

**BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY
COUNCIL MEETING**

4.30PM 20 JULY 2017

COUNCIL CHAMBER, HOVE TOWN HALL


AGENDA



**Brighton & Hove
City Council**

Council Meeting

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| Title: | Council |
| Date: | 20 July 2017 |
| Time: | 4.30pm |
| Venue | Council Chamber, Hove Town Hall |
| Members: | All Councillors You are summoned to attend a meeting of the BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL to transact the under-mentioned business. |
| | Prayers will be conducted in the Council Chamber at 4.20pm by Father Robert Norbury |
| Contact: | Mark Wall Head of Democratic Services 01273 291006 mark.wall@brighton-hove.gov.uk |

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| | <p>Public Involvement 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.</p> <p>Please note that the Public Gallery is situated on the first floor of the Town Hall.</p> <p>If you wish to attend a meeting but are unable to use stairs please contact the Democratic Services Team (Tel: 01273 291066) in advance of the meeting to discuss your access requirements. We can then work with you to enable your attendance and also to ensure your safe evacuation from the building, in the event of an emergency.</p> |
|  | The Town Hall has facilities for disabled people including a lift and wheelchair accessible WCs. However in the event of an emergency evacuation use of the lift is restricted for health and safety reasons. Please refer to the Access Notice in the agenda below. |
|  | An infra-red hearing enhancement system is available within the council chamber to assist hard of hearing people. Headsets and neck loops are provided. If you require any further information or assistance, please contact the receptionist on arrival. |

This Agenda and all accompanying reports are printed on recycled paper

AGENDA

13 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.

14 MINUTES

1 - 58

To approve as a correct record the minutes of (a) the last Ordinary Council meeting held on the 6th April, 2017, (b) the Special Council meeting held on the 18th May, 2017 and (c) the Annual Council meeting held on the 18th May 2017 (copies attached).

Contact Officer: Mark Wall
Ward Affected: All Wards

Tel: 01273 291006

15 MAYOR'S COMMUNICATIONS.

To receive communications from the Mayor.

16 TO RECEIVE PETITIONS AND E-PETITIONS.

Petitions will be presented by Members and/or members of the public to the Mayor at the meeting.

17 WRITTEN QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC.

A list of public questions received by the due date of 12noon on the 13th July, 2017 will be circulated separately as part of an addendum at the meeting.

18 DEPUTATIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC.

A list of deputations received by the due date of 12noon on the 13th July, 2017 will be circulated separately as part of an addendum at the meeting.

COUNCIL

19 WRITTEN QUESTIONS FROM COUNCILLORS.

59 - 60

A list of the written questions submitted by Members has been included in the agenda papers. This will be repeated along with the written answers received and will be taken as read as part of an addendum circulated separately at the meeting.

Contact Officer: Mark Wall
Ward Affected: All Wards

Tel: 01273 291006

20 ORAL QUESTIONS FROM COUNCILLORS

61 - 62

A list of Councillors who have indicated their desire to ask an oral question at the meeting along with the subject matters has been listed in the agenda papers.

Contact Officer: Mark Wall
Ward Affected: All Wards

Tel: 01273 291006

21 CALL OVER FOR REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

- (a) Call over (items 22 - 24) will be read out at the meeting and Members invited to reserve the items for consideration.
- (b) To receive or approve the reports and agree with their recommendations, with the exception of those which have been reserved for discussion.
- (c) Oral questions from Councillors on the Committee reports, which have not been reserved for discussion.

6.30 - 7.00PM REFRESHMENT BREAK

Note: A refreshment break is scheduled for 6.30pm although this may alter slightly depending on how the meeting is proceeding and the view of the Mayor.

22 COMMUNITY SAFETY AND CRIME REDUCTION STRATEGY

63 - 190

Extract from the proceedings of the Neighbourhoods, Inclusion, Communities & Equalities Committee meeting held on the 3rd July 2017; together with a report of the Executive Director for Neighbourhoods, Communities & Housing (copies attached).

Contact Officer: Peter Castleton
Ward Affected: All Wards

Tel: 01273 292607

23 ORBIS JOINT COMMITTEE

191 - 198

Extract from the proceedings of the Policy, Resources & Growth Committee meeting held on the 13th July 2017 (copy to follow); together with a report of the Executive Lead for Strategy, Governance & Law (copy attached).

Contact Officer: Elizabeth Culbert

Tel: 01273 291515

COUNCIL

Ward Affected: All Wards

REPORTS REFERRED FOR INFORMATION

The following reports have been referred to the Council for information in accordance with procedural rule 24.3.

24 WELFARE REFORM UPDATE

199 - 218

Extract from the proceedings of the Neighbourhoods, Inclusion, Communities & Equalities Committee meeting held on the 3rd July 2017; together with a report of the Executive Director for Finance & Resources (copies attached).

Contact Officer: Peter Francis

Tel: 01273 292542

Ward Affected: All Wards

NOTICES OF MOTION

25 THE FOLLOWING NOTICES OF MOTION HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED BY MEMBERS FOR CONSIDERATION:

219 - 228

- (a) **Voter Registration for Young People.** Proposed by Councillor Russell-Moyle (copy attached).
- (b) **Off-Plan Sales.** Proposed by Councillor Cattell (copy attached).
- (c) **Commitment to Sustainable & Ethical Procurement.** Proposed by Councillor Greenbaum (copy attached).
- (d) **Cycling Strategy.** Proposed by Councillor Druitt (copy attached).
- (e) **Grenfell Tower.** Proposed by Councillors Morgan, Janio and Mac Cafferty (copy attached).

Ward Affected: All Wards

26 CLOSE OF MEETING

The Mayor will move a closure motion under Procedure Rule 17 to terminate the meeting 4 hours after the beginning of the meeting (excluding any breaks/adjournments).

Note:

1. *The Mayor will put the motion to the vote and if it is carried will then:-*
 - (a) *Call on the Member who had moved the item under discussion to give their right of reply, before then putting the matter to the vote, taking into account the need to put any amendments that have been moved to the vote first;*
 - (b) *Each remaining item on the agenda that has not been dealt with will then be taken in the order they appear on the agenda and put to the vote without debate.*

COUNCIL

The Member responsible for moving each item will be given the opportunity by the Mayor to withdraw the item or to have it voted on. If there are any amendments that have been submitted, these will be taken and voted on first in the order that they were received.

- (c) *Following completion of the outstanding items, the Mayor will then close the meeting.*
2. *If the motion moved by the Mayor is **not carried** the meeting will continue in the normal way, with each item being moved and debated and voted on.*
 3. *Any Member will still have the opportunity to move a closure motion should they so wish. If such a motion is moved and seconded, then the same procedure as outlined above will be followed.*

Once all the remaining items have been dealt with the Mayor will close the meeting.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Provision is 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.

Agendas and minutes are published on the council's website www.brighton-hove.gov.uk. Agendas are available to view five working days prior to the meeting date.

Electronic agendas can also be accessed through our meetings app available through www.moderngov.co.uk

We can provide meeting papers in alternate formats (including large print, Braille, audio tape/disc, or in different languages). Please contact us to discuss your needs.

WEBCASTING NOTICE

This meeting may be filmed for live or subsequent broadcast via the Council's website. At the start of the meeting the Mayor will confirm if all or part of the meeting is being filmed.

You should be aware that the Council is a Data Controller under the Data Protection Act 1988. Data collected during this web cast will be retained in accordance with the Council's published policy (Guidance for Employees' on the BHCC website).

Therefore by entering the meeting room and using the seats around the meeting tables you are deemed to be consenting to being filmed and to the possible use of those images and sound recordings for the purpose of web casting and/or Member training. If members of the public do not wish to have their image captured they should sit in the public gallery area.

COUNCIL

If you have any queries regarding this, please contact the Head of Democratic Services or the designated Democratic Services Officer listed on the agenda.

For further details and general enquiries about this meeting contact Mark Wall, (01273 291006, email mark.wall@brighton-hove.gov.uk) or email democratic.services@brighton-hove.gov.uk.

ACCESS NOTICE

The public gallery to the council chamber – which is on the first floor – is limited in size but does have 2 spaces designated for wheelchair users. There is a lift to the first floor and an automatic door and ramped access to the public gallery. There is a wheelchair accessible WC close by. The seated spaces available in the gallery can be used by disabled people who are not wheelchair users.

The lift cannot be used for evacuation purposes so those unable to use the stairs to the public gallery can be seated at the rear of the council chamber on the ground floor should you wish to watch the meeting or need to take part in the proceedings, for example if you have submitted a public question.

Please inform staff on Reception if you have any access requirements so that they can either direct to the public gallery, or to the rear of the council chamber as appropriate.

We apologise for any inconvenience caused


FIRE / EMERGENCY EVACUATION PROCEDURE

If the fire alarm sounds continuously, or if you are instructed to do so, you must leave the building by the nearest available exit. You will be directed to the nearest exit by council staff. It is vital that you follow their instructions:

- **You should proceed calmly; do not run and do not use the lifts;**
- **Do not stop to collect personal belongings;**
- **Once you are outside, please do not wait immediately next to the building, but move some distance away and await further instructions; and**

Do not re-enter the building until told that it is safe to do so.

Date of Publication - Wednesday, 12 July 2017



Chief Executive
Hove Town Hall
Norton Road, Hove
BN3 3BQ

BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL**COUNCIL****4.30pm 6 APRIL 2017****COUNCIL CHAMBER, BRIGHTON TOWN HALL****MINUTES**

Present: Councillors West (Chair), Marsh (Deputy Chair), Allen, Atkinson, Barford, Barnett, Bell, Bennett, Brown, Cattell, Chapman, Cobb, Daniel, Deane, Druitt, Gibson, Gilbey, Greenbaum, Hamilton, Hill, Horan, Hyde, Inkipin-Leissner, Janio, Knight, Lewry, Littman, Mac Cafferty, Meadows, Mears, Miller, Mitchell, Moonan, Morgan, Morris, Nemeth, A Norman, K Norman, O'Quinn, Page, Peltzer Dunn, Penn, Phillips, Robins, Russell-Moyle, Simson, Sykes, Taylor, C Theobald, G Theobald, Wares, Wealls and Yates.

PART ONE**83 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

- 83.1 Councillors Marsh, Cattell, Mitchell, Morgan, Hamilton, Daniel, Gilbey, Russell-Moyle, Greenbaum, Littman Mears and Peltzer Dunn each declared a personal and prejudicial interest in Item 97(a), Notice of Motion concerning pension protection for local government employees as they had been a member of the East Sussex Pension Scheme. Each Member confirmed that they had applied for and been granted a dispensation to speak and vote on the matter by the Monitoring Officer.
- 83.2 Councillor Page declared a personal and prejudicial interest in Item 89(c), 'Give Our Children a School Place in Catchment' - Petition for debate as his grand-daughter was one of the 57 children without a preference place. He would therefore leave the chamber during the item and take no part in the debate or voting thereon.
- 83.3 No other declarations of interests in matters appearing on the agenda were made.

84 MINUTES

- 84.1 The minutes of the last ordinary meeting held on the 26th January 2017 were approved and signed by the Mayor as a correct record of the proceedings; and
- 84.2 The minutes of the budget council meeting held on the 23rd February 2017, were approved and signed by the Mayor as a correct record of the proceedings; subject to the budget figure in paragraph 78.5 on page 42 being amended to 4.99% rather than 4%.

85 MAYOR'S COMMUNICATIONS.

- 85.1 The Mayor welcomed everyone to the meeting and noted that the City's football club were extremely close to securing promotion to the Premier League, needing only 12 more points from the last 6 games. He also noted that the club was encouraging everyone to get behind the team as part of their 'We're in Together Campaign' and as such he hoped all Members would find the time to put a 'selfie' on Facebook. In the meantime he was aware the council wanted to show its support by wearing the official blue & white stripes and therefore called on all Members to stand for a photo.
- 85.2 The Mayor then invited Martin Perry from Brighton & Hove Albion to address the meeting.
- 85.3 Mr. Perry thanked the council for their support and stated that he would ensure the team were made aware of the support and hoped that they would achieve promotion.
- 85.4 The Mayor then invited Nick Wilmot to come forward to receive the ISO901 certificate on behalf on the Environmental Health & Licensing Team, who had recently met the standard and offered the council's congratulations to the team.
- 85.5 The Mayor then referred to his recent activities including English Tourism week, which saw the renaming of the Brighton Palace Pier, the hosting of digital gaming companies from China, the unveiling of a Blue Plaque to Edward Zeth, who was a Brighton born Jew who served as an under-cover agent in France during the 2nd World War. He also attended the Kurdish New Year celebrations, the inter-school swimming championships, and noted that Brighton & Hove had recently been listed as the most active city in the country.
- 85.6 The Mayor then noted that the coming weekend would see the Brighton Marathon and associated events taking place, and invited Members to join him at any of his forthcoming charity events which included, 23rd April Biosphere Bike rides, and on the 30th April the Brighton Walk. He was also taking part in the Brighton Consortium's Paris to Brighton cycle ride from the 4th to the 8th May, during which he would be launching the Brighton Fringe.
- 85.7 Finally, the Mayor wished to draw Members' attention to the new Mayoral robes that had been designed and donated by Gresham Blake and thanked him on behalf of the council.

86 TO RECEIVE PETITIONS AND E-PETITIONS.

- 86.1 The Mayor invited the submission of petitions from councillors and members of the public. He reminded the Council that petitions would be referred to the appropriate decision-making body without debate and the person presenting the petition would be invited to attend the meeting to which the petition was referred.
- 86.2 Ms. Antigone Nikiteas presented a petition signed by 254 residents requesting that the council allows horses to be kept in Stanmer Village.

- 86.3 Ms. Cook presented a petition signed by 662 residents the banning of fireworks in the city.
- 86.4 Councillor Taylor presented a petition signed by 90 residents requesting a bus shelter to be installed in Hazeldene Meads.
- 86.5 Mr. Mitchell presented a petition signed by 593 residents calling on the Council not to close Queen's Park Nursery School.
- 86.6 Councillor Deane presented a petition signed by 84 residents requesting double yellow lines to be installed in Surrey Street.
- 86.7 Councillor Bennett presented a petition signed by 55 residents requesting that the green in Court Farm Road be reinstated for public use and the burger van outside Blatchington Mill School be moved.

87 WRITTEN QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC.

- 87.1 The Mayor reported that 8 written questions had been received from members of the public and invited Mr. Hawtree to come forward and address the council.
- 87.2 Mr. Hawtree asked the following question; "Would Councillor Robins please tell us how much it will now cost a reader to reserve a book - either not yet published or was not stocked on publication by the Libraries system - so that said reader is duly, personally, informed that it has been obtained and is reserved to await his/her collection when it has been added to the stock?"
- 87.3 Councillor Robins replied; "The Libraries Service now offers two levels of service for book requests: a paid for full service and a free basic service. The full requests service costs £7 for an adult and £3 for children and young people, payable up-front to cover administrative costs. Included in this price are:
- Regular updates on progress
 - Free reservation of the book if it is purchased; or a free inter-library loan if it is being obtained that way
 - Notification when it is ready for collection

The free basic service is available to customers who wish to make a recommendation for a book purchase.

- There is no reservation with this service, no inter-library loan and no specific notifications.
- The customer will need to check the catalogue themselves to see if the item has been bought and put into stock.
- They can then make their own reservation if they wish at the cost of £1 for adults and 50p for children, with concessions at half price.

This information is readily available at your local library if you'd like to pop in and ask them."

- 87.4 Mr. Hawtree asked the following supplementary question; “As your proposal is set to raise a mere £2,500, if that, will you agree to revisit this proposal in the next financial year 2017/18?”
- 87.5 Councillor Robins replied; “This charge is to cover the administrative cost of purchasing the item for the one off request and providing notification. It only partly contributes to the cost of borrowing from another library service. Our advice for customers requesting a book pre-publication is to wait to see if the library service is already intending to purchase it and then reserve it once it is in stock.”
- 87.6 The Mayor thanked Mr. Hawtree for his questions and invited Ms. Hynds to come forward and address the council.
- 87.7 Ms. Hynds asked the following question; “Given the housing crisis in our city and failure of developers to meet affordable housing targets, including Crest Nicholson paying £1.2 million rather than supply 8 affordable flats in a 47-unit block in Davigdor Road, Hove, why has the council turned down approaches from the KSD Group to build high-quality low-cost housing in Brighton & Hove following their successful pilot scheme in Lewes which saw KSD and Lewes District Council deliver two-bedroom homes for £90/week social rent?”
- 87.8 Councillor Meadows replied; “As I am sure you are aware the council is tackling the housing crisis in our city in a number of different ways. Building our own council rented homes, bringing empty properties back into use and developing in partnership to increase the supply of lower cost homes. It is unfortunate that I do not have any sway with private developers indeed I wish I did. However commuted sums through the planning process do allow us to use those sums directly on building more affordable homes on our own sites and, with that in mind, we are looking to build on three sites in the city.
- In 2016 potential developer partners were invited to submit expressions of interest to help us deliver new permanent homes for affordable rent. This was publicised to all those locally and nationally to explore the market as fully as possible and obtain best value for the council. KSD were one of those shortlisted developers. However after a rigorous selection process a local volumetric modular constructor was selected as the preferred developer.”
- 87.9 Ms. Hynds asked the following supplementary question; “The council has a target of building 50 fully wheelchair accessible new homes but, with 87 wheel chair users and 233 people that may need to use a wheelchair or have very poor mobility on the housing waiting list, shouldn't the target figure be in the hundreds rather than the tens?”
- 87.10 Councillor Meadows replied; “I do understand the issues around people with disabilities finding appropriate homes in the city and that is why in all our developments a certain percentage is given over to fully wheelchair accessible homes for those who are most in need and it is something that we want to progress throughout our building programme. We are aware of this and we are tackling it but unfortunately we are the first administration to start this work.”

- 87.11 The Mayor thanked Ms. Hynds for her questions and invited Mr. Royle to come forward and address the council.
- 87.12 Mr. Royle asked the following question; “If the PSPO is an attempt to address the issue of homelessness in Brighton and Hove, then what aftercare and support can a homeless person expect to receive when a PSPO is enforced, their shelter is destroyed and they are forced to sit in custody until a hearing, all for the supposed crime of being unable to provide an address?”
- 87.13 Councillor Mitchell replied; “PSPOs are not in themselves a measure to reduce homelessness. A PSPO seeks to address antisocial behaviour in specific city parks and open spaces that have been reported to the council and the police by people using those spaces who have felt sufficiently concerned to report the incidents that they have witnessed. It is not intended that the PSPO will address rough sleeping. If a rough sleeper is in breach they will be given the same support and care as they would in any other circumstance.”
- 87.14 Mr. Royle asked the following supplementary question; “Following the decision to postpone the opening on empty council buildings to the homeless community, combined with plans to move those in temporary accommodation to up to an hour away from the city by public transport, and now the PSPO targeting travellers and homeless communities. It seems that the council are attempting to outsource by forcing the poor and the homeless out of the city they call home. Why is it that a Labour controlled council is pursuing this agenda of social cleansing when you claim to represent the most vulnerable in society?”
- 87.15 Councillor Mitchell replied; “Officers will use a problem solving approach and this policy has been developed to fit in with the council’s rough sleeper and homelessness strategies and not to work against them. The legislation has to be used proportionately and it aims to balance the needs of the general public’s safe enjoyment of our parks and open spaces with the needs of those whose behaviour is causing complaint.”
- 87.16 The Mayor thanked Mr. Royle for his questions and invited Ms. Davies to come forward and address the council.
- 87.17 Ms. Davies asked the following question; “When a traveller family is targeted by the new PSPO law, the vehicle which is their home is removed and parents are put into the cells for the crime of having no fixed address, what will then happen to the children in these families who have seen their parents taken away?”
- 87.18 Councillor Mitchell replied; “No specific groups of people will be targeted by PSPOs. The only test for officers is whether the behaviour in those specific locations is a breach of the PSPO. If it is and the officers deem it proportionate, reasonable and necessary then a PSPO fixed penalty notice can be considered. The primary means of dealing with the antisocial behaviour will be for officers to point out that the PSPO is being breached and to ask that the activity stop and that the perpetrators move. In relation to unauthorised encampments exactly the same welfare checks as are carried out now will continue to be undertaken.”

- 87.19 Ms. Davies asked the following supplementary question; “Why is it that Brighton & Hove City Council wants to target traveller families and ruin young people’s lives by potentially tearing their families apart?”
- 87.20 Councillor Mitchell replied; “A problem solving approach will be used with care and support offered where necessary. Provision for travellers is available at the newly refurbished site at Horsdean.”
- 87.21 The Mayor thanked Ms. Davies for her questions and invited Ms. Pepper to come forward and address the council.
- 87.22 Ms. Pepper asked the following question; “To what extent do councillors believe that the PSPO targets specific groups within in the city's community, such as the homeless and ethnically defined gypsies and travellers?”
- 87.23 Councillor Mitchell replied; “The PSPO does not target any particular group of people. It aims to deal with behaviour perpetrated by some people that impacts on people using specific parks and open spaces where anti-social behaviour is reported. We do however recognise that some rough sleepers and Gypsies and Travellers will be impacted upon. A full Equality Impact Assessment was carried out and accompanied the committee report that went to PR&G in July 2016.

To mitigate the impact on Gypsies and Travellers and rough sleepers we have the following in place:

- Provision for Travellers at Horsdean Transit Site (which has only had a 49% occupancy since it opened in August 2016)
 - PSPOs are only applied to 12 higher impact areas in the city where there is evidence of ASB and so there are many other lower impact areas where trespass would not lead to a Fixed Penalty Notice
 - For Travellers we have a toleration protocol whereby if they do go to a lower impact area and comply with a toleration agreement they can remain in that location for up to 28 days.
 - In regard to rough sleepers we also have the commissioned St Mungo’s to work with rough sleepers to assist them to find accommodation, although it may not be in the city if they do not have a local connection.”
- 87.24 Ms. Pepper asked the following supplementary question; “How will the Council ensure that the human rights of travellers such as those guaranteed in Article 8 of the Human Rights Act (1998); the right to respect his private and family life, his home and correspondence are not affected by this law?”
- 87.25 Councillor Mitchell replied; “My previous response to you outlined the legislation that this council works within and adheres to. The council has provided both permanent and transit pitches for Travellers. In regards to rough sleepers, we are working with our partner organisations to help them into accommodation”
- 87.26 The Mayor thanked Ms. Pepper for her questions and invited Mr. Garside to come forward and address the council.

87.27 Mr. Garside asked the following question; "As the i360 enters its eighth month of trading, Councillor Morgan, would it be in order to ask how much money the Council has so far received from this "attraction"? Furthermore, am I right in assuming that a fully audited breakdown of the relevant figures will be made available for public inspection?"

87.28 Councillor Morgan replied; "The payments received in the current financial year from the BA i360 are all on time and as forecast. These are as follows:

Payments already received

- Arrangements fee for the loan received in full £543,300
- Utilisation fees for the loan received in full £417,330
- Public works loan board fees for each load drawn down received in full £11,930
- Loan interest payment received in full before the due date of 31 December 2016 £1,063,544.60.

All payments and receipts are subject to the council's financial management processes and incorporated in regular financial monitoring reports to committee. All payments relating to the loan agreement with BA i360 have been made on time and as forecast. The council's statement of accounts incorporates transactions with the BA i360 and is subject to an external audit and made available for public inspection prior to agreement at the council's Audit & Standards Committee."

87.29 Mr. Garside asked the following supplementary question; "Bearing in mind the ongoing and frequent problems occurring with this attraction, in the event of the companies collapse into bankruptcy, does this authority have any contingency plans for the repayment to the Public Works Loan Board for the huge sum of money which it borrowed on the i360's behalf?"

87.30 Councillor Morgan replied; "I think it is in the interest of the city that the i360 does succeed. Its operational matters are a matter for BA i360 themselves. I am happy to speak to officers and obtain the relevant documents that were passed at the time of the agreement which was in the prior administration."

87.31 The Mayor thanked Mr. Garside for his questions and invited Ms. Mountain to come forward and address the council.

87.32 Mr. Garside informed the Mayor that Ms. Mountain had had to leave the meeting and therefore asked that he put her question to Councillor Mitchell on her behalf. Mr. Garside then asked the following question; "It is often claimed by this Administration, that the profits deriving from this City's exorbitant parking charges are very largely employed in covering the costs of Concessionary Bus passes for elderly and disabled residents.

This being the case, would it be pertinent for me to respectfully request a full breakdown of the sums of money paid by this authority to Brighton & Hove Buses, the Big Lemon, Stagecoach and any other bus company.

Also, could you please furnish me with the amount, if any, of money which we receive from Central Government for this purpose?"

- 87.33 Councillor Mitchell replied; "I'm afraid that I will not be able to provide a breakdown of the sums paid by the local authority to each of the bus companies because there are commercial sensitivities in relation to the council releasing that information. I can confirm that the total cost of the concessionary bus pass scheme to the council is £10,750,000. You asked about the amount of money for the scheme that is funded by the government and the answer is none. The vast of majority of parking fees have been frozen this year, where they have increased it is to target parking congestion in specific areas to free up more spaces for residents and business."
- 87.34 Mr. Garside asked the following supplementary question on behalf of Ms. Mountain; "As the devil invariably appears to be in the detail could you please indulge me in a little further detail precisely how many bus passes are issued and what is the cost of each one?"
- 87.35 Councillor Mitchell replied; "There are 43,000 individual bus passes issued by the Authority and as I have just said the overall cost to the council is £10,750,000. Individually the cost of administering each bus pass I'm afraid I don't have that information to hand."
- 87.36 The Mayor thanked Mr. Garside for the questions and invited Mr. Furness to come forward and address the council.
- 87.37 The Mayor noted that Mr. Furness was unable to attend and stated that a written response would be sent to him and noted that this concluded the item.

88 DEPUTATIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC.

- 88.1 The Mayor noted that no deputations had been received for the current meeting.

89 PETITIONS FOR COUNCIL DEBATE

- 89.1 The Mayor sated that where a petition secured 1,250 or more signatures it could be debated at the council meeting. He had been made aware of five such petitions and would therefore take each in turn.

(A) STOP PUBLIC SPACE PROTECTION ORDERS

- 89.2 The Mayor then invited Gemma Challenger as the lead petitioner to present the petition calling on the Council to stop the enforcement of Public Space Protection Orders (PSPOs) in Brighton and Hove.
- 89.3 Ms. Challenger thanked the Mayor and stated that she was presenting the petition on behalf of the NFA Residents Association and noted that it had well over 5,000 signatures. She stated that use of PSPOs were likely to infringe on the rights of the travelling community and homeless people and called on the council to take account of the recommendations of the Fairness Commission and not allow these to be used to criminalise particular, non-criminal, activities taking place within a specified area.
- 89.4 The Mayor thanked Ms. Challenger and called on Councillor Mitchell to respond to the petition.

- 89.5 Councillor Mitchell stated that the council had a responsibility to protect its public spaces and if used properly PSPOs would not infringe on the rights of people. There was a need to find a solution to the problem of unauthorised encampments and actions of a minority of people which impacted on residents and those using public spaces for their enjoyment.
- 89.6 Councillor G. Theobald stated that the council had a responsibility to its electors and residents and noted that there had been a full consultation on the introduction of PSPOs with 77% of residents agreeing that it would be a good idea. A report had been fully considered by committee and the decision agreed. He noted that the petition had a significant number of signatures from people outside of the city and proposed an amendment to the recommendation to the effect that the petition simply be noted and no further action taken. He also noted that a transit site for travellers was available and stated that residents should be able to use the public spaces in the city for their enjoyment
- 89.7 Councillor Wealls formally seconded the proposed amendment.
- 89.8 Councillor Mac Cafferty stated that he believed there was a need for a policy on this matter and not just guidance. He had been contacted by a number of residents concerned about the issue and anti-social behaviour. However, PSPOs were a blunt unsophisticated tool to deal with the problem and the Council already had powers that could be used to deal with anti-social behaviour e.g. by-laws. He was unaware of any evidence that showed PSPO's to be an effective measure and felt that there was a need to support those who found themselves to be homeless rather than criminalise them.
- 89.9 In response to the debate Councillor Mitchell noted the comments and stated that she was happy to provide Councillor Mac Cafferty with additional information in regard to the council's policy for PSPOs
- 89.10 The Mayor stated that an amendment to the recommendation to refer the petition to the Policy, Resources & Growth Committee had been moved and put it to the vote which was carried.
- 89.11 The Mayor confirmed that the amendment had been **carried** by 42 votes to 11 with no abstentions.
- 89.12 The Mayor then put the recommendation as amended to the vote which was **carried** by 42 votes to 11 as detailed below:

| | | For | Against | Abstain | | For | Against | Abstain |
|---|-----------------|-----|---------|---------|----------------|-----|---------|---------|
| 1 | Allen | ✓ | | | Marsh | ✓ | | |
| 2 | Atkinson | ✓ | | | Meadows | ✓ | | |
| 3 | Barford | ✓ | | | Mears | ✓ | | |
| 4 | Barnett | ✓ | | | Miller | ✓ | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|-------------|---|--|---------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 5 | Bell | ✓ | | | Mitchell | ✓ | | |
| 6 | Bennett | ✓ | | | Moonan | ✓ | | |
| 7 | Bewick | Not present | | | Morgan | ✓ | | |
| 8 | Brown | ✓ | | | Morris | ✓ | | |
| 9 | Cattell | ✓ | | | Nemeth | ✓ | | |
| 10 | Chapman | ✓ | | | Norman A | ✓ | | |
| 11 | Cobb | ✓ | | | Norman K | ✓ | | |
| 12 | Daniel | ✓ | | | O'Quinn | ✓ | | |
| 13 | Deane | | X | | Page | | X | |
| 14 | Druitt | | X | | Peltzer Dunn | ✓ | | |
| 15 | Gibson | | X | | Penn | ✓ | | |
| 16 | Gilbey | ✓ | | | Phillips | | X | |
| 17 | Greenbaum | | X | | Robins | ✓ | | |
| 18 | Hamilton | ✓ | | | Russell-Moyle | ✓ | | |
| 19 | Hill | ✓ | | | Simson | ✓ | | |
| 20 | Horan | ✓ | | | Sykes | | X | |
| 21 | Hyde | ✓ | | | Taylor | ✓ | | |
| 22 | Inkpin-Leissner | ✓ | | | Theobald C | ✓ | | |
| 23 | Janio | ✓ | | | Theobald G | ✓ | | |
| 24 | Knight | | X | | Wares | ✓ | | |
| 25 | Lewry | ✓ | | | Wealls | ✓ | | |
| 26 | Littman | | X | | West | | X | |
| 27 | Mac Cafferty | | X | | Yates | ✓ | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Total | 42 | 11 | 0 |

89.13 **RESOLVED:** That the petition be noted and no further action be taken.

(B) A259 SOUTH COAST ROAD

89.14 The Mayor then invited Nigel Smith and Lynne Moss as the lead petitioner to present the petition calling on the Council to undertake a joint traffic impact study along the A259 South Coast Road with East Sussex County Council and Lewes District Council.

- 89.15 Mr. Smith thanked the Mayor and stated that the petitioners were hoping that the three authorities would work together to undertake a traffic congestion study, taking in to account the air quality in Rottingdean High Street. It was difficult to monitor the full length of traffic queues and the level of traffic which they believed exceeded the capacity of the road infrastructure and was likely to lead to the loss of the A259.
- 89.16 Ms. Moss stated that there was a need for the requested impact study and noted that level of congestion in Rottingdean High Street was unmerited. She also noted that there were planning applications for future developments which would add to the overall situation and pressure on the A259, and asked that officers ensure local ward councillors are kept up to date on the progress of the applications, as over 4,500 people had signed the petition.
- 89.17 The Mayor thanked Mr. Smith and Ms. Moss and called on Councillor Mitchell to respond to the petition.
- 89.18 Councillor Mitchell thanked the petitioners and noted that there had already been a great deal of cross-boundary work with other local authorities in relation to impact studies along the A259. She noted that low emission buses had been introduced and that passenger numbers had increased and suggested that more buses were needed along with connecting services to other areas around the city. She also felt that because of the various studies already undertaken it would be better to simply note the petition rather than refer it to the Environment, Transport & Sustainability Committee.
- 89.19 Councillor Mears stated that she felt that further action was necessary and that additional information would help to formulate an action plan to address the issues caused by the level of traffic along the A259. She noted that the air quality in Rottingdean was poor and that it was difficult to collect data and therefore joint action by all the authorities would be helpful.
- 89.20 Councillor Greenbaum stated that she believed the bus lane worked well and additional buses and the encouragement of more passengers rather than car use would also be beneficial. She therefore felt that the petition should be given further consideration at committee.
- 89.21 In response to the debate Councillor Mitchell noted the comments and stated that she was happy to accept the desire for the petition to be considered at the next committee meeting.
- 89.22 The Mayor noted that it was recommended to note and refer the petition to the Environment, Transport & Sustainability Committee for consideration and put it to the vote which was **carried** unanimously.
- 89.23 **RESOLVED:** That the petition be noted and referred to the Environment, Transport & Sustainability Committee for consideration at its meeting on the 27th June 2017.

(C) GIVE OUR CHILDREN A SCHOOL PLACE IN CATCHMENT

- 89.24 The Mayor then invited Martin Dorminy and Anoushka Visvalingham as the lead petitioners to present the petition calling on the Council to ensure that children living in a catchment area would be given a school place in that catchment area.
- 89.25 Mr. Dorminy thanked that Mayor and confirmed that the petition had 1,446 signatures and that he was one of the parents of children directly affected, known as the misplaced 57 who did not get any of their initial school preferences. He noted that the Brighton & Hove School Organisation Plan for 2013-17 stated that the objective that all children should attend and have access to a local school. As things stood these children faced having to attend schools outside of their local community. He believed that the Admissions Policy should be made clear to parents in that it was unlikely that it would meet their needs.
- 89.26 Ms. Visvalingham stated that result of not getting any of their preferences had turned the lives of those families affected upside down. She believed that a catchment area should catch all those children within it and therefore asked for equality of treatment and the opportunity for all those children affected to attend a school in their catchment area. As such the council should provide a solution for all those affected.
- 89.27 The Mayor thanked Mr. Dorminy and Ms. Visvalingham and called on Councillor Chapman to respond to the petition.
- 89.28 Councillor Chapman thanked the petitioners for their presentation and also those parents that had also chosen to attend the council meeting and those who had come to the previous Children, Young People & Skills Committee where they had outlined their concerns. He was aware that the Executive Director and Head of Schools had also met with parents and noted that the situation had not been helped with the delay of opening a new Secondary School. He also noted that the situation had only become clear when people's preferences were submitted and reviewed in January. He accepted that the Admissions Policy could be made clearer and noted that the Education Authority's responsibility was to provide a place in the city and not within a catchment area. The Council also had to follow statutory guidelines and any changes to its admission areas had to be notified 18 months in advance. He was aware that 13 of the 57 children had now been offered one of their three preferences and he would encourage the others to submit an appeal to the independent panel, which would look at each case on its individual merits. However, he was aware that both schools in question were at capacity and any additional places would put pressure on their ability to provide a suitable learning environment for their pupils.
- 89.29 Councillor Brown stated that she wished to offer her sympathies to those parents and pupils who had not received one of their preferences. She noted that both schools had taken extra pupils in the preceding years but were not in a position to accommodate the 57 pupils in question. However, she did believe that the review of the catchment areas should have started earlier given the long lead in time that was required before changes could be implemented. The situation had been complicated by the lack of knowing where the new school would be located; however she also noted that other available schools had been graded as good by Ofsted and encouraged parents to visit them. In

the meantime she hoped that the review of catchment areas would be taken forward as a matter of urgency.

- 89.30 Councillor Phillips stated that she wished to thank the officers for the hard work that had been undertaken. However, the overall situation had been known before the publication of the Admissions Policy and whilst 13 pupils had now been offered one of their preferences, no other proposals had been put forward and that was not good enough.
- 89.31 Councillor Chapman noted the comments and stated that he understood the difficulties faced by the families and hoped that some way forward could be found.
- 89.32 The Mayor noted it was recommended to refer the petition to the next meeting of the Children, Young People & Skills Committee and therefore put the recommendation to the vote which was carried unanimously.
- 89.33 **RESOLVED:** That the petition be noted and referred to the Children, Young People & Skills Committee for consideration at its meeting on the 12th June 2017.

Note: Having declared a personal interest in the matter, Councillor Page withdrew from the meeting and took no part in the debate or voting thereon.

(D) BAN ANIMAL CIRCUSES IN BRIGHTON

- 89.34 The Mayor stated that where a petition secured 1,250 or more signatures it could be debated at the council meeting. He had been made aware of five such petitions and would therefore take each in turn.
- 89.35 The Mayor then invited Ms. Friend as one of the lead petitioners to present the petition calling on the Council to ban animal circuses in Brighton.
- 89.36 Ms. Friend thanked the Mayor and stated that the petition had reached over 1,500 signatures and sought the banning of circuses with performing animals, being both wild and domestic. She stated that 219 councils across the country had chosen to take such action and she hoped that as a progressive and innovative city, Brighton & Hove would follow them. She noted that the council had adopted an Animal Welfare Charter in 2002 which needed to be reviewed as it covered horses, dogs and birds but meant that it created an ambiguity in relation to other animals. She therefore called on the council to take a clear stance and ban all animal circuses.
- 89.37 The Mayor thanked Ms. Friend and called on Councillor Robins to respond to the petition.
- 89.38 Councillor Robins thanked the petitioner and stated that it was a complex and emotive subject. He was therefore keen to ensure that the legal position was fully understood and accepted that there was a need to review the Animal Welfare Charter. He would therefore request officers to bring a report to the next meeting of the Economic Development & Culture Committee to review the Charter and enable Members to consider it in conjunction with the petition.

- 89.39 Councillor Peltzer Dunn noted that the petition sought to ban animal performances in Brighton but questioned whether it should be aimed at council owned land as the council would have no jurisdiction over privately owned land. He had previously attended circuses but felt that society had changed over the last 25 years and the welfare and dignity of animals should now be given full consideration and circuses with animals prohibited from council owned land.
- 89.40 Councillor Greenbaum welcomed the petition and stated that it was the right time to ban animals in circuses. Today's circuses had great acrobats and they did not need to use animals as part of their acts, it was therefore time to make that change.
- 89.41 The Mayor noted that Councillor Robins did not wish to respond to the debate and that it was recommended to note and refer the petition to the Economic Development & Culture Committee for consideration and put it to the vote which was **carried** unanimously.
- 89.42 **RESOLVED:** That the petition be noted and referred to the Economic Development & Culture Committee for consideration at its meeting on the 22nd June 2017.

(E) OPEN NIGHT SHELTERS FOR ROUGH SLEEPERS

- 89.43 The Mayor stated that where a petition secured 1,250 or more signatures it could be debated at the council meeting. He had been made aware of five such petitions and would therefore take each in turn.
- 89.44 The Mayor then invited John Hadman as the lead petitioner to present the petition calling on the Council to open night shelters for rough sleepers by utilising its empty properties.
- 89.45 Mr. Hadman thanked the Mayor and stated that the petition had reached over 4,150 signatures which demonstrated the strength of support for rough sleepers and the desire to find suitable properties that could be used as night shelters throughout the year. He stated that other organisations such as the churches and private owners had offered to collaborate with the council, in order to use properties at their disposal. He was also aware that the council did open up properties during the colder months after a 3-day period of cold weather but wanted to find a solution that offered somewhere to shelter throughout the year. He noted that following a previous Notice of Motion to the council a list of potential buildings was to be drawn up but that was still awaited after 6 weeks. He hoped that in bringing the petition it would lead to some progress and action being taken.
- 89.46 The Mayor thanked Mr. Hadman and called on Councillor Moonan to respond to the petition.
- 89.47 Councillor Moonan thanked the petitioner and acknowledged that the petition had a great deal of support. She noted that the country was in the middle of a housing crisis and that the numbers of rough sleepers were increasing. She stated that the council had introduced a Rough Sleeper Strategy to support those sleeping rough in the city and was looking to work with all partner organisations to ensure a joined approach to the

situation. She noted that the Council had a severe weather protocol that was implemented when there had been 3 consecutive nights of cold weather and that this was regularly extended beyond the guidance issued by DCLG. However, she also accepted that more needed to be done and a report was due to be considered at the Policy, Resources & Growth Committee in May on the potential of using council owned empty buildings as night shelters. A list of these had been drawn up and would be considered in conjunction with the plans identified for their future use. She believed that Mr. Hadman should take credit for highlighting the issue and she hoped that the council would soon be in a position to offer a better solution.

89.48 Councillor Bell thanked Mr. Hadman for bringing the petition and Councillor Moonan for her comments. He stated that there was a need to acknowledge the work being undertaken in the city to help rough sleepers but felt that more could be done such as not having to wait for 3 consecutive nights of cold weather. He believed that other climatic conditions should also be taken into consideration and that they should apply throughout the year and not just in the winter months.

89.49 Councillor Gibson welcomed the petition and stated that it was important to stress that the city was in the grips of a housing crisis. He noted that the number of people sleeping rough had increased to 144 with 89 people waiting for a hostel bed, the average wait time being 10 months. He also noted that rough sleepers were more likely to be attacked and only had a life expectancy of 47. He believed that an urgent response was required and hoped that this could be taken forward given the high level of public support shown by the petition.

89.50 In response to the debate Councillor Moonan thanked Mr. Hadman for his work in drawing the petition together and stated that with the report due to come to committee in May, she hoped that matters could be taken forward as quickly as possible.

89.51 The Mayor noted that it was recommended to note and refer the petition to the Policy, Resources & Growth Committee for consideration and put it to the vote which was **carried** unanimously.

89.52 **RESOLVED:** That the petition be noted and referred to the Policy, Resources & Growth Committee for consideration at its meeting on the 4th May 2017.

90 WRITTEN QUESTIONS FROM COUNCILLORS.

90.1 The Mayor reminded Council that written questions from Members and the replies from the appropriate Councillor were taken as read by reference to the list included in the addendum which had been circulated as detailed below:

(a) Councillor Druitt

90.2 “Can Councillor Hamilton explain how the government's £300m business rates discretionary fund will be split between local councils, how local businesses will be able to access the Council's discretionary scheme and what provision can the Council make to ensure the small businesses who face unaffordable increases [from the 1st](#) April are supported while the council's discretionary scheme is being set up.”

Reply from Councillor Hamilton – Deputy Chair (Finance) of the Policy, Resources & Growth Committee

90.3 “The council was planning to review the discretionary rate relief policy in 2017/18 in any event, but now that the government has announced a much broader discretionary scheme for councils to administer (not just limited to charities and not-for-profit organisations) we will therefore perform an even more extensive exercise to define discretionary support packages.

The key elements of the government’s announcement are designed to support businesses following the 2017 Revaluation of all non-domestic properties:

- A £300 million discretionary fund, to be split among Local Authorities and administered locally.
- A £1,000 discount for pubs with a rateable value below £100,000.
- Ratepayers losing all or part of their Small Business Rate Relief as a result of the revaluation will have their bill increase limited to no more than £50 per month or £600 per year.

The Government is currently consulting on technical aspects of the new discretionary scheme, including how the £300 million will be split between authorities. Brighton & Hove will respond to this consultation. Once the government finalises these details, the council will be designing its scheme. This will include how businesses can apply and what criteria will be considered.

This £50 per month cap was announced too late to be incorporated into this year’s annual bills, but businesses have been contacting our Business Rates team and temporary arrangements are being put in place. The business rates section of the council website carries further details for local businesses to access www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/businessrates”

(b) Councillor Druitt

90.4 “Since Deliveroo has started predominantly using motorcycles rather than pedal cycles it has become both a nuisance and a danger to residents in the city, especially the city centre. I have had reports from many residents, fed up with delivery motorbikes going the wrong way along one way streets, using pavements and cycle paths, and weaving between bollards designed to stop traffic. What enforcement options does the council have, how often are these used, and can the Council invite Deliveroo’s Chief Executive to Brighton & Hove to agree concrete actions to address the problem?”

Reply from Councillor O’Quinn – Chair of the Licensing Committee

90.5 “Unfortunately, there are no Government requirements for Deliveroo delivery drivers to be licensed with the Council under any of the licensing regimes we enforce.

However, I have been made aware that local police are planning to start some enforcement activity of drivers who are breaching traffic rules by driving the wrong way down one way streets for example. I do not have any further information on the proposed activity at this stage. However, it may also be worthwhile for police and the

relevant authorities to look at the number of L- plated motorcycles which are being used for Deliveroo.

I will therefore request that Chief Superintendent Lisa Bell contacts Deliveroo's Chief Executive outlining the issues concerning motorcycles being used by Deliveroo so these issues can be taken forward."

(c) Councillor Mac Cafferty

90.6 "Given the extent to which last summer was marked by anti-social behaviour in the city centre parks and squares -and in my ward, in Norfolk, Brunswick and Palmeira Squares- what plans does the Labour administration have to ensure anti-social behaviour is minimised?"

Reply from Councillor Daniel – Chair of the Neighbourhoods, Communities & Equalities Committee

90.7 "You will probably be aware that we are implementing PSPOs in 12 locations in the city which will address ASB in specific parks and open spaces where ASB has been previously reported. This will help to set the tone for the city. We will closely monitor the implementation of the PSPOs.

The Designated Public Places Order remains in force. This enables the police to remove alcohol from people who are drinking and being anti-social or arrest them if they don't comply.

The Community Safety Team will work with residents affected by ASB. They will help co-ordinate responses from the police and other partner agencies and will bring perpetrators to justice where necessary. This includes contributing to a regular priority areas meeting where agencies get together to co-ordinate action to reduce ASB."

(d) Councillor Mac Cafferty

90.8 "Given that Hove's historic seafront railings and shelters make an important contribution to the city's visual identity, when will the Labour administration agree to have them painted?"

Reply from Councillor Mitchell – Chair of the Environment, Transport & Sustainability Committee

90.9 "The works to redecorate the railings and shelters in Hove has already been put out to tender. The returned tenders are being evaluated with a view to starting the works in the next few weeks depending upon the weather."

(e) Councillor Mac Cafferty

90.10 "With summer almost upon us once again, how will the Labour administration be preventing littering on our seafront?"

Reply from Councillor Mitchell – Chair of the Environment, Transport & Sustainability Committee

90.11 “City Clean has been running a hugely popular and successful ‘crime not to care’ campaign as we get the message out that littering is not an acceptable choice.

We have already had one beach clean-up day as part of this campaign and officers are working on a number of exciting promotions for the summer months too. I do believe that innovative and creative campaigns are a great way of getting key messages across to our residents and we also engage with VisitBrighton and the Business Improvement District to help get the message out to visitors and businesses too.

We are currently recruiting 20 additional beach cleaning staff and additional litter bins will be provided along the seafront in readiness for the summer months. For those who chose not to play by the rules we have, of course, a robust Enforcement Service who will and do provide fixed penalty notices for those committing crimes against our environment. I’m sure all Members will welcome the fact that Brighton & Hove City Council was named as the leading council in the country for tackling such crimes.”

(f) Councillor Wealls

90.12 “To ask the Chair of the Neighbourhoods, Communities & Equalities Committee to work with officers to complete the attached spreadsheet for each meeting of the NCE Committee listed stating how many papers (not petitions/presentations etc.), were presented FOR DECISION and how many FOR NOTING at this committee and how many of the papers presented were considered at other council committees?”

Reply from Councillor Daniel – Chair of the Neighbourhoods, Communities & Equalities Committee

90.13 “The NCE Committee has been in place for almost 2 years and developed strong working relations with community, voluntary and resident groups, which has enabled constructive engagement across a range of key issues for the city. It has taken significant steps forward, of which being the first committee to have signers present, and full interaction with representatives from the deaf community, is one example.

Now that the Executive Director for Neighbourhoods, Communities & Housing is in place, it is expected that its extensive work programme can be further developed, to the benefit of residents and many of the administration’s and the council’s priority work areas.

Comparing the information requested by Councillor Wealls with the other policy committees below it is clear that the committee has taken decisions and proved to be an effective use of both Members and officers time.”

(g) Councillor G. Theobald

90.14 “Councillor Cattell will no doubt be aware that Southwark has become the second London Borough, after Wandsworth, to remove permitted development rights from all their pubs thereby providing formal protection from demolition or redevelopment as mini-supermarkets, estate agents, homes or shops. Given the previous commitment by this

Labour Administration to look into the possibility of bringing in a similar measure in Brighton & Hove, will Councillor Cattell please tell me how this work is proceeding and whether a report will be brought before the Economic Development & Culture Committee in the near future?"

Reply from Councillor Cattell – Chair of the Planning Committee

90.15 "Circumstances have now changed in relation to planning rules that allow loss of pubs without permission. On 24 March the Communities secretary Sajid Javid tabled an amendment to the Neighbourhood Planning Bill that removes the permitted development rights that allow change of use of pubs to other uses like shops. This change is likely to come into effect in the next few months. As a consequence an Article 4 Direction will not be required.

In the meantime Public Houses that are of community value should continue be nominated as Assets of Community Value to give them protection while the permitted development right is still in place. Advice on how to nominate pubs as Assets of Community Value is on the city council's website."

(h) Councillor C. Theobald

90.16 "Will Councillor Mitchell please tell me how often the Norton Road Car Park gets cleaned under the terms of the current contract and how often is its state of cleanliness monitored?"

Reply from Councillor Mitchell – Chair of the Environment, Transport & Sustainability Committee

90.17 "Peake Cleaning visit the car park daily and empty bins, litter pick and sweep the floors. Additionally, an annual inspection of the car park is carried out by a structural engineer."

(i) Councillor C. Theobald

90.18 "Will the Chair of the Planning Committee please confirm whether or not it is the Council's policy not to publish the addresses of supporters of, and objectors to, planning applications and, if so, how can residents have confidence that these supporters and objectors are from the local area and who's views are therefore valid?"

Reply from Councillor Cattell – Chair of the Planning Committee

90.19 "As part of a review of Planning Committee practices, in response to recommendations from the Planning Advisory Service Peer Review, the cross party Planning Members Working Group has agreed to change practices to improve effectiveness and efficiency of the committee. One of these changes has been to trial, for two months, a new approach to setting out representations made on committee reports. This is to set out the total number of representations received and provide a summary of the points raised and no longer list all respondents.

All comments received on planning applications, together with the addresses of respondents, remain publically available and can be viewed on our website.

Trailing this change was agreed by all councillors on the cross party Members Working Group. This approach is more consistent with many other Local Planning Authorities and it makes more efficient use of officer time. Objections can still be viewed online and the approach will be reviewed following Planning committee in April.”

(j) Councillor Wealls

90.20 “Following the Assistant Director of Property & Design’s helpful description to the recent Policy, Resources & Growth Committee of the criteria for assessing bids to the Council’s Asset Management Fund, would the Lead Member for Finance & Resources please further confirm (i) when, and by what process, these criteria were agreed; (ii) what the process is for determining the overall size of the Fund; and (iii) what Member oversight there is of (i), (ii) and of the Asset Management Fund as a whole?”

Reply from Councillor Hamilton – Deputy Chair (Finance) of the Policy, Resources & Growth Committee

“The Asset Management Fund (AMF) 17/18 is a capital fund that forms part of the council’s capital strategy to support property improvements, property related Health & Safety requirements and access improvements under the Equality Act 2010.

The Capital Resources & Capital Investment Programme 2017/18 agreed at February 2017 Budget council approved the £1m capital resources allocation to support the AMF.

The criteria for the bids follow general asset management principles and good practice and were agreed by Policy & Resources Committee in 2001. The asset management principles are further endorsed in the council’s Corporate Property Strategy & Asset Management Plan (AMP).

The bid and evaluation criteria are;

Bids:

- Bids should be clearly focused towards supporting the Council in meeting its strategic priorities.
- There is no provision to meet on going revenue costs arising from any schemes. Departments should plan to meet any such costs from within their own budgets.
- Bids should also reflect any additional costs required to complete the individual projects e.g. design fees, planning fees etc.
- Where match funding is proposed, the source of this funding is to be declared

Evaluation:

- The strength of the justification for the need for improvement (including Health & Safety)
- Cross departmental and multi-Agency / partnership working including matched funding.
- The overall impact of the project on the public and the outcome if the improvement was not made
- The level of risk including the robustness of arrangements for managing the project.
- Corporate need and priorities

- Value for money

Re (ii) When it started in 2001 it was £0.5m and it increased in 2008 to £1m when the fund was amalgamated with the Disability Discrimination Act Fund to allow a more streamlined approach to investment requirements for the council's building stock.

Re (iii) It had member oversight when there was an administration Asset Member Group in 2008 – 20011 and it has been discussed over the years as part of the 121 that I have with the Member for Property.

The size of the fund forms part of the Capital Strategy along with SIF and the ICT Fund. These corporate funds form part of the Council's Capital Investment Programme and are funded from capital receipts as part of the Council's asset disposal policy.

It is proposed that a cross party Asset Management Board be formed which will have oversight of the council's operational and non-operational property portfolio's. This resulted from a NOM to Council and PRG, it is currently in scope of the Policy Review Panel and a report is being brought back to May PRG with the recommendations of the Policy Review Panel to include the Asset Management Board TORs.

(k) Councillor G. Theobald

90.21 "Councillor Daniel will no doubt be aware of the concept of 'Community Fridges' which have been introduced in places such as Brixton and Frome to try and help make use of the scandalous amount of fresh food that is wasted in this country on a daily basis. I have been told by the Brighton & Hove Food Partnership that there is interest in setting up a Community Fridge in Brighton & Hove and so will Councillor Daniel please pledge this Council's support to the project and provide any assistance they may need to get it up and running?"

Reply from Councillor Daniel – Chair of the Neighbourhoods, Communities & Equalities Committee

90.22 "I am also pleased to inform council that the food partnership with a variety of partners was successful in the council's recent communities and third sector commission. The partnership of BHFP, Real Junk Food Project, FareShare, Food Matters, Sussex Gleaning Network, Food Waste Collective, members of the Emergency Food Providers Network, organisations providing shared meal, homelessness projects, pay as you feel cafes, and food banks will be involved in delivering activity to achieve three outcome:

1. Intercepting and redistributing food waste will be better connected with each other, with projects supporting vulnerable people with food provision and with organisations offering advice (debt, housing, benefits etc).
2. Better communication with residents about the issues of food waste and food poverty and what can be done to address these issues
3. The knowledge and experience of people working on interception and distribution and those supporting vulnerable people with food provision will be used to inform policy and improve practices in mainstream organisations.

They will be receiving three years funding 2017 - 2020.

The council is a key partner in the delivery of the city's food poverty action plan with approx. half the actions being taken forward by the council. The last NICE committee received an update as part of its governance role on the progress of the food poverty action plan. We were pleased to hear how much is being taken forward and achieved already half way through the term of the plan.

I think we are all in agreement that community fridges like food banks are not the long term solution to food poverty however they do help alleviate the symptoms.

There is considerable council resource going into and working with the Food Partnership already which will continue, and will support the community fridge project. The Food Partnership has strong working relationship with both public health and the communities team in the council and will raise any barriers or issues that the council can help remove.

From a food hygiene point of view providing the traceability of the food, temp continuity of the chill chain and date codes are managed we haven't got a problem with the idea. Plenty of similar organisations such as the Real Junk Food Project already working in the city."

(I) Councillor Druitt

90.23 The Council's website currently says "Councillors agreed at that meeting [Budget Council 2016] to give the [Play] service a one-off payment of £75,000 for this financial year to support the transition and to explore alternative funding options.

As we all know the Play service closed last December with no transition in place. I have been working with one of the Playbus team members to try and revive the service but what has become clear is that the money was spent last year not on transitioning but on normal service delivery. I would like to know why this money was not spent on transitioning the service to an independent service, what the council can now do to rectify this with respect to the Playbus, and what the council can do to make sure this misdirection of financial resources does not happen again.

Reply from Councillor Chapman – Chair of the Children, Young People & Skills Committee

- 90.24
1. The future of the Play Service was considered in the Autumn 2014 which led to a proposal that the council's General Fund will no longer fund the majority of the service but alternative funding was secured from the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) and Public Health that enabled the service to continue in 14/15 but with a changed remit linked to this funding.
 2. From December 2015 extensive work was undertaken to secure alternative funding. Meetings also took place with GMB, Unison and Brighton & Buses to consider ways to attract funding.
 3. As part of budget setting for 2016/17 the budget for the Mobile Play Project was agreed to be removed by Budget Council, however it was agreed that the mobile

play provision budget be given a one off payment of £75k for the 16-17 financial year to continue the project and give more time to explore alternative funding options to create a long-term and sustainable Mobile Play Project.

4. The Mobile Play Project Supervisor was given additional hours to look at alternative funding options and worked full-time from March 2016. This has resulted in:
 - planned workshops with American Express staff to generate interest and funding opportunities
 - a supporter of the Dome pledging £5k for the work the project does in Lewes prison • an organisation called Outdoor Play and Learning (Opal) identified by the project supervisor working with him to deliver the franchised programme in Brighton primary schools. At the moment one school signed up and he will be trained by OPaL, once trained he will be then franchised to deliver and that will generate income.
5. Management support was given to the Play Service, including monthly supervision to the Play Supervisor, from the BHCC Service Manager, Youth & Communities.
6. The project supervisor has been supported to successfully apply and then start a course with the School for Social Entrepreneurs (SSE) to skill up being able to set up a Community Interest Company. Travel, subsistence and a contribution to course fees was paid for by BHCC.
7. The CIC (Play Tiger) was set up with the initial project plan written by the Mobile Play Project Supervisor and overseen by the BHCC Service Manager, Youth & Communities.
8. Over the past 6 months extensive support has been provided by the Assistant Director and legal services to support the transition and to assist in the play worker establishing his CIC. Support has been given to transfer assets, including the Play Bus and play equipment, to the new CIC. Maximum flexibility has been provided to the individual to meet as many requests as are legally possible to give the CIC the best start.”

91 ORAL QUESTIONS FROM COUNCILLORS

- 91.1 The Mayor noted that 12 oral questions had been received and that 30 minutes were set aside for the duration of the item.

(a) Apprenticeships in Schools

- 91.2 The Mayor invited Councillor Wealls to put his question to Councillor Chapman.
- 91.3 Councillor Wealls asked the following question, “In December 2014 council passed a notice of motion requesting that a report was brought to the next Children and Young People’s committee asking for information on take up of apprenticeships in school based vocational roles, what were the obstacles and what could we do to overcome those obstacles to increase students in school based apprenticeships. We didn’t see a report to the committee since then so can I just assume that the work has been done and since

the apprenticeship levee starts today all of our schools are up and ready to accept apprentices?”

- 91.4 Councillor Chapman replied, “We are working very hard on increasing the number of apprenticeships in the City and indeed in schools and our apprenticeship officer has been meeting with schools across the city and will continue to do so and briefings have been given to schools forums and to head teachers and a letter also has gone out to head teachers last week about the apprenticeship levee and obviously is Councillor Wealls would like more information on this process I would be happy to look into this for him.”
- 91.5 Councillor Wealls asked the following supplementary question, “We’ve had two years to get this right and I expect we are well behind the curve in terms of the work we could have done with schools to get them ready for the apprenticeship levee and I suspect that had we gone on a done what Council wanted to do in 2014 we’d be much better placed for our schools to be supported in this. Would you agree with that?”
- 91.6 Councillor Chapman replied, “I believe our schools are being support with the levee which is coming in today and as I say we have an apprenticeship office who is liaising with schools to support them to encourage and increase the number of apprenticeships in schools and I will continue to encourage this.”

(b) Tagging

- 91.7 Councillor Mac Cafferty asked the following question, “I’d like to start by thanking City Clean officers who by astonishing coincidence clearly saw my oral question and started to rapidly remove some of the tagging in my ward before today’s meeting. I reported one massive piece of graffiti in my ward on the 27 January. It took me 1 hour to remove it myself 35 days later on Saturday 4 March with powerful chemicals, a power hose and under kind instructions from City Clean officers.

I put it to Cllr Mitchell that her administration is losing the war against the taggers in the city centre at just the time when we need our city centre looking at its best for our visitors. This is the worst tagging has been in all my time as an elected representative and some of our residents report it’s the worst they’ve seen in 40 years.

My question is how many fixed penalty notices were issued in the last year for tagging and graffiti offences?”

- 91.8 Councillor Mitchell replied, “Eighteen.”
- 91.9 Councillor Mac Cafferty asked the following supplementary question, “City Clean until relatively recently used to gather intelligence to push for prosecutions on this matter with Sussex Police. What strategy does the administration have in place to push to be proactive about stopping tagging and not just mopping up after the event?”
- 91.10 Councillor Mitchell replied, “City Clean Staff do actually spend a lot of time and resources cleaning away graffiti and tagging from street furniture and other areas right across the city. We also notify private property owners when their property has been graffitied. Hopefully the impending national litter strategy will contain powers for local

authorities to enforce graffiti removal from private property because that is what we need. Prior to removing tags they are photographed for criminal evidence purposes. We are in early discussions with Community Pay Back in relation to graffiti removal. We can supply graffiti wipes for people to remove graffiti but they are not suitable for all surfaces as you probably know. Also I'm really pleased to hear that the additional wardens operating in Brunswick are very proactive in removing graffiti and the additional presence that they provide enables a really rapid response both in terms of enforcement and removal. This is something that we will continue to bear down on as always we could do with a lot more resource."

(c) Conforming to Traditional and Largely Moral Practices

91.11 Councillor Janio asked the following question, "In our increasingly complex extended order society learnt customs, morals and traditions lie between instinct and reason. These customs and traditions enable societies to function without explicit written rules. Brighton & Hove City Council constitution states that all Councillors will represent their communities and bring their views into the council's decision making process i.e. become the advocates of and for their communities. Can the leader of the council suggest how I am to fulfil my role as a ward councillor given that many council related functions have been sanctioned in my ward without knowledge such as the recent so called ecological survey that has resulted in the devastation of wildlife rich areas of Benfield Valley and that in allowing this your administration is either braking with the Council's long accepted customs, morals and traditions or is simply plain incompetent."

91.12 Councillor Morgan replied, "I am for one am delighted that someone would ask me a question quoting from the writings of Friedrich Hayek, in this case his 1988 work 'The Fatal Conceit' specifically the introduction 'Was Socialism a Mistake' a pure coincidence I'm sure.

Were you Mr Mayor to allow me unlimited time I would respond by quoting liberally from Francis Fukuyama excellent critique of Hayek in the New York Times in 2011 however I doubt other members of this council let alone residents are hugely interested in this academic discussion on political theory. I may have a degree in it but I am more interested in getting the bins emptied these days. As to the events in his ward I'd be happy to look into that and get back to him. Councillor Janio would do well to note another Hayek quote 'We shall not go wiser before we learn that much that we have done was very foolish.'"

91.13 Councillor Janio asked the following supplementary question, "I think Hayek also said that a socialist was someone who doesn't understand economics but that is another matter. Mr Mayor several of my colleagues have also experience similar levels of secrecy from your administration but there is a more immediate and serious issue before us tonight so I have changed by question.

Can the leader of the council confirm that bringing an agenda item 95 for decision tonight with a report marked as draft accompanied by an extensive set of minutes to be presented to this Council that hasn't gone back to committee for approval and yet now has to justify a draft substantive item and has today been almost changed to recommend to Policy, Resources & Growth Committee means that your Labour

Administration has finally discarded the accepted customs morals and traditions of this council or is simply incompetent.”

91.14 Councillor Morgan replied, “Mr Mayor of course I don’t accept that and the issue which Councillor Janio refers to will be dealt with under that item with explanations from the people involved. I’m very pleased to see that Councillor Janio is wearing his Ronald Reagan tie again tonight so I’ve bought him a Donald Trump hat which I have amended to say ‘Make Hangleton Great Again’.”

(d) Customer Satisfaction

91.15 Councillor Page asked the following question, “Councillor Morgan has been claiming in the media and indeed in his long speech at budget council that satisfaction with the council is up 20% since his administration took over. Can Councillor Morgan please tell me where that data comes from?”

91.16 Councillor Morgan replied, “The facts that I have quoted are from the City Tracker stats that show that overall satisfaction in the last two years has risen and has remained reasonably stable following its nadir of 41% in 2014. It increase to 60% in 2015 and was 58% in the 2016 report. The figures for people who are service users are stable from 40% in 2014 to 60% in 2015 and 2016. We have increased trust in the council by 7% since 2015, we’ve reduced the number of people who feel the council doesn’t act on all of their concerns by nearly half from 12% in 2014 to 7% in 2016 and increased the numbers of people who believe who do by 7%. Satisfaction with refuse collection has risen from 36% in 2014 to 67% in 2016. Satisfaction with recycling has risen from 44% to 66%, satisfaction with street cleaning has risen from 47% to 65%, and satisfaction with schools has risen from 48% to 54%. These are the statistics that I am quoting from.”

91.17 Councillor Page asked the following supplementary question. “Would Councillor Morgan agree that he is being a bit misleading by picking out an anomalous result in 2014 that does not represent the overall trend for the past 5 years?”

91.18 Councillor Morgan replied, “The one fact that I would point out is that tens of thousands of residents of Brighton & Hove gave an assessment of the customer service under the Green Administration in May 2015 that is why you are where you are and we are where we are now.”

(e) Armed Forces Day

91.19 Councillor Mears asked the following question, “Can the Leader of the Council confirm the Council’s support for Armed Forces day a national event on the 24 June each year bearing in mind that this council is signed up to the military covenant. I note the Council is supporting Armed Forces day at Blind Veterans UK on the 25 June even though the council has a budget funded by the Ministry of Defence there is no council armed forces day in the city on the 24 June this year.”

91.20 Councillor Morgan replied, “Council will I’m sure be aware that Armed Forces day formally Veteran’s Day was established in 2006 by the Labour Government. Councillor Mears will I hope be aware from her own group leader that decisions around events to

mark Armed Forces Day were taken in October by the leaders group of which he is a part following representations about resourcing from the police and in recognition of the very low attendance levels at event in New Road. The decision was made to focus our resources on remembrance events in November if Councillor Mears was unhappy with this cross party decision then she had a number of months to raise it with Councillor Theobald. As she said events to make Armed Forces Day will be taking place at the Blind Veteran's Centre on the 25 June which I will be attending. There is also the flag raising ceremony at the Old Steine War Memorial at 11am on 19 June to which all members are invited. The Council is also support an event organised by the Royal British Legion to mark Armed Forces Day and its planning for centenary events to make the end of World War One next year."

- 91.21 Councillor Mears asked the following supplementary question. "One of the reasons why Armed Forces Day was abandoned is not because residents did not support the event which they do in numbers and they did last year. I was in fact because local dignitaries never bothered to turn up which is a great shame because residents were looking at empty seats with names on.

The Royal British Legion will be supporting the event on 25 June and we will have a stall there. Will the Leader of the Council set an example and support the service being organised by the Royal British Legion on the 24 June this year at the Old Steine War Memorial?"

- 91.22 Councillor Morgan replied, "Mr Mayor I think I made it clear in my initial comments that I would be supporting the events as I have done in the past two years."

(f) Teaching Facilities for Adults with Learning Difficulties

- 91.23 Councillor Deane asked the following question, "Would Councillor Morgan agree that the provision of teaching facilities for adults with learning disabilities by the voluntary sector deserves to be recognised and support by this council?"

- 91.24 Councillor Morgan replied, "Yes I do."

- 91.25 Councillor Deane asked the following supplementary question. "Will Councillor Morgan respond to Rosa Monkton and support Team Domenica in finding a suitable premise with security of tenure from within the council's property portfolio?"

- 91.26 Councillor Morgan replied, "I certainly don't recall receiving any correspondence but I will have my office look in to it and make sure we do provide a response to points raised."

(g) Student Housing Developer Contributions

- 91.27 Councillor Miller asked the following question, "Would Councillor Cattell agree with me that it is unfair that student housing providers don't have to pay affordable housing contributions by commuted sum?"

- 91.28 Councillor Cattell replied, "Councillor Miller will be aware of the fact that we have discussed this in detail about the difference between use classes orders under which we

can ask for section 106 contributions and you were actually at the committee when we discussed it.”

91.29 Councillor Miller asked the following supplementary question. “I believe that student housing is in the C2 category. Would Councillor Cattell like to review as part of City Plan part 2 whether introducing a section 106 contribution to student housing is a viable proposition to take forward?”

91.30 Councillor Cattell replied, “You already know that purpose built student housing is in a special use category and not C2 as was explained to you at a recent Planning Committee meeting.”

(h) Youth Service

91.31 Councillor Phillips asked the following question, “Now that there is a cut in the youth service budget and the early help budget could Councillor Chapman Clarify how the remaining money in each budget is going to be spent and therefore what in each budget is going to be cut?”

91.32 Councillor Chapman replied, “I wrote to all Member’s yesterday to advise them that we will be looking into setting up a cross party working group looking into the youth service going forward where all of these questions will be answered.”

91.33 Councillor Phillips asked the following supplementary question. “Councillor Chapman wrote in last week’s Brighton and Hove Independent an article about needing to shout louder over school funding cuts. How does he plan to oppose and push the government other than a few mealy moth words?”

91.34 Councillor Chapman replied, “I intend to continue to campaign to government through the Labour Party in terms of ensuring the schools are properly funded going forward.”

(i) Party Houses

91.35 Councillor Druitt asked the following question, “I have received a number of concerns from residents in Upper North Street about the development of a party house at Number 19 by Portmore investments. Can the administration is doing to work with party house owners as soon as they are identified to ensure that change of use planning permission is sought if required, permission is sought for any licensable activities and the legitimate concerns of neighbouring residents are addressed before party houses become operational?”

91.36 Councillor Meadows replied, “It’s a shame that Councillor Druitt chose to submit a question with such an ambiguous title which was directed at the wrong person. The question should have been addressed to the Chair of Planning”

91.37 Councillor Druitt asked the following supplementary question. “I did not address the question to a specific councillor I asked a question on party houses to the administration and I expect someone to be able to answer it.”

91.38 Councillor Meadows replied, "I would like to refer Councillor Druitt to the notice of motion which I have brought to this council which actually deals with party houses. I am actually working on that. Recently there was a private members bill on the subject that went to parliament and I am in the process of writing to every council leader across the country on this subject."

(j) Developer Applications

91.39 Councillor Greenbaum asked the following question, "On the agenda of the last Economic Development & Culture Committee we had a report on section 106 developer contributions technical guidance update. My colleague Councillor Druitt and I tried to put forward an amendment there and my question is seeking clarification about why this amendment wasn't accepted. Where a developer is negotiating on affordable housing and seeks to make a commuted payment instead our guidance says the council may require the developers financial information to be provided on an open book basis, the amendment was seeking to remove the word may from the guidance. Although the amendment was accepted we were reassured that this was happening anyway.

Can we please be told what format this is happening in, what the timeline is and when that will be in place by?"

91.40 Councillor Cattell replied, "The amendment was not accepted because procedurally we would have had to produce a new report rather than amend the recommendations on the report it was nothing to do with the sentiment of the amendment. This was raised at the December Planning Committee by Councillor Russell-Moyle and as a result of that officers are looking at how other authorities deal with this as it is not as simple as saying we will always require full disclosure. Officers are currently looking at the legal implications for this but I am afraid I cannot give you a timeline but I will bring more information back to the Economic Development and Culture Committee."

(k) Hove Library

91.41 Councillor Sykes asked the following question, "In June 2016 Policy & Resources committee voted not to sell Hove Library and since then a cross party group have been pursuing ways of reducing the deficit following that decision. In March of this Year the Environment, Transport and Sustainability committee considered the bike share scheme and in that paper Hove Library was removed from a list of possible locations because the future of the library was 'uncertain'. This doesn't add up and I wonder if Councillor Robins can explain and as an aside I wonder if he could remind us what the annual reported saving of the sale of Hove Library was supposed to be?"

91.42 Councillor Robins replied, "I fear this might have been aimed at the wrong person as I was not involved in the report which was taken to Environment, Transport and Sustainability committee. According to Chair of the ETS Committee this was the product of an officer error."

91.43 Councillor Sykes asked the following supplementary question. "The question to Councillor Robins as a senior member of the administration is what part of all this chaos would he describe as getting the basics right?"

91.44 Councillor Robins replied, "I think Councillor Morgan earlier on explained how we feel we are getting the basics right. If Councillor Morgan hands me those statistics I will run through them again and as often as you like but there seems to be very little point to that."

(l) Building Council Homes

91.45 Councillor Gibson asked the following question, "Will Councillor Meadows pledge that the administration will do all that is within their power both to continue and grow the council house building programme?"

91.46 Councillor Meadows replied, "I am happy to pledge that we intend to continue building lots and lots more council rented homes."

91.47 Councillor Gibson asked the following supplementary question. "When can we expect to see a net increase in the council house building schemes as a result of this administration's efforts?"

91.48 Councillor Meadows replied, "Your question gives me the chance to talk about our new joint venture with Hyde because that will bring us up to another 1000 new homes for the city."

92 CALL OVER FOR REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

(a) Callover

92.1 The Head of Democratic Services confirmed that Items 95 and 96(a) had been reserved for discussion; and

Item 95 - Community Safety & Crime Reduction Strategy;
Item 96(a) - Corporate Parenting Strategy.

(b) Receipt and/or Approval of Reports

92.2 The Head of Democratic Services confirmed that the following reports on the agenda with the recommendations therein had been approved and adopted:

Item 93 - Pay Policy Statement as amended by the technical clarification circulated with the addendum;
Item 94 - Annual Investment Strategy 2017/18;
Item 96 - Review of the Constitution – February 2017.

(c) Oral Questions from Members

92.3 The Mayor noted that there were no oral questions arising on items that had not been called.

93 PAY POLICY STATEMENT

93.1 **RESOLVED:** That the Pay Policy Statement 2017/18 as detailed in appendix 1 to the report and amended with the revised wording to paragraph 18 be adopted.

94 ANNUAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY 2017/18

- 94.1 **RESOLVED:** That the Annual Investment Strategy 2017/18 as set out in appendix 1 to the report be approved.

95 COMMUNITY SAFETY STRATEGY CONSULTATION

- 95.1 The Mayor noted that the next item related to the Community Safety & Crime Reduction Strategy and that following discussions at the Whips' meeting earlier in the day, it had been agreed that the Chair of the Neighbourhoods, Communities & Equalities Committee put forward an amendment that would be taken without discussion. The effect being that the strategy would be approved subject to any amendments being agreed at the Policy, Resources & growth Committee on the 4th May and the strategy then coming into force. He therefore called on Councillor Daniel to move the amendment.
- 95.2 Councillor Daniel stated that she was aware of some concerns regarding the proposed Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy 2017-20, which had been considered by the Neighbourhoods, Communities & Equalities Committee and noted that a proposed amendment to the recommendations had been circulated. She stated that the strategy was one of the few plans and strategies reserved to full council and therefore sought support for the proposed amendment so that the strategy could be taken forward.
- 95.3 Councillor Moonan formally seconded the proposed amendment.
- 95.4 Councillor Wares stated that he had now read three versions of the proposed strategy, which supposedly incorporated changes requested by Members, with the last version only being circulated earlier in the day. He did not feel that this was the appropriate way in which to deal with the matter and that the strategy should have been published before it was agreed at full council. As such he could not support the proposed amendment.
- 95.5 Councillor Littman stated that when the report was presented to the NCE committee it was accepted that it could be debated in full at the council meeting. Members of the committee raised a number of points that officers agreed to incorporate into the final version of the strategy and yet these had not been included fully. As such he felt that the strategy should come back to the NCE committee rather than the PR&G committee for approval before being referred up to full council.
- 95.6 Councillor Daniel noted the comments and apologised for the failure to include the agreed changes at NCE committee in the revised strategy; but noted that overall the strategy was accepted and the changes amounted to two sentences. She believed the strategy could be agreed and had hoped that any additional changes could then be incorporated at the PR&G committee meeting. However, she was willing to accept the proposal to defer the item and for it to be reconsidered at the next NCE committee meeting.

- 95.7 The Mayor noted that there was support in the chamber for the matter to be referred back to the NCE committee and therefore sought clarification from Councillor Daniel on her previous amendment.
- 95.8 Councillor Daniel stated that she was happy to withdraw her amendment and to propose that the item be deferred and the strategy reconsidered by the NCE committee before coming to full Council in July for approval.
- 95.9 Councillor Moonan formally seconded the amendment.
- 95.10 The Mayor noted that an amendment to the recommendation had been moved to defer the item and refer the strategy back to the NCE committee, which he put to the vote and which was carried.
- 95.11 The Mayor then put the amended recommendation to the vote which was **carried**.
- 95.12 **RESOLVED:** That Item 95, Community Safety & Crime Reduction Strategy 2017-20 be deferred and referred back to the Neighbourhoods, Communities & Equalities Committee for consideration at its next meeting before coming to full Council in July.

96 REVIEW OF THE CONSTITUTION – FEBRUARY 2017

- 96.1 **RESOLVED:** That the proposed changes to the Council's constitution as set out at paragraphs 3.2 to 3.19 in the report and Appendices 1-3 (together with the amendment to paragraph 2(c) in Appendix 3) be approved and adopted.

CORPORATE PARENTING STRATEGY 2016-19

- 96.2 Councillor Yates introduced the report and noted that all Members of the council had a corporate parenting responsibility and thanked Councillor Page for referring the report to Council. He stated that the number of looked after children had increased from 438 in 2016 to 464 in 2017 and that there was a need to work to ensure that they had the same life opportunities as any other child in the city. He urged all Members to read the report and support the work that was being taken to help these children.
- 96.3 Councillor Bell welcomed the report and noted that a number of the looked after children had taken the time to write to the Members of the Corporate Parenting Board.
- 96.4 Councillor Page welcomed the report and stated that it was important to reflect on the importance of the Looked After Children's Strategy. He supported Councillor Yates' comments and hoped that all Members would take the time to read the report.
- 96.5 The Mayor noted that the report had been referred to the Council for information and moved that it be noted.
- 96.6 **RESOLVED:** That the report be noted.

97 THE FOLLOWING NOTICES OF MOTION HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED BY MEMBERS FOR CONSIDERATION:

(a) Divesting from Fossil Fuels.

97.1 The Notice of Motion as listed in the agenda was proposed by Councillor Russell-Moyle on behalf of the Labour & Co-operative Group and seconded by Councillor Allen.

97.2 The Mayor then put the following motion as listed to the vote:

“This Council requests the Chief Executive writes to the Chair of the East Sussex County Council Pensions Committee asking the Committee:

- To commit itself, over the course of the next five years, to divest the East Sussex Pension Fund from direct ownership and any commingled funds that include fossil fuel public equities and corporate bonds, and
- To focus re-investment in areas that minimise climate change and reduce the Fund's carbon footprint;

while ensuring the Fund continues to generate a sufficient level of return to ensure the current and future sustainability of the fund.”

97.3 The Mayor confirmed that the motion had been carried by 33 votes to 20 with no abstentions as detailed below:

| | | For | Against | Abstain | | For | Against | Abstain |
|----|-----------------|-------------|---------|---------|-----------------|-----|---------|---------|
| 1 | Allen | ✓ | | | Marsh | ✓ | | |
| 2 | Atkinson | ✓ | | | Meadows | ✓ | | |
| 3 | Barford | ✓ | | | Mears | | X | |
| 4 | Barnett | | X | | Miller | | X | |
| 5 | Bell | | X | | Mitchell | ✓ | | |
| 6 | Bennett | | X | | Moonan | ✓ | | |
| 7 | Bewick | Not present | | | Morgan | ✓ | | |
| 8 | Brown | | X | | Morris | ✓ | | |
| 9 | Cattell | ✓ | | | Nemeth | | X | |
| 10 | Chapman | | X | | Norman A | | X | |
| 11 | Cobb | | X | | Norman K | | X | |
| 12 | Daniel | ✓ | | | O'Quinn | ✓ | | |
| 13 | Deane | ✓ | | | Page | ✓ | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|------------------------|---|---|--|----------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 14 | Druitt | ✓ | | | Peltzer Dunn | | X | |
| 15 | Gibson | ✓ | | | Penn | ✓ | | |
| 16 | Gilbey | ✓ | | | Phillips | ✓ | | |
| 17 | Greenbaum | ✓ | | | Robins | ✓ | | |
| 18 | Hamilton | ✓ | | | Russell-Moyle | ✓ | | |
| 19 | Hill | ✓ | | | Simson | | X | |
| 20 | Horan | ✓ | | | Sykes | | X | |
| 21 | Hyde | | X | | Taylor | | X | |
| 22 | Inkpin-Leissner | ✓ | | | Theobald C | | X | |
| 23 | Janio | | X | | Theobald G | | X | |
| 24 | Knight | ✓ | | | Wares | | X | |
| 25 | Lewry | | X | | Wealls | | X | |
| 26 | Littman | ✓ | | | West | ✓ | | |
| 27 | Mac Cafferty | ✓ | | | Yates | ✓ | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Total | 33 | 20 | 0 |

97.4 The motion was **carried**.

Note: Closure Motion.

97.5 The Mayor noted that the meeting had been in session for four hours and therefore in having regard to the constitution, he was required to move a closure motion under procedural rule 17 to terminate the meeting.

97.6 The Mayor then put the motion to close the meeting to the vote which was unanimously rejected.

97.7 The motion was **lost**.

(b) Support for Unaccompanied Children in Refugee Camps.

97.8 The Notice of Motion as listed in the agenda was proposed by Councillor Littman on behalf of the Green and Labour & Co-operative Groups and seconded by Councillor Daniel.

97.9 Councillor Bell moved an amendment on behalf of the Conservative Group, which was seconded by Councillor G. Theobald.

97.10 The Mayor noted that the Conservative amendment had not been accepted in full but that clause (c) had been accepted by Councillor Littman as an amendment to the

original motion. He then put the amendment as moved by Councillor Bell to the vote which was lost by 20 votes to 32 as detailed below:

97.11 The Mayor then put motion as amended by the inclusion of clause (c) to the vote which was carried by 52 votes to 0 against, with no abstentions.

97.12 The Mayor then put the following substantive motion to the vote:

“That following the announcement that the so-called ‘Dubs Amendment’, a scheme for unaccompanied children to come to the UK is to be closed, this Council requests that:

The Chief Executive write to the Home Secretary to ask that she honours the Government’s commitment to play its part in providing safe-haven to unaccompanied refugee children; and makes the requisite funding available to BHCC and all other Local Authorities willing to give a place of sanctuary for these blameless survivors and encouraging her to continue talks with other Local Authorities to take part in the National Transfer Scheme and in the Vulnerable Children’s Relocation Scheme.”

97.13 The Mayor confirmed that the motion as amended had been carried by 52 votes to 0 with no abstentions as detailed below:

| | | For | Against | Abstain | | For | Against | Abstain |
|----|-----------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------------------|-----|---------|---------|
| 1 | Allen | ✓ | | | Marsh | ✓ | | |
| 2 | Atkinson | ✓ | | | Meadows | ✓ | | |
| 3 | Barford | Not present | | | Mears | ✓ | | |
| 4 | Barnett | ✓ | | | Miller | ✓ | | |
| 5 | Bell | ✓ | | | Mitchell | ✓ | | |
| 6 | Bennett | ✓ | | | Moonan | ✓ | | |
| 7 | Bewick | Not present | | | Morgan | ✓ | | |
| 8 | Brown | ✓ | | | Morris | ✓ | | |
| 9 | Cattell | ✓ | | | Nemeth | ✓ | | |
| 10 | Chapman | ✓ | | | Norman A | ✓ | | |
| 11 | Cobb | ✓ | | | Norman K | ✓ | | |
| 12 | Daniel | ✓ | | | O’Quinn | ✓ | | |
| 13 | Deane | ✓ | | | Page | ✓ | | |
| 14 | Druitt | ✓ | | | Peltzer Dunn | ✓ | | |
| 15 | Gibson | ✓ | | | Penn | ✓ | | |
| 16 | Gilbey | ✓ | | | Phillips | ✓ | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|------------------------|---|--|--|----------------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 17 | Greenbaum | ✓ | | | Robins | ✓ | | |
| 18 | Hamilton | ✓ | | | Russell-Moyle | ✓ | | |
| 19 | Hill | ✓ | | | Simson | ✓ | | |
| 20 | Horan | ✓ | | | Sykes | ✓ | | |
| 21 | Hyde | ✓ | | | Taylor | ✓ | | |
| 22 | Inkpin-Leissner | ✓ | | | Theobald C | ✓ | | |
| 23 | Janio | ✓ | | | Theobald G | ✓ | | |
| 24 | Knight | ✓ | | | Wares | ✓ | | |
| 25 | Lewry | ✓ | | | Wealls | ✓ | | |
| 26 | Littman | ✓ | | | West | ✓ | | |
| 27 | Mac Cafferty | ✓ | | | Yates | ✓ | | |
| | | | | | Total | 52 | 0 | 0 |

97.14 The motion was **carried**.

(c) TUPE Pension Protection for Local Government Staff.

97.15 The Notice of Motion as listed in the agenda was proposed by Councillor Moonan on behalf of the Labour & Co-operative Group and seconded by Councillor Horan.

97.16 The Mayor then put the following motion as listed to the vote:

“We call on the Secretary of State for Work and Pensions Damien Green to amend the Fair Deal Guidance 2003 to include staff from Best Value Authorities such as Brighton and Hove City Council within the guidance. This will ensure they have the same rights as other public sector workers to retain their Public Service Pension Scheme when they are TUPE'D out of local government employment.”

97.17 The Mayor confirmed that the motion had been carried unanimously.

97.18 The motion was **carried**.

(d) Kings House.

97.19 The Notice of Motion as listed in the agenda was proposed by Councillor Nemeth on behalf of the Conservative Group and seconded by Councillor G. Theobald.

97.20 The Mayor then put the following motion as listed to the vote:

“This Council resolves to request that the Leader of the Council:

- (i) Makes a full public statement on why the consortium that was picked as preferred buyer of King's House has dropped out so far into the process;
- (ii) Issues a briefing note to Councillors detailing exactly what went wrong and what lessons can be learnt; and,
- (iii) Updates the Policy, Resources & Growth Committee of the budgetary consequences of the ongoing delays of this and other major projects."

97.21 The Mayor confirmed that the motion had been carried by 30 votes to 21 with no abstentions as detailed below:

| | | For | Against | Abstain | | For | Against | Abstain |
|----|------------------------|-------------|---------|---------|----------------------|-----|---------|---------|
| 1 | Allen | | X | | Marsh | | X | |
| 2 | Atkinson | | X | | Meadows | | X | |
| 3 | Barford | Not present | | | Mears | ✓ | | |
| 4 | Barnett | ✓ | | | Miller | ✓ | | |
| 5 | Bell | ✓ | | | Mitchell | | X | |
| 6 | Bennett | ✓ | | | Moonan | | X | |
| 7 | Bewick | Not present | | | Morgan | | X | |
| 8 | Brown | ✓ | | | Morris | | X | |
| 9 | Cattell | | X | | Nemeth | ✓ | | |
| 10 | Chapman | | X | | Norman A | ✓ | | |
| 11 | Cobb | ✓ | | | Norman K | ✓ | | |
| 12 | Daniel | | X | | O'Quinn | | X | |
| 13 | Deane | ✓ | | | Page | ✓ | | |
| 14 | Druitt | ✓ | | | Peltzer Dunn | ✓ | | |
| 15 | Gibson | ✓ | | | Penn | | X | |
| 16 | Gilbey | | X | | Phillips | ✓ | | |
| 17 | Greenbaum | ✓ | | | Robins | | X | |
| 18 | Hamilton | | X | | Russell-Moyle | | X | |
| 19 | Hill | | X | | Simson | ✓ | | |
| 20 | Horan | | X | | Sykes | ✓ | | |
| 21 | Hyde | ✓ | | | Taylor | ✓ | | |
| 22 | Inkpin-Leissner | | X | | Theobald C | ✓ | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--------------|-------------|--|--|--------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 23 | Janio | ✓ | | | Theobald G | ✓ | | |
| 24 | Knight | Not present | | | Wares | ✓ | | |
| 25 | Lewry | ✓ | | | Wealls | ✓ | | |
| 26 | Littman | ✓ | | | West | ✓ | | |
| 27 | Mac Cafferty | ✓ | | | Yates | | X | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Total | 30 | 21 | 0 |

97.22 The motion was **carried**.

(e) Clean Air.

97.23 The Notice of Motion as listed in the agenda was proposed by Councillor Deane on behalf of the Green Group and seconded by Councillor Sykes.

97.24 The Mayor then put the following motion as listed to the vote:

“This council notes the damaging effects of diesel engine emissions to people's health and to the environment and therefore commits to accelerating initiatives that will reduce this harm and lead to cleaner air. This council resolves to:

- 1) Request the Environment, Transport & Sustainability Committee to follow the example of Westminster City Council and introduce visitor parking differentials to incentivise diesel vehicle drivers not to enter the highest polluted areas of the city;
- 2) Request the Licensing Committee to consider calling for a report detailing the options to:
 - Enforce the Road Traffic (Vehicle Emissions) (Fixed Penalty) (England) Regulations 2002 in relation to vehicle idling offences;
 - Ensure that all new taxi licences issued under the council's policy of managed growth are for low emission vehicles only, and that all replacement taxis are low emission vehicles;
- 3) To facilitate (2) above, this council requests the Chief Executive to write to Business Secretary, Greg Clark, requesting that financial assistance be made available to taxi drivers switching to more environmentally friendly vehicles, as announced at the recent opening of the new London Taxi Company factory in Coventry.”

97.25 The Mayor confirmed that the motion had been carried unanimously.

97.26 The motion was **carried**.

(f) Housing Support No Evictions

97.27 The Notice of Motion as listed in the agenda was proposed by Councillor Gibson behalf of the Green Group and seconded by Councillor Druitt.

97.28 The Mayor then put the following motion as listed to the vote:

“This council notes the Government changes to welfare benefits, including the introduction of the benefit cap and proposed removal of entitlement to housing benefit for 18-21 year olds.

In view of the potential impact of these changes and the number of individuals likely to fall into rent arrears and possible eviction, the Council resolves to:

Request the Housing & New Homes Committee to call for a report outlining how the risk of evictions caused by the housing benefit changes and benefit cap will be minimised. The report will take into consideration the following actions:

- Where it is possible to clearly identify that arrears are solely due to the benefit cap or removal of entitlement, that officers use all means other than evictions and bailiffs to recover rent due;
- That the Council work with partners to ensure all those affected by benefit changes are, wherever possible, prevented from eviction and homelessness; in particular recognition of the fact that a disproportionate number of LGBT young people find themselves at risk of homelessness, and as such may be adversely impacted by the changes.”

97.29 The Mayor confirmed that the motion had been carried unanimously.

97.30 The motion was **carried**.

98 CLOSE OF MEETING

The meeting concluded at 11.05pm

Signed

Chair

Dated this

day of

2017

BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL**SPECIAL COUNCIL****3.00pm 18 MAY 2017****COUNCIL CHAMBER, BRIGHTON TOWN HALL****MINUTES**

Present: Councillors West (Chair), Marsh (Deputy Chair), Allen, Atkinson, Barford, Bell, Bennett, Bewick, Brown, Cattell, Chapman, Cobb, Daniel, Deane, Druitt, Gibson, Gilbey, Greenbaum, Hamilton, Hill, Horan, Hyde, Inkpin-Leissner, Janio, Knight, Littman, Mac Cafferty, Meadows, Miller, Mitchell, Moonan, Morgan, Morris, Nemeth, A Norman, K Norman, O'Quinn, Page, Peltzer Dunn, Penn, Phillips, Robins, Russell-Moyle, Simson, Sykes, Taylor, C Theobald, G Theobald, Wares, Wealls and Yates.

PART ONE**1 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

1.1 There were no declarations of interests in matters appearing on the agenda.

2 MAYOR'S COMMUNICATIONS

2.1 The Mayor welcomed everyone to the meeting which was being held to recognise the terrific achievement of Brighton & Hove Albion football club in securing promotion to the Premiership. He noted that after a gap of over 30 years it was wonderful to be able to come together and congratulate everyone involved at the club on their historic achievement and to acknowledge the tremendous benefit it would bring to the City.

3 HONORARY FREEDOM OF THE CITY

3.1 The Mayor stated that the Council was asked to consider the appointment of Mr. Tony Bloom and Mr. Chris Hughton as an Honorary Freeman of the City of Brighton & Hove. He would be calling on the Leader of the Council and the respective Group Leaders to move and second the motions.

3.2 Councillor Morgan thanked the Mayor and stated that Brighton and Hove Albion was part of this city's history, it was part of the fabric of this place, it was so important to so many in this place as the sea of blue and white that washed over Hove Lawns last Sunday showed to the world.

It is four years since this council awarded Dick Knight the Freedom of the City in recognition of his role in saving Brighton and Hove Albion. Twenty years ago, just as this council was coming into existence, so our football club teetered on the edge of going out of existence. A club founded in 1901, a club that was the first body to unite our two towns, a club my family has supported for almost a century. A club that is valued so highly by so many, across generations, across every part of our community. The Albion, as we saw on the last day at the Goldstone, in the demonstrations for a new stadium, in the fans on the pitch a month ago, and in the thousands on the seafront at the weekend, transcends mere fixtures and statistics. It is an emotion which binds us.

Today Brighton and Hove Albion has once again joined the top flight of English football, is in the Premier League for the first time, and in just three months will emerge on to the global sporting stage. That is down to the club and the team led by the two men we, on behalf of the people of the City of Brighton and Hove, meet to honour today. It is fitting that it is exactly eight years ago today that Mr Tony Bloom took over as Chairman of Brighton and Hove Albion. The gratitude of tens of thousands of Brighton and Hove Albion fans goes to him, a man whose family is steeped in the club, a man whose support of the club has been unparalleled not just in financial terms, but in heart and soul as well. He is that rare thing in football, an owner and investor who is also a loyal, diehard, lifelong fan. No-one can doubt, seeing him celebrate goals, victories and promotion home and away, not just from the directors' box but from the terraces alongside the travelling supporters, just what the club means to him. The millions he has invested in the team will now reap the rewards, for the club, for the fans and for this city.

After almost winning promotion to the Premier League at the first few attempts following the move to the fantastic American Express Community Stadium, in December 2014 it seemed our opportunity had slipped away and relegation threatened. The appointment of Mr Chris Hughton, a football professional of the highest calibre, with an illustrious career as a player at Spurs and for the Republic of Ireland, and as a manager at Newcastle behind him, heralded a return to success. Under his inspired leadership the Albion have won an astonishing 50% of their games, coming agonisingly close to promotion last season, but this year making it certain with three games to spare. For me no moment this season summed up what he inspires in his players more than the team lifting Antony Knockaert's shirt aloft following the death of his father. His calm, confident and determined leadership is an inspiration to all in sport and beyond. His contribution to the sport and success at every level has won him a long list of awards. In March Football's "Black List" recognised his achievements in coaching, a week after he won coach of the year at the British Ethnic Diversity Sports Awards. He has been awarded Championship Manager of the Month nine times, more than any other manager.

He was League Managers Association Manager of the Year in 2010 and 2016. He holds two FA Cup winners medals, a UEFA cup winner's medal, and two Championship promotion honours.

It is my honour as Leader of Brighton and Hove City Council, and my pleasure as a lifelong Albion fan, to propose that Tony Bloom and Chris Hughton are awarded the Freedom of the City of Brighton and Hove today.

In making this award we recognise the achievement of everyone associated with the club, from the board to the backroom staff, the players and coaches, the sponsors and

Albion in the Community, and of course the fans who stuck with the team, who fought for survival and the new home at Falmer that Tony Bloom and Martin Perry delivered. Together, we are Brighton and Hove Albion, and we are on our way to the Premier League. On Sunday tens of thousands cheered and applauded Tony Bloom, Chris Hughton and the team from one side of the city to the other, on a day none of us who were there will forget. Today Mr Mayor I move that we honour the Albion's Premier League success by awarding these leaders, these heroes of our football club, the Freedom of the City of Brighton and Hove.

- 3.3 Councillor G. Theobald formally seconded the motion and stated that it was a privilege to be able to do as one of his last acts as the Leader of the Conservative Group. It was the highest honour that any City Council could give to its citizens. He could still recall standing on the East Terrace at the Goldstone but now enjoyed the wonderful stadium at the Amex, one that Tony Bloom had ensured was for the fans' enjoyment and comfort. The Amex was now on the sight-seeing list for visitors from Japan following their team's success in the rugby world cup and he hoped it would prove to be a venue for success in the premiership. He also noted that during his time as Mayor of Brighton, the football club had enjoyed reaching the cup final and playing at Wembley, and whilst the final result had not been to the club's favour; he was looking forward to the club getting to play at Wembley again when they meet Spurs in the league.

In regard to Chris Hughton, he also noted that Chris had played for Spurs and for the Republic of Ireland at the highest level. As a manager he was a person that players looked up to and his record was undeniable even though he was probably the most under-rated manager in the country. He hoped that Chris would have every success next season and may even lead the team to better Spurs.

- 3.4 Councillor Mac Cafferty stated that he wished to echo the words of the two Group Leaders and noted just how far the club had now come following its almost demise into non-league football. As a life-long fan, Tony Bloom had been able to do what all fans would love to and actually invest in their club. That investment had changed the club's fortunes and led to the success that was being recognised today. The appointment of Chris Hughton was another important factor and he had inspired the team and fans. He had been the first mixed-race player to represent the Republic of Ireland and was the first to manage a premiership team. He was one of only two managers of the 92 football league teams from the BME community and this was something that needed to be challenged. As a previous Chair of the Planning Committee he was pleased to have been involved in the decision to expand the Amex; and noted that promotion would see a growth in the local economy. The challenge would be to remain in the top flight but he believed the club could not be in safer hands.
- 3.5 Councillor Littman stated that he wished to congratulate Tony and Chris on their amazing success. As a life-long Albion fan in a family of Spurs supporters it was no surprise that Chris came to the club. Both Tony and Chris optimised Brighton and Hove and the club and city should be grateful for their contributions.
- 3.6 Councillor Wares stated that he wished to add his congratulations to Tony and Chris and the club. He had attended his first Albion match over 40 years ago and could recall the promotion to the Championship and how he felt then but that had been surpassed by this year's achievement. As a councillor he was very grateful for what the success

would mean for the city and had to acknowledge that Brighton and Hove was the greatest club in the world.

- 3.7 Councillor Robins stated that he supported everything that had been said but also noted in 1970/71 as a 14 year-old boy he had had a trial at the Albion but had never heard back; and just wondered if his services were needed. He wanted to offer his congratulations to everyone involved at the club.
- 3.8 Councillor Penn stated that she had first watched the Albion at the Goldstone and then followed their journey through the ups and downs and especially the wilderness years with no real home and could now enjoy this special occasion and take the opportunity congratulate and thank everyone at the club for what they have achieved.
- 3.9 The Mayor thanked Members for their comments and stated that in accordance with legislation, a motion to appoint Mr. Tony Bloom as an Honorary Freeman had been moved and seconded. He would therefore put the motion to the vote, bearing in mind that two-thirds of those voting needed to be in favour of the motion for it to be carried.
- 3.10 **The motion was carried unanimously.**
- 3.11 **RESOLVED:** That Mr. Tony Bloom be appointed an Honorary Freeman of Brighton & Hove.
- 3.12 The Mayor congratulated Freeman Bloom on his appointment and invited him to come forward to receive his framed certificate and to address the Council.
- 3.13 Freeman Bloom thanked the Council and the Mayor. He stated that he was delighted to be given this honour, and wanted to receive it on behalf of the football club that was his passion and remained an important part of the City. It had been a remarkable season and although the team did not quite win the league, the achievement to gain promotion could not be under-estimated and he hoped that it would be the catalyst for a successful future in the premier league. He wanted to thank everyone involved at the club as well as his family and the city council for the honour it had bestowed.
- 3.14 The Mayor noted the comments and stated that in accordance with legislation, a motion to appoint Mr. Chris Hughton as an Honorary Freeman had been moved and seconded. He would therefore put the motion to the vote, bearing in mind that two-thirds of those voting needed to be in favour of the motion for it to be carried.
- 3.15 **The motion was carried unanimously.**
- 3.16 **RESOLVED:** That Mr. Chris Hughton be appointed an Honorary Freeman of Brighton & Hove.
- 3.17 The Mayor congratulated Freeman Hughton on his appointment and invited him to come forward to receive his framed certificate and to address the Council.
- 3.18 Freeman Hughton thanked the Council and the Mayor. He stated that it was an honour to have been given such recognition and one that he would cherish. He had loved coming to the City and the club and was pleased to have been able to oversee the

team's success but noted that the success was down to all those involved at the club. He hoped that the team would be able to continue its success and stay in the premiership. In the meantime he wished to thank the city council for this recognition.

3.19 The Mayor noted the comments and offered his congratulations to both Freeman Bloom and Freeman Hughton.

4 CLOSE OF MEETING

4.1 The Mayor closed the meeting.

The meeting concluded at 3.40pm

Signed

Chair

Dated this

day of

2017

BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL**ANNUAL COUNCIL****4.30pm 18 MAY 2017****COUNCIL CHAMBER, BRIGHTON TOWN HALL****MINUTES**

Present: Councillors West (Chair), Allen, Atkinson, Barford, Barnett, Bell, Bennett, Bewick, Brown, Cattell, Chapman, Cobb, Daniel, Deane, Druitt, Gibson, Gilbey, Greenbaum, Hamilton, Hill, Horan, Hyde, Inkpin-Leissner, Janio, Knight, Lewry, Littman, Mac Cafferty, Marsh, Meadows, Miller, Mitchell, Moonan, Morgan, Morris, Nemeth, A Norman, K Norman, O'Quinn, Page, Peltzer Dunn, Penn, Phillips, Robins, Russell-Moyle, Simson, Sykes, Taylor, C Theobald, G Theobald, Wares, Wealls and Yates.

PART ONE**4 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

1.1 There were no declarations of interest in items appearing on the agenda.

5 (A) MAYORAL REPORT 2016-17

2.1 The Mayor introduced the mayoral report for 2016/17 and noted that it had been a very busy year in terms of engagements and events as well as working with his 27 charities. He then moved that the report be noted.

2.2 **RESOLVED:** That the Mayoral report for 2016/17 be noted.

2 (B) MAYOR'S THANKS & PRESENTATIONS

2.3. The Mayor stated that it had been an incredible year and that it was hard to know where to start to sum it all up. There was certainly too much to tell of with so many amazing, generous, and great people he had encountered that needed to be acknowledged. All working so hard to make this city the wonderful place it is and it had been his special privilege to help celebrate them all. He now realised how much people value the recognition and thanks the mayoralty can offer. After 20 years since first being elected as a councillor he thought I knew the city well, but this has been year of real discovery.

2.4. We are blessed with a rich diversity of communities: neighbourhood communities, communities of interest, our LGBT+ communities, faith communities, and newer communities who have come here to make their homes. I have discovered particularly

how our newer communities, many of them refugees, often look to the mayor for recognition. Many also bond through their faith and I'm glad we have a strong interfaith movement in the city that supports their welcome. Through Council Prayers my Interfaith Chaplain Rev Anthea Ballam has worked with a diversity of local faith figures, who have introduced Buddhist, Islamic, Pagan, Christian and Jewish worship to the Chamber - I am sure this is much appreciated by so many of our communities.

- 2.5. We are experiencing a rise in racism and hate crime across the country, even in our tolerant and welcoming city, and I particularly wish to thank the Interfaith Contact Group, Sanctuary on Sea and the LGBT Community Safety Forum for helping to bring our communities together; and for their work in maintaining the beacon of hope I see shining out from our city on to a troubled world.
- 2.6. It has been wonderful to have had the opportunity to support so many of our neighbourhoods, like Hangleton & Knoll, where the Hangleton & Knoll Project works so hard to support older people being active and involved, reducing loneliness; and engaging with younger people, helping them discover new talents and boosting their self-esteem. There are a phenomenal number of people associating through interest in the city, everything from swimming to singing, table tennis to knitting.
- 2.7. The city is full of choirs; it is simply awash with the celebration of song and I have enjoyed getting to know social and fund-raising groups like Bear Patrol, which annually raise thousands for good causes while having a lot of fun and I've enjoyed getting busy out with my litter picker working with environmental volunteers from both universities and the 'deans' who help communities to keep our beaches and open spaces clean.
- 2.8. People have been asking me about highlights of my year and there have been many highlights, and the breadth of activity I have experienced is hard to compare, but one or two special moments certainly stand out. Being there at the AMEX on the day the Albion gained promotion, and last Sunday's celebration, that's right up there. Being part of that celebration with so many Albion legends and the legion of jubilant fans is something I and none of us will ever forget. A proud moment for the team and the city coupled with our celebration of Tony and Chris as Freeman today. Heading up the Pride parade with Geraldine, helping to carry the pictures of the victims of Orlando was an equally proud and very emotional moment too. As we turned each corner of the way, the cheering crowd fell silent then started to applaud and make some noise.
- 2.9. In tune with my chosen theme for my year 'Active Life', I've taken part in quite a few active events, but none so scary as abseiling off Peacehaven Cliff for the Martlets – just lean back the man said it'll be fine. I'll never forget being dragged up onto the stage at the Golden Hang Bag Awards with Nev Kemp to sing and dance to a medley of old musical numbers with a couple of naughty drag queens, that was pretty special too. I'm glad I knew at least a few of the words if not all the steps. And then there were the quieter moments: Joining some of our eldest citizens and their families in celebration of 100+ birthdays and very long marriages. I'd always ask what's the secret of longevity; and the consensus was 'enjoying life.' School visits and greeting young people at the Town Hall have been special too, as it is so good to have the chance to offer them a little early insight in to the workings of our democracy.

- 2.10. It has not all been cheery as we have sadly had a couple of special people to say good bye to. Former Mayor Tehm Framroze, a leading figure for his work with BME groups will be sorely missed, as will Abe Golding the founder and leading light of Brightona through which Abe helped raise so much for the Sussex Heart Charity.
- 2.11. I chose to support 27 Charities in my year, a chance to raise the profile of some of the smaller, less well known organisations that can often get overlooked. It was also a chance to ensure a breadth of important issues were being covered, from domestic and sexual violence to homelessness, disabilities to community and family support. This extended family has worked out well, with smaller and larger organisations pulling together, learning from one another and opening the way to potential new partnerships. This approach has of course kept me busy helping organise and attending events, taking part, thanking volunteers and staff, but it has all been incredibly rewarding and worthwhile. There's been a lot of buckets rattled, charity dinners eaten, miles walked and cycled.
- 2.12. I have kept a spreadsheet that tells me I have attended 917 events and other activities, given a 348 speeches and interviews, used the Parlour 125 times. I've posted 604 times to Facebook. I've arrived at engagements on two feet 212 times and on two wheels 265 times, although I have no break down for how many that was by tandem!
- 2.13. I'm glad to say we maintained the tradition of having two Pavilion Dinners and we founded two new events and strengthened a third this year too. I can't thank enough all those who have contributed to this success. Colin Brace and Brighton Property Consortium need particular praise for the Paris2 Brighton as do Brighton Fringe for their support. So too Cycle Support Services and Friends of B&H Hospitals for organising the Biosphere Ride which 143 adults and 16 families took part in. Rise, City Parks and Health Walks all need praise for their help with the B&H Way Walk. Altogether, over these three and many other events, we have raise a colossal £94,000 for my chosen charities. Thank you to all the businesses who supported this achievement with their time and effort, and their generous contributions to raffles and auctions. Thank you also to the Media for all their positive coverage.
- 2.14. There are a lot of people to thank and we have already had a thank you evening for staff and key supporters and my charities; but I must thank again our wonderful mayoral staff: Michaela who along with Vicky and Elaine have wrestled with my diary, and Trudy who did so much at short notice to ensure the Christmas reception was a success. Mark, Abraham and Geoff for your wise guidance and support. Robbie, my constant mayoral companion: tandem co-rider and, driver - we've had so many great times together – entertaining the visitors showing them the bling, racing about advertising our sponsored events, and I have to thank Rob for just getting us to every engagement in one piece, on time and with a smile. Paul and Darren, thank you for your great company driving us too. Elliott Hasler and his father Simon who are making a film of my year and everyone who welcomed and looked after us at events. Long standing friends and so many new friends for their special support. Karl Jones & Sue Addis – great friends of the mayoralty who helped my charities with the two pavilion dinners. My Charities, and so many other organisations I've worked with. Councillors, you who have welcomed me to your wards and conducted yourselves with great respect in our meetings. Passed Mayors - for their wise counsel. Our 3 MPs, Lord Lt and High Sheriffs who I have shared so many occasions with. My Chaplin Rev Anthea Ballam, who has introduced to Council to

figures from our different faith communities at Prayers Lyn, her husband Eamon, and their children and grandchildren have come along to so many events. Not least the B&H Way Walk which left legs some pretty sore.

- 2.15. My patient and stoic children Eoin, Clodagh & Tiarnan and of course Geraldine, my Mayoress, who despite pressures of work and family life has accompanied me to so many events - helped us all to keep it together. I'm so very grateful to you all for all your support. You make me very proud.
- 2.16. People have also been asking what comes next. Well I was hoping to catch a bit of a rest but Mrs May has organised some extra activities for us all. I'm looking forward to reengaging with my constituents in St Peter's and North Laine Ward. And I am so grateful to my ward colleagues Cllrs Lizzie Deane and Louisa Greenbaum who have been valiantly holding the fort. I know my Group have missed me too and I'm looking forward to re-joining normal Council work and I will be taking up a place on Neighbourhoods, Inclusion, Communities and Equalities Committee which is very nice. I hope my experiences this year will help my contribution to that work, and I hope to maintain links and continue to support many of the third sector and business organisations I have got to know. I'll also be back on Environment, Transport & Sustainability, where no doubt you'll be hearing of my enthusiasm for bicycles, whether they are made for one, two or more riders. But most of all I think I'm looking forward to spending a bit more time with our lovely family.
- 2.17. Can I wish my successor Councillor Mo Marsh the very best for her year in office. The people you will meet as Mayor are all incredible amazing people. I have been asked what advice I might offer you, and my answer simply is "enjoy it" Mo, enjoy it and good luck. Thank you.

3 ELECTION OF THE MAYOR OF BRIGHTON AND HOVE FOR THE MUNICIPAL YEAR 2017/18

- 3.1 The Mayor invited nominations for the position of Mayor of Brighton & Hove for the municipal year 2017/18.
- 3.2 Councillor Mo Marsh was proposed by Councillor Meadows and seconded by Councillor Morgan.
- 3.3 Councillors G. Theobald and Mac Cafferty supported the nomination of Councillor Marsh as Mayor for 2017/18 on behalf of the Conservative and Green Groups respectively.
- 3.4 The Mayor declared that, there being no other nominations, Councillor Mo Marsh be duly elected Mayor of Brighton & Hove for the forthcoming municipal year.
- 3.5 The motion was **agreed**.
- 3.6 The Mayor then adjourned the meeting at 5.10pm in order for Councillor Marsh as the incoming Mayor to be robed and to take the Chair for the meeting.
- 3.7 Councillor Marsh reconvened the meeting at 5.15pm and then made and signed her Declaration of Acceptance of Office.

Councillor Marsh in the Chair

- 3.8 The Mayor then thanked the Council for her appointment and stated she wished to begin by thanking everyone for attending. For a small person, this was a big moment, in fact you might say it's my Mo-ment. To be made Mayor of a city I've loved since I first set foot here is a genuine privilege and something I'm going to cherish. Our communities give our city its' distinct and unique personality; and it's to them that I will dedicate my time and energy.
- 3.9 I'm always amazed and often surprised by the diversity of peoples that make Brighton and Hove what it is a vibrant, complex, contrary, fascinating and beautiful place. As a city, we need more than ever, to harness the goodwill and generosity of our residents; there is no doubt that the hard times that challenge us are due to continue and though I will be scrupulously a-political during my year I intend to underline the point that its by working together and seeing the best in one another that will ensure our city has a better, brighter future. To that end I'd like to acknowledge the council's own staff whose tremendous work for our community often goes unsung. They are doing a terrific job in taxing times and need our support.
- 3.10 I want to extend my personal congratulations to Councillor Dee Simson, assuming we all agree shortly, whom I know will make an excellent Deputy Mayor and I'd like to thank Councillor Pete West and his family for acting as our first citizens over the last year. I would also like to thank the residents of Moulsecoomb & Bevendean Ward for all their support and good wishes. I will, of course, remain a committed ward councillor.
- 3.11 Finally I'd like to thank my Group and in particular my friend Councillor Meadows for proposing me and I'd especially like to acknowledge my friends and family for their love and thoughtfulness. For this honour to be bestowed on me this year is particularly pertinent as on Sunday, I will turn seventy; which feels quite the landmark and to have these two events happen in the same year is both amazing and Mo-mentous.
- 3.12 Thank you all for your support and encouragement thus far, I hope to be able to recognise and repay that kindness during my year in office.

4 VOTE OF THANKS TO THE RETIRING MAYOR

- 4.1 The Mayor invited Councillor Mac Cafferty to move a vote of thanks for the previous Mayor, Councillor Pete West.
- 4.2 Councillor Mac Cafferty moved a vote of thanks to Councillor West as the retiring Mayor for his services during his term of office.
- 4.3 Councillor Littman seconded the motion and this was supported by Councillors Morgan and G. Theobald.
- 4.4 The Mayor put the motion to the vote.
- 4.5 The motion was **carried**.

4.6 The Mayor presented Councillor West with a commemorative badge in recognition of his year of office.

5 APPOINTMENT OF THE DEPUTY MAYOR FOR BRIGHTON AND HOVE FOR THE MUNICIPAL YEAR 2017/18

5.1 The Mayor moved that the Council appoint Councillor Dee Simson as Deputy Mayor for the forthcoming municipal year.

5.2 The Motion was seconded by Councillor G. Theobald.

5.3 Councillors Morgan and Mac Cafferty supported the nomination of Councillor Simson as Deputy Mayor.

5.4 The Mayor declared that, there being no other nominations, Councillor Dee Simson be duly elected as Deputy Mayor of Brighton & Hove for the forthcoming municipal year 2017/18.

5.5 The motion was **agreed**.

5.6 Councillor Dee Simson made and signed her Declaration of Acceptance of Office as Deputy Mayor and was presented with her badge of office by the Mayor.

6 MAYOR'S COMMUNICATIONS.

6.1 The informed the council that she was very happy that Robert Brown MBE had agreed to be her Consort during her mayoral year and she invited him to come forward to be presented with his badge of office.

6.2 The Mayor then noted that in keeping with the 'Robert' theme, she was also very pleased to say that Father Robert Norbury had agreed to be her Chaplain for the mayoral year.

6.3 The Mayor stated that she wished to recognise the decision taken by Councillor Geoffrey Theobald to stand down as Leader of the Official Opposition and Leader of the Conservative Group. Councillor Theobald had served on East Sussex County Council, Brighton Borough Council and now Brighton & Hove City Council and had chalked up an innings of 50 years not out! It was truly a remarkable period of public service and she expected the innings to continue for a few more years albeit now as the night-watchman.

6.4 The Mayor stated that she was also aware of another landmark 50 - in that the theme for Pride this year was the Summer of Love. It would be marking the 50th year anniversary of the beginning of decriminalisation of homosexual acts and she was looking forward to joining the celebrations on August 5th this year.

6.5 The Mayor stated that she intended to put the 'Mo'-factor in mobilise and help galvanise the goodwill, creativity and compassion that our communities provide. She would be paying particular attention to the five charities that she had chosen to support this year; Albion in the Community, the Martlets Hospice, RISE, the Clock Tower Sanctuary and the Sussex Heart Charity. These were organisations that gave support *too* and gained

support *from* the people of Brighton and Hove and her hope was that there would be reciprocity and mutual gain between our communities and charities.

6.6 Finally, she was looking forward to starting her mayoral engagements and in the first two weeks would be attending:

- Ladies Day Cricket in aid of RISE;
- A vintage tea party for Alzheimer sufferers at the Autumn Lodge Care Home,
- Martlets Hove Carnival,
- the 67 Centre's 50th Birthday,
- a Children in Need celebration,
- Zanzibar's schools project and exhibition,
- Brighton & Hove Filipino Community Organisation New Officers Inauguration and Oath Taking,
- A Young people's concert of American music,
- Hosting a reception for the Dutch Ambassador and
- Attending the Fringe Production, Alan Turing the Musical

6.7 She believed that these wonderful and varied events reflected the diversity of our inclusive and welcoming city and she hoped would be the perfect start to her special year ahead.

7 APPOINTMENT OF THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FOR 2017/18

7.1 The Mayor invited Councillor Mitchell to propose the appointment of the Leader of the Council.

7.2 Councillor Mitchell proposed that Councillor Warren Morgan should be appointed as the Leader of the Council for the municipal year 2017/18.

7.3 Councillor Moonan formally seconded the proposal.

7.4 The Mayor noted that there were no other nominations and put the motion to the vote which was agreed.

7.5 **RESOLVED:** That Councillor Morgan be appointed as the Leader of the Council for 2017/18.

8 APPOINTMENTS FOR 2017/18

8.1 The Mayor moved that for the municipal year 2017/2018 the following appointments be agreed:

- (i) Deputy Leader of the Council, Councillor Gill Mitchell; and
- (ii) Leader of the Official Opposition, Councillor Tony Janio.

8.2 The Mayor also moved that for the municipal year 2017/2018 the following appointments to the positions as agreed by the various Groups represented on the Council be noted:

- (i) Leader of the Labour & Co-operative Group - Councillor Warren Morgan;
- (ii) Deputy Leaders of the Labour & Co-operative Group - Councillors Les Hamilton (Finance) and Gill Mitchell;
- (iii) Leader of the Conservative Group - Councillor Tony Janio;
- (iv) Deputy Leaders of the Conservative Group – Councillors Steve Bell and Lee Wares;
- (v) Convenor of the Green Group – Councillor Phelim Mac Cafferty;
- (vi) Deputy Convenors of the Green Group – Councillor Lizzie Deane.

8.3 The motion was **carried**.

9 REVIEW OF POLITICAL BALANCE 2017/18

9.1 The Mayor moved that:

- (i) The allocation of seats as detailed in the report and in appendix 1 to the report be approved;
- (ii) For the municipal year 2017/2018 the following Committees and Sub-Committees be constituted and appointed to hold office until the next Annual Meeting of the Council and the number of Members and allocation of seats to the Party Groups (apart from co-opted Members) as detailed in appendix 1 to the report and as specified below be agreed:

9.2 That the membership of the committees and sub-committees as detailed in appendix 2 to the report and set out below be agreed;

Policy, Resources & Growth Committee – Councillors Morgan (Chair), Hamilton (Deputy Chair), Bell, Janio (OS), Mac Cafferty, Mitchell, Peltzer Dunn, Sykes, Wealls and Yates.

Children, Young People & Skills Committee – Councillors Chapman (Chair), Penn (Deputy Chair), Brown (OS), Hamilton, Knight, O’Quinn, Phillips, Russell-Moyle, Taylor and Wealls.

Environment, Transport & Sustainability Committee – Councillors Mitchell (Chair), Horan (Deputy Chair), Atkinson, Brown, Littman, Nemeth, Peltzer Dunn, Robins, Wares (OS) and West.

Housing & New Homes Committee – Councillors Meadows (Chair), Hill (Deputy Chair), Atkinson, Barnett, Bell, Druitt, Gibson, Lewry, Mears (OS) and Moonan.

Neighbourhoods, Inclusion, Communities & Equalities Committee – Councillors Daniel (Chair), Moonan (Deputy Chair), Bewick, Cattell, Knight, A. Norman (OS), K. Norman, Peltzer Dunn, Simson and West.

Tourism, Development & Culture Committee – Councillors Robins (Chair), Cattell (Deputy Chair), Allen, Druitt, Mac Cafferty, Mears, Morris, Nemeth (OS), O’Quinn and C. Theobald.

Audit & Standards Committee – Councillors Miller (Chair), Allen, Cobb, Greenbaum, Lewry, Morris, Robins and Sykes.

Licensing & Licensing (2003) Committee – Councillors O’Quinn (Chair), Morris (Deputy Chair), Bell, Cattell, Cobb, Deane, Gilbey, Hill, Hyde, Horan, Lewry, Page, Phillips, Simson and Wares.

Planning Committee – Councillors Cattell (Chair), Gilbey (Deputy Chair), Bennett, Hyde, Inkpin-Leissner, Littman, Mac Cafferty, Miller, Moonan, Morris, Russell-Moyle and C. Theobald (OS).

Health Overview & Scrutiny Committee – Councillors K. Norman (Chair), Allen, Bennett, Bewick, Deane, Gilbey, Greenbaum, Morris, A. Norman and Wealls.

Licensing 2003 Sub-Committee (3 from the parent committee with designated reps) – Councillors O’Quinn (Chair), Deane and Hyde.

Personnel Appeals Sub-Committee – (3 from a pool of Members with designated reps) Councillors O’Quinn, Wares and Littman.

Health & Wellbeing Board – Councillors Yates (Chair), Barford, Barnett, Page and Taylor (OS).

Corporate Parenting Board - Councillors Chapman (Chair), Bell, Bennett, Knight and Russell-Moyle.

Procurement Board – Councillors Meadows (Chair), Miller, Robins, Sykes and Wealls (OS).

Strategic Delivery Board – Councillors Morgan (Chair), Gibson, Janio, Mitchell and G. Theobald.

Greater Brighton Economic Board – Councillors Morgan and Janio.

Great Brighton Economic Board Call-in Panel – Councillor Mac Cafferty.

Orbis Joint Committee – Councillor Hamilton.

Orbis Law Joint Committee – Councillor Hamilton

Royal Pavilion Shadow Trust Board – Councillors Robins, Mac Cafferty and A. Norman.

- 9.3 That in having regard to (iii) above, those Members listed as Chair, Deputy Chair and Opposition Spokesperson of the respective Committees, Sub-Committees and Forums as detailed in appendix 2 to the report be agreed;
- 9.4 That in having regard to (ii) above, an Urgency Sub-Committee for each Committee be approved in accordance with Procedure Rule 22;
- 9.5 That in having regard to (ii) above, it be agreed that for the purpose of enabling meetings of the Personnel Appeal Panel (sub-committee) to be convened without disproportionate difficulty, the make-up of such panels need not be politically balanced although every effort would be taken to achieve it and that it also be agreed that:
- (a) Although the Panel has the Members referred to in Appendix 2 as its standing Members, where any of the 3 Members is not available, any Member of the Council who has received appropriate training shall be eligible to sit on the Panel;
 - (b) The Head of Democratic Services be authorised to set up the Panel, as and when needed with the permanent Members or, where any of them is not available, by including any other eligible Member of the Council, having regard to the need, where possible, to secure cross party representation;
 - (c) The above arrangements and those set out in paragraph 2.5 of the report (and (v) above), are intended to operate as “alternative arrangements” for the pursuant to section 17 of the Local Government (Committees and Political Groups) Regulations 1990.
- 9.6 That the appointment of representatives to various bodies listed in Appendix 2 of the report be agreed;
- 9.7 That the appointment of the various Lead Members’ roles and the designated Members listed against those roles as detailed in Appendix 3 to the report and specified below be agreed; and

| | Lead Member | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| 1 | Leader | | Councillor Morgan |
| 2 | Finance & Resources | | Councillor Hamilton |
| 3 | Adult Social Care | | Councillor Barford |
| 4 | Children, Young People & Skills | | Councillor Chapman |

| | | | |
|----|---|--|----------------------------|
| 5 | Culture, Tourism & Leisure | | Councillor Robins |
| 6 | Economic Growth | | Councillor Morgan |
| 7 | Environment, Transport & Sustainability | | Councillor Mitchell |
| 8 | Health & Wellbeing | | Councillor Yates |
| 9 | Housing & New Homes | | Councillor Meadows |
| 10 | Mental Health | | Councillor Penn |
| 11 | Neighbourhoods, Communities & Equality | | Councillor Daniel |
| 12 | Planning Strategy | | Councillor Cattell |
| 13 | Private Rented Sector | | Councillor Hill |
| 14 | Rough Sleeping | | Councillor Moonan |
| 15 | Schools | | Councillor Chapman |

9.8 That the appointments of representatives to the list of Outside Bodies as detailed in appendix 4 to the report and specified below be agreed:

| | Name of Organisation | Term of Office | Appointments 2017/18 |
|---|--|-----------------------|---|
| 1 | Education Trusts Committee | Annual | Cllrs Brown, Chapman, Knight, Marsh and Taylor. |
| 2 | Interreg | Annual | Morgan |
| 3 | Members Advisory Group on Grants (MAG) | Annual | Hamilton, Littman and Simson. |
| 4 | Sussex Community Foundation | Annual | Littman, Marsh and Taylor. |
| 4 | The Brighton Fund | Annual | Deane, Meadows, Moonan, A. Norman and Marsh (Mayor). |
| 5 | Arts & Creative Industries Commission | Annual | Mac Cafferty, Morris and Peltzer Dunn. |
| 6 | Brighton & Hove Connected | Annual | Mac Cafferty, Morgan and G. Theobald. |

| | | | |
|----|--|--------|--|
| 7 | Brighton & Hove Music Trust | Annual | Allen, Mac Cafferty and A. Norman. |
| 8 | East Sussex Pension Board | Annual | Allen |
| 9 | Local Government Association | Annual | Mac Cafferty, Mitchell, Morgan and G. Theobald. |
| 10 | Race ground Trustees / Race Ground Company | Annual | Hamilton and C. Theobald. |

9.9 **The motion was carried.**

10 CLOSE OF MEETING

10.1 The Mayor thanked everyone for attending the meeting and invited those who were going to join her at the reception in the Dome Pavilion, to meet in the atrium of the Town Hall at 6.00pm in order to process over to the Dome. She then closed the meeting.

The meeting concluded at 5.45pm

Signed

Chair

Dated this

day of

2017

WRITTEN QUESTIONS FROM COUNCILLORS

The following questions have been received from Councillors and will be taken as read along with the written answer which will be included in an addendum that will be circulated at the meeting:

(a) Councillor Barnett

“Could the Chair of the Housing & New Homes Committee outline whether Hangleton Bottom would provide suitable land for much needed housing it were to be removed from the current East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton & Hove Waste and Minerals Plan?”

Reply from Councillor Meadows – Chair of the Housing & New Homes Committee

(b) Councillor Miller

“Could Councillor Robins please clarify the Council’s legal position in regard to the staging of the annual Naked Bike Ride?”

Reply from Councillor Robins – Chair of the Tourism, Development & Culture Committee

(c) Councillor Sykes

Please provide an update on the status of these BHCC fees and charges:

- Highways and skip licence income against projections in Q1 2017-18
- Highways hoarding licence income against projections in Q1 2017-18
- Building control inspections income against projections in Q1 2017-18
- Local Authority Land Charge Search fee income against projections in Q1 2017-18

Reply from Councillor Hamilton – Deputy Chair (Finance) of the Policy, Resources & Growth Committee

ORAL QUESTIONS FROM COUNCILLORS

A period of not more than 30 minutes is set aside for oral questions from Members, at the expiry of which, the Mayor will call a halt and proceed to the next item of business of the agenda. Any Member whose question then remains outstanding will be contacted to determine whether they wish to have a written answer provided or for their question to be carried over to the next meeting.

The following Members have indicated that they wish to put questions to the Leader, Chairs of Committees or Members of the Council that have been appointed to an outside body. The Councillor asking the question may then ask one relevant supplementary question which shall be put and answered without discussion:

(a) Councillor Janio

Subject matter: Gateway to the South Downs National Park

Reply from Councillor Robins – Chair of the Tourism, Development & Culture Committee

(b) Councillor Page

Subject matter: Secondary School Places in 2018

Reply from Councillor Chapman – Chair of the Children, Young People & Skills Committee

(c) Councillor Mears

Subject matter: Maintenance Contracts in Housing

Reply from Councillor Meadows – Chair of the Housing & New Homes Committee

(d) Councillor Phillips

Subject matter: Youth Services

Reply from Councillor Chapman – Chair of the Children, Young People & Skills Committee

(e) Councillor C. Theobald

Subject matter: Public Toilets

Reply from Councillor Mitchell – Chair of the Environment, Transport & Sustainability Committee

(f) Councillor Sykes

Subject matter: Cuts in Public Services

Reply from Councillor Hamilton – Deputy Chair (Finance) of the Policy, Resources & Growth Committee

(g) Councillor Lewry
Subject matter: Naked Bike Ride

Reply from Councillor Robins – Chair of the Tourism, Development & Culture Committee

(h) Councillor Deane
Subject matter: Surrey Street

Reply from Councillor Mitchell – Chair of the Environment, Transport & Sustainability Committee

(i) Councillor Knight
Subject matter: Health and Emotional Wellbeing of Looked After Children

Reply from Councillor Chapman – Chair of the Children, Young People & Skills Committee

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Subject: | Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy: |
| | Extract from the proceedings of the Neighbourhoods, Inclusion, Communities & Equalities Committee Meeting held on the 3 July 2017 |
| Date of Meeting: | 23 March 2017 |
| Report of: | Executive Lead for Strategy, Governance & Law |
| Contact Officer: Name: | Penny Jennings Tel: 01273 291065 |
| | E-mail: penny.jennings@brighton-hove.gov.uk |
| Wards Affected: | All |

FOR GENERAL RELEASE***Action Required of Council***

That Council approves the Council's Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy 2017-2020 and the suggested priority areas as recommended by the Neighbourhoods, Inclusion, Communities & Equalities Committee

Recommendation:

- (1) That the Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy 2017 – 20 be approved; and
- (2) That the suggested priority areas for reducing crime and disorder in Brighton and Hove, as agreed by the Neighbourhoods, Inclusion, Communities and Equalities Committee be endorsed.

BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL

NEIGHBOURHOODS, INCLUSION, COMMUNITIES & EQUALITIES COMMITTEE

4.00PM 3 JULY 2017

COUNCIL CHAMBER, HOVE TOWN HALL

MINUTES

Present: Councillors Daniel (Chair); Moonan (Deputy Chair), A Norman (Opposition Spokesperson), West (Group Spokesperson), Bewick, Cattell, Knight, K Norman, Peltzer Dunn and Simson.

Invitees:- Dean Spears and Lenny Rolles, University of Sussex

In attendance: Joanna Martindale (Hangleton & Knoll Project); Anusree Biswas Sasidharan (BME Brighton & Hove Police Engagement Group), Jane Lodge (CCG) and Chief Superintendent Lisa Bell (Sussex Police).

11 COMMUNITY SAFETY AND CRIME REDUCTION STRATEGY

- 11.1 The Head of Community Safety introduced the report which detailed the final draft Community Safety Strategy for 2017 – 20. It was noted that the strategy set out the Brighton and Hove Community Safety Partnership's plans to address crime and disorder in the city which was a statutory requirement under the 1998 Crime and Disorder Act. The draft strategy had been referred to the March 2017 meeting of the Committee at which some suggested amendments had been put forward by the Committee and subsequently by other partner organisations. All of these suggested changes had now been incorporated into the strategy and the Committee were being asked to approve it and to forward it on to full Council for approval.
- 11.2 Councillor Simson sought clarification as to whether the anti-social behaviour team still existed within housing and it was confirmed that it did. Councillor Simson went on to state that whilst commending the strategy she was concerned that cuts in funding could have a negative impact on addressing anti-social behaviour and crime and disorder particularly in outlying areas of the city.
- 11.3 Councillor Peltzer Dunn sought confirmation that if the strategy was approved by Council at its next scheduled meeting on 20 July that it would then be published and any necessary budgetary arrangements made and it was clarified that was so.
- 11.4 Councillor West commended the strategy, which he saw as an integral to the role of the Committee. In his view in the light of recent events where acts of anti-social behaviour and crime had been linked to terrorism it was more important than ever for communities to stand together in order to combat these issues. The Executive Director of

Neighbourhoods, Communities and Housing stated that she had attended a recent conference at which the cities approach to addressing these issues had been commended, which had been heartening.

11.5 A vote was taken and Members voted unanimously in favour of the recommendations set out in the report.

11.6 **RESOLVED TO RECOMMEND:-**

- (1) That the Committee recommends to Council that it endorses the strategy and suggested priority area for reducing crime and disorder in Brighton and Hove agreed by the Committee; and
- (2) That Committee recommends to full Council that the Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy 2017 – 20 be approved.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|--------------------------|
| Subject: | Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy | | |
| Date of Meeting: | 20th July 2017 3 July 2017 – Neighbourhoods, Inclusion, Communities & Equalities Committee | | |
| Report of: | Executive Director, 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 note that feedback from NICE has been integrated into the Community Safety Strategy and the consultation findings have been analysed.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 2.1 That the committee endorses the strategy and the suggested priority areas for reducing crime and disorder in Brighton and Hove.
- 2.2 That the committee recommends to full Council that the Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy be approved.

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. The full strategy is appended to this report.
- 3.2 The draft strategy came to the March 2017 meeting of NICE and some suggestions were made for amendments. These have now been incorporated into the strategy.
- 3.3 The strategy is informed by a strategic assessment of all crime and disorder in the city with analysis and recommendations.
- 3.4 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.

- 3.5 The strategy includes an overview of the demography of the city and the nature and impact of crime and disorder.
- 3.6 The strategy also describes how priorities were identified and will be progressed.
- 3.7 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 subject to public consultation through the consultation portal on the council website. There was broad approval for the priorities for the strategy. An analysis of the consultation from the portal is appended.

6. CONCLUSION

- 6.1 Action plans are being 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 this 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. The costs of implementing the strategy through the various action plans will need to be met from current budget resources within Council Community Safety budgets and other partners,

Finance Officer Consulted:

Monica Brooks

Date: 1.06.17

Legal Implications:

- 7.2 The publishing of a Community Safety Strategy is a requirement of the 1998 Crime and Disorder Act. The appended draft strategy meets the required legal duty. The strategy is one of the plans and strategies required by the Council's constitution to be approved by full Council.

Lawyer Consulted:
2017

Simon Court

Date: 13th June

Equalities Implications:

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

Sustainability Implications:

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

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Appendices:

Appendix 1 - Strategic Assessment

Appendix 2 - Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy

Appendix 3 - Consultation analysis

Brighton & Hove

Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy

2017 – 2020

= DRAFT =

Safe in the city

Brighton & Hove Community Safety Partnership



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Our priorities:

| | |
|---|-----------|
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| Safety in the night-time economy | 20 |
| Domestic violence & abuse, sexual violence and other forms of violence against women & girls | 22 |
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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. It is a requirement of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.

The Strategy will be reviewed 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 than British', 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

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.

nationally (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.

Areas of work contained in the action plans (see page 15) with particular relevance to equalities are identified.

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

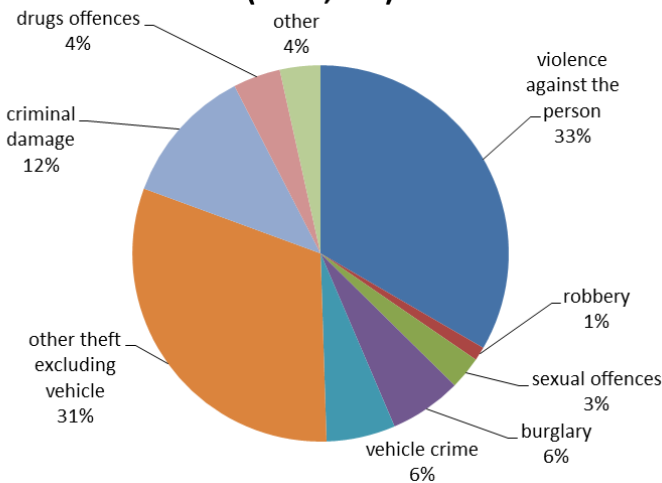


The nature of the problem

Nature and scale of crimes

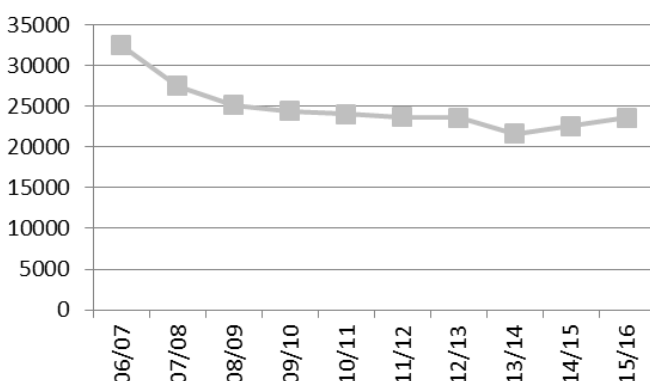
There were 23,622 police-recorded crimes in 2015/16. The crime rate per 1,000 population was 84.0, above the average of our group of 15 'matched' partnerships (77.8). The pie chart shows that theft offences (incl. vehicle crime) made up 37% of all recorded crime, with the next biggest crime groups being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

Total crime breakdown, 2015/16
(n=23,622)



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

total crime



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

Hidden crime and criminal groups

It is necessary to remain aware that crimes may be hidden from sight. Criminal behaviour increases in sophistication while pressures on victims to remain silent can persist. Organised crime groups can widen the geography of both perpetrators and victims in areas such as child sexual abuse, drug dealing and human trafficking. Partnerships play an important role in addressing these issues.

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 reported 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 costs 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#gid/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/crimeinenglandandwalesannualtrendanddemographictables>



The current landscape

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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 were made for taking community safety work forward 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. Analysis was carried out initially by crime type. It into account the scale of problems, direction of travel, the impact on communities and individuals, community priorities, and so on.

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 council's 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.

Other consultative mechanisms have included a draft strategy being considered by Local Action Teams, and 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 and these assign responsibility around taking forward the work. 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.

Our priorities





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 are reduced
- Risk and harm to high risk victims and communities are reduced
- Fewer ASB and hate incidents are 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.

Definitions:

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.

We also know that a significant number of ASB and hate incidents are committed online.

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

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

incidents for the city. Restorative justice is an effective approach which we will promote further and use to reduce harm. 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.

We will work with other agencies to ensure online abuse and cybercrime are addressed.

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.



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.

There is evidence of drugs misuse associated with the night time economy. This is often considered to be casual use by people who will also mix drugs with alcohol.

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. Enforcement activity in relation to the licensing objectives including alcohol and drugs misuse will be targeted at licensed premises where necessary to ensure compliance.



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 interpersonal 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

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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 abuse, 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 the planning and delivery of effective Relationship and Sex Education
- 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

Domestic Violence/Abuse, Sexual Violence and other VAWG

- Develop a partnership action plan to responding to the findings from the Public Health Rapid Needs Assessment into Sex Work²⁰.

Pursuing perpetrators

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

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



Reducing offending

Our aim: Harm to local communities and to wider society associated with offending by problematic and persistent offenders is reduced, and quality of life is improved

What we want to achieve

- Offenders are supported towards leading crime-free lives, including on release from prison
- Less offending where health needs and substance misuse 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)
- Problematic offenders are managed holistically through partnership working.

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.

Of course the day-to-day business of local criminal justice agencies is to work with offenders to reduce their offending. Strands of their work may be focused on domestic violence offenders, sex offenders, counter-terrorism, etc. However, this strategy is about how agencies working together in partnership can provide added value.

Key facts

Ministry of Justice data show that between April 2014 and March 2015 there were 2,544 recorded offenders in Brighton & Hove, of whom 730 (29%) went on to offend again in the following 12 months. 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.

Offending behaviour can be linked with mental health and personality disorders, sometimes interwoven with substance misuse (dual diagnosis). 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 reoffending.²³ 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 March 2017, the local Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) caseload of 860 offenders was 88% male, 32% in their twenties and 31% in their thirties. The National Probation Service have in the region of 400 higher risk offenders on their caseload locally.

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

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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 (Community Rehabilitation Company) OASYS assessment of needs linked to offending²⁴, but females have slightly 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.

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, bringing all offenders into scope, but focusing on those who are more problematic and persistent. This will help offenders to adopt more positive lifestyles and become reintegrated into communities. We will seek the involvement of a broad range of agencies

in supporting the IOM model and governing meetings in order to create firm risk management plans to reduce further offending.

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.

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

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.

Serious and Organised Crime

Serious and organised crime is defined as 'Individuals, normally working together with others, with the intent and capability to commit serious crime on a continuing basis'. Serious and organised crime impacts across communities and is associated with, for example, drugs, fraud, acquisitive crime, child sexual exploitation and abuse, trafficking and immigration crime. The cost to society or

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

serious and organised crime is estimated at many billions of pounds a year²⁶.

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.

Serious and organised crime impacts on all communities; it is particularly pertinent in relation to modern slavery and trafficking.

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, Neighbourhood Watch 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

Community collaboration and resilience

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.

The Community Safety Partnership will contribute to regional working to manage serious and organised crime aligned to the national Serious and Organised Crime Strategy.

26 Home Office Research Report 73 (2013), *Understanding organised crime: Estimating the scale and the social and economic costs*



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

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
- Key sectors and institutions are able to manage risks including those posed by extremist speakers, events, and groups
- 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

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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.

Building partnerships to challenge extremism

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.

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.

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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.

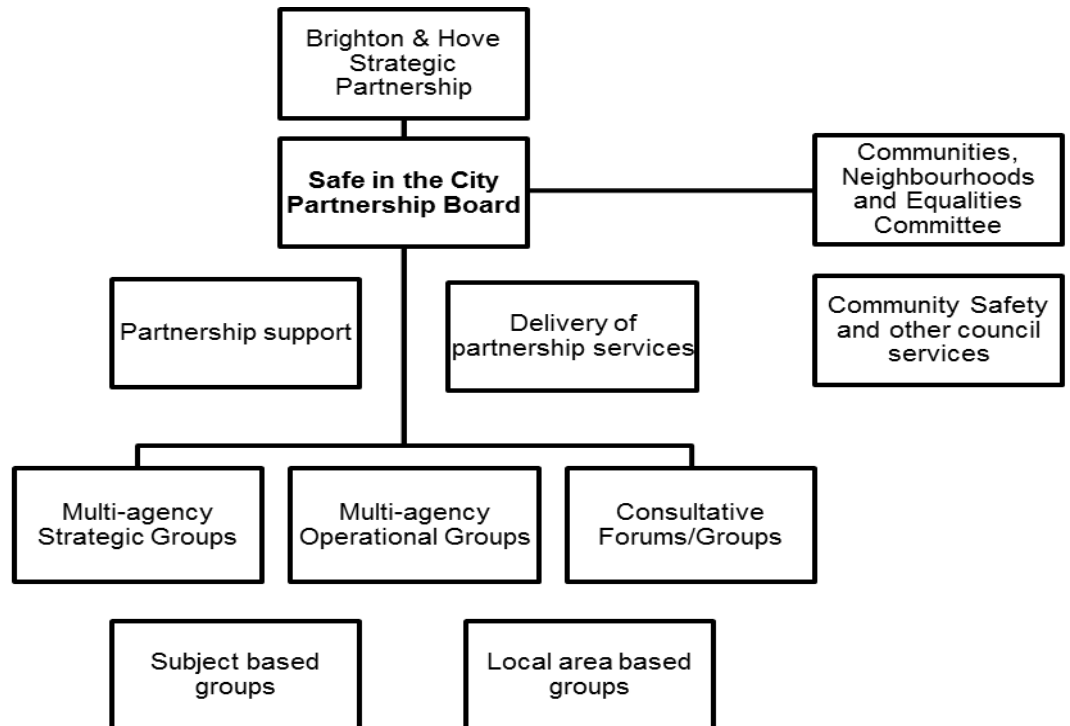
Our local response will promote trust and confidence in communities in relation to challenging extremist and intolerant views, strengthen community resilience to all forms of extremism, promote community cohesion, and the city values.

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.

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

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

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

or in writing to:

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c/o Partnership Community Safety Team
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www.safeinthecity.info

April 2017

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

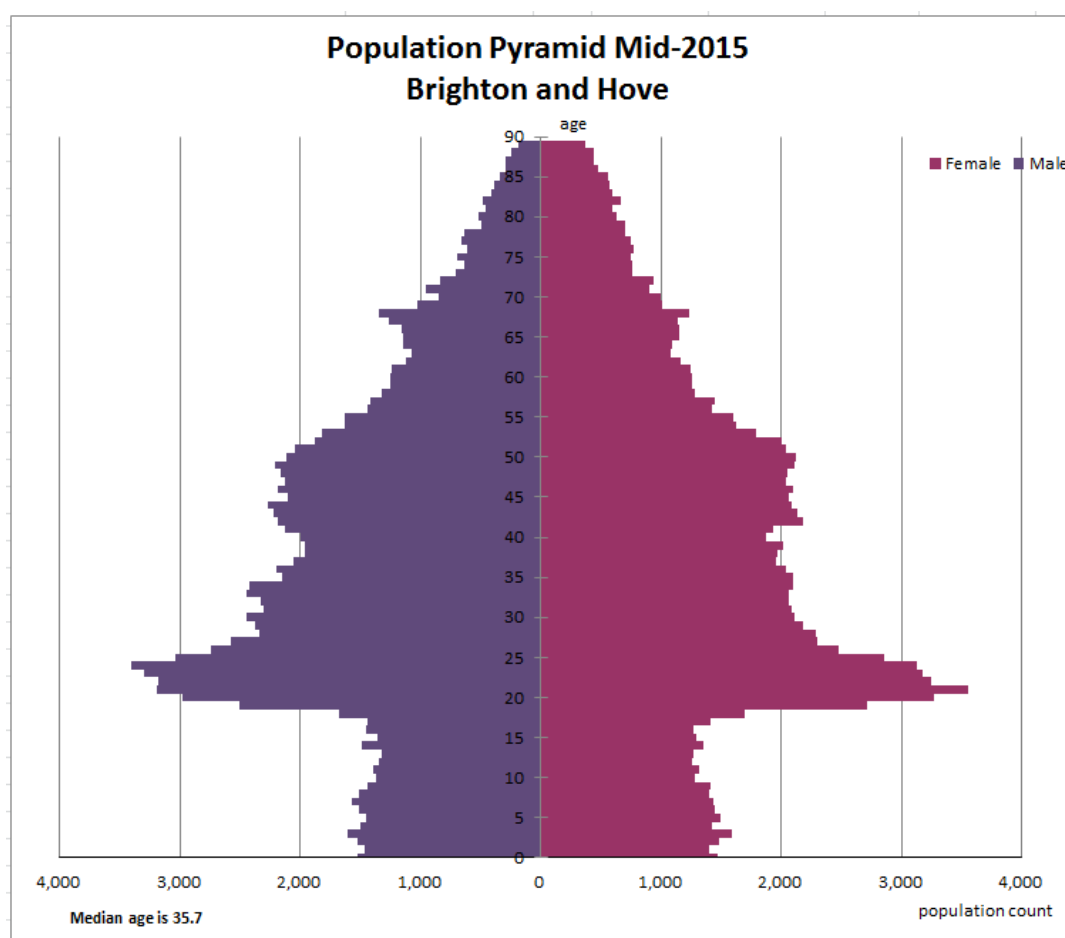
2.1 The local population

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



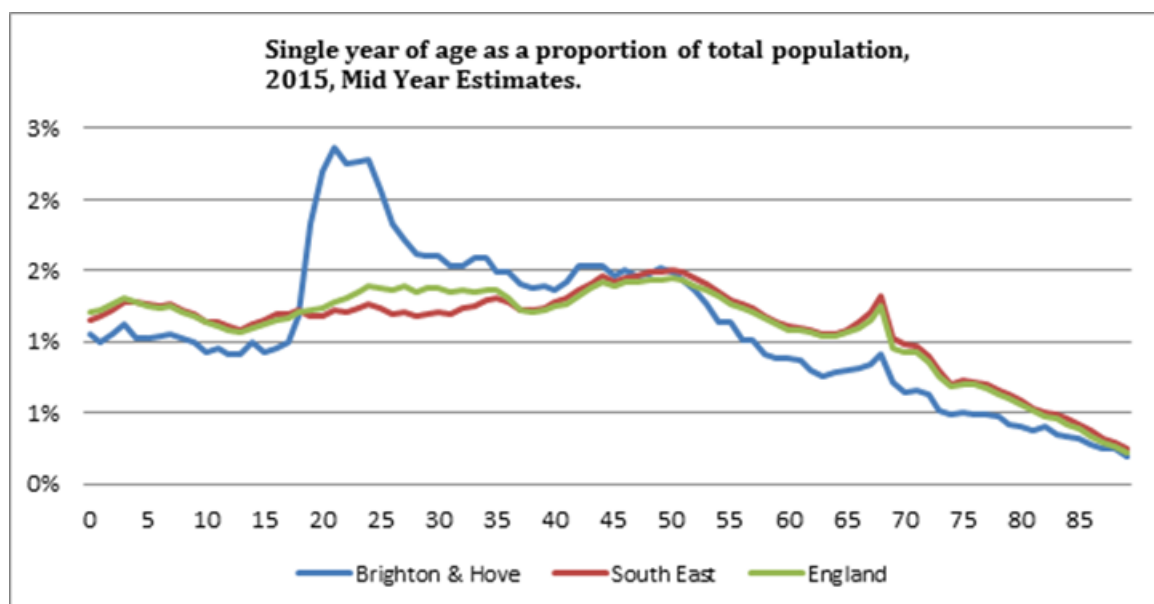
Source: ONS 2015 Mid-year population estimates

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>

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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

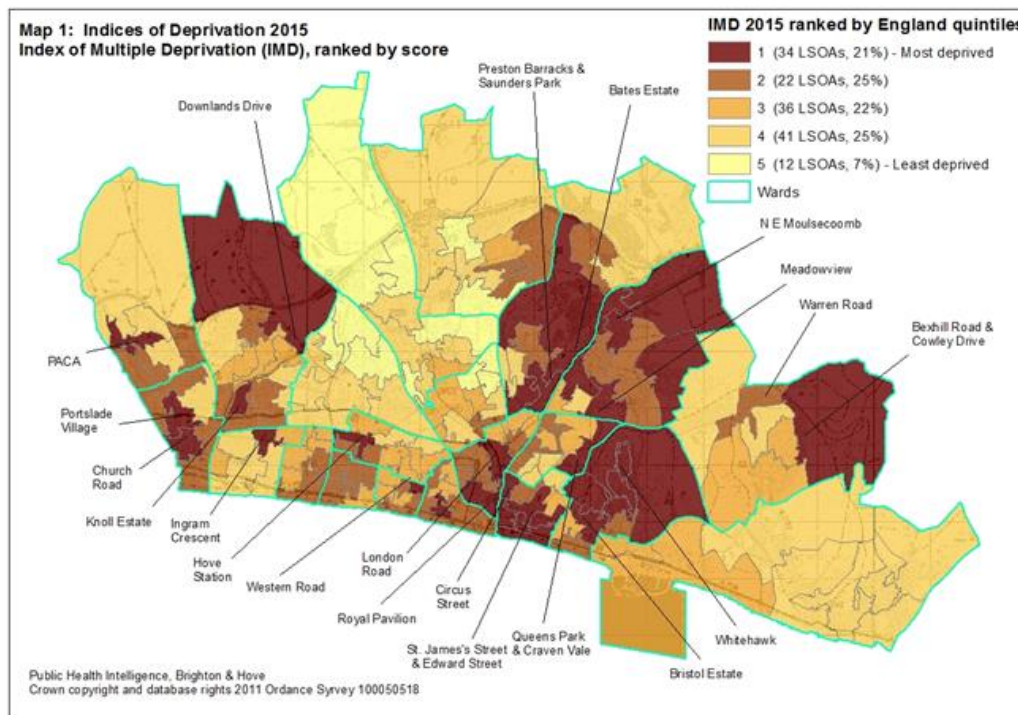


Figure 4: Indices of Deprivation Crime domain Super Output Area

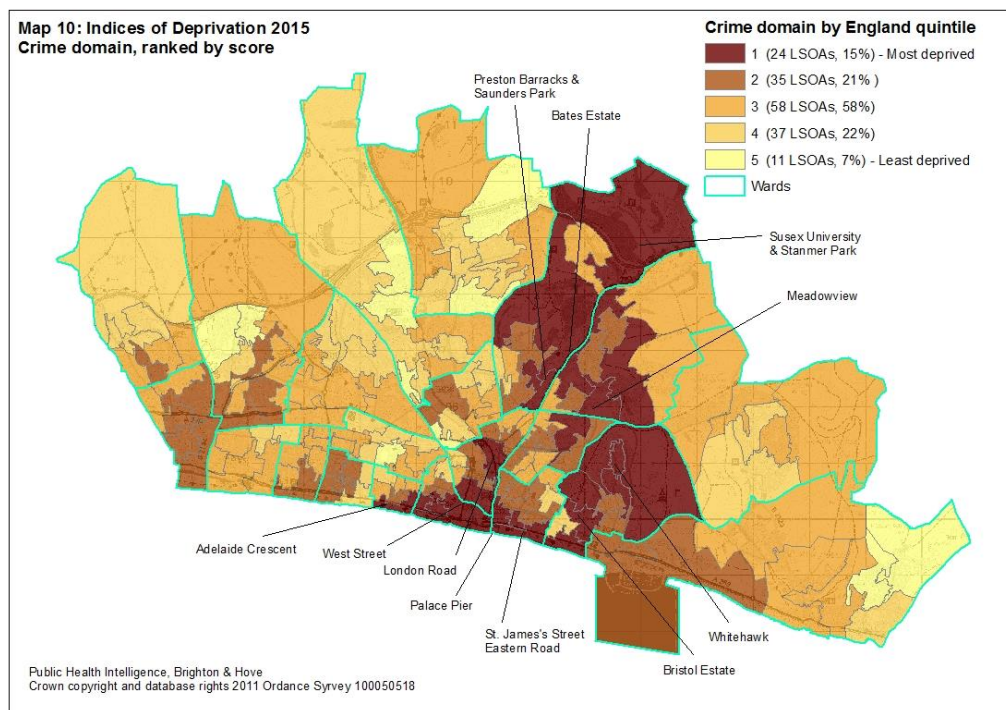


Figure 4 shows the crime domain from the 2015 Indices of Deprivation. The crime domain is a composite index made up of the crime rates for violence, burglary, theft and criminal damage. Of 326 authorities in England, Brighton & Hove is ranked 98 most deprived for crime meaning that we are ranked in the second quintile (31 per cent) of most deprived authorities in England for crime deprivation.

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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

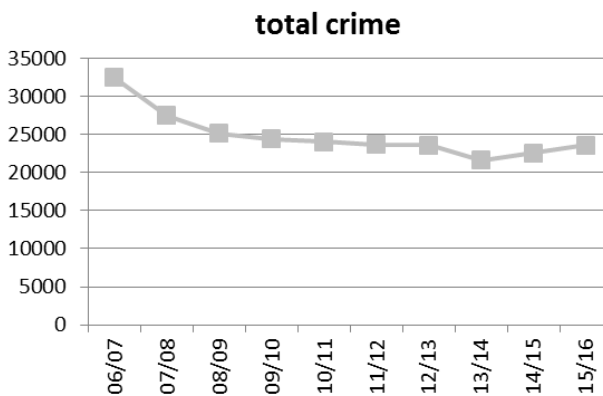
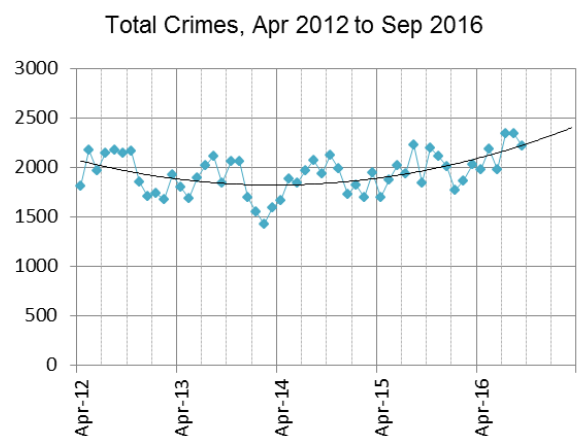


Table 1



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.

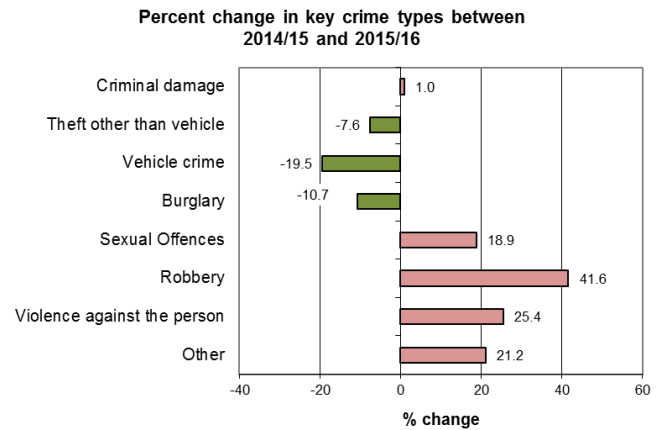
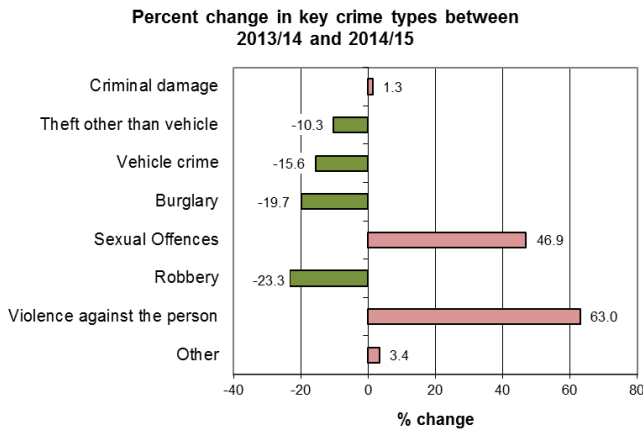
Overview of changes for key crime groups

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)**

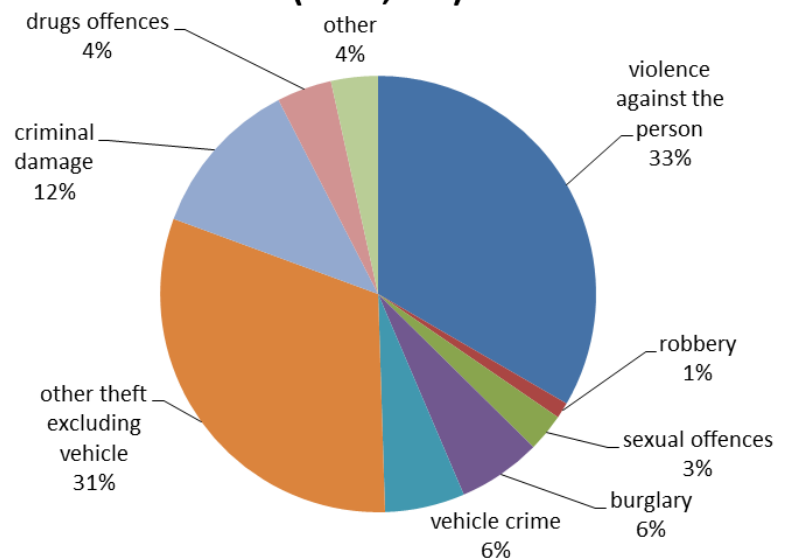


Table 5 provides further breakdowns of crimes within these overall headings for 2015/16 showing the type of crimes within these overall crime groups.

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.

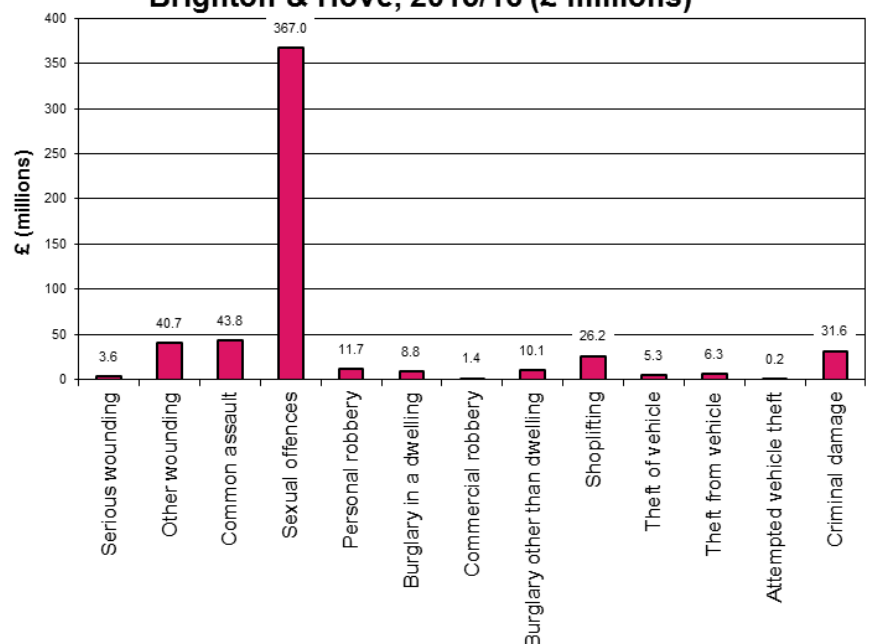
Table 6 shows the estimated costs in 2015 of different types of crime against individuals/households (domestic) and business (commercial).

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>

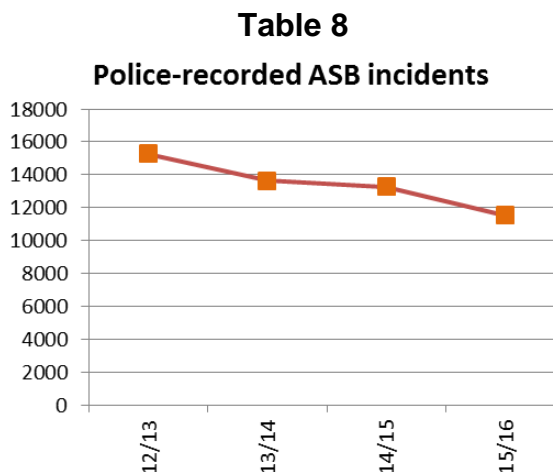
3.3 Anti-social behaviour

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.

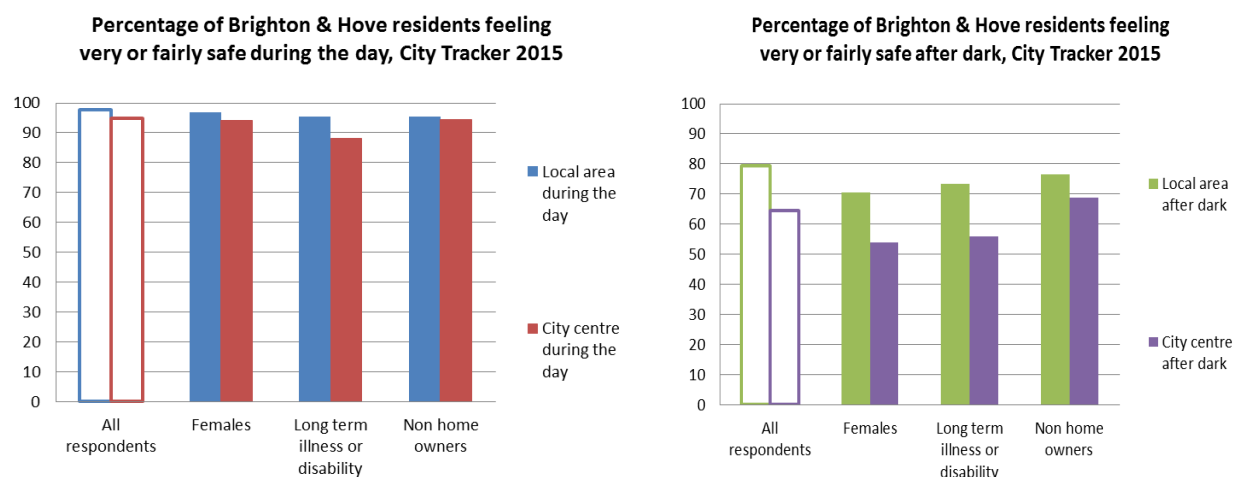
Table 9. How safe do you feel...? (City Tracker Survey, 2015, %)

| | 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.

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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.

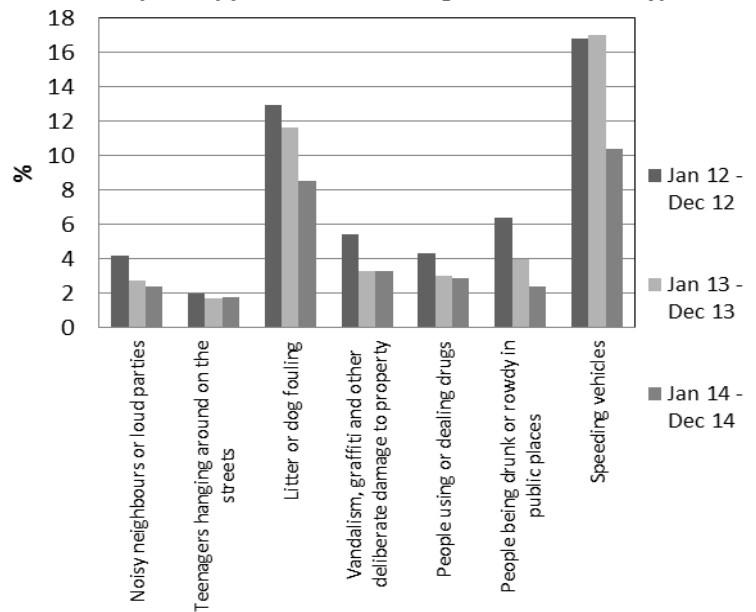
4.1 Residents’ perceptions of problems in their neighbourhood

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 Kemptown Kemptown Village London Road North Laine Regency (businesses) Regency (seafront) Seven Dials Turner |
| Drug dealing/drug use | Bristol Estate Craven Vale East Brighton Kemptown Kemptown 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 Kemptown 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 Kemptown 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 |

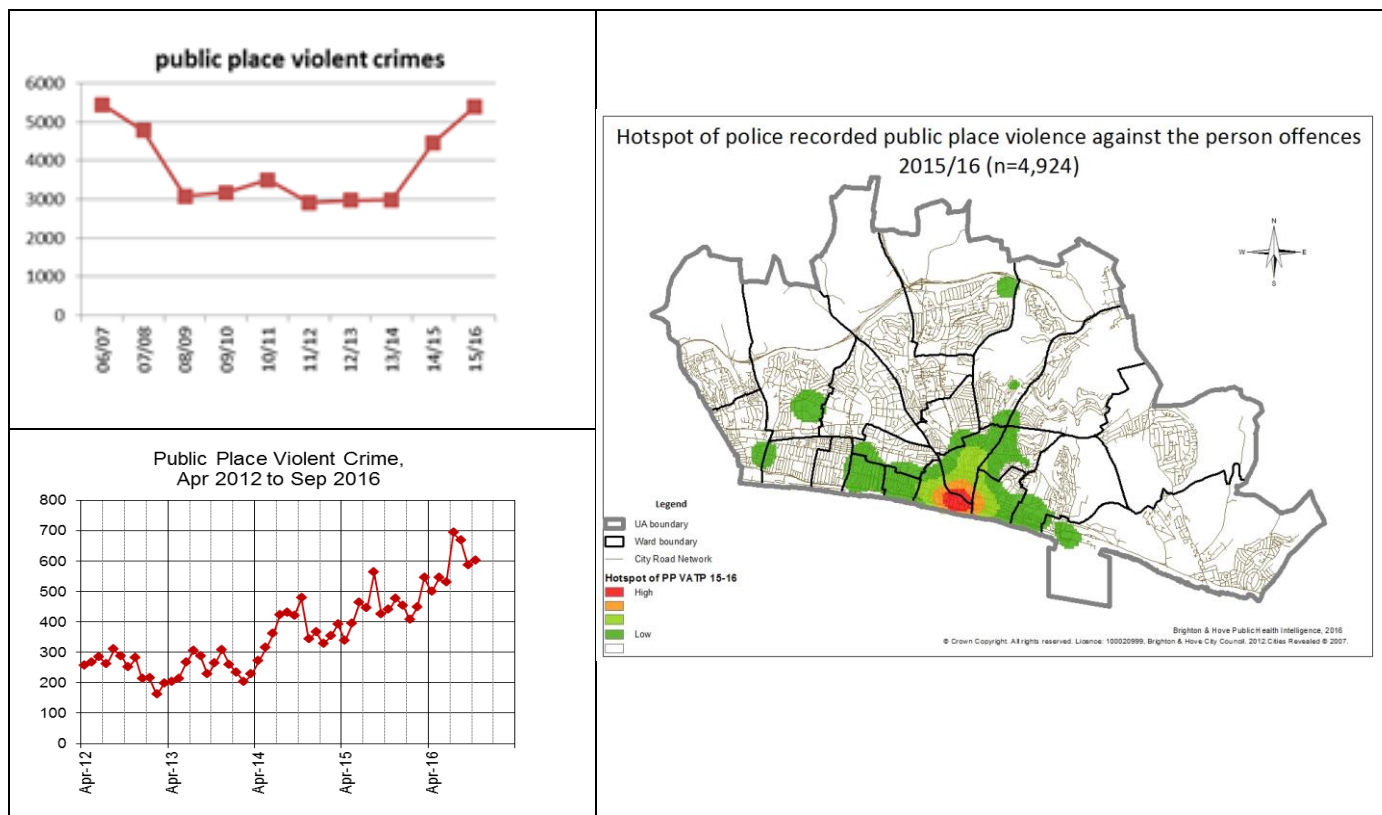
4.3 Key findings from a review of Local Action Teams

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](#)

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- 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

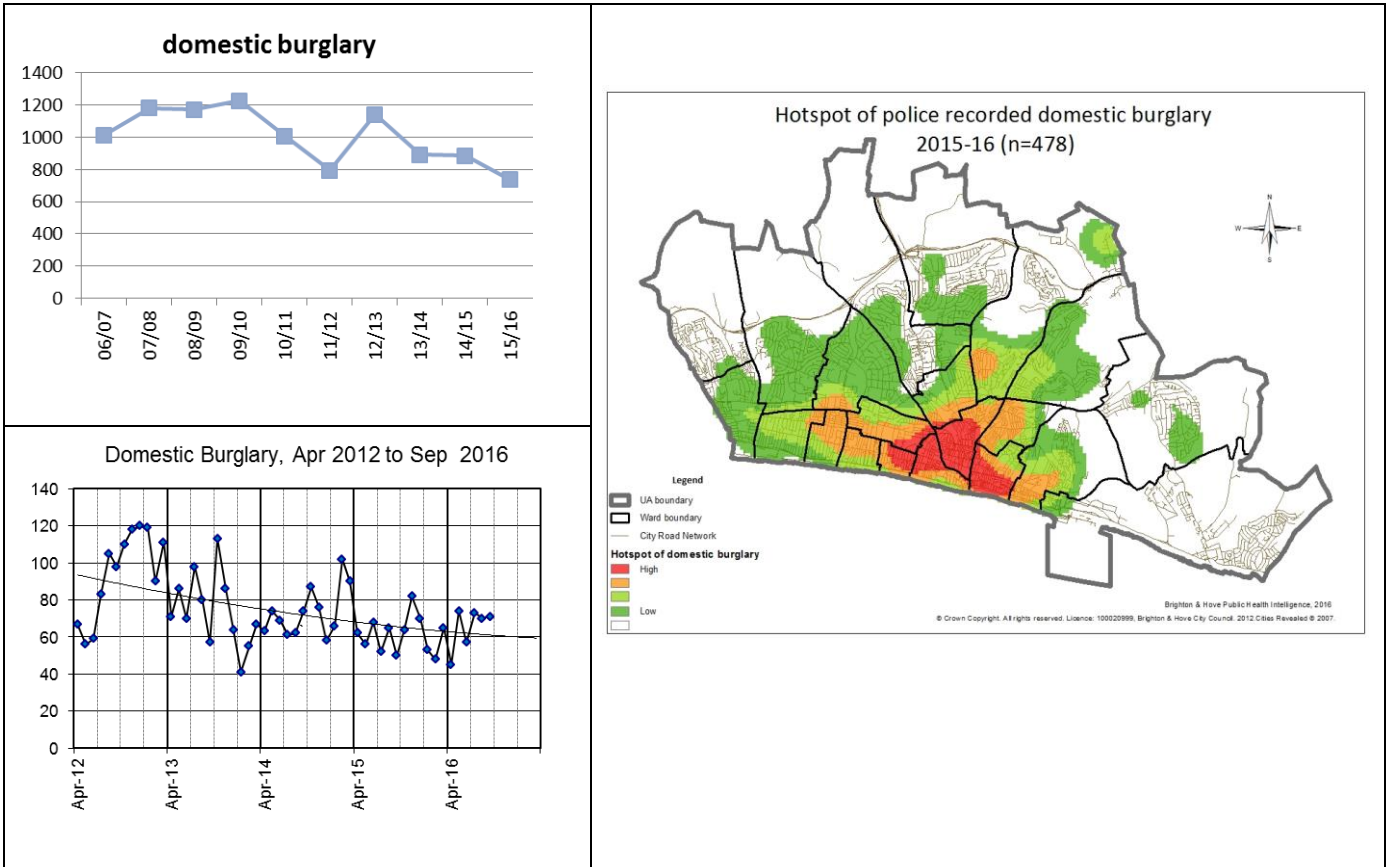
- There is a large and buoyant night-time economy in the city, the profile of which is changing. People are less likely to go to night clubs and more likely to stay in bars that are open later. This means people are out later but there is not a particular fixed time when people leave the city centre 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

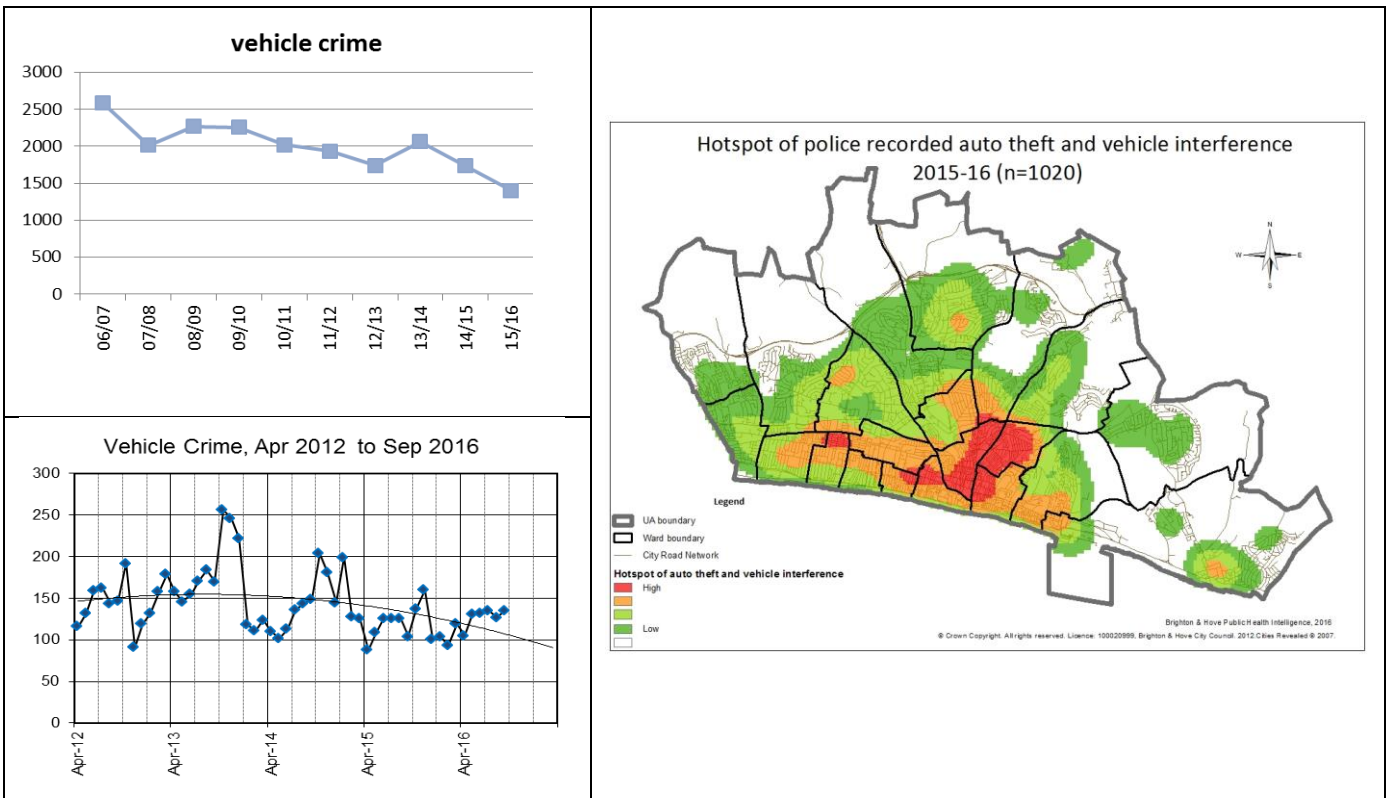
- Public place violence does make up a significant proportion of violent crime and is an issue in the city in relation to the night-time economy, but it is well managed. The police have a flexible night-time economy operation (Op Marble).
- There are some concerns from those working in the night-time 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.

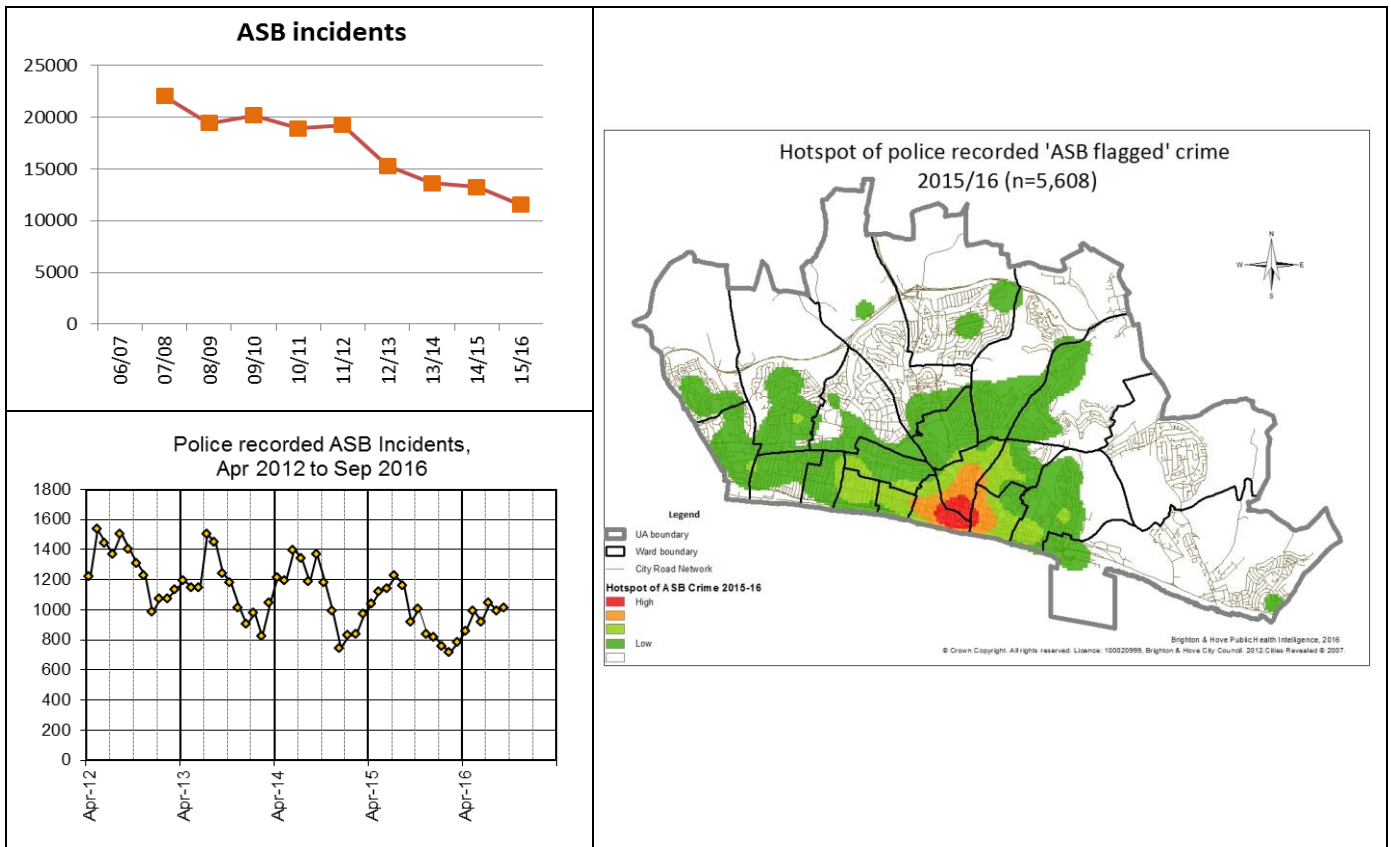
6.6 Recommended priorities for partnership work

- 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.

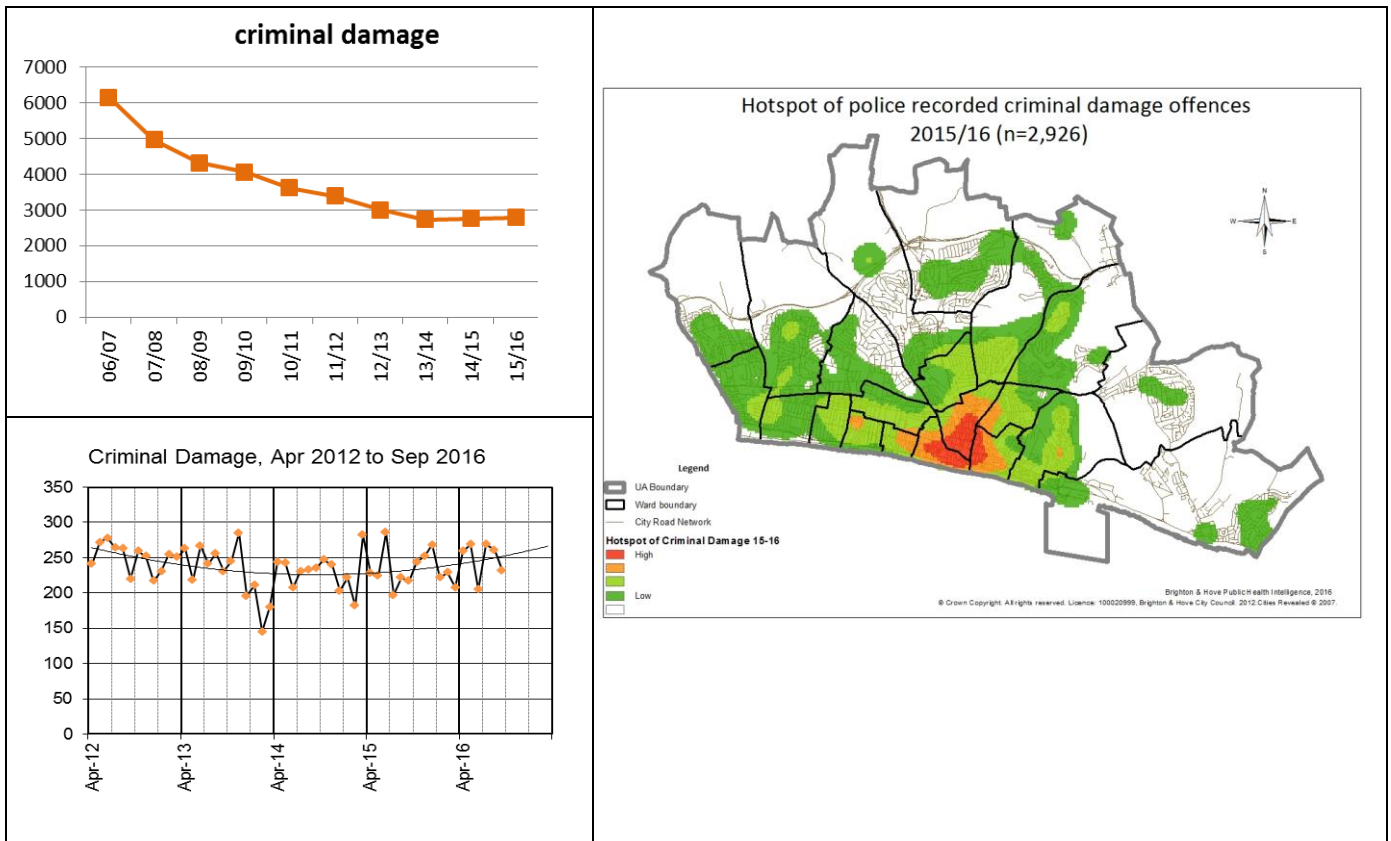
⁶² Home Office, 'The start of a criminal career: Does the type of debut offence predict future offending?' Research Report 77, 2013

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

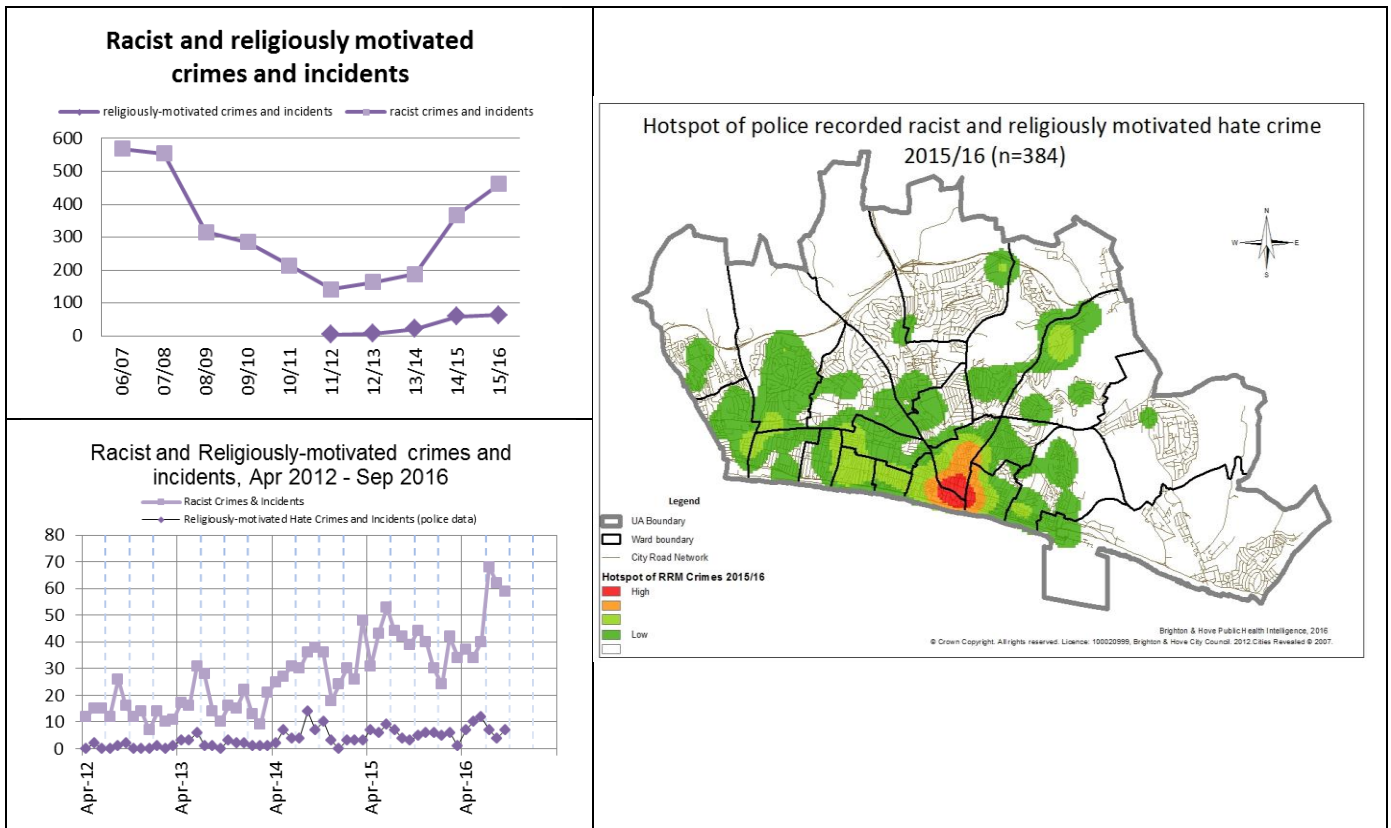
- Resources within the Community Safety Casework Team, Neighbourhood Policing Teams and key third sector partners have reduced roughly a third in the last two years and are likely to decrease further over the next three years.
- The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 is in place, giving 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

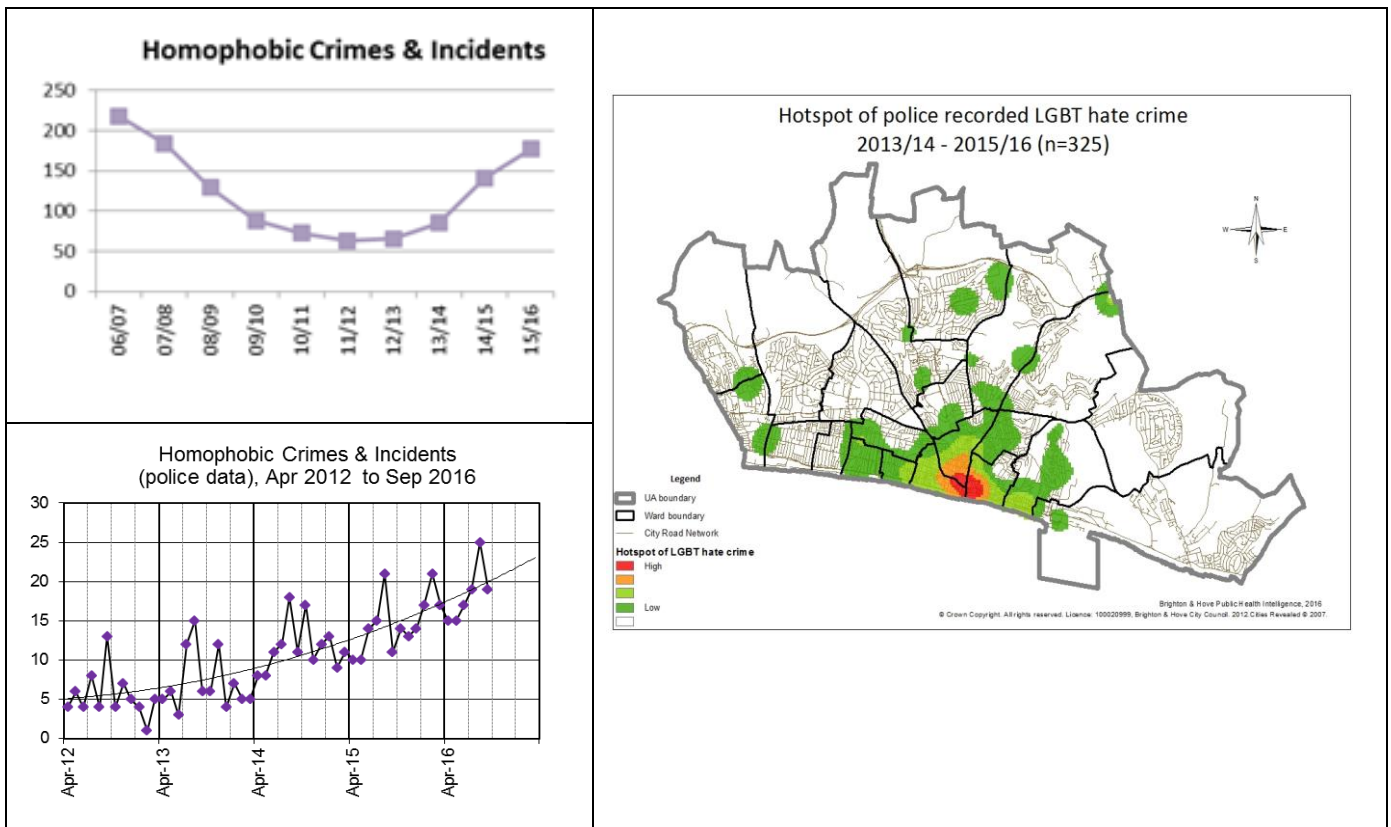
- Our three priority areas should be:
 - ASB associated to street community, including addressing public place drug use and drug paraphernalia
 - Addressing public place youth ASB
 - Managing high risk victims and priority perpetrators
- The following are proposals for the way in which the management 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

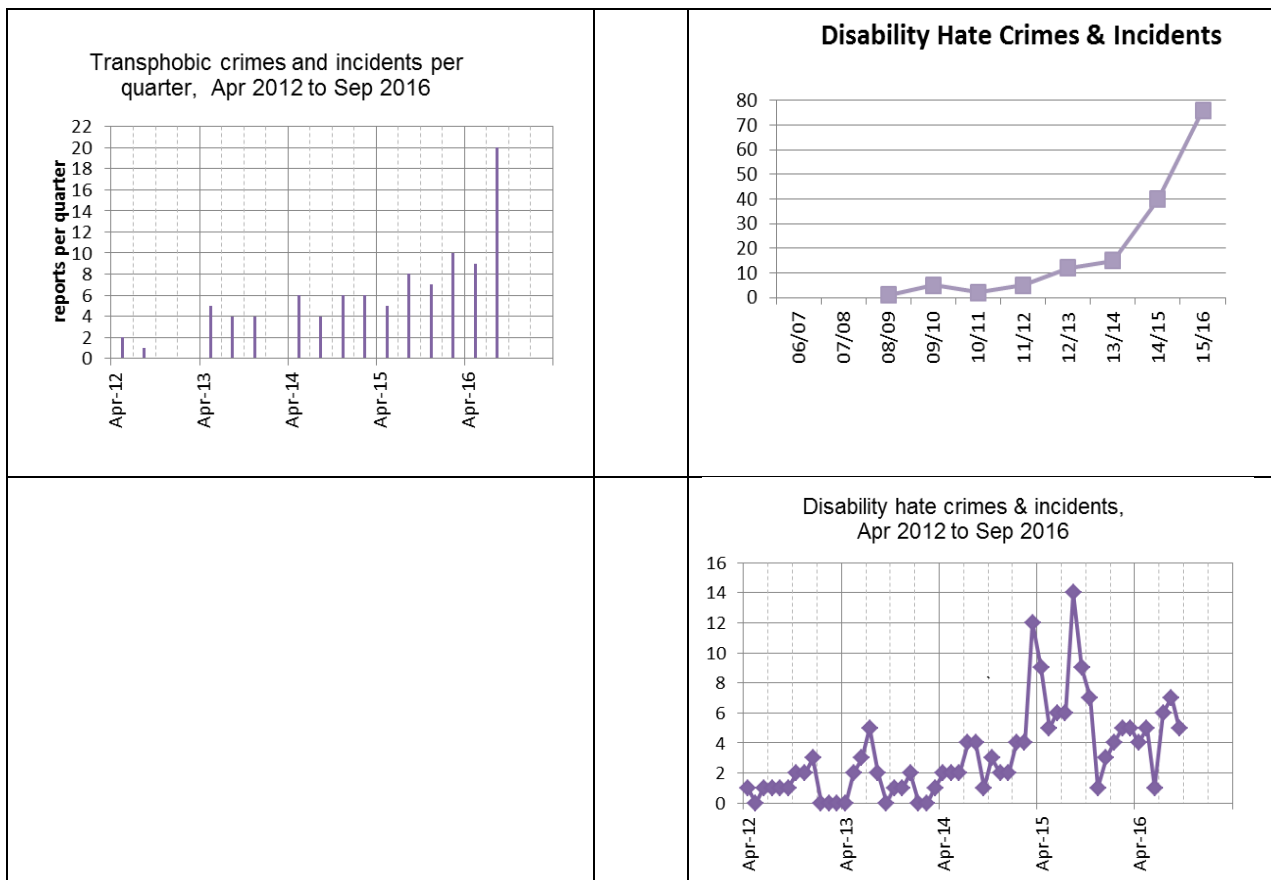


LGBT hate incidents and crimes



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:

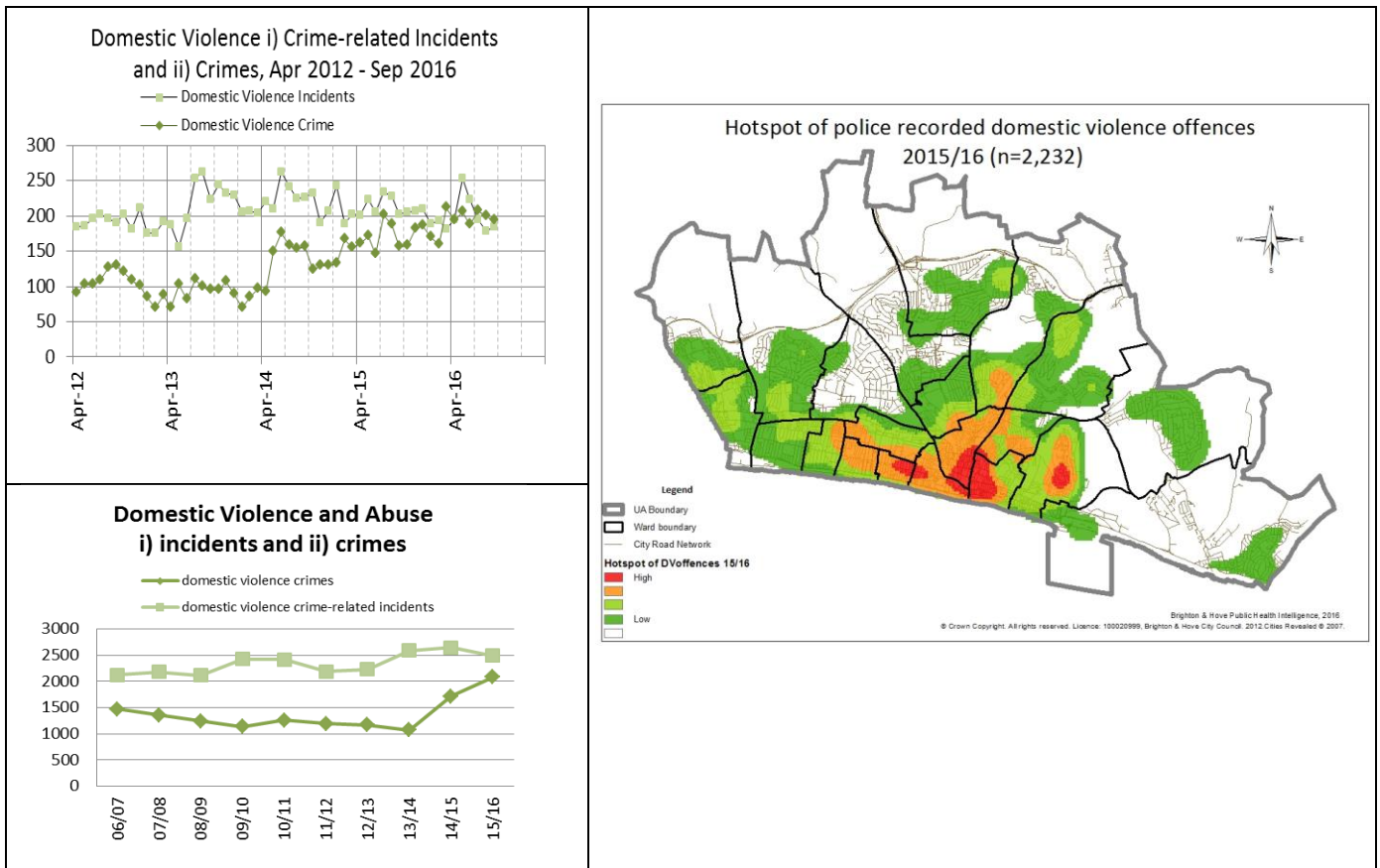
- Increase trust and confidence to report
- Support high risk victims of hate incidents and crimes
- Bring perpetrators to justice
- Manage increased tension linked to changes in the national and international landscape.

The following approaches for the partnership are proposed to reduce the occurrence of hate incidents and crimes and to support victims:

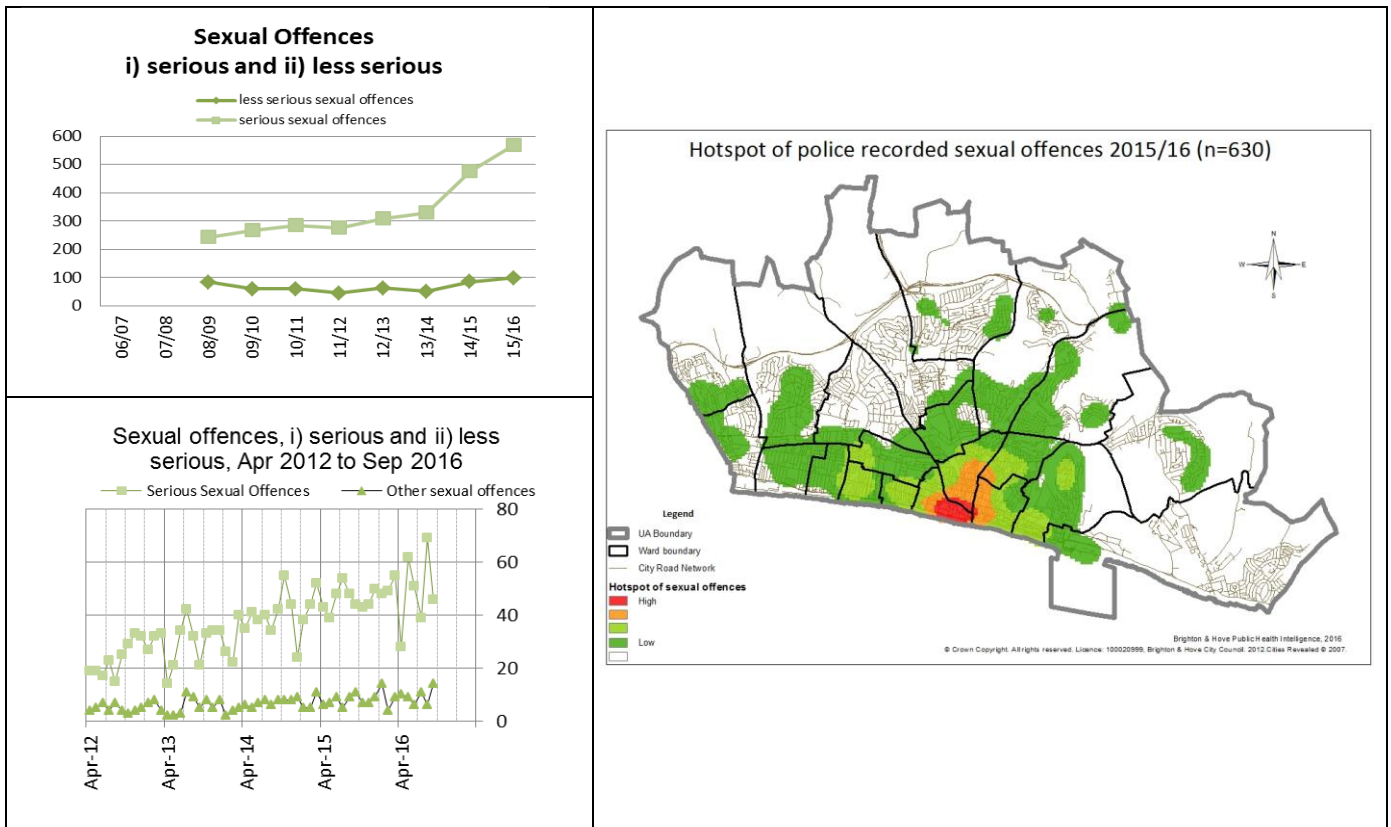
- Work to support high risk victims and priority perpetrators of hate incidents and crimes through continued use of the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment and Tasking (MARAT) meeting and the shared casework management system used by different partners (ECINS).
- Make appropriate use of the tools and powers 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

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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

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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.

Strategic Assessment of Crime and Community Safety, 2016

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.*

Strategic Assessment of Crime and Community Safety, 2016

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>.

Strategic Assessment of Crime and Community Safety, 2016

- 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.

Strategic Assessment of Crime and Community Safety, 2016

- 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



Consultation on draft Community Safety & Crime Reduction Strategy 2017-20

Summary findings from the consultation

Methodology

- The consultation exercise took the form of an online survey on B&H Consultation Portal; it was open between 10th Feb and 12th Mar 2017.
- We provided summary aims and plans, and a link to whole draft strategy document and the strategic assessment if people wanted to see more information.
- For each proposed priority area we asked:
 - Do you support our aims and plans
 - Is there anything we haven't considered, or do you have any further comments
- We also invited any general comments

Respondents

- There were 76 respondents via Consultation Portal + 1 via email = 77
 - 49 residents
 - 16 community & voluntary sector orgs
 - 9 statutory organisations
 - 2 businesses
 - 1 ward councillor
- Demographic data (not always complete) was provided by 39/48 residents:
 - age range 22-84; mean age 53.7 years (n=22)
 - gender: 23 female; 11 male; 1 non-binary; 4 prefer not to say
 - gender identity: 27 identified with the sex they were assigned at birth; 12 prefer not to say or missing
 - sexual orientation: 24 heterosexual; 3 lesbian/gay women; 1 queer; 1 bisexual; 10 prefer not to say or missing
 - ethnic origin: 25 White British; 4 White other; 2 Irish; 8 prefer not to say or missing
 - religion: 14 no particular religion; 10 Christian; 2 atheist; 2 agnostic; 1 Buddhist; 2 prefer not to say or missing
 - LLTI: 24 had no long term limiting illness; 6 activities limited a little; 3 activities limited a lot; 6 prefer not to say or missing
 - 1 respondent was a carer

Levels of support for our proposals

Table 1

| Do you support our aims and plans? | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | ASB and Hate incidents | Night time economy | Violence against Women & Girls | Reducing offending | Community Collaboration | Prevent and Challenging Extremism |
| yes | 41 | 22 | 39 | 19 | 25 | 18 |
| no | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| don't know/unsure | 8 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 2 |
| total respondents | 51 | 27 | 42 | 20 | 40 | 23 |
| % who support aims and plans | 80% | 81% | 93% | 95% | 63% | 78% |
| % who do not support aims and plans | 4% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 13% | 13% |
| % who did not know or were unsure | 16% | 19% | 10% | 0% | 25% | 9% |

- Respondents could choose which topics they wanted to look at. Table 1 presents the number of people commenting on the six draft priority areas, and shows the extent to which they report supporting the draft aims and plans.
- ASB & hate incidents received the most interest with 51 out of the 77 people responding on this topic. Reducing offending received the lowest response (20 people responding).
- In general, survey respondents supported the aims and plans in the draft strategy. Over three quarters of respondents supported the aims and plans across five of the six topics. Nearly two thirds of respondents expressed their support in the area of community collaboration and resilience.
- Between 0% and 13% of respondents did not support the aims and plans, with a maximum of 5 (13%) respondents saying that they did not support the aims and plans in the community collaboration and resilience area and 3 respondents not supporting the aims and plans in the Prevent and challenging extremism area.

Number of respondents providing comments

Table 2

| Number of respondents providing comments on each priority area | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | ASB and Hate incidents | Night time economy | Violence against Women & Girls | Reducing offending | Community Collaboration | Prevent and Challenging Extremism |
| residents | 25 | 12 | 13 | 5 | 17 | 8 |
| other respondents | 3 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| total respondents | 28 | 14 | 23 | 8 | 22 | 9 |

- ASB and hate incidents was the area which the highest number of residents responded to (25), with community collaboration and resilience receiving the next highest number (17).
- Ten respondents who were not residents commented on VAWG. The other areas received comments from fewer people who were not responding as residents.

Summary of comments provided by priority area

(roughly in order of frequency of mention)

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>ASB and hate incidents</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Police accessibility to/engagement with local residents was important ● Alcohol & licensed premises in public places impacted on residents - noise & ASB, especially city centre. ● Enforcement and appropriate regulations required. ● Concern about viability of plans/impact of financial cuts, incl. to youth services ● Wider implementation of PSPOs, but also a. lack of support for PSPO. Split opinion. ● Support needed for vulnerable communities, ● Graffiti (don't encourage) ● Widened support across more agencies for addressing hate crime ● Risk of escalation if low level incidents are not addressed ● Drug dealing/drug use problems need more focus ● Need more emphasis on hate crime |
| <p>Safety in the night time economy</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Too many licensed premises, incl. the status of café-bars in the CIZ/SSA. Impact of changes in city centre economy on local resident demography. ● Negative impact (feeling unsafe, stress, quality of life) on city centre residents. Enable residents to have a voice. ● Retain funding for NTE support services ● Issues with sexual assault. Safety of sex workers should be considered. ● More police presence or that of other security staff needed ● Drugs– accessible by young people (whereas alcohol is controlled). ● The effect of some drugs (incl. alcohol) is negative on violence – other drugs don't have this effect. ● Any way to address 'macho violence' between males – encourage camaraderie? |
| <p>Domestic violence and abuse, sexual violence and other forms of violence against women and girls</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Funding needed: for core services; to support victims at all levels of risk; proportionate to demand. Provide for all genders. Refuge spaces to be funded ● Provide consistent responses and raise awareness, building prevention across wide range of partners (including council services/policies, universities, health and criminal justice partners). Build into contracts for tendered work. ● Prevention work for children and young people – train providers. ● Support to families where ISVA/IDVA where child sexual abuse is noted. ● Increase awareness in communities ● Support for victims after they have left a relationship ● Use social media to raise awareness of sexual assaults in city localities ● Targeted prevention work to particular communities who may be at higher risk of domestic/sexual violence/abuse. Incl. society's vulnerable members who may have mental health problems, housing problems, etc. ● Introduce network of safer spaces/places of refuge for those fearing assault/abuse/stalking when on the street. ● Be specific about how serious domestic violence can be/become ● Ensure advocacy support in family courts to maximise the chances of conviction ● Consider support around financial coercion in relationships |

| | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of Mindfulness Cognitive Based Therapy |
| Reducing offending | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work need sufficient resources – inadequate resources will be detrimental • Make more use of 3rd sector agencies in a 'holistic' approach • Reoffending by perpetrators of serious crimes is of concern • Youth/early help support important to achieving stated objectives – issue with funding cuts • Rehabilitation of drug users, their integration into society and emotional support needed • Ensure support on release from prison • Use of Mindfulness Cognitive Based Therapy |
| Community collaboration and resilience | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some support for supporting migrants, but often concern expressed about lacking the infrastructure (especially housing) to cope, even with existing residents. Risk of a source of tension against migrants. Comment that 'City of Sanctuary' considered as political spin. • Lack of police accessibility is an issue, including at LATs. Communities need confidence that the issues they raise will be responded to by the authorities. • LATs and residents groups are at risk in city centre due to demographic shift • LATs need to be representative of their communities • LATs are good, but full coverage and publicity to draw attention to their existence is needed. • More events in local communities • Need a city-wide arena where dialogue can be had between residents/communities and authorities. • Communities at risk of breakdown without funding for 3rd sector. • Included community mediation |
| Prevent and building partnerships to challenge extremism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comments that Prevent was regarded as racist/stereotyping; concern about the impact of Prevent on Muslim community. Threat from right-wing more significant. • Being too politically correct can result in messages not being clear. • People should feel able to speak out about all forms of extremism • People in neighbourhoods need uniting; engagement between different religious groups important • Don't prioritise one community over another – can be divisive • Alternative to Prevent would be to increase education and promote ways in which people can help. Take a more positive approach. • Is there a case for censoring all people speaking with extremist views? • Risk of less communication between public and authorities with cuts. • Physical protection around potential targets of terrorists, eg. seafront crowds. |
| General comments (omitting issues covered under separate topics) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the whole, support for the strategy, but some concern that it is not realistic in its aims. • Don't spread resources too thinly. • Less strategy writing and more action. • Communities need confidence that problems will be addressed. • It needs to be more far-reaching and radical • A more robust approach to enforcement needed • More CCTV to help people feel safe • The council should be more strategic around ownership of its assets |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|--------------------------|
| Subject: | Orbis Joint Committee | | |
| Date of Meeting: | 20th July 2017 13 th July 2017 – Policy, Resources & Growth Committee | | |
| Report of: | Executive Lead Strategy Governance and Law | | |
| Contact Officer: | Name: | Elizabeth Culbert | Tel: 01273 291515 |
| | Email: | elizabeth.culbert@brighton-hove.gov.uk | |
| Ward(s) affected: | All | | |

FOR GENERAL RELEASE**1. PURPOSE OF REPORT AND POLICY CONTEXT**

- 1.1 The report seeks Policy, Resources & Growth Committee endorsement of the planned governance arrangements for the Orbis Partnership, prior to the arrangements being presented to full Council for approval.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:*That Policy, Resources & Growth Committee:*

- 2.1 Recommends to Full Council on 20th July 2017 the establishment of the Orbis Joint Committee with effect from 1st April 2017, details of which are set out in Appendix 1 of this report.

That Full Council:

- 2.1 Agrees the establishment of the Orbis Partnership Joint Committee with effect from 1st April 2017, constituted in accordance with the Terms of Reference set out at Appendix 1;
- 2.2 Notes that the appointment of the Joint Committee is dependent upon all the bodies represented on the Joint Committee agreeing that it be appointed;
- 2.3 Grants delegated authority to the Chief Executive and the Executive Director Finance & Resources to take all measures necessary for or incidental to (i) the implementation of recommendations (2.2.1) and (2.2.2) above, and (ii) the on-going management and administration of the Joint Committee; and
- 2.4 Instructs the Monitoring Officer to amend the council's constitution to reflect the establishment of the Joint Committee.
- 2.5 Agrees the appointment of Councillors Hamilton and Wealls to the Orbis Joint Committee.

3. CONTEXT/ BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- 3.1 In April 2016 Policy & Resources Committee agreed to support the continuation of work for the Council to formally partner with East Sussex and Surrey County Councils within the Orbis Partnership. The Committee delegated authority to the Executive Director, Finance and Resources to agree the timings for services to integrate into the Orbis model of delivery and to sign the Inter-Authority Agreement (IAA) once judged appropriate to do so, following consultation with the council's Lead Member for Orbis, the Council's Chief Executive and Monitoring Officer.
- 3.2 Further detailed work was reported to Policy, Resources & Growth Committee in October 2016 when it was noted that the key financial test had been met ie that the trajectory of Orbis savings is sufficiently aligned with the requirements of Brighton & Hove City Council to make partnership working viable and desirable. The report detailed the progress on a service by service basis in respect of those services within the scope of the IAA, namely:-
- Finance
 - Procurement and Internal Audit
 - Revenue and Benefits
 - ICT
 - HR
 - Business Operations
 - Property and Design
- 3.3 The Inter Authority Agreement (IAA) between East Sussex County Council, Surrey County Council and Brighton & Hove City Council has now been signed. The agreement joins Brighton & Hove Council to the Orbis Partnership as a founding partner from 1st April 2017. The term of the IAA is one year, allowing the parties to conduct further integration work prior to concluding a more detailed IAA on 1ST April 2018.
- 3.4 The functions of overseeing the services to be delivered through the Orbis Partnership are to be discharged by a Joint Committee with a membership comprising two members from each authority and with the following terms of reference:-

To oversee and to improve delivery of the Services for the benefit of each participating Council and in particular to:

- Recommend proposals to meet the annual budget for Orbis, set by each of the Councils;
- Approve the Orbis Business Plan and performance measures;
- Monitor the Orbis Business Plan and performance of Orbis;
- Make recommendations to the constituent authorities regarding revisions to the Terms of Reference of the Orbis Joint Committee.

A full copy of the governance arrangements as incorporated into the IAA is set out at Appendix 1.

- 3.5 Policy, Resources & Growth Committee is asked to consider the proposed terms of reference for the Orbis Partnership Joint Committee and recommend to full Council that the Joint Committee be appointed.

4. ANALYSIS & CONSIDERATION OF ANY ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

- 4.1 Brighton & Hove City Council is not obliged to enter a shared service partnership arrangement but it has been judged to offer the potential for considerable benefits to the Council in respect of supporting the identification and delivery of savings and efficiencies.

5. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION

- 5.1 A number of staff engagement events have taken place providing the opportunity to build relationships and look at the next steps for working in partnership and collaborating together in each service.
- 5.2 Joint trade union meetings with representatives from the three partner authorities continue to take place.

6. CONCLUSION

- 6.1 In order to formally delegate the function of overseeing the services covered by the Orbis Partnership IAA, a joint committee is required to be established pursuant to s102(1)(b) Local Government Act 1972.

7. FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:

Financial Implications:

- 7.1 There are no direct financial implications arising from the recommendations in this report. Any actions required, such as the management and administration of the committee arrangements will be met within existing resources.

Finance Officer Consulted: James Hengeveld

Date: 4th July 2017

Legal Implications:

- 7.2 The legal implications are addressed in the body of the report. The proposals set out in this report regarding membership of the Joint Committee are exempt from requirements for political proportionality (Local Government and Housing Act 1989 Schedule 1).

Lawyer Consulted: Elizabeth Culbert

Date: 290617

Equalities Implications:

- 7.3 Equalities Impact Assessments are being completed for each service as plans for operational change are developed.

Sustainability Implications:

7.4 None

Any Other Significant Implications:

7.5 None in relation to this report

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Appendices:

1. Schedule 1 IAA Governance Arrangements

SCHEDULE 1 GOVERNANCE

The Councils shall set up the following governance arrangements.

1 Joint Committee

- 1.1 The purpose of the Councils in establishing the Joint Committee is to facilitate an effective joint approach between the Councils in delivering the Services.
- 1.2 For the avoidance of doubt, the Joint Committee shall have decision making powers vested in it by the Councils and is a Joint Committee for the purposes of the Local Government Act 1972 and the statutory Access to Information provisions set out in Part VA of that Act and the Local Government (Executive Arrangement) (Meetings and Access to Information)) (England) Regulations.
- 1.3 The Joint Committee will provide performance management for Orbis to ensure value for money assurance to the Councils.

2 The membership of the Joint Committee

- 2.1 The Joint Committee shall comprise of Members appointed by the Councils (Currently Brighton & Hove City Council, East Sussex County Council and Surrey County Council.) Each Council shall appoint two Members to the Joint Committee in accordance with the governance arrangements of each Council.
- 2.2 Each Council's Leader (or in the case of Brighton & Hove City Council, the Council) may appoint two substitute Members to attend meetings of the Joint Committee, should an appointed member of the Committee be unavailable or unable to attend a meeting of the Joint Committee. A substitute Member attending in the absence of an appointed member will have full voting rights.
- 2.3 Each member of the Joint Committee shall act in the overall interests of the Joint Committee.
- 2.4 Each member of the Joint Committee shall comply with the Members' Code of Conduct of their Council when acting as a Member of the Joint Committee.

3 The terms of reference of the Joint Committee

- 3.1 The terms of reference of the Joint Committee are to oversee and to improve delivery of the Services for the benefit of each participating Council and in particular to:
- Recommend proposals to meet the annual budget for Orbis, set by each of the Councils
 - Approve the Orbis Business Plan and performance measures
 - Monitor the Orbis Business Plan and performance of Orbis
 - Make recommendations to the constituent authorities regarding revisions to the Terms of Reference of the Orbis Joint Committee

4 Meetings of the Joint Committee

- 4.1 The Joint Committee shall hold meetings four times a year unless otherwise determined by the Joint Committee. The venue for the meetings will be determined by the Councils on an alternate basis.
- 4.2 The Joint Committee may in every year hold any additional meetings it determines necessary.

5 Role of the Joint Management Board

- 5.1 The Joint Management Board shall be a senior level forum for advice, consultation, discussion, resolution of issues and recommendations back to the Councils and Joint Committee on all aspects of the delivery of the Service.
- 5.2 The membership of the Joint Management Board shall be those senior officers nominated by the Councils from time to time as agreed between the Councils.
- 5.3 The Joint Management Board will meet every three (3) months or more frequently as agreed.

6 Orbis Leadership Team (OLT)

- 6.1 An Orbis Leadership Team (OLT) shall comprise the heads of service or officers fulfilling similar roles as determined by the Joint Management Board, meeting as required, to oversee the general operation of the Service.

7 Changes to the Constitution

- 7.1 No change may be made to the governance arrangements of the Joint Committee in this Schedule 1 unless it has been recommended by the Joint Committee and agreed by each of the Councils in accordance with their respective governance arrangements. Each of the Councils may request a change to the constitution of the Joint Committee by sending to the Joint Committee:
 - 7.1.1 Details in writing of the proposed change to the governance arrangements;
 - 7.1.2 A request in writing for the proposed change to be included in the agenda for the next meeting of the Joint Committee.
- 7.2 If the Joint Committee agrees to a change to the governance arrangements of the Joint Committee, it shall be referred to each of the Councils for approval through their respective governance arrangements.. The share of costs associated with the agreed change shall be agreed in writing between the Councils

8 Additional Councils

- 8.1 Orbis shall be able to provide the Services to any councils ("Additional Council") in addition to ESCC, BHCC and SCC subject to the provisions of this paragraph 8 and provided that the engagement of an Additional Council shall not create any detriment to the cost and quality of the Services provided to SCC, ESCC or BHCC nor otherwise be injurious to either party's interests.
- 8.2 It is agreed by the Councils that requests from Additional Councils to join Orbis will be actively considered by the Joint Committee. The Joint Committee will discuss any such requests taking into account:
 - 8.2.1 Whether the enlargement of Orbis will improve the cost effectiveness and sustainability of Orbis
 - 8.2.2 The avoidance of detriment to the level and quality of service provided to ESCC, BHCC and SCC
 - 8.2.3 The implications of Additional Councils joining Orbis in this Agreement
 - 8.2.4 Ensuring the Councils incur no additional costs

8.3 Discussions on this issue will be approached in the spirit of partnership and good faith and the Joint Committee will seek to agree an outcome which will be at no detriment to the cost or quality of the Service provided to ESCC, BHCC and SCC

8.4 If the admission of an Additional Council cannot be agreed by the Joint Committee then the decision to admit Additional Council(s) shall only be made if agreed by the Councils.

9 Standing orders

9.1 The standing orders of ESCC, BHCC and SCC will apply to meetings of the Committee in accordance with the venue of the meeting unless otherwise provided for in this agreement.

9.2 The quorum for any meeting of the Joint Committee will be three members providing that one member is in attendance from each Council.

9.3 The chairman of the meeting shall be the member of the Council which is hosting the meeting.

Council20th July 2017**Agenda Item 24**

Brighton & Hove City Council

Subject: Welfare Reform Update - Extract from the proceedings of the Neighbourhoods, Inclusion Communities & Equalities Committee Meeting held on the 3 July 2017

Date of Meeting: 20 July 2017
3 July 2017 – NICE Committee

Report of: Executive Lead for Strategy, Governance & Law

Contact Officer: Name: Penny Jennings Tel: 01273 291065
E-mail: penny.jennings@brighton-hove.gov.uk

Wards Affected: All

FOR GENERAL RELEASE***Action Required of the Council***

To receive the item referred from the Neighbourhoods, Communities & Equalities Committee for information.

Recommendation:

That the Welfare Reform Update report be noted.

NEIGHBOURHOODS, INCLUSION, COMMUNITIES & EQUALITIES COMMITTEE

4.00PM 3 JULY 2017
COUNCIL CHAMBER, HOVE TOWN HALL

MINUTES

Present: Councillors Daniel (Chair); Moonan (Deputy Chair), A Norman (Opposition Spokesperson), West (Group Spokesperson), Bewick, Cattell, Knight, K Norman, Peltzer Dunn and Simson.

Invitees:- Dean Spears and Lenny Rolles, University of Sussex

In attendance: Joanna Martindale (Hangleton & Knoll Project); Anusree Biswas Sasidharan (BME Brighton & Hove Police Engagement Group), Michelle Elston (CCG) and Chief Superintendent Lisa Bell (Sussex Police).

9. WELFARE REFORM UPDATE

- 9.1 The Committee considered a report of the Executive Director of Finance and Resources the purpose of which was to update it on the progress of the government's welfare reform programme and in particular the roll-out of Universal Credit in Brighton and Hove and the council's response to it.
- 9.2 The Head of Revenues and Benefits and the Revenues and Benefits Manager introduced the report and explained that work had been undertaken to analyse and identify the impact of both the recent welfare reform measures put in place by central government and arising as a consequence of the roll-out of Universal Credit which was due to be fully rolled out through a phased approach by the Autumn of 2017. Commissioning work was being undertaken across departments and with other partners and stakeholders in readiness and to ensure that those living in the city likely to be most affected by these changes could be supported appropriately. The appendix to the report highlighted the key changes which had begun to take effect in the city from December 2016 and included changes in the benefit cap for households with children and for single people and a reduction in work allowances under Universal Credit.
- 9.3 It was explained that the overall impact from changes to the benefit cap was still unclear. Prior to the changes 67 households in the city were affected by these measures. By March 2017, 440 had been impacted, however around 90 of those had been removed as a result of a technical change in the way management support costs were provided by central government for people living in temporary accommodation. There were however a number of new cases each week and some of them were on Universal Credit.
- 9.4 Councillor Bewick commended the report and information contained in the report itself and set out in the accompanying appendix. He considered that it painted a potentially bleak picture stating that it was key to ensure that means by which mitigation measures could be undertaken across all departments were put in place and were included in an action plan going forward.

- 9.5 Councillor Cattell sought clarification regarding the interface with money advice charities to avoid additional hardship as a result of monies allocated for living expenses being spent otherwise for example by a partner. It was explained that those giving advice had been trained to address such issues and that if necessary partners could be treated as a separate household.
- 9.6 Councillor West whilst pleased to note the positive measures which had been undertaken considered that overall this was a matter for serious concern, particularly as money was being taken away from those in the city who were poorest. He was concerned that access to help could be patchy and was concerned that as many avenues as possible were pursued in seeking to assist those individuals in need. He considered that it would be appropriate to forward the report to the Housing and New Homes Committee.
- 9.7 It was explained that work was taking place in concert with housing, but that the issues to be addressed were broader and in some instances required use of discretionary services in collaboration with other partners/providers, for example in order to assist young single homeless people in the city who had different needs to those with families. Access to private rented accommodation was often difficult for those on benefits.
- 9.8 Councillor Moonan welcomed the work which had been carried out to date and was ongoing. It was important however not to create a “tsunami of fear” but to ensure that budgets were not underutilised as a result of individuals falling through the gaps and being missed. Councillor Moonan stated that rough sleepers often fell on the cusp of the safeguards in place, noting that mechanisms were in place to try and project ahead and to engage collaboratively with them by working with adult social care within and outside the council and through partners such as Job Centre Plus for example. Budgetary constraints and the potential for needs being managed to fit the budget available as a consequence were a source for serious concern.
- 9.9 Councillor Peltzer Dunn agreed with what had been said considering that it was very important to provide support targeted to individual need. Some people found it difficult to manage money and it was helpful if some instances money could be paid directly to a landlord rather than an individual. Problems could also arise if benefits were paid in arrears given that rent was usually required to be paid in advance.
- 9.10 Councillor Daniel, the Chair, enquired regarding measures in place in instances where gaps/or delays arose in payment being, she was concerned that this could result in parents and children facing destitution unless there were safeguards in place for emergencies. It was explained that various housing support measures were available, the council itself had some flexibility in the case of emergencies and could make payments for up to six weeks and in such circumstances would also have duties under its homelessness provisions.
- 9.11 Councillor Bewick considered that it was important to be assured that a multi-dimensional solution based focus was adopted, for instance working with the credit union to guarantee rent to private landlords on order to cover their risk for example. The Chair, Councillor Daniel, explained that this report represented the most recent in a of a series which had been brought before the Committee in order to inform Members of the on-going work which had been and was continuing to be undertaken. This Committee had a monitoring role which was integral to that process. As well as the budgetary

measures invoked a lot of holistic work had also taken place which included work carried out in the community.

- 9.12 Councillor West stated that he considered that this work was cross cutting over a number of the council's own departments reiterating the pivotal role of housing. The Executive Director of Neighbourhoods, Communities and Housing stated that the Housing and New Homes Committee had particular responsibilities and had an important role to play. However, there were many other issues for instance access to good food which also had a significant impact and which clearly fell within the interests and responsibilities of this Committee. Councillor West stated that the Committee needed to be confident that the robust emergency planning was in place to ensure that the council was able to help as many people as it could and that work was being carried out proactively across departments.
- 9.13 The Head of Communities and Equalities undertook to liaise across the relevant departments with a view to submitting a report to the next scheduled meeting of the Committee identifying the on-going impacts for the Committee and continuing work being carried out. The Head of Revenues and Benefits confirmed that it might be necessary to delay the report in the event that the full roll-out envisaged was delayed.
- 9.14 The Chair, Councillor Daniel, responded to Councillor West's request that the report be forwarded to Housing Committee stating that as much of the overarching work being undertaken fell within the responsibilities of this Committee it would be preferable for a further update report to come back to this Committee during its next cycle and subsequently in order to enable members to monitor this situation.
- 9.15 A vote was taken and Members voted unanimously to endorse the recommendations set out in the report and to receive a further update report to the October cycle of the Committee.
- 9.16 Councillor West further proposed that the report be forwarded to the next scheduled meeting of Full Council for information, this was seconded by Councillor Moonan and the Committee voted unanimously in support.
- 9.17 **RESOLVED:**
- (1) That the Committee endorse the response to welfare reform and the introduction of Universal Credit being taken by officers;
 - (2) That the Committee note and comment on the work being done with advice services and other organisations in the city to support outcomes for citizens;
 - (3) That a further update report be provided to the next scheduled meeting of the Committee in October.

12. ITEMS REFERRED TO COUNCIL

RESOLVED: That item 9, Welfare Reform Update report be referred to the Council for information.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|--------------------------|
| Subject: | Welfare Reform update | | |
| Date of Meeting: | 3 July 2017 | | |
| Report of: | Executive Director of Finance and Resources | | |
| Contact Officer: | Name: | John Francis | Tel: 01273 291913 |
| | Email: | John.Francis@Brighton-Hove.gcsx.gov.uk | |
| Ward(s) affected: | All | | |

FOR GENERAL RELEASE

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT AND POLICY CONTEXT

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to update the committee on the progress of the government's welfare reform programme and in particular the roll-out of Universal Credit in Brighton & Hove and the council's response.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 2.1 That the committee endorse the response to welfare reform and the introduction of Universal Credit being taken by officers.
- 2.2 That the committee note and comment on the work being done with advice services and other organisations in the city to support outcomes for citizens.

3. CONTEXT/ BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Welfare reform 2010 – 2015

- 3.1 The current programme of welfare reform began under the Coalition Government formed in 2010. The overall policy aims of these changes were to simplify the benefits system, reducing error and fraud, and increase incentives for people to work in order to reduce poverty and to reduce costs.
- 3.2 The primary legislation which created these changes was the Welfare Reform Act 2012. The changes in this Act included the introduction of Universal Credit, as well as changes to Housing Benefits, Council Tax Benefits, Tax Credits and sickness benefits, including Disability Living Allowance and Employment Support Allowance.
- 3.3 The changes themselves included reductions in the levels of support available from welfare benefits through restrictions on the rates at which most working age benefits were increased each year, the ending of some benefits to be replaced with new benefits with either less budget or tighter criteria, and an overall cap on the amount of benefit available to some working age families.

- 3.4 It is estimated the overall impact of these measures in Brighton and Hove was a reduction in benefits of £59million per year, affecting 25,400 households with an average reduction of £2,300 per year or £44 per week (rounded).

Welfare Reform since 2015

- 3.5 Further changes to welfare benefits were announced by the current government in 2015. The main legislation which created these changes was the Welfare Reform and Work Act 2016 and the Universal Credit (Work Allowance) Amendment Regulations 2015 and include:
- A freeze in a number of working age benefits for four years from April 2016
 - A change in the Benefit Cap from £26,000 per year to £20,000 per year for families in areas outside London. (£18,200 to £13,400 for single people).
 - Reductions in Work Allowances under Universal Credit
 - The ending of the family element in tax credits (and corresponding first child premium in Universal Credit) for new claims from April 2017
 - Limiting the child element of tax credits and UC for two children for new claims and births after April 2017
 - Limiting the amount of Housing Benefit available to social sector tenancies to the equivalent of that in the private sector from April 2019.
- 3.6 An analysis of the impact of these measures in Brighton and Hove is contained in Appendix 1.

Intervention and Support

- 3.7 The council has a programme (the Welfare Reform Programme) of work in place to support people affected by these changes and to manage policy options which have been devolved from central to local government around issues of welfare.
- 3.8 Support is provided through a range of measures to form an overall package of support for an individual or household where needed.
- 3.9 Financial support through discretionary schemes is provided to cover emergency costs and to provide extra help with housing costs and council tax through the Discretionary Help and Advice Team (DHAT).
- 3.10 DHAT are co-located with the Welfare Rights Team, which provides training on a range of welfare benefit issues to council services, voluntary and advice services and social landlords. They also provide direct advocacy support for citizens facing complex issues with benefit entitlement including providing a city resource for representation at tribunals, and mentoring support to colleagues dealing with citizens affected by lower level welfare issues.
- 3.11 Also aligned with these two teams is a case working team which provides support for families most significantly affected by benefit changes, usually those affected by the Benefit Cap. The team work with individuals to help them move towards work or, with assistance from the Welfare Rights Team, to claim some

disability related benefits which mean they are no longer affected by the cap. Whilst this support is ongoing where needed households are supported through Discretionary Housing Payments. A local Jobcentre Plus work coach is also co-located with this team which provides significant extra support and access to resources. Significant use is made of community resources that provide employment and other support in this area, particularly Community Education Centres.

- 3.12 Between them, these teams have supported 603 cases to move away from being affected by the Benefit Cap including helping 217 into work, and advocated on behalf of 56 households in respect of their benefit issues, increasing benefit entitlement by £450,000 per year. Over the last two years they have made 1,293 payments for emergency funds through the Local Discretionary Social Fund, totalling £305,000, and made 3,476 payments of Discretionary Housing Payments and Discretionary Council Tax Reduction payments totalling £1,707,000.
- 3.13 This approach also involves working with third sector providers to create resilience in the city around these issues and to try to maximise the value of relationships between the council and third sector, avoiding an adversarial approach where possible.
- 3.14 The Welfare Rights Team provide training to statutory organisations, and third sector advice agencies across the city to ensure there are sufficient skills in place to support people affected more broadly. In the last financial year 582 places were filled on these courses.
- 3.15 Working with other stakeholders and partners agreements have been set up with Money Advice Plus (a local money advice charity) so that if they deal with a customer who has multiple debts to the council, then services within the council will default to accept a payment proposal that is within certain agreed parameters. Similarly the council has agreed a trial with advice services over the use of a shortened version of the Discretionary Payments form in order to facilitate take-up on Discretionary Council Tax Benefit.
- 3.16 Until the introduction of the new level of the Benefit Cap in November 2016 analysis shows that compared with national trends the intervention work undertaken in Brighton and Hove resulted in a 55% drop in Benefit Cap cases, compared with around 25% nationally.
- 3.17 Since the introduction of the Benefit Cap, funding has been provided by the local Jobcentre Plus (JCP) but due to changes in the administration of JCP grants this funding stream will end in May 2017. Since November 2016 a Work Coach from the JCP has been co-located with the support team allowing a more comprehensive service to be provided.
- 3.18 The Welfare Reform Programme also manages a commission, funded by the Department for Work and Pensions but owned by the council, with Moneyworks Brighton and Hove to provide online and budgeting support for people on Universal Credit. As part of the third sector investment programme the Community Banking Partnership was commissioned in November 2016 as part of the prospectus. The evaluation panel included members of the Communities

Equalities and Third Sector Team, Welfare Reform, Housing, Public Health and Economy, Environment and Culture.

- 3.19 Other services are also crucial in terms of providing support to customers affected by welfare reform. Housing have undertaken support and outreach to tenants affected by the Social Sector Size Criteria, the Benefit Cap and people who are claiming Universal Credit. Housing also hold a commission with Money Advice Plus to provide budgeting support to their tenants. This work ties in very closely with the work of the Trailblazer Homeless Prevention programme being run by the Temporary Accommodation Team. It also links in with other work streams across the council including corporate debt, rough sleepers and the Neighbourhood Hubs project.
- 3.20 In addition to this direct support, work is undertaken with colleagues across the council via regular meetings to join up support across services. Work is also undertaken across the city more broadly to make sure the changes are well understood by non-council services who work with people likely to be affected by these changes. For example a booklet setting out three key changes during 2016 was developed and circulated around teams and networks including front line mental health workers and the Advice Services Network.
- 3.21 Regular meetings are also held with a broad range of stakeholders across the city including representatives of private landlords, social landlords, advice agencies, community groups and the DWP. This provides the opportunity to get a broad understanding of these impacts from a city wide perspective as well as providing routes for disseminating information.
- 3.22 Third sector organisations, including foodbanks and advice services within the city are also key to providing support. There are currently 15 foodbanks in the city. A report by the Brighton and Hove Food Partnership 'Brighton & Hove Food Poverty Action Plan – Progress Snapshot one year in – April 2017' reported that these foodbanks gave out on average 298 food parcels a week. A member of staff from the Welfare Reform Team regularly attends relevant meetings including the Advice Services Network and the Emergency Food Providers meeting hosted by Brighton and Hove Food Partnership.

Universal Credit

- 3.23 Universal Credit is due to roll out for all types of households from 4th October for people who come under Hove Jobcentre Plus and 29th November for people who come under Brighton Jobcentre Plus. This will be for people making new claims or for some changes of circumstance so take up will be graduated over a number of years.
- 3.24 Universal Credit initially started in Brighton and Hove for single people in straightforward circumstances from December 2015.
- 3.25 For cases that have not moved onto Universal Credit through making a new claim or having a change of circumstance, a process of migration will take place between 2019 and 2022 so that anyone on working-age benefits will be in receipt of Universal Credit.

- 3.26 Universal Credit combines six existing benefits including Housing Benefit, Working and Child Tax Credits, Jobseeker's Allowance, Employment and Support Allowance and Income Support. By the time Universal Credit is fully established in the city around 20,000 households will be affected. The likely distribution of households which receive support from Universal Credit is set out in Appendix 1.
- 3.27 The main other differences between Universal Credit and the previous benefits are:
- Universal Credit will default to be paid once a month in arrears to one member of a household
 - Universal Credit will have to be claimed and maintained online
 - The rent element will default to be paid to the tenant even if they wish it to be paid to the landlord. (Exceptions will apply to vulnerable people and people in arrears with rent).
 - Conditionality will apply to people even when they are in work
 - The Council will no longer administer Housing Benefit for working-age cases.
- 3.28 The Universal Credit White Paper – 'Universal Credit: welfare that works' set out five key intentions behind Universal Credit. They were to make work pay by reducing the rate at which benefits are withdrawn when someone enters work; to establish strict conditions that must be satisfied for a person to claim, called the claimant commitment; to move to a standard monthly payment with the intention of benefits mirroring a monthly salary from work; to make the system more responsive to changes in earnings so people feel the financial benefits of moving into work more quickly; and, to pay the rental element to social tenants rather than directly to the landlord.

Risks

- 3.29 A risk analysis undertaken by the council and information from areas where Universal Credit has already gone live has identified a number of key risks. These risks may impact on both citizens and service providers, including the council, within the city. The key risks identified are:
- Financial risk – this is largely driven by the default position for the rental element of UC to be paid directly to the tenant rather than the landlord. Evidence from areas in the country where UC has already rolled out has shown that levels of arrears to landlords have increased under Universal Credit. For example in evidence to the Works and Pensions Committee, London Borough of Croydon Council set out that collection fell from 98% to 72% for Universal Credit customers.
 - Housing risk – a survey of members of the National Landlords Association has shown that the percentage of landlords willing to rent to UC tenants (and/or at the local housing allowance rate) has fallen to 18% compared to 46% in 2010. This in turn may result in greater pressure on housing services within the council and the city.

- Structural risks within UC – this relates to details of the differences in the way UC will work compared to current benefits and includes housing costs being unavailable to some under 22 year olds; a default 6 week wait until the first payment of UC is made; housing costs not being paid if a person does not have a liability in the monthly anniversary of the date they made a claim (for example if they are in temporary or emergency accommodation for 1-29 days); and, a change in the way that DWP will deal with representatives of claimants.
- Administration of UC – at present benefit claimants receive a variety of payments from the DWP, HMRC and the council. Under UC claimants will receive one payment. Although this will simplify the situation for customers it does mean that if that payment stops for any reason it could cause greater hardship. Brighton and Hove are due to go live in October and November 2017. During each of these months 50 Jobcentre sites will be going live compared to none in August and September, 30 in July and around 5 a month before that.
- Vulnerable people – the requirement for people to claim UC online, manage monthly payments and to pay their own rent may present particular risks for vulnerable people. Specific cohorts identified include rough sleepers; people with drug, alcohol, gambling or other dependencies; people with some health conditions including mental health problems; and, people who may be at risk of financial theft or abuse if other associates/residents know they are receiving large monthly amounts.

Opportunities

- 3.30 A report commissioned by the DWP and published in December 2015 compared employment outcomes for people on Universal Credit who would have otherwise been on Jobseeker's Allowance. This study found that 71% of people on Universal Credit moved into work within the first nine months of their claim compared with 63% for Job Seekers Allowance.
- 3.31 Under Universal Credit, claimants will only have to deal with one organisation in respect of their main working age benefits. (Council Tax Reduction will still be administered by local authorities though.)
- 3.32 The design of Universal Credit is intended to create far greater fluidity for people who have change of circumstances, for example moving into work, than the current system of interrelated benefits. The intention of the system is to remove part of the perceived risk around problems with benefit payments that moving into work may currently be seen to create.

Support and readiness for Universal Credit

- 3.33 A cross service approach is being taken with the council to prepare for these changes. Services involved include Revenues and Benefits, Housing, Children's Services, Adult Social Care, and the Communities and Equalities Team. A significant programme of work underpins this approach and has been put in place to mitigate as far as possible the risks presented by the change to Universal Credit and to maximise the opportunities.

- 3.34 The move to Universal Credit is a significant change for many services within the council. Services are changing processes, training staff, re-prioritising resources, developing new relationships and providing support in different ways. Services and organisations who provide front line support to people who may claim Universal Credit are having to ensure staff are familiar with the new system and the lines of support available.
- 3.35 The Welfare Reform Programme meets regularly with stakeholders across the city including representatives of private landlords, social landlords, advice agencies and DWP. These organisations have been asked for information to help with the planning for the change to Universal Credit in the city.
- 3.36 With funding provided by DWP, the council will be commissioning both support for people to claim Universal Credit online and for budgeting support for people who need help managing a monthly payment and their own rental costs.
- 3.37 The commissioning will be aligned with the Neighbourhood Hubs programme, particularly around digital support hubs. Three out of four of the neighbourhoods being focussed on in the Neighbourhood Hubs programme will be amongst the most impacted by the rollout of Universal Credit. They are East Brighton, Hangleton and Knoll, and Moulsecoomb and Bevendean. Linking together these two programmes will also allow information about Universal Credit to be fed both into those neighbourhoods but also provide a structure to feed information from those communities about the impact of the change to Universal Credit into the council.
- 3.38 The third sector advice sector in Brighton and Hove report that, in terms of work to support people on benefits, the majority of resources are being used to support people in receipt of sickness and disability benefits. In particular supporting people who were on Disability Living Allowance to claim Personal Independence Payments and supporting people on Employment Support Allowance to dispute the outcomes of the work capability assessment. Claimants currently on Employment Support Allowance will move onto Universal Credit so the focus of advice will shift. If Universal Credit creates additional demand in this area the sector reports the impact could be critical.
- 3.39 Commissioners of services within the council recognise the potential impact of this change. A commissioners network is in place within the council which together with procurement will ensure that the commissions which are in place/are to be commissioned, are joined up, that there is effective oversight and understanding of any gaps in provision; and, that priorities are understood and work done to ensure outcomes optimised for the levels of resources available.

4. ANALYSIS & CONSIDERATION OF ANY ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

- 4.1 At present the council's approach to dealing with welfare reform and the introduction of Universal Credit is to undertake a programme of work to prepare the council for these changes, and to work with individuals and households affected to minimise their risk of falling into significant crisis, for example becoming homeless.

- 4.2 The council also works with partners and stakeholders across the city to understand the impact of Welfare Reform and the introduction of Universal Credit across the city.
- 4.3 An alternative option would be not to prepare for these changes or to support families affected. This approach would require a reactive approach to negative consequences. This would mean ad-hoc shifting of resources with a subsequent impact on business as usual and individual variable levels of support being provided rather than a consistent approach.

5. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION

- 5.1 As mentioned in section three, the Welfare Reform Programme holds a six weekly Citywide Welfare Reform meeting. This meeting is attended by representatives of private sector landlords, social landlords, advice agencies, wider community organisations and the DWP. This network is used to both get a proper understanding of how the impact of welfare reform is manifesting in the city and to gather information from partners about the risks and opportunities these changes present. It also provides a conduit for providing detailed information about the changes out to city organisations.
- 5.2 A member of the Welfare Reform Team regularly attends the Advice Services Network meeting. This is a meeting of advice services and agencies in the city. In addition a member of the team responsible for administering the Local Discretionary Social Fund also attends the Emergency Food Providers meeting hosted by the food partnership so that support in this area is joined up.
- 5.3 Staff involved in supporting people affected by these changes also hold a number of informal relationships with city organisations allowing information to be shared on an ongoing basis and particular issues, including case support, to be addressed quickly.

6. CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The government's welfare reform agenda has been ongoing since 2010.
- 6.2 Most of the changes that have formed a part of this agenda since then have been changes to existing benefits, often reductions or freezes in the amounts available – for example as is the case in Housing Benefit; or, it has been the case that some benefits have been ended and replaced with an alternative – for example Disability Living Allowance and Personal Independence Payments.
- 6.3 The introduction of Universal Credit however represents a fundamental shift in the way benefits are paid. This is at an organisational, technical and cultural level. Benefits will be paid once a month from one organisation; in most cases the housing element will be paid to the tenant not the landlord; and, conditionality will apply to people who are working, not just people who are out of work.
- 6.4 A larger number of households in the city will be affected by this measure than any other single reform. The 18,000 working-age households that currently claim Housing Benefit will move to Universal Credit, and other households who are just in receipt of Tax Credits or DWP benefits but not Housing Benefit will also be

moved onto the new benefit. It is expected the overall number of households impacted in the city will exceed 20,000 (just under 1 in 6 in the city).

- 6.5 The information in this report shows how important it is for the council and the city as a whole to be as prepared as possible for the introduction of Universal Credit.

7. FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:

Financial Implications:

- 7.1 It is estimated that for 2017/18 the council will pay out approximately £43m in rent rebates, most of which is in respect of properties where the council is the landlord. Over the next five years as housing benefit transitions to Universal Credit payment will be made directly to the tenant rather than directly to the council. This could potentially lead to a pressure on rent collection rates in both the HRA and General Fund although at this stage it is very difficult to quantify this. This will be closely monitored and any impact will need to be reflected in future years' budget setting.

The 2017/18 budget includes continued recognition of the potential impacts of changes to the Council Tax Reduction Scheme and national Welfare Reform changes. As well as a wide range of support and advisory services including Financial Inclusion, Housing and Welfare Rights the council also provides one-off resources and grants to support those suffering short term hardship including:

- Discretionary Housing payments (DHP) - £1.133m.
- Welfare Reform and Social Fund reserve - £0.613m; planned use includes a one-off allocation of £0.295m to continue the Social Fund in 2017/18, £0.95m for discretionary Council Tax Reduction support and £0.144m to support the Welfare Reform programme. A contingency of £0.079m is also set aside for any residual issues in 2018/19.
- Recurrent discretionary Council Tax Reduction support of £0.055m in addition to the £0.095m provided from the Welfare Reform reserve above.

Finance Officer Consulted: Name Jeff Coates

Date: 21/06/2017

Legal Implications:

- 7.2 The actions being taken by the council, described in this report, are incidental to the council's powers and responsibilities around administering Housing Benefit, Council Tax Reduction, Local Welfare Provision and homelessness prevention.

Lawyer Consulted: Liz Woodley

Date: 02/06/17

Equalities Implications:

- 7.3 The government published an equalities impact assessment on Universal Credit in November 2011 (prior to subsequent changes announced in 2015) and other areas of policy - Benefit Cap, social sector housing under-occupation, and on Disability Living Allowance reform in 2012. A further impact analysis was published in 2016 around the changes to the Benefit Cap amounts. It found that

around 64% of claimants likely to have their benefit reduced by the cap will be single females but only around 12% will be single men. Data on current benefit cap numbers in Brighton and Hove show that 257 (76%) of 340 capped households are single parents and of those 251(74%) were female single parent households and 6 (2%) were male single parent households. Based on current Housing Benefit data, of the 18,389 households likely to be impacted by the change in the city 9,102 are single people who live alone, 2,010 are couples with no children, 4,906 are single parent families, and 2,371 households affected are couples with children. As a part of the planning for Universal Credit an Equalities Impact Assessment will be undertaken by the council on the impact of Universal Credit on vulnerable groups.

Sustainability Implications:

- 7.4 No sustainability implications have been identified.

Any Other Significant Implications:

- 7.5 Other implications are set out in the main body of the report

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Appendices:

1. Appendix 1- Impact of 2015 reforms and rollout of Universal Credit

Impact analysis of recent welfare reform measures and rollout of Universal Credit

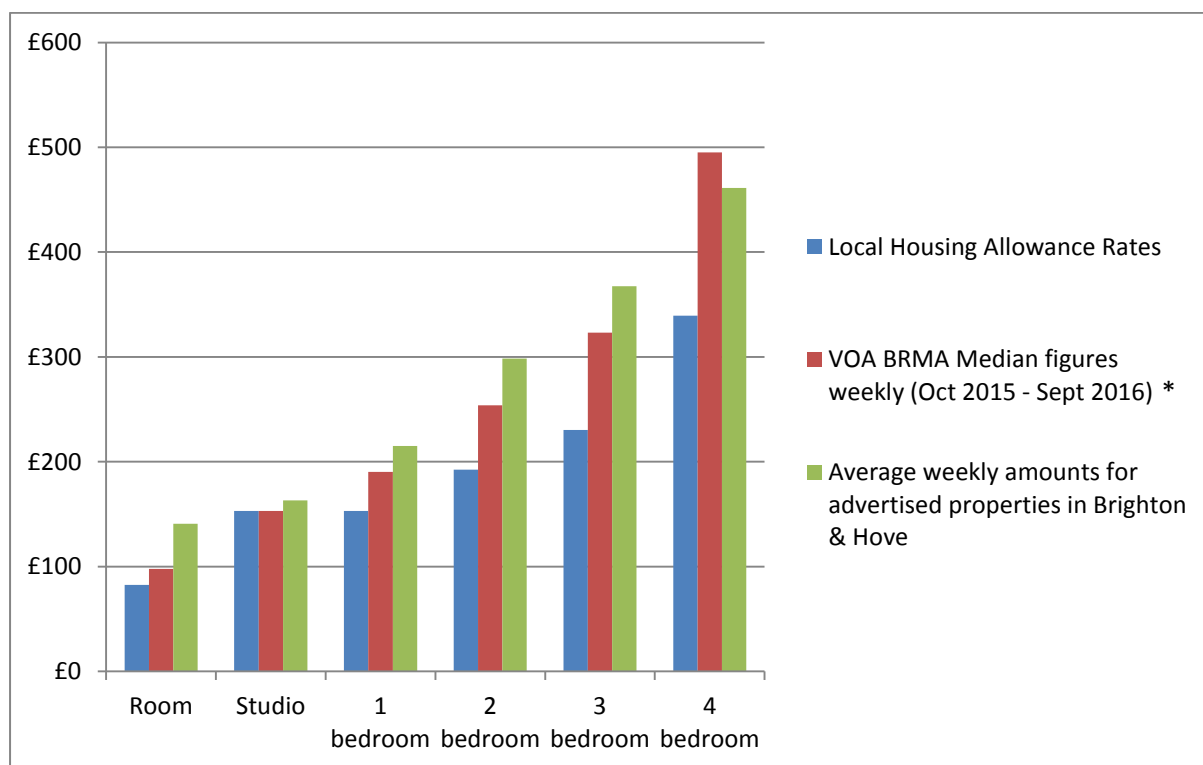
Freeze on working age benefit rates for four years from April 2016

A freeze in the rate of most working age benefits has been in place since April 2016.

The Consumer Price Index of inflation was 2.6% in April 2017.

This freeze also affects the rate at which Local Housing Allowance (LHA), which is Housing Benefit for people who live in the private sector, is paid. Prior to the freeze other measures were put in place to control the amount of LHA payable. The following graph shows a comparison of weekly LHA rates against advertised rents and Valuation Office Agency figures for median rents in the city.

Graph: Weekly Local Housing Allowance rates against local market information



Sources:

Valuation Office Agency: Private rental market summary statistics – October 2015 to September 2016.
 Brighton and Hove City Council: Brighton & Hove Housing Market Report 2017 Q1 Jan-Mar
 Brighton and Hove City Council: Brighton & Hove Private Sector Rent and Local Housing Allowance Comparison Report 13 April 2017

*VOA BRMA = Valuation Office Agency. BRMA = Broad Rental Market Area which is the area used by the VOA to inform average rental amounts for an area. The local BRMA is between Newhaven, Lewes and Shoreham-By-Sea.

Further information on local housing market data is published on the Brighton & Hove Council website.

A change in the Benefit Cap from £26,000 per year to £20,000 per year

The overall cap on the amount of benefit a household with children can receive was reduced in November 2016 from £26,000 per year (£500 per week) to £20,000 per year (£384 per week). For single people the amount reduced from £18,200 per year (£350 per week) to £13,400 per year (£258 per week). This started to take effect in Brighton & Hove from December 2016.

The overall impact of this change is still not clear. Before the change in the rate of the cap 67 households in the City were affected by the measure. By March 2017 440 households were impacted, however around 90 were removed from this position due to a technical change in the way management support costs are provided by government for people living in temporary accommodation. That said, we are still seeing a number of new cases each week, and some of the new cases will be on Universal Credit. The council does not have comprehensive information about the number of capped cases on Universal Credit. Households affected by the Benefit Cap receive specialist casework support to help them change their circumstances so they are no longer affected by it.

Reduction in work allowances under Universal Credit

Work allowances within Universal Credit are the amount a person can earn before it is taken into account in the assessment. These amounts were reduced from April 2017 which means the amount of Universal Credit received by people in work reduced. For people fully able to work and who are not responsible for a child, work allowances were ended altogether. The following table sets out the changes to the work allowances.

| Higher work allowance for people without housing costs included in the assessment of Universal Credit | | before April 2017 (per month) | from April 2017 (per month) |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Single claimant | not responsible for a child or qualifying young person | £111 | £0 |
| | responsible for one or more children or qualifying young persons | £734 | £397 |
| | has limited capability for work | £647 | £397 |
| Joint claimants | neither responsible for a child or qualifying young person | £111 | £0 |
| | responsible for one or more children or qualifying young persons | £536 | £397 |
| | one or both have limited capability for work | £647 | £397 |
| | | | |

| | | pre April 2016 (per month) | from April 2017 (per month) |
|--|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Lower work allowance for people with housing costs included in the assessment of Universal Credit | | | |
| Single claimant | not responsible for a child or qualifying young person | £111 | £0 |
| | responsible for one or more children or qualifying young persons | £263 | £192 |
| | has limited capability for work | £192 | £192 |
| Joint claimants | neither responsible for a child or qualifying young person | £111 | £0 |
| | responsible for one or more children or qualifying young persons | £222 | £192 |
| | one or both have limited capability for work | £192 | £192 |

However in the 2016 Autumn Statement the chancellor announced that the overall taper rate within Universal Credit would change from 65% to 63%. The taper rate is the amount at which Universal Credit is withdrawn as a person starts to earn more. The reduction in the taper rate will mean working people will receive a higher amount of Universal Credit.

Analysis by the Institute for Public Policy Research suggests the change in the taper rate will put £700m per year back into Universal Credit compared with £3bn per year taken out due to the changes in work allowances.

The ending of the family element in tax credits (and corresponding first child premium in Universal Credit) for new claims from April 2017 and limiting the child element of tax credits and Universal Credit for two children for new claims and births after April 2017

This provision will impact on current households who are in receipt of Tax Credits and in the future customers who are in receipt of Universal Credit.

The government has published clear information about how the impact on Tax Credit will take effect. Essentially if a parent has a third or subsequent child after 6th April 2017 they will no longer receive the Child Tax Credit element, worth £2,780 per year, for that child. There are also changes to other benefits, for example Housing Benefit, which means those benefits will not increase in response to the lower rate of Child Tax Credit payable.

It is not yet fully clear how this provision will impact within Universal Credit. Although Universal Credit will roll out for most people in Brighton and Hove in 2017, households with three or more children will not be able to claim it until at least November 2018.

There are around 3,500 families in the city who currently rely on benefits with two or more children who could be impacted by this measure were they to have another child.

There are a number of exceptions to this measure including: if you adopt a child; if you look after another child formally or informally where otherwise that child would be looked after by a local authority; if a child is born as a result of non-consensual conception.

Prior to April 2017 Child Tax Credit paid for a first child in a family attracted an extra allowance of £545 per year in addition to the standard amount. From 6th April 2017 this extra allowance will no longer be payable. The equivalent provision is also being removed from Universal Credit.

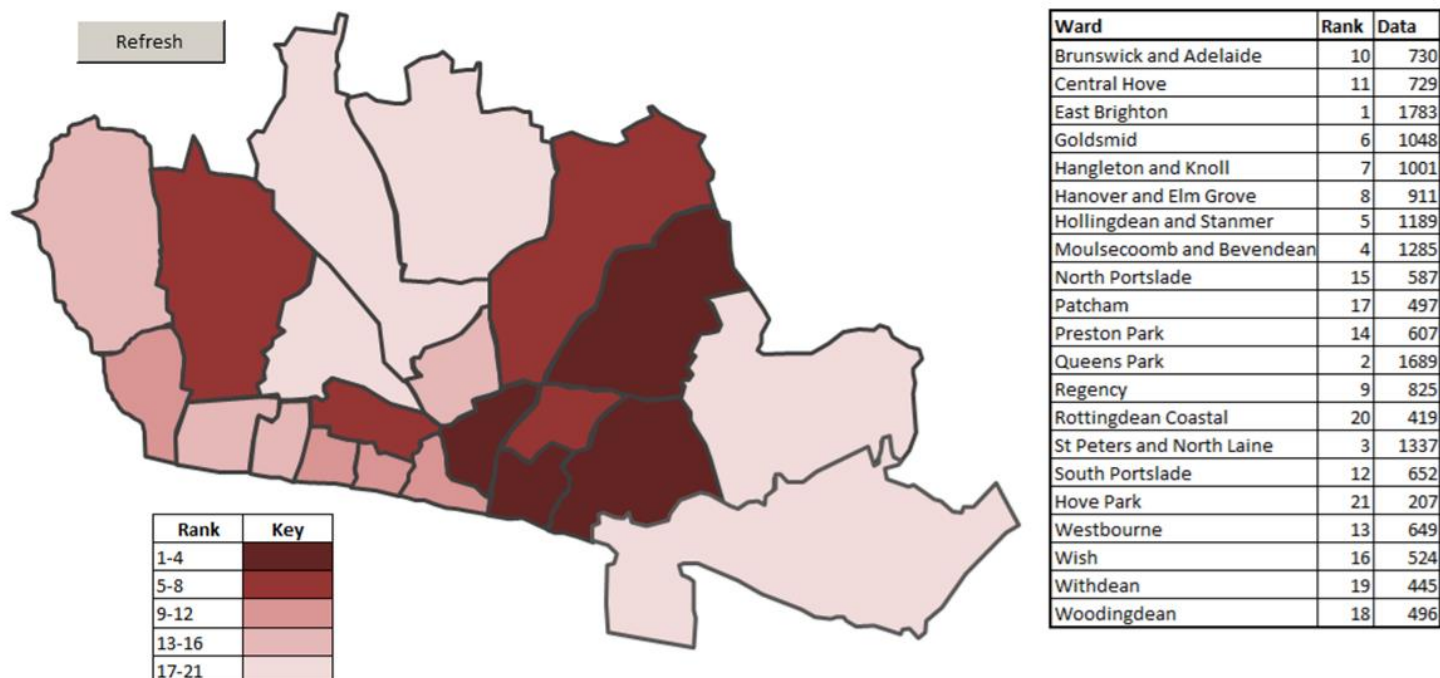
Limiting the amount of Housing Benefit available to social sector tenancies to the equivalent of that in the private sector from April 2019

From April 2019 the amount of housing costs paid under Housing Benefit and Universal Credit for people who live in social sector accommodation (usually council housing or housing owned or managed by a registered social landlord) will be limited to the amount available for tenants in the private sector. This will apply to tenancies entered into from April 2016 for people still on Housing Benefit, but to all tenancies for people on Universal Credit.

On the whole, social sector rents tend to be lower than private sector rents in the city. There will however be impacts around single people who are under 35 who will only receive up to the amount for a shared room. Additionally this provision will also impact on people living in supported accommodation where rents tend to be higher, however the government has said it will provide additional funding to local authorities so they can meet the costs of supported accommodation in their area.

Universal Credit – estimated impact by 2022

Universal Credit – estimated rollout by ward



These figures are based on current working age Housing Benefit data. It will exclude households who are in receipt of in or out of work benefits but not Housing Benefit. As such this will be an underestimation of final figures.

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Council | Agenda Item 25(a) |
| 20 th July 2017 | Brighton & Hove City Council |

**NOTICE OF MOTION
LABOUR AND CO-OPERATIVE GROUP
VOTER REGISTRATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE**

This council:

Requests the Chief Executive explores working with the local universities and local colleges as applicable, in order to discuss the potential for the implementation of the “Sheffield model” voter registration approach for students in time for the September 2017 student intake.

Proposed by: Cllr Russell-Moyle

Seconded by: Cllr Yates

Supported by: Labour and cooperative group of councillors

Supporting information

There was a 16% increase in turnout among those aged 18 -24 in 2017 compared to 2015.

It is positive that younger people were more engaged with the democratic process in 2017.

However, there are still concerns about the rate of registering of younger people to vote, due to changes arising from individual electoral registration.

This means young people can still be disenfranchised compared to other age groups.

As part of Every Voice Matters tour, Minister for the Constitution Chris Skidmore MP has been working to engage young people across the country, and has praised the Sheffield model for increasing student registrations.

<https://www.sheffield.ac.uk/news/nr/voter-registration-chris-skidmore-1.665948>

**NOTICE OF MOTION
LABOUR AND CO-OPERATIVE GROUP**

OFF-PLAN SALES

This Council requests that:

The Chief Executive writes to Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government to seek the immediate introduction of powers for all local councils to ring-fence for a prescribed period of time – as determined locally - the sale of properties 'off-plan' at a discount to:

- Registered Providers,
- Local Councils
- and local residents who have expressed an interest following a call for such expression of interest.

After which prescribed period of time such properties would then be offered or available to UK commercial and overseas investors.

Proposed by: Cllr Julie Cattell

Seconded by: Cllr Anne Meadows

Supported by: Labour and Cooperative Group of Councillors

Supporting information

It has been recognised for some time that properties in new residential developments are often offered for sale to commercial overseas investors at a discounted 'off-plan' price prior to commencement of construction. This is an alternative way of raising finance for the project. Particularly in London and increasingly in Brighton & Hove, properties that could be used to house local people are left empty or used only on occasion for corporate hospitality. As the South East region teeters on the brink of a housing catastrophe, local councils must be given robust powers to make proportionate intervention in their local housing market so that local economic interests and housing needs are served first.

The prescribed period of time would need to reflect local circumstances and would be determined locally.

The administration has requested that the Executive Director of Economy Environment and Culture, in conjunction with the Council's Planning Solicitors, looks into the feasibility of allowing the Head of Planning to negotiate with applicants to enter into such an arrangement voluntarily and secured by way of a S106 Agreement, with a report to come to committee as appropriate, including to agree the prescribed period of time.

NOTICE OF MOTION**GREEN GROUP OF COUNCILLORS****COMMITMENT TO SUSTAINABLE AND ETHICAL PROCUREMENT**

“This Council notes previous work undertaken under Administrations of all colours in developing local policy on environmental and social sustainability, and calls on the Council to update and deepen its Sustainability Policy (last updated December 2014) by resolving to:

Request that the Procurement Advisory Board (PAB) explore the adoption of a new international guidance framework for Sustainable Procurement (ISO 20400 quality standard) as a best practice benchmark for our Council, thereby providing leadership in this area and demonstrating the high standard we expect in quality, sustainability and ethical procurement from our suppliers, and that PAB provide a report on this work to the Policy, Resources & Growth Committee.”

Proposed by: Councillor Greenbaum

Seconded by: Councillor Sykes

Supported by: The Green Group of Councillors

Supporting Information

Procurement in the public sector accounts for 12% of GDP and BHCC spends more than £220m annually with third party suppliers. We must be confident that our suppliers have ethical and sustainable practices covering areas such as working conditions, risk management and environmental protection and that cost is not being prioritised over these criteria. Our measurement of this must be robust. The Council’s current sustainability policy was last updated in 2014 and contains no reference to procurement.

The ISO 20400 standard supports the Council’s commitment to sustainability by providing clear guidance on how it can be measured and implemented during procurement.

<https://www.iso.org/news/Ref2178.html>

The quality standard will support the Council by providing good practice guidance on how to make sustainable and ethical purchasing and procurement decisions. It has potential to establish Brighton and Hove as a beacon of best practice, securing the best procurement deals to meet the needs of citizens, society and planet as well as budgetary needs.

Adhering to an international standard in sustainable procurement will send a clear message to suppliers and residents about the high standard we expect.

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Council | Agenda Item 25(d) |
| 20 th July 2017 | Brighton & Hove City Council |

**NOTICE OF MOTION
GREEN GROUP**

CYCLING STRATEGY

This Council welcomes the imminent launch of the city’s Bike Hire Scheme and notes the importance of cycling in improving health, enhancing air quality and reducing congestion. This Council further acknowledges the successful initiatives the council has pursued under all parties to encourage cycling in the city, such as the Local Transport Plan, the Cycling Ambition initiative and the Space for Cycling commitment:

This Council resolves to:

Request that a report be brought to Environment, Transport & Sustainability Committee outlining options for implementing a specific and ambitious cycling strategy for Brighton and Hove, with information included that would help to:

- a) Identify what progress has been made against the cycling goals of the Local Transport Plan, to encourage a healthy cycling culture whereby cycling is safe, easy and enjoyable
- b) Explore options for the continued development of better cycling infrastructure such as the creation of a ‘Brighton and Hove Cycle network’ (modelled on the successful London Cycle Network) of joined up and marked routes, connecting sections of ‘stranded’ routes and improving the cycling experience across road junctions
- c) Explore the funding options available (such as grants, Section 106 agreements and the Community Infrastructure Levy) to support improved cycling infrastructure, more cycle parking and greater use of initiatives like personal travel planning, employee purchase schemes and rider and maintenance training;
- d) Facilitate greater engagement with residents and cycling groups in the city to ensure maximum support for a cycling strategy and to encourage the creation of political ‘Cycling Champions’ across all parties.

Proposed by: Cllr Druitt Seconded by: Cllr Littman

Supported by all Green Group Councillors

Supporting Information

The Council’s Local Transport Plan was adopted 26th March 2015: <http://bit.ly/2sTZeqC>

National campaign ‘Space for Cycling’ was adopted ETS Committee in November 2015: <http://bit.ly/2tTawzl>

The B&H Bike Hire Scheme will be launched in September 2017.

**NOTICE OF MOTION
GREEN, CONSERVATIVE AND LABOUR & COOPERATIVE GROUPS
GRENFELL TOWER**

This Council calls on the Chief Executive to write to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government:

- i) asking the Secretary to provide information on the timescale for a review of part B of the Building Regulations (2010) that relate to Fire Safety;
- ii) to request that, in the event that the outcome of the Grenfell Tower inquiry recommends new actions or measures, that the Government will endeavour to work with local Councils in order that any necessary additional funding can be identified;
- iii) and, in light of the complaints of the Grenfell Tower tenants that their safety concerns were not appropriately acknowledged, to call on the Government to review the guidance and regulation of housing providers concerning tenant participation and scrutiny,

The Council also resolves to:

Request the Neighbourhoods, Inclusion, Communities & Equalities Committee, as part of its planned report into community resilience post Grenfell Tower, to review the Council's emergency planning functions, including to confirm whether they are adequate to cope with situations where large numbers of people may need temporary emergency accommodation, such as occurred at Grenfell Tower, and to consider the need for a cross-party Working Group to take forward any issues or concerns found by the report.

Proposed by: Cllr Morgan, Cllr Janio and Cllr Mac Cafferty

Seconded by: Cllr Meadows, Cllr Mears and Cllr Gibson

Supported by: The Green, Conservative and Labour & Cooperative Groups of
councillors

Supporting Information

This council welcomes the ongoing work being undertaken by the Fire, Health & Safety Board, Council staff and East Sussex Fire and Rescue Service to ensure the ongoing safety of residents.

