theft from motor vehicle has decreased by 16.2% (298 offences), theft from the person offences are currently reducing by 9.2% and robbery is at -24.6%. The offences where we are still showing an increase are violence with injury which is up by 5.4% (104 offences), criminal damage at +9.1% (197 offences) and theft of motor vehicle which is at +35.8% (199 offences). The eagle-eyed amongst you will know that all three of these offences have slowed down since the last newsletter.

In the last newsletter I highlighted some of the work we are doing to combat increased crime and ASB in Bromley Town centre during the evening and early morning. You'll be pleased to hear that we were recently successful at a licensing review of a nightclub in partnership with Bromley Council and new conditions will be imposed to improve behaviour of those using this venue. We will continue to focus on this.

We have just finalised our plans to combat ASB during the Halloween and Fireworks period and you will see more police officers and PCSO's on patrol in the evenings to prevent offences taking place.

  
**Chris Hafford**  
Borough Commander



# Bromley Borough Commander's Newsletter



August 2015

## 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](http://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](http://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 3BB
- **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



August 2015



A/Inspector Andy Buckley

**Contact numbers for Safer Neighbourhood Teams in the North East Neighbourhood**

<b>Bickley</b>	020 8721 2610
<b>Bromley Town</b>	020 8721 2859
<b>Chislehurst</b>	020 8721 2612
<b>Mottingham &amp; Chislehurst North</b>	020 8721 2889
<b>Plaistow &amp; Sundridge</b>	020 8721 2613



Inspector Ian Brown

**Contact numbers for Safer Neighbourhood Teams in the South West Neighbourhood**

<b>Biggin Hill</b>	020 8721 2820
<b>Bromley Common &amp; Keston</b>	020 8721 2607
<b>Darwin</b>	020 8721 2603
<b>Hayes &amp; Coney Hall</b>	020 8649 3548
<b>West Wickham</b>	020 8721 2608



Inspector Phyllis Rooney

**Contact numbers for Safer Neighbourhood Teams in the North West Neighbourhood**

<b>Clock House</b>	020 8721 2615
<b>Copers Cope</b>	020 8721 2772
<b>Crystal Palace</b>	020 8721 2604
<b>Kelsey &amp; Eden Park</b>	020 8721 2616
<b>Penge &amp; Cator</b>	020 8649 3541
<b>Shortlands</b>	020 8721 2614



Inspector Toby Noar

**Contact numbers for Safer Neighbourhood Teams in the South East Neighbourhood**

<b>Chelsfield &amp; Pratts Bottom</b>	020 8721 2605
<b>Cray Valley East</b>	020 8284 8113
<b>Cray Valley West</b>	020 8721 2611
<b>Farnborough &amp; Crofton</b>	020 8721 2606
<b>Orpington</b>	020 8721 2729
<b>Petts Wood &amp; Knoll</b>	020 8721 2609



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# Bromley Borough Commander's Newsletter



June & July 2015

## Introduction

Welcome to the delayed Borough Commander's newsletter. I am sorry that I was unable to complete a June edition, but a number of issues arose that prevented me from having sufficient time to undertake the task. I hope that you are all enjoying the summer, whether at home or on holiday. It has been a busy time for your police officers and PCSO's in recent weeks and I'm sure this will continue with long days and warm evenings. Next month I will be welcoming a new Superintendent to Bromley, Trevor Lawry. He will be taking over from David Tait who has temporarily been in the role for almost six months and has done a fine job. I will formally introduce Trevor to you in the next edition.

## Crime update

Although I will give a more detailed update on Operation Omega later in the newsletter, I do want to start with some good news regarding crime across the Borough. As of the start of August, MOPAC 7 crimes were reduced by some 3.9% which is a reflection of some excellent arrests and of deploying more officers to key locations at the right times. This is 400 less crimes and victims of crime compared to the same period last year. This compares well to the -2.2% reduction for the MPS overall and means we are now at a -16.5% for all seven crime types against the baseline figure in 2011/12 and moving towards the 20% reduction target by April 2016.

Some of the headlines within this figure are that burglary offences are down by over 500 offences (-17%) and the reduction is even higher for residential burglary at -23.4%. Robbery offences are 21.3% down (103 offences), theft from motor vehicle has reduced by 17.3% which equates to 319 less offences, theft from the person has declined by 17.6% (60 offences). The offences that are still showing an increase are violence with injury which is up by 9% (169 offences); although domestic abuse related violence is now stabilised as the same as last year. Criminal damage offences within neighbourhoods is currently 10.6% up which is 225 offences. In relation to both violence and criminal damage, our increases are lower than experienced across London as a whole and has shown consistent improvement in the last two months.

Of some concern is the increase in theft of motor vehicle, mainly two wheeled vehicles such as mopeds and scooters. We currently have the highest increase in London at 36.9% and this represents an increase of 202 offences. Our response to this is detailed within our Operation Omega policing activity and although we have had some success, we need more intelligence from the community regarding who is doing it and where the vehicles are being ridden or stored.

## Commissioner's Road Show feedback

Although I was unable to be there myself, I know that the Road Show with the Commissioner in June was relatively well attended, although not to the same level as some T&RA meetings I've attended. I'm hoping this is a reflection of your general satisfaction with the safety of the Borough and the activities of my officers and staff. Whilst not being complacent, Bromley is one of the safest Boroughs in London and by working together we can keep it that way. If anyone has feedback regarding the Commissioner's messages, please send them to me. He was open about the budget challenges facing the MPS and how this may impact on our structure and resources.

## What did you think of the BBC documentary

I would also welcome your views on the five-part documentary of the MPS. There was some honest discussion within the MPS on the programmes but generally our internal feedback was it reminded us of how proud we are to serve Londoners and be part of the best policing organisation in the world but what did you think?



# Bromley Borough Commander's Newsletter



June & July 2015

## Operational News

- **Op Omega**

As I stated earlier, we are still decreasing most crime types and we are also increasing the number of offences we either charge an offender for or caution. But how is this actually happening and what does policing look like? On a daily basis, officers from across the whole Borough, uniform and detectives alike parade together to receive a briefing on where crime has happened in the last 24 hours, the targets for different crime types based on their home addresses and their offending history. We then deploy marked and unmarked officers and vehicles to the identified areas because that is where they are most likely to prevent crime happening and catch those who are, or would be responsible. The areas vary on a day by day basis which means we have to get a balance between being proactive and reactive. Of course we leave your Designated Ward officers and PCSO's on their wards and the Op Omega officers are posted in support of them and operations they are running.

There have been many excellent examples of my officers arresting offenders, often deploying to locations after receiving information from members of the community. As an example, and without mentioning names, we have five young offenders who commit motor vehicle offences and burglary. All of them were arrested this week for a variety of offences and not for the first time either! I'm hoping you will have seen officers on pedal cycles, motorcycles, on foot patrol and in marked vehicles in recent weeks as we are really maximising the officers who are visible on the street. If you've seen officers in covert vehicles, well, we'll have to look at our tactics and training or it may be you are just very vigilant.

Another key success of Op Omega has been the execution of search warrants, both for drugs and stolen property. Last week alone, my officers executed five warrants, seizing cannabis plants, herbal cannabis, nitrous oxide capsules as well as arresting several occupants. Your Safer Neighbourhood Teams are always involved and often take the lead in developing the intelligence and co-ordinating the operations.

- **Licensing PDS and review**

Of some concern in recent weeks has been an increase in crime and anti-social behaviour in and around Bromley High Street. I would urge you to be aware of pick-pockets when shopping as there have been several incidents in the busier shopping areas. Although I have officers patrolling the High Street every day, they can't prevent every offence and by making sure your bag is fastened and your valuables are not on display, you reduce the likelihood of becoming a victim of crime.

I recently appeared before the General Purpose & Licensing Committee to highlight the increase of incidents linked to the night-time economy and licensing. Both the police and Council licensing teams presented examples where the use of alcohol in and around identified premises was impacting on the whole area. There was general agreement that we would work together to enforce licensing conditions and review premises where necessary. I am pleased to report that one premises was reviewed this week and whilst we await the result, it's clearly a positive step and one that other licensed premises will be aware of. We have an excellent example of how to address these issues with our response in Beckenham last year. By working with the interested parties, including the taxi office, street pastors and the licensees themselves, we can improve the area and make it an attractive area to visit as we all want businesses in the Borough to be successful.





# Bromley Borough Commander's Newsletter



June & July 2015

- **Operation Palazzo**

I know I have highlighted the work of my Crime Squad before but I wanted to update you on the above operation. This was a burglary investigation where a significant amount of property was alleged to have been taken by violent and armed intruders. After over 4 months, hours of meticulous detective work involving a considerable number of surveillance deployments, a vast telephone investigation and forensic work four suspects were arrested. Two of the robbers who entered the house, assaulted and tied up the elderly occupants pleaded guilty to the robbery at Court. An email from Prosecuting Counsel thanked our officers for their completely professional approach. The tenacity shown in acquiring evidence and use of the cell site evidence together with jury friendly graphics made the counsels task in prosecuting the case straightforward - and resulted in the conviction of serious criminals. Their sentences will be lengthy and well deserved.

- **The Sky's the limit!**

This week saw an excellent partnership venture with a Jobs Fair and Street Festival. The key partners, Bromley Council, DWP London Probation, the Youth Offending Service, RSLs and the police organised the event for young people to identify and assist working options and opportunities. This is a new and innovative way of signposting careers as well as engaging young people from all backgrounds. We had up to fifteen stalls made up of local support services and hiring employers, also providing a job zone for residents that needed assistance with career advice. As well as engaging with hard to reach young people we had live performers, entertainment from local youth organisations and activities for families. Local businesses were also present to support the event. It was a great day for all involved and I'm pleased to say it was well attended. It's too early to assess exactly how successful we were but by looking at the numbers that turned up, the day was a success and sure to be repeated.

- **Crime Prevention Advice**

I realise that I am probably preaching to the converted but it's always worthwhile to disseminate crime prevention advice whenever possible, so I have included our advice around deterring car thieves:

**Deadlocks** - These stop your door from opening and are set when you lock your car, even if a thief attempts to smash your window and open the door from the inside.

**Marking** - While you can etch your glazing with the vehicle identification number, a better way to mark your car is with a traceability scheme.

**Stereo security** - Make sure your stereo is pin-coded, vehicle specific (which means it won't work in another car) or multi-part - where the display is separate from the audio unit.

**Locking wheel nuts** - Especially important if you have alloys, go for locking wheel nuts with a laser-cut groove.

**Tracking devices** - Particularly relevant for expensive high-end cars - this is invaluable if the car is stolen, and works as an excellent deterrent.

**Locks** - Always lock your car doors and boot and make sure the windows are closed when you leave your car - even if just for a short time, such as paying for petrol.

**Immobilisers** - Most new cars are fitted as standard with an immobiliser. If you have an older car, consider having one retro-fitted or use a mechanical immobiliser.

**Number plates** - Number plate theft is more common than you think, and it means you could end up paying for parking and driving fines for offences you didn't commit. Consider buying theft-resistant number plates when the car is first registered.

If you would like further information or specific advice about crime prevention then please call 101 and ask to speak to a member of your local Safer Neighbourhoods Police team.

*Chris Hazel*  
Borough Commander

# Bromley Borough Commander's Newsletter



June & July 2015

## Contacting the police in Bromley

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# Bromley Borough Commander's Newsletter



June & July 2015



A/Inspector Andy Buckley

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Inspector Ian Brown

**Contact numbers for Safer Neighbourhood Teams in the South West Neighbourhood**

<b>Biggin Hill</b>	020 8721 2820
<b>Bromley Common &amp; Keston</b>	020 8721 2607
<b>Darwin</b>	020 8721 2603
<b>Hayes &amp; Coney Hall</b>	020 8649 3548
<b>West Wickham</b>	020 8721 2608



Inspector Phyllis Rooney

**Contact numbers for Safer Neighbourhood Teams in the North West Neighbourhood**

<b>Clock House</b>	020 8721 2615
<b>Copers Cope</b>	020 8721 2772
<b>Crystal Palace</b>	020 8721 2604
<b>Kelsey &amp; Eden Park</b>	020 8721 2616
<b>Penge &amp; Cator</b>	020 8649 3541
<b>Shortlands</b>	020 8721 2614



Inspector Toby Noar

**Contact numbers for Safer Neighbourhood Teams in the South East Neighbourhood**

<b>Chelsfield &amp; Pratts Bottom</b>	020 8721 2605
<b>Cray Valley East</b>	020 8284 8113
<b>Cray Valley West</b>	020 8721 2611
<b>Farnborough &amp; Crofton</b>	020 8721 2606
<b>Orpington</b>	020 8721 2729
<b>Petts Wood &amp; Knoll</b>	020 8721 2609



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