





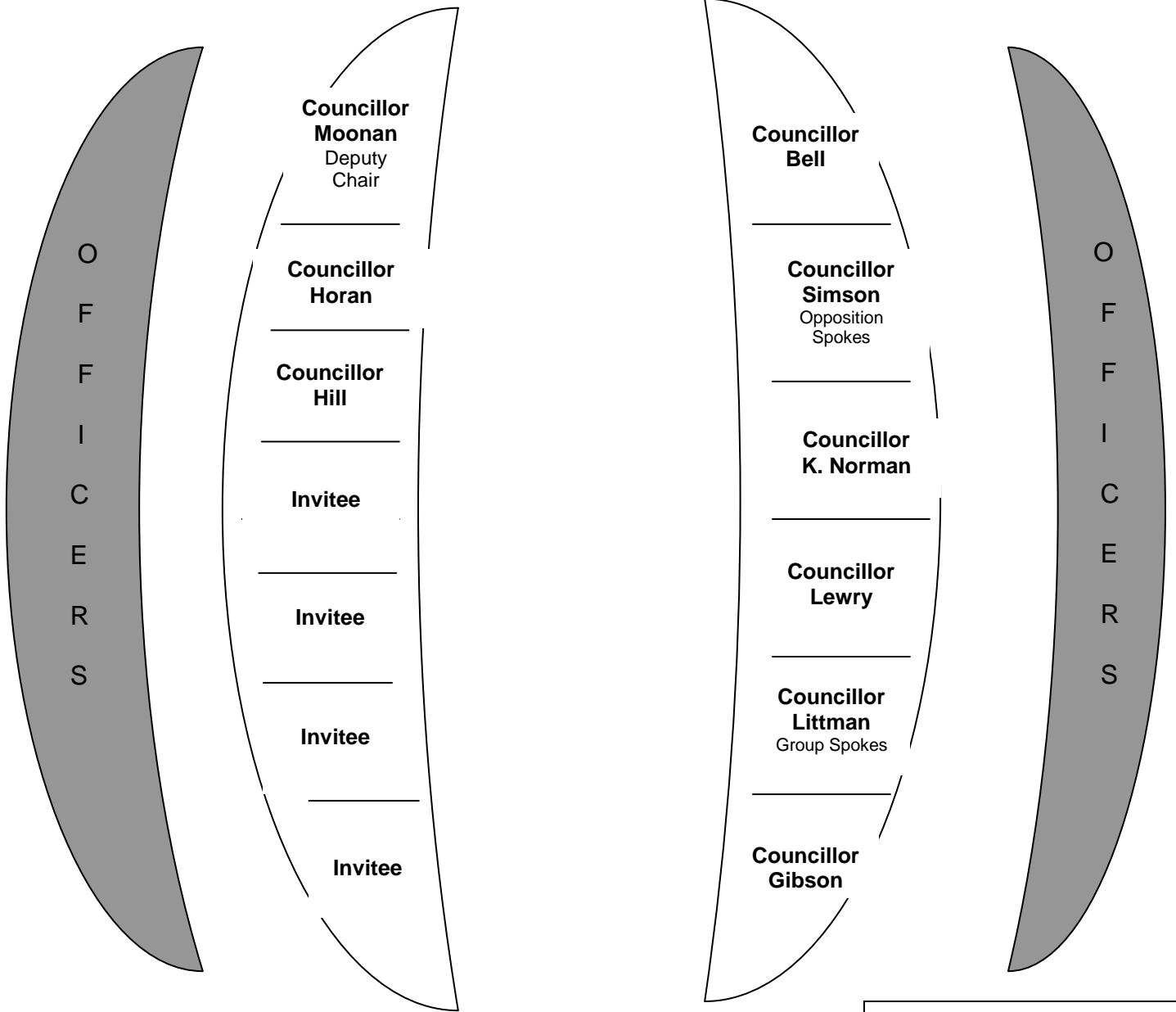
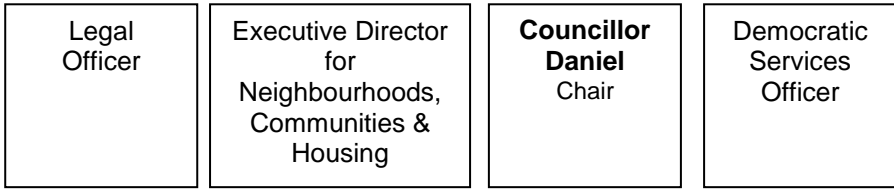
**Brighton & Hove
City Council**

Neighbourhoods, Communities & Equalities Committee

Title:	Neighbourhoods, Communities and Equalities Committee
Date:	13 March 2017
Time:	4.00pm
Venue	Friends Meeting House, Ship Street, Brighton
Members:	Councillors: Daniel (Chair); Moonan (Deputy Chair), Simson (Opposition Spokesperson), Littman (Group Spokesperson), Bell, Gibson, Hill, Horan, Lewry and K Norman.
Invitees:	Nev Kemp (Sussex Police)
Contact:	Penny Jennings Democratic Services Officer 01273 291065 penny.jennings@brighton-hove.gov.uk

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Democratic Services: Neighbourhoods, Communities & Equalities Committee

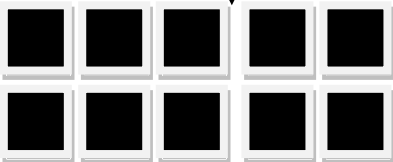


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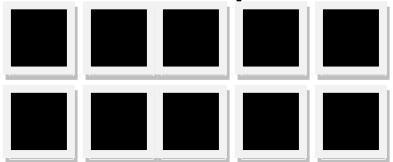
Public Speaker

Public Speaker

Public Seating



Public Seating



AGENDA

52 PROCEDURAL BUSINESS

- (a) **Declarations of Substitutes:** Where councillors are unable to attend a meeting, a substitute Member from the same political group may attend, speak and vote in their place for that meeting.
- (b) **Declarations of Interest:**
 - (a) Disclosable pecuniary interests;
 - (b) Any other interests required to be registered under the local code;
 - (c) Any other general interest as a result of which a decision on the matter might reasonably be regarded as affecting you or a partner more than a majority of other people or businesses in the ward/s affected by the decision.

In each case, you need to declare

- (i) the item on the agenda the interest relates to;
- (ii) the nature of the interest; and
- (iii) whether it is a disclosable pecuniary interest or some other interest.

If unsure, Members should seek advice from the committee lawyer or administrator preferably before the meeting.

- (c) **Exclusion of Press and Public:** To consider whether, in view of the nature of the business to be transacted or the nature of the proceedings, the press and public should be excluded from the meeting when any of the following items are under consideration.

Note: Any item appearing in Part Two of the agenda states in its heading the category under which the information disclosed in the report is exempt from disclosure and therefore not available to the press and public.

A list and description of the exempt categories is available for public inspection at Brighton and Hove Town Halls and on-line in the Constitution at part 7.1.

53 MINUTES

1 - 12

To consider the minutes of the meeting held on 23 January 2017 (copy attached).

Contact Officer: Penny Jennings
Ward Affected: All Wards

Tel: 01273 291065

54 PRESENTATION - ROUTES

Before proceeding to the formal business of the meeting there will be a presentation by Jane Ross, Community Works.

Routes offers free, one-to-one personalised support to help people on their journey into employment. Project services include intensive internship placements, community learning opportunities and employability focused information and advice. Routes is led by Community Works in collaboration with four delivery partners: The Hangleton & Knoll Project, Whitehawk Inn, The Bridge, Workers' Educational Association.

55 CHAIRS COMMUNICATIONS

56 CALL OVER

- (a) Items (59 – 64) will be read out at the meeting and Members invited to reserve the items for consideration.
- (b) Those items not reserved will be taken as having been received and the reports' recommendations agreed.

57 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

To consider the following matters raised by members of the public:

- (a) **Petitions:** To receive any petitions presented by members of the public to the full Council or at the meeting itself.
- (b) **Written Questions:** To receive any questions submitted by the due date of 12 noon on the 6th March 2017.
- (c) **Deputations:** To receive any deputations submitted by the due date of 12 noon on the 6th March 2017.

58 MEMBER INVOLVEMENT

To consider the following matters raised by Members:

- (a) **Petitions:** To receive any petitions referred from Full Council or submitted directly to the Committee;
- (b) **Written Questions:** To consider any written questions;
- (c) **Letters:** To consider any letters;
- (d) **Notices of Motion:** to consider any Notices of Motion referred from Full Council or submitted directly to the Committee.

59 FAIRNESS COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION: BDA CHARTER FOR BRITISH SIGN LANGUAGE

Report of the Executive Director for Neighbourhoods, Communities & Housing (copy attached).

Contact Officer: *Diane Coe*

Tel: 01273 291280

Ward Affected: *All Wards*

60 FOOD POVERTY ACTION PLAN PROGRESS UPDATE 37 - 110

Report of the Executive Director for Health & Adult Social Care (copy attached).

Contact Officer: *Becky Woodiwiss*

Tel: 01273 296575

Ward Affected: *All Wards*

61 BRIGHTON & HOVE PRIDE 111 - 116

Report of the Executive Director for Neighbourhoods, Communities & Housing (copy attached).

Contact Officer: *Emma McDermott*

Tel: 01273 296805

Ward Affected: *All Wards*

62 ESTABLISHMENT OF BRIGHTON AND HOVE COMMUNITY FUND 117 - 138

Report of the Executive Director for Neighbourhoods, Communities & Housing (copy attached).

Contact Officer: *Emma McDermott*

Tel: 01273 296805

Ward Affected: *All Wards*

63 COMMUNITY SAFETY STRATEGY CONSULTATION 139 - 258

Report of the Executive Director for Neighbourhoods, Communities & Housing (copy attached).

Contact Officer: *Peter Castleton*

Tel: 01273 292607

Ward Affected: *All Wards*

64 INDEPENDENT VISITORS

Report of the Executive Director for Children's Services (copy to follow).

Contact Officer: *Clare Smith*

Tel: 01273 295547

Ward Affected: *All Wards*

65 ITEMS REFERRED FOR FULL COUNCIL

To consider items to be submitted to the 6th April 2017 Council meeting for information.

In accordance with Procedure Rule 24.3a, the Committee may determine that any item is to be included in its report to Council. In addition,

any Group may specify one further item to be included by notifying the Chief Executive no later than 10am on the eighth working day before the Council meeting at which the report is to be made, or if the Committee meeting take place after this deadline, immediately at the conclusion of the Committee meeting

The City Council actively welcomes members of the public and the press to attend its meetings and holds as many of its meetings as possible in public. Provision is also made on the agendas for public questions to committees and details of how questions can be raised can be found on the website and/or on agendas for the meetings.

The closing date for receipt of public questions and deputations for the next meeting is 12 noon on the fifth working day before the meeting.

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For further details and general enquiries about this meeting contact Penny Jennings, (01273 291065, email penny.jennings@brighton-hove.gov.uk) or email democratic.services@brighton-hove.gov.uk

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For further details and general enquiries about this meeting contact Penny Jennings, (01273 291065, email penny.jennings@brighton-hove.gov.uk) or email democratic.services@brighton-hove.gov.uk

Date of Publication Friday, 3 March 2017

BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL

NEIGHBOURHOODS, COMMUNITIES AND EQUALITIES COMMITTEE

4.00pm 23 JANUARY 2017

WHITEHAWK LIBRARY, WHITEHAWK ROAD, BRIGHTON

MINUTES

Present: Councillor Daniel (Chair) Councillor Moonan (Deputy Chair), Simson (Opposition Spokesperson), Littman (Group Spokesperson), Barnett, Gibson, Hill, Horan and K Norman.

In attendance:

Invitees: Joanna Martindale (Hangleton & Knoll Project); Anusree Biswas Sasidharan (BME Brighton & Hove Police Engagement Group).

Apologies: John Child (Clinical Commissioning Group)

PART ONE

42 PROCEDURAL BUSINESS

42a Declaration of Substitutes

42.1 Councillor Barnett declared that she was in attendance in substitution for Councillor Lewry. It was reported that Councillor Bell was unwell and unable to attend.

42b Declarations of Interest

42.2 There were none.

42c Exclusion of Press and Public

42.3 In accordance with Section 100A of the Local Government Act 1972 ("the Act"), the Committee considered whether the public should be excluded from the meeting during consideration of any item of business on the grounds that it is likely in view of the business to be transacted or the nature of the proceedings, that if members of the public were present during it, there would be disclosure to them of confidential information as defined in Section 100A (3) of the Act.

42.4 **RESOLVED** - That the public are not excluded during consideration of any item of business on the agenda.

43 MINUTES

43.1 **RESOLVED** – The minutes of the meeting held on 28 November 2016 were agreed and signed as a correct record.

44 PRESENTATION - CITY OF SANCTUARY

44.1 Before proceeding to the formal business of the meeting a presentation was given by Linda Beanlands, on behalf of Sanctuary On Sea, the local name for the City of Sanctuary movement. Ms Beanlands is secretary of the local voluntary organisation.

44.2 Ms Beanlands explained that in 2015 there were 21 million refugees globally which had resulted in the biggest refugee crisis since the Second World War. Half of the refugees were under the age of 18. She stressed that what happened globally impacted locally. Cities of Sanctuary was a grassroots movement. There were 80-90 Cities of Sanctuary across the country. Brighton & Hove as a local authority was in partnership with Sanctuary on Sea.

44.3 The Committee were informed that Brighton was bucking the trend in the rise of xenophobia and hate crime and there was a groundswell of goodwill towards refugees and a positive response to the aims of Sanctuary on Sea which was to support local services to receive refugees.

44.4 Ms Beanlands spoke about the innovative programmes that had been achieved in the last year such as the Schools of Sanctuary and Clubs of Sanctuary programmes. Schools of Sanctuary was all about learning about diverse culture and doing practical things in schools in order to settle and welcome into the community those who had fled from abroad. Clubs of Sanctuary were working with clubs to proactively welcome people who would otherwise not have accessed that group. This included work in a table tennis club.

44.5 The Chair expressed enormous gratitude to Ms Beanlands for the role she played in Sanctuary on Sea. She stressed that the City should play its role in supporting refugees. The Chair spoke about the Sudanese community and its relationship to Brighton & Hove. She had visited Calais last year and had spent time in the Sudanese rest tent, where she had been welcomed with kindness and gentleness. She was proud to be able to support them. The Chair had also visited the local table tennis club and had been very impressed.

44.6 Councillor Simson stated that she had been extremely impressed by the presentation and the achievements of Sanctuary on Sea whilst working with limited resources. This demonstrated the power of volunteering and the importance of co-ordination with other groups. The good will of the people involved was phenomenal.

44.7 Councillor Littman thanked Ms Beanlands for the presentation and was delighted to hear about the achievements of Sanctuary on Sea. He was pleased to hear that Brighton & Hove was a welcoming place for refugees.

- 44.8 Anusree Biswas Sasidharan concurred with the above comments and praised the work that was being achieved.
- 44.9 An Annual Report for Sanctuary on Sea 2015-2016 was circulated to all members of the committee. It was confirmed that the front cover picture was available as a T shirt. Ms Beanlands informed the Committee that £3000 had been awarded to Sanctuary by Sea from the council's annual grant programme and it was helping them register as a charity.

45 CHAIRS COMMUNICATIONS

Community Safety Partnership

- 45.1 The Chair welcomed everyone to the first committee meeting of 2017. She informed the committee that the Community Safety Partnership has recently undertaken a strategic assessment of all crime and disorder in Brighton and Hove as part of updating the city's Community Safety Strategy. The Partnership had identified the following priorities:
- Reducing ASB and hate incidents
 - Increasing safety in the night time economy
 - Reducing domestic and sexual violence
 - Reducing offending
 - Increasing community collaboration and resilience

- 45.2 People would be able to give their views through the council's consultation portal during February after which the final strategy would be presented to the committee for approval.

One Voice

- 45.3 The Chair reported that last week she had been present at a very well attended One Voice meeting, at which attendees heard from FAST a community led group in Lambeth supporting Muslim communities to protect their young and vulnerable people from radicalisation. It was very interesting and informative, and the council would be taking a lot from their approach.

LGBT History Month

- 45.4 The Chair reminded everyone that February was LGBT history month.

Museum of Transology

- 45.5 The Chair provided information about an exhibition in London called the Museum of Transology. It was an exhibition put together by a Brighton resident which looked at the realities of trans lives using donated artefacts from trans people, many of whom were from Brighton and Hove, and displayed them with personal stories and data from the Council's Count me in too survey and the Trans Needs Assessment . It was described as incredibly moving and uplifting and was excellent promotion for what had been achieved in the city and specifically the work of the City's trans community. The Chair referred to a leaflet on the Museum of Transology. The link to Instagram or Twitter was #transology.

Community Service Recognition Award

45.6 The Chair was also pleased to let everyone know that Community Works team of volunteers had been awarded a Community Service Recognition Award by the Rotary Club of Brighton. The award was given by the Lord Lieutenant of Sussex as part of the Rotary Club of Brighton's Citizen Awards which recognised volunteers who have made a difference. Since April 2014, this team of volunteers had helped 245 organisations to advertise 566 volunteering opportunities, and helped 1,759 people interested in volunteering to apply for 3,987 volunteer opportunities. They also provided one-to-one advice to 954 people interested in volunteering on suitable volunteering opportunities for them.

Tehm Framroze

45.7 The Chair ended her communication with a remembrance for Tehm Framroze ex councillor and Mayor of Brighton, who sadly passed away earlier this month. Tehm was an inspiration to many councillors, and worked hard and with great passion for the people of Brighton and Hove. The Chair sent the committee's condolences to his family and friends.

46 CALL OVER

46.1 All items on the agenda were reserved for discussion.

47 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

47.1 There were no petitions, written questions or deputations.

48 MEMBER INVOLVEMENT

48.1 There were no petitions from Members.

48.2 The Committee had received a letter from Councillor Knight which highlighted proposed cuts of up to £400,000 a year for voluntary and community sector services for young people that are in receipt of council funding. The letter referred to the Fairness Commission's recommendation No 56 which was not adopted as a priority area by the NCE Committee namely "The council should continue to work with local support projects to ensure policies are inclusive and that all children receive the support they need. (ensuring diversity of CYP voices/participation)". The letter requested that the Committee rethink including recommendation No 56 of the Fairness Commission as a priority area. Councillor Knight was not in attendance at the meeting.

48.3 The Chair reported that Councillor Knight would be sent the following written response which would be copied to all the Committee members, as follows:

"Thank you for your letter.

Consideration has been given to including the additional recommendation however I do not feel that it meets the criteria as used by the members working group to set the priority Fairness Commission priority recommendations. These were:

- Represent value for money and in particular do not involve recurring costs;
- Do not duplicate existing work and effort;
- Have the maximum impact on fairness and poverty;
- Are within the council's gift to influence;
- Were considered by the public and communities contributing to be of high importance;
- Are achievable and realistic;
- Bring innovation or best practice from elsewhere to the city;
- Empirically highlight areas where improvement or further action is required.

I feel that sufficient work is underway regarding managing the transition in funding of youth services that the concerns raised in the letter will be borne in mind. I understand that:

- The council is undertaking a consultation with young people, including an online questionnaire to get views on existing youth services both in the council and those provided by the voluntary sector. This consultation begins this week and will continue until 10th Feb. Young people and the voluntary sector have helped design this consultation.
- A range of engagement activities with young people is taking place to get their input about what services they use and how they feel about other options available to them.
- Input is being sought from young people as to how services such as participation might be delivered differently.
- The results of this consultation will be provided to councillors in advance of the Full Budget Council and will be considered when progressing any proposed cuts to existing services.
- The original EIA has been updated to offer more clarity about what will continue within the council, the specific services impacted, both in-house and the voluntary sector, and more information about the need to protect services to protected groups. It has also highlighted a need to monitor the impact of any proposed cuts.
- The EIA now also details those in-house services such as RuOK and the Youth Employability Service and the Adolescent services that will continue, and that support those most vulnerable young people. These services provide confidential advice and signposting to other services that will continue to be available.
- There has always been an intention to work with the voluntary sector to ensure ongoing support for the protected groups and again officers will work with the key providers to ensure any available funding is used in the most appropriate way for these groups."

48.4 RESOLVED:

That the letter from Councillor Knight and the response from the Chair be noted.

48.5 There were no deputations received from members.

49 TRANS NEEDS ASSESSMENT ACTION PLAN PROGRESS REPORT

- 49.1 The Committee considered a report of the Executive Director, Health and Adult Social Care which informed members that the Trans Needs Assessment (TNA) provided a comprehensive analysis of current and future needs of local trans people to inform commissioning and delivery of services across the city in order to improve outcomes and reduce inequalities. The NCE Committee received annual reports on progress against all its recommendations. The report and Appendix A detailed progress against the TNA recommendations and identified next steps, including a second Trans Conference in July 2017. The report was presented by the Equalities Co-ordinator.
- 49.2 The Equalities Co-ordinator reported that the Trans Needs Assessment was completed in mid 2015 and an early initial update was provided to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee as part of its final report on the Trans Equality Scrutiny (February 2016) before responsibility for oversight of trans work passed to the NCE and the Equip Trans Sub-Group.
- 49.3 The TNA picked up on the Trans Equality Scrutiny recommendation to find out more about the needs and assets of the trans community in the city. This was a shared piece of work with Public Health and members of the trans community, with comprehensive and award-winning research and collaboration.
- 49.4 The result was 62 recommendations for organisations & groups across the city, covering employment, education, health, business, banking and community safety. The progress report highlighted many achievements over last year. Also, very positively, it noted additional work being completed, above and beyond recommendations. Notable achievements included the development of Kite-mark, which aimed to develop skills and confidence, as well as practical steps to make venues and services more trans-friendly. This was still being developed and was likely to result in an award or logo which could be advertised to let trans people know that there is a basic standard of awareness.
- 49.5 Members of the Equip Trans Sub-Group were working with Prof Kath Browne to organise the Trans Conference in July 2017. The conference would include contributions from trans and non-binary contributors, research on trans/non-binary issues, and training for staff and allies. Jack Monroe (writer, journalist and activist) would be speaking and the conference would be open to local, national and international participants. Further information will follow and anyone who wished to attend would be welcome.
- 49.6 Monitoring work would include the Annual report to NCE, quarterly monitoring and challenge by all stakeholders in TNA recommendations through the Equip sub-group, chaired by Councillor Daniel, and the Trans Conference.
- 49.7 Councillor Simson noted that with regard to young people the report was quite reliant on one voluntary organisation. She asked if officers were confident Allsorts could cover this work. Councillor Simson noted that the Trans Housing Guide was on hold pending the outcome of the allocations policy, and that there were questions around hostels and supported accommodation services. She asked for an update on these issues.

- 49.8 The Equalities Co-ordinator replied that Allsorts had been integral to the work within schools, but there had been a shift to schools being able to generate some of this work on their own. The Head of Communities & Equality explained that Allsorts had just bid through the council's prospectus process and were successful in the partnership they put forward. Allsorts were in a sustainable position for the foreseeable future.
- 49.9 The Equalities Co-ordinator stated that due to the various processes that the allocations policy had been through; the Housing Guide had been put on hold. Now that there was clarity in relation to the Allocations policy it would be necessary to go back and re check the guidance. The Equalities Co-ordinator would check the situation with regard to hostels and supported accommodation services. The Chair requested that this information be sent to Councillor Simson and copied to Committee members.
- 49.10 Councillor Littman welcomed the report and stressed that it was incredibly important work. He noted that a great deal of solid work had been carried out and hoped even more would be done in the future.
- 49.11 Councillor Moonan commended the report and the excellent work carried out. She stated that it should not be taken for granted how ahead of the game Brighton and Hove was in this area of work. Councillor Moonan asked where there had been challenges and whether there were areas where officers would like to see more progress.
- 49.12 The Equalities Co-ordinator replied that health was one of those areas. Changes that had been made to NHS England and the Charing Cross Clinic London provided uncertainty for people using the service. Meanwhile NHS England did not seem to have communicated effectively to explain the situation. The Health and Wellbeing Board would receive an update on this matter. Locally trans people had been invited to consultation events. Efforts had been made to try to encourage staff in GPs surgeries to attend training and raise their awareness. However they were autonomous organisations and it was difficult to make their staff attend training sessions. There were also difficulties with regard to raising awareness in businesses. This was partly due to the diversity of the business sector and the limitations of the council in terms of influencing those businesses. The kite-mark would help this situation.
- 49.13 Joanna Martindale referred to page 35 – Advocacy. There had been a very successful advocacy partnership delivered over this period by MindOut which is jointly funded by the CCG and the City Council. She understood that the initial idea was that when the main advocacy contract came up for renewal, the trans part of that would get embedded. Currently the 12 months funding would end at the end of March 2017. On page 59, there was some discussion about the third sector prospectus which was key to all the voluntary and community sector organisations. Currently there was quite a large cut proposed to that work. She referred to page 57 - point 29 (best practice guidance for GPs) and wondered if there was a role for Patient Participation Groups.
- 49.14 The Head of Communities & Equality stated that she would check the first point with the advocacy commissioner and report back to the committee. She would discuss the role of the Patient Participation Groups with CCG colleagues.
- 49.15 Councillor Gibson welcomed the report. The progress to date was positive and he was pleased to see annual updates. He referred to pages 65-66 and noted that the council

was awaiting information from Sussex Police. He requested that this information be circulated to the Committee in due course. The Equalities Co-ordinator replied that the police were planning to consult with a trans external consultative group. They would include any actions in their Sussex Hate Crimes Action Plan. Other points in relation to domestic violence were answered by the domestic violence and abuse coordinator within the council. The final point about working with criminal justice agencies/raising trans awareness would be discussed at their external reference group to link into the Crown Prosecution Service to provide this type of training. The Equalities Co-ordinator would circulate the report again with updates.

49.16 The Chair stressed the importance of highlighting areas where continual progress was required. She congratulated the Equalities Co-ordinator for her work on the report, and for building trusted relationships and the respect of the trans community. She emphasised the importance this work made to people's lives.

49.17 Councillor Norman welcomed the report and commended and thanked every one involved.

49.18 Councillor Simson moved an amendment to the recommendations. This would add recommendation (2) "That committee instruct officers to provide an update report to this committee in 12 months on progress against the Action Plan." The amendment was seconded by Councillor Moonan, and was agreed by the Committee.

49.19 **RESOLVED:**

- (1) That Neighbourhoods, Communities and Equality Committee notes the contents of this report and progress against the recommendations of the Trans Needs Assessment recommendations.
- (2) That Committee instruct officers to provide an update report to this committee in 12 months on progress against the Action Plan.

50 BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL EQUALITY & INCLUSION POLICY STATEMENT AND STRATEGY

50.1 The Committee considered a report which presented the new Equality & Inclusion Policy Statement and Strategy ("the policy") for the city council (appendix 1). The policy refreshed and updated the council's previous Equality & Inclusion Policy 2012-2015 and addressed key priorities and city issues from the Corporate Plan 2015-19, and drew on the recommendations of the 2016 Fairness Commission and Equality Framework for Local Government peer assessment of the council in September 2016. The policy described the council's vision and defined a measurable corporate objective to promote, facilitate and deliver equality within the council and in the city. High level strategic improvements were also identified within the strategy. Equality and inclusion was a central priority for the city council. This new policy and strategy built on good work and processes already underway, defined a clear corporate objective for the council and defined how the council would achieve this. The report would be submitted to full council on 26 January. The report was presented by the Equalities Co-ordinator.

- 50.2 The Chair welcomed Larissa Reed to her first meeting of the Neighbourhoods, Communities and Equalities Committee and asked her to comment on the report, as she would be overseeing the development of this work. The Chair thanked the Head of Communities and Equality who had supported the committee over the last 18 months. She had been incredibly helpful to all members of the Committee.
- 50.3 The Executive Director Neighbourhoods, Communities and Housing stated the work carried out by the Head of Communities and Equality and her team had shown that if the work was carried out correctly, the council would have better performing staff and higher satisfaction from the council's customers. She stressed that it was necessary through modernisation work, to embed the principles of the equalities framework for local government within all of the council's services. This could not be achieved through an Equalities Champion working in each service. It had to be done by there being an equalities strand working through everything staff did when they came to work. She commended this excellent piece of work carried out by committed and excellent staff.
- 50.4 Councillor Simson stated in reading the policy that she was struck by the recognition and reliance on the voluntary sector. She was aware that the policy had been written before the draft budget was prepared and asked if cuts could affect the work outlined. The Chair replied that this was a question for elected members to consider at budget council.
- 50.5 Councillor Littman considered it a good report and thought that the strategy worked well, was holistic and covered everything. He referred to the Equality Framework for Local Government (EFLG) report, page 108 – first full paragraph which stated that “There is a sense, by staff, that strategies are committed to but not completed or implemented in a timely fashion, for example on domestic violence and autism.” This point was also raised at the Fairness Commission.
- 50.6 Councillor Littman referred to the EFLG report, pages 110 & 111 with regard to the unintended consequences of the huge cuts in funding. “it appears that cuts may be across the board ('salami slicing'), without consideration of the cumulative effects of changes to service delivery for specific communities....” and “Cumulative impact assessments would help identify multiple negative impacts.” Councillor Littman referred to the policy, page 91 which stated that “To achieve Excellence: We will better share findings of EIAs between relevant services and monitor planned actions. We will also increase our assessment of the cumulative impacts of changes to service provision, whether commissioned from others or provided by the council.” Page 99, paragraph 4.2 stated that “We will ensure that actions from strategies are appropriately prioritised, so that they can be implemented effectively and their impacts monitored.” Councillor Littman asked how these things would be carried out.
- 50.7 The Equalities Co-ordinator stated that there was a question about how well the council communicated that there was a strategy and about work being undertaken. There was often a very strong amount of work going on and improvements being made. There was also a great deal of consultation on council strategies but the council were not very good of keeping track of evidence of what it was doing as outcomes. All those things had to be improved. In terms of cumulative impact there was a clear idea of what the budget would mean for the council. The Equality & Inclusion Partnership was committed to get the bigger city picture in relation to cumulative impact of public sector budget savings.

- 50.8 Councillor Moonan thanked officers for the report. She wanted to explore the vehicles and the channels the council had for communicating with some of the groups, particularly BME communities. Communicating with BME communities was raised in one of the weaknesses, along with using customer feedback data effectively. Councillor Moonan stated that there were a number of groups who did not know how to complain and their voice was still not heard. She asked for examples of how the council were being proactive in reaching out to some of those communities, to ensure that the council were being inclusive and hearing those voices.
- 50.9 The Equalities Co-ordinator explained that there were multiple problems and multiple barriers. She stressed the importance of relationship building which took a significant amount of time and consistency to be properly trusted. In relation to BME Communities in particular, there had been a rather out of date view of the city from some people. 20% plus of the city's population was non white British, and some people in the council were still surprised by that figure. There was a need to be aware about the diversity of the city as a whole. There had been a certain amount of loss of trust of the council amongst the BME communities, partly as an employer and partly as a service provider. There was a need to build trust and re-establish relationships. There were also practical difficulties as Brighton and Hove had such a diversity of different ethnic communities. Smaller communities could become isolated and on the margins.
- 50.10 The Head of Communities and Equality stated that the recent Communities and Third Sector prospectus commissioned infrastructure, community development and community engagement. Within that was a BME engagement commission and the Community Works Partnership were successful in that bid. For the first time three of the BME organisations had joined that partnership and were working with the other infrastructure organisations.
- 50.11 Joanna Martindale was delighted (as Hangleton & Knoll Project) to be part of the successful bid for the whole city. She was also pleased to hear of the recognition across the whole city of the range and breadth of where the city's BME communities live and where some of those communities experience the most disadvantages. Ms Martindale stressed that investment made by the city was quite small but the benefit was being maximised by working together. It was the first time she had heard at Committee an acknowledgement that the capacity within some of the BME led organisations had not been there. This was something the partnership had an opportunity to address.
- 50.12 The Chair stated that consistent development work over time paid off. It was important that that there was a commitment to that aim. The Chair stressed the need to provide a more consistent political leadership and agreement going forward. She was pleased that Councillor Simson and Councillor Littman were always willing to work on Cross Party Working Groups. Within this report there was a recommendation for the annual report to come back to the committee. There would also be ongoing members' scrutiny. The Chair acknowledged the comments members made about cuts to grants and other budget cuts proposed, and would welcome any efforts to find alternatives. She stressed that councillors from all parties were working hard behind the scene to agree a budget and stated that the focus should not just be on what was being cut but on what was still being provided.
- 50.13 **RESOLVED:**

- (1) That the new Equality & Inclusion Policy Statement and Strategy as set out in appendix 1 is welcomed and that the comments of the Committee be noted.
- (2) That Committee recommend the new Equality & Inclusion Policy Statement and Strategy for approval by Full Council.
- (3) That Committee instruct officers to provide an annual update to this committee on progress on the actions identified within the strategy to achieve excellent

51 ITEMS REFERRED FOR FULL COUNCIL

51.1 There were none.

The meeting concluded at 5.38pm

Signed

Chair

Dated this

day of

Subject:	Brighton & Hove City Council British Deaf Association Charter for British Sign Language (BSL)		
Date of Meeting:	13th March 2017		
Report of:	Executive Director Neighbourhoods, Communities & Housing		
Contact Officer:	Name:	Emma McDermott	Tel: 01273 291577
	Email:	emma.mcdermott@brighton-hove.gov.uk	
Ward(s) affected:	All		

FOR GENERAL RELEASE

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT AND POLICY CONTEXT

1.1 As part of its work in 2016, the Brighton and Hove Fairness Commission received feedback from Deaf and British Sign Language (BSL) User Groups in the city that they were unable to access council services or take up opportunities to be consulted to the same extent as other groups in the city due to language barriers.

1.2 As a consequence, the Commission's recommendations included:

'To improve access and rights for Deaf people who use British Sign Language, the council should sign up to the British Deaf Association's (BDA) Charter for British Sign Language and implement the five pledges set out within it.'

1.3 Following a review of current practice by the council against the five pledges of the BDA Charter, this report outlines how well the council is doing against some of the pledges, where improvement and action is required to meet other pledges and recommends the council sign up to the Charter and commit to the BDA's process for improvement.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

2.1 That Committee, on behalf of the council, sign up to the BSL Charter and work with the British Deaf Association and local Deaf and BSL groups towards fulfilling the requirements of one or more of the pledges under the charter as set out below.

2.2 That Committee instructs officers to bring a report back to committee in 12 months on progress against the pledges.

3. CONTEXT/ BACKGROUND INFORMATION

3.1 The BDA Charter is designed as a vehicle to remove direct and indirect discrimination, empower local Deaf communities and resolve conflicts between

service providers and Deaf people. Its aim is to increase awareness of Deaf and BSL issues and provide better educational opportunities for Deaf children.

3.2 The BDA asks local authorities and public services to – work with the BDA to sign the Charter; hold a signing ceremony; prepare a self-assessment in conjunction with the Deaf and BSL User community to identify which pledges it wishes to sign up to delivering against. This includes identifying areas that need development and creating a three year action plan. The council is not required to meet all the pledges to sign up to the charter.

3.3 Each pledge under the BSL Charter requires a commitment to recognise and value all its customers including those who use BSL, and overcome the disadvantages that Deaf people using BSL face. The five pledges are:

- 1) Ensure access for Deaf people to information and services – *Deaf people will get the same quality of provision, information and consultation as everyone else*
- 2) Promote learning and high quality teaching of BSL –*Family members, guardians and carers of deaf children and young people and local authority employees will have access to BSL lessons from suitably qualified teachers*
- 3) Support Deaf Children and families –*at the point of diagnosis of deafness, health and education providers will offer parents informed choices, including a bilingual/bicultural approach*
- 4) Ensure staff working with Deaf people can communicate effectively in BSL – *customer facing staff will have basic BSL skills. Specialist staff will have higher-level BSL skills so they can deliver good services to Deaf people without needing interpreters.*
- 5) Consult with the local Deaf community on a regular basis – *Deaf people should have the right to be consulted on services or changes to services that affect them and to have input into consultations alongside other forums and user groups.*

4. REVIEW OF CURRENT ACTIVITY

As an initial start to the process of signing the BSL Charter and identifying which pledges the council might considering adopting, we have carried out a review by considering:

- what the council is already doing to provide services and engage with local Deaf and BSL Users. We have done this by carrying out internal research across council departments. See appendix 1 for an analysis of current findings against each of the pledges.
- the experiences of other local authorities who have already signed the BSL Charter (appendix 2)

5. ANALYSIS & CONSIDERATION OF ANY ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

- 5.1 The recommendation for the council to sign up to the BSL Charter was one of the fifteen Fairness Commission recommendations prioritised by the cross party working group in late 2016 and agreed at NCE committee in November 2016. Therefore no other options were considered. Given the council is not obliged to meet all the pledges to sign up to the charter when carrying out the self-assessment, resource implications and maximising improvement for Deaf and BSL users will be considered when deciding which pledge(s) to commit to work towards.

6. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION

- 6.1 Following the Fairness Commission a meeting with Deaf and BSL User representative group, DeafCOG, was held. It was agreed that the council would complete a review of what Deaf and BSL User support exists across services and what work it was felt was already being done in line with the charter. Simultaneously the community group would carry out its own research into how the council works with members of the Deaf and BSL User community to jointly identify next steps and priorities. Due to restructuring DeafCOG has not concluded this feedback.
- 6.2 Full engagement is proposed between April – June 2017 in line with the Communities & Third Sector Commissioning Prospectus 2014-2017 which includes commissioning for engaging with the wider Deaf and BSL Users, hard of hearing, deafened and deafblind community

7. CONCLUSION

- 7.1 This is an opportunity for the council to strengthen relations and explore options to improve the quality of engagement and service provision to Deaf and BSL Users, hard of hearing, deafened and deafblind community. The Brighton & Hove JSNA 2015 estimated in Brighton & Hove that there were -
- 6,086 people aged 18-64 with a moderate or severe hearing impairment, and 50 people aged 18-64 with a profound hearing impairment.
 - 16,069 people aged 65 or over with a moderate to severe hearing impairment and 462 aged 65 or over with a profound hearing impairment

8. FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:

Financial Implications:

- 8.1 There are no immediate financial implications arising from signing the BSL Charter. Any resource implications identified during the self-assessment and three year planning stage will be reported to relevant committee for decision. Liaising with the BDA, completing the self-assessment and developing the action plan will be delivered within the resources of the Communities, Equalities and Third Sector (CETS) service.

Finance Officer Consulted: Name: Monica Brooks

Date: 15/02/17

Legal Implications:

- 8.2 Signing the BSL charter is a commitment to undertake a self-assessment with the support of the BDA and with a view to creating an action plan to ultimately achieve one or more of the 5 pledges. The report indicates that this work will be undertaken within existing officer resources. Any new corporate budgetary or policy commitments would need to be referred to PRG for approval.

Lawyer Consulted: Name: Elizabeth Culbert

Date: 8th February 2017

Equalities Implications:

- 8.3 The purpose of the report is to ensure the Deaf and BSL Users, hard of hearing, deafened and deafblind community have an opportunity to be involved and engaged in council services/plans and that council services are not inadvertently or actively discriminating against these people.

Sustainability Implications:

- 8.4 Communities in which different groups of individuals face inequality and exclusion and/or where relations between groups are not good are unsustainable socially and economically and present both an immediate and long term financial, legal and reputational risk to the local authority.

Crime & Disorder Implications:

- 8.5 There are no crime & disorder implications.

Risk and Opportunity Management Implications:

- 8.6 Signing the BSL Charter provides the council with the opportunity to challenge current practice and explore options for improving engagement and service provision for Deaf and BSL Users.

Public Health Implications:

- 8.7 The Brighton & Hove Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) includes a section on sensory impairments that notes the needs of the community. Signing the BSL Charter will support the priorities cited within the JSNA, including improving accessibility for hearing impaired users of social and health care services and increasing awareness amongst public and universal services with regard to communication and accessibility.

Corporate / Citywide Implications:

- 8.8 Signing the BSL Charter provides the council with the opportunity to show leadership and shared learning in improving engagement and service provision for Deaf and BSL Users in Brighton & Hove.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Appendices:

1. Review of internal findings
2. Examples of external councils' involvement with the BSL Charter

Documents in Members' Rooms

1. None

Background Documents

1. None

Appendix 1

Review of current support to Deaf and British Sign Language (BSL) User Customers

The table below details results from our internal research into current activities and practice within BHCC against each of the pledges.

BSL Charter expected commitments	Results from BHCC Review	Suggestions for actions to achieve criteria
Pledge 1 Ensure access for Deaf people to information and services - Deaf people face many barriers when trying to access information or services, either through lack of awareness or language barriers. Many Deaf people are often unable to access written information.		
Ensuring staff receive BSL Awareness/Deaf Equality training, including information about how to communicate with Deaf people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific Deaf Awareness training is currently carried out corporately or through Adult Social Care/Education commissioned services or through eLearning. However our corporate Workforce Development Team have provided this training in the past and consideration of any future training opportunities would be subject to availability of budget and demand. Our corporate training encompasses all protected characteristics including Disabled people but is not specific to any one impairment or condition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider demand levels corporately for Deaf Awareness training. ACTION: Workforce Development Consider including specific Deaf and BSL User case studies within eLearning and workshop training modules. ACTION: Workforce Development
Using qualified and registered BSL/English interpreters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The council uses qualified and registered BSL interpreters. The council's Communication Team uses the council's Intranet to provide information to staff on interpreting, translation and hearing impairment services (appendix 2) http://wave.brighton-hove.gov.uk/supportingyou/communications/TranslationsInterpreting/Pages/def 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reinforce the message to staff. ACTION: Communications

BSL Charter expected commitments	Results from BHCC Review	Suggestions for actions to achieve criteria
<p>Adapting public information to be more BSL accessible, for example on DVD or websites, and using technology such as SMS messaging¹, textphones², faxes and ideophones³/webcams</p>	<p>ault.aspx.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The council's website does not currently conform to Level AA of the <u>Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0</u>, and is currently undergoing modernisation to improve access to information and services through self-serve forms ((2 year timescale). Website Transition Officer to be recruited January 2017 when current website will begin transition to new website. Signposting on the council's website to information to support people with hearing loss to aid communication, mobility and access to information - including specialist information, support, advice, equipment and adaptations, needs assessments, contact details for Access Point and local support groups and useful websites. <p>http://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/content/social-care/health-and-wellbeing/support-people-hearing-loss</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BHCC occasionally use BSL signed DVDs to convey key public messages e.g. the Fairness Commission⁴ and webcams for public council meetings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New council website to achieve full accessibility standard once transition has been completed. New Website Transition Officer will have key role for accessibility ACTION: Digital First
<p>Ensuring all public information is accessible to Deaf and BSL users</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BSL Interpreters are booked for events where it is anticipated Deaf people will attend, otherwise they are booked on request. Before attending interviews, training, conference etc. all people are asked if they have any access needs. Corporate training available for all staff – Accessible Information Course – which includes how to communicate more clearly; ensuring written information is accessible and producing accessible materials with a focus on people with 	

¹ SMS = Short Message Service and is also commonly referred to as a "text message". With a SMS, you can send a message of up to 160 characters to another device. Longer messages will automatically be split up into several parts. Most mobile phones support this type of text messaging

² Textphones can be used to communicate if you are unable to hear on an amplified telephone. You can either type or speak your part of the call and receive text back that you can read on the textphone's screen.

³ Ideophones are marked words that depict sensory imagery - they are found abundantly in Asian and African languages, as well as in some Amerindian languages. As a class of words, they are relatively rare in Indo-European languages

⁴ Interpretation, editing and producing approx. £750 – provider was DeafCOG

BSL Charter expected commitments	Results from BHCC Review	Suggestions for actions to achieve criteria
	<p>learning disabilities; disabilities/impairments and sensory loss (appendix 3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is a sample of what is available in civic buildings and across the council directorates : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Brighton Town Hall Switchboard/Reception – hearing loop installed at reception; TypeTalk operated assisted telephone service; how to communicate with Deaf customers guidance for staff. – Bartholomew House Customer Services – portable hearing loops on request. Staff communicate with Deaf customer via the PCs in the Customer Service Centre by typing questions and then moving the screen and keyboard between the officer and the customer – alternatively using pen and paper. – Hove Town Hall – hearing loop – Council chambers have hearing loops/webcam is provided at committee meetings. BSL signers are booked on request for school admission appeals. – Leisure Centres – some fitted with hearing loops. There is a hearing loop proposed for the new Aquarium station at Volks Railway. – Brighton Centre – the venue has achieved Gold Status with the Attitude is Everything Charter, which covers the whole process a Deaf or Disabled customer will make from seeing the show announced / advertised, through buying a ticket, getting to and around the venue, watching the show, and then leaving; this has involved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Making the website accessible and including a comprehensive access statement which is also available in easy read format ▪ Changing the process of buying tickets for Deaf and Disabled customers, including introducing an address book system where customers can register their specific details for three years to speed up their buying process and no longer capping the amount of free Personal Assistant tickets offered on a performance ▪ Where long running shows of five performances of the same event in 	

BSL Charter expected commitments	Results from BHCC Review	Suggestions for actions to achieve criteria
	<p>one week, working with the promoter to include assisted performances including BSL interpreted, Captioned and Audio Described.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Providing staff with a video showing basic sign language to assist customers – this has been produced with Amaze, community & voluntary sector group. ▪ Induction loops at all “spoken word” areas i.e. box office, wristband exchange, information desk, security desk, merchandise stand, bars. ▪ Contracts have been rewritten with promoters to include a statement that ‘should a customer get in touch and request an accessible facility put in place within a reasonable timeframe’ the Centre would do it with their support (i.e. needing a BSL interpreter) ▪ Providing Disability Awareness training to all staff at the venue, including casual stewards, show control, bar staff etc. (150+ people) ▪ In addition all public telephone staff (Box Office and Information Desk) are trained in and accept calls from customers using Type Talk, and hearing loops are made available in the main auditorium for all shows <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Registrars - BSL trained Registration Officer who is able to register births, deaths and officiate at marriages using basic skills. Hearing loops installed in Regency and Fitzherbert ceremony rooms. – Adult Social Care: a number of services are commissioned all of which are listed on My Life Brighton & Hove - an easy to use online directory listing local and national organisations and services to support everyday living including providing support and information for Deaf and BSL Users. All of the services have BSL trained staff: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Action on Hearing Loss – provide community support to people in their own homes. They also provide social groups but these are not funded by the council ▪ Sussex Deaf Association – provide community support to people in their own homes. They also provide advice and a range of equipment but this is not funded by the council 	

BSL Charter expected commitments	Results from BHCC Review	Suggestions for actions to achieve criteria
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ About Me Care & Support – provide community and specialist assessment to Deaf people and Deaf/Blind people ▪ Under section 250 of the Health & Social Care Act 2012 the included the Accessible Information Standard aims into commissioned services contracting processes. – Housing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Housing has an account with Action on Hearing Loss to provide specific services to meet individual needs ▪ Portable hearing loops are available in local housing offices and at the Housing Centre ▪ Provision of a portable hearing loop for resident meetings – Library Services – a number of services are provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monthly BSL signed story time for under 5s and their parents/carers at Jubilee and Hove Libraries ▪ Tactile Bag Book sets available to loan for disabled children or adults ▪ Space in libraries available for community groups to meet – Brighton Deaf Café meets at Jubilee Library on alternative Tuesdays ▪ Titles to support Deaf people and their families and titles for learning BSL and Makaton purchased and available for loan ▪ Hearing loops in all libraries ▪ Library staff who deliver Baby Boogie and Storytime have had Makaton training and use some Makaton signs during these sessions (some Deaf children/adults use Makaton instead of BSL if they have additional needs e.g. learning difficulties) – Life Services (Funerals): Co-ordinated by private funeral directors - the council provide equipment and space including hearing loops installed in the chapels. – Parking Services: 1 member of staff has training in BSL, another is due to be trained – Revenues & Benefits: Minicom 	

BSL Charter expected commitments	Results from BHCC Review	Suggestions for actions to achieve criteria
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Welfare Rights – 8 different Welfare Rights training courses and bespoke training are offered by the team – there is no cost to community and voluntary groups and BSL interpreters are provided on request. - Royal Pavilion & Museum Services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access Advisory Group (includes Deaf and BSL Users) meets every 3 months since 2011 originally to assist in the development of the World Stories Gallery, but continuing in the role for other consultation and feedback projects including the development of the audio and BSL guides and ‘A night at the Deaf Museum’ event. ▪ Website access information ‘Planning your visit’ has full information on making visits fully accessible. Full access statements can also be downloaded from the website. ▪ Basic BSL is currently being learnt by 2 museum curators - Active for Life/Healthy Lifestyles: On request, Action Deafness interpreters are used for clients with hearing loss in order to access service. Active for Life report that Deaf people do take part in services including Healthwalks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making ‘A night at the Deaf Museum into an annual event. ACTION: Museums • Extend Basic BSL training to 12 x front of house staff. ACTION: Museums
Ensuring buildings are accessible with clear signage	<p>All new or altered council buildings requiring building approval comply with Access to and use of Approved Doc M to the building regulations and good practice guidance.</p> <p>The council’s visual identity guidelines are designed as a practical tool containing the rules council services should follow when producing communication materials and signage and approved by RNIB. The guidelines are in place to make it easier for residents to recognise and understand what we do and how to access our services.</p>	
<p>Pledge 2 Promote learning and high quality teaching of British Sign Language - There is a need for more BSL courses and for more people to learn BSL</p>		
• Ensuring that we employ BSL	• The Sensory Educational Needs (SEN) Team within Brighton & Hove’s Inclusion Support Services (BHISS) supports approx. 250 deaf children from 0	

BSL Charter expected commitments	Results from BHCC Review	Suggestions for actions to achieve criteria
<p>teachers who are native / fluent in BSL and actively engaged with the Deaf community with a comprehensive knowledge of Deaf culture. They should possess relevant qualifications, have undertaken recognised teacher training and are committed to their own Continuing Professional Development (CPD).</p>	<p>– 19 with varying degrees of impairment from mild to profound, most of whom are in mainstream provision.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SEN specialist teachers and Family Support Worker are either native/fluent in BSL or have BSL level 1. They work with caseload children, parents and families of Deaf children in the city’s mainstream schools and pre-school settings. All families are offered BSL with a child at pre-school age. • Hamilton Lodge, an independent special school in Brighton, specialises in educating and caring for pupils who are Deaf or hearing impaired and provides a continuum of provision. The school have trained teachers of the Deaf, Speech and Language Therapists and BSL tutors with qualifications ranging up to BSL NVQ Level 6 who deliver BSL courses for Level 1, 2 and 3, as well as holding the Assessor’s qualification to assess candidates up to BSL Level 3 standard. The school aims for students to achieve up to Level 3 in BSL and this gives them a qualification equivalent to GCSE, using “Signature” a national body accredited by the Office of Qualifications and Examination Regulations (Ofqual). 	
<p>Pledge 3 Support Deaf children and families - Deaf children and their families require good communication from when the diagnosis of deafness is made</p>		
<p>Providing opportunities for parents / guardian to learn BSL with their children</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The council’s SEN specialist teachers and Family Support Worker provide 6-8 week training in BSL to parents, siblings, grandparents as part of the National Deaf Children’s Society Sign Language curriculum. 	
<p>Ensuring teachers, teaching assistants, communication support workers and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The council’s Educational Psychology and Learning Support Services provides specialist advice and support where needed, especially in the areas of autism, hearing impairment and visual impairment. • Bevendean School has a specialised hearing support facility for moderate to 	

BSL Charter expected commitments	Results from BHCC Review	Suggestions for actions to achieve criteria
other staff working closely with Deaf children have, or are working towards, advanced BSL signing skills	<p>profoundly deaf children who may also have significant language delay or other educational needs. Many profoundly deaf children from an early age are able to have cochlear implants which allows them to enter mainstream schools with age appropriate levels of speech and language, but some families may choose to use BSL in the pre-school years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-school children’s families are offered BSL support and children will have access to Makaton at nursery. 	
Providing opportunities for Deaf children to meet with Deaf peers and role models	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SEN Team Family Support Worker is a Deaf role model for the mainstream children. Bevendean School and Balfour Primary both have a Deaf teaching assistant. The team also promote National Deaf Children’s Society (NDCS) activities which give children opportunities to meet other deaf children and run the ‘springboard’ and ‘time out’ events for deaf children across the city. 	
Ensuring Deaf young people are offered the opportunity to improve and accredit their BSL Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SEN Team will support BSL supported and statemented students who wish to accredit their BSL learning but this is offered on a one to one basis as required. For example, our Family Support Worker is supporting a student from Cardinal Newman School to progress in BSL and also providing one to one support for child/family i.e. teaching a child’s peers BSL at Hertford School 	
Raising awareness of BSL and Deaf culture within children’s services and education	<p>Our specialist SEN teachers and Family Support Worker also provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signed library stories to children/parents in Jubilee and Hove libraries monthly • Springboard for pre-schoolers to encourage them in BSL at Blatchington Court Trust • Time Out for key stage 2, 3 and 4 once every half term at various venues i.e. pizza making at Pizza Express • Coffee morning every half term at Dottie’s café (run by Deaf people) with families who have done the NDCS Family Sign Language course to continue support • BSL classes weekly for staff at Bevendean Hearing Support Facility 	

BSL Charter expected commitments	Results from BHCC Review	Suggestions for actions to achieve criteria
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BSL taught to families in their homes 	
Ensuring parents who are Deaf are fully involved in our strategies for improving parenting skills.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The council's Integrated Team for Families and Parenting Services have parenting DVDs for deaf parents produced by a charity for deaf people. They have used Triple P with a family where they had a signing interpreter who was filmed so that the family could then refer to the parenting information on their own. Triple P also has a DVD that is subtitled in their training programme. BSL signers would be provided if requested to allow access to other courses. 	
<p>Pledge 4 Ensure staff working with Deaf people can communicate effectively in British Sign Language. All staff working in public services or local authorities that interact with the public, should be able to communicate with the local community including Deaf people</p>		
Identifying relevant posts where BSL skills are needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are only a small number of posts within the council where it is an essential requirement for the postholder to have BSL skills e.g. SEN posts detailed above. In most cases, services rely on a few individual members of staff who have received BSL training since joining the council to enable Deaf people to access services. 	<p>ACTION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In accordance with the council's existing Recruitment & Selection Policy, recruiting managers should review person specifications for job roles prior to advertising to determine whether it is appropriate to include BSL skills as an essential requirement for the prospective postholder • Revise managers' recruitment guidance for writing/reviewing job descriptions to include

BSL Charter expected commitments	Results from BHCC Review	Suggestions for actions to achieve criteria
		checking whether BSL skills are an essential requirement for the role.
Ensuring staff that have daily or involved contact with Deaf people have, or are working towards, advanced BSL signing skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No BSL training is provided in house for staff (although the council have provided Level 1 BSL training in the past) The following departments report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing – Trained BSL signers have now left the department and this resource is now accessed via Action on Hearing Loss. • Adult Social Care – 1 social worker in the Assessment Team uses BSL and carries out assessments with Deaf and BSL Users • Libraries - There are currently four members of library staff who had BSL training in 2014. However, due to lack of opportunity to use these skills they have lapsed other than using for a simple greeting. Another member of staff has studied BSL up to level 2 and can cope with basic conversation, but would like more practice. • Revenues & Benefits – 1 x Benefits Officer (Deaf and BSL User) can assist users who call in the office and require a signer. • Royal Pavilion & Museums – 2 currently being trained – proposal to trained 12 front of house staff in Basic BSL in 2017 • Active for Life/Healthy Lifestyles Service –1 BSL speaker • Brighton Centre – 1 member of staff is a basic BSL speaker and approx. 7 members of staff have had very basic supportive training (and access to a training video described on page 4) 	During 2017 training will be offered to front line Housing staff in Deaf Awareness and communication tactics. This will be delivered by Sussex Deaf Association. ACTION: Housing services
Providing opportunities for staff to retain and develop their BSL skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are currently no opportunities in house to retain and develop BSL skills other than contact with other BSL User customers and staff 	Run twice yearly meet and share session for BSL speaking staff. ACTION: CETS

BSL Charter expected commitments	Results from BHCC Review	Suggestions for actions to achieve criteria
Recruiting Deaf staff and ensuring their professional development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The council is not legally able to advertise specifically for Deaf people to carry out job roles unless a Genuine Occupational Requirement applies. However the council is committed to recruiting disabled staff, including those who are Deaf or hard of hearing, at all levels of the organisation. To facilitate this, the council is committed to making any reasonable adjustments a Deaf person may need during the recruitment and selection process and, if appointed, to enable them to perform their job effectively. In addition disabled applicants are guaranteed an interview where they meet the minimum essential criteria for the role for which they are applying. The council was accredited with the ‘two ticks’ disability symbol which has now been replaced with the Disability Confident Scheme. The council is currently at Level 2 and will be required to submit a self-assessment under Disability Confident by winter 2017. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/564822/disability-confident-employer-pack-level-2.pdf. 	<p>ACTION: Recruiting managers must follow the council’s existing Recruitment & Selection Policy to ensure that they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortlist any disabled applicant who meets the minimum essential criteria for the job role Make any reasonable adjustments for Deaf people during the recruitment and selection process Implement any reasonable workplace adjustments for new recruits who may be Deaf to enable them to perform their job effectively
<p>Pledge 5 Consult with the local Deaf community on a regular basis. Deaf people should have the right to be consulted on services or changes to services that affect them</p>		
Consulting with local Deaf communities on a regular basis to ensure that services are responsive to local needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hamilton Lodge School holds an annual survey for parents/carers – the results of which are examined and action taken by school governments as appropriate. Generally our consultation events tend to be across a range of protected characteristic groups in the community and voluntary sector rather than a specific group. There have been occasions when the views of Deaf people have been sought specifically, although these have not necessarily included 	

BSL Charter expected commitments	Results from BHCC Review	Suggestions for actions to achieve criteria
	<p>BSL Users.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some examples of general consultations include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Adult Social Care – August 2016 Review of needs assessment for adults with physical and sensory disabilities to see if there were any particular issues / themes arising for people with sensory needs or if they have the same top presenting issues of finance/ benefits and housing. Possability People (Get involved Group) carried out the survey. Some of the respondents were Deaf or had hearing impairments. – Library Services – detailed service review and needs analysis in 2015 carried out via Interviews and Exit surveys with library users; Lapsed borrower survey; focus groups and paired depth interviews; Systems Thinking research involving open conversations; Equal Access Services involving interview with people in residential homes and sheltered housing; feedback from service users such as Home Delivery recipients, participants in activities and events; feedback from project partners. – Housing – Star Survey – this is a perception based survey of tenants which provides social housing landlords with the means to compare satisfaction results with each other. No specific consultation with Deaf and BSL users – however a sample of 3,000 tenants were taken from the council’s tenant database and would highlight where there was a disability so it would have been a broad range including physical disability, mental health, visual and hearing impairments for example. We received 829 responses of which 59% indicated that they had a disability (includes tenants and household members). • Anticipated engagements/consultations planned for 2017: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revenues & Benefits – Deaf User Group for new digital forms - Active for Life/Healthy Lifestyles Team – to understand the sports needs in the city for Deaf Users - Digital Team – Deaf User Group for testing pages on council’s new website 	
Supporting Deaf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2013 The Communities Equality & Third Sector Team commissioned 	

BSL Charter expected commitments	Results from BHCC Review	Suggestions for actions to achieve criteria
<p>people and their representatives so that they can engage fully in the consultation process.</p>	<p>disability engagement work as part of their first Communities & Third Sector Prospectus. Critical to this work was the role of DeafCOG and other Deaf representative groups to develop a more effective understanding of how the council and voluntary sector could begin to work with deaf people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the latest Communities & Third Sector Prospectus monitoring return (April – September 2016) DeafCOG reported sustained and improved engagement and communication with the Deaf and BSL Users community, stronger relationship building with Action Deafness, and improved and raised the profile of Deaf and BSL users at various meetings held with local organisations. • Other disability engagement hubs taking place across the city under the Prospectus includes working with LGBT HIP who have been providing support to LGBT disabled people to enable ongoing engagement and consultation leading to co-production. This engagement activity has had some key results in terms of building links between groups supporting LGBT people and as a result of this five people have attended No Holds Barred and are now part of the organising committee, which offers a variety of activities, such as sign language, yoga and circus skills to people from marginalised groups including LGBTQ and disabled people. 	

Appendix 2

Research into other Local Authorities Signing up to the BDA Charter

Leicester City Council (direct contact)

Leicester City Council (LCC) have recently signed up to 3 of the BSL Charter pledges:

- Ensure access for deaf people to information and services
- Support deaf children and families
- Consult with our local deaf community on a regular basis.

These reflect the work that they were already doing and therefore did not require them to implement any new commitments until they were ready to do so. There are no plans to add to them at present.

They don't currently have an action plan – but have been involved in progressing the charter as detailed below:

- There has been a rift in the Deaf Community arising from the closure and relocation of Action Deafness premises around 5 years ago that a large portion of the community disagreed with. The British Deaf Association Access & Inclusion Officer for the Midlands has been tasked with developing a splinter group, Leicester Deaf Forum, so that they could over time be able to represent the interests of this part of the community. The Forum members receive community development training from BDA and meet on a monthly basis.
- LCC have had a number of meetings with BDA prior to signing up to the charter, to clarify what was required and what the council would be comfortable committing to.
- LCC Assistant City Mayor for Communities and Equalities has actively supported the signing up to the charter and attended the signing event. She has also appeared at a subsequent information event for the deaf community the council and a range of health partners presented for the Deaf community.
- The Director of Delivery, Comms and Political Governance was also directly engaged in all activities but didn't 'drive them' per se. The council has acknowledged that this is an important piece of work with the Deaf community that we need to do. LCC had a joint charter signing event with the Clinical Commissioning Group.
- LCC report that signing up to the Charter has made a difference – by giving a reason to have an ongoing dialogue with the Deaf community that had not been there before. Adult Social Care officers have attended several Deaf Forum meetings and been part of a working group composed of several Forum members, health officers and the LCC Lead Equalities Officer who have put together an information event on accessing their services. This has morphed into a BSL Charter working group which will work on implementation of the NHS accessible information standard for the Deaf community. Draft terms of reference have been drawn up for the BSL Charter working group calling for 3 meetings a year. What is not currently clear is the level of engagement with the actual Deaf community. It is likely that there will be another planned information event. A collective approach definitely makes it easier to maintain a momentum.
- Aside from financial contribution for BSL interpreters at meetings and at the signing event, LCC haven't incurred any costs arising from their work with the Deaf Forum. None are foreseen in the near future.
- It has been good working with partners on a focused piece of work – LCC have learned a lot from them and this collective activity has been more productive.
- Working with our local Deaf community has been a frustrating experience. They refer back to

the past when they had a dedicated Deaf social worker for a regular surgery where they brought their problems to be solved (particularly the Over 50's). This way of working has ended and LCC have tried on numerous occasions to explain the structural changes to ASC provision to a new single point of access and person centred approach to problem solving along with various needs thresholds. We keep up our discussion with the community facilitated by HealthWatch, but are currently no closer to a solution than at the very beginning.

- LCC have found that other Deaf communities can be very different – Derby is quite proactive and works closely with council and health services and also has quite a progressive school for the Deaf which is not so wedded to BSL.
- Action Deafness procures BSL Interpreters for LCC on request, but at times because of local unavailability, they come from other cities incurring travel costs. This makes the provision very expensive and there can be a delay in meeting requests. The Deaf community are unhappy with these arrangements because they want to use BSL interpreters they know and trust instead of making do with who we can get. LCC hope to be able to commission another local group of interpreters affiliated to the Forum shortly. Leicester Police are using a video link service and growing an in-house network of police officers who are able to communicate in BSL – this arose from a murder within the Deaf community several years ago where they weren't able to communicate with victims and the perpetrator.

Derbyshire: (direct contact)

- Before signing up to the charter, they set up a Deaf Charter Working Group and worked with regional officer from British Deaf Association (BDA). They have extended the charter to also cover hearing people as well as Deaf people and BSL users.
- They relied heavily on staff already working with Deaf and hard of hearing people especially in Children's and Adult Care services to help get information out there and to find out what people wanted. Some staff are Deaf or hard of hearing so they help in stopping the council making errors and failing to understand any issues.
- They signed up for 2 main reasons:
 - It was a good way of helping to audit and meet any gaps in service and other provision for Deaf and hard of hearing communities, service users and employees.
 - It offered a real chance of working more closely with local Deaf and hard of hearing people and groups and clubs to involve them much more in shaping services, information and employment practice – to get it right and to build their confidence
- In identifying the work for their pledges they looked at what they already do and where there were gaps. They sought the views and opinions of Deaf and hard of hearing people in identifying what they wanted to see the council do and they specifically kept it manageable so as not to unduly raise expectations
- Before signing the charter they got their senior managers and members to agree it was a good way forward and to provide their commitment to doing the work involved.
- Annually they organise an event to tell those interested about how they are doing and they talk to BDA about their work as they have to audit what the council have claimed to have done.
- Their website page 'Hearing Impaired People' signposts to making a referral for an assessment, details of the BDA Charter, voice over and subtitled videos including a fact sheet and guide to carers services, and signposting to related documents and other local organisations to provide help support and advice.

Devon : (direct contact)

- Developed their own charter in 2005 – they are planning an audit so check they are compliant across all areas with the new Charter (which is very similar).
- They had regular meetings with representative agencies and an annual conference with the wider community (2008 conference report available with recommendations)

- No specific political buy in - driven by the Corporate Equality Officer who is partially deaf
- No system to measure outcomes was set up - although the charter paved the way for a new language agency to be set up
- They have a public leaflet explaining the Devon Charter for BSL

Harrow: (direct contact)

- Before signing the charter they had regular meetings with Harrow United Deaf Club (a representative group) to work through a range of issues including BSL information being added to the website
- There was political buy in from the Portfolio Holder for Equalities who supported the Council signing up to the Charter. The PH sits on the Council's Corporate Equalities Group, which made the decision to sign up.
- The initiative was championed by a senior officer who is the Chair of the Directorate Equalities Task who proposed the Council sign up to it at the Corporate Equalities Group.
- They don't measure the difference signing up to the charter has made at the moment but have included it as an action in their Corporate Equalities Action Plan – however the direct engagement with the community and the addition of BSL information on the website was definitely a good outcome.
- The BSL videos cost £2,114.

Bristol: (website information)

- Signed charter in 2003 organised and driven by the Equalities & Community Cohesion Team and monitored annually by the Executive Member.
- At the time of last BSL update report (2009/10)¹ there was a dedicated Deaf Awareness Officer and they were planning to -
 - review their corporate style guide to include specific guidelines to encourage visual signage and identify icons which would be recognisable by Deaf people. The corporate access working group will make decisions on improvements and these will be graded for short term and those requiring finance will be timetabled for medium term
 - negotiate a new ICT platform to enable video streaming
 - create SMS texting for services via single SMS number
 - set up a BSL Users Forum to effectively consult – they have tried monthly meetings but found people prefer an annual event
- They have a policy not to use family members or friends for interpreting in all languages and only use qualified professionals - they have an in-house BSL interpreter who works 3 days a week
- They carried out research with the Deaf BSL community to get an understanding of how to meet needs and identify gaps in service delivery. This helped towards the development of a booklet on services for Deaf people.
- They have 5 ISDN videophones – widely used webs based videophone software for use in PCs. They have replaced their textphones with Textbox – a single text phone number which brings up the textphone call into the council's email system to ensure connection. Staff are trained on using Typetalk Relay Services. They have an ICT protocol for Disabled staff who get priority for ICT repairs/installations.
- They have video conferencing facilities in main council buildings and portable loop systems for hire
- Deaf people can call Bristol using Sign Video web access, an online interpreting service, from their own home – free of charge. This connects them to a BSL interpreter through a webcam instantly.
- At the time (2009/10) they ran BSL courses to teach staff – this has been delivered by

¹ <https://www.bristol.gov.uk/people-communities/british-sign-language-bsl-equality>

University of Bristol. They also give parents financial support to learn BSL and funded the Deaf Family Centre to provide BSL skills to parents of Deaf children and young people. They also work with their Children & Young People's Service to ensure BSL training is part of the Parent Strategy.

- They use plaques at customer services counters to tell Deaf customers there is a member of staff who signs.

Subject:	Food poverty action plan progress update Report		
Date of Meeting:	13 March 2017		
Report of:	Executive Director for Health and Adult Social Care		
Contact Officer:	Name:	Becky Woodiwiss	Tel: 01273 29296575
	Email:	Becky.woodiwiss@brighton-hove.gov.uk	
Ward(s) affected:	All		

FOR GENERAL RELEASE/ NOT FOR PUBLICATION

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT AND POLICY CONTEXT

- 1.1 The report is for note as an update on the progress of implementation of the citywide Food Poverty Action Plan (FPAP) which was adopted by this Committee in 23rd November 2015 with a recommendation for an update near the half way stage and a final report after three years.
- 1.2 A full copy of the FPAP is attached in Appendix 1

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 2.1 The Committee welcomes this report and notes the progress of all partners involved in delivering the Food Poverty Action Plan.
- 2.2 The Committee instructs officers to bring back a report at the end of the action plan period highlighting successes and learning.

3. CONTEXT/ BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- 3.1 The principles underpinning the Food Poverty Action Plan (FPAP) are to:
 - 3.1.1 focus the city's limited resources most effectively,
 - 3.1.2 reduce the impact of food poverty on the health and wellbeing of local people,
 - 3.1.3 mitigate against the likely impact of future health and social care budgets if food poverty is not addressed.
- 3.2 The FPAP is for the city as a whole and is both pragmatic and aspirational. It contains 80 actions, over half of which relate to Brighton and Hove City Council services or functions. Delivery of these is achievable within current resources, but with an emphasis on begin prepared to change working practices in order to achieve more with less. There are also other proposals where the work is being led by partners who seek external funding for the more aspirational actions. This report will include the range of actions undertaken by both the Council and partners with a focus on council owned actions.
- 3.3 The aims of the Food Poverty Action Plan are;

- Aim1:** Tackle the underlying causes of food poverty in the city.
- Aim 2:** As a bare minimum, ensure that every child in the city can eat one nutritious meal a day. Ensure that every vulnerable adult can eat one nutritious meal a day.
- Aim 3:** Brighton & Hove becomes a city that cooks and eats together. This includes access to cooking equipment and healthy affordable food, developing cooking skills as well as promoting the importance of shared meals.
- Aim 4:** When prevention is not enough – ensure there is a crisis and emergency support so that people do not go hungry in the city.
- Aim 5:** Commit to measuring levels of food poverty so we know if we are being effective.

Progress update against these aims.

- 3.4 The FPAP has been acclaimed nationally as best practice, with Sustain (the national food policy organisation) using the Food Poverty Action Plan as a model that they are encouraging others nationally to adopt and the GLA offering funding to London Boroughs to do something similar.
- 3.5 Locally, the plan has been seen as an effective model of ‘doing more with less’ in challenging times and for effective partnership. The City Council departments involved collectively won the 2016 Community Works Sector Star award in the ‘Most Innovative Commission or Public Sector Service’ category.
- 3.6 BHFP is tasked with reporting on progress and their report, compiled following a ‘one year on event in November, is attached in Appendix 2. This report covers the work of all of the partners involved and identifies progress, challenges and next steps for each of the aims within the plan. It will not be considered final until the end of March 2017 to allow for further partner input. Some relevant headlines relating to Council delivery are included here.
- 3.7 For 2015/16 exclusive breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks is 57% – the highest rate in England. There are a range of initiatives are in place focusing on areas and groups with lower rate in the city.
- 3.8 1100 children attend a primary school breakfast club every school day in Brighton & Hove. 66% of the city’s primary school breakfast clubs have been supported to improve the nutritional content of their breakfast provision through the Healthy Choice Award. BHFP produced a [Primary School Breakfast Clubs in Brighton & Hove report](#), a good practice booklet and delivered a training session for staff involved in breakfast club provision.
- 3.9 The School Meals Service has been proactive in delivering work on the FPAP including continuing to deliver universal infant free school meals at silver ‘food for life’ standard, and has developed innovative new ways to improve uptake of free school meals. A successful pilot partnership (combining Chomp holiday hunger club with funding and staff from the School Meals Service) took place at West Blatchington Primary School, and is set to continue.
- 3.10 One of the high impact areas identified for the recommission of the Public Health Community Nursing service 2017-2020 is - Healthy Weight, Healthy Nutrition (

including physical activity) and the service will have a targeted element to areas/families with higher needs who are often more likely to experience food poverty

- 3.11 A joint campaign has been developed between Public Health, Children's Centres and BHFP to increase uptake of Healthy Start vouchers and vitamins, including local posters and work to improve knowledge amongst health professionals, with retailers and in community settings. Please support this campaign and help to spread the word – currently 3 in 10 eligible families in the city are missing out – worth up to £900 per child.
- 3.12 Thirty schools were involved with the Sugar Smart challenge which was jointly delivered by AITC coaches, the Oral Health Promotion Team and the PH Schools Programme Team and a partnership with Food Partnership and the Jamie Oliver Food Foundation. Seven schools received cookery lessons for families delivered by the Food Partnership and 26 schools signed up for food education support.
- 3.13 Public Health have gained LGA, funding to work with their Behavioural Insights Team, local partners and secondary schools to gain insights into the factors that influence pupils to buy and consume sugary drinks and subsequently develop appropriate interventions.
- 3.14 Public Health Schools Programme collates data from the Safe and Well at School Survey , IMD data on child poverty etc. to develop school profiles and with the schools (and other partners) develop priority initiatives such as healthy weight, fruit and vegetable consumption.
- 3.15 Workshop with Senior BHCC housing staff and BHT led to changes in BHCC working practices including inclusion of food poverty questions in STAR tenancy survey; and pilot pre-tenancy workshop with BHFP and BHT.
- 3.16 When the community meals contract ended, an independent review by ASC on year on checked whether individuals had a new meals provision in place or had made alternative arrangements. The majority of people were happy with the outcome and some had found inventive, alternative ways of getting access to meals.
- 3.17 Initiatives with vulnerable older people include routinely promoting information about lunch clubs and shared meals in the city throughout the services and as part of the ongoing support for people receiving ASC services.
- 3.18 Sheltered Housing refurbishments to include a fridge/freezer rather than a fridge with icebox as this helps cooking on a budget for one or two people. Also encouraging shared meals in sheltered housing premises and promoting casserole club.
- 3.19 BHCC worked with restaurants and caterers on healthier options, as part of the Sugar Smart Campaign (which also ran much wider) and produced a guide to Healthy Choice catering.

- 3.20 BHCC Communities Team has kept the issue of food poverty on their agenda for example informing the new prospectus funding arrangements.
- 3.21 BHCC Public Health have been very proactive, taking the report to Health & Wellbeing Board, taking a lead on Council reporting, and taking forward recommendations. BHFP presented to the Equalities and Inclusion Partnership.
- 3.22 BHFP good food grants & development support now support shared meals.
- 3.23 Food Banks have continued to expand provision and expand it to include access to advice services and a focus on prevention . Moneyworks partners have worked more closely with food banks, with more advisors attending food bank sessions. BHFP continue to support and seek to secure funding for the Food Banks and Emergency Food network, bringing food banks together with other services.
- 3.24 FareShare have increased their volunteer number and their food supply, as well as their reach. They have encouraged healthier food donations. Public health has committed funding for FareShare food redistribution until 2019.
- 3.25 The Local Transport Strategy (March 2015) stresses both connecting people with shopping areas, and the importance of local shopping centres in allowing access to food, as well as creating healthier environments that encourage walking and cycling to be used for food shopping journeys.

4. ANALYSIS & CONSIDERATION OF ANY ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

- 4.1 With further welfare reforms, continuing increases to housing costs, post-Brexit food costs, issues of under-employment / low wage levels and changes to the way statutory services are funded and delivered, it is likely that there will be an increase in the numbers at risk of food poverty, both crisis or emergency food poverty and the long-term food poverty, also known as household food insecurity.

BHFP's annual survey of food bank use ¹ continues to provide a useful insight. The 2016 survey found that despite the improvements in the national economy, food bank usage remains steady in the city, increasing slightly on 2015 figures. 15 food banks in Brighton and Hove gave out food parcels to an average of 298 households per week. The average value of a food parcel was £23. Nine of the fourteen food banks reported that there had been increase in demand over the last year .

BHCC's city tracker question continues to provide extremely useful picture of household food insecurity or 'long term' food poverty. In 2016, one in five (19%) don't think they will have enough money in the coming year (down from 23% in 2014 and 2015).

Those most likely to struggle with meeting basic living costs continue to be concentrated in particular groups:

¹ <http://bhfood.org.uk/reports-publications/bhfp-reports/207-food-banks-and-emergency-food-network-report-2016-final-1/file>

- 4.1.1 Over a third living in social housing (38%) and 31% renting privately disagree that they will have the ability to meet basic living cost in the coming year compared to only 11% of those who own their home either out right or on a mortgage;
- 4.1.2 Over a quarter aged 18 to 34 (27%) compared to only 15% of those aged 35-64 and 11% of those ages 65 or over a third of those with a health problem or disability that affects their activity (35%) compared to only 17% without;
- 4.1.3 BHCC's STAR survey of tenants found that one in five respondents (21%) claimed that they, or someone within their household, had reduced portion sizes or even missed meals in the previous two months because they couldn't afford enough food. This was more prevalent for younger rather than older tenants with more than a third of under 35s saying they had experienced this (37%), whereas only 8% of the over 65s said the same.
- 4.1.4 If the FPAP is not further progressed there may be further risk for some of the city's most vulnerable people experiencing food poverty. This will directly impact on their health, wellbeing and ability to learn. There may be increased demand for crisis services such as food banks and the Local Discretionary Social Fund. As food banks are largely volunteer-led there is a risk that they are not able to cope with the additional demand.
- 4.2 If the FPAP is not progressed here may be also be an increase in demand on key services, by people experiencing long term food poverty, in Adult Social Care from older people and disabled people; on Children's Services from families experiencing food poverty; schools where children are struggling to learn due to hunger; advice services. In addition, the Local Discretionary Social Fund and Food Banks, services set up to respond to crisis or emergency food poverty in the short term, may struggled if they are asked to meet long term food poverty demands..

5. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION

- 5.1 There has been no community consultation for this specific report. However relevant organisations and staff groups were consulted extensively in developing the action plan and have reported on progress.
- 5.2 Individual projects and initiatives will involve the community as required.
- 5.3 CCG health engagement groups research topic for Jan – March 2017 is food and food access. Once focus groups have been completed consider actions will be considered.
- 5.4 Whilst there has been some progress, schools could engage much better with food poverty agenda.
- 5.5 Early years workshops are planned to look at what next for food and early years work building on the success of partnership work around Healthy Start voucher uptake, breastfeeding work and links between public health and children's centres.

6. CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The committee is asked to note the importance of the Food Poverty Action Plan and the success of its partnership approach and to continue to support and champion the plan.
- 6.2 The committee is asked to note the areas where BHFP consider progress is slower and how progress can be assisted.
- 6.3 The committee is asked to note the launch of the campaign to increase Healthy Start voucher uptake and consider how it can be assisted.
- 6.4 The Local Discretionary Social Fund (LDSF) provides payments for those on low income with an unforeseen emergency or financial crisis. In 2015-2016, food related LDSF grants totalled over £60,000. 886 LDSF applications were made for 'food expenses' of which 372 were funded. Additionally 994 applications made for cooking equipment (kitchen ware, cooking facilities, fridges) of which 483 were funded. The Committee is reminded of the importance of this fund and the important role it plays in the city.

7. FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:

Financial Implications:

- 7.1 There are no financial implications as a direct result of the recommendations of this report.

Finance Officer Consulted: Name David Ellis Date: 21/02/17

Legal Implications:

There are no legal implications arising out of this report which is for noting.

Lawyer Consulted: Name Judith Fisher Date: 16.2.2017

Equalities Implications:

- 7.2 The Food Poverty Action Plan highlights population groups in the city's that are particularly vulnerable to food poverty. A full Equality Impact Assessment was completed December 2015. It is available on request.

Sustainability Implications:

- 7.3 The Food Poverty Action Plan includes a number of broader aims relating to sustainability and preventing the 'risk' for food poverty for delivery outside of this Action Plan. These include; promoting the living wage and the implications of welfare reform; matters to do with food production and food waste; impact of the current food system on ecology and environmental impacts.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Appendices:

1. Food Poverty Action Plan agreed in November 2015
2. Summary of progress against the action plan, February 2017
3. Equality Impact Assessment of the Food Poverty Action Plan Nov 2015

Appendix 1

Crime & Disorder Implications:

- 1.1 The 2008 Associate Parliamentary Food and Health Forum inquiry (an all-party independent forum for the exchange of views and information on food policy in the UK Parliament), concluded that poor nutrition is a significant contributor to the increasing rate of crime, aggression, depression and poor school performance. Food poverty is a direct contributor to poor nutrition. Raising awareness of the links between diet and behaviour and improving the access to decent nutrition for the most vulnerable of our residents is a key.

Risk and Opportunity Management Implications:

- 1.2 Risk – that current City Council funding for work that contributes or can contribute directly to address and mitigate on food poverty is further reduced to such an extent that it is not possible to deliver on these actions.

Risk – that work to address the current levels of food poverty is not undertaken and the city has to deal with the long term costs of poor mental and physical health to residents.

Opportunity – that Brighton & Hove continues to pioneer food work and other places continue to look to learn from the City's work.

Opportunity – through partnership working on food issues additional resources from outside the city continue to be brought into the city. For example; more than £700,000 has been brought into the city by the Food Partnership over the last three years.

Public Health Implications:

- 1.3 Access to basic nutrition is basic human need and food poverty is not acceptable in our city. The Food Poverty Action Plan is an essential aspect of protecting, improving and promoting the health and wellbeing of some of the most (potentially) vulnerable residents in our city. It also addresses each of the 6 policy objectives set out in the 2010 Marmot Report 'Fair Society, Healthy Lives',

Corporate / Citywide Implications:

- 1.4 Brighton & Hove Connected Sustainable Communities Strategy includes increasing equality as a key principle and improving health and wellbeing as a priority to which this contributes.
- 1.5 The FPAP continues to address the Food (and Fuel) Poverty element of the Council's Financial Inclusion Strategy.
- 1.6 The FPAP is closely allied to the Fairness Commission report and recommendations.

Brighton & Hove Food Poverty Action Plan 2015-2018

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“Food poverty is unacceptable in our city”

Food poverty is ‘the inability to afford, or to have access to the food necessary for a healthy diet’. Food poverty does not exist in isolation from other forms of poverty nor do food prices exist in a vacuum from other household expenses such as rent, fuel and water. Food poverty is not just about hunger – it is about difficult choices (‘food v fuel’; ‘skipping meals’, ‘trading down’) and long term unhealthier food choices. Food poverty results in diet related diseases including obesity, diabetes and heart disease. For most people, the main cause of food poverty is low income in relation to their household costs– not inability to manage money or food however for some people food skills and a lack of access to shops or equipment play a part.

Good nutrition supports both mental and physical health and evidence demonstrates the impact of nutrition on educational attainment in children.

“The first thing you have to say is that food poverty is not OK.”

We heard this time and again when developing this action plan. And so this statement became the first principle of the plan.

However what can you actually do when food poverty is such an overwhelming issue where the causes and solutions are intertwined and complex?

This three year plan answers this question by providing both a list of actions and a set of principles for guiding future decisions. This plan is a living document – it will change and develop over time.

As the city has proven before when it comes to delivering on ambitious food work, the success of this action plan will be as much about ‘how’ as ‘what’.

Delivered together. We cannot succeed if we leave all the ‘solutions’ to voluntary and faith groups nor can increasingly stretched health and social care services be expected to solve this alone. And at the heart there needs to be a focus on empowerment - ensuring that people who are experiencing poverty are engaged in designing the solutions and that their voices are heard.

Co-ordinate action and be willing to try new approaches. This plan is definitely not starting from scratch and brings coordination and focus to what is already going on at both a policy and frontline level. But it is also about being willing to try out new ideas and work in partnerships. Voluntary sector organisations have already begun to work more closely together (for example bringing advice services into food banks). Statutory partners have committed to rethinking their services through a food poverty perspective, which in the absence of additional money in budgets, means being genuinely willing to do things differently.

Food is about more than nutrition. Becoming ‘*the city that cooks and eats together*’ is an important theme of this action plan as we seek to support and build on almost half a million shared meals served every year in the city. Lunch clubs and ‘shared meals’ that quietly and with very little public recognition get on with not only providing healthy food at an affordable cost but reduce isolation and – we discovered – act as a gateway to advice and further support.

Seek to influence other agendas – so much of what needs addressing is not about food. It’s about housing, jobs or benefits. Some issues can only be addressed at a national level, whilst this plan is by definition a local one. We will use evidence from this work to respond where this is relevant; but focus what we can do locally; on what is within our control. We will share what is in this plan via the Fairness Commission and partnership boards. Nationally by submitting it as one of the All-Party Parliamentary Inquiry into Hunger’s **Feeding Britain** pilots.

Thank you to everyone who has taken part in developing this plan and has committed to working on delivery.



Vic Borrill, Director
Brighton & Hove
Food Partnership (BHFP)



Food poverty: A preventative approach



Crisis food poverty

Food banks and hunger are just the tip of the iceberg

Long term food poverty

Our approach focuses on the **much larger** group of people struggling **long term** to eat a healthy diet, and aims to **prevent** them reaching crisis point.

What prevents food poverty?



Cooking equipment



Employment



Access to low cost healthy ingredients



Cooking skills



Benefits and pensions



Financial inclusion (e.g. savings, money advice)



Affordable housing, fuel, transport



Healthy food in health/social care services



Community networks



Shared meals & eating together

Crisis support for when prevention doesn't work



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Principles for food poverty work in the city

These principles encapsulate the collective thinking that went into developing the action plan, and partners are asked to make them a basis for planning future work in the city which addresses food poverty; and for prioritising resources when difficult decisions need to be made.

1. Collectively agree that food poverty is unacceptable in Brighton and Hove.
2. Reduce the impact of food poverty on the health and wellbeing of local people, leading to better mental and physical health, reduced obesity, higher educational attainment and longer, healthier lives.
3. Mitigate against the likely impact on future health and social care budgets if we do nothing about this issue.
4. Focus the city's limited resources on the most effective solutions.
5. Take a preventative approach and address the underlying causes of food poverty, even if this means thinking beyond food (e.g. employment, benefits, and housing and fuel costs).
6. Recognise that food poverty is not just about food banks – focus on how people in 'long term food poverty' can avoid reaching crisis (though we still need emergency provision when things do go wrong).
7. Focus on groups which have been locally¹ and nationally² identified as the most vulnerable to food poverty. [see right]
8. Involve people experiencing food poverty in the design of solutions.
9. Ensure that food is at the centre of policy making, not an 'add on'.
10. Commit to measuring and monitoring, so we know if food poverty is increasing and why.

People who are most vulnerable to food poverty

- a. Disabled people (including people with learning disabilities) and people experiencing long term physical or mental ill health (1a, b, c, d, e)
- b. Large families, single parent families and families with disabled Children (1b, d) (1b, d)
- c. Working people on a low income, especially younger working age people (1a, b, c, d)
- d. Vulnerable adults - including some older people - who are isolated or digitally excluded – or who are experiencing transition e.g. bereavement/ becoming ill/ leaving hospital and people moving from homelessness, offending or addiction (1d, e)
- e. 16-25 year olds who are vulnerably housed and care leavers (1b 1c ; discussions during research for this action plan)
- f. BME people and migrants who have limited recourse to funds (1d, discussions during research for this action plan)

1 Priority groups identified from the following:

(a) City Tracker survey (see BHFP briefing *Food poverty in Brighton and Hove*) (2014)
(b) Public Health's *The impacts of welfare reform on residents in Brighton and Hove* (2015) (c) *The Director of Public Health's report* for 2015
(d) BHFP's *Report on identifying food poverty in Brighton & Hove* (2013) (e) Public Health/ BHFP's Healthy Ageing and Food (2015-pending)

2 E.g. *Feeding Britain* – The report of the All-Party Parliamentary Inquiry into Hunger in the United Kingdom (2014); *Walking the Breadline* (2013) and follow up *Below the Breadline: The relentless rise of food poverty in Britain* (2014); *Hungry for Change, The final report of Fabian Commission on Food and Poverty* (2015).

What is the extent of the problem?

There are 14 areas of Brighton & Hove in the bottom 1% for income deprivation nationally,³ yet it is an expensive place to live.

Data related to premature deaths in England shows that Brighton and Hove ranks 98th worst out of 150 local authorities. Cancer, liver disease and heart disease are key contributors (2,185 deaths of under-75s). Poor diet and obesity are key factors in the causes of these deaths.⁴

It is difficult to measure the exact number of people experiencing food poverty in the city as there is no fixed definition and food poverty can arise for different reasons. It is not just about money but may also be about food access, skills, equipment or be complicated by personal circumstances such as needing a special diet.

Food bank use is often used as a way to measure levels of food poverty but in practice only identifies the 'tip of the iceberg' – people in crisis or emergency food poverty – as most households will only use them as a last resort. There is a much larger group of people who are living in long term food poverty or household food insecurity – for example skipping meals, being forced to make unhealthier food choices, or having to choose to 'heat or eat'.

³ Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015

⁴ <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/sites/bhconnected/files/jsna/jsna-6.4.6-Good-nutrition-&-food-poverty1.pdf>

Indicators of food poverty at the crisis level are:

- The number of food banks has more than doubled in the last two years. New research by BHFP shows there are now fifteen food banks in the city which together give out an average of 289 food parcels a week, an 8% increase compared to 2014. Two thirds of food banks (67%) say that they have noticed an increase in demand over the last year.
- The Local Discretionary Social Fund (LDSF), provides payments for those on low income with an unforeseen emergency or financial crisis. In 2013-2014, 480 LDSF payments for food were made and a further 1140 made for cooking equipment.

Data on ongoing food poverty

- The Brighton & Hove City Tracker in 2014 asked about local people's level of concern in meeting basic living costs in the next 12 months. Almost one in four respondents (23%) disagreed with the statement that they 'will have enough money in the next year to cover basic living costs including food, fuel and water'. The groups most likely to strongly disagree were women compared with men, 18-34 year olds compared with 35-54 year olds, and people with a long-term health condition or disability.

- In 2015, 23% of people calling the Brighton & Hove Moneyworks helpline stated that they had to skip or reduce meal size in the last 6 months. Amaze, who work with families who have children with disabilities or special needs found in 2014 that 15% had reduced the size of meals or skipped meals during the last two months.

There is some good news however

Universal Infant Free School Meals mean that at least 7,200 pupils across the city now have a healthy lunch. Breastfeeding levels are the highest in the country⁵ and childhood obesity levels are below the national average (although again rates vary between more and less deprived households).⁶ Research by BHFP⁷ uncovered that almost half a million (462,334) shared meals take place each day, playing an important and largely uncelebrated role around food poverty. This plan seeks to recognise and build on some of these success stories

This is just a snapshot of extensive research undertaken to inform this plan – some references are included in the 'Research and Evidence' section.

⁵ <https://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/content/press-release/brighton-hove-best-breastfeeding>

⁶ <http://www.hscic.gov.uk/ncmp>

⁷ <http://bhfood.org.uk/downloads/downloads-publications/99-eating-together-report-final/file>

How the plan came about – and where it will go

Brighton & Hove Food Partnership (BHFP) led on the development, drafting and consultation using funding from the Esmée Fairbairn Foundation with support and input from a range of council staff, Brighton & Hove Connected and voluntary, community and faith groups.

The plan, which sits under the city's food strategy⁸ was developed using a participatory approach to ensure wide ownership of the actions, and that the action plan is embedded in city policy and practice at different levels, including at senior decision making level. As well as a formal adoption by Brighton & Hove City Council (BHCC), the Health and Wellbeing Board and other partners, it will feed directly into the city's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and Fairness Commission.

This plan was developed over a year following a city council commitment to work on a plan with partners in November 2014. As well as research into national good practice, we engaged with many local people and organisations via consultation events and also numerous individual conversations.

⁸ *Spade to Spoon, Digging Deeper: A food strategy for Brighton & Hove, 2012*

Key stakeholders are:

- Strategic decision makers and budget holders
- Community, voluntary and faith groups
- Food banks – via the Food Banks & Emergency Food Network
- Shared meals/settings – via survey and research project
- Advice services – via Advice Services Network & Partnership
- Organisations working with older people – via Healthy Ageing research project
- Gardening projects – via Harvest Evaluation
- Focus groups with people experiencing food poverty

This is a partnership plan and we would like to thank the many people who have been part of drafting the plan and who will be partners in delivering it. There are sure to be organisations and individuals that haven't been included and we urge you to get involved going forward.

Consultation events in 2015 included:

- Action Plan consultation session at Community Works conference
- Food Poverty Strategic Round Table with Brighton & Hove Connected
- Presentations at Advice Services Network (2015) and Advice Services Partnership
- Food Poverty Action Plan stakeholder 'finalisation' event



How will we know we have succeeded?

This plan has an overall aim: to **reduce food poverty**. However there are real challenges to knowing what success should look like. There is no one defined measure nationally or locally and there is a lack of data. Aim 5 of the action plan seeks to address this gap – but it is important to recognise the limitations, especially as food is rarely ‘a thing on its own’.

Additionally the external environment is changing. For example further welfare benefit changes and cuts, and a continuing increase in housing costs, might mean that success might actually be a **slower rate of increase in food poverty**, rather than an actual reduction, and the following measures should be seen in this context.

Overall aims (outcomes)	How it will be measured (subject to resources)
There is reduction (or slower growth) in ‘emergency’ or crisis food poverty i.e. the number of people experiencing hunger or seeking emergency assistance – and we are able to measure this.	Local Discretionary Social Fund (LDSF) figures & collated food bank figures (see Aim 5)
There is a reduction (or slower growth) in long term food poverty i.e. the number of ‘coping but struggling’ people on a low income being forced to make unhealthier food choices, skipping meals or reducing portions on an ongoing basis – and we are able to measure this.	City Tracker figures; data from city services & voluntary & community groups (see Aim 4)
Food poverty awareness is embedded in policy and in service planning – especially in housing, fuel poverty, Public Health, social services, and hospital care and discharge – with a focus on prevention.	BHFP to monitor policy. Action plan partner to monitor their own service provision (see Aim 1)
Brighton & Hove becomes the city that cooks and eats together . ‘Shared meals’ are thriving and celebrated in the city, strengthening community networks which are themselves a resource in hard times. People are able to find out about and get to them; and new ways of sharing food are explored.	BHFP & Federation of Disabled People to monitor shared meals settings and alternative models.

How will we track progress?

All actions in the plan have identified a tracking or monitoring mechanism, and a lead partner. Subject to securing funding, BHFP will keep an overview of progress (alongside the city’s Food Strategy) and where possible will help to facilitate progress e.g. by bringing relevant partners together.

Stakeholders will be invited to come together half way through the 3 year plan to hear about progress; and refresh or refocus actions. Lead partners will also come together after year 1 and finally at the end of year 3, to report back and agree any evaluation plus next steps.



Brighton & Hove Food Poverty Action Plan

The plan has been arranged under the following five aims, although in line with our cross-cutting approach, many actions will add value in more than one of these aims i.e. there is overlap – which is a good thing!

Aim 1: Tackle the underlying causes of food poverty in the city

Embedded in the principles for food poverty work, a preventative approach which focusses on the 'coping but struggling' with a view to avoiding the need for emergency food is key.

Aim 2: As a bare minimum, ensure that every child, and every vulnerable adult, can eat one nutritious meal a day

In some ways this is a shockingly low aim, but it would make a huge difference to many people in the city.

Aim 3: Brighton & Hove becomes the city that cooks and eats together

Having the skills and equipment to cook is vital to eating well on a budget. A thriving climate for shared meals contributes to reducing isolation, and number of people needing crisis support (as family and community networks are the first place we turn when our finances are under stress).

Aim 4: When prevention is not enough – ensure there is crisis and emergency support so that people do not go hungry

For when all the efforts at prevention do not work. This should not be reliant purely on voluntary, community and faith groups.

Aim 5: Commit to measuring levels of food poverty so we know if we are being effective

We need to do this or we will not know if we are succeeding.

"It's such a treat to get food like this ... if you're living on a tight pensioner's budget there just isn't anything left to spend on good food"

– Hove Methodist Church lunch club attendee

"I wouldn't have survived without it ... all my money was being spent on my son's medical care"

– Food Bank Client

"I don't eat this well the rest of the week. I try to come every week if I can"

– Migrant English Project attendee

"I know I won't go to sleep hungry tonight"

– Participant at Young People's Centre

Summary of Actions *A full version is also available, with details of leads, partners & timescales*

Aim 1: Tackle the underlying causes of food poverty in the city

1A	Actions which address the broader or underlying causes of food poverty
1A.1	Provide information relating to 'solutions' including a web page plus non-digital resources (e.g. leaflets) to guide both people experiencing food poverty and those who advise them.
1A.2	<p>Better integrate food poverty into money advice programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See where food can add value to advice or engage people e.g. food as a 'safe' way to talk about budgeting • Include food ordering/ budgeting/ preparation in other financial capability training sessions, digital inclusion programmes etc. <i>(See also 3A)</i> • Explore how lunch clubs / shared meals (as well as food banks - see below) can become a site for money advice
1A.3	<p>Paradoxically many people experiencing food poverty are working in the food industry; yet food has huge potential as an employment option. Explore the following opportunities <i>(See also 1B for broader employment actions)</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better/ fairer paid staff e.g. good practice on tipping in restaurants; reduced use of zero hours contracts; supermarkets becoming living wage employers • More apprenticeships with a food element <i>Initially arrange for BHFP to present this work to Learning, Skills and Employment Partnership to develop understanding of overlaps in work</i> • Primary and Special School Meals Service becomes a Living Wage Employer as a beacon for other large catering employers • A role for new apprenticeships e.g. in social care which include cooking skills (double win – increase employment in a shortage area/ better care for vulnerable people- see below)

1A.4	<p>Reduce the impact of benefit issues, which currently contribute to a large proportion of food bank use¹ /crisis food poverty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When there are delays/refusals/ sanctions, DWP automatically gives information about what the issue is and clear guidance on how to resolve it. DWP also provides information on hardship payments e.g. short-term benefit advances; and signposting to advice services and other support in the city • DWP to run awareness sessions on understanding hardship routes for Advice and Food Bank workers & volunteers, so they can better advise their clients
1A.5	Raise awareness in frontline workers and volunteers via food poverty awareness training/ sharing information. Also encourage two way process where 'intermediary' organisations share their information on food poverty issues with BHFP.
1A.6	Given the synergies with the Housing Strategy and the Food Poverty Action Plan, run a workshop with BHCC housing staff and BHFP to scope how to make the most of the overlaps in this work.
1A.7	Raise awareness of food poverty issues and this plan in other strategies, and in policy service planning – especially in housing, fuel poverty/ affordable warmth, Public Health, social services, and hospital care and discharge.
1A.8	Raise awareness and seek to engage further partners in development of this action plan, especially those who work with the groups identified above as most vulnerable to food poverty.
1A.9	Share the learning from developing this plan locally and nationally, and respond to both national and local campaigns and consultations.
1A.10	Submit the evidence which has informed this action plan to the Fairness Commission; and continue to liaise with Commissioners to ensure that food poverty is fully integrated as an issue.

¹Perry, J., Sefton, T., Williams, M. and Haddad, M. (2014). Emergency Use only: Understanding and reducing the use of food banks in the UK. <http://www.trusselltrust.org/resources/documents/press/foodbank-report.pdf>

1B	Broader ‘bigger picture’ actions - influencing elsewhere to ensure that people have an adequate income in relation to their household expenditure.
1B.1	Promote Brighton & Hove as a ‘Living Wage City’ at the level calculated by the Living Wage Foundation (£7.85 p/h in 2015). Encourage larger employers including national ones to sign up.
1B.2	Via delivery of Economic Strategy and Learning and Skills work develop a thriving economy with secure, living wage employment opportunities. Ensure people can develop the skills needed to access good employment – including disabled people and other ‘at risk of food poverty’ groups listed above. Deliver a programme of work on apprenticeships. <i>(see also 1A for actions linking employment and food)</i>
1B.3	Via delivery of the key priorities in the Housing Strategy – improving supply, improving quality and improving support - develop actions to increase the affordability of housing, reduce failed tenancies and reduce fuel poverty (food vs fuel pay-off major cause of food poverty) - especially in the private rented sector.
1B.4	<p>Promote the local financial inclusion agenda and actions to tackle the ‘poverty premium’ whereby those on the lowest income end up paying the highest prices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice (see directly below) – including debt & benefit maximisation • Banking - access to cheaper means of payment e.g. direct debits • Credit - so people are not reliant on loan sharks or payday lenders, if an emergency occurs • Deposits - to allow a savings ‘buffer’ against things going wrong • Education including digital inclusion - to access food for home delivery and other goods at the best prices* (see also below) • Fuel poverty reduction/ energy efficiency – keeping fuel bills low* • Food – uniquely, Brighton & Hove includes ‘food’ under financial inclusion <p><i>*as food is the flexible item in people’s budgets, reducing other outgoings helps to free up spend for food. Food and fuel poverty are interlinked.</i></p>

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1B.5	Identify those who will be most affected by future rounds of Welfare Reform and prioritise for support (all tenures i.e. private rented as well as social housing tenants). Share information about the impact of benefit changes e.g. how the changes to working tax credit will affect eligibility for free school meals.
1B.6	Undertake research to better understand the poverty premium in terms of food shopping (for example to include the price difference of healthy / unhealthy food) and the impact of local shops vs internet shopping / large retailers.
1B.7	<p>Ensure people can access advice about money at an early stage - <i>before</i> hitting crisis – including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefit maximisation & debt advice • Building savings (to have a buffer in case of crisis) • Planning for later life (thinking now about how to have an adequate income in later years)

Aim 2 – As a bare minimum, ensure that every child, and every vulnerable adult, can eat one nutritious meal a day

2A	There is more creative use of existing support to parents of under 5s including breastfeeding, food poverty advice and Healthy Start vouchers & vitamins
2A.1	Continue existing good practice in achieving high overall levels of breastfeeding with continued focus on deprived areas.
2A.2	Improve healthy eating advice to families with young children and link to cookery/shopping skills. Increase uptake of Healthy Start vouchers amongst eligible families, by ensuring they are included in conversations with Health Visitors.
2A.3	<p>Increase uptake of healthy start vitamins</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical lead to provide teaching session to Children’s Centre reception staff to increase awareness of importance of Vitamin D & Healthy Start scheme • Clinical lead to undertake audit of Health Visitor records to establish if Healthy Start vouchers and vitamins are being discussed • Guidance to be written for Health Visitors • Continue to work with Community Pharmacists and work towards distributing vitamins from them • Repeat update on vitamins (lunch-time seminar)

2B	A greater number of families with children eligible for free school meals are accessing them. Schools embed initiatives which help to alleviate food poverty including 'holiday hunger' schemes
2B.1	Provide information and training to schools about using breakfast clubs to alleviate food poverty. Share good practice information with learning mentors on using breakfast clubs to support learning. Support breakfast clubs to achieve the Healthy Choice Award to demonstrate that the food they are serving is healthy and age appropriate.
2B.2	Continue to deliver Universal Infant Free School Meals (UIFSM) at Silver Food for Life standard. Keep prices of school meals for other age groups low by keeping uptake high. Arrangements for school meal provision when contract changes in 2017 to consider food poverty issues.
2B.3	Increase uptake by those who are signed up for free school meals but don't choose to eat one (both UIFSM and FSM).
2B.4	Maximise the number of eligible families who are signed up to receive free school meals, learning from any developments in best practice nationally.
2B.5	Explore and share good practice on using pupil premium for healthy food related activity in schools.
2B.6	Raise awareness in primary schools of Chomp holiday lunch clubs for families, and improve referrals.
2B.7	Pilot a holiday lunch club taking place on at least one school premises (ideally in Portslade or Hangleton) via existing Chomp model and/or in partnership with school meals service.
2B.8	Contact projects providing food for children during term time to see if they are interested in expanding holiday provision.

2C	Vulnerable adults have their food needs automatically considered during assessments. There is meal delivery provision for those who need it – but people are able to choose alternatives out of the home such as shared meals. <i>See also 2.E for residential settings.</i>
2C.1	Explore if / how nutrition and hydration can be introduced to the checklist for Care Assessments as part of the Better Care agenda; and whether this can be an opportunity to give people info on ‘shared meals’ and other ways to access healthy food.
2C.2	Develop possibilities of shared food in terms of Adult Social Care services e.g. whether people can eat with a neighbour/ friend/family member/ at a lunch club as part of a care package; and/or whether eating together might allow people to combine their care packages allowing more time with care worker and/or reducing social isolation.
2C.3	Ensure that Community Meals are available, affordable and offer a range of options to meet and maintain people’s nutritional needs. Explore options for April 2016 (current contract end date March 2016) to ensure further choice and control for people using the service. Ensure that people are also aware of the alternatives (such as shared meals) which reduce social isolation and engage people back in communities.
2C.4	Adult Social Care is currently re-commissioning the Home Care contract provision - meal preparation to be considered as part of this process.
2C.5	Take steps to make nutrition and hydration a priority by mainstreaming into thinking and across contracting. Initial meeting with CCG / BHFP to understand what information there is already available about the scale of problem/ budget implications (including possible cost savings from preventative approach).
2C.6	Invite BHFP to give a presentation to the Home Care Provider Forum on nutrition and preparation of nutritional meals for vulnerable people.
2C.7	BHFP to offer the learning from developing this action plan into the Home Care recommissioning process – e.g. the importance of including enough time for preparing a simple nutritious meal– not just microwaving/ ‘taking off the foil’; and importance of paid care workers understanding nutrition & having cooking skills.

2C.8	Explore provision of training for paid care workers on both nutrition and cooking - explore the 'cooking together' model (carer and client learn together).
2C.9	Ensure hospital discharge procedures include a 'nutrition and hydration' check i.e. that appropriate food arrangements are in place (e.g. someone will be able to help with shopping/cooking/special diet if needed). Ensure that hospitals provide information at discharge about food options including 'shared meals' such as lunch clubs and/or referral to befriending organisations if people need support to attend them.
2C.10	Explore whether ' food to go bags' can be provided to people who won't be able to immediately access support with shopping (if needed) when they are discharged from hospital, so they don't go home to an empty fridge.
2C.11	Develop a trigger mechanism if a meal service for vulnerable people is under threat, i.e. ensure that a range of options is available so that people will have their needs met.

2D	Older people's experiences of food poverty are considered – including increased risk of malnutrition; and issues around food access. <i>For more detail see also Public Health/ BHFP's Healthy Ageing and Food report (November 2015)</i>
2D.1	Explore how older people can best be supported especially at key 'transition times' including hospital discharge (see above) and bereavement to prevent long term food issues / entrenched isolation developing.
2D.2	Fully embed the MUST (malnutrition screening) tool in hospitals and beyond e.g. in GPs, via health checks and in care homes (as many hospital admissions from care homes are related to malnutrition). Also engage with private sector home care agencies & discharge agencies around training/ embedding.

2D.3	<p>Noting lower levels of internet access / confidence amongst some older people, ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital inclusion courses for older people include food shopping (<i>see also 3A below</i>) • Information is provided non digitally –around changing nutritional needs with age, cooking in response to changed mobility, choosing a ready meal, home delivery of pre-cooked meals, how to find lunch clubs/ shared meals etc. (<i>see also below and 'Healthy Ageing and Food' report, November 2015</i>)
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2E	<p>Food in residential settings such as hospitals and nursing homes is palatable and nutritious, and where possible sustainable: reducing levels of malnutrition and improving clinical outcomes</p>
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2E.1	<p>Improve hospital food at Royal Sussex County Hospital in terms of nutrition, sustainability and palatability, exploring the potential to work in partnership with other local NHS Trusts around a joint catering production unit.</p>
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2E.2	<p>Adult Social Care and the Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) to work together to explore how nutrition and hydration can be improved in care homes.</p>
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2E.3	<p>Deliver training on nutrition and cooking skills to staff in care homes via the BHCC core training programme. Undertake programme of work to encourage wider uptake of the training.</p>
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2E.4	<p>Promote the Healthy Choice Award to encourage good practice in residential settings; include as part of Adult Social Care audit/review process; share good practice at relevant forums/through relevant communications.</p> <p>BHFP to give presentation at the city-wide Care Home Forum on the Healthy Choice Award.</p>
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Aim 3 – Brighton & Hove becomes the city that cooks and eats together

3A	Brighton and Hove becomes 'The city that can cook' : Part A <i>Skills</i>
3A.1	<p>Expand the number of classes on offer in cooking and shopping skills, for both general public and specific groups e.g. people with learning disabilities; single men; older/bereaved men ('Old Spice') and the groups identified above as at risk of food poverty including young working age people².</p> <p>Explore how budgeting, numeracy etc. can be embedded within cookery sessions.</p> <p>Explore how cookery sessions can be better linked with community cookery/shared meals groups e.g. Chomp holiday lunch clubs for children and families.</p>
3A.2	<p>Develop specialised training courses and/or written 'Tip sheets' – for people in particular circumstances (and those who support and advise them e.g. support workers, paid carers and family/unpaid carers)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adapting cooking to disabilities/sensory impairments (plus how to access cooking equipment/ adaptations –see below)• Lacking cooking equipment e.g. in temporary accommodation or bedsits• Mental health condition (e.g. cooking in advance for bad days)• Cooking for one• Older people's nutritional needs (these change as we age)• Choosing a healthy ready meal in a supermarket/ options for home delivery (many people are reliant on pre-cooked meals)
3A.3	<p>Include food ordering/ budgeting/ preparation in financial capability training sessions.</p> <p>Also in 'getting online' training. e.g. How to set up a 'favourites list' for food shopping on-line.</p>

² See for example <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/home-news/16-to-24-year-olds-spend-more-on-food-than-any-other-age-group-says-research-a6678596.html>

3B	Brighton and Hove becomes ‘The city that can cook’ : Part B <i>Equipment</i> (fridge/freezer/cooker/saucepans/storage)
3B.1	Improve access to equipment that will help people with sensory impairments or other disabilities to cook, initially by exploring wider roll out of Independent Living Centre and/or re-ablement services similar to those available after a stroke.
3B.2	Explore whether Sheltered Housing refurbishments/ developments can include a fridge/freezer rather than a fridge with icebox as this is important for budget cooking for one or two people.

3C	Brighton & Hove becomes ‘the city that eats together’. Shared meals are thriving, and people can find out about and get to them. Offers of new venues and storage spaces help keep costs low. <i>Sharing food is an effective means for people to eat well – including (but not only) those who are vulnerable e.g. don’t have the mobility, equipment or skills to cook. They help strengthen community networks which are themselves a resource in hard times. Cost, access and (especially) transport are key factors in accessing them³.</i>
3C.1	Recognise the role that shared meals e.g. lunch clubs are playing in improving the health, nutrition and mental health of the city; increase their role as a site to deliver advice or be a ‘safe place’ to raise other issues. Ensure that projects can keep up with increasing demand e.g. explore creative commissioning arrangements (see also ‘care packages’ below) and/or new micro funding to test new models of provision/ meet gaps /increase sustainability. <i>NB - gaps are at evenings/weekends and in the East and North of the City –52% of people accessing shared meals live nearby</i>
3C.2	Explore whether existing projects can add <i>cooking and eating together</i> to their existing services - e.g. community groups; school holiday activities such as Playbus; ‘trusted’ providers such as food banks (See also Aim 4 below).

³ See BHFP’s ‘Eating Together’ report for more detail about the role of Shared Meals in tackling isolation, food poverty and acting as a gateway to advice and support

3C.3	<p>Explore in-kind support for shared meals e.g. use of council premises for shared meals and/or for storage of ingredients/ surplus food</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sheltered / seniors housing (for residents also for wider community) • Schools and children’s facilities (for family meals and/or holiday lunch clubs) • Council storage spaces and community rooms e.g. in housing estates (especially ones with kitchens) • Faith groups/ community groups/ facilities in private sector e.g. care homes
3C.4	<p>Secure a premises so that a ‘pay as you feel’ meal is available 7 days a week - ideally own premises but if shared then focus on evenings & weekends (identified as a gap).</p>
3C.5	<p>Explore whether BHFP can support shared meal projects with recruiting volunteers and/or other development support e.g. around management/fundraising.</p>
3C.6	<p>Provide 3 x initial training sessions – including food safety and creative cooking with surplus foods/cooking for groups - as a cost effective way to support shared meal projects.</p>
3C.7	<p>Recognise the ‘infrastructure’ role of FareShare and grassroots surplus food distributors in supporting shared meal settings (plus food banks – see below – and other food services for vulnerable/ disadvantaged people) to keep their costs low and accessible – support via direct funding and/or in-kind support especially storage facilities for surplus food.</p>
3C.8	<p>Make information about shared meals more accessible via an easier search mechanism on the ‘It’s Local Actually’ directory and by non-internet methods e.g. printed list /radio – promote in other settings (e.g. hospital discharge, care assessments, via GPs and other health professionals, e.g. Community Navigators).</p>
3C.9	<p>Support initiatives which encourage neighbours to connect, with potential to share e.g. ‘Know my Neighbour Week’ May 2016; Neighbourhood Care Scheme.</p>

3D	It becomes easier access to low cost food in the city, whether this is ingredients or shared meals – making it easier to make healthier choices
3D.1	<p>Explore options to increase access to fresh low cost ingredients at a local level for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • link existing local grocers van or with food banks, lunch clubs; community venues • encourage new individual or community run low cost food outlets in community spaces or sheltered housing (offering free use of space to keep costs down) e.g. low cost veg; bulk buying clubs or food co-ops <p><i>See also digital inclusion – improving access to home food delivery</i></p>
3D.2	Deliver a programme of work with outlets to offer healthier options in restaurants, cafes and takeaways; including healthier cooking techniques and achieving the Healthy Choice Award.
3D.3	Explore how City Plan Part 2 and economic planning processes can encourage local shops and market stalls selling fresh ingredients; and encourage healthier takeaways.
3D.4	Recognise the role of community kitchens and venues in addressing the impacts of food poverty and explore protection through existing and future planning policy frameworks (e.g. City Plan Pt2).
3D.5	Via Transport Strategy ensure accessible affordable public and community transport is promoted and provided, enabling people to travel to local and main shopping areas and/or access shared meal settings. Transport is an important factor in food poverty, especially to those with disabilities.
3D.6	<p>Shared meal settings refer to the Federation of Disabled People's 'Out and About' guide for information about informal shared transport options and other useful examples and guidance on ensuring effective (free) insurance provision for volunteer drivers:</p> <p>http://www.thefedonline.org.uk/citywide-connect.</p>

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Aim 4 – When prevention is not enough - ensure there is crisis and emergency support so that people do not go hungry

4A	Food Banks are supported to operate effectively as an emergency option and to widen their services to help address underlying causes of food poverty – and they are not the only option in a crisis
4A.1	Advocate and provide planning options for the continuation of the Local Discretionary Social Fund (LDSF) or similar form of crisis support by a statutory organisation - so that people experiencing an emergency are not reliant purely on the voluntary/community or faith sectors. Options for continued funding are creatively explored before current provision ends in 2017.
4A.2	FareShare and other food surplus organisations continue to redistribute surplus food effectively, underpinning the work food banks do in the city. Focus on securing more fresh/ healthy food + expanding to meet demand - whilst acknowledging that food waste is never the 'answer' to food poverty. The debate around food surplus issues to be explored via food surplus network and future city waste strategies. <i>NB affordable surplus food also supports 'shared meals' as well as food banks– see above</i>
4A.3	Food Banks and emergency food providers ensure that people receive holistic support to tackle the underlying causes of the emergency including access to the city's advice services (either on site or by referral). Advice services continue to better integrate their services with food banks.
4A.4	Food banks continue to look at how they can offer longer term support which goes beyond emergency food/ is preventative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital access ideally with support • Shared meals / other 'longer term' options • 'Cooking and Eating Together' sessions and/or cookery classes • Access to low cost ingredients for cooking at home (e.g. food buying groups, link with local grocers) alongside healthier food within food banks
4A.5	BHFP secures funding to develop its work to support Food Banks & Emergency Food providers; and continue the food banks network as a collective space for food banks to work together and meet with advice providers and the City Council.

Aim 5: Commit to measuring levels of food poverty so we know if we are being effective

5A	Existing monitoring mechanisms are used to gather better info on food poverty
5A.1	BHFP to continue to measure crisis or emergency food poverty by providing an annual snapshot of food bank use in the city.
5A.2	Continue to gather information on longer-term or chronic food poverty in the city; also on national good practice/ 'solutions'.
5A.3	Explore how information from MUST (malnutrition screening) can inform understanding of food poverty in the city, in parallel with wider use of MUST outlined in Aim 2.
5A.4	Use breastfeeding rate data to track rates of breastfeeding, taking note of trends in more deprived wards.
5A.5	Use child measurement programme data to track rates of childhood obesity in different income groups.
5A.6	Food banks commit to measuring the reasons people are accessing them, using 'Trussell Trust' categories so that the data can be compared.
5A.7	Organisations and services track food poverty levels amongst their service users using question(s) already piloted by BHFP or including the broader city tracker food/fuel question; or 'innovative' methods e.g. video/visuals - BHFP to collate data.
5A.8	Universities strengthen their research partnership with BHFP and/or Food Matters, including at least one joint project around understanding or tracking food poverty or food prices/availability in the city (See also Aim 1A).
5A.9	The City Council measures on-going levels of long term or chronic food and fuel poverty via a question in the annual weighted 'city tracker' survey, Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)/ BHCC explore whether contracts for health and social care services can help with measuring levels of food poverty (by requiring data collection); or whether they can share existing data e.g. from health visitor assessments.

Research and evidence

A huge amount of research went into developing this plan – most importantly talking to local people and organisations. These are just some of the some key documents

Research and evidence: Local (BHFP publications reports and research all downloadable at <http://bhfood.org.uk/resources>)

- BHFP overview briefing on [Food poverty in Brighton and Hove](#) includes data from the recent city tracker question on food and fuel poverty
- [The Director of Public Health's report](#) for 2015 includes a specific chapter on food poverty
- [The impacts of welfare reform on residents in Brighton and Hove](#) (2015) identifies the most vulnerable residents & also looks at food including coping strategies, importance of wider networks etc.
- BHFP's [Eating Together: Exploring the role of lunch clubs and shared meals in Brighton & Hove](#) (2015) explores the 'hidden' role of shared meals in generating community resilience as well as access to nutritious food
- BHFP's [Identifying Food Poverty in Brighton & Hove](#) looks at groups most at risk of food poverty using existing data

Research and Evidence: National

- [Feeding Britain](#) - The report of the All-Party Parliamentary Inquiry into Hunger in the United Kingdom (2014) is a detailed analysis with recommendations. The development of this action plan is itself a 'Feeding Britain' pilot and will feature in the 'one year on' report due December 2015
- Sustainable Food Cities "[Beyond the Food banks](#)" national campaign (NB *Brighton and Hove is the country's only silver sustainable food city*) suggests actions to focus on with examples from [different cities](#); also has a comprehensive list of [resources arranged by topic](#)
- [Walking the Breadline](#) (2013) and follow up [Below the Breadline: The relentless rise of food poverty in Britain](#) (2014)
- (Church Action on Poverty and Oxfam) provides a detailed analysis of food poverty issues
- The [interim report from the Fabian Society's commission into Food and Poverty](#) has a range of evidence and is strong on 'trading down' and unhealthy food choices and the final report [Hungry for Change](#) is also strong on long term food poverty or 'household food insecurity' and recommends local authorities should create a food access plan (2015)
- [Joseph Rowntree Foundation](#) has just announced new Minimum Income Standards defining 'acceptable' income for different groups in the UK

Action Plan Partners

A huge thank you to the partners, many who have helped to develop, or committed to delivering, actions in this plan

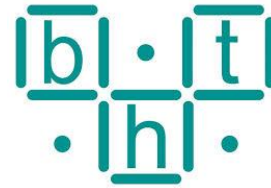
Age UK Brighton & Hove
BHESCo (Brighton & Hove Energy Services Co-operative)
BHT (Brighton Housing Trust)
The Big Fig
Brighton & Hove Chamber of Commerce
Brighton & Hove City Council ⁴
Brighton & Hove Connected (Local Strategic Partnership)
Brighton & Hove Food Partnership
Brighton & Hove Living Wage Campaign
Brighton & Hove Strategic Housing Partnership
Brighton & Sussex University Hospitals Trust
Brighton and Sussex Universities Food Network
Brighton Unemployed Centre Families Project (BUCFP)
British Red Cross Brighton
Carers Centre for Brighton & Hove
Chomp lunch club
City College Brighton & Hove
Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)
Community Works
Department for Work & Pensions (DWP) & Job Centre Plus
East Sussex Credit Union
Economic Partnership

⁴ With particular thanks to:

Adult Social Care, Children's Services, Housing, including Seniors Housing, Planning, Policy, Public Health, School Meals Service, Transport, Welfare Reform

FareShare Sussex Brighton & Hove
Federation of Disabled People (The Fed)
Food Matters
Food Waste Collective
Hangleton & Knoll Project
Healthy Ageing Partnership/ Forum
Hove Luncheon Club
Learning, Skills and Employment Partnership
Lunch Positive
Mind
Migrant English Project
NEA
Neighbourhood Care Scheme
One Church Brighton
Private home care providers & discharge agencies
Prof Martin Caraher, City
Real Junk Food Project
Sussex Partnership NHS Foundation Trust
Sustain
The city's advice services – individually and via Moneyworks, the Advice Services Network & Advice Services Partnership
The city's befriending organisations
The city's food banks – individually and via the Brighton & Hove Food Banks & Emergency Food Network
The city's lunch clubs and shared meal settings
The many other community & voluntary groups who are part of this plan

A longer 'delivery' version of this action plan is also available, which includes details of partners and timescales for each action



BRIGHTON & HOVE CONNECTED



EAST SUSSEX CREDIT UNION



The Hangleton & Knoll Project Working for a better community



www.bhfood.org.uk



Equality Impact and Outcome Assessment (EIA) Template - 2015

EIAs make services better for everyone and support value for money by getting services right first time.

EIAs enable us to consider all the information about a service, policy or strategy from an equalities perspective and then action plan to get the best outcomes for staff and service-users¹. They analyse how all our work as a council might impact differently on different groups². They help us make good decisions and evidence how we have reached these decisions³.

See end notes for full guidance. Either hover the mouse over the end note link (eg: Age¹³) or use the hyperlinks ('Ctrl' key and left click).

For further support or advice please contact the Communities, Equality and Third Sector Team on ext 2301.

1. Equality Impact and Outcomes Assessment (EIA) Template

First, consider whether you need to complete an EIA, or if there is another way to evidence assessment of impacts, or that an EIA is not needed⁴.

Title of EIA⁵	Food Poverty Action Plan	ID No.⁶	
Team/Department⁷	Public Health		
Focus of EIA⁸	<p>The Food Poverty Action Plan is one element of the food strategy for the city 'Brighton & Hove Food Strategy - Spade to Spoon: Digging Deeper - which was adopted by the Council 8th December 2012. This Strategy has nine aims, a series of key objectives and an action plan.</p> <p>Aim Two - <i>All residents have better access to nutritious, affordable, sustainable food</i>, includes an action to improve the understanding of food poverty in the city; establish baseline data and take forward an action plan.</p> <p>This Food Poverty Action Plan (FPAP) aims to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • focus the city's limited resources most effectively, • reduce the impact of food poverty on the health and wellbeing of local people, • mitigate against the likely impact of future health and social care budgets if food poverty is not addressed. <p>It is both pragmatic and aspirational. It contains 80 actions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over half of these actions relate to Brighton and Hove City Council services or functions. 		

Delivery of these is achievable within current resources.

- There are also other proposals where the work is being led by others, to which the Council is a partner.
- Additionally, there are aspirational actions where external funding will need to be sought. This Committee is only being asked to agree to facilitate those Council actions within the plan that can be delivered within identified resources.
- By its very nature it targets those population groups vulnerable to food poverty. The EIA will act as a prompt to ask for each protected characteristic group how will the FPAP work with the hardest to reach.

Using research and evidence the FPAP identifies certain groups as at higher risk of food poverty;
People who are most vulnerable
to food poverty

- a. Disabled people (including people with learning disabilities) and people experiencing long term physical or mental ill health
- b. Large families, single parent families and families with disabled Children
- c. Working people on a low income, especially younger working age people
- d. Vulnerable adults - including some older people - who are isolated or digitally excluded – or who are experiencing transition e.g. bereavement/ becoming ill/ leaving hospital and people moving from homelessness, offending or addiction
- e. 16-25 year olds who are vulnerably housed and care leavers.
- f. BME people and migrants who have limited recourse to funds

The FPAP recognises that;

- Poor diet is associated with conditions such as obesity, coronary heart disease, diabetes, stroke and cancers.
- Evidence demonstrates the contribution of food and nutrition to mental wellbeing and the development, prevention and management of some specific mental health problems.
- Data related to premature deaths in England shows that Brighton and Hove ranks 98th worst out of 150 local authorities.

- | | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cancer, liver disease and heart disease are key contributors to premature deaths (2,185 deaths under 75s). Poor diet and obesity are key factors in the causes of these deaths.¹ |
|--|---|

¹ <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/sites/bhconnected/files/jsna/jsna-6.4.6-Good-nutrition-&-food-poverty1.pdf>

2. Update on previous EIA and outcomes of previous actions

What actions did you plan last time? (List them from the previous EIA)	What improved as a result? What outcomes have these actions achieved?	What <u>further</u> actions do you need to take? (add these to the Action plan below)
No previous EIA		

Protected characteristics groups from the Equality Act 2010	What do you know ⁹ ? Summary of data about your service-users and/or staff	What do people tell you ¹⁰ ? Summary of service-user and/or staff feedback	What does this mean ¹¹ ? Impacts identified from data and feedback (actual and potential)	What can you do ¹² ? All potential actions to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advance equality of opportunity, • eliminate discrimination, and • foster good relations
Age ¹³	<p>In 2014 in Brighton & Hove 16% of the population are aged 0-15 years, 70% aged 16-64 years and 13% aged 65 years or over. This compares to 19%, 62% and 19% in the South East and England figures of 19%, 64% and 17%. So whilst there are a lower proportion of children in the city, there are also a lower proportion of older people, giving the city a different age-structure compared to England and the South East.¹</p> <p>Breastfeeding levels are the highest in the country and childhood obesity levels are below the national average (although again rates vary between more and less deprived households).</p> <p>Research by BHFP uncovered</p>	<p>The development of the FPAP included wide engagement and involvement of partners and of key stakeholders of relevance to age include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • community, voluntary and faith groups • shared meals /settings - via the survey and research project • organisations working with older people -via the research project • individual conversations were held with key stakeholders. 	<p>Whilst an affordable and nutritious diet is crucial for all ages it is especially the case for children and young people and vulnerable older population.</p> <p>The FPAP has identified people who are most vulnerable to food poverty which includes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable adults - including some older people. • 16-25 year olds who are vulnerably housed & care leavers. • (Children in) large families, single parent families & families with disabled children. 	<p>The FPAP has as its second aim; Aim 2: As a bare minimum, ensure that every child, and every vulnerable adult, can eat one nutritious meal a day.</p> <p>This includes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support to parents of under 5s including breastfeeding, food poverty advice and Healthy Start vouchers & vitamins • Promotion of free school meals & improving uptake. • 'holiday hunger' schemes. • Proactively considering food needs during care assessments with vulnerable older people.

¹ Office for National Statistics. Population Estimates for England and Wales, Mid-2002 to Mid-2010 Revised (Subnational). Released: 30 April 2013. Available at <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-280885>

Office for National Statistics. Population Estimates for England and Wales, Mid-2014 (2011 Census-based). Released: 25 June 2015. Available at <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-368259>

Protected characteristics groups from the Equality Act 2010	What do you know ⁹ ? Summary of data about your service-users and/or staff	What do people tell you ¹⁰ ? Summary of service-user and/or staff feedback	What does this mean ¹¹ ? Impacts identified from data and feedback (actual and potential)	What can you do ¹² ? All potential actions to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advance equality of opportunity, • eliminate discrimination, and • foster good relations
	<p>that almost half a million (462,334) shared meals take place each day, playing an important and largely uncelebrated role around food poverty.</p> <p>Universal Infant Free School Meals mean that at least 7,200 pupils across the city now have a healthy lunch.¹</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of shared meals for older people especially those most isolated. • Exploring meal preparation as part of home care arrangements. • Consideration of food needs during transition times e.g. hospital discharge • Inclusion of malnutrition screening tool in care settings. • Nutrition training for residential homes • Healthy choice award in residential settings • Digital inclusion/skills for online shopping.

¹ <https://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/content/press-release/brightonhove-best-breastfeeding>
<http://www.hscic.gov.uk/ncmp>; <http://bhfood.org.uk/downloads/downloads-publications/99-eatingtogether-report-final/file>

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Disability¹⁴	Based on national prevalence rates, there were an estimated 4,400 adults aged 18-64 years with a learning disability living in Brighton & Hove in 2011, with around 6% with a severe learning disability. In 2012/13, 768 people aged 18 to 64 with learning disabilities were known to the local authority in Brighton & Hove. In 2012/13, of the 768 people with a learning disability aged 18 to 64 living in Brighton & Hove who were known to the City Council, 600 (78%) were living in settled accommodation (where a person can reasonably be expected to stay as long as they want) and 168 (22%) were living in non-settled accommodation (where residents do not have security of tenure). ¹	The Countability research provided insight into the needs of local people with disabilities and whilst food issues were not highlighted per se delays in home adaptations which may be needed for cooking purposes were identified. Also identified were poor physical accessibility across the city and poor quality streets which may present as barriers to accessing food. ³	Adults with learning disabilities have a higher prevalence of gastrointestinal cancer, early onset dementia, overweight, obesity and osteoporosis, as well as difficulty with eating, drinking and swallowing. One in three has unhealthy teeth and gums. Due to increasing life expectancy, people with learning disabilities are now more likely to develop long-term conditions such as diabetes. Supporting adults with learning disabilities with food choices is a key action identified in the Brighton & Hove Food Strategy. The Council's Financial	Disabled people (including Disabled people (including people with learning disabilities) and people experiencing long term physical or mental ill health are identified in the FPAP as most vulnerable to food poverty. The FPAP sets out a number of actions relevant to these groups; • 'Tackle the underlying causes of food poverty in the city' are doubly relevant for these groups for example integration of food poverty into money advice programmes. • Increasing use of free school meals for

¹ Institute of Public Care. Projecting Adults Needs and Service Information (PANSI). Available at: www.pansi.org.uk (password required) [Accessed 04/01/2012] Health and Social Care Information Centre. ASC-CAR 2012-13 Guidance.

Emerson E, Baines S (2010). Health Inequalities and People with Learning Disabilities. Improving Health and Lives: Learning Disabilities Observatory. PPT presentation, available at: http://www.improvinghealthandlives.org.uk/uploads/doc/vid_7479_IHaL2010-3HealthInequality2010.pdf [Accessed Jan 2011].

³ Hastie J. Countability: Barriers and opportunities for disabled people in Brighton & Hove. The Fed. 2012.

Protected characteristics groups from the Equality Act 2010	What do you know⁹? Summary of data about your service-users and/or staff	What do people tell you¹⁰? Summary of service-user and/or staff feedback	What does this mean¹¹? Impacts identified from data and feedback (actual and potential)	What can you do¹²? All potential actions to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advance equality of opportunity, • eliminate discrimination, and • foster good relations
	<p>Applying national figures to the local population, it is estimated that in Brighton & Hove in 2012 there were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13,173 people aged 18-64 with a moderate physical disability and 3,660 with a severe physical disability. Of these, 7,531 have a moderate or serious personal care disability • 122 people aged 18-64 with a serious visual impairment and 3,294 aged 65 or over with a moderate or severe visual impairment • 5,841 people aged 18-64, and 16,303 aged 65 or over, with a moderate or severe hearing impairment; and 48 people aged 18-64 and 455 aged 65 or over, with a profound hearing impairment <p>In 2011, 980 Brighton & Hove residents were registered as Blind (630 were aged 75 or over). Of these, 145 people were recorded as having an</p>		<p>Inclusion Strategy also identifies disabled people (particularly those with mobility issues) as being at higher risk of financial exclusion.¹</p>	<p>eligible families. Initiatives which help to alleviate food poverty including 'holiday hunger' schemes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable adults have their food needs automatically considered during assessments. • There is meal provision for those who need it with alternatives out of the home such as shared meals. • Explore if / how nutrition and hydration can be introduced to the checklist for Care Assessments • Develop specialised training courses and/or written 'Tip sheets' – for people in particular circumstances (and

¹ <http://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/content/council-and-democracy/equality/financial-inclusion-brighton-hove>

Protected characteristics groups from the Equality Act 2010	What do you know⁹? Summary of data about your service-users and/or staff	What do people tell you¹⁰? Summary of service-user and/or staff feedback	What does this mean¹¹? Impacts identified from data and feedback (actual and potential)	What can you do¹²? All potential actions to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advance equality of opportunity, • eliminate discrimination, and • foster good relations
	<p>additional disability (110 aged 65 or over), including 50 with physical disabilities, five with a learning disability and 35 recorded as deaf.</p> <p>Brighton & Hove City Council Adult Social Care provided services to 4,496 people in 2012/13, 62% of those were to people with Physical Disabilities.¹</p>			<p>those who support and advise them e.g. support workers, paid carers and family/unpaid carers)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adapting cooking to disabilities/sensory impairments (plus how to access adaptations / cooking equipment. • Include food ordering/ budgeting/ preparation in financial capability training sessions. • Also in 'getting online' training. e.g. How to set up a 'favourites list' for food shopping on-line. • Make information about shared meals more accessible via an easier search mechanism on the 'It's Local Actually' directory and by non-

¹ <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/sites/bhconnected/files/jsna/jsna-7.5.2-Adults-with-physical-&-sensory-impairments1.pdf>

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				internet methods e.g. printed list /radio – promote in other settings (e.g. hospital discharge, care assessments, via GPs and other health professionals, e.g. Community Navigators).
Gender reassignment¹⁵	<p>The needs assessment estimated that there are at least 2,760 trans adults living Brighton & Hove. The true figure is probably greater than this because a significant proportion of trans people do not disclose their gender identity in surveys. In addition, as Brighton & Hove is seen as inclusive, many trans people who live elsewhere visit Brighton & Hove to socialise, study and/or work. Data suggests that trans people in Brighton & Hove:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are represented in all age groups but have a younger age distribution than the overall population; • includes diverse gender 	<p>Community research conducted by the University of Brighton and Brighton & Hove LGBT Switchboard with 100+ community members identified many issues to do with accessing general services and aspects of city life. A number of recommendations are identified and one of relevance to this EIA is that all health improvement initiatives should ensure they address needs of trans people, incorporating</p>	<p>Trans people undergoing gender reassignment may be at higher risk of food poverty because of the need for time off work for appointments, treatment and - for those who chose – surgery. This may result in periods of unemployment and associated financial problems. The frequently reported experience of harassment may also deter people from shopping for more economical foods, in markets, for instance. Many trans people live in</p>	<p>The FPAP include actions for vulnerable adults as outlined above – these actions may well be relevant for some trans people undergoing gender reassignment too. For example;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital inclusion/skill s for online shopping. • Integration of food poverty into money advice programmes. • Adapting cooking to disabilities, plus how to access adaptations / cooking equipment. • Consideration of food needs during transition times e.g.

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	<p>identities, including non-binary identities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are more likely to have a limiting long-term illness or disability than the overall population. • come from a diverse range of ethnic backgrounds • have diverse sexual orientations live throughout the city, with no concentration in any particular area • are more likely to live in private sector rented housing than the overall population. • Trans people are less likely to report that they are in good health and more likely to report that they have a limiting long-term illness or disability. 	<p>physical activity, smoking, mental health and wellbeing, and sexual health. Food diet and nutrition is a part of this.</p>	<p>the PRS housing and the range of cooking and kitchen equipment provided (e.g. access to a freezer) will also have an impact on how planned and economical shopping and cooking might be. Higher rates of limiting long term illnesses adds to this picture.</p>	<p>hospital discharge.</p>
Pregnancy and maternity¹⁶	<p>In Brighton & Hove, the number of live births was 3,291 in 2011, an increase of 8% from 2005 (3,035 births). In 2013 the number of births fell to below 3,000 (2,967).¹ Women in Brighton & Hove are</p>	<p>One of the key comments from the 2013 Big Parenting Debate was that parents feel responsible for teaching essential life skills as well as instilling good morals</p>	<p>Whilst an affordable and nutritious diet is crucial for all ages it is especially the case in pregnancy, during the post natal period and babies. The FPAP identifies large</p>	<p>The FPAP sets out a number of actions to address the needs of pregnant women and babies. Aim 2 – As a bare minimum, ensure that</p>

¹ Office for National Statistics. Vital Statistics Tables

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	<p>much more likely to have children at an older age than across the South East and England. There are the same number of births to mothers aged 45 + as those aged under 18 years in the city.</p> <p>50% of live births in the city were within marriage, lower than in the SE or England.</p> <p>In 2013 the greatest proportion of babies born to mothers born outside the UK was to mothers born in Europe (18%), Middle East and Asia (6%) and Africa (5%).</p> <p>Ensuring women are as healthy as possible during their pregnancy is important to guarantee the best possible start in life for their child.</p> <p>A number of factors including deprivation and maternal health have been shown to be associated with an increase in low birth weight and infant mortality.¹</p>	<p>and values via good communication and positive role-modelling. Life skills about food and cooking could be part of this and setting positive role models for food, eating and cooking starts with very young children.</p> <p>Food Banks have been working through Childrens Centres to support families in crisis needing 'emergency' food. The numbers of such families has been increasing.</p>	<p>families, single parent families and families with disabled children as at higher risk of and disproportionately impacted by food poverty.</p> <p>Being pregnant will be part of this picture compounded by other vulnerabilities such as unemployment, fuel poverty (needed for cooking) and housing.</p>	<p>every child, and every vulnerable adult, can eat one nutritious meal a day.</p> <p>This includes working with health Visitors, Childrens Centres, and community pharmacists to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breastfeeding support • food poverty advice • Healthy Start vouchers & vitamins.

¹ Department of Health: Tackling inequalities in maternal and infant health outcomes. Report of the Infant Mortality National Support Team; 2010.
http://www.dh.gov.uk/prod_consum_dh/groups/dh_digitalassets/@dh/@en/@ps/documents/digitalasset/dh_122844.pdf

Protected characteristics groups from the Equality Act 2010	What do you know ⁹ ? Summary of data about your service-users and/or staff	What do people tell you ¹⁰ ? Summary of service-user and/or staff feedback	What does this mean ¹¹ ? Impacts identified from data and feedback (actual and potential)	What can you do ¹² ? All potential actions to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advance equality of opportunity, • eliminate discrimination, and • foster good relations
Race ¹⁷	<p>The most recent population estimates (2011) show that 19.5% are from a BME group (compared to 12% in 2001). This is now a lower proportion than England (20.2%), but higher than the South East (14.8%).¹</p> <p>Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups in the UK, including Gypsies and Travellers, share many of the same health and wellbeing risks and needs as the rest of the population. However, there are some key differences in risk and protective factors, incidence and prevalence of certain diseases, access to services and the resulting health and wellbeing outcomes.²</p> <p>Healthy weight: Nationally there is a correlation between obesity and ethnicity, with Black African and Black Caribbean</p>	<p>Local Health Counts data 2012 found that there was some difference in being a healthy weight for BME respondents (59%) and White British respondents (52%). Also in regard of fruit and veg consumption: Those of White British origin are more likely (54%) to consume five portions of fruit and veg a day than those of Black or Minority Ethnic (BME) (47%).</p>	<p>Access to healthy affordable foods will have an impact on dietary related conditions. Given the variations both within and between people caution needs to be used if considering ethnicity as the main explanation for these differences.</p> <p>Access to familiar foods and cooking equipment for migrants may also contribute to food poverty as these may also cost more.</p>	<p>The FPAP identifies as vulnerable to food poverty - BME people and migrants who have limited recourse to funds.</p>

¹ ONS Neighbourhood statistics Ethnic Group (KS201EW) Census 2011 13th Jan 2013

² Diseases and different ethnic groups [Online].2011 Available from URL : <http://www.patient.co.uk/doctor/Diseases-and-Different-Ethnic-Groups.htm>. [Accessed April 2012]

Protected characteristics groups from the Equality Act 2010	What do you know⁹? Summary of data about your service-users and/or staff	What do people tell you¹⁰? Summary of service-user and/or staff feedback	What does this mean¹¹? Impacts identified from data and feedback (actual and potential)	What can you do¹²? All potential actions to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advance equality of opportunity, • eliminate discrimination, and • foster good relations
	<p>populations exhibiting the highest obesity rates amongst all ethnic minority populations, and Chinese and Bangladeshi populations the lowest. Women have a higher prevalence of obesity in every ethnic group; the gender difference is significant amongst Pakistani, Bangladeshi, and Black African populations.</p> <p>Similarly to the national picture, local data indicates that a higher proportion of Black or Black British (54%) or White Irish (57%) people are overweight or obese than other ethnic group. People of White Gypsy/Traveller or Other descent (32%) and of Mixed/Multiple ethnicity (33%) have lower levels of overweight or obese, but the latter has the highest level of underweight people (9%).¹</p> <p>Type 2 Diabetes (NICE, 2012): In the UK, type 2 diabetes is more prevalent among people of</p>			

¹ 53 National Obesity Observatory 2010. Demography and Health Inequalities of Obesity. http://www.noo.org.uk/NOO_about_obesity/adult_obesity/demography_inequalities [Accessed 20/08/2012].

54 NHS Brighton and Hove (2012) Health Counts: A survey of people in Brighton & Hove 2012. University of Kent centre for Health Services Studies.

Protected characteristics groups from the Equality Act 2010	What do you know⁹? Summary of data about your service-users and/or staff	What do people tell you¹⁰? Summary of service-user and/or staff feedback	What does this mean¹¹? Impacts identified from data and feedback (actual and potential)	What can you do¹²? All potential actions to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advance equality of opportunity, • eliminate discrimination, and • foster good relations
	<p>South Asian, Chinese, African–Caribbean and black African descent than among the white population.</p> <p>Good nutrition and food poverty: Nationally it has been identified that members of BME communities are amongst the groups most likely to experience food poverty.</p> <p>Local evidence suggests that White Irish people are the most likely ethnic group to eat five or more portions of fruit and vegetables a day and men of Mixed/Multiple ethnicity are least likely.¹</p>			
Religion or belief¹⁸	<p>The city has a wide range of faiths and beliefs many of which work hard to positively engage and support their members and build their active participants. Faith organisations and groups are working better together in recognition of the similar roles they have in supporting the</p>	<p>The development of the FPAP included wide engagement and involvement of partners and of key stakeholders which include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • community, voluntary and faith groups • food banks - via the 	<p>Faith based organisations have a role to play in the community which is underutilised. Faith organisations may reach different groups of the public and those at risk of food poverty.</p>	<p>FPAP includes actions around;</p> <p>Holiday meal clubs for school aged children</p> <p>Community/shared meals for older people.</p> <p>Food Banks</p> <p>Expand the number of classes on offer in</p>

¹ National Heart Forum. Nutrition and food poverty: a toolkit. 2004.

NHS Brighton and Hove (2012) Health Counts: A survey of people in Brighton & Hove 2012. University of Kent centre for Health Services Studies.

Protected characteristics groups from the Equality Act 2010	What do you know⁹? Summary of data about your service-users and/or staff	What do people tell you¹⁰? Summary of service-user and/or staff feedback	What does this mean¹¹? Impacts identified from data and feedback (actual and potential)	What can you do¹²? All potential actions to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advance equality of opportunity, • eliminate discrimination, and • foster good relations
	<p>wellbeing of their communities. Many welcome to those from other faiths.</p> <p>The interfaith event (2013) considered the role organisations have in relation to food poverty, food banks and financial inclusion amongst other topics. ¹</p>	<p>Food Banks network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shared meals /settings organisations working with older people • organisations working to alleviate poverty. 	<p>The use of community spaces at venues can help widen access to shared meals, or opportunities to learn cook places where people can cook and eat together.</p> <p>Food Banks are provided through a number of such venues.</p>	<p>cooking and shopping skills, for both general public and specific groups e.g. people with learning disabilities; single men; older/bereaved men ('Old Spice') and the groups identified above as at risk of food poverty including young working age people.</p> <p>Explore how budgeting, numeracy etc. can be embedded within cookery sessions.</p> <p>These may be based in faith venues. specific faith led initiatives can also be used to publicise food poverty e.g. Know my Neighbour Week' May 2016.</p>

¹ Social Need in Brighton and Hove Inter-Faith Event. <https://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/sites/brighton-hove.gov.uk/files/Report%20of%20Inter-Faith%20Meeting%20on%20Social%20Need.%2025th%20July%202013.pdf>

Protected characteristics groups from the Equality Act 2010	What do you know ⁹ ? Summary of data about your service-users and/or staff	What do people tell you ¹⁰ ? Summary of service-user and/or staff feedback	What does this mean ¹¹ ? Impacts identified from data and feedback (actual and potential)	What can you do ¹² ? All potential actions to: • advance equality of opportunity, • eliminate discrimination, and • foster good relations
Sex/Gender ¹⁹	<p>In 2014 there were 140,929 males and 140,147 females living in Brighton & Hove. Whilst there are more males (50.1%) than females (49.9%) in Brighton & Hove, the reverse is true of the South East (49.2% males and 50.8% females) and England (49.3% males and 50.7% females). This difference is partially attributable to the different age profile across Brighton & Hove; with fewer older people (females typically outnumber males in older age groups due to higher life expectancy) and large concentrations of younger adults where the gender breakdown is more balanced.¹</p> <p>90% of lone parent households are headed by women across the South East region and England as a whole. 88.3% in B&H. Brighton & Hove has a slightly higher proportion of male-headed lone parent</p>	<p>The Brighton & Hove City Tracker in 2014 asked about local people's level of concern in meeting basic living costs in the next 12 months. Almost one in four respondents (23%) agreed with the statement that they 'will have enough money in the next year to cover basic living costs including food, fuel and water'. The groups most likely to strongly disagree were women compared with men.</p>	<p>Lone parent households have a higher poverty rate, with approximately three-quarters of all children living in poverty in Brighton & Hove also in families headed by a lone parent.</p> <p>A higher proportion of women than men lead lone parent households with dependent children. This is true across England and the South East, though there are a slightly higher proportion of lone-parent male households in Brighton & Hove.</p> <p>This indicates that families headed by a single mother are disproportionate impacted by food poverty.</p>	<p>The FPAP contains actions for;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • breastfeeding. • single parent families which in the 88.3% are headed by women. • It also recommends as part of Aim 3 – Brighton & Hove becomes the city that cooks and eats together' to expand the number of classes on offer in cooking and shopping skills, for both general public and specific groups e.g. single men; older/bereaved men ('Old Spice') amongst other groups. • It is the intention of the FPAP to reach those people who do not usually engage in food related work.

¹ <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/sites/bhconnected/files/OCSI-BrightonEqualities-Report%202015-10-30%20FINAL.pdf>

Protected characteristics groups from the Equality Act 2010	What do you know⁹? Summary of data about your service-users and/or staff	What do people tell you¹⁰? Summary of service-user and/or staff feedback	What does this mean¹¹? Impacts identified from data and feedback (actual and potential)	What can you do¹²? All potential actions to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advance equality of opportunity, • eliminate discrimination, and • foster good relations
	families than England and the South East, with close to 12% of families headed by a man.			
Sexual orientation²⁰	Our best estimate of the number of lesbian, gay and bisexual residents is 11% to 15% of the population aged 16 years or more. This estimate draws on information collected via large scale surveys and audits conducted over the last ten years (including Count Me In Too). This is similar to two recent representative surveys conducted across Brighton & Hove (Health Counts and City Tracker), where 11% of respondents identified themselves as lesbian, gay, bi-sexual, unsure or other sexual orientation.	No information on this issue available.	There are a number of gaps in the availability of data on sexual orientation at Local Authority level in England, leading to limitations in our ability to highlight the full extent of inequalities experienced by people as a result of their sexual orientation in the local area. This will include both levels of deprivation and the risk or experience of food poverty. We can assume there is a significant ageing LGBT population some of whom will become vulnerable as they age.	The FPAP includes action for vulnerable older adults and the groups identified as at risk of food poverty. SEE ABOVE
Marriage and civil partnership²¹	In Brighton & Hove there were a total of 1,224 couples living in civil partnerships according to the Census 2011, 826 between men and 394 between women.	No information on this issue available.	Both wards also have areas with high levels of income deprivation which may increase the risk of food poverty.	The FPAP include actions for vulnerable adults and the groups identified as at risk of food poverty.

Protected characteristics groups from the Equality Act 2010	What do you know⁹? Summary of data about your service-users and/or staff	What do people tell you¹⁰? Summary of service-user and/or staff feedback	What does this mean¹¹? Impacts identified from data and feedback (actual and potential)	What can you do¹²? All potential actions to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advance equality of opportunity, • eliminate discrimination, and • foster good relations
	The LSOAs with the highest proportion of civil partnership couples are in East Brighton and Queen's Park (the wards covering the Kemptown area of Brighton). ¹			SEE ABOVE
Community Cohesion²²	Food Banks tend to be located in areas of higher need as measured by the IMD.	Feedback from Food Bank workers indicates some people feel accepting help from Food Banks is stigmatising.		Work with the Food Banks network to raise this issue.
Other relevant groups²³	Certain groups have more chaotic lives so planning and eating regular meals is more difficult. Eg. Homeless people and substance misusers.		Needs further consideration with targeted projects.	Fareshare provides food to charities and community groups in the city who work with some of these groups. They also encourage volunteering by the recipients of these groups/charities. Specific work with relevant services could be developed.

¹ <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/sites/bhconnected/files/OCSI-BrightonEqualities-Report%202015-10-30%20FINAL.pdf>

Protected characteristics groups from the Equality Act 2010	What do you know⁹? Summary of data about your service-users and/or staff	What do people tell you¹⁰? Summary of service-user and/or staff feedback	What does this mean¹¹? Impacts identified from data and feedback (actual and potential)	What can you do¹²? All potential actions to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advance equality of opportunity, • eliminate discrimination, and • foster good relations
Cumulative impact²⁴				
Assessment of overall impacts and any further recommendations²⁵				
<p><i>There are notable compounding effects on certain population groups of the welfare reforms and economic situation on their finances which increase the risk of food poverty.</i></p>				

3. List detailed data and/or community feedback which informed your EIA

Title (of data, research or engagement)	Date	Gaps in data	Actions to fill these gaps (add these to the Action plan below)
BH Connected - see footnotes above for specifics.			
<p>Priority groups identified from the following: City Tracker survey (see BHFP briefing Food poverty in Brighton and Hove Public Health's The impacts of welfare reform on residents in Brighton and Hove The Director of Public Health's report for 2015 BHFP's Report on identifying food poverty in Brighton & Hove (2013) Public Health/ BHFP's Healthy Ageing and Food (2015-pending)</p> <p>Feeding Britain – The report of the All-Party Parliamentary Inquiry into Hunger in the United Kingdom (2014); Walking the Breadline (2013) and follow up Below the Breadline: The relentless rise of food poverty in Britain (2014); Hungry for Change, The final report of Fabian Commission on Food and Poverty (2015)</p>	2013-2015		
<p>FPAP research ; Research and evidence A huge amount of research went into developing this plan – most importantly talking to local people and organisations. These are just some of the some key documents; Research and evidence: Local (BHFP publications reports and research all downloadable at http://bhfood.org.uk/resources) • BHFP overview briefing on Food poverty in Brighton and Hove includes data from the recent city tracker question on food and fuel poverty</p>	2013-2015		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Director of Public Health's report for 2015 includes a specific chapter on food poverty • The impacts of welfare reform on residents in Brighton and Hove (2015) identifies the most vulnerable residents & also looks at food including coping strategies, importance of wider networks etc. • BHFP's Eating Together: Exploring the role of lunch clubs and shared meals in Brighton & Hove (2015) explores the 'hidden' role of shared meals in generating community resilience as well as access to nutritious food • BHFP's Identifying Food Poverty in Brighton & Hove looks at groups most at risk of food poverty using existing data. <p>Research and Evidence: National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feeding Britain - The report of the All-Party Parliamentary Inquiry into Hunger in the United Kingdom (2014) is a detailed analysis with recommendations. The development of this action plan is itself a 'Feeding Britain' pilot and will feature in the 'one year on' report due December 2015 • Sustainable Food Cities "Beyond the Food banks" national campaign (NB <i>Brighton and Hove is the country's only silver sustainable food city</i>) suggests actions to focus on with examples from different cities; also has a comprehensive list of resources arranged by topic • Walking the Breadline (2013) and follow up Below the Breadline: The relentless rise of food poverty in Britain (2014) • (Church Action on Poverty and Oxfam) provides a detailed analysis of food poverty issues • The interim report from the Fabian Society's commission into Food and Poverty has a range of evidence and is strong on 'trading down' and unhealthy food choices and the final report Hungry for Change is also strong on long term food poverty or 'household food insecurity' and recommends local authorities should create a food access plan (2015) • Joseph Rowntree Foundation has just announced new Minimum Income Standards defining 'acceptable' income for different groups in the UK 			
<p>Equalities in Brighton & Hove: Data snapshot for equalities groups across the city. Local Insight report for Brighton & Hove October 2015. Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI).</p>			
<p>ONS data - see footnotes above for specifics.</p>			

4. Prioritised Action Plan²⁶

Impact identified and group(s) affected	Action planned	Expected outcome	Measure of success	Timeframe
NB: These actions must now be transferred to service or business plans and monitored to ensure they achieve the outcomes identified.				
BME groups, especially migrants who have limited recourse to funds	BHFP to engage further with organisations working with these groups e.g. BVIE	Action Plan better reflects needs of BME people especially migrants	Addition/adaptation of the FPAP (Food Poverty Action Plan)	Focus for Year 1
Isolated/ digitally excluded Older People	BHFP to join the Citywide Connect steering group	Citywide Connect work tied in with FPAP aims	BHFP attend steering group meeting	Year 1
Disabled people & people with long term physical or mental ill health (identified as more vulnerable to food poverty)	BHFP to build on existing focus by continuing partnership working with organisations including the Fed, to ensure FPAP reflects changes to disability welfare benefits	Action Plan keeps up to date with the changing situation of disabled people	Addition/adaptation of the FPAP (Food Poverty Action Plan)	Year 2-3
Women (identified as more vulnerable to food poverty)	BHFP to engage better with Women's Centre, in particular via food banks network	Women specific issues are better understood, and FPAP responds to the impact of new welfare benefits changes on larger families, single parent families and families with disabled children (already vulnerable)	Women's Centre engages with food banks network	Year 1-3
Young working age people (identified as more vulnerable to food poverty) Also 16-25 year olds who are vulnerably housed	BHFP and BHCC to continue to explore and gather data	Better data on these age groups and what interventions can support them	Via stakeholder meetings and ongoing BHFP development of plan. BHCC Childrens services. TBC	Year 1-3

and care leavers				
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EIA sign-off: (for the EIA to be final an email must sent from the relevant people agreeing it or this section must be signed)

Lead Equality Impact Assessment officer:

Date:

Directorate Management Team rep or Head of Service:

Date:

Communities, Equality Team and Third Sector officer:

Date:

Guidance end-notes

¹ The following principles, drawn from case law, explain what we must do to fulfil our duties under the Equality Act:

- **Knowledge:** everyone working for the council must be aware of our equality duties and apply them appropriately in their work.
- **Timeliness:** the duty applies at the time of considering policy options and/or before a final decision is taken – not afterwards.
- **Real Consideration:** the duty must be an integral and rigorous part of your decision-making and influence the process.
- **Sufficient Information:** you must assess what information you have and what is needed to give proper consideration.
- **No delegation:** the council is responsible for ensuring that any contracted services which provide services on our behalf can comply with the duty, are required in contracts to comply with it, and do comply in practice. It is a duty that cannot be delegated.
- **Review:** the equality duty is a continuing duty. It applies when a policy is developed/agreed, and when it is implemented/reviewed.
- **Proper Record Keeping:** to show that we have fulfilled our duties we must keep records of the process and the impacts identified.

NB: Filling out this EIA in itself does not meet the requirements of the equality duty. All the requirements above must be fulfilled or the EIA (and any decision based on it) may be open to challenge. Properly used, an EIA can be a tool to help us comply with our equality duty and as a record that to demonstrate that we have done so.

² Our duties in the Equality Act 2010

As a council, we have a legal duty (under the Equality Act 2010) to show that we have identified and considered the impact and potential impact of our activities on all people with 'protected characteristics' (age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation, and marriage and civil partnership).

This applies to policies, services (including commissioned services), and our employees. The level of detail of this consideration will depend on what you are assessing, who it might affect, those groups' vulnerability, and how serious any potential impacts might be. We use this EIA template to complete this process and evidence our consideration.

The following are the duties in the Act. You must give 'due regard' (pay conscious attention) to the need to:

- **avoid, reduce or minimise negative impact** (if you identify unlawful discrimination, including victimisation and harassment, you must stop the action and take advice immediately).
- **promote equality of opportunity.** This means the need to:
 - Remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by equality groups
 - Take steps to meet the needs of equality groups
 - Encourage equality groups to participate in public life or any other activity where participation is disproportionately low
 - Consider if there is a need to treat disabled people differently, including more favourable treatment where necessary
- **foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.** This means:
 - Tackle prejudice
 - Promote understanding

³ EIAs are always proportionate to:

- The size of the service or scope of the policy/strategy
- The resources involved
- The numbers of people affected
- The size of the likely impact
- The vulnerability of the people affected

The greater the potential adverse impact of the proposed policy on a protected group (e.g. disabled people), the more vulnerable the group in the context being considered, the more thorough and demanding the process required by the Act will be.

⁴ **When to complete an EIA:**

- When planning or developing a new service, policy or strategy
- When reviewing an existing service, policy or strategy
- When ending or substantially changing a service, policy or strategy
- When there is an important change in the service, policy or strategy, or in the city (eg: a change in population), or at a national level (eg: a change of legislation)

Assessment of equality impact can be evidenced as part of the process of reviewing or needs assessment or strategy development or consultation or planning. It does not have to be on this template, but must be documented. Wherever possible, build the EIA into your usual planning/review processes.

Do you need to complete an EIA? Consider:

- Is the policy, decision or service likely to be relevant to any people because of their protected characteristics?
- How many people is it likely to affect?
- How significant are its impacts?
- Does it relate to an area where there are known inequalities?
- How vulnerable are the people (potentially) affected?

If there are potential impacts on people but you decide not to complete an EIA it is usually sensible to document why.

⁵ **Title of EIA:** This should clearly explain what service / policy / strategy / change you are assessing

⁶ **ID no:** The unique reference for this EIA. If in doubt contact Clair ext: 1343

⁷ **Team/Department:** Main team responsible for the policy, practice, service or function being assessed

⁸ **Focus of EIA:** A member of the public should have a good understanding of the policy or service and any proposals after reading this section. Please use plain English and write any acronyms in full first time - eg: 'Equality Impact Assessment (EIA)'

This section should explain what you are assessing:

- What are the main aims or purpose of the policy, practice, service or function?
- Who implements, carries out or delivers the policy, practice, service or function? Please state where this is more than one person/team/body and where other organisations deliver under procurement or partnership arrangements.
- How does it fit with other services?
- Who is affected by the policy, practice, service or function, or by how it is delivered? Who are the external and internal service-users, groups, or communities?
- What outcomes do you want to achieve, why and for whom? Eg: what do you want to provide, what changes or improvements, and what should the benefits be?
- What do existing or previous inspections of the policy, practice, service or function tell you?
- What is the reason for the proposal or change (financial, service, legal etc)? The Act requires us to make these clear.

⁹ **Data:** Make sure you have enough data to inform your EIA.

- What data relevant to the impact on protected groups of the policy/decision/service is available?⁹
- What further evidence is needed and how can you get it? (Eg: further research or engagement with the affected groups).
- What do you already know about needs, access and outcomes? Focus on each of the protected characteristics in turn. Eg: who uses the service? Who doesn't and why? Are there differences in outcomes? Why?
- Have there been any important demographic changes or trends locally? What might they mean for the service or function?
- Does data/monitoring show that any policies or practices create particular problems or difficulties for any groups?
- Do any equality objectives already exist? What is current performance like against them?
- Is the service having a positive or negative effect on particular people in the community, or particular groups or communities?
- Use local sources of data (eg: JSNA: <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/needs-assessments> and Community Insight: <http://brighton-hove.communityinsight.org/#>) and national ones where they are relevant.

¹⁰ **Engagement:** You must engage appropriately with those likely to be affected to fulfil the equality duty.

- What do people tell you about the services?
- Are there patterns or differences in what people from different groups tell you?
- What information or data will you need from communities?
- How should people be consulted? Consider:
 - (a) consult when proposals are still at a formative stage;
 - (b) explain what is proposed and why, to allow intelligent consideration and response;
 - (c) allow enough time for consultation;
 - (d) make sure what people tell you is properly considered in the final decision.
- Try to consult in ways that ensure all perspectives can be considered.
- Identify any gaps in who has been consulted and identify ways to address this.

¹¹ Your EIA must get to grips fully and properly with actual and potential impacts.

- The equality duty does not stop decisions or changes, but means we must conscientiously and deliberately confront the anticipated impacts on people.
- Be realistic: don't exaggerate speculative risks and negative impacts.
- Be detailed and specific so decision-makers have a concrete sense of potential effects. Instead of "the policy is likely to disadvantage older women", say how many or what percentage are likely to be affected, how, and to what extent.
- Questions to ask when assessing impacts depend on the context. Examples:
 - Are one or more protected groups affected differently and/or disadvantaged? How, and to what extent?
 - Is there evidence of higher/lower uptake among different groups? Which, and to what extent?
 - If there are likely to be different impacts on different groups, is that consistent with the overall objective?
 - If there is negative differential impact, how can you minimise that while taking into account your overall aims
 - Do the effects amount to unlawful discrimination? If so the plan must be modified.
 - Does the proposal advance equality of opportunity and/or foster good relations? If not, could it?

¹² Consider all three aims of the Act: removing barriers, and also identifying positive actions we can take.

- Where you have identified impacts you must state what actions will be taken to remove, reduce or avoid any negative impacts and maximise any positive impacts or advance equality of opportunity.
- Be specific and detailed and explain how far these actions are expected to improve the negative impacts.
- If mitigating measures are contemplated, explain clearly what the measures are, and the extent to which they can be expected to reduce / remove the adverse effects identified.
- An EIA which has attempted to airbrush the facts is an EIA that is vulnerable to challenge.

¹³ **Age:** People of all ages

¹⁴ **Disability:** A person is disabled if they have a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. The definition includes: sensory impairments, impairments with fluctuating or recurring effects, progressive, organ specific, developmental, learning difficulties, mental health conditions and mental illnesses, produced by injury to the body or brain. Persons with cancer, multiple sclerosis or HIV infection are all now deemed to be disabled persons from the point of diagnosis.

¹⁵ **Gender Reassignment:** In the Act a transgender person is someone who proposes to, starts or has completed a process to change his or her gender. A person does not need to be under medical supervision to be protected

¹⁶ **Pregnancy and Maternity:** Protection is during pregnancy and any statutory maternity leave to which the woman is entitled.

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- ¹⁷ **Race/Ethnicity:** This includes ethnic or national origins, colour or nationality, and includes refugees and migrants, and Gypsies and Travellers
- ¹⁸ **Religion and Belief:** Religion includes any religion with a clear structure and belief system. Belief means any religious or philosophical belief. The Act also covers lack of religion or belief.
- ¹⁹ **Sex/Gender:** Both men and women are covered under the Act.
- ²⁰ **Sexual Orientation:** The Act protects bisexual, gay, heterosexual and lesbian people
- ²¹ **Marriage and Civil Partnership:** Only in relation to due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination.
- ²² **Community Cohesion:** What must happen in all communities to enable different groups of people to get on well together.
- ²³ **Other relevant groups:** eg: Carers, people experiencing domestic and/or sexual violence, substance misusers, homeless people, looked after children, ex-armed forces personnel, people on the Autistic spectrum etc
- ²⁴ **Cumulative Impact:** This is an impact that appears when you consider services or activities together. A change or activity in one area may create an impact somewhere else
- ²⁵ **Assessment of overall impacts and any further recommendations**
- Make a frank and realistic assessment of the overall extent to which the negative impacts can be reduced or avoided by the mitigating measures. Explain what positive impacts will result from the actions and how you can make the most of these.
 - Countervailing considerations: These may include the reasons behind the formulation of the policy, the benefits it is expected to deliver, budget reductions, the need to avert a graver crisis by introducing a policy now and not later, and so on. The weight of these factors in favour of implementing the policy must then be measured against the weight of any evidence as to the potential negative equality impacts of the policy,
 - Are there any further recommendations? Is further engagement needed? Is more research or monitoring needed? Does there need to be a change in the proposal itself?
- ²⁶ **Action Planning:** The Equality Duty is an ongoing duty: policies must be kept under review, continuing to give 'due regard' to the duty. If an assessment of a broad proposal leads to more specific proposals, then further equality assessment and consultation are needed.

Brighton & Hove Food Poverty Action Plan – Progress Snapshot one year in (draft)

Draft to circulate to partners – please send any additions/amendments by end of March 2016 to Emily@bhfood.org.uk

Find the Brighton & Hove Food Poverty Action plan 2016-2019, plus report of the 'One Year On' Event which informs this report at www.bhfood.org.uk/resources

Winner of the 2016 Community Works Sector Star Award for the 'Most Innovative Commission or Public Sector Service'

Acclaimed nationally, with Sustain using the Food Poverty Action Plan as a model and the GLA offering funding to London Boroughs to encourage them to do something similar



PART I: Food Poverty in Brighton & Hove - what have we learned?

Aim 4 of the Food Poverty Action Plan (see below) involves tracking levels of food poverty

1. Emergency / Crisis Food Poverty: survey of food bank use

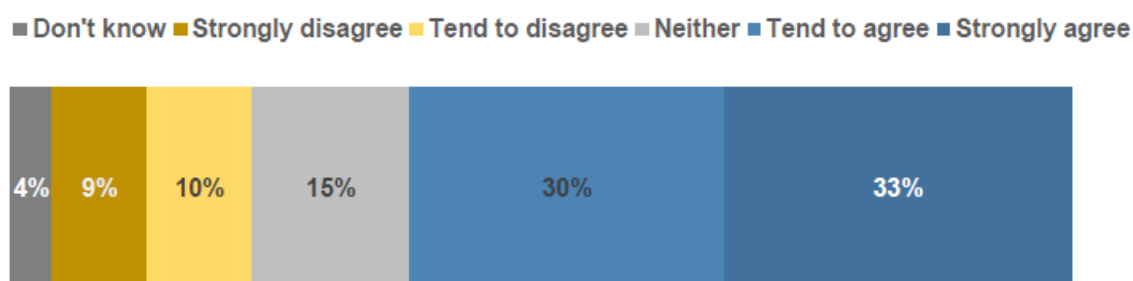
BHFP's annual survey of food bank use¹ continues to provide a useful insight. The 2016 survey found that despite the improvements in the national economy, food bank usage remains steady in the city, increasing slightly on 2015 figures. **15 food banks in Brighton and Hove gave out food parcels to an average of 298 households per week.** The average value of a food parcel was £23. Nine of the fourteen food banks reported an increase in demand over the last year.

2. Long Term Food Poverty/ Household Food Insecurity

(a) City Tracker Survey, January 2017 – citywide

For the third year, Brighton and Hove City Council have included a question on food/fuel poverty in their annual weighted survey of residents:

“Thinking about the next year, how much do you agree or disagree that you will have enough money, after housing costs, to meet basic living costs? By this I mean to pay for food, water and heating?”¹



The answers reveal that levels of insecurity have slightly decreased since 2015

- Overall, one in five residents (19%) don't think they will have enough money in the coming year (down from 23% in 2014 and 2015 - NB this is not a statistically significant drop)

Those most likely to struggle with meeting basic living costs continue to be concentrated in particular groups:

- Over a third living in **social housing** (38%) and 31% **renting privately** disagree that they will have the ability to meet basic living cost in the coming year compared to only 11% of those who own their home either out right or on a mortgage.
- Over a quarter **aged 18 to 34** (27%) compared to only 15% of those aged 35-64 and 11% of those ages 65 or over
- A third of those with a **health problem or disability** that affects their activity (35%) compared to only 17% without.

¹ [BHFP annual survey of food bank use 2016](#)

As part of the food poverty action plan, organisations have included [BHFP's questions](#) in their monitoring to help build a picture of food poverty in the city.

"I am so glad we asked this set of new questions in this year's STAR survey, it has highlighted there is a need,"

- BHCC Housing Department

[Brighton Unemployed Centre Families Project](#) in their annual centre survey in December 2016 found that:

- 42% of our centre users said they have **reduced the size of their meals or skipped meals** because they couldn't afford food.
- 56% of our centre tended to agree or strongly agreed that they would not have enough money to **pay for food, water and heating** costs after paying housing costs.
- 62% of our centre users tended to **eat less healthily at home** because they couldn't afford healthier options.

[Brighton & Hove City Council Housing Department](#) in a two yearly STAR [survey of tenants](#) found that:

52%

agree they will have enough money next year to meet basic living costs

39%

agree their household tends to eat less healthily because of affordability

21%
skipped meals or reduced portion sizes in the last 2 months because they **couldn't afford enough food**

- Whilst more than half of those who responded (52%) agreed they would have enough money next year (after housing costs) to meet basic living costs, a **fifth disagreed (19%)**.
- This figure rose to 29% for the **youngest age group** (16-34), more than half of whom 'strongly disagreed' (17%). In contrast, only one in ten of those aged 65 or over disagreed they will have enough money next year to meet basic living costs (11%).
- Households containing someone with a **disability** more likely to disagree than nondisabled households (24% and 13% respectively).

[Warmth for Wellbeing programme](#) (which includes advice services & BHESCo, a fuel poverty organisation) found that **56% of their clients regularly "missed meals or reduced portion sizes** because they couldn't afford enough food:

Options	Count	Percentage
Never	100	44%
Occasionally	21	9%
A few times a month	25	11%
Twice a week or more	33	15%
Daily	48	21%
Total	227	

PART 2: PROGRESS REPORT ON THE FOOD POVERTY ACTION PLAN

Aim 1: Tackle the underlying causes of food poverty in the city

Progress

- ✓ BHFP's information and advice page for people experiencing food poverty continue to be well used [links at end of this document]
- ✓ Progress on integrating food with money advice and including BHFP in Money Works Partnership, though future funding for this work is uncertain
- ✓ The [Brighton & Hove Living Wage Campaign](#) has been going from strength to strength and has now signed up 298 employers, with nearly 3000 salaries raised. The current rate is £8.25 per hour.
- ✓ DWP has run awareness sessions on hardship routes for Advice & Food Banks workers and volunteers & improved practices around providing information and signpost
- ✓ It is hard to tell whether the situation with DWP delays, refusals etc has improved or not, however local food bank use figures record this as less of an issue than nationally. ² The Fairness Commissions has included recommendations on reducing delays in benefit system for taking forward.
- ✓ Workshop with Senior BHCC housing staff and BHT led to changes in BHCC working practices including inclusion of food poverty questions in STAR tenancy survey; and pilot pre-tenancy workshop with BHFP and BHT.
- ✓ BHCC Welfare Reform identified those most affected by benefit changes (the biggest impact being the benefit cap) and directly supported those households. They also produced a newsletter for people who work or volunteer with those who may be affected, to clarify the changes and signpost to support.
- ✓ Food Matters have carried out research into the 'poverty premium' in relation to food in the city, and the cost of a healthy basket of food vs and unhealthy basket.
- ✓ Food poverty is being looked at in the 2017 Migrants Needs Assessment (Migrants are identified as a group at risk of food poverty)
- ✓ BHCC Communities Team has kept the issue of food poverty on their agenda for example informing the new prospectus funding arrangements. BHCC Public Health have been very proactive, taking the report to Health & Wellbeing Board, taking a lead on Council reporting, and taking forward recommendations. BHFP presented to the Equalities and Inclusion Partnership.

Sticking points & challenges

- ✗ BHFP funding for food poverty work including FPPA oversight and facilitation, and practical actions e.g. maintain web resources, annual survey of food bank use etc is uncertain
- ✗ Housing Crisis, low wages/ insecure employment continue to be a huge issue in the city.
- ✗ Likely rises in energy and food prices (compounded by Brexit) could be a tipping point for many people in the city who are just getting by.

Aspirational/ Next steps

- a. Partners to continue to raise awareness of issues at policy level, and continue (as with 1B of the action plan) to raise food poverty issues in other arenas.
- b. Fairness Commission to continue to push on recommendations including around DWP, child poverty and poverty proofing the school day.
- c. CCG health engagement group's research topic for Jan – March 2017 is food and food access. Once focus groups have been completed consider any action to be taken
- d. Partners to work with food employers to become part of the solution not part of the problem: living wage, apprenticeships, fair tipping practices etc, including Possability People Journey to Employment project
- e. Partners to continue with taking a preventative approach including early access to money advice before crisis; and access to planning for later life.

² [BHFP annual survey of food bank use 2016](#)

- f. Brighton & Sussex University Food Network continue to engage with food issues and seek funding to support relevant research
- g. BHFP to revisit food poverty awareness training for frontline workers, to continue to engage with new partners especially those working with groups identified as most vulnerable to food poverty and continue to share learning locally and nationally and engage with national campaigns.
- h. Engagement with Housing Committee (*suggested at One Year On Event*)

Aim 2: As a bare minimum, ensure that every child, and every vulnerable adult, can eat one nutritious meal a day.

Progress

- For 2015/16 exclusive breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks is 57% – the highest rate in England. There are a range of initiatives in place focusing on areas and groups with lower rate in the city.
- 1100 children attend a primary school breakfast club every school day in Brighton & Hove and 66% of the city's primary school breakfast clubs have been supported to improve the nutritional content of their breakfast provision through the Healthy Choice Award. BHFP produced a [Primary School Breakfast Clubs in Brighton & Hove report](#) and a good practice booklet for staff and volunteers working in breakfast clubs
- The school meal service has continued to deliver universal infant free school meals at silver food for life standard, and has developed innovative new ways to improve uptake of free school meals
- Public Health Schools Programme collates data (from the Safe and Well at School Survey, IMD data on child poverty etc) to develop school profiles and with the schools (and other partners) develop priority initiatives such as healthy eating.
- There was a push on awareness about Chomp holiday lunch clubs, culminating in leaflets distributed in school bags in a partnership between BHCC & the Trust for Developing Communities (TDC), with food poverty guidance and access to local resources including food banks, Chomp holiday lunch clubs and shared meals in local areas. TDC continue to promote Chomp and shared meals.
- A successful pilot partnership (combining Chomp holiday hunger club with funding and staff from the School Meals Service) took place at West Blatchington Primary School, and is set to continue
- When the community meals (meals on wheels) contract ended, an independent review by ASC checked whether individuals had a new meals provision in place or had made alternative arrangements. A list of shared meals and lunch clubs was produced. The majority of people were happy with the outcome and some had found inventive, alternative ways of getting access to meals.
- BHCC ASC have promoted shared meals, casserole club and also promoted BHFP's Nutrition Course for Carers through various events, including the Care homes forum, and via the My Life portal.
- Recommission of the Public Health Community Nursing service 2017-2020 to include Healthy Weight & Healthy Nutrition and the service will have a targeted element to areas/families with higher needs who are often more likely to experience food poverty.
- A joint campaign has been developed between Public Health, Children's Centres and BHFP to increase uptake of Healthy Start vouchers and vitamins, including local posters and work to improve knowledge amongst health professionals, with retailers and in community settings. *Please support this campaign and help to spread the word – currently 3 in 10 eligible families in the city are missing out – worth up to £900 per child.*

Aim 2 cont: As a bare minimum, ensure that every child, and every vulnerable adult, can eat one nutritious meal a day.

Challenges/Sticking Points

- ✘ Children – particularly in larger families & single parent families – have already been disproportionately affected by welfare/tax credit reforms and will be hit by the next wave. This makes actions aimed at families (such as Healthy Start vouchers, Schools & Chomp) particularly important.
- ✘ The climate in ASC, CCG, and BSUHT has been incredibly challenging which has made it difficult for food to be priority, though individual staff have been amazing.
- ✘ The end of the community meals contract could have been an opportunity to divert funding to allow new social enterprise models to develop, as has happened in other areas and it was a shame this did not take place, reflecting the very challenging times.
- ✘ BHFP facilitated a meeting on food and hospital discharge, which came up with important recommendation on both 'food to go' bags and food and hospital discharge more widely, however there was no attendance by either CCG commissioners (due to changing personnel/ uncertainty over ownership of this agenda) and BSUHT frontline staff (due to managing crisis situations back at hospital) which makes uncertain how these can be taken forward.

Aspirational/Next steps

- a. Whilst there has been some progress, schools could engage much better with food poverty agenda. Possibility of a head teacher conference looking at food issues; more scope to explore pupil premium for healthy food related activity
- b. BHFP to work with Real Junk Food Project to explore opportunities to deliver Fuel for Schools programme in the city
- c. Early years workshops to look at what next for food and early years work building on the success of partnership work around Healthy Start voucher uptake, breastfeeding work and links between public health and children's centres.
- d. Go for Alexandra Rose funding, if a second tranche comes up, to give top up fruit & veg vouchers to low income families, adding value to Healthy Start.
- e. ASC & CCG actions in Aim 2C around building nutrition and hydration into care assessments, creating innovative ways to allow people to eat together by combining Adult Social Care (ASC) care packages, ensuring that food issues are considered in Home Care Commissioning Process, developing a trigger mechanism when a meal service for vulnerable people is under threat; and how social enterprise model Community Meals/ Meals on Wheels delivery could be stimulated. (NB some of this may be taking place already but not reported back to BHFP).
- f. Better embedding of MUST (malnutrition screening) tool in both community and health settings.
- g. Improving hospital food at BSUHT and in care homes.
- h. Via the Healthy Ageing Steering Committee deliver work on the recommendations of the [Healthy Ageing and Food Report](#)
- i. Increased Engagement with GPs, CCG, Health and Wellbeing Board.
- j. ASC & CCG actions in Aim 2C around building nutrition and hydration into care assessments, creating innovative ways to allow people to eat together by combining Adult Social Care (ASC) care packages, ensuring that food issues are considered in Home Care Commissioning Process, developing a trigger mechanism when a meal service for vulnerable people is under threat; and how social enterprise model Community Meals/ Meals on Wheels delivery could be stimulated. (NB some of this may be taking place already but not reported back to BHFP).
- k. Better embedding of MUST (malnutrition screening) tool in both community and health settings.
- l. Improving hospital food at BSUHT and in care homes.
- m. Via the Healthy Ageing Steering Committee deliver work on the recommendations of the Healthy Ageing and Food Report

Aim 3: Brighton & Hove Becomes the City that cooks and Eats together

Progress

- ✓ BHFP and other partners have continued to promote run classes in cooking and shopping skills including Cooking on a Budget.
- ✓ BHFP, Impetus and BrightDials Digital Marketing set up [Casserole Club](#) to reduce isolation by encourage neighbours to share a meal. One Church also promoted via Know My Neighbour week which also focuses on isolation.
- ✓ FareShare have continued to support many shared meals and encourage term-time projects to set up holiday lunch clubs.
- ✓ Possability People made sharing food a discussion theme at a Citywide Connect event, leading to action plans around promoting casserole club and new shared meals.
- ✓ Digital Brighton partners exploring including food ordering in any 'getting online' training.
- ✓ Sheltered Housing refurbishments to include a fridge/freezer rather than a fridge with icebox as this helps cooking on a budget for one or two people. Also encouraging shared meals in sheltered housing premises and promoting casserole club.
- ✓ BHFP good food grants & development support now support shared meals. Brighton Women's centre looking at adding a meal to their food bank service.
- ✓ Real Junk Food Project found premises to offer a meal 5 days a week, and found better storage facilities, though they are still seeking a permanent site.
- ✓ BHCC worked with restaurants and caterers on healthier options, as part of the Sugar Smart Campaign (which also ran much wider) and produced a guide to Healthy Choice catering.
- ✓ The Local Transport Strategy (March 2015) stresses both connecting people with shopping areas, and the importance of local shopping centres in allowing access to food, as well as creating healthier environments that encourage walking and cycling to be used for food shopping journeys.
- ✓ Possability People made the 'It's Local Actually' Directory easier to search for lunch clubs
- ✓ BHFP submitted a far reaching submission to City Plan 2.

Challenges/Sticking Points

- ✗ BHFP won the BHCC City Innovation Challenge, with the idea of offering free market stalls outside libraries but this ran into red tape and didn't happen.
- ✗ There could be more engagement with businesses including major retailers.
- ✗ Although Casserole Club has proved popular during the pilot, longer term funding to support the work is not secure. Awaiting decisions from the CCG on the overall funding for the befriending coalition, ongoing work to develop relationships with local businesses who may sponsor the scheme and grant applications.

Aspirational/Next steps

- a. Production of tip sheets e.g. older people's nutritional needs and how they change, cooking with limited cooking equipment e.g. in temporary accommodation
- b. Continue to look at in-kind support for shared meals, training, and new venues. Understand better what it would take for existing projects to add cooking and eating to together to their existing services – volunteers? Ingredients? Ready cooked meals from another setting?
- c. Continue to look at privately run veg vans/ market stalls e.g. outside privately owned premises or Doctor's surgeries.
- d. Continue to explore how City Plan Part 2 and planning processes can encourage local food access and a healthier food environment e.g. /healthier take-aways.

Aim 4: When Prevention is not enough – ensure there is crisis and emergency support so that people do not go hungry.

Progress Achieved

- ✓ Although funding was reduced, BHCC continued to support the Local Discretionary Social Fund meaning that people experiencing an emergency are not reliant purely on the voluntary/community sector
- ✓ FareShare have increased their volunteer number and their food supply, as well as their reach. They have encouraged healthier food donations. Public health has committed funding for FareShare food redistribution until 2019.
- ✓ Grassroots action to redistribute surplus food has been enhanced with new peer to peer apps and platforms including Olio and Food Cloud. Supermarkets including Lidl, Tesco and Sainsbury's have been much more proactive at offering surplus.
- ✓ Food Banks have continued to expand provision and expand it to include access to advice services and a focus on prevention³. Moneyworks partners have worked more closely with food banks, with more advisors attending food bank sessions.
- ✓ BHFP continue to support and seek to secure funding for the Food Banks and Emergency Food network, bringing food banks together with other services.

Challenges/Sticking Points

- ✗ Food Banks continue to report increasing demand.
- ✗ The LDSF funding is only secure year by year.
- ✗ As identified in section 1, Housing Crisis, low wages/ insecure employment continue to be a huge issue in the city. Likely rises in energy and food prices (compounded by Brexit) could be a tipping point for many people in the city who are just getting by.

Aspirational/Next steps

- a. BHFP are exploring funding to better network groups redistributing surplus food
- b. Food banks have identified Housing Advice as a gap⁴

Aim 5: Commit to Measuring levels of food poverty so we know if we are being effective

Progress

- ✓ BHFP's annual survey of food bank use⁵ continues to provide a useful insight. The 2016 survey found that despite the improvements in the national economy, food bank usage remains steady in the city, increasing slightly on 2015 figures. 15 food banks in Brighton and Hove gave out food parcels to an average of 298 households per week. The average value of a food parcel was £23. Nine of the fourteen food banks reported an increase in demand over the last year
- ✓ BHCC's city tracker question continues to provide extremely useful picture of household food insecurity or 'long term' food poverty. In 2016, one in five (19%) don't think they will have enough money in the coming year (down from 23% in 2014 and 2015). Those most likely to struggle with meeting basic living costs continue to be concentrated in particular groups:
 - Over a third living in social housing (38%) and 31% renting privately disagree that they will have the ability to meet basic living cost in the coming year compared to only 11% of those who own their home either outright or on a mortgage.
 - Over a quarter aged 18 to 34 (27%) compared to only 15% of those aged 35-64 and 11% of those aged 65 or over

³ [BHFP annual survey of food bank use 2016](#)

⁴ ⁴ [BHFP annual survey of food bank use 2016](#)

⁵ ⁵ [BHFP annual survey of food bank use 2016](#)

- A third of those with a health problem or disability that affects their activity (35%) compared to only 17% without.
- ✓ Several organisations have included BHFP's questions in their monitoring and responded with answers. BHCC's Housing departments found food poverty to be a surprisingly high issue. Other organisations have also found high levels of need. This information is being compiled into a report.

Challenges/Sticking Points

- ✗ The absence of a government measurement makes it hard to compare with other areas.
- ✗ As the external climate changes it is hard to know
- ✗ As elsewhere, over-reliance on food bank use figures masks a much bigger long term food poverty problem of those skipping meals and trading down to healthier choices.

Aspirational/Next steps

- a. Continue to encourage groups to adopt the monitoring questions developed by BHFP to understand food poverty, and share their responses.
- b. Explore how MUST (malnutrition screening) data and data on childhood obesity in low income areas can help with understanding food poverty (also see Aim 2)

Amendments/additions to the Food Poverty Action to change in next print run

2E.1 change "work in partnership with other local NHS Trusts around a joint catering production unit," to "a joint catering procurement unit."

3B.3: reinstate missing action (this was left out of the printed version) : Encourage registered providers (social landlords) to ensure adequate kitchen provision in refurbishments/ developments (a) appropriate kitchen space (b) appliances to enable budget cooking; e.g. accommodation aimed at single people/couples includes a fridge freezer (rather than a fridge with icebox)

3C.7: add underlined words: "support via direct funding and/or in-kind support especially storage facilities for surplus food and/or strategic support"

New Partners- these logos will be added to the next print run: Big Fig, Hangleton & Knoll Project, Universities x 2, and Digital Brighton & Hove

Brighton & Food Partnership: Food Poverty Resources:

Advice for people experiencing food poverty <http://bhfood.org.uk/food-poverty-advice>

How to refer to a food bank (includes infographic map of pathways produced with food banks in the city) <http://bhfood.org.uk/referring-to-a-food-bank>

Notes from food bank network meetings: <http://bhfood.org.uk/support-for-food-banks>

Budget eating advice: <http://bhfood.org.uk/eating-on-a-budget> (also printed leaflets)

Free & low cost meals: <http://bhfood.org.uk/accessing-low-cost-meals>

*Our resources page includes the **food poverty action plan, One Year On Report, our annual report into food bank use, and other publications** e.g. research on shared meals <http://bhfood.org.uk/resources>*

Subject:	Brighton & Hove Pride		
Date of Meeting:	13th March 2017		
Report of:	Executive Director of Neighbourhoods, Communities & Housing		
Contact Officer:	Name:	Emma McDermott	Tel: 01273 291577
	Email:	Emma.Mcdermott@brighton-hove.gov.uk	
Ward(s) affected:	All		

FOR GENERAL RELEASE

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT AND POLICY CONTEXT

- 1.1 The Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Trans (LGBT) community have staged an annual Pride event in the city for over twenty five years; its history is diverse and it has grown with each successive event. It is now the UK's biggest pride festival and a key part of Brighton & Hove's identity as an inclusive and diverse city with a thriving LGBT community.
- 1.2 This report acts as a statement of Brighton & Hove City Council's commitment to work in partnership with Pride CIC to ensure delivery of safe and inclusive events in the city both on the Pride weekend and in the run up to it.
- 1.3 This report also calls upon businesses in the city to contribute to the positive social outcomes Pride's fundraising and awareness raising does. In particular it seeks to endorse Pride CICs development of a sponsorship package for businesses across the city. Through formally association with Pride businesses are not only benefiting from the event and weekend but demonstrating their ethical and corporate social responsibility to the city.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 2.1 That the committee reaffirms its support for Pride CIC and acknowledges the benefits of working to deliver a successful and safe Pride, especially the social and economic benefit Pride creates for the city and specifically for LGBT people and LGBT community and voluntary sector organisations.
- 2.2 That committee reaffirms its support of BHCC officer time and capacity to work in partnership with and support Pride CIC to make Pride a successful and safe event. The committee recognises the benefits of officers working with and encouraging local businesses to join the official Pride programme to maximise the benefit to the local community.
- 2.3 That committee instructs the Executive Director for Neighbourhoods, Communities and Housing, as the senior lead officer for the BHCC on Pride, to

convene a strategic city group, to meet as frequently as required in the lead up to the event, to provide oversight of the impact of the Pride weekend on the city.

3. CONTEXT/ BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- 3.1 The organisers of Pride, Brighton Pride CIC, is a not for profit community interest company. All ticket revenue raised goes directly to the operational and running costs of producing the Pride Festival, LGBT Community Parade, Pride Village Party and community fundraising for the Rainbow Fund and Pride social impact fund.
- 3.2 Pride events in the city include the Community Parade, Park Festival, Pride Village Party, Pride Dog Show and Pleasure Gardens. These events require considerable planning and excellent partnership working which is coordinated by Pride with assistance from BHCC.
- 3.3 Pride raises considerable sums of money for LGBT and HIV charities and organisations in Brighton & Hove. Each year the money raised from Pride events are distributed through the local grant giving body, The Rainbow Fund.
- 3.4 As well as the money raised for LGBT and HIV charities Pride also distributes money through the Pride Social Impact Fund. Community groups are invited to bid for money raised from the Pride Village Party to ensure that the positive message of Pride has an impact on areas of Brighton and Hove all year round.
- 3.5 To ensure the city and its residents continue to benefit from its positive legacy it is vitally important that Brighton & Hove Pride be recognised by local businesses who benefit from the influx of people to the city for Pride weekend but who do not contribute to the fundraising for providing much needed support to the local LGBT community.
- 3.6 Since Brighton Pride CIC took over the organisation of Brighton & Hove Pride in 2014 their events have raised £310,000 for local charities and awarded 54 grants as well as bringing in £18 million worth of revenue to the city over the Pride weekend in 2016.
- 3.7 Although these sums are considerable it is believed with further support from businesses and organisations in the city who benefit financially from Pride events more could still be raised.
- 3.8 This is particularly pertinent in a time when local government funding is going through a dramatic change and the council's own grant giving to Pride has ceased.

4. ANALYSIS & CONSIDERATION OF ANY ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

- 4.1 No other alternative option was considered as only close partnership working between the council, other public sector bodies and Pride CIC can ensure delivery of a safe and successful Pride weekend.

5. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION

- 5.1 Community engagement is carried out predominantly by Pride CIC with the support of BHCC officers.
- 5.2 In relation to this report no community engagement or consultation was deemed necessary as there are regular check in meetings between Pride CIC and BHCC pre and post Pride weekend.

6. CONCLUSION

- 6.1 Pride is a major part of the cultural capital of the city, generating income and providing both celebration and community cohesion. Its popularity and presence support and enhance the national and international profile of the city.
- 6.2 Continued partnership working with Pride CIC and support from the local business community will allow for a more sustainable future for the event and local LGBT groups, which are a vital part of the city's identity.

7. FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:

Financial Implications:

- 7.1 Any costs to the council of working with Brighton & Hove businesses, Pride CIC and other partners in relation to Pride will be met from current budget resources

Finance Officer Consulted: Monica Brooks Date: 13/02/17.

Legal Implications:

- 7.2 There are no legal implications arising from the recommendations in the report

Lawyer Consulted: Elizabeth Culbert Date: 09/02/17

Equalities Implications:

- 7.3 Events in Brighton & Hove cater for people from all sectors of the community. This event is specifically aimed at the LGBT community living in Brighton & Hove as well as welcoming LGBT visitors from national and international destinations. During Pride the city is dressed to positively promote the city. It should be noted the event is a clear demonstration from voluntary, public and private sector organisations of their commitment to equality and diversity in the city.

Any Other Significant Implications:

- 7.4 Pride brings huge numbers of visitors to the city over the Pride weekend. The focus of the policing operation to support Pride is ensuring the safety of everyone taking part. This ranges from a safe parade which causes minimum disruption to traffic, a safe, well managed event at Preston Park and a safe celebration in the St James' Street area. Pride CIC, the police, the council and other partner agencies work closely in the months leading up to Pride and over the weekend to make this happen. Managing the celebration in St James St on both Saturday

and Sunday has become the most complex part of the operation from a community safety and policing perspective. The advantage of having licensed premises supporting Pride in the St James St area is that resources can be dedicated to that part of the city. There is a risk with events becoming more spread out across the city over the Pride weekend that resources are spread more thinly and less effectively to manage community safety issues associated with the Pride weekend. The council and the police are fully supportive of the efforts of Pride CIC to encourage businesses across the city to either join the official Pride programme or hold celebration activities and events responsible.

- 7.5 Under the licensing regime the sale of alcohol and regulated entertainment requires licensing by the local authority. Temporary Event Notices (TENs) are a light touch approach that enables a business, resident or licensed premises to notify the Licensing Authority that they wish to hold an event with licensable activities, providing they meet the criteria set out in the legislation. It is termed a 'notification' as opposed to an 'application'. The Licensing Authority has no discretion to stop an event intended to be held under a TEN unless an objection against the TEN is received. Only the Police or the Environmental Protection Team can object to a TEN if they have evidence that one or more licensing objectives (prevention of crime & disorder, public nuisance, public safety and protection of children of harm) would be undermined.
- 7.6 Historically, Sussex Police have objected to TENs being held within the PVP vicinity if they are not part of the overall event management plan on the grounds that it would undermine the crime prevention objective. "Outside Pride management framework" - the Police and the Pride /PVP organisers have a managed procedure for TENs.
- 7.7 The Licensing Team works closely with partners, including Pride, Police and Environmental Health and will continue to notify these partners of any TENs for the Pride weekend. This provides an opportunity for partners to engage with interested parties and ensures a coordinated approach that links into the event planning process.

Corporate / Citywide Implications:

- 7.8 Brighton & Hove City Council works in partnership with Pride CIC to deliver safe, accessible & inclusive Pride events through a number of council services including but not limited to:
- Families, Children & Learning
 - Community Safety
 - Public Health
 - Licensing
 - Highways
 - Communities, Equality & Third Sector Team
 - Events
 - CityClean
- 7.9 Other key city partners who work with Pride CIC to deliver events are:
- Sussex Police

- East Sussex Fire & Rescue
- South East Coast Ambulance Service
- St John Ambulance
- Brighton and Sussex University Hospitals NHS Trust

Subject:	Establishment of Brighton and Hove Community Fund		
Date of Meeting:	13th March 2017 Policy, Resources & Growth Committee 23 rd March 2017		
Report of:	Executive Director for Neighbourhoods, Communities and Housing		
Contact Officer:	Name:	Emma McDermott	Tel: 01273 291577
	Email:	emma.mcdermott@brighton-hove.gov.uk	
Ward(s) affected:	All		

FOR GENERAL RELEASE

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT AND POLICY CONTEXT

1.1 With diminishing resources available to the third sector both from statutory organisations such as the city council, Clinical Commissioning Group and from others such as the Big Lottery, the council has reviewed and modernised how it invests in the community and voluntary sector to deliver its aim of :

‘To ensure that the city has an increasingly efficient and more effective Third Sector; one that is ready and able to bid for and deliver public services, that enables citizens and communities to have a strong voice in decision making about public services and supports community resilience and well-being through independent citizen and community activity. That the council’s culture and systems enable a collaborative and productive relationship with the Third Sector making the best use of its flexibility, creativity and added value’.

Part of this modernisation is changing from the council grant making role to one of commissioning and enabling.

1.2 Through discussions with the community and voluntary sector, the Members Advisory Group, CCG colleagues, BHCC officers and the Charity Commission, the Communities, Equality and Third Sector (CETS) Team has developed and started to deliver a new Third Sector Investment Programme consisting of the following elements:

- Three year (2017-2020) Communities and Third Sector Commissioning Prospectus,
- Complemented by an annual BHCC Communities Fund

1.3 Alongside these service redesigns the CETS team has been exploring the benefits and risks of transferring some or all of the council held dormant and

under-utilised endowment funds to Sussex Community Foundation to form a Brighton and Hove Community Fund. This would establish a strategic partnership with a key local charity with the principal aim of using the transferred funds to generate and attract additional funding to the city, to enable community and voluntary endeavour that meets the needs of the city. This report explains the purpose of the fund, the benefits and the mechanics of establishing and delivering it.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 2.1 That NCE committee recommend to Policy, Resources and Growth (PRG) Committee the approval of the closure of the trusts and the transfer of the endowments listed in appendix 1 to Sussex Community Foundation for the purpose of establishing the Brighton and Hove Community Fund as outlined in this report.
- 2.2 That NCE committee recommend to PRG committee that delegated authority be granted to the Executive Director of Neighbourhoods, Communities and Housing to take all steps necessary to action and complete the transfer.

3. CONTEXT/ BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- 3.1 BHCC acts as a Trustee for a number of Trust Funds, some of which are active in distributing grants while some are dormant or under-utilised. The council absorbs all costs in connection with managing and administering these trust funds.
- 3.2 Nationally there is a well-established model, fully supported by the Charity Commission, by which local authorities' partner with Community Foundations to regenerate these Funds by combining dormant and under-utilised funds into a single 'Community Fund' and transferring them to a Community Foundation.
- 3.3 There are 45 community foundations in the UK, which are members of the UK Community Foundation (UKCF) the national charity for community foundations. Between them they manage over £500 million of endowments and give grants worth £65million every year. The Charity Commission has endorsed community foundations as a vehicle for bringing dormant charitable trusts back into active community benefit. Over £35million of dormant charitable assets have been transferred from local authorities to community foundations across the UK.

4. Brighton and Hove Community Fund (BHCF)

- 4.1 Most of the Trust Funds held by the council originate from legacies left many decades ago. The Trusts range from very small sums of money that haven't been allocated for many years and whose objectives are very out-dated, for example, the Lewis Bequest which has a total value of £72,275 which generated £2,378 income in 2014/15 and has made no expenditure in the last five years; to larger endowments whose objectives have been updated and are actively

distributed for example the Hedgcock Bequest Fund as part of the council's annual grants programme.

- 4.2 The proposal is to create a single 'Brighton and Hove Community Fund' to administer the assets of relevant funds (those set out in appendix 2) in a way which embraces the spirit of the original gifts. If agreed, the process will involve following a formal protocol established with the Charity Commission for England and Wales to facilitate the dissolution of relevant charitable trusts and the transfer of their assets to the BHCF.
- 4.3 It is proposed that the eleven trusts and bequests listed in appendix 2 will be closed down and their assets transferred to the SCF for the benefit of the BHCF. The Charity Commission has already provided their 'in principle' support for this proposal and for the future use of the assets in accordance with modernised objectives. The objectives of the BHCF would reflect the original intent of the bequest/trust but with more up to date outcomes.
- 4.4 The intention is that the BHCF would be established as an umbrella fund in order that additional objectives may be created as additional donors/funding are secured. For example, exploration of the possibility to set up an objective for the support of community and voluntary sector activity to reduce and prevent homelessness, diverting individual giving directly to street community and or rough sleepers. Also, consideration of the Fairness Commission recommendation that:

'Brighton & Hove Connected should work with Sussex Community Foundation to establish a city endowment fund to support projects that help alleviate poverty in the city'.

- 4.5 The intention is that the BHCF would make grants under the following two objectives:

- Awards to community and voluntary organisations supporting children and young people across Brighton and Hove
- Awards to support aims and objectives of libraries

The BHCF would, at all times and under all circumstances, be used exclusively for the benefit of the community in Brighton and Hove. This restriction would be included in the funding agreement.

Sussex Community Foundation (SCF)

- 4.6 SCF is a Community Foundation¹ and is the only charity in Sussex with proven

¹ Community Foundations are instruments of civil society designed to pool donations into a coordinated investment and grant making facility dedicated primarily to the social improvement of a given place. They are a global phenomenon with 1700 existing around the world. The six main characteristics of a Community Foundation are:

track record and sufficiently wide-ranging charitable objectives to undertake the full range of activities required to manage these trusts and to ensure maximum benefit to the local community for the very long term.

4.7 SCF was set up to manage a diverse range of restricted endowment funds, and to match the charitable intentions of the original donors with the needs of the community. The charity’s objects are “the promotion of any charitable purposes for the benefit of the community in the counties of East Sussex, West Sussex and the City of Brighton and Hove”, and it has the power to hold endowment and to make grants for any charitable purpose in the area of benefit. SCF has a unique track record in managing restricted endowment funds and in giving grants to the local community.

4.8 Since being set up in 2006, it has grown an endowment of £11.5 million, made up to 50 restricted funds, each with their own charitable purposes and with varying levels of donor involvement. However, 20% of its endowment has come from transfers of dormant or under-utilised charitable trusts. The Foundation has given £10million in grants across Sussex. It has a particularly strong track record of supporting the community in Brighton and Hove, having awarded £2.9million to 435 different charities and community groups in the city (2015).

4.9 The total endowment that SCF holds for the benefit of Brighton & Hove is £5,249,862 (including funds that benefit a wider geographic area).

Value of endowment Sept 16	Geography			
Source	B&H Only	Inc B&H	Other	Grand Total
New	£1,045,134	£3,079,782	£5,216,072	£9,340,987
Transfers	£149,952	£974,995	£1,142,851	£2,267,798
Grand Total	£1,195,086	£4,054,776	£6,358,923	£11,608,785

Managing and Growing the Endowment

4.10 There will be a number of ways by which SCF will grow the value of endowment for Brighton & Hove. These are as follows:

- a. By donors setting up their own Named Funds alongside the BCHF – with donations of £25,000 and above

-
1. Act as grant-making foundations – e.g. give grants to support development projects
 2. Their mission broadly defined (e.g. to improve quality of life in a community)
 3. Serve geographically defined communities – a city, state, region, district or province
 4. Are supported by a broad range of private as well as public donors and seek philanthropic contributions primarily from inside the community
 5. Are governed by multi-sectoral local boards reflecting the community
 6. Build capital endowment, which is an important element of sustainability

- b. By transfers of dormant or under-utilised trusts (other than those held by BHCC)
 - c. Through smaller legacies bequeathed for the benefit of the City
- 4.11 The new fund is a great opportunity for SCF and the City Council to work together creatively to maximise the long term impact of giving in the City. We will also look to see if other statutory bodies hold endowment funds, work with community benefit funds associated with major developments, and encourage the larger employers in the city to publicly support their local communities.
- 4.12 SCF's endowments funds are currently managed by two investment managers – CCLA and Sarasin LLP, both of which specialise in managing investment on behalf of charities. SCF trustees receive a quarterly report on the investment performance from both advisors and compare performance of each advisor with an agreed benchmark which reflects the overall market for investment of charitable funds. The trustees are satisfied that both advisors are working within SCF's ethical stance and are achieving a strong rate of return compared to the charity investment market. All endowment funds transferred to SCF are managed in accordance with the charity's investment policy.
- 4.13 SCF's Ethical Investment Policy has been reviewed by BHCC finance officers who concluded that it seems reasonable and seeks to strike a balance between risks and rate of return.
- 4.14 SCF provides each fund holder with a quarterly statement to include capital value, investment income, capital growth and grants awarded.
- 4.15 The transferred endowment would be invested as part of SCF's larger endowment to maximise investment returns. Also, the majority of the cash currently held at bank by the council and under-utilised would be invested. However, the fee of 2.5% (estimated at £23,600) would need to be deducted from any investment income in the first year and then a 1.5% fee from subsequent years. The investment income will need to increase to offset these costs.
- 4.16 Appendix 2 illustrates how the current trust funds would be grouped in the new Brighton and Hove Community Fund and the anticipated grant fund available.

5. Grant Making through the BHCF

- 5.1 SCF already has a well-established and well-known grant making function. SCF would promote the new fund through its established relationships with CVS infrastructure organisations and networks in the city. For applicants and grant recipients, SCF would provide telephone and email advice regarding application, implementation and monitoring of their projects.

- 5.2 Decision making on bids to the BHCF for the Children & Young People's Fund would include consideration by a grant panel made up of elected members from the political groups of the city council and SCF trustees. This panel would be administered by SCF. Grant applications would be assessed by the SCF grants manager and their recommendations would be presented to the panel for deliberation and final recommendation. The decisions of the panel would have to be ratified by the SCF trustees as SCF would be the accountable body for the fund. The council would hold no decision making authority.
- 5.3 It is anticipated that the relevant elected members currently involved in the children and young people trusts would join the panel. However it would be the prerogative of each political group to confirm their nominee.
- 5.4 It is proposed that the Members Advisory Group would retain oversight of the delivery of the BCH and the partnership between the council and SCF as part of its oversight and advisory role with regards to the council's Third Sector Investment Programme.
- 5.5 SCF would take advice from an appropriate Council Officer regarding expenditure from the Libraries Fund. Discussions are taking place about the possibility of using this fund as a focus to raise further donations for libraries. SCF would receive donations, claim Gift Aid, and work with the appropriate Council Officer to agree how funds would be used each year.
- 5.6 The decision making processes outlined above would be included in the fund agreement between the BHCC and SCF.
- 5.7 A benefit of SCF holding the BHCF is that should an applicant to the BHCF be unsuccessful it can be re-routed to the myriad of other funding streams administered by the SCF.
- 5.8 There would be one deadline each year – January – for delivery in the immediate forthcoming financial year. This would fit with groups annual planning processes. A special arrangement would be made for 2017/18 to accommodate the date of transfer and ensure groups had the opportunity to bid for funding in 2017/18.
- 5.9 With regards to the funding for library activities, SCF will work with a designated officer within the council to ensure the annual income is spent appropriately.
- 5.10 SCF would provide the city council with:
- Quarterly statement of the account to include the capital value of the Fund, performance of investments, new donations received and grants awarded
 - Annual Fund Report to include case studies and monitoring reports on grants awarded from the fund, activities undertaken to attract new funds for Brighton & Hove, and additional endowment donations received.
 - Appropriate publicity, from time to time, regarding the Fund performance and in particular the individuals and projects it supports

- Accountability to the public through the Foundation's Accounts & Annual report, Public meetings, website etc.
- The opportunity for representatives of the Council to attend Foundation events and meetings, as appropriate.

6. Cost of the BHCF

- 6.1 The council would incur no direct costs (to the General Fund) in establishing the BHCF nor in delivering and maintaining the arrangement. SCF will draft all legal documents required by the Charity Commission, subject to the satisfaction of the City Council's legal team, to transfer and close the Funds and establish the BHCF.
- 6.2 A one-off contribution of 2.5% of the value of transferred assets would be payable to the SCF in the year the funds are transferred (2017/18). This would equate to £23,628 based on 2015 valuation (see appendix 2). This would be for professional advice on closing down trusts and establishing the Community Fund with SCF including establishment of the endowment fund and agreements with investment advisors, establishing grant making procedures and systems, promoting the fund to potential applicants, and launching SCF's strategy to raise additional funds for the city. The costs will predominantly be legal and senior SCF management time.
- 6.3 The following year (2018/19) and thereafter there is an on-going administration cost of up to 1.5% of the capital value per annum. This would be taken annually on 1st April each year. The fee would be deducted from the combined investment and interest to be decided by the SCF Board to maximise the amount of grant funding available whilst protecting the investment. The annual contribution will cover the cost of managing the investment, grant making including monitoring and reporting to the city council. Based on 2015 valuation this would be in the region of approximately £13,822 (see appendix 2).

7. Cashable and Non-Cashable Benefits of the Partnership

7.1 Cashable Benefits

- 7.1.1 By entering an agreement with SCF that it will steward the BHCF it will reduce the cost to the council of this administrative burden providing the opportunity to either make a cashable saving or realistically reallocate staff resources to achieving other priority outcomes.
- 7.1.2 As part of the transfer the SCF will endeavour to grow the fund by at least an additional £1million over ten years. Through its ongoing development work, which will be boosted through the annual administration contribution from BHCF, the SCF routinely makes links with a broad spectrum of potential donors who will be willing to contribute to the fund although this maybe an individualised funding stream under the umbrella of the BHCF. This ability to draw in additional donors to establish funding streams under the banner of BHCF is a one of the key

benefits of the transfer and also an activity that the council is not currently resourced deliver.

7.1.3 The Foundation will commit itself to a long-term strategy to raise additional endowment funds for Brighton & Hove without additional cost to the City Council. This strategy will include:

- Allocating staff and trustee time to active fund development in Brighton & Hove
- Holding at least one fund development event in the City each year
- Specific development work with high net worth individuals and companies in the city
- An active programme of work with Professional Advisors in the city in order to attract referrals of legacies, dormant trusts and high net worth individuals

7.2 Non-Cashable Benefits

7.2.1 Through the BHCF the council has the opportunity to invest in the long term sustainability of a local voluntary sector organisation. As the council shrinks in size in terms of staff and budget the SCF provides a sustainable option to modernise and expand grant-making to Brighton and Hove community and voluntary sector organisations and groups, especially grass roots organisations.

7.2.2 Applications to the BHCF that are unsuccessful will have the benefit of being automatically re-routed, if they are eligible, to the other SCF funding streams as well as still being eligible to apply to the council's new Communities Fund.

8. ANALYSIS & CONSIDERATION OF ANY ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

8.1 A new Trust Fund – the Brighton and Hove Community Fund - could potentially be created, managed and administered by the city council. This would require continued investment of, the same and most likely more time from predominantly the finance, communities, equality and third sector and legal teams, in particular if it was decided that the endowment should be more actively invested and distributed. The current cost in staff time is approximately £17,500 based on staff resources (across the several teams involved) required to administer all the council's know endowments and bequests including larger ones such as the Brighton Fund and Hedgcock Bequest.

8.2 The benefits are that this could be delivered as part of an integrated third sector investment programme alongside the BHCC Communities and Third Sector 2017-2020 commissioning prospectus and BHCC annual Communities Fund. This not only offers a diversity of funding streams but also retains flexibility and control within the council to respond to future budget savings and/or service redesigns.

- 8.3 However this limits the council's opportunity to slim down its own staff body and or release capacity of staff to focus on council's key priorities. Moreover, additional resource would be required to undertake the development work of identifying and securing donors to add or complement the Brighton and Hove Community Fund. The approach proposed helps establish a complementary offer to the council's own third sector investment programme that maximises skills and resources in the council and the Foundation.

9 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION

- 9.1 The cross party Members Advisory Group (MAG) overseeing the council's discretionary grant programme and the transition to the third sector investment programme has been informed and consulted on the proposal in this paper and requested further evidence from SCF to ensure a robust option is created. The MAG is supportive of the transfer of the endowments listed in appendix 1 as a first phase in developing a working relationship with SCF. This allows us to manage any associated risk with the transfer and offers SCF the time to deliver proof of concept and gear up to the delivery of potential additional objectives under the fund as described in paragraph 4.4.

10. TIMELINE AND CONCLUSION

- 10.1 Assuming approval by PRG Committee to the closure of the trusts and transfer of the funds is forthcoming, based on experience of other local authorities it is anticipated that drawing up the funding agreement between the council and SCF, establishing the new BHCF trust with the Charity Commission and arranging the transfer of the funds and their reinvestment will take approximately 6 months. During this time SCF will be designing, in consultation with the council's Communities, Equality and Third Sector team, a process by which to provide CYP grants in 2017/18.
- 10.2 The CETS team will be responsible for monitoring delivery of the proposal and co-ordinating the possibility of other council held trusts/bequests being transferred in the future. The development of future objectives (referred to in paragraph 4.4) of the Brighton and Hove Community Fund will be developed by SCF in liaison with the CETS team and other relevant BHCC services, for example, Housing and Community Safety.

11. FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:

Financial Implications:

- 11.1 The proposal has two main financial implications. Firstly the aim to generate more income through investment of these funds in order to maximise the funds available for awarding grants. This is discussed in paragraph 11.2 below. Secondly, the proposal will reduce the staff time taken to administer these funds.
- 11.2 This report recommends transferring the endowments listed in Appendix 2 for which the Council acts as trustee, to the Sussex Community Foundation (SCF) and to establish the Brighton and Hove Community Fund (BHCF). The SCF propose to take a one-off fee in the first year of 2.5% estimated as £23,628 and will charge 1.5% for subsequent years estimated as £13,822. The fees will be

taken from the investments earnings, thereby reducing the sum available to fund grants, This will depend on the success of the investment decisions made by SCF. The trust funds to be transferred generated on average £3.4% under the Council. So, in order for this decision to be cost effective, the fund would need to generate at least this sum plus the annual fees amount, equating to a 5.9% return in the first year or 4.8% return in subsequent years as shown in Appendix 2. Therefore if investment returns are lower than this, the money available for grants will be reduced. As the report discusses, the funds will be actively managed and the SCF will aim to generate more investment income to enable more grant funding. The funds will be invested as part of SCF's larger endowment to maximise investment returns. The SCF will also aim to grow the value of the endowment for Brighton and Hove as outlined in paragraph 4.9.

- 11.3 There are inherent risks associated with investing of funds on the stock market. The Council has to adhere to stringent rules on the types of investment it makes, adhering to the prudential code on borrowing and reducing the risk of financial losses. However, the Ethical Investment Policy of SCF has been reviewed and found to strike a balance between risks and rate of return.
- 11.4 A review of the staff time taken to administer all of the current trusts has estimated the cost to be £17,500 relating to small amounts of staff time across a variety of teams. Therefore the cost of administering the endowments listed in Appendix 1 will be a small proportion of this. So transfer of these funds will have the additional benefit of saving some staff time which is critical at a time of shrinking staff resources.

Finance Officer Consulted: Monica Brooks

Date: 15/02/17

Legal Implications:

- 11.5 It is noted that these proposals follow on from the review of the authority's Third Sector investment arrangements agreed by this Committee in July 2015 and informed by detailed CVS consultation and the findings of the Fairness Commission. Combining the trust funds administered by the authority into a single Community Fund and transferring it to the SCF would involve adopting an established model to modernise the way in which the Council delivers its investment in the community and voluntary sector. While transferring endowment funds to an external partner must necessarily generate risk, the SCF is a fully accredited grant maker and endowment funds manager with a well-established track record.
- 11.6 A formal detailed proposal was submitted to the Charity Commission in October 2015 to ensure that the option outlined here was available to the city council. The Charity Commission has sanctioned the proposals outlined here 'in principle'.
- 11.7 The legal work required to establish the BHCF and to close the current funds and to transfer the assets into the new fund would be undertaken by the SCF, with BHCC's lawyers providing limited input. Although legal resources would be required to review the fund agreement, this proposal is considered likely to reduce the legal input currently needed to maintain the status quo.

- 11.8 It is considered that in order to demonstrate that the Council is discharging its responsibilities as a trustee effectively by endeavouring to achieve best value, efforts will be made to seek a waiver before proceeding with a single provider. The waiver would need to evidence that SCF are the sole provider in the market that have the expertise to deliver the aims of the proposal, giving due regard to value for money and other risks.

Lawyer Consulted:

Victoria Simpson

Date: 07/02/17

Equalities Implications:

- 11.9 An Equality Impact assessment has been completed for this proposal see appendix 3

Sustainability Implications:

- 11.10 The proposal is seeking, at no direct cost to the General Fund, to make better use of currently under-utilised resources, to provide an ongoing funding stream for, in the first instance CVS organisations/groups supporting children and young people and libraries.

Any Other Significant Implications:

- 11.11 In the event of a dispute between the SCF and BHCC to the transfer agreement the matter would be addressed in line with Sussex Community Foundation's Complaints Procedure as currently in force. If this failed to reach a resolution, the City Council or their representative may refer the matter to the Charity Commission.

Crime & Disorder Implications:

- 11.12 None

Risk and Opportunity Management Implications:

- 11.13 In the event of Sussex Community Foundation ceasing to exist, any remaining funds would be transferred to another charitable organisation having similar objects, on the condition that they retain the restrictions outlined in the transfer agreement and ensure that funds are exclusively used to benefit the community in Brighton & Hove.
- 11.14 The eventuality considered in paragraph 7.5.2 is considered to present a low risk given that since being set up in 2006 the SCF has grown an endowment of £11.5million, made up to 50 restricted funds, each with their own charitable purpose and with varying levels of donor involvement. The Foundation has also given £10million in grants across Sussex. It has a particularly strong track record of supporting the community in Brighton and Hove having awarded £2.9million to 435 different charities and community groups in the city.

- 11.15 Presents a significant opportunity to build a stronger partnership with local charity that can and will lever in inward investment to the city for the benefit of local residents, with no cost to the council.

Public Health Implications:

- 11.16 The proposed transfer should have positive benefits to public health in the city through increased funds being available to community activity which benefits young people. It is expected that the young people's fund would support a wide range of projects including those which promote healthy lifestyle choices or improve access to health services for young people.

Corporate / Citywide Implications:

- 11.14 By enabling the establishment of the Brighton and hove Community Fund the city council is providing a platform for Sussex Community foundation to attract and grow funding for community and voluntary endeavour across the city. There is potential that other public sector organisations holding dormant or under-utilised trusts/bequests might consider transferring to the new Brighton and Hove Community Fund. SCF will be approaching the other public sector bodies on this matter.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Appendices:

1. Appendix 1 Trusts in scope and their treatment
2. Appendix 2 Grouping and use of the trusts
3. Appendix 3 Equality Impact Assessment

Appendix 1

Trust Funds in Scope and Proposed Treatment

EDUCATION TRUSTS

The Brighton Educational Trust

- Assets total £138,135
- Income in the financial year ending 31st March 2015 totalled £4,788.
- An active charitable trust which has spent 90% of its income over the past 5 years (at 31.03.14)
- Permanent Endowment exists.
- Objects: Award of Scholarships, Maintenance Allowances, Grants to individuals up to age of 25 outside of support provided under statutory provision.

Proposed treatment:

Section 282 of the Charities Act 2011 to be applied to remove the permanent endowment restriction enabling the assets to transfer to the Brighton and Hove Community Fund with the objects of the existing trust to be maintained. Trust to be removed from the Charity Commission register.

The Oliver and Johannah Brown Apprenticeship

- Assets total £385,872
- Income in the financial year ending 31st March 2015 totalled £12,969.
- An active charitable trust which has spent 93% of its income over the past 5 years (at 31.03.14)
- Permanent endowment exists.
- Objects: Assist persons with educational costs who are under 25 years of age and resident in Brighton for over 5 years.

Proposed treatment:

Section 282 of the Charities Act 2011 to be applied to remove the permanent endowment restriction enabling the assets to transfer to the Brighton and Hove Community Fund with the objects of the existing trust to be maintained. Trust to be removed from the Charity Commission register.

Miss Laura Soames Charity for Education of Girls

- Assets total £205,597.
- Income in the financial year ending 31st March 2015 totalled £7,147.
- An active charitable trust, spent 64% of its income in 2014/15.
- Permanent Endowment exists.
- Objects: awards made to female residents of Brighton and Hove under the age of 25 years who require financial assistance to advance their education.

Proposed treatment:

Section 282 of the Charities Act 2011 to be applied to remove the permanent endowment restriction enabling the assets to transfer to the Brighton and Hove Community Fund with the objects of the existing trust to be maintained. Trust to be removed from the Charity Commission register.

Commission register.

The Hallett Scholarship – 306361

- Assets total £105,443
- Income in the financial year ending 31st March 2015 totalled £3,487.
- A moribund charitable trust failing to fulfil its objects with only one grant award having been made over the past 5 years
- Permanent endowment exists.
- Objects: To make grant awards to residents of Brighton and Hove, under the age of 25 years who are pursuing a recognised course in pure science

Proposed treatment:

Section 282 of the Charities Act 2011 to be applied to remove the permanent endowment restriction enabling the assets to transfer to the Brighton and Hove Community Fund to support residents of Brighton and Hove under the age of 25 years to further their education. Trust to be removed from the Charity Commission register.

The Joan Richards Prize Fund ICW Varndean School for Girls - 307057

- Assets total £2,195.
- Income in the financial year ending 31st March 2015 totalled £53.
- A moribund charitable trust failing to fulfil its objects.
- There are no governing documents available but permanent endowment is assumed.
- Objects: Prize awards at Varndean School.

Proposed treatment:

Section 282 of the Charities Act 2011 to be applied to remove the permanent endowment restriction enabling the assets to transfer to the Brighton and Hove Community Fund to be used for educational purposes to support students up to 25 years of age. Trust to be removed from the Charity Commission register.

The Margaret Knock Prize for English Literature ICW Dorothy Stringer Secondary School – 307059

- Assets total £2,201.
- Income in the financial year ending 31st March 2015 totalled £47.
- A moribund charitable trust failing to fulfil its objects.
- Permanent Endowment exists.
- Objects: Prize awards at Dorothy Stringer School Brighton.

Section 281 treatment proposed to remove the permanent endowment restriction enabling the assets to transfer to the BHCF to be used for educational purposes to support students up to 25 years of age.

Trust ultimately to be removed from the register.

The Tindall- Robertson Fund - 306429

- Assets total £2,734.
- Income in the financial year ending 31st March 2015 totalled £68.
- An active charitable trust with worthy objects, albeit with minimal impact due to insignificant annual income.
- Permanent Endowment exists
- Objects: Benefit of needy children attending schools in the Brighton and Hove area

Section 281 treatment proposed to remove the permanent endowment restriction enabling the assets to transfer to the BHCF to be used to support needy children

Trust ultimately to be removed from the register.

Hettie Brooks Prize Fund – 306957

- Assets total £3,659.
- Income in the financial year ending 31st March 2015 totalled £60.
- A moribund charitable trust failing to fulfil its objects
- Permanent endowment exists.
- Objects: Provide a prize award.

Section 281 treatment proposed to remove the permanent endowment restriction enabling the assets to transfer to the BHCF to be used to support education of young persons.

Trust ultimately to be removed from the register.

The Toni Denney Fund – Unregistered Trust Fund

- Assets total £1,869.
- Income in the financial year ending 31st March 2015 totalled £12.
- A moribund charitable trust failing its objects.
- Objects: Arts prizes for students in Comart School.

Council to pass a resolution to close down the charitable trust and transfer the assets to the BHCF to support education.

LIBRARIES

The two charitable trusts detailed below have common objects which support Libraries in Brighton and Hove.

It would appear that there has been no expenditure from any of these charitable trusts for the past 5 years and it is proposed to close them down, under due process (as described below) on a case by case basis with the assets transferring to the BHCF to be ring fenced to support Libraries. Future expenditure being made in conjunction with and at the discretion of, the officer of the Council, responsible for Libraries.

The Done Bequest – 230149

- Assets total £25,133.

- Income in the financial year ending 31st March 2015 totalled £820.
- A moribund charitable: trust with no expenditure in the past 5 years.
- Objects: For the general purpose of the Brighton Reference Library.

Section 281 treatment proposed to remove the permanent endowment restriction enabling the assets to transfer to the BHCF ring fenced to support the Brighton Reference Library.

Trust ultimately to be removed from the register.

The Lewis Bequest – 228295

- Assets total £72,274
- Income in the financial year ending 31st March 2015 totalled £2,378.
- A moribund charitable trust with no expenditure over the past 5 years.
- There are no governing documents available but permanent endowment is implied within the activities of the trust.
- Objects: To purchase books, magazines and periodicals in foreign languages for study. Also, the maintenance in the public library for the collection.

Section 282 treatment proposed to remove the permanent endowment restriction enabling the assets to transfer to the BHCF to be used to support public libraries across Brighton and Hove.

Trust to ultimately be removed from the register.

Appendix 2: Proposed Grouping of Charitable Trusts

	Existing Trusts	Investments held	Cash held	Total value at 31-3-15	Total Income generated	Total Expenditure	Total Value by theme	Current Rate of return	One off set up fees 2.5%	Return required by SCF in year 1 to break-even	Annual fee 1.5%	Return required by SCF after year 1 to break-even	Return required to deliver £40,000 for grants
1. Education	Proposed New Objects: To promote activities which support young people up to the age of 25 in Brighton & Hove, especially those which promote education, training or personal development and support children and young people in need.												
	The Brighton Educational Trust	£ 128,933	£ 9,202	£ 138,135	£ 4,789	£ 3,175							
	The Oliver & Johanna Brown Apprenticeship	£ 346,786	£ 39,086	£ 385,872	£ 12,969	£ 8,351							
	Miss Laura Soames Charity for Education of Girls	£ 192,553	£ 13,044	£ 205,597	£ 7,148	£ 4,578							
	The Hallet Scholarship	£ 92,910	£ 12,533	£ 105,443	£ 3,487	£ 758							
	The Joan Richards Prize Fund	£ 1,303	£ 892	£ 2,195	£ 53	£ -							
	The Margaret Knock Prize	£ 1,086	£ 1,115	£ 2,201	£ 47	£ -							
	The Tindall-Robertson Fund	£ 1,676	£ 1,058	£ 2,734	£ 68	£ -							
	Hettie Brooks Prize Fund	£ 1,253	£ 2,406	£ 3,659	£ 61	£ -							
	The Toni Denney Fund	£ -	£ 1,869	£ 1,869	£ 12	£ -							
							£ 847,705						
2. Libraries	Proposed New Objects: to support Libraries												
	The Done Bequest	£ 21,793	£ 3,341	£ 25,134	£ 821	£ -							
	The Lewis Bequest	£ 63,288	£ 8,987	£ 72,275	£ 2,378	£ -							
							£ 97,409						
	Totals	£ 851,581	£ 93,533	£ 945,114	£ 31,833	£ 16,862	£ 945,114	3.37%	£ 23,628	5.87%	£ 13,822	4.83%	5.69%

Short Equality Impact and Outcome Assessment (EIA) Template - 2015

EIAs make services better for everyone and support value for money by getting services right first time.

EIAs enable us to consider all the information about a service, policy or strategy from an equalities perspective and then action plan to get the best outcomes for staff and service-users. They analyse how all our work as a council might impact differently on different groups. They help us make good decisions and evidence how we have reached these decisions.

For further support or advice please contact the Communities, Equality and Third Sector Team on ext 2301.

1. Equality Impact and Outcomes Assessment (EIA) Template

First, consider whether you need to complete an EIA, or if there is another way to evidence assessment of impacts, or that an EIA is not needed.

Title of EIA	Establishment of Brighton & Hove Community Fund	ID No.	NCH01
Team/Department	Communities, Equality & Third Sector		
Focus of EIA	Proposal is to transfer some or all of the council held dormant and under-utilised endowment funds to Sussex Community Foundation to form a Brighton and Hove Community Fund. This would establish a strategic partnership with a key local charity with the principal aim of using the transferred funds to generate and attract additional funding to the city, to enable community and voluntary endeavour that meets the needs of the city.		

Assessment of overall impacts and any further recommendations

For clarity all disproportionate impacts on specific groups are highlighted in the single section below.

Overall impacts and notes:

- No disproportionate impacts are identified on groups linked to their protected characteristics.
- The proposal is likely to lead to an increase in funds available to the community and voluntary sector in the city, across groups working with all protected characteristics. The funds being accessed are currently dormant and not of benefit to any groups. Bringing them into use, administered by an organisation with a track record of funding and fair and accessible systems will widen opportunities for all groups to apply for funding.
- Sussex Community Fund has equality and inclusion safeguards built into its existing structures to ensure fair access and these will apply to the new fund.
- Applications to the BHCF that are unsuccessful can be easily directed to other sources of funding within SCF or BHCC Communities Fund.
- Sussex Community Foundation has an active equal opportunities policy. The charity is committed to ensuring that all communities benefit from its grant funding, especially those which are most marginalised or disadvantaged. In order to fulfil these commitments, the foundation monitors its grant making by geography, demography and theme. Grants panels and the grants committee are made aware of applications from Black & Minority Ethnic groups (and those from groups with other protected characteristics) and from areas which have the highest indices of deprivation, or the lowest success rate in previous rounds. Such applications are given priority for funding.
- Sussex Community Foundation has a particularly strong track record of reaching small community groups in Brighton & Hove, including LGBT groups, Black & minority ethnic community groups and those working in the areas of highest deprivation. This is evidenced by the Brighton & Hove Community Health Fund, which was managed by SCF between 2013 and 2017 and reached groups with the following protected characteristics:

Protected characteristics	No of Grants	Total £
Age 50+	22	£26,556
Ethnicity	16	£21,636
Women	13	£15,970
Mental health	23	£30,655
Chronic health problems	11	£13,305
Economic disadvantage	38	£43,237
Learning disability	2	£2,720
Domestic violence	2	£2,550
Pregnancy & maternity	3	£2,950
Men	5	£4,850
Cancer prevention	1	£500
LGBT	7	£8,690

- The grants committee and grants panels are selected from the trustee Board with external co-optees to ensure community representation where appropriate. The Foundation's grant making is overseen by a Grants Strategy Committee which includes external community advisors and is tasked with ensuring that grant making has maximum impact on disadvantage and reaches those communities which are most in need of support.
- SCF keep equalities monitoring information about Board members for internal use. This data is available to BHCC, confidentially, on request. The Board has set up a nominations committee which is responsible for ensuring that the Board has people with the skills, experience, knowledge and background to ensure good governance and success of the charity. This includes ensuring representation of the community across its area of benefit. The Board carries out a thorough trustee skills audit and Board review every three years and the nominations committee is tasked with recruiting trustees to fill any identified gaps. Vacancies on the Board are advertised on the SCF website and newsletters, which go to nearly 2,000 supporters, grant applicants, Councils for Voluntary Service and voluntary sector networks. Where SCF is unable to fill identified gaps by these means, the trustees may advertise through recruitment media or engage a recruitment consultant.

Potential issues

- None are identified linked to legally protected characteristics.

Mitigating actions

- None needed.

EIA sign-off: (for the EIA to be final an email must sent from the relevant people agreeing it or this section must be signed)

Lead Equality Impact Assessment officer: Sarah Tighe-Ford

Date: 8th February 2017

Communities, Equality Team and Third Sector officer: Emma McDermott

Date: 12th February 2017

Subject:	Community Safety Strategy Consultation		
Date of Meeting:	13 March 2017		
Report of:	Executive Director for Neighbourhoods, Communities & Housing		
Contact Officer:	Name:	Peter Castleton	Tel: 01273 292607
	Email:	peter.castleton@brighton-hove.gov.uk	
Ward(s) affected:	All		

FOR GENERAL RELEASE

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT AND POLICY CONTEXT

- 1.1 The committee is asked to consider the attached Draft Community Safety Strategy for 2017-20.
- 1.2 The committee is asked to give feedback on the strategy and priority areas.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 2.1 That, the committee approves the strategy and its suggested priority areas for reducing crime and disorder in Brighton and Hove.

3. CONTEXT/ BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- 3.1 The Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy 2017-20 sets out the Brighton and Hove Community Safety Partnership's plans to address crime and disorder in the city. This is a statutory requirement under the 1998 Crime and Disorder Act.
- 3.2 The strategy is informed by a strategic assessment of all crime and disorder in the city with analysis and recommendations.
- 3.3 Priorities have been selected where the partnership can make the most impact. This is a partnership strategy and so priorities are focussed on areas where working in collaboration is fundamental to achieving progress. It prioritises work where added value is achieved by working in partnership.
- 3.4 The strategy includes an overview of the demography of the city and the nature and impact of crime and disorder.
- 3.5 The strategy also describes how priorities were identified and will be progressed.
- 3.6 The priorities are:
 - Anti-social behaviour and hate incidents

- Safety in the night time economy
- Domestic violence and abuse, sexual violence and other forms violence against women and girls
- Reducing offending
- Community collaboration and resilience
- Preventing terrorism and extremism

4. ANALYSIS & CONSIDERATION OF ANY ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

- 4.1 The appended Strategic Assessment document outlines the issues for Brighton and Hove in relation to crime and disorder and makes appropriate recommendations.

5. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION

- 5.1 A consultation event was held with partners including statutory, community and voluntary sector organisations in November 2016, this event considered the findings of the Strategic Assessment and broadly agreed priority areas to address
- 5.2 The draft strategy has been shared directly with Local Action teams, communities of interest and other interested bodies.
- 5.3 The draft strategy is being shared with this committee to seek views and approval.
- 5.4 Finally the draft strategy has been made publically available on the Brighton & Hove Council website though the consultation portal:

http://consult.brighton-hove.gov.uk/portal/bhcc/community_safety/draft_community_safety_strategy_2017-20_1

6. CONCLUSION

- 6.1 Subject to the consideration of the responses to the consultation the strategy will be published on the 1st of April 2017. Action plans will be drawn up for each priority area and progress will be monitored through the Safe in the City Partnership Board and with regular reports on performance to the Neighbourhoods, Communities and Equalities Committee.

7. FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:

Financial Implications:

- 7.1 The costs associated with the publishing of the Community Safety Strategy are met from within the Community Safety Budget for 2016/17. .

Finance Officer Consulted:

Monica Brooks

Date: 22/2/17

Legal Implications:

- 7.2 The publishing of a Community Safety Strategy is a requirement of the 1998 Crime and Disorder Act. It is noted that the consultation period has not yet concluded at the time of writing this implications section. Careful note should be taken if anything from the consultation raises a new issue and one that would require amendment to the protocol. This might require the matter to be deferred.
- 7.3 The statutory provision is designed to allow the local authority to draw up the strategy in line with locally identified need, so the consultation should reflect those needs. It is then a matter for the Council to conclude what matters will be a priority in light of that consultation.

Lawyer Consulted:

Simon Court

Date: 22/2/17

Equalities Implications:

- 7.4 An Equality Impact assessment will be undertaken, equality implications are referenced throughout the strategy.

Sustainability Implications:

- 7.5 There are no sustainability implications relating to this report.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Appendices:

Appendix 1

Strategic Assessment

Appendix 2

Community Safety Strategy

Brighton & Hove

**Community Safety and Crime
Reduction Strategy
2017 – 2020**

DRAFT FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Safe in the city
Brighton & Hove Community Safety Partnership



DRAFT

Draft: February 2017

~~April 2017~~

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The Partnership and our work

About this Strategy

This Strategy lays out the Brighton & Hove Safe in the City Partnership's¹ plans for the next three years. This is a requirement of Crime and Disorder Act 1998.

The Strategy will be updated annually.

The Partnership's aims

The Safe in the City Partnership exists to improve the quality of life for everyone who lives in, works in or visits the city. We aim to:

- reduce crime and anti-social behaviour, especially around issues that have the biggest impact
- improve feelings of safety and meet the needs of victims
- take early action to prevent crime and disorder
- reduce reoffending

Who are the key players

The city is much better placed to tackle all these issues if everyone – local residents and businesses, community and voluntary groups, and city services – work together in a co-ordinated way. The local authority, police, health, probation and fire services are all defined as partners under the 1998 Act. In practice the Safe in the City Partnership works across a much wider range of partners at different levels and on different topics to work out what needs doing, and who can help.

There is a need for good information exchange, including with residents so that agencies can listen and respond to the needs of local people. At the same time local people can find a route through

¹ The Safe in the City Partnership is the name given locally to the Brighton & Hove Community Safety Partnership

to the services they need or identify ways in which they can respond within their own communities.

Setting our work in context

The negative effects of crime and disorder permeate widely across public services and working in partnership and adopting a 'whole system approach' is essential. Our partnership strategy is integrated within the city's overarching Sustainable Community Strategy where community safety is a key priority. Our work also contributes to the Police & Crime Commissioner's Police and Crime Plan² and measures in Public Health Outcomes Framework to name just two examples.

Politicians and legislators can impact broadly on the legal and social setting in which we all live. The work of central government departments are also important in our wider partnership. In March 2016 the Home Office issued their 'Modern Crime Prevention Strategy'³, which argues that although crime is changing in its nature, for example with a growth in 'cyber crime', the reasons behind people committing crime – 'drivers of crime', listed as opportunity; character; profit; drugs; alcohol and the criminal justice system – are the same.

² <https://www.sussex-pcc.gov.uk/police-crime-plan/>

³ Home Office (2016) Modern Crime Prevention Strategy, https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/509831/6.1770_Modern_Crime_Prevention_Strategy_final_WEB_version.pdf



Brighton & Hove and the people in the city

The information in the next two sections has been taken from the Strategic Assessment of Crime and Community Safety 2016 <http://www.safeinthecity.info/analytical-reports> where further detail can be found.

Our residents and visitors

The 2011 census found that the city has 273,400 residents and this is estimated to have increased to 285,300 by 2015. It is predicted that by the end of this Strategy period in 2020 it will have increased further to 294,900.

Compared with other areas we have a disproportionately high number of people aged between 16 and 64 and a lower proportion of children and older people. We have a particularly high proportion of young people aged 19 to 26 (incl.) who make up 17% of the city's resident population.

Contributing to people in this age group are those who come to the city to study; in 2014/15 there were 34,220 students attending the two local universities. Also, Brighton & Hove is estimated to have 3,100 international students staying here for between 3 and 12 months in 2014, making us the local authority with the second highest number, and many more visiting for a shorter period.

There are an estimated 11,750 military veterans in the city.

In 2014 around 11.5 million trips were estimated to have been made to the city by day visitors or those staying one night or more.

According to the last census, 19.5% of the resident population belongs to a non-White British ethnic group (53,400 people), defined here as Black or Minority Ethnic or BME, an increase of 12% since the 2001 census. 37% of BME residents are 'White Other', 21% Asian/Asian British and the mixed/multiple ethnic group makes up 20%.

The lesbian, gay, and bisexual population makes up an estimated 11-15% of our population, equating to between 26,400 and 34,900 residents based on 2015 population estimates. It is estimated that there are at least 2,760 trans adults living in Brighton & Hove.

In 2015, there were an estimated 17,400 residents aged 18-64 with moderate or severe physical disabilities, and 30,900 with a common mental health problem. There were an estimated 5,500 people aged over 18 with a learning disability. The day-to-day activities of 16% of city residents are 'limited a little' or 'limited a lot' by health problems.

Regarding the children in the city, there were 437 looked after children in the city in May 2015 and the referral rate for child protection conferences is higher than the national average. National evidence shows that children who have been looked after are more likely to be unemployed, involved in crime and be identified as having a substance misuse problem.

Social and economic factors

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 ranked Brighton & Hove as a whole in the poorest third (102nd out of 326) of all local authorities in England. However, there is a wide range of deprivation levels across the city, with some of the more deprived being in the east.

There were 8,900 unemployed people in the city in 2015.⁴ This represents 5.8% of all those who were economically active⁵ and is similar to the position nationally

⁴ Unemployed refers to people who were actively seeking work or who had found work and were waiting for it to commence.

⁵ Economically active refers to those who are either employed or who are unemployed according to the above definition.

Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy 2017-20 - DRAFT

(5.2%) and slightly higher than in the South East (4.2%).

There were 21,920 people of working age in the city claiming one or more Department for Work and Pensions benefits in November 2015. This is 11.1% of the city's population aged 16 to 64. The 2015 rate for Brighton & Hove is similar to that seen in Great Britain (11.8%) but higher than the South East (8.8%).

The percentage of 16-18 year olds not in education, training or employment has been declining and is at less than 4.7% at the end of 2015.

Housing and homelessness

Brighton & Hove had 126,827 homes at the time of the 2011 census, with the smallest average household size in the South East at 2.1. We have fewer owner occupiers and more people renting from private landlords than the average for the southeast as a whole. There were 420 households which became accepted as homeless in 2014/15, a decrease of 15% over three years.

In November 2016 snapshot data estimated that there were 144 people sleeping rough in Brighton & Hove on a single night⁶, an increase from 78 on the previous year. In October 2016, the local Rough Sleeper Outreach Homelessness Service had approximately 100 open cases on their caseload. There are concerns that this number could increase.

...and what we don't know

We need to remain aware that not all of the people in the city will feature in the various statistics at our disposal, or come to the attention of the services we offer of their own accord. This 'invisible' or

unidentified population may be among the most vulnerable to crime and community safety problems and extra focus is needed in order get help to them if they need it.

Meeting our equalities duty

The Equality Act 2010 requires that public sector bodies consider and take account of how different types of people – those with 'protected characteristics' – are impacted by their work. Our Strategic Assessment reports on how different people are affected by crime and safety issues and the process of determining our priorities and actions takes these findings into account.

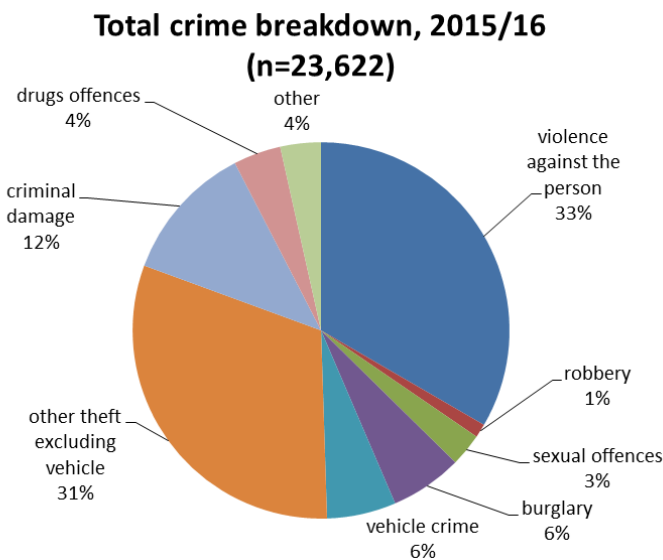
⁶ <https://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/content/press-release/rough-sleeping-city>



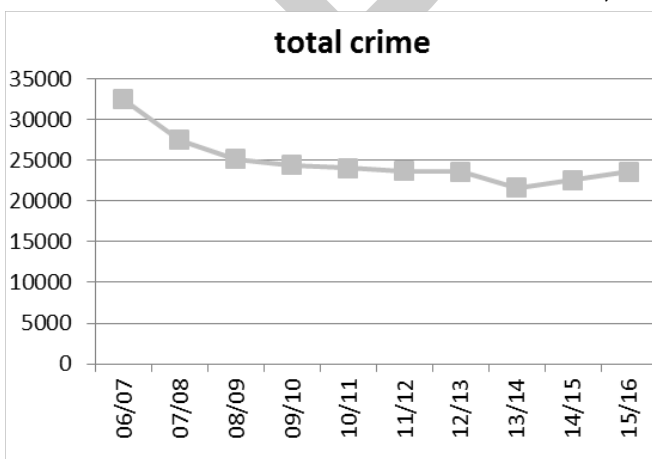
The nature of the problem

Nature and scale of crimes

There were 23,622 police-recorded crimes in 2015/16. The crime rate per 1,000 population was 84.0, above the average of our group of 15 'matched' partnerships (77.8). The pie chart shows that theft offences (incl. vehicle crime) made up 37% of all recorded crime, with the next biggest crime groups being violence (33%), criminal damage (12%) and burglary (6%). 8.8% of total crimes were related to domestic violence or abuse.



The line graph below shows the trend in total crime over the last ten years. There was a steep decline in total police recorded crime during 2007/08 (down 15%) and 2008/09 (down 10%). Numbers continued to fall until 2013/14,



but there was an annual increase in 2014/15 of 4.6%, a further increase of 4.5% in 2015/16. The increase seen from 2014/15 onwards is likely to be linked to the response by Sussex Police to the national HMIC inspection programme on data integrity which was undertaken during 2013/14 aimed at improving police recording practices. This work had an impact on the recording of violent and sexual offences in particular. From recorded crime data it is therefore difficult to know with any certainty what the underlying trend in crimes actually is.⁷

The number of recorded ASB incidents has fallen by 25% (3,763 incidents) since 2013/14 and is at its lowest level since 2009/10 when there were 20,179 recorded incidents.

More information on recorded crimes and incidents can be found in the Strategic Assessment.¹²

Crime patterns

The retail and leisure area in the city centre is also the geographical centre for much of the city's crime and disorder. This applies particularly to theft (other than vehicle thefts), criminal damage, violence and anti-social behaviour. Hotspots for domestic burglary and vehicle crime are also located in the more central areas of the city, but are dispersed over a wider area.

Seasonal patterns often coincide with the visitor season when there are more people in the city to both perpetrate and be victims of crime.

⁷ A subsequent HMIC inspection in 2016 on data recording by Sussex Police found that improvements have been made, while further areas for improvement have also been identified
<http://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/publications/sussex-crime-data-integrity-inspection-2016/>

Drug and alcohol use

Health profiles for Brighton & Hove show that problems associated with alcohol are more acute compared with the South East as a whole and our statistical matched authorities. Estimates based on modelling from 2011/12 also find that compared with the South East and with England the proportion of the resident population using opiates or crack or injecting drugs is also higher.⁸

Habitual drug use can be a driver for acquisitive crimes and violent crime is frequently associated with alcohol misuse.³

Impact on quality of life

National research found that in 2015/16 12% of survey respondents report feeling a high level of worry about violent crime, 11% about burglary, and 6% of car owners have a high level of worry about car crime.⁹

Locally, nearly all residents (98%) surveyed in the 2015 City Tracker survey reported feeling safe in their local area during the day, but after dark this dropped to 79% in their local area and 65% in the city centre. Women and those with a long term illness or disability were found to report feeling comparatively less safe on average, both during the day and after dark.

Financial impact

The financial impact of crime is significant. Costs of crime have been calculated by a project funded by central

government¹⁰ and assigned according to whether they are costs (savings if prevented) to the public sector, to the local economy, or to society.

The cost of some types of crime have been calculated for Brighton & Hove by scaling up the number of crimes recorded by the police according to estimated under-reporting rates¹¹. The estimated cost of sexual offences to the city in 2015/16 by far exceeds that of the other crimes examined at £367m. The cost of serious and other wounding, and of common assault together totals £88m. Criminal damage costs an estimated £32m.

⁸ <http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/drugs-and-alcohol#gjd/1938132771/ati/102>

⁹ ONS (2016) Crime in England and Wales Year ending March 2016 Supplementary Tables. <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/crimeinenglandandwalesannualsupplementarytables>

¹⁰ New Economy Manchester, <http://neweconomymanchester.com/our-work/research-evaluation-cost-benefit-analysis/cost-benefit-analysis/unit-cost-database>

¹¹ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/crimeinenglandandwalesannualtrendanddemographicstables>



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The current landscape

The year 2016 has seen some particularly significant national and international developments which have affected the landscape in which our work to reduce crime and disorder is set. The European Union membership referendum, which resulted in the UK voting to leave the EU, enabled the voicing of many different views around immigration, and has increased national economic uncertainty.

National security remains an issue across the country and the risk for Brighton & Hove has been assessed as significant enough to receive additional support to seek to identify and divert young people from being drawn into terrorism.

Key changes in national legislation have the potential for increased financial pressures for many people on benefits. These changes are being implemented in stages, the most recent of which is the imposition of a benefit cap which puts a ceiling on the total payment available for some families. The cost of housing in Brighton & Hove is making access to suitable housing for those on lower incomes very difficult. This may include those at risk of offending and those who are drawn to the city because of its reputation as a place where people from all types of background can be accepted as part of the city's diverse communities.

The capacity to provide services around crime and community safety continues to decrease with ongoing budget cuts for the police, council, health and other public services. This means that difficult decisions need to be made about whether to allocate scarce resources to prevention work or to responding to the impact of crimes and supporting victims after they have occurred. Without investment in prevention work, there is the risk that significant problems will potentially be stored up for the future.

Creative ideas which lead to new ways of working effectively, but which cost less or are cost neutral, are always being

sought. For example, the penetration of the internet and social media into daily lives changes the nature of risks, but can also offer new opportunities for public services to engage with communities.

A partnership event under the city-wide Brighton & Hove Connected banner was held to think about new approaches in the context of budget reductions and service reorganisations. Proposals for taking community safety work forward were made including citizens and public services working more closely together; achieving a more unified partnership approach and single points of contact; expanding the involvement of volunteers, and doing more around 'tone-setting' and challenging bad behaviour.

While there have been numerous examples of support from our local communities to help others in need, including a wide range of offers from the wider community to assist refugees who arrive in the city, there is a risk that community cohesion will suffer in these changing times.



Identifying and progressing our priorities

What we did

Our plans for the next three years have been informed by the Brighton & Hove Strategic Assessment of Crime and Community Safety 2016¹². This looked at the current crime and community safety picture in the city, taking into account the scale of problems, direction of travel, the impact on communities and individuals, community priorities, and so on.

Analysis was carried out initially by crime type. Consideration was given to the nature of problems, contributory factors, and who was affected. This guided decisions around the sort of work was needed and who it should be targeted at.

Who has contributed

Most of the work for the Strategic Assessment was carried out by analysts in the Public Health Intelligence Team and officers in the Partnership Community Safety Team.

A consultation workshop was held in November 2016 to consider the findings of the Strategic Assessment and to consider what should be the areas of focus for the Partnership over the next three years. The workshop was attended by statutory and voluntary organisations and other members of the Safe in the City Partnership Board, as well as representatives from city neighbourhoods and communities of interest.

CHECK: Other consultative mechanisms have included a draft strategy being considered by Local Action Teams, by elected members at the Neighbourhoods, Communities and Equalities Committee. Additionally it has been made publically available for comment on the city's consultation portal.

¹² The Strategic Assessment of Crime and Community Safety 2016 is available at <http://www.safeinthecity.info/analytical-reports>

The focus of our partnership strategy

There are five overarching themes in this Strategy: ASB/hate incidents; safety in the night-time economy; domestic/sexual abuse and other interpersonal crimes; reducing offending; and community resilience.

Community resilience as one of our themes profiles a number of different ways in which people at a community level can provide a foundation for establishing and maintaining safe communities. By working in partnership with statutory agencies and more independently through local networks much can be achieved in terms of 'tone-setting' and helping with the management of risks.

There are a number of statutory agencies whose core business is to tackle crime – the police, youth offending service, courts, probation and prison services are some particularly significant ones. The work of other agencies, for example health and social services, is also key to reducing the 'drivers' of crime.

The work of these and other agencies is key to preventing and dealing with the effects of criminal and other unacceptable behaviour. But this is a *partnership* strategy and so our priorities are focused on areas where working in partnership is fundamental to achieving progress. It prioritises work where added value is achieved by working in partnership.

Central government is generally much less prescriptive than previously about what should be the target of local work. Nonetheless, a number of the priorities in our strategy, eg. violence against women and girls, including modern slavery, Prevent and counter-extremism, align with central government strategies where these need to be supported locally.

Some crime and safety problems impact widely not only for our city's residents,

but also for residents across the country and sometimes across the world. Online fraud and internet-based crimes are examples of this and the solutions depend on the use of data and new technology at a national or international level. Therefore, while this affects many local people and a certain amount can be done to raise awareness, the most effective and comprehensive solutions lie beyond the scope of the partnership. The government's Modern Crime Prevention Strategy 2016 describes a number of approaches that they, in partnership with private businesses, are taking around online crime.³

Considerations around resources

Budgets of public organisations have been reducing and are predicted to continue to do so over the period of this Strategy. The planning of work needs to take this into account.

Partnership resources are currently supporting an experienced and skilled workforce and withdrawing financial support for the work they carry out will result in a break in continuity of services which will take considerable effort to re-establish.

Another consideration is how to balance the allocation of resources to early interventions and prevention against resources to manage problems as they become more critical or responding after they have occurred. The impact of allocating resources needs to be considered not only in the immediate term, but also in the longer term.

Progressing and monitoring the effectiveness of our work

The impact that we are seeking to achieve through our partnership work is clearly stated in the document at the beginning of each priority area in this strategy.

Action plans have been drawn up for each of our priority areas. Progress on these will be monitored regularly through thematic steering groups or forums, at the Safety in the City Partnership Board and at other 'higher level' structures and partnerships, including the city's overarching Local Strategic Partnership, Brighton & Hove Connected.

Single measures for crime and community safety are never sufficient to understand how successful our work is. Our approach to this is to monitor groups of performance indicators for each priority area which individually contribute to the overall picture. Key performance indicators are listed in this document, but many more indicators, measuring both outcomes and activities, will also be monitored.

Our priorities

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Anti-social behaviour and hate incidents

Our aim: Anti-social behaviour and hate incidents cause less harm to individuals and communities.

What we want to achieve

- Anti-social behaviour (ASB) and crimes and incidents motivated by hate against the person is reduced
- Risk and harm to high risk victims and communities are reduced
- Less ASB and hate incidents is committed by priority perpetrators
- There is less ASB, risk and harm associated with the street community
- Youth ASB is reduced
- Trust and confidence in services is increased so that people and communities harmed by hate incidents report them
- There is better collaboration and cohesion between divergent communities.
- Tensions linked to changes in the national and international landscape are reduced.

Definition: Anti-social behaviour is behaviour by a person which causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household as the person

A **Hate incident** is 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 of their gender identity.

Why this is a priority

Anti-social behaviour can affect individuals, communities, and the environment. ASB affects quality of life and, at its worst, can have a very significant negative impact on people's lives.

Those harmed by hate crimes and incidents where people are targeted because of personal attributes relating to disability, ethnicity/race, religion/faith, sexual orientation or transgender identity, that this has a significant effect on their quality of life and wellbeing.

Key facts

In 2015/16 over 15 'ASB crimes' and 32 ASB incidents were recorded by the police in Brighton & Hove every day. There is a seasonal effect in ASB with more being recorded in the summer months and fewer in the winter. Many incidents will not be reported.

In the city in 2015/16 there were 506 racist or religiously motivated incidents and crimes recorded by the police 177 homophobic incidents and crimes and 76 incidents and crimes related to disability hate.

In this same year the Community Safety Casework Team received 418 initial reports of ASB and 82 initial reports of

hate incidents which had taken place in the city¹³. These reports may be in respect of multiple incidents and sometimes people have been moved to report as a 'last resort' because the harm caused to them or their families has become unbearable. Racist or religiously motivated incidents and LGBT hate crimes/incidents are most likely to occur on the street, be committed by a stranger, and more men are harmed than women. Disability hate crimes are more likely to occur in a dwelling, and to be perpetrated by someone known to the victim. People harmed by hate crime are often more emotionally impacted than other crimes.

Who's affected

Nationally, young people are more likely than older people to be harmed by ASB crime, and to perceive higher levels of ASB and those with a limiting long term illness or disability more likely to perceive a high level ASB.

In terms of local neighbourhoods, police ASB crime data identifies the North Laine, The Lanes/North Street and Western Road as hotspots. Local Action Teams across the city have identified priorities for their local area. Issues with the street community tended to be identified by LATs as a priority in city centre areas, drug use/drug dealing generally in the east of the city, 'general' anti-social behaviour on more peripheral areas of the city, and criminal damage in both city centre and other locations.

Our plans

The Community Safety Casework Team will continue to provide advice and guidance and co-ordinate strategic work to tackle anti-social behaviour and hate incidents for the city. Restorative justice is an effective approach which we will promote further and use to reduce harm.

¹³ Incidents occurring on council housing premises are dealt with separately.

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The ASB, Crime and Policing Act 2014 introduced new powers which we will make use of where appropriate, particularly for work with repeat offenders, and we will monitor the implementation of the Public Spaces Protection Orders in addressing ASB in parks and green spaces.

Working with partners, whether from the community, voluntary or statutory sector is central to our work and this includes keeping in close communication with local residents through Local Action Teams and residents' groups, communities of interest and elected members. Further promotion of the 'Self-Evident' reporting app within communities is aimed at increasing reporting and trust and confidence in services. We plan to develop a network of 'hate incident champions' who can be nominated contact points within their organisation.

Multi-agency work to manage youth ASB, and harm associated with the street community will continue and take advantage of sharing information, intelligence and resources. The Multi-Agency Risk Assessment and Tasking (MARAT) meeting and the 'ECINS' casework management system will continue to manage the harm caused to high risk victims. We will also continue our work with schools and education colleagues to embed best practice.

- 90% of Community Safety Casework Team clients rate the service they received as very good.

Performance indicators

CHECK...MOVE... SPECIFIC TIMESCALE AND DEFINITION

- Police recorded ASB incidents reduce during 2017/18
- BHCC recorded ASB incidents reduce during 2017/18
- Hate crimes and incidents recorded by the police increase during 2017/18
- Hate incidents recorded by BHCC increase during 2017/18



Safety in the night-time economy

Our aim: A vibrant night-time economy where people feel safe and are safe from harm

What we want to achieve

- There is a thriving city centre night time environment where everyone feels safe.
- Violent incidents, alcohol and drug misuse and other negative behaviour linked to the night-time economy are reduced
- Demands on (and costs to) emergency and other public services are lower.

Why this is a priority

The city centre night-time economy is an important part of the character of the city and it attracts many visitors. Its contribution to the economic wellbeing of the city is significant and it is a source of work for many people. However, a busy night-time economy is not without drawbacks. The effects of alcohol or drugs and the density of people are two factors (among others) which can spark aggression and create conditions which criminals can exploit and where demand for emergency services is high.

Key facts

In 2015/16 there were 8,829 violent crimes recorded in the city, of which 5,383 (61%) happened in a public place. Recorded violent crimes rose steeply between 2013/14 and 2015/16, following a long term decline. However, this has been strongly influenced by changes in local policing and crime-recording practices which happened in response to a nationwide audit of crime recording carried out in 2013/14 by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary. It is difficult to know the trend in the level of violence actually taking place, but data from A&E suggest numbers have been fairly stable, with perhaps a slight increase over the last 18 months.

The hotspot for police recorded public place violence is clearly located in the city centre, and correlates to the density of both on and off licensed premises in this area. Peak times for violent crimes are the summer months. There are 1,260 licensed premises in the city and there is a Cumulative Impact Zone (CIZ) and adjacent Special Stress Area (SSA) aligning with this city centre area. This is designed to limit the number and density of licensed premises in the city centre.

The practice of 'pre-loading' where people drink at home more cheaply, or where they drink locally before going out into the city centre, has impacted on the shape of the night-time economy.

Problems may be spread across smaller venues, over a wider geography and over a longer period. This means being able to manage problems in this more dispersed scenario is more challenging.

Who's affected

Males are both more likely to be victims and perpetrators of violent crimes in a public place than are females. Offenders and victims are largely under 30 years of age.

Anti-social behaviour can also be a side effect which can impact on local residents and businesses. Late night street noise can be a particular issue.

Our plans

There are many partners, including licensed premises, transport operators, the council and the police, who will continue work to ensure the night time economy is managed in a way which supports a safe and pleasant environment. We will seek to confirm how the city as a whole wishes our leisure industry to be shaped and strive to develop it accordingly.

Voluntary and community sector organisations also provide support and off licences have a role to play, for example by further promoting the 'Sensible on Strength' campaign. In view of the high number of students in the city, there are plans for a university alcohol policy to be developed and implemented.

The city's Licensing Policy provides a framework within which the night time economy is managed. This will be developed and monitored by the Alcohol Programme Board and enforcement activity will be targeted at licensed premises where necessary to ensure compliance.

Performance indicators (related to outcomes)

xx



Domestic violence & abuse, sexual violence, and other forms of violence against women & girls

Our aim: Local residents and communities are free from domestic violence and abuse, sexual violence and other forms of violence against women & girls

What we want to achieve

- Increased social intolerance and reduced acceptance (*prevention*)
- People have safe, equal and abuse free relationships (*prevention*)
- Increased survivor safety and well-being (*provision of services*)
- Perpetrators are held to account and are required to change their behaviour (*pursuing perpetrators*)
- A coordinated community response to violence and abuse (*partnership*)

Why this is a priority

Domestic violence and abuse, sexual violence and other forms of violence against women and girls (including harmful practices like female genital mutilation (FGM), forced marriage and so-called 'honour-based' violence (HBV)) often constitute criminal offences, are under-reported, have low conviction rates and high levels of repeat victimisation. These acts are likely to have a significant impact on the person experiencing them (and can include physical injury, as well as impacting on mental and emotional wellbeing, employment and education, social capital, health behaviours and homelessness¹⁴). They can also affect children (eg. poor school achievement, and the risk that violence in the home can normalise violence in future relationships¹⁵) and impact on the wider community.

The behaviour of perpetrators often remains unchallenged.

Key facts

In 2015/16, 4,575 domestic violence incidents and crimes were recorded by the police, an increase of 5.0% on 2014/15 and 24% higher than in 2013/14.

There were 667 police recorded sexual offences, an increase of 19% compared on 2014/15 and 74% higher than in 2013/14. Historical offences account for a significant number of serious sexual offences reported, resulting in a loss of forensic opportunities.

Local police data shows that in 2015/16 72% of domestic violence are female and 28% male, while for sexual offences the victims are 84% female and 16% male.

In terms of recorded data on harmful practices in Brighton & Hove, while there

has been improved recording all, these are significantly underreported:

- 23 patients were recorded by the NHS Acute Trust as having had FGM in 2015/16
- Three crimes of forced marriage were recorded by Sussex Police between April 2012 and June 2016.
- 7 honour-based violence offences were recorded by the police in 2015/16.

Who's affected

Police recorded data is an underestimate since substantial numbers of people do not report violence and abuse to the police. Local estimates based on a national survey¹⁶ are that in the last year:

- 7,639 women and girls aged 16-59, and 3,868 men and boys have experienced domestic violence and abuse;
- 4,564 women and girls, and 2,321 boys and men have experienced stalking; and
- 2,515 women and girls, and 677 boys and men locally are estimated to have experienced sexual assault in the last year.

However, in making these estimates, it is important to note that while both women and men experience incidents of inter-personal violence, women are considerably more likely to experience repeated and severe forms of violence and do so disproportionately and cumulatively during their lifetime¹⁷. In contrast, the majority of those who perpetrate violence and abuse are men.

However, men do experience, and as children boys also witness or experience, violence and abuse. Consequently, while

¹⁴ DOH. Protecting people Promoting health'. 2012.

¹⁵ Women's Health and Equality Consortium. 'Better Health for Women'; 2013.

¹⁶ ONS, Crime Survey England and Wales 2015

¹⁷ Walby and Allen, 2004

strategy has a gender informed approach, reflecting HM Government's strategy to end violence against women and girls¹⁸, the actions taken will often benefit all victims of violence and abuses, with additional actions taken proportionately to respond to the needs of men and boys.

The strategy also seeks to respond to the unique needs, or barriers to help and support, faced by some communities including: people from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) communities, those who are disabled, older or who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual (LGB) or trans. Other groups also face significant disadvantage and marginalisation, including those in prison, prostitution or sex work, as well as travellers and those who are asylum seekers or migrants.

Our plans

We will develop a strategy for Domestic Violence & Abuse, Sexual Violence and other forms of Violence against Women and Girls with East Sussex, setting out our shared aims as well as identifying priorities specific to Brighton & Hove. Our work will be built around the key themes from:

Prevention

- Continue to raise awareness of what constitutes violence and abuse, in particular focusing on reaching different communities or addressing emerging risks like stalking and harassment
- Support work with children and young people, with a focus on the Early Help Strategy, the Public Health Schools' Programme and Relationship and Sex Education Guidance
- Pilot the Women's Aid 'Ask Me' Scheme to create safe spaces in the

local community to increase public awareness and promote opportunities for disclosures.

Provision of service

- Continue to support The Portal¹⁹, which provides a single point of access and helps victim/survivors of domestic and sexual violence and abuse to find advice and support
- Work with specialist services and other commissioners to generate added value and test different models of delivery
- Develop proposals to further develop support for victim/survivors with a focus on Private Law Family Proceedings and those experiencing Stalking and Harassment
- Continue to work with the Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) to deliver a trauma pathway to improve access to talking therapies for victim/survivors.

Partnership working

- Ensure frontline practitioners have the confidence and skills to identify and respond to violence and abuse including further developing multi-agency training around forced marriage, honour based violence and sexual violence
- Develop resources for professionals including guidance to improve 'safety netting' and to support step down from specialist or commissioned services
- Review the finding from the review of the MARAC to ensure that MARACs are better able to manage volume, address complex or repeat cases and integrate into Child and Adult 'front doors'

¹⁸ www.gov.uk/government/publications/strategy-to-end-violence-against-women-and-girls-2016-to-2020

¹⁹ The Portal is a partnership of leading Sussex Domestic and Sexual Abuse Charities including RISE, Survivors' Network and CGL. www.theportal.org.uk

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- Develop a partnership action plan to responding to the findings from the Public Health Rapid Needs Assessment into Sex Work²⁰.
- Percentage of service users accessing The Portal who would recommend the service to friends and family if they needed help per six months.

Pursing perpetrators

- Review interventions to challenge perpetrators, in particular repeat offenders and perpetrators of stalking and harassment.

Performance indicators

- Police recorded domestic violence and abuse crimes and incidents (No.)
- Finalised domestic violence and abuse prosecutions that result in a conviction (%)
- Police recorded stalking crimes and incidents (No.)
- Total police recorded sexual offences (No.)
- Finalised sexual offences prosecutions that result in a conviction (%)
- Police recorded crimes and incidents of harmful practices (No.)
- Percentage of service users affected by domestic violence and abuse who, on exiting The Portal:
 - feel better able to cope and /or have improved self-esteem
 - feel safe upon leaving the service
- Percentage of service users affected by sexual violence who, on exiting The Portal:
 - feel more in control of their lives and/or more optimistic about the future
 - feel safe upon leaving the service

20

<http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/sites/bhconnected/files/Sex%20Work%20Rapid%20Needs%20Assessment%20-%20key%20findings.pdf>



Reducing offending

Our aim: The impact and costs of offending for offenders, communities and wider society are reduced, and quality of life is improved

What we want to achieve

- Offenders maintain crime-free lives, including on release from prison
- Less offending where health needs are a contributory factor
- Offenders have a better understanding of the impact of their offending behaviour and victims make better progress towards achieving resolution (eg. by using restorative justice approaches)
- Available resources are used in the most effective way.

Why this is a priority

Crimes have a significant impact on actual and perceived levels of safety by individuals, families, businesses and communities and costs associated with offending, including to the public sector, are high. Successful actions which address factors linked to offending and reoffending not only bring about changes in the behaviour and improved life opportunities for individual perpetrators, but also bring significant benefits to communities across Brighton and Hove. Many different partners have a role to play in supporting offenders to reduce their offending.

Key facts

Ministry of Justice data show that in 2014 there were 2,425 recorded offenders in Brighton & Hove, of whom 712 (29%) went on to offend again in the following 12 months, and the reoffending rate has been on a rising trend. Drug and alcohol use are implicated in a high proportion of crimes committed and city offenders often have relatively high needs in these areas. Research shows that nationally drug users commit between a third and a half of all acquisitive crime, while alcohol is estimated to be implicated in over half of all violent crimes²¹. Screening in local custody/courts found that nearly four out of five offenders had a mental health need.

Criminal behaviour can be passed down the generations within a family²², while having family relationships reduces the

likelihood of offenders reoffending²³. However, many may have lost their family ties. Difficulties in accessing and maintaining stable housing and employment can interlink with an offending lifestyle and health problems. Affordable housing is a particular issue in the city and the number of supported hostel places has reduced. A high proportion of people released from prison on licence have no fixed abode, no permanent accommodation or unsuitable accommodation.

Repeat offenders are often some of the most socially excluded in society. They can suffer multiple disadvantage, including social problems, drug, alcohol and/or mental health problems, lower than average levels of educational attainment, financial problems and debt. Changes to the benefits system may have added financial strain. Those with higher levels of need are both more likely to reoffend and, although offenders tend to have higher needs than the general population, they can also face greater barriers to accessing support.²¹

Who's affected

As of June 2015, the local Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) caseload of 794 offenders was 85% male, 34% in their twenties and 26% in their thirties.

National research has found that male offenders have higher levels of alcohol problems while females have higher levels of mental health and relationship problems. Locally, the needs of male offenders are, on average, slightly higher than their female counterparts across most of the domains on the CRC's OASYS assessment of needs linked to offending²⁴, but females have slightly

²¹ National Partnership Agreement between the National Offender Management Service, NHS England and Public Health England for the co-commissioning and delivery of health care services in prisons in England 2015/16

²² Farrington, DP et al. Family factors in the intergenerational transmission of offending. *Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health*, 19: 109–124. 2009

²³ Ministry of Justice and Department for Children, Schools & Families. *Reducing Re-offending: Supporting families, creating better futures*. 2009

²⁴ The OASYS criminogenic needs assessment has 10 domains. These are: accommodation; education, training and employment; finance; relationships;

higher needs around relationships and emotional wellbeing. Additional areas of need for those who have experienced sexual or domestic violence/abuse, or who have been involved in prostitution may be more frequent in women.

- The number of offences committed by repeat offenders

Our plans

Through our National Probation Service, Community Rehabilitation Company and Youth Offending Service, we will provide both a risk management and behaviour change focus to rehabilitate offenders. Offenders under the management of these services will have robust orders and licences in place that aim to reduce the risk of harm they pose to others and further offending.

However, the long term ambition of these services is focused on behaviour change and rehabilitation. This will be achieved by holistic support to meet the needs of offenders through partnership working, including with offenders themselves.

We will continue to strengthen Integrated Offender Management arrangements, bring all offenders into scope. This will focus on helping offenders to adopt more positive lifestyles and become reintegrated into communities, while also managing and reducing the risk they pose.

We will also work proactively with our young people to divert them away from criminality and to prevent them entering the criminal justice system.

Restorative justice principles and practices will permeate through our work to reduce offending.

Performance indicators

- The number and percentage of adult offenders who reoffend
- The number and percentage of young offenders who reoffend

lifestyle & associates; drugs; alcohol; emotional wellbeing; thinking & behaviour; and attitudes



Community collaboration and resilience

Our aims:

Cohesive communities which are resistant to crime, disorder and exploitation

Communities with the confidence and knowledge to support those who are most vulnerable

What we want to achieve

- Cohesive local communities are resilient and supportive of each other when there are challenges from international, national or local events
- Confident local communities (often demonstrated through the presence of Local Action Teams) that are able to recognise when those in their midst are being abused, harassed or exploited
- Communities who are willing to work with the statutory sector to support vulnerable people and to address other community safety issues
- A city where new residents are welcome and migrants are well supported
- We have an inclusive city where all sections of the community have trust and confidence in the authorities to respond when local residents have been exploited or victimised.

Why this is a priority

Social and economic isolation provide opportunities for crime, abuse and exploitation to exist. Some of these crime types, for example those related to modern slavery, can have particularly severe impacts on victims. Sometimes victims of crime may feel they need to remain hidden from authorities.

Strong and inclusive communities, underpinned by shared values and based on mutual respect are more resilient and provide the conditions when our most vulnerable residents can be safeguarded.

A city in which all residents feel they are valued – including newcomers and residents who have lived in the city all their lives – increases residents' wellbeing and satisfaction, and creates a climate in which municipal measures are more effective. The *Review into Opportunity and Integration* by Dame Louise Casey published in December

2016 points to the importance of local authorities picking up and acting upon at an early stage signs that integration is breaking down.

Key facts

Other sections of this strategy give an idea of the anti-social behaviour, crime, and abuse occurring in the city. Community networks can help create a positive environment which discourages crime and supports victims at all levels of severity.

The way we tackle modern slavery and the city's response to international migration are two areas where cohesive and confident communities can make an important difference.

Modern Slavery

Modern slavery is a serious crime which encompasses slavery, servitude, and forced or compulsory labour and human trafficking. The government estimates that there are 10,000-13,000 victims of modern slavery in the UK at any one time but only a fraction of these cases come to light.

There is a lack of local information around the issue. Comparing the number of referrals to the National Referral Mechanism (NRM)²⁵ locally with those from other areas would tend to indicate that modern slavery is under-reported in the city and from the rest of Sussex.

Many victims of modern slavery are UK nationals but the majority are migrants.

Migration to Brighton & Hove

The latest available ONS estimates for 2015, estimate that there are 41,000 residents in Brighton & Hove who were born outside of the UK, which represents 15% of the population. Two out of five of these (39%, 16,000 people) were born in the European Union.

²⁵ The NRM is a framework for identifying victims of human trafficking or modern slavery and ensuring they receive the appropriate support.

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Our local population includes a number of refugee communities, particularly those from Arabic speaking countries in the Middle East and North Africa.

The city council is currently carrying out an in-depth needs assessment of the populations of international migrants in the city. This has an estimated publication date of autumn 2017 and will include information around community safety.

Who's affected

All residents of the city should benefit from this approach to community collaboration approach to community safety. However, those who may have the most to gain will be those who are most excluded and those who may not be free or able to access the support and services that they need.

Those most at risk of exploitation through modern slavery are adults and children who are already in vulnerable and precarious situations. These include, for example, rough sleepers, people with insecure immigration status, those with no access to housing and benefits, young people who are or have been in care, and so on.

Our plans

Working within the principles of the city council's new *Community Collaboration Framework*, we want to maintain and build collaborative trusted partnerships with communities and the third sector to increase the reporting of crime to the authorities and to tackle community safety issues together.

Continuing to support the Local Actions Teams and other forums in the city, we want to make residents aware of the signs and indicators of threats to the community from issues such as terrorism and extremism, as well as risks to individuals from perpetrators of abuse, exploitation and modern slavery. Alongside this we will develop the

'professional curiosity' of frontline officers to develop intelligence and identify risk.

We will work to maintain the trust and confidence of communities of interest in the city through collaborating with forums and organisations representing their interests.

We want Brighton & Hove to maintain its status as a City of Sanctuary for those who have left their home countries because of persecution or war, continuing to participate in government schemes to bring refugees to the UK. We want international migrants, including refugees, to feel well-supported and able to play their full part in the economic and cultural life of the city. We will continue to broker and nurture close working relationships between the statutory sector and community initiatives seeking to support refugees and migrants through the Refugee & Migrant Forum, the Sanctuary on Sea group and other initiatives.

Performance indicators

- Active well-governed Local Action Teams
- Reported instances of Modern Slavery



Preventing terrorism and extremism

Our aims:

Prevent: Create long-term resilience to all forms of terrorism and extremism amongst individuals, institutions and communities; reduce harm and increase trust and confidence.

Challenging extremism: Create cohesive local communities that challenge extremism in all its forms, champion shared values, tackle social exclusion and promote equality.

Prevent

Our aim: Create long-term resilience to all forms of terrorism and extremism amongst individuals, institutions and communities; reduce harm and increase trust and confidence.

What we want to achieve

- Staff, partners and communities are better equipped to understand and challenge terrorisms and extremisms
- Individuals vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism and extremism are identified at an early stage and supported to reduce risk
- Vulnerable institutions are able to manage risks **clarify**
- Key sectors and institutions are able to manage risks including those posed by extremist speakers, events, and groups **Can this be combined with the above bullet point??**
- Cohesive communities are resilient to the challenges posed by international, national and local critical incidents and where the risk of harm caused to individuals and communities is reduced

Why this is a priority

Prevent is a statutory duty and requires 'specified authorities' "to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism". The Channel Duty requires vulnerable individuals to be supported early before the risk of illegality occurs.

The threat to the UK from international terrorism remains 'severe, meaning that the threat of a terrorist attack is highly likely'. The UK faces diverse threats, including from terrorist organisations in

Syria and Iraq, and the extreme right-wing in the UK. Social media is increasingly used to communicate, recruit and create fear. The risks of lone actor attacks have increased and their unpredictable nature makes prevention even more difficult.

Terrorist attacks not only cause loss of life and economic damage but they also fuel community tensions, damage public confidence and community cohesion. International and national incidents impact on inter-community relations locally. The far-right and Al-Qaida-inspired terrorist groups feed off one another in what is often referred to as the 'reciprocal radicalisation' effect. Unless the ideologies and the ideologue are challenged and recruitment to these groups stopped, the cycle of violence, criminality and hate incidents will continue with significant resource implications across partners and significant impact on the communities.

Key facts

Prevent, one of the four strands of CONTEST, the government's counter-terrorism strategy, aims to reduce the threat to the UK from terrorism and aims to 'stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism'. The national Prevent Strategy (2011) has three main objectives:

1. Respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat faced from those who promote it;
2. Prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure that they are given appropriate advice and support; and
3. Work with sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation which we need to address.

The Prevent Strategy addresses all forms of terrorism, including the right-wing and the Al-Qaida-inspired and associated terrorisms, but prioritises these according to the threat they pose to our national

security. Prevent also addresses some aspects of non-violent extremism that create an environment conducive to terrorism and can popularise views which terrorists exploit.

Risk of travel to the areas of conflict for men, women, and a small number of families continues. Over 850 individuals of national security concern have travelled from the UK to Syria and Iraq to join in the conflict. In 2015, more than 150 attempted journeys to the conflict area were disrupted by the police and other partners nationally. Terrorist organisations use social media to expand their reach and influence. Following referrals from the Counter Terrorism Internet Referral Unit, social media providers removed over 55,000 pieces of illegal terrorist material in 2015. There is a reported rise in referrals to Channel programme attributable to increased awareness of risks and safeguarding responsibilities.

Who's affected

Analysis reveals that there is no single route to terrorism nor is there a simple profile of those who become involved. The decision of an individual to become involved in extremist activities may reflect a complex interplay of the following causes: exposure to an ideology that seems to sanction violence; exposure to people who persuasively articulate that ideology and then relate it to an individual's life circumstances; and driven by vulnerabilities in people which make them susceptible to a message of violence.

Reported Islamophobic and anti-Semitic incidents have increased in 2016. Due to the global political situation, media representation, and an increase in far right activities, communities report an increase in Islamophobia and other prejudices. Austerity and financial uncertainty following the referendum on the UK's membership in the EU may have a differential impact on

communities and may give rise to further grievances that may be exploited by extremist or terrorist groups.

Our plans

We will continue to build on the existing best practice in coordinating Prevent delivery locally, our successful engagement with diverse communities and partners, and ensure that Prevent work is mainstreamed across partners in the city.

Jointly with police, key partners and communities we will regularly identify levels of risks, vulnerabilities, and threat to direct local work strategically and develop our action plan to be flexible and responsive to tackle specific risks and emerging threats including community tensions.

We will support individuals vulnerable to being drawn into terrorist related activities including through the multi-agency Channel programme, and develop effective interventions to reduce risks. We will continue to raise awareness of diverse ideologies, groups and risks amongst staff and communities to strengthen their capabilities, increase their confidence to challenge ideologies and counter terrorist narratives, and to support individuals appropriately.

We will support vulnerable institutions to build their resilience. Through improved communications of Prevent work and its impact, we will improve trust and confidence amongst partners and communities.

Performance indicators

- Number of referrals (by source)
- Number of training sessions and number of staff trained
- Effectiveness of projects and partnerships supporting vulnerable institutions **Is there a plan to measure this?**

Building partnerships to challenge extremism

Our aim: Create cohesive local communities that challenge extremism in all its forms, champion shared values, tackle social exclusion and promote equality.

What we want to achieve

- Individuals, groups and partnerships are confident to challenge all forms of extremism and actively promote our shared/city values
- Active, vibrant and well-governed community groups and civil society that work collaboratively with each other and statutory sector to protect people from harm caused by extremism
- Cohesive local communities are resilient to the divisive narratives and agendas of extremism.
- People are protected from harm caused by extremism

Why this is a priority

The harm resulting from unchecked extremist ideas and groups is seen not only in the rise of hate incidents but also in the promotion of hatred, intolerance, discrimination and violence. Where extremism takes root and our shared values are undermined, it creates social isolation, exclusion and divisions amongst communities, fuelling tensions and adversely impacting on inter-community relations. Marginalised and excluded groups' equality of access to mainstream services and opportunities to improve quality of life and wellbeing are adversely impacted. The most damaging effect is seen if these prejudices and divisions become normalised. **INSERT**

REF

Individuals or groups may become vulnerable to the divisive narratives and recruited into extremist causes and activities. The far right and Al-Qaida-inspired terrorist groups feed off one another in what is often referred to as the 'reciprocal radicalisation' effect. Unless the ideologies and the ideologue are challenged and recruitment to these groups stopped, the cycle of violence, criminality and hate incidents will continue. This will have important resource implications across partners and a significant impact on the communities.

Strong and inclusive communities underpinned by shared values are less vulnerable to crime, disorder and improve our resilience to extremism and terrorism.

Key facts

The Counter-Extremism Strategy, published on 19th October 2015, sets out the government's comprehensive approach to tackling extremism in all its forms – both violent and non-violent – to protect people from harm caused by extremism.

Extremism is defined as 'vocal or active opposition to fundamental values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and the mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. We also regard calls for the death of members of our armed forces as extremist'.

The counter-extremism strategy is distinct but complimentary to the 'Prevent Strategy' and work programme. It extends the government's capabilities to tackle non-violent forms of extremism often promoted through multi-channel platforms such as online, broadcast and social media. The strategy seeks to address root causes by tackling social exclusion, marginalisation, and divisions that can help provide fertile ground for extremist messages to take root, and aims to build more cohesive communities. In this new approach working in partnership

with communities and civil society we will positively promote our shared values, cohesion, and equality.

Who's affected

Recorded hate crimes, particularly, specific types, such as anti-Semitic and Islamophobic hate crimes has seen an increase nationally. Academic evidence suggests that a large proportion of hate crimes are related to extremism.

It has the potential to not only manifest itself in physical attacks on people and places, but to isolate individuals and create a breakdown in relationships between communities.

Our plans

At the centre of this strategy is an intention to work in partnership with others. The policy framework places communities and civil society at the heart of delivering this work locally within a multi-agency environment.

Jointly with our communities and partners, we will identify community tensions and the local extremist threat that undermines cohesion in the city, and develop an action plan that strategically responds to emerging risks and reduces harm within an approach of working collaboratively and empowering individuals and communities.

We will identify and build relationships to further develop this local network of individuals, groups and civil society in the city that offers a credible and mainstream challenge to counter extremism and promotes cohesion and equality.

Our local response will promote trust and confidence in communities in relation to challenging extremist and intolerant views, strengthen community resilience to all forms of extremism, promote community cohesion, and the city values.

Great care is needed to achieve a balance between maintaining freedoms and addressing the serious problem of extremism. The challenge ahead is to

mitigate the impact these narratives have on social cohesion. Transparency, honesty and collaboration are critical to the success of measures to prevent extremism.

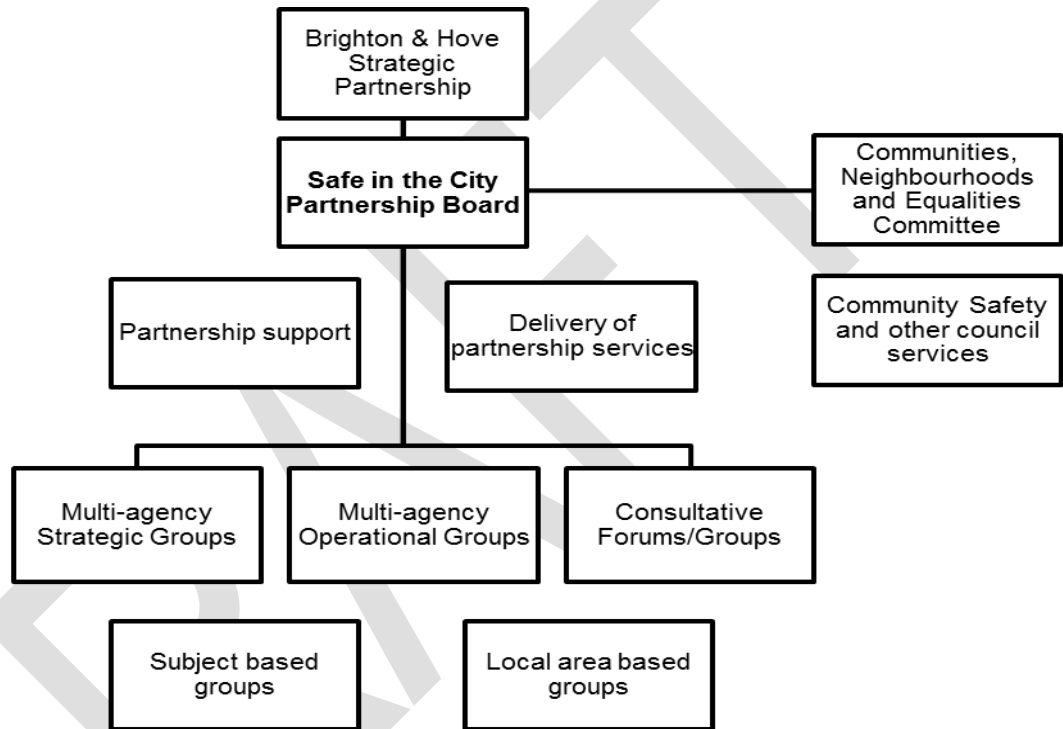
Performance indicators

- Strength of the local network and number of challenges as well as positive communication
- Effectiveness of projects and partnerships delivered

Appendix 1. About the Partnership

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 specifies that community safety strategies must be delivered by Community Safety Partnerships. The ‘responsible authorities’ who are required by legislation to participate in our ‘Safe in the City Partnership’ are the local authority, police, probation, health, and fire and rescue services. However, many other partners from the statutory, community/voluntary and business sectors, including the Police and Crime Commissioner are fully involved in the Partnership’s work. Local residents also play a key role.

The diagram shows the structure of the Safe in the City Partnership. The Safe in the City Partnership Board has overall responsibility for the work of the Partnership, while the individual priority areas within this strategy are supported by multi-agency working groups made up of specialists in the relevant area. In some areas there are also dedicated staff to drive forward the work.



A network of Local Action Teams cover the city and these are an important part of the Partnership. These involve residents, local businesses and agencies working together and they provide a key route through which community safety issues for local neighbourhoods are taken forward. LATs meet together via the LAT Forum where issues of common concern can be discussed and ideas shared.

The Safe in the City Partnership links with the democratic process through the Neighbourhoods and Equalities Committee. Integrated working with the Sussex Police and Crime Commissioner is being achieved through having regard to each other’s priorities and providing mutual support for delivery.

There is more information about the Partnership and its work on our website www.safeinthecity.info

Appendix 2. Performance indicators (related to outcomes) and/or Action Plans. tbc

DRAFT

Appendix 3. Feedback on this Strategy

While this Strategy has been developed with participation from specialist officers, steering groups, etc., and has been the subject of consultation, we welcome feedback at any time.

This document provides a overview for those with a general interest in the subject. Each of our priority areas are supported by action plans intended for people with a particular interest in community safety or in any particular priority area.

We would be interested in receiving any comments on aspects such as:

- the overall coverage
- the content of individual sections
- whether you have found the document useful, and if so, which sections you have found of most interest
- the format of the document
- what improvements you would like to see
- any other comments.

If you would like to provide any feedback, you can do so

by email: community.safety@brighton-hove.gov.uk

or in writing to:

Safe in the City Partnership
c/o the Partnership Community Safety Team
Hove Town Hall
Hove BN3 3BQ

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www.safeinthecity.info

Safe in the city

Brighton & Hove Community Safety Partnership



Brighton & Hove

Strategic Assessment of Crime and Community Safety 2016

Safe in the city

Brighton & Hove Community Safety Partnership



Brighton & Hove
**Strategic Assessment of Crime and Community Safety,
2016**

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the Strategic Assessment

This Strategic Assessment is prepared for the Brighton & Hove Safe in the City Partnership. Its purposes are:

- To provide an analytical basis for the Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy 2017-20.
- To enable the Safe in the City Partnership to be more responsive to changing situations so that the direction of strategic work remains focused on matters that are of the most importance.
- To provide a resource to inform other relevant work in the city.

1.2 Current landscape

The year 2016 has seen some particularly significant national and international developments which have affected the landscape in which our work to reduce crime and disorder is set. The European Union membership referendum, which resulted in the UK voting to leave the EU, enabled the voicing of many different views around immigration, and has increased national economic uncertainty and possibly altered perceptions around people's feelings of their own financial security.

National security remains an issue across the country and the risk for Brighton & Hove has been assessed as significant enough to receive additional support to seek to identify and divert young people from being drawn into terrorism.

Key changes in national legislation have the potential for increased financial pressures for many people on benefits. These changes are being implemented in stages, the most recent of which is the imposition of a benefit cap which puts a ceiling on the total payment available for some families. The cost of housing in Brighton & Hove is making access to suitable housing for those on lower incomes very difficult. This includes those who are drawn to the city because of its reputation as a place where people from all types of background can be accepted as part of the city's diverse communities.

The capacity to provide services around crime and community safety continues to decrease with ongoing budget cuts for the police, council, health and other public services. This means that difficult decisions need to be made about whether to allocate scarce resources to prevention work or to responding to the impact of crimes and supporting victims after they have occurred. Without investment in prevention work, there is the risk that significant problems will potentially be stored up for the future.

Creative ideas which lead to new ways of working effectively, but which cost less or are cost neutral, are always being sought. For example, the penetration of the internet and social media into daily lives changes the nature of risks, but can also offer new opportunities for public services to engage with communities.

A partnership event was held in March 2015 under the city-wide Brighton & Hove Connected banner to think about new approaches in the context of budget reductions and service reorganisations. Proposals for taking community safety work forward were made including citizens and public services working more closely together; achieving a more unified partnership approach and single points of contact; expanding the involvement of volunteers, and doing more around 'tone-setting' and challenging bad behaviour. A report on this event is available at Appendix 1 on page 71.

While there have been numerous examples of support from our local communities to help others in need, including a wide range of offers from the wider community to assist refugees who arrive in the city, there is a risk that community cohesion will suffer in these changing times.

1.3 Our approach to this Strategic Assessment

Since the Crime and Disorder Act in 1998 there has been a statutory obligation for Community Safety Partnerships to provide evidence-based strategies for their local authority area. Since 2007 (under the Police and Justice Act 2006) the requirement is to produce three-yearly strategies and to refresh these on an annual basis, backed up by the production of annual strategic assessments. April 2017 will mark the beginning of a new three year strategy period 2017-20.

Since 2013 we have adopted an approach of undertaking a more detailed review of the crime and community safety picture in the city every three years, prior to the 'resetting' of the new three year Community Safety Strategy. In the intervening two years we have taken stock of progress and 'refreshed' the Strategy in response to any locally or nationally changing context for the next year.

This 2016 Strategic Assessment involves a more detailed review and is being undertaken in preparation for the 2017-20 Strategy. We have chosen to structure our work on this occasion in terms of crime areas. Within each area we look at:

- national and local context;
- contributory factors;
- scale of the problem and trends
- the impact on those who are affected
- perpetrators and criminal justice response

We then give consideration to:

- whether the problems as described warrant prioritisation in the forthcoming Strategy, and, if so
- what outcomes do we wish to achieve
- what approaches are recommended to achieve these outcomes

The Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy 2017-20 and accompanying action plans will then be drafted in view of the above information.

The production of this document has been carried out by subject lead officers and analysts/researchers in the community safety and public health teams at Brighton & Hove City Council. Multi-agency working and strategy groups who oversee and guide the partnership's work will be given opportunities to input to the findings and develop the recommendations for the Strategy. In particular, a consultation event involving members of the Safe in the City Partnership Board and representatives of local communities will be held in November 2016 to facilitate the prioritisation of the partnership's work over the next three years.

1.4 Data sources and issues

A wide range of information sources from across the Partnership and elsewhere has been drawn upon for this strategic assessment. Analysis for most strategic areas has focused on data from 2015/16, as this is the most recent complete financial year, but this may vary in some cases. The general principle has been to look in detail at recent data, but also to set it in the context of more historical information. The time period to which data refer should be specified in each instance.

The main qualification necessary, especially around police data, concerns the impact of levels of, and changes in, reporting and recording of data. Considerations around reporting levels are particularly relevant for hate crimes, domestic violence and sexual violence and abuse, but also affect many other crime types to varying extents. For example, national data¹ show that 95% of thefts of motor vehicles and 82% of burglaries of dwellings with loss are reported to the police, or come to their attention through another route. The percentage drops significantly when

¹ ONS (2016) Crime in England and Wales year ending Jun 2016: Annual trend and demographic tables.

looking at vandalism, or theft from person offences, where around a third of all offences are reported to the police. Just over half of all violent crimes are reported, although the proportion is higher for more serious violent offences.

In response to a national effort to improve the quality of police recorded crime data, which currently does not meet national standards as set by the Office for National Statistics, police recorded crime data nationally has been subject to a HMIC Data Integrity inspection carried out in 2013/14 and there have also been follow up inspections. The response of local police forces to these inspections has affected the recording of violent and sexual offences in particular. This is discussed more in Section 3.2.

The combination of under-reporting and under-recording of crime is an issue that we always need to remain aware of. If there is a lack of robust recorded data, there is a risk that the general public may be more inclined to generate their own conclusions around crime trends based on their own perceptions or those of others.

Another point of note in respect of police data is that it has not been possible to obtain data on how many crimes are happening to victims who have been a victim before. The effect of being subject to crimes on a recurring basis can deepen the impact on the victim, but it has not been possible to analyse information on repeat victimisation at a local level.

1.5 Structure of the report

This document first considers in Section 2 the demographic make-up of the population of Brighton & Hove where this is relevant to the community safety needs of the city, and looks at local social and economic indicators. Section 3 takes an overview of crime and disorder, enabling the relative extent of different problems to be visualised. This section summarises recent changes to crime levels, the nature and scale of anti-social behaviour, and provides some information about issues in local neighbourhoods.

Sections 5 to 10 provide the main analytical content for each subject area examined in this strategic assessment. Each subject under consideration ends with conclusions and recommendations to inform the 2017-20 Strategy.

2. LOCAL CONTEXT AND DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

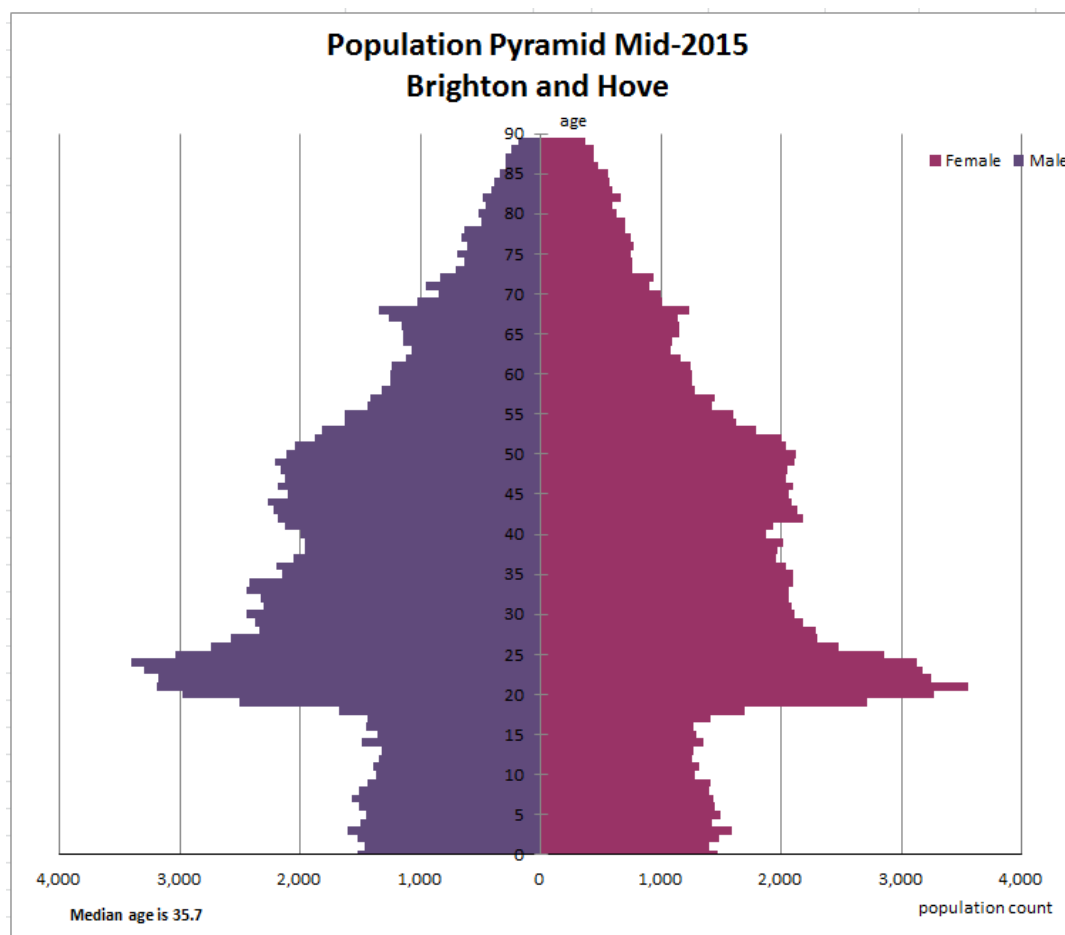
2.1 The local population

Brighton and Hove's population is growing. The 2015 ONS mid-year estimates (MYE) show the population of Brighton & Hove to be 285,300, a 2.6% increase from the 2014 MYE estimate.² The population is predicted to be 289,100 in 2017 and 294,900 in 2020, a predicted increase of 2% during the lifetime of the strategy.³

Age and gender:

Brighton & Hove has an even population split by gender with 50% (141,990 people) of the population being female and 50% (143,286 people) male (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Population pyramid, Brighton & Hove, 2015



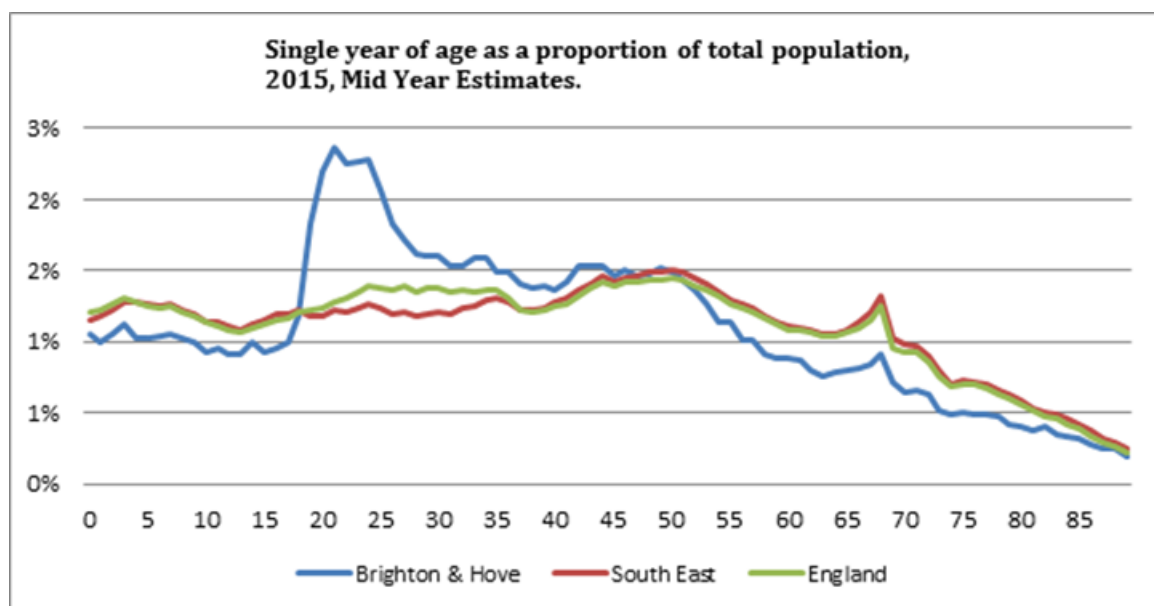
Source: ONS 2015 Mid-year population estimates

Brighton and Hove's age structure is different to that seen in the South East and England as shown in Figure 2.. In Brighton & Hove 16% of the population are aged 0-15 years, 71% aged 16-64 years and 13% aged 65 years or over. This compares to the South East (19%, 62% and 19%) and England (19%, 63%, 19%). So whilst there is a lower proportion of children in the city, there is also a lower proportion of older people.

² ONS Population Estimates for the UK. Accessible at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland>

³ ONS 2014-based National Population Projections. Accessible at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/2014basednationalpopulationprojectionstableofcontents>

Figure 2.



The resident population of the city is predicted to increase to 305,900 by 2026, a 6.7% increase compared to 2016 (an increase of 19,100 people). This is lower than the predicted increases for the South East (7.9%) and England (7.1%).

The city's population is predicted to get older with the greatest projected increase (37%, 9,300 extra people) seen in the 55-64 year age group. The population of people aged over 70 is also predicted to increase by 21% (5,500 people) including those aged 90 or older (500 people, 21%). People aged 20 to 29 are predicted to fall by 3% (1,600 people).

There is a younger age structure for men in the city. The proportion of male to female residents remains at around plus or minus 5% until around the age of 80 and thereafter the gap widens until for residents aged 90+ there are 1,681 females (71%), two and a half times the number of males (691 people, 29%).

By 2024 the number of males (155,137 people, 51%) is predicted to be higher than the number of females (148,394 people, 49%). The largest increase in the male population compared to the female population is predicted to be in the age groups 26 to 40 and 74 and older. Males aged 26 to 40 are predicted to increase by 4,801 people (14%) compared to females 760 people (2%). Males aged 74 and over are predicted to increasing by 2,743 people (34%) compared to females by 1,570 people (13%), with males aged 90 or over set to double (342 people, 51%) compared to an increase of just 86 females (5%).

Migration:

The city is a destination for migrants from outside the UK. The latest Office for National Statistics figures (for 2015) show that 41,000 residents (15% of the city's population) were born outside the UK, higher than the South East (12%) but similar to England (15%). The city's migrant population has increased by 12,000 (41%) compared to 2005. In 2005 there were 29,000 people resident who were born outside the UK, which was 12% of all residents in the city at that time.⁴

Over a third of the 41,000 people who have migrated to the city are from EU countries (39%, 16,000 people). More than four out of five (81%, 13,000 people) EU migrants are from member

⁴ ONS, population of the UK by County of Birth and Nationality. Available at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/datasets/populationoftheunitedkingdombycountryofbirthandnationality>

Strategic Assessment of Crime and Community Safety, 2016

countries who joined before 2004. This is much higher than the average for England (47%) and the South East (53%).

Three out of five migrants in the city (61%, 25,000 people) are from outside the EU, including 11,000 people from Asia (27% of all non-UK migrants) and 3,000 from Sub-Saharan Africa.

For the year ending June 2015 there were estimated to be 6,700 migrants to the city from outside of the UK, and 2,500 people leaving the city to go outside of the UK – a net inward international migration of 4,200 people. The net international inward migration figure is 17% (600 people) higher than the figure seen for the year ending June 2014. For the year ending June 2015, 19,200 people moved to Brighton & Hove from elsewhere in the UK and 20,000 moved from Brighton & Hove to another part of the UK. So the net effect of internal migration is 800 fewer people in that year.⁵

Ethnicity:

The city's Black & Minority Ethnic⁶ (BME) population is increasing. The proportion of BME residents in the city increased significantly between 2001 and 2011 and is likely to have increased further since the last census. According to the 2011 census a fifth of the population (19.5%, 53,351 people) were BME compared to just 12% in 2001. This proportion is similar to England (20.2%) but significantly higher than the South East (14.8%). The largest ethnic group within this is White Other, which make up 37% of the BME group. The non-white ethnic population make up 11% of the total population, of which the largest group is Asian/ Asian British, which account for 21% of the BME population, followed by the mixed/ multiple ethnic group, which accounts for a further 20% of the BME population.⁷ Brighton and Hove has a higher than average proportion of residents who class themselves as Other White (7.1 per cent compared to 4.6 per cent nationally and 4.4 per cent in the South East), as well as a higher than average proportion of residents of Mixed or multiple ethnicity (3.8 per cent compared to 2.3 per cent nationally and 1.9 per cent in the South East). We also have a higher than average proportion of Arabs (0.8 per cent of the population compared to 0.4 per cent nationally and 0.2 per cent in the South East). We have fewer than average Asian or Asian British residents, and Black or Black British Residents.

There is no definitive data on the number of Gypsies and Travellers in Brighton & Hove. In the 2011 census there were 198 Gypsy/ Travellers/ Irish Travellers recorded locally. The 2012 Gypsy and Traveller Needs Assessment reported that there were 60 caravans in the city recorded through a national Caravan Count. It is estimated that 146 Travellers in 46 households were living in these caravans⁸.

Students:

There had been a sustained increase in the numbers of students at our two main universities, from around 26,000 in 1995/96 to 35,205 in 2011/12. However, since 2011/12 there has been a small but gradual decrease in the total student numbers at the two universities to 34,220 in 2014/15, a fall of 985 students between 2011/12 and 2014/15, or 2.8%.⁹

The number of short term students in the city is the second highest of any local authority in England. For the year ending June 2014, there were an estimated 3,100 short term (3 to 12

⁵ ONS Population analysis Tool 2015. Available at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesanalysisistool>

⁶ Black & Minority Ethnic (BME) is defined as all ethnic groups other than White English / Welsh / Scottish / Northern Irish / British.

⁷ ONS 2011 UK Population Census, table KS201EW available at https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/data_finder

⁸ NHS Brighton & Hove, 'Gypsy and Traveller Rapid Health Needs Assessment', 2012

⁹ Table 3 HE enrolment by provider, available at <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/stats>

month) international migrants studying in the city.¹⁰ This is an increase of 1,200 people (64%) compared to June 2013 and 1,900 people (169%) compared to 2009.¹¹

Visitors:

Brighton & Hove is a popular visitor destination. An estimated 11.5 million trips to Brighton & Hove were made by day visitors or those staying one night or longer in 2014¹². This is an increase of about half a million on the estimate for 2013. Total expenditure by visitors to the city in 2014 was estimated to be £873 million.

LGBT residents:

It is estimated that lesbian, gay and bisexual (LGB) residents make up 11% to 15% of the Brighton and Hove's population aged 16 years or more. This estimate draws on information collected via large scale surveys and audits conducted over the last ten years (including Count Me In Too). Using ONS 2015 mid-year population estimates this is between 26,400 and 34,900 LGB residents. The average of these two percentages would mean there are around 32,100 lesbian, gay and bisexual residents in the city. It is estimated that there are 2,760 trans adults living in Brighton & Hove, however, the true figure is likely to be bigger than this¹³.

Residents with disabilities and carers:

In 2015 there were an estimated 5,500 people aged over 18 with a learning disability, 17,400 people aged 18 to 64 with a moderate or severe physical disability and 30,900 people aged 18-64 years with a common mental disorder¹⁴.

For more than one in twenty residents (20,445 people, 7.5%) their day to day activities are 'limited a lot'. For a further 24,124 residents (8.8%) their day to day activity is 'limited a little'. This is similar to the proportions found in the South East and England.¹⁵

Nearly one in ten of the city's residents (23,987 people, 8.8%) provide unpaid care to a family member, friend or neighbour who has either a long-term illness or disability or problems related to old age. This is slightly lower compared to the South East (9.8%) and England (10.2%).¹⁶

Armed Forces

It is estimated that in 2015 there were around 11,750 military veterans in the city. The number of ex-service personnel in the city is projected to fall by 29.7% over the next decade, to around 8,260 by 2025.¹⁷ In the medium term, the profile of veterans will change. There will be more very elderly (85+) veterans, people who served in WWII and National Service, an increase in the proportion of younger veterans, and a large reduction of veterans aged 65-74 years. For younger veterans, long-term illness or disability and mental health issues are expected to remain the most prevalent health concerns¹⁸.

¹⁰ ONS, Short Term International Migration, estimates from the International Passenger Survey 2008 – 2014. Available at

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/bulletins/shorterminternationalmigrationannualreport/mid2014estimates/relateddata>

¹¹ 'ONS Short-term international migration 07', available at

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/datasets/shorttermmigrationestimatesforenglandandwalesstim07/inflowsbylocalauthoritybymainreasonformigration>

¹² Tourism South East Research Unit, *The economic impact of tourism, Brighton & Hove, 2014*.

¹³ Brighton and Hove Trans Needs Assessment 2015

¹⁴ Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information (PANSI), 2014. <http://www.pansi.org.uk/>

¹⁵ ONS 2011 UK Population Census, table KS301EW. Available at https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/data_finder

¹⁶ ONS 2011 UK population Census, table Available at https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/data_finder

¹⁷ Estimates extrapolated from Woodhead et al figures (2007) projecting a 29.7% fall in the number of veterans from 2017 to 2027 applied to locally calculated estimates of veterans based upon the Office for National Statistics Annual Population Survey estimates for 2014 and Brighton & Hove Mid-Year Estimates for 2015.

¹⁸ BHCC, 'Ex-Service Personnel: Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Summary', 2016

Children in Need¹⁹

Brighton & Hove's rate of referrals, assessments and initial child protection conferences in 2014/15 was above the England average and the average of our statistical²⁰ and contextual neighbours.^{21,22} Whilst most young people in care say that their experiences are good²³, evidence indicates children and young people who are looked after are much more likely to be unemployed, involved in crime and identified as having a substance misuse problem.²⁴

The number of children subject of a child protection plan fell from a peak of 423 in August 2015 to 361 in May 2016; a 15% decrease. However, our rate per 10,000 (70.8) remains higher than the 2014/15 national average (42.9), the statistical neighbour average (42.1) and contextual neighbour average (57.9). The number of children looked after (CLA) fell from 470 in May 2015 to 437 in May 2016; a 7% decrease.

There are significant issues around both alcohol and drugs misuse in Brighton & Hove and local prevalence of mental illness continues to be generally higher than England. In 2014/15 the Department for Education published data showing that Brighton & Hove had twice the percentage of Child Protection Plan episodes with mental health identified (65.4% compared to 32.5% nationally). Over half (52.6%) of episodes had domestic violence recorded compared to 48.2% nationally.²⁵

2.2 Local social and economic indicators

English Indices of Deprivation 2015: The Indices of Deprivation 2015 identifies small areas of deprivation using seven distinct domains of deprivation including a crime domain²⁶. A composite of the seven domains (the Index of Multiple deprivation, or IMD) gives us an overall picture of the distribution of deprivation across the city, as well as telling us how the city is performing in terms of deprivation compared with other local authorities.²⁷

Figure 3 shows the IMD score by Lower Super Output Areas (small geographical areas with an average population of 1,500 people). The map shows that deprivation is distributed across the whole of the city but is more concentrated in some areas than others. The highest concentration of deprivation is in the Whitehawk, Moulsecoomb, and Hollingbury areas of the city but also found around St. James's Street and Eastern Road. To the west of the city deprivation is more isolated but equally deprived and includes neighbourhoods around Downlands Drive, Hove station, Portslade Academy, the Knoll Estate, North Hangleton, Church Road in South Portslade and Ingram Crescent East and West. In Woodingdean there is one neighbourhood based

¹⁹ Information taken from: BHCC, 'Children in Need Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Summary', 2016

²⁰ Statistical Neighbours (SN) are ranked in order of statistical closeness, with the top SN being closest: Bournemouth, Bristol, Reading, Bath and North East Somerset, Sheffield, Portsmouth, York, Leeds, Bromley, Southend-on-Sea

²¹ Contextual neighbours are our 10 nearest authorities in terms of contextual factors based on Public Health analysis of deprivation, alcohol, drugs and mental health. Doncaster, Redcar and Cleveland, Bournemouth, Lewisham, Halton, Haringey, Torbay, South Tyneside, Lambeth, North East Lincolnshire

²² 2014-15 Children in need census

²³ Biehal, N. et al. (2014) [Keeping children safe: allegations concerning the abuse or neglect of children in care: final report](#). London: NSPCC

²⁴ NICE. Costing report: Promoting the quality of life of looked after children and young people; October 2010.

²⁵ These were factors identified at the end of assessment as a proportion of episodes assessed in the year and with assessment factors recorded.

²⁶ The seven domains of deprivation included in the IMD are: income deprivation, employment deprivation, education, skills and training deprivation, health deprivation and disability, crime, barriers to housing and services, and the living environment deprivation.

²⁷ Brighton & Hove IMD 2015 full briefing available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/reports>

around Cowley Road and Bexhill Road. All these areas are in the 20 per cent most deprived in England.

Figure 3: Index of Multiple Deprivation Score 2015 by Lower Super Output Area

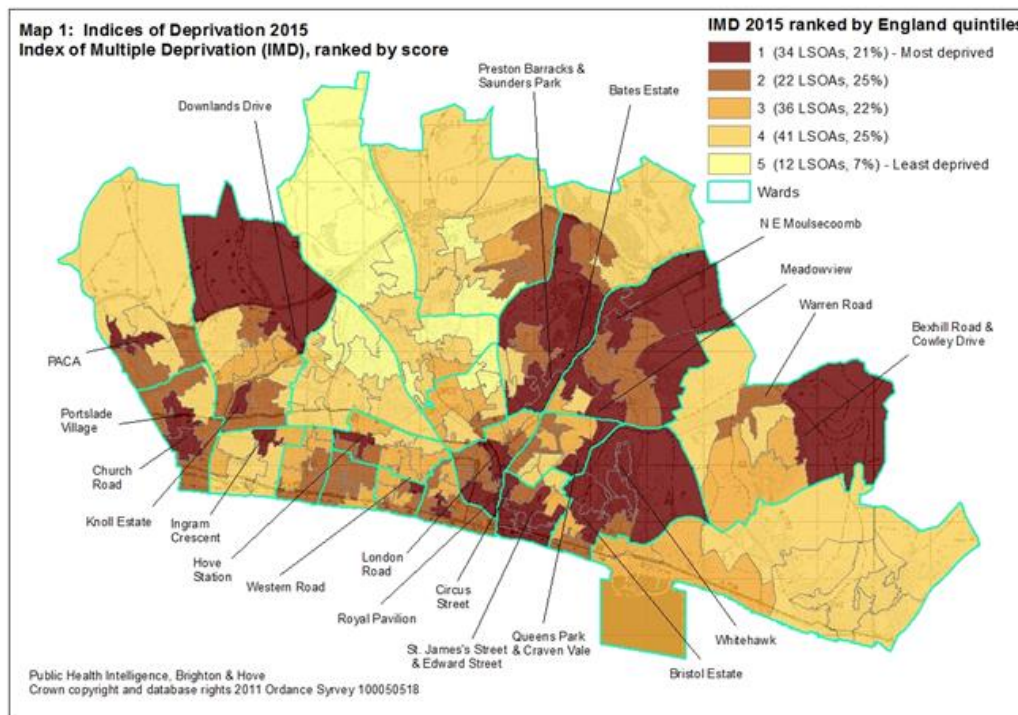


Figure 4: Indices of Deprivation Crime domain Super Output Area

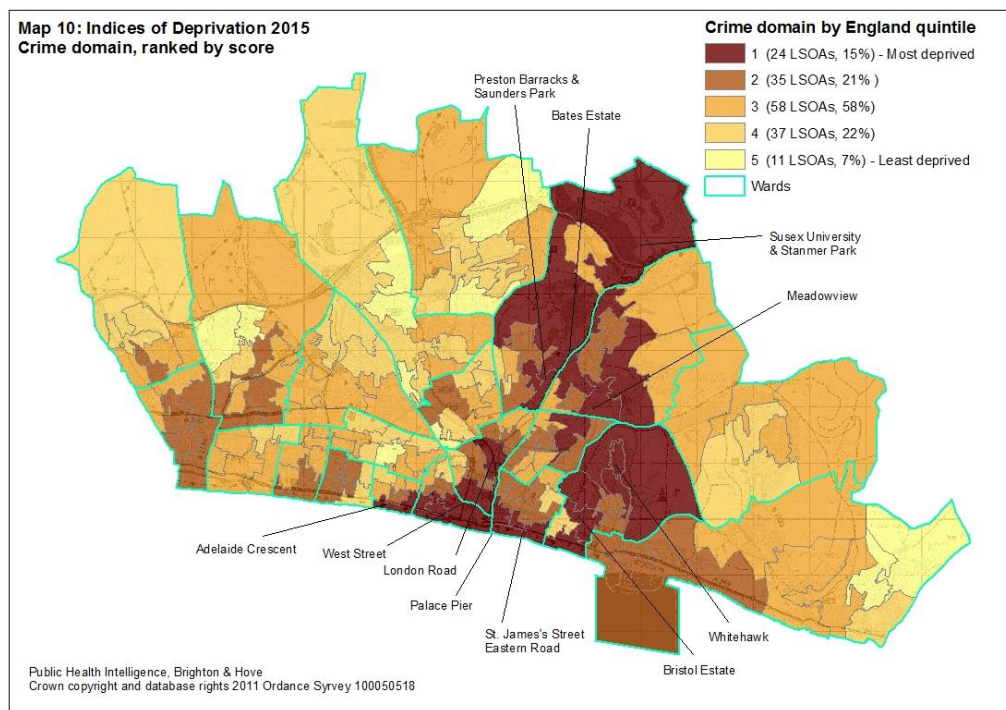


Figure 4 shows the crime domain from the 2015 Indices of Deprivation. The crime domain is a composite index made up of the crime rates for violence, burglary, theft and criminal damage. Of 326 authorities in England, Brighton & Hove is ranked 98 most deprived for crime meaning that we are ranked in the second quintile (31 per cent) of most deprived authorities in England for crime deprivation.

Strategic Assessment of Crime and Community Safety, 2016

The seafront LSOA to the west of the Palace Pier is ranked 15th most deprived LSOA in England. Another LSOA in East Brighton ward is ranked 72 most deprived in England. In total 13 LSOAs (8 per cent) are in the 10 per cent most deprived in England and 24 LSOAs (15 per cent) in the 20 per cent most deprived. Of the 13 LSOAs in the 10 per cent most deprived in England, four LSOAs are in East Brighton ward, three each in Queens Park and St. Peters & North Laine wards, two in Regency ward and one Hollingbury & Stanmer ward.

Education, training and employment:

The percentage of 16-18 year olds who were not in education, training or employment (NEET) has been on a declining trend. A lack of education, training and employment is a risk factor for offending and perpetrating anti-social behaviour. At the end of 2015, 4.7% (350 people) of 16-18 in the city were classified as NEET compared to 11% at the end of 2006²⁸

Unemployment rate and working age benefits:

The unemployment rate is an important indicator as it highlights unused available labour, which impacts on the economic growth of the city. In 2015, there were estimated to be 8,900 unemployed people in the city. This is 5.8% of those who are economically active, a similar rate to that found nationally (5.2%) but higher than the South East (4.2%).²⁹

There were 21,920 people of working age in the city claiming one or more Department for Work and Pensions benefits in November 2015. This is 11.1% of the city's population aged 16 to 64. The 2015 rate for Brighton & Hove is similar to that seen in Great Britain (11.8%) but higher than the South East (8.8%). The number of people in the city claiming out of work benefits has fallen by 4,680 (18%) compared to November 2010 and by 590 (3%) compared to November 2014. The majority of the decrease since 2010 has been in the age group 16 to 44 (4,520 people).³⁰

Housing and homelessness:

At the time of the 2011 census Brighton & Hove had 126,827 homes and had the smallest average household size in the South East at 2.1 people. Our owner occupier rate is low at 53.3%, compared to 67.6% in the South East and 28.0% of households rent their home from a private landlord. 420 households became homeless in 2014/15, a decrease of 15% over the last three years (although it is still 14% above the 2009/10 low). The most common reasons for homelessness are loss of private rented housing (22%³¹) and eviction by parents, family or friends (14%).

In November 2015 snapshot data estimated that there were 78 people sleeping rough in Brighton & Hove on a single night³². In October 2016, the local Rough Sleeper Outreach Homelessness Service had approximately 100 open cases on their caseload. There are concerns that this number could increase due to a number of factors, such as the draw of Brighton & Hove as a place to be, the impact of welfare reforms, and the high cost of the private rented sector in the city. The Homelessness Strategy 2014 – 2019 states that as rents in the private sector continue to rise at a higher rate than the Local Housing Allowance, it is expected low income working households may be increasingly unable to afford to rent privately. In addition, procuring temporary accommodation for those considered homeless and in priority need within Brighton & Hove is also increasingly difficult to achieve, with residents often housed outside of the city's boundaries³³.

²⁸ Department for Education, NEET data by local authority, 2015

²⁹ ONS, Brighton & Hove Labour market Profile Available at <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>

³⁰ Office for National Statistics. NOMIS site. Available at <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>

³¹ Percentage excludes rent arrears (to 25% if including rent arrears)

³² Brighton & Hove City Council, 'Brighton & Hove Rough Sleeping Strategy 2016', 2016

³³ Brighton & Hove City Council, 'Homelessness Strategy 2014 – 2019', 2014

3. CRIME AND DISORDER OVERVIEW

3.1 How important is crime and community safety to local residents?

The Budget Consultation and Engagement Report 2014/15³⁴ provides information on what a random sample of local residents regarded as a priority for funding i) for themselves and ii) for the city. Thirteen areas for public funding were listed and public safety ranked as the third most important area identified as a high priority for respondents and their families, with 55% reporting that this was a high priority. Ranking first was public health (65%) and refuse/recycling (63%) ranked second. 57% of respondents believed that public safety was a high priority for the city, although the relative ranking on this measure was slightly lower (5th).

3.2 Recorded crimes

Trend and patterns in police-recorded total crime

Table 2

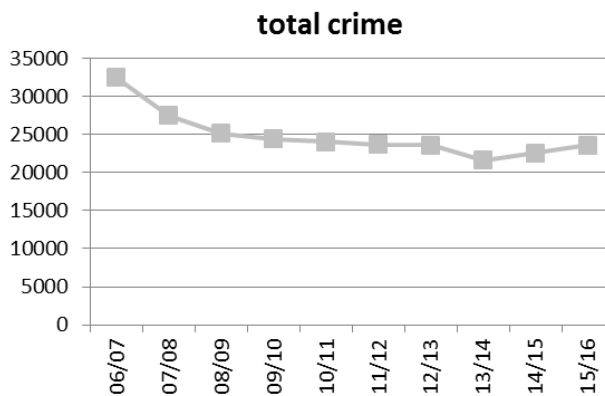
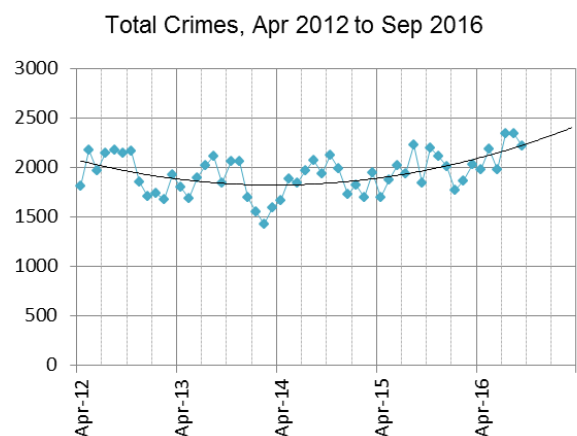


Table 1



³⁴ [http://present.brighton-hove.gov.uk/Published/C00000689/M00005094/AI00043726/\\$20150206100431_007116_0029000_BudgetConsultati onappendix.docxA.ps.pdf](http://present.brighton-hove.gov.uk/Published/C00000689/M00005094/AI00043726/$20150206100431_007116_0029000_BudgetConsultati onappendix.docxA.ps.pdf)

Strategic Assessment of Crime and Community Safety, 2016

Table 3 shows that there was a steep decline in total police recorded crime during 2007/08 (down 15%) and 2008/09 (down 10%) and numbers have continued to fall since then, but at a slowing rate up to 2012/13. 2013/14 saw a further 8% drop, but there was an increase in 2014/15 of 4.6%, a further increase of 4.5% in 2015/16 and the first half of 2016/17 has seen another increase of 12.4% compared with the same period of 2015/16.

The increase seen from 2014/15 onwards is likely to be linked to the increased recording of crimes by Sussex Police in response to the national HMIC inspection programme on data integrity which was undertaken during 2013/14 and the final report on findings which was produced in November 2014. This work had an impact on the recording of violent and sexual offences in particular. The effect was not seen suddenly as a 'stepped' increase, but it is understood that implementation of improvements has taken place over a period of time. As a result of these changes to recording practices, from recorded crime data it is not possible to know with any certainty what the underlying trend in the number of crimes taking place actually is.

	Total Crimes	% change	MSCSP ³⁵ 12m rank out of 15; (1=best; 15=worst)
2006/07	32,495	-0.3	
2007/08	27,536	-15.3	
2008/09	25,146	-9.5	6
2009/10	24,421	-2.9	5
2010/11	24,052	-1.5	7
2011/12	23,668	-1.6	7
2012/13	23,602	-0.3	8
2013/14	21,616	-8.4	8
2014/15	22,615	+4.6	11
2015/16	23,622	+4.5%	10

The impact of the data integrity audit had effects on recorded crimes for many police forces and there has been a noticeable response seen in crime data recorded by Sussex Police. This is likely to have impacted on Brighton & Hove's position within our benchmarking group of 15 partnerships where our ranking has slipped from above average to below average, ranking 11 in 2014/15 and 10 in 2015/16. A subsequent HMIC inspection in 2016 on data recording by Sussex Police found that improvements have been made, while further areas for improvement have also been identified.³⁶

A seasonal effect in total crime is noticeable with a peak in the summer and a trough during the winter months. This is likely to be linked both to the number of people in the city, the length of daylight hours and the proportion of the day spent by people outside. The considerable student population of about 34,000 (as noted in Section 2.1) from the city's two universities will be lower during university holidays, which could again influence seasonal crime patterns. In addition there are a large number of English language students on short term visits, particularly in the summer months. Crime numbers often reach their lowest level during the month of February assisted by the season as well as the fact that the month only has 28 or 29 days.

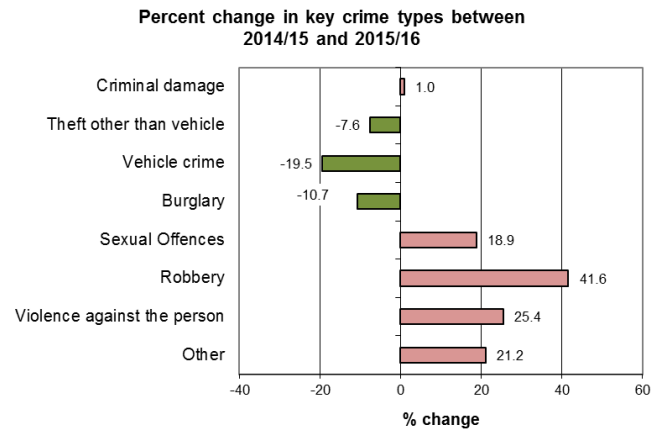
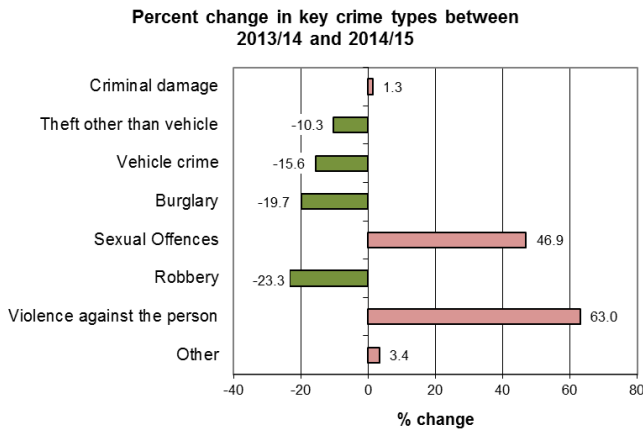
Overview of changes for key crime groups

The first bar chart below shows the change between 2013/14 and 2014/15 and the second chart shows that between 2014/15 and 2015/16.

All acquisitive crime groups (vehicle crime, burglary and other thefts) have each shown a decrease in 2014/15 compared with 2013/14 and this decrease has continued into 2015/16.

³⁵ As at Jan 2016 our 'Most Similar Community Safety Partnerships' are: Bournemouth; Cambridge; Cheltenham; Eastbourne; Exeter;; LB Hillingdon; LB Hounslow; Oxford; Reading; Southampton; Southend-on-Sea; Trafford (Greater Manchester); Watford; and Worthing.

³⁶ <http://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmic/publications/sussex-crime-data-integrity-inspection-2016/>



Criminal damage showed a slight increase in 2014/15 after steadily decreasing since 2006/07, and there was a further small increase in 2015/16.

Robbery decreased by 23% in 2014/15 compared with 2013/14 continuing a long term downwards trend, but has risen by 42% in 2015/16 (197 in 2014/15 rising to 279 in 2015/16). The recent increase relates to (more numerous) personal robberies, whereas business robberies have remained low.

There has been a significant increase in recorded crimes of violence against the person both in 2014/15 and to a lesser extent into 2015/16, associated with improved police recording processes mentioned above.

Breakdown of police recorded crime

Table 6 shows a breakdown of total police recorded crime in Brighton & Hove in 2015/16. The largest category is violence against the person which makes up 33% of the total. Theft (excluding theft of or from vehicles) is the next most numerous crime group making up 31% of the total, and criminal damage comprises 12%.

The main change in this breakdown compared with one year ago is that the proportion of violence against the person offences has increased from 28% in 2014/15 to 33% (and the year before comprised 18%). This is principally believed to be linked to the local police response to the HMIC inspection on data integrity described in Section 5.2.

**Table 4
Total crime breakdown, 2015/16
(n=23,622)**

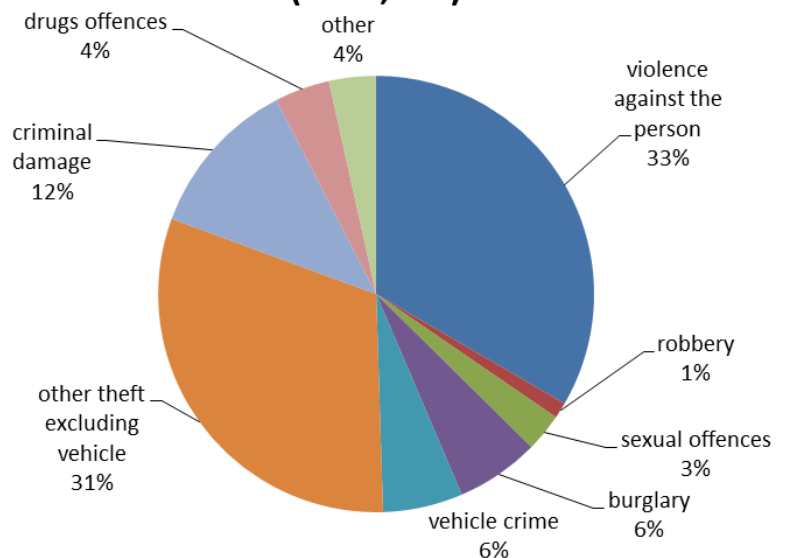


Table 5 provides further breakdowns of crimes within these overall headings for 2015/16 showing the type of crimes within these overall crime groups.

Table 5: Breakdown of total police recorded crime by crime group and subgroup 2015/16
(2014/15 shown in brackets)

Violence against the person	n	%		Burglary	n	%
Serious violence + assault with injury	2632 (2355)	33.3		Burglary Dwelling	736 (885)	50.3
Common assault	2900 (2427)	36.8		Burglary Non-Dwelling	727 (753)	49.7
Harassment	653 (336)	8.3				
Other violence against the person	1698 (1164)	21.5				
total	7883			total	1463	

Vehicle Crime	n	%		Theft (excl. vehicle)	n	%
Theft of Vehicle	447 (430)	32.0		Theft from Person	716 (1045)	9.7
Theft from Vehicle	952 (1037)	68.0		Theft from Shop	2094 (2042)	28.5
				Pedal Cycle theft	695 (856)	9.5
				Other theft (excluding vehicle)	3842 (4009)	52.3
total	1399			total	7347	

Drugs offences	n	%		Other	n	%
Drug (Possession)	796 (796)	82.7		Sexual Offences	667 (561)	
Drug (Supply)	167 (152)	17.3		Robbery	279 (197)	
				Criminal Damage	2797 (2770)	
				Fraud & Forgery	200 (46)	
				Other	624	
total	963			total	4567	

Crimes associated with digital or electronic devices ('cybercrime')

The depth to which computers and other digital and electronic devices have become integrated into most people's lives has opened up a new route through which crimes can be perpetrated, often internationally, and is a fast-growing area of crime affecting a lot of people³⁷. The computer and the internet has become both a tool for committing crime and can also be a target of crime. Three key areas identified in the 2016 IOCTA report are, among many others, cyber attacks, child sexual exploitation and payment fraud.

Sussex Police launched a publicity campaign in March 2016 to raise awareness of potential risks and produced a cybercrime and digital evidence policy in April 2016 laying out their procedures around managing the various forms of these types of crime.

³⁷ IOCTA 2016 Internet Organised Crime Threat Assessment, Europol European Law Enforcement Agency.

Costs of crime

Table 6. Estimated costs of a single crime³⁸

	Offence category	Unit cost, 2015/16, £
Domestic crimes		
	Homicide	1,937,797
	Serious wounding	27,943
	Other wounding	10,686
	Common assault	1,911
	Sexual offences	40,453
	Personal robbery	9,593
	Burglary in a dwelling	4,260
	Theft – not vehicle	828
	Theft of vehicle	5,392
	Theft from vehicle	1,124
	Criminal damage	1,150
Commercial crimes		
	Commercial robbery	10,207
	Burglary other than dwelling	5,000
	Theft of vehicle	10,897
	Theft from vehicle	1,358
	Criminal damage	2,006
	Shoplifting	134

The financial impact of crime is significant. Costs of crime are calculated by a project funded by the Department for Communities and Local Government³⁸ and assigned according to whether they are costs (savings if prevented) to the public sector, to the local economy, or to society.

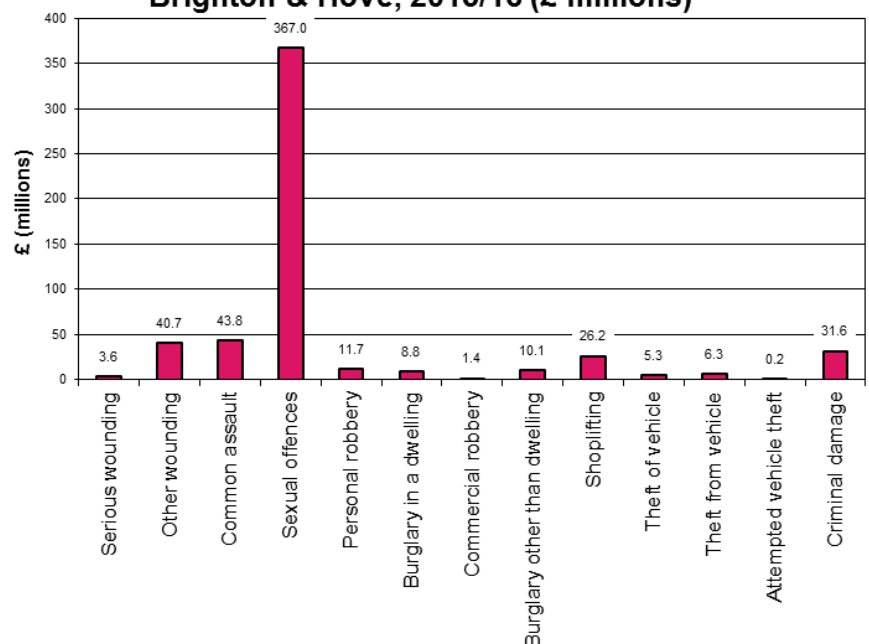
Table 6 shows the estimated costs in 2015 of different types of crime against individuals/households (domestic) and business (commercial).

Table 7 presents the estimated cost to Brighton & Hove in 2015/16 of a number of crime types. These calculations are made by scaling up the number of crimes recorded by the police according to estimated under-reporting rates.

Table 7

The estimated cost of sexual offences to the city by far exceeds that of the other crimes listed at £367m. The cost of serious and other wounding, and of common assault together totals £88m. Criminal damage costs an estimated £32m. The costs to the city of other crime types can be seen in the graph.

Estimated cost of different types of crime in Brighton & Hove, 2015/16 (£ millions)



³⁸ New Economy Manchester, <http://neweconomymanchester.com/our-work/research-evaluation-cost-benefit-analysis/cost-benefit-analysis/unit-cost-database>

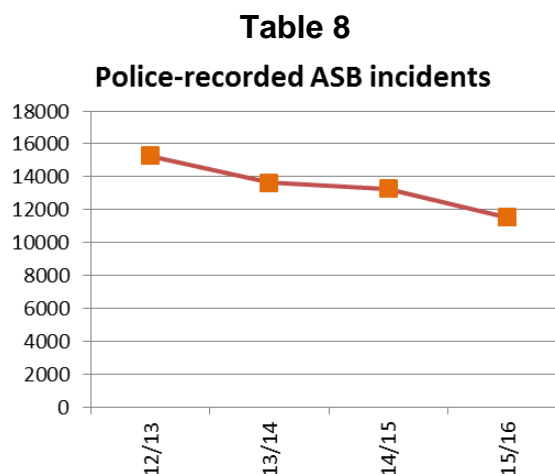
3.3 Anti-social behaviour

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) is defined in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 as acting ‘in a manner that caused or was likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household as the perpetrator.’

It is difficult to find a way to provide an accurate statistical picture of the nature and scale of anti-social behaviour. The police and council are the main agencies to whom anti-social behaviour (ASB) incidents are reported, so these data sources are referred to below.

Police-recorded anti-social behaviour

In 2011 a ‘National Standard for Incident Recording’ provided to police forces including guidance around the recording of ASB incidents. The police in Brighton & Hove recorded 11,524 ASB incidents in 2015/16, continuing the downward trend observed since 2012/13 (see Table 10).



Anti-social behaviour incidents reported to the council

In 2015/16 the Community Safety Casework Team received 418 reports of ASB plus 82 relating to hate incidents occurring in Brighton & Hove in any location, except on council housing premises. These initial reports may be in respect of multiple incidents and sometimes people have been resorted to doing so because the impact on them or their families has become overbearing.

Council housing record ASB in a different context to the Community Safety Casework Team. This relates to incidents taking place on council housing premises. From April 2015 a system of recording (Housemark) which can be benchmarked to other local authorities was used. Using this system they recorded 2,452 incidents of ASB in 2015/16. Compared with other local authorities which contribute data, Brighton & Hove have proportionately fewer reported incidents of noise and garden nuisance and more incidents related to harassment/threats, pets/animals and rubbish.

Further information on ASB is to be found in Section 7.

Types of anti-social behaviour

There are three subgroups within overall police-recorded ASB incidents: environmental, nuisance and personal. In Brighton & Hove a majority of crimes (83%) are nuisance ASB, with 9% classed as environmental and 8% personal, and all three subgroups are showing a declining trend.

Council housing record ASB under 15 categories. 20% of their recorded incidents relate to noise, 20% to harassment/ threats, 15% to pet/animal issues and 11% to rubbish.

Seasonal patterns

Across police and community safety data there is a clear seasonal pattern with more incidents recorded during the summer and fewer in the winter. A seasonal pattern in housing data is less evident.

3.4 Feeling safe

Adults

The annual City Tracker survey of a representative sample of 1,000 Brighton & Hove adult residents asks people how safe they feel in the day and after dark, both in their local area and in the city centre.

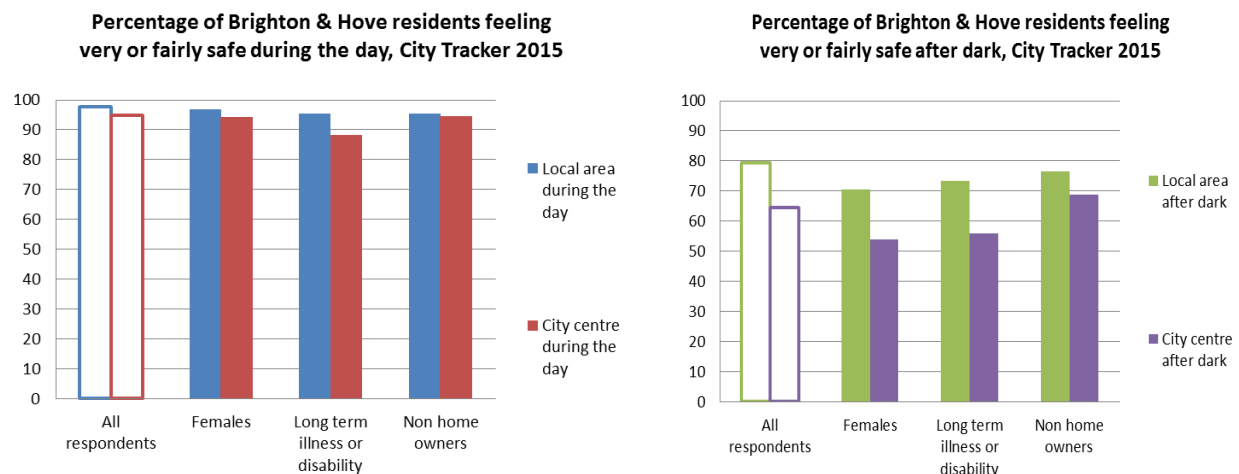
Table 9. How safe do you feel...? (City Tracker Survey, 2015, %)

	Local area		City centre	
	during the day	after dark	during the day	after dark
2015				
very or fairly safe	97.5%	79.3%	94.9%	64.5%
neither safe nor unsafe	1.6%	9.7%	2.5%	11.8%
fairly or very unsafe	0.9%	11.0%	2.6%	23.7%
number of respondents	994	975	979	930

Table 9 shows that during the day 97.5% of residents report feeling safe in their local area and 94.9% in the city centre. After dark, this drops to 79.3% feeling safe in their local area and 64.5% feeling safe in the city centre.

Data from the 2015 survey in Table 10 shows that, on average, some groups of people feel less safe than others, both during the day and after dark.

Table 10



Women living in Brighton & Hove are considerably more likely to feel unsafe after dark than male residents. Only two third of women (67%) feel safe in their local area after dark with 16% feeling unsafe. The comparable figures for men are 88% and 5% respectively. Only a half of women (49%) feel safe in the city centre after dark with 30% feeling unsafe. The comparable figures for men are 72% and 13% respectively.

Those who rent from a social landlord are most likely to feel unsafe after dark in their local area. More than a fifth of people who rent from either the council or a housing association (22%) feel unsafe in their local area after dark. This compares to only 7% of those who own their home or have a mortgage and 13% who rent privately.

Strategic Assessment of Crime and Community Safety, 2016

People with a health problem or disability are more likely to feel unsafe in their local area after dark. One in five people with a health problem or disability that affects their activity a lot (19%) feel unsafe after dark in their local area compared to only 10% of all other people.

Perceptions of safety vary according to age. In their local area, 18-34s are most likely to feel unsafe after dark (13%) compared with 8% of 35-54s. Older residents in the 55+ age band are most likely to feel unsafe when out in the city centre after dark (26%) compared with 18% of 18-34s.

Children

Data were collected in the 2015 Safe and Well at Schools Survey on how safe school pupils feel. When outside in their local area, 83% of children at key stage 2 and 84% of children at key stages 3 and 4 felt very safe or quite safe. When at school, 91% of key stage 2 children felt safe compared with 87% of children at key stages 3 and 4.

4. LOCAL NEIGHBOURHOODS

Issues in neighbourhoods can be very particular to a local area. City-wide surveys are generally inadequate for the purposes of identifying local issues because of insufficient sample sizes at a local neighbourhood level. However, we have other sources of information which can assist.

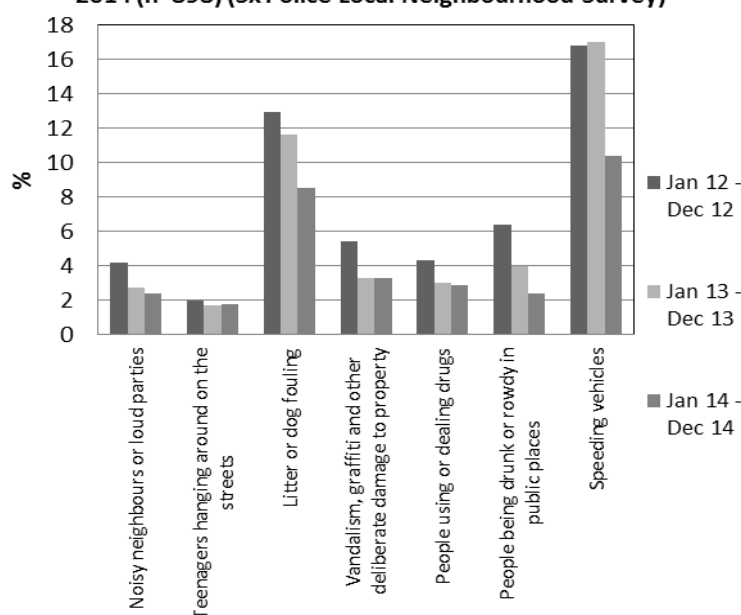
4.1 Residents’ perceptions of problems in their neighbourhood

Telephone survey data, collected on behalf of Sussex Police in the form of the Local Neighbourhood Survey³⁹, provided some insight on residents’ perceptions of seven types of anti-social behaviour in their local area. It should be noted that this survey accessed residents using a database of telephone landlines and the age profile of respondents was older than average.

Table 13 shows the level of concern around these different types of anti-social behaviour, looking at data from 2012 to 2014. Each year speeding vehicles were most frequently perceived to be a problem – this was perceived to be a problem by 10% of people in 2014 – ahead of litter or dog fouling (8%).

Table 11

Percentage of respondents in Brighton & Hove perceiving different types of ASB issue as a problem in their local area in 2012 (n=1595), 2013 (n=1368) and 2014 (n=898) (Sx Police Local Neighbourhood Survey)



4.2 Local priorities identified by Local Action Teams

There are 32 Local Action Teams (LATs) registered as such in Brighton & Hove. LATs consist of people who live or work in a neighbourhood and who meet on a regular basis and work with local services to help resolve crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour and safety problems in their area. LATs set priorities which reflect the issues in that particular neighbourhood, in order to focus their work.

Table 12 shows LAT priorities as listed on the Sussex Police neighbourhood policing website pages as of Feb 2016⁴⁰. Street community issues were prioritised most often by LATs, followed by drug use/dealing. LATs tend to focus on issues which are visible in local neighbourhoods and are issues affecting the whole community. They rarely focus on issues such as hate crime or domestic violence which tend to be targeted at individuals.

³⁹ The Local Neighbourhood Survey ceased in 2015 and there is now no equivalent source of local data.

⁴⁰ The Sussex Police website no longer maintains this information and support to LATs has been restructured in 2016/17.

Table 12

Neighbourhood priorities (Sussex Police website, Feb 2016)

Local Action Team

Street community issues	Central Hove Kempton Kempton Village London Road North Laine Regency (businesses) Regency (seafront) Seven Dials Turner
Drug dealing/drug use	Bristol Estate Craven Vale East Brighton Kempton Kempton Village North Laine Queen's Park Turner
Criminal damage	East Brighton North Laine (graffiti) North & South Portslade Preston Park Rottingdean & Coastal Seven Dials (graffiti)
Parking	Bevendean Bristol Estate Elm Grove Hanover Kempton North & South Portslade
Youth disorder	Bristol Estate Craven Vale Preston Park Regency (businesses) Woodingdean
Anti-social behaviour (general)	Central Hove Coldean Moulsecomb Rottingdean & Coastal Tenantry Withdean
Vehicle crime	Coldean Preston Park Tenantry Withdean
Cyclist behaviour	Central Hove Kempton Village Moulsecomb
Motorcycling	Bevendean East Brighton Pankhurst
Police visibility	Coldean Moulsecomb
Flytipping	Bevendean North & South Portslade
Burglary	Goldsmid
Shoplifting	London Road
Intimidating behaviour	London Road
Anti-social drivers	Seven Dials
Cycle theft	Tenantry

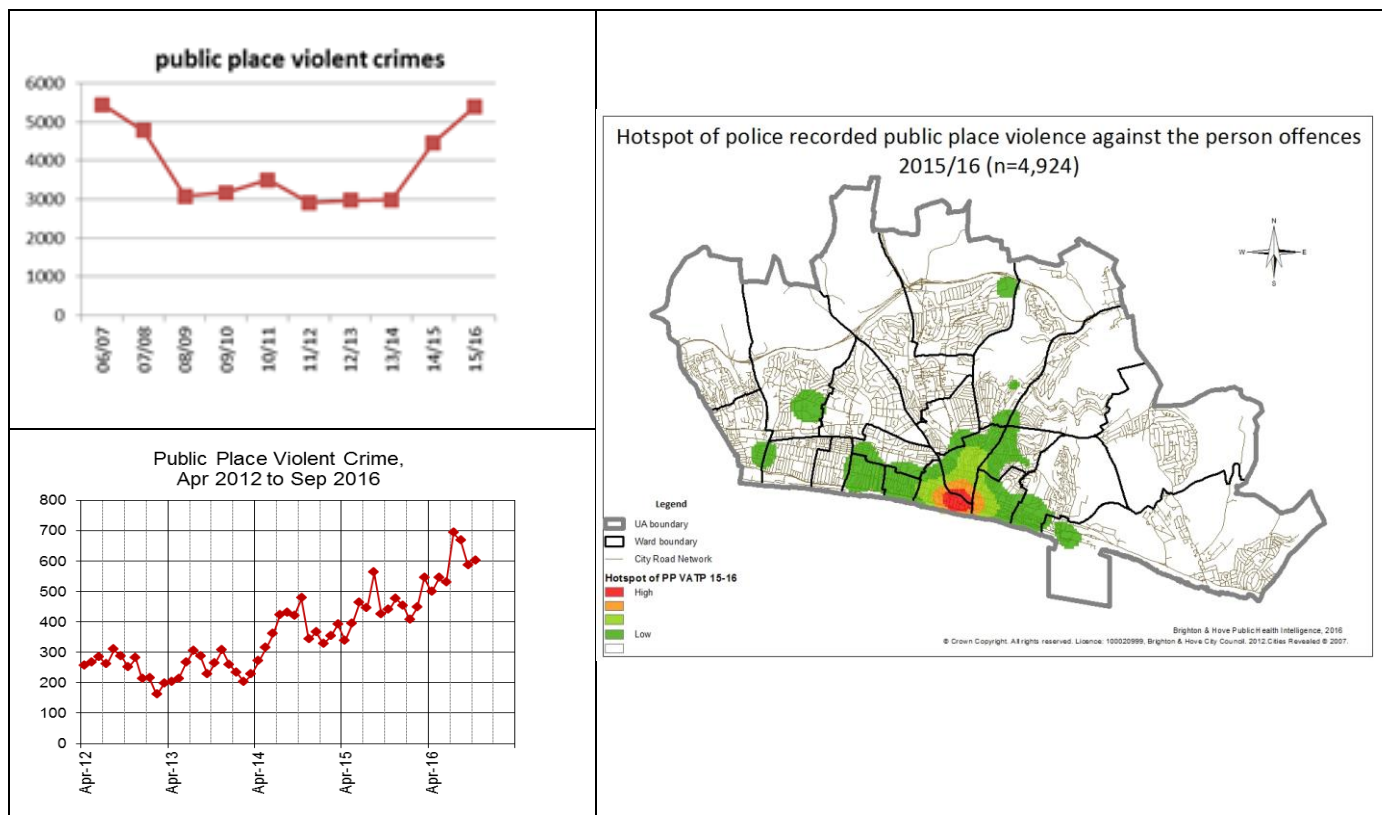
4.3 Key findings from a review of Local Action Teams

A project was carried out in 2015/16 by a member of East Sussex Fire and Rescue Service (ESFRS) staff seconded to the council's Community Safety Team to look at how LATs worked, what worked well, where there was scope for improvement, how their work integrated with the Safe in the City Partnership, how the Partnership might support their work, etc. A forum for LAT chairs is facilitated by the Community Safety Team to enable information dissemination and sharing, and for LATs to learn from one another about local approaches.

Towards the end of the project, there were a number of goals identified to help develop LATs. These included developing governance and organisational support within LATs, developing assets, widening participation, increasing accessibility, information sharing, increasing awareness of domestic and sexual violence and nominating local champions, making better connections across other neighbourhood organisations, eg. Neighbourhood Watch, residents/tenants associations, etc., and linking fire, police and Patient Participation Group volunteers into LAT structures.

5. PUBLIC PLACE VIOLENCE

Public place violent crime



5.1 The nature of the problem and contributory factors

- The Home Office ‘Modern Crime Prevention Strategy’ lists alcohol as a key driver of crime, particularly violent offences. It states that in the last 10 years, in around half of all violent incidents the victim believed the offender to be under the influence of alcohol. In violent incidents between strangers, for those occurring in the evenings and at weekends and in public places, the proportion involving alcohol is higher.⁴¹
- Public Place Violent Crime (PPVC) tends to be associated with the Night-Time Economy (NTE). National research identifies factors about the NTE that predispose it to crime as including:
 - People moving from one drinking premises to another
 - Closing time when a higher density of people are out in a public space
 - Places where queuing is involved including taxi ranks and fast food outlets
 - Locations at the edges of entertainment areas, where it is less crowded, has no ‘guardian’, and is more likely to be dark and isolated⁴²
- PPVC mainly involves young males who are strangers. Associated factors in high risk pubs and clubs include inconvenient access routes, poor ventilation, overcrowding, and permissive social environments, eg. where staff continue to serve drunk people.

⁴¹ Home Office, ‘Modern Crime Prevention Strategy’, 2016

⁴² Cohen and Felson (1979)

- Patterns of drinking behaviour can increase the risk of involvement in PPVC; drinking more than 8-10 units in one session and binge drinkers are five times more likely than regular drinkers to be involved in a group fight.⁴³
- Both police and hospital data show higher levels of violence in the summer months than in the winter months.

5.2 Scale of the problem, trends and benchmarking

Police data

Note: **Police recorded crime data are not necessarily a good indicator of underlying levels or trends.**

- During 2015/16 there were a total of 2,632 police recorded violent crimes with injury, 7,883 violence against the person offences and 5,382 crimes of violence in a public place. These numbers are the highest recorded over at least the last eight years. Violent crimes recorded by the police were on a long term downward trend until 2013/14, but have risen steeply since then – between 2013/14 and 2015/16, recorded violence with injury crimes have increased by 81%, total violence against the person by 105% and public place violence by 86%.
- This steep rise in recent years has been seen nationally and follows the national inspections of crime recording standards and practices (known as ‘data integrity’) undertaken during 2013/14 by HM Inspectorate of Constabulary. The HMIC 2014 report into crime recording⁴⁴ found that VATP offences had the highest under-recording rates across police forces in England and Wales and nationally an estimated 1 in 3 violent offences that should have been recorded as crimes were not. Action taken by police forces to improve their compliance with National Crime Recording Standards is likely to have increased the number of offences recorded⁴⁵.
- Estimates of violent crime obtained by the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) are independent of police recorded data and not subject to changes linked to recording practices, targeted police approaches, etc. In the year ending June 2016 the CSEW showed no significant change in levels of violence nationally compared with the previous survey year, with the underlying trend fairly flat over the last few years. Police recorded crime over the same period showed a rise of 24% in violence against the person offences, and this was considered mainly to reflect factors other than a rise in actual levels of violence. Around a third of the increase in violence was due to the inclusion of 2 additional harassment offences within the notifiable offence list. An ONS report concluded that other factors affecting recorded violent crime data included process improvements in the wake of the renewed focus on the quality of crime recording and an increase in the proportion of violent crimes reported to the police. However the report considered that there may also be possible small increases in violent crime.⁴⁶
- In 2015/16 there were 89 serious knife crimes and 13 gun crimes recorded by the police in Brighton & Hove. Both of these types of crimes involving weapons have reduced over the last three years from 149 serious knife crimes and 21 gun crimes recorded in 2012/13.

A&E attendance and hospital admissions data

⁴³ Finney, A. Home Office findings 214. Violence in the night-time economy: key findings from the research.

⁴⁴ HMIC, ‘Crime-recording: making the victim count’, 2014

⁴⁵ ONS, ‘Crime in England and Wales: Year Ending March 2016 Statistical Bulletin’ 2016

⁴⁶ ONS 2016 [Crime in England and Wales: year ending June 2016](#)

Strategic Assessment of Crime and Community Safety, 2016

- During 2015/16 there were 1,470 A&E attendances related to assault. The number of A&E attendances related to assault has been similar for the last three years but is 23% lower than seen in 2011/12 (1,897 attendances).
- A national study of data on A&E attendances related to violence in England and Wales between 2010 and 2014⁴⁷ found that there had been an average 14% decrease in attendances over that period.
- In the three years ending March 2015 there were 43.6 violence related hospital admissions per 100,000 city residents. This is the lowest three year rolling rate seen over the past four years and is 8% lower than the rate in March 2014 (47.4) and 27% lower than the rate in March 2012 (59.7).
- According to police and A&E data Brighton & Hove has a higher violence rate than other areas:
 - The rate of violence against the person offences for 2015/16 was 22.7 per 1,000 residents, higher than the rate for the South East (16.8) and 39% higher than the rate for England (17.2). In 2015/16 the rate of our benchmark group of 15 'most similar' community safety partnerships was 19.8 per 1,000 residents.
 - In the three years up to 2014/15 there were 43.6 violence related hospital admissions per 100,000 people in the city, higher than the rate for the South East (29.3 per 100,000) but 8% lower than the rate for England (47.5 per 100,000).

5.3 Who's affected

Impact on individuals

- The Crime Survey for England and Wales year ending March 2015 found that males were more likely to be a victim of violent crime than females, as were adults aged 16 to 24 compared with all other age groups. Adults in low income households were more likely to be a victim than those in higher income households⁵³.
- Analysis of violence against the person (VATP) offences in Brighton & Hove which have occurred outside of a dwelling⁴⁸ in 2015/16 show:
 - 66% of offences had a male victim, 34% had a female victim.
 - Men aged 20-29 had both the highest *number* of offences committed against them, and the highest *rate* of victimisation – this was double the rate of victimisation amongst the same female age group (30.5 offences per 1,000 pop for men, compared with 15.3 for women). For males, victimisation decreased with every age group after 20-29.
 - For women, whilst the highest number of offences occurred against women aged 20-29, the highest rate of victimisation was amongst those aged 10-19.
 - 83% of offences had a victim who was recorded as White – North European, after this the next largest group was Black victims (6%), followed by Asian (4%), White – South European (3%), Middle Eastern (3%), and Chinese, Japanese or South East Asian (1%).
 - 3% of offences had a victim who was described as vulnerable due to a physical illness or disability, a mental health condition or a learning disability.
- The 2015/16 Crime Survey for England and Wales found that 25% of those who experienced violent offences experienced more than one incident in the past 12 months. This is higher for violence without injury than violence with injury offences (26% compared

⁴⁷ Sivarajasingam V, et al (2016), *Trends in violence in England & Wales 2010-2014*, Epidemiol Community Health 2016;70:616-621

⁴⁸ Sussex Police 'CADDIE' data 2015/16 – This analysis uses the police VATP category, looking at those offences which have occurred outside of a dwelling. This analysis does not include robbery or sexual offences, which are covered elsewhere in the strategic assessment.

to 19%). As with other crime types, a disproportionate amount of incidents (51%) were experienced by repeat victims⁴⁹.

- 47% of all those who reported experiencing violent crime in the 2014/15 CSEW reported being quite or very emotionally affected by the incident. This was higher amongst those who experienced wounding, compared to violence without injury offences.

Impact in neighbourhoods

- The 2016 Public Health Framework for Assessing Alcohol Licensing found that hotspots for violence against the person offences, as well as alcohol related police recorded incidents were focused on city-centre wards such as Regency, St. Peter's and North Laine and Queen's Park. There are clear links to the night-time economy and the increased concentration of both on and off sales in these areas⁵⁰.
- Brighton & Hove has created a Cumulative Impact Zone (CIZ) and adjacent Special Stress Area (SSA), designed to restrict the amount of licensable premises in the city centre and promote good practices to minimise the adverse impact from alcohol-use.
- The 2016 Statement of Licensing Policy found that central Brighton and particularly the West Street area were identified as a violent crime hotspot. The Statement sets out how the council seeks to improve safety by encouraging a more balanced range of evening and night-time economy uses which appeal to a wide range of age and social groups whilst also managing existing late night uses within these identified areas of central Brighton⁵¹.
- The Brighton & Hove Sussex Police Strategic Assessment 2016 states that economic factors in recent years have changed the way people consume alcohol, which has impacted PPVC in the city, with 'pre-loading' now more common place. This may lead to a less predictable pattern of offence locations, as people are turned away from licensed premises⁵².

5.4 Perpetrators and criminal justice

- 83% of VATP offences which occurred outside of a dwelling in 2015/16 which had offender information recorded had a male offender. 17% had a female offender. For both male and female offenders the number peaked in the 20-29 age group and declined in every age group after this.
- 89% of those offences where offender ethnicity information was recorded (only 9% of offences) were White – North European. After this the largest number of offenders were Black (8%).
- Nationally, the CSEW year ending 2015 showed that offenders of all violence were most likely to be male (81%). Offenders were also most likely to be aged between 25 and 39, with the offender believed to belong to this age group in just under half of violent incidents (46%).
- Respondents to the CSEW who had experienced violence believed the offender to be under the influence of alcohol in 47% of all violent incidents, and under the influence of drugs in 19% of incidents⁵³.

⁴⁹ ONS, Crime Survey for England and Wales year ending March 2016 'Crime in England and Wales: Annual Trend and Demographic Tables. Table D6 D7', 2016

⁵⁰ Brighton and Hove City Council, 'Public Health Framework for Assessing Alcohol Licensing – 3rd edition', 2016

⁵¹ Brighton and Hove City Council, 'Statement of Licensing Policy', 2016

⁵² Sussex Police, 'Brighton & Hove Strategic Assessment 2016/17', 2016

⁵³ ONS, 'Focus on violent crime and sexual offences: year ending March 2015', 2016

5.5 Other considerations

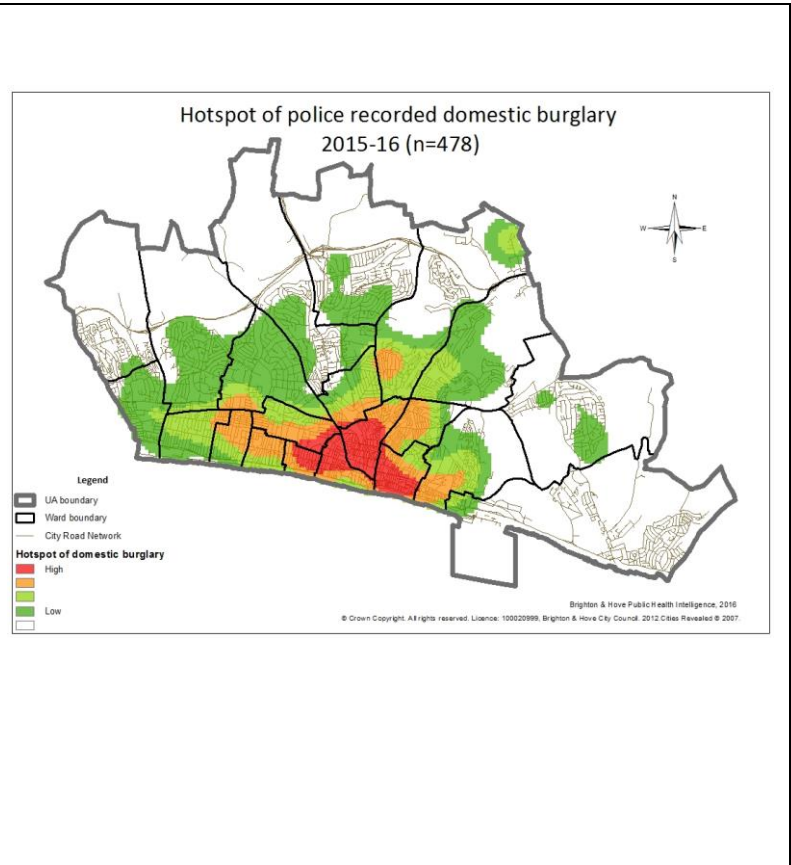
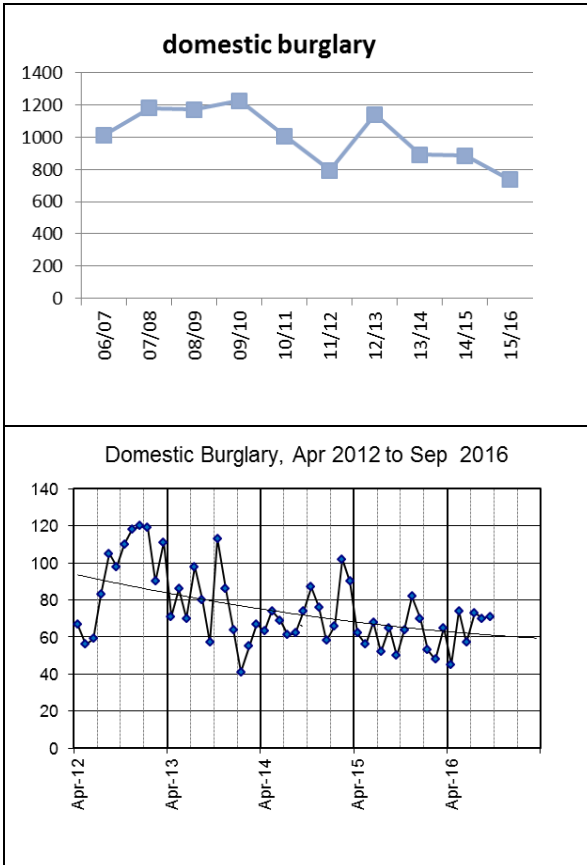
- There is a large and buoyant night-time economy in the city, the profile of which is changing. People are less likely to go to night clubs and more likely to stay in bars that are open later. This means people are out later but there is not a particular fixed time when people leave the city centre or are competition with each other for transport or fast food which can lead to increased violence. Young people are drinking less and often have less money to spend so if they do drink they are likely to 'pre-load', drinking before they go out.
- Changes in licensing legislation have led to a change in the profile of licensed premises. There are fewer large clubs but more smaller venues spread over a wider geographical area that are open much later into the night.
- Reporting of sexual offences in the night-time economy is increasing, there is greater trust and confidence to report and it is difficult to tell whether there is an increase in prevalence.
- There are also currently a number of support services including Safe Space, Street Pastors, Beach Patrol and Taxi Marshalls. These all contribute to safety in the night-time economy.

5.6 Recommended priorities for partnership work

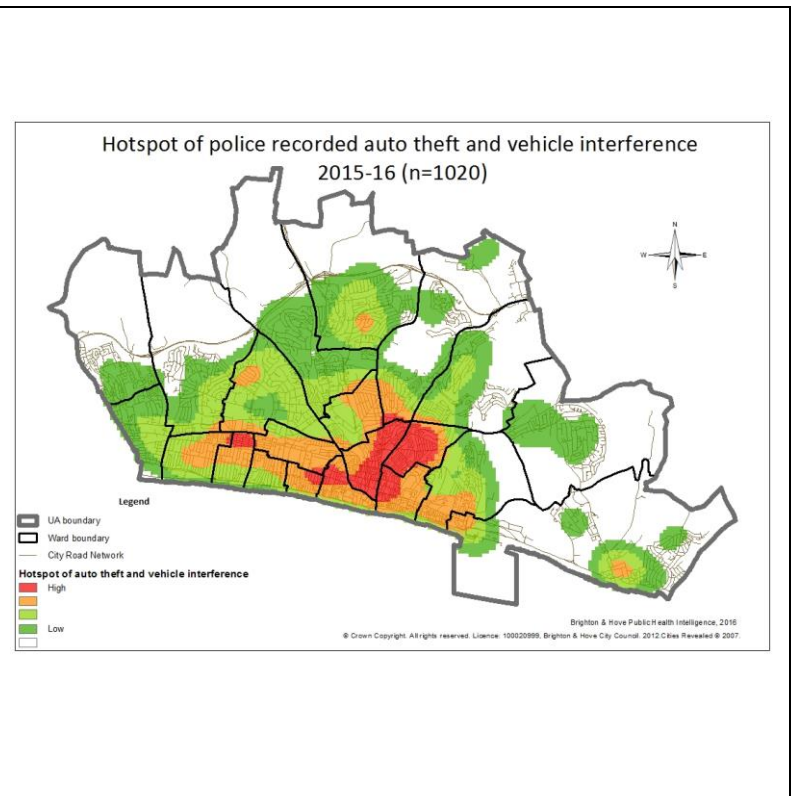
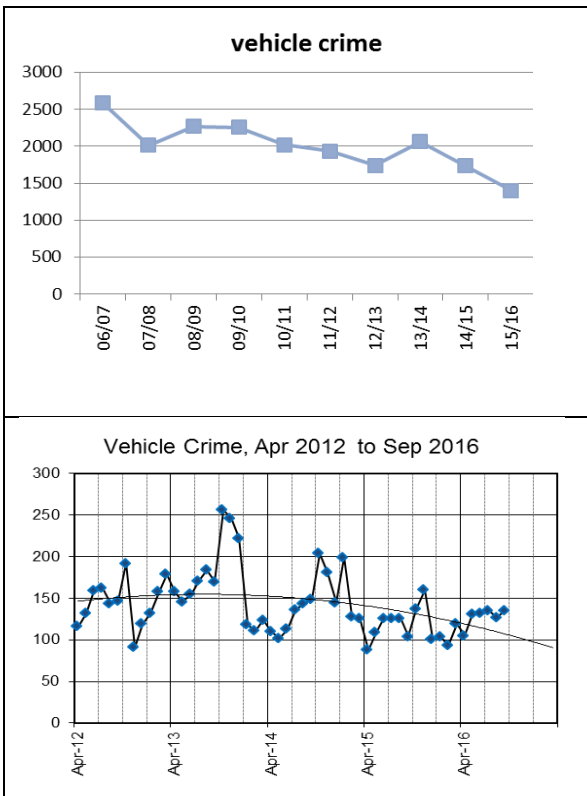
- Public place violence does make up a significant proportion of violent crime and is an issue in the city in relation to the night-time economy, but it is well managed. The police have a flexible night-time economy operation (Op Marble).
- There are some concerns from those working in the night-time economy that changes in police recording practices may be masking an underlying increase in the prevalence of violent crime. Therefore consideration should be given to prioritising public place violent crime.
- The BCRP, which is self-funding, is effective in helping to support licensed premises to run safely. It is important that the BCRP and other support services continue to operate in the city to help manage public place violence.
- Because of the change in police recording practices it is important that the Safe in the City Partnership Board continues to receive analysis on public place violence and the night-time economy.
- The increase in reporting of sexual violence in the night-time economy needs to be considered as part of the Domestic and Sexual Violence/Abuse and Violence Against Women and Girls strategic planning.

6. ACQUISITIVE CRIME

Domestic burglary



Vehicle Crime



6.1 The nature of the problem and contributory factors

- The drivers of crime include: alcohol, drugs, opportunity, effectiveness of the criminal justice system, character and profit.⁵⁴ Of these, evidence shows most acquisitive crime is financially motivated and making a “profit” and accumulating wealth is the driver of organised crime.¹ A need to meet the costs of drug addiction can often lie behind perpetrating persistent acquisitive crime.
- The value of items can increase the incentive to commit theft.⁵⁵
- Opportunity/security is one of the main drivers of acquisitive crime and accounts for changes in different trends in types of thefts. For example it has become increasingly difficult to steal motor vehicles due to improvements in vehicle security and theft of vehicles has seen a long term decline. On the other hand, the growth of theft involving online crime has risen steeply of recent years.⁵⁶
- Characteristics such as a willingness to break social norms, levels of empathy and self-control are three times more likely to predict whether a young person will offend than factors associated with the immediate environment.¹

6.2 Scale of the problem, trends and benchmarking

- During 2015/16 the police recorded:
 - 736 domestic burglaries and 727 burglaries other than dwelling. Both figures are the lowest seen for more than 10 years.
 - 279 robberies (254 personal robberies and 25 business robberies). This is the highest number since 2010/11 and 42% higher than in 2014/15 (197 robberies)
 - 8,746 theft and handling offences. Of these:
 - There were 447 theft of vehicle offences. This is 4% more than in 2014/15 but 20% fewer than in 2013/14.
 - There were 952 thefts from vehicles. The number of thefts from vehicle offences is the lowest for more than 10 years.
 - 7,347 other theft offences including 2,094 for shoplifting, 716 theft from person offences and 695 cycle thefts. Both thefts from the person and cycle theft are at their lowest recorded rate for more than 10 years. Theft from a person is down 31% compared to 2014/15 and is more than half the number in 2013/14, while cycle theft is down 19% compared to 2014/15 and 32% compared to 2013/14. However not all theft is falling; police recorded shoplifting is at its highest level for over 10 years and 3% higher than in 2015/16 and 5% higher than in 2013/14.
- A 2014 HMIC report on crime recording found that an estimated 11% of burglary offences that should have been recorded as a crime were not⁵⁷.
- Theft of motor vehicles, and burglary dwelling offences are well reported to the police due to the need to obtain a crime reference number for insurance purposes. 2013/14 CSEW data shows 97% of vehicle thefts, and 89% of domestic burglary offences are reported to the police. Theft from person (32%), ‘other’ theft of personal property (28%), and theft from outside a dwelling (19%) were the least likely property crimes to be reported to the police.
- There is some seasonal variation in the pattern of acquisitive crime over the last 5 years. As with a number of other crime types, recorded crime is lower in the winter months (December, January, February), although peaks in the summer months have not been as

⁵⁴ Home Office. Modern Crime Prevention Strategy. March 2016.

⁵⁵ ONS, Focus on Property Crime, 2014-15, 2015

⁵⁶ Home Office. Opportunity/Security as a driver of crime. Discussion paper. January 2015.

⁵⁷ Her Majesty’s Inspectorate of Constabulary, ‘Crime recording: making the victim count’, 2014

pronounced in 2014/15 or 2015/16. October has a consistently high number of acquisitive offences over the past 5 years – this could be related to the start of the academic year for university students.

- When comparing crime with other areas Brighton & Hove is assigned to a Most Similar Group of 15 Community Safety Partnerships (MSG CSP). These are local areas that have been found to be the most similar to each other based on demographic, economic and social characteristics which relate to crime. Brighton & Hove can then be benchmarked against the MSG average.
 - In 2015/16 Brighton & Hove had significantly lower levels of both domestic burglary and burglary other than a dwelling offences. There were 6.1 domestic burglaries per 1,000 households and 2.6 non-domestic burglaries per 1,000 residents. This compares to a MSG rate of 8.5 and 3.4 respectively.
 - In 2015/16 Brighton & Hove had significantly higher levels of theft from a person than the MSG average. The city rate was 2.5 theft per 1,000 people compared to a MSG rate of only 1.8 per 1,000 people.
 - In 2015/16 there were 5.6 police recorded vehicle crimes per 1,000 population compared to a MSG average of 6.4. The difference cannot be considered significant.
 - In 2015/16 there were 1.0 police recorded robberies per 1,000 people, slightly higher than the MSG average rate (0.8) but not significantly so.
 - Despite police recorded shoplifting being at its highest level for over 10 years our rate per 1,000 people (7.5) is lower (not significantly) than the MSG rate of 8.2 per 1,000 people.
 - In 2015/16 Brighton & Hove had a lower rate (not significant) of cycle theft than the MSG average (2.5 per 1,000 people compared to 3.0 per 1,000 people).

6.3 Who's affected

Impact on individuals

Victim profiles for acquisitive crime are described below.

- Data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) year ending March 2015 showed that those aged 16-24 were more than twice as likely as those in all other age groups to be a victim of theft from the person.
- Those in younger age groups were also more likely to experience robbery, vehicle related theft and domestic burglary⁵⁵.
- Locally, the rate of victimisation for all types of acquisitive crime was highest in the 20-29 age group, and declined in every subsequent age group after this.
- Levels of victimisation for most crime types were similar for men and women, with the exception of robbery where men had higher rates of victimisation⁵⁵. This is seen locally, where 77% of robbery offences in 2015/16 had a male victim, 33% had a female victim.
- 82% of all acquisitive crimes where ethnicity was recorded in 2015/16 had a victim who was White – North European. 6% of crimes had a victim who was White – South European, 4% Asian, 4% Black, 3% Middle Eastern and 1% Chinese, Japanese or South East Asian.
- Victimisation rates of domestic burglary and vehicle theft were higher amongst private renters than social renters or owner occupiers⁵⁵
- There is no information available on sexual orientation, gender identity, religion and belief or marriage and civil partnership in relation to acquisitive crime.
- The emotional impact of acquisitive crime was highest amongst robbery and domestic burglary victims. 80% of those who experienced domestic burglary in the 2014/15 CSEW reported that they were emotionally affected by the incident. 86% of robbery victims were

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emotionally affected, with 30% reporting that they were very much affected. This reflects the fact violence is often involved⁵⁸.

- Data on repeat victimisation from 2012/13 CSEW shows that the majority of victims of burglary, robbery, vehicle related theft and other theft experienced one incident in the last 12 months. However, 14% of burglary victims, 15% of vehicle related theft and bicycle theft victims, and 17% of other household theft victims experienced more than once incident in the past year. As with other crime types, repeat victims experienced a disproportionate share of all incidents – for example, the 14% of repeat victims of burglary identified by the 2012/13 survey suffered 33% of all burglaries⁵⁹.

Impact in neighbourhoods

- National research makes certain connections between types of acquisitive crime and neighbourhood characteristics:
 - Respondents living in the most deprived output areas (based on employment deprivation) were more likely to be victims of household property crime offences such as burglary, vehicle-related theft and bicycle theft⁵⁵.
 - Full-time students (or households where the household reference person was a full-time student) were more likely to be victims of bicycle theft than those in other occupations or who are unemployed.
 - Households in areas with high incivility⁶⁰ were more likely to be victims of burglary and bicycle theft than those living in areas with low incivility.
- Local analysis identifies different hotspot areas for different crime types:
 - The hotspot area for auto theft and vehicle interference is located primarily in the city centre wards – Hanover & Elm Grove, St. Peter's and North Laine, Regency and Queen's Park, with an additional hotspot in the Poet's Corner area of Hove.
 - The hotspot area for burglary dwelling includes the North Laines, Kemptown and St. James's Street, Seven Dials and the Montpelier/ Clifton areas, and the streets North and South of Western Road, as far West as Adelaide Crescent. These are areas with a high concentration of houses of multiple occupation.
 - The hotspot for theft from person offences is located in the city centre and closely linked to the night-time economy, in particular around West Street and the seafront clubs and bars.
- 27% of all acquisitive crime in 2015/16 was committed against a company.

6.4 Perpetrators and criminal justice

- Research suggests that between half and a third of all acquisitive crime is committed by offenders who use heroin, cocaine or crack cocaine⁶¹.
- Home Office research shows that those offenders who had committed robbery, burglary or vehicle theft as their debut offence were almost three times more likely to be chronic offenders compared with the overall cohort of offenders. Offenders of robbery, burglary or

⁵⁸ ONS, 'Focus on Property Crime: 2014-15, Nature of Crime Tables', 2015

⁵⁹ ONS, 'Focus on Property Crime: 2012/13 release: Repeat Victimisation', 2013

⁶⁰ This is a physical disorder measure based upon a CSEW interviewer's assessment of the level of: (a) vandalism, graffiti and deliberate damage to property; (b) rubbish and litter; and (c) homes in poor condition in the area.

⁶¹ NHS, National Treatment Centre Agency for Substance Misuse, 'Estimating the Crime Reduction Benefits of Drug Treatment and Recovery'. 2012

vehicle theft were predominantly male and most likely to have received their first caution/conviction aged 10 to 17 years⁶².

- 73% of police recorded acquisitive crimes in Brighton & Hove in 2015/16 had a male offender, 27% had a female offender.
- The number of offenders peaked for both male and female offenders in the 20-29 age group and declined in every subsequent age group. 31% of offences had an offender aged 20-29, 25% had an offender aged 30-39.

6.5 Other considerations

- It is possible that with increased austerity and the ongoing issue with theft linked to substance misuse that acquisitive crime may increase.

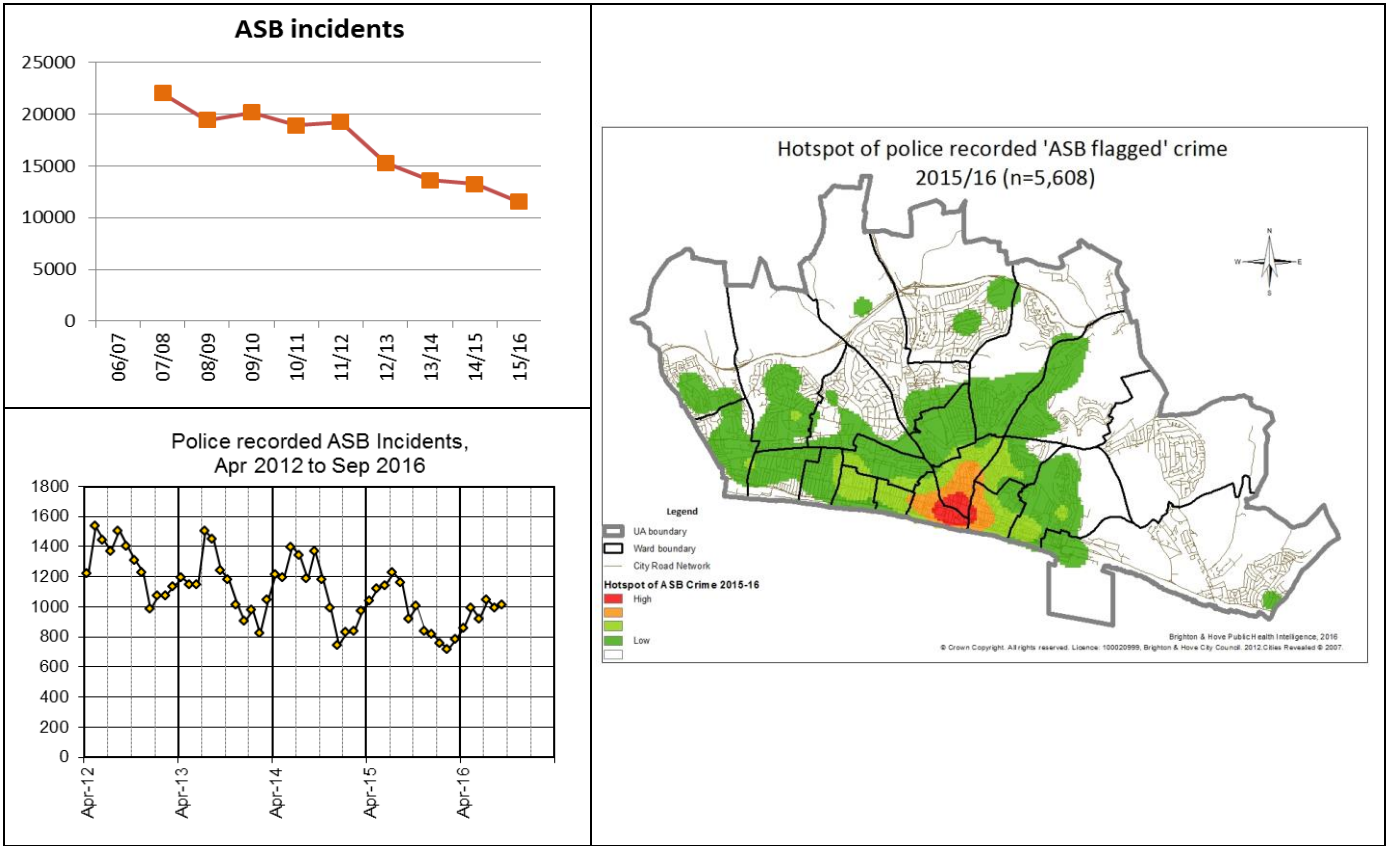
6.6 Recommended priorities for partnership work

- Acquisitive crime has fallen consistently over the past ten years. However, it forms a significant proportion of overall crime but is generally dealt with as 'business as usual' by the police.
- There are signs that some acquisitive crime types are now beginning to increase. The increase in robbery, albeit from a very low figure, will need to be monitored.
- Domestic burglary is a significant concern to people but recorded figures are at a ten year low and police have strong established good practice in dealing with victims and pursuing offenders.
- Acquisitive crime should not at the present time be a priority in the Community Safety Strategy
- The Safe in the City Partnership Board should continue to receive analysis on acquisitive crime to enable monitoring.

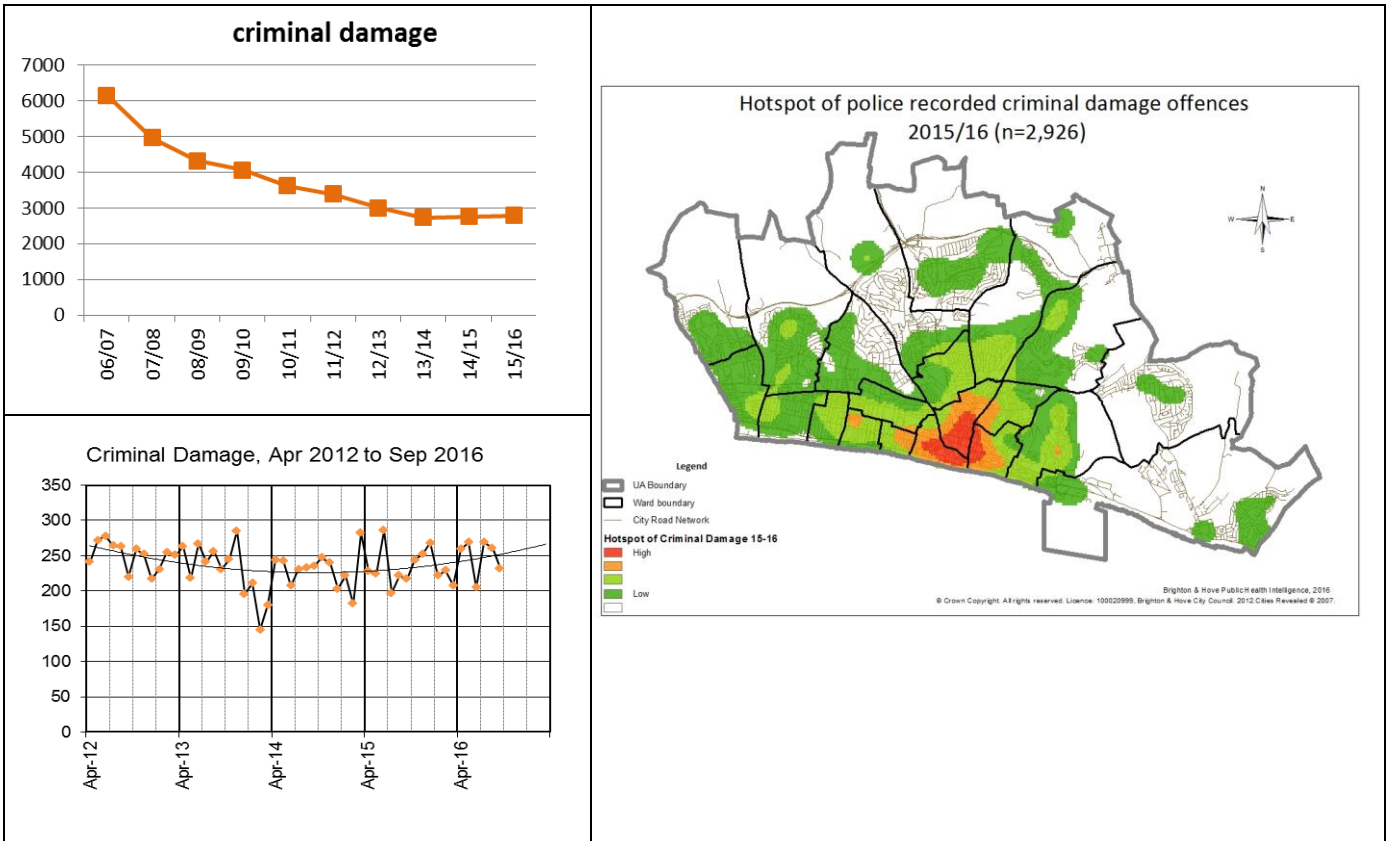
⁶² Home Office, 'The start of a criminal career: Does the type of debut offence predict future offending?' Research Report 77, 2013

7. ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR AND CRIMINAL DAMAGE

Anti-social behaviour



Criminal damage



7.1 The nature of the problem and contributory factors

- Factors contributing to anti-social behaviour (ASB) may include:
 - Harsh and coercive discipline, maltreatment, divorce, teen parenthood, peer deviance, parental psychopathology and social disadvantage in young people⁶³
 - ADHD is highly correlated with anti-social behaviour⁶⁴
 - Social learning theory suggests that negative behaviours are reinforced during childhood by parents, care givers and peers.
- Some locations may be attractors for criminal damage. This may be because:
 - They offer the opportunity to commit acts of vandalism; are in areas of relative deprivation and there is a lack of belief that the community can work together⁶⁵
 - 'Broken windows theory' suggests that, if minor criminal damage in a neighbourhood is left unchecked, the neighbourhood can decline into a criminogenic environment. Police action in tackling criminal damage can enable cohesive communities to re-emerge. However, it is also argued 'zero tolerance' policing can lead to tension in the community.⁶⁶

7.2 Scale of the problem, trends and benchmarking

Police data

- There are an average over 15 'ASB crimes'⁶⁷ and 32 ASB incidents recorded in Brighton & Hove every day. In 2015/16 the police recorded 5,715 ASB crimes, an increase of 44% compared with 2013/14 (when there were 4,334 crimes). They are now at their highest level since 2010/11 (5,328 crimes), although the response to the HMIC data integrity work will have impacted on these data.
- During the same period the police recorded 11,524 ASB incidents⁶⁸. Most incidents related to nuisance ASB (9,598 incidents, 83%) with others related to environmental ASB (1,020 incidents, 9%) and personal ASB (906 incidents, 8%). The number of recorded incidents has fallen by 25% (3,763 incidents) since 2013/14 and is at its lowest level since 2009/10 when there were 20,179 recorded incidents.
- In 2015/16 the Community Safety Casework Team received 418 reports of ASB (plus 82 relating to hate incidents) occurring in Brighton & Hove, except on council housing premises. These initial reports may be in respect of multiple incidents and sometimes people have been moved to do so because the impact on them or their families has become unbearable.
- Council housing record ASB in a different context to the Community Safety Casework Team. This relates to incidents taking place on council housing premises. In April 2015 a system of recording (Housemark) which can be benchmarked to other local authorities was introduced. Using this system 2,452 incidents of ASB were recorded in 2015/16 (the

⁶³ Jaffee S et al. "From Correlations to causes: can quasi-experimental studies and statistical innovations bring us closer to identifying the causes of anti-social behaviour?" *Psychological Bulletin*. Vol 138(2), March 2012. 272-295

⁶⁴ "Anti-social behaviour – causes, characteristics and treatments." <http://www.psychology.jrank.org> Accessed 12.09.2016.

⁶⁵ Bates E. Vandalism: A crime of place?. Edinburgh Research Archive. 2014.02.7

⁶⁶ Bratton and Kelling. Why we need broken window policing. *City Journal*. Winter 2015.

⁶⁷ 'ASB crimes' refers to police recorded offences with an ASB Crime flag. These are predominantly made up of: criminal damage, common assault, harassment, public order and affray offences.

⁶⁸ Police incident data are not subject to the same level of auditing as crime data and may be less reliable.

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methodology for recording incidents was changed for 2015/16 so there is no comparable data from previous years).

- Compared with other local authorities which contribute data to Housemark, Brighton & Hove have proportionately fewer reported incidents of noise and garden nuisance and more incidents related to harassment/threats, pets/animals and rubbish.
- Noise complaints to the council in 2014/15 (n=3,102) at 11.0 per 1,000 people is significantly higher than that seen in the South East (5.3 per 1,000 people) and England (7.1 per 1,000 people).
- National data from 2013 shows that approximately a third of alcohol related anti-social behaviour incidents and incidents of groups hanging around on the street are reported to the police. The vast majority of these types of incidents are also not reported to any other organisations; 2-3% of respondents to the Crime Survey for England and Wales reported incidents such as these to their local council⁶⁹.

Criminal damage

- Criminal damage is a high volume crime type with 2,797 crimes recorded in 2015/16, making up 12% of all recorded crimes. 43% related to damage to vehicles, 21% to dwellings, 14% to buildings other than dwellings, and 18% other types of damage. Police recorded criminal damage was on a long term decline up to 2013/14. Since then numbers have increased marginally by about one percent in each of the following two years.
- In 2015/16 East Sussex Fire and Rescue Service recorded 235 deliberate fires (109 more serious and 126 less serious fires). While the number of recorded deliberate fires (ESFRS data) varies year on year, the overall trend is decreasing. In 2008/09 there were 548 deliberate fires recorded compared to only 235 in 2015/16, a fall of 57% or 313 fires. Analysis of deliberate fires by month from August 2011 to March 2016 shows peaks in the number of recorded between May and September.
- Brighton & Hove ranked roughly at the average of its 'most similar' group of 15 community safety partnerships (MS CSP) in 2015/16 for criminal damage and arson offences, with a rate of 9.9 crimes per 1000 residents compared with 9.7 for the whole MS CSP group.

7.3 Who's affected

Impact on individuals

- Analysis of the 5,676 police recorded crimes in Brighton & Hove with an ASB flag in 2015/16 provides the following profile of victims:
 - 59% had a male victim; 41% had a female victim.
 - The highest number of victims was concentrated in the 20-49 age groups (40-49 age group for males, 30-39 age group for females).
 - 81% of those crimes where victim ethnicity was recorded were White – North European, followed by Black victims (6%), Asian (5%), Middle Eastern (4%), White – South European (4%) and Chinese, Japanese or South East Asian (less than 1%).
 - There were 83 ASB crimes with a victim who was flagged as vulnerable due to a mental health condition in 2015/16, 47 who were flagged as vulnerable due to a learning disability, and 47 flagged as vulnerable due to a physical disability.
- National research shows:

⁶⁹ ONS, 'Short Story on Anti-Social Behaviour, 2011/12', 2013

- Younger people were more likely to have a high level of perceived ASB than older people⁴⁹
- Those of mixed or multiple ethnic backgrounds were more likely both to have a high level of perceived ASB and to have experienced ASB in the last 12 months⁷⁰.
- Social renters were more likely to have a high level of perceived ASB as well as to have experienced ASB in the last 12 months than those with other types of tenure.
- Those with a long-standing illness or disability, particularly that which limits activities were also more likely to have a high level of perceived ASB⁷¹.
- The Crime Survey for England and Wales shows that those who are either long-term or temporarily sick or ill are more likely to be a victim of criminal damage than those with other employment status⁷².
- Victimisation as reported in the Crime Survey for England and Wales 2014/15 tended to be higher in the middle of the age distribution, and peaked amongst those aged 35-44⁷².
- 40% of all criminal damage incidents reported in the Crime Survey for England and Wales 2015/16 were experienced by repeat victims⁷⁰.
- 81% of those who reported experiencing criminal damage in the Crime Survey for England and Wales reported that they were emotionally affected by the incident. 44% were affected just a little, 26% were affected quite a lot, and 12% very much affected.
- Of victims and witnesses contacting the Community Safety Casework Team in relation to ASB in 2015/16 either via the duty line or online where an equalities monitoring form was completed (n=92):
 - 72% were female, 28% were male.
 - There were no victims or witnesses who did not identify with the gender they were assigned at birth.
 - 28% were in the 40-49 age group, and 23% in the 30-39 age group, although overall numbers with age information are low.
 - Of those where ethnicity was recorded, 13% were BME, whilst 87% were either White (unspecified) or White British.
 - 16% were lesbian, gay or bisexual.
 - 49% had no particular religion, 35% described their religion as Christian, 9% were atheist or agnostic and 7% had other religious beliefs.
 - 29% had a disability or limiting long-term illness.
 - 10 had a physical impairment, 9 had a mental health condition, and 6 had a long-standing illness (7 respondents had more than one type of disability). Other disabilities included sensory impairments and learning disability/difficulty.
- 26% of all police recorded criminal damage offences in 2015/16 in Brighton and Hove were committed against a company.

Impact in neighbourhoods

- The hotspot for police recorded crime with an ASB flag in 2015/16 is located in the city centre, particularly around the North Laine, the South Lanes and North Street and Western Road.
- Table 12 on page 22 shows which Local Action Teams had identified anti-social behaviour or criminal damage as a priority for their local area (data as of Feb 2016). Issues with the street community tended to be identified as a priority in city centre areas, drug use/drug dealing generally in the east of the city, 'general' anti-social behaviour on more peripheral

⁷⁰ ONS, 'Crime in England & Wales, year ending March 2016 - Annual trend and demographic tables', 2016

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areas of the city, and criminal damage in both city centre and other locations. Further information can be found in the table.

- The Crime Survey for England and Wales 2015/16 showed that those living in the 20% most deprived output areas were more likely to have experienced ASB in their local area (35%) than those living in other output areas (28%) or those living in the 20% least deprived output areas (23%)⁷⁰, as well as to have a higher level of perceived ASB⁷¹.
- The Crime Survey for England and Wales 2014/15 showed that those living in the 20% most deprived output areas were twice as likely as those living in the 20% least deprived output areas to be victims of criminal damage. Those who lived in areas of 'high physical disorder' were also more likely to experience criminal damage⁷².
- Those living in areas with a high level of physical disorder were also more likely to have experienced ASB within the last 12 months (42% compared with 28% of those living in area without a high level of physical disorder)⁷⁰ and to have a higher level of perceived ASB⁷¹.
- The police Strategic Assessment 2016/17 for Brighton & Hove identified the following ASB hotspots in the city⁷³:
 - New Road and the Clock Tower continue to be areas of concern for groups of street drinkers
 - New Road and the Pavilion Gardens, open spaces such as Queen's Park and Saunders Park, public toilets and car parks, as well as high-rise residential blocks were all identified as being areas of concern with regards to public drug use and associated discarded paraphernalia.
 - Youth ASB in the city centre and London Road, as well as increasingly in Hove.
- In 2014/15 the council received 3,102 noise complaints (11.0 per thousand people). According to the 2015 City Tracker, four in five residents (80%) are satisfied with noise levels in their street, including 42% who say they are very satisfied. Meanwhile, just 13% say they are dissatisfied with the level of noise.
- Noise complaints to the council have been on a downward trend since 2010/11 when 3,952 complaints were received (14.7 per thousand people). From the 2015 City Tracker, satisfaction with noise levels in the street (80%) has returned to the level reported in 2013 (81%) and is close to the high of 84% from 2012, following a dip to 65% in 2014.

7.4 Perpetrators and criminal justice

- 89% of police recorded crimes with an ASB flag in 2015/16 where offender gender was recorded had a male offender, 11% had a female offender.
- The highest number of recorded offenders were in the 20-29 age group – which accounted for 30% of all offences. 24% of offences had an offender aged 30-39, 17% were aged 40-49 and 16% were aged 10-19. This suggests that youth ASB may be less likely to be crimed.
- The Crime Survey for England and Wales shows that a majority of offenders of criminal damage offences nationally are male (67%), and numbers peak in the under 16 age group (38%). In 45% of incidents, the offender was known by sight or to speak to by the victim, in 31% of incidents the offender was a stranger and 23% of incidents the offender was known well to the victim⁷⁴.

⁷¹ ONS, 'Crime in England & Wales, year ending March 2016 - Supplementary tables', 2016

⁷² ONS, 'Crime Survey for England and Wales, year ending March 2015 – Focus on Property Crime: Appendix tables', 2015

⁷³ Sussex Police, 'Brighton & Hove Strategic Assessment 2016/17', 2016

⁷⁴ ONS, 'Crime Survey for England and Wales, year ending March 2015 – Nature of Crime: Criminal Damage', 2015

7.5 Other considerations

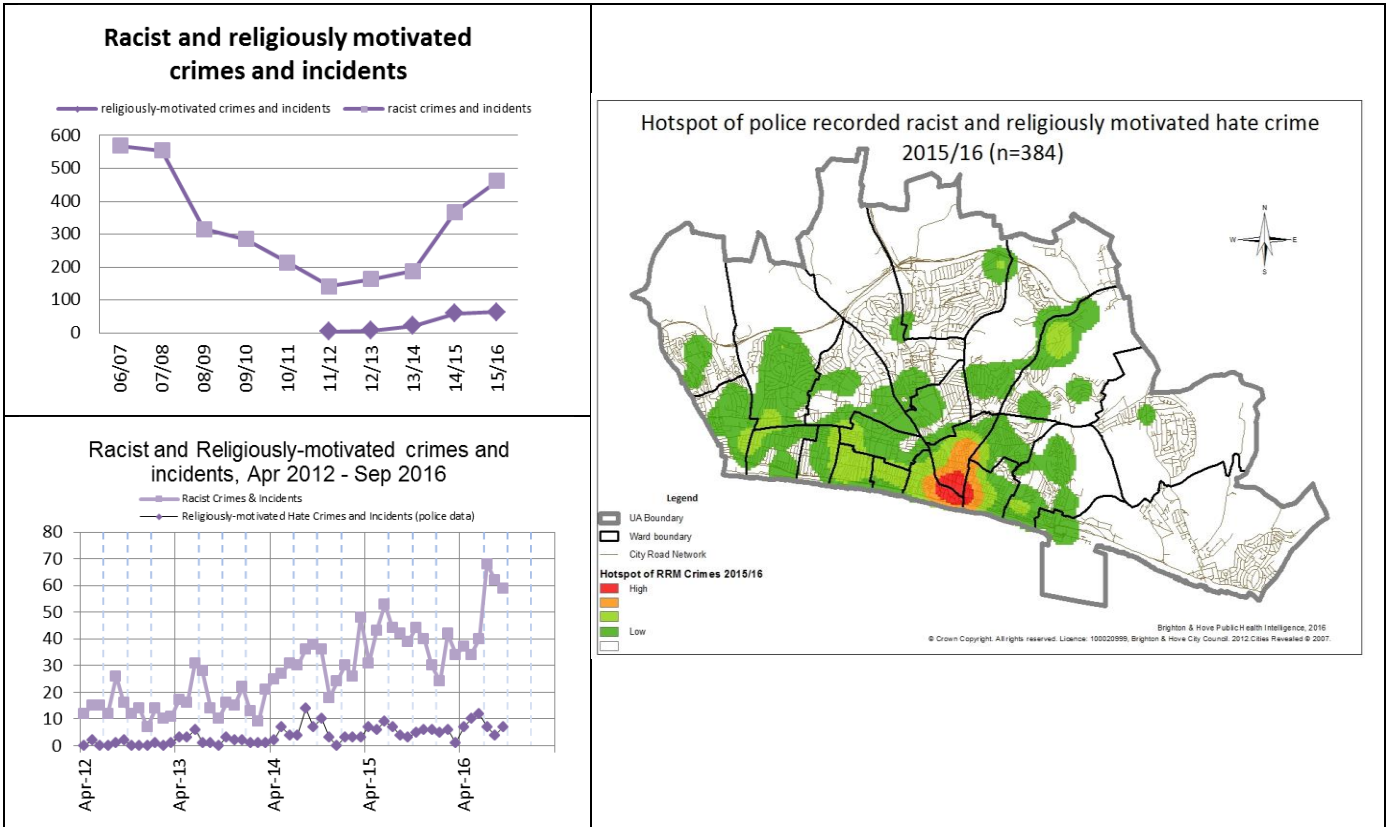
- Resources within the Community Safety Casework Team, Neighbourhood Policing Teams and key third sector partners have reduced roughly a third in the last two years and are likely to decrease further over the next three years.
- The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 is in place, giving new tools and powers. Public Spaces Protection Orders (PSPOs) were brought in under the Act and their use to address ASB in 12 green and open spaces in Brighton and Hove has been approved by the Neighbourhoods, Communities and Equalities Committee. Other tools which have been put to use include Criminal Behaviour Orders, Civil Injunctions and Closure Orders.
- There have been increased numbers of people in the street community and associated ASB, including public drug use and paraphernalia.
- Youth ASB in public spaces, including parks, has been increasing recently.
- Services in Brighton & Hove are making more and better use of restorative practice to address ASB, assisted by the continuation of the Restorative Practice Development Officer post for a further 12 months.

7.6 Recommended priorities for partnership work

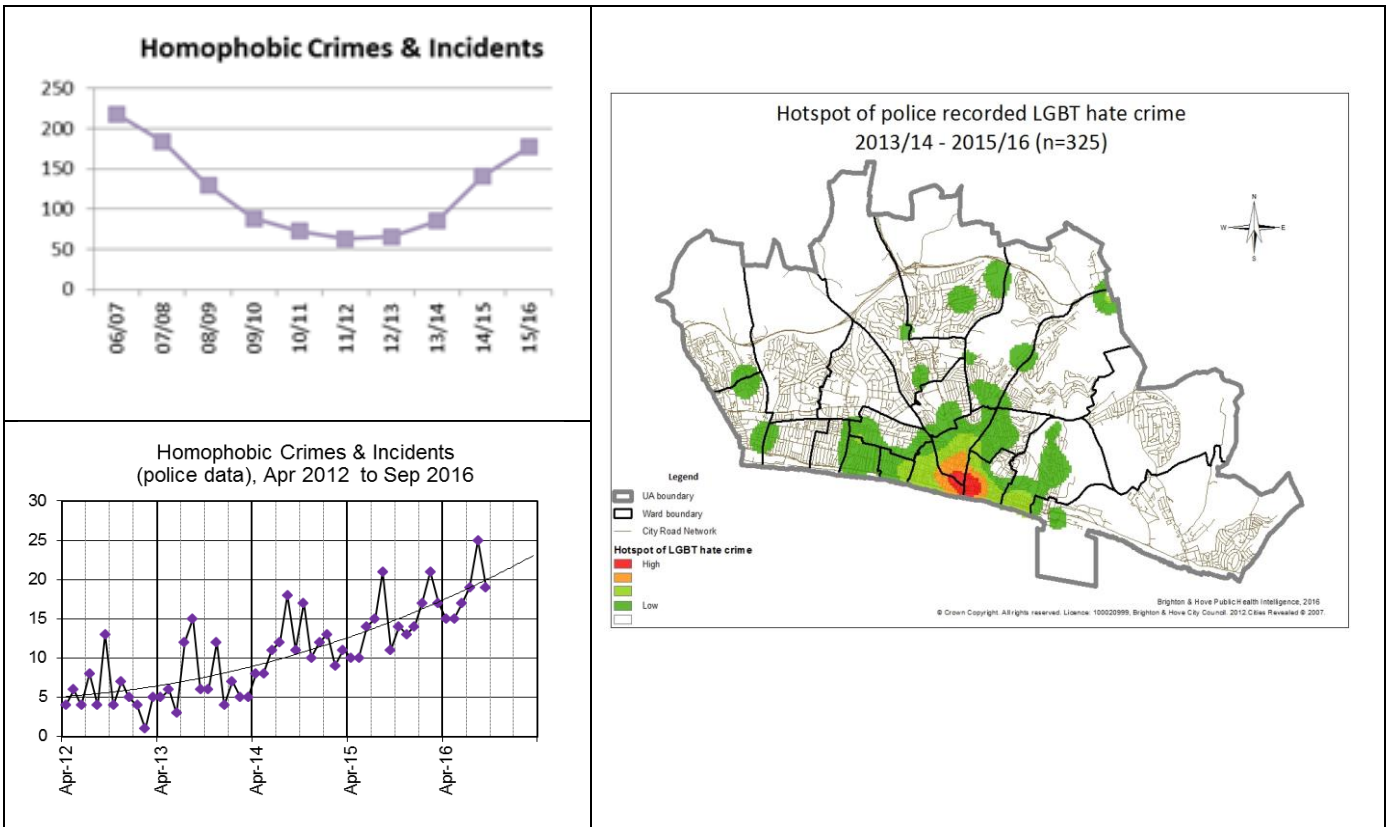
- Our three priority areas should be:
 - ASB associated to street community, including addressing public place drug use and drug paraphernalia
 - Addressing public place youth ASB
 - Managing high risk victims and priority perpetrators
- The following are proposals for the way in which the management of ASB should be approached:
 - Community Safety Casework Team (CSCT) duty service to continue, allowing members of public and partner agencies to receive advice and guidance and support regarding ASB.
 - Continued use of the Brighton & Hove Multi-Agency Risk Assessment and Tasking (MARAT) meeting and the ECINS casework management system to manage the harm caused to and by high risk victims and priority perpetrators.
 - Continued multi-agency work to address youth ASB, making best use of shared information and intelligence.
 - Continued multi-agency work to address ASB, harm and vulnerability associated with the street community.
 - Establish an ASB practitioners group to ensure good practice in addressing ASB across services.
 - Monitor the implementation of the PSPO.
 - Communicate with Local Action Teams (LATs), residents' groups, elected members and the public in general regarding priority areas, best use of resources and operational outcomes.

8. HATE INCIDENTS AND CRIMES

Racist and Religiously motivated incidents and crimes

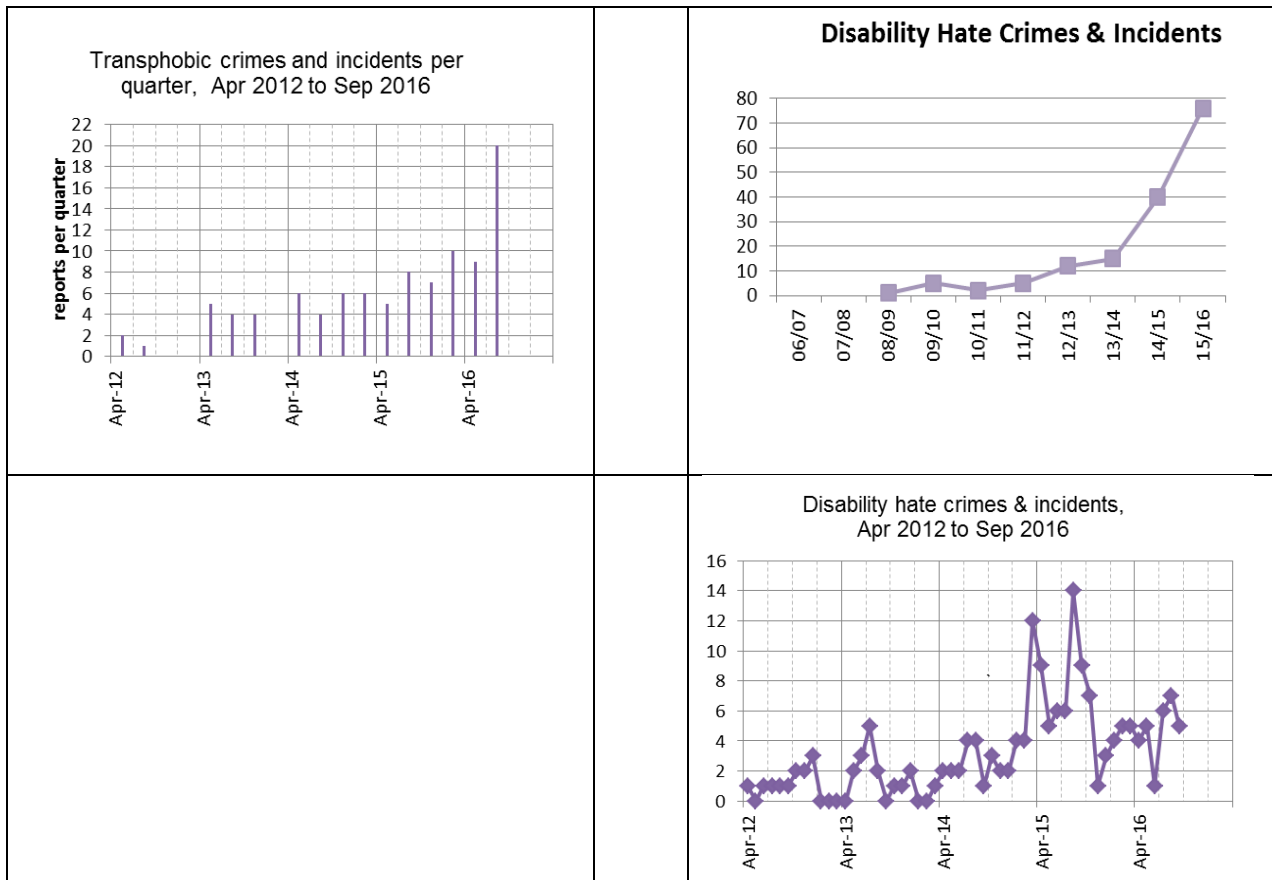


LGBT hate incidents and crimes



Transphobic incidents and crimes

Disability hate incidents and crimes



8.1 The nature of the problem and contributory factors

Racist and religiously motivated hate incidents and crimes

- Perpetrators may be motivated by a perception of threat linked to: economic stability, access to state resources, sense of safety in the community and/or “symbolic” threat posed by people’s values or norms. This sense of threat can be projected onto ethnic minorities who are viewed as the source of socio-economic problems.
- Structural factors such as the Prevent policy may alienate the Muslim community and create a “suspect” community.
- Tensions can be heightened and lead to religious hate crimes following global terrorist attacks.⁷⁵
- National hate crime statistics published by the Home Office show a rise in hate crime offences in the month following the EU referendum vote in June 2016. There was a 41% rise in offences in July 2016 compared with the same month the previous year⁷⁶.

LGBT hate incidents and crimes

- Personal insecurity of sexuality and identity are important drivers of hate crime.⁷⁷

⁷⁵ Equalities and Human Rights Commission, Research Report 102 ‘Causes and motivation of hate crime’, 2016

⁷⁶ Home Office, ‘Hate Crime, England and Wales, 2015/16’, October 2016

⁷⁷ Welsh Government. Analysis for Policy. Understanding who commits hate crime and why they do it. 2013

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- Research has shown correlations between educational attainment and prejudiced attitudes - the higher the level of education the lower the amount of prejudice.⁷⁵
- Perpetrators may be motivated by a perception of threat linked to a sense of safety in the community and/or “symbolic” threat posed by people’s values or norms.
- National hate crime statistics published by Galop show a rise in hate crime offences in the month following the EU referendum vote in June 2016⁷⁸. The LGBT Community Safety Forum locally has reported an increase in hate crime rhetoric and community experience of this post EU referendum.
- Following global terrorist attacks against LGBT communities tensions are being heightened and can lead to LGBT hate crimes.
- Increase in race and religious hate crimes may lead perpetrators to embolden threats against other minorities. This sense of threat may be projected onto visible minorities.

Disability motivated hate incidents and crimes

- Disability hate crimes often involve high levels of sexual violence and property offences.
- Structural factors such as a welfare reform narrative of “benefits scroungers” may have a disproportionate impact on disabled people, leading to increased hostility.⁷⁵

8.2 Scale of the problem, trends and benchmarking

NB. Police recorded data are not necessarily a good indicator of underlying levels or trends. Following the HMIC data integrity inspection during 2013/14 which examined practices across all police forces around recording of crimes and management of data, the number of violent crimes across Sussex Police (and elsewhere) rose steeply. Hate crimes often fall under the violent crime grouping according to Home Office crime definitions.

- The combined 2012/13 to 2014/15 Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) estimates that 0.4 per cent of adults were victims of any hate crime in the last 12 months.
- 48 per cent of hate crime incidents reported in the CSEW came to the attention of the police⁷⁹.

Racist and religiously motivated hate incidents and crimes

- In 2015/16 there were 506 RRM crimes and incidents, the highest number in the last eight years. This is an increase of 23% on 2014/15 (414 crimes and incidents) and is two and a half times higher than in 2013/14 (201 crimes and incidents).
- In 2015/16 there were 62 RRM incidents recorded by the Casework Team, the lowest number since 2012/13 and 16% fewer than in 2014/15 (74 crimes and incidents).
- Council housing recorded 21 racist incidents in 2015/16 and one religiously-motivated incident. This is slightly higher than the previous two years (16 in 2013/14 and 17 in 2014/15).
- Police recorded RRM hate crime and incidents between April 2012 and March 2016 (n=1,362) occur around the year. However there are more recorded during the summer than the winter: 39% took place in the four month period May to August while 27% took place in the four months November to February.

LGBT hate incidents and crimes

- The number of police recorded homophobic hate crimes and incidents have been increasing since 2011/12 and is now at its highest number for the past eight years. During 2015/16 there were 177 homophobic crimes and incidents recorded by the police, 25% higher than in 2014/15 (141 crimes and incidents) and nearly three times the figure seen in 2011/12 (63 crimes and incidents).

⁷⁸ Antjoulle N (2016), *The Hate Crime Report: Homophobia, Biphobia and Transphobia in the UK*, Galop

- The number of police recorded transphobic hate crimes and incidents have been increasing year on year since 2011/12. During 2015/16 there were 33 recorded crimes and incidents, an increase of 50% compared to 2014/15 when only 22 were recorded.
- While the number of police recorded homophobic crimes and incidents have been increasing, the number of homophobic incidents reported to the Casework Team has fallen from 26 in 2013/14 to nine in 2015/16.
- Council housing recorded 4 homophobic incidents and 2 transphobic incidents in 2015/16. The number of homophobic incidents has declined over the last three years, while the number of transphobic crimes has increased by one each year since 2014/15.
- Looking at the 603 homophobic police recorded hate crime and incidents from April 2010 to March 2016, nearly a quarter (24%) took place during July and August. This is nearly twice the number that took place in April and May (12%, 75 crimes and incidents).

Disability motivated hate incidents and crimes

- The number of police recorded disability hate crimes and incidents have been increasing year on year since 2010/11 when only 2 were recorded. During 2015/16 there were 76 recorded, a 90% increase compared to 2014/15 when 40 were recorded.
- While the number of police recorded disability hate crimes and incidents have been increasing, the number of incidents reported to the Casework Team has been falling. In 2012/13 27 incidents were reported while in 2015/16 there were only 8 recorded.
- There were no disability hate incidents recorded by Council Housing in 2015/16.
- The number of disability hate crimes and incidents reported to police is too small to demonstrate any consistent seasonal patterns.

8.3 Who's affected

Impact on individuals

- The Crime Survey for England and Wales 2012/13 – 2014/15 showed that the risk of being a victim of personal hate crime was highest amongst:
 - People aged 16-24
 - Those with religious group 'other' or Muslim
 - People with Black, Asian or Mixed ethnic backgrounds
 - Those whose marital status is single
- The risk of being a victim of household hate crime was highest amongst:
 - Social renters
 - Those who lived in a household with a total income of less than £50,000⁷⁹
- CSEW data showed that 35 per cent of victims of household hate crime, and 27 per cent of victims of personal hate crime had been victimised more than once in the previous year.⁷⁹
- Victims of hate crime were more likely than victims of CSEW crime overall to say they were emotionally affected by the incident (92% and 81% respectively) and more likely to be 'very much' affected (36% and 13% respectively).
- Of those who said they were emotionally affected, victims of hate crimes tended to be more affected than victims of CSEW crime overall. More than twice as many hate crime victims said they had suffered a loss of confidence or had felt vulnerable after the incident (39%), compared with CSEW crime overall (17%). Hate crime victims were also more than twice as likely to experience fear, difficulty sleeping, anxiety or panic attacks or depression compared with victims of overall CSEW crime⁷⁹.

Racist and religiously motivated hate incidents and crimes

⁷⁹ Home Office, 'Hate Crime, England and Wales, 2014/15, statistical bulletin 05/15', October 2015.

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- 61% of police recorded racist or religiously motivated hate crimes in 2015/16 had a male victim, 39% had a female victim.
- 29% of racist and religiously motivated hate crimes in 2015/16 had a victim in the 30-39 age group, followed by 22% in the 20-29 age group.
- Looking at just those offences which were flagged as religiously motivated for 2014-15 and 2015-16 combined, 67% of offences had a male victim, 33% had a female victim. As with racist offences, the highest proportion of victims was in the 30-39 age group.
- 32% racist and religiously motivated hate crimes in 2015/16 had a victim who was recorded as White – North European, 28% of offences had a victim who was Black, 17% Asian, 16% Middle Eastern, 5.4% White South European and 1.2% Chinese, Japanese or SE Asian.

LGBT hate incidents and crimes

- 66% of police recorded LGBT hate crimes in 2015/16 had a male victim, 34% had a female victim.
- The largest proportion of victims was in the 40-49 age group. 27% of LGBT hate crimes in 2015-16 had a victim aged 40-49, 23% were in the 30-39 age group.
- Numbers are too low to analyse transphobic flagged offences separately for equalities data.
- Of those offences where a victim ethnicity was recorded, 97% of police recorded LGBT hate crimes had a victim recorded as White – North European.
- The trans community is fewer in number and better interconnected than lesbian and gay communities and therefore experiences of hate incidents and crimes are transmitted and absorbed more quickly across the trans community. Similarly, inadequate responses from services can impact more widely on trust and confidence across the community as a whole as negative personal narratives receive much wider community attention.
- Roles and responsibilities within trans community groups are shared between fewer individuals and consequently groups may be less resilient and effective in managing transphobia. The sort of event which might be dealt with adequately within the lesbian or gay communities can have a disproportionate impact on the trans community, affecting both the mental health of individuals and resilience of groups.
- The law and sentencing uplift policy create a 'hierarchy of hate crime' and sends the message that some groups are more worthy of protection than others. This undermines confidence of victims in the law – and may contribute to the huge levels of under-reporting in some communities.

Disability motivated hate incidents and crimes

- 52% of police recorded disability hate crimes between 2013/14 and 2015/16 had a female victim, 48% had a male victim.
- Overall numbers are low even over the 3 year period, but the highest number of victims (n=21) fall in the 20-29 age group.
- Of those offences between 2013/14 and 2015/16 where a victim ethnicity was recorded, 94% of offences had a victim recorded as White – North European.

Impact in neighbourhoods

Racist and religiously motivated hate incidents and crimes

- 42% of racist and religiously motivated hate crimes occurred on the street, 21% occurred inside a dwelling, and a further 11% occurred in a shop.
- The hotspot for police recorded racist and religiously motivated offences in 2015/16 is located in the city centre in an area covering the North Lane, South Lanes and St James's Street area.

LGBT hate incidents and crimes

- 47% of LGBT hate crimes in 2015/16 occurred on the street, 30% occurred in a dwelling. 4% occurred in a licensed premises and a shop respectively.
- Regency followed by Queens Park wards had the highest number of police recorded LGBT hate crimes in 2015/16.

Disability motivated hate incidents and crimes

- The highest proportion of disability hate crimes between 2013/14 and 2015/16 (53%) occurred inside a dwelling, whilst 29% occurred on the street.
- Police recorded disability hate crimes between 2013/14 and 2015/16 were concentrated in the city centre and to the east of the city, with the highest numbers being in St. Peter's & North Laine, Queen's Park, Moulsecoomb & Bevendean, Hanover & Elm Grove and East Brighton wards.

8.4 Perpetrators and criminal justice

Racist and religiously motivated hate incidents and crimes

- Racist hate crimes are more likely to involve more than one perpetrator and they are more likely to have a previous criminal record.⁷⁵
- Locally, 79% of racist or religiously motivated hate crimes in 2015/16 have a suspect who is male, 21% have a female suspect.
- 89% of all crimes which have ethnicity information recorded for the suspect have a White – North European suspect.
- Suspect age information is not currently available, and numbers are too low to analyse offender age ranges.
- In 69% of racist and religiously motivated hate crimes in 2015/16, the offender was a stranger to the victim, in 28% the offender was an acquaintance of the victim, and in 3% of offences the offender was either a family member or intimate partner of the victim.
- In 2015/16, 16% (62/380) of all racially motivated crimes resulted in a charge being made. 11% (6/55) of religiously motivated crimes resulted in a charge.
- In 2015/16 87.8% of finalised prosecutions for all racist and religiously motivated crimes (65/74) had a 'successful outcome'. This was down slightly from 93.2% (82/88) in 2014/15.
- 89.9% of finalised prosecutions for racist and religiously motivated crimes in 2013/14 resulted in a conviction. This compares with 85.2% of finalised prosecutions with a 'successful outcome' in England and Wales (there is a 21 month time lag on this data)

LGBT hate incidents and crimes

- LGBT hate crime is more likely to involve physical violence and have more than one perpetrator.⁷⁵
- Locally, 83% of police recorded LGBT hate crimes in 2015/16 have a suspect who is male, 17% have a female suspect.
- 91% of suspects in police recorded LGBT hate crimes were recorded as White – North European, however in many cases suspect ethnicity information is not recorded, and so numbers are low.
- Suspect age information is not currently available, and numbers are too low to analyse offender age ranges.
- In 65% of offences in 2015/16, the offender was a stranger to the victim; in 31% of offences, the offender was an acquaintance of the victim. In 4% of offences the offender was either a family member or intimate partner of the victim.
- In 2015/16, 11% of all LGBT hate crimes (16/142) resulted in a charge being made, down from 28% (31/112) in 2014/15.
- 82% of finalised prosecutions (18/22) for all LGBT hate crimes in 2015/16 had a 'successful outcome'. This was down from 89% (33/37) in 2014/15.

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- 74% of finalised prosecutions for homophobic offences had a 'successful outcome' in 2013/14 locally. This compares with 81% in England and Wales (there is a 21 month time lag on this data).

Disability motivated hate incidents and crimes

- Disability hate crime is more likely to be perpetrated by a single person, with a third of perpetrators being female.⁷⁵
- In 50% of offences between 2013/14 and 2015/16, the offender was an acquaintance of the victim, in 40% of offences the offender was a stranger to the victim. In 10% of offences the offender was either a family member or intimate partner of the victim. A higher proportion of disability hate incidents are committed by an acquaintance to the victim than in other types of hate crime locally.
- There is not enough offender data to analyse offender age and gender.
- In 2015/16, 9.3% of disability hate crimes (5/54) resulted in a charge being made. This is an increase from 3.7% (1/27) in 2014/15.
- Four out of five finalised prosecutions for disability hate crime had a 'successful outcome' in 2015/16. This compares with 2 out of 2 in 2014/15.

8.5 Other considerations

opportunities

- The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 is in place, giving new tools and powers.
- Services in Brighton & Hove are making more and better use of restorative practice to address hate incidents, assisted by the continuation of the Restorative Practice Development Officer post for a further 12 months.
- The LGBT and Racial Harassment Forums are now both community driven, providing opportunities for increased capacity, while retaining links from statutory partners. The RHF has a new constitution which allows them to have a wider remit, such as advocacy, and better scrutiny of statutory services. The Rainbow Fund, linked to fundraising through Brighton Pride has supported capacity building and engagement in the community.
- There are a number of other newly emerged or developing partnerships or forums which open up new approaches and ways to engage. For example, Trans Alliance has emerged as a key community group representing the interests of trans people. There has been partnership working between LGBT, refugee and faith groups and between the LGBT Community Safety Forum and the newly constituted Racial Harassment Forum.

concerns

- Resources within the Community Safety Casework Team, Neighbourhood Policing Teams and key third sector partners have reduced roughly a third in the last two years and are likely to decrease further over the next three years. With this in mind, it is important to manage communities' expectations realistically.
- Budget reductions make it impossible to predict levels of support or capacity in public sector or third sector in the coming years. Maintaining effective partnership work, planning ahead or committing to project work (for example preventative work) will become increasingly challenging. A reduction in statutory services may risk a reduction in trust and confidence.
- There are concerns that a diminished visible police presence may decrease deterrence and also negatively impact on the likelihood that communities will report incidents.
- CPS data showed a decrease in the number of hate incidents being prosecuted in 2015/16, and also in the percentage which result in a conviction. The pattern appears to be continuing into the first half of 2016/17 for LGBT hate crimes. The reasons for this need to be better understood and data need to continue to be monitored.

- The LGBT beacon status of city continues to draw people to the city who may not have accommodation. This has contributed to an increase in LGBT homelessness and there is a need to develop work with housing providers and services to address this.

8.6 Recommended priorities for partnership work

The following outcomes should be progressed:

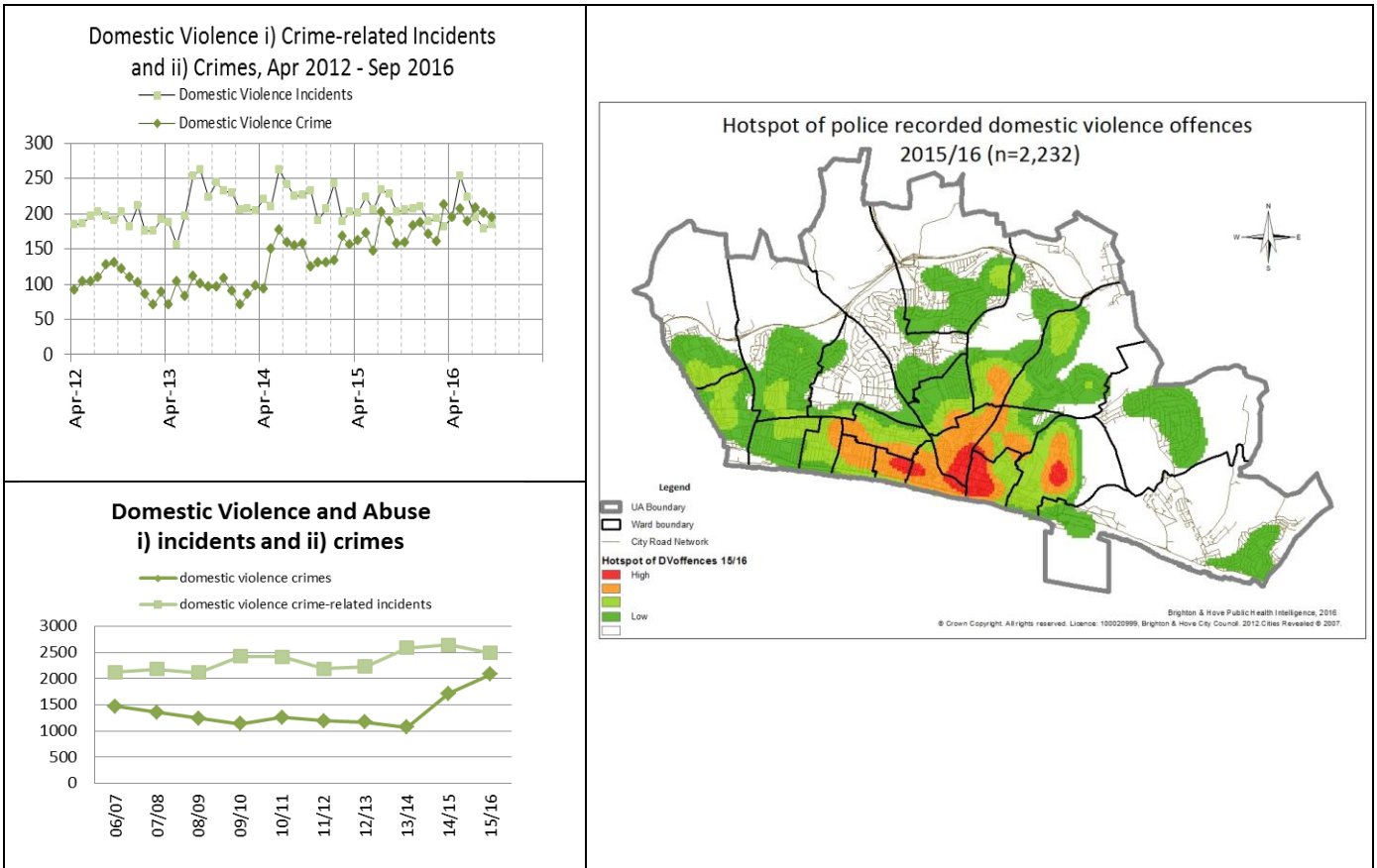
- Increase trust and confidence to report
- Support high risk victims of hate incidents and crimes
- Bring perpetrators to justice
- Manage increased tension linked to changes in the national and international landscape.

The following approaches for the partnership are proposed to reduce the occurrence of hate incidents and crimes and to support victims:

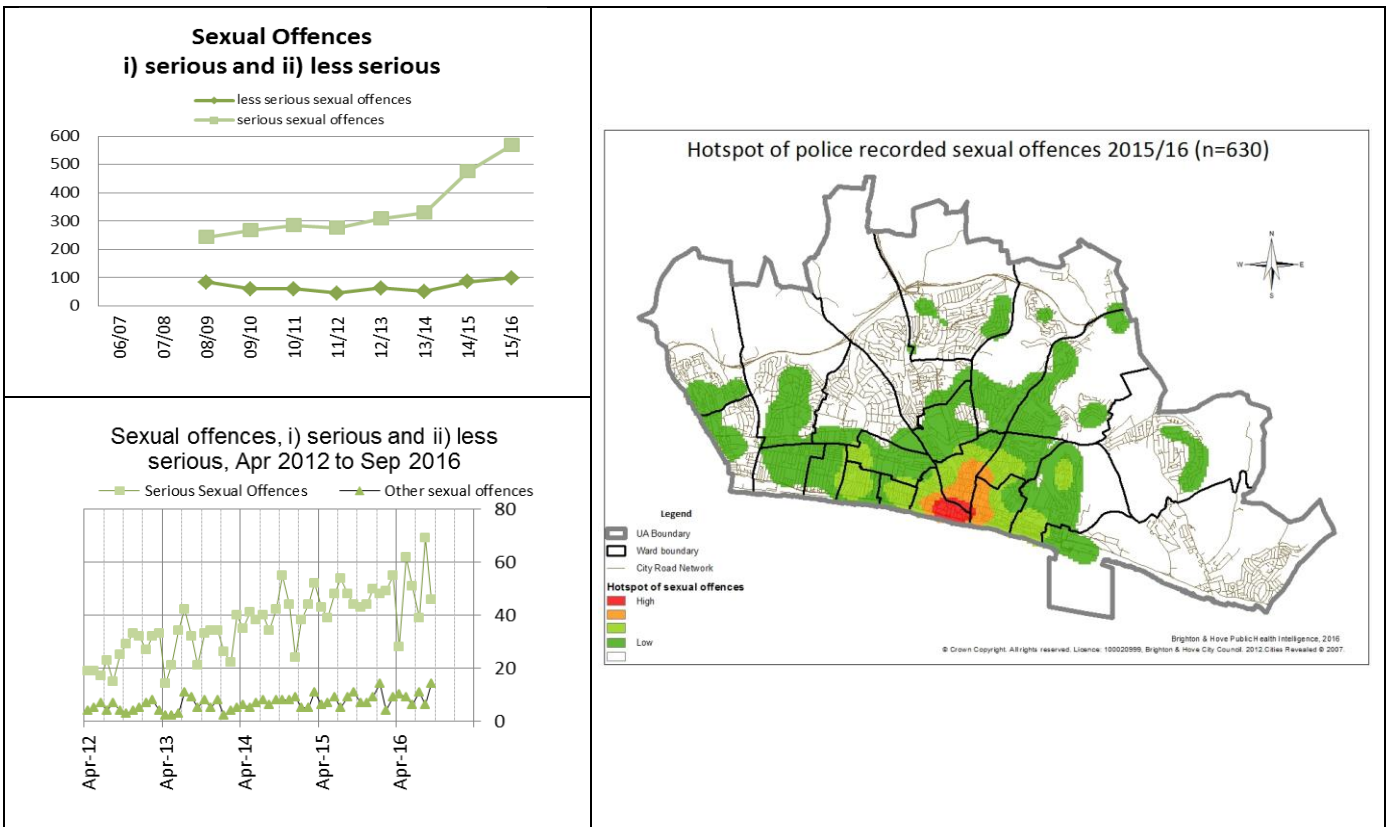
- Work to support high risk victims and priority perpetrators of hate incidents and crimes through continued use of the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment and Tasking (MARAT) meeting and the shared casework management system used by different partners (ECINS).
- Make appropriate use of the tools and powers in the ASB, Crime and Policing Act 2014 to address hate incidents and crimes, especially for repeat perpetrators.
- Continue to run the Community Safety Casework Team Duty Service, enabling members of public and partner agencies to receive advice, guidance and support regarding hate incidents and crimes.
- Make use of the 'Self-evident' reporting app to assist reporting.
- Increase the use of restorative practice to reduce the harm caused by hate incidents and crimes and support communities to understand the advantages of this approach.
- Statutory partners to continue to work alongside community forums to reduce community concern and increase trust and confidence in statutory services, by having them as a 'critical friend' and working with the forums to enable them to provide advocacy to victims of hate incidents.
- Maintain good communication between the statutory and community sectors, including the community forums, including around how to make best use of resources and achieve operational outcomes.
- Develop hate incident champions within key partner agencies.
- Continue to work alongside schools and education colleagues to reduce harm caused by prejudice-based (hate) incidents and behaviours.
- Continue to work with community and third sector agencies to promote cohesive and sustainable communities by sharing advice, policy and guidance and embedding best practice.
- Work with services for victims of domestic or sexual violence/abuse to ensure services are suitable for and accessed by minority communities.

9. DOMESTIC AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE/ABUSE AND HARMFUL PRACTICES

Domestic violence crimes and incidents



Sexual offences



9.1 The nature of the problem and contributory factors

Domestic violence & abuse, stalking and harassment

- There are multiple causes of domestic violence and abuse (DVA). At its root is power, control and inequality. Factors involved are:
- Socio-cultural –Patriarchal societies that allow male violence to control women or as a means of solving problems
- Interpersonal – Family interactions are seen as problematic rather than the behaviour of one individual
- Individual/Intrapersonal – violence against a partner is learnt behaviour; personality attributes of jealousy, dependency, attachment impulse control and self-esteem are associated with DVA; attitudinal or cognitive deficits have been linked to use of violence.⁸⁰
- Women living in the poorest households are reported to be three times more likely to be victims of DVA, including stalking, than those in higher income families⁸¹.
- Coercive control is a concept to explain how men entrap women in everyday life. This may involve violence alongside: isolation, degradation, mind-games and micro-regulation of everyday life⁸². The Serious Crime Act 2015 created the new offence of controlling or coercive behaviour in intimate or familial relationships⁸³
- 46% of those who had experienced partner abuse in the last year did not perceive what had happened to them as domestic violence, whilst just 27% did perceive it to be domestic violence (22% did not wish to answer and 5% did not know)⁸⁴.
- Stalking can take place in many forms and can consist of behaviour that is persistent and clearly unwanted causing fear, harassment or anxiety. Four types of stalking have been identified: ex-partner harassment; infatuation harassment; delusional fixation and sadistic stalking. One in 10 victims do not know their stalker.⁸⁵

Rape & Sexual violence, Sexual Exploitation (including commercially through prostitution and the sex industry), Sexual Harassment

- The majority of sexual offences are committed by men.
- Intimate Partner Sexual Violence (IPV) is more strongly associated with gender inequality in the home and experiences of childhood abuse. Sexual only IPV is also associated with multiple sexual partners and engaging in transactional sex.⁸⁶
- Non-partner rape is strongly correlated with notions of male heterosexual dominance and can involve gangs, fights and weapons. It is also more closely associated with alcohol and drug misuse, poverty and depression.⁸⁶
- The Home Office Modern Crime Prevention Strategy lists character as a key driver of crime and as such focuses on building positive characteristics and resilience amongst young

⁸⁰ Gilchrist, E. et al. Domestic Violence. Current Issues in definitions and interventions with perpetrators in the UK. Forensic Psychology. 2013.

⁸¹ Crime Survey for England and Wales 2013/14

⁸² Cedar Network. Cedarnetwork.org.uk

⁸³ Home Office. Controlling or coercive behaviour in an intimate or family relationship. December 2015

⁸⁴ ONS, Focus on: Violent Crime and Sexual Offences, year ending March 2015 - Appendix Tables, Appendix table 4.34, 2016

⁸⁵ Dr Lorraine Sheridan. The National Stalking Survey. University of Leicester. 2004-13

⁸⁶ Heise L and Fulu E. What works to prevent violence against women and girls? June 2014.

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people in order to prevent sexual violence. By teaching young people the concept of consent, and to recognise and challenge unhealthy and exploitative relationships it is hoped less young people will become both victims and perpetrators of violence.⁴¹

- In March 2016 the government published “Ending Violence against Women and Girls Strategy 2016-2020”, which recognised prostitution was a complex and controversial issue but prioritised public protection.
- 85-90% of sex workers are estimated to be women
- Factors that may drive people to enter sex work include: Violence and power; entry into the care system or family neglect; money, debt problems and low level welfare benefits; an abrupt ‘cut off’ of institutional care or safety nets; addiction and homelessness; low levels of education and lack of qualifications, and discrimination.⁸⁷
- Migrants may enter sex work to improve their living standards; support family in their native country; or because they are unable to find work due to language barriers or lack of right to work; for asylum seekers it may be their only means of making money.⁸⁷

Harmful Practices - Female Genital Mutilation (FGM); Forced Marriage (FM); so-called ‘honour-based’ violence and abuse (HBVA)

- Harmful practices which are forms of violence and abuse which have been committed primarily against women and girls in certain communities and societies for so long that they are considered, or presented by perpetrators, as part of accepted cultural practice. The most commonly known are forced marriage, so-called ‘honour-based’ violence and female genital mutilation.
- **FGM** takes place worldwide but is mainly practised in 28 African countries and parts of the Middle and Far East. It is illegal in the UK but may take place in migrant communities.⁸⁸ It reflects deep-rooted inequalities between the sexes. Reasons for FGM vary by region and socio-cultural factors. It is seen as a social norm, and a way to ensure virginity and chastity, thus increasing marriageability. It is motivated by beliefs about acceptable sexual behaviour, femininity and modesty.
- Practitioners also believe they are acting in accordance with religious beliefs but the practice is not supported by any religious doctrine⁸⁹
- **Forced marriage** may happen for a range of reasons including: to uphold perceived religious or cultural ideals; to control unwanted behaviour around alcohol or drugs; to control sexuality – particularly if people identify as LGBT; to prevent unsuitable relationships before marriage; to strengthen family links and keep wealth in the family; to assist claims for residence and citizenship; to provide a carer; to fulfil longstanding family commitments, and peer group or family pressure.
- Some additional factors which may increase the risk of a forced marriage taking place: bereavement in the family; being the older unmarried sibling; becoming a single parent; the younger child taking place of older sibling to fulfil a marriage contract; a disclosure of sexual abuse or rape.⁹⁰
- **HBV** is commonly committed against women and girls by their own families, who perceive the victim to have brought shame on them by a dishonourable act or behaviour. Acts which may be considered to fall into this category include: premarital sex; adultery; pregnancy

⁸⁷ Balfour R and Allen J. A review of the literature on sex workers and social exclusion by UCL Institute for Health Equity for Inclusion Health. Department of Health. April 2014.

⁸⁸ Home Office. Female Genital Mutilation Resource Pack. May 2016.
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/female-genital-mutilation-resource-pack/female-genital-mutilation-resource-pack>

⁸⁹ WHO. Female Genital Mutilation Fact Sheet. February 2016. <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs241/en/>

⁹⁰ Scottish Government. Forced Marriage in Scotland: Our responses and responsibilities.
<http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0042/00428767.ppt>

outside marriage; identifying as LGBT; contact with a non-relative male stranger; marrying without parental consent or marrying outside the community.⁹¹ HBV is a social norm in some cultures, and is usually a planned and collective crime.

9.2 Scale of the problem, trends and benchmarking

Note: Police recorded data are not necessarily a good indicator of underlying levels or trends. Following the HMIC data integrity inspection during 2013/14 which examined practices across all police forces around recording of crimes and management of data, the number of violent crimes across Sussex Police rose steeply. This has affected domestic violence and sexual violence statistics.

Between September 2015 and March 2016 the providers of 'The Portal' (RISE with Survivors' Network and CGL) have reported levels of referrals that are considerably higher than projected. In the most recent 6 month period (April – September 2016), across The Portal service as a whole, there has been a 28% increase in referrals and an 11% increase in clients when compared to the previous 6 months.

Domestic violence and abuse

Nationally

- Around 27% of women and 13% of men aged 16-59 report experiencing any domestic abuse since the age of 16⁹².
- In 2014/15, 81 women were killed by a current or former partner: 44% of female homicide victims were killed by a partner or ex-partner, with an additional 17% killed by other family members; the respective numbers for men are 6% and 14%.
- According to the national Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW), partner violence has dropped significantly over the last ten year period from 6.8% to 4.1%⁹³. However, recent research⁹³ has argued that violent crime is 60% higher than official figures suggest due to a cap, which means that a person can only be counted as a victim five times. This is particularly relevant to DVA offences, where victims frequently suffer multiple incidents.
- 30% of victims of domestic violence in the 2015 CSEW were victimised more than once, and 60% of incidents were experienced by repeat victims⁹⁴.
- 37% of those who had experienced partner abuse in the last 12 months told someone in any official position, with just 21% telling police⁹⁴.
- National trend data on police recorded crimes data is not available.

Locally

- Applying the latest prevalence rates from the CSEW to 2015 mid-year population estimates shows that 7,639 women and girls aged 16-59, and 3,868 men and boys are estimated to have experienced domestic violence and abuse in the last year.
- In 2015/16, 4,575 domestic violence incidents and crimes (2,086 crimes and 2,489 crime-related incidents) were reported to the police, an increase of 5.0% on 2014/15 and 24% higher than in 2013/14 and 36% higher than in 2008/09.
- In 2014/15 a total of 4,357 domestic abuse incidents were recorded by police, a rate of 17.1 per thousand people. This is lower than both the South East (19.2) and England (20.4).
- From April 2015 the Home Office have started to collect data from police forces in England and Wales on crimes flagged as domestic abuse. Between April and September 2015 11% of all recorded crimes were flagged as domestic abuse. This compares with 8.7% in

⁹¹ Bhanbro Sadiq. Honour based violence – What is it? December 2015

⁹² Office for National Statistics. The Crime Survey for England and Wales: Focus on: Violent Crime and Sexual Offences, 2014/15. 2016

⁹³ [Walby, S., Towers, J., & Francis, B, 2014](#)

⁹⁴ Crime Survey for England and Wales 2015, Office for National Statistics

Strategic Assessment of Crime and Community Safety, 2016

Brighton & Hove. The lower proportion locally is likely to be affected by the greater number of visitors to the city, with a higher number of non-DVA crimes contributing to the total.

- Sussex Police have been able to report on the risk grading of domestic abuse crimes and incidents since April 2016; between April 2016 and August 2016 there were 1,964 crimes and incidents for which a Domestic Abuse, Stalking and Honour Based Violence Risk Identification Checklist (DASH RIC) was completed. Of these 69 were graded as 'high risk' cases, 363 'medium risk' and 1,530 'standard' risk.
- Domestic Violence Protection Orders⁹⁵ (DVPOs) were introduced across England and Wales in March 2014. Between June 2014 and November 2015 there were 24 DVPO applications made. In the same period there were 6 breaches, of which 1 was a breach of a Domestic Violence Protection Notice (DVPN) and 5 were DVPO breaches. The use of DVPOs varies across the divisions in Sussex.
- Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme (DVDS) was introduced on 8th March 2014 after the Home Office launched a national scheme, also known as 'Clare's Law'⁹⁶. In the period from March 14 to March 16, of the total 394 successful DVDS applications force wide. Of these, 'Right to Know' applications make up 67% of the total DVDS workload and 'Right to Ask' applications make up 33%. Around 25% of applications are made from Brighton & Hove.
- In 2014/15 635 referrals were made to the IDVA service provided by RISE Domestic Abuse Service, which works with the highest risk victims of domestic violence & abuse.⁹⁷
- In 2015/16 there were 448 Multi-agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) clients of which 164 clients (36.6%) were repeats. In total there were 431 children in households of MARAC clients. Just over half of clients (53%) were referrals by the police.
- In 2015/16 there were 448 MARAC clients, a fall of 4% compared to 2014/15 (467 clients) but higher than at any other year since 2008/09. The number of children in MARAC households increased by 19% in 2015/16 (431 children compared to 361 in 2014/15). The proportion of repeat MARAC clients in 2015/16 was 37%, higher than the national average of 24%, higher than in 2014/15 (28%) and the highest since 2009/10 (17%).
- In 2015/16 there were 105 homeless applications due to the violent breakdown of a relationship involving a partner or an associated person. This is 30% lower than seen in both 2014/15 (149 cases) and 2013/14 (153 cases) but similar to the levels seen in 2011/12 (110 cases) and 2010/11 (115 cases). The percentage of applications accepted has been relative consistent at about 35 to 37% between 2010/11 to 2015/16.
- Between 2012 and 2014 three domestic homicide reviews, and one 'near miss' review were completed. A further domestic homicide review has commenced in 2016-17.
- According to local police data over the last 5 years, the months with the highest prevalence of recorded domestic violence crimes and incidents are July and August. December has a slightly higher prevalence than other winter months. The summer peak is broadly the same as for all violence against the person.

Stalking and harassment

- According to the CSEW 2016⁹⁸ 21% of women and 10% of men aged 16-59 had been a victim of stalking (by any person, including a partner or family member) since the age of 16

⁹⁵ An initial temporary notice, the Domestic Violence Protection Notice (DVPN) can be issued when authorised by a senior police officer, and this is then followed by a DVPO which will be imposed at the magistrates' court. Magistrates have the power to ban a domestic violence perpetrator from returning to their home or having contact with the victim for up to 28 days in the immediate aftermath of a domestic violence incident.

⁹⁶ Clare's Law enables the police to disclose information on individuals about violent offending by a new or existing partner, if it is considered that the information may help protect the victim from violence.

⁹⁷ Full year data is only available for 2014/15 for specialist services because during 2015/15 RISE and Survivors' Network moved onto a new case management system as part of the development of 'The Portal' which is a single point of access and helps victim/survivors of domestic and sexual violence and abuse to find advice and support in Brighton & Hove and East Sussex

Domestic and sexual violence/abuse and harmful practices

and 5% of women and 3% of men in the last year. The trend in this over the last 10 years is downwards.

- Applying the latest prevalence rates from the CSEW to 2015 mid-year population estimates shows that 4,564 women and girls, and 2,321 boys and men in Brighton & Hove are estimated to have experienced stalking in the last year.
- The specific crime of stalking was introduced in Nov 2012. Data on police recorded crimes and incidents of stalking became available as of April 2014. In 2015/16 there were 37 police recorded offences of stalking in Brighton & Hove, up from 19 the previous year.

Sexual violence

- 19% of women and 4% of men report experiencing a sexual assault since the age of 16, with young women at the greatest risk⁹⁹.
- The 2015 to 2016 Crime Survey for England and Wales asked adults aged 16 – 59 for the first time whether they had experienced sexual assault by adults during childhood. 11% of women and 3% of men reported any form of historical child sexual assault¹⁰⁰.
- Applying the latest prevalence rates from the Crime Survey for England and Wales to 2015 mid-year population estimates shows that In Brighton & Hove 2,515 women and girls, and 677 boys and men are estimated to have experienced any sexual assault in the last year.
- In 2015/16 there were 667 police recorded sexual offences, an increase of 19% compared on 2014/15 and 74% higher than in 2013/14. This rise in reporting is not necessarily negative and does not automatically mean more offences are taking place in the city. Increased awareness, and processes in place both within the police and partner agencies relating to better victim care may mean that trust and confidence in the police and other agencies has increased. This is also likely linked to the public response following the increased national awareness of sexual offences, including historical sexual offences. This is likely to continue given the Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse (IICSA).
- Brighton and Hove had a sexual offences rate of 1.81 per 1,000 population in 2015/16, this is higher than both the South East rate (1.36) and the England rate (1.40).
- The 2014 HMIC audit of crime recording across England and Wales concluded that 1 in 4 sexual offences that should have been recorded by the police were not being recorded¹⁰¹.
- 67% of those who had experienced serious sexual assault since the age of 16 had told anyone. However, just 28% of those who had experienced serious sexual assault since the age of 16 had told someone in an official position, of which 17% had told the police. 31% had told another support professional or organisation.
- There is no strong seasonal trend for police recorded sexual offences in the last 5 years.
- 45% of all sexual offences were reported to the police more than 7 days after the offence took place, resulting in a loss of forensic opportunities.
- In 2015 there were 143 SARC clients resident in Brighton & Hove, 4% more than in 2014/15 (137 clients) and more than double (113%) the figure seen in 2011/12 (67 clients).
- In 2014/15 159 referrals were made to the ISVA service provided by Survivors' Network, which works with victims of rape, sexual violence & abuse.
- In 2015/16, the Saturn Centre - the local Sussex Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) - received 143 referrals in respect of Brighton & Hove residents.

⁹⁸ ONS CSEW 2016 supplementary tables.

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/crimeinenglandandwalesannualsupplementarytables>

⁹⁹ Office for National Statistics. The Crime Survey for England and Wales: Focus on: Violent Crime and Sexual Offences, 2014/15. 2016

¹⁰⁰ Office for National Statistics. Abuse during childhood: Findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales, year ending March 2016. 2016.

¹⁰¹ HMIC, 'Crime-recording: making the victim count', 2014

Sexual exploitation, including commercially through prostitution and the sex industry

- Applying national estimates of the percentage of sex workers proportionately to the local resident population produces an estimate of 350 sex workers in total. However, there are reasons to suggest that actual numbers are somewhat higher in the city¹⁰².
- Violence and abuse against sex workers is likely to be under-reported to services such as the police, as sex workers are often reluctant to report incidents, or to disclose sex working. The use of sexual violence support services by sex workers is low¹⁰².
- In the three year period ending 2014/15 there were 31 reports from Brighton to the National Ugly Mugs service, all relating to violence against women. This included six reports of rape or attempted rape, four sexual assaults and nine violent incidents¹⁰².
- Oasis Sex Workers Outreach Project (SWOP), the specialist service for female sex workers, reported providing an intervention with between about 80 and 85 women per quarter in 2013/14 and 2014/15, with casework support provided to 28-30 women per year.
- Terrence Higgins Trust (THT) provides sexual health and HIV prevention services and is the local specialist service for male sex workers. During 2014/15 29 service users were identified as being involved in sex working. A recent report by THT² suggests that anecdotally there may be 50-80 male sex workers operating in Brighton & Hove.

Harmful practices

- Forced marriage, honour-based violence and FGM are all likely to be significantly under-reported to services. Whilst improved recording in these areas is occurring (such as the introduction of the national dataset on FGM), it will take time for this to embed.

FGM

- An estimated 60,000 girls under 15 in England & Wales have been born to mothers who have undergone female genital mutilation (FGM)¹⁰³.
- There were 5,702 newly recorded cases of FGM in England reported via the Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) Enhanced Dataset¹⁰⁴, and 8,656 total attendances where FGM was identified or a procedure for FGM was undertaken.
- It is estimated that around 6,100 people live in the city who come from countries where FGM is practised, including approximately 2,800 women and 180 girls under 15 years¹⁰⁵.
- Mandatory recording by acute health trusts of the number of patients who have had FGM or have a family history of FGM was introduced in September 2014. This duty is also being extended to GPs and mental health trusts. In 2015/16, 23 patients were recorded as having had FGM.
- There are no crimes related to FGM recorded locally between Apr 2014 and Jun 2016.
- It is likely that there will be an increase in the recording of FGM given that recording practices are being developed by health providers, and work is ongoing to increase awareness.

FM

- In 2015 the Forced Marriage Unit gave advice or support in 1,220 cases of possible forced marriage (FM). While FM can happen to men and women, 80% of cases involved female

¹⁰² Brighton and Hove Community Safety Partnership, 'Public Health Rapid Needs Assessment: Sex work in Brighton and Hove, Key findings', 2016

¹⁰³ HM Government (2011) Female genital mutilation: multi-agency practice guidelines. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/513205/MultiAgencyPracticeGuidelinesNov14.pdf

¹⁰⁴ The Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) Enhanced Dataset (SCCI 2026) is a repository for individual level data collected by healthcare providers in England, including acute hospital providers, mental health providers and GP practices

¹⁰⁵ Brighton and Hove City Council, 'Public Health Evidence Briefing: What effective interventions can local authorities and other agencies put in place to address Female Genital Mutilation?', 2014

victims, and the largest proportion of victims (35%) were aged 18-25.¹⁰⁶ It is also frequently under-reported.¹⁰⁷

- Between April 2012 and June 2016 there have been three crimes of forced marriage recorded by the police in Brighton & Hove.

HBV

- Research by IKWRO¹⁰⁸ using Freedom of Information requests to 39 out of 52 police forces showed over 11,000 HBV cases had been recorded over a five-year period (2010-2014).¹⁰⁹
- There were 7 recorded honour-based violence offences in 2015-16 recorded on the Sussex Police crime database. These were a mixture of violence against the person and sexual offences. There were also 7 recorded in 2014/15 and 4 in 2013/14.

9.3 Who's affected

Impact on individuals

- Domestic violence and abuse, as well as sexual violence and these other forms of violence and abuse, can have a range of acute impacts. These can include physical injury, as well as the impact on mental and emotional wellbeing, employment and education, social capital, health behaviours and homelessness. There can also be longer term impacts such as poor school achievement, reduced economic prospects, behavioural problems, substance abuse, poor mental, sexual or physical health, and the risk of further violence.¹¹⁰
- The direct health consequences of domestic and sexual violence can include physical injury, sexually transmitted infections and unwanted pregnancy. Long-term consequences include post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety and panic attacks, depression, social phobia, substance abuse, obesity, eating disorders, self-harm and suicide¹¹¹. Similar issues can arise for those affected by FM.¹¹² Violence in the home can also normalise violence in future relationships for both girls and boys, whereby girls think it is normal to accept it and boys think it is normal to be violent.¹¹³

Interpersonal violence, including young people

- While both women and men experience incidents of inter-personal violence, women are considerably more likely to experience repeated and severe forms of violence¹¹⁴.
- 2015 research shows that more than 4 in 10 schoolgirls in England have experienced sexual coercion,¹¹⁵ whilst NSPCC research on teenage partner violence found that 25% of girls and 18% of boys in intimate relationships experienced physical abuse, 75% of girls and 14% of boys experienced emotional abuse and 33% of girls and 16% of boys experienced

¹⁰⁶ Home Office. Forced Marriage Unit Statistics 2015. 2016. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/505827/Forced_Marriage_Unit_statistics_2015.pdf. Accessed 21/06/16

¹⁰⁷ HM Government. Multi-Agency Practice Guidance: Handling Cases of Forced Marriage. 2009

¹⁰⁸ Iranian and Kurdish Women's Rights Organisation

¹⁰⁹ HMIC, 'The depths of dishonour: Hidden voices and shameful crimes', 2015

¹¹⁰ Department of Health. Protecting people Promoting health. 2012

¹¹¹ Home Office and Department of Health. Itzen C. Tackling the Health and Mental Health Effects of Domestic and Sexual Violence and Abuse. 2006

¹¹² Forced Marriage Unit. Report on the Implementation of the Multi-Agency Statutory Guidance for Dealing with Forced Marriage (2008). 2012

¹¹³ Women's Health and Equality Consortium. Better Health for Women. 2013

¹¹⁴ [Walby and Allen, 2004](#)

¹¹⁵ Safeguarding Teenage Intimate Relationships, Briefing paper 2 Incidence Rates and Impact of Experiencing Interpersonal Violence and Abuse in Young People's Relationship, 2015

Strategic Assessment of Crime and Community Safety, 2016

sexual abuse. Girls reported greater incidence rates, experienced more severe abuse more frequently and suffered more negative impacts, compared with boys.¹¹⁶

Domestic violence

- Nationally, around 27% of women and 13% of men report experiencing any domestic abuse since the age of 16. 20% of women and 10% of men report experiencing stalking since the age of 16¹¹⁷.
- In 2015/16, 72% of police recorded domestic violence offences were had a female victim, 28% had a male victim¹¹⁸.
- The Trans Needs Assessment, conducted in 2015 estimated that there are at least 2,760 trans adults living in Brighton & Hove. 63% of the community research sample for the Trans Needs Assessment reported domestic violence, and there was felt to be a need for a better understanding of the needs of trans people by services locally¹¹⁹.
- 27% of police recorded domestic violence offences had a victim who was aged 16-25 (n=577). 65 of these were aged 16 or 17.
- Whilst the highest number of police recorded domestic violence offences were committed against victims aged 20-29, the highest rate of victimisation is in the 30-39 age group, at 11.8 offences per 1,000 population, and declines in all subsequent age groups after this¹¹⁸.
- In July 2016, of 385 children subject of a child protection plan, 45% had parental domestic violence recorded as a factor¹²⁰. In 2014/15, 53% of all factors recorded by Children's Social Services at the end of assessment were related to domestic violence, compared with 48% nationally. Domestic violence was the most common factor identified locally.
- Young people also experience domestic and sexual violence in their relationships, although limited data is available on this locally. 18% of teenage mothers who worked with the Family Nurse Partnership in January 2016 reported experiencing physical or sexual abuse in the last year, and 47% reported having ever been abused by someone close to them.
- In 2015/16, 5% of high-risk domestic violence referrals to the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) were LGBT.
- Of those police recorded domestic violence offences where the ethnicity of the victim was recorded, 89% had a victim who was White – North European. Of the 11% who had an ethnicity other than White – North European, the highest number of crimes had a victim who was White- South European (4%), followed by crimes with a Black victim (3.5%).¹¹⁸
- 15% of high-risk domestic violence referrals to the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) in 2015/16 were from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) communities.
- There is a lack of data locally about prevalence in BME communities, although RISE reports that the barriers to seeking support amongst BME groups identified by local RISE Peer Educators included: lack of understanding of what DVA is; lack of knowledge of services available; low self-esteem and self-isolation; transient nature of some lifestyles (Travellers). They also felt services lacked an understanding of BME backgrounds¹²¹.
- In 2015/16, 13% of high-risk domestic violence referrals to the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) were disabled.
- The CSEW 2015 found that women and men with a long-term illness or disability were more likely to be victims of any domestic abuse in the last year (16.0% and 8.8% respectively),

¹¹⁶ National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC). 2009

¹¹⁷ Office for National Statistics. The Crime Survey for England and Wales: Focus on: Violent Crime and Sexual Offences, 2014/15. 2016

¹¹⁸ Sussex Police Brighton and Hove 'CADDIE' crime dataset April 2015 – March 2016

¹¹⁹ BHCC, 'Trans Needs Assessment 2015', 2015

¹²⁰ Please note that more than one underlying cause can be recorded for Child Protection Plans.

¹²¹ Submission from RISE for JSNA update 2016 call for evidence

Domestic and sexual violence/abuse and harmful practices

compared with those without a long-term illness or disability (6.8% and 3.2% respectively)¹²².

- In 2015/16 126 Safeguarding Adult enquiries were flagged as linked to domestic violence (6% of all adult safeguarding enquiries undertaken).

Sexual violence

- 19% of women and 4% of men report experiencing a sexual assault since the age of 16, with young women at the greatest risk¹¹⁷.
- In 2015/16, 84% of police recorded sexual violence offences had a female victim, 16% had a male victim¹¹⁸.
- 89% of SARC victims in the 6 months from December 2015 to May 2016 were female. 11% were male.
- Survivors' Network has undertaken a range of work to improve accessibility for trans people, which led to the launch in partnership with LGBT Switchboard of a helpline for trans* and non-binary survivors of sexual violence and abuse.
- 40% of victims of police recorded sexual offences were aged 10-19, 26% were aged 20-29. There has been a change in the age of victims since 2012-13, when victims peaked in the 20-29 age group. The highest *rate* of victimisation is also in the 10-19 age group, with a rate of 7.6 sexual offences per 1,000 population.
- 36% of victims were aged 16-25 (compared with 47% in 2012-13).
- 44 sexual offences in 2015/16 had a victim aged 16 or 17 (6% of total sexual offences)¹¹⁸.
- 21% of SARC victims (where sexuality was recorded) in the 6 months between December 2015 and May 2016 described themselves as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual or Other.
- 89% of Brighton and Hove police recorded sexual offences in 2015/16 had a victim who was described as White – north European. 11% had an ethnicity other than White – North European, the highest proportion of which were Black, followed by White- South European, Asian, and Chinese, Middle Eastern and Japanese and South East Asian victims¹¹⁸.
- 74% of SARC victims (where ethnicity was recorded) in the 6 months between December 2015 and May 2016 were White British, 26% were BME.
- The CSEW 2015 found that women with a long-term illness or disability were more likely to experience serious sexual assault than women without a disability⁹⁴.
- In 2015/16 7% of Safeguarding Adult enquiries were flagged as linked to sexual violence.

Sex Work

The recent Sex Work Rapid Needs Assessment¹⁰² found that:

- People involved in sex work locally were diverse in age, gender and the circumstances in which they live. Local service providers reported occasionally encountering trans sex workers.
- The age profile of sex workers known to local services varied widely within and between services.
- Nearly two thirds of service users of the Oasis Sex Worker Outreach Project (the specialist service for female sex workers) were White British, with Eastern Europeans featuring among the other third. This was similar across other services (for both women and men), with an increase in economic migrants reported in recent years. Male escorts were reported to include those from wider international backgrounds.
- Sex workers may often live in privately rented or social rented housing, but homelessness or insecure housing also featured widely in the current or previous lives of sex workers. Some may be fleeing abusive relationships.

¹²² ONS, Crime Survey for England and Wales year ending March 2015, 'Chapter 4: Intimate personal violence and partner abuse', 2015

Harmful practices

HBV

- The number of HBV offences locally are too low to be able to analyse equalities data.
- Most victims of 'honour' killings in the UK are South Asian Muslim women below the age of thirty, although 10-20% of South Asians killed in the UK are men¹²³.
- Although HBV is more common in South Asian communities, it is important to note that a wide range of communities can be affected. Domestic violence may include elements of 'honour' in both white and BME communities¹²³.

FM

- In 2015 the Forced Marriage Unit gave advice or support in 1,220 cases of possible forced marriage (FM). While FM can happen to both men and women, 80% of cases involved female victims, and the largest proportion of victims (35%) were aged 18-25¹²⁴.
- Numbers of forced marriage offences are too low to be able to analyse equalities data.

FGM

National data from the FGM Enhanced Dataset¹²⁵ for 2015/16 shows¹²⁶:

- The most frequent age range at which the FGM was carried out was between 5 and 9 years old, involving 43 per cent of cases where the age was known.
- 90 per cent of women and girls with a known country of birth were born in an Eastern, Northern or Western African country, and 6 per cent were born in Asia.
- Somalia accounts for 37% of all newly recorded women and girls (where country of birth is known). Other countries with a large volume of cases include Eritrea, the Sudan, Nigeria and the Gambia. There is no known data available locally showing the country of origin of FGM victims.
- 87 per cent of women recorded on the national database with a known pregnancy status were pregnant at the point of attendance. Of 15 cases of FGM reported as part of this dataset in Brighton and Hove in 2015/16, 10 were recorded by the midwifery service, and 5 by obstetrics.

Impact in neighbourhoods

Domestic violence

- The hotspot for police recorded domestic violence offences in 2015-16 is located in the city centre, in an area covering the North Laines, part of the South Lanes, Tarnar, and St. James's Street and surrounding area. There are additional hotspots in the Silwood/Montpelier areas, Western Road and surrounding streets, as well as a hotspot for police recorded offences in Whitehawk¹²⁷.

¹²³ Brighton and Hove City Council, 'Public Health Evidence Briefing: What effective interventions can local authorities and other agencies put in place to address 'Honour-based violence'?', 2014

¹²⁴ Home Office. Forced Marriage Unit Statistics 2015. 2016. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/505827/Forced_Marriage_Unit_statistics_2015.pdf. Accessed 21/06/16

¹²⁵ The Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) Enhanced Dataset (SCCI 2026) is a repository for individual level data collected by healthcare providers in England, including acute hospital providers, mental health providers and GP practices.

¹²⁶ Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) - April 2015 to March 2016, Experimental Statistics, 2016 <http://content.digital.nhs.uk/catalogue/PUB21206> Accessed: 27/09/2016

¹²⁷ Geographic data is limited to recorded crimes to the Police, and as such does not reflect an accurate geographic distribution of need across the city, due to significant levels of under-reporting to the police. Domestic violence 'hotspots' should be therefore be used with caution: while they suggest that the incidence of domestic violence is greater in some areas of the city than others, in fact this indicates where reporting and recording is highest and / or

Domestic and sexual violence/abuse and harmful practices

- While hotspotting can be a useful analytical technique, its application to domestic violence is limited since substantial numbers of people do not report such violence to the police

Sexual violence

- Factors which may be influencing the relatively high number of stranger type offences in Brighton & Hove include the transient nature of the population (including tourists and those visiting solely for the night-time economy) and the large student population.
- The hotspot for police recorded sexual violence offences remains located in the city centre and shows clear links to the night-time economy focused around pubs bars and clubs on West Street and the Kings Road Arches. 79% of the crimes in this hotspot area had a victim who was under the age of 30, and 95% of these offences had a female victim.
- While hot spotting can be a useful analytical technique, its application to sexual violence is complex since substantial numbers of people do not report such violence to the police.
- The Resolve quad bike initiative started in June 2015 and involves a patrol of the beach front area during the night-time economy hours in the summer months. Whilst its primary remit is to stop intoxicated people from getting into the water, it also intervenes to reunite vulnerable intoxicated women in the company of males they do not know with friends or Safe Space. They also alert police to any predatory males in the area. A review of the initiative conducted in 2015 concluded that it had played a positive role in the prevention of sexual offences on the beach.
- The location of sexual offences may be different to the location where the victim first meets their attacker. For example in 2015/16 the majority of SARC clients were assaulted within theirs or the assailant's home, although a majority of clients met their assailants outdoors or at an entertainment venue. It is of note that one of the most common meeting locations was online. The most popular social media and dating sites were Facebook and Tinder.

Harmful practices

- Locally, there are communities from the following countries where FGM is practised: Egypt, Sudan, Sierra Leone, Gambia and Ethiopia. This is supported by the Census data that shows Brighton & Hove to have the largest North African community outside of London¹⁰⁵.

Service users' views on services

- Local consultation with victim/survivors has found that whilst they welcome and highly value the support offered by independent specialist domestic and sexual violence services in the city, they have little confidence in many public services, which they said failed to identify and respond to their needs; made them feel excluded, isolated, judged and blamed for the violence; and hampered their ability to seek help.¹²⁸ More recently the local Violence against Women and Girls Forum made a submission to the Brighton & Hove Fairness Commission following consultation with victim/survivors. This identified a range of issues including:
 - The importance of a consistent response following a disclosure or when seeking help.
 - Concerns that having to repeatedly describe experiences of violence and abuse to a wide range of professionals is both traumatising and can have a detrimental impact on someone's ability to recover.
 - Concerns that the needs and safety of victim/survivors was frequently separated from, or conflicted with, those of their children.¹²⁹

where appropriate services are provided that encourage reporting. In addition, 'hotspot' maps will be influenced by individual victims who are repeatedly victimised and have reported more than one offence to the police.

¹²⁸ Brighton & Hove City Council, 'Domestic Violence: Intelligent Commissioning Pilot', 2011

¹²⁹ Brighton & Hove Violence against Women and Girls Forum: Submission to Brighton and Hove City Council Fairness Commission, March 2016

9.4 Perpetrators and criminal justice

Domestic violence

- Of those offences where offender information was recorded, 77% of domestic violence crimes had a male offender, 23% of crimes had a female offender. 65% of offences were committed by males, against females, 17% were committed by females against males, 12% were committed by males against males, and 6% were committed by females against females. 34% of domestic violence offences with age information collected have an offender who is aged 20-29, 27% of offences have an offender aged 30-39.
- While the number of crimes has been rising steeply particularly over the last 3 years, the percentage of crimes resulting in a charge has dropped (charge rate: 31% in 2013/14; 15% in 2015/16).
- 73.9% of domestic violence offences in the city resulted in a conviction in 2015/16. The conviction rate data has been at roughly this same level over the last three years and is on a par with data for England and Wales.
- The most common reason for a prosecution which did not result in a conviction is related to evidential issues.

Sexual violence

- Using the Sussex Police offender download for 2014-15, all 136 sexual offences where offender gender was recorded had a male offender. The highest percentage of known offenders for sexual offences was in the 20-29 age group (29%), with 25% in the 30-39 age group, and declining numbers of offenders in every subsequent age group.
- 65% of clients presenting to SARC this year (2015/16) knew, or were familiar with the assailant, which is similar to previous year-end figures for 2014/15 (64%).
- 15% of police recorded crimes in 2015/16 resulted in a charge. This is on a declining trend since 2012/13.
- 76.4% of sexual offences in the city resulted in a conviction in 2015/16. This is lower than the conviction rate in 2012/13 (84%), but higher than the two intervening years (64% in 2013/14 and 68% in 2014/15). National conviction rate data for 2015/16 is available separately for rape (57%) and for other sexual offences (78%).
- The most common reason for a prosecution which did not result in a conviction is jury acquittal. In 2014/15, the time taken between charge and final prosecution outcome in the Magistrates Courts was an average of 112 days (compared with 125 days in Sussex).
- In 2014/15, the time taken between charge and final prosecution outcome in the Crown Courts was an average of 291 days. This compares to an average of 323 days in Sussex.

Harmful practices

- Numbers of police recorded harmful practice offences are too low to be able to provide a profile of offending.

9.5 Other considerations

Domestic violence

- Increased demand remains a significant issue. This has an impact across service areas, including the criminal justice system, as well as specialist services.
- Research of victim views to be undertaken to identify reasons for lack of victim support of prosecution.
- There needs to be further work to consider the length of time taken to progress cases through the criminal justice system.
- There needs to be further work to understand the family court, including the use non-molestation orders and issues around child contact, as well as access to legal aid.

Domestic and sexual violence/abuse and harmful practices

- Although a range of preventative work is happening, there are specific areas which should be further prioritised including earlier intervention and prevention in terms of understanding of healthy and respectful relationships, in particular for children and young people.

Sexual violence

- Increased demand remains a significant issue. This has an impact across service areas, including the criminal justice system, as well as specialist services.
- Research to be undertaken to identify why victims who waited days or weeks to report (not those who have reported years later due to the high profile trials) did not report immediately. It is important to understand this in order to address the issues that result in late reporting due to the negative impact on detection loss of vital forensics has.
- There needs to be further work to consider the length of time taken to progress cases through the criminal justice system.
- There are factors which may be influencing the relatively high number of stranger type offences in Brighton & Hove. A particular factor is the changing shape of the night-time economy – see also Public Place Violence Section 5.
- Although a range of preventative work is taking place, there are specific areas which should be further prioritised including earlier intervention and prevention in terms of understanding of consent, in particular for children and young people

Harmful practices

- These crime types are low prevalence but have a significant impact.
- The demographic profile of the city means that some communities are at particular risk.
- There is a distinction between children and young people at risk and those adults who have historically experienced these forms of violence and abuse.
- Confidence to report remains an issue, as does the availability of appropriate specialist services (including immediate safety, as well as recovery which includes health interventions such as access to talking therapies or surgical intervention).

9.6 Recommended priorities for partnership work

Refresh the local Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy, including:

- A consultation process for identifying which services are needed locally and a forum to ensure victims and service providers can share their experiences and views
- Identify the impact of local commissioning and how outcomes will be measured, what counts as 'success' and what victims can expect from services
- A meeting of partnership representatives to discuss strategic aims and priorities

Action plans for these crime types should:

- be built around the key themes from the VAWG strategy (Prevention; Provision of service; Partnership working; Pursuing perpetrators);
- put the victim at the centre;
- take a strategic, system-wide approach to commissioning;
- be locally-led and safeguard individuals throughout;
- raise local awareness of the issues; and
- involve, engage and empower communities to seek, design and deliver solutions.

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These include delivering or commissioning the following:

Prevention:

- Raise awareness of what constitutes violence and abuse and have access to information to make informed choices about safe and healthy relationships.
- Pilot the Women's Aid 'Ask Me' Scheme to create safe spaces in the local community where women who are experiencing domestic abuse know they can safely tell someone about their experiences.¹³⁰
- Mark the annual 16 Days of Action and support the '*Learning Together to Safeguard the City*' week to raise awareness of working together to keep people safe and well delivered by the Safeguarding Adults Board, the Local Safeguarding Children Board and the Safe in the City Partnership.¹³¹

Provision of service

- Deliver 'The Portal' - the new specialist domestic and sexual violence service across Brighton & Hove and East Sussex, led by RISE, along with CGL and Survivors' Network - which provides a single point of access and helps victim/survivors of domestic and sexual violence and abuse to find advice and support in Brighton & Hove and East Sussex.¹³²
- Work with specialist services to generate added value and test different models of delivery such as the RISE Big Lottery Women and Girls Initiative, which includes community work, assertive outreach, assets based community development, workforce development and training and an evaluation study of service users.¹³³
- Continue to develop work with children and young people, with a focus on the Early Help Strategy and Public Health Schools' Programme.
- Work with the Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) to implement a trauma pathway to improve access to talking therapies for victim/survivors.

Partnership working

- Retain the city's White Ribbon Status.
- Ensure frontline practitioners have the confidence and skills to identify and respond appropriately; rolling out a training programme for 2016-17 and introduce a network of 'Safe in the City Champions' to bring together practitioners from a range of agencies.¹³⁴
- Standardised light touch performance framework to enable ongoing review and identification of emerging risks and issues.

Pursing perpetrators

- Deliver a MARAC Quality Assurance Programme.
- Support other audit and quality assurance activity including through the Local Safeguarding Children Board and Safeguarding Adults Board Partnership initiatives.
- Review interventions to challenge perpetrators, in particular repeat offenders.

¹³⁰ Women's aid. Ask me. Available at: <https://www.womensaid.org.uk/our-approach-change-that-lasts/askme/> [Accessed 08/08/2016]

¹³¹ <http://www.safeinthecity.info/16-days-of-action> and <http://www.brightonandhovelscb.org.uk/home/learning-together-to-safeguard-the-city/>

¹³² www.theportal.org.uk

¹³³ Submission from RISE for JSNA update 2016 call for evidence

¹³⁴ <http://www.safeinthecity.info/safe-in-the-city-champions>

10. MODERN SLAVERY AND TRAFFICKING

10.1 The nature of the problem and contributory factors

- Modern slavery can take the form of labour exploitation, sexual exploitation, criminal exploitation and domestic servitude. People may be trafficked into and within the UK for these purposes.
- The Home Office Modern Crime Prevention Strategy¹³⁵ produced in 2016 proposes that there are six drivers of crime, including opportunity, character, effectiveness of the criminal justice system, profit, drugs and alcohol. Among this list are two in particular which may be particularly relevant to modern slavery and trafficking: profit and opportunity although others may also play a part. Although penalties are high when offenders are brought to justice, the low number of crimes (see below) which are identified and perpetrators who enter the criminal justice system may not provide a strong deterrent.

10.2 Scale of the problem, trends and benchmarking

- The current number of potential victims of trafficking in the UK is estimated to be between 10,000 and 13,000¹³⁶. This includes both victims trafficked into the UK, as well as British adults and children.
- The 2015 National Referral Mechanism (NRM)¹³⁷ statistics show a year on year increase with 3,266 potential victims referred in 2015, a 40% increase on 2014, following a 34% increase the year before¹³⁸. The 2016 National Strategic Assessment of Serious and Organised Crime states that this is largely a reflection of increased awareness and interventions by law enforcement and non-governmental organisations¹³⁹.
- In 2015/16 there were no trafficking referrals from Brighton and Hove City Council to the NRM. There were 5 adult trafficking referrals, and no minor trafficking referrals, from Sussex Police (force-wide) in the same time period.
- Sussex Police carried out a strategic profile on human trafficking in Brighton & Hove for the period 01/11/13 – 31/10/14, when 85 police intelligence logs were recorded as relating to modern slavery. Of these, 58 related to sexual exploitation, 25 to labour exploitation and one each to criminal exploitation and domestic servitude. There were 6 modern slavery-related crimes over this period. There were 68 intelligence logs recorded in the same period the previous year, and 73 in 2015/16.
- A recent report found that, UK-wide, more than a quarter of all trafficked children and over 500 unaccompanied asylum-seeking children went missing at least once in the year to September 2015, while 207 have not been found and it is feared have ended up in exploitation or slavery.¹⁴⁰
- The Modern Slavery Act 2015 introduced for the first time offences specifically related to modern slavery in its own right. This became effective from 31/7/15. Aspects of modern

¹³⁵ Home Office, 2016, *Modern Crime Prevention Strategy*

¹³⁶ HM Government, 'Modern Slavery Strategy', 2014

¹³⁷ The National Referral Mechanism (NRM) is a support process to which a range of organisations refer victims with their consent (if adults) so it gives a snapshot of statistics where victims have come to the attention of the authorities.

¹³⁸ NCA, 'National Referral Mechanism Statistics – End of Year Summary 2015', 2015

¹³⁹ NCA, 'National Strategic Assessment of Serious and Organised Crime 2016', 2016

¹⁴⁰ ECPAT, Nov 2016, *Heading back to harm: A study on trafficked and unaccompanied children going missing from care in the UK.*

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slavery had previously been captured under other legislation (eg. sexual offences or immigration offences). Recorded offences of modern slavery in England and Wales from Apr to Sep 2015 numbered 291, including offences recorded under the earlier recording systems.¹⁴¹ In Brighton & Hove there have been 2 modern slavery offences recorded in 2015/16.

- Trafficking and modern slavery are hidden crimes and occur across boundaries and jurisdictions. There is often a paucity of information locally.
- A recent local needs assessment into sex working found that information on whether there were people sex working in the city who had been trafficked or who were being forced to work was sketchy. A small number of services reported suspicious circumstances, but proven evidence was rare. Fear of engagement with the police may particularly apply to sex workers who are victims of trafficking. It was concluded that greater resources would be required in order to be more proactive in locating possible victims¹⁴².
- Agencies in the partnership with knowledge in this area consider that this complex crime type is substantially under-reported. There are some aspects of the city which may facilitate these crime types, eg. the existence of Brighton Marina as a potential point of entry for international trafficking and the many hotels in the city providing plentiful opportunities for potential short term premises for sex work.

10.3 Who's affected

- In 2015, 53% of referrals to the NRM in 2015 were female (61% in 2014).
- 30% of referrals to the NRM in 2015 were for children¹³⁸. The trafficking of children and young adults into exploitation within, into or through the UK is described as a major threat in the 2016 National Strategic Assessment of Serious and Organised Crime. Referrals to the NRM in relation to minors increased by 46% from 2014 to 2015¹³⁹.
- Potential victims of trafficking were identified from 102 different countries of origin in 2015. Albania, Vietnam and Nigeria remain the most common country of origin for potential victims referred. Potential victims for Sudan saw the highest increase in 2015 in the number of referrals compared with the previous year.

Impact on individuals

- Data from the NRM in 2015 found that the most common exploitation type for potential victims exploited as adults was labour exploitation (which includes the sub category of criminal exploitation), followed by sexual exploitation. For potential victims first exploited as minors the most common form of exploitation was also labour exploitation, although in a large proportion of referrals the exploitation type was unknown¹³⁸.
- Using the wording from the government's 2014 Modern Slavery Strategy, "victims endure experiences that are horrifying in their inhumanity".

Impact in neighbourhoods

- There is not enough data to understand the impact of this crime type in the different neighbourhoods of the city. Modern slavery occurs in domestic as well as commercial premises and operations.

10.4 Perpetrators and criminal justice

- Sussex Police have some concerns that Albanian organised crime groups may be involved in human trafficking and the exploitation of victims.

¹⁴¹ ONS, Crime in England and Wales year ending Sep 2015

¹⁴² Brighton and Hove City Council, 'Public Health Rapid Needs Assessment: Sex Work in Brighton & Hove Key Findings', 2016

- Gypsy and traveller communities have been implicated as perpetrators of this crime type.
- However, perpetrators could be of any background and ethnic group.

10.5 Other considerations

- More robust immigration legislation denying access to services for those without leave to remain in the UK, may lead to an increase in exploitation of very marginalised migrant groups who feel they need to remain hidden from the authorities.
- Pressures on Immigration Enforcement may mean that instances of trafficking are missed.
- The number of unaccompanied asylum seeking children and young people in the city has risen and if they are not provided with appropriate support and protection, they may be at risk of modern slavery.
- There are increasing street community and rough sleeper populations who are vulnerable to recruitment and exploitation by perpetrators of modern slavery.
- There is difficulty in monitoring and reaching sex workers when the internet and private flats are used for sex work.
- Commitment by Prime Minister and Home Secretary to tackling Modern Slavery. There has also been an interest in this area by the Sussex Police and Crime Commissioner.
- There may be opportunities afforded by the Controlling Migration Fund.

10.6 Recommended priorities for partnership work

- The 2015 referrals to the NRM from Sussex¹³⁸ in comparison to those from the rest of the UK would tend to indicate that this crime type is under-reported in the city and across Sussex. While this crime type is rarely reported, the impact on individual victims is life-changing and devastating and this is therefore a recommended priority for the Partnership over the next three years.
- Ways to improve the identification of instances of modern slavery should be pursued, enabling support to be provided to victims and perpetrators to be brought to justice. This could include:
 - training for public services
 - awareness raising among frontline staff
 - a system for notifying the Home Secretary of suspicions of modern slavery (as required in the Modern Slavery Act 2015) within safeguarding procedures for adults and children
 - support for community activists to assist with awareness raising
- We are not yet consistent in our reporting of modern slavery as directed in the Modern Slavery Act 2015 and this needs to be improved.
- Work should be carried out to explore whether joint enforcement visits could be used more effectively to detect victims and carry forward prosecutions.
- Links with the Gangmasters Labour Abuse Authority should be taken forward.
- A pan-Sussex approach to this area of business is under discussion and is needed as this crime type is transient and cross-border.

11. PREVENT

11.1 The nature of the problem and contributory factors

- The Counter Terrorism and Security Act, 2015 created a new general 'Prevent Duty' on 'specified authorities', which 'must in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism'. The CTS Act, also placed the current 'Channel' arrangements i.e. support for people vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism, on a statutory footing. The Channel duty on the local authorities commenced on 12th April 2015 and all other specified authorities have a 'duty to cooperate'.
- The threat to the UK from international terrorism is 'Severe, meaning that the threat of a terrorist attack is highly likely'. The threat level from international terrorism was increased in August 2014, mainly driven by the developments in Syria and Iraq and the rise of terrorist organisations such as Daesh, and has remained at the second highest level for over two years now.
- The threat to Great Britain from Northern Ireland-related terrorism was increased to 'substantial' in May 2016 meaning the threat of attack is a strong possibility.
- The UK faces diverse terrorist threats; the government assesses that, currently, the highest threat comes from terrorist organisations in Syria and Iraq, such as Daesh and Al-Qaida associated groups. Right-wing extremist also continue to pose a threat.
- The nature of threat has diversified and progressively evolved to include smaller cells and lone actors that plan and carry out the terrorist attack either with limited or without assistance from a terrorist organisation. The unpredictable and unconstrained operation of lone actors makes prevention even more difficult.
- The internet has emerged as a key resource in facilitating the radicalisation process with some direct personal contact. Young people are found to be at an increased risk as digital content is made very attractive and persuasive and can be quickly and widely shared.
- Nationally, risks of travel to the areas of conflict to join terrorist groups or causes for men, women, and a small number of families continue. Although the Global Coalition military campaign has helped push Daesh out of significant territory in Iraq and Syria, Daesh still operates in substantial areas there, and is using propaganda to encourage individuals from around the world to travel to the conflict area.
- The potential security threat from returnees of the conflict, particularly those with increased capabilities gained from engaging in fighting in support of various causes and groups has risen.
- Risk of attacks from people whose travel plans have been frustrated are also likely to increase, especially as terrorist organisations encourage lone actor attacks by their supporters across the globe in order to redefine their success within the context of military and territorial losses.
- Risk from lone actors also continues within the context of far right extremist organisations.
- Both terrorist organisations and their support base have increasingly used social media and an increase is noted in their online products and outputs influencing a large audience. There has been a marked increase in the scale and pace of terrorist communications by groups like Daesh, who use the internet to spread fear, disseminate propaganda, and persuade individuals to join and support them.
- Locally, capacity and resources to deliver training across public sector remains a challenge. This is further complicated as the frontline/ professionals have to prioritise Prevent training amidst a suite of mandatory training.

- Numbers of referrals from communities are low and need to be improved.
- Skills and confidence in staff across partners to deal with Prevent and Channel referrals has increased. However, a universal approach to increase cultural competencies of staff across the public sector needs to be strengthened.
- Mainstream services to manage transition from childhood to adulthood need to be strengthened to ensure that vulnerable individuals do not ‘fall through the cracks’.
- Prevent duty requires specified authorities to ensure that our funding, venues and equipment do not support promotion of extremist and terrorist messages. Managing risks from extremist speakers is a developing area of work that needs to be balanced within the bounds of equalities and freedom of expression legislation and continuing to sustain the trust of communities.
- Nationally, an increase is noted in reported anti-Semitic and Islamophobic incidents in 2016 partially attributed to the Brexit. Communities report an increase in Islamophobia in general due to the global political situation and media representation. An increase in right wing and far right activities and support base has also been noted following the EU referendum.
- Within the above context, some communities and professionals remain concerned about the Prevent strategy and work programme. In a minority of cases, these concerns have led some local groups to support national anti-Prevent coalitions such as ‘prevent Prevent’, ‘students not suspects’ and ‘together against Prevent’. We need to continue to address community concerns and improve understanding of Prevent amongst communities and partners.
- Austerity and financial uncertainty following the referendum on the UK’s membership in the EU may have a differential impact on communities and may give rise to further grievances that may be exploited by extremist or terrorist groups.
- We need to continually be aware of the international, national and local critical incidents and assess their impact on community cohesion

11.2 Scale of the problem, trends and benchmarking

- A high volume of International terrorist incidents and casualties continue to be reported.¹⁴³
- Six plots in Great Britain were successfully disrupted in 2015 by the police and the security and intelligence agencies.¹⁴⁴
- An increase in counter terrorist arrests (in some categories) and prosecutions has been noted. There were 280 terrorism related arrests in Great Britain in 2015, from which 83 people were charged with a terrorism-related offence, 56 of these 83 people have already been prosecuted leading to 49 convictions.¹⁴⁵ Additionally, 13 people of the 280 arrested were charged with other offences.

¹⁴³ National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism (START) (2015). More information is available at: <http://www.start.umd.edu/news/2015-gtd-data-informs-latest-state-department-country-reports-terrorism-release>

¹⁴⁴ Home Office (July 2016) Contest, the United Kingdom’s strategy for countering terrorism, annual report for 2015. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/539683/55469_Cm_9310_Web_Accessible_v0.11.pdf

¹⁴⁵ Home Office (March 2016) Operation of police powers under the Terrorism Act 2000, quarterly update to December 2015. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/operation-of-police-powers-under-the-terrorism-act-2000-quarterly-update-to-december-2015/operation-of-police-powers-under-the-terrorism-act-2000-and-subsequent-legislation-arrests-outcomes-and-stop-and-search-great-britain-quarterly-u>.

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- The numbers of women (45 in 2015, an increase of 15 compared with 2014) and under-18s (16 compared with 10 in 2014) arrested for terrorism-related offences both increased in 2015 compared with the previous year.¹⁴⁵
- Following referrals from the Counter Terrorism Internet Referral Unit, social media providers removed over 55,000 pieces of illegal terrorist material in 2015, compared with 46,000 in 2014.
- Approximately 850 individuals of national security concern have travelled from the UK to Syria and Iraq. Just under half have returned and 15% of these have been reported deceased.
- In 2015, fewer people travelled from the UK to the conflict area than in previous years. There was an increase in number of people prevented from travelling. More than 150 attempted journeys to the conflict area were disrupted by the police and other partners. Increasingly family courts have been moved to seek measures to prevent travel. The courts protected approximately 50 children (from around 20 families) from being taken to the conflict area in 2015.
- Five young men from the city had travelled to Syria and a number of them were reportedly killed in the conflict. They were known to be in social media and other contact with other young people in the city. One of the travellers has an active social media presence.
- Many reports suggest a rise in referrals since the introduction of Prevent and Channel Duties, this applies to both increased awareness of the Prevent and Channel programme as well as to risks including the risk of travel to Syria, Iraq and other areas of conflict, recently. The Guardian¹⁴⁶ reports that 3,955 people were referred to the Channel programme in 2015 calendar year, up from 1,681 in 2014.

11.3 Who's affected

- Young people are found to be particularly targeted by the terrorist communication and propaganda.
- Between April 2007 and the end of March 2014, Channel received a total of 1,450 referrals that were under 18 years of age at the time they were referred¹⁴⁷. The BBC reports that a total of 1,839 children aged 15 and under had been referred over concerns they were at risk of radicalisation between January 2012 and December 2015¹⁴⁸. Many of these referrals will not have been suitable for Channel and will have been signposted to other services more appropriate to their needs.
- Increased numbers of young males are reportedly referred to the Channel programme nationally. This may partially be due to the increased online influences and terrorist communication targeting the young through digitally savvy means. This may also be partially explained by increased awareness amongst professionals working with the children especially within the safeguarding framework.
- Between April 2012 and the end of March 2014 the percentage of referrals that were recorded as being Muslim was 56%, with other religions accounting for 11% and where the religion is not known accounting for 33%¹⁴⁹.

¹⁴⁶ <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2016/mar/20/almost-4000-people-were-referred-to-uk-deradicalisation-scheme-channel-last-year>

¹⁴⁷ <http://www.npcc.police.uk/FreedomofInformation/NationalChannelReferralFigures.aspx> Information provided though the National Police Chief's Council (previously known as the Association of Chief Police Officers).

¹⁴⁸ <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-35360375>

¹⁴⁹ <http://www.npcc.police.uk/FreedomofInformation/NationalChannelReferralFigures.aspx> Information provided though the National Police Chief's Council (previously known as the Association of Chief Police Officers).

- The increased referrals of Muslims to Channel may partially be explained by the current risks with the highest threat posed by the Daesh and Al-Qaida affiliated, supported and inspired groups.
- Connection to travellers has been identified as a significant factor increasing the risk of travel. The trend has been shifting and increasingly young women and a small number of families with young children have reportedly travelled to Syria, Iraq or into the areas of conflict.

Impact on communities

- Terrorist attacks not only cause loss of life and economic damage but they also fuel community tensions, adversely impact on people's feeling of belonging and community cohesion. In addition to the risks to vulnerable individuals of being exploited and recruited into terrorism related activity, wider harm to public safety, damage to public confidence and community relations may result. Research in USA and the UK found that hate crimes against specific minority groups are likely to follow particular types of terrorist attack where victims of hate incidents either share or are mistakenly believed to be sharing the same racial, ethnic or religious characteristics as the perpetrators of the terrorist attack. The far right extremist groups and Al-Qaida inspired terrorist groups feed off one another in what is often referred to as 'reciprocal radicalisation' effect. Unless the ideologies and the ideologue are challenged and recruitment to these groups stopped the cycle of violence, criminality and hate incidents will continue with significant resource implications across partners and significant impact on communities.
- National and international incidents have a local impact and may adversely impact on inter-community relations.

11.4 Other considerations

- A number of factors enable global terrorist threat to evolve, decentralise, and continue to attract vulnerable individuals:
 - The number of international travellers to the areas of conflict (Syria and Iraq) has exceeded previous global conflicts. Simultaneously, the conflict seems to be widening to other areas eg. Yemen, and Libya.
 - Use of technology, particularly social media, seems to enable terrorist organisations to better control the narrative partially through the speed of production. A change is also noted in the communication style and target audience; for example, Daesh has used technologically sophisticated means to draw a large number of people compared to Al-Qaida who previously appealed selectively. Extreme right-wing organisations such as National Action increasingly rely on social media to expand their reach and influence.
 - The international refugee crisis and people fleeing war torn areas of conflict and instability are used both by the Al-Qaida type and right-wing organisations to exploit grievances and feed into extremist rhetoric.
- There are additional considerations in delivering the Prevent work programme:
 - Due to the reported travel, deaths, and a related serious case review currently underway, there is a greater media focus on the city as seen in a series of articles and reports in various media. Intense media interest creates its own pressures on the vulnerabilities and risks for the vulnerable individuals and on inter community relations. It also necessitates prioritising a Prevent communication plan for the city.
 - With the reduced financial envelope and compacting resources across partners there is a likelihood of a cumulative impact on overall work with vulnerable individuals and marginalised communities.

11.5 Recommended priorities for partnership work

- Jointly with our police colleagues, key partners and communities regularly identify levels of threat, risks, and vulnerabilities to direct local work and develop our action plan to be flexible and responsive to tackle specific risks and emerging threats.
- Build on our existing best practice, our successful engagement with diverse communities and partners, and ensure that Prevent work is mainstreamed across partners in the city.
- Support individuals vulnerable to extremism and terrorism including through referring to the Channel programme, and work to reduce risks.
- Continue to raise awareness among front line staff across partners of diverse ideologies, groups, and risks to improve their abilities to challenge ideology, support individuals, and reduce risks appropriately.
- Support communities to improve their understanding of Prevent and develop effective partnerships to address risks and community tensions. Improve dialogue with communities to support community capacity and resilience.
- Support leadership capabilities amongst women and young people, support credible voices and community spokespeople to strengthen capabilities to challenge extremist ideology and counter terrorist narratives.
- Develop a shared understanding of the nature and causes of extremism and terrorism, and identify solutions to mitigate risks and prevent its escalation.
- Continue to identify vulnerable institutions and engage with them including the universities, colleges, and educational sector to build their resilience.
- Communicate the Prevent and Channel work more widely with partners and communities to increase trust, confidence and impact.

12. APPENDIX 1. REPORT ON THE COMMUNITY SAFETY SUMMIT 2015



Title:	Community Safety Summit Next Steps
Author(s):	Peter Castleton Head of Community Safety

Introduction

Brighton & Hove Connected hosted a Community Safety summit in March 2015 with the aim of exploring with a wide range of stakeholders, how the city can respond to service changes, reorganisation, increasing demand and significant budget pressure across a range of organisations in the field of Community Safety.

The event was divided into two parts. The first section consisted of a number of presentations outlining both current and future challenges the public sector is faced with, particularly relating to the area of community safety. The second part of the event was in the form of four workshops covering a range of themes.

Purpose of report

This report outlines the next steps and actions that are being taken in response to the summit workshops and the wider context of developments in the field of Community Safety

Workshop summaries

Workshop 1 - Changing relationships between citizen and public services and the role of residents and community groups

The main points from this session relating to community safety were:

- Responsibility will shift towards non specialist organisations, community groups and individuals
- Public services need to support and empower people to stand up for the values that they believe in and encourage culture change
- Presentations/workshops should be rolled out in schools regarding tolerance levels and acceptable behaviour encouraging responsibility and good/active citizenship
- With regard to anti-social behaviour we must encourage citizens to report all issues of concern to provide an accurate mapping of problem areas to share with all agencies and community.
- When citizens report an issue we need to let them know of the outcome.
- Introduce of an app for reporting anti-social behaviour issues e.g. public drinking and also rough sleepers.

Workshop 2- Future plans and models of service delivery in community safety

- Any message needs to be clear and unified from all agencies in the city.

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- At the moment there are too many numbers spread across agencies, even too many points of contact for the council. Agency staff and citizens need to know exactly where to point people when they have an issue raised with them.
- With regard to anti-social behaviour we must encourage citizens to report all issues of concern so they can be recorded and an accurate mapping of problem areas can be created and shared with all agencies and community.
- When citizens report an issue we need to let them know of the outcome so they see that their efforts have not been wasted.
- Possible introduction of an app for reporting anti-social behaviour issues e.g. public drinking and also rough sleepers.

Workshop 3 - The roles and responsibilities of 'non specialist' organisations in community safety

- Non specialist agencies are often an initial point of contact/ reporting. However, they don't always feel that they are furnished with the skills/ knowledge
- Some agencies would like to see the introduction of a community safety charter.
- The city needs to be marketed differently – not just as a party town, but as a conference location etc.

Workshop 4 - Tolerance thresholds, the normalising of bad behaviour and implications for safeguarding

- Questions raised about individual responses to bad behaviour i.e. different views on how/ when/ whether people should/ would intervene if they saw 'bad behaviour'. This was particularly true if interventions in terms of behaviour associated with the night-time economy.
- 'Bad behaviour' was being normalised in the night-time economy though this is now being countered to some extent by the work being undertaken by the business crime reduction partnership.
- In terms of individual's responses, there was a sense that often people felt it was someone else's responsibility.

Key themes, next steps and actions

Neighbourhood enforcement

Work is underway to streamline enforcement in neighbourhoods as part of a modernisation project within the council. Managers delivering services in neighbourhoods are considering options for joining together functions to enable staff in neighbourhoods to be clearly identifiable with a clear mandate to resolve issues as they find them with the back up to enforce where necessary.

Active citizens

Work on streamlining enforcement will be delivered in parallel to work enabling people in neighbourhoods to have a role in managing the public realm in their neighbourhood themselves where practical. The aim is that active citizens will have a clear understanding of what statutory authorities can do and what they can do for themselves, for example clearing untidy areas themselves but bringing in the council if new bins are needed or need relocating. This will require clear communication of where statutory services are re-drawing levels of service because of budget cuts and a clear mandate for citizens to be empowered and enabled to deal with matters themselves if they wish.

Local Action Teams and Community Safety Engagement

Local Action Teams (LATs) have been active in many neighbourhoods for some time. LATs provide a good framework for co-ordinating and collaborating on community safety priorities for neighbourhoods. A project started in July 2015 for 12 months to assess the current activity of LATs and work collaboratively to develop LATs in areas of the city that currently have poor or no provision. The project will enable LATs to be self-sustaining with a network to support each other.

Volunteering

Volunteering in community safety comes in a number of guises ranging from Special Constables in the police through to informal volunteering work through 'friends of parks' schemes. The Community Safety Team are piloting a new community safety volunteer service in two neighbourhoods in the city with East Sussex Fire and Rescue Service. The two volunteers, who will be from those communities, will co-ordinate home safety visits and directly engage with existing community groups offering capacity to take forward specific initiatives such as 'community clean up' days.

Encouraging Reporting and a new App

Key to managing community safety is information regarding the levels of crime and anti-social behaviour in the city. Robust data is essential in monitoring tensions and issues in the city and good analysis enables services to be tailored as needed. There are number of ways for people to report crimes and incidents but we know some crime types and incidents are under reported. Reasons for this vary from believing no action will be taken, a lack of trust and confidence in services or a belief that it's not worth bothering agencies with. Work continues to encourage reporting on a number of fronts. The most recently we have launched a crime and incident reporting app:

<https://www.witnessconfident.org>

This enables smart phone users to do several things. They can record evidence on their phone as a photo, video, sound file or written note. They then have three options. They can save it and build a body of evidence if they don't want to report it at this stage, they can forward to the police or they can forward to the Community Safety Team. At the moment we are piloting the app in relation to hate crime.

Tone setting

There has been some debate in Brighton and Hove recently regarding how the city should feel. Some people believe that low level disorder, anti-social behaviour and the appearance of some parts of the city are unacceptable. Brighton and Hove City Council has a role to play in helping to set the tone for the city together with the police and other agencies. At the moment the council is working with police to manage anti-social behaviour in city parks and open spaces using new ASB powers called Public Space Protection Orders. These will prohibit certain behaviours in designated areas of the city.

Conclusion

The Community Safety Team is co-ordinating all these projects and is central to the successful delivery of initiatives to promote community cohesion and prevent crime and anti-social behaviour in the city. This role is likely to become more valuable in the future as services, including the police, contract and are increasing limited to responding to immediate risk, harm and vulnerability.

Safe in the city
Brighton & Hove Community Safety Partnership

