

# saferbromley partnership

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Statutory Bodies Officer Representation**

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



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

### **LBB SBPB Membership**

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

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

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

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

The quorum of the CSP is three core members.

### **The membership of the SBPB will:**

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



## **Responsibilities**

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Chairing Arrangements**

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

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

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

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



## Meetings

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

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

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

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

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

### First hour

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

### Second hour

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

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