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London Borough of Bromley
6th March 2019

To: Members of the



STRATEGIC GROUP

Councillor Kate Lymer, (Portfolio Holder for Public Protection and Enforcement)
(Chairman)

Nigel Davies, (LBB Executive Director, Environmental Services) (Vice-Chairman)

Janet Bailey, (LBB Director of Children's Services)
Sharon Baldwin, (Safer Neighbourhood Board Chairman)
Anne Ball, (LBB Interim Community Safety Officer)
Lydia Bennett, (LBB-Group Manager-MASH Team)
Sara Bowrey, (LBB Director of Housing)
Justin Brett, (Clarion-Neighbourhood Investment Officer)
AJ Brooks, (CRC Contracts Manager)
Beverley Brown, (LBB-CSE and Missing Co-ordinator)
Joanna Davidson, (Senior Service Delivery Manager for Victim Support)
Rachel Dunley, (LBB Head of Service for Early Intervention, and Family Support)
Terry Gooding, (Bromley Fire Commander)
Bill Kelly, (LAS-Bromley Group Manager)
Chief Inspector Craig Knight, Metropolitan Police
Betty McDonald, (LBB Head of Youth Offending Service)
Katie Nash, (Acting Head of Service-London Probation Service)
Philip Powell, (LAS Stakeholder Engagement Manager)
Andrew Rogers, (LBB Communications Executive)
Lynn Sellwood, (Bromley Safeguarding Adults Board and Voluntary Sector Strategic Network)
Peter Sibley, (LBB ASB & Envirocrime Co-ordinator)
Toby Smith, (LBB Head of Street Enforcement)
Lucien Spencer, (CRC Area Manager)
Joanne Stowell, (LBB Assistant Director: Public Protection)
David J Stringer, (MET-Tri-Borough Police Commander)
David Tait, (LBB Emergency Planning and Corporate Resilience Lead)
Rob Vale, (LBB Trading Standards and Community Safety Manager)

A meeting of the Safer Bromley Partnership Strategic Group will be held in the Committee Room 1 - Bromley Civic Centre on THURSDAY 14 MARCH 2019 at 10.00 am

A G E N D A

1 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

2 MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING HELD ON 29TH NOVEMBER 2018 (Pages 5 - 20)

3 MATTERS ARISING (Pages 21 - 24)

4 QUESTIONS FROM COUNCILLORS OR MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC

In accordance with the Council's Constitution, questions to this Committee must be received in writing 4 working days before the date of the meeting. Therefore please ensure questions are received by the Democratic Services Team by 5pm on 8th March 2019.

5 CHAIRMAN'S UPDATE

6 PREVENT UPDATE

7 POLICE UPDATE

8 UPDATE ON THE HOME OFFICE LOCALITY REVIEW REPORT ON SERIOUS VIOLENCE AND GANGS IN BROMLEY

9 UPDATE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SAFER BROMLEY STRATEGY AND STRATEGIC CRIME ASSESSMENT (Pages 25 - 68)

10 RESILIENCE AND BUSINESS CONTINUITY UPDATE

11 REPORTS FROM SUB-GROUPS

a DOMESTIC ABUSE SUB GROUP UPDATE (Pages 69 - 70)

b OFFENDER MANAGEMENT SUB GROUP UPDATE

c YOUTH OFFENDING SERVICE SUB GROUP UPDATE

d GANGS SUB GROUP UPDATE (Pages 71 - 74)

e ASB AND ENVIROCRIME SUB-GROUP UPDATE

12 UPDATE FROM LONDON AMBULANCE SERVICE

13 UPDATE FROM THE SAFER NEIGHBOURHOOD BOARD

14 MOPAC UPDATE (Pages 75 - 76)

15 COMMUNICATIONS BRIEFING

16 ANY OTHER BUSINESS

17 DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The next meeting is scheduled for 20th June 2019 at 10.00am.

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SAFER BROMLEY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGIC GROUP

Minutes of the meeting held at 10.00 am on 29 November 2018

Present:

Councillor Kate Lymer ((Portfolio Holder for Public Protection and Enforcement)) (Chairman)

Sharon Baldwin, (Safer Neighbourhood Board Chairman)
 Joanna Davidson, (Victim Support-Senior Service Delivery Manager)
 Rachel Dunley, Education, Care & Health Services
 Samantha Evans, (Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime)
 Terry Gooding, (Bromley Fire Commander)
 Superintendent Craig Knight, MET
 Betty McDonald, (LBB Head of Youth Offending Service)
 Sophie Olive, (LBB Resilience and Business Continuity Officer)
 Philip Powell, (LAS Stakeholder Engagement Manager)
 Andrew Rogers, (LBB Communications Executive)
 Peter Sibley, (LBB ASB & Envirocrime Co-ordinator)
 Joanne Stowell, (LBB Assistant Director: Public Protection)
 David Tait, (Emergency Planning and Corporate Resilience Manager)
 Rob Vale, (LBB Trading Standards and Community Safety Manager)
 Bill Kelly, (LAS Area Manager)
 Katie Nash,(Acting Head of Service for London Probation Service)
 Lucien Spencer,(CRC Area Manager)

Also Present:

Councillor Ian Dunn
 Paul Sibun, Bromley CCG)

40	APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE	Action
	Apologies were received from Commander Jeff Boothe, Anne Ball, Chloe Todd, Doctor Nada Iemic, Nigel Davies, Janet Bailey, and Justin Brett.	
41	MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING HELD ON 6th SEPTEMBER 2018	Action
	The minutes of the previous meeting held on 6 th September 2018 were agreed and signed as a correct record.	
42	MATTERS ARISING	Action
	CSD18163	

	<p>The Matters Arising report was written by Steve Wood from Democratic Services, and updated the Group on matters that had arisen from previous meetings.</p> <p>It had been resolved at the previous meeting on September 6th 2018 that the SBP look at ways of developing a coordinated plan for working with the Organised Crime Command (OCC). The Head of Trading Standards and Community Safety (Mr Rob Vale) informed the Group that Trading Standards had met with OCC officers to share information and to consider how they could work collaboratively in the future. The OCC had also met with the London Fire Brigade.</p> <p>The Chairman said that it was good to have the OCC on board, and that they would be helping out with fly tipping operations in the Star Lane area.</p> <p>RESOLVED that the Matters Arising report be noted.</p>	
43	QUESTIONS FROM COUNCILLORS OR MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC	Action
	No questions had been received.	
44	HOME OFFICE LOCALITY REVIEW REPORT ON SERIOUS VIOLENCE AND GANGS IN BROMLEY	Action
	<p>A Locality Review report for Bromley had been published in July 2018. This had been produced by the Violence and Vulnerability Unit (VVU) which was supported by the Home Office and MOPAC. The report had been drafted by three VVU consultants: Paul Cullen; Mick McNally and Jenny Oklikah.</p> <p>The LBB Head of Service for Youth Offending (Betty McDonald) briefed the Group concerning the report.</p> <p>The aim of the report was to inform about serious youth violence and gangs in Bromley. The VVU consultants were particularly interested in interviewing front line practitioners, although they did interview some senior managers also. They interviewed staff from the Youth Offending Service, Community Safety, Housing, Education, Police, Safeguarding, and from Targeted Youth Support. There were not any findings that were particularly new, but rather a reinforcement and confirmation of issues that were already known and suspected.</p> <p>There was a feeling expressed by the VVU consultants that young people were not being dealt with robustly enough when serious offences had been committed. There was also a sense of frustration that the process of dealing with the issues and administering justice took too long to get through the courts.</p>	

	<p>The report concluded with seven recommendations which were commented upon by the Head of YOS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• There was a perceived lack of governance and overarching strategy regarding where the main governance responsibilities lay for serious youth violence and gangs. The question that had not been clearly resolved was who owned the serious youth violence agenda in Bromley. Did it sit under Community Safety or Children's Services?• Consideration should be given to running a visioning event involving partners from across the Borough. The Head of Youth Services felt that this matter was now being addressed. The previous week there was a Safeguarding Board Conference regarding vulnerable adults, and there were speakers there who spoke about serious youth violence and gang activities. Next week there would be a Safeguarding Conference for Schools.• A local multi-agency analyst forum should be established. The Head of YOS agreed that the SBP needed to have a better understanding of the relevant data and how it was collected and used.• Consideration should be applied to the production of an informed needs assessment that charted the status of the drug market and gang activity in the town and surrounding areas. What was required was not just a needs assessment, but also a plan to determine how the information should be used.• More use should be made of current legislation around modern slavery and trafficking--against gangs and offenders that exploited vulnerable people.• It was recommended that a regular dialogue be set up with the Youth Courts and the CPS to discuss the sentencing of young people involved in gangs, county lines and knife crime.• It was further recommended that multi-agency training in matters relating to county lines and the associated vulnerability issues should be arranged. There should also be a strong multi-agency arrangement to work out how the vulnerabilities could be addressed. <p>It was clear that gangs and serious knife crime was a priority for the borough. A number of measures were now in place.</p>	
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	<p>A Gangs Panel and a Mega Panel had now been set up. It was explained that the Mega Panel was an operational tracking panel, which was well represented. The Mega Panel dealt with young people that were in some way affiliated with gang and knife crime and also young people that were vulnerable.</p> <p>The Head of YOS concluded her summation of the report by stating that it was now down to the Safer Bromley Partnership to decide what they were going to do in response to the recommendations of the report.</p> <p>The Head of Community Safety enquired what the upper limit was for young people that were being assessed by the Mega Panel and it was confirmed that the Mega Panel would deal with young people that had not yet reached the age of 25. More usually, the Mega Panel would be focussing on young people that were under the age of 18. There was some crossover with MAPPA.</p> <p>The Acting Head of the London Probation Service (Katie Nash) and the CRC (Community Rehabilitation Company) Area Manager (Lucien Spencer), expressed an interest in sending representatives to the Mega Panel if it was discussing young adults. This would help to facilitate the smooth transition of young people from YOS to CRC and London Probation, and would also generally enhance cross communication between agencies.</p> <p>The Chairman thanked the Head of YOS for the briefing and asked how progress could be made with taking the recommendations forward. The Head of the YOS replied that she was due shortly to present the same briefing to the Children's Safeguarding Board. Subsequent to this, the matter of responsibility/governance as noted in the recommendations would be determined.</p> <p>It was agreed that the Head of YOS would report back to the SBP subsequent to the meeting with the Children's Safeguarding Board.</p> <p>The Chairman stated that she would be having a meeting with the Leader and the Deputy Chief Executive to discuss the same issue.</p> <p>RESOLVED that the Head of YOS report back to the SBP regarding how to progress with the recommendations of the Locality Review Report.</p>	BM
45	POLICE UPDATE	Action
	The police update was provided by Superintendent Craig Knight. The Group was informed that there had been a rise in offences which was expected at this time of year—however the rise had been sharper than anticipated. In the rolling 12 months, burglary had risen by 4.2%.	

<p>Two ANPR (Automatic Number Plate Recognition) operations were planned which would be a collaborative effort involving Kent and Surrey police.</p> <p>Non domestic abuse violence had risen by 4% in the last month; however, overall crime levels had reduced. There had been a small increase in the number of ASB calls over the last month, and most of these were related to abandoned vehicles.</p> <p>The Superintendent was pleased to inform the Group that street robbery had fallen by 15%. Over the rest of London there had been an increase in robberies of 2%. In Bromley there had been a 17% decrease in knife crime which compared to a 7-8% rise in London as whole. So overall the numbers were good. There had been a rise in the number of public order offences reported—an increase of 14%. The Superintendent stated that there had been a rise in the number of public order offences because more crime was being detected and more arrests were being made.</p> <p>Mr Knight stated that theft was on the increase because the public were not doing the basics like locking doors and windows. The police were considering adopting a name and shame policy for people that were being silly in this regard by not taking even the most basic crime prevention precautions. There was a need for the public to be educated in terms of crime prevention. Public satisfaction was 71%. The number of 'I' calls responded to within the target times was 82%, and it was 84% for 'S' calls.</p> <p>Mr Knight was asked if the police used Crime Prevention Officers and the answer to this was affirmative.</p> <p>It was asked if there would be any adverse effects regarding performance as a result of the new BCU command structure. Mr Knight responded that there would not be any loss of performance. In fact, with respect to the tri-borough BCU, three separate response sites had been retained. This was designed to avoid dips in performance. Mr Knight informed the Group that there had been a significant loss of senior officers.</p> <p>The good news was that more money and resources would be provided for Safeguarding, the number of schools officers was increasing, and there would be more emphasis in looking after vulnerable people.</p> <p>The Head of Business Continuity and Resilience for LBB (Mr David Tait) asked if the police had sensed any increased community tensions after the murder in Penge that had taken place on November 4th. It was noted that in addition to the murder, there was an incident where 3 shots were fired from a vehicle. It was the case that specific individuals were causing tensions. Resultantly, extra resources had</p>	
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	<p>been deployed in the area and this included the deployment of uniformed and plain clothed officers. A Section 60 Order had been used. Events were being monitored daily.</p> <p>Mr Knight was asked if the police used a dedicated burglary squad, and the answer to this was no. Mr Knight expressed the view that the dedicated burglary squad had not proved more effective in dealing with burglary offenses.</p> <p>Finally, Mr Knight briefed the Group about the operations that had been undertaken to deal with burglaries that had been orchestrated by organised crime gangs and about operation 'Be Safe' which was aimed at providing crime prevention advice to the public.</p> <p>RESOLVED that the police update be noted.</p>	
46	RESILIENCE UPDATE	Action
	<p>The Resilience update was provided by Mr David Tait who had recently been appointed as the LBB Emergency Planning and Corporate Resilience Manager.</p> <p>There were some issues around Business Continuity Planning that Mr Tait needed to work with managers around. What was required was to check the various business continuity plans of all areas with managers to finalise any tweaks that may be required. The Group heard that Zurich (LBB's insurers) had offered to assist managers with the finalisation of their business continuity plans if they were struggling to complete them on time.</p> <p>The Emergency Planning and Corporate Resilience Manager would be contacting managers in due course to speak to them about completing their business continuity plans and to provide assistance as required.</p> <p>The Emergency Planning and Corporate Resilience Manager had attended a London Resilience meeting where Brexit and the control of the UK's borders was high on the agenda. Brexit implications for LBB's suppliers would also need to be investigated. Mr Tait expressed an interest in having a discussion with Sharon Baldwin (outside of the meeting) with respect to any preparations that the BID (Business Improvement District) was involved in to prepare for Brexit.</p> <p>With respect to emergency planning, work with other boroughs was being undertaken to help with the development of best practice and benchmarking.</p> <p>Standardisation training was being rolled out by London Resilience at all levels. This would mean that if a borough needed to bring in staff from other local authorities then new training would not be required. This meant that standardisation training would be provided to around</p>	

	<p>ninety LBB staff. 'Gold' and 'Silver' training would also need to be provided and with the current Chief Executive leaving, Mr Tait would need to have discussions with the Deputy Chief Executive and the Executive Director for Environmental and Community Services concerning this.</p> <p>Mr Tait was looking forward to running testing exercises with the help of other blue light partners. The Group was informed that the BRF (Bromley Resilience Forum) had met on 27th November, this was well attended and a Business Plan had been developed. Mr Tait had chaired the meeting.</p> <p>In terms of recent incidents, reference was made to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A fire in Orpington where a family had to be re-housed • The incident at Metro Bank where a man threatened to douse himself with petrol and set himself on fire • A fire in Holmesdale Road by the gas works • The fire at a bus garage <p>The Chairman thanked Mr Tait for his comprehensive update.</p> <p>RESOLVED that the Resilience update be noted.</p> <p><i>Post Meeting Note:</i></p> <p><i>Reference was made in the minutes to the Deputy Chief Executive (Mr Ade Adetosoye). Mr Adetosoye has subsequently been appointed as Interim Chief Executive from 17th December.</i></p>	
47	<p>KNIFE CRIME AND SERIOUS VIOLENCE ACTION PLAN</p> <p>The Knife Crime and Serious Violence Action Plan update was provided by the Head of Trading Standards and Community Safety (Mr Rob Vale).</p> <p>The Action Plan was a requirement for all local authorities, as it had been a commitment undertaken in the Mayor's Police and Crime Plan. The template that had been provided for the Action Plan was comprised of 7 items. A small working group had been set up to develop Bromley's Action Plan. The Action Plan had to be submitted to MOPAC by the end of September and it was. The Action Plan had received a green RAG rating from MOPAC.</p> <p>It was noted that the Action Plan was a live document, it was evolving and ownership of the document lay with the Safer Bromley Partnership. It was also noted that the Action Plan Working Group would be meeting again in February. The Action Plan would be shared with the Children's Safeguarding Board and the Vulnerable Adolescents Group. Consideration was also being applied to sharing the document with the relevant PDS Committee and the Health and</p>	Action

	<p>Wellbeing Board.</p> <p>The Head of Trading Standards and Community Safety stated that a redacted version of the document would be published in due course. When ready, the document would be sent to the Committee Clerk for dissemination. It was confirmed that governance of the Action Plan would sit with the Safer Bromley Partnership.</p> <p>It was agreed that the public should be kept informed so that they could be assured that LBB and other partners were taking measures to reduce knife crime and serious violence in the borough.</p> <p>The CRC Manager (Lucien Spencer) suggested that certain aspects of the document should be re-worded. He felt that there should be more of an emphasis on rehabilitation and 'safer streets'. He expressed the view that some of the wording needed to be more 'sophisticated,' so that a distinction could be made between knife crime and other offences relating to serious violence. Mr Spencer asked to be invited to the February meeting of the Working Group.</p> <p>It was agreed that publication of a redacted Action Plan be delayed pending further consultation and development of the wording of the document.</p> <p>RESOLVED that:</p> <p>1- In due course, a redacted version of the Knife Crime and Serious Violence Action Plan would be provided to the Committee Clerk for dissemination.</p> <p>2- The Action Plan would be shared with other groups and committees as deemed appropriate.</p> <p>3- Governance of the Action Plan sat with the Safer Bromley Partnership</p> <p>4- Mr Lucien Spencer should be invited to the next meeting of the Action Plan Working Group.</p>	<p>RV/SW</p> <p>RV</p> <p>SBP</p> <p>RV/LS</p>
48	<p>UPDATE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SAFER BROMLEY STRATEGY</p> <p>The Group heard that the development of the Strategy was ongoing. There had been a slight pause over the last couple of weeks due to issues with dealing with MOPAC funding and with time that needed to be allocated to the development of the Serious Violence Action Plan. Group Leads had provided feedback into the Serious Crime Assessment, and this feedback would be used in the development of the Safer Bromley Strategy.</p>	<p>Action</p>

	In the New Year a working group would be set up to identify new priorities for the Strategy. The next meeting of the Safer Bromley Partnership was scheduled for 14 th March 2019, and it was anticipated that the new Strategy would be finalised by then.	
49	PREVENT UPDATE	Action
	<p>The Group was reminded that LBB was a low priority borough as far as Prevent referrals were concerned—indeed the Channel group had not met since June 2018. At the moment, the Counter Terrorism Local Profile for the South East was being developed. It was anticipated that the Counter Terrorism Local Profile for Bromley would be signed off in November 2019. Then a report would be drafted for the attention of the Chief Executive and the Corporate Leadership Team.</p> <p>Nationally, the Home Office was rolling out a new scheme called the ‘Dovetail Model’. The new model would place most of the responsibility for dealing with Prevent referrals with the local authority, rather than with the police. This would come with some funding so that a Prevent Co-ordinator post could be created. In the meantime, training workshops were ongoing, and new online training was being developed.</p>	
50	SAFER NEIGHBOURHOOD BOARD UPDATE	Action
	<p>The Safer Neighbourhood Board update was provided by the Board’s Chairman—Sharon Baldwin.</p> <p>The Group heard that the Crime Summit had met on 29th September and was well attended with 144 attendees. Commander Jeff Boothe attended and gave an update on the BCU which was well received. The last public event for this year had been held in Mottingham on 22nd November—this was not so well attended with just 30 attendees. There was some feedback around this to the effect that the public in the area did not wish to be seen to be meeting with the police.</p> <p>A request had been made to hold a public meeting in Penge but this had not been possible currently for various reasons. Croydon and Sutton SNBs had been contacted recently to share good practice, and to help with benchmarking and developing consistency. The SNB had received confirmation of MOPAC funding and had consequently been able to fund 7 projects that were all youth related. The success of the projects would need to be assessed.</p> <p>Ms Baldwin referenced the ‘Broken Window’ syndrome and emphasised the need for a good street environment, this was particularly the case in the High Street where some business premises were now vacant. It was important that these vacant areas were not abused and used by people purporting to be homeless for</p>	

	<p>the purpose of begging. There had been reports of individuals coming in to the borough overnight, and then pretending to be homeless and subsequently begging. Because of these issues, the SNB were encouraging people to divert giving to the homeless charity Shelter, rather than giving to people that were begging on the street.</p> <p>RESOLVED that the SNB update be noted.</p>	
51	<p>UPDATE FROM LONDON AMBULANCE SERVICE</p> <p>The LAS update was provided by Philip Powell (LAS Stakeholder Engagement Manager).</p> <p>Previously, performance was measured in the LAS differently. Response times were measured by using categories A, B and C, where A was the category where the response time was the most urgent. Fast response cars would be sent to category A calls, and then the 'clock was stopped' in terms of hitting the fast response time target. However, in most of these cases the ambulance would arrive 10-15 minutes later, and in the majority of these incidences the patient would still need conveying to hospital. The use of the fast response car was not necessarily the best option in terms of patient care.</p> <p>Currently, instead of 'ABC' response categories, the response categories were 1,2,3. Category 1 calls were the most urgent and life threatening calls, but these calls only made up approximately 8%--9% of the total call volume. Category 1 calls had a response time target of 7 minutes. Most of the LAS work was responding to category 2 and 3 calls, with a required response time of 18 minutes. The 'clock' was only stopped now when the ambulance arrived at the patient's location.</p> <p>LAS was currently hitting the target for responding to category 1 calls, with an average response time of 6 minutes and 25 seconds. The average response time for category 2 calls was in the region of 15 minutes. So overall the LAS in Bromley was performing well.</p> <p>Mr Powell mentioned the LAS preparations for the winter, which it was acknowledged seemed to be arriving later this year with the mild temperatures. However, the LAS had been busy for the whole of the summer period and subsequently. This was because of the 'Beast from the East' and the summer heatwave which were two extremes of weather that had arrived close together. The LAS had been preparing for winter since April.</p> <p>The LAS was now trying to encourage people to look after themselves properly, so that they were prevented from becoming patients in the first place. A new process was in place for care homes and nursing homes. They were being encouraged to dial 111*6 and they would be able to speak to a clinician.</p>	<p>Action</p>

	<p>It was hoped that in this way, some transfers to hospital could be avoided.</p> <p>Ms Baldwin asked what the situation was with respect to hospital beds. Mr Powell responded that he felt that the PRUH was likely to struggle during the winter, but he was not able to provide a more definitive response as it was also the case that the PRUH would have contingency and escalation plans that could be adopted if required.</p> <p>Mr Bill Kelly(LAS Bromley Group Manager) informed the Group that a trial of a Vulnerable Persons Vehicle would commence on Monday, December 3rd. Ms Baldwin stated that with respect to 'homeless' people on the streets (whether they were genuinely homeless or not) clarity and information was required so that people knew where to signpost these individuals to. It was suggested that this could be an issue that could be directed to the Health and Wellbeing Board for them to address.</p> <p>RESOLVED that the LAS update be noted, and that the issue of providing signposting regarding homeless and vulnerable people be drawn to the attention of the Health and Wellbeing Board.</p> <p><i>Post Meeting Note:</i></p> <p><i>This resolution has been actioned and the matter has been drawn to the attention of the HWB</i></p>	
52	MOPAC UPDATE	Action
	<p>The MOPAC update was provided by Samantha Evans. Ms Evans thanked Anne Ball for her recent work around signing off the quarter 2 returns. Ms Ball had also been working hard in submitting projects online for the year ahead. Various pots of funding were being looked at including funding from the co-commissioning fund. A Violence Reduction Unit was planned and when more details regarding this (and any possible associated funding) were available, Ms Evans would inform the SBP.</p> <p>Funding for VAWG was also being investigated and MOPAC would be sending out a newsletter shortly.</p> <p>RESOLVED that information regarding the Violence Reduction Unit be forwarded to the SBP in due course.</p>	SE
53	REPORTS FROM SUB-GROUPS	Action
54	DOMESTIC ABUSE SUB GROUP UPDATE	Action

<p>The Domestic Abuse Sub-Group update was provided by Rachel Dunley (Head of Service for Early Intervention and Family Support).</p> <p>The Group heard that VAWG (Violence Against Women and Girls) funding was provided by MOPAC and that the service was provided by Bromley and Croydon Women's Aid (BCWA). VAWG had recently been transferred to Children's Services. Ms Dunley had recently attended a meeting with BCWA and looked at their update reports. They were on target in most areas except for one.</p> <p>The Group was informed that a bid had been submitted for the final two years of the four year funding stream. The result of the submission would be known in January. LBB was totally reliant on MOPAC funding for the provision of VAWG services. The current contract with BCWA was due to expire on March 31st 2019. There was an option to extend the contract for one year which would be exercised.</p> <p>The Group was advised that MOPAC funding could not be guaranteed beyond 2020-2021.</p> <p>There was now an urgent need to recruit a VAWG Co-ordinator as soon as possible, and the recruitment process was about to commence.</p> <p>Paul Sibun (Bromley CCG) expressed concern that since the sudden departure of the previous VAWG Commissioner, there were certain groups/areas where momentum was being lost, and matters were falling into the wayside.</p> <p>Joanna Davidson (Senior Service Delivery Manager for Victim Support) stated that it had been fed back to her that MARAC (Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference) was not working well in Bromley, and that the previous meeting of MARAC was cancelled at very short notice. Victim Support had said that they were not aware of who the current Chair of MARAC was, and also were not aware of the dates of any meetings. There was also a concern expressed as to what was happening with referrals. The minutes of the previous MARAC meeting had not been circulated, and there was a general concern regarding the governance of MARAC in Bromley.</p> <p>Ms Dunley stated that she was meeting with the police shortly to discuss MARAC, as the police led and chaired this group.</p> <p>Mr Spencer explained that the CRC was looking to appoint a female worker on a voluntary basis to support offenders, and offered to work closely with Ms Dunley where possible.</p> <p>The issue was raised concerning provision for disabled women in refugees.</p>	
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	<p>There was a concern that such provision was not available. Ms Dunley promised to look into this and report back to the Group.</p> <p>RESOLVED that</p> <p>1- The VAWG update be noted, particularly the current concerns relating to the operation and governance of MARAC.</p> <p>2- Rachel Dunley liaise with BCWA to assess provision for women who were disabled.</p>	RD
	54a OFFENDER MANAGEMENT SUB GROUP UPDATE	Action
	<p>A brief update was provided by Mr Rob Vale. The IOM (Integrated Offender Management) cohort had remained largely unchanged, and IOM was currently in a process of transition. LBB received a small amount of funding from MOPAC to run IOM services.</p> <p>The police were seeking to uplift some police officers across the three boroughs to assist with IOM.</p> <p>A new Senior Probation Officer from CRC had also been appointed, and Mr Vale was meeting with this person in about two weeks to discuss the IOM service.</p> <p>It was noted that Mr Dan Jones (former LBB Director of Environment) was previously the Chair of the IOM Strategic Board, but he had now left the Council.</p>	
	54b YOUTH OFFENDING SERVICE SUB GROUP UPDATE	Action
	<p>Betty McDonald provided the YOS update and focused on two areas:</p> <p>The first matter was the closure of Camberwell Court. It was due to close soon, and as a result extra cases would be heard at Bromley Court. Work was now in progress at Bromley Court to accommodate the changes. Concern had been expressed about tensions/issues that could potentially arise as gang members were coming into Bromley from other boroughs.</p> <p>The Chairman mentioned that different local authorities would be assigned specific days for hearings. Ms McDonald responded that this would not help where there were overnight issues. It was also pointed out that people would know which days were allocated to different boroughs--which could potentially enhance the possibility of conflict. The BID in Bromley had expressed concerns.</p> <p>The other matter discussed was the number of children and young people in custody. In England and Wales, the current number was 861. In Bromley, the number of young people in custody was 6. Three</p>	

	<p>of those had been sentenced, and three were on remand. In these cases the offences were serious and so only a custodial sentence was appropriate.</p> <p>The young people in custody and on remand in Bromley would be supported by the YOS until they were 18, and then they would transition over to the Probation Service.</p>	
	54c GANGS SUB GROUP UPDATE	Action
	<p>Beverly Brown was not available to provide the gangs update.</p> <p>The Chairman asked if Ms Brown could provide a post meeting update for the Group.</p>	
	54d ASB AND ENVIROCRIME SUB-GROUP UPDATE	Action
	<p>The ASB and Envirocrime update was provided by Peter Sibley—ASB Co-ordinator.</p> <p>Forty nine high profile ASB offenders were visited by the multi-agency team; 43 fire safety installations had been carried out for vulnerable people.</p> <p>New work had been undertaken with British Transport Police and with Network Rail. The operations with Network Rail linked in with ‘county lines’ investigations as far as Kent. The operations had been focused around Penge and St Mary Cray stations. In the last three months, 58 people had been dealt with for offences just at those two stations.</p> <p>Work was also being undertaken with British Transport Police and Network Rail with respect to human slavery. Mr Sibley expressed thanks to Mark Wells for his help and support. Seven weapon sweeps had been undertaken and knife arches had been employed in train stations during operations.</p> <p>A large garage that had been used for crime related activities had been demolished and re-developed into flats. There had been a 40% reduction in the MOPAC wards for arson in the previous 6 months. December was one of the main months for arson offences. Cray Valley East was one of the main areas for arson; many fires were caused by dumped rubbish that had not been cleared. A plan was needed to reduce arson in the Cray Valley area; operations were planned with the Organised Crime Command (OCC). The OCC were interested in getting involved due to possible links with organised crime.</p> <p>The number of ASB offences had decreased in the MOPAC wards by 17%; this was the result of intelligence led operations and the targeting of high profile offenders.</p>	

	<p>Ms Baldwin asked if train stations were going to be manned to reduce crime.</p> <p>It was suggested that efforts be made to persuade Railtrack to man problem stations so that crime related activities at the train stations would reduce.</p> <p>Feedback from the community was good, and the public were getting more involved in Community Impact Days.</p> <p>The Chairman and Mr Vale thanked Mr Sibley for his hard work and dedication.</p> <p><i>Post Meeting Note:</i></p> <p>The Borough Fire Commander had to leave the meeting before it was ended as he was required to attend another event—he later asked if the following could be added as a post meeting action point for consideration by the Group:</p> <p><i>The Community Impact days are delivering real results with regard to both arson and ASB across the 4 wards targeted.</i></p> <p><i>It is encouraging to see some real committed action in the Star Lane area around CCTV and initiatives to reduce the fly tipping. Unfortunately , the six cctv cameras that were installed have been stolen.</i></p> <p><i>The ASB team would like the SBP to endorse a proposal to look at limiting the traffic flow in Star Lane by either a one way system or a permanent road closure in the area where the majority of the fly tipping is taking place.</i></p> <p>RESOLVED that:</p> <p>1) The ASB and Envirocrime Sub-Group update be noted</p> <p>2) The SBP consider endorsing a proposal from the ASB Team to limit the traffic flow in Star Lane by either a one way system or a permanent road closure</p>	SBP
55	COMMUNICATIONS UPDATE	Action
	<p>The Group heard that the latest edition of the Safer Bromley News had been printed and was in the process of being distributed throughout the borough. The Chairman praised LBB's Twitter messages relating to community safety and also the safety messages that were posted on Twitter by LFB.</p>	
56	DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING	Action

	The date of the next meeting was confirmed as Thursday, 14 th March at 10.00am.	
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The Meeting ended at 11.45 am

Chairman

Report No.
CSD19055

London Borough of Bromley

PART ONE - PUBLIC

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

Date: **14th March 2019**

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

Chief Officer: Mark Bowen, Director of Corporate Services

Ward: N/A

1. Reason for report

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

2. RECOMMENDATION

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

Non-Applicable Sections:	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: £350,650.
 5. Source of funding: 2018/19 revenue budget
-

Staff

1. Number of staff (current and additional): 8 posts (6.79fte)
 2. If from existing staff resources, number of staff hours: Completion of "Matters Arising" reports for PP&S PDS meetings and partnership groups can take up to a few hours per meeting.
-

Legal

1. Legal Requirement: The Safer Bromley Partnership (SBP) has been constituted to comply with the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (as amended by section 97 and section 98 of the Police Reform Act 2002 and section 1 of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005). The 'Responsible Authorities' identified by the Act have a statutory duty to work with other local agencies and organisations to develop and implement strategies to tackle crime and disorder including anti-social and other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment as well as the misuse of drugs in their area.
 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. The work of the Group is wide ranging, dealing with crime and disorder, resilience, drug mis-use, anti-terrorism strategies, domestic abuse, offender management and ASB/Envirocrime. It also deals with youth offending and gangs. This being the case, the impact of the areas covered is borough wide.
-

Ward Councillor Views

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

Appendix A

<u>Minute Number/Title</u>	<u>Matters Arising</u>	<u>Update</u>
Minute 44 Home Office Locality Review Report 29th November 2018	<p>It was resolved that the Head of the YOS report back to the SBP regarding how to progress with the recommendations of the Locality Review Report.</p>	<p>Mr Rob Vale (Head of Trading Standards and Community Safety) will provide an update around this at the meeting.</p>
Minute 47 Knife Crime and Serious Violence Action Plan 29th November 2018	<p>It was resolved at the previous meeting that a redacted version of the Action Plan would be shared with the SBP in due course.</p>	<p>A copy of the Action Plan has been attached to the agenda.</p>
Minute 47 Knife Crime and Serious Violence Action Plan 29th November 2018	<p>At the meeting on 29th November, 2018, it was agreed that Mr Lucien Spencer would be invited to the next meeting of the Action Plan Working Group</p>	<p>As of 6th March 2019, Mr Spencer had not received an invitation to any meetings of the Action Plan Working Group and so will be ascertaining from operational managers if any engagement has taken place.</p>
Minute 52 Mopac Update 29th November 2018	<p>It was resolved that information regarding the Violence Reduction Unit would be forwarded to the SBP in due course.</p>	<p>Information was disseminated by email on 5th March.</p>
Minute 54 Domestic Abuse Sub-Group Update 29th November 2018	<p>It was resolved that Rachel Dunley would liaise with BCWA to assess provision for women who are disabled.</p>	<p>Thirty seven bed spaces are currently commissioned by Bromley, none of which are specifically designed around accessibility; however this has not stopped the service supporting victims.</p> <p>One of the 37 spaces is on the ground floor, with a walk in shower for women with impaired mobility. However, there are a couple of steps and therefore access is still restricted for those who would struggle with steps.</p> <p>BCWA work with women to overcome barriers to accessing refuge on an individual basis as disabilities and consequent needs are so incredibly varied.</p> <p>BCWA have accommodated women who were deaf as well as a number of women with impaired mobility and impaired vision.</p>

		<p>BCWA have noticed a trend showing an increase in the number of children with additional needs and disabilities accommodated in refuge, in particular, children with autism.</p> <p>If there was any additional funding a wheelchair accessible space would be beneficial; at present there is no additional funding.</p> <p>MOPAC released a press statement on 27 February 2019, indicating that the Mayor of London was planning to invest further in DVA VAWG to the value of £15M across London, but there is currently no information about when this will be available and no information yet regarding the terms/criteria to access this.</p> <p>LBB will be monitoring the situation to ensure we do not miss the opportunity to access additional funding.</p>
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Safer Bromley Partnership

Draft Crime Assessment Report & SBP Strategy

Strategic Group Report

Author: Anne Ball

Strategic Group Update

Background

Current Safer Bromley Partnership Strategy been in place since 2016, it runs for 3 years, until 2019.

Strategy has 5 priorities :Domestic Abuse, Preventing Violent Extremism, Reducing Reoffending, Serious Youth Violence, Envirocrime and ASB

Action Plan Update

Action to date

Priority leads have provided feedback on realising ambitions in the current strategy

Strategic Crime Assessment report has been drafted and shared with key partners.

Purpose of Crime Assessment report :

*Is to provide SBP with **an understanding** of where and to what extent crime, ASB and other issues are a concern for the borough. Enabling the partnership to **identify what issues need to be addressed** in the borough and to **inform the priorities** for its Safer Bromley Partnership strategy going forward.*

Action for Safer Bromley Partnership

To agree next steps.

Next Steps

- To review the draft Strategic Crime Assessment Report and provide any feedback.
(Document shared with key partners prior to March meeting)
- To agree individuals that will form a working group for development of the new SBP Strategy.

The working group will be expected to review current priorities, identify any gaps and propose new ambitions.

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Bromley Community Safety Strategic Crime Assessment 2018

Introduction

This Strategic Crime Assessment is an objective analysis of data relating to crime and community Safety across Bromley.

The purpose of this crime assessment is to provide the Safer Bromley Partnership (SBP) with an understanding of where and to what extent crime, anti-social behaviour and other factors are an issue in the borough, enabling the Partnership to identify, based on sound evidence, what issues need to be addressed in the borough and where.

This report therefore does not address *why* crime is the way it is in Bromley, nor how this should be addressed; but rather *what* the data shows us across key categories of crime so we can tailor a suitable response.

This assessment draws from and builds on information sharing from across the responsible authorities and takes account of information from wider partners including the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) and the Great London Authority (GLA). Data collated from sources including:

- London Borough of Bromley Crime Assessment 2015
- London Borough of Bromley Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2017
- Bromley YOS Youth Justice Strategic Plan 2015-16
- MPS crime data
- MOPAC performance reports and crime dashboards
- Public Attitude Survey and User Satisfaction Survey
- Office of National Statistics Crime in England and Wales bulletin
- GLA intelligence - London Landscape / London Datastore
- London Fire Brigade and London Ambulance Service data
- PHE local profiles

DRAFT DOCUMENT

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2.2	Sexual Violence	
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3.3	Anti-Social Behaviour	
3.4	ASB & Arson	
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6.2	Youth offending - Cause and Concern	
Section 7	<i>Victims</i>	
7.1	Youth Victims	
7.2	Victim Profiles – BME victims	
7.3	Victim Profiles – Female Victims of robbery and violence	
7.4	Victim Profiles – Repeat Victims	

Section 1: High level Crime Overview

1.1 National Picture

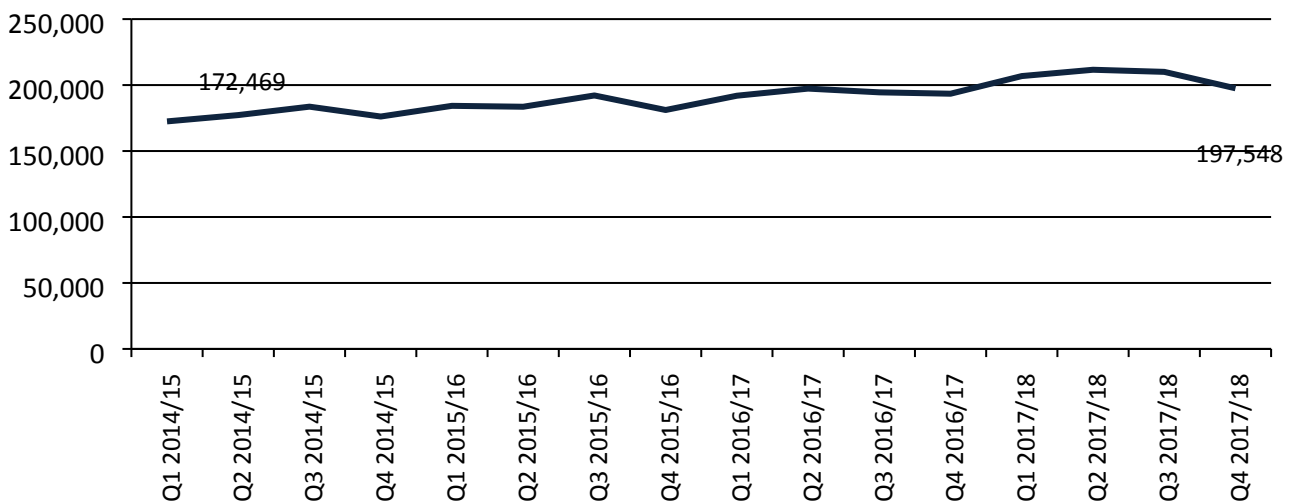
Crime figures from the Office for National Statistics (ONS), as highlighted in its Statistical bulletin “*Crime in England and Wales year ending December 2017*”, which was released in April 2018, shows:

- ✓ A 9% increase in **Burglary** police recorded offences.
- ✓ A 28% decrease estimated by the crime survey for England and Wales in **Computer Misuse offences**. However it should be noted that reports to Action Fraud show an increase in computer misuse offences.
- ✓ No change in **Fraud offences**
- ✓ A 9% increase in **Homicide** police recorded offences (this excludes the terrorist attacks in London and Manchester and the events at Hillsborough in 1989)
- ✓ A 33% increase in police recorded **Robbery** offences
- ✓ A 17% increase in **Vehicle related theft**
- ✓ No change in overall **violent offences**, however a 22% increase in police recorded **knife or sharp instrument offences** and an 11% increase in police recorded **firearms offences**.

1.2 London Picture

The chart below shows the number of Total Notifiable Offences in London as increasing. According to MOPAC’s fourth quarter performance report published in June 2018, it reported that “*recorded crime in London increased by 7.1% compared to the previous 12 months*”.

Total Notifiable Offences



Source: Mayor’s office for Policing and Crime Quarterly report (Quarter 4 22nd June 2018)

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In March 2017, following public consultation, the Mayor of London launched his Police and Crime plan for 2017-21. The key priorities identified in this plan are:

- A better criminal justice service for London
- A better police service for London
- Standing together against hatred and intolerance
- Keeping children and young people safe
- Tackling violence against women and girls

Following its launch MOPAC adopted a new method for prioritising and scrutinising local policing priorities in London, resulting in a move away from monitoring of MOPAC 7 crime categories.

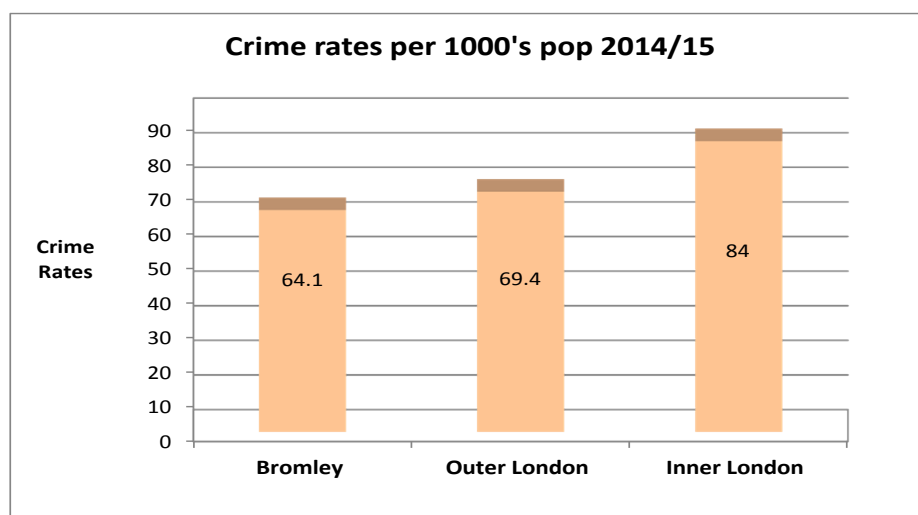
MOPAC recognised that **volume crime** concerns for one borough may be very different to those of another. This led to boroughs identifying two **local crime priorities** based on their local assessments, crime statistics and local resident views. The agreed priorities for Bromley are Burglary and Theft offences and Non Domestic Abuse Violence with Injury offences.

Additionally, during the police and crime plan consultation, **Anti-social behaviour offences** (ASB) were identified as an important issue for all boroughs. Therefore under MOPAC's new method of prioritising local policing, all London boroughs have a responsibility to focus on ASB.

Under the Mayors Police and Crime Plan **High harm crimes** and protecting vulnerable people are now a mandatory inclusion in local police priorities in every London borough. These high harm crimes include sexual violence, domestic abuse, child sexual exploitation, weapon based crime (knives and guns) and hate crime.

1.3 Local Picture

Crime rates per 1000's population for Bromley are shown in the chart below. When compared to both outer London and inner London, crime rates Bromley are lower than both.



Source GLA intelligence, London Datastore, Borough Profiles, Community Safety

For Bromley the total Notifiable Offence figure, for the period April 17 to March 2018, was **22,295** TNO's (crime cases). The London average for the same period was **25,422** TNO's.

Putting Bromley in perspective against other London boroughs Bromley is the 7th lowest of 32 boroughs; the borough with the highest level of TNO's is Westminster.

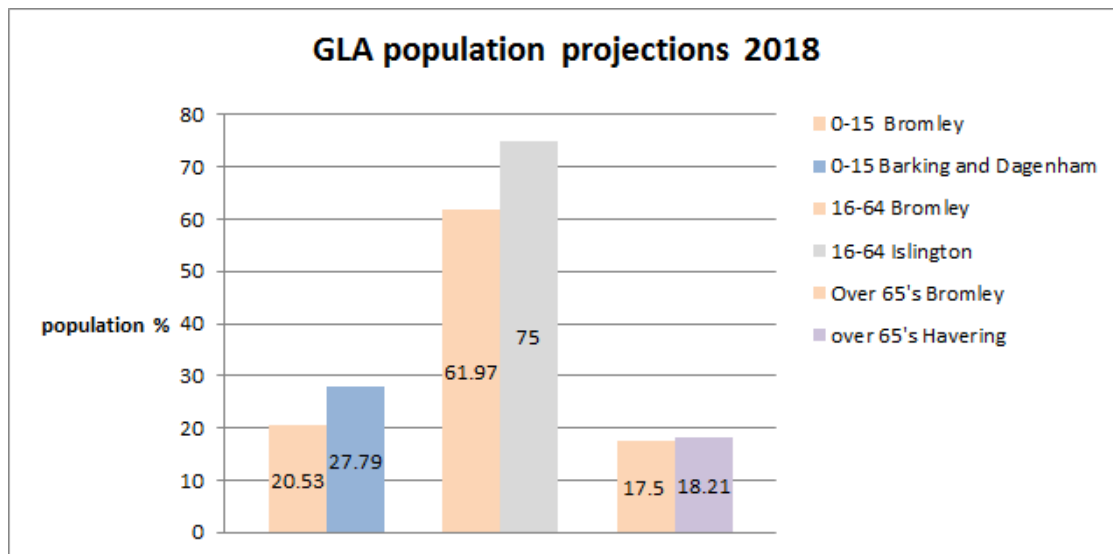
Borough Demographics - Total population projections

Bromley had a projected population total of **332,733** for 2018 (*Source: GLA intelligence projections*). The chart below shows these projections and comparisons with other Boroughs in London.

In the 0-15 age range Bromley's % population is 20.53%, ranking it 14th out of 32 London boroughs. Barking and Dagenham has the highest % with 27.79% of its population in this age range.

In the 16-64 age range Bromley's % population is 61.97%, ranking it second lowest when compared against the other London boroughs. The borough with the highest % of population of 16-64 year olds is Islington with 75%.

In the over 65's age range Bromley's % population is 17.5%. This translates to the second highest London borough; Havering is the highest borough in London with this age range with a % population of 18.21% of over 65's.



Source GLA Intelligence London Area Profiles Population

When considering local data it is important to understand the demographic and geographic make-up of Bromley. The North-East and North-West of the borough, for example, have more densely populated communities and contend with issues such as higher deprivation and disease prevalence. These areas generally tend to border Inner London boroughs. The South of the borough have small communities, spread over a large rural area and compare more with rural Kent and its issues.

Local perceptions of Crime and Victim Satisfaction

Trends of both public perceptions and victim satisfaction with the MPS are tracked on MOPAC's Public Voice Dashboard. Linked here <https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/mayors-office-policing-and-crime-mopac/data-and-statistics/confidence-satisfaction-data>

The public attitude survey (PAS) gathers the views of London residents about a wide range of policing and crime issues with several themes being tracked over time.

For example, over the 12 month period to March 2018, in response to "*whether the police do a good job in the local areas*", 72 % Bromley residents taking part in the survey held the perception that the police do a good job in the local area. The MPS average for this perception response across the whole of London was 67%.

The User Satisfaction Survey (USS) gathers the views of individuals, who have been the victim of a crime, about the service provided to them by the police.

In Bromley the overall victim satisfaction trend for 12 months to March 2018 was 73%. The average, across the MPS, against this measure was 70%

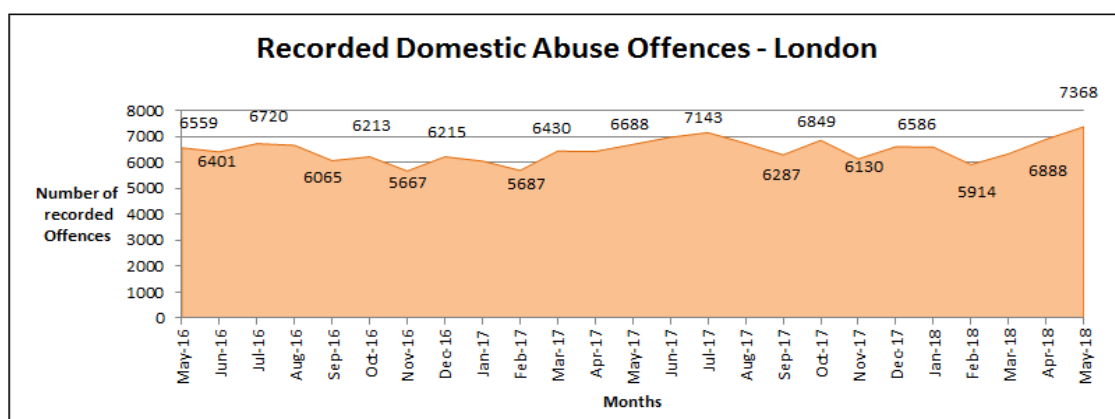
Section 2: High Harm Crime

Under the Mayor's Policing and Crime Plan 2017-21 the crimes that cause *high harm* to Londoners are classed as mandatory priorities for every borough. These high harm crime types include, Domestic Violence, Sexual Violence, Child Sexual Exploitation, Hate Crime and Weapon Based Crime.

Taken from the MOPAC performance framework dashboard the tables below provide a snap shot of these High Harm offences over the 2 year period May 2016 - May 2018. The data seeks to draw comparisons between offences in Bromley and London as a whole.

2.1 Domestic Abuse

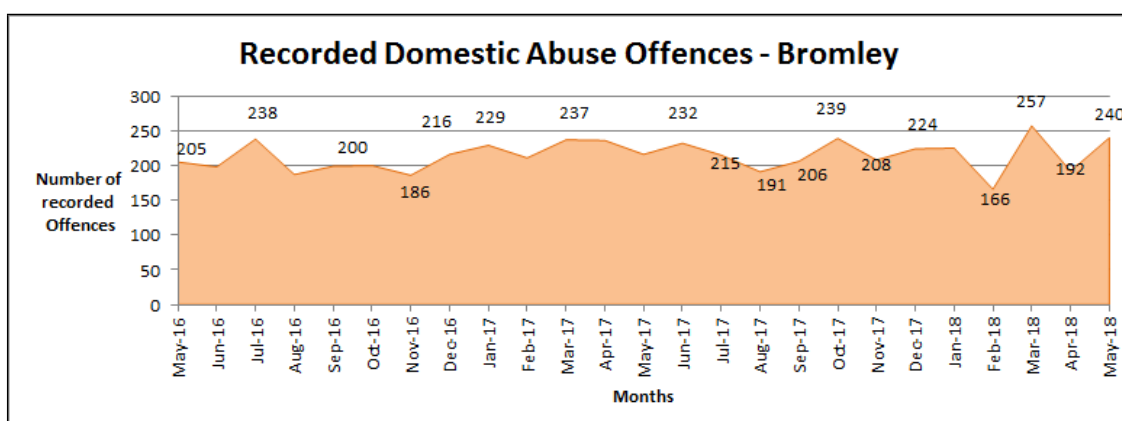
The chart below shows an increase in Domestic Abuse offences recorded across London, from **6,559** offences recorded in May 2016 to **7368** offences recorded in the month of May 2018.



Source MOPAC performance framework dashboard

Bromley data mirrors the London trend, with **205** Domestic Abuse offences recorded in May 2016 increasing to **240** offences recorded in May 2018.

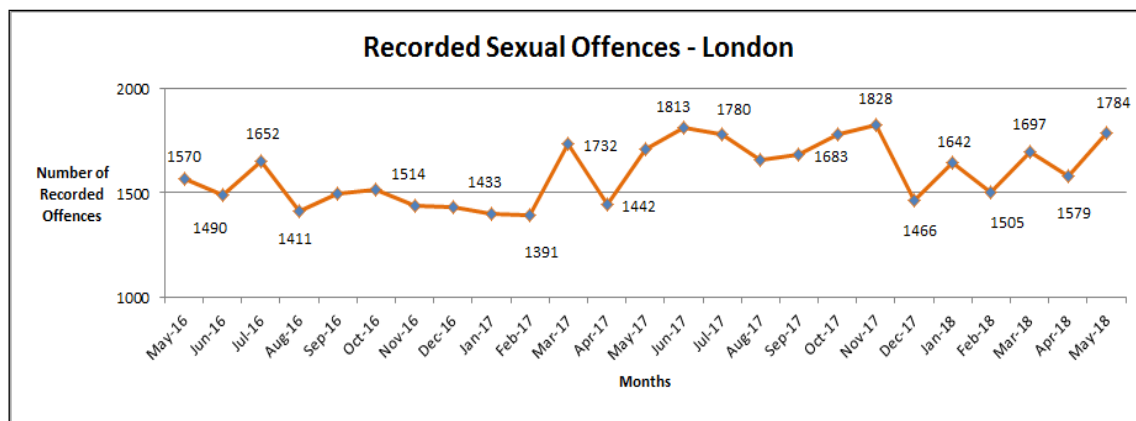
Over the 2 year period the lowest number of offences, **166** were recorded in February 2018, since then there has been an upward trend, peaking in March 2018 with **257** offences recorded.



Source : MOPAC performance framework dashboard

2.2 Sexual violence

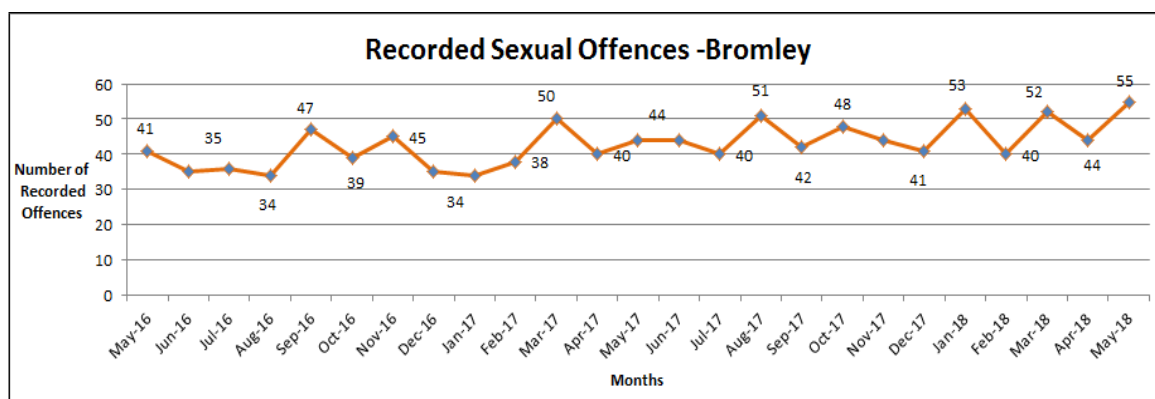
The chart below shows the lowest number of sexual offences in London was **1,391** offences recorded in February 2017. Since that period sexual violence offending across London has seen an upward trend, peaking in November 2017 with **1,828** offences recorded.



Source MOPAC performance framework dashboard

From a local perspective the data for Bromley shows the numbers of sexual offences recorded monthly as around **50**.

The lowest monthly figures are shown in August 2016 and January 2017, since then there has been an upward trend, with the highest monthly figures of **55** sexual offences being recorded in May 2018.



Source MOPAC performance framework dashboard

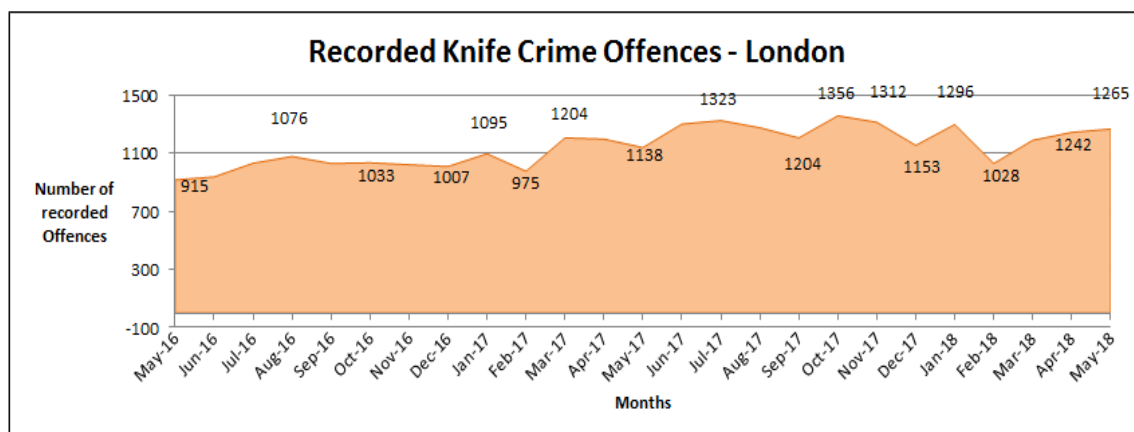
Note

The data accounts for the range of sexual offences recorded by the police. The HO crime recording classification of sexual offences includes: Sexual assaults, Rape, Sexual activity with a child under 13, causing sexual activity without consent, incest or familial sexual offences.

2.3 Weapon Based Crime

Knife Crime

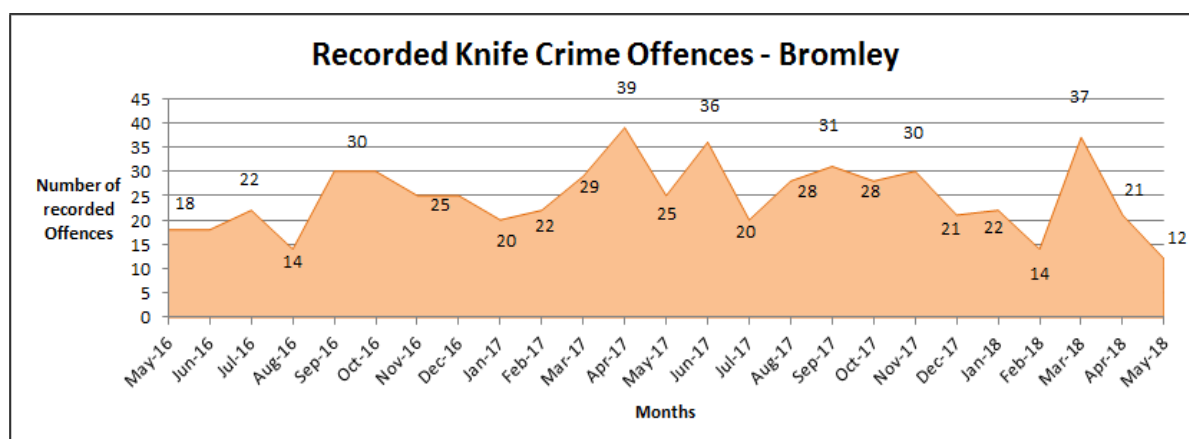
The chart below shows an increase in recorded knife crime offences across London, from **915** offences recorded in May 2016 to **1,265** offences recorded in the month of May 2018.



Source : MOPAC Weapon enabled crime dashboard

From a local perspective the data for Bromley shows recorded knife crime offences dropping from a high of **37** offences recorded in March 2018 to **12** offences recorded in May 2018.

Comparing the spike of **37** recorded offences in Bromley with the total London volume it represents just 3% of the **1188** recorded offences across the capital for the month of March.



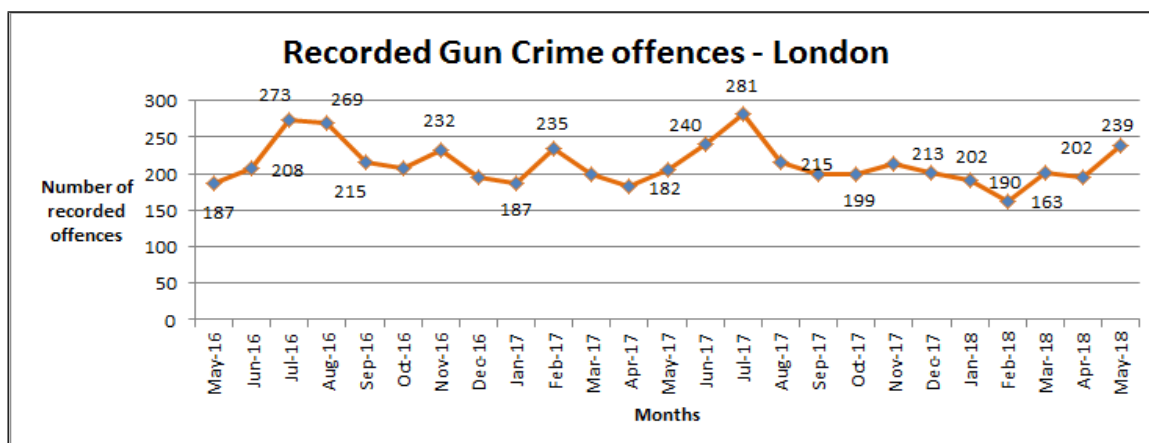
Source : MOPAC Weapon enabled crime dash board

The Public Attitude Survey includes questions on knife crime

In response to the question “to what extent do you think knife crime is a problem in this area” local data indicates 15% of Bromley residents perceived knife crime to be a Major/ minor problem.

Gun Crime

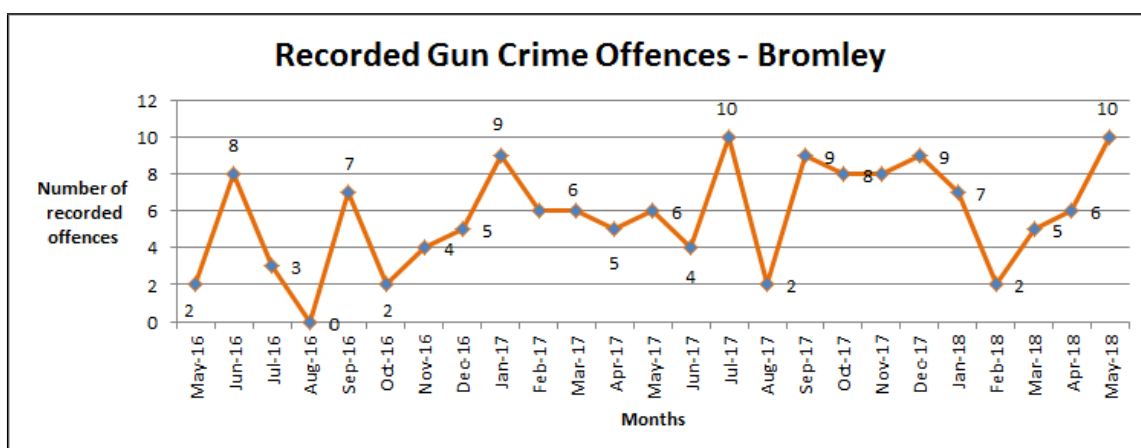
The chart below shows an increase in recorded Gun crime offences across London, from **187** offences recorded in May 2016 to **239** offences recorded in the month of May 2018



Source : MOPAC Weapon enabled crime dash board

From a local perspective the data for Bromley shows recorded Gun crime offences increasing from a low of 2 offences recorded in February 2018 to 10 offences recorded in May 2018.

Comparing the 10 recorded offences in Bromley with the total London volumes it represents 4% of the 239 recorded offences across the capital.



Source : MOPAC Weapon enabled crime dash board

The Public Attitude Survey includes questions on Gun crime.

In response to the question "to what extent do you think Gun crime is a problem in this area" local data indicates 5% of Bromley residents perceived gun crime to be a Major/ minor problem.

A link to MOPAC's performance dashboard is provided here

<https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/mayors-office-policing-and-crime-mopac/data-and-statistics/mopac-performance-framework>

Section 3: Local Crime Priorities

The Mayor's Police and Crime Plan 2017-21 performance framework has consciously moved away from city wide targets to enable local solutions to local problems. At the start of 2107/18 Bromley selected the following volume crime categories as its two priorities.

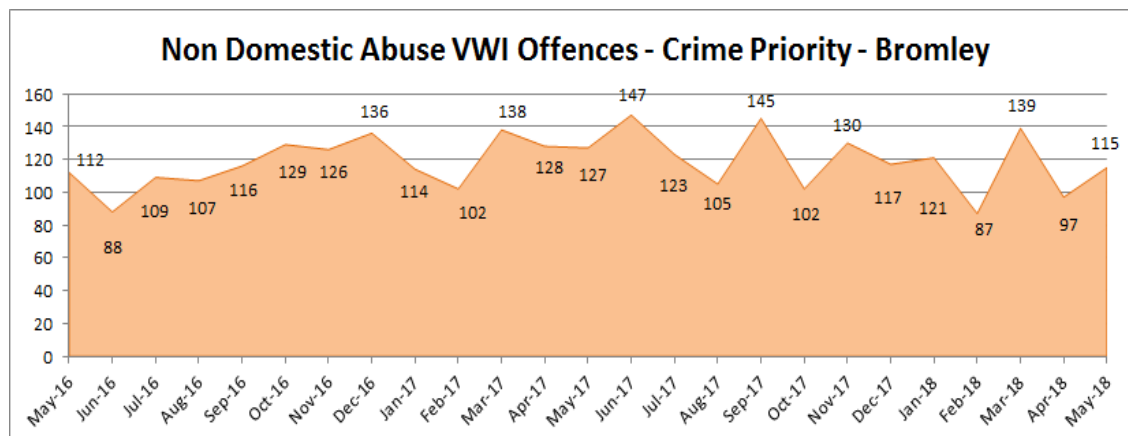
- Non Domestic Abuse Violence With Injury (VWI)

- Burglary and Theft

These remain as priorities for Bromley for 2018/19.

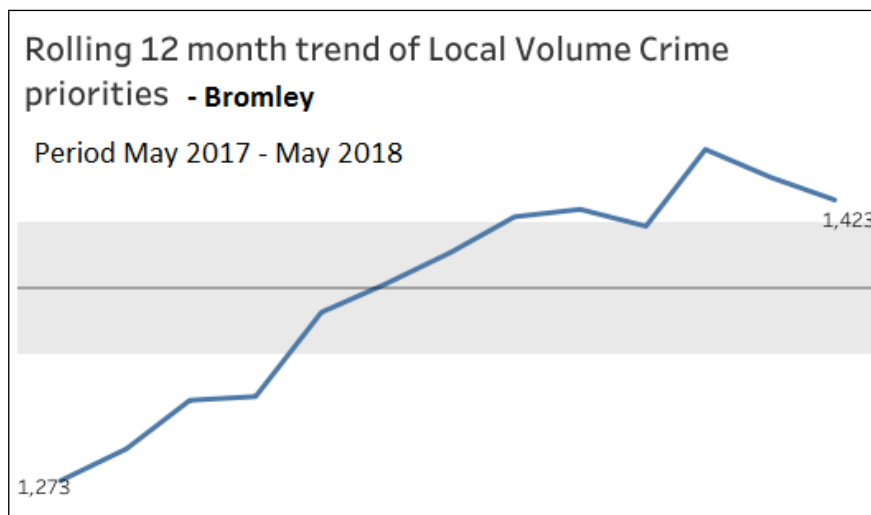
3.1 Non Domestic Abuse Violence with Injury (VWI)

The chart below shows the monthly offending trends, over a two-year period, for non-domestic abuse VWI offending recorded across Bromley.



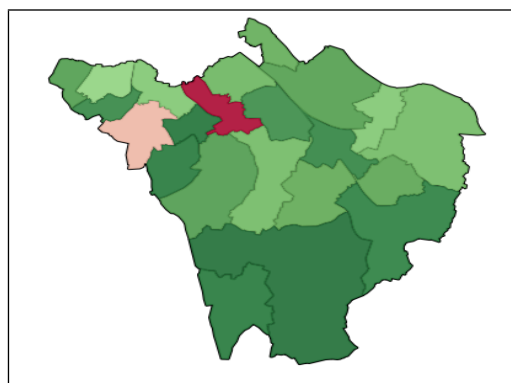
Source : MOPAC local volume crime dashboard

The rolling 12 month chart below captures the increasing trend in this offending.



Source : MOPAC local volume crime dashboard

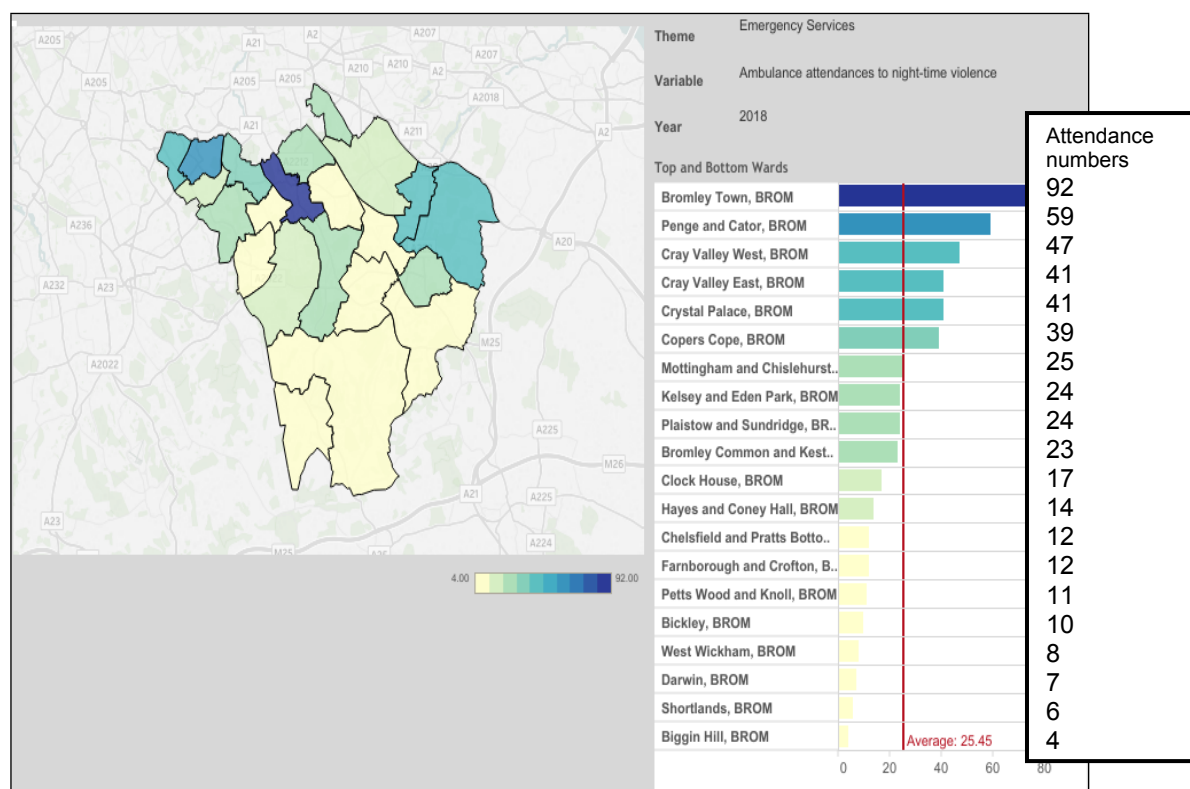
The map below shows the extent of non-domestic VWI offending across the Borough. Bromley town centre ward is coloured red; this indicates the highest number of recorded offences. Bromley Town represents 16.5% of the borough non domestic VWI offending.



Source : MOPAC local volume crime dashboard

There is a perception that a large number of non domestic VWI in Bromley Town ward are connected to the night time economy. Data from the emergency services may collaborate with this. The information below shows the number of ambulance attendances to night time violence within the borough, it shows the highest number of attendances occur in Bromley town centre.

'Night-time attendance' is defined as a call attended by the London Ambulance Service between 1800-0600.

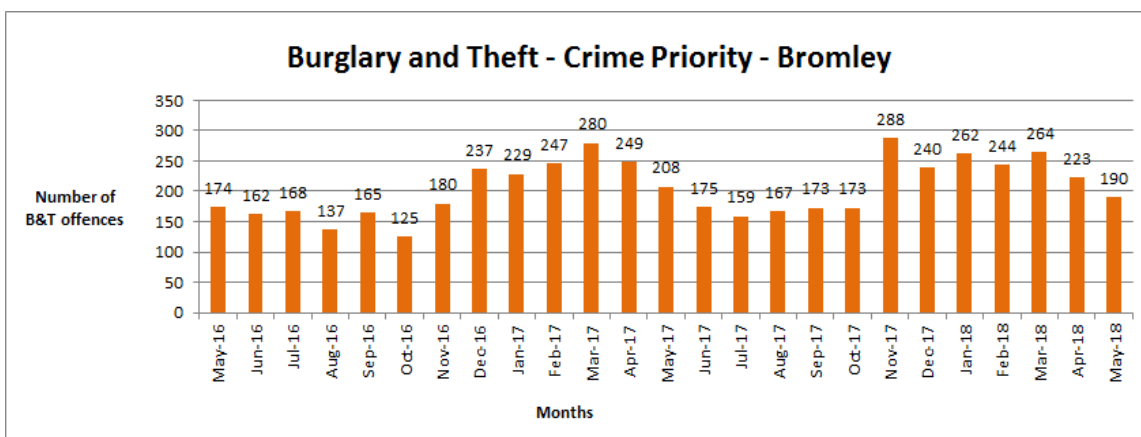


Source: GLA London Landscape

To note- this data refers to counts of all incidents (not numbers of ambulances) attended by the London Ambulance Service where injuries suffered are as a result of violence.

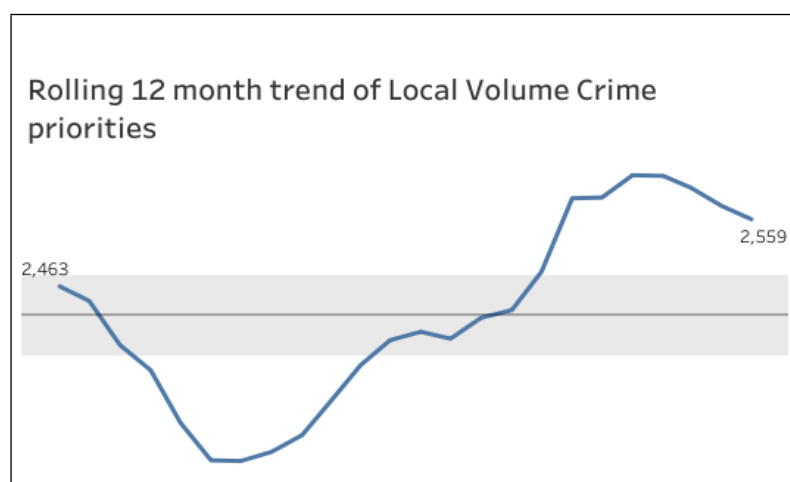
3.2 Burglary and Theft

The chart below shows the monthly offending trends, over a two-year period, for recorded burglary offences across Bromley.

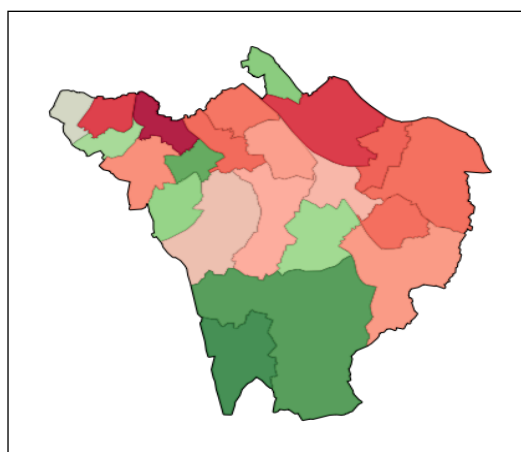


Source : MOPAC local volume crime dashboard

The chart below shows a rolling 12 month figure of 2,559 burglary and theft offences recorded to May 2018.



Source : MOPAC local volume crime dashboard



Source : MOPAC local volume crime dashboard

The map opposite shows the extent of burglary offending across the Borough. The key areas of highest offending are

- Penge and Cator
- Copers Cope
- Chislehurst and
- Cray Valley West

Shown on the map as dark red

Together these four Wards account for 27.45% of all Burglary across the borough of Bromley

3.3 Anti-Social Behaviour Crimes

Anti-social Behaviour (ASB) crime was identified in the MOPAC Police and Crime Plan 2017-21 consultation as an important issue for every borough and therefore considered a priority for all London Boroughs

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ASB is defined as 'behaviour by a person which causes, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household as the person' ([Antisocial Behaviour Act 2003](#) and [Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011](#)).

ASB causes significant harm to communities and individuals it can increase the fear of crime and impact on the quality of life for those affected. There are three main categories for antisocial behaviour, depending on how many people are affected:

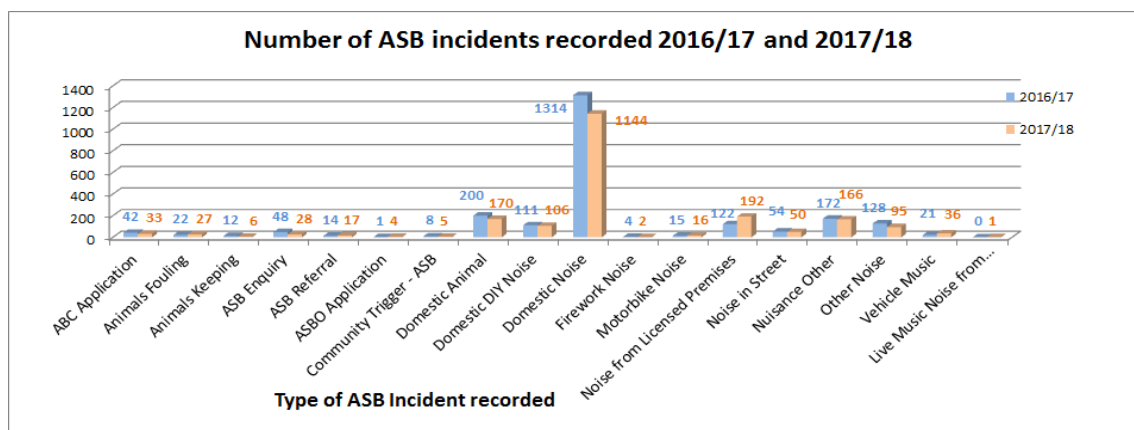
- **Personal antisocial behaviour** is when a person targets a specific individual or group.
- **Nuisance antisocial behaviour** is when a person causes trouble, annoyance or suffering to a community.
- **Environmental antisocial behaviour** is when a person's actions affect the wider environment, such as public spaces or buildings.

Under these main headings anti-social behaviour falls into one of 13 different types identified below

Vehicle Abandoned Vehicle Nuisance or inappropriate use	Rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour Rowdy or inconsiderate neighbours	Street drinking Begging or vagrancy
Littering or drugs paraphernalia	Animal problems-fouling, barking, stray dogs, uncontrolled animals	Trespassing
Nuisance calls Nuisance noise	Prostitution-related activity	Misuse of fireworks

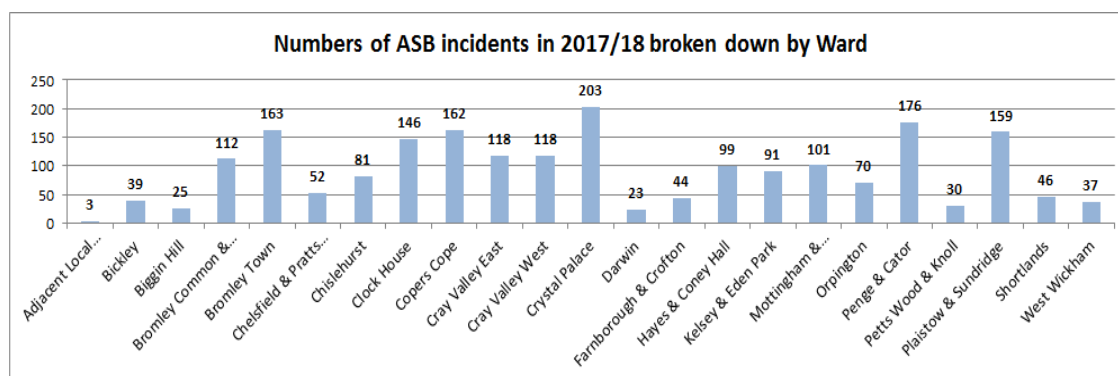
In the financial year 2016/17 the local authority recorded a total **2,288** ASB incidents. Compared with 2017/18 ASB dropped by 190 recorded incidents. The total ASB incidents recorded by the local authority in 2017/18 were **2,098**.

The chart below provides a breakdown of the different types of ASB incidents recorded by the local authority. The most prevalent cause being domestic noise.



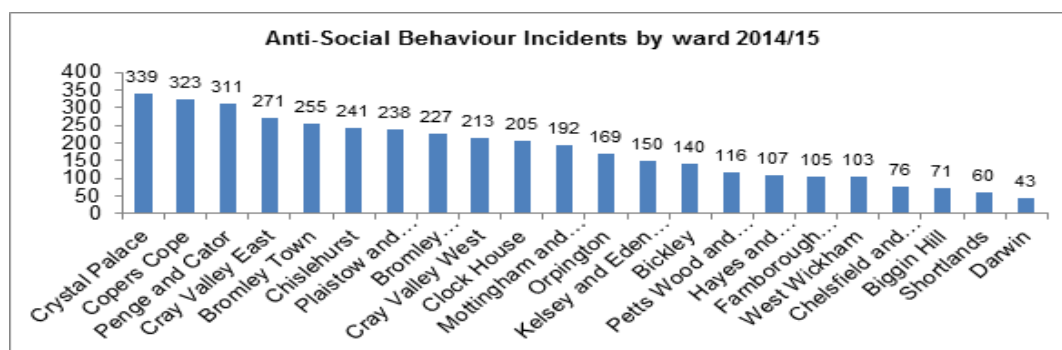
Source: Local authority ASB recording

The chart below shows in 2017/18 Crystal Palace had the highest number of ASB incidents recorded by the local authority. Darwin ward had the least number with just 23 recorded incidents.



Source: Local authority ASB recording

The chart below highlights the historical ASB incidents for 2014/15. It shows a similar picture of Crystal Palace, Copers Cope, Penge and Cator wards having the largest number of recorded ASB incidents in the borough.



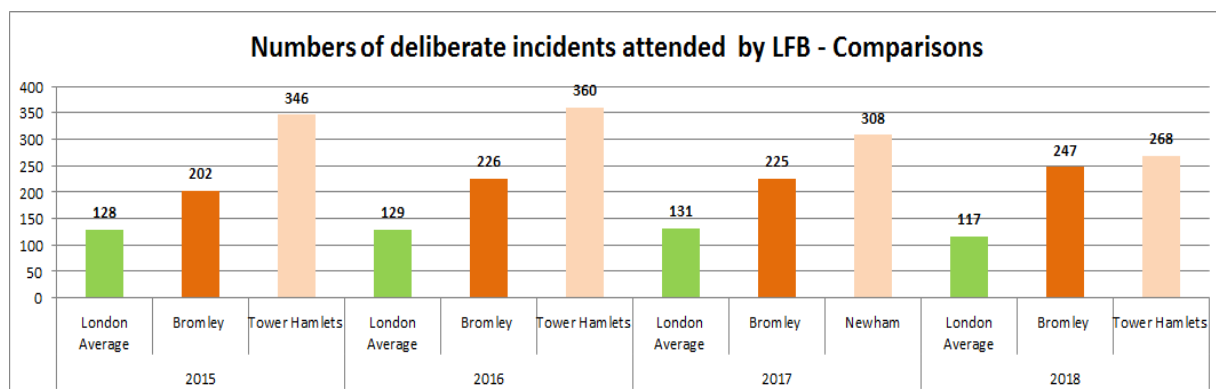
Source: Local authority ASB recording

3.4 ASB & Arson

Anti-social behaviour is the main cause of deliberate fires in the borough. The chart below details the numbers of deliberate incidents attended by the London Fire Brigade (LFB) in Bromley compared to the highest London Borough and the London Average.

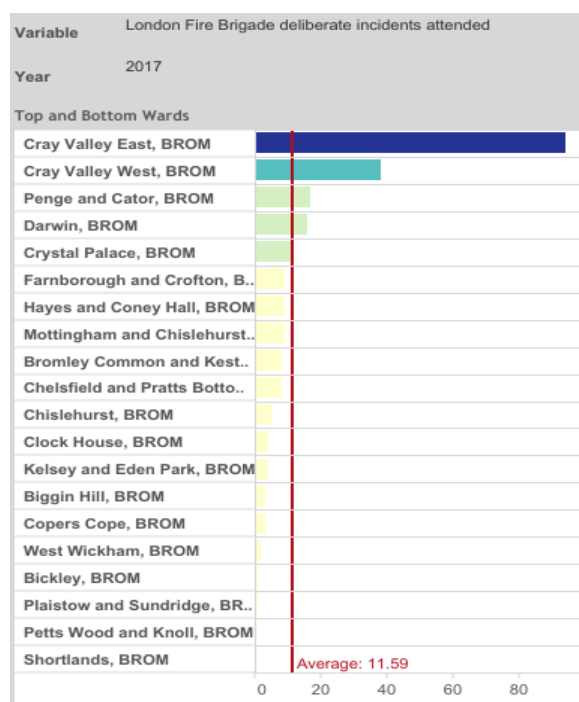
The 2018 numbers benchmark Bromley as the second highest London borough, only Tower Hamlets recorded more deliberate incidents. To put 2015, 2016 and 2107 in perspective Bromley was 3rd highest across the 32 London Boroughs for deliberate incidents attended by the LFB. The data shows that when it comes to

numbers of deliberate incidents attended by the LFB, Bromley has been significantly above the London average.

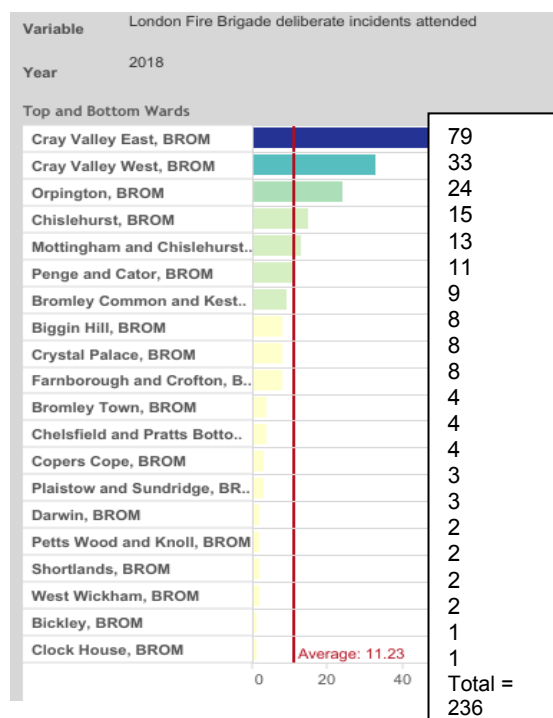


Source: London landscape LFB incidents attended

The charts below give an overview of LFB deliberate incidents attended across the borough in 2017 and 2018. Drilling down to ward level they show Cray Valley East and Cray Valley West as having the greatest prevalence of deliberate incidents attended by the LFB.



Source: London Landscape

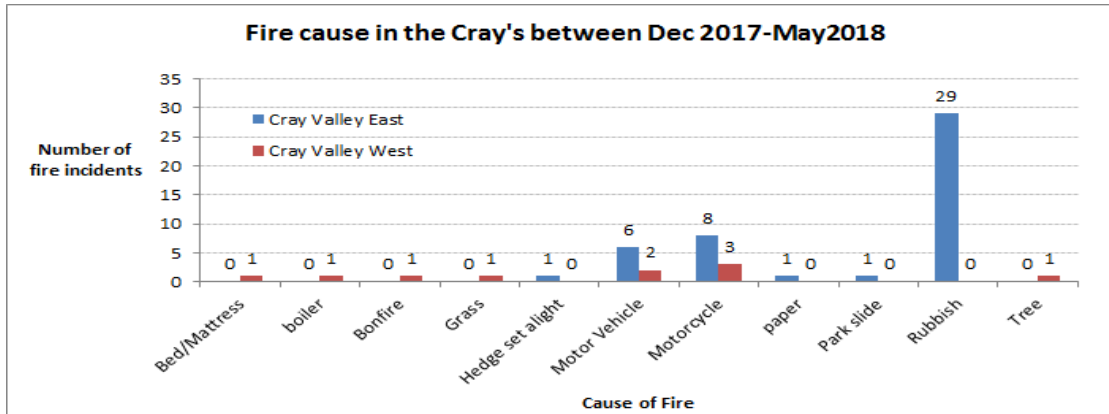


These wards are significantly higher than any other ward or combination of wards across the borough.

In percentage terms Cray Valley East represents 33.4% of the total LFB deliberate incidents attended. If you add in Cray Valley West then the two wards represent almost half (47.4%) of the total LFB deliberate incidents attended across Bromley.

Across Bromley discarded domestic furniture and rubbish, fly-tipping, unsecured rubbish bins and unmonitored open spaces provide materials and opportunities for those wishing to start deliberate fires.

The chart below shows the cause of fire (Arson) in both Cray Valley East and Cray Valley West over a six month period from December 2017 to May 2018. The most prevalent cause is shown as being rubbish.

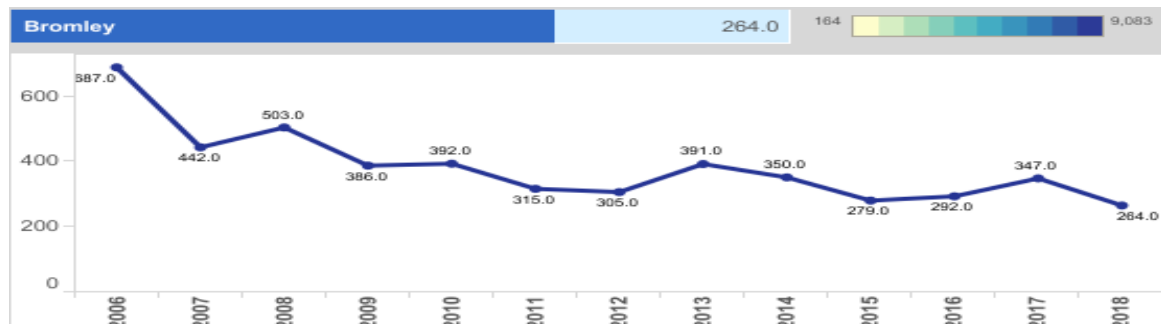


Source: LFB stats -London data store

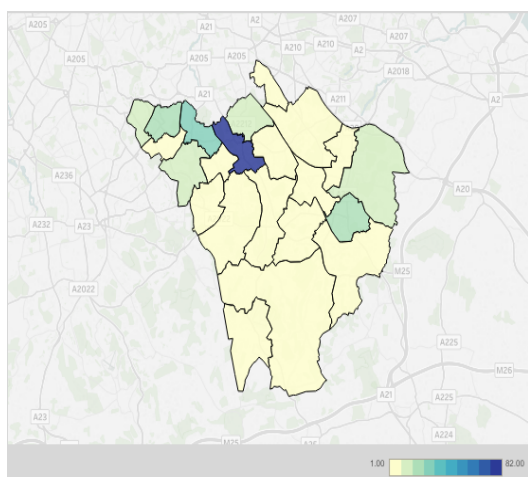
Section 4: Other Volume Crimes

4.1 Theft from Person

The chart below shows the yearly offending trends for recorded theft from person offences in Bromley from 2006 to 2018.

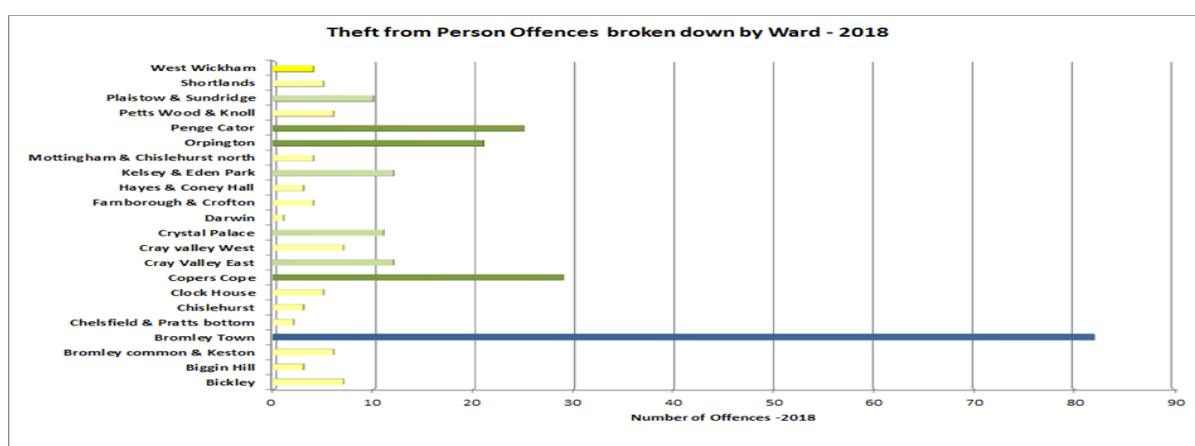


Source: London landscape



Using London Landscape data, the 12 month rolling picture from September 2018 shows:-

- ✓ The highest volume of theft from person offending occurring in Bromley Town ward. (Shown on the map in Blue). This is significantly higher than the other wards in the borough.
- ✓ The ward with the lowest Theft from Person offending rates is Darwin (Shown in the chart below)

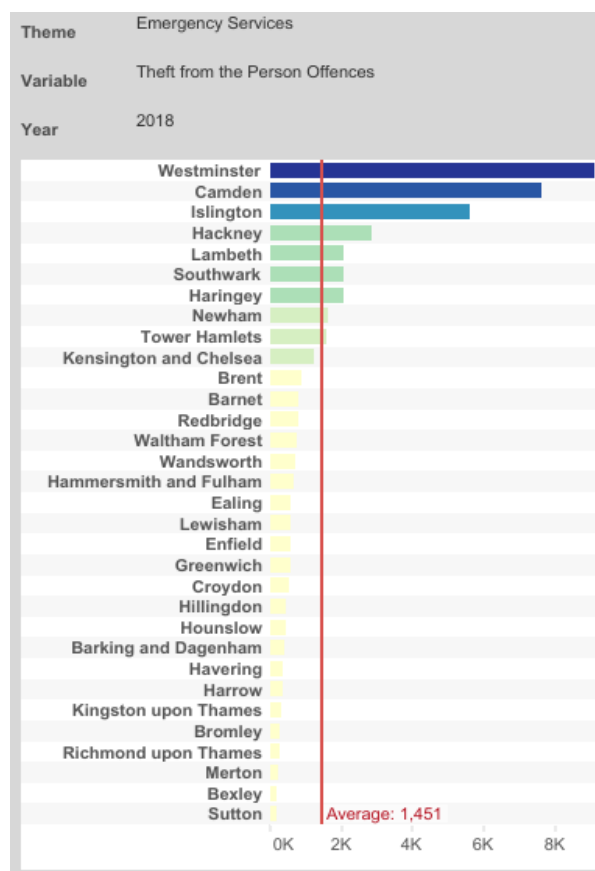


Source London Landscape

London borough comparisons for recorded theft from person offences are shown below.

Shown opposite is a comparison against other London boroughs the rolling 12 month data (as at September 2018) shows:

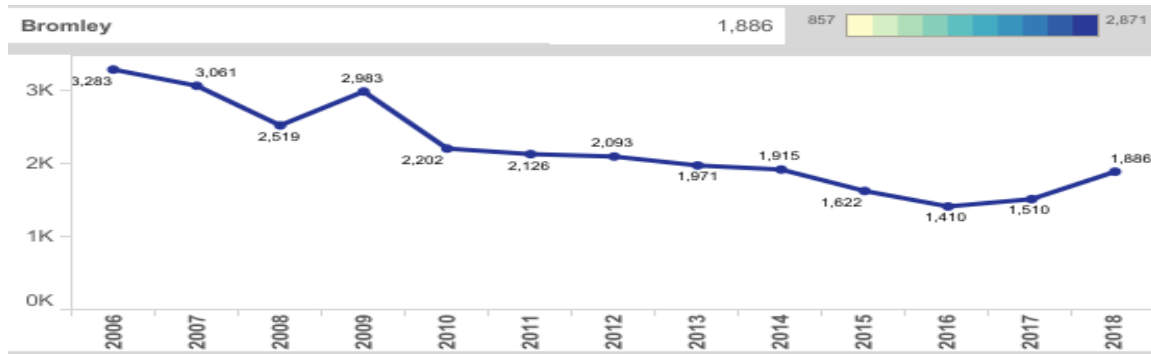
- ✓ Westminster has the highest with 9,083 offences and Sutton is lowest with 183.
- ✓ Bromley has 264. This is below the London average figure of 1,451



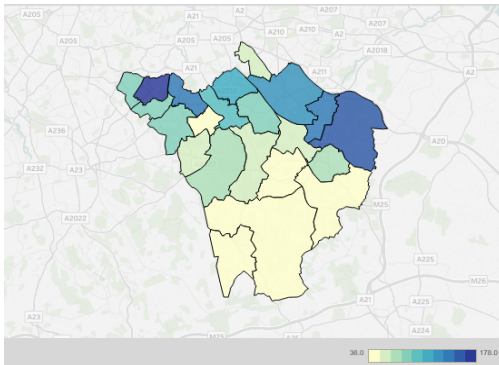
Source : London landscape

4.2 Theft from Motor vehicle

The chart below shows the yearly offending trends for recorded theft from motor vehicle offences in Bromley from 2006 to 2018

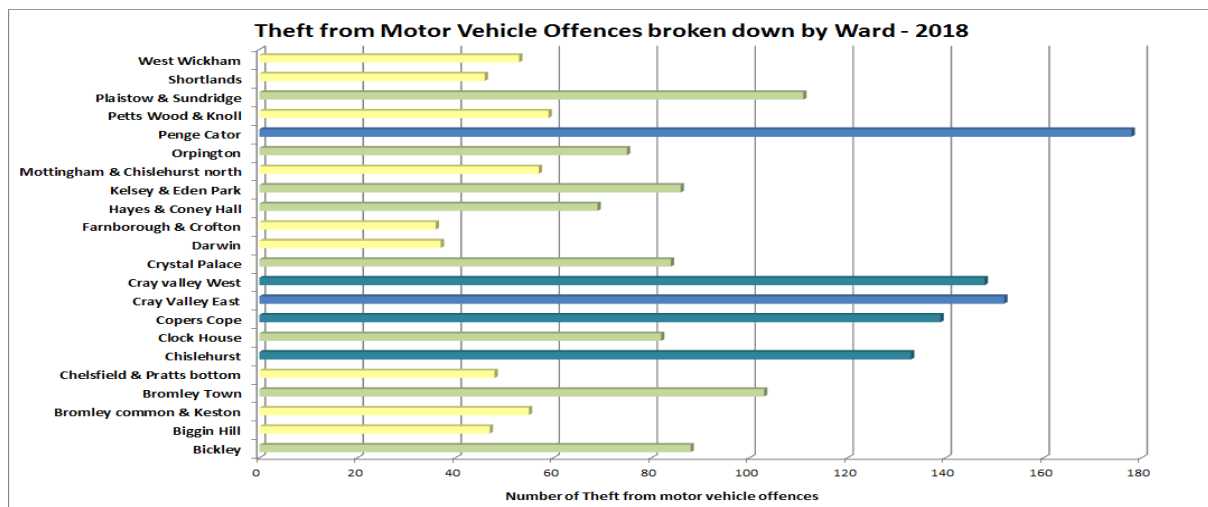


Source: London Landscape



Using London Landscape data, the 12 month rolling picture from September 2018 shows:-

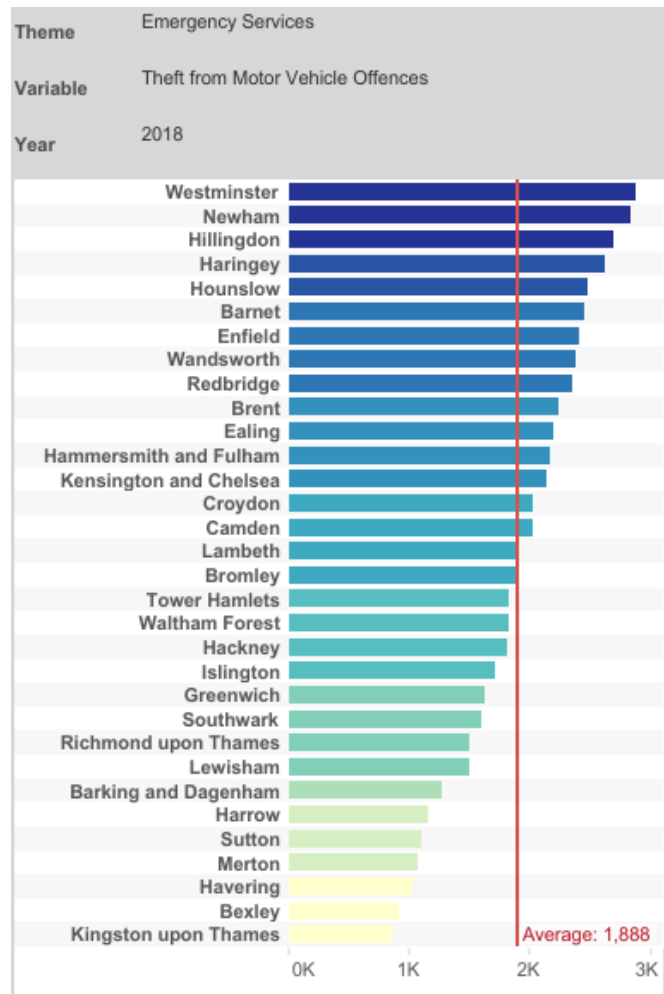
- ✓ The highest volumes of theft from Motor Vehicle offending, occurring in wards across the north of the borough (indicated on the map and chart as blue).
- ✓ The wards in the south of Bromley have less Theft from motor vehicle offending rates (See the table below)



Source : London Landscape

London borough comparisons for recorded theft from motor vehicle offences are shown below.

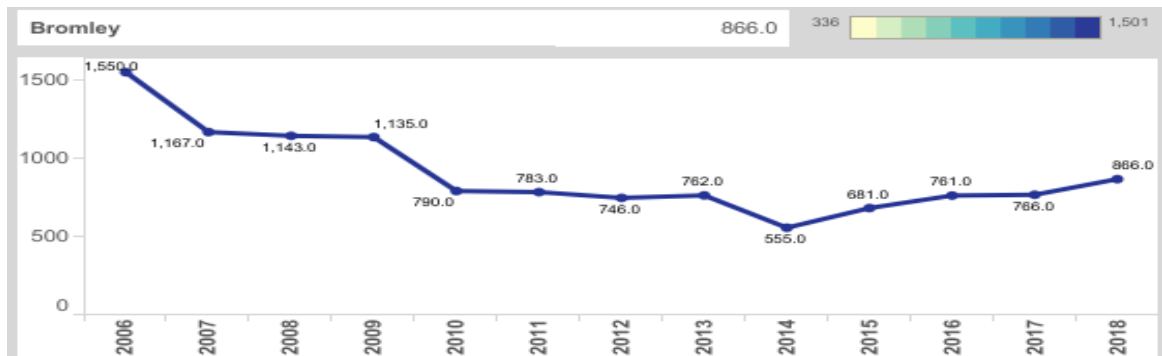
- Shown opposite
In comparison against other London boroughs the rolling 12 month data (as at September 2018) shows:
- ✓ Westminster as the highest with 2871 offences. Kingston is lowest with 857 offences.
 - ✓ Bromley has 1886 this is in line with the London average of 1888



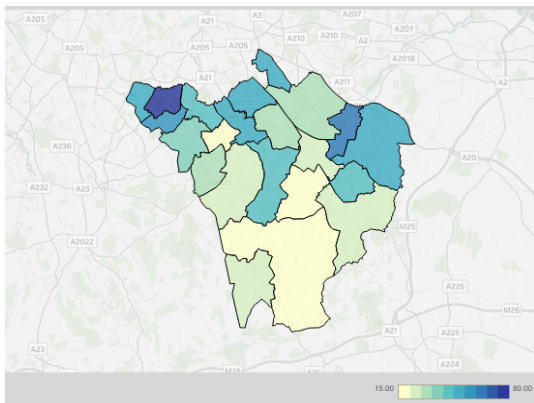
Source : London landscape

4.3 Theft of Motor vehicle

The chart below shows the yearly offending trends for recorded theft of motor vehicle offences in Bromley from 2006 to 2018

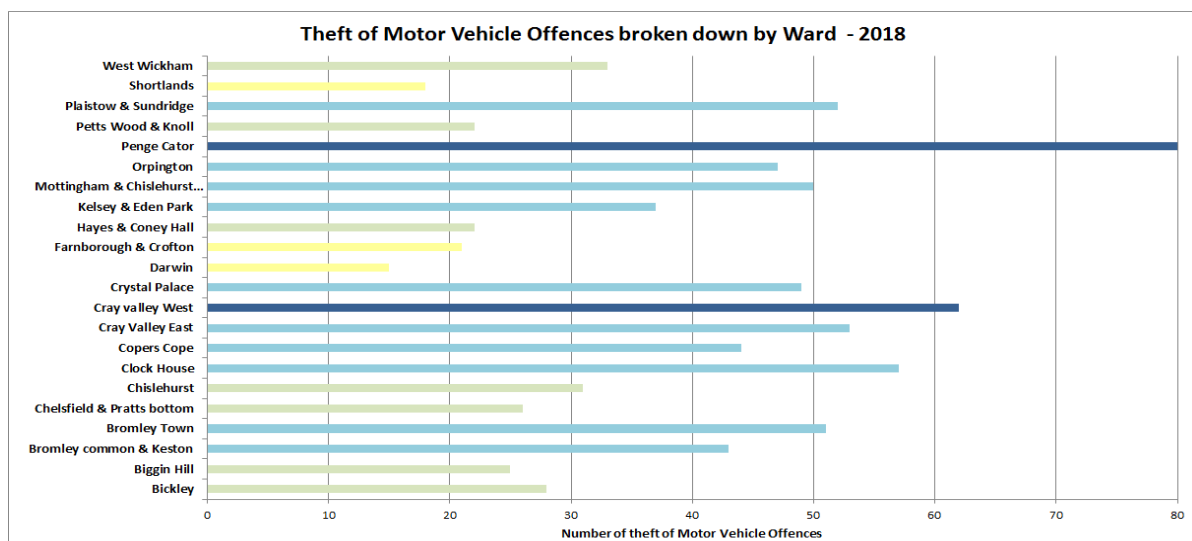


Source: London Landscape



Using the London Landscape September 2018 rolling 12 month data the map opposite and chart below shows:-

- ✓ The highest volume of theft of Motor vehicle offending occurring in the Penge and Cator ward. (Indicated on the map and chart as blue)
- ✓ Darwin appears to have the least Theft of motor vehicle offending rates. (See table below)

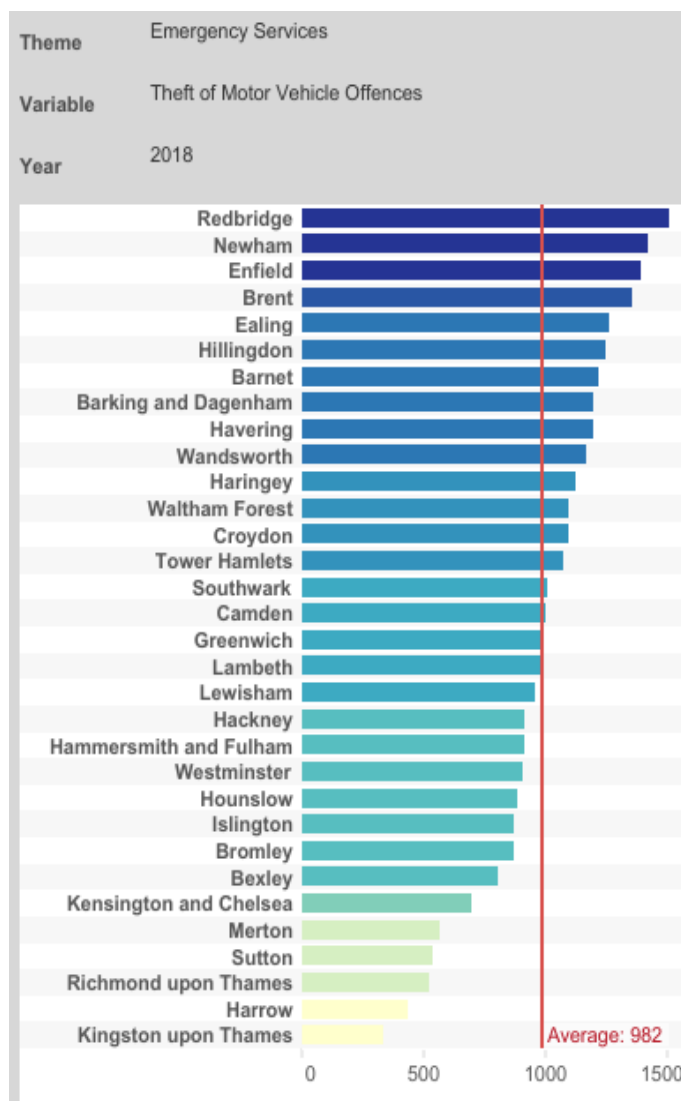


Source : London Landscape

London borough comparisons for recorded theft of motor vehicle offences are shown below.

Shown opposite
In comparison against other London
boroughs the rolling 12 month data
(as at September 2018) shows:

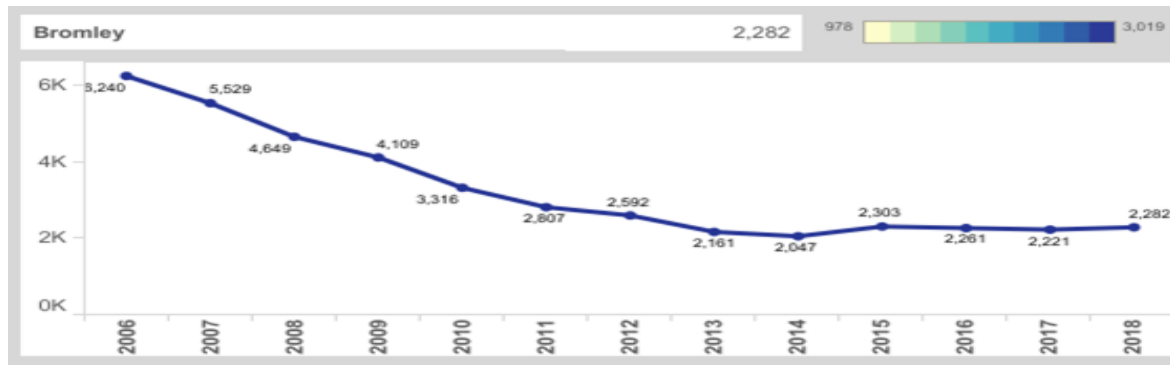
- ✓ Redbridge as the highest with 1501 offences. Kingston is lowest with 336 offences.
- ✓ Bromley is slightly below the London average with 866 offences



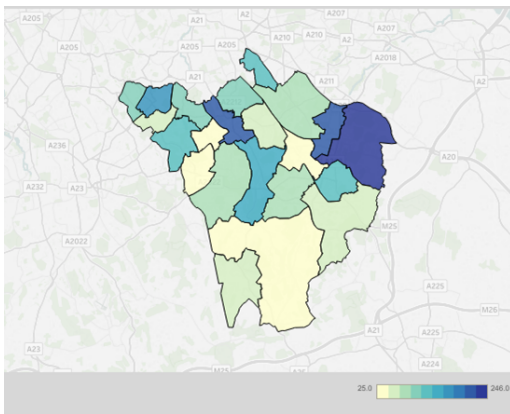
Source : London landscape

4.4 Criminal damage

The chart below shows the yearly offending trends for recorded criminal damage offences in Bromley from 2006 to 2018

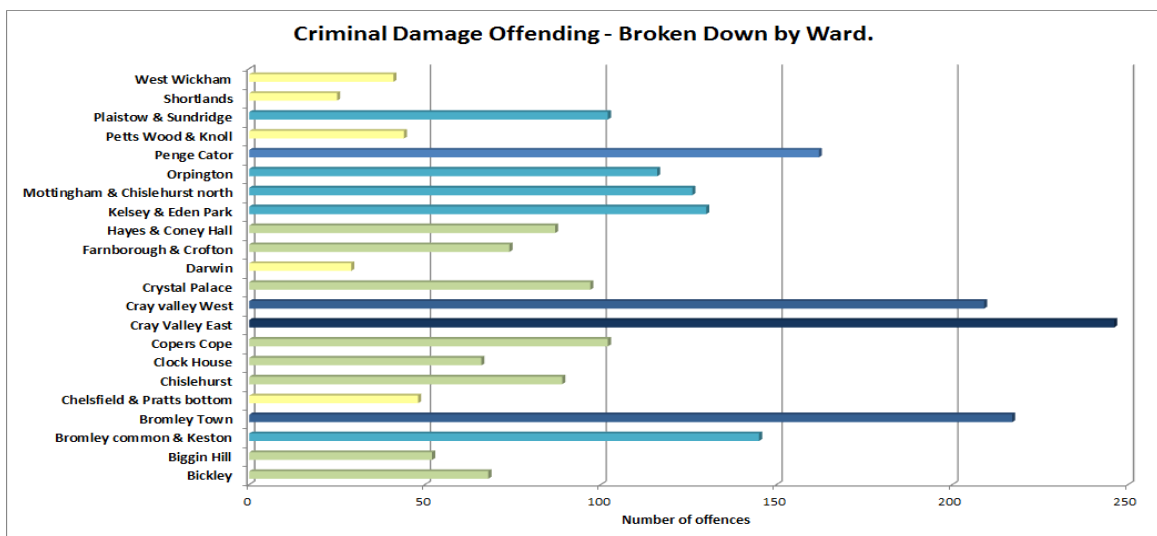


Source : London landscape



Using the London Landscape September 2018 rolling 12 month data the map opposite and chart below shows:-

- ✓ The highest volumes of Criminal Damage offending occurring in the Cray Valley East ward. The neighbouring ward of Cray Valley West also has high volumes
- ✓ The ward with the lowest volume of criminal damage offending is Shortlands (See table below)

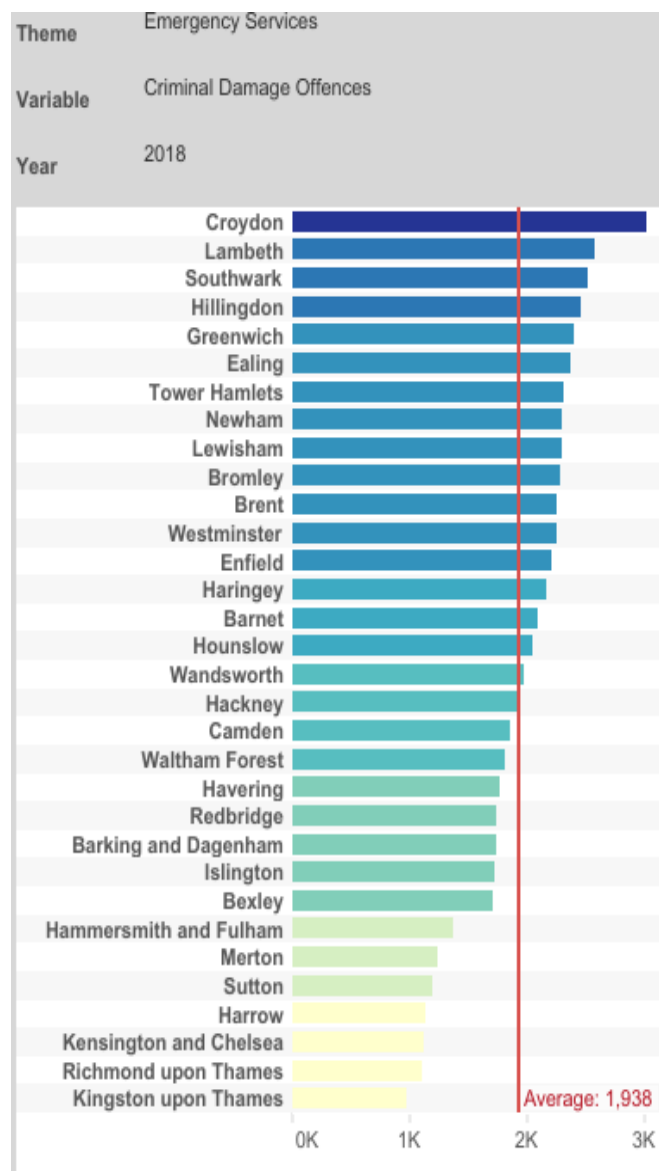


Source : London Landscape

London borough comparisons for recorded criminal damage offences are shown below.

Shown opposite
In comparison against other London
boroughs the rolling 12 month data
(as at September 2018) shows:

- ✓ Croydon has the highest with 3019 offences and Kingston is lowest with 978.
- ✓ Bromley has 2289. This is above the London average figure of 1,938



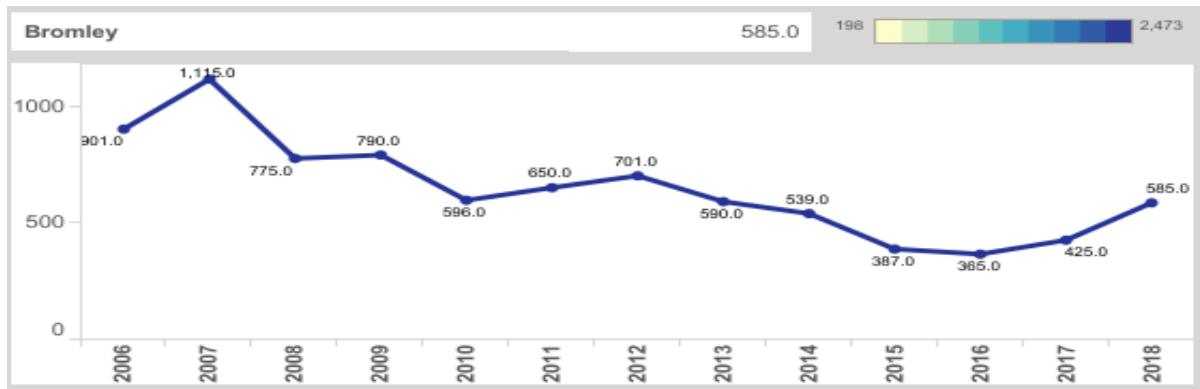
Source : London landscape

Note:

The data accounts for a range of criminal damage offences recorded by the police. The HO crime recording rules of criminal damage includes – Criminal damage to a dwelling, to a building other than a dwelling, to a vehicle, other criminal damage and racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage offences.

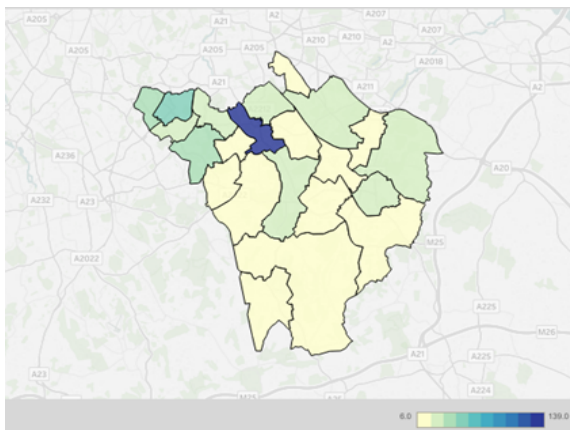
4.5 Robbery

The chart below shows the yearly offending trends for recorded robbery offences in Bromley from 2006 to 2018.



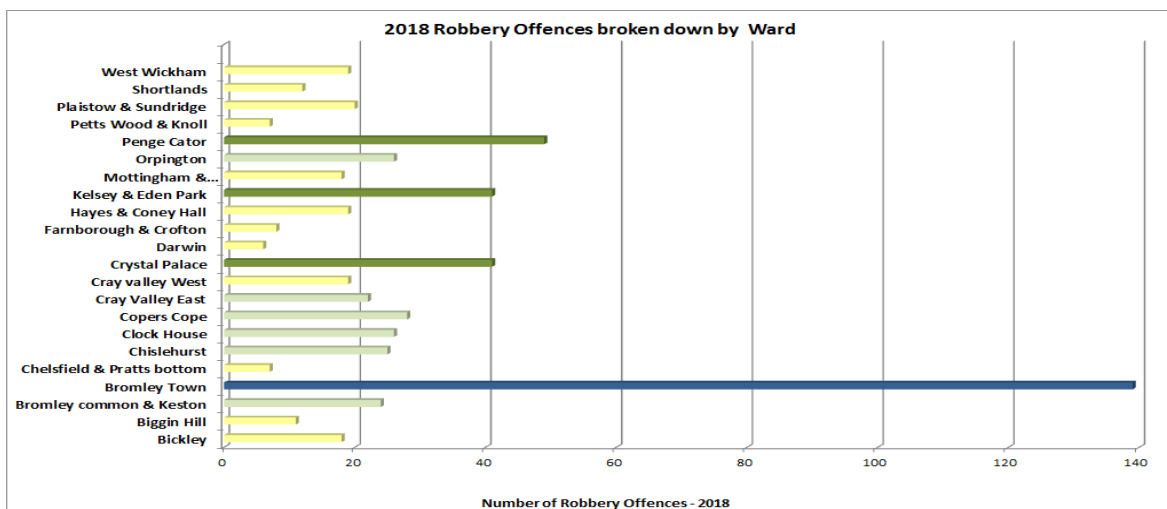
Source : London Landscape

Nationally offences of Robbery have risen sharply since 2016. Bromley's trend chart mirrors this national rise



Using the London Landscape September 2018 rolling 12 month data the map opposite and chart below shows:-

- ✓ the highest volume of robbery offending occurring in the Bromley Town ward.
- ✓ Darwin appears to have the lowest Robbery offending rates in the borough (see table below)

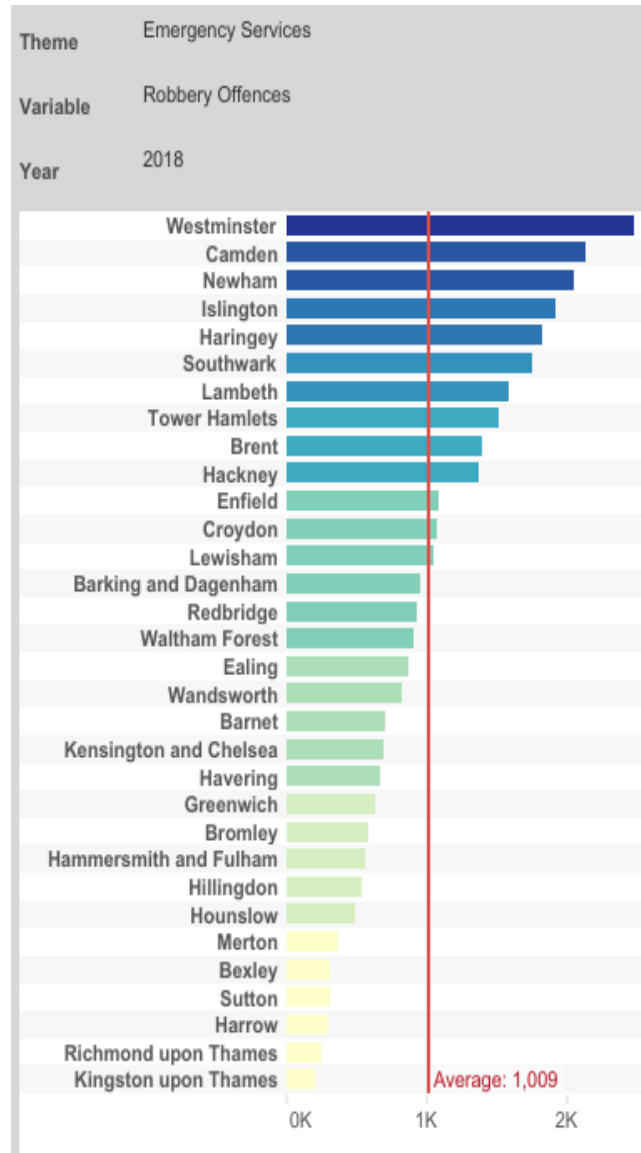


Source : London Landscape

London borough comparisons for recorded robbery offences are shown below.

Shown opposite
In comparison against other
London boroughs the rolling 12
month data (as at September
2018) shows:

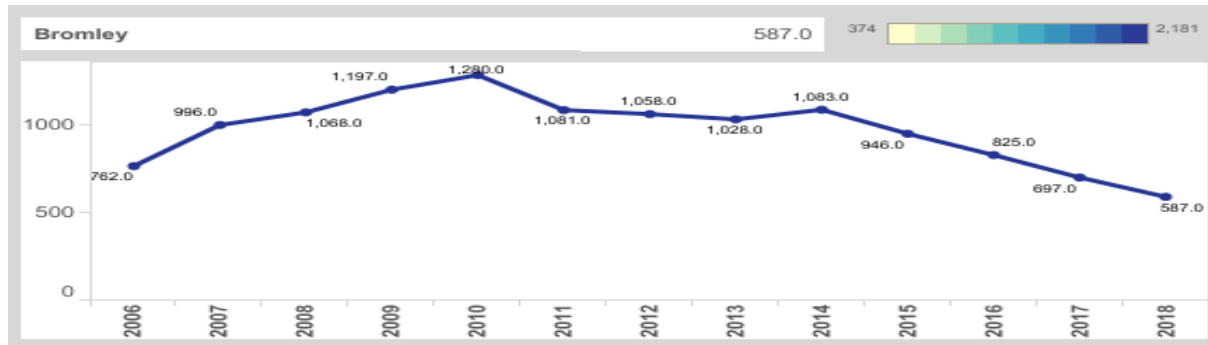
- ✓ Westminster as the highest
with 2473 offences. Kingston
is lowest with 198 offences.
- ✓ Bromley having 585 offences,
this is below the London
average of 1,009 offences.



Source : London landscape

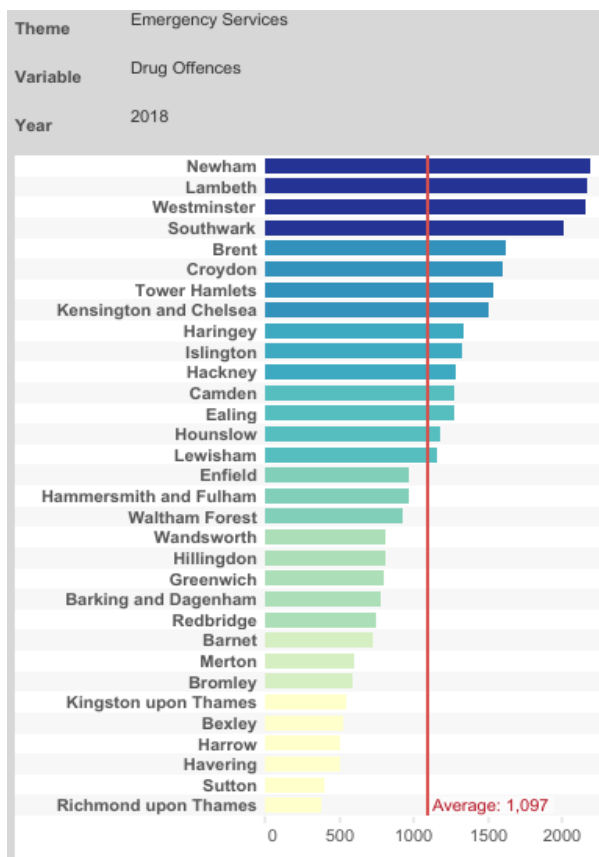
4.6 Drugs

The chart below shows the yearly offending trends for recorded Drugs offences in Bromley from 2006 to 2018



Source : London Landscape

London borough comparisons for recorded Drugs offences are shown below.



Source : London Landscape

Bromley is in the bottom third for drugs offending, and below the London average for drugs offences.

Out of the 32 London boroughs Newham, Lambeth, Westminster and Southwark top this list for the most of drug offences across the capital.

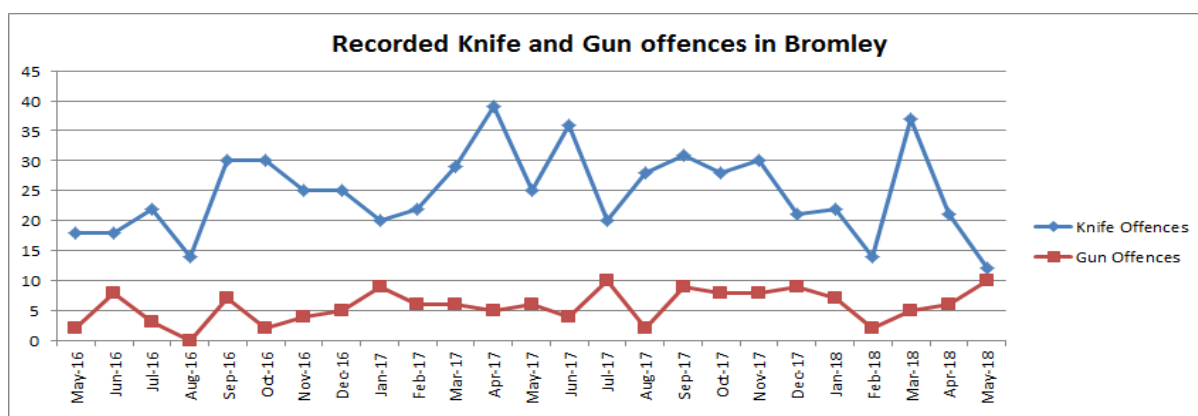
Section 5: Emerging crime trends and influences

5.1 Serious Violence

In April 2018 the Government launched its Serious Violence Strategy in a response to the increase in this type of crime.

The strategy sets out analysis of evidence, the trends and drivers of serious violent crime. It shows that while overall crime continues to fall, homicide, knife crime and gun crime have risen since 2014.

The chart below shows recorded knife and gun offences in Bromley over a two year period May 16 to May 18.



Source: MOPAC weapon enabled dashboard.

The borough maps below show the prevalence of recorded knife and gun offending across Bromley. Bromley Town and Cray Valley East wards - shown in red - have the largest volumes of recorded knife and gun offences in the borough.

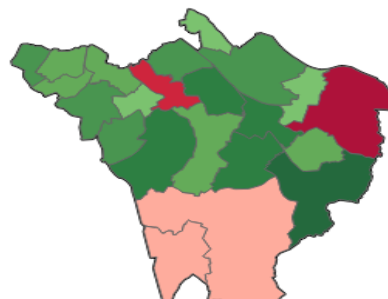
Knife offences

Ward Volume



Gun Offences

Ward Volume



Source : MOPAC weapon Enabled Dashboard

5.2 Serious Youth Violence

A rise in knife offending has been seen across England and Wales since 2014, with London seeing a 22% increase in knife crime during FY 2017/18 (*Source MOPAC Weapon-enabled Crime Dashboard*)

Knife crime disproportionately affects young people in the capital, with around four in ten victims of knife crime resulting in injury aged under 25, and the number of young victims of knife crime with injury rising over recent years, from 1,563 in 2014 to 2,134 in 2017 (*Source: MetStats*).

Metropolitan Police data (MOPAC data) for the whole of London shows that gang activity makes up only a small proportion of serious youth violence (less than 5% in 2015/16), and GLA peer outreach data indicates that much of the violent activity in London involves peer groups. Data shows that girls now make up almost a quarter of victims of serious youth violence.

Source: Bromley JSNA 2018 Children and Young People report

Period January to December 2017	Bromley	Sutton	Havering
Victims of knife crime aged 1-24	51	22	36
Victims of serious youth violence	257	155	267
Number of gang linked offences	14	<10	<10

Source: Bromley JSNA 2018 Children and Young People report (MOPAC data)

Local youth offending data is shown in section 6 below

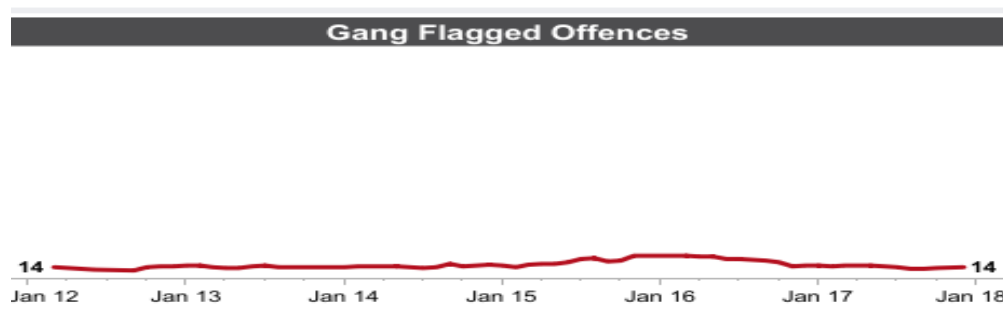
5.3 Gangs and Young People

In 2015, Bromley had 44 known gang members 6 of whom were in custody. All were male. The vast majority were from Penge and Anerley and most were aged between 13-24 and of black ethnic background. From 30th May 2017 to date (2018) Bromley has 63 young people suspected to have gang affiliation. Of these 63 young people 31 are black (49%) 14 are white (22%) 12 are mixed race (19%) and 6 are unknown ethnicity. Most are aged 13 to 19.

Source: Bromley JSNA 2018 Children and Young People report

The chart below, taken from the MOPAC Gangs dashboard, illustrates the rolling 12 month totals up to December 2017.

Please note: Gang flagged offences can be defined as any crime of crime related incident where any individual believes that there is a link to the activities of a gang or gangs.



Source: MOPAC Gangs Dashboard.

In January 2012, 14 Gang flagged offences were recorded in Bromley, this rose to 16 offences in Jan 2015, and to 28 in Jan 2016. The December 2017 figure for gang flagged offences in Bromley was recorded as being 14.

Please note: The MOPAC Gangs dashboard has now been superseded by other dashboards.

5.4 Country Lines and young People

County lines is about modern day slavery, human trafficking and exploitation, alongside drug supply and violent crime. The UK Government defines county lines as:

“County lines is a term used to describe gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs into one or more importing areas within the UK, using dedicated mobile phone lines or other form of “deal line”. They are likely to exploit children and vulnerable adults to move and store the drugs and money and they will often use coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons. Gangs establish a base in the market location, typically by taking over the homes of local vulnerable adults by force or coercion in a practice referred to as “cuckooing”.

County lines continues to pose a significant threat to vulnerable individuals. The NCA national briefing report November 2017 indicates: 65% of police forces reported the exploitation of children this exploitation broadly covers drug running/ dealing, CSE and human trafficking.

London continues to be the dominant urban source of county lines offending. The national crime agency estimate that there are at least 283 lines originating in London. The MPS force area is mentioned as the exporting hub of county lines going into 65% of other forces.

The NCA report indicates: *from information supplied about ethnicity of county lines individuals is mixed. London county line nominals were mostly black, whereas Liverpool and Manchester nominals were mainly white. Asians were predominately mentioned in Birmingham. The most common non British nationality mentioned by forces was somali, these were predominantly forces with lines originating out of London.*

The true scale of county lines activity is difficult to determine with accuracy as its nature is fluid and the intelligence surrounding the threat is not always clear, nor is it recorded consistently.

Source NCA county lines violence, exploitation and drugs supply 2017 national briefing report

- *Note Local data on CSE and County Lines to be added*

5.5 Child Sexual Exploitation and Child Criminal Exploitation

Young people are increasingly growing up in a world dependent on the internet and social media, bringing with it a range of additional safeguarding needs to help protect young people from online offences, including grooming and exploitation (HMIC, 2015).

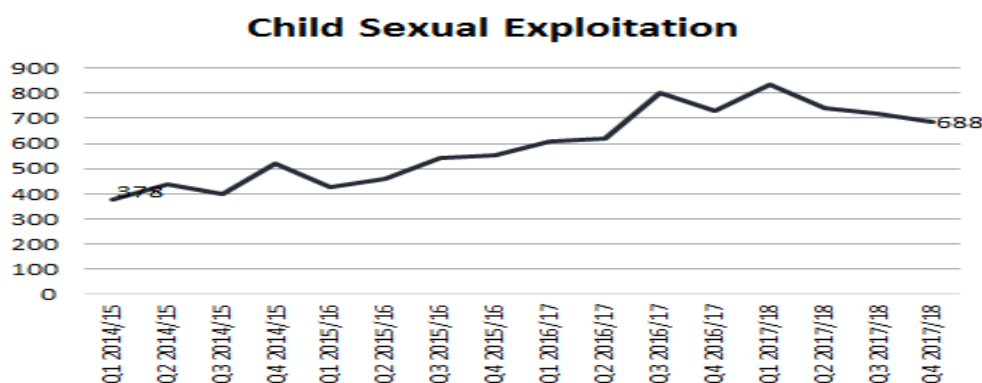
Child Abuse is defined by the MPS as all offences under Violence Against the Person and Sexual Offences where the victim is under 18. Child sexual exploitation is a form of child abuse which occurs when anyone under the age of 18 is persuaded, coerced or forced into sexual activity in exchange for, amongst other things, money, drugs/alcohol, gifts, affection or status. Both locally and nationally, child sexual exploitation is often hidden from sight and affects the most vulnerable in society

The Bromley Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) report 2018 indicates the main factors, identified by the analysis, associated with the increased risk of CSE are:

- ✓ CSE cohort is 14-16 years
- ✓ Being female
- ✓ Being a child looked after
- ✓ Going missing from home or care
- ✓ Not in attendance at a mainstream school
- ✓ Attending a pupil referral unit

In terms of numbers the Bromley JSNA report 2018 indicates 80 known or suspected victims of CSE in Bromley. Data sources used for this analysis include: *missing/CSE risk assessment rating tools, MASH referrals, return to home reports, CareFirst and Police merlin reports*. The data also indicates the perpetrator profiles appear to be peer-on-peer, with some gang related association and on-line grooming where children and young persons are being groomed both on and offline.

The highest recorded number of CSE offences across London was in June 2017. Offences have since decreased slightly. MOPAC reported a 4% decreased from quarter 3 totals of 717 recorded CSE offences, to 688 offences in quarter 4.



Source : MOPAC quarterly performance update report quarter 4 2017/18

The Home Office defines Child Criminal Exploitation as “*Child Criminal Exploitation occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, control, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18. The victim may have been criminally exploited if the activity appears consensual. Child Criminal Exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology. Criminal Exploitation of children includes for example children forced to work on cannabis farms or to commit theft.*

In 2017, the National Crime Agency, National Referral Mechanism (NRM) received 5145 referrals of potential victims (PV); this represents a 35% increase on 2016 referral totals. The 5145 referrals comprised 2454 females (47%) and 2688 males (52%), with 3 (<1%) recorded as transgender. 3027 (59%) were referred for adult exploitation categories and 2118 (41%) referred for exploitation as a minor.

DRAFT DOCUMENT

Minor exploitation referrals increased 66% on 2016 totals due to an increase in County Lines gang exploitation referrals included within labour exploitation and unaccompanied asylum seeking children being referred to the NRM. *Source: National Referral Mechanism 2017 Annual Statistics, published March 2018.*

The maps below provide an overview of the geographical locations of the wards in Bromley together with Bromley's location relative to London and surrounding counties.



Section 6: Youth Offending

6.1 Offending and Re Offending

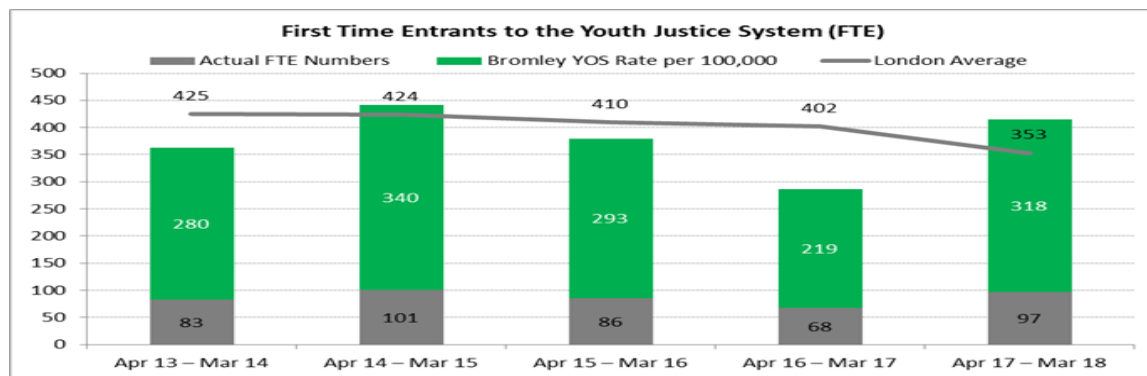
The Bromley Joint strategic Needs Assessment 2018 highlighted “using the YOS national assessment tool (Asset plus) there are 10 young people currently assessed as presenting a high risk of serious harm to others, either due to offences of violence or repeated use / carrying of weapons. The majority of these young people are also known to be involved in serious youth violence”.

Violence against the person, drugs and motoring offences make up a large proportion of all crimes for which young people received a substantive outcome in court either a Youth Conditional caution, a community sentence or custody.

During the 2017/18 period there have been 245 youth offenders’ who committed 425 offences in Bromley. Compared with the previous year (April 2016 to March 2017) this represents a 10% increase of offences. 83% of the youth offenders were Male and 56% of these offenders were categorised as being of white ethnicity.

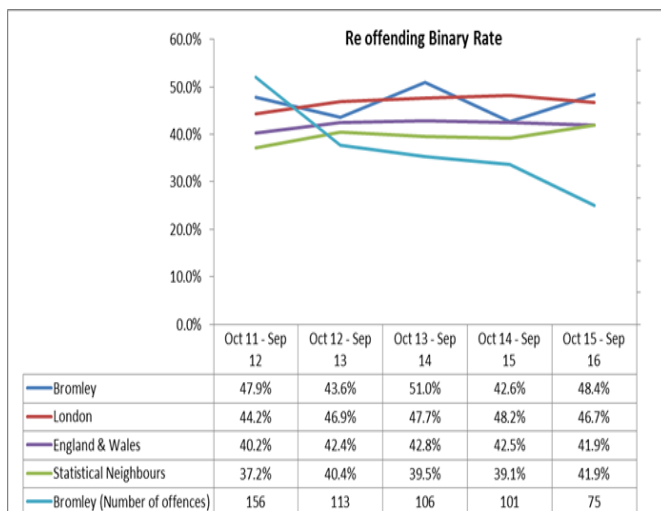
There were 97 first time entrants (FTE) to the Criminal Justice System between April 2016 and March 2018 in Bromley; The FTE rate in Bromley is better than the London average. The two most common offence types were violence against the person drugs and Drug related offences.

Bromley YOS has seen an annual increase of 29 young people entering the Criminal Justice System compared with 2016/17



Source: First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice System by year. Bromley YOS Youth Justice Strategic Plan 2015-16

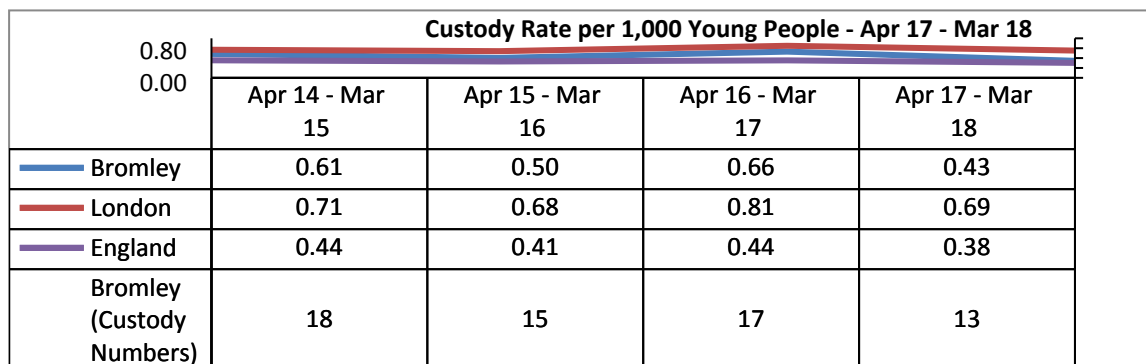
Reoffending



Bromley’s annual reoffending rate has reduced by 6% in comparison with the previous year Octo 15 – Sep 16. Bromley is currently higher than the average for London. Bromley have achieved an annual reduction of 35% in the cohort number of offenders (237 down to 155). However the numbers of offences committed by these young people were significantly high. In the last reporting period (Oct 15-Sep16) re-offences has risen annually by 32%.

Young People Receiving a Conviction in Court who are Sentenced to Custody over time

Bromley had 8 individuals sentenced to custody during Apr 17-Mar 18. 3 young offenders had been sentenced to custody more than once throughout the year resulting in 13 custodial sentences. The chart above shows that Bromley has seen a 23% reduction in custodial sentences in 2017/18 compared with 2016/17, translating to 4 fewer sentence outcomes.

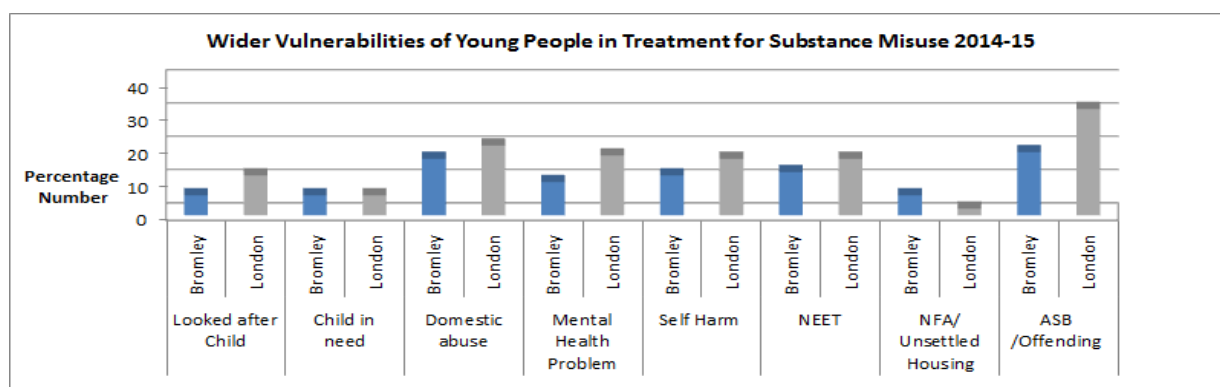


Source : Bromley YOS

6.2 Youth Offending Cause and Concern

In the Youth Violence Commission interim report (July 2018) it states the root causes of youth violence include: childhood trauma, undiagnosed and untreated mental health issues, inadequate state provision and deficient parental support, poverty and social inequality.

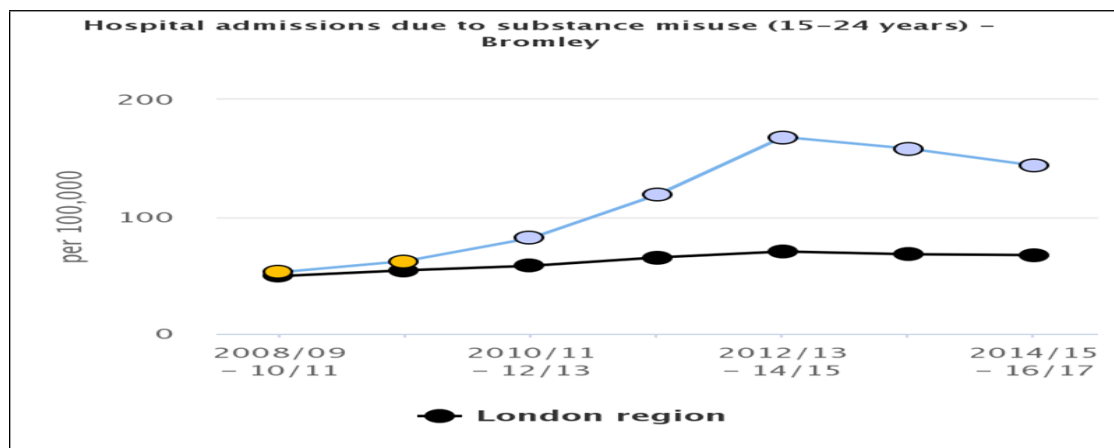
The chart below highlights the wider vulnerabilities of young people in treatment for substance misuse. The highest vulnerability category in Bromley is shown as Offending and ASB at 19%. The second highest category is domestic abuse at 17%.



Source NDTMS JSNA Support Pack 2015

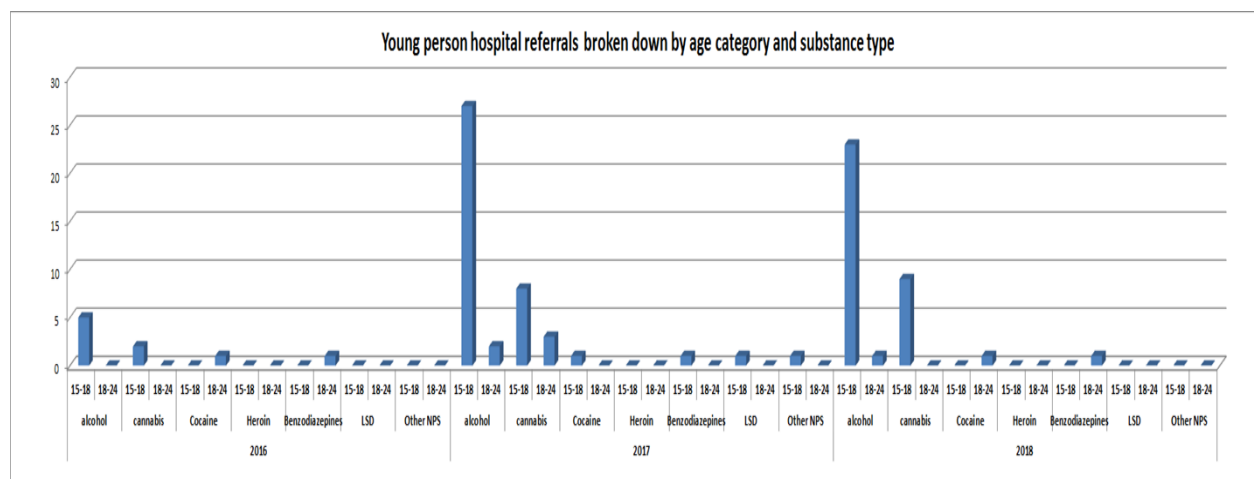
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The chart below shows the picture of hospital admissions due to substance misuse amongst the youth population in Bromley. Compared with the London region as a whole, in recent years, Bromley appears to have a higher increase in hospital admissions due to substance misuse in the 15-24 age categories.



Source :- PHE local profiles

The most prevalent types of substance misuse amongst the young person hospital referrals are captured below. Alcohol and Cannabis are the most common substances used by the 15-18 age groups. There has been a significant increase in hospital referrals in 2017 and 2018 compared with 2016.



Source : CLG

Section 7: Victims

7.1 Youth Victims

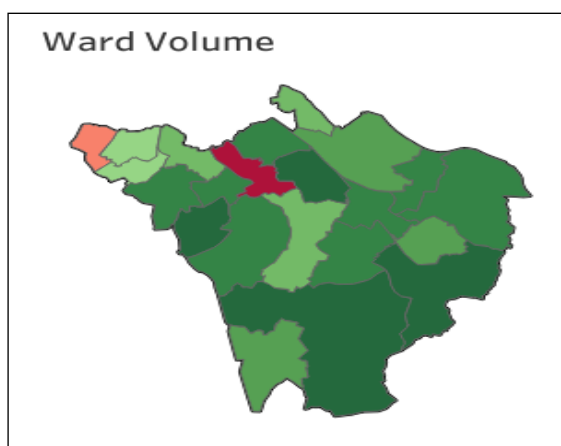
Increases in serious youth violence have been accompanied by a shift towards younger victims and perpetrators. Most of the violence is male on males.

The reasons young people become victims and perpetrators of serious violence are varied. Factors such as the influence of peer groups, the level of exposure to violence within the family, or the impact of the community have all been cited as reasons why a young person might engage in serious violence. A dominant drive, particularly of knife crime amongst young people, appears to be a belief that they need to be prepared to defend themselves.

The map opposite shows most young victims of knife crime injury were recorded in the Bromley Town ward.

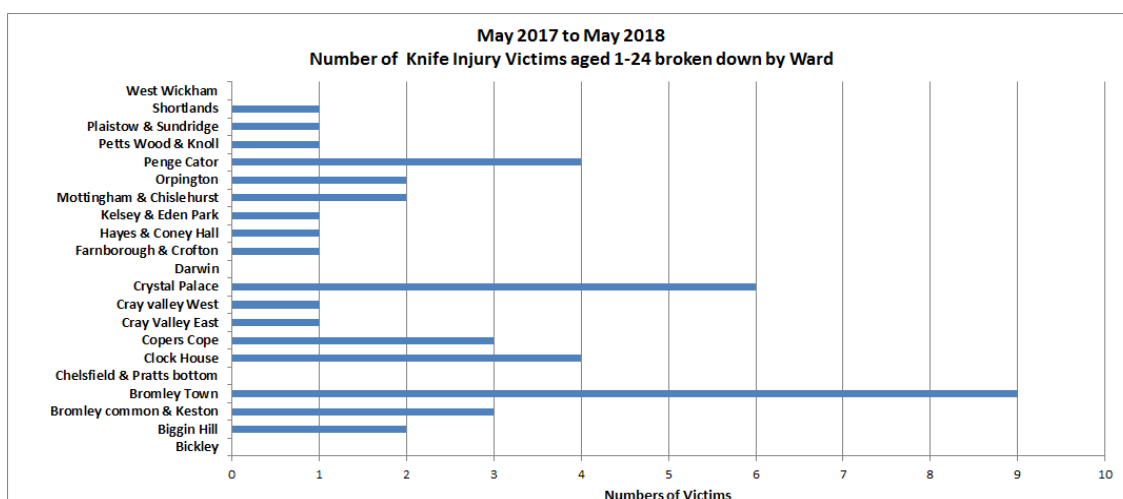
The second highest numbers of victims were recorded in the Crystal Palace ward.

The red colours depicting the higher volumes of victims and the light green the lower volumes.



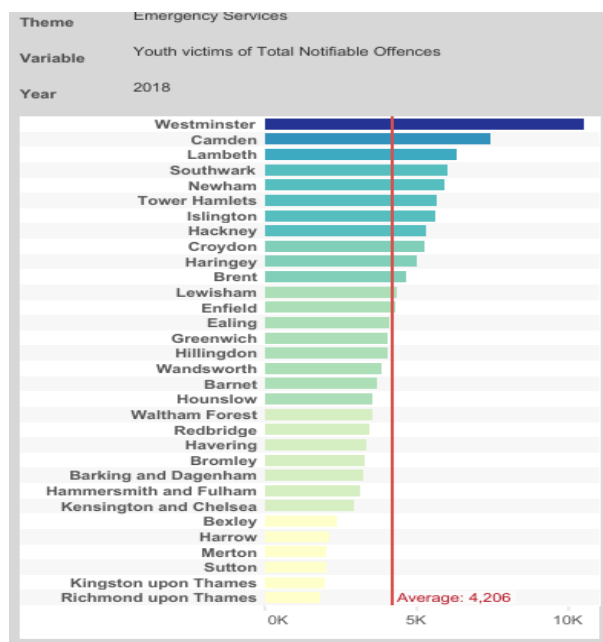
Source : London Landscape

The table below shows the number of young knife victims (1-24) by ward.



Source: London Landscape

Victim age is one of many details collected by the Metropolitan Police Service when recording a crime. The table below shows the number of any (TNO) Total Notifiable Offence where the victim was aged between 10 and 24.



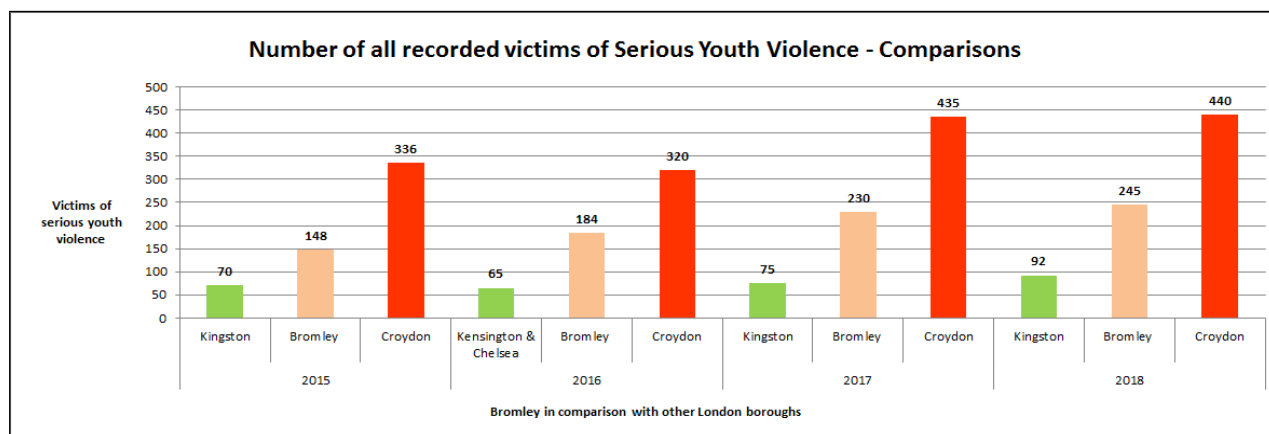
Source : London Landscape

Comparing all London boroughs Bromley is in the lower third with 3,273 youth victims of TNO's in 2018.

Westminster is highest borough with 10,493 youth victims of TNO's and Richmond upon Thames is the lowest borough with 1,814 youth victims of TNO's in 2018.

Bromley is below the London average of 4,206 youth victims of TNO's.

The chart below shows numbers of victims of serious youth violence aged between 1 and 19 at the time of the offence. It compares, over a four year period, Bromley against the boroughs with the highest and lowest numbers of recorded victims of serious youth violence.



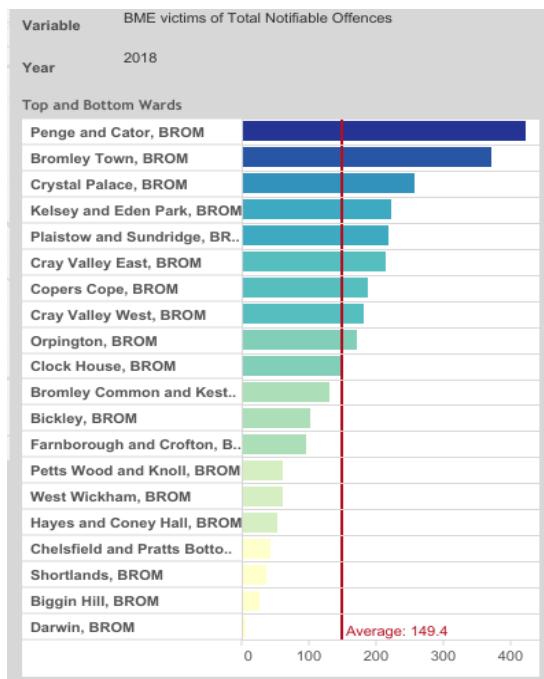
Source : London Landscape : Number of all recorded victims of serious youth violence

Note:

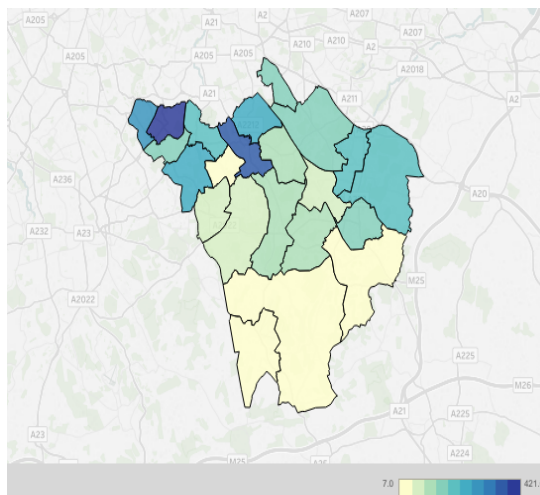
Serious Youth Violence is defined as any offence of Most Serious Violence or Gun Crime or Knife Crime, where the victim is aged 1-19.

7.2 Victim Profiles - BME victims of Crime

The table below shows the number of BME victims of total notifiable offences broken down across Bromley's wards. Penge and Cator have the largest number of BME victims of crime, whilst Darwin as the least number of BME victims of crime.



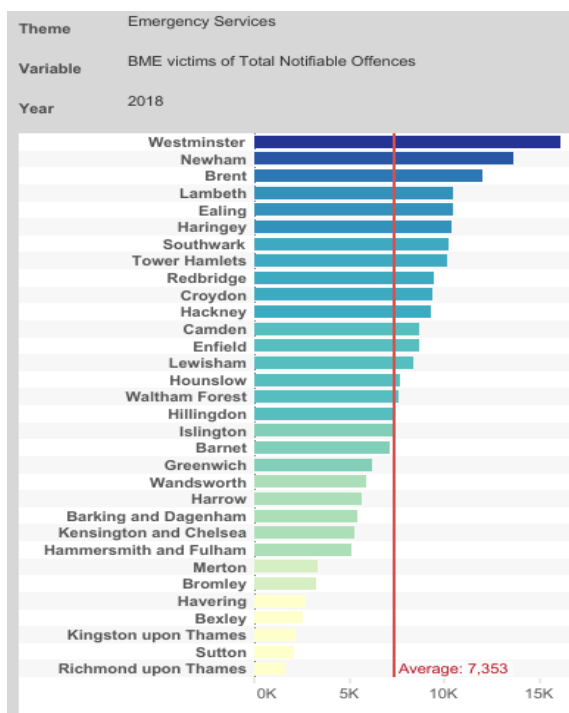
Source : London Landscape



Comparing all London boroughs Bromley is in the lower third with 3,287 BME victims of TNO's in 2018.

Westminster is highest borough with 16,063 BME victims of TNO's and Richmond upon Thames is the lowest borough with 1,602 BME victims of TNO's in 2018.

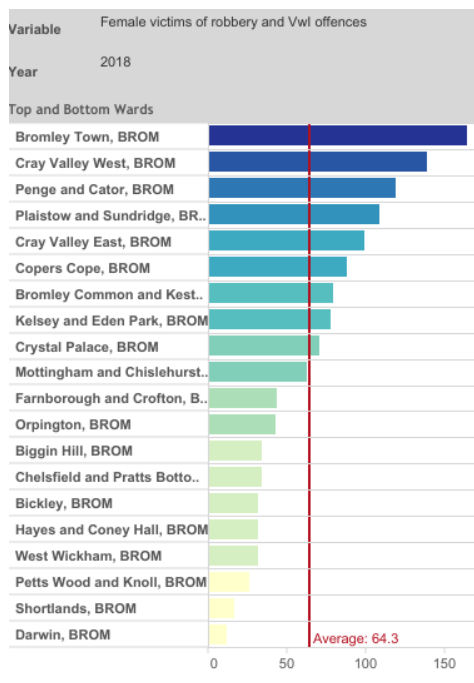
Bromley is below the London average of 7,373 BME victims of TNO's



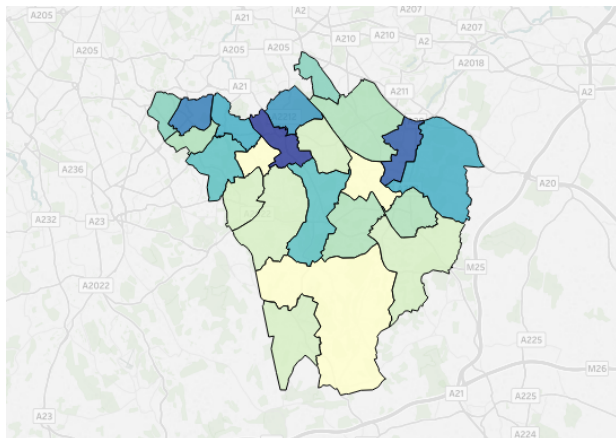
Source London Landscape

7.3 Victim Profiles – Female victims of Robbery and Violence with Injury

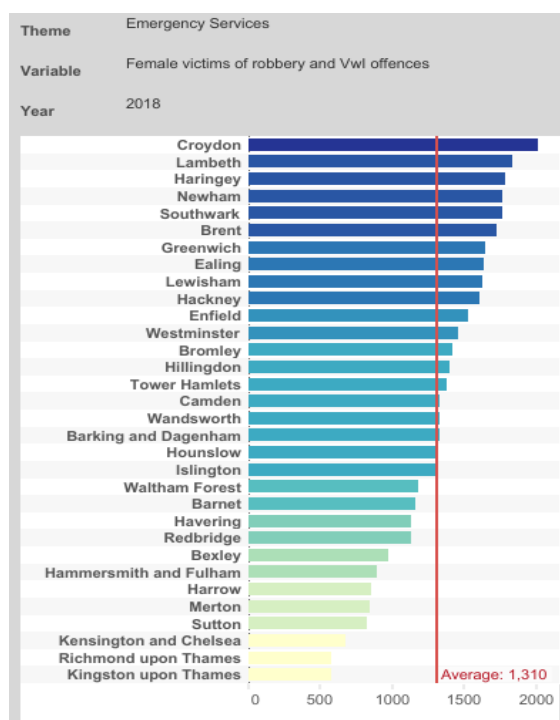
The table below shows the number of female victims of Robbery and violence with injury in 2018 broken down across Bromley's wards. Bromley town centre ward has the highest number of female victims of Robbery and Violence with Injury.



Source: London Landscape



The table below shows the numbers of female victims of robbery and violence with injury across London.



Source: London Landscape

The borough with the highest number of female victims of Robbery and Violence with injury is Croydon (2,010 victims in 2018)

Kingston upon Thames has the least number of female victims of robbery and violence with injury (572 victims)

Bromley is slightly above the London average with 1,415 female victims.

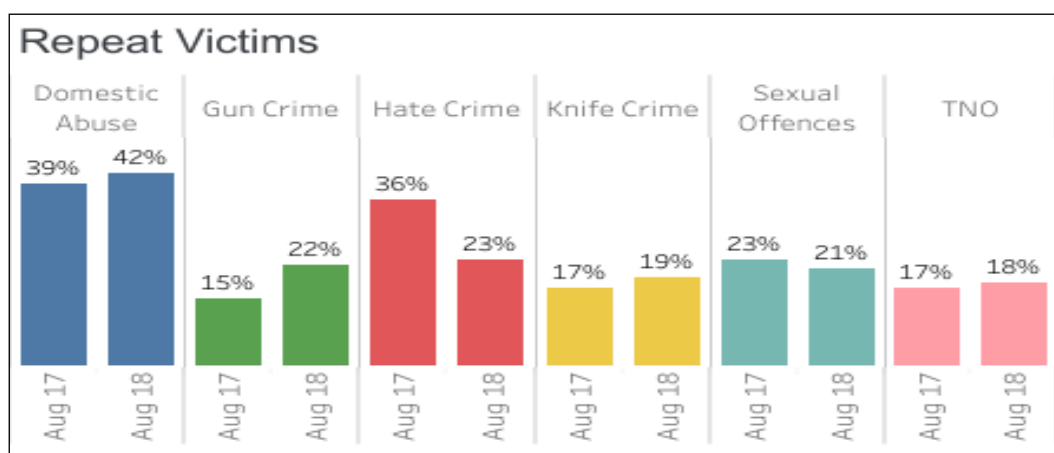
7.4 Victim Profiles – Repeat Victims

In the year ending March 2017 survey, the Crime Survey England and Wales (CSEW) showed that 73% of victims of violence were victimised once, while 27% were repeat victims in the previous 12 months (12% victimised twice, 15% victimised three times or more). The CSEW showed repeat victimisation was most common for assault with minor injury (28% of victims), followed by violence without injury (24%) and wounding (21%)

Source ONS report - A summary of violent crime from the year ending March 2017 Crime Survey for England and Wales and police recorded crime.

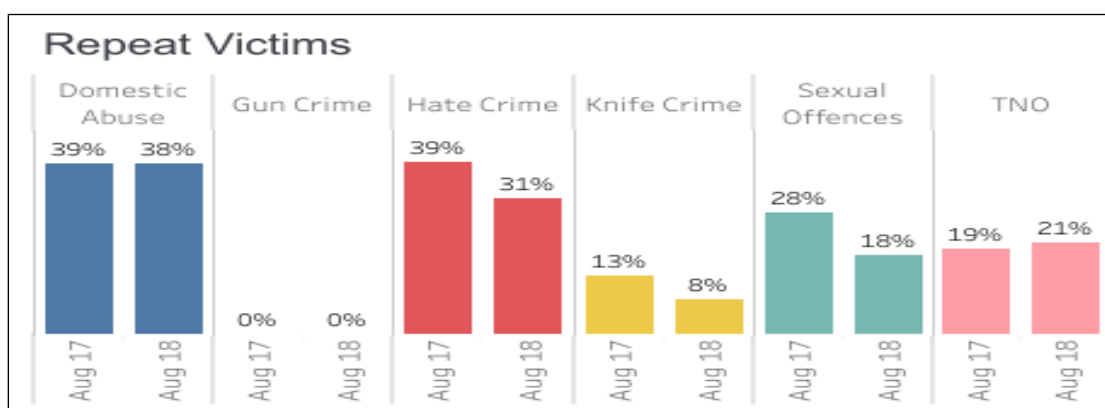
The chart below shows percentages for repeat victims across high harm offences across the MPS / London. 42% of domestic abuse victims (*Blue bar chart*) were repeat victims of domestic abuse offences and nearly a quarter of all sexual offence victims have been the victim of other sexual crimes during the previous 12 months.

Repeat victims of total notifiable offences (*the pink bar chart*) shows 18% (9,905) of victims of crime in August 2018 had been a victim of at least one other offence during the past year.



Source : MOPAC performance framework dashboard

Repeat victims of crime from a local perspective are shown below.



Source : MOPAC performance framework dashboard

Across Bromley 38% of domestic abuse victims were repeat victims of domestic abuse offences.

The number of repeat victims of total notifiable offences in Bromley (*the pink bar chart*) shows 21% (281) had been repeat victims of at least one other offence during the past year. The total number of TNO over this period in Bromley was recorded as 1,370 victims

Safer Bromley Partnership

Local crime priorities for 2019-2020

Strategic Group Report

Author: Anne Ball

Strategic Group

Background

The Mayor's police and crime plan commits to setting local policing priorities across the capital in conjunction with borough leaders and police.

Action Plan Update

Action to date

Local crime priorities selected for 208/19 for Bromley are

- Burglary and Theft and
- Non domestic Abuse violence with injury.

Request from MOPAC for boroughs to review and consider their local crime priorities for 2019/20

– Deadline for submission is 22nd March 2019

Action for Safer Bromley Partnership

Next Steps

Borough leaders and Police to agree the two local crime priorities for Bromley and feedback to MOPAC.

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Safer Bromley Partnership Strategic Group Report

Date report filed: 28 February 2019

Date of last Strategic Group: 29th November 2018

Author: Rachel Dunley

Operational Update:

DVA & VAWG

- MOPAC funding was confirmed in late February 2019.
- The existing DVA VAWG contract has an option to extend for 1 year. Permission was granted to exercise this option upon confirmation of the MOPAC grant, and this has now been exercised.
- The current contract sits with Bromley and Croydon Women's Aid, and will now cease on 31 March 2020.
- During 2019 the contract will be re-tendered; ideally for 1 year with an option to extend for a further 2 years in order to match the current MOPAC funding model.
- Recruitment of the VAWG Lead will now commence – this was delayed due to the late notification by MOPAC of the grant award. Once in post, this person will have several key projects e.g. the new tender process for the DVA VAWG suite of services and drafting the new DVA VAWG Strategy for Bromley.

Strategic Group Update:

Action Plan Update:

Action for Safer Bromley Partnership:

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Gangs Report

Report to: Community Safety Partnership

Report by: Florah Shiringo (CSC)

Date: 25/01/2019

Introduction

It is widely recognised that any approach to tackling gang associated behaviour and serious violence must encompass a multi-agency approach. No one agency holds all of the relevant information, knowledge and experience to tackle these issues alone. Effective intervention is highly dependent on agencies working together to identify and address the needs of individuals.

Missing, Exploitation and Gang Affiliation (MEGA Panel)

In Bromley all young people known to be gang affiliated or at risk of gang affiliation are tracked through the weekly multiagency Missing, Exploitation and Gang Affiliation (MEGA) Panel. The Panel enables the available information to be shared across relevant partner agencies in relation to identified individuals, their families and wider locations. This will result in a clearer picture of the need and the risk posed. This also supports a more comprehensive action plan to be developed to intervene with an identified individual.

MEGA panel includes the following agencies:

- Children's Social Care
- Youth Offending Service
- Police - Gangs, CSE and Missing SPOC
- Health – LAC Health, Public Health, Sexual Health Clinic and School Nursing
- Education - EWO / CME co-ordinator / Virtual School
- Intervention Services - Barnardos, Bromley Changes
- Targeted Youth Services
- CAMHS
- Housing
- Community Safety / Anti-Social Behaviour Team

Data

Table 1 – number of young people discussed at MEGA by statutory status (May 2018 – January 2019)

Bromley CLA	8
Bromley Non CLA	35
Others	10
Total	53

A total of 53 young people known or suspected to be gang affiliated have been tracked through MEGA panel since May 2018. Of these 8 are Bromley 'looked after children' who are placed in and out of borough. Of the 35 young people who are not looked after, 4 are subject to Child Protection Plans, and 12 are subject to CIN plans while others would have gone through a social work assessment and signposted to other agencies. MEGA panel also tracks young people who are placed in the borough of Bromley by other local authorities if they present a risk of gangs to our young people by association or rivalry or adults who are persons of interest due to their association with known gang activities.

Table 2 – young people discussed at MEGA by age and gender (May 2018 – January 2019)

Age	Male	Female	Total
13	4	0	4
14	2	1	3
15	11	0	11
16	10	1	11
17	11	0	11
18	7	1	8
19	3	0	3
20	2	0	2
Total	50	3	53

94% of young people known or suspected to be gang affiliated are mainly males (50/53). The most vulnerable are 15-17year olds (62%). MEGA panel also tracks young people at risk of CSE and there is a clear link between exploitation of girls and boys who are gang affiliated. This is recognised in discussing individual young people at MEGA; however since May 2018 only 3 girls were reported as directly involved / linked to gangs.

There are currently 6 young people being tracked at MEGA panel who are gang affiliated.

Impact of MEGA

1. Prior to MEGA Panel, a number of agencies were working in silos with the same vulnerable young people who were at risk of one form of exploitation or another. By bringing the agencies around the table to discuss all children who are suffering some form of exploitation, this has improved multi agency working and targeted support to the young people. As MEGA has developed, relationships have got stronger, and trust has developed between agencies, also there has been an increased awareness and understanding of these issues.
2. Improved identification of links between individual victims/offenders that have not been made apparent via individual case planning – MEGA Panel has enabled mapping of associates of young people who are linked, thus informing risk assessments and safety planning.

3. Sharing information and intelligence about individuals and groups of individuals involved in perpetrating gang activities/criminal behaviours and CSE.
4. Identification of locations that may increase the risk to our young people – this included schools, placements, residential areas and youth clubs.

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Safer Bromley Partnership

MOPAC LCPF funding 2019-2021

Strategic Group Report

Author: Anne Ball

Strategic Group Update

Background

LCPF established in 2013 bringing together a number of funding streams before MOPAC existed

In 2016 DMPC made a commitment to sustain £72Million funding for a further four years (2017/18 to 2020/21)

Action Plan Update

Action to date

The current projects are funded until March 2019. (Four Projects)

MOPAC gave notice to LA of funding amounts in Oct 18. (*Bromley to received £317,140 pa*)

Initial proposals submitted to MOPAC in November 2018

Further amendments to proposals submitted to MOPAC on January 19.

5th Feb - MOPAC gave a conditional offer of funding to each of the four project proposals

Formal grant agreement expected shortly. (End of March)

Action for Safer Bromley Partnership

Next Steps

Formal grant agreement signed by Borough.

To thank

CSP would like to thank project leads for all their work on the proposals, including their timely responses to various MOPAC queries.

To note

SBP to acknowledge the conditional offer for each proposal - (DV, Mentoring, ASB, Reducing reoffending) –

This effectively means projects will be funded through LCPF monies until March 2021.

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