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London Borough of Bromley
30 November 2021

To: Members of the



STRATEGIC GROUP

Chief Inspector Craig Knight, (Metropolitan Police) (Chairman)
Joanne Stowell, (LBB Assistant Director: Public Protection) (Chairman)

Councillor Angela Page (Portfolio Holder for Public Protection)
Janet Bailey, (LBB Director of Children's Services)
Sharon Baldwin, (Safer Neighbourhood Board Chairman)
Elaine Beadle, (LBB Road Safety Manager)
Teresa Bell, Bromley Children's Safeguarding Board
Andy Brittain, MET Police
James Cartwright, LFB
Lynnette Chamielec, Housing, Planning and Regeneration
David Dare, LBB Children's Services
Rachel Dunley, (LBB Head of Service for Early Intervention, and Family Support)
Dawn Helps, Clarion Housing Group
Dirk Holtzhausen, LBB--ECHS
Bill Kelly, (LAS-Bromley Group Manager)
Sharon Kilborne, London Borough of Croydon
Clare Lewin, (Bromley CCG)
Betty McDonald, (LBB Head of Youth Offending Service)
Kevin McKenzie, Bromley LFB Fire Commander
Mimi Morris-Cotterill, Public Health
Sarah Newman, LBB Community Safety
Judie Obeya, Clarion Housing Group
Councillor Angela Page, Portfolio Holder for Public Protection
Rachel Pankhurst, (Domestic Abuse Strategy Co-ordinator)
Philip Powell, (LAS Stakeholder Engagement Manager)
Rebecca Saunders, Bromley CCG
Lucien Spencer, National Probation Service
David Tait, (LBB Emergency Planning and Corporate Resilience Lead)
Rob Vale, LBB Head of Commercial Regulation and Trading Standards

A meeting of the Safer Bromley Partnership Board will be held virtually at 10.00am on 9th December 2021.

This meeting can be viewed by members of the public, with live streaming accessed

by visiting: - <https://www.bromley.gov.uk/councilmeetingslive>.

Live streaming will commence shortly before the meeting starts.

A G E N D A

- 1 WELCOME/HOUSE-KEEPING/INTRODUCTIONS, APOLOGIES AND DECLARATION OF INTEREST**
- 2 SBP STRATEGIC DOCUMENT, MINUTES, MATTERS ARISING AND ACTIONS (Pages 5 - 42)**
- 3 QUESTIONS RECEIVED FROM COUNCILLORS OR MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC**

Questions specifically concerning reports on the SBP agenda should be received within two working days of the publication date of the agenda. Please ensure that questions specifically regarding reports on the agenda are received by the Democratic Services Team by **5pm on 3rd December 2021.**

- 4 SUBSTANTIVE DISCUSSION PROGRESS AGAINST THE SAFER BROMLEY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY**

Quarter 2: Keeping Young People Safe;

- a QUARTER 3: MAIN PRIORITY UPDATE: KEEPING YOUNG PEOPLE SAFE (Pages 43 - 62)**
- b COMMUNITY IMPACT DAYS UPDATE (Pages 63 - 66)**

- 5 KEY ISSUES/THEMES**

- a CRIME NEEDS ASSESSMENT**
- b VIOLENCE REDUCTION PLAN UPDATE**
- c SCRUTINY OF THE PARTNERS OF THE SAFER BROMLEY PARTNERSHIP BOARD (Pages 67 - 80)**
- d PROPOSED WORK PLAN FOR PARTNERS (Pages 81 - 82)**
- e AGENDA FRONT SHEET AND TERMS OF REFERENCE (Pages 83 - 86)**
- f LAS DATA UPDATE**
- g DRAFT INTER BOARD PROTOCOL (Pages 87 - 98)**

- 6 DHR AND PREVENT UPDATE**

7 CRIME PERFORMANCE DASHBOARD (Pages 99 - 100)

Standing Items are:

NDVWI
Weapons
Hate crime
Domestic violence
Burglary
Theft of motor vehicles
ASB

Context:

Challenging performance is a key role which has been identified for the SBPB. This item updates partners in relation to the performance issues, highlights any new challenges, and gains consensus as to how the group can work together to address these.

8 EMERGING ISSUES/TASK FINISH UPDATES

This item provides a roundtable update from all partners on developments in relation to performance and emerging issues.

9 AOB

10 DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The next meeting of the Safer Bromley Partnership Board will be on 17th March 2022. This will be held at Bromley Civic Centre and will commence at 10.00am

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Bromley Community Safety Partnership Strategy

2020 to 2023



A partnership of



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Foreword

We are pleased to introduce the Safer Bromley Partnership Community Safety Strategy for 2020 to 2023, which incorporates the Community Plan and the Crime Reduction Strategy into a single document.

It has been produced by the Community Safety Team on behalf of the Safer Bromley Partnership, and the overarching aim for the Partnership is for Bromley to continue to be one of the safest boroughs in London. In attempting to maintain and indeed improve Bromley's current position, broad strategic themes have been identified as priorities within this strategy. This enables flexibility in responding to changing crime trends and any emerging issues. Delivery will be reviewed annually in line with Bromley's annual strategic assessment and local trends, to ensure that delivery reflects need whilst also maximising opportunities for joint working across the borough.

Delivering on the priorities outlined in this strategy requires a range of partner organisations working together, to share the skills, powers and resources that are available to them. The Safer Bromley Partnership has established a structure that brings together partners at a strategic, performance and operational level, that of the Safer Bromley Partnership Board. The Board holds the overarching responsibility for this strategy, and works closely with other key strategic boards, to support the delivery of the priorities set out in this strategy. Issues such as violence against women and girls, tackling serious violence and keeping children and young people safe, requires a safeguarding focus and long term interventions, to ensure that the underlying causes are addressed. To be effective, a number of the priorities, cross cutting themes and emerging trends outlined in the plan are shared across the strategic partnerships. As such, the intention within this strategy is not to provide comprehensive, prescriptive detail on partner actions, but to provide a broad outline of partner ambitions in supporting the priorities within, and further signpost the partner strategies, policies and plans that contain their respective detailed actions.

Since the publication of the last strategy in 2017, the Metropolitan Police introduced a new policing model, and created 12 Basic Command Units (BCUs), which replaced the previous 32 borough model. Bromley, Sutton and Croydon now form the South BCU, which is the largest in the Metropolitan Police. As the Board recognises that crime practices often extend beyond geographic boundaries, and can impact on several geographical locations, the partnership will focus on an intelligence led approach to tackle any cross boundary issues that may affect the residents of this borough.

Finally, every member of the community has a role to play in reducing the negative impacts caused by crime and disorder and the challenges we are facing, and we will look to increase our work with communities to assist us in our ambition to keep Bromley a safe borough, now and for future generations.

The Safer Bromley Partnership Board

This Safer Bromley Partnership Board comprises of statutory and non statutory partners. It brings the organisations together so that they can cooperate at a strategic level to improve community safety outcomes for the residents of Bromley.

The Board has the responsibility for developing a Strategy that delivers the priorities determined by Mayor's Office Police and Crime, as well as those that are important to our residents.

Our partners

London Borough of Bromley

London Community Rehabilitation Service

London Fire Brigade

Mayor's Office Police and Crime (MOPAC)

Metropolitan Police Service

National Probation Service

South East London
NHS Clinical Commissioning Group

London Ambulance Service
NHS Trust

Non-statutory partners

We chose our priorities by:

- Incorporating the agreed Borough specific priorities within the Policing and Crime Plan for 2017 to 2021, as determined by Mayor's Office Police and Crime (MOPAC), and undertaking a strategic assessment of crime data.
- Taking the concerns of residents into account through analysis of the results of the Crime Survey, which highlighted those issues that impact on their quality of life.
- Considering collective partnership impact, and identifying areas of work where the Partnership is best placed to have the largest cooperative impact, due to cross cutting and coordinated themes.
- By considering impact on victims, as some crimes have a more significant impact on a victim than others, for example, the differing impact of shoplifting compared to that of residential burglary or domestic violence are hugely contrasting for a victim.

What did our residents say?

In 2019 the Council's Community Safety Team surveyed our residents to find out what their concerns and perceptions were.

Percentage of residents who thought the following were a serious problem:



82%

burglary



53%

criminal damage



43%

drug use



61%

fraud



47%

gangs



21%

hate crime



42%

knife crime



82%

motor vehicle theft

Percentage of residents that felt:



88%

safe in their local
area during the day



54%

alone in their area
after dark

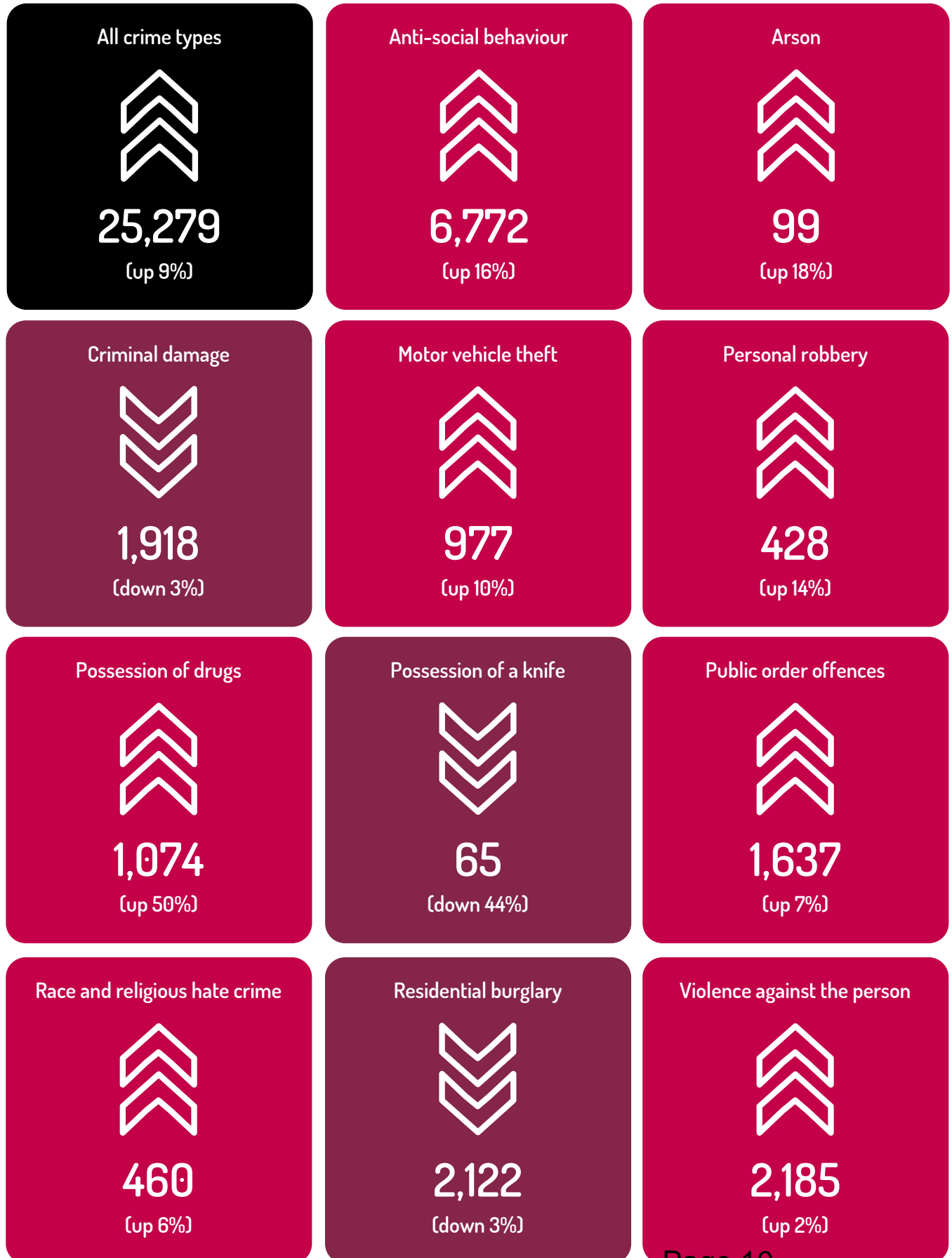


72%

safe on public
transport

Metropolitan Police Reported Crime Data

showed us that between February 2019 and January 2020



Our four priorities



Safer neighbourhoods



Violence Against
Women and Girls



Keeping young people
safe



Stand together against
hate crime and extremism

Each priority has associated delivery mechanisms to drive them forward, and will be reviewed annually to ensure that they are relevant, and monitored periodically to determine progress. If priorities are changed in the future this document will be updated to reflect them.



Priority 1

Safer neighbourhoods

This Priority looks at the crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB) that concern our residents the most, and that MOPAC has identified as relevant to our borough. We will tackle issues across the borough as well as targeting resources on those areas that are highlighted as hot-spots through either the highest levels of crimes reported, or through noted increases. Our aim will be to reduce crime, reduce ASB and improve the confidence of residents and provide reassurance. There are key inter-relationships between this priority and our other three priorities.

Our aim

To achieve reductions in the following crimes that are deemed by MOPAC, the Police and residents to be local priorities:

- Non-domestic violence with injury
- Residential burglary
- Crime against the elderly and vulnerable (financial abuse)
- Anti-social behaviour

What we will tackle

We will take a joint problem solving approach in respect of those crimes that affect our residents and businesses the most, including:



Non-domestic violence with injury

Establishing a specific Police led tasking group to tackle and reduce violent crime. Taking an intelligence led partnership approach to tackle violent crime, serious youth and gang violence and hate crime to develop taskings, and further deliver against the actions within any associated plans or strategies pertaining to these issues.



Residential burglary

Establishing a specific Police led tasking group to tackle and reduce residential burglary and also theft of and from motor vehicles in identified hotspots.



Crime against the elderly and vulnerable (financial abuse)

Working with all stakeholders to protect older and otherwise vulnerable residents from scams and doorstep crime.



Anti-social behaviour

Managing high volume and problematic areas of anti-social behaviour including fly-tipping.

How we will do it



Improve partnership and stakeholder engagement and collaboration

Through improved communication between all interested parties, to ensure that stakeholders have the opportunity to provide feedback on their concerns, and that the work of partners is optimised through aligning strategic aims, targeting resources based on evidence, and by avoiding duplication. A framework will be established for consultation and engagement with partners and the wider community through networks, meetings and other mechanisms (email, bulletins etc). Community Impact days will continue to be held 12 times a year, to tackle anti-social behaviour hot-spot areas for reductions in issues including: fly-tipping, arson, carrying of weapons, nuisance mopeds etc, and neighbourhood policing teams will be used to better protect and support vulnerable children and adults.



Use an intelligence led approach

Through use of data analytical tools and partnership tasking groups (such as Tactical Tasking Coordination Group and Joint Action Group), to track and respond to local crime trends in real time, and to provide local input to develop appropriate responses to Borough concerns. This will include the development of a bespoke intelligence package, and the introduction of specific police tasking teams. These teams (the Serious Inquisitive Crime Team and the Violence Reduction Team), will be dedicated to reduce local priority crimes including non-domestic violence with injury, residential burglary, motor vehicle theft, and anti-social behaviour in general.



Make use of legislation

Through appropriate use of the powers within various Acts including the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and Antisocial Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014, to ensure that all available remedies are considered, including the use of Dispersal Orders, Community Protection Warnings, Community Protection Notices, Public Space Protection Order and dispersal orders, subject to a balanced approach involving support and treatment outreach services and enforcement where necessary.



Reducing violence

Through delivering the work streams within the Violence Reduction Action Plan, the Gang Violence Matrix, the Violence Against Women & Girls strategy, the Youth Justice Strategy and the Police led Violence Reduction Team.



CCTV

Through ensuring the effective use of public space CCTV on targeted areas as determined by intelligence, and the investment in new deployable cameras.



Reduce risk of financial abuse of the elderly or vulnerable

Through targeted communications campaigns and enforcement.



Priority 2

Violence Against Women and Girls

This priority looks at protecting women and girls from violence. Too many women and girls suffer harassment, abuse and violence on a daily basis; whether at the hands of partners, family members or strangers, this is always unacceptable. We support Mayor's Office for Policing & Crime in their stance of taking a zero-tolerance approach wherever this violence and abuse takes place, with meaningful support for victims and survivors, and significant consequences for perpetrators. This does not mean that we diminish or ignore the suffering experienced by men and boys. The services we commission will support victims and survivors whatever their gender. The Metropolitan Police Service has made tackling domestic abuse a high priority, and has a dedicated unit within the Borough Command Unit. They will investigate all instances of domestic abuse, even in cases where a victim has not reported it themselves. There are key interrelationships between this priority and our other priorities.

Our aim

To reduce violence against women and girls, change the culture that allows this to happen, and empower them to take control, in doing so we will:

- Better protect women and girls
- Improve support for those affected
- Target offenders

What we will tackle

We will take a joint problem solving approach to better protect women and girls in the borough by:



Prevention

Changing attitudes and preventing violence by raising awareness through campaigns, safeguarding and educating children, early identification, intervention and training.



Provision

Assisting survivors to get on with their lives by providing effective provision of services, advice and support.



Partnership

Developing a coordinated multi agency approach by ensuring that the response to domestic abuse is shared by all stakeholders.



Protection

Providing an effective criminal justice system by working towards effective prosecution, supporting victims and providing perpetrator interventions.

How we will do it



Provide strategic direction

By refreshing the Violence Against Women & Girls 2016- 2019 strategy and update the Domestic Homicide Review protocol.



Communicate

By developing a communication plan to increase awareness of the services Violence Against Women & Girls provide. Tackle under-reporting through media engagement, partnership and information sharing between professionals (particularly health), and engaging the third sector including campaign groups.



Take an intelligence led approach

By improving the response to victims by developing mechanisms to capture data in addition to that provided by the Police, to enable accurate mapping of the prevalence of Violence Against Women & Girls and implement appropriate responses and services where needed.



Protect high risk victims

By supporting them through an effective and robust Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC), implementing any learning points from Domestic Homicide Reviews, and by ensuring that all local domestic violence services are aware of the relevant support services that are available, including: The One Stop Shop , Outreach Support and the Domestic Violence Intervention Programme (DVIP).



Make use of legislation

To ensure that perpetrators of violence against women and girls are held accountable according to the law, and are provided with assistance to change their abusive behaviour in order to prevent them from causing harm or violence to their current, past or future partners.



Work in partnership

With Children's Social Care and Children's Early Intervention Teams to provide support, advocacy and deliver age appropriate work in a range of educational, youth and community settings.



Priority 3

Keeping young people safe

Our ambition is for our borough to be safe for our children and young people, where they can grow up, thrive and have the best life chances in families who flourish, and are happy to call Bromley home. To achieve this we want to improve neighbourhoods affected by anti-social behaviour and crime. We want to reduce crimes that cause the most harm to children and young people, by preventing them through early intervention (where possible) for those who are at risk of offending, or re-offending. There are key interrelationships between this priority and our other priorities.

Our aim

To improve outcomes and life chances for children and young people in contact with the youth justice system, or at risk of becoming involved in crime and anti-social behaviour by:

- Reducing the number of first time entrant children in the youth justice system, and reduce re-offending
- Reducing the number of knife crimes, by volume and repeat victims and reduce levels of serious youth violence
- Preventing and reducing substance misuse

What we will tackle

We will work with partners to take a holistic approach to address the issues that can compromise the safety of our young people through the delivery of the prevention and support programme by:



Reducing first time entrants into the criminal justice system and by reducing reoffending

Supporting young people on the cusp of offending through the offer of the prevention support programme, through providing support to parents, and working closely with our probation partners.



Reducing the number of knife crimes and levels of serious youth violence

Diverting, disrupting and preventing those at risk of serious youth violence and gang involvement becoming tomorrow's offenders.



Enforcing against businesses that sell age restricted products to children and young people

Detering businesses from selling age restricted products to young people with the intention of improving community safety and public health

How we will do it



Provide support

By setting up an in-house Prevention Support Programme working closely with Community Safety and Children's Social Care to assist children early away from offending, and publish a serious youth violence toolkit. Also by delivering the cross cutting key actions within the Youth Justice Strategy 2019-21 and the Serious Youth Violence strategy 2018.



Work with partners to disrupt gangs

By tracking and sharing information on those young people who have associations with gangs, through the weekly Missing, Exploited, Gang Affiliated (MEGA) meetings. In addition by providing gang awareness training and by supporting young people to exit gangs, as well as applying for gang injunctions where appropriate.



Work with partners to tackle knife crime, serious youth violence, child exploitation and anti-social behaviour

By delivering the knife crime intervention programme for young people who carry weapons, working on a robust approach to prevention in identifying young people through Merlin reports, and using partnership taskings to develop and deliver the Violence Reduction Action Plan. By working with partners to recognise that child exploitation must also be understood in terms of its connectivity with a wider range of vulnerabilities that young people can be exposed to, including: harmful sexual behaviours, missing children, gang involvement and youth crime. By working in partnership with the Police Anti-Social Behaviour Team, and schools to address anti-social behaviour issues, through the adoption of an early intervention approach, that utilises informal approaches that can be escalated to formal enforcement where necessary or appropriate.



Carry out joint operations with Trading Standards, Licensing and Police

By delivering a programme of test purchasing in respect of age-restricted legislation pertaining to products and activities including, sale of alcohol, cigarettes knives, as well as underage gambling and drinking on licensed premises.



Priority 4

Stand together against hate crime and extremism

This Priority focuses on work to tackle those crimes that are motivated by malice or ill-will towards a social group, on the basis of race, religion, sexual orientation, disability or gender identity or other protected characteristic.

Communities that are divided and fearful are more susceptible to intolerance, hatred and targeting. In addition to the aforementioned often targeted groups, there is emerging recognition that financial abuse of the elderly (or otherwise vulnerable residents) should also be considered as a hate crime, as perpetrators deliberately choose their victims on the basis of the perceived vulnerability that may be associated with their age.

There are key interrelationships between this priority and our other priorities.

Our aim

To improve reporting of hate crime and to reduce repeat victimisation of victims of hate crime.

What we will tackle

We will work protect our vulnerable communities by:



Working to reduce the levels of Hate Crime and repeat victimisation



Working to raise awareness of the issues



Working to gain community support



Working to understand the risks of and journey to radicalisation and extremism



Recognising that targeted financial abuse of the elderly (or otherwise vulnerable) can be also be considered as a hate crime

How we will do it



Undertake ongoing analysis

Use an analysis of hate crimes levels, to ensure increases and trends are identified and tackled early.



Work in partnership

In partnership with the Safer Neighbourhood Police together with community and faith groups, work to raise awareness and tackle all forms of hate crime. Maintain a high visibility in the community by delivering talks and awareness raising events; ensure training on how to spot financial abuse is delivered to practitioners within social care, police and other relevant stakeholders; ensure a rapid response service is provided to all urgent requests for assistance.



Encourage support from communities

Undertake community tension assessments if needed, and encourage communities to report incidents of hate crime as they occur.



Continue to fulfil our Channel and Prevent duties

Process and signpost cases to ensure all requirements are met.



Support for victims

Work to support those who are victims of hate crimes.



Restorative mechanisms

Explore options for restorative justice mechanisms.



Protecting victims of doorstep crime or scams

Recognise that by perpetrators deliberately choosing their victims on the basis of their perceived vulnerability that may be associated with their age (or otherwise) is akin to a hate crime. Provide a 2 hour rapid response service for those residents who are victims of doorstep crime or scams.

How will we know we are on track?



Safer neighbourhoods

- This theme will be included as a substantive discussion item at the Safer Bromley Partnership Board in quarter 1; Police will provide a crime update at each Safer Bromley Partnership Board, and partners will present an end of year update in quarter 4.
- Local data via the Metropolitan Police Service crime dashboard (updated monthly) will be monitored, and Community Safety will attend Tactical Tasking Coordination Group each month to provide input into tasking and analyse effectiveness of responses.
- Local data via the Mayor's Office for Policing & Crime performance framework and monthly updates on high harm crime across boroughs will be monitored to identify trends and developments and analyse effectiveness of responses.
- Police will present an update to the Public Protection & Enforcement Policy Development and Scrutiny Committee every quarter.



Violence Against Women and Girls

- This theme will be included as a substantive discussion item at the Safer Bromley Partnership Board in quarter 2, whereby Violence Against Women & Girls, Police and associated Partners will provide an update. Partners will also present an end of year update in quarter 4.
- The Domestic Violence and Violence Against Women & Girls subgroup will lead on the effective monitoring and scrutiny of partner agencies in their service delivery, present findings within that setting, and report exceptions to the Safer Bromley Partnership Board if they occur.
- Update the Violence Against Women & Girls Strategy and the Domestic Homicide Review Protocol by August 2020.



Keeping young people safe

- This theme will be included as a substantive discussion item at the Safer Bromley Partnership Board in quarter 3; and Partners will present an end of year update in quarter 4.
- First time entrants into custody and re-offending will be monitored through national KPIs. Reports will be made to the Youth Offending Service Board on a quarterly basis highlighting concerns within indicators.
- Youth Offending Service will complete an in depth analysis to identify areas of focus for the above.
- Serious youth violence will be measured by the Mayor's Office for Policing & Crime Weapon Enabled Crime Dashboard and also through local data. Repeats monitored by Mayor's Office for Policing & Crime dashboard and local data.
- Measure success of reduction in weapons crime through published data on Mayor's Office for Policing & Crime performance framework.
- Community Safety will attend and add value at Youth Offending Service Board Missing, Exploited, Gang Affiliated and Multi Agency Child Criminal Exploitation.
- Victims will be monitored by local data over time to look at reductions of numbers.



Stand together against hate crime and extremism

- This theme will be included as a substantive discussion item at the Safer Bromley Partnership Board in quarter 4; Partners will provide an update at each board, and present an end of year update in December quarter 4.
- The Metropolitan Police Hate Crime and Special Crime Dashboard will be used to monitor increased reporting of victims of Hate crime. Data is published into the public domain monthly for each London Borough.
- Data through the Mayor's Office for Policing & Crime Hate Crime Dashboard for figures at a borough level will be monitored.
- Levels of early identification of hate crime and extremism through referrals will be monitored and tracked.
- The number of rapid response calls to the scam hotline, and the associated outcomes will be tracked and monitored.

Supporting strategies and actions plans

Helping to deliver this strategy



				
Building a Better Bromley				
Children's and Young People's Plan				
Police and Crime Plan				
Homelessness Strategy				
Child Sexual Exploitation Protocol				
Public Protection and Enforcement Portfolio Plan				
VAWG Strategy				
Youth Justice Strategy				
Serious Youth Violence Strategy				
Violence Reduction Action Plan				
Bromley Safeguarding Adults Board Strategy				



For more information, contact:
Environment and Public Protection
London Borough of Bromley
Civic Centre, Stockwell Close
Bromley BR1 3UH



SAFER BROMLEY PARTNERSHIP BOARD

Minutes of the meeting held at 10.00 am on 9 September 2021

Present:

Chief Inspector Craig Knight ((Metropolitan Police)) (Chairman)
Joanne Stowell ((LBB Assistant Director: Public Protection)) (Vice-Chairman)

Sharon Baldwin, (Safer Neighbourhood Board Chairman)
Lynnette Chamielec, LBB Housing, Planning and Regeneration
David Dare, Children's Services
Rachel Dunley, (LBB Head of Service for Early Intervention, and Family Support)
Dirk Holtzhausen, LBB--ECHS
Bill Kelly, (LAS-Bromley Group Manager)
Betty McDonald, (LBB Head of Youth Offending Service)
Mimi Morris-Cotterill, Public Health
Philip Powell, (LAS Stakeholder Engagement Manager)
Paul Sibun, (Bromley CCG)
David Tait, (LBB Emergency Planning and Corporate Resilience Lead)
Rob Vale, (LBB Trading Standards and Community Safety Manager)
Bill Kelly (LAS)
David Dare (LBB Assistant Director for Children's Social Care)
Lucien Spencer-(Probation Services)
Chan Farooqui (Victim Support)
Judie Obeya (Clarion Housing)

Also Present:

Councillor Kathy Bance MBE
Councillor David Cartwright QFSM

28	WELCOME/HOUSE-KEEPING/INTRODUCTIONS, APOLOGIES AND DECLARATION OF INTEREST	Action
	Apologies were received from Chloe Todd and Mimi Morris-Cotterill attended as substitute. Ade Adetosoye (LBB Chief Executive), David Stringer, Rachel Pankhurst, Amanda Mumford, Councillor Angela Page, Jessica Bell, Dawn Helps, Elaine Beadle, Rebecca Saunders, Jamie O 'Malley. David Dare attended as substitute for Janet Bailey.	
29	MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING	Action
	The minutes of the meeting held on the 17th of June 2021 were agreed as a correct record.	
30	MATTERS ARISING	Action

	<p>CSD21095</p> <p>Chief Inspector Craig Knight informed the Board that the police were dealing robustly with persistent beggars in Bromley and that three arrests had been made in the last eight weeks as well as six community resolutions and dispersals being dispensed.</p> <p>The Board was provided with an update regarding the work around the Cambridge Crime Harm Index. It was noted that the MET was now running a controlled trial of this across London, led by the central strategic insight group; the results of the trial would be published in due course, after which time Chief Inspector Knight would be happy to share the results of the trial with the Board.</p> <p>Councillor David Cartwright (Chairman of the Public Protection and Enforcement Scrutiny Committee) asked the Chief Inspector a question with respect to the Cambridge Crime Harm Index trial. He asked if the trial would include matters that Bromley residents regarded as high harm crimes-- like anti-social behaviour, joy riding and the misuse of quad bikes.</p> <p>Chief Inspector Craig Knight answered and clarified that the issues mentioned by Cllr Cartwright were not included in the current trial; the trial was focused primarily on violence. Cllr Cartwright asked that it be noted that the PPE PDS Committee had concerns as to what should be classed as 'High Harm' crimes in the borough and there was specific concern from the Committee with respect to the number of deaths caused in the borough and across the country as a result of poor/dangerous driving.</p> <p>Chief Inspector Knight responded and said that he wished to provide some assurance concerning the work of the police road traffic teams that had been undertaken for some time and which was ongoing. The College of Policing had noted the importance of police traffic teams targeting road traffic hotspot areas and they had been doing this since 2007. Councillor Cartwright thanked Chief Inspector Knight for his response, but said that in his view traffic police had been abstracted for other matters on many occasions and so the police's ability to deal with high speed crime had diminished.</p> <p>RESOLVED that the Matters Arising report be noted.</p>	
31	SUBSTANTIVE DISCUSSION: PROGRESS AGAINST THE SAFER BROMLEY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY	Action
32	QUARTER 2: PRIORITY 2--VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS	Action
	The VAWG (Violence against Women and Girls) update was provided by Rachel Dunley--LBB Head of Service for Early Intervention and	

Family Support).

There had been an interesting development in that the Housing Division had introduced a 'DAHLIA' flag to their Housing IT systems, to alert when a customer was a victim fleeing domestic abuse to help to manage risk and also to ensure the services provided were sensitive and appropriately delivered.

This had been implemented so that housing cases with a domestic abuse element could be identified and dealt with in a sensitive manner. The Board was briefed that the service was aiming for DAHA (Domestic Abuse Housing Alliance) accreditation by 2022. The Head of Service was pleased to inform the Board that Lydia Lewison had now joined Bromley from LB Greenwich and brought with her much knowledge and passion in relation to domestic abuse, housing and refuges.

The introduction of the 'DAHLIA' flag on the Housing system had been implemented so that housing cases with a domestic abuse element could be identified and dealt with in a sensitive manner. The Board was briefed that the service was aiming for DAHA (Domestic Abuse Housing Alliance) accreditation by 2022. The Head of Service was pleased to inform the Board that Lydia Lucerne would be joining Bromley from LB Greenwich in the near future.

The Head of Service provided a brief update on 'Bromley Y' -- this was Bromley's 'front door' to mental health services for children and young people. She said that a fuller update regarding this would be disseminated via the Board's Secretary. It was noted that the number of referrals to this service was increasing.

The Board was appraised that the Domestic Abuse Strategy was now live and that additional 'Butterfly Cards' were now available for anyone who needed them. These could be sourced via Jamie O' Malley.

The Board was asked to note the change of language with respect to domestic abuse in line with the Domestic Abuse Act 2021. The word 'violence' and all reference to gender had been removed. When the strategy and priorities were formally reviewed, this would need to be updated.

The Assistant Director for Public Protection and Enforcement highlighted certain areas that she would like to look at in more detail going forward, and one of these was regarding the sort of data that was being collated. She said that it was important for the Board to have access to correct data and she would like a sample of the data collected to be brought to the next Board meeting.

A discussion took place regarding the sharing of data with the Board and colleagues and the development of an information sharing

	<p>agreement alongside it.</p> <p>A Board Member requested that more awareness be made with respect to the 'Ask Annie' and 'Ask Angela' initiatives. It was confirmed that these had been a focus point in the DA Newsletter circulated via the SBPB, BSAB, BSCP, DA Operational Forum, and DA Strategic Board.</p> <p>A discussion took place regarding MARAC (Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference) and referrals to it, as well as the roles of the MARAC co-ordinator and Chair. Both were supplied by the police. It was the consensus that more co-ordinator support was required as the number of referrals had increased. It was suggested that possibly partners could consider if they could collectively contribute towards the cost of another MARAC coordinator post. It was noted that MOPAC provided funding based on the number of domestic abuse cases that were actually reported. It was felt that in LBB, many cases of domestic abuse were not reported; if individuals felt more confident to report crimes, then the funding from MOPAC would increase.</p> <p>RESOLVED that the Domestic Abuse update be noted and that a sample of the data collected by the new software on the Housing system (regarding cases linked to domestic abuse) be presented to the Board at the next meeting.</p>	
	<p>32a UPDATE ON COMMUNITY IMPACT DAYS</p> <p>The update concerning Community Impact Days was provided by Rob Vale. He referred to the PowerPoint in the agenda pack and said that the presentation spoke for itself. He informed the Board that Amanda Mumford, the previous coordinator for Community Impact Days, was moving on to another role within the authority. An officer who had previously worked for the Council, was returning to take over the role. The Board expressed their thanks for the excellent work undertaken by Ms Mumford.</p> <p>The Assistant Director said that for the next meeting she would provide an update regarding Community Impact Days and in particular with respect to the next Community Impact Day in Penge, so that everyone involved would be clear on what was required on the day.</p> <p>Councillor David Cartwright stated that the Community Impact Days were of high value and he hoped to see more input from the London Fire Brigade in these activities; it would be good for LFB to build upon the public support that they already had.</p> <p>The Assistant Director for Children's Social Care, Safeguarding and Care Planning (David Dare), gave an update concerning an event that had been organised by the MACCE (Multi Agency Criminal Child Exploitation) Panel in Mottingham. A Mottingham 'fun day' had been</p>	<p>Action</p>

	<p>arranged which was very successful and which had been supported by many partners including the London Fire Brigade.</p> <p>The 'fun day' was well received by the public; there were many people in attendance and feedback was very positive. There had been 183 children in attendance with approximately 112 adults as well. The children were provided with a nutritious packed lunch. The Assistant Director asked for the report on this to be shared with the Board and the Head of Service for Early Intervention and Support said that she would arrange this.</p> <p>There was a general consensus that the Community Impact Days were successful and that they were positively impacting communities.</p> <p>RESOLVED that the update regarding Community Impact Days be noted and that the Assistant Director (and joint Chairman) for Public Protection and Enforcement would provide an update regarding the protocols for Community Impact Days, particularly with respect to the next one in Penge.</p>	
33	KEY ISSUES/THEMES	Action
34	UPDATE FROM THE LONDON FIRE BRIGADE	Action
	<p>The Borough Fire Commander (Kevin McKenzie) attended to update the Board.</p> <p>LFB were still dealing with the implementation of the recommendations from the Grenfell Tower enquiry Phase 1. Some of this involved the acquisition of new equipment and training.</p> <p>LFB served a prohibition notice on June 11th at 14 West Street, Bromley BR1 1RF. The fire brigade was also notified that the property had been broken into and occupied by squatters. Relevant information was shared with LFB crews by Station Commanders. Fire crews carried out visual audits and reported back to the local authority as appropriate. The Commander felt that the incident at 14 West Street was a demonstration of good partnership work and information sharing.</p> <p>A 'Key Issues' briefing was in the process of being updated and this would be distributed at a later date after it was completed.</p> <p>The Board was briefed that LFB's Community Risk Management Action Plan was out for consultation and the consultation period would end on 4th October. The LFB Commander would disseminate this after the close of the consultation period.</p> <p>The LFB commander had been in Bromley since 4th Feb and it was the fourth borough that he had worked in.</p>	

<p>The feedback relating to Community Impact days was noted, and the Commander commented that a more targeted approach in terms of resources and locations was required.</p> <p>The Commander had met up with Andy Powell who was the LBB Community Safety Officer working with young people that had been involved in serious youth violence and crime. LFB acknowledged the need for youth engagement.</p> <p>The issue of neurodiversity was discussed.</p> <p>The Board received an update regarding the dangers of emollient creams.</p> <p><i>Post Meeting Note: a briefing regarding this was disseminated post meeting.</i></p> <p>Better training was being provided around fire risk inspections.</p> <p>The LFB had attended a community event at Betts Park on 25th August—this was part of LFB’s commitment to engage more with the community.</p> <p>The Biggin Hill Fire Station extension had been approved. This had helped LFB to strengthen links with the airport. LFB was carrying out exercises at the airport and there continued to be a good level of engagement between LFB and the airport.</p> <p>The Commander was keen to continue good partnership work in places like Star Lane.</p> <p>The Commander commented that Chislehurst Common was a potential fire risk in dry weather. Officers from the borough were working with the national trust to formulate a fire plan.</p> <p>The Head of Trading Standards and Commercial Regulation referenced the successful collaborative work that had been undertaken in the past between LFB and LBB Trading Standards. Both parties desired that this successful collaborative working should continue.</p> <p>The Assistant Director for Public Protection and Enforcement requested that the work being undertaken between LFB and Andy Powell to be added to the VRAP (Violence Reduction Action Plan).</p> <p>The Assistant Director also requested that the LFB’s Community Risk Plan be circulated at the next meeting.</p> <p>Councillor Cartwright asked for an update concerning the possible relaunch of the fire service cadets scheme.</p>	
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	<p>There was historically a very good fire service cadet scheme operating out of Orpington Fire Station. If the fire cadet scheme was going to restart, then LBB Trading Standards should realise that this would provide a source of young people who could be used for things like the test purchases scheme.</p> <p>The Fire Commander confirmed that the possibility of restarting the cadet scheme was being looked at. It was hoped that the cadets would restart early in 2022. It was regarded as a well-respected scheme across the whole borough and was good for youth engagement</p> <p>It was asked if the 'LIFE' programme could restart. The Fire Commander clarified that the 'LIFE' programme was unfortunately coming to an end. A different programme called 'One Life' was being run in partnership with the police.</p> <p>RESOLVED that:</p> <p>1) A 'Key Issues' briefing would be distributed at a later date after being updated.</p> <p>2) LFB's Community Risk Management Action Plan was out for consultation and the consultation period would end on 4th October. The LFB Commander would disseminate the final version of this after the close of the consultation period.</p> <p><i>(Post meeting Note:--the draft version of the document was disseminated post meeting)</i></p> <p>3) LFB and LBB Trading Standards would continue to develop their successful joint working partnership.</p> <p>4) The work being undertaken by Andy Powell from the Community Safety Team in collaboration with LFB be added to the VRAP.</p>	
35	<p>UPDATE FROM THE LONDON AMBULANCE SERVICE</p> <p>Bill Kelly (Bromley Group Manager) and Philip Powell (stakeholder Engagement Manager) attended to provide the LAS update.</p> <p>The London Ambulance Service expressed their thanks to Toby Carvery in Crown Lane Bromley and to Bromley College for help during the pandemic with providing parking spaces and accommodation. The Board was informed that the week prior to the meeting, the London Ambulance Service was dealing with 7000 calls a day; there was a lot of pressure but they were adapting as best they could. They were grateful for the additional resource supplied from the London Fire Brigade.</p>	<p>Action</p>

	<p>They were still able to respond to the most seriously ill patients within 7 minutes in most cases.</p> <p>The Board was briefed that the London Ambulance Service would be trialling body worn cameras in October. With respect to hospitals and COVID, it was obviously the case that Covid was still around, but at the moment the LAS was not seeing huge waves of people on ventilators in ITU. One of the reasons for this (as well as the vaccine) was that the NHS had learnt much about what drugs were effective and different treatment regimes. Some of the people in hospital who had tested positive for Covid were asymptomatic but had arrived in hospital as a result of co-morbidities; others had been taken to hospital with Covid as they had not been vaccinated. The LAS made a plea for anyone who had not received the vaccine to do so.</p> <p>As hospitals were still quite busy with ill patients, (with levels that would normally be associated with winter time), there was some nervousness as to what may happen over the winter period.</p> <p>It was noted that hospital was not always the best place for patients and if an alternative solution could be found then this would be actioned by the ambulance service. The use and importance of the 111 service was discussed.</p> <p>The Assistant Director asked if it was possible to be provided with data concerning those people who were treated as a result of weapon enabled crime. Mr Kelly responded by saying that he thought that this was the case, but he would check and report back. Mr Sibun from the CCG stated that this data should be recorded by Children’s Services.</p> <p>RESOLVED that the update from the London Ambulance Service be noted and that Mr. Kelly would check on the availability of data concerning those persons who required attention from the ambulance service as a result of weapon enabled crime.</p>	
36	<p>FUTURE DIRECTION OF THE BOARD'S WORK--EVIDENCE LED--HIGH HARM</p> <p>Chief Inspector Craig Knight attended to provide this briefing. He commenced by congratulating the NHS on its recognition by the Queen and for receiving the George Cross for 73 years of service.</p> <p>Chief Inspector Knight informed the Board that commencing from the 22nd of September, he would be undertaking work on a research project which was concerning misogynistic behaviour and street harassment. He felt that this was an issue that was largely not understood well and was also under reported. On the 22nd of September he would be launching a new App, called ‘Safe in the City’ and this App could be used to report misogynistic behaviour, either as</p>	Action

	<p>a witness or as a victim.</p> <p>Chief Inspector Knight said that his aim was to better understand the issues and to map out where misogynistic crime was being committed against women and girls and to see if there was a correlation between this and VAWG. This research was being supported by Cambridge University and had attracted a lot of attention. Chief Inspector Knight was due to appear on national and local television the following week to talk about his research and the App. There was an ongoing debate as to whether misogynistic behaviour should be classed as a hate crime. The App was now live and available to download.</p> <p>It had to be noted that this was a research project and the results of the research would not be available till around January or February 2022. There was some debate as to who owned the research, but the results of the research would be going to the Metropolitan Police Senior Command Team. Interest had also been expressed by the Mayor of London and by the Home Office.</p> <p>Several partners expressed interest on the day in supporting the research, including Rachel Dunley, Dirk Holtzhausen and Judi Obeya from Clarion. The Assistant Director stated that she looked forward to the Board receiving further updates on the work in due course. It was agreed that Chief Inspector Knight would write something concerning his research in the Domestic Abuse newsletter.</p> <p>Chief Inspector Knight expressed his thanks to Bromley Council for the £4k of funding that had been contributed towards the research project.</p> <p>RESOLVED that:</p> <p>1) Clarion, the Adult Safeguarding Board and The Head of Early Intervention and Family Support would support the ‘Safe in the City’ project as best they could.</p> <p>2) Chief Inspector Craig Knight would write an article on the research project for the Domestic Abuse magazine.</p> <p>3) Chief Inspector Craig Knight would update the board with the findings of his research project in due course.</p>	
37	<p>DHR AND PREVENT UPDATE</p> <p>The Head of Commercial Regulation and Trading Standards (Rob Vale) attended and updated the Board as follows:</p> <p><u>DHR 1 COMPLETE.</u></p> <p>The Head of Commercial Regulation and Trading Standards would be</p>	<p>Action</p>

attending the DVAVAWG Operational Forum on 23rd September 2021 to review the action plan for this DHR and would then formally seek the sign off from the Chairman of the Safer Bromley Partnership Board.

DHR 2:

This report had yet to be presented to the Chairman of this Group for sign off prior to sending to the Home Office Quality Assurance Panel. Delays had occurred because of the non-availability of the author who had sadly been dealing with some personal issues. The action plan however was progressing but LBB was reliant on the final report to complete the action plan, as there were some changes made by partners which impacted the recommendations.

DHR 3

The report was with the Home Office Quality Assurance Panel. So no update was available; the response was expected in October 2021.

Prevent Update:

The Board was updated on the Prevent Review which was being led by William Shawcross CVO.

The corresponding report, including any recommendations from the review, had to be submitted to the Secretary of State for the Home Department by 30 September 2021 in time for the Secretary of State to respond to each recommendation and to lay the review report and government response before both Houses of Parliament by 31 December 2021.

The Protect Duty Consultation:

The Consultation (which closed on 2nd July 2021) sought to improve the safety and security of public venues, as outlined in the Government's 2019 manifesto. It would look at how legislation might be used to enhance the protection of publicly accessible locations across the UK from terrorist attacks and ensure organisational preparedness. With some exceptions (e.g. on transport security and for certain sports grounds), there was no legislative requirement to consider or implement security measures at publicly accessible locations.

The proposed Protect Duty could apply in three main areas (but may also apply to other locations, parties and processes by exception):

1. Public venues (e.g. entertainment and sports venues, tourist attractions, shopping centres).
2. Large organisations (e.g. retail, or entertainment chains).

	<p>3. Public spaces (e.g. public parks, beaches, thoroughfares, bridges, town or city squares and pedestrianised areas).</p> <p>The review would look at how any new duty would sit alongside existing duties and the delivery of work in the counter-terrorism space. This included work undertaken by Community Safety Partnerships, Local Resilience Forums and Safety Advisory Groups (SAGs)</p> <p>Many of these had overlapping partner representation and/or interest in these issues. Not all of these were statutory, such as SAGs, which provided a forum for partners to discuss and advise on public safety for particular events/locations – one option Government could consider was strengthening this framework to increase consistency across different areas.</p> <p>There may be scope to extend existing legislation to cover counter terrorism risks, e.g. the Health and Safety at Work Act which considered risks to employees and customers.</p> <p>The Board heard that there was an LGA response to the Consultation which looked at the potential impacts on local authorities.</p> <p>It was agreed that the DHR updates would be presented also to the Domestic Abuse Strategic Board.</p> <p>It was noted that the Police Crime Sentencing and Courts Bill was due to gain Royal Assent in 2022, and the Assistant Director would provide a briefing paper regarding this to the Board before the next meeting.</p> <p>RESOLVED that:</p> <p>1) The DHR updates would be presented also to the Domestic Abuse Strategic Board.</p> <p>2) The Assistant Director would draft a briefing paper regarding the Police Crime Sentencing and Courts Bill before the next meeting.</p>	
38	CRIME PERFORMANCE DASHBOARD	Action
	<p>Chief Inspector Knight would be appointed to the Task and Finish Group that would consider what data should be presented for scrutiny regarding the police by the Public Protection and Enforcement Committee. The Assistant Director felt that it was sensible for one report to be presented to both the SBP and the PPE PDS.</p> <p>The Chief Inspector briefed the Committee that over the previous few weeks, about 2000 police officers had been abstracted to work in</p>	

	<p>central London to deal with various protest groups which included Extinction Rebellion as well as others.</p> <p>Compared to comparative time periods in 2019, the following statistical changes were noted:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Domestic Abuse had fallen by 9.5% 2) Gun Crime had increased by 33% 3) Knife crime had fallen by 17% 4) Hate crime had increased 5) Non domestic violence with injury was down by 3% 6) Burglary was down by 40% 7) Theft from motor vehicles was down by 12% 8) The theft of keyless cars had increased <p>It was noted that current data was compared to 2019 data and not 2020 data which had been distorted by the Covid 19 pandemic.</p> <p>Lucien Spencer from the National Probation Service gave an update concerning the expansion of the use of GPS tracking and monitoring for offenders. The Assistant Director asked if Mr Spencer could provide a brief report to the Board regarding this prior to the next meeting. It was further noted that this technology was also used with respect to the monitoring of certain youth offenders.</p> <p>RESOLVED that Lucien Spencer (National Probation Service), would provide an update to the Board regarding the expanded use of the GPS tracking of former offenders released on licence.</p>	
39	<p>EMERGING ISSUES/TASK FINISH UPDATES</p> <p>The Board was informed that the Crime Summit for this year would be held on 6th November. There had been some MOPAC (Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime) funding allocated for this, but it had been reduced this year. MOPAC was considering whether Safer Neighbourhood Boards and Ward Panels would be working in the same way going forward. Bromley had 22 Ward Panels. The next Ward Panel meeting would be on the 22nd of September and would be chaired by Stuart Baker from the Met Police. The various projects that had been initiated by the Ward Panels were included in the VRAP.</p> <p>The LBB Assistant Director for Housing (Lynnette Chamielec) stated that the previous year, 16% of homeless cases had a domestic abuse element; this year this had increased to 19%. Because of procurement regulations, a tendering process for women and children’s domestic abuse refuge services was underway. BCWA (Bromley and Croydon Women’s Aid) had been doing a great job. The LBB Assistant Director for Housing said that the Housing Department placed a great deal of importance on longevity of support and the</p>	<p>Action</p>

well-being of children. Star Lane was an ongoing concern for Housing. Community tension had increased. A specialist Traveller Liaison Officer was working to improve the relationship between the Traveller Community and the Council. The Council was keen to engage in a positive manner.

The Assistant Director of Public Health (Mimi Morris-Cotterill) updated the Board concerning a recent increase in drug related deaths that had occurred primarily as a result of contaminated heroin. Within the BCU (Basic Command Unit) a 'Gold' group had been set up to look at the incidences which had been quite alarming. She expressed the view that there had been a mismatch between local intelligence and police information. It was hoped that the formation of the new BCU group and better information sharing protocols would resolve the issues and facilitate better communication between all relevant parties. It was her intension to draft a list of relevant partners so that the information could be shared as and when required in a timely manner. The Assistant Director further informed the Board that going forward she would be the permanent replacement for Chloe Todd.

Judie Obeya (Neighbourhood Investment Manager—Clarion Housing), agreed to provide a briefing paper concerning Clarion's youth engagement activities which could be presented at the next meeting.

The Head of Service for Early Intervention and Family Support (Rachel Dunley) said that there had been an increase in referrals from partners, but these had been received from the same partners and she hoped that more new referrals would come in from other partners as well.

Mr Lucien Spencer (Head of the National Probation Service Delivery Unit) informed the Board that it was his first meeting at the Board representing a unified probation service--as the service had previously been split between the National Probation Service and the Community Rehabilitation Company.

Mr Paul Sibun (Adult Safeguarding Manager—South East London CCG) briefed the Board that South East London CCG was continuing on a journey to become a formal integrated care system from next April. In terms of representation from the CCG on the Board going forward, it was likely that a representative from adult safeguarding would continue to attend, but it may also be the case that a new strategic representative from the integrated care system may also attend in the future.

The LBB Resilience and Emergency Planning Manager (David Tait) informed the Board that the Wireless Festival was due to take place shortly in Crystal Palace park; this was a hip hop festival that could attract as many as 30,000 people a day. It was the first time it had

	<p>been held in Crystal Palace Park (previously it was Finsbury Park).</p> <p>The LBB Head of Service for Youth Support and Youth Offending Services (Betty McDonald) attended to provide an update from the Youth Offending Service, particularly on this occasion with respect to governance. There had been a change in the governance structure. Previously a Youth Offending Service Partnership Board existing on its own. The decision had been made to divide this into two. One of these was now an Executive Board chaired by Bromley’s Chief Executive, (Ade Adetosoye). The other half had been split into three operational subgroups which sat below the Executive Board. It was hoped that this structure would enable senior managers to have a good oversight and overview of the work.</p> <p>The three subgroups would be dealing with three areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First time entrants into the criminal justice system • The reduction of re-offending • Reducing the amount of young people in police custody <p>The latest data seemed to indicate that youth offending had reduced. A primary aim of the Youth Offending Service was to encourage healthy relationships, positive choices and decisions.</p> <p>Chan Farooqui (VS Hub Manager) attended from Victim Support and stated that VS had seen an increase in domestic abuse cases. Victim Support had also witnessed more cases where mental health issues were involved and it was not sure how much of this was due to the effects of COVID and how much of this may be linked to drug abuse. It was noted that VS had a dedicated team with respect to children and young people; it would be possible for a senior member of the team to come and speak to the Board if this was required.</p> <p>RESOLVED that the various partner updates be noted and that Judie Obeya from Clarion Housing would draft a briefing paper for the Board concerning Clarion’s youth engagement activities.</p>	
40	DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING	Action
	The next meeting would be held at Bromley Civic Centre at 10.00am on 9 th December.	

The meeting ended at 12.00 pm

Appendix 2 December 9 th 2021 Matters Arising from 9 th September 2021			
No	Action	Owner	Completed
Minute 32	The Board was asked to note the change of language with respect to domestic abuse in line with the Domestic Abuse Act 2021. The word 'violence' and all reference to gender had been removed. When the strategy and priorities were formally reviewed, this would need to be updated.	JS/RD	On the 11 th November 21 Joanne Stowell the AD of Public Protection emailed RD to explain that as the language of the priority as set by MOPAC was violence and gender specific, it would not be possible to change it. However, it was noted that the wording already in place moved beyond violence and included abuse, and that men and boys were not excluded under this priority.
	A sample of the data collected by the new software on the Housing system (regarding cases linked to domestic abuse) be presented to the Board at the next meeting.	RD	RD to present at meeting
Minute 32A	The Assistant Director (and joint Chairman) for Public Protection and Enforcement would provide an update regarding the protocols for Community Impact Days, particularly with respect to the next one in Penge	SC	SC emailed Cllrs and spoke with Cllr Bance regarding Penge. SC will update the Board as per item 4
34	1) A 'Key Issues' briefing would be distributed at a later date after being updated.	KM	1) Completed 28/9/21
	2) LFB's Community Risk Management Action Plan was out for consultation and the consultation period would end on 4 th October. The LFB Commander would disseminate the final	KM	2) Awaiting organisational update from LFB.

	<p>version of this after the close of the consultation period. (Post meeting Note:--the draft version of the document was disseminated post meeting)</p> <p>3) LFB and LBB Trading Standards would continue to develop their successful joint working partnership.</p> <p>4) The work being undertaken by Andy Powell from the Community Safety Team in collaboration with LFB be added to the VRAP.</p>	<p>KM/RV</p> <p>AP/KM</p>	<p>3) TS has contacted Kevin McKenzie to arrange a programme of sessions with LFB watches in March 2022. We previously delivered these sessions in March 2019 which are aimed at raising awareness with fire crews in each Watch about scams and how they could identify the victim/potential victim of a scam when they are visiting residents in connection with home fire safety checks/smoke alarm installation.</p> <p>4) Meeting held with AP. LFB now linked in with youth services. Meeting attended 10/11/21. No action from this meeting, Informative only at this time. KM KM KM/RV AP/KM</p>
35	Mr. Kelly would check on the availability of data concerning those persons who required attention from the ambulance service as a result of weapon enabled crime.	BK	To be presented at Board under item 5
Minute 36	Chief Inspector Craig Knight would write an article on the research project for the Domestic Abuse magazine.	CK	To follow due to resources for COP 26

	Chief Inspector Craig Knight would update the board with the findings of his research project in due course.	CK for future board	
Minute 37	<p>The DHR updates would be presented also to the Domestic Abuse Strategic Board.</p> <p>The Assistant Director would draft a briefing paper regarding the Police Crime Sentencing and Courts Bill before the next meeting</p>	<p>RV</p> <p>JS</p>	<p>RV still awaiting invite</p> <p>Sent by email by JS on the 10th November 21</p>
39	Judie Obeya from Clarion Housing would draft a briefing paper for the Board concerning Clarion's youth engagement activities.	JO	See Appendix 7

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Clarion Futures Communities (part of Clarion Housing)

Clarion Housing in partnership with 8 Housing Associations have committed to a coordinated approach in addressing VAYP (Violence Affecting Young People) in partnership with the London VRU. A commitment has been made to work focus on 7 London Boroughs - Tower Hamlets, Hackney, Islington, Southwark, Brent, Lambeth and Newham, to understand emerging themes and to establish a framework for a Collective Impact Model, which defines the core infrastructure needed to be in place to address issues of violence at a hyper local level in identified hotspots.

A conscious decision has been made to refrain from the use of the term 'Youth Violence' to 'Violence Affecting Young People', which allows better consideration of the multiple and complex challenges faced by some young people such as ACEs, CSE and Trauma, which might lead to being vulnerable / entrenched in risky behaviours, as opposed to the incidence of violence.

Internally Clarion is working cross-departmentally to explore how teams work more effectively alongside each other in order to have a more consistent and considered approach to addressing VAYP issues in regards to gathering intelligence, information sharing and the provision of support (intervention/ prevention) to individuals and neighbourhoods.

*****Article that couldn't be accessed via link*****

Hard Calls Save Lives – the campaign inspiring people to help prevent knife crime

There are no simple solutions to ending violence on our streets, but as your landlord Clarion is committed to keeping you and your family safe in our neighbourhoods. That is why we are throwing our support behind Hard Calls Save Lives, a campaign for change led by a group of mothers who each tragically lost a son to knife crime.

A shocking 73 lives were cut short due to knife crime in London last year alone - that's one every five days. This must stop.

Working together with Crimestoppers - the charity that provides a safe place where people are empowered to speak up and report crime anonymously - the campaign seeks to break down the barriers that prevent people from coming forward with information.

You know your neighbourhood better than anyone and if something doesn't feel right, it probably isn't. However small or insignificant it may seem, each fragment of information is vital. It can help build up a picture that could solve a wider investigation, or prevent future incidents of violent crime.

This information doesn't need to be the name of offenders. For example, if there has been a violent incident in your neighbourhood, you may recall things about that day. Small details, such as the time you noticed a vehicle that isn't from the area, or if you've noticed someone acting suspiciously. Whether it's something first-hand or you heard from someone else, every piece of information counts.

How can I make a report to Crimestoppers?

It can be difficult and daunting to pass on information about crime in your community, but your call could help save lives – you have the power to do something about it. By getting in touch with Crimestoppers:

- Everything you share is guaranteed to be kept strictly anonymous.
- You will not have to share any personal information.

Call Crimestoppers anonymously on 0800 555 111 or [report online](#).

You can find out more information about the Hard Calls Save Lives campaign, by [visiting the website](#).

How is Clarion helping to tackle violent crime?

We are reviewing our processes that aim to challenge violence against young people

We are currently carrying out a review of the way we address incidents of violence against young people (VAYP). This includes looking at:

- How we can strengthen the ways we gather our intelligence and share information with our partners
- Training for staff
- The support and services we offer and any gaps that need filling
- Our response to VAYP incidents.

We will continue to be proactive in our support of the Hard Calls Save Lives campaign

Our housing teams across London are discussing ways we can raise awareness of the campaign in our communities, with a more targeted approach taken in the higher risk areas.

How we're beating antisocial behaviour

At Clarion we work with residents, the police and local organisations to ensure that everyone who lives in a Clarion home feels safe and secure.

We are committed to challenging antisocial behaviour as a priority and responding where needed. Our activities range from holding community events and consultations, working alongside our neighbourhood and tenancy specialist teams, and partner agencies, where specific action is required.

If you know of any issues in your area and it is not a police matter, you can speak to your local housing management team, report it via our [neighbourhood enquiries page](#), or call the contact centre.

Getting further support

If you, or someone you know, has been affected by knife crime, the following organisations and resources can offer support:

- [Victim Support](#) - an independent charity offering free and confidential specialist services to victims affected by crime.
- [Knife Free](#) – advice on having a simple chat with a young person you're concerned about.
- [Prince's Trust](#) – Provides support and opportunities for young people, particularly those who are moving away from gangs and crime.



SBPB 9th December 2021

<p>Quarter Three - Progress Against Priority Three of the Safer Bromley Partnership Strategy: Priority Three – Keeping Young People Safe Partner – YOS, Police, Community Safety, Education, Probation, CCG</p>	
<p>Priority Three:</p> <p>The ambition is for our borough to be safe for our children and young people, where they can grow up, thrive, and have the best life chances in families who flourish, and are happy to call Bromley their home. To achieve this, we want to improve neighbourhoods affected by anti-social behaviour and crime. We want to reduce crimes that cause the most harm to children and young people, by preventing them through early intervention (where possible) for those who are at risk of offending, or re-offending. There are key interrelationships between this priority and our other priorities.</p> <p>Aims:</p> <p>To improve outcomes and life chances for children and young people in contact with the youth justice system, or at risk of becoming involved in crime and antisocial behaviour by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing the number of first-time entrant children in the youth justice system, and reduce re-offending • Reducing the number of knife crimes, by volume and repeat victims and reduce levels of serious youth violence • Preventing and reducing substance misuse 	
<p>Commitments within the SBPS For YOS</p>	<p>RAG</p>
<p>1. Provide Support:</p> <p>Set up an in-house Prevention Support Programme, working closely with Community Safety and Children's Social Care to assist children to move away from offending at an early stage.</p> <p>We continue to offer support to those children on the cusp of offending and anti-social behaviour.</p>	
<p>Publish a serious youth violence toolkit.</p> <p>Serious youth violence continues to be a cause for concern and with heightened attention as we constantly hear of tragic incidents of fatalities and other serious injuries caused by a small number of people. Overall there has been reductions in crime but not in relation to SYV.</p>	

<p>We have a very small number of children involved in such offending and we work to support desistance with these children.</p>	
<p>Deliver the cross-cutting key actions within the Youth Justice Strategy 2019- 22 and the Serious Youth Violence strategy 2018.</p> <p>We launched a new Youth Justice three-year strategy in 2019-22 and we are working and delivering against it and on target to meet the objectives set and agreed by the YOS Partnership Governance Board.</p> <p>The priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing first time entrants into the youth justice system • Reducing reoffending • Improve safety and well-being of children in the justice system • Address ethnic disproportionality and the over representation of other protected characteristics and vulnerable groups • Protect the public • Strengthening our partnership Board and workforce. <p>We continue to perform well against the national indicators:</p> <p>Bromley’s rate of first-time entrants has reduced annually by 3% and is 33% lower than the average for London and is 27% below the national average. FTE’s are 1% higher than our statistical neighbours. Bromley also has the lowest rate compared with the 6 surrounding boroughs. (Bexley, Croydon, Southwark, Lewisham, Lambeth, Greenwich).</p> <p>Bromley YOS reoffending rate is 10% lower than the average for London and 5% lower than National average. Bromley’s rate is also reducing and is 3% lower than stat neighbours. Bromley has the lowest reoffending rate in London and are ranked 42 out of the 154 YOS in the country.</p> <p>Bromley’s rate of custodial sentences is 10% below the average for London and is 4% below the National rate. Bromley’s custody rate is 2% higher than the statistical neighbours.</p> <p>A Task and Finish group was set up to determine the level of disproportionality in the representation of BAME children and young people in the youth justice system, including through analysis of Bromley’s YOS data profile and local, regional and national datasets and we continue to work with partners to address the overrepresentation of BAME children in the system.</p>	

The Task and Finish Group commissioned its own review of good practice nationally through a review of YOS Inspection Reports and has liaised with local authorities identified as 'Good' This learning has been beneficial in terms of what the borough can begin to implement to turnaround outcomes for BAME children and young people and has also helpfully informed the development of an Action Plan for the borough.

Some of the things we have done this year:

- Continued commitment to delivering high quality service provision
- Exploring wider evidence base on what works to reduce offending and continually upskilling of our staff through training and supervision
- Sharing our work with partners at all levels to increase their insight and understanding of the work of the service
- Greater partner involvement and updates of how they advocate and promote the work of the YOS in their organisations

Probation:

The Probation Service remain a key statutory partner within the YOS management board. As a partner we support the transition of young people from child to adult services through the provision of a specialist practitioner seconded to the Youth Offending Service.

Across London, approximately 22% (21% for Bromley) of the Probation Service caseload consists of young people aged from 18-25. This significant proportion requires the Probation Service to strategically develop approaches to support young people through maturation and to facilitate their desistance from offending. This includes engagement in approaches that support multi-agency working, alongside senior managers that hold portfolio responsibility for young people.

The Probation Service work alongside key commissioning services such as MOPAC to deliver pilot projects, with recent activities such as the extension to the GPS tagging scheme highlighting the importance of partnership working and improved approaches around monitoring and enforcement.

2. Work with Partners to disrupt gangs:

Tracking and sharing information on those young people who have associations with gangs, through the weekly Missing, Exploited, Gang Affiliated (MEGA) meetings continues. Safeguarding is a statutory duty as defined in the Children's Act 1998 and 2014 and in Working Together.

The YOS carries out its responsibilities to safeguard and promote the welfare of the child. The Head of Service continues to provide quarterly reports to the Safeguarding Board on how the service is fulfilling its duties. YOS staff receive safeguarding training as well as access to a wide variety of training both in house and externally. The issue of Serious Youth Violence has become a higher priority across London and locally. The YOS attends and contributes to the MEGA and shares information on the children known to the YOS.

The above continues to be a key part of how we work in the borough to share intelligence and information to keep children safe.

Community Safety

Due to the gang conflict between London boroughs, the gangs SPOC officer has established further links with Lambeth, Southwark and Merton and has led on the South London Serious Youth Violence and Gangs Leaders meeting which was held in June & September 2021 the purpose was to monitor the cross borough tensions and address gang nominals housing relocation risks. The next meeting is scheduled for early 2022. Partnership have been developed Bexley, Greenwich, Wandsworth, and Merton.

The officer has been proactive in communicating, on a regular basis, with local community partners and members of the MEGA panel. This has ensured that any potential changes around gang or group tensions could be managed using multi-agency partnership approaches. They have provided input into strategic meetings where there have been gang conflicts with neighbouring boroughs. There has been an initial meeting with the Bromley Fire service and the SPOC to discuss potential training and signposting for fire fighters on the field.

Consultations are being given to social workers and school safeguarding officers around potential youth violence and gang intelligence.

Throughout the quarter the Officer has proactively looking at provision for young adults 18+ as the police intelligence indicate the borough gang profile is aged between (17- 25) with this in mind the officer is working with DWP community outreach team and Bromley probation service on working with adults linked to gangs and gang violence.

The officer has delivered presentations to the adult safeguarding board, MACE panel and adult mental health service, to highlight the concern of serious youth violence and the evolution of the gang issue within borough.

<p>Met Police</p> <p>The gang matrix continues to be monitored daily. At the weekly proactive meeting and the monthly Tactical Tasking meeting, risk in relation into each of the gang nominal's is assessed and officers tasked accordingly</p> <p>Probation</p> <p>The Probation Service remain, alongside the Police, the key operational partner in the delivery of the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) scheme. The implementation of a new operational framework in June 2021 has effectively shifted the emphasis from acquisitive to violent crime. As a consequence the IOM scheme will see an uplift in focus around violent crime, especially those perpetrators who may be pivotal in the exploitation of young people.</p> <p>The key to an effective IOM scheme remains the involvement and engagement of key stakeholders and partners, which have included substance misuse providers and ETE services. The scheme provides individuals with opportunities to desist from offending, whilst also ensuring a more robust approach to sentence management to those who continue to offend.</p> <p>Outside of the IOM approach, the Probation Service remains committed to engagement with key partners to effectively share information in the disruption of crime and criminal activity.</p>	
<p>Provide gang awareness training</p> <p>As reported last year, all YOS staff and a small number of colleagues from the Youth Service attended a training session on gangs on 18 January 2021. This was externally facilitated by Gangsline and was well received.</p> <p>The training covered understanding the mindset of street gangs and those involved in violence, tools to use in working with young people and those vulnerable to gangs. It provided a good insight into dispelling the myths about gangs and gang affiliation. There is no further training identified at this time in respect of gangs although we are exploring other evidence based methods including Cognitive Behaviour Therapy (CBT) and Trauma informed approach to practice working with our children many of whom have had adverse childhood experiences.</p> <p>The YOS will be piloting "Your Choice" which is a CBT programme for working with children involved in SYV. This is funded by MOPAC/VRU and supported by the Directors of Children Services. This is an intensive programme that will be delivered individually to selected children designed with NHS VRU.</p>	

Children and young people most at need of high intensity therapeutic services are least likely to access them in a clinical setting, and the programme builds upon existing multi-disciplinary adolescent services. CBT-enhanced practice will allow young people to access services within a broader context of support and behavioural change. 100 young people's practitioners from 32 boroughs will undergo 5 days training in CBT principles. The intended outcome is that this will change behaviour and thinking which will in turn reduce SYV.

Probation

As a minimum expectation, all practitioners within the Probation Service should undertake regular training around serious group offending, including an understanding of adult transitions and maturation. This training forms part of the mandatory training from new staff, including all those within qualified, training or entry level practitioner roles.

Having now moved to a unified Probation model, incorporating services previously managed under the London Community Rehabilitation Company and the National Probation Service, from June 2021 the Probation Service have commissioned the charity Catch-22 to deliver a number of interventions to our people on Probation around the strands of social and personal well-being. The interventions being delivered to people on probation, especially those aged 18-25, include work around identity and personal safety. Although not specifically entitled gangs training, this intervention specifically targets those individuals vulnerable to influence and exploitation from others, therefore reducing the risk of involvement in serious offending.

The Probation Service also remains focussed on delivering interventions through requirements such as unpaid work and senior attendance centres (SAC). The SAC's adopt a similar approach to the commissioned provider in having holistic interventions that enable young people to develop social capital and identity within the areas where they reside (SAC eligibility is only for those aged 18-25).

Support young people to exit gangs, as well as applying for gang injunctions where appropriate.

Probation

The challenge of effective probation practice remains the balancing of restrictive and rehabilitative interventions. As such, whilst there remains a requirement to strictly monitor and enforce engagement and compliance

<p>against court-imposed sentences, this works most effectively when managed alongside rehabilitative interventions that support desistance.</p> <p>Operationally this involves the referral of young people to supportive interventions, being either external projects or via the commissioned rehabilitative services (CRS). The most effective practice will also include liaison and engagement with significant others, such as family members to support and improve compliance and engagement.</p> <p>Where appropriate the Probation Service will also ensure the imposition of standard or bespoke licence conditions that promote desistance from involvement with people or places where crime is more likely to take place. For instance, this may include prohibited activities, such as attending music events or festivals; exclusion from specific post code or geographical areas; non-contact with specific individuals (especially those known to be associated to criminal activity; or even restrictions on activities such as the number of mobile phones the person is able to possess (which is often utilised in cases aligned to counter lines activity. Whilst such conditions are not always initially seen as supportive by people on probation, such exclusions and prohibitions enable individuals to avoid potentially high-risk situations there enabling them to keep themselves safe.</p>	
<p>3. Work with partners to tackle knife crime, serious youth violence, child exploitation and anti-social behaviour</p> <p>YOS continue to deliver the knife crime intervention programme for young people who carry weapons, working on a robust approach to prevention in identifying young people through Merlin reports. Individual weapons awareness work has been carried out virtually with young people but has been reduced due to covid-19 restrictions. The team is actively seeking to commission a knife crime programme that staff will deliver to young people.</p> <p>Probation:</p> <p>The Probation Service remain a statutory partner within the violence and vulnerability plan, which provides oversight and accountability around agency service provision and how this can be pivoted towards key local objectives. As an organisation the Probation Service has worked with MOPAC in the delivery of GPS tagging for knife crime offenders, therefore ensuring this cohort of people on probation have an improved level of oversight around their movements in the community. The Probation Service regularly engaged with Police and local authority colleagues</p>	

around the summer violence action plan, implemented to improve the regularity of information sharing forums between key operational partners.

The Probation Service are also the lead agency for individuals subject to Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA), which coordinated the activities of key statutory partners and duty to cooperate agencies in the management of individuals deemed to present the high risk of serious harm, including those who present a risk to the exploitation of children into violence or serious crime.

Education

The Education department has worked in partnership with the Metropolitan Police Service and Bromley Secondary Headteacher's Association to implement a new 'School Safe' offer to all schools. Individual schools can choose from the following range of preventative and educational initiatives:

- Youth Panels – opportunity for students to meet regularly with Safer Schools Officers to discuss what is relevant to them and represent their peers.
- Safer Routes refresh
- School patrols – joint patrols with SSO's and schools
- School community drug and weapon sweeps – officers, teachers, parents, students.
- Talks from the South Area LGBT forum providing hate crime awareness sessions.
- Knife crime awareness talks – crimes and consequences.
- Knife arches – joint teacher and officers knife arch operation.
- Online Child Sexual abuse and exploitation – SSO's to discuss and provide online safety presentation.
- Violence against women / Sexual harassment and sexual abuse discussions/personal safety in light of recent Ofsted review into sexual abuse in schools and colleges ("Everyone's Invited" website). Includes a PowerPoint and covers the issue of consent.

Partnership taskings to develop and deliver the Local Violence & Vulnerability Plan (previously VRAP).

Community Safety

Reduction of violence is delivered via the work streams within the Violence Reduction Action Plan (VRAP) now rebranded as the Local Violence and Vulnerability Plan (LLVP), the Gang Violence Matrix, the

MPS Violence Against Women & Girls strategy, the Youth Justice Strategy and the Police led Violence Reduction Team.

The VRU has reviewed the VRAP template and it's now known as (LLVP) to ensure that the actions remain up-to-date and have a focus on violence, vulnerability and a public health multi-agency approach.

The plan template contains 7 different themes each with a set of mandatory actions as well as a menu of optional actions contained within a separate tab:

1.Governance- this provides an oversight of the leadership and governance of violence locally, detailing the senior leadership structure as well as collaboration between Community Safety Partnership, Safeguarding Children and Adults Boards and the Health and Wellbeing Board, to support a public health approach to reduce violence

2.Analysis and Enforcement- understanding of how analysis and local enforcement tactics are used to disrupt violence locally, including the Strategic Needs Assessment, monthly tasking meetings and using ISTV and wider public health data.

3.Reducing Access to Weapons- how partners are working jointly to minimise access including using Trading Standard initiatives and weapons sweeps

4.Safeguarding and Educating Young people- the most detailed section within the plan that contains actions that include focussing on reducing exclusions, support for children in care and care leavers, working with parents and carers and ensuring schools are safe and inclusive spaces.

5.Working with Communities and Neighbourhoods to Reduce Violence- ensuring that local delivery works closely with communities to reduce violence including VCS.

6.Supporting Victims of Violence and Vulnerability- ensuring co-ordinated referral and support to victims and those who are vulnerable.

7.Positive Diversion from Violence- recognising that children and young people should be offered interventions which help them before or to move away from criminality.

The governance of the LVVP plan (which contains the actions in the associated plans and strategies as highlighted above, sits with

<p>Community Safety, partners have had sight of the updated version and have contributed their actions.</p> <p>Probation</p> <p>Within the violence and vulnerability plan, previously the VRAP, Probation Services are key partners in various enforcement and rehabilitative strands, including a requirement to ensure appropriate licence conditions are imposed upon individuals leaving custody. These actions are reviewed with regularity by Probation Services, as to ensure fully accountability across operational partners.</p>	
<p>Working with partners to recognise that child exploitation must also be understood in terms of its connectivity with a wider range of vulnerabilities that young people can be exposed to, including harmful sexual behaviours, missing children, gang involvement and youth crime.</p> <p>Staff have been trained in using the Youth Justice Board nationally recognised assessment tool which includes assessing risk. There has been additional risk training delivered to staff and we remain committed to keep our skills and experience up to date so additional training is provided as needed.</p> <p>Met Police</p> <p>At the beginning of the school year in September, CI Craig Knight spoke at the Bromley head teacher's forum at The Warren and consulted with them regarding the development of the SchoolSafe proposal. In the light of the recent Ofsted review into the sexual abuse in schools and colleges, the murder of Sabina Nessa and Sarah Everard and the ongoing fight against knife crime, CI Knight and Insp Morteo have created a proposal they have called SchoolSafe. This provides a list of activities that can be offered by the Safer Schools officers designed to address these safeguarding issues. For example, weapons sweeps, knife arches, presentations on relationships and consent, knife crime awareness briefings, student forums, safer schools routes etc. The schools are able to select the activities that they feel are most suitable for their venue and promote their membership to SchoolSafe and collaboration with the MPS, to parents and community. This proposal letter has now been drafted and will shortly be sent to schools.</p> <p>Safer Schools officers continue to receive training refreshers with most recent updates regarding indecent images and attempted abduction offences.</p>	

<p>Communication between MPS and schools remains effective and at the beginning of this school year, each school was reminded of the details of their dedicated Safer school's officer, School liaison officer as well as the details of PS Lisa Foley and Insp Kathy Morteo.</p> <p>Probation</p> <p>Given Probation Services does not work directly with children, it is ideally positioned to provide a holistic assessment of those who perpetrate offences towards children or are deemed to present a future or present risk. The Probation Service actively contributes to information sharing through a variety of operational channels, including MASH, which enable services to understand the role of significant others (parents or siblings) into the life of a child. In Bromley, the Probation Service remains a key statutory partner within safeguarding boards for children, whilst also contributing in arenas such as the YOS management board.</p>	
<p>Working in partnership with the Police Anti-Social Behaviour Team, and schools to address anti-social behaviour issues, through the adoption of an early intervention approach, that utilises informal approaches that can be escalated to formal enforcement where necessary or appropriate.</p> <p>There are examples of good joint working between agencies, and the ASB Team together with the police engages with children, parents, Housing Associations, Children's Services and schools to develop appropriate approaches that deal with the issues reported and which seek to prevent the child entering the criminal justice system.</p> <p>ASB Team Case Study:</p> <p>The Team received an application for an ABC from a school who specialises in additional needs for a student we will call John.</p> <p>The school had concerns about John's behaviour towards other students, and many of the students in this school were vulnerable. The school had already placed John on a PSP due to disruptive behaviour, aggression in school, and attempts at trying to manipulate situations, so that he could remain control. As a side note, John had previously been excluded for fighting, intimidation and non-compliance.</p> <p>As a result of the above, the school applied for an ABC, in order to engage an external agencies (including the ASB Team) that could work together.</p>	

During the Team investigation, the Officer highlighted that John was on a child protection plan, as such, she automatically linked in with his social worker, and worked closely with the school, the school's Police Officer as well as the social worker; however, John and his mother declined to attend the appointment to discuss and serve the ABC. Therefore, the ABC was applied in his absence, and on his return, the implications of the ABC were fully explained to him. Unfortunately, John breached the ABC, and the Officer attended school to discuss his behaviour. During the meeting, John disclosed that he was having problems with a young man who was a gang member, and who lived nearby. John explained that he was being threatened with serious violence, that he felt the need to carry a weapon to protect himself, and that an older man had promised him protection, but he did not want to engage with the Police.

The Officer's concern was John was about to be a potential victim of gang violence, and that he may be being groomed. All of which fed into John's behaviour and decision making at school. The Officer passed all of the information to John's social worker, informed the school Police Officer, as well as the Police gang's team. She advised the social worker to refer John to MEGA, in order that he be properly supported by all agencies.

Met Police

LBB now part of MPS working group via Inspector Morteo looking for options to steer children away from crime such as London Village Network and the Crystal Palace Trust

4. Carry out joint operations with Trading Standards, Licensing and Police

Deliver a programme of test purchasing in respect of age-restricted legislation pertaining to products and activities including, sale of alcohol, cigarettes knives, as well as underage gambling and drinking on licensed premises.

Three test purchasing operations have been completed this year focussing on alcohol and fireworks. Follow up operations due in December. We are still awaiting Ministerial clearance on the Offensive Weapons Act and our best estimate is the statutory guidance may be released around the New Year. This Act introduces new restrictions on the sale and delivery to under 18s of corrosive substances as well as tightening the law further in relation to under-age sale of knives.

TS are planning their next underage op – vapes and alcohol – and the next part of our C25 programme for early in Q4 if not sooner with C25.

<p>Met Police are due to undertake knives test purchasing in November under Op Sceptre, and TS provided data and an area steer for them to use for targeting. Once feedback is received, TS will review their strategy which will coincide with the Offensive Weapons legislation coming into force.</p> <p>Licensing LBB licensing team completed two operations with Police targeting the night-time economy. These small operations consist of two to four officers from police and licensing to intelligence lead problem premises to undertake during performance inspections and licence compliance, linking with the noise team to tackle the impact of noise and AAB in the community.</p>	
<p>5. How we know if we are on track</p> <p>This theme is included as a substantive discussion item at the Safer Bromley Partnership Board at Q3 and at end of year. In addition, the YOS has three national key performance indicators set by central government: Reducing First time entrants, reducing offending and reoffending and reducing the demand for custody. These indicators are used by the Youth Justice Board (YJB) to measure our performance. There has been a delay on the part of the Ministry of Justice in publishing the latest data, so we are reliant on the previous data outturn, which is has been delayed by 7 months.</p>	
<p>First time entrants into custody and re-offending will be monitored through national KPIs.</p> <p>The number of First time entrants entering the criminal justice system is tracked by the YOS for an annual period. The latest figures available are for a 12 month period January 20 – December 20</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 48 Young people became first time entrants into the criminal justice system during January 20 – December 20. • This is a 2% reduction (from 49 down to 48) in the actual number of first time entrants compared with the previous year. <p>The YOS tracks a cohort of offenders who received a pre-court, court disposal or were released from custody in a 12 month period. The latest figures available are for a 12 month period October 18 - September 19. (Tracked until the end of September 2020)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 105 Young people were sentenced between October 18 - September 19. 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This cohort of young people being tracked has reduced over the past 4 years where 234 young people were serving YOS interventions by the end of September 2015. This is an 55% (129 cases) reduction over a 4-year period. <p>The latest figures available are for the 12 month period of July 2020 – June 2021. Good performance is typified by a low figure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 Young people were sentenced to custody Between July 2020 - June 2021. • This is an annual reduction of 7% in the rate per 1000 of custodial sentences, compared with the same period last year (5 custodial sentences) Bromley’s rate of custodial sentences is 10% below the average for London and is 4% below the National rate. Bromley’s custody rate is 2% higher than the statistical neighbours. <p>Probation</p> <p>Although the Probation Service does not track first time entrants into the system, at least not in the same way as the Youth Offending Service, our role in supporting the transition of young people from youth to adult services is key. Most of the cases that transition from young people to adult services do so as they are in custody at the point of their 18th birthday. Through effective information sharing between YOS and Probation a holistic picture can be developed for the young person enabling effective intervention to be devised and delivered. The Probation Service has also recently implemented a transition programme to support this move to adulthood, which was nominated and received a Butler Trust Award</p>	
<p>Youth Offending Service will complete an in-depth analysis to identify areas of focus for the above.</p> <p>The YOS has a detailed improvement action plan that charts all aspects of work of the service, and this is overseen by the AD and DCS. The YOS has an improvement Board to monitor key actions and overseen by AD and DCS and the service is preparing for an inspection which is led by HMI Probation and is an unannounced inspection. This continues to meet and oversee the YOS work towards continual service improvement.</p>	
<p>Serious youth violence will be measured by the Mayor’s Office for Policing & Crime Weapon Enabled Crime Dashboard and also through local data.</p>	

<p>This data is published and used to measure outcomes. Repeats monitored by Mayor’s Office for Policing & Crime dashboard and local data. Measure success of reduction in weapons crime through published data on Mayor’s Office for Policing & Crime performance framework.</p>										
<p>Community Safety will attend and add value at Youth Offending Service Board Missing, Exploited, Gang Affiliated and Multi Agency Child Criminal Exploitation.</p> <p>The AD of Public Protection continues to be an active member of the YOS Partnership Board providing comprehensive update and reports on every occasion. The HoS for Community Safety, Environmental and Domestic Regulation will also start attending as a deputy moving forwards</p>										
<p>Victims will be monitored by local data over time to look at reductions of numbers.</p> <p>Victim referrals from 1st April to 18th June were 26, with the RJ service being offered to 20 victims. This is an increase in numbers compared with the same period in 2020 (first lockdown).</p> <p>The reasons for not offering the RJ service to a victim during this period includes no contact being achieved using the contact details provided by the YOS police and police not having any specific victim details recorded.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="209 1375 1241 1630"> <thead> <tr> <th>RJ service referrals</th> <th>2020 (April – 18 June incl) NB First lockdown</th> <th>2021 (April – 18 June incl)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Victim referrals</td> <td>12</td> <td>26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Victims offered RJ service</td> <td>11</td> <td>20</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Probation</p> <p>As a national provider the Probation Service manages a Victim Liaison Service (VLS) which seeks to engage with all victims where the perpetrator has been convicted of a serious violent or sexual offence carrying a sentence of over 12 months in custody (some discretionary rules do apply). Although each Probation Delivery Unit (PDU) is assigned a victim liaison officer, their management and the governance of the work sits outside of the PDU as to allow a clear separation between the offender and victim services.</p>	RJ service referrals	2020 (April – 18 June incl) NB First lockdown	2021 (April – 18 June incl)	Victim referrals	12	26	Victims offered RJ service	11	20	
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<p>In addition to VLS provision, victims of service users sentenced to domestic abuse offences which involve an accredited programme of Building Better Relationships, are also assigned a Women's Safety Officer. This provision is applied to anyone over the age of 18.</p>	
<p>6. Impact of COVID 19 on Business as Usual</p> <p>Bromley Youth Offending Service continued through the pandemic to operate a service to children, families, and victims. Regular contact was maintained with vulnerable and high-risk children as well as others in contact with the justice system using digital engagement. This included home visits and setting tasks for children to complete in relation to their offending. There were issues regarding isolation as a direct result of having to self-isolate and restrictions in place caused by the lock down, but staff tried to increase contact with young people via telephone and other media in response to this.</p> <p>The decision to use digital media as opposed to telephone calls was to provide a more robust supervision and management of risk and to seek compliance from the children and young people. This was particularly important especially in relation to those children vulnerable to exploitation. This period of delivering interventions appears to have been effective with staff reporting good engagement with parents as well a more consistent approach with young people appearing to be willing to be open and discuss issues over digital platforms. It was anticipated that there might be an increase in non-compliance but this was not been the case. Post lockdown, we continue to operate the service with some face to face contact but we remain business as usual and work to reduce offending and protect the public is our focus.</p> <p>Probation</p> <p>As with most if not all providers, Covid had a significant impact on service delivery, which manifested in a number of ways, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An initial reduction in the volume of cases held on Probation caseloads as a consequence of reduced court activity • A decrease in footfall into local offices owing to more service users being seen via planned telephone contact rather than face to face • A reduction in the delivery of interventions – due to reduced capacity to run groups, due to social distancing, or the closure of unpaid work projects in the local community • An identifiable reduction in partnership engagement owing to initial challenges around access to technology. 	

<p>As of October 2021, the Probation Service in London has now exited its exceptional delivery model (EDM) resulting in a broad return to some business as usual approaches. Whilst there remain challenges around aspects such as social distancing and how this impacts upon the volume of staff in offices on any given day, in its broadest sense the Probation Service has set its intention on delivering services in accordance with its target operating model.</p>	
<p>7. General Update of achievements</p> <p>YOS</p> <p>In the last year we have published our Youth Justice Strategy 2020/23 for the first time that sets out our ambitions for our children by improving their life chance and outcomes. Our work as a YOS Partnership is guided by the Child First, Offender Second principle. Our priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce the number of first-time entrants into the youth justice system <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce reoffending by children <input type="checkbox"/> Improve the safety and wellbeing of children in the youth justice system <input type="checkbox"/> Address ethnic disproportionality and over representation of other protected characteristics and vulnerable groups <input type="checkbox"/> Protecting the public and victims <input type="checkbox"/> Strengthening our Partnership Board and workforce. <p>We are focused on desistance, prevention and diversion from offending and have developed a safeguarding rainbow well-being model, so we have built on this idea to reflect on our YOS cohort.</p> <p><i>National standards for youth justice</i></p> <p>Last year the YOS Partnership were required to undertake an audit of the national standards to enable the Youth Justice Board (YJB) to monitor adherence to the standards in line with their statutory responsibilities. The Standards, set by the Secretary of State for Justice, aim to:</p> <p>Provides the framework for youth justice practice and ensure that quality is maintained</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support and encourage innovation and good practice to improve outcomes for children who commit crime • Every child lives a safe and crime-free life, and makes a positive contribution to society aligning with the YJB's child first principle • Assist the YJB and inspectorates when they assess whether youth justice services are meeting their statutory requirements. 	

The YJB have concluded the moderation of all the self-assessment submissions received and then select a small minority of areas to do a validation exercise.

We have been informed that in relation to our submission:

The moderation exercise has concluded that your self-assessment offers an evidenced reflection of the judgements against service standards. The YJB do not intend to carry out a validation visit to your service.

We have focused our attention on practice improvement throughout the last year and in ensuring that we deliver a high-quality service to all of our children and families.

We continue to monitor progress via our YOS improvement plan.

MPS update November 2021

Over the last six months Insp Morteo has brought together a network of Youth Service providers who now meet virtually once a month. This meeting has grown in popularity and attendance has reached over 30 youth service providers from across Bromley. The purpose of the meeting is for providers to network and become more aware of the services each other delivers with the hope that this will enable a broader spectrum of activities to benefit more young people. For example, it was identified that during the last summer holidays, provision was available for the two weeks at the beginning of the holiday period but there was much less towards the end and there were more activities for boys but less for girls. Members from the meeting will be able to better coordinate activities in the future. It is also hoped that relationships can be built between grass root organisations for a more collaborative and therefore successful, approach when applying for funding streams. At the most recent meeting, youth forums have been discussed and the opportunity of bringing together young people from the forums, NEET cohort and selected youths from PRU's and local schools, to form a youth congress. The congress will provide a platform for the voice of youth to be heard in board room level meetings in statutory organisations. This Bromley youth providers meeting has been discussed during YOS board sub group meetings, First time Entrants and Reducing offending & Reoffending. The discussion, outcomes and activities will be fed into these meetings.

Probation

The Probation Service has undergone a significant change in service delivery since October 2021. On a national level this has involved the ending of 21 separate CRC contracts and a move of staff into a unified

service. In London, the 12 NPS areas and 5 CRC areas have been aligned to 18 separate PDU's.

Having completed the transition phase of the unification, the Probation Service is now seeking to mobilise activities by aligning several separate process and systems across into one organisation. At a local level this has presented challenges but has not diminished our level of engagement and involvement across local stakeholder and partnership meetings.

Whilst it is recognised that such a significant transition may be disruptive, the opportunities of an aligned Probation Services, and the prospect of engagement in local commissioning approaches will enable benefits and improvements to service delivery.

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Appendix 5
Briefing for Public Protection and Enforcement Policy
Development & Scrutiny Committee

This is for the period of September 2021 - November 2021

Title: **COMMUNITY IMPACT DAYS UPDATE BRIEFING**

Contact Officer: Sandra Campbell, Community Impact Day Co-ordinator, Community Safety Team
Tel: 07951 071 258 sandra.campbell2@bromley.gov.uk

Chief Officer: Director of Environment and Public Protection

Ward: Penge & Cator, Mottingham & Chislehurst North, Cray Valley East, Cray Valley West & Ramsden.

1. Reason for Briefing

To provide the Committee with a summary of the work undertaken by Public Protection in relation to delivering the Community Impact Days for the financial year 2019 – 2020.

3. COMMENTARY

- 3.1 This report sets out a summary of the action taken on Community Impact Days by the Community Safety and Anti-Social Behaviour Team and associated partners across the Partnership between September 2021 and November 2021.
- 3.2 Community Impact Days (CID) were established by Senior Leadership Officers from the Police, London Fire Brigade, Clarion and Bromley Council in response to priority locations coming to notice for problems such as increased levels of fly tipping, deliberate fires, anti-social behaviour, tenancy issues and increased reporting of crime to Police. They are coordinated by an officer at Bromley Council, pulling together partners from organisations across the borough to deliver on their agreed priority areas. The cost of the Impact Day is largely 'in kind' costs from contributions across the partnership with the funds from MOPAC being spent on the Coordinating post as well as some costs associated with the removal of fly tips. This makes for an extremely cost-effective approach.

- 3.3 The priority areas identified were: Cray Valley East, Mottingham & Chislehurst North, Penge & Cator and Cray Valley West, and CID alternate between these locations.
- 3.4 According to the 'broken windows' theory, research shows that if an area looks tidy and cared for, then the residents are more likely to continue to look after the space; this in turn boosts the community spirit of those living there. Moreover, if this status is sustained over a period of time, a greater sense of ownership is achieved, and the community develop intolerance towards fly tipping and other behaviours detrimental to an area.
- 3.5 The agency presence on these days is highly visible, however, it is not exclusively around 'enforcement', there is also emphasis placed on dealing with issues arising within the areas of safeguarding, vulnerable adults and education welfare. Prior to CID commencing, agencies identify locations needing attention, households in need of a visit and other problems requiring a multiagency response. The Impact Day planning includes a briefing from an allocated Police Sgt and the Council Lead to inform all officers of the plan on the day, setting priorities and arrangements concerning reporting. This is to ensure that all officers understand their role fully.
- 3.6 Achievements for September 2021 – November 2021**
- 3.7 The CIDs are an example of exemplary partnership working, and the relationships created are long lasting, and help to increase cohesive working throughout the month, and well beyond the day themselves.
- 3.8 Partners continued to deliver good results throughout Covid restrictions including the national Lockdown. The Partnership considered it vital to ensure local community action was continuing during the pandemic in the hot spot areas to maintain confidence and trust. It was also considered highly valuable to remind likely fly tippers or other ASB perpetrators that enforcement action will be taken wherever appropriate as it is a key priority.
- 3.9 In this financial year the Safer Bromley Partnership worked together to deliver a total of 12 Community Impact Day across the year, in keeping with the terms of the funding agreed with MOPAC. The outcomes include:
- 5,800 KGs of fly tip removed
 - 3 Weapons Sweeps completed for e
 - 40 vehicles stopped
 - 10 warrants conducted
 - 83m2 square metres of graffiti cleared
 - 15 shops visited by Trading Standards
 - 150 leaflets distributed informing residents of activity
 - 30 multiagency visits with Clarion Housing - Residents coming to notice for ASB
 - 10 LFB joint visits
 - Currently Liaising with Youth Clubs within each of the CID areas.
 - 20 Visits - Educational Welfare Visits with LBB and Youth Engagement Police Officers.

- 3.10 MOPAC funding has been agreed until 2022, and CID will continue to take place in a dynamic manner, allowing agencies to flex and react to whatever problems may be facing a local community as well as the priorities identified by the local Safer Neighbourhood Team.

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Report No
ES20137

London Borough of Bromley

PART ONE - PUBLIC

Decision Maker: PUBLIC PROTECTION AND ENFORCEMENT POLICY
DEVELOPMENT AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Date: Wednesday 10 November 2021

Decision Type: Non-Urgent Executive Non-Key

Title: THE DRAFT PROTOCOL FOR SCRUTINY OF THE SAFER
BROMLEY PARTNERSHIP

Contact Officer: Joanne Stowell, Assistant Director of Public Protection
Tel: 020 8313 4332 E-mail: Joanne.Stowell@bromley.gov.uk

Chief Officer: Director of Environment and Public Protection

Ward: (All Wards);

1. Reason for report

- 1.1 Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) were created by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to develop and implement strategies to reduce crime and disorder. These partnerships are now generally known as Community Safety Partnerships (CSP); within Bromley, the partnership is known as the Safer Bromley Partnership (SBP). The Safer Bromley Partnership Board (SBPB) provides the governance and the Safer Bromley Partnership Strategy (SBPS) is the strategic framework document that links the partners' aims and outcomes.
- 1.2 Section 19, 20 and 21 of the Police and Justice Act 2006 (the Act) requires every local authority to have a crime and disorder committee (CDC) with the power to review or scrutinise the work of CSPs. In Bromley, the Public Protection and Enforcement Policy Development & Scrutiny Committee (PP&E PDS) has been designated as the CDC for this purpose.
- 1.3 The purpose of this report is to present an agreed protocol to determine how the PP&E PDS will formally scrutinise the SBP and its partners, in accordance with set guidance for scrutiny, and with a view to facilitating good working relationships throughout, and via the scrutiny process

2. RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the Chairman of the PP&E PDS Committee in his role as the Chairman of the relevant Crime and Disorder Committee:

- 2.1 Agrees the draft protocol attached as Appendix B, the associated workplan and the Police data package (Appendices 1 and 2 within Appendix B).
- 2.2 Agrees that delegated authority be given to the joint Chairmen of the Safer Bromley Partnership Board, in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Public Protection and Enforcement, to make minor amendments to the protocol if required.

Impact on Vulnerable Adults and Children

1. Summary of Impact: There is a statutory requirement for the council to ensure that its overview and scrutiny structures include the ability to scrutinise the work of the SBP and the associated SBP strategy. The 4 priorities within the strategy cover both high-harm crimes and high-volume crimes. A focus on safeguarding and collegiate working is embedded throughout, to protect vulnerable adults and children and to ensure that partner organisations work together, to share the skills, data, powers and resources collectively available to them to maximise beneficial outcomes.
-

Corporate Policy

1. Policy Status: Not Applicable:
 2. BBB Priority: Children and Young People Excellent Council Quality Environment Safe Bromley
 1. Cost of proposal: Estimated Cost No Cost Not Applicable: Further Details
 2. Ongoing costs: Not Applicable:
 3. Budget head/performance centre: Not Applicable
 4. Total current budget for this head: Not Applicable
 5. Source of funding: Not Applicable
-

Personnel

1. Number of staff (current and additional): Not Applicable
 2. If from existing staff resources, number of staff hours: Not Applicable
-

Legal

1. Legal Requirement: Statutory Requirement Non-Statutory - Government Guidance:
 2. Call-in: Not Applicable:
-

Procurement

1. Summary of Procurement Implications: Not Applicable

Customer Impact

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

Ward Councillor Views

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

3. COMMENTARY

THE PP&E PDS SCRUTINY ROLES AS A CDC

- 3.1 Every local authority must have a CDC with the power to review and scrutinise the decisions or actions taken by the SBP. This is to facilitate the discharge, by the responsible authorities, of their crime and disorder functions, however, the CDC does not have decision making powers. The PP&E PDS (in addition to its other responsibilities), is the Council's CDC designated to scrutinise the SBP, and review delivery against the agreed priorities of the Safer Bromley Partnership Strategy (SBPS).
- 3.2 The role of the CDC is to:
 - Meet annually as a minimum (statutory)
 - Act as a critical friend, providing constructive challenge at a strategic level, rather than adversarial fault-finding at an operational/tactical level
 - Focus on the entire partnership, (if issues arise that relate specifically to a particular partner agency, it is more appropriate to refer such issues to the governing body/s of that organisation)
 - Scrutinise partners only "in so far as their activities relate to the partnership itself". For the avoidance of doubt, the CDC should not extend to the separate statutory functions of the partner bodies, nor should it entail scrutiny of individual cases
 - When necessary, to make reports and/or recommendations to the Council, with respect to the SBPs discharge of its crime and disorder functions
 - Consider the Councillor Call for Actions (CCfAs), that arise through the Council's CCfAs process that relate to crime and disorder matters.
- 3.3 Guidance suggests that a protocol be developed to lay down the mutual expectations of partners and scrutiny members, to help make sure that scrutiny is both constructive and effective; currently there is no agreed protocol in place.
- 3.4 Currently, the PP&E PDS exercises its function as the CDC at every committee; Police leadership representatives from the South Borough Command Unit (BCU) attend each committee (5 times a year). In addition to this, they also attend the quarterly SBPB, and various strategic and operational Youth Offending Services (YOS) Board meetings. At each PP&E PDS the Police present a report on crime data; the format and content of this data package has flexed over time, and currently does not fully reflect the required strategic data for consideration by the committee. On occasion, the requests for crime data exceed that which the committee can legitimately scrutinise. In addition, the analysts previously available to the Police locally have again, been moved back to the centre. As a result, the extended data packages are currently provided by operational police personnel. As the data sets can exceed what is required and readily available, the preparation of the data is time consuming and results in operational resources being diverted away from their primary purpose. In comparison, the BCU is scrutinised by Croydon and Sutton once a year, and both boroughs employ their own analysts.

TASK AND FINISH GROUP

- 3.5 On the 21st September 21 the PP&E PDS Chairman required that a cross party Task and Finish group be convened, to be chaired by the Vice Chairman Cllr Colin Hutchins. The aims of the group were to:
- Produce a draft protocol, for approval, that sets out how the SBP will be scrutinised
 - Produce a suggested workplan that invites statutory partners to present their work for scrutiny throughout the year
 - Agree a 'fit for purpose' data package, that replicates the performance report that MOPAC presents for monitoring progress against the Police and Crime Plan, and that reduces the use of Police resources.
- 3.6 In discussion, the members of the Task and Finish Group recognised that the golden thread between the SBPB, the SBPS, the Safer Neighbourhood Boards (SNB) and Ward Panels was not always clearly understood. This has led to operational ward issues being discussed at the PP&E PDS committee, whereas the appropriate forum would have been the SNB. As a result, Appendix A has been produced to provide context as to the links and differences between the SBPB (and the associated strategy) and the SNB. An education piece will be developed and delivered to Members by March 2022 by the Chairman of the SNB, with periodic refreshers provided moving forwards.

DRAFT PROTOCOL

- 3.7 Following consideration of the formal scrutiny role of the PP&E PDS in relation to the SBP, the Task and Finish group agreed upon the draft protocol presented as Appendix B, together with a commitment to develop a workplan to scrutinise partners as a whole (Appendix 1 within Appendix B), and a police data package (Appendix 2 within Appendix B). This draft protocol sets out the arrangements sought to formalise and strengthen the scrutiny process. The draft protocol presents the following:
- The scrutiny arrangements
 - The work programme
 - Attendance from partners
 - The South BCU data package

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PRPSED AND CURRENT ARRANGEMENTS

- 3.8 Should the draft protocol be approved, the CDC would still effectively convene 5 times a year at each committee, however, the future scrutiny arrangements will differ from those currently in place in the following ways:
- A workplan will be developed for partners, that seeks to scrutinise the whole partnership (see Appendix 1 within Appendix B)
 - A fit for purpose data package commensurate with the MOPAC High Harm London Wide Priorities (HHLWP), and High-Volume Local Priorities (HVLN), will be produced as a stand-alone document at each committee (see Appendix 2 within Appendix B)
 - The Police will reduce their attendance to the beginning/end of the year, where they will report on their aims and objectives, achievements and performance, and progress on identified areas for improvement.

3.9 Notwithstanding the above, and although not a formal requirement of the scrutiny process, the PP&E PDS will continue to receive the draft minutes from each SBPB, as well as an end of year report, all of which will contain Police crime data along with partner actions, updates and outcomes.

4. IMPACT ON VULNERABLE ADULTS AND CHILDREN

4.1 Summary of Impact: There is a statutory requirement for the council to ensure that its overview and scrutiny structures include the ability to scrutinise the work of the Safer Bromley Partnership and the associated SBP strategy. The 4 priorities within the strategy cover both high-harm crimes and high-volume crimes. A focus on safeguarding and collegiate working is embedded throughout, to protect vulnerable adults and children and to ensure that partner organisations work together, to share the skills, data, powers and resources collectively available to maximise beneficial outcomes.

5. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

5.1 Section 19, 20 and 21 of the Police and Justice Act 2006 (the Act) requires every local authority to have a Crime and Disorder Committee (CDC) with the power to review and scrutinise the work of CSPs. In Bromley, the Public Protection and Enforcement PDS Scrutiny Committee has been designated as the CDC for this purpose.

5.2 Good practice requires a Protocol for the discharge of the Committee’s functions, which in turn clarifies which information is required to be shared, all of which must be compliant with the Data Protection Act 2018 and any data Sharing Protocols.

Non-Applicable Sections:	Policy Implications, Financial Implications, Personnel Implications, Procurement Implications
Background Documents: (Access via Contact Officer)	

Appendix A – The Links and Differences

1. COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIPS

1.1 Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) were created by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to develop and implement strategies to reduce crime and disorder. These partnerships are now generally known as Community Safety Partnerships (CSP), in Bromley this partnership is known as the Safer Bromley Partnership (SBP).

1.2 This partnership exists to ensure that a number of prescribed ‘responsible authorities’ work together to jointly agree and deliver community safety priorities as agreed by MOPAC. The responsible authorities are:

- The Local Authority
- The South Borough Command Unit (BCU)
- The London Fire Brigade (LFB)
- The London Ambulance Service (LAS)
- The Clinical Care Group (CCG)
- The London Probation Service (LPS)

Other partners can also sit on the SBP, however, the above core membership is the same for every Community Safety Partnership.

2. THE COUNCIL’S COMMUNITY SAFETY PRIORITIES

2.1 The work of CSPs in London is determined by MOPAC, via the Police and Crime Plan, and the responsible authorities must have regard to the objectives set out in that plan. The plan contains high harm crime London wide priorities (HHLWP) priorities and high-volume local crime priorities (HVLP).

2.2 All Local Authorities are required to have Anti-social Behaviour (ASB) as a HVLP, the other high volume crime types within this category are as follows:

- Non-domestic abuse violence with injury (NDAVWI)
- Total robbery
- Total burglary
- Total theft person
- Theft taking of a Motor Vehicle (MV)
- Theft taking from a MV

2.3 Of the above, each Local Authority chooses 2 to 4 HVLP as suggested by MOPAC and Met Police data. For Bromley the 4 priorities are:

1. NDAWI
2. Total Burglary
3. Taking of MV (as a locally agreed priority rated as important by the public) and
4. ASB (mandatory)

2.4 In addition to HVLP, there are 3 HHLWP applied to all London Boroughs, these are:

1. Reducing Violence Against Women and Girls
2. Keeping Young People Safe, and
3. Standing Together Against Hate and Extremism

2.5 These MOPAC priorities are reflected within the BCU work streams and direct the work direction of the SBP as a whole. MOPAC does not set specific targets for the above priorities, the only requirements in place are that:

1. Crime is reduced
2. Public perception of the service is good (community confidence)

THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SBP

3. The SBP as a CDRP is required to do the following:

1. Prepare a local plan and strategy, laying out the approach for addressing those local priorities at a borough level (Safer Bromley Partnership Strategy (SBPS));
2. Produce an annual crime needs strategic assessment
3. Share information among the responsible authorities within the CDRP
4. Track progress against the agreed strategy and plan

3.1 There is no requirement to produce an annual report for scrutiny, however, the SBPB produces an end of year update that effectively demonstrates progress against the strategic aims and plan objectives.

4. THE SAFER BROMLEY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY (SBPS)

4.1 The SBPS has 4 priorities which are matched to the HHLWP and HVLP within the Police and Crime Plan. These are listed in paragraphs 2.3 and 2.4 above.

5. SAFER NEIGHBOURHOOD BOARDS (SNB) AND WARD PANELS

5.1 SNBs are in place in every London Borough, bringing police and communities together to decide local policing and crime priorities, solve problems collaboratively and make sure that the public are involved in a wide range of community safety decisions.

5.2 MOPAC made £1m available, for Safer Neighbourhood Boards to bid to fund projects that will help cut neighbourhood crimes and boost public confidence. SNBs have driven forward 200 crime reduction projects across the city using this funding.

5.3 The SNB is the primary mechanism for local borough and ward engagement, and as such has 7 specific functions:

1. Establish policing priorities in the borough
2. Monitor crime performance and community confidence
3. Monitor complaints against officers
4. Hear and monitor complaints from victims of crime
5. Provide assurance that a system of independent custody visiting is delivered,
6. Play a significant role in community payback, and
7. Ensure all wards have a panel

5.4 At the SNB the data presented is at borough level to enable strategic priorities to be considered. At the Chair's meeting and panel meetings the data presented is at ward level. At Board level the information and data are currently used to agree funding for relevant projects, however, the SNB structure is under review and the focus is moving to the new engagement panels and to stop and search.

5.5 Ward Panels create a mechanism for local consultation and ensure that the work of each Safer Neighbourhood Team (SNT) maintains focus on resolving local problems by involving local people in the process of prioritising the concerns of the community. Communities also can benefit from an increased understanding of Policing issues within the ward, which should encourage public support and confidence in their local police.

6. THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE SBPB AND THE SNB

6.1 The SBPB is concerned with Community Safety in the broadest sense, whereby it is understood to mean people going about their daily lives in safety. Tackling crime is only one element, as improving Community Safety in its broadest sense is about local partners working together to keep everyone safer. This includes crime prevention; early intervention; enforcement; reducing reoffending; and tackling key drivers of crime such as alcohol/drug misuse and social exclusion. All of these elements are on an equal footing, and the partnership is not crime centric, whereas the SNB is. Moreover, the SBP works strategically, at borough level, whereas the SNB works operationally/tactically at area and ward level.

6.2 The SBPB receives and considers data at a borough level from all statutory partners, whereas the SNB specifically monitors crime performance and community confidence at a local level. Notwithstanding the above, when measuring performance, the SBPB utilises the same data as MOPAC, and as such presents data in a similar way to MOPAC to enable effective comparisons when monitoring progress.

Appendix B – Draft Scrutiny Protocol Between the Public Protection & Enforcement Policy Development & Scrutiny Committee (PP&EPDS) and the Safer Bromley Partnership (SBP)

1. Introduction & Purpose of Protocol

- 1.1 Provisions in the Police and Justice Act 2006 (the Act) introduced Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs), however, since 1st March 2010 the Home Office use the term Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) in lieu of CDRPs. In Bromley, the Safer Bromley Partnership (SBP) is the borough's CSP.
- 1.2 Section 19, 20 and 21 of the Act extend the remit of local authorities to scrutinise crime and disorder functions. As a result, the Council is required to designate a Scrutiny Board to act as the Council's 'Crime and Disorder Committee' (CDC). The PP&E PDS has been assigned to fulfil this role.
- 1.3 The SBP has a Board (the Safer Bromley Partnership Board (SBPB)) that meets quarterly. Membership comprises a number of responsible authorities, these being:
- The Local Authority
 - The South Borough Command Unit (BCU)
 - The London Fire Brigade (LFB)
 - The London Ambulance Service (LAS)
 - The Clinical Care Group (CCG)
 - The London Probation Service (LPS)

Other partners can also sit on the SBP however, the above core membership is the same for every partnership.

- 1.3 The purpose of this protocol is to provide guidance and a common understanding on how scrutiny of crime and disorder operates within Bromley. This protocol has been shaped by associated Regulations, Guidance and good working practice. The protocol may be revised by agreement between the joint Chairmen of the SBPB and the Portfolio Holder for Public Protection & Enforcement, in order to continually improve the scrutiny process, however, the core aim is to ensure that Scrutiny remains a positive and challenging process.

2. Principles

- 2.1 Community safety is understood to mean people going about their daily lives in safety. Improving community safety is about tackling crime and disorder, but more widely about local partners working together, with local communities, to keep everyone safer. This includes: crime prevention; early intervention; enforcement; reducing reoffending; and tackling key drivers of crime such as alcohol/drug dependency and misuse, and social exclusion.
- 2.2 In its capacity as a CDC, the PP&E PDS Committee has powers to review and scrutinise decisions made and actions taken, in connection with the discharge by the 'responsible authorities', of their crime and disorder functions, however, it does not have decision making powers.

- 2.3 The role of scrutiny is to act as a critical friend to the SBP providing constructive challenge at a strategic level to the work of SBPB, and there are opportunities for:
- Enhanced dialogue with the partnership
 - Enhanced democratic accountability in respect of the community safety initiatives delivered in partnership
 - Reviewing delivery against the agreed priorities within the Safer Bromley Partnership Strategy (SBPS)
- 2.4 By making recommendations for improvement, the scrutiny contributes to achieving the shared aim of improving community safety in Bromley and may assist in areas such as:
- The integration of community safety with other strategies
 - Policy development
 - Overseeing and reviewing the delivery of joint responses on community safety issues
 - Creating a clearer link between partner agencies and the public on community safety
 - Understanding and increasing community confidence e.g. fear of crime or confidence in policing
- 2.5 Scrutiny is most likely to be successful and lead to outcomes that have a positive impact for local communities, if all parties to the community safety scrutiny process work co-operatively from the basis provided by this protocol, and by treating one another (and any occasional participants) with respect and courtesy. This co-operation involves a willingness to share knowledge, information, data and views, and to develop a shared mutual understanding of community safety in Bromley, as well as to carry out such duties as can reasonably be expected.

3. Scrutiny Arrangements

- 3.1 The PP&E PDS committee has a statutory duty to meet in its capacity as the crime and disorder scrutiny at least once a year, however in practice, scrutiny in this area will take place each time the committee convenes (currently 5 times a year) to:
- Scrutinise the work of the SBP as a whole, insofar as their activities relate to the SBP itself, by acting as a 'critical friend'. For the avoidance of doubt, scrutiny will not extend to the separate statutory functions of the partner bodies, nor will it entail scrutiny of individual cases, and if issues arise that relate specifically to a particular partner agency, such issues should be referred to the governing body/s of the relevant organisation
 - Review or scrutinise progress against the priorities within the SBPS
 - Review or scrutinise referred crime and disorder Councillor Calls for Action (CCFA)
 - Make reports or recommendations to a responsible authority or to a co-operating person or body as appropriate, in so far as they relate to the work of the partnership itself
 - Devise an annual work plan programme at the beginning of each financial year
- 3.2 The Committee will exclude any matters (save those raised via a CCFA) which pertain to local policing and crime priorities, including local data monitoring, as these will be referred to the

Safer Neighbourhood Board and Ward Panels, as the primary borough-level mechanism for local engagement and consideration.

- 3.3 In its capacity as the CDC, the PP&E PDS remains subject to the requirements of the Council's Constitution including the Members' Code of Conduct.

4. The Work Programme

4.1 The PP&E PDS will undertake work programme planning at the beginning of each financial year. In doing so, Members are encouraged to prioritise for inclusion matters which relate to an identified priority within the SBPS. An example workplan is presented in Appendix 1.

4.2 They are also encouraged to consider the purpose and value of the proposed scrutiny activity, its timing, and whether there is the capacity and resources to undertake it.

4.3 The PP&E PDS as CDC will advise the SBPB in advance of any scrutiny review relating to a crime and disorder issue that they are intending to undertake, as part of its annual work programme, and will have regard to:

- The fit with other review processes such as the work of the South BCU/LFB/LAS/PCT and LPS in holding the respective partners/chief officers to account
- Regulatory and audit activity, and
- Any other ongoing scrutiny undertaken by other scrutiny boards – in particular, information will be sought from the relevant scrutiny boards that cover partner work and be shared with the PP&E PDS in their role as CDC, in order to avoid inappropriate duplication of scrutiny work.

5. Attendance at the PP&E PDS CDC

5.1 The CDC may require the attendance of an officer of a responsible authority or of a co-operating body to answer questions. Where reasonable notice of the intended date is given, the responsible authority or co-operating body will be obliged to attend. The responsible authority or co-operating body should ensure that officers attending the scrutiny meetings have the seniority and knowledge to answer the board's questions and that they are given appropriate support by their line managers and/or Chief Officers.

5.2 The PP&E PDS as CDC will give at least 4 weeks notice to responsible/cooperating authorities requesting their attendance at a scrutiny and overview meeting. Attendance requests will clearly outline the scope of the scrutiny exercise.

6. Co-opted Members

6.1 The Home Office guidance for the Scrutiny of Crime and Disorder Matters makes specific reference to the role of police authorities and emphasises the importance of ensuring that community safety scrutiny complement this role. On the occasions that policing items are being discussed, the South BCU will be invited to attend as a co-opted member for those specific items.

7. The South BCU Data Package

- 7.1 The data shall be presented in such a way that monitoring progress against the Police and Crime Plan can be tracked on a rolling 12-month basis. The data shall juxtapose high volume and high harm priorities against the associated crime categories and compare crime volumes over time, with an associated % change from the previous rolling 12-month period. It will also present data on the perceptions of policing in the same format (see example Appendix 2).

8. Making and Responding to Recommendations

- 8.1 At the conclusion of any study of a scrutiny item, and on the occasions where the CDC have produced a draft report, the CDC will consult the SBPB on the draft and associated recommendations before the report is published.
- 8.2 Final reports and recommendations will be sent to the relevant responsible/cooperating authorities affected by the report or recommendations, plus other relevant individuals or organisations that contributed to the study.
- 8.3 Where a relevant authority or co-operating persons or body has been notified, it must:
- Consider the report and recommendations
 - Respond in writing to the CDC within 28 days of the date of the report or recommendations, indicating what (if any) action it proposes to take, and
 - Have regard to the report or recommendations in exercising its functions.

Appendix 1 – An Example Work Programme

Committee Date	Partner	Substantive SBPS Priority	Scrutiny
March 22	Police Community Safety	All Priorities	To present aims for coming year and report on progress from previous year
June 22	Community Safety LFB LAS	Priority One Safer Neighbourhoods	To present work carried out to support priority one
Sept 22	Early Intervention & Family Support Licensing	Priority Two Reducing Violence Against Women and Girls	To present work carried out to support priority Two
Nov 22	Education, Care & Health Services Probation CCG	Priority Three Keeping Young People Safe	To present work carried out to support priority Three
Feb 23	BCU Hate Crime Community Safety	Priority Four Standing Together Against Hate Crime & Extremism	To present work carried out to support priority Four and end of year update from all partners

Appendix 2 Example Police Data Package

1. The data package below presents monitoring progress against the Police and Crime Plan, whereby the Police have 2 targets:

1. To reduce crime against set high harm and high-volume priorities as set by MOPAC, and
2. Improve satisfaction and perceptions around police performance.

2. The data is split into the following categories:

- High Harm London Wide Priorities (HHLWP yellow cells)
- Bromley High Volume Local Priorities (HVLP green cells)
- Local Priority (peach cell)
- Miscellaneous data including ASB (HVLP) and Total Notifiable Offences (grey cells)
- Perceptions on policing (blue cells)

3. The HHLWP and HVLP are placed against the MOPAC associated crime categories, and volumes over a 12-month rolling period, the change in volume, and the % change from the previous period are compared and presented. The same is applied to the Police satisfaction and perceptions data.

4. An example package is presented below, and this data is consistent with MOPAC requirements for scrutiny.

REPORTING PERIOD Oct 20 to Sept 21						
	Rolling 12 Months	2020	2021	Difference	% Difference	RAG
MOPAC High Harm London Wide Priorities	Domestic Abuse	3050	2617	-433	-14%	●
	Total Sexual Offences	511	527	16	3%	●
	Knife Crime Offences	264	169	-95	-36%	●
	Gun Crime Offences	56	29	-27	-48%	●
	Race Hate Crime offences	500	582	82	16%	●
	Bromley High Volume Local Priorities	Non -Domestic Abuse with Injury	1368	1327	-41	-3%
Total Burglary Offences		1992	1473	-519	-26%	●
Theft of MV		962	987	25	3%	●
Miscellaneous Data	Total Notifiable Offences	22877	21752	-1125	-5%	●
	ASB Calls	11851	9576	-2275	-19%	●
	Totals	43431	39039	-4392	-10%	●
	Satisfaction and Perception Data					
Feels well informed about Local police Activities over last 12 months	54%	51%		-3%	●	
Agrees Police listen to concerns	73%	71%		-2%	●	
Agree Police can be relied upon to be there when needed	72%	64%		-8%	●	
Agree Police treat all fairly	84%	71%		-13%	●	
Agree Police deal with things that matter to this community	69%	67%		-2%	●	
Knows how to contact Ward Officer	22%	28%		6%	●	
Police do a good job in local area	66%	62%		-4%	●	

Appendix 7 Proposed Scrutiny Workplan

1 st February 2022	23 rd March 2022	June 22	September 22	November 2022	February 23
<p>Partner = Community Safety Priority 1 of the SBPS Safer Neighbourhoods Specific Scrutiny Question Crime against the elderly and vulnerable is an area that is tackled under this propriety. Can you let us know the action you take, and demonstrate the effectiveness of this, including any return on investment as benefitted by the broader society?</p>	<p>Partner = Police End of Year Performance, and Plans for the year ahead Specific Scrutiny Question Considering the performance of the previous rolling 12 months, what are you plans for the year ahead, to tackle any areas where performance is seen to be in decline.</p>	<p>Partner = Early Intervention and Family Support Priority 2 Reducing Violence Against Women and Girls Specific Scrutiny Question One of your aims was to produce communication strategy to increase awareness of the provision of services that deal with Violence Against Women & Girls. Please can you describe the strategy, and explain how you evaluate its effectiveness?</p>	<p>Partner = Probation Priority 3 Keeping Young People Safe Specific Scrutiny Question One of the aims within the plan is to reduce reoffending by working closely with YOS partners. Can you outline your partnership work with YOS, and explain how you determine its effectiveness?</p>	<p>Partner = Assistant Director for Children's Social Care, Education, Care & Health Services Priority 3 Keeping Young People Safe Specific Scrutiny Question Child exploitation is a priority for the London Borough of Bromley Safeguarding Partnership, can you tell us the extent of the problem in this borough, the measures you take, and how you measure success in this area?</p>	<p>Partner = HOS Trading Standards and Commercial Regulation Priority 4 Standing Together Against Hate and Extremism Specific Scrutiny Question The Council has Channel and Prevent Duties. Can you explain: 1. how these duties fall under this priority, 2 what these duties are, and 3. how you can assess the effectiveness of these</p>

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The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 places a duty on local authorities to consider the crime and disorder implications of all their activities. This Act also created a duty to form statutory partnerships known as Community Safety Partnerships (CSP's). CSP's must have representation from the local authority, police, fire and rescue service, community rehabilitation company, national probation service and the clinical commissioning group.

The CSP in Bromley is called the Safer Bromley Partnership (SBP).

The 2006 review of the Crime and Disorder Act and subsequent amendments to legislation, resulted in an approach to CSPs that is more flexible in nature and allows more local discretion. The SBP is therefore not confined to statutory members; this broadens the scope for discussion, and enables a wide-ranging problem-solving approach involving partners dealing with local issues.

Despite the amendments to the make-up of CSP's and their functioning key statutory responsibilities remain which must be met as follows:

- a strategy group to be made up of senior representatives from the responsible authorities;
- prepare, implement and performance manage an evidence-led annual strategic assessment and three-yearly partnership plan for the reduction of crime and disorder in the area;
- consult the community on the levels and patterns of crime, disorder and substance misuse and on matters that need to be prioritised by the partnership;
- reduce re-offending;
- coordinate domestic violence homicide reviews;
- share information among the responsible authorities within the CSP;
- have actions and decisions taken by the SBPB scrutinised by the Crime & Disorder Committee (CDC).

The introduction of Police and Crime Commissioners (PCC's (MOPAC in London)) has had a further significant impact on CSP's. PCC's have assumed overall responsibility for policing and reducing crime within a police area force area, and determining how budgets should be allocated across the force area. The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 set out a number of ways PCC's and CSP's should work together, including a mutual duty to cooperate to reduce crime and disorder and reoffending with a requirement to consider each other's priorities. MOPAC and the SBP may not always have the same objectives, as seen by the inclusion of the elderly, and otherwise vulnerable within Priority Four 'Standing Together Against Hate Crime'.

Statutory Bodies Officer Representation

The statutory officer group is responsible for discharging the statutory duties of the SBP, setting strategy and challenging each other on performance. It's accountable to the wider CSP and strategy is made with the full involvement of the partnership. The group meets four times a year with ad-hoc meetings as required. Agendas are focused on the key priorities set out in the Safer Bromley

Partnership Strategy. The work of the SBP is also subject to over-sight by the Public Protection & Enforcement Policy Development & Scrutiny Committee (in their role as Crime and Disorder Committee), who have the power to call in members of other responsible authorities if desired.

LBB SBPB Membership

The membership of the SBPB consists of core members who represent the responsible authorities under legislation and have voting rights, and invited members who do not have voting rights.

Meetings of the SBPB must include the following responsible authorities and core members:

- Metropolitan Police (Core)
- LBB Chief Executive (or their chosen deputy) (Core)
- London Ambulance Service (Core)
- London Fire and Rescue (Core)
- Public Health (Core)
- Probation service (Core)
- Clinical Commissioning Group (Core)
- Portfolio Holder responsible for community safety (Core)
- Council statutory partners: Director of Public Health, Director of Children's Services, Education, Care & Health Services, Director of Adult Services, Director of Environment and Public Protection (or their chosen deputies) (Core)
- Safer Neighbourhood Board Chair (Invited)
- Registered Social Landlords (Invited)
- Victim Support (invited)

The membership is supported by relevant officers. Other partners and colleagues will be invited to attend meetings according to items of business.

The quorum of the CSP is three core members.

The membership of the SBPB will:

- reflect and undertake statutory duties
- be related to the agreed purpose of the partnership
- be reviewed regularly
- possess the relevant expertise to carry out the responsibilities
- be at a level that can take required decisions
- be responsible for disseminating decisions and actions back to their own services and/pr organisation and ensuring compliance

Responsibilities

In addition to the functions and statutory duties set out above the SBPB will:

- determine the wider community safety partnership structure, including any sub or working groups, whilst retaining overall statutory accountability.
- manage performance and monitor outcomes against the Safer Bromley Partnership Strategy, and any emerging issues / priorities.
- Develop and maintain strong links with other partnerships with similar objectives including through regular meetings with their Chairs.
- Work with the Council's statutory Crime & Disorder Scrutiny Committee (as undertaken by the Public Protection & Enforcement Policy & Scrutiny Committee), including providing the committee with a formal report annually.
- Ensure strong links with leadership groups within partners' individual organisations so the work of the SBP and partners' contributions is understood.

All representatives attending Board meetings must have sufficient seniority within their own organisations to be able to make decisions, implement change and commit resources within their own organisation's governance arrangements. Substitute members are assumed to have that capability delegated to them.

Any organisation failing to send a representative for two consecutive meetings will be asked to confirm their commitment.

All members of the Board should be able to commit to regular attendance and represent their organisation effectively.

Attendance by non-members is at the invitation of the chair.

Chairing Arrangements

There is a joint arrangement in place between the Local Authority and Assistant Director level or above, and the Metropolitan Police at Chief Inspector level or above. The chair from the Local Authority side represents the Chief Executive.

The joint Chairs have specific responsibilities in relation to Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs) as set out in the relevant statutory guidance.

One or both of the Joint Chairs will be expected to represent the SBPB at events where appropriate.

In the absence of both joint Chairs, the members may appoint a temporary Chair for a meeting from one of the core statutory members.

Meetings

The group meets 4 times a year for 2 hours, with ad hoc meetings as required.

A meeting of the SBPB will be considered quorate when one of the joint chairs and at least 3 core representatives are in attendance.

The Joint Chairs of the Board will agree the agenda prior to the meetings. The agenda should reflect the terms of reference and provide opportunity for discussion of any other business.

Additional agenda items must be relayed to the Chair within one week of the meeting. The Chair will then consider whether they can be added. Papers and items need to be placed on the agenda in advance of meetings.

Papers will be circulated to partners in accordance with the published corporate governance on timescales, to allow sufficient time for partners to prepare.

First hour

- housekeeping
- themed substantive discussion - progress against the 4 priorities as set out in the SBPS and other related strategies
- arising key issues/themes
- DHR/Prevent Update

Second hour

- crime statistics and performance overview
- any emerging issues/ task finish groups - This item provides a roundtable update from all partners on developments in relation to performance and emerging issues, and/or, for officers/task and finish groups to report on progress. It also identifies the risks and issues that require partnership action, and is an opportunity for horizon scanning.

Actions will be identified and tasked to groups or individuals to undertake actions. For each action, a statutory officer will act as champion. The champion is accountable for ensuring that the partnership action is taken forward.

Inter-Board Protocol

- **The Bromley Health & Wellbeing Board**
- **The Safety Bromley Partnership Board**
- **The Bromley Safeguarding Children Board**
- **The Bromley Safeguarding Adults Board**

November 2021

DRAFT

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 The aim of this protocol is to define how the Bromley Health and Wellbeing Board (BHWB) and the Safer Bromley Partnership Board (SBPB), work together with the Bromley Safeguarding Children Board (BSCB) and the Bromley Safeguarding Adults Board (BSAB), in the pursuit of safeguarding and promoting the health and wellbeing of children, young people and adults.
- 1.2 This protocol sets out the principles underpinning how the four Boards work across their defined remits, the specific function of each Board, how communication and engagement will be secured across the Boards, and the practical means by which effective co-ordination and coherence between the Boards will be secured. The protocol also refers to the interface with other partnership forums in Bromley.
- 1.3 The role of the BSCB and BSAB in relation to the BHWB and the SBPB is one of equal partners underpinned by this protocol.

2. Principles

- 2.1 This protocol does not seek to dilute the discreet responsibilities of each Board. Its focus is on ensuring that the following simple principles underpin how the four Boards will operate.
 - Safeguarding is the business of all Boards
 - The Boards will know each other's business
 - A culture of scrutiny and challenge will exist across the Boards
 - The Boards will work together to avoid duplication and ensure consistency

3. Board Functions

3.1 The Bromley Health and Wellbeing Board

- 3.2 Health and Wellbeing Boards were established by the Health and Social Care Act 2012. They are a forum where key leaders from the health and care system work together to improve the health and wellbeing of their local population and reduce health inequalities.
- 3.3 Board members collaborate to understand their local community's needs, agree priorities and encourage commissioners to work in a more joined up way. As a result, patients and the public should experience more joined-up services from the NHS and local councils.

3.4 The Safer Bromley Partnership Board

- 3.5 Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (DDRPs) were created by the Crime & Disorder Act 1998, to develop and implement strategies to reduce crime and disorder. These partnerships are generally known as Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs); within Bromley, the partnership is known as the Safer Bromley Partnership (SBP), and the work of the Partnership is governed by the Safer Bromley Partnership Board (SBPB).
- 3.6 The SBPB comprises of statutory and non-statutory partners. It brings the organisations together so that they can cooperate at a strategic level to improve community safety outcomes for the residents of Bromley. The Board has the responsibility for developing a Strategy that delivers the priorities determined by MOPAC, as well as those that are important to our residents.

3.7 The Bromley Safeguarding Children's Board

- 3.8 The BSCB is the key statutory body for agreeing how organisations co-operate to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and young people in Bromley and for ensuring the effectiveness of what they do.
- 3.9 The BSCB is made up of a Board with senior representatives from its member agencies and various sub-committees which undertake the Board's business.

3.10 The Bromley Safeguarding Adults Board

- 3.11 The BSAB is a multi-agency partnership which has statutory functions under the Care Act 2014. The main objective of the board is to assure itself that local safeguarding arrangements and partners act to safeguard adults at risk of abuse in the local area.

4. Communication and Engagement

- 4.1 Everyone has a responsibility for safeguarding.
- 4.2 As such, all key strategic plans whether they be formulated by individual agencies or by partnership forums should include safeguarding as a cross-cutting theme to ensure that existing strategies and service delivery, as well as emerging plans for change and improvement include effective safeguarding arrangements that ensure that all people in Bromley are safe and their wellbeing is protected.
- 4.3 The Health and Wellbeing Strategy for Bromley is a key commissioning strategy for the delivery of services to children and adults.
- 4.4 The Community Strategy and the Crime Reduction Strategy are 2 of the Council's 7 policy framework documents, and these are combined, into the Safer Bromley Partnership Strategy 2020-23. The SBPS contains high level actions that Partners deliver to MOPAC/local priorities and the strategy signposts the reader to the individual Partnership plans/strategies that detail specific actions at a granular level. A crime needs assessment (CNA) is produced annually; it reviews patterns of crime and antisocial behaviour. It is produced to better understand the crime related needs in the borough, to help decision makers set strategic priorities related to crime, and inform the work of partners, so that

- limited resources can be directed to those areas where it is needed; the information can also be used in supporting future commissioning processes.
- 4.5 It is critical that in drawing up, delivering and evaluating both strategies there is effective interchange between the BHWB and the SBPB with the two Safeguarding Boards.
- 4.6 Specifically, there needs to be formal interfaces with the Safeguarding Boards at key points including:
- The needs analyses that drives the formulation of the annual Health and Wellbeing Strategy, the SBPS and the Safeguarding Boards' Business Plans. This needs to be reciprocal in nature ensuring that the Safeguarding Boards' needs analyses are fed into the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and strategic assessment for the CSP and that the outcomes of the JSNA and CSP strategic assessment are fed back into Safeguarding Boards' planning.
 - Ensuring each Board is regularly updated on progress made in the implementation of the Health and Wellbeing Strategy, the SBPS and the individual Board business plans in a context of mutual scrutiny and challenge.
 - Annually reporting evaluations of performance on plans to provide the opportunity for reciprocal scrutiny and challenge and to enable all Boards to feed any improvement and development needs into the planning process for future years' strategies and plans.
- 4.7 The opportunities presented by a formal working relationship between the BHWB, the SBPB, the BSCB and the BSAB can be summarised as follows:
- Securing an integrated approach to the JSNA and CSP strategic analysis, ensuring comprehensive safeguarding data is included in both (consistent with the statutory guidance contained within *Working Together 2013/15*)
 - Aligning the work of the BSCB and BSAB business plans with the HWB Strategy, and SBPB and related priority settings.
 - Ensuring safeguarding is everyone's responsibility, reflected in the public health agenda and related determinant of health strategies; together ensuring that these priorities are reflected within the meta themes within the SBPS.
 - Evaluating the impact of the HWB Strategy and SBPS on safeguarding outcomes, and of safeguarding on wider determinants of health.
 - Identifying coordinated approach to communication, learning and improvement, performance management, change and commissioning.
 - Cross Board scrutiny and challenge and "holding to account": the BHWB and CSP for embedding safeguarding, and the Safeguarding Boards for overall performance and contribution to the HWB and SBPB.

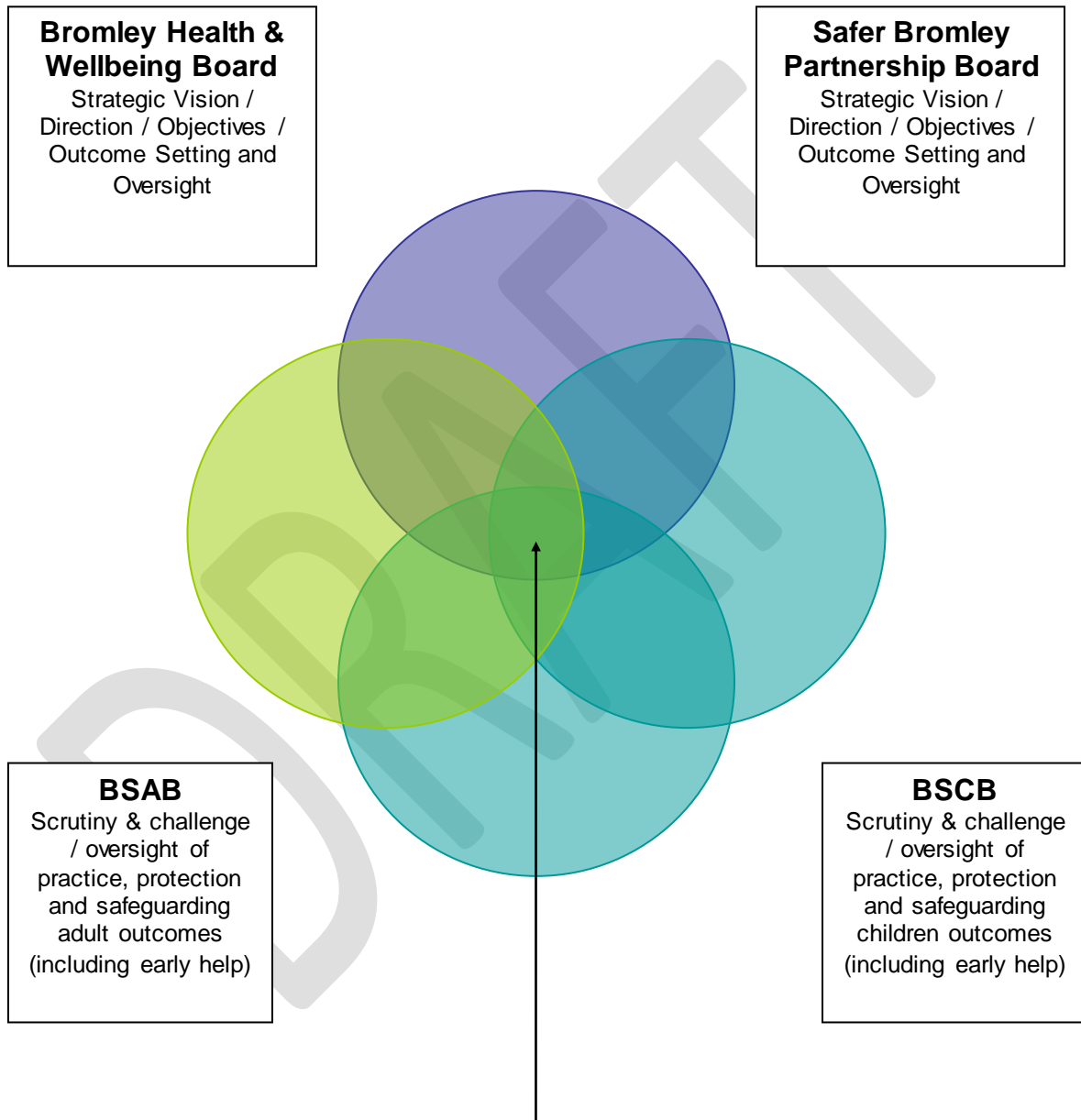
5. Practical Arrangements to Secure Co-ordination

- 5.1 The following arrangements detail the effective co-ordination and coherence in the work of the four Boards.
- 5.2 **Bi-Annually**, the chairs of the 4 Boards will meet to ensure the coordination of leadership, the coherence of respective plans and to consider the strategic risks facing children, young people, families, adults and communities.
- 5.3 **Between September and November** each year, the Independent Chairs of the two Safeguarding Boards will present to the Health & Wellbeing Board and the SBPB their Annual Reports outlining performance against Business Plan objectives in the previous financial year.
- 5.4 This will be supplemented by a position statement on the Boards' performance in the current financial year.
- 5.5 This will provide the opportunity for the Health and Wellbeing Board and the SBPB to scrutinize the effectiveness of safeguarding arrangements across the Borough, to draw across data to be included in the JSNA and SBPB strategic analysis and to reflect on key issues that may need to be incorporated in the refresh of the Health and Wellbeing Strategy and the SBP Strategy.
- 5.6 **At agreed annual intervals** the Bromley Health & Wellbeing Board and the SBP Board will present to the Safeguarding Boards the review of their respective strategies including the refreshed JSNA and SBP analysis and the proposed priorities and objectives for each.
- 5.7 This will enable the Safeguarding Boards to scrutinise and challenge performance and to ensure that the refreshed Safeguarding business plans appropriately reflect relevant priorities set by the BHWB and the SBP.
- 5.8 **When ready (April)**, the Boards will share their refreshed plans for the coming financial year to ensure co-ordination and coherence.
- 5.9 In addition to the scheduled interface across all four Boards, it is expected that relevant learning arising from reviews is shared; and opportunities for coordinating consultations, communications and engagement are fully utilized.

6. Relationships between the Safeguarding Boards

- 6.1 There should be equally effective co-ordination and coherence between the two safeguarding boards. This will be achieved in part by the arrangements set out above but it is critical that there are processes in place to ensure effective cross-working, scrutiny and challenge. This will be achieved in two ways:
- Sharing annual plans during the formulation stages to enable co-ordination and coherence where there are overlaps in business.
 - Ensuring that there is cross-Board representation to secure on-going communication.

Appendix 1: The Four Boards



**Shared Priorities
Strategic Risks
Shared Learning – lessons from reviews**

Shared Consultation Joint Communication & Engagement

Appendix 2: Board Responsibilities and Functions

1. The Bromley Health and Wellbeing Board

The Health and Wellbeing Board aims to improve the health and wellbeing of local people and tackle health inequalities by:

- identifying local health needs and priorities and making sure commissioning plans reflect the findings of our analysis of local health needs, the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA). In Bromley this document is known as the Bromley Health and Wellbeing Profile.
- preparing and publishing a Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy based upon the needs identified within the JSNA. It will help us plan the delivery of integrated local services by addressing the underlying factors of health and wellbeing.
- encouraging agencies to collaborate
- communicating and engaging with the public and other stakeholders about how to achieve the best possible quality of life
- assessing needs for pharmaceutical services in Bromley and publishing a Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment (PNA). The current PNA was developed by the former PCT.

Health and Wellbeing Boards have strategic influence over commissioning decisions across health, public health and social care through the development of a Health and Wellbeing strategy.

Boards are intended to strengthen democratic legitimacy by involving democratically elected representatives and patient representatives in commissioning decisions alongside commissioners across health and social care. The boards also provide a forum for challenge, discussion, and the involvement of local people.

Boards will bring together clinical commissioning groups and councils to develop a shared understanding of the health and wellbeing needs of the community.

They will undertake the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and develop a joint strategy for how these needs can be best addressed. This will include recommendations for joint commissioning and integrating services across health and care.

Through undertaking the JSNA, the board will drive local commissioning of health care, social care and public health and create a more effective and responsive local health and care system. Other services that impact on health and wellbeing such as safeguarding, housing and education provision will also be addressed.

2. The Safer Bromley Partnership Board

Whilst the Safer Bromley Partnership is responsible for a huge range of activity, the statutory obligations placed upon the Safer Bromley Partnership Board (SBPB) are limited to :

- setting up a Strategic Group to direct the work of the Partnership (Safer Bromley Partnership Board)
- engage and consult with the community about their priorities and their progress in achieving them
- set up protocols and systems for sharing information
- analyse data, including crime levels and patterns, in order to identify priorities in an annual strategic assessment
- set out a partnership strategy and monitor progress
- commission Domestic Violence Homicide reviews.

3. The Bromley Safeguarding Children's Board

The key objectives of the BSCB, as set out in the statutory guidance, 'Working Together to Safeguard Children' 2013, are:

- To co-ordinate local work to safeguard and promote the wellbeing of children.
- To ensure the effectiveness of that work

Regulation 5 of the Local Safeguarding Children Boards Regulations 2006 sets out that the functions of the LSCB, in relation to the above objectives under section 14 of the Children Act 2004, are as follows:

1(a) developing policies and procedures for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children in the area of the authority, including policies and procedures in relation to:

- (i) the action to be taken where there are concerns about a child's safety or welfare, including thresholds for intervention.
- (ii) training of persons who work with children or in services affecting the safety and welfare of children.
- (iii) recruitment and supervision of persons who work with children.
- (iv) investigation of allegations concerning persons who work with children.
- (v) safety and welfare of children who are privately fostered.
- (vi) cooperation with neighbouring children's services authorities and their Board partners.

(b) communicating to persons and bodies in the area of the authority the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children, raising their awareness of how this can best be done and encouraging them to do so.

(c) monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of what is done by the authority and their Board partners individually and collectively to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and advising them on ways to improve.

(d) participating in the planning of services for children in the area of the authority; and

(e) undertaking reviews of serious cases and advising the authority and their Board partners on lessons to be learned.

Regulation 5 (3) provides that an LSCB may also engage in any other activity that facilitates, or is conducive to, the achievement of its objectives.

4. The Bromley Safeguarding Adults Board

The Board has three main duties under the Care Act:

It must publish a strategic plan for each financial year that sets how it will meet its main objective and what the members will do to achieve this. The plan must be developed with local community involvement, and the SAB must consult the local Healthwatch organisation. The plan should be evidence-based and make use of all available evidence and intelligence from partners to form and develop its plan.

It must publish an annual report detailing what the SAB has done during the year to achieve its main objectives and implement its strategic plan, and what each member has done to implement the strategy as well as detailing the findings of any safeguarding adults reviews and subsequent action.

It must conduct any safeguarding adults review in accordance with Section 44 of the Act. In order to meet these objectives, the Board acts as follows:

- agrees and reviews multi-agency Bromley safeguarding adults policy and procedure for protecting vulnerable adults, considering statutory requirements, national guidance and London regional policies
- maintains an annual business plan, setting priorities for preventing and addressing abuse of vulnerable adults, and produces and disseminates an annual report
- monitors incidents of abuse and neglect, reviews trends and acts where appropriate to improve services and support to vulnerable adults
- regularly evaluates how agencies and providers safeguard vulnerable adults, by introducing rigorous quality assurance and scrutiny systems across partner agencies
- agrees a serious case review protocol and reviews and learns from situations where safeguarding arrangements may have been inadequate
- maintains a programme of training and development on safeguarding vulnerable adults for staff across agencies in the statutory, independent provider and voluntary sectors
- develops and promotes arrangements for adults at risk and carers to be well-informed about safeguarding arrangements and provide opportunities for service users and carers to influence and feedback on their effectiveness
- promotes public awareness of safeguarding as an issue for all citizens and engage the wider community in helping to prevent abuse and neglect and to report where they have concerns.

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saferbromley partnership

REPORTING PERIOD Nov 20 to Oct 21						
RAG Tolerance for % difference <=0% Green >=5% Amber >5% Red						
MOPAC High Harm London Wide Priorities	Rolling 12 Months	2020	2021	Difference	% Difference	RAG
			3046	2622	-424	
	Domestic Abuse				-14%	●
	Total Sexual Offences	518	524	6	1%	●
	Knife Crime Offences	238	167	-71	-30%	●
	Gun Crime Offences	52	31	-21	-40%	●
	Race Hate Crime offences	521	608	87	17%	●
Bromley High Volume Local Priorities		1321	1323	2		
	Non -Domestic Abuse with Injury				0%	●
	Total Burglary Offences	1868	1472	-396	-21%	●
Bromley Local Priority		974	1009	35		
	Theft of MV				4%	●
Miscellaneous Data		22454	21785	-669		
	Total Notifiable Offences				-3%	●
	ASB Calls	1321	1323	2	0%	●
	Totals	32313	30864	-1449	-4%	●
Satisfaction and Perception Data	RAG Tolerance for overall % <=50% Red >=69% Amber >70% Green					
	police Activities over last 12 months	54%	47%		-7%	●
	Agrees Police listen to concerns	73%	69%		-4%	●
	Agree Police can be relied upon to be there when needed	67%	61%		-6%	●
	Agree Police treat all fairly	72%	66%		-6%	●
	Agree Police deal with things that matter to this community	67%	64%		-3%	●
	Knows how to contact Ward Officer	21%	25%		4%	●

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