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London Borough of Bromley
18 May 2022

To: Members of the



STRATEGIC GROUP

Councillor Angela Page ((LBB Portfolio Holder for Public Protection and Enforcement))
Stuart Baker, (MET Police)
Richard Baldwin, (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)
Sandra Campbell, (LBB ASB Project Officer)
James Cartwright, LFB
Lynnette Chamielec, (LBB Assistant Director-Housing)
David Dare, (LBB Children's Services)
Emily Duignan, (Service Manager: Bromley Drug and Alcohol Service)
Rachel Dunley, (LBB Head of Service for Early Intervention, and Family Support)
Chan Farooqui, (Victim Support)
Dawn Helps, (Tenancy Specialist Manager: Clarion Housing Group)
Dirk Holtzhausen, (LBB--ECHS)
Clare Lewin, (Bromley CCG)
Chris Line, (LFB: Borough Commander)
Ken Loyal, (MET Police)
Chrissie Mason, (London Ambulance Service)
Betty McDonald, (LBB Head of Youth Offending Service)
Mimi Morris-Cotterill, (LBB Assistant Director: Public Health)
Sarah Newman, (LBB Community Safety, Environmental & Domestic Regulation)
Judie Obeya, (Neighbourhood Investment Manager) Clarion Housing Group
Councillor Angela Page, (LBB Portfolio Holder for Public Protection and Enforcement)
Rachel Pankhurst, (LBB Domestic Abuse Strategy Co-ordinator)
Anthony Powell, (LBB Public Protection and Enforcement)
Rebecca Saunders, (Bromley CCG)
Paul Sibun, (Bromley CCG: Adult Safeguarding Manager)
Lucien Spencer, (National Probation Service)
David Tait, (LBB Emergency Planning and Corporate Resilience Lead)
Rob Vale, LBB Head of Commercial Regulation and Trading Standards

Louise Watkinson, (LBB Assistant Director for Public Protection & Enforcement)

A meeting of the Safer Bromley Partnership Board will be held at It will be confirmed in due course if the meeting will be 'In Person' or Virtual. on THURSDAY 26 MAY 2022 at 10.00 am

A G E N D A

- 1 WELCOME AND HOUSE KEEPING**
- 2 APOLOGIES AND DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**
- 3 MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 9TH DECEMBER 2021 (Pages 5 - 20)**
- 4 MATTERS ARISING (Pages 21 - 24)**
- 5 PRE ADVISED QUESTIONS**

Questions regarding agenda items should be received by email to the Committee Clerk by 5pm on 20th May.
- 6 QUARTER 4-END OF YEAR UPDATES FROM ALL PARTNERS AGAINST THE STRATEGY**
 - a PRIORITY 1: SAFER NEIGHBOURHOODS (Pages 25 - 36)**
 - b PRIORITY 2: VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS (Pages 37 - 50)**
 - c PRIORITY 3: KEEPING YOUNG PEOPLE SAFE (Pages 51 - 62)**
- 7 PRIORITY 4: STANDING TOGETHER AGAINST HATE CRIME AND EXTREMISM (Pages 63 - 68)**
- 8 QUESTIONS TO PARTNERS ON END OF YEAR UPDATES**
- 9 COMMUNITY IMPACT DAYS OUTCOMES (Pages 69 - 72)**
- 10 ARSON ANALYSIS (Pages 73 - 74)**
- 11 LONDON FIRE BRIGADE UPDATE (Pages 75 - 76)**
- 12 DHR AND PREVENT UPDATE**
- 13 VIOLENCE REDUCTION PLAN UPDATE**
- 14 BROMLEY COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY 2020--23**
- 15 CRIME NEEDS ASSESSMENT MARCH 2021 TO FEBRUARY 2022 (Pages 77 - 110)**
- 16 EMERGING ISSUES FOR PARTNERS**

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

17 AOB

18 DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The Safer Bromley Partnership will meet next at 10.00am on Wednesday, 17th August at Bromley Civic Centre.

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SAFER BROMLEY PARTNERSHIP BOARD

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

Present:

Joanne Stowell ((LBB Assistant Director: Public Protection)) (Chairman)

Councillor Angela Page, Portfolio Holder for Public Protection

Richard Baldwin, People Department

Sharon Baldwin, (Safer Neighbourhood Board Chairman)

Elaine Beadle, (LBB Road Safety Manager)

Andy Brittain, MET Police

Sandra Campbell

Lynnette Chamielec, Housing, Planning and Regeneration

David Dare, LBB Children's Services

Rachel Dunley, (LBB Head of Service for Early Intervention, and Family Support)

Chan Farooqui, Victim Support

Dirk Holtzhausen, LBB--ECHS

Betty McDonald, (LBB Head of Youth Offending Service)

Kevin McKenzie, (Bromley LFB Fire Commander)

Jared Nehra, Children's Services

Sarah Newman, (LBB Head of Community Safety Environmental and Domestic Regulation.

Rachel Pankhurst, (LBB Domestic Abuse Strategy Co-ordinator)

Anthony Powell, (LBB Public Protection and Enforcement)

David Tait, (LBB Emergency Planning and Corporate Resilience Lead)

Rob Vale, (LBB Head of Commercial Regulation and Trading Standards)

Kevin McKenzie (Bromley Fire Commander)

Andy Brittain (Met Police Superintendent)

Dawn Helps (Tenancy Specialist Manager-Clarion Housing)

Also Present:

Councillor David Cartwright QFSM

41	WELCOME/HOUSE-KEEPING/INTRODUCTIONS, APOLOGIES AND DECLARATION OF INTEREST	Action
	<p>Apologies were received from Janet Bailey, Jamie O Malley, Sharon Kilborne, Vicky West, Ade Adetosoye, Chief Inspector Craig Knight, and the London Ambulance Service.</p> <p>The Assistant Director for Public Protection and Safety (Joanne Stowell) chaired the meeting and there were no declarations of interest. She said that this was the third Board meeting of the year, but unfortunately this would be her last meeting as she was moving on to pastures new.</p>	

	of them had noted any delay in emergency response times as a result of the scheme. All three services had responded and said that they were not aware of any delays to response times as a result of the scheme.	
44	SUBSTANTIVE DISCUSSION PROGRESS AGAINST THE SAFER BROMLEY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY	Action
45	QUARTER 3: MAIN PRIORITY UPDATE: KEEPING YOUNG PEOPLE SAFE	Action
	<p>The Chairman requested that the Bromley Drug and Alcohol Team be invited to provide representation to the Board. She requested that their work be captured within the priorities. The Chairman thanked the YOS, Licensing, Probation Services and Education. She felt that their responses were comprehensive and provided the Board with a good overall understanding of their work and how it aligned with the priorities of the SBP. For the Board to be successful in delivering its aims against its priorities, it was vital that the Board worked together well collaboratively.</p> <p>The Chairman reminded the Board that at the next meeting, the priority update would be Priority 4, which was ‘Standing Together against Hate Crime and Extremism’, but it would also be the end of year update. All partners would therefore need to provide details of their progress ahead of time to the Committee Clerk.</p> <p>RESOLVED that the Bromley Drug and Alcohol Team be asked to provide a representative to sit on the Board and that partners provide their final year updates for the March 2022 meeting to the Committee Clerk in plenty of time.</p>	SW BOARD
46	COMMUNITY IMPACT DAYS UPDATE	Action
	<p>The Community Impact Days update was provided by Sandra Campbell—LBB ASB Co-ordinator. It was noted that Cllr Kathy Bance had previously highlighted issues with the Penge CID. Ms Campbell had since spoken directly with Cllr Bance concerning this matter.</p> <p>Ms Campbell wished the Assistant Director all the best for her new role and said that she would be sorely missed. She said that the CIDs were growing from strength to strength and LBB was moving about 3000kgs of fly tipping rubbish on a monthly basis. Much graffiti was also being removed. The Council had been working closely with the police, Border Force, LFB and Clarion Housing. It would soon be the case that Probation Services would also be involved with Community Impact Days.</p>	

	<p>Probation would be providing people to help with community projects under the 'Community Payback' scheme. Residents were providing very positive feedback with respect to the Community Impact Days.</p> <p>The Chairman thanked Ms Campbell for the way that she had improved and developed the Community Impact Days. The Chairman asked Ms Campbell if she would disseminate the full briefings that she had drafted for the last three months and that these be disseminated to the Board.</p> <p>Cllr Cartwright stated that the feedback that he had received after the Mottingham Community Impact Day was very positive; he expressed his thanks both to Ms Campbell and to the LFB Commander for their excellent work.</p>	
47	KEY ISSUES/THEMES	Action
48	CRIME NEEDS ASSESSMENT	Action
	<p>The Chairman informed the Board that the Crime Needs Assessment was a statutory requirement for all Community Safety Partnerships. It was designed to help partners understand the crime related needs of the borough and to help with decision-making at a local level and also to support the future commissioning process.</p> <p>Last year the Crime Needs Assessment had been produced by Matthew Hodges (corporate graduate intern) and Matthew had kindly offered to produce the new Crime Needs Assessment which would be presented to the Board at the Q4 meeting in March 2022. The Chairman requested that Mr Hodges present the report.</p> <p>RESOLVED that Matthew Hodges draft and present the CNA at the SBP meeting in March 2022.</p>	MH
49	VIOLENCE ACTION PLAN UPDATE	Action
	<p>The Chairman informed the Board that the Violence Reduction Action Plan had been updated twice in 2020 and it had been updated again in 2021. It was now regarded as a standing item on the Safer Bromley Partnership Board agenda.</p> <p>It appeared that the GLA had changed the name to the 'Local Violence and Vulnerability Action Plan'. The updated template had been disseminated to all partners and this outlined the seven different mandatory themes and optional actions. The document had been signed off by the Chief Executive and the Leader of the Council and was now with the Borough Police Commander. The Chairman said that she would chase this with the Borough Commander as the document was required to be with MOPAC the following day.</p>	

	<p>The final version of the document would subsequently be sent out to partners by Anthony Powell (LBB Community Safety Officer). The Chairman emphasised that the document was confidential and should not be shared outside of the Partnership</p> <p>The Portfolio Holder for Public Protection and Enforcement thanked the Chairman and everybody else who had been involved in the preparation of the Violence Reduction Action Plan document. It was clear that a lot of work had gone into producing the document and this had been acknowledged by the Leader. It was also noted that LBB had the third best Violence Reduction Action plan in London and it was being used as an example to follow by other boroughs. The Chairman concluded by saying that partners should be proud of the outcomes that had been achieved.</p> <p>RESOLVED that</p> <p>1) The LBB Community Safety Officer would disseminate the final version of the VRAP to the Board in due course.</p> <p>2) The VRAP was confidential and should not be shared outside of the Board.</p>	AP
50	<p>SCRUTINY OF THE PARTNERS OF THE SAFER BROMLEY PARTNERSHIP BOARD</p> <p>It was explained that it was a requirement of the Police and Justice Act that Councils had a Crime and Disorder Committee (CDC) which would be able to scrutinise the local Community Safety Partnership. As far as Bromley was concerned the Crime and Disorder Committee was the Public Protection and Enforcement, Policy Development and Scrutiny Committee. The Community Safety Partnership was the Safer Bromley Partnership Board. There was a requirement for the Crime and Disorder Committee to meet once a year, but in Bromley the Public Protection and Enforcement Committee met five times a year.</p> <p>The Chairman explained that in terms of scrutiny of the SBP, this had become police centric. It was decided that the Crime and Disorder Committee formalise the scrutiny process. In view of this, it had been decided that the scrutiny undertaken by the CDC would be broadened to encompass all partners within the Safer Bromley Partnership Board and not just the police. So all partners from henceforth would be called to present to the Crime and Disorder Committee to have their work against the SBP priorities scrutinised. The work plan for this had been included as part of the agenda pack.</p> <p>RESOLVED that the update regarding scrutiny of the Safer Bromley Partnership Board be noted.</p>	Action

51	<p>PROPOSED WORK PLAN FOR PARTNERS</p> <p>The Chairman reiterated that regarding the scrutiny of partners by the CDC, this would be restricted specifically to their work within the Safer Bromley Partnership. The proposed work plan had been drafted for clarity and to give partners plenty of warning concerning when they would be presenting to the CDC. The Chairman said that the final version of the Work Plan should be with partners by the end of December.</p> <p>Councillor David Cartwright, (Chairman of the Public Protection and Enforcement Committee) raised a query regarding hate crime. He said that the issue of hate crime was not due for discussion until February 2023 and expressed concern at this; he asked if this could be brought forward. The Chairman clarified that hate crime would be looked at by the SBP in Q4 in March 2022 and it would be a substantive item on its own at that meeting. The issue of hate crime would also be addressed by the police at the PDS meeting in March as part of their high harm priorities.</p> <p>RESOLVED that the Work Plan for partners be agreed.</p>	Action
52	<p>AGENDA FRONT SHEET AND TERMS OF REFERENCE</p> <p>The Chairman explained that this document had been drafted to outline the statutory responsibilities of the Safer Bromley Partnership. The Terms of Reference explained who was required to sit on the Board as a Core/Statutory representative with voting rights and who could attend by invitation. It also addressed matters such as attendance, commitments and chairing arrangements.</p> <p>The Assistant Director for Public Protection and Enforcement informed the Board that she was moving on to pastures new and would be taking up a directorship with an Essex authority. As a result of this and in line with the terms of reference, the joint chairmanship going forward would be undertaken by Colin Brand (LBB Director for Environment and Public Protection) and by Superintendent Andy Brittain.</p> <p>The Assistant Director for Public Protection and Enforcement stated that it had been her absolute pleasure to work on the Board as Vice-Chairman and as Joint Chairman.</p> <p>RESOLVED that the Terms of Reference be agreed.</p>	Action
53	<p>LAS DATA UPDATE</p> <p>It was noted that the LAS had submitted details of the data that they could capture and details of this had been sent out to Board members.</p>	Action

	<p>This data would be used when the time came to undertake a refresh of the Safer Bromley Partnership Strategy. .</p> <p>RESOLVED that the LAS update be noted.</p>	
54	<p>DRAFT INTER BOARD PROTOCOL</p>	Action
	<p>The Chairman explained that the purpose of the draft inter-board protocol was to define how the various LBB Boards could all work together in pursuit of safeguarding and in promoting the health and wellbeing of young people and adults in Bromley. The idea was that all four Boards would work together in collaboration as equal partners. The protocol outlined how each board worked across their remits, together with their specific functions.</p> <p>It was noted that the Assistant Director for Public Protection and Enforcement, together with the Director of Environment and Public Protection & Enforcement would be attending a workshop run by Teresa Bell on the 17th of January 2022, where the Protocol would be discussed in detail.</p> <p>RESOLVED that the Inter Board Protocol be agreed.</p>	
55	<p>DHR AND PREVENT UPDATE</p>	Action
	<p>The DHR (Domestic Homicide Review) and Prevent update was provided by the Head of Trading Standards and Commercial Regulation as follows:</p> <p><u>DHR 2 “NAJARA”</u></p> <p>This report was received by the Head of Trading Standards and Commercial Regulation on 1st December 2021. The Board heard that the final duty of the DHR panel was to ensure they were satisfied that their information was fully and fairly represented in the reports and that they accurately reflected the review panel’s findings. They should also be satisfied that the reports were of a sufficiently high standard to be submitted to the Home Office. The reports were shared with the panel on 3rd December 2021 with a request they responded to the Head of Trading Standards and Commercial Regulation with any comments by 10th January 2022. During this period the Action Plan could be reviewed.</p> <p>Once agreement from the panel was received, the final version of the Overview Report and Executive Summary would be handed over to the Safer Bromley Partnership.</p> <p>Normally, the documents would be shared ahead of the meeting, then there would be a presentation on the key aspects of the report such as an overview of the recommendations.</p>	

However, given this case's confidentiality (and there was a recommendation that the report is not published), electronic sign off from statutory partners would be sought.

It was unlikely that the report would be changed in any way at this stage, but more the case that those partners involved in the response to Domestic Abuse were sighted on the report and its recommendations and agreed with the findings in general. The detailed analysis of the case was provided by the DHR Panel.

Once approved by the Panel and the Chair of the SBP and the Action Plan was agreed, the report would be submitted to the Home Office Quality Assurance Panel. There was currently a six month turnaround for these reviews. Recommendations from the action plan were already being addressed, with several completed.

DHR 3 "ALICE:

The Home Office feedback letter was received on 25th October 2021 which commented that the report demonstrated good family engagement, was straightforward and helped paint a picture who Diane was as a person in her life. The Panel commended the Chair/author for contacting the perpetrator in prison to allow him to offer his contribution to the report and for linking with Victim Support Homicide Service (VSHS) to engage with existing support and advocacy for the family which helped to ease family engagement. There were some recommendations for areas of final development, and these had been addressed and received on 15th November 2021. On the 25th November 2021 the report was sent to the Chair of the Safer Bromley Partnership and the panel members.

The next step would be to send a copy to MOPAC and arrange publication – this was likely to be in the New Year following discussions with the family. The action plan would be managed by the Domestic Abuse Strategic Lead.

A copy would also be sent to Nicole Jacobs-- the Domestic Abuse Commissioner. As per the new duty under the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 – the duty stated that the report should be sent as soon as reasonably practicable after the report is completed.

Prevent Update:

The Board was reminded that 'Prevent' formed part of the Government's wider counter-terrorism strategy, known as CONTEST. Prevent aimed to safeguard individuals from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism.

It was noted that the terror threat level was raised from 'substantial' to 'severe' following the Liverpool incident last month on Remembrance

Sunday. This followed the murder of Sir David Amess in October which was also being treated as terror related.

The Home Office released official statistics of individuals referred to and supported through the Prevent programme in England and Wales from April 2020 to March 2021.

It was explained that when an individual was referred to Prevent, there was an initial screening and assessment and if a risk of radicalisation existed, a referral would be passed to the multi-agency 'Channel' Panel. These panels were chaired by the local authority and sought to determine the extent of an individual's vulnerability to radicalisation and whether a support package, which may include an intervention, was necessary and proportionate to address the vulnerabilities.

In the year ending 31st March 2021 there had been 4,915 referrals to Prevent, a decrease of 22% on the previous year and the lowest number of referrals since 2016. The decrease was likely to have been driven by the effects of public health restrictions that were in place throughout the year to control the spread of the COVID-19 virus.

Fifty one percent of referrals were for individuals with a mixed, unstable or unclear ideology. This category reflected instances where the ideology presented involved a combination of elements from multiple ideologies (mixed), shifts between different ideologies (unstable), or where the individual did not present a coherent ideology, yet could still pose a terrorism risk (unclear). This also included individuals that may be vulnerable out of a sense of duty, or a desire for belonging and those obsessed with massacre or extreme/mass violence without targeting a particular group.

Twenty five percent were due to concerns related to extreme right-wing radicalisation--itself a reduction from previous years, but for the first time more than Islamist referrals

Twenty two percent were due to concerns related to Islamist radicalisation.

Police made the highest number of referrals (1,770 i.e. 36%), followed by Education (1,221 i.e. 25%) and this was the lowest number of referrals from Education since 2016, again likely to be a result of the pandemic.

Most referrals were male, and the largest age group was 15 to 20.

Of the cases referred to Channel (1,333) a total of 688 were adopted by the panel as being significant risks to radicalisation. This was a reduction of 7% and 0.6% respectively.

	<p>Of the 688 cases adopted by the panels, the ideologies of concern were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extreme Right-Wing radicalisation (317; 46%), • Mixed, unstable or unclear ideology (205; 30%) • Islamist radicalisation (154; 22%). <p>The Board heard that analysis was taking place around these figures because they seemed to be out of kilter with the terrorist picture. Of interest was the very low number of cases of mixed, unstable or unclear ideology which had been adopted by Channel – 8%, yet they formed the largest share of referrals.</p> <p>The Board was informed that the Prevent Review was with the Government for Ministerial approval.</p> <p>A Prevent consultation was taking place which would focus on security related considerations being undertaken at certain publicly accessible locations--but not private venues, such as places of employment. The duty was likely to require those responsible to take such steps as were reasonably practicable to ensure the security of members of the public. This was likely to apply to venue owners and operators and large organisations.</p> <p>The Head of the YOS asked if there was an update specifically regarding the local picture. The Head of Trading Standards and Commercial Regulation answered and said that he would share this information at the Children’s Safeguarding Board the following week. It was noted that LBB was regarded as a low priority borough.</p> <p>The Chairman asked the Head of Trading Standards and Commercial Regulation if he could share information from the Institute of Licensing with respect to aggregate spaces before the next Board meeting.</p> <p>RESOLVED that the Prevent and DHR update be noted and that the Head of Trading Standards and Commercial Regulation share information from the Institute of Licensing with respect to ‘aggregate spaces’.</p>	RV
56	<p>CRIME PERFORMANCE DASHBOARD</p> <p>Superintendent Andy Brittain briefed the Board as follows:</p> <p>There had been a 14% reduction in reports to the police of domestic abuse. There was now a fully staffed Community Safety Unit and the police were seeking to extend the use of DV protection notices to provide greater support to victims.</p>	Action

The police intended to focus on the night time economy and on protecting women in public houses and other licensed premises in the borough; this linked in with the police's VAWG Strategy. It was reported that the police would have a dedicated Town Centre Team of 21 officers working in Bromley in February 2022.

Sex offences were up by 1% but this only equated to 6 offences in total. .

Knife Crime and Gun Crime figures had decreased.

There were some concerns about the volume of reported race/hate crime. There was now a greater emphasis on the quality of service provided to victims of race/ hate crime by the police. This was a work in progress and was an issue that was pan London. Superintendent Andy Brittain stated that race and hate crime had seen a 17% increase which was frustrating and a cause for concern. Some of this seemed to be linked to the Covid 19 pandemic.

The Board was pleased to note that the number of burglary offences had decreased. Much of this was probably due to the fact that more people were now working from home.

There had been an increase in the number of thefts of motor vehicles. As well as high end vehicles, there had also been an increase in the number of thefts of mopeds and scooters which seemed to tie in with the growth of food delivery services.

Superintendent Andy Brittain said that ASB calls had remained static.

The responses to the public attitude survey were disappointing. The Superintendent acknowledged that the police needed to improve the way that they communicated with the public and to improve their use of social media platforms. He felt that more public engagement was also important. He was concerned about the low number of people that knew how to contact their ward officers and this was something that definitely required improvement. It was planned that the email addresses for the ward teams would be refreshed and disseminated to the public.

The Joint Chairman (Joanne Stowell) briefed the Board with some information that had been provided by the Home Office that went some way to explain the rise in the numbers of reports concerning race/hate crime:

- Because people had been at home for longer, they had spent more time online and had been exposed to disinformation and various conspiracy theories

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There were now better reporting mechanisms for the reporting of race and hate crime• There had been some trigger events such as a BLM backlash• More people were coming forward to report crime <p>The Chairman of the SNB commented that she was working with Inspector Stuart Baker to improve the lines of communication between residents and local ward officers.</p> <p>It was noted that a more detailed breakdown of race/hate crime (as it pertained to individual wards) could be obtained online from the MOPAC data store.</p> <p>The Head of Service for Early Intervention and Family Support urged caution as far as the domestic abuse figures were concerned. From the volume of clients accessing the IDVA service, it seemed that domestic abuse numbers were not decreasing. Similarly, Dawn Helps from Clarion reported that Clarion had received a huge increase in requests for re-housing on the grounds of domestic abuse. The LBB Director of Children's Services confirmed this by commenting that a significant driver for the referral of children to Children's Services was domestic abuse. The Superintendent asked if Clarion could share with the police their data with respect to domestic abuse referrals and the response was affirmative.</p> <p>In terms of perception, Councillor Angela Page (Portfolio Holder for Public Protection and Enforcement) said that the two matters that were commented on by residents the most was the lack of visible policing and the continued problems with E Scooters where the perception was that little was being done to deal with this problem.</p> <p>It was noted that a more detailed breakdown of race/hate crime (as it pertained to individual wards) could be obtained online from the MOPAC data store</p> <p>The Chairman of the SNB commented that she was working with Inspector Stuart Baker to improve the lines of communication between residents and local ward officers..</p> <p>The Joint Chairman (Joanne Stowell) raised a point of note with respect to the definition of ASB. This was important as ASB had been classed by MOPAC as a key priority. It had come to her attention that currently, a cat relieving itself in a neighbour's garden would come under the current broad definition of ASB. This was a matter that she had asked MOPAC to look at and had requested that the ASB data be dis-aggregated.</p>	
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	<p>With respect to the data around 'public perception' Ms Stowell had asked MOPAC how they came by this data; the response from MOPAC seemed to indicate that what Partners were looking at was the 'science of small numbers'. This meant that some of the data that was currently being presented to the Board did not give a true reflection of the situation in Bromley. Ms Stowell had therefore requested that the LBB ASB Co-ordinator work with the police to produce a questionnaire that could be used locally the next time there was a Community Impact Day. Also the contact numbers for the local ward officers would be provided on the questionnaire.</p> <p>Councillor David Cartwright stated that local residents across the borough were reporting speeding as an issue and he hoped if possible that this could be captured on the ASB data.</p> <p>RESOLVED that</p> <p>1) Clarion Housing would share data with the police concerning domestic abuse referrals.</p> <p>2) The LBB ASB Co-ordinator would work with the police to produce a questionnaire that could be used at the next Community Impact Day, and which would contain the contact numbers for local ward officers.</p>	<p>DH</p> <p>SC</p>
57	<p>EMERGING ISSUES/TASK FINISH UPDATES</p> <p>The Police and Crime Plan was now being consulted on. The Assistant Director for Public Protection and Enforcement had attended a MOPAC meeting with the Portfolio Holder for Public Protection and Enforcement regarding this. The Portfolio Holder referred to the detailed questions that the Assistant Director had asked at the meeting.</p> <p>The Chairman said that she would ask the Committee Clerk to send out the link to the draft Action Plan to the Board. The new Police and Crime Plan was due for publication in April 2022.</p> <p>The Board was informed that next year a brand new Safer Bromley Strategy would need to be written. The outcome from the Crime Needs Assessment would be fed into the new Strategy. A new public consultation with respect to a Crime Survey would also be required. The last time this was undertaken, LBB received one of the highest responses in London.</p> <p>The LBB Director for Children's Services raised an issue concerning the LBB contract with MOPAC for VAWG services. The contract was due to be extended in March or April 2022. LBB had been in contact with the VAWG provider who said that they were concerned that the funding that they had received from MOPAC had not risen for 6/7</p>	<p>Action</p>

	<p>years. The funding was therefore not increasing in line with costs. They felt that they could not deliver an adequate service for the money that was on offer and so had declined to bid for the new contract.</p> <p>It was clear that LBB could not be in a position where there was not a domestic abuse service across the borough. Resultantly, LBB had agreed that they would provide the extra £50k funding that was deemed to be required. It was noted that this was not an issue that had just manifested itself, but rather it was an issue that officers had raised before at the Domestic Abuse Strategic Board. It was a matter that would be noted on the LBB Risk Register.</p> <p>RESOLVED that the update concerning emerging issues and the task and finish updates be noted.</p>	
58	<p>AOB</p> <p>Superintendent Andy Brittain informed the Board that he had a very effective team of female police officers who specialised in VAWG issues. He requested that if any of the Board members had any large events that they could attend and present to, then he would be grateful if they would make contact with him to discuss this further.</p> <p>The LBB Borough Fire Commander expressed his thanks to Joanna Stowell as a very supportive partner who had guided him through the Bromley landscape. He said that she would be sorely missed.</p> <p>The Head of Service for Family Support and Early Intervention also expressed her personal thanks to Ms Stowell.</p> <p>The Assistant Director for Children’s Services briefed the Board about a new scheme that was being developed--specifically aimed at young people involved in serious youth violence. It was backed by London Councils and there would be further updates at future Board meetings. It was a London wide scheme that would receive grant funding. It would be quite a demanding scheme where young people would be expected to be involved three or four times per week over a three month period.</p> <p>The Portfolio Holder for Public Protection and Enforcement expressed her thanks to Joanna Stowell, saying that she had been very supportive and a ‘total rock’ since she had unexpectedly taken over as Portfolio Holder for Public Protection and Enforcement . She said that every Councillor that had come into contact with her was full of praise for her and this included the Leader.</p> <p>RESOLVED that the AOB updates be noted.</p>	<p>Action</p>

59	DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING	Action
	The next meeting would be held at Bromley Civic Centre on 17 th March 2022 at 10am.	

The meeting ended at 11.30 am

Chairman

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Agenda Item 4

Report No.
CSD 21142

London Borough of Bromley

PART ONE - PUBLIC

Decision Maker: Safer Bromley Partnership Board

Date: 26th May 2022

Decision Type: Non Urgent Non Executive Non Key

Title: **MATTERS ARISING**

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

Chief Officer: Tasnim Shawkat, Director of Corporate Services and Governance.

Ward: N/A

1. Reason for report

1.1 **Appendix A** updates the Board on matters arising/outstanding from previous meetings.

2. RECOMMENDATION

2.1 The Board is asked to review progress on matters arising/outstanding from previous meetings.

Non-Applicable Sections:	Policy/Financial/Legal/Personnel
Background Documents: (Access via Contact Officer)	Minutes of the last meeting.

Corporate Policy

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

Financial

1. Cost of proposal: No Cost
 2. Ongoing costs: Not Applicable
 3. Budget head/performance centre: Democratic Services
 4. Total current budget for this head: **£358,740**
 5. Source of funding: 2022/23 revenue budget
-

Staff

1. Number of staff (current and additional): 7
 2. If from existing staff resources, number of staff hours: Completion of "Matters Arising" reports for PP&S PDS meetings and partnership groups can take up to a few hours per meeting.
-

Legal

1. Legal Requirement: The Safer Bromley Partnership (SBP) has been constituted to comply with the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (as amended by section 97 and section 98 of the Police Reform Act 2002 and section 1 of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005). The 'Responsible Authorities' identified by the Act have a statutory duty to work with other local agencies and organisations to develop and implement strategies to tackle crime and disorder including anti-social and other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment as well as the misuse of drugs in their area.
 2. Call-in: Not Applicable
-

Customer Impact

1. Estimated number of users/beneficiaries (current and projected): This report is intended primarily for Members of the Safer Bromley Partnership Board. The work of the Group is wide ranging, dealing with crime and disorder, resilience, drug mis-use, anti-terrorism strategies, domestic abuse, offender management and ASB/Envirocrime. It also deals with youth offending and gangs. This being the case, the impact of the areas covered is borough wide.
-

Ward Councillor Views

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

<u>Minute Number/Title</u>	<u>Matters Arising</u>	<u>Update</u>
Minute 42 Matters Arising 9 th December 2021	A sample of data collected by the new Housing software system would be disseminated to the Board in due course.	Approaches to the Housing Options Team (Homelessness) where domestic abuse / harassment were listed as the primary factor are down against the previous year: In 2020/21 there were 2705 approaches overall – 16% (440) cited DA/Harassment In 2021/22 there were 2644 approaches overall – 11% (290) cited DA/Harassment.
Minute 45 Keeping Young People Safe 9 th December 2021	Resolved that the Bromley Drug and Alcohol Team be asked to provide a representative to sit on the Board.	This invitation has been accepted and Emily Duignan (Services Manager) will be attending the meeting.
Minute 48 Crime Needs Assessment. 9 th December 2021	Resolved that Matthew Hodges draft and present the CNA at the SBP meeting in March 2022.	The March meeting was cancelled. Matthew will present at the May meeting.
Minute 49 VRAP Update. 9 th December 2021.	The LBB Community Safety Officer would disseminate the final version of the VRAP to the Board in due course.	The document has been disseminated.
Minute 55 DHR and Prevent Update.	Resolved that the Prevent and DHR update be noted and that the Head of Trading Standards and Commercial Regulation share information from the Institute of Licensing with respect to 'aggregate spaces'.	The Head of Trading Standards and Commercial Regulation looked into the matter but the Power Point presentation in question was no longer available.

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<p>Priority 1 – Safer Neighbourhoods</p>	
<p>2021/22 Quarter 4 End of year report – Progress on the Safer Bromley Partnership Strategy aims and objectives</p>	
<p>Main Partners – Police & LBB Community Safety</p>	
<p>This priority looks at the crimes and anti-social behaviours (ASB) that concern our residents the most, and that the Mayor’s Office for Policing & Crime (MOPAC) and the London Borough of Bromley (LBB) have identified as being most relevant to our Borough.</p> <p>The main partners for this priority are the Police Borough Command Unit (BCU), the Police Safer Neighbourhood Teams (SNTs) LBB Community Safety and Trading Standards teams who work in partnership. We target resources in those wards and areas that are identified as hot spots. The 4 sub-priorities under Priority 1 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-domestic violence with injury • Residential burglary • ASB • Crimes against the elderly and vulnerable (inc. financial abuse) <p>The relevant crime metrics are provided in the crime update towards the end of this document.</p>	<p>RAG Status</p>
<p>1. Improve partnership and stakeholder engagement and collaboration</p> <p>Improved communication between all interested parties, to ensure that stakeholders can 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.</p> <p>There is good inter-agency communication between the Police BCU, SNTs and LBB services which has withstood the changes in key personnel of both agencies over the last year. The actions for the above are evidenced in the following sections.</p>	<p>Achieved</p>
<p>A framework will be established for consultation and engagement with partners and the wider community through networks, meetings, and other mechanisms (email, bulletins etc).</p> <p>The following multi-agency meetings occur on a regularly basis. LBB also arrange specific project groups to address site-based issues that may involve several enforcement teams and/or service areas operating in consort.</p>	<p>Achieved</p>

Anti-Social Behaviour Panel (ASBP)

The purpose of the group is to ensure a multi-agency panel to discuss and act regarding individuals causing ASB. Standing members are the SNTs, registered social landlords (RSLs), mental health support services (Oxleas), Adult Safeguarding, Children's Services, Change Grow Live, Community Safety and Statutory Nuisance & ASB.

Multi Agency Response to Anti-Social Behaviour (MARASB)

The purpose of this higher-level group is to make sure that people who are identified as causing ASB are either helped, if health issues are a contributory issue, or that effective enforcement action is taken. Cases are RAG rated and risk assessed. Standing members are the Police, Community Safety, RSL's and mental health support services (Oxleas).

ASB Action Group (ASBAG)

The purpose of the group is to share intelligence and develop actions to address area based ASB, e.g., that which occurs in car parks, shopping centres, green spaces, etc. Standing members include the SNTs, Community Safety, Statutory Nuisance & ASB, Planning Enforcement, CCTV, Neighbourhood Enforcement and Ward Security.

Self-Neglect & Hoarding Panel (SN&HP)

The purpose of this group is to address hoarding and ensure vulnerable residents are kept safe. Standing members include Statutory Nuisance & ASB, RSLs, Private Rented Sector Housing Enforcement & Adult Safeguarding.

Reducing Offending & Re-offending, Youth Subgroup (ROAR)

The purpose of this group is as stated. Standing members include BCU Police, SNTs, Community Safety, Probation, Youth Justice Services (formerly YOS & YOT) & Children's Social Care.

Missing Exploited & Gang Affiliated (MEGA)

The purpose of this group is as stated. It ensures early intervention, wrap around family support services, and appropriate enforcement regarding Bromley children falling towards or in gang affiliation. Standing members include the BCU Police, Police Trojan team (Gangs), Community Safety, Youth Justice Service, and the Atlas team from Children's Social Care)

As well as the above, LBB staff also organise and/or attend the following multi-agency meetings and networks:

- **BCU Daily Crime Grip** – for swift notification of significant crimes to the Community Safety Teams of the 3 boroughs (Bromley, Croydon, & Sutton)
- **Tactical Targeting & Co-ordination Group** – for the analysis of crime data and tactical responses to policing and SBPB priorities
- **London Heads of Community Safety** – for all London Borough Community Safety Heads of Service and MOPAC to share information, good practice, and relevant bid information
- **Pan London Hate Crime Forum** – for the Met Police, MOPAC and all London Borough Community Safety Heads of Service to share information, good practice, review Police BCU performance and relevant bid information
- **Integrated Offender Management Panel** – for the management of and location tracking of offenders in the community
- **Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements** – for risk management of violent and sexual offenders living in the community

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference – for domestic abuse related adult safeguarding • Domestic Abuse Operational Forum – for the operational management of domestic abuse cases • South London Alliance Delivery Group – for the co-ordination of service provision for female offenders on release • Muti Agency Safeguarding Hub – for children at risk • Multi Agency Child Exploitation – for children at risk of criminal and sexual exploitation • Substance Misuse in the Criminal Justice System Working Group – for the reduction of and improvement of the management of offenders with addiction and drug use issues <p>The number of specialist purpose meetings continues to change and increase. All partners increasingly appreciate the advantages of access to the knowledge depth of inter-agency colleagues and the value of multi-agency working for the sharing of relevant intel and developing and implementing best practice.</p>	
<p>Community Impact Days (CIDs)</p> <p>CIDs are held 12 times a year (one each month), to address hot-spot areas and reduce the number of reports for ASB, fly-tipping, arson, graffiti, weapons, nuisance vehicles, etc.</p> <p>The monthly CID's have continued to expand regarding both the number of partners involved and the types of neighbourhood crime deterred. The outputs of the CIDs are regularly reported to the Public Protection and Enforcement PDS Committee. Recent additions to activities include the marking of catalytic convertors, the involvement of DVLA and the inclusion of Community Payback and YJS service users as part of the team undertaking area improvement and clean-up actions.</p> <p>The CIDs are highly valued by all involved partners and the community and make a measurable difference in the 4 wards in which they operate. Following the ward boundary changes and the receipt of the crime needs analysis the ward areas will be reviewed later in the year to ensure they are being deployed in the optimal areas of the borough</p>	Achieved
<p>The Police's Safer Neighbourhood Teams (SNTs) will better protect and support vulnerable children and adults</p> <p>The SNTs are currently working in the following ways to support vulnerable children and adults:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting children and vulnerable adults from crime e.g., by monitoring sex offenders and gangs and tasking to crime hot spots • Providing advice and equipment to people who have been victims of crime e.g., Smart water, Catalytic Converter marking, home security advice • Assisting people who might be vulnerable to crime and working with partners to reduce crime and referring to victim support • Referral of vulnerable adults and children to appropriate support and care services through the Merlin system • Working with young people so that they don't become involved in crime e.g., school visits and providing access to diversionary activities 	Achieved and continues

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solving problems that are causing crime e.g., advising where street lighting could be improved • Addressing drug and alcohol enabled crime e.g., by referring drug users for rehabilitation services 	
<p>2. Use an intelligence led approach</p> <p>Through use of crime data analysis, intelligence from other agencies, the public, and from group tasking and other meetings (such as those listed on page 1), enforcement and service provision agencies identify, track, and respond to local crime trends, providing real time activities to address local crime concerns.</p>	<p>Achieved and continues</p>
<p>3. Make Use of Legislation</p> <p>Through appropriate use of various legal tools and powers including the Environmental Protection Act 1990, the Antisocial Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014, and the plethora of criminal legislation, enforcement officers ensure that all available remedies are considered, including the use of Nuisance Abatement Notices, Dispersal Orders, Community Protection Warnings, Community Protection Notices, Public Space Protection Orders, Licensing reviews, Proceeds of Crime Act requisitions, etc. All formal enforcement actions are subject to tests of necessity, appropriateness, and proportionality, and solutions may involve restorative justice, providing support, and/or addiction treatment as well as the more traditional community sentences, fines, and imprisonment.</p> <p>Both the SNT Police and the LBB Statutory Nuisance & ASB team use Acceptable Behaviour Contracts to control and reduce anti-social behaviour by individuals.</p> <p>LBB has Public Space Protection Orders (PSPOs) that provide controls for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dogs • Nuisance behaviour due to being intoxicated from drinking alcohol in public spaces • Nuisance behaviour due to being under the influence of psychoactive substances in public spaces, and • Public toileting <p>Enforcement officers are trained in and assess new legislation on its enactment, to ensure any new or novel powers are effectively and properly used for the general benefit of Bromley residents.</p>	<p>Achieved</p>
<p>4. Reduce Violence</p> <p>Reduction of violence is delivered via the work streams identified within the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violence & Vulnerability Action Plan (VVAP) • Gang Violence Matrix • Violence Against Women & Girls Strategy • Youth Justice Strategy • Police led Violence Reduction Team, and the • MOPAC Violence Reduction Unit 	<p>Achieved and continues</p>

LBB officers work to ensure that, as the strategies listed above come up for review and renewal, they consider each other's content and undertake gap analysis to work towards them becoming mutually complimentary and fully comprehensive.

The governance of the VVAP plan (which contains the actions in the associated plans and strategies as highlighted above) sits with Community Safety.

The Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) has commended The London Borough of Bromley on its work in developing the Violence & Vulnerability Action Plan (VVAP), formally the Violence Reduction Action Plan (VRAP). The Serious Youth Crime & Gangs (SYVG) officer will be coordinating the partner's action update later in the year. The MOPAC VRU provided a detailed review document acknowledging good strategic and operational practice and collaborative working.

Below are the top 3 positive points acknowledged by the VRU.

- The VRAP is a comprehensive and improved plan from the previous year and acknowledges the collaborative working across the partnership.
- There is a full range of necessary actions and extra local actions regarding governance, analysis, and enforcement, reducing the supply of weapons, safeguarding and education.
- The 6-monthly updates are evidence of a regular review of partnership activity to ensure the plan drives delivery rather than be simply a basic annual process.

The VRU have also recommended improvements for the partnership's consideration. Further discussions will occur with the SYVG officer and relevant partners to include as many of those recommendations as possible.

Gang Violence Matrix Update

Currently the London borough of Bromley has 7 active gang nominals on the Matrix with 1 in custody. Gang nominal's activities are managed across the BCU by the Police Gangs team, Probation Service, Youth Justice Service and Community Safety. Gang intelligence is shared daily with the SYVG officer and partners.

5. CCTV

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

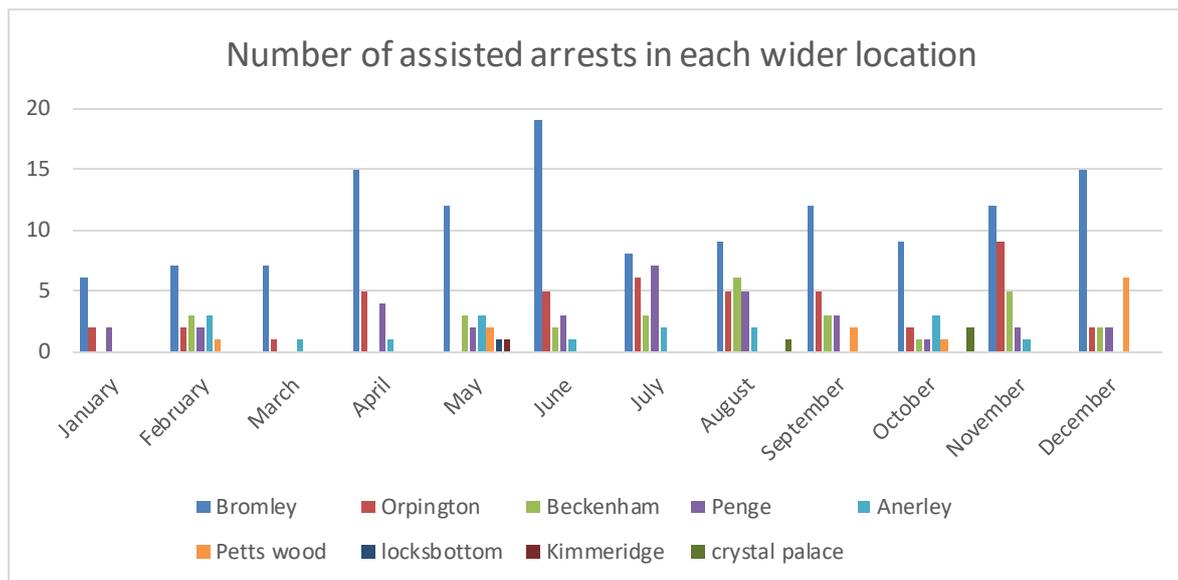
Bromley Council runs a CCTV control room that monitors 200 fixed cameras that cover town centre and key locations across the borough 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. To monitor emerging crime and ASB & fly tipping hotspots the Council has several mobile CCTV cameras that we use for short periods of time (usually installed for 3 – 6 months).

Between January 2021 and December 2021, the CCTV control room assisted the Police in 264 incidents which resulted in arrests. In many cases these arrests were due to CCTV Operators spotting suspicious behaviour by individuals and remotely following them until the Police arrived on site.

All our CCTV operators are fully trained, and most have worked at Bromley for several years. They are very familiar with the borough's town centres and have valuable local knowledge.

**Achieved
and ongoing**

Last year we saw the completion of the CCTV upgrade replacing the last of the analogue cameras with IP digital systems.



6. Reduce risk of financial abuse of the elderly or vulnerable through targeted communications campaigns and enforcement

Achieved and ongoing

During the past year, Trading Standards has focussed on the continued success of the 'Trading Standards Alert!', an early warning system which alerts residents and partners of scams and doorstep crime in the Bromley borough as it happens. The number of recipients of the alerts has increased since its launch during the pandemic and boasts a circulation list of over **650** with an estimated forward circulation of **47,000**.

The team continue to disrupt rogue traders and there were 26 rapid response interventions where officers attended the homes of residents immediately following a call for assistance. One response resulted in a saving of **£12,000** for an elderly couple who had been cold called by traders seeking to extract payment for unnecessary roof repairs. Another immediate response identified a saving of **£36,833**, and a further intervention saved a resident **£18,000**. Several individuals related to these incidents are under further investigation.

The work we are doing through early intervention and disruption, for example in providing call-blockers, and advising victims and families to prevent or stop victims from responding to scams, can be seen as an alternative to care in some cases, enabling the individual to continue to stay in their home. This can result in financial savings to the victim, family, and the Local Authority.

Locally we have data evidencing £2.5million of savings to residents because of Trading Standards interventions since 2006.

Using a new impacts and outcomes calculator, we can estimate that between 1st April 2021 and 31st March 2022 Trading Standards interventions created total financial savings of **£507,157**. **This includes estimated future financial savings of £292,738 and an** estimated £158,078 health and quality of life savings for the public purse.

This figure includes an estimated **£44,659** healthcare savings and health related quality of life savings because of the 5 call blocker units we installed, protecting particularly vulnerable residents from scam telesales.

Achieved

7. How do we know we are on Track?

1) This theme is included as a substantive discussion item at the Safer Bromley Partnership Board in Quarter 1 of each business year

Achieved

2) The Police provide a crime update at each Safer Bromley Partnership Board, and partners present an end of year update in Quarter 4 of each business year.

Achieved

3) Local data via the Metropolitan Police Service crime dashboard (updated monthly) will be monitored, and Community Safety will attend Tactical Tasking Coordination Group (TTCG) each month to provide input into tasking and analyse effectiveness of responses.

This data is consistently monitored and Community Safety officers regularly attend the TTCG and other relevant groups and networks.

8. Metrics for the 3 MOPAC sub-priorities that are:

- Non-domestic violence with injury
- Residential burglary
- ASB

In addition to the above, data on the following has been included:

- Total Burglary
- Theft of Motor Vehicles
- Knife Crime Offences (links with Priority 3 – Keeping Young People Safe)
- Domestic Abuse (links with Priority 2 – Violence Against Women and Girls)
- Hate Crime (links with Priority 4 – Stand Together Against Hate Crime and Extremism)

Category	Rolling Year Jan 21	Rolling Year Jan 22	% Difference between the Rolling Years	RAG Status
Total Notifiable Offences	21,328	24,594	+14	
Non-Domestic Violence with Injury	1280	1448	+14	
Total Burglary	1452	1577	+8	
Theft of Motor Vehicles	950	1056	+10	
Knife Crime Offences	215	189	-12%	
Sexual offences	496	606	+19	

Domestic Abuse Offences	2900	2697	-7	
Hate Crime	513	805	+44	
ASB Calls	13620	7267	-47	

The previous table demonstrates that there were percentage decreases for some areas of crime noticeably ASB and knife crime. However, others that are considered under the Safer Bromley Partnership Strategy, as well as the Violence & Vulnerability Action Plan, have seen increases as the UK has moved back to normal operations following post pandemic controls being lifted.

The largest increase has been recorded for reports of hate crime, and emerging evidence shows that the pandemic was associated with a national increase in hate crime reporting, particularly against Chinese and East Asian minorities. This pattern has continued post pandemic.

Knife crime figures cover knife crime related injury, robbery, and possession. In the rolling year to February 2022, Bromley had 189 Total Notifiable Offences (TNOs) for knife crime. This is a decrease on the previous 12 months by 12.5%, a real positive considering the overall London increase of 5.38%. This decrease means Bromley also ranks well among the other London boroughs, with a crime rate of 0.57 placing it as 3rd safest borough in London. TNOs were low from the beginning of 2021, through to May, but have since returned to a more consistent level per month.

Anti-Social Behaviour calls saw quite a significant spike in the months of the first lockdown, peaking in May 2020. This was largely down to new offences relating to breaches of Covid-19 protocols falling under this category. A total of 7,267 were ASB Calls in Bromley in 2021-22, compared to 13,620 in the same period for 2020-21. This represents an 46.7% decrease, significantly better than the overall London decrease of 40.1%. All London boroughs have seen a large decrease in overall ASB calls recorded. Very pleasingly, **the drop in ASB calls over the past 12 months, means that Bromley ranks 1st among all London boroughs for rate per 1000**, with a rate of 20.26. ASB calls have seen a generally steady decline since the peak in May 2020 and dropped to their lowest for over 4 years in February 2022.

Specific Outcomes for Priority One – Safer Neighbourhoods

Total Non-Domestic Violence with Injury (NDVWI) offences within Bromley have increased by 14%

Covid-19 saw a suppression effect on many crime types. NDVWI is largely but not entirely associated with the night-time economy and street based criminal activity. As lockdown eased, the Police have monitored this rise and now have a better understanding of the impact of reopening of licensed premises, schools and other premises types has had on crime rates and types. That this is understood in communities and sending clear messages in advance of re-opening of the need for responsible management of these types of premises.

NDVWI is one of Bromley's two Local Volume Crime priorities. The rolling year to Feb 2022 saw an increase of 14.5% compared with the previous 12 months, Bromley's increase of 14.5% was somewhat lower than the overall London increase of 21.4%, and it ranked 6th among all boroughs in crime rate, with 4.37 notifiable offences per 1000, an improvement of 2 places from last year.

NDVWI

Total Burglary within Bromley has increased by 8%

Total Burglary, one of the local crime priorities, saw a slight percentage increase for 2021-22, rising by 8.8% (1452 to 1577) with the rate per 1000 increasing from 4.32 to 4.72. This crime rate puts Bromley 9th of all London boroughs for burglary with the increase of 8.8% being worse than London as a whole, which saw a 3.58% decrease in TNOs for Burglary.

Burglary cases saw a significant decrease in the borough following the start of the pandemic, and whilst the figures have seen a rise, they remain far lower than pre-pandemic levels where cases in the borough were regularly above 200 per month. The majority of these were residential, with 1,139 offences recorded, accounting for 72% of total offences, which is slightly lower than 20-21 (78%).

Total ASB Offences within Bromley have decreased 47%

The dramatic increases in ASB were largely associated with Covid-19 related reporting of breaches in new legislation associated with lockdowns. We have seen a significant decrease in ASB related calls post-pandemic which demonstrates the significant demand that period placed upon Policing resources – but which were able to meet that demand.

Notwithstanding the Covid-19 effects, South Area BCU and LBB are encountering issues with nuisance off road motor vehicle ASB involving pit bikes, scramblers and quads accessing public and some private land. Police have received numerous reports of bike “gatherings”. The concern is that this may render the green spaces unattractive or unsafe to members of the public wishing to use them for other leisure activities. Although Police and partners see pockets of similar issues elsewhere throughout the borough, there is a high concentration of bikers at Hockendon (St Pauls Cray Ward) and Hoblingwell Wood Recreation Ground (St Pauls Cray Ward). Specific areas of concern include Mottingham, Hockendon and Hoblingwell Wood Recreational Ground.

Intelligence from officers previously having issued warnings to offenders, state the bikers concerned are not exclusively local, and that some travel to the area from as far afield as Maidstone and Swanley in Kent. Understandably, this is causing significant annoyance and frustration to residents that live within sight/earshot of the affected areas.

In response, Op Green Champion, now run by PS Farmer and PC Wakeford has been running since the start of 2022. As these vehicles used do not always display VRM plates and/or the face of the drivers are covered by wearing a crash helmet, identification of perpetrators can be problematic. Additionally, the sheer size and terrain of the area to be policed presents several challenges. As such, the Police will rely on the local community to report incidents and share names and addresses so that retrospective action can be taken against the perpetrators, rather than risk injury by trying to stop them whilst they are riding. Residents can submit their photos/intel of persons involved. The mailbox address for Op Green Champion is:

SNMailbox-OpGreenChampion@met.police.uk

The Police are also looking at other options such as:

- Target hardening by working with landowners to prevent access
- Targeted patrols at specific areas and times

- Using drone technology to identify those responsible

Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) – Overall

The following categories all fall under the Violence against Women and Girls sub-heading of the Safer Bromley Strategy. Whilst not all the TNOs displayed in the statistics will have had female victims, these offences disproportionately have female victims.

Harassment

Harassment offences are those when looked at as a course of conduct are likely to cause fear, alarm, or distress where a course of conduct is not present, so for example sexual harassment would be recorded under sexual offences. For the rolling year to February 2022, there were 3,700 recorded harassment offences in Bromley, a crime rate per 1000 of 10.8. This was a slight increase from the previous 12 months, where offences totalled 3,413. This 8.4% increase, however, is lower than the 11% increase seen across London as a whole, and the crime rate ranks Bromley 7th among all London boroughs.

Rape

For the rolling year to February 2022, there were 212 TNOs of rape in Bromley, at a rate per 1000 of 0.63. This crime rate places Bromley 2nd best among all London Boroughs, with the London crime rate sitting at 1.03. However, this is a 34% increase on the previous 12 months, slightly higher than the overall London increase of 28%, although the lockdown months of 2020/21 did show lower than usual figures.

Other Sexual Offences

Other sexual offences including indecent assault and unlawful (underage) sexual intercourse. This does not include rape, which is categorised on its own. For the rolling year to February 2022, there were a 394 TNOs in Bromley, with a crime rate of 1.24 per 1000. In terms of crime rate, Bromley is the best out of all London Boroughs for this category. In contrast, the London average is 1.85. Bromley did see an increase in TNOs by 20%, although this was significantly lower than the overall London increase of 45%. TNOs stayed constant throughout the year, peaking at 40 in both May and November.

Domestic Abuse

Domestic abuse TNOs for the rolling year to February 2022 totalled 2697. This includes Violence with Injury and Homicide cases. This gives Bromley a rate per 1000 of 8.12 and ranks it as the second-best borough in London on this crime rate. TNOs in Bromley also pleasingly saw a 5.17% decrease on the 12 months prior, whilst London saw a 2.73% increase.

VAWG

The term ‘violence against women and girls’ refers to acts of violence or abuse that disproportionately affect women and girls. Crimes and behaviour covered by this term include rape and other sexual offences, domestic abuse, stalking, harmful practices (including female genital mutilation and forced marriage) as well as many others, including offences committed online.

Harassment

Rape

Other Sexual Offences

Domestic Abuse

VAWG – Partnership Performance

It is estimated that one in 5 women in the UK will experience sexual assault during her lifetime, while one in 4 will experience domestic abuse. In London, recorded domestic abuse cases have increased by 26 per cent in five years, and in 2020-21 alone, the Met recorded more than 19,000 allegations of sexual offences.

The MPS is taking many actions flowing from the recent **Metropolitan Police Service's VAWG Strategy & Action Plan**. Many of which are being implemented locally these include:

- **Ask for Angela** campaign, working with Safer Sounds and bars, clubs, and other night-time-economy venues. This builds on the comprehensive Welfare & Vulnerability Engagement (WAVE) training to frontline officers delivered in venues across London last summer.
- **Project Vigilant** to prevent sexual offences linked to the night-time economy and to tackle predatory offending. Working closely with community partners, we aim to make busy, night-time economy areas places offenders are afraid to operate.
- **Mayor's Women's Night Safety Charter** is part of City Hall's own Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy. By encouraging businesses to sign-up and do more to provide safe spaces and further prevent incidents and better protect women from violence.
- **Good Night Out Campaign** working with licensees and event organisers to enable them to respond better to female victims of violence.
- **Walk and Talk sessions** we will continue to deliver these sessions which are focused on preventing violence against women and girls on every BCU. This involves officers buddying with women from the community to walk streets routes, engage in conversations, make note of safety improvements, and hear of women's experiences, concerns, and reflections.
- The use of the [#StreetSafe tool](#) which allows members of the public to anonymously flag specific areas where they don't feel safe so that we can better respond to their concerns.

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**Quarter Four – End of Year - Progress Against Priority Two of the Safer Bromley Partnership Strategy:
Priority Two – Violence Against Women and Girls**

Partner – VAWG, Police, Community Safety

Priority Two - This priority looks at protecting women and girls from violence. 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. The services commissioned by Bromley 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.

Objectives :

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

Colleagues are asked to note the change of language to domestic abuse in line with the Domestic Abuse Act 2021. The word violence, and all reference to gender have been removed. When the strategy and priorities are formally reviewed, this will need to be updated.

Commitments within the SBPS

Rag Status

1. Provide strategic direction

Green

Refreshing the Violence Against Women & Girls (VAWG) 2016- 2019 Strategy;

“Refreshing the Violence Against Women & Girls (VAWG) Strategy. A new strategy has been written, approved, and published. The new strategy is titled *‘An intergenerational Domestic Abuse Strategy for 2021-2024 Making Domestic Abuse Everyone’s Business’*”



The strategy was circulated for comment to relevant partners via the members of the Domestic Abuse (DA) Operational Forum, DA Strategic Board, Safer Bromley Partnership, BSCP, BSAB, and the Health and Wellbeing Board. Partners were invited to demonstrate their commitment to prioritise and support the drive to make DA everyone’s responsibility (p.58) and to provide electronic signatures by 30 April 2021

In line with the Domestic Abuse Act 2021, the original Strategy has been amended and the word violence and all reference to single gender-based abuse, have been removed.

Signatures to the commitment were received from a number of partners and added to the strategy. The strategy has been published on the BSCP, BSAB and LBB website. The commitment is at p.58-59.

The Strategy outlines the priorities that Bromley and partners are committed to support and achieve during the life cycle of the current document. We have identified and agreed the following five priorities as detailed on page 50.

1. We will promote the message that tackling domestic abuse is everyone's and every agency's responsibility
2. We will commission effective service to support victims of domestic abuse
3. We will challenge perpetrators and explore interventions that measure the changes in their behaviour
4. We will increase and develop our existing training offer on domestic abuse to improve responses to victims and survivors, and their families
5. We will introduce Domestic Abuse Ambassadors to support staff in the workplace.

A draft Action Plan has been drawn up covering the 'how we will do this' within each of the five priorities: pages 51-55. The Action Plan has been sent to colleagues in both the Domestic Abuse Operational Forum and Strategic Board for comment, suggestion and contribution in the meetings on 23 September and 14 October respectively. Likewise, a copy of the draft Action Plan was shared with the SBPB members for comment, suggestion, and contributions.

All comments received were incorporated.

The DA Strategy action plan is a standing item on the agendas at the Domestic Abuse Operational Forum and Strategic Board meetings for the duration of the lifecycle of the Strategy.

The Strategy has been added to all the existing DA training materials / courses so that all staff across the wider workforce are aware of the document, where to find it, and the local services commissioned by Bromley. In addition to this, the Strategy was featured in the DA Newsletter (Edition 4 – April 2021).

This is now in circulation, is available digitally via the London Borough of Bromley website, the Bromley Safeguarding Adults Board website, the Bromley Safeguarding Children's Partnership website and the Bromley Parenting Hub website, as well as in hardcopy upon request.

This objective, to refresh the Violence Against Women & Girls (VAWG) 2016-2019 Strategy is complete.

Update the Domestic Homicide Review protocol.

DHR protocol

- Completed by Rob Vale (Public Protection) and circulated to relevant parties.
- It is now an operational document.

2. Communicate

Develop a communication plan to increase awareness of the services Violence Against Women & Girls provide.

Green

Green

- DA Strategic Lead Officer publishes a regular newsletter which is shared across the wider workforce... with thanks to colleagues who manage the SBP, HWB, BSCP, and BSCB meetings and membership. Five have been published, and the sixth will be published shortly, delayed by maternity leave.
- Credit-card sized information cards have been developed and so far, two runs of 10,000 cards have been printed with in excess of 10,000 distributed to partner agencies across the wider Bromley workforce. The cards include contact details for both local and national organisations who offer support in relation to domestic abuse. These are designed to be given to individuals at risk of becoming or already victims or survivors of DVA. Additional cards will, if required, be produced in 2022/23. We currently have 5,000 available. Contact the DA Strategic Lead Officer, Rachel.pankhurst@bromley.gov.uk.



- DA Strategic Lead Officer developed and circulated a directory of support interventions for DA victim survivors, and perpetrators. This was shared via BSCP, BSAB, SBP, and HBW in order to reach the wider workforce. This document was due to be reviewed in January 2021 but due to maternity leave and recruitment of someone to cover this period, the update was deferred and will be on the agenda for July's Operational Forum with target to complete by July 2022.
- BCWA social media presence has grown and EIFS has been promoting BCWA (Bromley's provider) via their Social Media feeds too.
- Bromley Local Authority have updated their DA information on the council's corporate site, but there is more to do on this as there has been a review of the website and this has delayed updates. This is planned for Summer 2022.
- DA Strategic Lead Officer had been actively delivering awareness presentations and training to partner agencies requesting this service. To date; Bromley Healthcare Children's services. Booked in for this quarter; Oxleas Adults Services, Oxleas CAMHS, Bromley Healthcare Adults services, and GP network. During COVID requests for this service reduced dramatically as partners learnt to adapt their service delivery.
- Strategic Board and Operational Forum are now both active with good level of representation across partner agencies. Membership has been reviewed and updated with new partners including Probation, Job Centre Plus and Youth Justice Service.
- Developing a wider DA communications strategy is part of our work plan. This is now live and called the Bromley Parenting Hub. The ambition is to create a satellite, bespoke for domestic abuse information, advice, support and signposting with its own hyperlink. We have taken care to distinguish between DA and reducing parental conflict to ensure anyone who suspects or identifies DA seeks the right specialist support.
- We continue to work closely with L&D, BSAB and BSCP to provide a core training package for all professionals working within the wider workforce and in addition to this we have commissioned targeted training on co-ercive control and the impact of domestic abuse on children, MARAC panel training and MARAC awareness for the wider workforce.

<p>Tackle under-reporting through media engagement, partnership and information sharing between professionals (particularly health), and engaging the third sector including campaign groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DA Forum has increased communication and awareness amongst agencies. • Regular meetings are taking place between the DA Strategic Lead Officer, partner agencies and community and voluntary sector organisations. • The SBPB Co-Chair, CI Knight, launched an app to support the reporting of VAWG incidents called 'Safe & the City' 	Green
<p>3. Take an Intelligence Led Approach Improving the response to victims by developing mechanisms to capture data in addition to that provided by the Police;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DA Strategic Lead Officer was meeting regularly with colleagues in the MET BCU however during COVID this has been a challenge. The DA Strategic Lead Officer is reaching out to colleagues in the MET to re-engage. This has impacted on the effective sharing of timely data from the MET. We would like this to recommence, including the comparison of data across the BCU. • During COVID we have been asking partners to share their DA data. Requesting data from partners on the prevalence of DVA within families they are supporting has identified a gap and lack of consistency in way that data is captured and reported. Several services e.g. EIFS, Housing, CSC, CCG and BCWA are sharing data in relation to domestic abuse in their respective service areas. Work was undertaken with the Operational Forum and a new data sheet agreed however, many partners have now decided that this is not data they wish to share in the format previously agreed. The DA Strategic Lead Officer is looking again at how other London boroughs have achieved a successful model for sharing their data. This will include analysing the language used to provide a shared language and enable comparison. • Partners who are not currently sharing their data in relation to DA are encouraged to do so. Whatever data you are able to share would be welcome. All that is asked is that it comes with an explanation, permission to incorporate and publish, and that regular, ideally monthly (but quarterly broken down by month would also be extremely valuable) updates can be sustained. This will add value and improve our understanding of issues, prevalence, mapping of victims and perpetrators across all levels including where they have not yet engaged with the police/judicial process. • Once developed the datasheet will be shared at the DA Strategic Board, the DA Operational Forum and other relevant Boards e.g. SBPB. Our ambition is to create this in a cloud-based environment allowing agencies to 'submit and click' e.g., Survey Monkey. 	Amber
<p>Enable accurate mapping of the prevalence of Violence Against Women & Girls and implement appropriate responses and services where needed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MARAC data will be used to add intelligence to the data that is held and this will link to the DAPP data (Domestic Abuse Perpetrator Panel delivered under the DRIVE programme). The challenge in relation to actively using the MARAC data is that there is no current MARAC coordinator post. This has been raised as an issue via the DA Forum and DA Strategic Board. Options are being actively explored in terms of how this gap can be managed at Director level. 	Red

<p>4. Protect High Risk Victims Support victims through an effective and robust Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC),</p> <p>MARAC</p> <p>The MARAC Steering Group is currently working to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the recommendations made by SafeLives in the MARAC Review that was conducted in September 2020. • Membership of the Steering Group has been reviewed and agreed and will be monitored regularly, to ensure consistent representation of core agencies. • The action plan has been shared at the DA Strategic Board, work has commenced and an update will be shared in the SBP Quarter 2 2022/2023 meeting. 	<p>Amber</p>
<p>Implementing any learning points from Domestic Homicide Reviews,</p> <p>DHR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are currently three DHRs in progress. Of these three, two are now at the Action Plan stage. The Action Plans have been submitted to the Home Office. One of the Action Plans is live and one is now completed. For the completed one, Agencies are reporting that they have implemented required changes to their procedures. • Once the Home Office has ratified the DHR and approved the level of information that can be shared, this will be shared via BSCB, BSCP, SBP, and HWB in order to reach the wider workforce in line with Bromley's DHR Protocol. 	<p>Green</p> <p>Progress Made but more to do moving into 2022-23</p>
<p>Ensure that all local domestic abuse services are aware of the relevant support services that are available, including: The One Stop Shop, Outreach Support and the DRIVE programme.</p> <p>Bromley and Croydon Women's Aid</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BCWA continue to provide services both face to face and online, which is meeting the needs of victim/survivors. Details of these services are being promoted via BCWA and EIFS social media and their websites. • BCWA continued to deliver the OSS virtually during this financial year. Considering the change in delivering the OSS from drop-in service to virtual, the number of service users, calling to receive advice and guidance through the BCWA support line, has not reduced. Callers to BCWA are now being captured in our data records as OSS enquiries regardless of the day/time that they initiate their contact by the commissioner's request. • The co-location of the IDVA into the MASH Team has had a significant impact on the number of referrals that were made by Children Social Care in Q3 of 2021/2022. • The DA Strategic Lead has also increased engagement with agencies and continues to deliver presentations in relation to domestic abuse and the services available in the borough and this is available to any partner agency by contacting the DA Strategic Lead Officer. <p>Perpetrators' Intervention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DRIVE perpetrator programme has been operational in Bromley for one year and funding has been extended for this to run until March 2023. • The DRIVE data shows that there has been a reduction in reoffending behaviour with significant risk reduction in all Drive cases, particularly where there has been contact between the case manager and the perpetrator. We are waiting on finalised data for the financial year (2021/22) which was most recently requested on 25th April 2022. 	<p>Green</p> <p>Good progress made but more to do moving into 2022/2023</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A plan to identify funding will need to be discussed to look at how to sustain perpetrator interventions in Bromley after March 2023. MOPAC will be convening a task and finish group to develop and deliver a dedicated action plan on sustainability of the programme beyond 22/23. This has been delayed due to DRIVE not yet having provided any data in relation to impact and outcomes and once this has been received we will be in a better position to push this forward. 	
<p>Sanctuary Scheme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calvin Pearson and Lydia Lewinson are leading on this project. The service is now live - contact calvin.pearson@bromley.gov.uk. • Request made for data in relation to the use of this scheme. Update not received in time to be included in this paper but the Sanctuary Scheme is on the agenda for the Domestic Abuse Strategic Board. Data will be requested for this report moving forward. 	<p>Green</p>
<p>5. Make use of Legislation</p> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Domestic Abuse Act 2021 introduced new changes in law to make perpetrators more accountable for their behaviour. We produced and circulated a paper on the changes implemented by the DA Act 2021 for use by professionals working across the London Borough of Bromley regardless of their agency. This paper can be found on both the BSAB and BSCP. • The London Borough of Bromley received new duties funding to support the implementation of the new duties in the DA Act 2021 and this is being led by colleagues in the housing department; Lydia Lewinson. • The DRIVE programme aims to work with agencies such as the Police and Probation to address and change the behaviour of high-risk perpetrators. Data has been requested from RISE who have been commissioned to deliver DRIVE across our BCU by MOPAC. • Additional services that can provide assistance to perpetrators of abuse in Bromley include the 'Fathers to Fathers' programme run by HomeStart, and 'Respect'. This is in addition to programmes run by partner agencies e.g., our Youth Justice Service run Healthy Relationship groups, Welcare deliver Healthy Relationship sessions in some schools as part of the PHSE syllabus too. 	<p>Green</p>
<p>6. Work in Partnership</p> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIFS sits with Children's Social Care. EIFS is providing child focused support sessions for children who have witnessed DA against their primary female carer, an evidence based licenced programme overseen by the charitable organisation 'AVA' (Against Violence and Abuse). This programme has been renamed 'CODA' which stands for Children Overcoming Domestic Abuse. • The CODA programme has been running for over 5 years. Schools work in partnership to enable the children to attend these sessions. 	<p>Amber</p> <p>There is a lot going on but always more to do and this will be the case 2022-23</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other agencies are also working with our children and young people in schools and other settings. We have not yet managed to persuade those agencies to share their data and success stories. This is a continuing piece of work for the DA Strategic Lead. • Independent Domestic Violence Advisors ('IDVA') from BCWA are sharing the co-location within the MASH Team and continue to work closely with other agencies in Bromley. • In addition to the IDVAs within BCWA, there is an IDVA based at the PRUH employed through Victim Support pan-London MOPAC funding, and an addition resource via the IRIS programme (CCG) which supports health professionals through access to the IDVA-E. • Anthony Powell – Community Safety Officer/Serious Youth Crime and Gangs Lead was the chair of the DA Operational Forum for 2021/2022 and this will change to Paul O'Brien – Consultant Lead Practitioner within Adult Social Care for 2022/2023, with Anthony taking the role of Vice Chair. 	
<p>Work in Partnership SEL CCG Domestic Abuse (DA) Update.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Abuse Health Forum introduced. The primary aim is to form part of a wider system approach and response from health to DA in Bromley. DA Health forum provide an update to the DA Operational Forum. SEL CCG had recruited to DA lead post in health but this person has moved on and so now looking to recruit a new person. • SEL CCG (Bromley) has recommissioned Victim Support to deliver the IRIS ("Identification and Referral to Improve Safety) programme increasing the number of GP practices who are IRIS accredited. There are currently 41 IRIS accredited GP Practices across the borough – update given by SELCCG in appendix one. • Ask for ANI (Action Needed Immediately) codeword scheme to enable victims of DA to access immediate help from the police, or other support services, from the safety of their local pharmacy. Currently there are 12 pharmacies signed up to the scheme, covering a wide proportion of the borough. In addition, some pharmacies will also be running the 'Safe Spaces' scheme which enables victims of DA to use the pharmacy consultation room to access information on domestic abuse support services. 	<p>GREEN</p> <p>There is a lot going on but always more to do and this will be progressed 2022-23</p>
<p>7. How we will know we are on track</p>	
<p>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.</p> <p>An update was produced for Quarter 2 and quarter 4 in line with the agreed programme.</p>	<p>GREEN</p> <p>See Appendix 1</p>
<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DA Strategic Board and DA Operational Forum are now taking place three times a year. • A regular agenda item has been introduced at the DA Operational Forum where agencies are required to respond to a set topic/issue. This improves communication between agencies and provides an overview of what is happening in relation to domestic abuse at a local level. 	<p>Amber</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been a lot of work undertaken to produce a universal DA reporting tool but unfortunately this is still not operational. It is on the agenda for both the DA Operational forum and DA Strategic Board with the ambition to achieve this in 2022. • Requests for updates are sort from all partners in the preparation of this report and where received are included in this report – see below. Our ambition is that all agencies represented at the Operational Forum and/or the DASB will submit a short statement for inclusion however only 7 agencies chose to submit an update to be included in this report. 	
<p>Update the Violence Against Women & Girls Strategy and the Domestic Homicide Review Protocol by August 2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DA VAWG Strategy - Completed • DHR Protocol – Completed 	Green
<p>8. Impact of COVID 19 on Business as Usual</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All services have continued but are offering a mixture of both online and face to face e.g. One Stop Shop, Freedom, CODA and DRIVE. • IDVAs are able to meet with victims/survivors e.g. to support in Court, but the majority of BCWA's support has continued to be virtual e.g. Zoom, Whats'App... • Support Programme – The freedom programme is being delivered online via zoom and this has been reported as being well received by victim survivors and the service is starting to resume face to face sessions along with telephone support. There has been a small reduction in the number of victim survivors referred in for support groups. • The co-location of the IDVA into the MASH Team has had a significant impact on the number of referrals that were made by Children Social Care in Q3 of 2021/2022. • The data shows that 855 referrals into BCWA met the criteria for the IDVA service and were supported in year 2021/22. This is a reduction from the previous year's total of 919. • We have directed BCWA to change the way they record data in relation to OSS usage and this is now showing more realistic data about the level of support they are giving via the virtual OSS. The data now shows 500 uses of the virtual OSS under the new recording method during the last 12 months, whereas in the previous year under the old recording method there were 358. 	
<p>9. General Annual Update of achievements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication of the new DAVAWG Strategy covering 2021 – 2024. • DAVAWG Strategic Board and DA Operational Forum successfully set up and running three times a year. • Increased awareness and commitment from partner agencies in relation to domestic abuse. • Review of Bromley's MARAC undertaken, Action Plan moving forward led by MARAC steering group. • The DRIVE perpetrator programme has been operational in Bromley for one year and funding has been extended for this to run until March 2023. 	

Please note:

This appendix contains updates from agencies who are represented in either the DA Operational Forum and/or the DA Strategic Board. These updates are in relation to domestic abuse and not the wider work of each of these agencies (unless the agencies is a domestic abuse specialist service). The report is a short statement outlining how they have contributed to the domestic abuse agenda in Bromley over the past year. Our thanks to all the agencies who contributed to this report; it provides a helpful snapshot of the wider picture and the fight against domestic abuse and the support being provided.

South East London Clinical Commissioning Group (SEL CCG Bromley)
Update - 2021-2022

Ensuring that health representation is effective and visible through the Domestic Abuse (DA) victim/survivor journey by:

- Ensuring Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) information sharing protocols were in place for Health providers.
- Developing a Health attendees MARAC induction guide.
- Recommissioning the Identification and Referral to Improve safety (IRIS) programme across Bromley. The Identification and Referral to Improve Safety (IRIS) programme. IRIS is a general practice based DA training, support, and referral programme. Core areas include ongoing training and support for the practice, clinical team and administrative staff, including an enhanced referral pathway to specialist domestic violence services for patients experiencing DA. There are currently 41 practices IRIS accredited across Bromley.
- Development of a Domestic Abuse Health Forum, chaired by the Adult safeguarding Manager, supported by the Designated Nurse for CYP. The primary aim is to form part of a wider system approach and response from health to DA in Bromley. The introduction of the forum has received enthusiastic support from health partners and the London Borough of Bromley (LBB) DA strategic Lead.
- SEL CCG have developed a Domestic Abuse policy for staff.
- SEL CCG (Bromley) representation is provided at the Domestic Abuse Strategic and Operational boards.

Metropolitan Police Service BCU
Update - 2021-2022

In February we launched our violence against women and girls (VAWG) action plan. This plan brings together all of our work to prevent violence against women and girls in public spaces, domestic settings and online, to target perpetrators.

Protecting people from violence is our top priority. The crimes that disproportionately affect women and girls, such as domestic abuse and sexual violence have devastating consequences.

The plan has four themes:

1. Protecting women and girls in public spaces, at home and online
2. Working with our partners and with women to improve prevention and victim care
3. Bringing offenders to justice and improving criminal justice outcomes for victims
4. Improving Met culture and professional standards

Our key objectives

We want to:

- increase the number of perpetrators brought to justice for violence against women and girls;
- improve processes and victim care across the criminal justice system to reduce the number of cases failing
- reduce repeat victimisation of women and girls

- increase women's confidence in the police so as to improve the reporting of crimes which disproportionately affect women and girls within London
- see an increase in reporting to police, but a decrease in women being abused, i.e. the proportion of women experiencing these crimes in each year (measured through reporting in the Crime Survey in England and Wales)

The MPS continues to support current initiatives such as OP Vigilant (to tackle predatory offending around the night-time economy) and Ask for Angela. We are also increasing the impact of key units, such as the new Town Centre Teams and specialist units including our Predatory Offender Units, which have now arrested over 2,100 offenders across the capital, half of which were for domestic abuse offences.

At a local level, DI Tom Revell and DI Duncan Mather continue to drive local performance.

In SN

- 83% of Domestic Abuse suspects are arrested in first 24hrs
- Specific stalking prevention weeks with initiatives targeting stalking and harassment.
- Increased use of tools such as Domestic Violence Prevention Orders to safeguard victims (SN has currently second highest total in London)
- Increase in Sanctioned Detection rate
- SN BCU are also the MPS leader in MARAC referrals
- SN continue to support the DRIVE project aimed at dealing with perpetrators of Domestic Abuse which has been hugely successful

Bromley and Croydon Women's Aid (BCWA)

Update - 2021-2022

In 2021/22 Bromley & Croydon Women's Aid have continued the vital work that they are doing within Bromley (and Croydon) to support survivors of domestic abuse. BCWA currently manages six refuges with 37 bedspaces commissioned by the London Borough of Bromley. Additional 12 Croydon and 5 Bromley-based bedspaces are run by BCWA without statutory funding (2 owned and 1 leased).

As well as refuge spaces & support, BCWA have a range of services, some of which are specialist and address barriers that survivors of domestic abuse face. These are:

- Advocacy (IDSVA service – high-risk clients)
- One Stop Shop – Facilitating & providing a free & confidential drop-in service for victims.
- Community Outreach – Providing emotional & practical support to victims within Bromley.
- Outreach Support with no Recourse to Public Funds/EEA Nationals - BCWA typically houses around 15% of London's NRPF service-users despite only having 5% of London's refuge spaces.
- Specialist No Recourse Support in refuge and specialist complex needs support in refuge, funded by the NLCF.
- Safebeds Scheme' is a service that allows Social Services Departments to place women quickly in our independent refuges, including those who have no recourse to public funds ("NRPF"). Safebeds provides temporary, safe accommodation for women and children who would ordinarily not qualify for support and would otherwise be placed in expensive, unsuitable, unsafe bed and breakfast accommodation without specialist support.
- Specialist child support in refuge and in the community for children affected by domestic abuse funded by BBC Children in Need
- Young People's Outreach Support, both in 1:1 and group settings and provided awareness sessions on DVA in assemblies at Secondary schools funded by the National Lottery Community Fund (NLCF).
- Awareness raising/support groups in primary schools about healthy relationships.
- Never Too Late (innovation fund)– a new locally funded project for women aged 50 and over in the Bromley area. BCWA provides regular support groups for this vulnerable age group which offers both peer support and a reduction in isolation.
- Japanese outreach service - A specialist Outreach Service for Japanese-speaking clients, funded by Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- In-house counselling service – BCWA recognised the need for survivors of domestic abuse needing to access an immediate therapeutic service and have launched a pilot project funded by Barclays.

BCWA became a registered housing provider in August 2021. This registration will provide us with increased stability and opportunities to develop our accommodation services.

BCWA are in the final stages of securing an investment to purchase a number of dispersed supported move on accommodation self-contained units for women & children moving on from refuge for up to 2 years. BCWA will be able to assist larger families, transgender clients, people with disabilities and/or those needing specialist provision or longer-term recovery with these units.

Bromley Safeguarding Adults Board (BSAB) **Update 2021/22**

Tackling domestic abuse remains a priority for the Bromley Safeguarding Adults Board (BSAB) and as a partnership the following was achieved in addressing this area of abuse.

The BSAB:

- Published the Board's Domestic Abuse Policy, which was written in consultation with key domestic abuse strategic leads
- Supported with the implementation of the boroughwide Intergenerational Domestic Violence and Abuse Strategy for 2021 to 2024
- Supported the implementation of the Drive Perpetrator Panel to disrupt abuse and reduce reoffending amongst high risk and high harm perpetrators of domestic abuse
- Continued to develop the dedicated webpage for domestic abuse on the BSAB website
- Promoted the availability of a pocket size printed card for victims and survivors of domestic abuse to discreetly keep with them should they need to access support
- Produced a poster in easy-read format raising awareness of domestic abuse
- Raised awareness of the local Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)
- Delivered multiple training for professionals that addresses Domestic Abuse and Coercive Control
- Ran a session on Domestic Abuse and IDVA service during the National Safeguarding Adults Awareness week
- Promoted an online webinar on Working with Male Victims of Domestic Abuse delivered by Respect
- Raised awareness of national initiatives to support victims of domestic abuse, such as the Ask for Ani domestic abuse codeword scheme, Enough, Safe Spaces, Men's Advice Line and the Hollie Guard digital app
- Raised awareness of national publications such as The Domestic Abuse Act 2021

Victim Support **Update 2021/22**

The London Victims and Witness Service (LWWS) from Victim Support is a service for London residents who are affected by or witness to crime, commissioned by the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC).

The service brings together five key areas of support for victims and witnesses through a single integrated service:

- The service provides support to adult (18+) victims of crime
- Provides specialist support for victims and survivors of domestic abuse (aged 16+)
- Provides access to Restorative Justice
- Delivers pre-trial and outreach support for prosecution and defence witnesses
- Provides support for people affected by major crime incidents.

The LWWS are co-located at the Princess Royal Hospital in Bromley to help with the identification, and support, for both patients and staff members experiencing domestic abuse. Since the start of the LWWS in 2019, the service has received 233 referrals from Princess Royal. There was an increase of referrals in Quarter 4 of 2021-22 from Princess Royal - This is attributed to the recruitment of a new IDVA who has started working onsite.

LWWS also receive referrals for Bromley residents from a number of other sources, including the police and self-referrals. In Quarter 3 there were a total of 54 Bromley referrals, and this has significantly increased to 116 in Quarter 4.

LWWS opened its doors for external agencies to refer in to some of their programmes this year, including:

- Safer Space+ is a specialist support service for children and young people affected by domestic abuse. The project is open to children and young people between the ages of 5 to 18-years-old who reside or are educated within London.
- The iMatter group programme is for women aged 16 and over, who have experienced conflict and abuse. The programme is delivered online, by Zoom, across 10 weeks in groups of up to 12 women. It is suitable for those who are not high risk, and is available in the following languages: English, Welsh, Urdu, Bengali, Polish and Gujarati.

Community Safety – Serious Youth Crime & Gangs

Update 2021/22

The Community Safety/ Serious Youth Crime & Gangs lead has chaired 2 DA Operational Forum's and will be the deputy chair for future forums.

The officer has established a contact with the DA support organisation DRIVE and is the SPOC for DA cases involving gang nominals.

London Probation Services

Update 2021/22

The London Probation Service are committed to reducing reoffending and protection of the public. It sets out to do this by ensuring that as a service we provide individuals on probation an opportunity to access rehabilitative services and interventions in addition to the proactive activities and partnership work we do to support communities be safer.

In order to achieve this vision, the London Probation Service sets out to ensure that safeguarding of individuals is embedded in our operational delivery plans and by the following:

- Evidence led interventions and toolkits that support Probation Practitioners to carry out their role effectively
- Evidence led interventions to engage people on probation service users, reflecting diversity and facilitate the desistance process
- Accredited programmes to support risk management
- A flexible and innovative supply chain via our Community Rehabilitative Services to facilitate the desistance process and provide effective interventions
- A partnership approach to support effective joint working and innovative practice
- A robust and informative custody approach to enable effective support for those leaving Custody

Diversity

The London Probation Service acknowledges that perpetrators and victims of domestic abuse can be Male, Female, Transgender and that domestic abuse occurs in both heterosexual and non hetro-normative relationships. Furthermore it acknowledges that domestic abuse occurs in both an intimate partner setting and in interfamilial setting. The London Probation Service holds itself to a high standard in recognising diversity and providing the right support for the right service user.

Interventions

From a theoretical perspective the Probation Service has historically adopted the Duluth Model which places power and control at its core. The Domestic Abuse toolkit which takes this approach is still available for staff to use. Strengths based work has been underpinned by the Good Lives Model and the current delivery of the Accredited Programme Building Better Relationships (BBR) is modelled on this.

In order to successfully embed this approach there has been a lot of work undertaken and adopting different approaches including, trauma informed practice with all staff, high quality one to one intervention work including use of toolkits by suitably trained and supported staff, accredited programmes and additional intervention programmes that meets the needs of those service users not suitable for Building Better Relationships Accredited Programme.

Risk Assessments

All cases will have an Oasys Risk Assessment and this assessment will include risk management plan details and sentence plan objectives will be agreed with the person on probation based on the overall assessment. Where there is evidence that the person on probation is or has been a domestic abuse perpetrator within an intimate partner setting a Spousal Assault Risk Assessment (SARA) will be completed. SARA provides a framework for risk assessment/management and decision making that is both systematic and practical.

Where a person on probation is identified as a perpetrator or victim of domestic abuse, practitioners are expected to raise a risk register on our Case Management systems with relevant risk information attached.

Third Party Information

The London Probation Service will work with its trusted partners to gather and share information in the process of effective and robust risk assessment and management. This included close working relationships with police and social services.

Where there is evidence of domestic abuse; current or historically in a case, practitioners are expected to complete intelligence checks with the police at the start of the period of supervision with and also throughout the period of supervision where there is a relevant change in circumstances or risk. Where these checks can be completed through the police Borough Intelligence Unit, it is preferred where there is a suitable contact and process in the relevant borough that the check is completed with the police Community Safety Unit and that an ongoing professional relationship is maintained depending on the local operational set-up of that Community Safety Unit.

Practitioners are expected to complete a safeguarding assessment for every service user that they work with. They are also expected to review this where there is a relevant change in circumstances. This will inform whether they need to do a known persons check with social services or a referral regarding a child or adult at risk. The London Probation Service are committed to working collaboratively with local authorities regarding safeguarding, particularly regarding MASH requests.

Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)

The London Probation Service is primary member of MARAC and committed to attending each MARAC meeting. Each local MARAC meeting will have a Probation Officer assigned to it where they will be considered a Specific Point of Contact. Where it may not always be possible to attend MARAC meetings another Probation Officer is expected to attend, or information around the relevant cases to be sent to MARAC in advance of the meeting. Where London Probation Service is invited to MARAC steering groups, an operational manager or a representative will attend or provide information in advance if this is not possible.

Stalking Threat Assessment Centre (STAC)

The STAC offers a range of services from different agencies, all working together to combat and protect from the effects of stalking.

The Probation Team based at the STAC Clinic is involved in:-

- Information sharing re new allegations of stalking behaviour.
- PSR consults – completion of Screening Assessment for Stalking and Harassment (SASH) risk concern tool, advice re sentencing recommendations, information sharing.
- Complex case consultations – full review of case and hour consult offered with PO and Clinical Psychologist. Pre-release planning, victim safety planning, psychologically informed ways of working etc.
- MAPPA input where STAC can add value.
- One-to-one interventions.
- Victim advocacy via the Suzy Lamplugh Trust.
- Support / advice / risk management advice given to staff who are victims of stalking.
- Materials / training

Stakeholder Engagement

The London Probation Service is committed to working in partnership with a variety of stakeholders and will therefore ensure they are key member of boards including the Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG),

Reducing Reoffending Boards (RRB), London Criminal Justice Board (LCJB) and others as they are created.

We currently have a Probation Practitioner representative on the Drive Programme in Bromley who engages to support the service users and sharing of information to help risk management and interventions.

Minerva/WIP

In London the following providers have been appointed for female services:

Women's Services in London co-commissioned with Mayor's Office for Police and Crime – Advance and Women in Prison

There are different elements to this service:

- Accommodation
- Dependency and recovery (d&r)
- Education, training and employment (ete)
- Emotional wellbeing
- Family and significant others
- Finance, benefits and debt (fbd)
- Lifestyle and associates
- Social inclusion

Her Majesties Courts & Tribunal Services (HMCTS) – The London Probation Service is committed to ensuring that the order of the Court is managed and enforced. As such we will ensure that there is timely enforcement of an order or licence where appropriate for domestic abuse perpetrators.

END



<p>Priority 3 – Keeping Young People Safe</p> <p>Quarter Four – Progress Against Priority 3 of the Safer Bromley Partnership Strategy:</p> <p>Partners – Youth Justice Service, Police, Community Safety & Education,</p>	
<p>Priority 3</p> <p>The ambition for our borough is for it 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.</p> <p>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 anti-social 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</p>	<p>RAG Status</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 early away from offending.</p> <p>We have a prevention support programme offer for children and young people who are deemed as being at risk of offending usually those young people who are usually engaging in anti-social behaviour, coming to the attention of Police or other professionals, or their families have concerns about their behaviour. This is designed to help them avoid getting into further trouble that could lead to them having a criminal record as this can seriously impact on their futures. Therefore, we provide support that makes it easier for young people to achieve positive</p>	<p>Achieved</p>

<p>outcomes and make positive decisions by delivering a tailored support plan designed to keep young people on the right path away from offending.</p> <p>The aim is to work with young people and their parents/carers on a voluntary basis.</p> <p>This action has been completed and the service is currently available to all children in the borough.</p>	
<p>Publish a serious youth violence toolkit.</p> <p>We utilise the Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) and Youth Justice Board (YJB) toolkits to ensure comparative approaches and practices to other London Boroughs</p>	<p>Achieved</p>
<p>Deliver the cross-cutting key actions within the Youth Justice Strategy 2019-21 and the Serious Youth Violence Strategy 2018.</p> <p>The Youth Justice three-year strategy 2020-2023 is being delivered and is overseen by the Youth Justice Executive Board.</p>	<p>Achieved</p>
<p>2. Work with Partners to disrupt gangs</p> <p>We undertake tracking of gang activity and share information on those young people who have associations with gangs, through the weekly Missing, Exploited, Gang Affiliated (MEGA) meetings.</p> <p>The Youth Justice Service (YJS) carries out its responsibilities to safeguard and promote the welfare of the child. The Head of Service for Children’s Services provides quarterly reports to the Safeguarding Board on how the service is fulfilling its duties.</p> <p>Youth Justice Service staff are required to do safeguarding training provided by our Safeguarding Board as well as access to a wide variety of training both in house and externally.</p> <p>The issue of serious youth violence (SYV) has become a higher priority across London and locally. The YOS attends and contributes to MEGA and shares information on the children known to YOS.</p> <p>Safeguarding is a statutory duty as defined in the Children’s Act 1998 and 2014.</p> <p>YOS staff have safeguarding training as well as access to a wide variety of training both in house and externally.</p> <p>Community Safety</p> <p>The Serious Youth Violence & Gangs officer attends the BCU’s Daily Crime Grip meetings, to stay abreast of local incidents in real time. This officer is an active member of the MEGA panel. They have also reviewed the Violence & Vulnerability Action Plan (VVAP). This will enable Community Safety and key partners to deliver in accordance with local priorities.</p>	<p>Achieved</p>

<p>Sandra Campbell of the LBB Community Safety team organised the installation of 2 knife amnesty bins in the borough. One on Station Road Anerley and one on Walters Yard in Bromley.</p> <p>Met Police</p> <p>The Gang Matrix continues to be monitored daily. At the weekly proactive meeting and the monthly Tactical Tasking Coordination Group (TTCG), constantly assessing risk in relation to gang nominals and crime hot spots ensures officers from various local and specialist teams within the BCU are tasked accordingly.</p>	
<p>Provide gang awareness training</p> <p>The gang awareness training is regularly refreshed and delivered by the SYV&G officer to YOS staff, the youth service, Children's' social care and other key partners. The training covers understanding the mindset of street gangs and those involved in violence, and the tools to use when working with young people and those vulnerable to gangs, how to support young people to exit gangs, as well as applying for gang injunctions where appropriate.</p> <p>The Youth Justice Service continues to work with children and young people involved in serious offending including those with gang affiliation and/or association.</p> <p>We also support young people with gang trained mentors and positive role models.</p>	Achieved
<p>Support young people to exit gangs, as well as applying for gang injunctions where appropriate.</p> <p>The YOS continues to work with children and young people with actual and potential gang affiliation and association.</p> <p>The Pan London Response and Rescue Service provide opportunity for wider support and intelligence information to enable us to have an understanding locally of our children's involvement in gangs.</p>	Achieved
<p>3. Work with partners to address knife crime, serious youth violence, child exploitation and anti-social behaviour</p> <p>We have developed a weapons awareness programme in response to the increasing concerns of young people carrying weapons. We aim to run this throughout the year to help and raise awareness of the risks and the consequences both for the knife carrier and others. It is anticipated that young people will recognise and be educated around the legal aspects and their own personal safety.</p> <p>Individual weapons awareness work has been carried out virtually and face to face with young people at risk and in targeted schools and through the YOS.</p>	Achieved
<p>Partnership taskings to develop and deliver the Violence Reduction Action Plan</p>	Achieved

The Youth Justice Service and Youth Service contribute to the action as required, providing update of the work we are engaged in.

Reduction of violence is delivered via the work streams within the Violence & Victimisation Action Plan (VVAP), the Gang Violence Matrix, the Violence Against Women & Girls strategy, the Youth Justice Strategy and the Police led Violence Reduction Team.

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

In June 2020 Steve Bending from the GLA virtually visited Bromley to review progress against the actions stated within the plan. In providing feedback he noted that the visit was productive and that it was clear that as an outer-London borough there was a clear focus on violence reduction and strong leadership. Key highlights were the work of the Gangs MEGA Panel, the work of Trading Standards and the weekly community safety meetings undertaken with the South BCU leadership team. Indeed, he is proposing to suggest that this type of meeting should be adopted by all BCUs across London as this provides a regular opportunity to brief/catch-up and task resources as a weekly support to the monthly TTCG.

Following the visit, actions within the plan were refreshed by the VRU and 4 new actions were included. The first around governance, and this set out how the Children's Safety Partnership (CSP), the two safeguarding boards and the Health and Wellbeing Board must co-ordinate to provide a public health approach to reduce violence. Two new actions related to support for parents and carers and the one looked at local multi-agency safeguarding hub arrangements.

Moving forwards and in the spirit of positive engagement of borough partnerships and an ethos of collaboration, the VRU intends to provide some virtual learning hub sessions through London Councils and London Heads of Community Safety (LHoCS) that can support shared learning and ideas.

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.

There is evidence of effective joined up work between services within Children's Social care, youth justice and youth support services. All relevant staff are trained.

Met Police

The Police Safer Schools teams target the schools for which they are responsible. This targeting has enabled officers to spend more time within key schools carrying out engagement activities allowing them to identify vulnerable children at greater risk from child exploitation, both criminal and sexual. Every school, both primary and secondary, has a school liaison or Safer Schools officer allocated to them. This may be an officer posted to the Safer Schools Unit, a Dedicated Ward Officer or a PCSO (if a primary school). Every Safer Schools officer has completed Op Aegis (safeguarding training) and have received training with regards to indecent images. All schools' officers received enhanced vetting before taking up their role.

Achieved

<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 LBB Statutory Nuisance & ASB Team and SNT's engage with children, parents, Housing Associations, Children's Services, and schools to develop bespoke and effective approaches that address reported concerns, and which seek to prevent the child entering the criminal justice system.</p> <p>See attached case study for illustration</p> <p>Met Police</p> <p>Have collated and considered many options and activities offered by 3rd sector organisations that steer children away from crime such as the London Village Network and the Crystal Palace Trust – as well as having the Police officers that work on diversionary activities for children.</p>	Achieved
<p>4. Carry out joint operations with Trading Standards, Licensing and Police</p> <p>Deliver a programme of test purchasing in respect of age-restricted legislation pertaining to products and activities including, sale of alcohol, cigarettes, knives, corrosives, and solvents, as well as undertaking checks regarding underage gambling and drinking on licensed premises.</p> <p>The pandemic resulted in the need to pause all test purchase operations, but the programme recommenced in June 2021. A stepped approach to enforcement is built on assessing risk, which considers all relevant, available information and intelligence to make an informed assessment of the likelihood of compliance. Our model works through initial advice, gathering intel through complaints or other sources, if appropriate test purchasing with an 18 to21-year-old to test compliance of the Challenge 25 scheme, and then following up any failures with an underage test purchase. This approach sets out a clear pathway of escalation which, if culminating in a sale to an underage person, will result in a licensing review or prosecution. This also helps to set out the business' approach to and history of compliance. A full programme of test purchasing is now under way.</p>	Achieved
<p>5. How we know if we are on track</p> <p>This theme will be included as a substantive discussion item at the Safer Bromley Partnership Board in Quarter 3.</p> <p>This report was presented in Quarter 3</p>	Achieved
<p>Partners will present an end of year update in Quarter 4</p> <p>This is presented here, notwithstanding this, 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.</p>	Achieved

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.

This is presented here, notwithstanding this, the YOS has 3 national key performance indicators set by central government:

- Reducing first time entrants to the criminal justice system
- Reducing offending and reoffending and
- Reducing the demand for custody.

These indicators are used by the Youth Justice Board (YJB) to measure our performance. The performance of the YJS for the last year shows positive outturn in relation to these KPI's. In relation to key targets for first time entrants, reoffending and the use of custody is encouraging. We continue to see reductions in first time entrants, lower numbers of young people in the cohort being tracked in relation to offenders and the actual number of re-offenders is reduced as well as low custody numbers.

The annual cohort of children offending reduced by 31%. Our rate of reoffending is also 4% lower than two years ago.

Our delivery objectives continue to focus on the key performance indicators as well as a local focus on areas that we know will make a difference in improving outcome for our children and young people.

First time entrants into custody and re-offending will be monitored through 3 national KPI's

First time entrants

Preventing first time entrants (FTE) into the Youth Justice System continues to be positive. This measure helps us to understand how effective the local area is in supporting young people not to offend. The number of FTEs entering the criminal justice system is tracked by the YJS for an annual period. The latest figures available are for the period October 20 – September 21

- 44 Young people became FTEs into the criminal justice system during October 20 – September 21. A 2% reduction in the actual number compared with the previous year.
- Bromley's rate of FTEs has reduced annually by 6% and is 34% lower than the average for London.
- Bromley's rate of FTEs is 12% below the national average and 7% lower than authorities used for statistical comparison.
- Bromley has the lowest rate of FTEs compared with the 6 surrounding boroughs. (Bexley, Croydon, Southwark, Lewisham, Lambeth, Greenwich)
- Bromley has the 6th lowest FTE rate in London is ranked 57th out of the 154 YJSs nationally.

First Time Entrants

Bromley YJS triage an average 100 cases a year and issue an average of 15 community resolutions a month. This has a direct impact on keeping the number of FTEs low in comparison to the London and national average. (A young person receiving a triage or community resolution for a 1st offence prevents them from becoming a FTE).

Offending and re-offending

The youth justice system supports young people who previously offended not to reoffend. It is a quarterly rolling measure of the rate of re-offending after 12 months of a cohort of young people. Data taken locally shows that age plays a significant part with the older young people being more prolific in their offending.

The YJS 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 April 19 - March 20. (Tracked until the end of March 2021).

- Of the 83 young people that received a YJS intervention 27 (33%) reoffended within a 1-year tracking period. Bromley YJS have achieved a 4% reduction in the rate of reoffended compared with the previous year of April 18 - March 19
- The cohort numbers are reducing year on year so less children offending.
- Bromley YJS reoffending rate is 7% lower than the average for London but is 2% higher than the national average. Bromley's reoffending rate is 1% higher than our statistical neighbours.
- Bromley has the 6th lowest reoffending rate in London and is ranked 71st out of the 154 YJS in the country.
- The YJS had been working with several children and young people with a variety of complex issues and challenging behaviours.
- Bromley has an offence frequency rate of 1.00. A total of 83 offences were committed by the (27) individuals who reoffended.

Reduce the rate of young people who are sentenced to custody

This covers the number of young people sentenced to custody in an annual period between January 2021 – December 2021. Good performance is typified by a low figure. The data below is the latest verified and published by the Ministry of Justice in April 2022. Exceptional reporting happens at the YJS Executive Board.

- 1 young person was sentenced to custody between January 2021 – December 2021. The YJS continues to offer a robust package of support when the courts are considering remands into custody. We currently have no children on custody in remand.
- Bromley is currently ranked 32nd out of the 154 YJS in the country and has the 4th lowest rate of custodial sentences in London.

Offending & Re-Offending

Reducing Demand for Custody

<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. This is overseen by the Assistant Director and Director of Children's Services.</p>	<p>Achieved</p>
<p>Serious youth violence will be measured by the Mayor's Office for Policing & Crime (MOPAC) Crime Dashboard and also through local data.</p> <p>This data is published on the MOPAC dashboard and used to measure outcomes.</p> <p>Repeat offenders are monitored by the MOPAC 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>Achieved</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 Serious Youth Violence and gangs officer attends MEGA and both they, and the Head of Service for Community Safety, Environmental & Domestic Regulation attend MACE.</p> <p>Senior Public Protection managers are active on the YJS Executive Board provide and updates on every occasion.</p>	<p>Achieved</p>
<p>Victims will be monitored by local data over time to look at reductions of numbers.</p> <p>Victim engagement is measured by the YOS and there is a RJ worker in the service who makes contact and delivers restorative interventions to victims of youth crime. We have high victim contact and lower levels of engagement and this is very similar across the country. In view of this we spend a lot of time building relationships with victims and ensuring that their wishes and feelings are incorporated into the interventions that we do with children and victims.</p> <p>Talking about something that has happened and affected someone in a negative way is central to the Restorative Justice (RJ) processes. Speaking openly and honestly in a safe environment enables those involved to understand why something happened, the impact, what could be done to address the harm caused and how this can happen. The voice of the child - their thoughts and feelings - is a crucial part of the process and forms the basis for all RJ and victim impact work undertaken with the young people.</p>	<p>Achieved</p>
<p>6. Impact of COVID 19 on Business as Usual</p> <p>We have reviewed how we work with children; safety and well-being are of utmost priority. We continue to see children, particularly those who are high risk and highly vulnerable, face to face.</p>	<p>Achieved</p>

<p>This has included home visits and setting tasks for children to complete in relation to their offending.</p> <p>We constantly review our service delivery offer we are reducing the use of digital media and getting back to pre-pandemic but with the option of a hybrid model of delivery.</p>	
<p>7. General Annual Update of achievements</p> <p>In the last year we published our Youth Justice Strategy 2020/23. It sets out our ambitions for our children by improving their life chance and outcomes. Our work as a YJS Partnership is guided by the 'Child First, Offender Second' principle. As part of this we have changed our name to Bromley Youth Justice Service in recognition of the maturity of the service as well as moving away from stigmatised language of referring to children as offenders, they are children who are in the justice system because they have offended.</p> <p>Over the last year we have achieved the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety and well-being are at the forefront of all the work with do with all our children and victims • The voice of victims is heard, and harm is addressed through their wishes (where appropriate) • Tackling disproportionality for both YOS and Partners • Developing and training our workforce with a comprehensive training offer in place for all staff • Utilising local resources to support a high-quality service and personalised delivery offer to our children and families • Our performance is better driven by analysis of statistical data, other qualitative and quantitative evidence, and information including feedback from service users, parents/carers and children • Our assessment and plans are well informed and actively involve the child in the planning process to ensure there is a shared ownership with achievable outcomes • The range of complexities that our children experience is well managed by the service and partners • Our new governance arrangements are in place with commitment from senior partners in understanding and scrutinising the work of the YJS partnership, and understanding of the agencies contribution to reducing offending <p>Further work on our priorities will continue over the next year 2022-2023.</p> <p>We are focused on desistance, prevention and diversion from offending and have developed a safeguarding rainbow well-being model and have built on this idea to reflect our YOS cohort.</p>	<p>Achieved</p>
<p>Case Study</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>What's the story?</p> <p>ASB case worker received an application from Police requesting an intervention for a young person "J Smith" who had been increasingly coming to Police</p> </div>	

notice for being part of a small group who were allegedly harassing and intimidating a small shop owner and his customers.

What did the ASB officer do?

Based on the evidence supplied by Police, the ASB Officer felt that the best intervention for J would be an Acceptable Behaviour Commitment (ABC). This is a contract made with the child, their family, and any other agencies involved. It states positive conditions of behaviour that the child agrees to adhere to, to prevent them from making poor decisions that could result in them entering the criminal justice system. This was especially pertinent as the Officer was aware that J's older sibling was well known to Police as they had been involved with local gang.

Enquires were made to partner agencies to ascertain the interventions or connections with partner agencies. Moreover, as J was getting into trouble at school by playing around in class and at times being rude and argumentative to teachers, school requested to be part of the intervention process.

What difference did the ASB Officer make?

The officer arranged a meeting at J's school. This included J, their parents, the ASB Officer, the ASB Police Officer and J's Head of Year.

Initially J's parents were very concerned that their child was going to be categorised as a problem due to the gang connections of their older sibling. Quite rightly, they felt that this would be unfair, and the ASB Officer was able to explain that the idea behind this intervention was purely to try and help J make better decisions at the right time, which was hoped would help keep J on the right track.

During the meeting the ASB Officer asked J to reflect on his past actions, and to take a pause before they perhaps committed to detrimental actions in future. The officer went through a process that J could apply in real time, that would give them the space to think before they acted.

The ABC was put in place and monitored for the next 6 months during this time J did not come to Police notice and their behaviour also improved at school.

What difference did the ASB Officer make specifically to our Children and Young People that are, or were, involved with the YOS?

J was in danger of being arrested for various offences (including public order offences), and should they have continued unabated, the likelihood was that they would receive a criminal sanction.

The intervention of the ASB officer helped to prevent the situation escalating, and J's behaviour improved moving forwards.

Example of Partnership working

During this whole process a team of professionals worked in partnership with Police and Education, not just in the implantation of the ABC but for the next 6 months whilst the ABC was live.

Comments of parents / carers, children and young people

J's parents were really concerned as the behaviour of their eldest was already attracting police attention. As such, they were relieved that there was the option of an early intervention that assisted J to make positive changes.

The family were encouraged to contact the ASB officer should they have any concerns, or if they needed more support. If required, the Officer can complete a referral to Bromley Children's Project or any other service that could assist this family.

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<p>Priority 4 – Stand Together Against Hate Crime and Extremism</p> <p>Quarter 4 – Progress Against Priority 4 of the Safer Bromley Partnership Strategy</p> <p>Lead Partners – Police and Community Safety</p>	
<p>Priority 4</p> <p>This Priority focuses on work to tackle those crimes that are motivated by malice or ill-will towards a social group, based on race, religion, sexual orientation, disability, gender identity or any other protected characteristic.</p> <p>Aims</p> <p>To improve reporting of hate crime and to reduce repeat victimisation of victims of hate crime</p>	
<p>Commitments within the SBPS</p>	<p>RAG Status</p>
<p>1. Undertake ongoing analysis</p> <p>Use an analysis of hate crimes levels, to ensure increases and trends are identified and tackled early</p> <p>In the Police and Crime Plan 2021-25, the Mayor of London highlighted Hate Crime and intolerance as a priority, and the Hate Crime Dashboard monitors the level of crime throughout London. The dashboard is actively monitored by MOPAC to establish levels of crime, public perception and victim satisfaction. The Mayoral approach to hate crime will focus on three things, prevention, supporting victims, and oversight of police enforcement activity.</p>	<p>Achieved</p>
<p>2. Work with Partners</p> <p>In partnership the Safer Neighbourhood Teams (SNTs), Police and, community and faith groups, will work to raise awareness and tackle all forms of hate crime.</p> <p>SNT Police</p> <p>The response officers have received additional training in identifying hate crime and changes to how hate crime is reported to allow easier and more accurate flagging of incidents. Each hate incident is then monitored weekly and, as such, is overseen with greater scrutiny and control.</p>	<p>Achieved</p>

In partnership, the SNTs and community and faith groups, work to raise awareness and address all forms of hate crime as well as prevent and improve support for victims. The Safer Bromley Partnership support strategies that aim to increase the reporting of hate crimes and incidents.

Community Safety

Head of Service attends the Pan London hate crime forum and the BCU Hate Crime Trends & Updates meetings monthly. Improved advice for all aspects of the Safer Bromley Partnership Strategy, including pages on Hate Crime are awaiting update on the council's website. This work has been delayed by a corporate website project and it is hoped it will go live by the end of Q2 this business year.

Community Coordination

LBBs Community Coordinator, Counter Extremism Policy & Communities Gateway and the Strategy and Engagement Offices support the BCU. They work closely with community and statutory partners to ensure that all hate crimes are captured and passed to the Police who then triage reports and provide support to victims via the Catch referral project. In addition, they work to ensure that ongoing communication is delivered through campaigns that promote the message that reporting is key, as to do so raises awareness and provides the Police with a more informed view of where to target their resources to greatest effect.

Maintain a high visibility in the community by delivering talks and awareness raising events

Met Police

The review of ward panels was completed and has subsequently been published as the Ward Panel Framework Review. It also contains as Terms of Reference for panels. Most panels have now returned to face-to-face meetings. The Police are also undertaking more community outreach with regard their Safer Streets walk and talk consultation programme.

Trading Standards

Trading Standards have been unable to deliver their usual high numbers of talks and awareness raising events in the community. Sessions were delivered via online platforms but face to face sessions are now returning. Trading Standards have also launched regular electronic alerts raising awareness of local and national scams and rogue trader issues and these are shared with partners and communities to protect the aged from targeted crime.

Community Coordination

Support has been sought from 3rd party hate crime specialists to facilitate awareness training with community partners, local businesses via the BID, and sports facilities including local football clubs, these organisations are being supported and encouraged to become 3rd party hate crime reporting hubs.

Achieved

<p>Awareness training and support has been provided to several voluntary sector organisation who support women in the borough including those working around addressing VAWG and Hate Crime.</p>	
<p>Ensure training on how to spot financial abuse is delivered to practitioners within social care, Police, and other relevant stakeholders</p> <p>This training has been delivered previously and will be repeated as face-to-face sessions return. In the past 12 months trading standards received 59 referrals from social care colleagues, 13 referrals from banks and 18 from local police. Extensive training was provided to police colleagues across the BCU to highlight the work of trading standards and encourage a joined-up response to financial abuse involving a transaction.</p>	<p>Achieved</p>
<p>Ensure a rapid response service is provided to all urgent requests for assistance.</p> <p>The team continues to disrupt rogue traders and there were 26 rapid response interventions where officers attended the homes of residents immediately following a call for assistance. One response resulted in a £12,000 for an elderly couple who had been cold called by traders seeking to extract payment for unnecessary roof repairs. Another has identified a saving of £36,833 and a further intervention saved a resident £18,000. Several individuals related to these incidents are under investigation.</p>	<p>Achieved</p>
<p>3. Encourage support from communities</p> <p>Undertake community tension assessments if needed and encourage communities to report incidents of hate crime as they occur.</p> <p>A weekly community tension report is submitted by Police and monitored locally and centrally by police specialist teams. This includes Faith, LGBT, open-source media and intelligence from partners. Following any critical incident, a specific tension report is conducted and consideration to Gold groups to support these on an ongoing basis if required.</p>	<p>Achieved</p>
<p>4. Continue to fulfil our Channel and Prevent duties</p> <p>Review of Prevent</p> <p>The Government's review of Prevent has yet to be published.</p> <p>Channel</p> <p>The Channel annual assessment has been presented to the Chief Executive, together with the Counter Terrorism Local Profile.</p> <p>Training and raising awareness</p>	<p>Achieved</p>

<p>The Workshop to Raise Awareness of Prevent continues to be delivered online to social care professionals and a range of partners.</p> <p>Anyone can access (and share) the website for the ACT counter terrorism information and advice via this link: https://actearly.uk/</p> <p>London Prevent Network (LPN)</p> <p>The LPN is a network of prevent coordinators and leads who are centrally funded or otherwise from all London boroughs, priority or non-priority and other key priority areas in the wider Southeast region. Meetings are held twice a month (virtually) and are attended by LBB.</p> <p>London Prevent Board</p> <p>The Assistant Director of Public Protection (or their representative) has attended all London Prevent Board meetings on behalf of the Chief Executive. These meetings are held 4 times a year.</p>	
<p>5. Support for victims</p> <p>Work to support those who are victims of hate crimes</p> <p>See Section 3</p>	<p>Achieved</p>
<p>6. Restorative mechanisms</p> <p>Explore options for restorative justice mechanisms.</p> <p>See Section 3</p>	<p>Achieved</p>
<p>7. Protecting victims of doorstep crime or scams</p> <p>Trading Standards received around 250 complaints and enquiries about scams and doorstep crime on the past 12 months, with total financial impacts of over £1.6 million. 112 calls were made to the dedicated rapid response number.</p> <p><i>Case study – Tom is 80 and a victim of carbon credit scams. He has capacity but was targeted by scammers for some time. When we got involved, he confessed to handing over an “embarrassingly large amount of money” but the true extent of his loss was kept a secret from his family. During his victimisation, he lost his wife and the scammers used this to strengthen their bond with him. He was unknown to social services, but his bank account had previously been flagged. Police had been involved but for a long time he refused to believe he was the victim of a scam and continued to respond to demands for payment to recover his investments. We fitted a call blocker to his phone and analysis of this device showed he was getting 70 scam calls a week. We also arranged a befriending service through Age UK as he was very lonely, despite having a strong family support network. After engaging with colleagues from the national trading standards scams team, we supported the family in writing a letter to his bank to see if they would reimburse his losses. He was eventually refunded a significant sum.</i></p>	<p>Achieved</p>

<p>8. How we know we are on track?</p> <p>This theme will be included as a substantive discussion item at the Safer Bromley Partnership Board in Quarter 4 and present an end of year update in December.</p> <p>Presented</p>	<p>Achieved</p>					
<p>The Metropolitan Police Hate Crime and Special Crime Dashboard will be used to monitor increased reporting of victims of Hate crime.</p> <p>See Section 3</p>	<p>Achieved</p>					
<p>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.</p> <p>MOPAC Data is automatically provided by Met police for publication.</p>	<p>Achieved</p>					
<p>Levels of early identification of hate crime and extremism through referrals will be monitored and tracked</p> <p>This is covered at multiple partnership meetings across BCUs and pan London.</p>	<p>Achieved</p>					
<p>The number of rapid response calls to the scam hotline, and the associated outcomes will be tracked and monitored.</p> <p>Trading Standards track and monitor the scam hotline and its associated outcomes.</p>	<p>Achieved</p>					
<p>The Reporting of Hate Crime</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="113 1644 1177 1760"> <tr> <td data-bbox="113 1644 695 1722"> <p>Rolling Year Jan 21</p> </td> <td data-bbox="695 1644 1177 1722"> <p>% Difference on previous year</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="113 1722 695 1760"> <p>513</p> </td> <td data-bbox="695 1722 1177 1760"> <p>+16% (441)</p> </td> </tr> </table> <p>For consistency MOPAC data will be used to report on this section.</p> <p>You will note from the SBPS that the focus here was to improve reporting of hate crime and to reduce repeat victimisation of victims of hate crime.</p> <p>The recording of police recorded hate crime has increased country wide, and this has been driven by improvements in crime recording and a better identification of what constitutes a hate crime. Unsurprisingly, because of</p>	<p>Rolling Year Jan 21</p>	<p>% Difference on previous year</p>	<p>513</p>	<p>+16% (441)</p>	<p>In Process</p>	<p>Achieved</p>
<p>Rolling Year Jan 21</p>	<p>% Difference on previous year</p>					
<p>513</p>	<p>+16% (441)</p>					

the above, the total recorded hate crime within Bromley has risen by 16% on last year's figures.

Hate crime has been the subject of several proactive media campaigns across London and there have been massive attempts to increase confidence in people to report. For example, last month was LBGT+ month and officers are now flagging potential hate crimes differently.

The BCU and SNT officers have also been increasingly using crime report flagging to re-engage with victims who may be subject to hate incidents to ensure all aspect of crimes are explored. It is a measure of success in many ways to see a broader increase in hate crime reporting as this suggests confidence in reporting is improving. In a similar way to increases in ASB reporting the pandemic had an impact on reported hate crime incidents against Asian/Far eastern victims. Most hate crimes reported in Bromley are rooted in Race.

The RAG status here is split, as the target for increasing the reporting of this crime type is being achieved, however, ongoing work and commitments need to be maintained, to effectively address the perpetrators of this high harm crime

9. Impact of COVID 19 on Business as Usual

See above

10. General Annual Update of achievements

- Interventions by trading standards have resulted in total financial savings of £507,127 over the past 12 months. This includes estimated future financial savings relating to scams and doorstep crime of £210,035 with estimated healthcare saving and health related quality of life savings of £113,419. Savings from the installation of 3 call blocking devices are estimated at £82,703 with estimated healthcare savings and health related quality of life savings based on the 5-year call blocker program of £44,659.
- Most of the strategic actions for this priority have been achieved
- There is improved awareness and better reporting of hate crime

saferbromley
partnership



COMMUNITY IMPACT DAYS

The four hotspot areas covered are!

CRAY VALLEY EAST

CRAY VALLEY WEST AND RAMSDEN

MOTTINGHAM

PENGE

Sandra Campbell

LONDON BOROUGH OF BROMLEY - ASB COORDINATOR FOR THE COMMUNITY IMPACT DAYS

2017: MOPAC funded Community Impact Days started.

Last 12 months figures - :

- **30,000 extra KGs** - Fly tip waste removed from communities
- **120** - Vehicles stopped and check by police for various offences
- **522** - Square metres of graffiti cleared
- **80** - Shops visited Trading Standards (Police and LBB)
- **2,000** - Leaflets distributed, informing residents of various activities (we are looking to go digital with this in order to cut down on paper waste)
- **142** - ASB Tenancy visits with police and Clarion Housing (Tenancy Fraud, Welfare Visits and LFB Fire Safety talks to vulnerable residents)
- **7** - Arrest for various offences (warrants, driving offences etc)
- **33%** - Arson reduction (falling year on year)

The Main CID Partners:

- London Borough of Bromley
- Police
- LFB
- Clarion Housing & Estate Management
- Veolia and Graffiti Team
- Ward Security
- Education Welfare Officers/Police Youth Officers
- Border Force/Immigration

Broomleigh acquired the entire housing stock from Bromley in 1992 (14,000 homes)

In 2011 - Broomleigh became Affinity Sutton

In 2016: Affinity Sutton + Circle 33 = Clarion Housing
125,000 homes across UK and managed and houses 350,000 people, currently committed to building thousands new home per year.

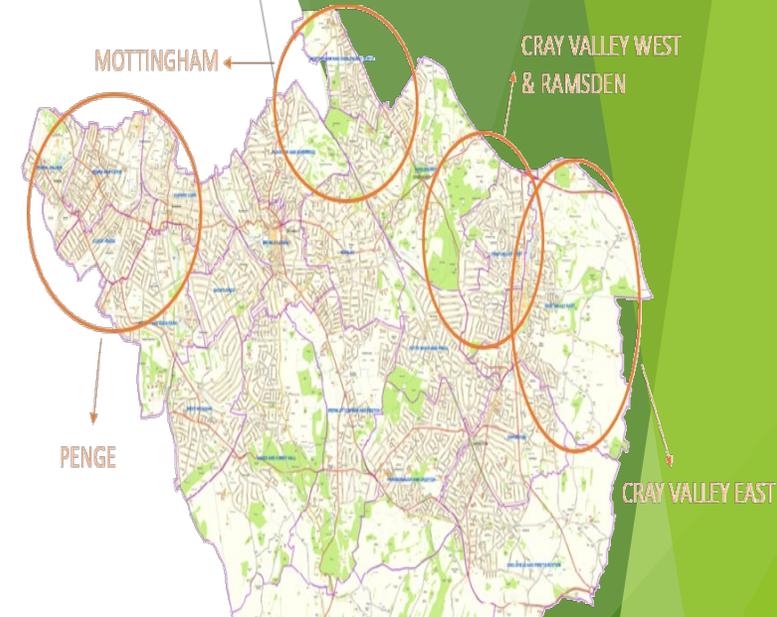
Covering over 100 Local Authorities
Clarion is the largest social housing provider in Bromley & the UK

The main CID teams:

- Estate Services Team
- Neighbourhood Response Team
- Tenancy Specialists Team

CID follow up teams - Coordinated/SPOC by Housing Manager

- Cheryl Baker:**
- Customer Support
 - Tenancy Sustainment
 - Clarion Futures



Please note: due to the boundary changes, it is now known as; St Mary's Cray and St Paul's Cray

Page 10 of 10

The aim of the CID Operations are as follows:

- To clear the area of current fly tips/rubbish, in and around, the targeted areas shown on the map highlighted previously.
- To raise awareness and educate residents and members of the community about these matters.
- To reassure residents regarding crime, crime prevention and other local issues which may affect their lives, such as ASB, vehicle crime & noise nuisance to name a few.
- To deal with Crime and ASB related matters in the four areas covered every month, on a rotation basis.
- To carry out operations as defined and agreed by the intelligence and Statistics provided by the operations Intelligence hub/partners.
- To find long term solutions for the issues raised during the Operations.
- This is a long term Multi agency plan to reduce complaints of environmental ASB, Noise Nuisance, Arson, leading to a reduction in various types of ASB Crime, and Improvements in the environmental areas covered.
- The Community Impact Days enhance the quality of life and visual appearance of the areas covered.



Briefing carried out with partners at the start of each CID.



Police are visible and accessible to the public, at the same time stopping vehicles and e-scooters for offences and fine/warn.



Information stalls with crime prevention advice around scams, burglary, car crime and fire safety to name a few.



Immigration/Border Force assist police with checks for around 'Leave to Remain' and other such as drugs, cash, tobacco, alcohol, firearms or counterfeit goods



Before



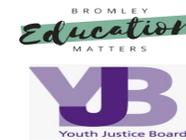
Before



After



Clarion Housing Specialist and Estate Management participates with ASB visits with police and Estate Management clear the fly tip in and around their properties



Truancy checks and reparation work with youths from the YJS



LFB Fire Safety talks to venerable residents.



AMNESTY KNIFE BINS

NEW TO BROMLEY COUNCIL; LBB CURRENTLY HAVE TWO KNIFE BINS, UNDER THE UMBRELLA OF THE SAFER BROMLEY PARTNERSHIP AND THE COMMUNITY IMPACT DAYS. THIS PROJECT WAS CONCEIVED AND IMPLIMENTED WITH THE AGREEMENT OF THE POLICE WHO SPONCERED ONE OF THE BINS WHICH IS LOCATED IN PENGE



WALTER'S YARD, SAINSBURY BR1 1TP



ANERLEY STATION ROAD, SE20 8FD



From their website:

Word 4 Weapons has been a leading weapons surrender charity in the UK for the last 10 years, supplying knife bins to a number of police forces, community groups and faith organisations.

Now, with the UK's dramatic increase in knife crime, the Charity is expanding its area of operation to include a range of new education services including training for youth workers, awareness sessions and a range of useful resources.

Most people agree that the recent frightening increase in knife crime can only be tackled by a multi-faceted approach and we believe that our new services will help ensure Word 4 Weapons can play a full and active part in the solution.

Some simple stats/issues from the Amir Kahn Academy states:

- 90% - 9 out of 10 young people aged 15-18 currently held in prison have been excluded from school.
- 50% - of all knife crime offenders in London are teenagers, even younger children.
- 27.2% - of children aged 10-11 in the most deprived areas are considered obese.

GOT A KNIFE YOU WANT TO GET RID OF?

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

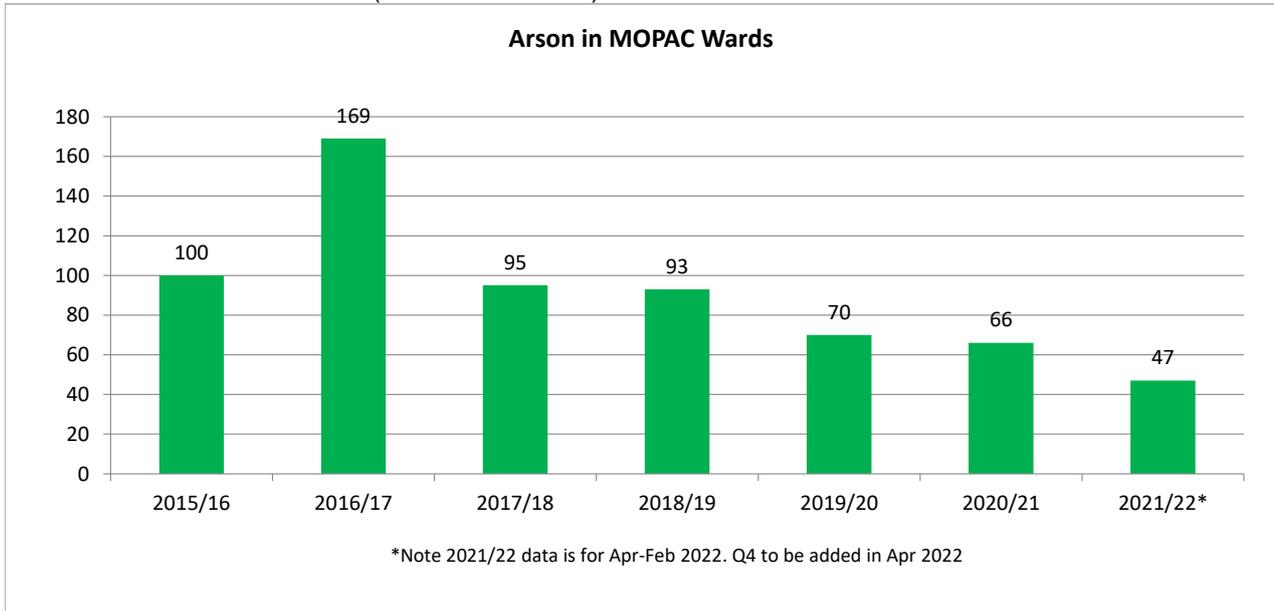
They provide a range of training courses, at various venues around the UK, to help organisations develop their own anti-knife crime programmes within their community. Courses can be designed specifically for Youth Volunteers and bespoke to the various organisations who use the bins in their communities. Email info@word4weapons.co.uk to register your interest and receive further information.

They will be piloting some of their training in the Autumn with free places available.

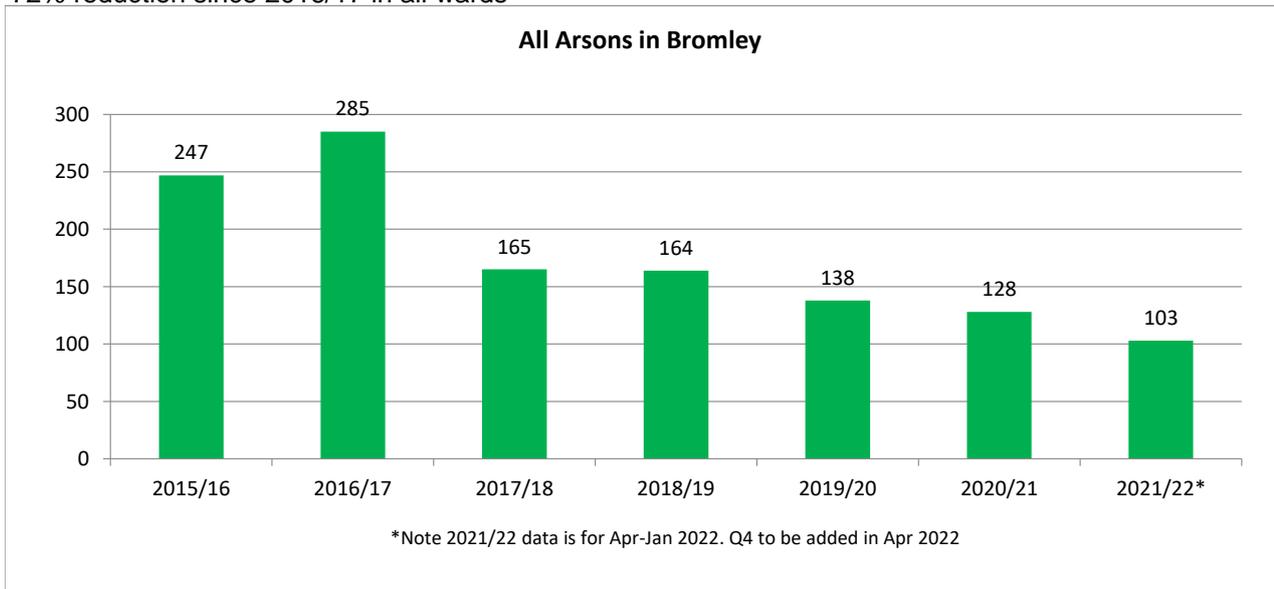
Arsons	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22*	% Difference in 2020/21	% Difference in 2021/22
All Wards	247	285	165	164	138	128	103	7%	-20%
MOPAC Wards	100	169	95	93	70	66	47	-6%	-29%
CVE Ward	64	99	60	65	43	35	34	-19%	-3%

*Note 2021/22 data only shows data between Apr 21 - Feb 22 (Q4 Data to be added in April 2022)

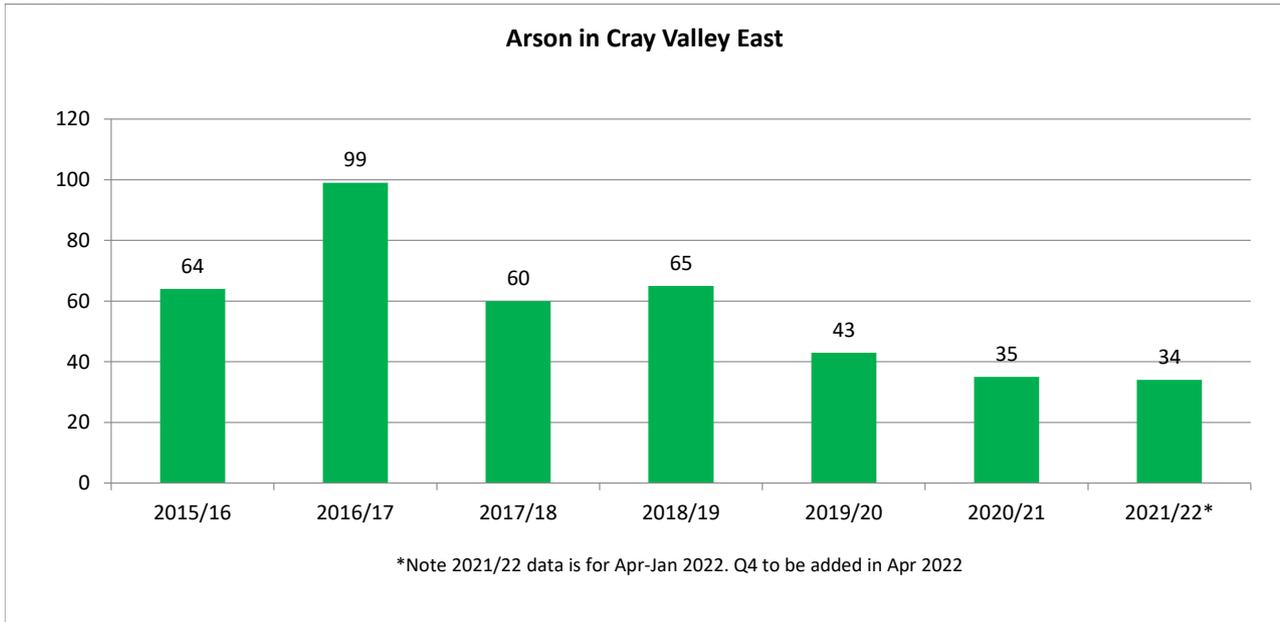
20% reduction in 2021/22 (MOPAC WARDS)
 74% reduction since 2016/17 (MOPAC WARDS)



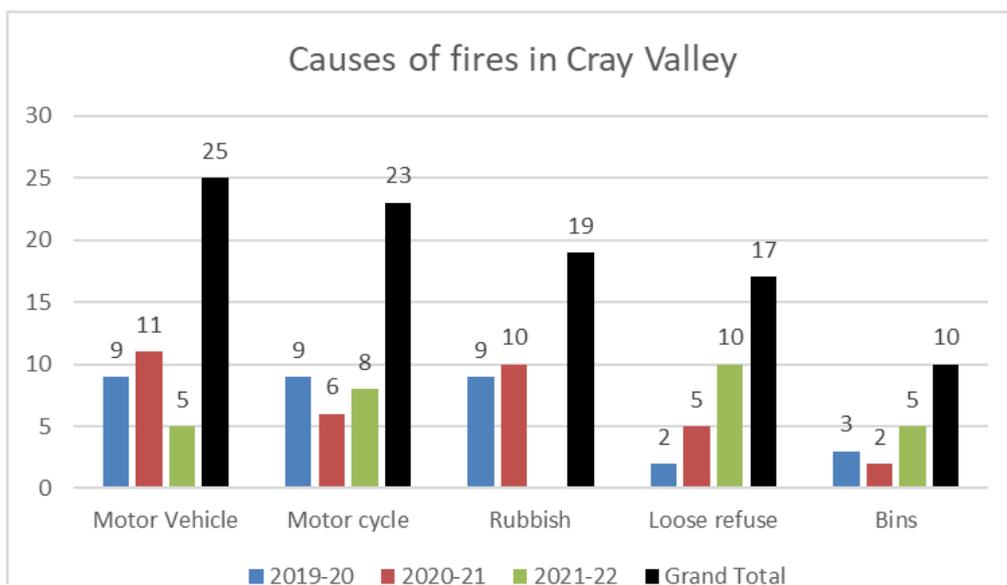
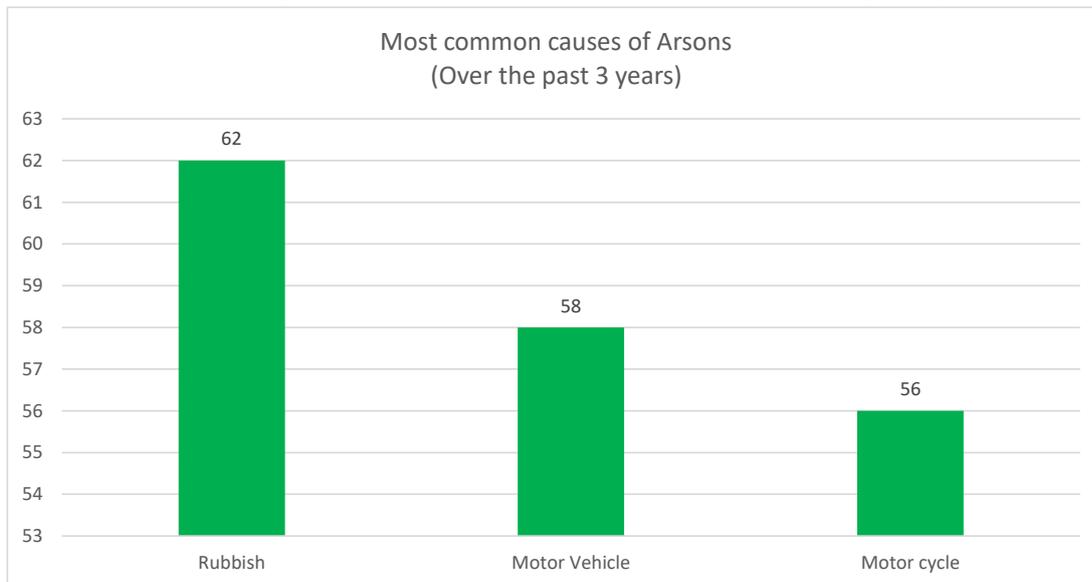
29% Reduction in 2021/22 in all wards
 72% reduction since 2016/17 in all wards



3% Reduction in 2021/22
66% reduction since 2016/17



Motor vehicles and motor cycles the most common casue of fires follwed by dumped rubbish



Update from outgoing Borough Fire Commander, Kevin Mckenzie.

LFB Key Achievements for Last Year (April 2021 – March 2022)

The past year has been challenging due to Covid restrictions which led to some community engagement activities being scaled back. LFB are now back to normal business and catching up on key partnership and community engagement work. Below is a snapshot of some of the contributions and achievements made by LFB Bromley led by Borough Commander Kevin Mckenzie. Kevin has now moved into a new role in LFB Policy at headquarters, and would like to thank the Bromley partnership for their support during his tenure.

Staff training - Safeguarding

We have delivered Safeguarding training to all LFB staff across the borough through online training packages and face-to-face engagement. We also continue to educate our staff about issues such as modern day slavery, dementia awareness, and exploitation.

Following positive interactions with Bromley special educational needs reform officers and the charity CASPA. Work is underway to empower those from the neurodiverse community. In May 2021 a scoping meeting was held with Borough Commander Kevin Mckenzie, Helen Dyer- CEO of CASPA Charity, Stephanie Withers- Group leader of SEN Advisory teams & Matthew Catchpole- SEND Reforms & Autism Project officer. The outcome of the meeting was a partnership set up to work with Bromley All-Age Autism. In December 2021 LFB held a training day at Orpington fire station for all on duty firefighters across Bromley borough. The training day was well attended and thought provoking with many discussions held taking a closer look at neurodiversity and LFB staff understanding of Autism within the community. This work aligns with LFB priorities and continues to raise awareness while exploring how we can support the partnership to increase employment opportunities for people with Autism and other disabilities.

Hoarders

Work to review information held on hoarders and a review of our process for identifying and recording hoarders both internally and externally is ongoing. This includes a continuous review of our operational risk information database to ensure up to date information is shared with partners, and maintained by our crews where appropriate.

Contribution to Community impact days

We continue to positively support LBB multi-agency initiative intended to target 'environmental, ASB, youth engagement, and Community Issues. Our attendance at community impact days across the borough is both proactive and consistent. Positive engagement results have been achieved in areas such as Mottingham and Penge. Borough Commander Kevin Mckenzie would like to place on record thanks to

Sandra Campbell and Cheryl Baker for their consistency, drive for excellence, and support.

Community Safety

We continue to engage with the voluntary sector in Bromley, and have recently formed a partnership with Bromley Brighter Beginnings to support the local Community and keep them safe from fires in the home by providing advice and guidance. A referral process has been set up with LFB south east area community safety team, and this is aligned with our local and organisational priorities of prevention and protection. Throughout lockdown we maintained our service to the community installing specialist smoke alarms for those with impaired hearing. We also continued to issue fire retardant bedding to safeguard adults and children.

Local Elections

For the first time since the official opening of Orpington fire station, the community room was used as a polling station for the local elections. The feedback received thus far has been positive and LFB await further feedback from the electoral office on this event.

Further Plans

Borough Commander Chris Line takes over LFB Bromley on May 16th. As part of the handover between Kevin and Chris the following were highlighted for future planning -

- We continue to explore how we can offer more training to domiciliary care workers in support of preventing fire related deaths. It was previously suggested that more training was required to help staff recognise and respond accordingly to fire safety risks.
- We will attend more safer neighbourhood boards to help us establish wider connections with the community. We are particularly keen to explore better links with the faith community and other community-based organisations, such as Neighbourhood Watch.
- We will explore a more structured approach to communicating to our fire safety messages to those in the community who typically do not use computers.

Crime Needs Assessment – March 2021 - February 2022

1. Context

1.1 Background

The Crime Needs Assessment (CNA) is an annual statutory requirement of all Community Safety Partnerships in England and Wales, as stated in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.

1.2 Purpose

The CNA is produced in order to better understand the crime related needs in the borough and to help decision makers set strategic priorities related to crime. It can be used in supporting future commissioning processes and helps to gain a greater understanding of the needs of the victims and where the highest offence rates may be.

1.3 Methodology and Data Sources

This CNA contains an analysis of crime rates, patterns, and offending in the London Borough of Bromley from March 2021 to February 2022.

Data used in the Assessment has been obtained from the Met Police Crime Dashboard, GLA Datastore, and the London MOPAC Crime Dashboard. Data taken for specific crimes has been obtained from these sources and is correct up until the time of publishing.

As populations vary significantly across London Boroughs, comparative data between Bromley and the rest of London has been calculated as a crime rate per 1000 people within a borough, as total offences will naturally be skewed with higher population boroughs seeing higher numbers overall.

The assessment is not produced to provide a detailed analysis of every crime committed in Bromley, but rather to provide an overview of the key issues that decision makers can use as a tool when setting strategic priorities for crime in the borough going forward.

1.4 MOPAC pan-London and Local Priorities within the Police & Crime Plan 2017-2022

The Mayor of London has published the Police and Crime Plan for London (2017-2022), which sets out the priorities for the safety of London.

The plan took a new approach to setting priorities so that more attention is paid right across London to complex, high-harm crimes such as domestic abuse, child sexual exploitation and sexual violence, while at the same time giving local MPS leaders and elected local politicians more control, freedom, and flexibility to take action on the crimes that affect their residents the most.

Instead of focusing on local crime targets imposed from City Hall, which may bear little resemblance to the things that really matter in communities themselves, MOPAC consulted on

and developed a new system of agreeing local priorities, in partnership with local MPS leaders and the elected local Council in every Borough. This ensures that local police teams focus on local priorities, agreed using data and evidence which is provided publicly, together with local strategic crime assessments.

To support the local decision making around volume priorities, MOPAC developed a Crime Dashboard that focuses on 60% of the total recorded crime. This dashboard enables the tracking of the volume offences over time (at monthly and rolling 12-month intervals), identifies where these priorities have shifted over time and flags up short-term peaks in offending. This dashboard reduces the analytical burden placed on boroughs and assists problem solving and performance of priorities at a local level.

The high-volume local priorities that boroughs are required to consider are:

- Non-Domestic Abuse Violence with Injury (Non-DA VWI)
- Robbery – Personal Property
- Theft from MV
- Theft of MV
- Theft from the Person
- Burglary

1.5 Local Priorities (2021-2022)

Within the plan, MOPAC agrees two local police priorities with each Borough, alongside antisocial behaviour, and a mandatory focus on high-harm crimes, and those which affect the most vulnerable Londoners, supported by data and research about crime, antisocial behaviour and confidence in the police.

The two Local Priorities that were agreed with Bromley were 2021-2022:

- Non-DA VWI
- Burglary (Residential)

As mentioned above, ASB is set as a statutory priority for all London Boroughs, and this category is broad enough to capture the majority of issues that concern residents the most.

As a result of the consultation on the Safer Bromley Partnership Strategy, Bromley has also set the theft and taking of a motor vehicle, and financial abuse against the elderly and vulnerable as local priorities. As the financial abuse priority is not recognised by MOPAC, they do not collect data or track the success of reductions in this area, and this is considered locally at the board.

Table 1 below shows the percentage change in the MOPAC recognised Local Volume priority and non-priority Crimes between Q4 between years.

Table 1: % difference in chosen Local Volume Crimes between Q4 FY2021/22 (Dec 21 to Mar 22) vs Q4 FY2020/21 (Dec 20 to Mar 21)

Offence Type	Priority	Non-Priority
Non DA VWI	▲52.4%	
Robbery - Personal Property		▲73.2%
Theft from MV		▼14.4%
Theft Taking of MV Offs		▲5.6%
Total Theft Person		▲194.9%
Total Burglary Offs	▲11.7%	

1.6 Local Priority Crime – Ward Based Rolling Year 2022

NDVWI Total Volume Rolling Year Mar 2022 = 1493			Total Burglary Total Volume Rolling Year Mar 2022 = 1537		
Ward	Volumes	% of Borough Crime	Ward	Volumes	% of Borough Crime
Bromley Town	229	15.6	Cray Valley East	140	9.1
Kelsey & Eden Park	134	9.1	Bromley Town	139	9
Cray Valley East	131	8.9	Penge and Cator	121	7.9
Penge & Cator	121	8.2	Cray Valley West	107	7
			Copers Cope	91	5.9
			Clock House	89	5.8
			Kelsey and Eden Park	88	5.7
			Crystal Palace	85	5.5
			Orpington	76	4.9

The ward maps on the previous page show the volume of the local priority crimes as committed in each ward, as well as the percentage they represent against the total, and shows:

- Bromley Town and Cray Valley East both feature in the top 3 wards for both crime types
- For NDVWI 41.8% of all crimes are committed in the 4 highlighted wards in the Northeast and Northwest of the Borough
- For Burglary 60.8% of all crimes are committed in the 9 highlighted wards in the Northeast and Northwest and Central parts of the Borough
- The largest ward (geographical size) Darwin has the lowest level of crime for both priority types

1.7 MOPAC Local Priorities for 2021-22

In setting the local priorities for 2021/22, MOPAC again looked at data on high-volume crime at a Borough level to recommend priorities for the coming year. The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic continued to play a role in the reported figures, although certainly to a lesser degree than the 20-21 data as national lockdowns eased, and restrictions were lifted through the months.

This means for Bromley, the priorities for 2021/22 will be burglary and non-domestic violence with injury. ASB, as previously confirmed, will remain a **London wide priority**.

- **Non-DA VWI**
- **Burglary (Residential)**

2. Local Picture for Total Notifiable Offences

2.1 Overview

From March 2021 to February 2022, the London borough average for Total Notifiable Offences was 24,594, and the recorded figure for Bromley was 5.8% lower than the London Average at 23,173.

When compared with other London Boroughs, Bromley remains as one of the safest boroughs with 69.3 crimes per 1000 population between March 2021 and February 2022. When compared with the London average of 91.51 crimes per 1000 population, this places Bromley as the borough with the 7th lowest crime rate.

Placing these statistics in context, Bromley is the largest London borough in terms of geographical size and has the 6th largest population (mid-year population estimates for London Boroughs by the ONS in 2020). Of the 5 boroughs which are estimated to have a greater population than Bromley (Barnet, Croydon, Ealing, Enfield, and Newham), all had higher crime rates in 2022, and four of the five were significantly higher, with Barnet being the only of these boroughs within 15 of Bromley's crime rate (70.2).

When comparing Bromley to boroughs of a similar geographical size and population, it would be expected that the crime rate be higher. For example, the neighbouring borough of Croydon (which is also within the South BCU), has a crime rate of 86.6, considerably higher than Bromley's. Again, when comparing Bromley to neighbouring boroughs which have notably smaller populations (such as Greenwich and Lewisham), their recorded crime rates were 96.7 and 88.3 respectively. These boroughs have crime rates more akin to or above the London average, as such, Bromley's position as the 7th safest borough is to be commended, however, ongoing work is necessary to maintain and even improve upon this position.

These differences in population density are important to understand when considering the data shown. The north of the borough is more akin to some of the inner London boroughs as mentioned, whilst the south of the borough has smaller communities, and compares more with Kent and the issues that it has.

The most common notified offences in Bromley in 2022 were Violence against the Person which made up 28.9% of the total, Theft, which contributed 21.4%, and Vehicle Offences, such as the theft of or from a vehicle, which made up 15.1%

Compared to the same period in the previous year, Violence against the Person injuries increased slightly overall from 6,281 to 6,711 TNOs, but the overall percentage dropped slightly down from 30%. Vehicle Offences also dropped down from 16.6%, but Theft increased from its last year percentage of 17.6%

2.2 Covid-19

As the following graph shows, the Covid-19 pandemic had a significant effect on crime numbers in the 2020-21 months, with noticeable dips during the months when lockdown measures were in effect. The current year figures are better than the 2019-20 figures however, where TNOs were above 2000 for 10 of the 12 months recorded. Even the highest numbers in October and

Total Notifiable Offences per month 2020/21 vs 2021/22



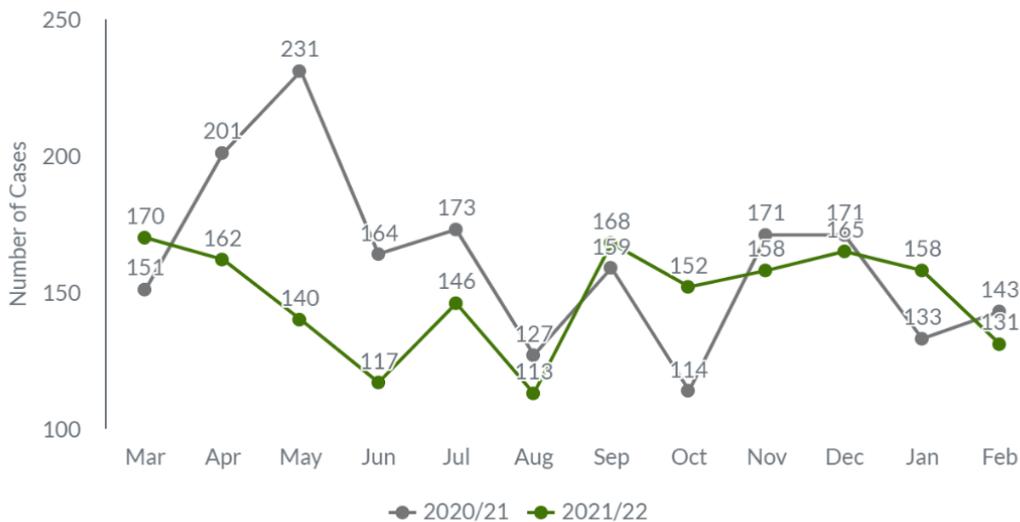
November, are below the recorded offences for 2019-20, which sat at 2228 and 2294 respectively.

2.3 State-based and victim-based offences 2020-21 v 2021-22

The two graphs below show the numbers of state-based (crimes without an identifiable individual victim, such as possession of drugs or a weapon), and victim-based (crimes against a specific individual) offences during the 2020-21 and 2021-22 periods.

State-based crimes peaked during the lockdown periods of 2020-21, as infringements to Covid based restrictions came under this banner. We can see a return to a more usual level through the course of the past 12 months as any restrictions have been slowly phased out. Victim-based crime saw the inverse during these periods last year, as far less people were able to interact with each other, whilst the higher numbers in October and November 2021 look to be down to a higher-than-average percentage of thefts during these months, potentially due to seasonality.

Total State Based Offences 2020/21 v 2021/22



Total Victim Based Offences 2020/21 v 2021/22



3. OVERALL VOLUME CRIME RANKED BY BOROUGH TNOs

3.1 Total Notifiable Offences rolling year to Feb 2022

Borough	MOPAC Rate per 1000 21	Rank 21	Change
Richmond	55.8	1	0
Bexley	61.5	2	2
Merton	61.8	3	4
Harrow	62.1	4	1
Sutton	63.6	5	-2
Havering	67.9	6	0
BROMLEY	68.2	7	1
Barnet	68.3	8	1
Kingston	68.7	9	-7
Hillingdon	74.7	10	2
Redbridge	78.1	11	-1
Wandsworth	78.9	12	-1
Waltham	78.9	13	0
Ealing	84.4	14	0
Hounslow	85.2	15	3
Brent	85.3	16	1
Croydon	85.4	17	-1
Enfield	86.9	18	-3
Lewisham	87.2	19	0
Barking	93	20	1
Greenwich	95.4	21	-1
Lambeth	98.6	22	0
Newham	100.2	23	0
Southwark	100.4	24	0
Haringey	102.3	25	1
Tower Hamlets	105.4	26	-1
Islington	110.3	27	0
Hackney	111.6	28	3
Hammersmith	115.1	29	-1
Camden	119.9	30	-1
Kensington	123.8	31	-1
Westminster	237.9	32	0

In trend with the rest of London, Bromley saw a increase in crime over the course of 2022, with overall notified offences by volume in the borough increasing by 10.84%. This is largely on par with London as a whole, with an increase of 10.01% across all boroughs on average.

The crime rate per 1000 also increased from 62.28 to 68.2, but this remains somewhat lower than the overall London rate of 91.51.

Whilst the rates may have increased, this was always likely to happen compared to last year as Covid restrictions meant figures were lower than expected. Bromley has improved in the overall borough rankings from the last 2 years, up 1 place from 8th to 7th, and the rate remains lower than 2019-20, where it totalled 76.2. Bromley Town and Cray Valley East have remained the 2 wards with the highest crime rate, but this is again to be expected as they have a greater population and more urban centres than other wards.

TNO Top 6 wards

Rank	Ward	TNOs	% of total
1	Bromley Town	3822	16.4
2	Cray Valley East	2197	9.4
3	Penge and Cator	1702	7.3
4	Cray Valley West	1382	5.9
5	Kelsey and Eden Park	1326	5.7
6	Crystal Palace	1274	5.5

4. SAFER BROMLEY STRATEGY

The Safer Bromley Strategy highlights 4 main priorities for helping to keep Bromley safe. These are Safer Neighbourhoods, Violence against Women and Girls, Keeping Young People Safe, and Hate Crime and Extremism. These will be covered through different crime types that fall under each sub-heading.

4.1 Safer Neighbourhoods/High Volume Local Priorities

The offence types in this section are the ones that have been highlighted by MOPAC as local crime priorities across London. This section goes through those crime types and examines them against other boroughs by crime rate per 1000. A number of these crime types (NDVWI, Vehicles based offences, burglary, and ASB) all also fall under the Safer Bromley Strategy sub-heading of Safe Neighbourhoods

4.1.1 NON DV WI rolling year to Feb 2022

Non-Domestic Violence with Injury is one of Bromley's two Local Volume Crime priorities.

The rolling year to Feb 2022 saw an increase of 14.5% compared with the previous 12 months but is almost identical to the figures from the 2019-20 data (1448 and 1452 TNOs respectively).

Whilst figures have increased compared to last year, they have largely been below that of 2019-20, which had 3 months with more TNOs than the peak of the 21-22 data at 140.

Bromley's increase of 14.5% was somewhat lower than the overall London increase of 21.4%, and it ranked 6th among all boroughs in crime rate, with 4.37 notifiable offences per 1000, an improvement of 2 places from last year.

Borough Rankings and Rates for NDVWI Mar 2021 – Feb 2022

Borough	Rate per 1000	Rank
Richmond	3.15	1
Harrow	3.63	2
Barnet	3.73	3
Merton	4.09	4
Sutton	4.3	5
BROMLEY	4.37	6
Bexley	4.68	7
Waltham	4.68	8
Havering	4.8	9
Kingston	4.8	10
Redbridge	4.95	11
Hillingdon	5.06	12
Ealing	5.5	13
Hounslow	5.53	14
Enfield	5.57	15
Lewisham	5.66	16
Wandsworth	5.71	17
Croydon	5.94	18
Newham	6.03	19
Barking	6.07	20
Brent	6.2	21
Tower Hamlets	6.24	22
Kensington	6.26	23
Haringey	6.37	24
Camden	6.37	25
Southwark	6.63	26
Greenwich	6.75	27
Islington	6.84	28
Hackney	6.97	29
Hammersmith	7.03	30
Lambeth	7.47	31
Westminster	13.21	32

Top 6 Bromley Wards for NDVWI

Rank	Ward	TNOs	% of total
1	Bromley Town	229	15.6
2	Kelsey and Eden Park	134	9.1
3	Cray Valley East	131	8.9
4	Penge and Cator	112	7.6
5	Orpington	105	7.1
6	Copers Cope	95	6.5

4.1.2 Total Burglary rolling year to Feb 2022

Total Burglary, one of the local crime priorities, saw a slight percentage increase for 2021-22, rising by 8.8% (1452 to 1577) with the rate per 1000 increasing from 4.32 to 4.72. This crime rate puts Bromley 9th of all London boroughs on this statistic, with the increase of 8.8% being worse than London as a whole, which actually saw a 3.58% decrease in TNOs for Burglary.

Burglary cases saw a significant decrease in the borough following the start of the pandemic, and whilst the figures have seen a rise, they remain far lower than pre-pandemic numbers where cases in the borough regularly were above 200 per month.

The graph below shows the similarities between years, with the percentage increase being attributed to the Nov-Jan period, where offences were noticeably higher than the same months in 20-21, which it should be noted was during a lockdown.

Burglary TNOs per month 2020/21 vs 2021/22



The majority of these were still residential, with 1,139 offences recorded, accounting for 72% of total offences, which is slightly lower than 20-21 (78%).

Borough Rankings and Rates for Burglary Mar 2021 – Feb 2022

Borough	Rate per 1000	Rank
Bexley	3.148	1
Kingston	3.958	2
Havering	4.089	3
Hillingdon	4.201	4
Harrow	4.267	5
Waltham	4.500	6
Merton	4.676	7
Sutton	4.704	8
BROMLEY	4.716	9
Newham	4.942	10
Redbridge	5.001	11
Richmond	5.070	12
Ealing	5.212	13
Hounslow	5.293	14
Croydon	5.344	15
Barking	5.549	16
Brent	5.781	17
Barnet	6.203	18
Greenwich	6.222	19
Enfield	6.402	20
Lambeth	6.799	21
Lewisham	6.853	22
Wandsworth	6.928	23
Camden	7.378	24
Islington	7.693	25
Hammersmith	7.762	26
Haringey	7.878	27
Southwark	7.936	28
Tower Hamlets	7.958	29
Kensington	8.763	30
Hackney	8.862	31
Westminster	9.694	32

Top 6 Bromley Wards for Burglary

Rank	Ward	TNOs Burglary	% of total
1	Cray Valley East	140	9.1
2	Bromley Town	139	9
3	Penge and Cator	121	7.9
4	Cray Valley West	107	7
5	Copers Cope	91	5.9
6	Clock House	89	5.8

Residential Burglary

Burglary (Residential) 2020/21 v 2021/22



4.1.3 Anti-Social Behaviour Calls

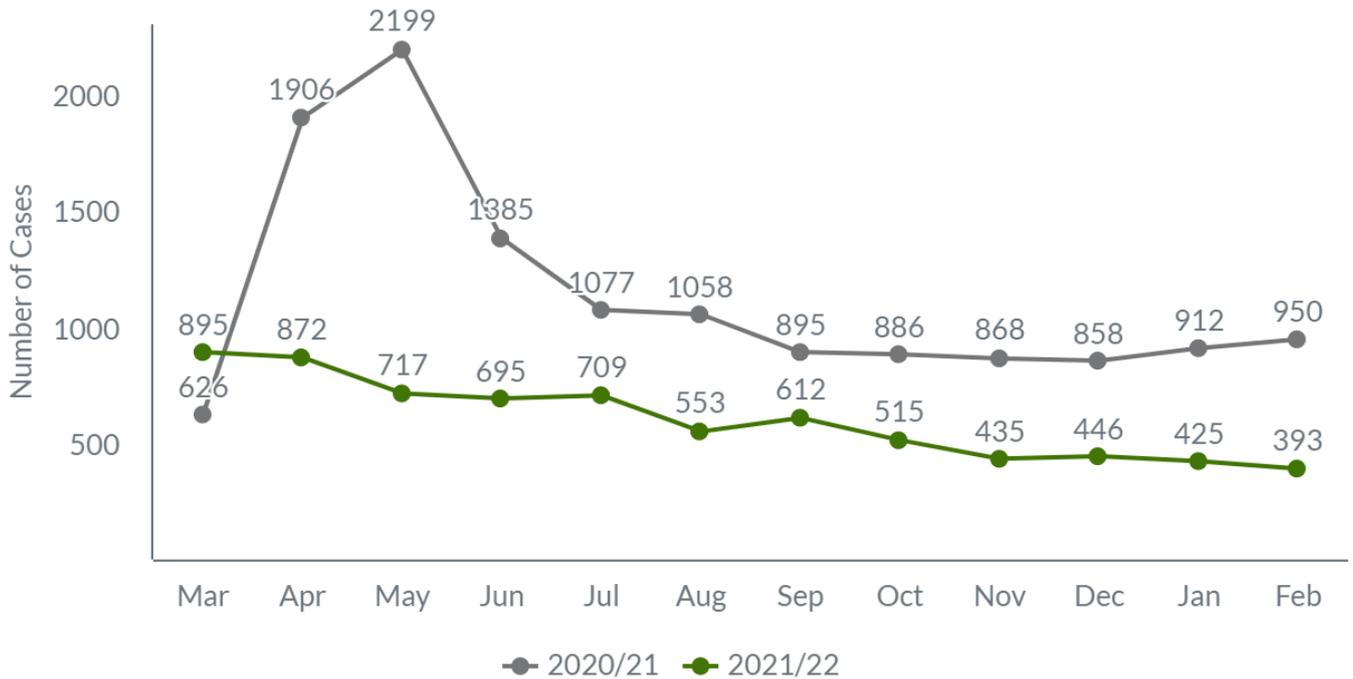
Anti-Social Behaviour calls saw quite a significant spike in the months of the first lockdown, peaking in May. This was largely down to new offences relating to breaches of Covid based protocols falling under this category.

There was a total of 7,267 recorded ASB Calls in Bromley in 2021-22, compared to 13,620 in the same period for 2020-21. This represents an 46.7% decrease, better than the overall London decrease of 40.1%.

All London boroughs did unsurprisingly see a large decrease in overall ASB calls recorded.

Pleasingly, the drop in ASB calls over the past 12 months, means that Bromley ranks 1st among all London boroughs for rate per 1000, with a rate of 20.26. As the below graph shows, ASB calls have seen a generally steady decline since the peak in May 2020 at the height of lockdown and have dropped to their lowest for over 4 years in February 2022.

ASB Calls 2020/21 v 2021/22



4.1.4 Theft from the Person

Unsurprisingly, theft against the person offences rose across London in 2021-22, with a 68% increase across all boroughs in this time (25,289 to 43,160). Bromley rose by 103.5% in this same period, but it is worth noting that the number of thefts was small on both accounts (286 to 582).

There were 582 recorded Theft from the Person offences in Bromley in 2021-22. In terms of overall theft offences, theft from the person accounted for 11.8%, an increase on the 7% that they accounted for in 2020-21.

However, Bromley's figures still leave it as the 10th best London borough in terms of rates per 1000, with 1.74. This is a drop of 4 places from the previous year, but the impact of the pandemic on the previous year's data needs to once again be considered.

Nearly 70% of the Theft from the Person offences in Bromley are situated in Bromley Town, with the next 3 wards unsurprisingly being three of the other main urban centres in Crystal Palace, Orpington and Penge and Cator.

On Robbery of Personal Property, Bromley is faring better, ranking 4th in London Boroughs and with a crime rate of 1.05.

Top 6 Bromley Wards for Theft from the Person

Rank	Ward	TNOs	% of total
1	Bromley Town	405	68.5
2	Crystal Palace	25	4.2
3	Orpington	25	4.2
4	Penge and Cator	24	4.1
5	Copers Cope	14	2.4
6	Kelsey and Eden Park	13	2.2

Borough Rankings and Rates for Theft from the Person Mar 2021 – Feb 2022

Borough	Rate per 1000	Rank
Bexley	0.75	1
Merton	1.12	2
Richmond	1.21	3
Sutton	1.21	4
Havering	1.55	5
Croydon	1.57	6
Greenwich	1.59	7
Hounslow	1.64	8
Hillingdon	1.72	9
BROMLEY	1.74	10
Barnet	1.81	11
Lewisham	1.90	12
Ealing	1.95	13
Barking	2.20	14
Harrow	2.30	15
Wandsworth	2.36	16
Enfield	2.38	17
Brent	2.81	18
Waltham	2.85	19
Redbridge	2.96	20
Hammersmith	4.87	21
Haringey	5.26	22
Lambeth	5.33	23
Tower Hamlets	5.51	24
Southwark	7.26	25
Newham	7.43	26
Kensington	7.63	27
Kingston	7.63	28
Hackney	11.42	29
Islington	11.91	30
Camden	13.70	31
Westminster	38.50	32

Borough Rankings and Rates for Robbery of Personal Property Mar 2021 – Feb 2022

Borough	Rate per 1000	Rank
Bexley	0.61	1
Kingston	0.8	2
Richmond	0.88	3
BROMLEY	1.05	4
Sutton	1.14	5
Havering	1.14	6
Hillingdon	1.18	7
Harrow	1.3	8
Merton	1.35	9
Hounslow	1.35	10
Barnet	1.47	11
Wandsworth	1.7	12
Ealing	1.71	13
Greenwich	1.83	14
Croydon	1.88	15
Lewisham	1.89	16
Redbridge	2.05	17
Brent	2.13	18
Hammersmith	2.2	19
Waltham	2.45	20
Enfield	2.52	21
Barking	2.62	22
Kensington	2.95	23
Tower Hamlets	3.15	24
Newham	3.3	25
Southwark	3.45	26
Lambeth	3.6	27
Islington	3.86	28
Camden	4.11	29
Haringey	4.23	30
Hackney	4.73	31
Westminster	9.93	32

Top 6 Bromley Wards for Robbery of Personal Property

Rank	Ward	TNOs	% of total
1	Bromley Town	76	21.2
2	Crystal Palace	45	12.5
3	Copers Cope	26	7.2
4	Orpington	24	6.7
5	Penge and Cator	24	6.7
6	Cray Valley West	24	6.7

**Borough Rankings and Rates for Theft
From Motor Vehicles Mar 2021 – Feb 2022**

Borough	Rate per 1000	Rank
Kingston	3.31	1
Bexley	3.789	2
Merton	3.902	3
Havering	3.993	4
Barking	4.4	5
Lambeth	4.616	6
Southwark	4.95	7
Sutton	5.22	8
Wandsworth	5.548	9
BROMLEY	5.706	10
Greenwich	5.763	11
Richmond	5.96	12
Newham	6.311	13
Croydon	6.451	14
Lewisham	6.527	15
Harrow	6.622	16
Redbridge	6.898	17
Brent	7.027	18
Waltham	7.16	19
Tower Hamlets	7.224	20
Islington	7.255	21
Hillingdon	7.414	22
Hounslow	7.837	23
Hackney	7.926	24
Barnet	7.975	25
Camden	8.451	26
Ealing	9.194	27
Hammersmith	9.495	28
Enfield	9.807	29
Kensington	10.754	30
Westminster	11.775	31
Haringey	13.011	32

**Borough Rankings and Rates for Theft
of Motor Vehicles Mar 2021 – Feb 2022**

Borough	Rate per 1000	Rank
Kingston	1.821	1
Islington	1.978	2
Camden	2.003	3
Richmond	2.115	4
Westminster	2.231	5
Harrow	2.371	6
Lambeth	2.434	7
Merton	2.454	8
Hackney	2.602	9
Hounslow	2.627	10
Ealing	2.659	11
Sutton	2.687	12
Hillingdon	2.763	13
Southwark	2.884	14
Croydon	2.956	15
Brent	3	16
BROMLEY	3.065	17
Wandsworth	3.109	18
Lewisham	3.162	19
Tower Hamlets	3.174	20
Bexley	3.196	21
Hammersmith	3.279	22
Barnet	3.394	23
Waltham	3.425	24
Haringey	3.431	25
Greenwich	3.727	26
Kensington	3.881	27
Newham	3.94	28
Redbridge	3.976	29
Havering	4.136	30
Enfield	5.224	31
Barking	5.6	32

4.1.5 Motor Vehicle Offences

For the rolling year to February 2022, TNOs for Theft of Motor Vehicles (ToMV) was 1056, a 13.9% increase from the previous year (927), with a crime rate of 3.065 offences per 1000. This placed Bromley 17th among all London boroughs, but the percentage increase was commensurate with London as a whole (13.31%), and the rate was below the overall London rate of 3.13.

For the rolling year to February 2022, TNOs for Theft from Motor Vehicles (TfMV) was 1908, a 4.2% decrease on the previous 12 months (1992) with an overall rate of 5.706, placing Bromley 10th among London boroughs. Bromley remained lower than the overall London rate which stood at 6.98, and pleasingly saw a decrease where London as a whole saw a very slight increase of 0.27%.

The increase in ToMV can once again partially be put down to factors as a result of Covid, with a notable drop in thefts across London during the lockdown periods, due to the majority of people being in their homes, making thefts potentially harder. Bromley's figures have returned largely to pre-pandemic levels, and it is the months of April and December 2020 which largely account for the percentage increase this year, as they bring the 20-21 average down. The data shows less of a pandemic effect on TfMV, and figures for this year have been largely lower than the equivalent months in the 20-21 period.

TFMV constituted 54.7% of vehicle offences in the borough in 2022, whilst TOMV accounted for 29.4%.

Top 6 Bromley Wards for ToMV

Rank	Ward	TNOs	% of total
1	Bromley Town	86	8.3
2	Cray Valley East	80	7.7
3	Bickley	71	6.8
4	Bromley Common and Keston	70	6.7
5	Cray Valley West	63	6.1
6	Crystal Palace/Chislehurst	61	5.9

Top 6 Bromley Wards for TfMV

Rank	Ward	TNOs	% of total
1	Penge and Cator	170	9.0
2	Bromley Town	151	8.0
3	Plaistow and Sundridge	137	7.3
4	Cray Valley East	125	6.6
5	Copers Cope	121	6.4
6	Crystal Palace	112	5.9

4.1.6 Assault with injury

Assault with injury TNOs totalled 1,543 in the last 12 months, with offences being higher than the previous year (1,401), but being almost identical to 2019-20 (1,544), meaning a 10.13%

increase on last year. This was slightly less than the overall London increase of 14.82%. Bromley's crime rate continues to be one of London's lowest however, ranking 5th as shown in the table below.

Borough Rankings and Rates for Assault with Injury Mar 2021 – Feb 2022

Borough	Rate per 1000	Rank
Richmond	3.33	1
Harrow	3.95	2
Barnet	4.22	3
Merton	4.41	4
BROMLEY	4.61	5
Kingston	4.92	6
Hillingdon	4.95	7
Sutton	4.96	8
Waltham	5	9
Bexley	5.02	10
Redbridge	5.26	11
Havering	5.38	12
Ealing	5.59	13
Wandsworth	5.62	14
Enfield	5.78	15
Lewisham	5.82	16
Camden	5.9	17
Kensington	5.9	18
Hounslow	6.05	19
Brent	6.11	20
Southwark	6.24	21
Haringey	6.31	22
Tower Hamlets	6.33	23
Hackney	6.33	24
Newham	6.37	25
Islington	6.54	26
Croydon	6.58	27
Barking	6.88	28
Hammersmith	6.88	29
Lambeth	6.96	30
Greenwich	7.19	31
Westminster	10.34	32

4.1.7 Common assault

For Common Assault TNOs, Bromley ranks highly among London boroughs again, with the third lowest crime rate of all. There were 75,843 Common Assault TNOs in London in the past 12 months, which was an increase of 8.47%. Of these, Bromley had 1,987, which was a lower percentage increase than that of London, with a 6.31% increase in the borough from the previous 12 months. Similar to Assault with injury offences, numbers have largely returned to pre-pandemic levels.

Borough Rankings and Rates for Common Assault Mar 2021 – Feb 2022

Borough	Rate per 1000	Rank
Richmond	4.52	1
Barnet	5.91	2
BROMLEY	5.92	3
Bexley	6.17	4
Kingston	6.18	5
Sutton	6.27	6
Havering	6.42	7
Harrow	6.53	8
Merton	6.62	9
Waltham	7.51	10
Hillingdon	7.55	11
Southwark	7.93	12
Enfield	7.96	13
Redbridge	8.16	14
Wandsworth	8.27	15
Lewisham	8.31	16
Haringey	8.41	17
Croydon	8.61	18
Lambeth	9.06	19
Newham	9.14	20
Barking	9.15	21
Camden	9.16	22
Ealing	9.18	23
Islington	9.29	24
Brent	9.30	25
Tower Hamlets	9.44	26
Kensington	9.50	27
Greenwich	9.58	28
Hounslow	9.58	29
Hackney	9.64	30
Hammersmith	10.33	31
Westminster	15.85	32

4.2 Violence Against Women and Girls

The following categories all fall under the Violence against Women and Girls sub-heading of the Safer Bromley Strategy. Whilst not all of the TNOs displayed in the statistics will have had female victims, these offences are disproportionately likely to have female victims.

4.2.1 Harassment

Harassment offences are those incidents where no other substantive notifiable offence exists, but when looked at as a course of conduct are likely to cause fear, alarm, or distress. Public fear, alarm or distress offences are where a course of conduct is not present, so for example sexual harassment would be recorded under sexual offences.

For the rolling year to February 2022, there were 3,700 recorded harassment offences in Bromley, a crime rate per 1000 of 10.8. This was a slight increase from the previous 12 months, where offences totalled 3,413. This 8.4% increase, however, is lower than the 11% increase seen across London as a whole, and the crime rate ranks Bromley 7th among all London boroughs.

4.2.2 Rape

For the rolling year to February 2022, there were 212 TNOs of rape in Bromley, at a rate per 1000 of 0.63. This crime rate places Bromley 2nd among all London Boroughs, with the London crime rate sitting at 1.03.

Disappointingly however, this is a 34% increase on the previous 12 months, slightly higher than the overall London increase of 28%, although the lockdown months of 2020/21 did show lower than usual figures, so this should be considered. Worryingly, February saw the highest figures at any point in the last 2 years, with 28 counts recorded, over 10% of the year's total.

4.2.3 Other Sexual Offences

Other sexual offences are defined by the Met Police as 'a broad category of sexual offences, including indecent assault and unlawful (underage) sexual intercourse. This does not include rape, which is categorised on its own.

For the rolling year to February 2022, there were a 394 TNOs in Bromley, with a crime rate of 1.24 per 1000. In terms of crime rate, Bromley ranks 1st out of all London Boroughs for this category, as shown in the table below. In contrast, the London average is 1.85.

Bromley did see an increase in TNOs by 20%, although this was significantly lower than the overall London increase of 45%. TNOs stayed fairly constant throughout the year, peaking at 40 in both May and November.

4.2.4 Domestic Abuse

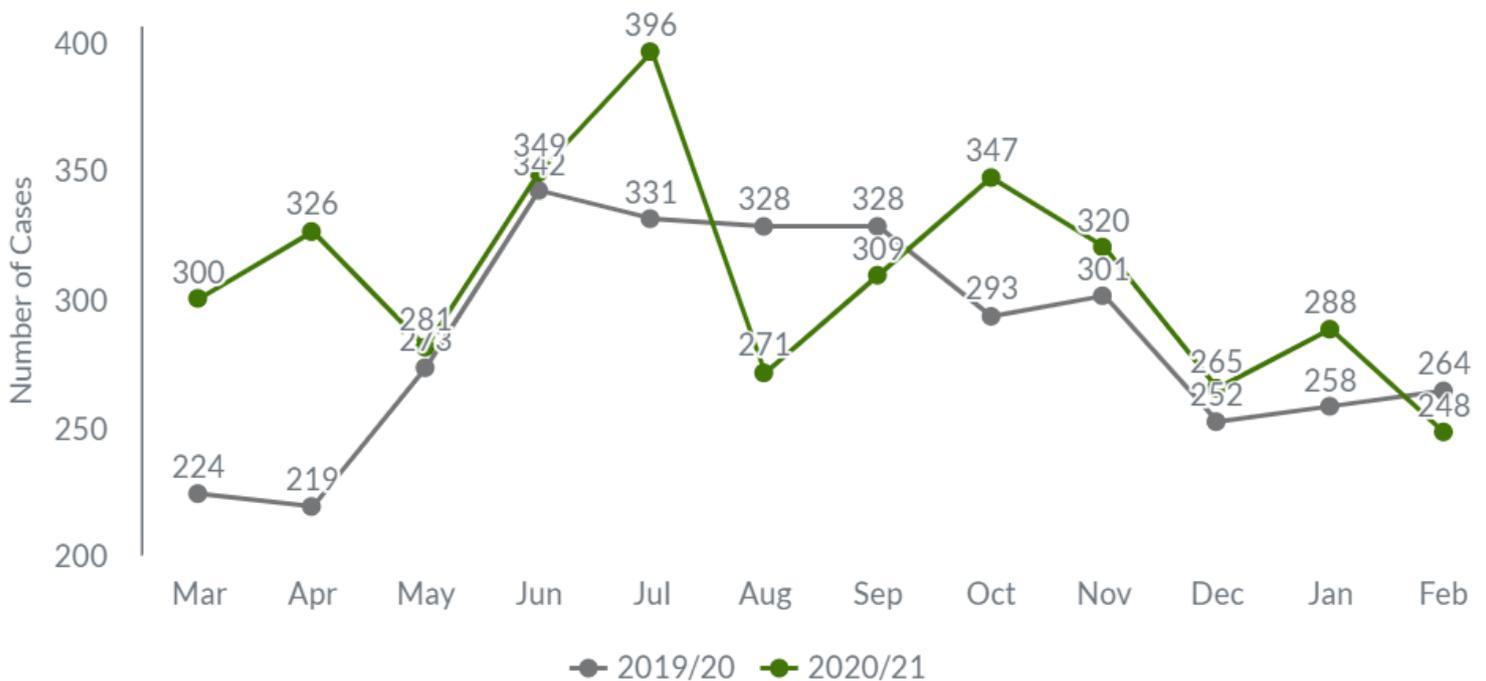
Domestic abuse TNOs for the rolling year to February 2022 totalled 2697. This includes Violence with Injury and Homicide cases. This gives Bromley a rate per 1000 of 8.12 and ranks it as the second best borough in London on crime rate.

TNOs in Bromley also pleasingly saw a 5.17% decrease on the 12 months prior, whilst London saw a 2.73% increase.

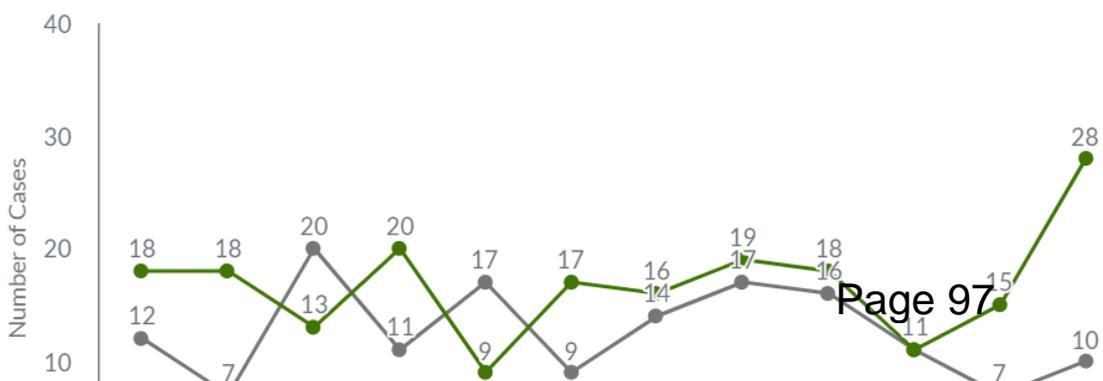
Top 6 Bromley Wards for Harassment

Rank	Ward	TNOs	% of total
1	Bromley Town	420	11.4
2	Penge and Cator	307	8.3
3	Cray Valley East	296	8.0
4	Cray Valley West	250	6.8
5	Orpington	226	6.1
6	Kelsey and Eden Park	209	5.7

Harassment Mar-Feb 2020/21 v 2021/22



Rape Offences 2020/21 v 2021/22



Other Sexual Offences 2020/21 v 2021/22



Domestic Abuse Offences 2020/21 V 2021/22



Borough Rankings and Rates for Harassment Mar 2021 – Feb 2022

Borough	Rate per 1000	Rank
Richmond	8	1
Harrow	9.5	2
Merton	9.74	3
Kingston	9.91	4
Barnet	10.51	5
Sutton	10.76	6
BROMLEY	10.8	7
Havering	10.81	8
Bexley	11.01	9
Redbridge	11.05	10
Wandsworth	11.1	11
Waltham	11.34	12
Brent	12.32	13
Southwark	12.54	14
Newham	12.59	15
Hillingdon	12.85	16
Enfield	13.07	17
Lambeth	13.74	18
Croydon	13.76	19
Ealing	13.89	20
Hounslow	14.01	21
Camden	14.22	22
Lewisham	14.26	23
Hackney	14.39	24
Haringey	14.48	25
Barking	14.58	26
Islington	15.32	27
Kensington	15.65	28
Tower Hamlets	15.79	29
Greenwich	16.16	30
Hammersmith	16.2	31
Westminster	22.38	32

Borough Rankings and Rates for Other Sexual Offences Mar 2021 – Feb 2022

Borough	Rate per 1000	Rank
Richmond	0.58	1
BROMLEY	0.63	2
Merton	0.65	3
Sutton	0.65	4
Bexley	0.67	5
Barnet	0.74	6
Havering	0.78	7
Waltham	0.78	8
Hillingdon	0.81	9
Brent	0.89	10
Hounslow	0.92	11
Wandsworth	0.97	12
Ealing	0.98	13
Harrow	0.98	14
Lewisham	1.04	15
Enfield	1.08	16
Redbridge	1.09	17
Islington	1.1	18
Kingston	1.13	19
Southwark	1.16	20
Hackney	1.19	21
Hammersmith	1.2	22
Camden	1.23	23
Kensington	1.23	24
Haringey	1.3	25
Barking	1.34	26
Croydon	1.35	27
Newham	1.38	28
Tower Hamlets	1.5	29
Greenwich	1.68	30
Lambeth	1.85	31
Westminster	1.94	32

Borough Rankings and Rates for Rape Mar 2021 – Feb 2022

Borough	Rate per 1000	Rank
BROMLEY	1.24	1
Richmond	1.25	2
Bexley	1.31	3
Barnet	1.35	4
Harrow	1.36	5
Brent	1.4	6
Merton	1.41	7
Waltham	1.47	8
Sutton	1.49	9
Havering	1.52	10
Hillingdon	1.52	11
Hounslow	1.59	12
Redbridge	1.63	13
Lewisham	1.69	14
Kensington	1.75	15
Enfield	1.78	16
Ealing	1.82	17
Croydon	1.83	18
Islington	1.89	19
Wandsworth	1.9	20
Southwark	1.98	21
Kingston	2	22
Hammersmith	2.07	23
Haringey	2.12	24
Newham	2.13	25
Greenwich	2.16	26
Barking	2.19	27
Hackney	2.21	28
Tower Hamlets	2.23	29
Camden	2.29	30
Lambeth	2.45	31
Westminster	4.45	32

Borough Rankings and Rates for Harassment Mar 2021 – Feb 2022

Borough	Rate per 1000	Rank
Richmond	5.63	1
BROMLEY	8.12	2
Barnet	8.24	3
Camden	8.43	4
Wandsworth	8.43	5
Merton	8.53	6
Kingston	8.69	7
Harrow	9.01	8
Kensington	9.06	9
Westminster	9.44	10
Sutton	9.98	11
Hammersmith	10.02	12
Southwark	10.20	13
Waltham	10.27	14
Bexley	10.53	15
Redbridge	10.57	16
Havering	10.66	17
Hillingdon	10.73	18
Brent	10.80	19
Hackney	10.97	20
Islington	11.19	21
Lambeth	11.46	22
Haringey	11.57	23
Ealing	11.76	24
Enfield	11.84	25
Newham	12.13	26
Lewisham	12.31	27
Hounslow	13.35	28
Tower Hamlets	13.45	29
Croydon	13.46	30
Greenwich	14.88	31
Barking	16.36	32

4.3 Keeping Young People Safe

4.3.1 Knife Crime

Borough Rankings and Rates for Knife Crime Mar 2021 – Feb 2022

Borough	Rate per 1000	Rank
Richmond	0.465	1
Kingston	0.546	2
BROMLEY	0.569	3
Bexley	0.665	4
Harrow	0.689	5
Havering	0.697	6
Barnet	0.715	7
Hillingdon	0.789	8
Sutton	0.882	9
Merton	0.925	10
Hounslow	0.939	11
Wandsworth	0.986	12
Redbridge	1.078	13
Brent	1.103	14
Hammersmith	1.149	15
Lewisham	1.197	16
Ealing	1.202	17
Camden	1.304	18
Greenwich	1.323	19
Kensington	1.326	20
Croydon	1.383	21
Waltham	1.408	22
Southwark	1.493	23
Newham	1.543	24
Islington	1.547	25
Barking	1.597	26
Tower Hamlets	1.657	27
Enfield	1.780	28
Lambeth	1.788	29
Hackney	1.804	30
Haringey	2.327	31
Westminster	2.671	32

Knife crime covers knife crime related injury, robbery, and possession. In the rolling year to February 2022, Bromley had 189 TNOs for knife crime. This is a decrease on the previous 12 months by 12.5%, a real positive considering the overall London increase of 5.38%.

This decrease means Bromley also ranks well among the other London boroughs, with a crime rate of 0.57 placing it 3rd. TNOs were low from the beginning of 2021, through to May, but have since returned to a more consistent level per month.



4.4 Hate Crime and Extremism

The following categories all fall under the Safer Bromley Strategy sub-heading of Hate Crime and Extremism. A hate incident is defined by the Met Police as ‘any incident which the victim, or anyone else, thinks is based on someone’s prejudice towards them because of their race, religion, sexual orientation, disability or because they are transgender’, and can include physical assault, verbal abuse, or incitement to hatred.

4.4.1 Racist and Religious Hate Crime

Racist and Religious Hate Crime encompasses racism, Islamophobia, anti-Semitism, and other faith-based hate crimes.

For the rolling year to February 2022, Bromley had a total of 658 TNOs for racist and religious hate crime. This is a significant 25.33% increase on the previous 12 months, and is significantly higher than the overall London increase of 9.49%

This increase means Bromley’s ranking among other boroughs is not as strong as in other categories, with a rate of 1.98 placing the borough 10th. The months from July-October 2021 were by far the worst, with a peak of 76 coming in July, potentially linked to the racist abuse aimed at England footballers after the European Championship Final.

4.4.2 Homophobia

Bromley had a total of 115 TNOs for homophobia for the rolling year to February 2022, a 53% increase on the 75 recorded in the previous 12 months. This increase was again significantly higher than the overall London increase of 29.5%.

This increase again leaves Bromley in quite poor standing in comparison with the other boroughs, placing 17th out of 32 based on the crime rate per 1000 people. 10 of the 12 months in the 21/22 rolling year saw higher TNOs than their counterparts in 20/21. There has been a positive drop in February down to just 2 reported offences.

4.4.3 Transphobia and Disability Based Hate Crimes

Crime rates have not been recorded for these two offences, as the numbers are too low over the course of the year to get a relevant rate. There were 14 TNOs for Transphobia, and 18 for Disability based hate crimes across Bromley in the rolling year to February 2022.

This meant an increase in Transphobic hate crimes of 9.09%, significantly lower than the overall London increase of 47.04%. Disability Hate crimes, whilst increasing across London by 21.18% actually fell in Bromley by 35.71%. It should be noted that whilst these percentages are pleasing, the size of the numbers within the data means high percentage changes are likely.

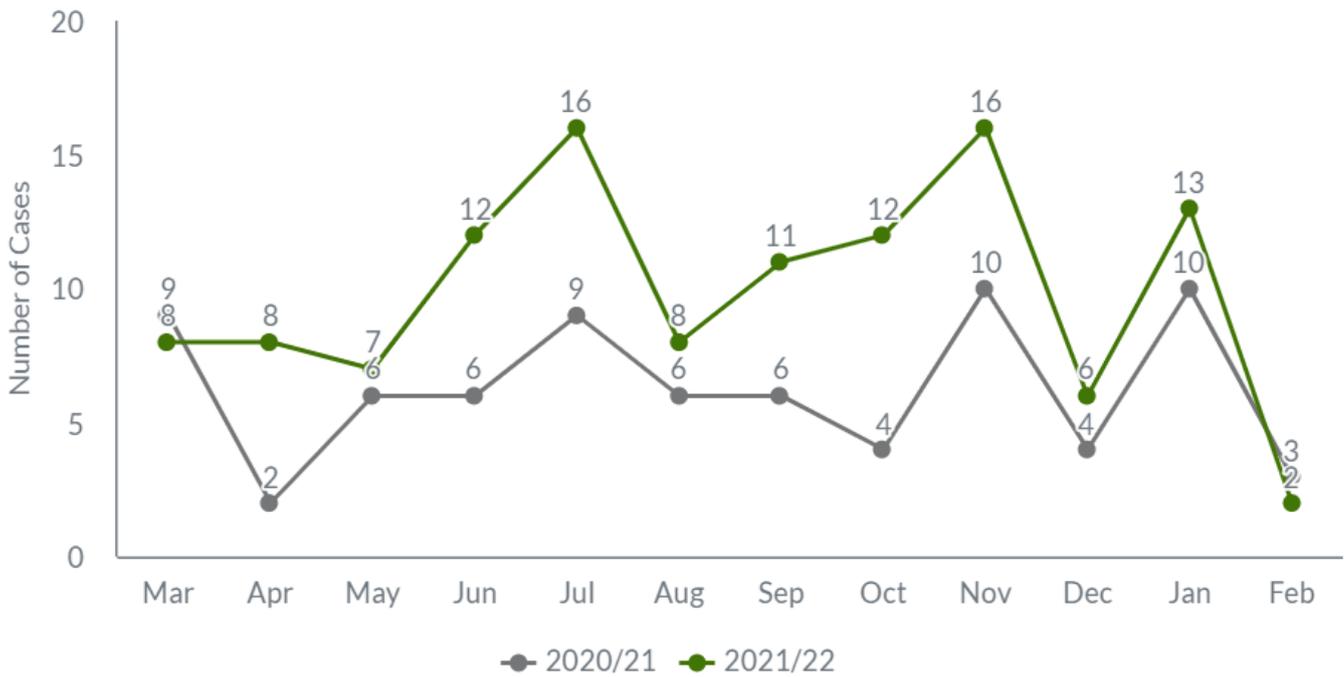
**Borough Rankings and Rates for
Homophobia Mar 2021 – Feb 2022**

Borough	Rate per 1000	Rank
Harrow	0.159	1
Bexley	0.161	2
Kingston	0.186	3
Havering	0.189	4
Barnet	0.192	5
Enfield	0.201	6
Redbridge	0.203	7
Hillingdon	0.212	8
Barking	0.230	9
Merton	0.237	10
Richmond	0.237	11
Hounslow	0.254	12
Brent	0.258	13
Ealing	0.266	14
Waltham	0.292	15
Croydon	0.328	16
BROMLEY	0.346	17
Wandsworth	0.361	18
Haringey	0.366	19
Sutton	0.373	20
Newham	0.405	21
Lewisham	0.445	22
Greenwich	0.469	23
Camden	0.518	24
Tower Hamlets	0.594	25
Southwark	0.637	26
Islington	0.643	27
Hammersmith	0.653	28
Hackney	0.722	29
Kensington	0.743	30
Lambeth	0.886	31
Westminster	1.607	32

**Borough Rankings and Rates for Racist and
Religious Hate Crime Mar 2021 – Feb 2022**

Borough	Rate per 1000	Rank
Richmond	1.577	1
Harrow	1.845	2
Havering	1.679	3
Sutton	1.580	4
Merton	2.091	5
Kingston	1.950	6
Bexley	1.976	7
Enfield	2.112	8
Redbridge	2.508	9
BROMLEY	1.670	10
Barnet	1.338	11
Hillingdon	2.677	12
Waltham	2.500	13
Wandsworth	2.598	14
Croydon	2.217	15
Southwark	2.317	16
Brent	1.980	17
Barking	2.278	18
Lewisham	3.007	19
Ealing	1.633	20
Hounslow	2.693	21
Newham	2.537	22
Greenwich	2.716	23
Haringey	3.537	24
Lambeth	3.387	25
Kensington	2.456	26
Islington	3.275	27
Hammersmith	3.355	28
Tower Hamlets	3.511	29
Hackney	3.177	30
Camden	3.046	31
Westminster	6.528	32

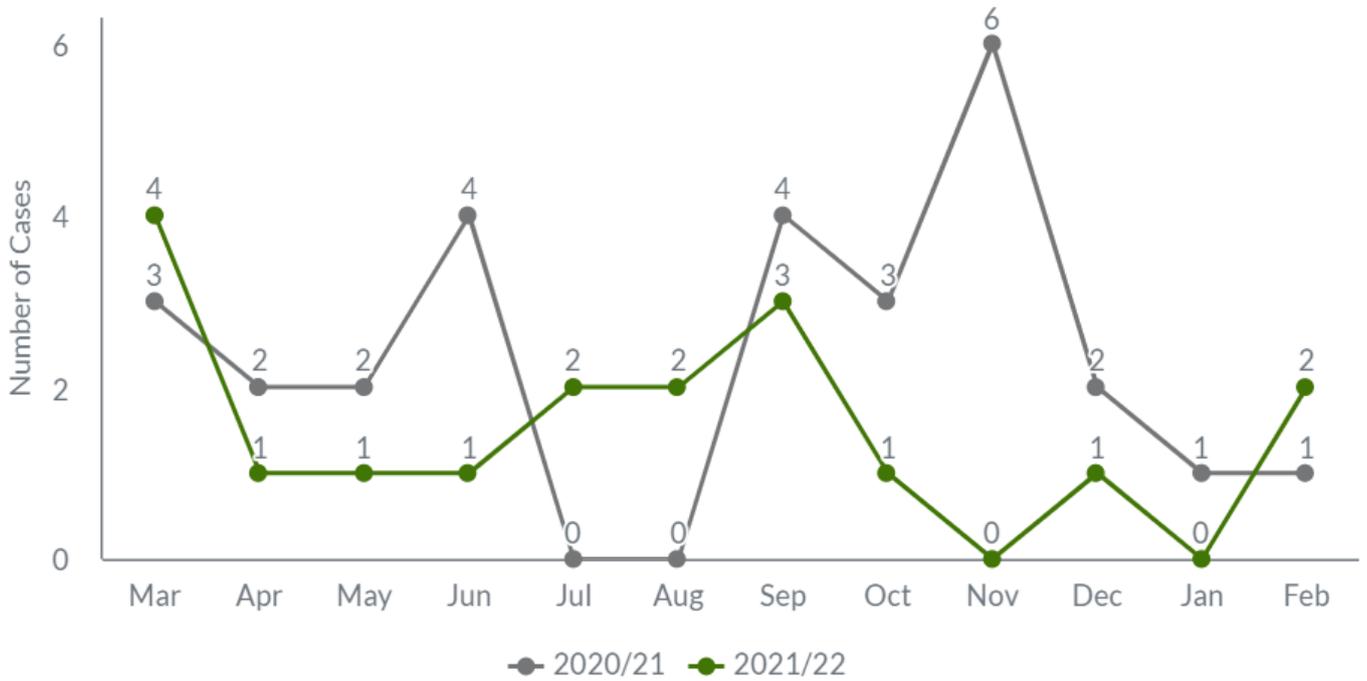
Homophobic Hate Crime Offences 2020/21 V 2021/22



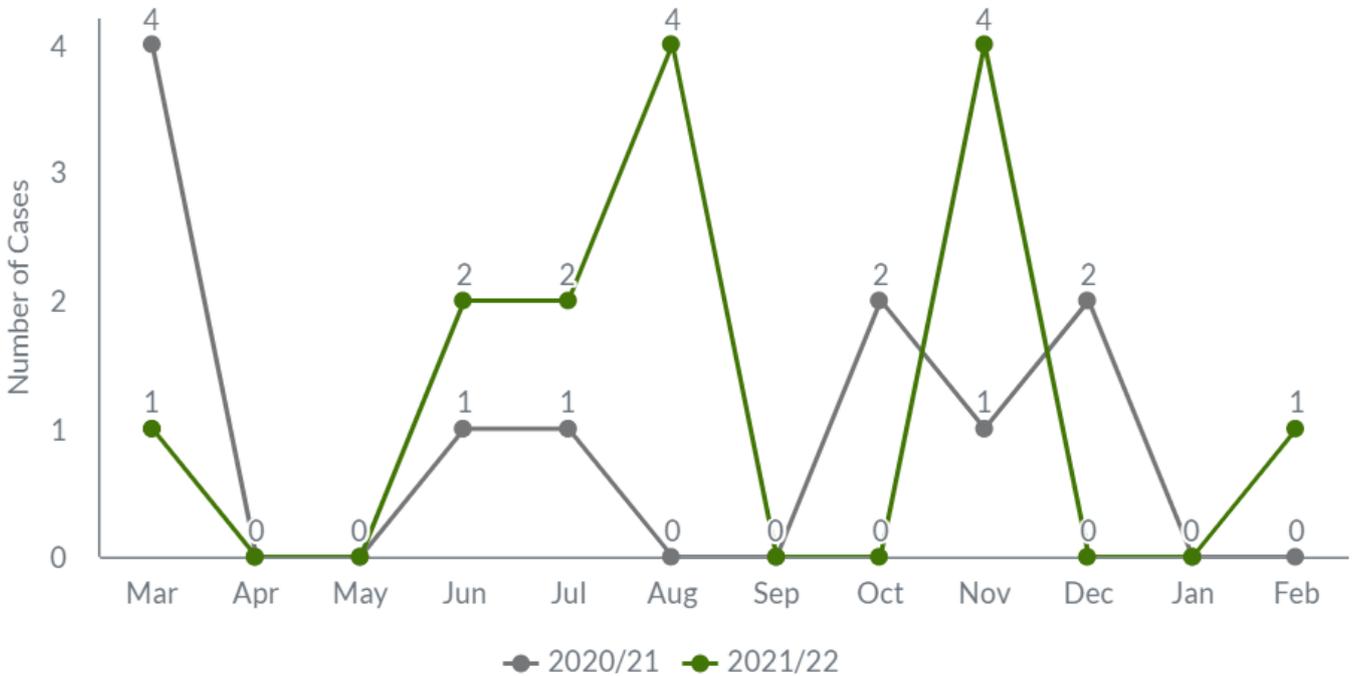
Racist and Religious Hate Crime Offences 2020/21 V 2021/22



Disability Based Hate Crime Offences 2020/21 V 2021/22



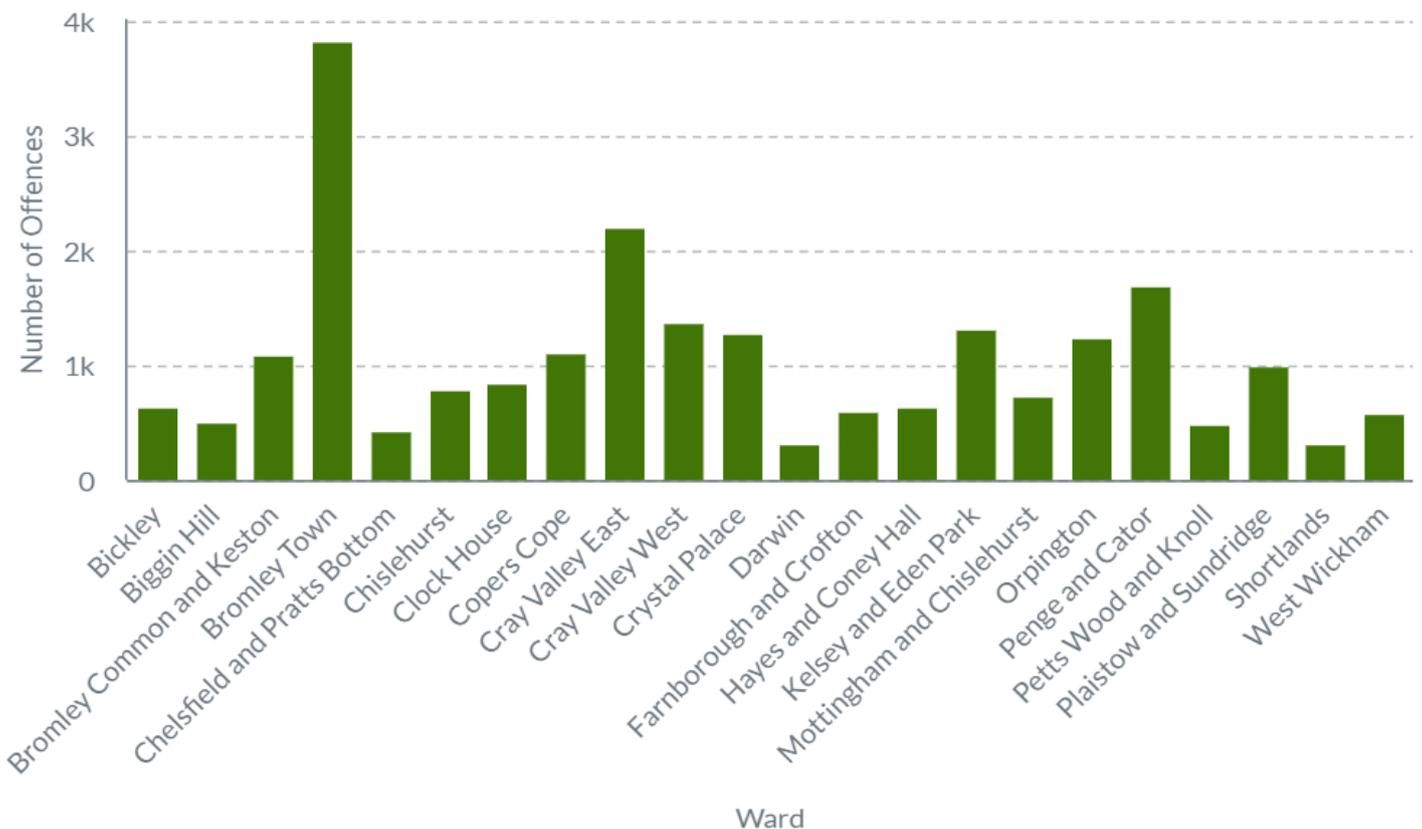
Transphobic Hate Crime Offences 2020/21 V 2021/22



5. Ward Data and Local Borough Comparison

5.1 Wards

Offences by Ward 2021/22



- Bromley Town had by far the highest number of offences over the course of 2022 with 3,822, accounting for 12.24% of all borough offending. This is an increase of 21.6% on the previous 12 months.
- Of these, 154 were burglary offences, almost the same as 2020-21 with 151, and 221 were Non-Domestic Violence with Injury, a 22% increase on 2020-21 figures.
- Cray Valley East and Penge and Cator follow this with 2197 and 1702 offences respectively, accounting for 7.79% and 6.95% of total borough offending.
- Most of the borough's crime remains in the wards toward the Northeast and Northwest of the borough, where there is a larger population density
- The borough with the lowest TNOs for 2021-22 was Shortlands, which borders Bromley Town

5.2 Neighbouring Borough comparison

Borough	population	Size hectares	Crime deprivation rank*	TNOs Recorded	Crime Rate per 1000	London Rank
Bexley	248 287	6058		15,472	61.5	2
Sutton	206349	4385		13,350	63.6	5
Bromley	332336	15013		23,173	68.2	7
Croydon	386710	8650		33,819	85.4	17
Lewisham	305842	3515		27,388	87.2	19
Greenwich	287942	4733		27,623	95.4	21
Lambeth	326034	2681		33,353	98.6	22
Southwark	318830	2886		32,707	100.4	24

* The lower the number the higher the deprivation

- Compared to our neighbouring boroughs, Bromley has the second largest population, and the largest land mass, but continues to remain close to Sutton and Bexley in terms of crime rates per 1000.
- As one of the most populous London boroughs, total offences recorded are higher than both of these boroughs, but crime rates stay only 4-7 per 1000 people higher.
- Bromley ranks 7th out of all London boroughs on crime rates, one place better than 2021, which is behind Bexley in 2nd and Sutton in 5th, who climbed 1 place and remained unchanged respectively since 2021.
- Only Lambeth and Lewisham saw a greater increase in crime than Bromley from these neighbouring boroughs; however, 12.50% and 11.61% compared to 10.84%. Every London borough saw an increase crime rate per 1000 in 2021-22, with Bromley being the 9th highest.
- Given the borough's proximity and similar size to other boroughs such as Croydon and Greenwich, as well as a greater population size comparatively to boroughs like Lewisham, Greenwich and Southwark, Bromley's significantly lower crime rate shows the safety that exists within the borough. Whilst the increase compared with other London boroughs could be better, Bromley's increase in London borough standings is commendable.

Glossary of Terms

Category	Description	Subcategories
Burglary	Burglary is the theft, or attempted theft, from a premises where access is not authorised. Damage to a premises that appears to have been caused by a person attempting to enter to commit a burglary, is also counted as burglary. Residential and commercial burglaries are distinguished by the function of the building.	Burglary in a dwelling Burglary in other buildings
Criminal Damage	Where property is intentionally destroyed or damaged, not necessarily to gain entry to premises or a vehicle.	Criminal damage to dwelling Criminal damage to motor vehicle Criminal damage to other building Other criminal damage
Robbery	Theft with the use of force or a threat of force. Both personal and commercial robbery are included. Snatch theft is not included.	Business property Personal property
Theft & Handling	Theft from a person, motor vehicle, bikes, residential or non-residential property and more. Plus, the storage, transport, or attempted resale of property after a theft has occurred.	Handling stolen goods Motor vehicle interference and tampering Other theft Theft from motor vehicle Theft from shops Theft person Theft/taking of motor vehicle Theft/taking of pedal cycle
Violence Against the Person	Includes a range of offences from minor offences such as harassment and common assault, to serious offences such as murder, actual bodily harm, and grievous bodily harm.	Assault with injury Common assault Harassment Murder (homicide) Offensive weapon Other violence

		Wounding/GBH
Additional Crime Types	This is a broad category of types not covered in other categories. They range from weapon-related crimes to hate crimes and robbery	<p>Gun crime</p> <p>Motor vehicle crime</p> <p>Domestic crime</p> <p>Racist and religious hate crime</p> <p>Homophobic crime</p> <p>Antisemitic crime</p> <p>Islamophobic crime</p> <p>Most Serious violence</p> <p>ASB</p> <p>MOPAC7</p> <p>Robbery of mobile phone</p> <p>VWI</p> <p>LBW discharges</p> <p>Knife crime</p> <p>KIV</p>