Appendix A – The Links and Differences

1.   COMMUNITY SAFETY PARNERSHIPS

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

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

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

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

2.   THE COUNCIL'S COMMUNITY SAFETY PRIORITIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SBP

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

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

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

4. THE SAFER BROMLEY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY (SBPS)

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

5. SAFER NEIGHBOURHOOD BOARDS (SNB) AND WARD PANELS

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

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

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

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

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

5.5 Ward Panels create a mechanism for local consultation and ensure that the work of each Safer Neighbourhood Team (SNT) maintains focus on resolving local problems by involving local

people in the process of prioritising the concerns of the community Communities also can benefit from an increased understanding of Policing issues within the ward, which should encourage public support and confidence in their local police.

6.   THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE SBPB AND THE SNB

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

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