

# **BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL MEETING**

**4.30PM 6 APRIL 2017**

**COUNCIL CHAMBER, BRIGHTON TOWN HALL**



## **AGENDA**



**Brighton & Hove  
City Council**

# Council Meeting

Title:	<b>Council</b>
Date:	<b>6 April 2017</b>
Time:	<b>4.30pm</b>
Venue	<b>Council Chamber, Brighton Town Hall</b>
Members:	<b>All Councillors</b> 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 Anthea Ballam
Contact:	<b>Mark Wall</b> Head of Democratic Services 01273 291006 mark.wall@brighton-hove.gov.uk

	<p><b>Public Involvement</b> 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 second floor of the Town Hall. We have made a number of adjustments to make the venue as accessible as reasonably possible.</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. In the event of an emergency evacuation there is a special lift which can be used as part of a managed evacuation to assist disabled people. 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

### 83 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.

### 84 MINUTES

1 - 64

To approve as a correct record the minutes of:

- (a) The last Council meeting held on the 26<sup>th</sup> January 2017 (copy attached); and
- (b) The Budget Council meeting held on the 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2017 (copy attached).

Contact Officer: Mark Wall  
Ward Affected: All Wards

Tel: 01273 291006

### 85 MAYOR'S COMMUNICATIONS.

To receive communications from the Mayor.

### 86 TO RECEIVE PETITIONS AND E-PETITIONS.

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

### 87 WRITTEN QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC.

A list of public questions received by the due date of 12noon on the 30<sup>th</sup> March 2017 will be circulated separately as part of an addendum at the meeting.

### 88 DEPUTATIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC.

A list of deputations received by the due date of 12noon on the 30<sup>th</sup> March 2017 will be circulated separately as part of an addendum at the meeting.

## COUNCIL

### 89 PETITIONS FOR COUNCIL DEBATE

65 - 72

Petitions to be debated at Council. Reports of the Monitoring Officer (copies attached).

- (a) **Stop Public Space Protection Orders from being enforced in Brighton and across the UK.** Lead petitioner Victoria Grantham (copy attached).
- (b) **A259 South Coast Road Congestion.** Lead Petitioner Lynne Moss (copy attached).
- (c) **Give Our Children a Secondary School Place in Catchment.** Lead Petitioner Martin Dorminy (copy attached).
- (d) **Ban Circus Animals in Brighton.** Lead Petitioner Sue Baumgardt (copy attached).

Contact Officer: Mark Wall

Tel: 01273 291006

### 90 WRITTEN QUESTIONS FROM COUNCILLORS.

73 - 76

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

Tel: 01273 291006

### 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.

### 91 ORAL QUESTIONS FROM COUNCILLORS

77 - 78

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

Tel: 01273 291006

### 92 CALL OVER FOR REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

- (a) Call over (items 93 - 96) 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.

## COUNCIL

- 93 PAY POLICY STATEMENT 79 - 90**
- Extract from the proceedings of the Policy, Resources & Growth Committee meeting held on the 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2017 (to follow), together with a report of the Executive Director for Finance & Resources (copy attached).
- Contact Officer: Matt Naish Tel: 01273 295088*  
*Ward Affected: All Wards*
- 94 ANNUAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY 2017/18 91 - 108**
- Extract from the proceedings of the Policy, Resources & Growth Committee meeting held on the 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2017 (to follow), together with a report of the Executive Director for Finance & Resources (copy attached).
- Contact Officer: Haley Woollard Tel: 01273 291246*  
*Ward Affected: All Wards*
- 95 COMMUNITY SAFETY STRATEGY CONSULTATION 109 - 228**
- Extract from the proceedings of the Neighbourhoods, Communities & Equalities Committee meeting held on the 13<sup>th</sup> March 2017 (to follow), together with a report of the Executive Director for Neighbourhoods, Communities & Housing (copy attached).
- Contact Officer: Peter Castleton Tel: 01273 292607*  
*Ward Affected: All Wards*
- 96 REVIEW OF THE CONSTITUTION – FEBRUARY 2017 229 - 248**
- Extract from the proceedings of the Policy, Resources & Growth Committee meeting held on the 9<sup>th</sup> February 2017, together with a report of the Executive Lead Officer for Strategy Governance & Law (copies attached).
- Contact Officer: Elizabeth Culbert Tel: 01273 291515*  
*Ward Affected: All Wards*
- NOTICES OF MOTION**
- 97 THE FOLLOWING NOTICES OF MOTION HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED BY MEMBERS FOR CONSIDERATION: 249 - 260**
- (a) Divesting from Fossil Fuels.** Proposed by Councillor Russell-Moyle (copy attached).
  - (b) Support for Unaccompanied Children in Refugee Camps.** Proposed by Councillor Littman (copy attached).
  - (c) TUPE Pension Protection for Local Government Staff.** Proposed by Councillor Moonan (copy attached).
  - (d) Kings House.** Proposed by Councillor Nemeth (copy attached).

## COUNCIL

- (e) **Clean Air.** Proposed by Councillor Deane (copy attached).
- (f) **Housing Support No Evictions.** Proposed by Councillor Gibson (copy attached).

### 98 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.*

*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](http://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](http://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.

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](mailto:mark.wall@brighton-hove.gov.uk)) or email [democratic.services@brighton-hove.gov.uk](mailto:democratic.services@brighton-hove.gov.uk).

### **ACCESS NOTICE**

The public gallery to the council chamber – which is on the second floor – is limited in size but does have 3 spaces designated for wheelchair users. There is a lift to the second 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, but able to use bench style seating.

The Town Hall has a specially designed lift that can be used in the event of an emergency evacuation. The size of the refuge areas (in the fire protected areas where people unable to use the stairs will wait to be assisted from the building via the lift), will accommodate 2 wheelchair users and several standing users.

If the public gallery is full, Committee Room 1 on the ground floor can be used. This is an inclusive space with video conferencing facilities and AV links to the council chamber, automatic doors, level access, its own step-free fire escape, and nearby WC facilities including wheelchair accessible provision. From this room you can watch the meeting and take part in proceedings, for example if you have submitted a public question.

## COUNCIL

Please inform staff on Reception if you have any access requirements so that they can either direct you to the public gallery, or to the video-conferencing room as appropriate.

**We apologise for any inconvenience caused**

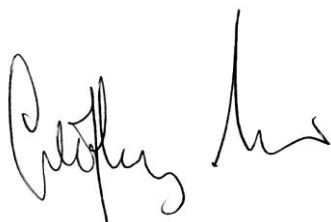
### **FIRE / EMERGENCY EVACUATION PROCEDURE**

**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, 29 March 2017



Chief Executive  
Hove Town Hall  
Norton Road  
Hove  
BN3 3BQ



**BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL****COUNCIL****5.30pm 26 JANUARY 2017****COUNCIL CHAMBER, HOVE TOWN HALL****MINUTES**

**Present:** Councillors West (Chair), Marsh (Deputy Chair), Allen, Atkinson, Barford, Barnett, Bennett, Bewick, 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****59 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

- 59.1 Councillor Druitt declared a prejudicial interest in Item 67, Oral Questions from Councillors as he wished to ask a question in relation to Easylink, but was a volunteer member of the management committee for Community Transport. However, he had been granted dispensation by the Monitoring Officer to be able to put his question and any supplementary question.
- 59.2 Councillor Simson declared a personal but non-prejudicial interest in Item 65(a), Don't Cut the Youth Services petition, as she was a Trustee of the Youth Project. However, she had been granted dispensation by the Monitoring Officer to speak and vote on the item.
- 59.3 Councillor Wealls declared a personal and non-pecuniary interest in Item 65(a), Don't Cut the Youth Services petition, as he was a Trustee of the Impact Initiative for the Youth Collective. However he had been granted dispensation by the Monitoring Officer to speak and vote on the item.
- 59.4 Councillor Russell-Moyle declared a prejudicial interest in Item 65(a), Don't Cut the Youth Services petition, as he was a Trustee of the Crew Club. However he had been granted dispensation by the Monitoring Officer to speak and vote on the item.
- 59.5 The Mayor declared a personal and prejudicial interest in Item 71, Adoption of the East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton & Hove Waste and Minerals Sites Plan as he was a

member of the South Downs National Parks Authority. However he had been granted dispensation by the Monitoring Officer to speak and vote on the item.

59.6 No other declarations of interests in matters appearing on the agenda were made.

## **60 MINUTES**

60.1 The minutes of the last ordinary meeting held on the 15<sup>th</sup> December were approved and signed by the Mayor as a correct record of the proceedings; subject to the following amendments:

- (i) Paragraph 49.27 to include the words 'to do' at the end of the first sentence;
- (ii) The voting table on page 20 under paragraph 51.7 to show that Councillors Mears and Miller abstained; and
- (iii) Paragraph 49.35 the word 'through' to be replaced by 'thorough' in the first line.

## **61 MAYOR'S COMMUNICATIONS.**

61.1 The Mayor stated that it was with great sadness that he had to share the news of the recent passing of Tehmtan Framroze, former councillor and Mayor of Brighton. He retired from the council in 2007 having served Coldean for many years and chaired the Housing Committee during his time as a councillor. The Mayor asked everyone present to stand for a minute's silence as a mark of respect.

61.2 The Mayor then noted that there was an exhibition at Jubilee Library to mark International Holocaust Memorial Day which he recommended to all Members. He also noted that an information session from Dementia Friends had been arranged for all councillors on the 2<sup>nd</sup> February, and again hoped a number of colleagues would be able to attend.

61.3 The Mayor stated that he wished to highlight the work of all councillors in their Wards and local communities and noted that Councillors Barnett, Janio and Lewry had recently raised over £3,200 to support community actions.

61.4 The Mayor stated that he had a number of charity events coming up and invited Members to join him; e.g. a walk through the downland estate which he hoped would become known as the 'Brighton & Hove Way,' a quiz night at Portslade Town Hall and cycle ride around the Biosphere in May.

61.5 Finally, the Mayor noted that he was wearing a special tie as a mark of celebration for the Brighton & Hove Sea Serpents Rugby Club, which was run for gay and bisexual men and had had their first win this week.

## **62 TO RECEIVE PETITIONS AND E-PETITIONS.**

62.1 The Mayor noted that there were no petitions to be presented at the meeting.

**63 WRITTEN QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC.**

- 63.1 The Mayor reported that one written question had been received from a member of the public and invited Mr. Furness to come forward and address the council.
- 63.2 Mr. Furness asked the following question; "I return once again, Councillor Mitchell, to the subject of elm trees, which are continuing to disappear from the streets of Hove at an alarming rate. Can you please explain why three magnificent specimens were last year felled in Blatchington, Sackville and Somerhill roads?"
- 63.3 Councillor Mitchell replied; "I have asked officers to check the records of elm trees removed in these roads last year. The only one that was removed last year was a large elm outside number 49 Sackville Road. This was felled after failing a safety inspection due to fungal decay. Elms were lost in high winds in Blatchington Road in 2013 and 2014, one each year. Two elms were lost on Somerhill Road in 2014 as a result of elm disease."
- 63.4 Mr. Furness asked the following supplementary question; "I would like to ask Councillor Mitchell when she states fungal disease and elm disease the words 'Dutch elm disease' weren't employed and I can see why because those three trees have been struggling to come back to life surrounded by forests of suckers which somebody - presumably from the council - is now spraying weed killer on. Now yourself Mister Mayor in your previous Administration were responsible for the UNESCO biosphere status of this city and congratulations to you for it. Do I have to go to the United Nations to report this issue as we well know elms are on a par with the blue whale?"
- 63.5 Councillor Mitchell replied; "Well Mr Furness I'll leave that one with you. Personally I am not aware of any connection between elm trees and the blue whale but I am very pleased to be proved wrong in this regard."
- 63.6 The Mayor thanked Mr. Furness attending the meeting and putting his questions and noted that concluded the item.

**64 DEPUTATIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC.**

- 64.1 The Mayor noted that no deputations had been submitted for consideration at the present meeting.

**65 PETITIONS FOR COUNCIL DEBATE**

- 65.1 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 two such petitions and would therefore take each in turn. He also noted that there were two amendments from the Green and Conservative Groups to the recommendation contained in the covering report to the first petition which would be taken as part of the debate on that item.

**(a) DON'T CUT THE YOUTH SERVICES FUNDING**

- 65.2 The Mayor then invited Kate Barker and Raven as the lead petitioners to present the petition calling on the Council not to cut the youth services budgets.

- 65.3 Raven thanked the Mayor and stated that the petition had reached 2,042 signatures which demonstrated the strength of support for youth services in the city.
- 65.4 The Mayor thanked Raven and called on Councillor Chapman to respond to the petition.
- 65.5 Councillor Chapman thanked the petitioners and stated that the Council was facing significant cuts to budgets and that meant very difficult decisions had to be considered and taken. He noted that councils across the country had reduced their youth services and were planning further cuts to those services, in order to maintain other services. He stated that it was intended to continue to provide support services to young people and noted that a consultation process was currently underway which would inform the re-design of the service provision. The results of the consultation would be reported to all councillors prior to the Budget Council meeting in February, so that decisions could be made in regard to the provision of youth services and the transition to other providers. He also noted that a delegation of young people were due to attend No. 10 Downing Street and offered his support to the delegation.
- 65.6 Councillor Knight moved an amendment on behalf of the Green Group, calling for the petition to be referred to a Special meeting of the Children, Young People & Skills Committee, along with an update from officers on the consultation which could be considered and any recommendations then made to the Budget Policy, Resources & Growth Committee meeting on the 9<sup>th</sup> February.
- 65.7 Councillor Phillips formally seconded the amendment.
- 65.8 Councillor Wealls moved an amendment on behalf of the Conservative Group, calling for an urgent report to be brought to the Budget Policy Resources & Growth Committee meeting on the 9<sup>th</sup> February. He noted that the proposal to cut youth services budgets had been late in the day and that a number of young people had asked questions on this subject at the Policy, Resources & Growth Committee meeting on the 19<sup>th</sup> January. He believed that further information was required in order for the committee to determine whether the level of proposed savings could be made, hence the request for an urgent report to the committee meeting. He acknowledged that difficult decision had to be made, but felt that there appropriate level of information should be available to inform those decisions.
- 65.9 Councillor Brown formally seconded the amendment and stated that there was a risk of creating more costs in the long-term as there would be a need for greater intervention. She hoped that a further report would address the points highlighted in the amendment.
- 65.10 Councillor Phillips stated that it was unacceptable to treat young people in this manner and the council should be listening to them and supporting them. The consultation was very poor and was due to end after the Budget Policy, Resources & Growth Committee, which left little time for consideration and gave the Children, Young People & Skills Committee no input into the process.
- 65.11 Councillor Bewick noted that there was a need to make savings and that this was down to the level of cuts being made by central government to local government funding. There was a need for the council to balance all priorities across its services and the

Children's Service faced a total of £5.6m savings to be achieved. He welcomed the attendance of the young people at today's meeting and their efforts to highlight the difficulties that they had to face and hoped that a way forward could be found.

65.12 Councillor Mac Cafferty stated that he believed the proposed cuts were short-sighted and harmful and would leave young people in a vulnerable position as they could not necessarily ask for help from their teachers, parents or carers. There was a need to support them and enable them to reach their potential.

65.13 In response to the debate Councillor Chapman stated that he was happy for an urgent report to be brought to the Policy, Resources & Growth Committee but could not support the Green amendment. He also wished to assure Members that any decision would not be taken lightly and that full consideration would be given to the proposed savings.

65.14 The Mayor noted that the Green amendment to the petition report's recommendation was not supported and therefore put the amended recommendations to the vote which were lost by 11 votes to 41, with 1 abstention as detailed below:

		For	Against	Abstain		For	Against	Abstain
1	<b>Allen</b>		X		<b>Marsh</b>		X	
2	<b>Atkinson</b>		X		<b>Meadows</b>		X	
3	<b>Barford</b>		X		<b>Mears</b>		X	
4	<b>Barnett</b>		X		<b>Miller</b>		X	
5	<b>Bell</b>	Not Present			<b>Mitchell</b>		X	
6	<b>Bennett</b>		X		<b>Moonan</b>		X	
7	<b>Bewick</b>		X		<b>Morgan</b>		X	
8	<b>Brown</b>		X		<b>Morris</b>		X	
9	<b>Cattell</b>		X		<b>Nemeth</b>		X	
10	<b>Chapman</b>		X		<b>Norman A</b>		X	
11	<b>Cobb</b>		X		<b>Norman K</b>		X	
12	<b>Daniel</b>		X		<b>O'Quinn</b>		X	
13	<b>Deane</b>	✓			<b>Page</b>		✓	
14	<b>Druitt</b>	✓			<b>Peltzer Dunn</b>		X	
15	<b>Gibson</b>	✓			<b>Penn</b>		X	
16	<b>Gilbey</b>		X		<b>Phillips</b>		✓	
17	<b>Greenbaum</b>	✓			<b>Robins</b>		X	
18	<b>Hamilton</b>		X		<b>Russell-Moyle</b>			Ab

19	Hill		X		Simson		X	
20	Horan		X		Sykes		✓	
21	Hyde		X		Taylor		X	
22	Inkpin-Leissner		X		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		X	
					<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1</b>

65.15 The Mayor noted that the Conservative amendment to the report's recommendation had been accepted and therefore put the recommendations as amended to the vote which were carried unanimously as detailed below:

		For	Against	Abstain		For	Against	Abstain
1	Allen	✓			Marsh	✓		
2	Atkinson	✓			Meadows	✓		
3	Barford	✓			Mears	✓		
4	Barnett	✓			Miller	✓		
5	Bell	Not Present			Mitchell	✓		
6	Bennett	✓			Moonan	✓		
7	Bewick	✓			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	✓		
					<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

65.16 The motion was **carried**.

65.17 **RESOLVED:**

- (1) That the petition be noted and referred to the Policy, Resources & Growth Committee for consideration at its meeting on the 9<sup>th</sup> February 2017; and
- (2) That a report be produced by officers and brought back to Policy, Resources & Growth Committee detailing –
  - (a) service descriptions and client reach which could be provided at a range of funding levels;
  - (b) descriptions and impact assessments of expenditure reductions which were considered as an alternative to the proposed cut; and
  - (c) an impact assessment of the funding reduction on the services themselves, and their clients and the increased pressures on other budgets and services should the proposed cut be implemented.

**(b) ONE CHOICE IS NO CHOICE**

65.18 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 two such petitions and would therefore take each in turn.

65.19 The Mayor then invited Samantha Fearn as the lead petitioner to present the petition calling on the Council to ensure that children across the city were given at least two secondary schools in their catchment area so that all children had a choice.

65.20 Ms. Fearn thanked that Mayor and confirmed that the petition had 1,350 signatures and stated that the current situation was unfair and needed to be addressed to ensure that all children have a choice of secondary school. We are objecting to the unfairness of the current catchments and the working party's proposal to place the new University of Brighton Secondary school into the central catchment from 2019. If Brighton and Hove City Council take forward these proposals they will not be honouring their responsibility to treat all children in the city equally. This seems obvious for at least three reasons:

Firstly and fundamentally, how can it be fair for some children to have a choice of three schools whilst others have no choice at all? How does refusing choice to one third of the city's children deliver the principles of equality that this council claims to support? Many people believe that MORE effort should be made for less advantaged areas of the city to address the imbalance in opportunities facing the city's children. We are only seeking the SAME treatment for all children. Either all of our children have a choice or none do. Anything else is an injustice. The Council commissioned a report published by the University of Brighton in 2016. Its top recommendation was: "Redrawing the current geographical catchment area boundaries to try and ensure that all parents and students have a genuine choice of at least two secondary schools." This recommendation could not have been clearer.

Secondly, let's recognise critical differences in the catchments: the one's with the most choice are home to greater wealth, less deprivation and can be said to shout the loudest. In comparison, the single school catchments including Coldean, Moulsecomb, Bevendean, Whitehawk and Woodingdean are more deprived and have a quieter voice. Normal working families can no longer afford to live in the central catchment. How do these plans promote social mobility and the truly comprehensive education system that the working party claimed as one of its goals?

Thirdly, children are different, schools are different. What suits one child might not suit the next? Some schools are able to offer more GCSE subject choices, some less. For many children in the city, school is their only route to better prospects and a better future. To reduce their options of schools and of subjects is to reduce their life chances altogether. To the working party we say - listen to the views of people across the city. We seek new catchment proposals that ensure a genuine choice for all children.

To the Councillors we ask - will you agree that these proposals are unfair and that the degree of choice and opportunity should be equal for every child in the city?

65.21 The Mayor thanked Ms. Fearn and called on Councillor Chapman to respond to the petition.

65.22 Councillor Chapman thanked the petitioner and stated that he had been invited to meet with parents last year during the review of the arrangements that the cross-party Working Group was undertaking. He also noted that 90% of the schools across the city were either good or out-standing which was a positive situation for all parents. He stated that the question of admission arrangements was a difficult one to resolve. The need for a new secondary school had been identified and the council was working with the University of Brighton to find a suitable location. There had been an extensive consultation exercise and the Working Group had not reached a consensus in terms of



the arrangements for catchment areas. However, once a suitable location was found, it was intended to review the proposals for catchment areas and to consult further on possible arrangements so that a workable solution could be found.

- 65.23 Councillor Brown stated that the current situation whereby some children had a choice of 3 schools and others only 1 was not viable and the need to know where the new school would be located was becoming imperative. There was a need for the Working Group to meet and to be able to put forward proposals for the revised catchment areas that would ensure a choice of schools for all children. She noted that the new school was likely to have a city-wide catchment area for its first year; but that would need to be taken into account when determining the catchment areas for the other schools.
- 65.24 Councillor Phillips welcomed the petition and stated that the need for broader catchment areas was evident so that a greater mix of children in schools would be achieved which would enable them to fulfil their potential.
- 65.25 Councillor Page stated that he was grateful for the petition as it had focussed councillors' minds on the issue and the unfairness of the current situation. He believed that every child should have a choice of schools within their catchment area and hoped that this could now be achieved.
- 65.26 Councillor Chapman noted the comments and stated that he hoped a meeting of the cross-party Working Group could be held shortly so that a way forward could be discussed and agreed.
- 65.27 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 were carried unanimously.
- 65.28 **RESOLVED:** That the petition be noted and referred to the Children, Young People & Skills Committee for consideration at its meeting on the 6<sup>th</sup> March 2017.

## **66 WRITTEN QUESTIONS FROM COUNCILLORS.**

- 66.1 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 Phillips**

- 66.2 "At the meeting of Full Council on the 20th October, the Green Group's amendment to the Fast-Track Cities Notice of Motion was passed. Please could Councillor Yates update me on progress since that meeting, especially around putting a plan in place to achieve this work and launching an investigation into the impact of the 20% cut in HIV support services?"

### **Reply from Councillor Yates, Chair of the Health & Wellbeing Board**

- 66.3 “Following the approval of the amended notice of motion at Full Council on the 20<sup>th</sup> October 2016 the actions were agreed by the Health and Wellbeing Board at its meeting of 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2016.

*Fast-Track Cities*

Officers have contacted the International Association of Providers of AIDS Care (IAPAC) regarding formalising Brighton & Hove City Council sign-up to the Paris Declaration on ending the HIV epidemic and we are awaiting advice on the next steps to becoming a Fast Track City.

The mobilisation of this work will include the development of an action plan in partnership with local and international partners. The action plan will be informed by analysis of local data which will be supported by our IAPAC technical partners. The action plan will be shared with the Health and Wellbeing Board in due course.

*Impact of funding reduction in HIV prevention and social care contract*

Prior to the procurement process an exercise was undertaken with the provider of HIV prevention and social care services to identify areas of work that could be stopped or reduced in order to achieve savings targets with the minimum impact on service users. Several areas with a robust rationale for changing, reducing or ending were identified. These included changing the way outreach is delivered to focus more on on-line working, reducing capacity in less productive areas of community engagement and ending the use of sub-contracted nurses in community HIV and STI testing. This allowed the value of the contract being offered for tender to be reduced by 20%.

Following an open procurement process the contract for HIV prevention and social care has been awarded to the current providers of the services – The Terrence Higgins Trust.

The new contract commences on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017. Any impact of the reduction in the contract value will be assessed through contract performance monitoring and service user consultation as well as assessment of unmet need that is identified through HIV and sexually transmitted infection data and changes in the demand for other services.”

**(b) Councillor G. Theobald**

- 66.4 “Will the Chair of Environment, Transport & Sustainability Committee outline the frequency in which the city’s parking machines are emptied, how many recorded instances of these machines being blocked or full were reported in 2016 and how long it took to subsequently unblock them?”

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

- 66.5 “High income Pay and Display machines in the city centre are emptied every other day whereas low income machines are emptied weekly.

There were 30 reports of machines being full in 2016 and 9 reports of machines being blocked. They are recorded as having been emptied and resolved on average within 48 hours.”

**(c) Councillor G. Theobald**

- 66.6 “Whilst I note the Unions financial support for his Party and consequentially the reluctance of his Party nationally to criticise the Unions, what efforts has the Leader of the Council made to the RMT and ASLEF Trade Unions to convey the effect of their strikes on the residents and businesses of our City and bring pressure to bear to end the dispute in light of the fact that they are striking when not one of their members is losing their job or losing any salary?”

**Reply from Councillor Morgan, Leader of the Council**

- 66.7 “It is disappointing that Cllr Theobald seems to be siding with many of his Party’s MPs in making this rail dispute an exercise on union-busting, with the city’s businesses, commuters and tourists as collateral damage. I’m sure my views carry as much weight with the rail unions as Councillor Theobald’s do with Secretary of State for Transport Chris Grayling.

What Brighton and Hove wants are positive solutions to this dispute, not party political blaming and name-calling. Here is mine:

A new body comprised of representatives from Brighton and Hove, East and West Sussex County Councils and businesses, operating within the framework of the new Transport for the South East sub-national transport body, acting in a statutory role approved by the Department for Transport. Based on the model approved in Yorkshire, it would give passengers a democratic representative in the process of appointing a new train operator for the routes currently run by Southern GTR as a concession rather than a franchise on behalf of the DoT, on service delivery and standards of operation, and link with Transport for London on services to and from both the capital and Gatwick Airport, ensuring a robust and responsive rail network. It would also work with Network Rail and the LEP on the improvement of rail line infrastructure to London sufficient to meet the current and future needs of our city region economy. A real and democratic say in our regional rail network.”

**(d) Councillor Nemeth**

- 66.8 “How many members of staff have resigned from their posts in the Planning Department (a) between May 2015 and now; and (b) a similar period preceding May 2015; and how does (a) compare in percentage terms with other comparable teams (i.e. administrative) within the Council?”

**Reply from Councillor Cattell, Chair of the Planning Committee**

- 66.9 “From May 2015 to December 2016 - 13 staff left the Planning Service (excluding Admin and Building Control staff) which represents 25%. This relatively high proportion of turnover was largely due to a restructure of the service implemented in June 2016 which focused on removing a layer of management (four posts removed) and merging Planning with City Regeneration. Taking this into account it would give a turnover of 19%.

For the preceding period from October 2013 to April 2015 - 7 staff from the Planning Service left.

With regards to comparable teams – this has been taken as comparable professional services in the same department. Covering the period April 2015 to March 2016 – the turnover is:

Transport = 12%  
 Planning & Building Control = 20%  
 Housing = 16%  
 City Infrastructure = 13%  
 City Regeneration = 17%

This rate is comparable, but at the higher end, of rates experienced by other services largely for the reasons set out above.”

**(e) Councillor Janio**

66.10 “Will the Administration please identify and quantify all the funding streams and programmes, including those of partner agencies that are available to help street sleepers and the wider street community (as distinct from the overall homelessness budget) in the city?”

**Reply from Councillor Moonan, Deputy Chair of the Neighbourhoods, Communities & Equalities Committee**

66.11 “It is important to consider that the Council may not be aware of every charity funding stream in the city – for example, church groups may fundraise to support services etc.

Specific money allocated to rough sleeping may well not represent the total amount of resource/ service going on rough sleeping as some could be subsumed in mainstream budgets.

**Council Commissioned**

£422,000.00 is for street outreach services, day centre services provided by First Base and St Mungo’s. The 422k also includes 40K for the SWEP service. These are all provided exclusively to rough sleepers.

£3.8 million includes the young people’s housing advice service which works with rough sleepers and a variety of accommodation and support services accessible to locally connected rough sleepers and single homeless people. This includes externally commissioned hostels and supported accommodation for single homeless people, rough sleepers, young people and those with mental health needs. As well as supported accommodation this also includes support services such as work and learning, and floating support to settle people in independent tenancies and prevent eviction.

The £3.8m is accommodation and associated support, it is not specifically for rough sleepers. Accommodation is accessible for rough sleepers, those with a housing duty in B&B, those referred from prison or discharged from hospital.

Public Health provides approximately £200k (+/- 10%) in Equinox, through Pavilion, to provide substance misuse services for homeless people

BHCC awarded just over £352k for the last quarter of this financial year and the following two years.

Aim of the funding was to target interventions to help new rough sleepers

- Reduce the flow of new rough sleepers
- Provide a safe place to stay
- Help new rough sleepers from the streets to independence

Sussex Police fund a Street Community Team which currently consists of:

1 X Police Sergeant, 2 X Police Constables and 2 X Police Community Support Officers.

The aim of this provision is have bespoke intervention and engagement with persistent offenders and offer support to those most vulnerable. This requires a detailed multi-agency approach. The police aims are primarily to protect the vulnerable, reduce offending and ASB, reduce demand on services and maintain trust and confidence of communities in the city.”

**(f) Councillor Mac Cafferty**

66.12 “In December the Local Government Ombudsman found the London Borough of Southwark had failed for years to monitor whether developers were providing promised social housing in accordance with Section 106 Agreements. In essence this has meant that the London Borough of Southwark has no procedure to ensure that social rented housing approved by the Council’s planning committee is actually being delivered. Can the Labour Administration assure us with adequate evidence that this will not be the case in Brighton and Hove? In order that Brighton and Hove avoids such an outcome, can the administration outline (a) how they will properly check compliance with housing provision conditions under Section 106 Agreements and (b) explain what auditing they are conducting throughout the city to check compliance with Section 106 Agreements after completion of developments?”

**Reply from Councillor Cattell, Chair of the Planning Committee**

66.13 “The Planning Service has a dedicated Section 106 officer who monitors compliance in accordance with s106 developer obligations. In terms of affordable housing - this is to ensure direct provision or transfer to Registered Providers before occupation of a development. There is also close working between the Planning and Housing services and regular meetings held between Registered Providers and the city council through the Brighton & Hove Housing Partnership.

The Housing Service also maintains a Development Schedule which monitors new affordable units in the city. A further safeguard is monitoring by the Homes Community Agency (HCA) which aims to ensure delivery of funded schemes. In addition, the Housing Service requires monitoring forms from Registered Providers to ensure letting and sales accord with agreed priorities (a local connection and in demonstrable housing need).

In terms of commuted payments towards affordable housing, now secured from developments of 5 to 14 dwellings, these are also monitored by the Section 106 Officer. The payments are required on commencement of development and go towards the agreed priorities set out the Developer Contributions Technical Guidance – which was agreed at ED& C Committee in June 2016.”

**(g) Councillor Mac Cafferty**

66.14 “According to FOI request 7141: *Council Tax Recovery* In the last year Brighton and Hove City Council officers organised an eye-watering 5,567 “enforcement agent visits.” Can the Labour Administration outline (1) the costs to the council of using this quantity of bailiff visits, (2) what this vast number of bailiffs were needed for and (3) why of this quantity of visits, 22 families had their belongings taken?”

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

66.15 “First of all to clarify for Cllr Mac Cafferty that the FOI7141 request was not specific to Council Tax but a question relating to all enforcement agency activity by the Council. Therefore the figure he quotes is inclusive of Enforcement Agent visits to recover Business Rate and Car Parking debt as well as Council Tax. In 2014/2015 under the previous administration the number of visits was 5,296 which is comparable with the last year.

1. There is effectively no net cost to the Council in administering Enforcement Agent visits. The value of the income consequently collected is well in excess of the cost of running an Enforcement Team. If costs were higher than the income collected, we would not run the service.
2. Council services and particularly the Business Rates and Council Tax teams, have a service model that is designed to collect debt / taxation at the earliest point with the minimum cost and effort for the customer. A great deal of work has taken place in recent years to improve collection while reducing the number of customers summonsed or subject to debt enforcement and in improving support for those with hardship and / or vulnerability. It is only after a succession of reminders, court actions and a filtering process for vulnerability, that the service considers enforcement action. Enforcement Agents are trained to identify vulnerability and are tasked with obtaining suitable and reasonable arrangements to recover debt when other routes have failed. In the context of 140,000 households and business premises in the city and in excess of 200,000 tax bills to collect each year, the number of visits, as a necessary element of effective collection, is proportionate.
3. The actual FOI request refers to the removal of debtors’ goods and all 22 incidences relate to vehicles being removed and sold to offset council tax / parking debts; none relate to removing families’ belonging from inside their homes. The Council makes every effort to settle debt amicably before this stage.”

**(h) Councillor Mac Cafferty**

66.16 “Across the entire Council workforce, how many staff in which departments are currently engaged in a redundancy consultation process?”

**Reply from Councillor Morgan, Leader of the Council**

66.17 “Currently, approximately 309 staff are (or have recently been) engaged in consultation exercises which could result in around 39 redundancies. These are taking place in Civil Contingencies, Childcare Workforce Development, Transport, Facilities & Building Services, ICT, Policy Partnership & Scrutiny and Finance. Further consultation exercises will start in the near future affecting approximately 123 staff which could result in around 45 redundancies. These will be taking place in Communities and Equalities, Youth Service, Disability Services Management, Early Help Services, Economic Development and Bereavement Services.

Further consultation processes relating to the potential TUPE transfer of staff will also take place in the coming months in Learning Disability Accommodation Services, Hostels and the Music Service. These will impact approximately 91 staff.

In addition to the above some budget proposals may require formal consultation with staff later in the year as detailed proposals emerge.”

**(i) Councillor Mac Cafferty**

66.18 “Building on the work between 2011-2015 can the Administration outline if they have applied for any of the government grant for energy efficiency of public sector buildings and if so what projects will they apply it to?”

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

66.19 “The prevalent external funding source for local authority energy efficiency work would be the government funded Salix Finance loan scheme. However, the council does not have any current applications underway through Salix and have not been involved in the scheme since 2012 as our experience was that the scheme was restrictive in terms of project scope and administratively complex. Salix loan applications are still open to schools who can apply for the fund directly with Salix. These have been advertised to schools by the Energy & Water Team who have organised a workshop and guidance to encourage uptake together with an offer to support any applications but no school has taken up the offer to date.

Since 2015 we have been concentrating our efforts to improve the energy efficiency of Hove Town Hall during the refurbishment works. This project has included the installation of energy efficiency lighting with light and movement sensors; new efficient gas boilers and the removal of oil fired burners; a building management system to allow control of heating and cooling equipment; as well as an extension to the solar panel array.

We also continue to make various improvements to the energy efficiency of other corporate buildings and schools through our annual planned maintenance programmes.

These include replacement energy efficient boilers, conversion of oil to gas burners and taking opportunities to improve insulation during relevant projects such as re-roofing programmes.

Property & Design are making good use of the Automated Meter Reading equipment which was rolled out from 2014 to key gas and electricity meters and have successfully used this information to help schools and other public buildings make changes to their heating settings to save money on their bills across the heating season.

The council has been successful in securing the funding for heat networks feasibility studies which have the potential to benefit the energy efficiency of council owned stock and in particular, Housing. Sites include Hove Station, Shoreham Harbour and Eastern Road.

Going forward, the council is in the very early stages of developing an energy plan. This includes exploring potential approaches for community energy generation on school buildings and looking at other options to deliver energy efficiencies, renewables and decentralised energy across the corporate asset portfolio. This project is on-going."

**(j) Councillor Knight**

66.20 "The number of UASC we have taken in has risen to 38 and is set to rise. Whilst this is good and welcome news, there is already an overspend on the current budget (mainly resulting from using agency, rather than in-house foster carers). Given this overspend, how does the council propose to manage the financial demand, whilst offering the full support services these young people need and deserve?"

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

66.21 "The total number of unaccompanied asylum seekers coming to the city is not fixed and has moved up and down in recent months. The Home Office have stated their expectation that no upper tier Authority should have more than 0.07% of the total child population who are unaccompanied asylum seeking children. Their calculation assumes a total child population for the city of 50,951 and therefore a maximum number of unaccompanied asylum seeking children of 36. This therefore means that although our number may go slightly above this figure it is not expected to go significantly above it. The city has been fantastic at welcoming these children and young people and I hope and expect that this welcome will continue in the future.

The Home Office does provide some additional funding to the Council, but although this covers accommodation costs we do not believe that it covers all costs. We have made our concern about this known to the Home Office and through the LGA continue to lobby for additional funding. As you point out this does provide some pressures on the council's budget – together with a range of other pressures. In response we have been looking to manage the wider demand on the social care system and I'm pleased that the number of children in care across the city has reduced in the last 18 months. In addition we have been working on our placement costs. Recently we have been successful in increasing the number of in house foster carers who support children in care with an estimated saving of about £350,000. We continue to provide good quality support for all



of our children in care, including those who are unaccompanied asylum seeking children.”

## 67 ORAL QUESTIONS FROM COUNCILLORS

67.1 The Mayor noted that 11 oral questions had been received and that 30 minutes were set aside for the duration of the item.

### (a) Changing Places

67.2 The Mayor then invited Councillor K. Norman to put his question to Councillor Mitchell.

67.3 Councillor K. Norman asked the following question, “In my time as cabinet member for adult social care and health I was fortunate to be able to officially open the changing places toilets at the colonnade on Madeira Drive. At the time I was keen to see many other such facilities or two or three even across the city. Subsequently we’ve had one other installed at the Level but currently that appears to be where we stand now.

My question is with £11 million spent on the redevelopment of this building and a changing place toilet costing around £20,000 - £25,000 why was a publicly available changing place toilet not included in Hove Town Hall?”

67.4 Councillor Mitchell replied, “Changing places toilets are an essential facility for people with profound and multiple learning disabilities as well as people with other physical disabilities such as spinal injuries, muscular dystrophy and multiple sclerosis who often need extra equipment and space to allow them to use the toilets safely and comfortably. These needs are indeed met as Councillor Norman has eluded by changing places toilets and Brighton & Hove does currently offer two changing places facilities, situated at the Level and the Colonnade, Madeira Drive. There is also a further facility at the Amex Stadium. There are just 914 changing places toilets within the UK. The cost of a changing places toilet is approximately £12,000-£15,000 with the challenge for most local authorities being the space that is required to install the facility. Whilst changing places is the recommended and preferred option there is now an alternative which can be installed with less space required with a minimum of just 3m by 2.5m required and this is called space to change.

The public toilet contact is going through a tender process. The specification also includes a potential refurbishment programme with investment proposals from the winning contractor. We have stated in the specification our wish to increase the amount of changing places toilets available or the alternative of space to change where the size of the building allows and I will certainly make sure that Councillor Norman’s suggestion is taken up through this tender process.”

67.5 Councillor K. Norman asked the following supplementary question, “I’m aware of the other types of toilet facilities that are becoming available but they are not as sophisticated as a changing place toilet. I do understand that there are one or possibly two at the Amex Stadium but it is rather out in the sticks so to speak and so I believe it is very short sighted that when we redeveloped this building we did not include one. There

are three changing places toilets in Brighton and I think we need to provide at least one in Hove and possibly one in Portslade as well.”

- 67.6 The Mayor noted that there was no actual supplementary question asked and therefore Councillor Mitchell did not need to respond.

**(b) Youth Budget**

- 67.7 Councillor Phillips asked the following question, “The administration is keen to stress that young people will not lose out because statutory provision of youth services will remain. How does this chime with the 2012 government statutory guidance for local authorities on services and activities for young people which states ‘that it is therefore a local authority’s duty to secure so far as reasonably practicable equality of access to all young people to the positive, preventative and early help they need to improve their wellbeing; this includes youth work and other services.’ So how does the council plan to preserve the necessary statutory guidance around the community and voluntary sector youth work?”
- 67.8 Councillor Chapman replied, “We will of course continue providing the statutory services and more. Some of the services that we will be providing are; the extended adolescent service, the youth offending service, ‘Are You OK’, the Youth Employability Service, Adolescent pods, Extra Time, helping to support YMCA Downslink and the Brighton & Hove Music and Arts.”
- 67.9 Councillor Phillips asked the following supplementary question, “So basically there will be a tiny shred of youth work left with a few schemes. I think this council has a moral duty to provide something particularly on council estates. What is the administration’s position on the comment of the Children, Young People and Skills committee’s previous chair Councillor Bewick who, in response to young people’s concerns, said ‘cuts may be short sighted’ suggesting the plan in place to ensure costs of caring for young people will increase costs to the council over time and does this not suggest that the budget proposal cannot be conceded robust and therefore legal under the Local Government act 2003?”
- 67.10 Councillor Chapman replied, “As I said earlier there are no easy decisions left and the central government grant has decreased dramatically and we are having to make some incredibly tough decisions and this is one of those decisions we don’t want to make but we are put in a very awkward position and I would like to say that the report that we’ve all just agreed to will help answer some of these questions and queries.”

**(c) Street Sleepers**

- 67.11 Councillor Janio asked the following question, “The answer to my written question tonight shows that the Labour Party are completely confused about how much they spend on street sleepers in the city. I’ve tried to work through the figures but it’s around £4million that they can spend on street sleepers in the city which is an amazing amount of money. Now given that this is a substantial sum and that last week I visited First Base to observe the ‘severe weather emergency planning operation’ where I was able to observe the excellent work that all the teams do down there. Can Councillor Moonan please confirm the main failing of the current arrangements is that the Labour

administration has lost control of the London based St. Mungo's contract that the Conservatives warned would not work and could she please outline any steps she has taken to rectify the situation?"

67.12 Councillor Moonan replied, "Sorry, I don't recognise that we have lost control of the St. Mungo's contract at all. That service is our street outreach service which is working very effectively to go out and find and identify rough sleepers in the city and engage them in services."

67.13 Councillor Janio asked the following supplementary question, "Community Works represent this city's charities and volunteers across this city. It's made a few interesting comments on the Labour administration's budget proposals namely that 'Brighton & Hove City Council's strategy for working with the voluntary and community sector is unclear and furthermore we are concerned that there does not appear to be a clear council strategy around working with the community and voluntary sector and even more concentrated directorates, and teams within the directorates do not appear to be speaking to each other. I think that the destruction of the youth services that we've heard about tonight is another clear example of the mess the Labour Administration are in."

So can Councillor Moonan confirm tonight the steps that the Labour Party are going to take to get this budget back in place so that they do not permanently destroy the community and voluntary sector in the city?"

67.14 Councillor Moonan replied, "As this chamber knows we have rough sleeper strategy that we developed with our partners which is the most joined up piece of work that this administration, that this council has ever produced with all of our partners working together. It is going to deliver for rough sleepers but unfortunately the reason we have such a large number in this city are because of the external pressures on people, the vulnerability of their tenancies, the years of austerity. So we have excellent services in this city and we are going to be doing our bit for rough sleepers and we will not rest until we have done everything that we can."

#### **(d) Community & Voluntary Sector**

67.15 Councillor Sykes asked the following question, "We all recognise the very difficult budget context we're in and I wonder what Councillor Daniel has done, as the chair of the Neighbourhoods, Communities and Equalities Committee, to facilitate discussion across different areas of the council to emphasise the contribution of the voluntary and community sector to budget saving ideas and approaches?"

67.16 Councillor Daniel replied, "I can give details to Councillor Sykes of the meetings I have held both internally and externally including the monthly surgeries that I have held since I've taken this post up with the voluntary sector including many phone calls and emails which I have records of. I don't think I've ever been accused of not engaging enough with the voluntary sector before so I'm rather surprised to have that. I think what is at the heart of your question is what are we doing structurally to make sure things are joined up and perhaps referring to part of Councillor Janio's speech just now. We are undertaking a cumulative impact assessment of the impacts of this budget on the voluntary sector. However, we must bear in mind that the sector itself, just like any

sector, is diverse. This has been discussed at the internal leadership meetings as the budget has developed. Nationally since the beginning of public sector savings larger charities have been more resilient. Those with diverse funding streams are able to weather budget choices better. Smaller groups without staff likewise are rarely under threat and many continue to spring up such as the new dementia café in the Patcham area. Who it has been really tough for are those organisations in between and there is no doubt that it will continue to be tough. We have worked to increase giving through the 'Making Change Count' campaign. We have looked to increase money for charities through textile recycling. I have supported the growth of the new organisation the 'Racial Harassment Forum'. We have protected the funding for domestic violence. I have had meetings over the last few weeks with business in the city determined to help us with our cuts challenge to rough sleeping trying to do their part. I would say Councillor that I have done everything in my power and used every bit of time that I've got to pull together around managing the budget impacts on the voluntary sector."

67.17 Councillor Sykes asked the following supplementary question, "I don't doubt Councillor Daniel's dedication to voluntary sector and her efforts to support the voluntary sector. My question was about what Councillor Daniel has done across the council and council areas to emphasise the contribution of the voluntary and community sector to budget saving approaches and I don't really think got a response to that."

My supplementary is that it is apparent that a combination of the proposed youth service cuts and the proposed third sector investment programme cut has taken elements of the voluntary and community sector by surprise. The extent to which some organisations may lose not just one but two funding streams and that may put some of those organisations that provide services in our city at risk and I would ask Councillor Daniel is this the case, what happened and could things have been managed better?"

67.18 Councillor Daniel replied, "I spent many hours in meetings both with the voluntary sector and across different departments in this council looking at cumulative impact, identifying which organisations are at risk because the council provides their main funding rather than a part of it. We have detailed lists and we are working to support them. Community Works which we have also commissioned through the prospectus funding that's just been announced will also support those organisations and that is not just in terms of youth but across the entire budget we are looking at that but especially in terms of youth we have done an incredible amount of work across this council and I personally have taken a lot of responsibility for making sure those meetings happen."

**(e) School Cadet Force**

67.19 Councillor Miller asked the following question, "Will the Deputy Chair of Children, Young People and Skills committee please outline what the local education authority are doing to assist schools in the city to create combined cadet forces after the government released £15 million LIBOR fine funding for additional 500 of these schools to be set up and ongoing costs to be provided by the department of defence and if not why not as currently only one school in the city has one?"

67.20 Councillor Chapman replied, "What I would have to do is get back to Councillor Miller as I do not have that information to hand and I will provide a written response."

67.21 Councillor Miller asked the following supplementary question, “We’ve heard a lot about youth services being cut and I think the Labour Administration are lacking innovation and looking outside as to what is available to provide those youth services from central government in other ways and so would Councillor Chapman please endeavour to think more creatively about how to do that in the future?”

67.22 Councillor Chapman replied, “I would like to think that I do think quite creatively but I will take that away and I’m prepared to meet Councillor Miller to discuss this matter further.”

**(f) Social Care Precept**

67.23 Councillor Page asked the following question, “As many of you will be aware the government has said that councils can have a 3% social care precept added to any council tax rise in the coming year but you’ll lose it in a couple of years’ time. There seems to be cross party disapproval and clamour almost that the government is not addressing the crisis in funding in social care as well as in the health service so would Councillor Hamilton agree with the leader of Waltham Forest Council who said ‘The social care precept is not enough to care for the short fall that this government has created over past decade it still leaves a huge gap and has pushed away the responsibility from central government onto councils’ ”

67.24 Councillor Hamilton replied, “I think it is fair to say that a lot of us have been disappointed in the reduction in adult social care. Let’s just recognise the fact that the government is not giving us any more money for it, it’s just saying that we can put your council tax up by 3% rather than 2%. Now I’ve just been looking at the figures on this and if you do 5%, 5% and 2% as opposed to 4%, 4% and 4% which is what the possibility is over a three year period you would actually get more with the former than the latter but never the less it is going to be not sufficient to meet our needs. If we have the 3% increase in the social care precept this year that brings in about £3.6million in next year’s budget we have had to build in £6.6million for adult social care to meet the pressures in the next municipal year. So honestly I quite agree with what you are saying Councillor Page, I think government has not reacted well enough to the situation we are in. All over the country we’ve got a serious short fall, adult social care when we first looked at the four year budget was meant to carry a certain load of the saving it’s just not been possible to carry that load of the savings because when they try to make a saving in one area they get more expenditure in another area.”

67.25 Councillor Page asked the following supplementary question, “I’m interested in Councillor Hamilton’s calculation by increasing the council tax by 5% this year will mean more income at the end of the three years; so we seemed to be resigned to 5%. Does Councillor Hamilton recall that the previous administration proposed 3.5% and his party were very disapproving and voted against it? What is the difference between 5% this year and 3.5% two years ago?”

67.26 Councillor Hamilton replied, “Honestly I can’t really remember the details of that. I know that we did not vote for an increase at that particular time and subsequently we hadn’t done so as we didn’t think the referendum was going to make it through. I don’t think there is any point now in going back over history. We are in a situation now where we can legally set a 5% budget and I think we are in a situation now where financially things are a lot more serious and obviously we’ve got to raise the maximum that we can and

it's up to my colleagues on the adult social care side to see what they going to do about this but as far as I am concerned it is the right thing now to go forward with the maximum increase we can get with a view to providing the best services we can with the money that we can possibly get our hands on."

**(g) Planning Development Staff**

- 67.27 Councillor Nemeth asked the following question, "My question relates to the written response on page nine of the addendum today in which it is stated that 25% of planning staff have resigned since May 2015 which is the highest of all similar teams in the council and double that of the preceding period. Can I please have some explanation of the events of May 2015 and the following months which have led to some of our brightest, best and most experienced officers leaving to work for surrounding local authorities?"
- 67.28 Councillor Cattell replied, "Actually if you read the response it actually says that its actually 19% not 25% because if you read the answer it does actually talk about some posts which were removed due to restructuring which began under the previous administration. I'm not in the office every day; I'm not part of the planning team so I don't know what events led to staff leaving. I'm wondering if it was perhaps because of those people had actually reached the top of their grades and they went off to well paid jobs in other authorities. Well paid jobs in local authorities in the South East in planning do not come up very often. You either have to travel up to London, take on temporary or agency work or move into the private sector. I know from my experience working as a planner that you are always keeping your eye out for jobs and if a whole load of jobs come up at once like they did at Horsham, Mid-Sussex and Lewes I'm not surprised that those people left. Fortunately most of those posts have now been filled, we've also had the opportunity to bring up our younger staff who came in at the bottom who have now been promoted and have got more experience. I'm actually excited that we have the opportunity to train our staff and to make sure we keep them and we can also bring in staff at the bottom end."
- 67.29 Councillor Nemeth asked the following supplementary question, "What assessment has been made in terms of morale of the huge pressure that is being placed on the younger planning staff that Councillor Cattell mentioned to massage the figures by forcing architects and applicants to agree time extensions?"
- 67.30 Councillor Cattell replied, "Sorry Councillor Nemeth, I don't actually understand what you mean by massage the figures. I presume you're talking about extensions of time which is actually used by every single local authority as you have been told on many occasions. As for morale; morale is not low, morale is very high. The staff have worked very hard, they have been praised for their hard work and I simply don't recognise as ever the portrait that you paint of our planning service which I again will say is absolutely brilliant and I support all of the staff and their hard work. We've made lots of improvements in the planning service as you well know and I don't think I have to go through them again as I've told you about them on many occasions."

**(h) Youth Service**

67.31 Councillor Knight asked the following question “Please can the Deputy Chair of the Children Young People & Skills Committee assure us that we will have the results of the youth service consultation by midday on the 15 February giving us enough time to read them before budget council?”

67.32 Councillor Chapman replied, “Yes I can.”

67.33 Councillor Knight asked the following supplementary question, “Please can the Deputy Chair of the Children Young People & Skills Committee tell me why the youth service consultation ends after any chance of committee recommendations?”

67.34 Councillor Chapman replied, “We will have a dialogue with cross-party colleagues and of course this report will be available to all councillors before the budget council next month.”

#### **(i) Houses in Multiple Occupation**

67.35 Councillor Hyde asked the following question, “Article 4 restricting numbers of HMOs in certain areas is not working, especially in Moulsecoomb, Bevendean, Coldean, Coombe Road and the Lewes Road areas. We continue to receive numerous planning applications for family homes to become HMOs and existing HMOs which are 3 or 4 bedrooms to be increased to 6 or 7 bedrooms. At a planning committee 3 or 4 months ago I said to the chair ‘it’s your administration’ which needs to change this and all of the committee members agreed; why has this not changed?”

67.36 Councillor Cattell replied, “Councillor Hyde you are a very experienced member of planning committee, you have chaired it, you are very familiar with the process of how local plans are developed and of the processes which they have to go through. Therefore I would have thought you would have realised with all the experience as a planning councillor that you cannot just go and change a policy which is an adopted local plan and which was only adopted last year. I know you were mayor at the time but you know that it’s been adopted. We are actually looking at reviewing this. Any review has to go through the government and a full consultation process. We have already started looking at this.”

67.37 Councillor Hyde asked the following supplementary question, “You say you are going to look at it but can you just confirm that you are looking at it and give me some sort of time line please?”

67.38 Councillor Cattell replied, “It is part of the city plan review and I will give you the exact dates of that in a written response.”

#### **(j) Migrant Workers Day**

67.39 Councillor Littman asked the following question, “As Councillor Daniel will be aware British residents from migrant communities are planning a nationwide set of events on the 20 February which is the UN world day of justice to show how important migration is to the UK, including to Brighton & Hove and our local economy and to highlight how precarious the position of migrants now is in this country. Under these circumstances may I ask her how her Administration is going to support council staff who feel the need

to define their rights by joining the protest and to encourage other local employers to follow suit?"

67.40 Councillor Daniel replied, "I really support the overall message of the day and the recommendation that I would like to see through, but it would obviously take agreement from all groups that we do celebrate our staff and maybe do some further work through a comms exercise and a meeting and what we do is showcased and highlighted to the city our pride in our migrant workforce and in the migrant people within the city. Whilst we haven't had an increase in hate crime I do go to the Racial Harassment Forum and I the One Voice Partnership and community feedback is that there is a sense of fear and a sense of worry in migrant communities and individuals and I think it is really important that we show leadership and no matter what's happening internationally or nationally I would ensure residents that there is not one councillor in this chamber that they couldn't go to if they were worried or scared or felt the need for support to talk about any fears they have either at work or in this city. There is not one bigoted councillor in this room and you can go to all of us with absolute confidence."

67.41 Councillor Littman asked the following supplementary question, "I am very pleased to hear that we will be aiming to do something like that. The second half of my question wasn't answered which is what we can do to get other organisations to follow suit so I'd like to combine that with my supplementary question which is what will do going forward that those members of staff or of the wider community who have come from a wider background are defended and support of the increasing uncertainty and potentially toxic future should the UK chose to follow the path to Brexit?"

67.42 Councillor Daniel replied, "I think we've got a very important leadership role to play. Not only as an administration but this is something for all of. How we treat people, and what we will and won't tolerate is a leadership role that we have as Councillors, within our local communities and across the city as a whole. I think we lead by example I certainly do and I know many of you take a proactive approach. I wish that people from EU countries who are here at the moment did have the security of knowing that they wouldn't be asked to move and I wish that they already had that. I will continue to press for that and to support anyone who does. It is also worth remembering that we are the only people that many EU residents living in the city can vote for. Councillors are there only form of democracy that is accessible to them so it's especially relevant to them. Our duty as an employer we will be tackling through our equalities work which is on the agenda today."

#### **(k) Easylink**

67.43 Councillor Druitt asked the following question, "Easy Link is a service provided by Brighton & Hove community transport on behalf of the council. It provides 20,000 journeys a year to members of our community who otherwise could not get out an about very easily. All customers in the survey last year were over 55, 13% were over 90, 56% were between 80-90 and 82% of passengers daily activities are impacted by health or disability. Can the lead member for adult social care tell us what the long term equalities impact of removing funding from the Easy Link supported bus service and the likely financial implications on the social care budget in the years to come if the service if removed?"



- 67.44 Councillor Barford replied, “We know we do have a funding issue and this is one of the areas we can highlight as one of the difficult decisions we’ve had to make in this budget and we’re certainly not saying it’s not a valued service for the people who use it. It is a valued shopping service in particular. One of the things I know over the past few months and years is trying to redirect that more towards adult social care eligibility. The current contract does come to an end in June 2017 and it isn’t directly linked to adult social care eligibility but I can reassure you that anybody that is eligible for adult social care needs or feels that they may do if they haven’t got the support already can actually access AccessPoint and speak to somebody and have an assessment there. We’ll also be providing details of other options that are available to people in the city. Obviously this service came before there were free bus passes and also the requirement to have accessible transport for vehicles with over 22 seats. There’s a lot that’s been going on. There is also a transport subgroup that’s happening at the moment and they are really looking at those issues. We’re also involving the community and voluntary sector in that but we do recognise that it will be difficult for that change and we do need to make sure there is something in the city for them to be able to access. One of the other things which Councillor Daniel talked about earlier is the neighbourhoods approach that we are looking at and we know that from the survey a lot of people said they wanted to get their services more locally and some people were going out to Newhaven and to Shoreham to do their shopping so what we want to do is provide those services locally. So it might not be the shopping service in particular that they are looking for but it’s that social interaction. A lot of the work around the city and City Wide Connected in particular have got all that detail and that’s something that we’ll be providing to local residents and clients that use that service.”
- 67.45 Councillor Druitt asked the following supplementary question, “It raises a number of issues. The first thing I think is that it is important to recognise is that the budget for easy link was moved from the public transport into the social care budget and that was done by the council and that wasn’t done by community transport and community transport were in agreement with that change but it’s difficult now to then say a couple of years later that eligibility criteria means that the service can’t be funded any more. I think however the real issue which wasn’t really answered fully is around the financial implications on the social care budget. We heard with the youth services question how actually taking funding away from that service just stacks up problems in the future and this is exactly the same thing that we are hearing now. What are the implications for the budget for social care if this service is taken way and if their service has even been asked?”
- 67.46 Councillor Barford replied, “There is more detail in the equalities impact assessment and it does cover the travel aspect of that. So whether it is sitting in adult social care or transport it would still come under the same scrutiny around the budget area. In terms of individuals and the financial impact on the adult social care budget in the future we want to continue to be able to support the people who need it and so therefore that’s something we want to do now and we want to be to provide them with options post June. It’s not something that we’re building up for later we want to be able to deal with it but we think we can do it in a different way by working more collaboratively with organisations across the city and that is something the transport subgroup is looking at presently.”

**68 CALL OVER FOR REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.****(a) Callover**

68.1 The Head of Democratic Services confirmed that the following items on the agenda had been reserved for discussion:

- Item 69 - Decision to Opt in to the National Scheme for Auditor Appointments;
- Item 71 - Adoption of the East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton & Hove Waste and Minerals Site Plan;
- Item 72 - Appointment of Chair and Deputy Chair of the Children, Young People & Skills Committee

**(b) Receipt and/or Approval of Reports**

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

- Item 70 - BHCC Equality & Inclusion Policy

**(c) Oral Questions from Members**

68.3 The Mayor noted that there were no oral questions relating to those items that had not been called.

**69 DECISION TO OPT IN TO THE NATIONAL SCHEME FOR AUDITOR APPOINTMENTS**

69.1 Councillor A. Norman introduced the report which detailed the recommendation from the Audit & Standards Committee to opt-in to the National Scheme for Auditor appointments. She noted that with effect from the 2018/19 financial year public bodies were required to appoint their own external auditors hence the recommendation to adopt the appointment process. She also noted that the vast majority of local authorities had indicated an intention to join the national scheme.

69.2 Councillor Robins stated that he fully supported the recommendations contained in the report and extract from the committee meeting.

69.3 Councillor A. Norman stated that she wished to thank the committee members for their work and hoped that the council would support the recommendation.

69.4 The Mayor noted that the recommendations of the Audit & Standards Committee had been moved and put them to the vote, which was agreed.

69.5 **RESOLVED:**

- (1) That the Council opt-in to the national scheme and adopt PSAA as the appointing person for the Council including in the prescribed acceptance form a request for a collaborative auditor appointment with Surry County Council and East Sussex County Council; and
- (2) That the process of acceptance of the invitation be delegated to the Executive Director for Finance & Resources as the Council's S151 Officer.

Note:

69.6 The Mayor then adjourned the meeting for a refreshment break at 7.20pm.

69.7 The Mayor reconvened the meeting at 8.00pm.

## **70 BHCC EQUALITY & INCLUSION POLICY**

70.1 **RESOLVED:** That the new Equality & Inclusion Policy Statement and Strategy as recommended by the Neighbourhoods, Communities & Equalities Committee be approved.

## **71 ADOPTION OF THE EAST SUSSEX, SOUTH DOWNS AND BRIGHTON & HOVE WASTE AND MINERALS SITES PLAN**

71.1 Councillor Mitchell introduced the report which detailed the outcome of the public examination of the East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton & Hove Waste & Minerals Sites Plan (WMSP) and sought approval for the formal adoption of the Plan. She noted that it had a number of ambitious targets and that the plan had been unanimously agreed by both Policy Resources and the Council in 2015. A small number of amendments had then been put to the Government Inspector which had been accepted. She noted that both East Sussex County Council and the South Downs National Park Authority had approved the Plan and stated that she could not accept the Conservative amendment that had been circulated and would result in a need to start the whole process over again.

71.2 Councillor Janio formally moved an amendment on behalf of the Conservative Group to the recommendations of the Policy, Resources & Growth Committee as detailed in the extract from the meeting. He stated that there was a need to secure the future of Hangleton Bottom and ensure it could not be developed, hence the need to remove it from the Plan.

71.3 Councillor Lewry formally seconded the amendment.

71.4 The Mayor then called on the Monitoring Officer to clarify the situation.

71.5 The Monitoring Officer stated that the adoption of the East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton & Hove Waste and Minerals Site Plan was regulated by the Countryside & Planning Act 2004, Section 3. This meant that a plan could not be approved that was not in line with the recommendations of the examining Inspector. If the proposal to remove Hangleton Bottom from the Plan was carried, it would not comply with the legal

requirements and would result in the council giving an intention to return to square one and start the process again. He stated that minor non-material changes were permitted but this would be a significant change. The Plan was also jointly owned by East Sussex County Council and the South Downs National Park Authority and any alterations would need to be agreed by all 3 bodies, which was unlikely at this stage.

- 71.6 Councillor Atkinson noted that Hangleton Bottom was in North Portslade Ward and had been the subject of interest for a bio-fuel plant. There had been meetings with residents last year to outline the ideas for the plant, however they were only ideas and no formal planning application had been made to date. If anything was to come forward it was likely to take some time and could result in a Public Inquiry. He noted Councillor Janio's concerns for the site and was sure that these would be taken into account but could not see the need for the proposed amendment.
- 71.7 Councillor Mac Cafferty stated that he would fully expect local ward councillors to raise questions but the future of the site, but could not support the amendment. There was a need to have an adopted plan in place and without one; there could be serious consequences for the city. He therefore hoped that the Plan could be approved.
- 71.8 Councillor Mitchell stated that she wished to echo the comments of Councillor Mac Cafferty. There was a need to have a Plan in place and therefore hoped that the recommendations could be supported.
- 71.9 The Mayor noted that the Conservative amendment had not been accepted and put it to the vote, which was lost by 18 votes to 34 as detailed below:

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

14	<b>Druitt</b>		X		<b>Peltzer Dunn</b>	Not present		
15	<b>Gibson</b>		X		<b>Penn</b>		X	
16	<b>Gilbey</b>		X		<b>Phillips</b>		X	
17	<b>Greenbaum</b>		X		<b>Robins</b>		X	
18	<b>Hamilton</b>		X		<b>Russell-Moyle</b>		X	
19	<b>Hill</b>		X		<b>Simson</b>	✓		
20	<b>Horan</b>		X		<b>Sykes</b>		X	
21	<b>Hyde</b>	✓			<b>Taylor</b>	✓		
22	<b>Inkpin-Leissner</b>		X		<b>Theobald C</b>	✓		
23	<b>Janio</b>	✓			<b>Theobald G</b>	✓		
24	<b>Knight</b>		X		<b>Wares</b>	✓		
25	<b>Lewry</b>	✓			<b>Wealls</b>	✓		
26	<b>Littman</b>		X		<b>West</b>		X	
27	<b>Mac Cafferty</b>		X		<b>Yates</b>		X	
					<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0</b>

71.10 The Mayor then put the recommendations of the Policy, Resources & Growth Committee as moved to the vote, which were carried by 34 votes to 18 as detailed below:

		For	Against	Abstain		For	Against	Abstain
1	<b>Allen</b>	✓			<b>Marsh</b>	✓		
2	<b>Atkinson</b>	✓			<b>Meadows</b>	✓		
3	<b>Barford</b>	✓			<b>Mears</b>		X	
4	<b>Barnett</b>		X		<b>Miller</b>		X	
5	<b>Bell</b>	Not Present			<b>Mitchell</b>	✓		
6	<b>Bennett</b>		X		<b>Moonan</b>	✓		
7	<b>Bewick</b>	✓			<b>Morgan</b>	✓		
8	<b>Brown</b>		X		<b>Morris</b>	✓		
9	<b>Cattell</b>	✓			<b>Nemeth</b>		X	
10	<b>Chapman</b>	✓			<b>Norman A</b>		X	

11	<b>Cobb</b>		X		<b>Norman K</b>		X	
12	<b>Daniel</b>	✓			<b>O'Quinn</b>	✓		
13	<b>Deane</b>	✓			<b>Page</b>	✓		
14	<b>Druitt</b>	✓			<b>Peltzer Dunn</b>	Not present		
15	<b>Gibson</b>	✓			<b>Penn</b>	✓		
16	<b>Gilbey</b>	✓			<b>Phillips</b>	✓		
17	<b>Greenbaum</b>	✓			<b>Robins</b>	✓		
18	<b>Hamilton</b>	✓			<b>Russell-Moyle</b>	✓		
19	<b>Hill</b>	✓			<b>Simson</b>		X	
20	<b>Horan</b>	✓			<b>Sykes</b>	✓		
21	<b>Hyde</b>		X		<b>Taylor</b>		X	
22	<b>Inkpin-Leissner</b>	✓			<b>Theobald C</b>		X	
23	<b>Janio</b>		X		<b>Theobald G</b>		X	
24	<b>Knight</b>	✓			<b>Wares</b>		X	
25	<b>Lewry</b>		X		<b>Wealls</b>		X	
26	<b>Littman</b>	✓			<b>West</b>	✓		
27	<b>Mac Cafferty</b>	✓			<b>Yates</b>	✓		
					<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>18</b>	

**71.11 RESOLVED:**

- (1) That the responses to the consultation on main modifications to the WMSP and contents of the Inspector's report with his conclusion that the WMSP is legally compliant and 'sound' be noted; and
- (2) That the WMSP, incorporating the Main Modifications and minor modifications, as part of the Development Plan for the City be adopted, subject to the Head of City Planning agreeing any further minor non-material changes to the text of the Waste and Minerals Plan with East Sussex County Council and the South Downs National Park Authority.

**72 APPOINTMENT OF CHAIR & DEPUTY CHAIR TO THE CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE & SKILLS COMMITTEE**

- 72.1 The Mayor noted there was a need to appoint to the vacant role of Chair of the Children, Young People & Skills Committee and called on Councillor Morgan to move the appointment.

72.2 Councillor Morgan formally moved that Councillor Chapman be appointed as the Chair of the Children, Young People & Skills Committee and that Councillor Penn be appointed as the Deputy Chair of the Committee.

72.3 Councillor Mitchell formally seconded the nominations.

72.4 The Mayor noted that no other nominations had been made and put the proposals to the vote which were carried.

72.5 **RESOLVED:** That Councillors Chapman and Penn be appointed as the Chair and Deputy Chair of the Children, Young People & Skills Committee respectively for the remainder of the municipal year.

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

#### (a) Making Vacant Buildings Available for Use as Homeless Shelters

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

73.2 Councillor Meadows moved an amendment on behalf of the Labour & Co-operative Group, which was seconded by Councillor Moonan.

73.3 The Mayor noted that the Labour & Co-operative amendment had not been accepted and put it to the vote, which was lost by 22 votes to 29 against as detailed below:

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

13	Deane		X		Page		X	
14	Druitt		X		Peltzer Dunn	Not present		
15	Gibson		X		Penn	✓		
16	Gilbey	✓			Phillips		X	
17	Greenbaum		X		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		X		Wares		X	
25	Lewry		X		Wealls		X	
26	Littman		X		West		X	
27	Mac Cafferty		X		Yates	✓		
					<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0</b>

73.4 The Mayor then put the following motion as listed in the agenda to the vote:

“That the Council requests the Policy, Resources & Growth Committee to commission and give consideration to an urgent report that would enable the city council to:

1. Make policy that allows for all vacant City Council buildings to be made freely available for use as temporary homeless shelters, to be run by community charity and voluntary organisations that are able and willing to do so;
2. Publicises the availability of vacant City Council buildings to the voluntary and community sector, and calls for expressions of interest from the community to operate these spaces;
3. Make preparations for this at the earliest possible time, given the onset of winter, and offers clear guidance frameworks and assistance to all interested groups, particularly with navigating any regulatory requirements; and
4. Sets Terms of Reference for use of the spaces, Conditions of use and clearly details the arrangements for reclaiming possession of the relevant premises when circumstances require it.”

73.5 The Mayor confirmed that the motion as listed had been carried by 51 votes to 0 votes as detailed below:



		For	Against	Abstain		For	Against	Abstain
1	<b>Allen</b>	✓			<b>Marsh</b>	Not present		
2	<b>Atkinson</b>	✓			<b>Meadows</b>	✓		
3	<b>Barford</b>	✓			<b>Mears</b>	✓		
4	<b>Barnett</b>	✓			<b>Miller</b>	✓		
5	<b>Bell</b>	Not present			<b>Mitchell</b>	✓		
6	<b>Bennett</b>	✓			<b>Moonan</b>	✓		
7	<b>Bewick</b>	✓			<b>Morgan</b>	✓		
8	<b>Brown</b>	✓			<b>Morris</b>	✓		
9	<b>Cattell</b>	✓			<b>Nemeth</b>	✓		
10	<b>Chapman</b>	✓			<b>Norman A</b>	✓		
11	<b>Cobb</b>	✓			<b>Norman K</b>	✓		
12	<b>Daniel</b>	✓			<b>O'Quinn</b>	✓		
13	<b>Deane</b>	✓			<b>Page</b>	✓		
14	<b>Druitt</b>	✓			<b>Peltzer Dunn</b>	Not present		
15	<b>Gibson</b>	✓			<b>Penn</b>	✓		
16	<b>Gilbey</b>	✓			<b>Phillips</b>	✓		
17	<b>Greenbaum</b>	✓			<b>Robins</b>	✓		
18	<b>Hamilton</b>	✓			<b>Russell-Moyle</b>	✓		
19	<b>Hill</b>	✓			<b>Simson</b>	✓		
20	<b>Horan</b>	✓			<b>Sykes</b>	✓		
21	<b>Hyde</b>	✓			<b>Taylor</b>	✓		
22	<b>Inkpin-Leissner</b>	✓			<b>Theobald C</b>	✓		
23	<b>Janio</b>	✓			<b>Theobald G</b>	✓		
24	<b>Knight</b>	✓			<b>Wares</b>	✓		
25	<b>Lewry</b>	✓			<b>Wealls</b>	✓		
26	<b>Littman</b>	✓			<b>West</b>	✓		
27	<b>Mac Cafferty</b>	✓			<b>Yates</b>	✓		
					<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

73.6 The motion was **carried**.

**(b) Our Services Our Say**

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

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

“This Council requests that the Leader of the Council:

1. Write to the We Own It campaign to express our support for their ‘Our Services, Our Say’ campaign;
2. Write a statement, to be made available through both the Council’s and the We Own It websites; explaining what the Council is doing in practical terms to support and protect the principles of transparency, accountability, and people before profit; and
3. Write to the Cabinet Office to propose that the FOI regime be extended to cover contracts with private providers, including the scope for an FOI provision to be included in standard contract terms.”

73.9 The Mayor confirmed that the motion had been lost by 11 votes to 18 with 22 abstentions as detailed below:

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

16	<b>Gilbey</b>			Ab	<b>Phillips</b>	✓		
17	<b>Greenbaum</b>	✓			<b>Robins</b>			Ab
18	<b>Hamilton</b>			Ab	<b>Russell-Moyle</b>			Ab
19	<b>Hill</b>			Ab	<b>Simson</b>		X	
20	<b>Horan</b>			Ab	<b>Sykes</b>	✓		
21	<b>Hyde</b>		X		<b>Taylor</b>		X	
22	<b>Inkpin-Leissner</b>			Ab	<b>Theobald C</b>		X	
23	<b>Janio</b>		X		<b>Theobald G</b>		X	
24	<b>Knight</b>	✓			<b>Wares</b>		X	
25	<b>Lewry</b>		X		<b>Wealls</b>		X	
26	<b>Littman</b>	✓			<b>West</b>		✓	
27	<b>Mac Cafferty</b>	✓			<b>Yates</b>			Ab
					<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>22</b>

73.10 The motion was **lost**.

**(c) Roadside Litter**

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

73.12 Councillor Littman moved an amendment on behalf of the Green Group, which was seconded by Councillor Mac Cafferty.

73.13 The Mayor noted that the Green amendment had not been accepted and put it to the vote which was carried by 31 votes to 18 as detailed below:

		For	Against	Abstain		For	Against	Abstain
1	<b>Allen</b>	✓			<b>Marsh</b>	Not present		
2	<b>Atkinson</b>	✓			<b>Meadows</b>	✓		
3	<b>Barford</b>	✓			<b>Mears</b>		X	
4	<b>Barnett</b>		X		<b>Miller</b>		X	
5	<b>Bell</b>	Not present			<b>Mitchell</b>	✓		
6	<b>Bennett</b>		X		<b>Moonan</b>	✓		
7	<b>Bewick</b>	✓			<b>Morgan</b>	✓		

8	<b>Brown</b>		X		<b>Morris</b>	✓		
9	<b>Cattell</b>	✓			<b>Nemeth</b>		X	
10	<b>Chapman</b>	✓			<b>Norman A</b>		X	
11	<b>Cobb</b>		X		<b>Norman K</b>		X	
12	<b>Daniel</b>	✓			<b>O'Quinn</b>	Not present		
13	<b>Deane</b>	✓			<b>Page</b>	✓		
14	<b>Druitt</b>	✓			<b>Peltzer Dunn</b>	Not present		
15	<b>Gibson</b>	✓			<b>Penn</b>	✓		
16	<b>Gilbey</b>	✓			<b>Phillips</b>	✓		
17	<b>Greenbaum</b>	✓			<b>Robins</b>	✓		
18	<b>Hamilton</b>	✓			<b>Russell-Moyle</b>	✓		
19	<b>Hill</b>	✓			<b>Simson</b>		X	
20	<b>Horan</b>	✓			<b>Sykes</b>	✓		
21	<b>Hyde</b>		X		<b>Taylor</b>		X	
22	<b>Inkpin-Leissner</b>	✓			<b>Theobald C</b>		X	
23	<b>Janio</b>		X		<b>Theobald G</b>		X	
24	<b>Knight</b>	✓			<b>Wares</b>		X	
25	<b>Lewry</b>		X		<b>Wealls</b>		X	
26	<b>Littman</b>	✓			<b>West</b>	✓		
27	<b>Mac Cafferty</b>	✓			<b>Yates</b>	✓		
					<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>

73.14 The Mayor the put the following motion as amended to the vote:

“This Council recognises that elements of the Government’s recently leaked new Litter Strategy, in particular the plan to give councils the power to issue fixed penalty notices to drivers who allow litter to be thrown from their cars onto the roadside, may alleviate the current roadside litter problem.

However, this Council recognises that the proposals fail to provide the additional funding required for local Councils and Highways England to adequately conduct litter picking and detritus removal across all areas of our natural environment.

Given the appalling state of the verges and environment on some of Brighton & Hove’s natural spaces, including our beaches and key arterial roads, this Council:

- (i) Calls on the Chief Executive to write to the Secretary of State for the Environment urging her to introduce such funding and the measures in the new Strategy as a matter of urgency and to allocate additional resources to enable them to be effectively implemented;
- (ii) Requests that the Chair of the Environment, Transport & Sustainability Committee meets with the Council's enforcement contractor at the earliest opportunity to discuss how the new powers could be introduced in Brighton & Hove."

73.15 The Mayor confirmed that the motion as amended had been carried by 31 votes to 18 as detailed below:

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

23	Janio		X		Theobald G		X	
24	Knight	✓			Wares		X	
25	Lewry		X		Wealls		X	
26	Littman	✓			West	✓	X	
27	Mac Cafferty	✓			Yates	✓		
					<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>

73.16 The motion was **carried**.

#### 74 CLOSE OF MEETING

The meeting concluded at 9.55pm

Signed

Chair

Dated this

day of

2017

**BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL****BUDGET COUNCIL****4.30pm 23 FEBRUARY 2017****COUNCIL CHAMBER, HOVE TOWN HALL****MINUTES**

**Present:** Councillors West (Chair), Marsh (Deputy Chair), Allen, Atkinson, Barford, Barnett, Bell, Bennett, Bewick, Brown, Cattell, Chapman, Cobb, Daniel, Deane, 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****75 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

- 75.1 Prior to the start of the meeting, the Mayor informed the Council that due to the lateness of changes to the amendments, the printing of the addendum papers had been delayed and in view of the need to allow Members sufficient time to review the amendments, he had decided to delay the start of the meeting. He apologised for the inconvenience and asked that Members meet in their Group rooms to discuss the amendments.
- 75.2 The Mayor convened the meeting at 5.2pm and welcomed everyone to the Budget Council meeting.
- 75.3 The Mayor noted that the Monitoring Officer had contacted all Members to enable them to apply for dispensation, which he was authorised to grant, in order that they could take part and vote on the budget matters. It was for each individual Member to decide whether or not to apply for such dispensation and he confirmed that applications had been made and duly authorised. However, if any Member needed to apply then they should do so by email and the Monitoring Officer would be able to grant the dispensation by return.
- 75.4 Councillor C. Theobald declared a personal and prejudicial interest in Item 78, General Fund Revenue Budget and Council Tax 2017/18 as she was president of Mencap Brighton and Hove;
- 75.5 Councillor Miller declared a personal and prejudicial interest in Item 78, General Fund Revenue Budget and Council Tax 2017/18 as he was a Governor at Longhill School;

- 75.6 Councillor Hyde declared a personal and prejudicial interest in Item 78, General Fund Revenue Budget as she was a Governor at St. Margaret's School, Rottingdean;
- 75.7 Councillor Wealls declared a personal and prejudicial interest in Item 78, General Fund Revenue Budget as he was a Governor at St. Andrew's School and a Trustee of Impact Initiatives;
- 75.8 Councillor G. Theobald declared a personal and prejudicial interest in Item 78, General Fund Revenue Budget as he was a Governor of Patcham High School;
- 75.9 Councillor Janio declared a personal and prejudicial interest in Item 78, General Fund Revenue Budget as his wife held a Trader's permit for her business;
- 75.10 Councillor A. Norman declared a personal and prejudicial interest in Item 78, General Fund Revenue Budget as she was a Governor at Westdene School;
- 75.11 Councillor Simson declared a personal and prejudicial interest in Item 78, General Fund Revenue Budget as she was a Governor for Our Lady of Lourdes Primary School, Rottingdean;
- 75.12 Councillor Littman declared a personal and prejudicial interest in Item 78, General Fund Revenue Budget as he was a Trustee of the Brighton & Hove Mediation Service;
- 75.13 Councillor Phillips declared a personal and prejudicial interest in Item 78, General Fund Revenue Budget as she her husband was the owner of the Big Lemon Bus Company;
- 75.14 Councillor Deane declared a personal and prejudicial interest in Item 78, General Fund Revenue Budget as her partner had a contract with the Grace Eyre Foundation;
- 75.15 Councillor Atkinson declared a personal and prejudicial interest in Item 78, General Fund Revenue Budget as he and his wife worked for the Sussex Partnership Trust and he was a workplace rep for Unison at the Trust;
- 75.16 Councillor Gilbey declared a personal and prejudicial interest in Item 78, General Fund Revenue Budget as she was a Governor at Mile Oak School;
- 75.17 Councillor Robins declared a personal and prejudicial interest in Item 78, General Fund Revenue Budget as he was a Governor at St. Peter's School;
- 75.18 Councillor Hamilton declared a personal and prejudicial interest in Item 78, General Fund Revenue Budget as he was a Governor at Peter Gladwin School;
- 75.19 Councillor Cattell declared a personal and prejudicial interest in Item 78, General Fund Revenue Budget as she was a Governor at Downs Junior School;
- 75.20 Councillor O'Quinn declared a personal and prejudicial interest in Item 78, General Fund Revenue Budget as she was a Governor at



- 75.21 Councillor Russell-Moyle declared a personal and prejudicial interest in Item 78, General Fund Revenue Budget as he was a Trustee and Director for the Crew Club;
- 75.22 Councillor Hill declared a personal and prejudicial interest in Item 78, General Fund Revenue Budget as she was a Governor at Hartford Infant School and a Trustee for Hollingdean Development Trust and Brighton & Hove Estates Conservation Trust;
- 75.23 Councillor Meadows declared a personal and prejudicial interest in Item 78, General Fund Revenue Budget as she was a Governor at Coombe Road Primary School;
- 75.24 Councillor Moonan declared a personal and prejudicial interest in Item 78, General Fund Revenue Budget as she was a Governor for West Hove Infant School;
- 75.25 Councillor Marsh declared a personal and prejudicial interest in Item 78, General Fund Revenue Budget as she was a Governor at Bevendean Primary School and Coombe Road Infant School;
- 75.26 No other declarations of interests in matters appearing on the agenda were made.

## **76 MAYOR'S COMMUNICATIONS.**

- 76.1 The Mayor welcomed everyone to the meeting and noted that the council faced a number of difficult decisions. He was aware of the public interest in the budget and asked that those members of the public present respect the decision-making process and allow for a full debate to take place without any disturbance.
- 76.2 The Mayor also drew Members attention to a number of events taking place in support of his charities and noted that the Mayoral Chauffeur was running in the weekend's half-marathon.
- 76.3 The Mayor then noted that he had some sad news with the loss of a previous council employee, Jack McAngus who had passed away recently after illness. Whilst on a happier note, it was his eldest son's 18<sup>th</sup> birthday and he hoped to be able to celebrate it in the usual way later on in the evening.

## **77 ADOPTION OF SPECIAL PROCEDURES FOR BUDGET COUNCIL**

- 77.1 The Mayor referred to the proposed special budget procedure rules that had been circulated and were detailed in the addendum, pages 1 – 10 and proposed that the Council procedure rules be suspended to the extent necessary to enable the meeting to be conducted under the rules as modified by the procedural note as circulated.
- 77.2 **RESOLVED:** That the special procedural rules as circulated be adopted for the meeting and that the Council Standing Orders be suspended to the extent that it enabled the meeting to be conducted under the rules agreed.

## **78 GENERAL FUND REVENUE BUDGET & COUNCIL TAX 2017/18**

- 78.1 The Mayor noted that all three budget areas listed as Items 78, 80 and 81 would be debated together, along with Item 79 Supplementary Financial Information, once the

proposed budget and the various amendments had been moved and seconded. He therefore invited Councillor Morgan to propose the budget for 2017/18.

- 78.2 Councillor Morgan thanked the Mayor and stated that he wished to thank finance officers and all the officers across the council involved in the budget process. He also wished to thank his colleagues in enabling the budget papers to be brought to the council meeting. He acknowledged that the council continued to face unprecedented demands and pressures. It had seen a number of redesigns across departments, the loss of staff and without the willingness of staff to change and adapt such changes would not be possible. He therefore called on all Members to show their appreciation of the staff throughout the council.
- 78.3 In looking at the proposed Budget, Councillor Morgan stated that the aim was to ensure that three key priorities were supported; to get the basics right, protecting the most vulnerable and growing the economy. He stated that there was a need to be able to do more with fewer resources, to protect front-line services, address rent level, support young people and take forward the recommendations of the Fairness Commission. In this regard he wished to pay tribute to the work of Councillors Mitchell, Daniel and Robins who had overseen changes in their areas of responsibility that were bringing in new revenue, improving recycling rates, supporting young people, maintaining libraries and opening hours so that they remained at the heart of local communities. He also wished to move an amendment on behalf of the Labour & Co-operative Group which sought to provide additional funding for youth services.
- 78.4 Councillor Morgan stated that he wished to thank Councillors Barford and Yates for their work and leadership in relation to health and social care and collaborative working with partners across the health and voluntary sector. He also wanted to note the work of Councillors Meadows, Hill and Moonan and the development of a new allocations policy and the rent smart initiative for housing. In regard to growing the economy he noted the improvements and investment made to the Planning team and work of Councillor Cattell to turn around the planning process. He was also aware of the work undertaken by Councillors O'Quinn and Bewick in regard to licensing and young people respectively.
- 78.5 Councillor Morgan stated that the overall budget proposals aimed to enable the council to deliver its services and meet the needs of residents. However, he noted that the continued cuts in government funding and the reliance on council tax only increased the pressure on local government. The proposed 4% increase for the 2017/18 council tax was not made easily and he recognised it would impact on those on low incomes; but the pressures on social care meant that the full 3% pre-cept had to be recommended. The council had made over £76m in savings over the last 4 years and was continuing to have to make significant savings over the next 4 years. All Members were elected to serve the residents of the city and he hoped that they could agree a budget today that would meet the needs of the city. The Labour & Co-operative Group were happy to support a number of the amendments that had been put forward in the addendum papers and he noted that overall they came to about 1% of the total budget being put forward. He therefore recommended the budget to the council.
- 78.6 Councillor Hamilton formally seconded the budget proposals together with the Labour & Co-operative Group's amendment. He stated that he had not entered local government to have to make such levels of savings. It was likely that a further £25m would have to be

found over the next two years and the council was working with neighbouring authorities to provide shared services which would generate savings and revenue. He hoped that the council would achieve a balanced budget by year end and continue to meet the needs of its residents.

- 78.7 Councillor Wealls stated that he wished to move six amendments to the Budget for 2017/18 on behalf of the Conservative Group, five in relation to the General Fund and one in relation to the Housing Revenue Account (HRA). He also wished to record his thanks to the finance officers who had been instrumental in enabling the Group to put forward the amendments and understand the overall budget position of the council. He acknowledged that the budget process had not been an easy task and that there were tremendous pressures in Adult Services and Children's Services. He welcomed the number of young people to the meeting and their interest and engagement over the last few months in the budget process. However, he was disappointed by the late bombardment of changes to proposals and additional amendments on the day. He accepted that there were difficult choices to be made and challenges that had to be met but felt that the Conservative Group's amendments were ones that recognised the need to support the community and voluntary sector and young people. He therefore hoped that both the Labour & Co-operative and Green Groups could support them.
- 78.8 Councillor Wealls welcomed the proposal to accept the Government's 3% pre-cept for adult social care and stated that it was necessary to help meet pressures across that area. In regard to the proposal to cut the NCE committee, it was felt that there was a high level of duplication across other committees which were not necessary. The reduction in special responsibility allowances also meant that the basic allowance was protected as this was an important element in enabling people to become councillors.
- 78.9 Councillor Wealls then outlined the various amendments and hoped that these would be supported and accepted as they looked to protect areas that were important and provided valuable services.
- 78.10 Councillor G. Theobald formally seconded the proposed amendments and also thanked the finance officers for their help during the budget process. He believed that all Members could support the amendments that had been put forward as they sought to protect important areas. He also noted that the amendments had been submitted in good time and had to express his disappointment about the late availability of information and last minute submissions of amendments, which were primarily aimed at saving the NC&E committee and SRAs. He also wished to pay tribute to the arguments put forward by young people to protect the Youth Services Budget and hoped that these would be taken on board with the acceptance of the Conservative group's amendments.
- 78.11 The Mayor stated that he felt there should be a short adjournment, and prior to that asked the Section 151 Officer to inform the Council of the need for a slight correction to the Green Group's amendment 1.
- 78.12 The Section 151 Officer stated that the figure shown in the second bullet point at the bottom of the page shown as £0.80m should read £0.080m.
- 78.13 The Mayor then adjourned the meeting at 6.50pm.

- 78.14 The Mayor reconvened the meeting at 7.30pm.
- 78.15 Councillor Sykes then moved the Green Group's three amendments, two relating to the General Fund and one to the Housing Revenue Account. He stated that also wished to thank the Finance Officers for their support during the budget process. He was however concerned that more could have been done to protect services and reduce the need for such severe cuts. There was a clear lack of consultation with residents and missed opportunity as shown with the amendment on diesel users. He also had to report that the revised Green amendment 1 did not fully reflect the Group's intentions and therefore he suggested that the budget spokespersons and Leaders should get together to clarify the position and agree a way forward. He therefore sought a short adjournment to deal with this matter.
- 78.16 Councillor Mac Cafferty formally seconded the proposal for a short adjournment.
- 78.17 The Mayor noted the proposal for an adjournment and put it to the vote which was carried. The Mayor then adjourned the meeting at 7.40pm.
- 78.18 The Mayor reconvened the meeting at 8.15pm.
- 78.19 The Mayor informed the meeting that the Leaders had agreed to a composite amendment and this would be circulated as soon as it had been finalised and printed. In the meantime he would continue with the meeting and then call a further adjournment in order to enable Group Leaders to brief their respective Groups.
- 78.20 Councillor Mac Cafferty formally seconded the Green Group's amendments and stated that it there was a need to protect front-line services. He noted that there had been a growth in the level of homelessness in the city and further pressures on services that were being cut, which would have long-term implications for the council and the city. He hoped that the amendments would be supported and the need to maintain service provision recognised so that those in need could be protected.
- 78.21 The Mayor then opened the matter up to a general debate and the following Members of the Council spoke on the various amendments that had been put forward as well as the general prevailing budget proposals and position:
- Councillors Brown, Daniel, Mears, Atkinson, Page, C. Theobald, Robins, Miller, Mitchell, Gibson, Hyde, Chapman, Nemeth, Hill, Phillips, Simson, Barford, Peltzer Dunn, Moonan, Littman, A. Norman, Meadows, Taylor, Cattell, Greenbaum, Janio, Bewick, Bell, Inkipin-Leissner, Deane, Yates and Penn.
- 78.22 The Mayor noted that all Members wishing to speak during the debate had done so. He then called on Councillor Mitchell to respond to the debate and the amendments.
- 78.23 Councillor Mitchell thanked the Mayor and all Members for their contributions during the debate. She noted that all Members wanted to protect those who needed the services most and to modernise the council so that it could face future challenges. In the meantime she recommended the budget proposals as outlined to the council for approval.

78.24 The Mayor stated that prior to putting the budget to the vote; there would be a short adjournment to allow the Group Leaders to brief their respective Groups on the revised composite amendment and budgetary position.

78.25 The Mayor then adjourned the meeting at 10.00pm.

78.26 The Mayor reconvened the meeting at 10.20pm.

78.27 The Mayor stated that in view of the fact that the amendments related to all of the budget items, items 78 to 81 would be taken together. He intended to put each of the amendments to the vote, during which he would call on the Executive Director for Finance & Resources to confirm the budgetary position should any amendment be carried and have an impact on the overall budget. He would then put the substantive recommendations to the vote as outlined in the procedural rules.

78.28 The Mayor then stated that he would put the all-party composite amendment the vote as Joint Amendment No.1; which replaced the Labour & Co-operative Group's amendment and both amendment No.1's from the Conservative and Green Groups.

78.29 The Mayor then asked for the electronic voting system to be activated and put the joint composite amendment to the vote which was **carried** unanimously as detailed below:

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

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

78.30 The Mayor then put the Conservative Group's amendments No's 2 – 6 to the vote as detailed below:

Conservative Amendment No.2

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

14	<b>Druitt</b>	Not present			<b>Peltzer Dunn</b>	✓		
15	<b>Gibson</b>		X		<b>Penn</b>		X	
16	<b>Gilbey</b>		X		<b>Phillips</b>		X	
17	<b>Greenbaum</b>		X		<b>Robins</b>		X	
18	<b>Hamilton</b>		X		<b>Russell-Moyle</b>		X	
19	<b>Hill</b>		X		<b>Simson</b>	✓		
20	<b>Horan</b>		X		<b>Sykes</b>		X	
21	<b>Hyde</b>	✓			<b>Taylor</b>	✓		
22	<b>Inkpin-Leissner</b>		X		<b>Theobald C</b>	✓		
23	<b>Janio</b>	✓			<b>Theobald G</b>	✓		
24	<b>Knight</b>		X		<b>Wares</b>	✓		
25	<b>Lewry</b>	✓			<b>Wealls</b>	✓		
26	<b>Littman</b>		X		<b>West</b>		X	
27	<b>Mac Cafferty</b>		X		<b>Yates</b>		X	
					<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0</b>

78.31 The Mayor confirmed that the amendment had been **lost** by 19 votes to 33 with no abstentions.

#### Conservative Amendment No.3

		For	Against	Abstain		For	Against	Abstain
1	<b>Allen</b>	✓			<b>Marsh</b>	✓		
2	<b>Atkinson</b>	✓			<b>Meadows</b>	✓		
3	<b>Barford</b>	✓			<b>Mears</b>	✓		
4	<b>Barnett</b>	✓			<b>Miller</b>	✓		
5	<b>Bell</b>	✓			<b>Mitchell</b>	✓		
6	<b>Bennett</b>	Not present			<b>Moonan</b>	✓		
7	<b>Bewick</b>	✓			<b>Morgan</b>	✓		
8	<b>Brown</b>	✓			<b>Morris</b>	✓		
9	<b>Cattell</b>	✓			<b>Nemeth</b>	✓		
10	<b>Chapman</b>	✓			<b>Norman A</b>	✓		

11	<b>Cobb</b>	✓			<b>Norman K</b>	✓		
12	<b>Daniel</b>	✓			<b>O'Quinn</b>	✓		
13	<b>Deane</b>	✓			<b>Page</b>	✓		
14	<b>Druitt</b>	Not present			<b>Peltzer Dunn</b>	✓		
15	<b>Gibson</b>	✓			<b>Penn</b>	✓		
16	<b>Gilbey</b>	✓			<b>Phillips</b>	✓		
17	<b>Greenbaum</b>	✓			<b>Robins</b>	✓		
18	<b>Hamilton</b>	✓			<b>Russell-Moyle</b>	✓		
19	<b>Hill</b>	✓			<b>Simson</b>	✓		
20	<b>Horan</b>	✓			<b>Sykes</b>	✓		
21	<b>Hyde</b>	✓			<b>Taylor</b>	✓		
22	<b>Inkpin-Leissner</b>	✓			<b>Theobald C</b>	✓		
23	<b>Janio</b>	✓			<b>Theobald G</b>	✓		
24	<b>Knight</b>	✓			<b>Wares</b>	✓		
25	<b>Lewry</b>	✓			<b>Wealls</b>	✓		
26	<b>Littman</b>	✓			<b>West</b>	✓		
27	<b>Mac Cafferty</b>	✓			<b>Yates</b>	✓		
					<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

78.32 The Mayor confirmed that the amendment had been **carried** unanimously.

Conservative Amendment No.4

		For	Against	Abstain		For	Against	Abstain
1	<b>Allen</b>	✓			<b>Marsh</b>	✓		
2	<b>Atkinson</b>	✓			<b>Meadows</b>	✓		
3	<b>Barford</b>	✓			<b>Mears</b>	✓		
4	<b>Barnett</b>	✓			<b>Miller</b>	✓		
5	<b>Bell</b>	✓			<b>Mitchell</b>	✓		
6	<b>Bennett</b>	Not present			<b>Moonan</b>	✓		
7	<b>Bewick</b>	✓			<b>Morgan</b>	✓		
8	<b>Brown</b>	✓			<b>Morris</b>			Ab



9	<b>Cattell</b>	✓			<b>Nemeth</b>	✓		
10	<b>Chapman</b>	✓			<b>Norman A</b>	✓		
11	<b>Cobb</b>	✓			<b>Norman K</b>	✓		
12	<b>Daniel</b>	✓			<b>O'Quinn</b>	✓		
13	<b>Deane</b>			Ab	<b>Page</b>			Ab
14	<b>Druitt</b>	Not present			<b>Peltzer Dunn</b>	✓		
15	<b>Gibson</b>			Ab	<b>Penn</b>	✓		
16	<b>Gilbey</b>	✓			<b>Phillips</b>			Ab
17	<b>Greenbaum</b>			Ab	<b>Robins</b>	✓		
18	<b>Hamilton</b>	✓			<b>Russell-Moyle</b>	✓		
19	<b>Hill</b>	✓			<b>Simson</b>	✓		
20	<b>Horan</b>	✓			<b>Sykes</b>			Ab
21	<b>Hyde</b>	✓			<b>Taylor</b>	✓		
22	<b>Inkpin-Leissner</b>	✓			<b>Theobald C</b>	✓		
23	<b>Janio</b>	✓			<b>Theobald G</b>	✓		
24	<b>Knight</b>			Ab	<b>Wares</b>	✓		
25	<b>Lewry</b>	✓			<b>Wealls</b>	✓		
26	<b>Littman</b>			Ab	<b>West</b>			Ab
27	<b>Mac Cafferty</b>			Ab	<b>Yates</b>	✓		
					<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>

78.33 The Mayor confirmed that the amendment had been **carried** by 41 votes to 0 with 11 abstentions.

Conservative Amendment No.5

		For	Against	Abstain		For	Against	Abstain
1	<b>Allen</b>		X		<b>Marsh</b>		X	
2	<b>Atkinson</b>		X		<b>Meadows</b>		X	
3	<b>Barford</b>		X		<b>Mears</b>	✓		
4	<b>Barnett</b>	✓			<b>Miller</b>	✓		
5	<b>Bell</b>	✓			<b>Mitchell</b>		X	

6	<b>Bennett</b>	Not present			<b>Moonan</b>		X	
7	<b>Bewick</b>		X		<b>Morgan</b>		X	
8	<b>Brown</b>	✓			<b>Morris</b>		X	
9	<b>Cattell</b>		X		<b>Nemeth</b>	✓		
10	<b>Chapman</b>		X		<b>Norman A</b>	✓		
11	<b>Cobb</b>	✓			<b>Norman K</b>	✓		
12	<b>Daniel</b>		X		<b>O'Quinn</b>		X	
13	<b>Deane</b>		X		<b>Page</b>		X	
14	<b>Druitt</b>	Not present			<b>Peltzer Dunn</b>	✓		
15	<b>Gibson</b>		X		<b>Penn</b>		X	
16	<b>Gilbey</b>		X		<b>Phillips</b>		X	
17	<b>Greenbaum</b>		X		<b>Robins</b>		X	
18	<b>Hamilton</b>		X		<b>Russell-Moyle</b>		X	
19	<b>Hill</b>		X		<b>Simson</b>	✓		
20	<b>Horan</b>		X		<b>Sykes</b>		X	
21	<b>Hyde</b>	✓			<b>Taylor</b>	✓		
22	<b>Inkpin-Leissner</b>		X		<b>Theobald C</b>	✓		
23	<b>Janio</b>	✓			<b>Theobald G</b>	✓		
24	<b>Knight</b>		X		<b>Wares</b>	✓		
25	<b>Lewry</b>	✓			<b>Wealls</b>	✓		
26	<b>Littman</b>		X		<b>West</b>		X	
27	<b>Mac Cafferty</b>		X		<b>Yates</b>		X	
					<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0</b>

78.34 The Mayor confirmed that the amendment had been **lost** by 19 votes to 33 with no abstentions.

#### Conservative Amendment No.6

		For	Against	Abstain		For	Against	Abstain
1	<b>Allen</b>			Ab	<b>Marsh</b>			Ab
2	<b>Atkinson</b>			Ab	<b>Meadows</b>			Ab

3	Barford			Ab	Mears	✓		
4	Barnett	✓			Miller	✓		
5	Bell	✓			Mitchell			Ab
6	Bennett	Not present			Moonan			Ab
7	Bewick			Ab	Morgan			Ab
8	Brown	✓			Morris			Ab
9	Cattell			Ab	Nemeth	✓		
10	Chapman			Ab	Norman A	✓		
11	Cobb	✓			Norman K	✓		
12	Daniel			Ab	O'Quinn			Ab
13	Deane	✓			Page	✓		
14	Druitt	Not present			Peltzer Dunn	✓		
15	Gibson	✓			Penn			Ab
16	Gilbey			Ab	Phillips	✓		
17	Greenbaum	✓			Robins			Ab
18	Hamilton			Ab	Russell-Moyle			Ab
19	Hill			Ab	Simson	✓		
20	Horan			Ab	Sykes	✓		
21	Hyde	✓			Taylor	✓		
22	Inkpin-Leissner			Ab	Theobald C	✓		
23	Janio	✓			Theobald G	✓		
24	Knight	✓			Wares	✓		
25	Lewry	✓			Wealls	✓		
26	Littman	✓			West	✓		
27	Mac Cafferty	✓			Yates			Ab
					<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23</b>

78.35 The Mayor confirmed that the amendment had been **carried** by 29 votes to 0 with 23 abstentions.

78.36 The Mayor confirmed that the Conservative Group's amendments No's 3 and 4 relating to the General Fund and No.6 relating to the HRA had been carried and No's 2 and 4 relating to the General Fund had been lost.

78.37 The Mayor then put the Green Group's amendments No's 2 – 3 to the vote as detailed below;

Green Amendment No.2

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

27	<b>Mac Cafferty</b>	✓			<b>Yates</b>	✓		
					<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

78.38 The Mayor confirmed that the amendment had been **carried** unanimously.

Green Amendment No.3

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

25	<b>Lewry</b>		X		<b>Wealls</b>		X	
26	<b>Littman</b>	✓			<b>West</b>	✓		
27	<b>Mac Cafferty</b>	✓			<b>Yates</b>	✓		
					<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>

78.39 The Mayor confirmed that the amendment had been **carried** by 33 votes to 19 with no abstentions.

78.40 The Mayor confirmed that the Green Group's amendment No's 2 relating to the General Fund and No.3 relating to the Capital Resources and Capital Programme had been carried.

78.41 The Mayor noted that various amendments had been carried and in order for the revised council tax resolutions to be prepared and circulated to Members, he proposed to adjourn the meeting for a short period.

78.42 The Mayor then adjourned the meeting at 10.40pm.

78.43 The Mayor reconvened the meeting at 10.50pm and asked for the electronic voting system to be activated. The Mayor then put the proposed General Fund Revenue Budget based on a 4.99% council tax increase as amended to the vote as detailed below.

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

14	<b>Druitt</b>	Not present			<b>Peltzer Dunn</b>		X	
15	<b>Gibson</b>		X		<b>Penn</b>	✓		
16	<b>Gilbey</b>	✓			<b>Phillips</b>		X	
17	<b>Greenbaum</b>		X		<b>Robins</b>	✓		
18	<b>Hamilton</b>	✓			<b>Russell-Moyle</b>	✓		
19	<b>Hill</b>	✓			<b>Simson</b>		X	
20	<b>Horan</b>	✓			<b>Sykes</b>		X	
21	<b>Hyde</b>		X		<b>Taylor</b>		X	
22	<b>Inkpin-Leissner</b>	✓			<b>Theobald C</b>		X	
23	<b>Janio</b>		X		<b>Theobald G</b>		X	
24	<b>Knight</b>		X		<b>Wares</b>		X	
25	<b>Lewry</b>		X		<b>Wealls</b>		X	
26	<b>Littman</b>		X		<b>West</b>		X	
27	<b>Mac Cafferty</b>		X		<b>Yates</b>	✓		
					<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0</b>

78.44 The Mayor confirmed that the motion had been **lost** by 23 votes to 29 with no abstentions.

78.45 The Mayor stated that in view of the failure to set a General Fund Revenue Budget & Council Tax 2017/18, he proposed to adjourn the meeting for a period of 30 minutes, in order to enable the respective Leaders and their Groups to discuss matters and seek a way forward.

78.46 The Mayor then adjourned meeting at 10.55pm.

78.47 The Mayor reconvened the meeting at 11.35pm and stated that he had been made aware of a revised amendment and would call on Councillors G. Theobald and Wealls to move and second the amendment on behalf of the Conservative Group.

78.48 The Mayor then noted that in order to proceed he needed to move that the Council Procedure Rules be suspended further in accordance with Council Procedural Rule 1.7 to enable the new amendment and the substantive budget to be moved and voted on.

78.49 The motion was **carried**.

78.50 The Mayor then invited Councillor G. Theobald to move the amendment and revised substantive budget.

78.51 Councillor G. Theobald formally moved the revised amendment which had been circulated.

78.52 Councillor Wealls formally seconded the proposed amendment and revised substantive budget.

78.53 The Mayor then asked for the voting system to be activated and put the revised amendment to the vote as detailed below.

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



25	<b>Lewry</b>	✓			<b>Wealls</b>	✓		
26	<b>Littman</b>	✓			<b>West</b>	✓		
27	<b>Mac Cafferty</b>	✓			<b>Yates</b>	✓		
					<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

78.54 The Mayor noted that the amendment had been **carried** unanimously and therefore put the General Fund Revenue Budget based on a 4.99% council tax increase as amended; together with the supplementary financial information to the vote.

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

23	<b>Janio</b>	✓			<b>Theobald G</b>	✓		
24	<b>Knight</b>		X		<b>Wares</b>	✓		
25	<b>Lewry</b>	✓			<b>Wealls</b>	✓		
26	<b>Littman</b>		X		<b>West</b>		X	
27	<b>Mac Cafferty</b>		X		<b>Yates</b>	✓		
					<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>

78.55 The Mayor confirmed that the motion had been **carried** by 42 votes to 10 with no abstentions.

**78.56 RESOLVED:**

- (1) That the General Fund Revenue Budget and Council Tax increase in the Brighton & Hove element of the council tax as amended be agreed, comprising:
  - a) A general Council Tax increase of 1.99%;
  - b) An Adult Social Care precept increase of 3.00%;
  - c) The Council's net General Fund budget requirement for 2017/18 of £203.589m;
  - d) The 2017/18 budget allocations to services as set out in Appendix 1 incorporating 2017/18 savings proposals contained in the 4-Year Integrated Service & Financial Plans;
  - e) The reserves allocations as set out in paragraph 3.26 and table 2;
  - f) The Prudential Indicators as set out in Appendix 8 to this report.
  - g) That disabled bay application fees and individual bays be frozen at current rates.
- (2) That Council note the Equalities Impact Assessments to cover all budget options and their cumulative effect are set out in Appendices 9 and 10.
- (3) That Council approves the authorised borrowing limit for the year commencing 1 April 2017 of £419m.
- (4) That Council approves the annual Minimum Revenue Provision statement as set out in Appendix 7.
- (5) That Council notes the 4-Year Integrated Service & Financial Plans and associated Budget Strategies including savings proposals for later years up to and including 2019/20 at appendix 6.

- (6) That Council approves the strategy for funding the investment in change and flexible use of capital receipts set out in paragraphs 3.63 to 3.66.
- (7) That Council note that supplementary information needed to set the overall council tax will be provided for the budget setting Council as listed in paragraph 4.3.

#### 78.57 Formal Council Tax Resolution

1. It be noted that on 19 January 2017 the Council calculated the Council Tax Base 2017/18:
  - (a) for the whole Council area as 87,388.8 (Item T in the formula in Section 31B of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, as amended (the "Act")); and
  - (b) for dwellings in those parts of its area to which special items relate: -
    - Rottingdean Parish – 1,545.2
    - Hanover Crescent Enclosure – 41.6
    - Marine Square Enclosure – 72.5
    - Royal Crescent Enclosure – 29.0
2. Calculate that the Council Tax requirement for the Council's own purposes for 2017/18 (excluding Parish precepts) is £127,746,000.
3. That the following amounts be calculated for the year 2017/18 in accordance with Sections 31 to 36 of the Act:
  - (a) £699,136,220 being the aggregate of the amounts which the Council estimates for the items set out in Section 31A(2) of the Act taking into account all precepts issued to it by Parish Councils;
  - (b) £571,345,641 being the aggregate of the amounts which the Council estimates for the items set out in Section 31A(3) of the Act;
  - (c) £127,790,579 being the amount by which the aggregate at 3(a) above exceeds the aggregate at 3(b) above, calculated by the Council in accordance with Section 31A(4) of the Act as its Council Tax requirement for the year. (Item R in the formula in Section 31B of the Act);
  - (d) £1,462.32 being the amount at 3(c) above (Item R), all divided by Item T (1(a) above), calculated by the Council, in accordance with Section 31B of the Act, as the basic amount of its Council Tax for the year (including Parish precepts);
  - (e) £71,232 being the aggregate amount of all special items referred to in Section 34(1) of the Act;
  - (f) £1,461.50 being the amount at 3(d) above less the result given by dividing the amount at 3(e) above by the Item T (1(a) above), calculated by the Council, in accordance with Section 34(2) of the Act, as the basic amount of its Council

Tax for the year for dwellings in those parts of its area to which no special items relates;

(g)

£1,490.35 Rottingdean Parish  
 £1,646.55 Hanover Crescent  
 £1,611.50 Marine Square  
 £1,740.12 Royal Crescent

being the amounts given by adding to the amount at 3(f) above the amounts of the special item or items relating to dwellings in those parts of the Council's area mentioned above divided in each case by the relevant amount at 1(b) above, calculated by the Council, in accordance with Section 34(3) of the Act, as the basic amounts of its council tax for the year for the dwellings in those parts of its area to which one or more special items relate.

Valuation Band: Parts of the Council's area	A* £	A £	B £	C £	D £	E £	F £	G £	H £
Rottingdean Parish	827.97	993.57	1,159.16	1,324.76	1,490.35	1,821.54	2,152.73	2,483.92	2,980.70
Hanover Crescent	914.75	1,097.70	1,280.65	1,463.60	1,646.55	2,012.45	2,378.35	2,744.25	3,293.10
Marine Square	895.28	1,074.33	1,253.39	1,432.44	1,611.50	1,969.61	2,327.72	2,685.83	3,223.00
Royal Crescent	966.73	1,160.08	1,353.43	1,546.77	1,740.12	2,126.81	2,513.51	2,900.20	3,480.24
All other parts of the council's area	811.94	974.33	1,136.72	1,299.11	1,461.50	1,786.28	2,111.06	2,435.83	2,923.00

\* Entitled to disabled relief

4. To note that the Police & Crime Commissioner and the Fire Authority have issued precepts to the Council in accordance with Section 40 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 for each category of dwellings in the Council's area as indicated in the table below.

Valuation Band:	A* £	A £	B £	C £	D £	E £	F £	G £	H £
Sussex Police & Crime Commissioner	85.51	102.61	119.71	136.81	153.91	188.11	222.31	256.52	307.82

\* Entitled to disabled relief

Valuation Band:	A* £	A £	B £	C £	D £	E £	F £	G £	H £
East Sussex Fire Authority	49.11	58.93	68.76	78.58	88.40	108.04	127.69	147.33	176.80

\* Entitled to disabled relief

5. That the Council, in accordance with Sections 30 and 36 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, hereby sets the aggregate amounts shown in the tables below as the amounts of Council Tax for 2017/18 for each part of its area and for each of the categories of dwellings.

Valuation Band: Parts of the Council's area	A* £	A £	B £	C £	D £	E £	F £	G £	H £
Rottingdean Parish	962.59	1,155.11	1,347.63	1,540.15	1,732.66	2,117.69	2,502.73	2,887.77	3,465.32
Hanover Crescent	1,049.37	1,259.24	1,469.12	1,678.99	1,888.86	2,308.60	2,728.35	3,148.10	3,777.72
Marine Square	1,029.90	1,235.87	1,441.86	1,647.83	1,853.81	2,265.76	2,677.72	3,089.68	3,707.62
Royal Crescent	1,101.35	1,321.62	1,541.90	1,762.16	1,982.43	2,422.96	2,863.51	3,304.05	3,964.86

All other parts of the councils area	946.56	1,135.87	1,325.19	1,514.50	1,703.81	2,082.43	2,461.06	2,839.68	3,407.62
--------------------------------------	--------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

\* Entitled to disabled relief

6. In accordance with Section 52ZB of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 the Council determines its relevant basic amount of council tax for the financial year 2017/18 is not excessive.

## 79 SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR BUDGET COUNCIL

Note:

- 79.1 The item was taken into consideration as part of the overall budget debate and included in the votes on the amendments to the General Fund Revenue Budget and Council Tax for 2017/18 and Supplementary Financial Information recommendation 2.1 and the final vote on the overall General Fund Revenue Budget and Council Tax for 2017/18 as detailed under Item 78 above.

## 80 CAPITAL RESOURCES AND CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMME 2017/18

- 80.1 The Mayor noted that the Capital Resources and Capital Investment Programme 2017/18 had been taken into consideration as part of the overall budget debate as detailed under Item 78 above. He also noted that an amendment had been agreed, and therefore asked for the voting system to be activated and put the recommendations of the Policy & Resources Committee (1-7) as amended to the vote.

“It is proposed that the resources allocated to the Digital First capital programme be reduced by £0.700m, reflecting slippage on the programme experienced in 2016/17 and that these resources be used as below.

This will provide capital resources of £0.700m. It is proposed that these be used to:

- Fund the remainder of the Contract Management business case, referred to in the Council’s Annual Governance Statement 2015/16, for three years at a cost of £0.600m. This may save £0.400m annually in future years which could be used to support re-profiling of the Digital First programme if desired;
- Contribute towards basic facilities and infrastructure to allow the use of empty council buildings by rough sleepers, as agreed by all parties in a recent Full Council Notice of Motion, at a cost of £0.100m.

		For	Against	Abstain		For	Against	Abstain
1	<b>Allen</b>	✓			<b>Marsh</b>	✓		
2	<b>Atkinson</b>	✓			<b>Meadows</b>	✓		
3	<b>Barford</b>	✓			<b>Mears</b>	✓		
4	<b>Barnett</b>	✓			<b>Miller</b>	✓		
5	<b>Bell</b>	✓			<b>Mitchell</b>	✓		

6	Bennett	Not present			Moonan	✓		
7	Bewick	✓			Morgan	✓		
8	Brown	✓			Morris	✓		
9	Cattell	✓			Nemeth	✓		
10	Chapman	✓			Norman A	✓		
11	Cobb	✓			Norman K	✓		
12	Daniel	✓			O'Quinn	✓		
13	Deane	✓			Page	✓		
14	Druitt	Not present			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	✓		
					<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

80.2 The Mayor confirmed that the motion had been **carried** unanimously.

80.3 **RESOLVED:** That the Capital Resources and Capital Investment Programme 2017/18 as amended be approved.

## 81 HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT BUDGET AND INVESTMENT PROGRAMME 2017/18 AND MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL STRATEGY.

81.1 The Mayor noted that the Housing Revenue Account Budget and Investment Programme 2017/18 and Medium term Financial Strategy had been taken into consideration as part of the overall budget debate as detailed under Item 78 above.

81.2 He also noted that an amendment to the HRA budget had been carried and therefore asked for the voting system to be activated and put the recommendation of the Policy & Resources Committee as amended to the vote:

“It is proposed that the following additional saving is made in the Housing Revenue Account budget for 2017/18:

- Increase the saving of £0.570m for Property and Investment (page 167) by £0.250m by delivering the housing capital investment programme within the planned timetable to reduce maintenance requirements. The Property & Investment budget has consistently underspent.

The additional £0.250m recurrent resources generated will be used to:

- Create a ring-fenced fund of £0.250m within the Housing Revenue Account to provide youth services for council housing households.”

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

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	✓		
					<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

81.3 The Mayor confirmed the motion had been **carried** unanimously.

81.4 **RESOLVED:** That the Housing Revenue Account Budget and Investment Programme 2017/18 and Medium term Financial Strategy detailed in appendix 1 to the report as amended be approved.

## 82 CLOSE OF MEETING

82.1 The Mayor thanked everyone for their attendance and closed the meeting.

The meeting concluded at 11.50pm

Signed

Chair

Dated this

day of

2017



<b>Subject:</b>	<b>Stop Public Space Protection Orders from being enforced in Brighton and across the UK – Petition for Debate</b>		
<b>Date of Meeting:</b>	<b>6 April 2017</b>		
<b>Report of:</b>	<b>The Monitoring Officer</b>		
<b>Contact Officer:</b>	<b>Name:</b>	Mark Wall	Tel: 01273 291006
	<b>E-mail:</b>	mark.wall@brighton-hove.gov.uk	
<b>Wards Affected:</b>	<b>All</b>		

**FOR GENERAL RELEASE****1. SUMMARY AND POLICY CONTEXT:**

- 1.1 Under the Council's Petition Scheme if a petition contains more than 1,250 signatures and is not petition requesting officer evidence, it will be debated by the Full Council.
- 1.2 The e-petition has resulted in triggering a debate at the council meeting, having exceeded the threshold with a total of 2,080 signatures confirmed at the time of printing the report.

**2. RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- 2.1 That the petition is noted and referred to the Policy, Resources & Growth Committee for consideration at its meeting on the 4<sup>th</sup> May 2017.

**3. RELEVANT BACKGROUND INFORMATION / CHRONOLOGY OF KEY EVENTS:****3.1 The Petition****Stop Public Space Protection Orders from being enforced in Brighton and across the UK**

"We, the undersigned, do not want PSPOs enforced in our local community or anywhere in the UK because they stop people from being able to engage in public spaces in a positive way and criminalise outdoor activities. Brighton and Hove are surrounded by natural beauty with the Downs on one side and the seafront on the other. These areas should be respected and the public should be able to engage with them. Public spaces should be for the use of all members of the public and people should have freedom of movement. Public Space Protection Orders (PSPOs) are broad powers which allow councils to criminalise particular, non-criminal, activities taking place within a specified area. Therefore, PSPOs could easily be misused with people using them to harass other park users for activities they consider anti-social. There is huge potential for PSPOs to infringe on civil liberties, and ultimately be too punitive.

By their very nature, they discriminate against gypsies, travellers and homeless people.”

<https://www.change.org/p/peter-castleton-stop-public-space-protection-orders-from-being-enforced-in-brighton-and-across-the-uk>

Lead Petitioner – Victoria Grantham

3.2 The options open to the council are:

- To note the petition and take no action for reasons put forward in the debate; or
- To refer the petition to the relevant Committee meeting; or
- To refer the petition to the relevant Committee meeting with recommendations.

#### **4. PROCEDURE:**

4.1 The petition will be debated at the Council meeting in accordance with the agreed protocol:

- (i) The Lead petitioner will be invited by the Mayor to present the petition and will have up to 3 minutes in which to outline the prayer of the petition and confirm the number of signatures;
- (ii) The Mayor will then open the matter up for debate by councillors for period of 15 minutes and will first call on the relevant Committee Chair to respond to the petition and move a proposed response. The Mayor will then call on those councillors who have indicated a desire to speak in the matter, before calling on the relevant Committee Chair to respond to the debate;
- (iii) Any councillor may move an amendment or recommendation, having regard to the recommendation in 2.1 above and any such proposal will need to be formally seconded;
- (iv) After the 15 minutes set aside for the debate, the Mayor will then formally put:
- (v) (a) Any amendments in the order in which they are moved, and  
(b) The substantive recommendation(s) as amended (if amended).

<b>Subject:</b>	<b>A259 South Coast Road Congestion – Petition for Debate</b>		
<b>Date of Meeting:</b>	<b>6 April 2017</b>		
<b>Report of:</b>	<b>The Monitoring Officer</b>		
<b>Contact Officer:</b>	<b>Name:</b>	Mark Wall	<b>Tel:</b> 01273 291006
	<b>E-mail:</b>	mark.wall@brighton-hove.gov.uk	
<b>Wards Affected:</b>	<b>All</b>		

**FOR GENERAL RELEASE****1. SUMMARY AND POLICY CONTEXT:**

- 1.1 Under the Council's Petition Scheme if a petition contains more than 1,250 signatures and is not petition requesting officer evidence, it will be debated by the Full Council.
- 1.2 The e-petition and paper petition has resulted in triggering a debate at the council meeting, having exceeded the threshold with a total of 5,188 signatures confirmed at the time of printing the report.

**2. RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- 2.1 That the petition is noted and referred to the Environment, Transport & Sustainability Committee for consideration at its meeting on the 27<sup>th</sup> June 2017.

**3. RELEVANT BACKGROUND INFORMATION / CHRONOLOGY OF KEY EVENTS:****3.1 The Petition****A259 South Coast Road Congestion**

We the undersigned petition Brighton & Hove Council to , alongside East Sussex County Council and Lewes District Council, carry out a joint traffic evaluation study on the A259 South Coast Road between Newhaven and Brighton Marina as well as carrying out an economic impact study of the detrimental effects caused by traffic congestion on the A259 from Newhaven to the Brighton Marina, (particularly at peak times) on the local economy for this area as well as looking at air quality and the quality of life for residents in this whole area. Once the results of these studies have been reviewed, we call upon the councils to clearly identify what new physical road infrastructure improvements will be required to meet any identified capacity shortfall, along with a schedule of works for when those improvements will need to be implemented before any further development takes place.

Lead Petitioner – Lynne Moss

<https://present.brighton-hove.gov.uk/mgEPetitionDisplay.aspx?ID=530&RPID=18152465&HPID=18152465>

3.2 The options open to the council are:

- To note the petition and take no action for reasons put forward in the debate; or
- To refer the petition to the relevant Committee meeting; or
- To refer the petition to the relevant Committee meeting with recommendations.

#### **4. PROCEDURE:**

4.1 The petition will be debated at the Council meeting in accordance with the agreed protocol:

- (i) The Lead petitioner will be invited by the Mayor to present the petition and will have up to 3 minutes in which to outline the prayer of the petition and confirm the number of signatures;
- (ii) The Mayor will then open the matter up for debate by councillors for period of 15 minutes and will first call on the relevant Committee Chair to respond to the petition and move a proposed response. The Mayor will then call on those councillors who have indicated a desire to speak in the matter, before calling on the relevant Committee Chair to respond to the debate;
- (iii) Any councillor may move an amendment or recommendation, having regard to the recommendation in 2.1 above and any such proposal will need to be formally seconded;
- (iv) After the 15 minutes set aside for the debate, the Mayor will then formally put:
  - (a) Any amendments in the order in which they are moved, and
  - (b) The substantive recommendation(s) as amended (if amended).

<b>Subject:</b>	<b>Give Our Children a Secondary School Place in Catchment – Petition for Debate</b>		
<b>Date of Meeting:</b>	<b>6 April 2017</b>		
<b>Report of:</b>	<b>The Monitoring Officer</b>		
<b>Contact Officer:</b>	<b>Name:</b>	Mark Wall	Tel: 01273 291006
	<b>E-mail:</b>	mark.wall@brighton-hove.gov.uk	
<b>Wards Affected:</b>	<b>All</b>		

**FOR GENERAL RELEASE****1. SUMMARY AND POLICY CONTEXT:**

- 1.1 Under the Council's Petition Scheme if a petition contains more than 1,250 signatures and is not petition requesting officer evidence, it will be debated by the Full Council.
- 1.2 The e-petition has resulted in triggering a debate at the council meeting, having exceeded the threshold with a total of 1,444 signatures confirmed at the time of printing the report.

**2. RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- 2.1 That the petition is noted and referred to the Children, Young People & Skills Committee for consideration at its meeting on the 12<sup>th</sup> June 2017.

**3. RELEVANT BACKGROUND INFORMATION / CHRONOLOGY OF KEY EVENTS:****3.1 The Petition****Give Our Children a Secondary School Place in Catchment**

"We the undersigned petition Brighton & Hove Council to commit to place all children, who did not receive any of their three preferences for a secondary school, into a catchment area school, as they have done in previous years. If these children are entered into the re-allocation process, they must be given priority over children who already have a place in their catchment."

Lead Petitioner – Martin Dorminy

<http://present.brighton-hove.gov.uk/mgEPetitionDisplay.aspx?ID=535&RPID=18645814&HPID=18645814>

- 3.2 The options open to the council are:

- To note the petition and take no action for reasons put forward in the debate; or
- To refer the petition to the relevant Committee meeting; or
- To refer the petition to the relevant Committee meeting with recommendations.

#### **4. PROCEDURE:**

4.1 The petition will be debated at the Council meeting in accordance with the agreed protocol:

- (i) The Lead petitioner will be invited by the Mayor to present the petition and will have up to 3 minutes in which to outline the prayer of the petition and confirm the number of signatures;
- (ii) The Mayor will then open the matter up for debate by councillors for period of 15 minutes and will first call on the relevant Committee Chair to respond to the petition and move a proposed response. The Mayor will then call on those councillors who have indicated a desire to speak in the matter, before calling on the relevant Committee Chair to respond to the debate;
- (iii) Any councillor may move an amendment or recommendation, having regard to the recommendation in 2.1 above and any such proposal will need to be formally seconded;
- (iv) After the 15 minutes set aside for the debate, the Mayor will then formally put:
- (v) (a) Any amendments in the order in which they are moved, and  
(b) The substantive recommendation(s) as amended (if amended).

<b>Subject:</b>	<b>Ban Animal Circuses in Brighton &amp; Hove – Petition for Debate</b>		
<b>Date of Meeting:</b>	<b>6 April 2017</b>		
<b>Report of:</b>	<b>The Monitoring Officer</b>		
<b>Contact Officer:</b>	<b>Name:</b>	Mark Wall	Tel: 01273 291006
	<b>E-mail:</b>	mark.wall@brighton-hove.gov.uk	
<b>Wards Affected:</b>	<b>All</b>		

**FOR GENERAL RELEASE****1. SUMMARY AND POLICY CONTEXT:**

- 1.1 Under the Council's Petition Scheme if a petition contains more than 1,250 signatures and is not petition requesting officer evidence, it will be debated by the Full Council.
- 1.2 The e-petition and paper petition has resulted in triggering a debate at the council meeting, having exceeded the threshold with a total of 1,807 signatures confirmed at the time of printing the report.

**2. RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- 2.1 That the petition is noted and referred to the Economic Development & Culture Committee for consideration at its meeting on the 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2017.

**3. RELEVANT BACKGROUND INFORMATION / CHRONOLOGY OF KEY EVENTS:****3.1 The Petition****Ban Animal Circuses in Brighton & Hove**

"We the undersigned petition Brighton & Hove Council to no longer issue licences to animal circuses performing on Council land.

Justification:

To date 219 Councils across the country have already said NO to ALL animal circuses. If Brighton & Hove is to maintain its reputation as being a progressive city, we need to refuse animal acts.

On their last visit in September 2016 Zippos Circus used ponies, dogs, budgies and cats. This is in breach of our City's own Animal Welfare Charter which limits performances using animals to equines only. Since the restrictions of a travelling and performing life are not suited to any animals we ask that Brighton & Hove City Council follow the lead of the majority of councils across

the country and only allow circuses with human acts on Council land. We would like Brighton & Hove City Council to discuss at a full Council meeting, the issue of the exemption in the Animal Welfare Charter being breached.”

Lead Petitioner – Sue Baumgardt

3.2 The options open to the council are:

- To note the petition and take no action for reasons put forward in the debate; or
- To refer the petition to the relevant Committee meeting; or
- To refer the petition to the relevant Committee meeting with recommendations.

#### **4. PROCEDURE:**

4.1 The petition will be debated at the Council meeting in accordance with the agreed protocol:

- (i) The Lead petitioner will be invited by the Mayor to present the petition and will have up to 3 minutes in which to outline the prayer of the petition and confirm the number of signatures;
- (ii) The Mayor will then open the matter up for debate by councillors for period of 15 minutes and will first call on the relevant Committee Chair to respond to the petition and move a proposed response. The Mayor will then call on those councillors who have indicated a desire to speak in the matter, before calling on the relevant Committee Chair to respond to the debate;
- (iii) Any councillor may move an amendment or recommendation, having regard to the recommendation in 2.1 above and any such proposal will need to be formally seconded;
- (iv) After the 15 minutes set aside for the debate, the Mayor will then formally put:
- (v) (a) Any amendments in the order in which they are moved, and  
(b) The substantive recommendation(s) as amended (if amended).



**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 Druitt**

“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**

**(b) Councillor Druitt**

“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**

**(c) Councillor Mac Cafferty**

“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**

**(d) Councillor Mac Cafferty**

“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**

**(e) Councillor Mac Cafferty**

“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**

**(f) Councillor Wealls**

“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**

**(g) Councillor G. Theobald**

“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**

**(h) Councillor C. Theobald**

“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**

**(i) Councillor C. Theobald**

“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**

**(j) Councillor Wealls**

“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**

**(k) Councillor G. Theobald**

“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**

**(l) Councillor Drutt**

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**



**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 Wealls**

*Subject matter: Apprenticeships in Schools*

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

**(b) Councillor Mac Cafferty**

*Subject matter: Tagging*

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

**(c) Councillor Janio**

*Subject matter: Conforming to certain traditional and largely moral practices*

**Reply from Councillor Morgan – Leader of the Council**

**(d) Councillor Page**

*Subject matter: Customer Satisfaction*

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

**(e) Councillor Mears**

*Subject matter: Armed Forces Day*

**Reply from Councillor Morgan – Leader of the Council**

**(f) Councillor Deane**

*Subject matter: Teaching Facilities for Adults with Learning Difficulties – Team Domenica*

**Reply from Councillor Morgan – Leader of the Council**

**(g) Councillor Miller**  
*Subject matter: Student Housing – Developer Contributions*

**Reply from Councillor Cattell – Chair of the Planning Committee**

**(h) Councillor Phillips**  
*Subject matter: Youth Service*

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

**(i) Councillor Druitt**  
*Subject matter: Party Houses*

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

**(j) Councillor Greenbaum**  
*Subject matter: Financial Transparency in Developer Applications*

**Reply from Councillor Cattell – Chair of the Planning Committee**

**(k) Councillor Sykes**  
*Subject matter: Hove Library*

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

**(l) Councillor Gibson**  
*Subject matter: Building Council Houses*

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

<b>Subject:</b>	<b>Pay Policy Statement 2017/18</b>		
<b>Date of Meeting:</b>	<b>6 April 2017</b> 23 March 2017 – Policy, Resources & Growth Committee		
<b>Report of:</b>	<b>Executive Director for Finances and Resources</b>		
<b>Contact Officer:</b>	<b>Name:</b>	<b>Matt Naish</b>	<b>Tel:</b> 29-5088
	<b>Email:</b>	<b>matt.naish@brighton-hove.gov.uk</b>	
<b>Ward(s) affected:</b>	<b>All</b>		

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

- 1.1 The Localism Act 2011 requires local authorities to produce a pay policy statement to be approved by Council annually before the start of the financial year to which it relates. The aim is to increase accountability, transparency and fairness in the setting of local pay. These statements must set out the council's policies on a range of issues relating to the pay of its workforce, particularly its senior and lowest paid staff. The provisions in the Act do not seek to determine what decisions on pay should be taken or what policies should be in place, but require councils to be more open about their policies and how decisions are made
- 1.2 This report seeks approval of the Policy, Resources and Growth Committee to recommend to Council the attached pay policy statement for adoption from 1st April 2017.

**2. RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- 2.1 That Policy, Resources & Growth Committee recommends to Council the adoption of the pay policy statement 2017/18 attached at Appendix 1.

**3. CONTEXT/ BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

- 3.1 The Localism Act 2011 requires local authorities to produce annual pay policy statements prior to the year to which they relate. The statement for 2017/18 is attached at Appendix 1. The council may amend its statement by resolution of Council if required during the year to which it relates. Schools' staff fall outside the scope of this legislation. Individual governing bodies are responsible for setting and updating their own Schools' Pay Policy each year.
- 3.2 Chief officers, for the purpose of this legislation, are those who report to the Chief Executive and those who report to posts reporting to the Chief Executive i.e. deputy chief officers.

3.3 The statement must provide a definition of lowest-paid employees adopted by the council for the purposes of the statement and it must include the council's policies relating to the remuneration of chief officers, payments to chief officers on leaving and the publication of information on the remuneration of chief officers. The Department for Communities and Local Government guidance, 'Openness and Accountability in Local Pay', states that Members should be offered the opportunity to vote before large salary packages are offered in respect of a new appointment. The Secretary of State's guidance considers the appropriate threshold to be £100,000. In Brighton & Hove, the Council has established an Appointment and Remuneration Panel whose advice must be sought in relation to senior salaries. Therefore, it is considered that there are adequate systems in place to ensure value for money.

3.4 Supplementary Guidance published in February 2013 recommends greater scrutiny and accountability for decisions made to offer large severance packages. Again the recommended threshold for Member involvement is set at £100,000 and states that all components of such packages e.g. pay in lieu of salary, redundancy payments, pension entitlements, holiday pay and any other fees or allowances are clearly set out. The attached pay policy statement provides that decisions in relation to permanent recruitment or compensation payments above the £100,000 threshold will be referred to the Appointments and Remuneration Panel for consideration and recommendation to the Chief Executive. All other severance packages are considered and agreed by an officer compensation panel comprising the Head of Human Resources, the Monitoring Officer and the s151 Officer (or their delegates). The council's external auditors are also consulted about the value for money of any potential offers to Chief Officers. Compensation packages in excess of £100,000 which relate to the Chief Executive will be referred to Policy, Resources & Growth Committee for approval.

**Note: The Council's arrangements in relation to exit payments will operate subject to any requirements imposed by Regulations made pursuant to the Enterprise Act 2016 and the Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015 and to associated guidance.**

3.5 The Act does not require specific numerical data on pay and reward to be published as part of a council's pay policy statement. However, the guidance suggests that consideration be given to how the pay policy statement fits with data on pay and reward that councils are already required to publish on their websites, under the Local Government Transparency Code and by the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2011. The data that is published is published in accessible formats according to the guidance contained in the aforementioned publications.

3.6 The council publishes pay data annually in accordance with the Local Government Transparency Code. The majority of this information is published as soon as possible after the start of the financial year, however information required to be published in conjunction with the Accounts and Audit (England) Regulations 2011 is published in June each year in an unaudited format and then the fully audited accounts are published in September each year.



- 3.7 The Act requires authorities to explain what they think the relationship should be between the remuneration of its chief officers and its employees who are not chief officers. The pay multiple is calculated using the median pay of all employees within the scope of the Pay Policy Statement as a multiple of the Chief Executive's salary. This method is in line with the Hutton report on Fair Pay, which is referred to in the 'Openness and Accountability in Local Pay' guidance. Last year the pay multiple was 5.9:1. This is recalculated after the end of the financial year and published on the council's website as part of our pay data. The pay multiple is calculated using the definition contained in the Local Government Transparency Code i.e. the ratio between the highest paid employee and the median salary of the whole of the authority's workforce (excluding school staff).
- 3.8 The pay multiple is unchanged since last year, this is due to the pay for the Chief Executive and all other staff increasing by 1%.
- 3.9 The Voluntary Living Wage for council employees will increase to £8.45 per hour with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017.
- 3.10 The pay policy statement provides links to our existing policies on redundancy, retirement and other compensation payments. These policies set out who is responsible for decisions on such payments. It is the council's policy that employees who accept a financial package on voluntary termination of their employment with the council are not re-employed or engaged as a self employed contractor or through an agency for a minimum period of two years.
- 3.11 The pay policy statement excludes all schools based staff including Headteachers.
- 3.12 The pay policy statement, when published on our website, will contain hyperlinks to related information.

### **Proposed Changes in Legislation relating to Exit Payments**

- 3.13 In November 2015 the Government indicated its intention to introduce a cap on exit payments for employees in the public sector. Provision for this was included within the Enterprise Act 2016. Regulations limiting exit payments are still in draft and are to be negotiated between workforce representatives and the DCLG with a planned implementation of July 2017.

The Enterprise Act states that:

- Exit payments in the public sector will be capped at a maximum of £95,000 including pension benefits
- The cap will include all payments in relation to all exits from relevant employments that occur within 28 day period
- The cap will cover a wide range of payments
- There will be a limited number of exempt payments (e.g. death or injury)
- There will be power for full council to waive the cap subject to Treasury directions.

- 3.14 Further, in March 2016 the Government issued draft regulations concerning the recovery of exit payments made to employees who have left the public sector and return to the same within a period of 12 months. The regulations are due to take effect from spring 2017. The Government proposes to set the minimum salary at which the recovery provisions apply at £80,000 per annum.
- 3.15 Relevant council employment policies will be reviewed once the full details and implications are known in relation to the new Regulations concerning exit payments.

#### **4. ANALYSIS & CONSIDERATION OF ANY ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS**

- 4.1 The Pay Policy Statement is a statutory publication and we are therefore obliged to publish it. Consideration has been given to the levels of transparency contained within the report; the conclusion reached is that the detail is in compliance with guidance issued on this subject.

#### **5. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION**

- 5.1 The purpose of this pay policy statement is to provide transparency on how local decisions on pay are made.

#### **6. CONCLUSION**

- 6.1 It is a requirement of the Localism Act 2011 that Members are consulted prior to the publication of the Pay Policy Statement. It is therefore recommended that Policy and Resources Committee approve this report and make the recommendation to full council to approve the Pay Policy Statement 2017/18.

#### **7. FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:**

##### Financial Implications:

- 7.1 The annual pay policy statement supports good governance and allows benchmarking comparisons with other local authorities to assess Value for Money. The pay assumptions within the budget for 2017/18 are consistent with this policy including provision for the Living Wage to increase to £8.45 per hour from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017.

*Finance Officer Consulted: James Hengeveld*

*Date: 16/02/17*

##### Legal Implications:

- 7.2 The proposed Pay Policy Statement complies with the requirements of s38 of the Localism Act 2011 and has taken into account associated guidance. The proposed Statement is also consistent with existing Data Protection and Employment legislation. The Repayment of Public Sector Exit Payments Regulations 2016, made under the Enterprise Act 2016, are currently in draft but

are due to come into force in Spring 2017. These Regulations will require certain public sector workers to repay some or all of any 'qualifying exit payments' in certain circumstances. The Public Sector Exit Payments Regulations 2016, also still in draft and to be made under the Enterprise Act 2016, propose to set a cap of £95,000 to apply to the majority of public sector exit payments. The Council's employment policies and procedures have been adapted to require any aggregate payments exceeding the £95,000 threshold to be referred to full Council for its consideration, this in anticipation of the headline change. Those same policies and procedures will nonetheless require further review to ensure that they reflect the requirements of the new Regulations and associated guidance.

It is a requirement of the Localism Act that the Pay Policy Statement is approved by Full Council

*Lawyer Consulted: Victoria Simpson*

*Date: 24/1/17*

Equalities Implications:

- 7.3 The publication of a pay policy statement increases transparency over pay and promotes fairness.

Sustainability Implications:

- 7.4 None

Any Other Significant Implications:

- 7.5 The pay policy statement provides local taxpayers with information on how the council makes local decisions on pay and thus provides greater openness and transparency to assist the public to assess value for money

## **SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION**

### **Appendices:**

1. Appendix 1 Pay Policy Statement 2017/18

### **Documents in Members' Rooms**

None

### **Background Documents**

1. The Localism Act 2011
2. Openness and accountability in local pay: Guidance under section 40 of the Localism Act
3. Openness and accountability in local pay: Guidance under section 40 of the Localism Act Supplementary Guidance February 2013
4. Code of Recommended Practice for Local Authorities on Data Transparency
5. Hutton Review of Fair Pay in the Public Sector 2011

## Brighton & Hove City Council Pay Policy Statement 2017/18

### 1 Aim

Brighton & Hove City Council wants to ensure that the City and its residents receive high quality services and excellent value for money. In the context of the significant budget challenges that the council faces, pay levels need to be set at a level that will enable the council to attract and retain high calibre individuals without being overly generous or imprudent with public funds.

To achieve this, the council requires a workforce at all levels that is conscientious, professional and reliable and which has the relevant up-to-date skills and knowledge to deliver high quality services to the residents of and visitors to Brighton and Hove.

The council depends on a high calibre senior management team able to provide leadership and to work in close partnership with other private, public and voluntary agencies across the City. The senior team need to work with partners to assess and understand the level of need across the City and to commission and deliver services. At the same time they need to be able to lead change programmes and reduce costs to deliver better outcomes for customers. An innovative, skilled and experienced workforce is vital to the delivery of our vision and this is at the heart of our pay policy. This principle applies from the lowest to highest paid employee.

Whilst recognising the market rates for pay, and seeking to attract the best talent the council seeks to ensure that pay policies are based on fairness and equality and allow the workforce to live healthy and happy lives. The council has introduced the voluntary 'Living Wage' and is working to reduce the pay gap between the highest and the lowest paid. The pay multiple between the Chief Executive and the median earnings of the rest of the workforce will be published annually on the council's website.

### 2 Scope

This document complies with our statutory responsibility to produce a pay policy statement annually pursuant to s38(1) of the Localism Act 2011. This policy statement requires approval by full council. The council wishes to ensure that local taxpayers are able to take an informed view on all aspects of the council's remuneration arrangements and the pay policy statement will be published on the council's website.

The statement applies to all employees of the council and 'casual workers', except for those staff based in schools and apprentices throughout the council.

**The Council's arrangements in relation to exit payments will operate subject to any requirements imposed by Regulations made pursuant to the Enterprise Act 2016 and the Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015 and to associated guidance.**

### 3 Definitions

For the purposes of the pay policy statement the following definitions will apply:

- Brighton & Hove City Council defines its lowest paid employees as those who are paid on the lowest spinal column point of our [grading structure](#). This is the voluntary 'Living Wage' and is applied to casual workers as well as employees. A full time post is based on a 37 hour week.
- Chief Officers are defined as those who report directly to the Chief Executive. In Brighton & Hove these are currently the members of the Executive Leadership Team. Those who report to the Executive Leadership Team, for the purpose of this policy statement, are also defined as Chief Officers.

## Senior Structure

For the purposes of this pay policy statement the Executive Leadership Team comprises the following posts; Chief Executive, Executive Director Families, Children and Learning (incorporating Director of Children's Services (DCS) role), Executive Director Health and Adult Social Care (incorporating Director of Adult Social Services (DASS) role), Executive Director of Economy, Environment and Culture, Executive Director Finance and Resources, Executive Lead Officer, Strategy, Governance and Law, Executive Director of Neighbourhoods, Communities and Housing.

The Corporate Management Team comprises members of the Executive Leadership Team and Heads of each Service ([Link to structure chart](#)).

## National Pay and Conditions

There are a number of national agreements produced through collective bargaining arrangements for different groups of local government staff. The main negotiating bodies relevant to our workforce and their scope are listed below. Brighton & Hove City Council operates these national conditions as amended by local agreements.

The National Joint Council (NJC) for Local Government Services negotiates collective agreements on pay and conditions for local authority employees who are not covered by other specialist negotiating bodies (e.g. teachers).

The Joint Negotiating Committee for Chief Officers of Local Authorities (JNC) covers the pay and conditions for Chief Officers.

The Soulbury Committee negotiates the pay and conditions for advisory staff in local education authorities (LEAs), such as: educational improvement professionals (previously advisers and inspectors) and educational psychologists.

The Joint Negotiating Committee for Youth and Community Workers covers the pay and conditions of youth and community workers.

## 4 Governance

The Policy, Resources & Growth Committee is responsible for setting policy on pay and conditions of employment within Brighton & Hove City Council. The council has adopted the National Joint Council terms and conditions for local authority staff as amended locally. Chief Officers, including the Chief Executive, are mainly employed on nationally negotiated JNC terms and conditions but their pay is determined locally. A minority of

Chief Officers are employed on NJC terms and conditions, but similarly their pay is determined locally.

The relevant sub-committee, committee or the Chief Executive approves the appointment of staff in accordance with the Officer Employment Procedure Rules. The Council has adequate systems in place through the Appointment and Remuneration Panel to ensure value for money.

The Appointments and Remuneration Panel may also be consulted for its views in connection with the statement of pay policy. ([Link to Constitution](#)). The policy in respect of the remuneration of interims and consultants is set out under paragraph 19 below.

## **5 Grading Structure**

The council uses a recognised, analytical job evaluation scheme to ensure that there is an objective process for determining the relative size of jobs and thus allocating jobs to the appropriate grade. This is used for all posts, apart from those of the Chief Executive and Executive Directors and staff employed on Soulbury and Youth Worker conditions of service. Our current pay and grading structure was implemented during 2010.

## **6 Progression**

All posts, apart from that of the Chief Executive and the Executive Directors are employed on grades containing spinal column points. Employees progress through their grade each year, rising by one incremental point, until reaching the maximum point of the grade. Pay awards for NJC and JNC staff are negotiated nationally. ([NJC and JNC grades](#)) Where a member of staff is the subject of formal disciplinary and capability processes, increments may be withheld.

Employees may be accelerated up the pay grade by a maximum of two spinal column points to recognise exceptional performance. Link to [Additional Payments Policy](#).

## **7 Remuneration on Appointment**

Staff are usually appointed on the minimum spinal column point of the grade. However, where there are difficulties recruiting to a post or where an individual can demonstrate significant valuable previous experience, appointment may be agreed at a higher spinal column point within the grade.

The Chief Executive is required to consult the Council's Appointments and Remuneration Panel on the appropriate starting salary for any new permanent Executive Director appointments or any other proposal to offer a permanent appointment with a salary package of £100,000 or more.

## **8 Chief Executive**

The Chief Executive's salary is set to ensure that it is competitive when compared to roles of similar size and complexity elsewhere and with regard to the challenges, additional hours and working arrangements required to achieve the requirements of the role. The salary is on a single fixed salary point. Nationally negotiated cost of living awards are applied.

The Chief Executive is entitled to receive a fee as set by the Ministry of Justice for acting as the local returning officer for elections. ([Link to actual earnings and earnings forecast for 2016/17](#)).

Full Council is required to approve the appointment of the Chief Executive following the recommendation of such an appointment by the Appointment and Remuneration Panel.

## **9 Executive Directors**

The pay and grading of Executive Directors is determined by the requirements of the role and by reference to the labour market for roles of a similar size and complexity. They are on a single fixed salary point. Nationally negotiated cost of living awards are applied ([Link to actual earnings and earnings forecast for 2016/17](#)).

## **10 Corporate Management Team (excluding Executive Directors)**

The pay structure for posts at this level ensures the council is able to attract and retain staff with the suitable skills and experience to deliver the council's many services. Nationally negotiated cost of living awards are applied.

## **11 Additional Payments**

In order to ensure sufficient flexibility to reward staff who are undertaking additional responsibilities the Council's policy on [Additional Payments](#) provides for Acting Up Allowances or a one-off Honorarium Payment to be made in specific circumstances.

## **12 Market Supplements**

The Council may pay a market supplement, in accordance with the council's market supplement policy, where there are proven shortages of individuals with particular skills and experience.

## **13 Travel and Expenses**

Where authorised to do so, employees are entitled to be reimbursed for mileage they incur whilst discharging their official duties. The rate of [reimbursement](#) will depend on the engine size of a car, other rates are applicable where motorbikes and bicycles are used for this purpose. Employees who have to use public transport to travel for their role are entitled to reclaim the costs of the transport under the council's expenses policies.

## **14 Working Pattern Allowances**

The council introduced a new allowance scheme for those employed on NJC terms and conditions on the 01 October 2013, these allowances reward employees who work outside the council's standard working week, which is Monday to Friday between 6am to 8pm each day. Working outside of these standard times will attract an enhancement to the hourly rate. Details can be found in the in the Employee Rights & Responsibilities document.



## 15 Annual Leave

Annual leave entitlements vary according to the terms and conditions of employment. [Annual leave entitlements](#) are published on the Council's website.

## 16 Pension Scheme

Membership of the Local Government Pension Scheme is subject to the rules of the scheme and contribution rates are set by legislation ([Link to Rates on ESCC website](#)). Where individuals are already in receipt of a local government pension they are subject to the rules on abatement of pension within the scheme.

## 17 Redundancy, Retirement and other Compensation Payments

The council's approach to dismissals on the grounds of redundancy or efficiency of the service and in the case of early retirement can be found in the following policies on our website: [Redundancy, Retirement and other Compensation Payments policy statement](#) and [Retirement at Brighton & Hove](#).

In exceptional circumstances the council will agree to settle a claim or potential dispute upon the termination of employment by way of a compensation payment. This is agreed by an officer panel comprised of the Head of Human Resources, the Monitoring Officer and the Executive Director Finance and Resources (or their delegates). In the case of Chief Officers or in any cases where the proposed payment is £95,000 or more this will be referred to the Appointments and Remuneration Panel for consideration and recommendation to Full Council. The District Auditor is also consulted about any potential offers to Chief Officers. Compensation packages in excess of £95,000 which relate to the Chief Executive will be referred to Policy, Resources & Growth Committee for it to make recommendation to full Council.

**Note: This Statement of Pay Policy will operate subject to any requirements regarding exit payments pursuant to the Enterprise Bill and the Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015 and associated Regulations.**

## 18 Pay Protection

The council implemented a revised [pay protection policy](#) during 2016/7 for **employees who are redeployed by reason of redundancy**. In cases where an employee is redeployed into a lower graded role due to their original role being made redundant the council will protect the employee's former level of normal pay for a year, and at 75% of the employee's former normal pay one year. After which the employee will be paid the rate for the role they've been redeployed into.

An employee will have the amount of their protection re-calculated should their pay details change at any point during the protection period so that their amount of pay does not exceed the pay they received in the role they were made redundant from.

## 19 Job Evaluation

The council grades all NJC and JNC roles using a job evaluation scheme to ensure roles of equal value are paid equitably. The council's allowance scheme sets out circumstances where individuals are entitled to payments beyond their basic grade.

## **20 Remuneration of Staff – Contract for Services**

Individuals employed on a contract for services will be paid at a rate consistent with the pay of directly employed staff performing a comparable role and will consider where relevant, a premium to take into account any relevant market factors. It is the council's policy to minimise the use of consultants wherever possible and the approval of the Chief Executive is required prior to any commitment to expenditure on consultants in excess of £10,000.

## **21 Remuneration of Staff – Publication of Information**

The council publishes details of [staff earnings](#) in accordance with legal requirements on transparency. Further information is contained in the [Annual Report and Accounts](#) in accordance with the Audit of Accounts legislation.

<b>Subject:</b>	<b>Annual Investment Strategy 2017/18</b>		
<b>Date of Meeting:</b>	<b>6 April 2017</b> 23 March 2017 – Policy, Resources & Growth Committee		
<b>Report of:</b>	<b>Executive Director, Finance &amp; Resources</b>		
<b>Contact Officer:</b>	<b>Name:</b>	<b>James Hengeveld</b>	<b>Tel: 01273 29-1242</b>
	<b>Email:</b>	<b>james.hengeveld@brighton-hove.gov.uk</b>	
<b>Ward(s) affected:</b>	<b>All</b>		

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

- 1.1 The Local Government Act 2003 introduced a prudential capital finance system whereby levels of borrowing and investments are decided locally.
- 1.2 Guidance issued under the Act requires a local authority to approve an annual investment strategy which prioritises security and liquidity and requires the council to set out its policies on:
  - determining the credit-worthiness of its investment counterparties and the frequency at which such determinations are monitored;
  - holding investment instruments other than deposits held in financial institutions or government bodies;
  - determining the maximum periods for which funds may be invested;
  - the minimum level of investments to be held at any one time.

**2. RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- 2.1 That Policy, Resources & Growth Committee recommend to full Council the approval of the Annual Investment Strategy 2017/18 as set out in Appendix 1 to this report.

**3. CONTEXT/ BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

- 3.1 The Annual Investment Strategy (AIS) for 2017/18 is set out in Appendix 1 to this report and covers investments made by the in-house treasury team and the council's external cash manager. The council currently uses a cash manager to take advantage of investment opportunities in specialist markets not covered by the in-house team, such as government stock. The AIS gives priority to security and liquidity.
- 3.2 Security is achieved by:

- selecting only those institutions that meet stringent credit rating criteria or, in the case of non-rated UK building societies, have a substantial asset base; and
  - limiting the amount invested with any one institution.
- 3.3 The council uses independent credit rating agencies to assess the creditworthiness of investment counterparties. Aside from some specific exemptions (as set out in 1.3.3 of Appendix 1), the AIS 2017/18 continues with the policy of assessing creditworthiness by applying the lowest rating issued by the three main rating agencies – Fitch, Moody’s and Standard & Poor’s. In the majority of cases the ratings issued by these agencies are aligned but this is not always the case.
- 3.4 Rating criteria are only one factor taken into account in determining investment counterparties. There are other factors such as counterparty Credit Default Swap prices (traded financial derivatives that are essentially “insurance” against a counterparty’s debt. The price trend of these instruments are able to provide some insight as to how the market views the risk of a particular counterparty), credit watches and outlooks published by the ratings agencies, and articles in the financial press will continue to be monitored. Action will be taken where it is felt the risk attached to a particular counterparty has or is likely to deteriorate. Action will include the temporary suspension of the counterparty if considered appropriate.
- 3.5 Liquidity is achieved by limiting the maximum period for investment and matching investment periods to cash flow requirements.

**Review of externally managed investments - update**

- 3.6 The return on the cash manager funds had been declining, which triggered a review and options appraisal by officers, supported by the council’s treasury advisors. Officers reported findings and intentions, and the next steps of the review to the cross-party Budget Review Group in September 2016. The options appraisal concluded that a formal selection process should be undertaken to ensure that value for money and security are secured from the funds. Officers will be requesting the council’s current treasury advisors, Capita Asset Services, to undertake a selection process for Corporate Bond Funds and Enhanced Cash Funds. The council is able to provide the investment parameters for the selection process, including an “ethical overlay” to ensure potential funds meet the council’s ethical investment policy. The cost of this process will be approximately £2,500 which will be met by the Financing Costs budget, funded by improved investment income expected to arise from the review.
- 3.7 The review also concluded that direct investment into corporate bonds was an appropriate alternative to diversify the council’s portfolio. The Annual Investment Strategy has not been amended at this stage to include corporate bonds as officers are confident that, subject to the amendments recommended in 3.17, the current investment strategy holds sufficient capacity to provide the council with a secure portfolio of investments for 2017/18. Future amendments to the AIS may be undertaken if diversification into corporate bonds is deemed appropriate.
- 3.8 Since the review was undertaken, the cash manager’s return has improved significantly. Officers are closely monitoring the trend of the return of the fund to ascertain whether the improvement is temporary. The selection process will be triggered if officers assess that there is further decline in performance.

## **Upcoming and potential changes in regulations**

### ***Money Market Reforms***

- 3.9 The EU is in the process of reforming Money Market Funds (MMFs). MMFs that the council currently invests in are Constant Net Asset Value funds (CNAV), which means the value of each “share” is maintained at a constant value so that no capital gain or loss is incurred. The proposals under EU reform would severely limit or change the market for CNAV funds which would effectively make them obsolete. MMFs are the council’s main source of liquidity, so any amendments to the availability of CNAV funds will require a review and amendment to the council’s Investment Strategy.
- 3.10 These changes are expected to be implemented within two years. Officers will ensure a timely review of the investment strategy is conducted and any amendments will be brought to Council at the earliest opportunity.

### ***MiFID II consultation***

- 3.11 The Markets in Financial Instruments Directive II (MiFID II) is a package of EU legislation, introduced in 2014, which regulates both retail and wholesale investment business in the UK. The aim of the MiFID legislation is to strengthen protection for investors. In this case, “investors” includes local authorities and local authority pension funds.
- 3.12 The Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) published consultation on how the directive will be implemented in the UK. Under current legislation, Local Authorities are “professional” investors. This classification enables local authorities to invest in a wide range of financial instruments, allowing diversification of investment portfolios. It also provides access to a large market of willing counterparties to transact with.
- 3.13 Under MiFID II, it is proposed that all local authorities are automatically reclassified as “retail” investors. Authorities will then have the option to “opt-up” to professional investor status as long as specified criteria are satisfied, including a minimum investment portfolio of £15m. There is minimal impact expected for the council as it meets the criteria to “opt-up”. However, many small councils will be unable to opt up, which would limit their ability to access appropriate investment opportunities. The council therefore responded to the consultation in support of smaller councils by suggesting the minimum investment portfolio size was unnecessary.

### **Changes to the Annual Investment Strategy 2017/18**

- 3.14 In 2016/17, officers made a number of changes to the Investment Strategy including:
- an increase of all counterparty limits to provide additional capacity as a result of the investment portfolio increasing;
  - introduction of the specific permitted use of new instruments to including Corporate Bonds, Corporate Bond Funds and Property Funds (see 3.6 for an update of use of these instruments);
  - an increase in the investment limit for Lloyds Bank by £5.0m as our operational bank.

- 3.15 These increased limits have allowed the council to obtain best value within the investment portfolio over the last year and has facilitated a new £5 million investment with Lloyds which is invested directly into helping small local businesses.
- 3.16 Against the backdrop of increasing investment balances (as a result of taking on new borrowing which has not yet been spent) the average investment balances are higher than they have been in previous years. Subsequently, a large proportion of investments are held in Money Market Funds. Investment returns are declining as a result of the reduction in the official Bank Base Rate, and there are fewer opportunities to maximise yield on investments with high quality counterparties as capacity shrinks.
- 3.17 It would not be prudent to increase counterparty limits again, as there would be a risk that the concentration of the council's investment portfolio would narrow further. Instead officers recommend that an additional further UK counterparty (Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation Europe Limited) is added to the council's list of authorised counterparties. This organisation meets the council's investment criteria and is on the treasury advisors recommended counterparty list. In addition, it is very active in the Local Authority investment market. Adding this name to the authorised counterparty list will allow the council further capacity in the investment portfolio which will result in reduction of risk through further diversification of investments as well as allowing reduction in liquidity, which will improve the average investment rate being achieved.
- 3.18 The Treasury Team continue to monitor the ongoing viability of all counterparties as described in paragraph 3.4.

#### **4. ANALYSIS & CONSIDERATION OF ANY ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS**

- 4.1 This report sets out the council's Annual Investment Strategy for the year commencing 1 April 2017. The AIS continues with the strong emphasis on risk management and liquidity, two cornerstones to the draft guidance issued by the Secretary of State, and the impact these have on investment performance.

#### **5. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION**

- 5.1 The council's external treasury advisors have been consulted in the drafting of this report.

#### **6. CONCLUSION**

- 6.1 The 2010 investment guidance requires that local authorities produce an investment strategy to be approved and amended by full Council. This report fulfils that requirement.

#### **7. FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:**

##### Financial Implications:

- 7.1 The financial implications arising from the AIS have been included in the Financing Costs budget for 2017/18.

*Finance Officer Consulted: James Hengeveld*

*Date: 28/02/17*

Legal Implications:

- 7.2 The legal framework for the council's Annual Investment Strategy is Part 1, chapter 1, of the Local Government Act 2003, and associated statutory guidance.
- 7.3 It is a legal requirement for the Annual Investment Strategy to be approved by full Council. It is the role of the Policy & Resources Committee to formulate the strategy prior to consideration by full Council.

*Lawyer Consulted: Victoria Simpson Date: 28/02/17*

Equalities Implications:

- 7.4 No equalities impacts have been identified in relation to this report.

Sustainability Implications:

- 7.5 The council's ethical investment statement requests that institutions apply council deposits in a socially responsible manner. Ethical options were considered in the report to 12 July 2012 Policy, Resources & Growth Committee

Any Other Significant Implications:

Risk & Opportunity Management Implications:

- 7.6 The investment guidance issued under the 2003 Act requires the council to assess credit worthiness by reference to an independent rating agency. The AIS 2017/18 will use the ratings assigned by Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poor's.
- 7.7 The ratings provide an opinion on the relative ability of an institution to meet financial commitments, such as interest, preferred dividends, repayment of principal, insurance claims or counterparty obligations. The council uses credit ratings as an indication of the likelihood of receiving its money back in accordance with the terms of the investment. Other sources of information are also used to supplement that provided by the rating agencies.
- 7.8 The minimum ratings set out in the AIS have the following meaning:

	<u>Generic criteria</u>	<u>Fitch</u>	<u>Moody's</u>	<u>Standard &amp; Poor's</u>
<u>For investment up to 1 year</u>				
Short-term	Good capacity for timely payment of financial commitments. Where the credit risk is particularly good, a "+" is added to the assigned rating by Fitch and S&P	F2	P-2	A-2
<u>For investment in excess of 1 year</u>				
Long-term	Strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.	BBB	Baa	BBB

7.9 Investment risk is managed by selecting only institutions that meet the council's stringent credit rating criteria. Liquidity risk is managed by applying maximum investment periods to institutions.



## **SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION**

### **Appendices:**

1. Annual Investment Strategy 2017/18 including the counterparty list in schedule 1.

### **Documents in Members' Rooms**

None

### **Background Documents**

1. Guidance issued by the secretary of State under Section 15(1)(a) of the Local Government Act 2003 effective from 1 April 2010
2. The Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities published by CIPFA – fully revised third edition 2011



**BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY**  
**COUNCIL**

**ANNUAL INVESTMENT**  
**STRATEGY**  
**2017/18**

The Annual Investment Strategy is subject to approval by Policy, Resources & Growth Committee on 23 March 2017 and by full Council on 6 April 2017

**Brighton & Hove City Council**  
**Annual Investment Strategy 2017/18**

This Strategy complies with guidance issued by the Secretary of State on investments and sets out the council's policy on investment criteria and counterparties. It should be noted that the minimum criteria set out in this document is only one factor taken into account for the investment of council funds. Other factors, such as Government guarantees and support and information available from the financial press and similar publications will also be taken into account when determining investment decisions. Counterparties that satisfy the minimum criteria are not automatically included on the council's approved investment list.

## **1 Criteria to be used for creating / managing approved counterparty lists / limits**

Each counterparty included on the Council's approved lending list must meet the criteria set out below. Without the prior approval of the Council, no investment will be made in an instrument that falls outside the list below.

### **1.1 Capital security**

Table 1 sets out the minimum capital security requirements for an investment to be made.

<u>Table 1 – Minimum capital security requirements</u>	
Banks/building societies with a credit rating	The institution must have a minimum short term rating of good credit quality
Building societies that do not satisfy the minimum rating criteria above	The society must have an asset base in excess of £5 billion
Money market funds / CCLA Public Sector Deposit Fund	The rating of the fund meets the minimum requirement of triple A ('AAA' / Aaa)
Debt Management Account Deposit Facility	The deposit is made in accordance with the rules and regulations relating to such investment as issued by the Debt Management Office from time to time

### **1.2 Maximum permitted investment by sector**

Table 2 sets out the maximum permitted investment for each sector.

<u>Table 2 – Maximum permitted investment by sector</u>	
<u>Sector</u>	<u>Percentage of total investment portfolio at the time the investment made</u>
Banking sector	100%
Building society sector	75%
Local authority sector	100%
Money market funds / CCLA Public Sector Deposit Fund	100%
Debt Management Account Deposit Facility	50%
Maximum amount invested for more than 1 year	25% (excl. funds administered by external cash manager)

### 1.3 Maximum permitted investment by counterparty

#### 1.3.1 General

With the exception of money market funds, CCLA Public Sector Deposit Fund and the Debt Management Account Deposit Facility, no one counterparty may have more than 25% of the relevant sector maximum at the time the investment is made.

#### 1.3.2 Rated counterparties

Table 3 sets out the exposure limits and maximum periods for deposits based on various credit ratings.

<u>Table 3 – Exposure limits and maximum periods per counterparty (with rating)</u>				
	<u>A rating of at least (lowest of Fitch (F) / Moody's (M) / Standard &amp; Poor's (SP))</u>			
Short-term rating	F = F1+ M = P-1 SP = A-1+	F = F1+ M = P-1 SP = A-1+	F = F1 M = P-1 SP = A-1	F = F2 M = P-2 SP = A-2
Long-term rating	F = AA+ M = Aa1 SP = AA+	F = AA- M = Aa3 SP = AA-	F = A M = A2 SP = A	F = BBB M = Baa SP = BBB
Exposure Limit	£25m	£25m	£15m	£10m
Maximum period – fixed deposits	3 years	2 years	1 year	6 months
Maximum period – negotiable instruments	5 years	5 years	1 year	6 months

In addition, investment in money market funds and open ended investment companies with a rating of 'triple A' (i.e. AAA / Aaa) is permitted up to a value of £10 million per fund.

#### 1.3.3 Exceptions

The methodology for determining exposure limits and maximum periods per counterparty will be determined in all cases by Table 3 with the following exceptions:

- The Royal Bank of Scotland is deemed to have the highest rating irrespective of the actual rating assigned to them as a result of being "part-nationalised". As a result, the limits on the amount advanced and length of investment will be £25 million and 1 year respectively.
- An additional operating limit of £2 million and an additional investment limit of £5m will be provided for the Council's provider of transactional banking services (Lloyds Bank plc). It is unavoidable that the £2.million operational limit may be breached from time to time. Officers ensure this is kept to a minimum.
- The following major UK Banks for which the highest applicable rating will be will be applied in place of the lowest:
  - Barclays Bank plc
  - HSBC Bank plc

- Lloyds Bank plc & Bank of Scotland plc
- Nationwide Building Society
- Santander UK plc
- The Royal Bank of Scotland plc & National Westminster Bank plc

Where there is a significant or sudden deterioration in one or more indicators (such as CDS prices), officers will undertake a review and, where necessary take action. This action may take the form of temporary suspension of a counterparty from the council's approved lending list, or a restriction of the maximum period and investment limits.

### 1.3.4 Non-rated counterparties

Table 4 sets out the exposure limits and maximum periods for deposits for counterparties that are not rated.

<u>Table 4 – Exposure limits and maximum periods per counterparty / fund (with no rating)</u>		
<u>Counterparty</u>	<u>Exposure Limit</u>	<u>Maximum period</u>
Local authority	£10 million	5 years
Non-rated building society with an asset base in excess of £5bn	£5 million	6 months
Debt Management Account Deposit Facility	Unlimited	6 months

### 1.3.5 Cash manager

For the purposes of investments made by the Council's external cash manager, the criteria in Table 5 will apply:

<u>Table 5 – Exposure limits and maximum periods per counterparty (Cash manager)</u>		
<u>Instrument</u>	<u>Exposure Limit</u>	<u>Maximum period</u>
Government stock	100% of Fund	10 years
Supra-national with minimum long-term rating of 'AA-' / Aa3 / AA-	100% of Fund	10 years
Regulation collective investment schemes	100% of Fund	n/a
Fixed term investments – minimum short-term rating of 'F1 / P-1 / A-1'	10% of Fund or £2.5m whichever is the greater	1 year
Fixed term investments – minimum long-term rating of 'AA-' / Aa3 / AA-'	10% of Fund or £2.5m whichever is the greater	5 years

In addition to Table 5, the maximum average duration of the fund managed by the cash manager shall not exceed 4 years. All instruments used by the cash manager with a maturity of 3 months or more shall be negotiable.

**1.4 Investment classification (regulatory)**

The investment guidance issued by the Secretary of State requires the council to identify investments as either ‘specified’ or ‘non-specified’. Table 6 sets out the requirements for each type.

<u>Table 6 – Investment classification</u>		
<u>Requirement</u>	<u>Specified</u>	<u>Non-specified</u>
Currency	Must be in Sterling	Any currency
Maturity period	Up to 12 months	Over 12 months
Credit worth	Counterparty with high credit rating or UK government or local authority	Other

All investments made by the Council are denominated in Sterling and are made only in counterparties as set out in paragraph 1.3 above.

The maximum amount invested in non-specified investments will be 50% of the total value of investments. The use of non-specified investments is limited to:

- (a) investment in non-rated building societies with an asset base in excess of £5bn, or
- (b) investment for longer than 12 months with counterparties that meet the minimum long-term rating detailed in Tables 3 and 5 above.

**2 Approved methodology for changing limits and adding / removing counterparties**

A counterparty shall be removed from the Council’s list where a change in their credit rating results in a failure to meet the criteria set out above.

A new counterparty may only be added to the list with the written prior approval of the Director of Finance & Resources and only where the counterparty meets the minimum criteria set out above.

A counterparty’s exposure limit will be reviewed (and changed where necessary) following notification of a change in that counterparty’s credit rating or a view expressed by the credit rating agency warrants a change.

A counterparty’s exposure limit will also be reviewed where information contained in the financial press or other similar publications indicates a possible worsening in credit worth of a counterparty. The review may lead to the suspension of any counterparty where it is considered appropriate to do so by the Director of Finance & Resources.

**3 Full individual listings of counterparties and counterparty limits**

For 2017/18, with the exception of the list of high quality AA rated Non-UK banks within AA rated countries specified below, investment by the in-house treasury team will be restricted financial institutions incorporated within the UK and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

The in-house treasury team is able to invest in the following Non-UK banks:

- Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Limited (Australia)
- Bank Nederlandse Gemeenten (The Netherlands)
- Commonwealth Bank of Australia (Australia)
- DBS Bank Ltd (Singapore)
- Landwirtschaftliche Rentenbank (Germany)
- National Australia Bank (Australia)
- National Bank of Abu Dhabi (Abu Dhabi, UAE)
- Nederlandse Waterschapsbank N. V. (The Netherlands)
- Nordea (Finland)
- NRW. BANK (Germany)
- Overseas Chinese Banking Corporation Limits (Singapore)
- Royal Bank of Canada (Canada)
- Svenska Handelsbanken (Sweden)
- The Bank of New York (BNY) Mellon (USA)
- Toronto Dominion (Canada)
- United Overseas Bank Limited (Singapore)
- Wells Fargo Bank NA (USA)
- Westpac Banking Corporation (Australia)

A full list of counterparties in which the Council will invest surplus funds, together with limits and maximum investment periods is contained in Schedule 1 to this AIS.

There is no pre-determined list for investments made by the cash manager but all counterparties must meet the minimum criteria as set out in Table 5 above.

#### **4 Details of credit rating agencies' services**

Credit ratings will be based on those issued periodically by the Fitch Ratings Group, Moody's and Standard & Poor's.

#### **5 Permitted types of investment instrument**

All investments must be denominated in Sterling.

The in-house treasury team may invest in fixed term and variable term cash deposits, money market funds and open ended investment companies. The in-house treasury team may only invest in negotiable instruments (including Certificates of Deposit, Enhanced Cash Funds, Property Funds, Bond Funds and Corporate Bonds) where to do so offers additional value in terms of investment return and appropriate and supporting advice has been sought from the council's external treasury advisors on the suitability of such an investment.

The cash manager may invest in government stock, supranational institutions, regulation collective investment funds and fixed term instruments. All investments with a maturity of 3 months or more shall be negotiable.



## **6 Investment risk**

### **6.1 Assessment of credit risk**

Whilst the AIS relies primarily on the application of credit ratings to provide a pool of appropriate counterparties for the in-house treasury team to use, additional operational market information will be applied before making any specific investment decision from the agreed pool of counterparties. This additional market information (for example Credit Default Swaps, negative rating watches/outlooks) will be applied to compare the relative security of differing investment counterparties.

### **6.2 Investment risk matrix**

The weighted average benchmark risk factor for 2017/18 is recommended to be 0.05%, the same as 2016/17. This benchmark is a simple target (not limit) to measure investment risk and so may be breached from time to time, depending on movements in interest rates and counterparty criteria. The purpose of the benchmark is that the in-house treasury team will monitor the current and trend position and amend the operational strategy depending on any changes. Any breach of the benchmarks will be reported with supporting reasons in the mid year or end of year reviews.

### **6.3 Investment advisors**

The council appoints treasury advisors through a regular competitive tendering process. One of the services provided by Capita Asset Services is the provision of updated credit ratings and “watches” issued by the three rating agencies. In addition Capita Asset Services are proactive in providing additional market information as set out in paragraph 6.1 above.

### **6.4 Investment training**

The council’s advisors have a wide-ranging programme of training giving council officers access to seminars and printed material. The council’s in-house treasury team is experienced in dealing with investments but where necessary further training and updates will be provided. Appropriate training will be made available to all Members who are involved in the treasury management decision-making process.

### **6.5 Investment of money borrowed in advance**

The council has the flexibility to borrow funds in advance of need (i.e. to fund future debt maturities). The Director of Finance & Resources may do this where, for instance, a sharp rise in interest rates is expected, and so borrowing early at fixed interest rates will be economically beneficial over the life of the loan or meet budgetary constraints.

Borrowing in advance will be undertaken within the constraints set out in the Treasury Management Strategy. The risks associated with such borrowing activity will be subject to appraisal in advance and subsequent reporting through the mid-year or end of year reviews.

## 6.6 **Investment liquidity**

Liquidity is achieved by limiting the maximum period for investment and by investing to dates where cash flow demands are known or forecast.

## 7 **Ethical investment statement**

The Council has approved the following ethical investment statement that will apply to all cash investments made by, or on behalf of, the Council

*“Brighton & Hove City Council, in making investments through its treasury management function, fully supports the ethos of socially responsible investments. We will actively seek to communicate this support to those institutions we invest in as well as those we are considering investing in by:*

- *encouraging those institutions to adopt and publicise policies on socially responsible investments;*
- *requesting those institutions to apply council deposits in a socially responsible manner.”*

Counterparties shall be advised of the above statement each and every time a deposit is placed with them.

## 8 **Glossary**

Long-term – period in excess of 12 months

Negotiable instrument – an investment where the council can receive back the amount invested earlier than originally agreed (subject to conditions)

Non-specified investment – see Table 6 above

Short-term – period up to and including 12 months

Specified investment – see Table 6 above

Supranational – an organisation that encompasses more than one nation, such as the World Bank

**Brighton & Hove City Council****Banks and Other Institutions - In-house Treasury Team  
Annual Investment Strategy 2017/18**

Counterparty	Specified/ Non- specified	Short-term			Long-term			Max amount	Max period – fixed deposits
		F = Fitch M = Moody's SP = Standard & Poor's							
		F	M	SP	F	M	SP		
Bank of Scotland / Lloyds Bank	Specified	F1	P-1	A-1	A+	A1	A	£15m	1 year
Barclays Bank plc	Specified	F1	P-1	A-2	A	A1	A-	£15m	1 year
Close Brothers	Specified	F1	P-1		A	Aa3		£15m	1 year
Clydesdale Bank	Specified	F2	P-2	A-2	BBB+	Baa2	BBB+	£10m	6 months
HSBC Bank plc	Specified	F1+	P-1	A-1+	AA-	Aa2	AA-	£25m	2 years
National Westminster Bank / Royal Bank of Scotland	Specified	F2	P-2	A-2	BBB+	A3	BBB+	£25m	1 year
Santander UK plc	Specified	F1	P-1	A-1	A	Aa3	A	£15m	1 year
Standard Chartered Bank	Specified	F1	P-1	A-1	A+	Aa3	A	£15m	1 year
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation Europe Ltd	Specified	F1	P-1	A-1	A	A1	A	£15m	1 year
Virgin Money plc	Specified	F2			BBB+			£10m	6 months
<b><u>BUILDING SOCIETIES (+)</u></b>									
Coventry (3)	Specified	F1	P-1		A	A2		£15m	1 year
Leeds (5)	Specified	F1	P-1		A-	A2		£10m	6 months
Nationwide (1)	Specified	F1	P-1	A-1	A+	Aa3	A	£15m	1 year
Principality (6)	Specified	F2	P-3		BBB+	Baa3		£10m	6 months
Skipton (4)	Specified	F1	P-2		A-	Baa2		£10m	6 months
Yorkshire (2)	Specified	F1	P-2		A-	A3		£10m	6 months
<b><u>NON-UK BANKS</u></b>									
Australia & NZ Banking Group (Australia)	Specified	F1+	P-1	A-1+	AA-	Aa2	AA-	£25m	2 years
Commonwealth Bank of Australia (Australia)	Specified	F1+	P-1	A-1+	AA-	Aa2	AA-	£25m	2 years
National Australia Bank Ltd (Australia)	Specified	F1+	P-1	A-1+	AA-	Aa2	AA-	£25m	2 years
Westpac Banking Corporation (Australia)	Specified	F1+	P-1	A-1+	AA-	Aa2	AA-	£25m	2 years
Royal Bank of Canada (Canada)	Specified	F1+	P-1	A-1+	AA	Aa3	AA-	£25m	2 years
Toronto Dominion (Canada)	Specified	F1+	P-1	A-1+	AA-	Aa1	AA-	£25m	2 years
Nordea bank (Finland)	Specified					Aa3		£25m	2 years
Landwirtschaftliche Renenbank (Germany)	Specified	F1+	P-1	A-1+	AAA	Aaa	AAA	£25m	3 years
NRW.BANK (Germany)	Specified	F1+	P-1	A-1+	AAA	Aa1	AA-	£25m	2 years
Bank Nederlandse Gemeenten (The Netherlands)	Specified	F1+	P-1	A-1+	AA+	Aaa	AAA	£25m	3 years

## Appendix 1

Continued overleaf...

Counterparty	Specified/ Non- specified	Short-term			Long-term			Max amount	Max period – fixed deposits
		F = Fitch M = Moody's SP = Standard & Poor's							
		F	M	SP	F	M	SP		
Nederlandse Waterschapsbank N. V. (The Netherlands)	Specified		P-1	A-1+		Aaa	AAA	£25m	3 years
DBS Bank Ltd (Singapore)	Specified	F1+	P-1	A-1+	AA-	Aa1	AA-	£25m	2 years
Overseas Chinese Banking Corporation Limits (Singapore)	Specified	F1+	P-1	A-1+	AA-	Aa1	AA-	£25m	2 years
United Overseas Bank Limited (Singapore)	Specified	F1+	P-1	A-1+	AA-	Aa1	AA-	£25m	2 years
Svenska HandelsBanken AB (Sweden)	Specified	F1+	P-1	A-1+	AA	Aa2	AA-	£25m	2 years
National Bank of Abu Dhabi (UAE)	Specified	F1+	P-1	A-1+	AA-	Aa3	AA-	£25m	2 years
Bank of New York Mellon (USA)	Specified	F1+	P-1	A-1+	AA	Aa1	AA-	£25m	2 years
Wells Fargo Bank, NA (USA)	Specified	F1+	P-1	A-1+	AA	Aa1	AA-	£25m	2 years
<b>OTHER</b>									
Other Local Authorities (per Authority)	Specified							£10m	5 year
Debt Management Deposit Facility	Specified							Unlimited	6 months
Money Market Funds (per fund)	Specified							£10m	Liquid
Enhanced Cash Funds (per fund)	Specified							£10m	Liquid

(\*) Ratings as advised by Capita Asset Services February 2017

(+) UK Building Societies ranking based on Total Asset size – Source: Building Societies Association February 2017

<sup>1</sup> distinction is a requirement under the investment regulations

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

**FOR GENERAL RELEASE**

**1. PURPOSE OF REPORT AND POLICY CONTEXT**

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

**2. RECOMMENDATIONS:**

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

**3. CONTEXT/ BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

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

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

#### **4. ANALYSIS & CONSIDERATION OF ANY ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS**

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

#### **5. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION**

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

[http://consult.brighton-hove.gov.uk/portal/bhcc/community\\_safety/draft\\_community\\_safety\\_strategy\\_2017-20\\_1](http://consult.brighton-hove.gov.uk/portal/bhcc/community_safety/draft_community_safety_strategy_2017-20_1)

#### **6. CONCLUSION**

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

#### **7. FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:**

##### Financial Implications:

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

*Finance Officer Consulted:*

*Monica Brooks*

*Date: 22/2/17*

Legal Implications:

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

*Lawyer Consulted:*

*Simon Court*

*Date: 22/2/17*

Equalities Implications:

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

Sustainability Implications:

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

**SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION**

**Appendices:**

**Appendix 1**

**Strategic Assessment**

**Appendix 2**

**Community Safety Strategy**





Brighton & Hove

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

**DRAFT FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION**

**Safe in the city**  
Brighton & Hove Community Safety Partnership



DRAFT

Draft: February 2017

~~April 2017~~

# Contents

	page
The Partnership and our work	4
Brighton & Hove and the people in the city	6
Nature of the problem	9
Current landscape	12
Identifying and progressing our priorities	17

## Our priorities:

<b>Anti-social behaviour and hate incidents/crimes</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Safety in the night-time economy</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Domestic violence &amp; abuse, sexual violence and other forms of violence against women &amp; girls</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Reducing offending</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Increasing community collaboration and resilience</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Preventing terrorism and extremism</b>	<b>33</b>
Appendices	38



DRAFT

## **The Partnership and our work**

### About this Strategy

This Strategy lays out the Brighton & Hove Safe in the City Partnership's<sup>1</sup> plans for the next three years. This is a requirement of Crime and Disorder Act 1998.

The Strategy will be updated annually.

### The Partnership's aims

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

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

### Who are the key players

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

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

---

<sup>1</sup> 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 Plan<sup>2</sup> 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'<sup>3</sup>, 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.

---

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

<sup>3</sup> 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](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/509831/6.1770_Modern_Crime_Prevention_Strategy_final_WEB_version.pdf)



# **Brighton & Hove and the people in the city**

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

## Our residents and visitors

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Social and economic factors

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 ranked Brighton & Hove as a whole in the poorest third (102<sup>nd</sup> 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.<sup>4</sup> This represents 5.8% of all those who were economically active<sup>5</sup> and is similar to the position nationally

---

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

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

## Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy 2017-20 - DRAFT

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

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

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

### Housing and homelessness

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

In November 2016 snapshot data estimated that there were 144 people sleeping rough in Brighton & Hove on a single night<sup>6</sup>, 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.

---

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

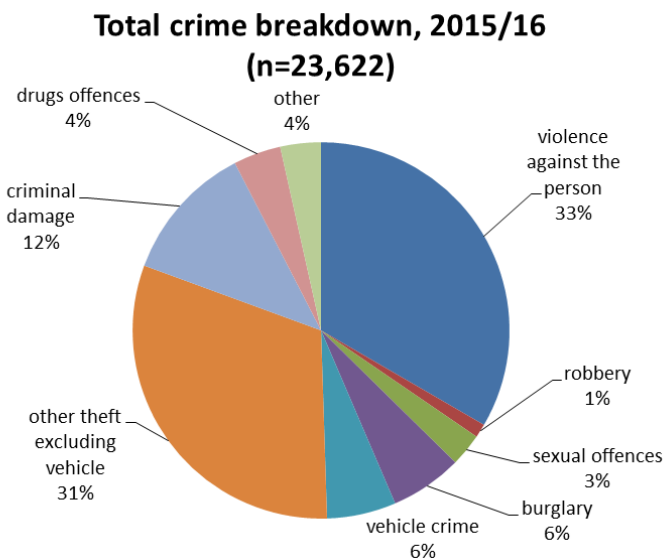




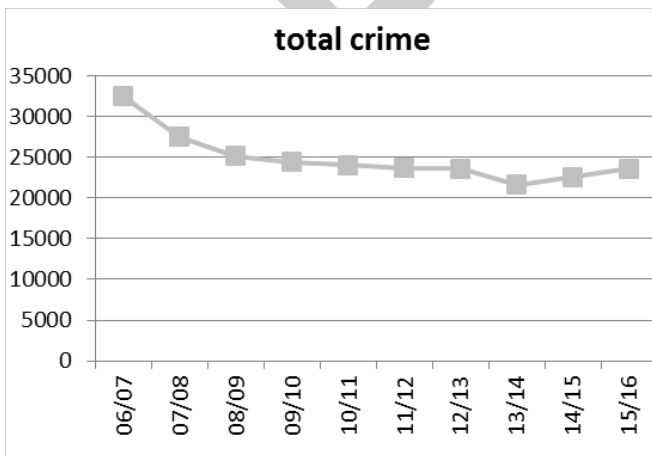
# **The nature of the problem**

### Nature and scale of crimes

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



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



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

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.<sup>12</sup>

### 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.

<sup>7</sup> 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.<sup>8</sup>

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

### 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.<sup>9</sup>

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

### Financial impact

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

government<sup>10</sup> and assigned according to whether they are costs (savings if prevented) to the public sector, to the local economy, or to society.

The cost of some types of crime have been calculated for Brighton & Hove by scaling up the number of crimes recorded by the police according to estimated under-reporting rates<sup>11</sup>. 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.

---

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

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

---

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

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



DRAFT

## **The current landscape**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



## **Identifying and progressing our priorities**

### What we did

Our plans for the next three years have been informed by the Brighton & Hove Strategic Assessment of Crime and Community Safety 2016<sup>12</sup>. This looked at the current crime and community safety picture in the city, taking into account the scale of problems, direction of travel, the impact on communities and individuals, community priorities, and so on.

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

### Who has contributed

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

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

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

---

<sup>12</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup>

### **Considerations around resources**

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

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

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

### **Progressing and monitoring the effectiveness of our work**

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

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

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



# Our priorities

DRAFT





## Anti-social behaviour and hate incidents

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

### What we want to achieve

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

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

A **Hate incident** is any incident which the victim, or anyone else, thinks is based on someone's prejudice towards them because of their race, religion, sexual orientation, disability or because of their gender identity.

### Why this is a priority

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

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

### Key facts

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

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

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

hate incidents which had taken place in the city<sup>13</sup>. These reports may be in respect of multiple incidents and sometimes people have been moved to report as a 'last resort' because the harm caused to them or their families has become unbearable. Racist or religiously motivated incidents and LGBT hate crimes/incidents are most likely to occur on the street, be committed by a stranger, and more men are harmed than women. Disability hate crimes are more likely to occur in a dwelling, and to be perpetrated by someone known to the victim. People harmed by hate crime are often more emotionally impacted than other crimes.

### Who's affected

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

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

### Our plans

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

<sup>13</sup> Incidents occurring on council housing premises are dealt with separately.

## Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy 2017-20 - DRAFT

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

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

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

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

### Performance indicators

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

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



# Safety in the night-time economy

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

## What we want to achieve

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

### Why this is a priority

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

### Key facts

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

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

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

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

### Who's affected

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

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

### Our plans

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

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

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

### Performance indicators (related to outcomes)

xx



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

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

## What we want to achieve

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

### Why this is a priority

Domestic violence and abuse, sexual violence and other forms of violence against women and girls (including harmful practices like female genital mutilation (FGM), forced marriage and so-called 'honour-based' violence (HBV)) often constitute criminal offences, are under-reported, have low conviction rates and high levels of repeat victimisation. These acts are likely to have a significant impact on the person experiencing them (and can include physical injury, as well as impacting on mental and emotional wellbeing, employment and education, social capital, health behaviours and homelessness<sup>14</sup>). They can also affect children (eg. poor school achievement, and the risk that violence in the home can normalise violence in future relationships<sup>15</sup>) 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 survey<sup>16</sup> 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 lifetime<sup>17</sup>. 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

<sup>14</sup> DOH. Protecting people Promoting health'. 2012.

<sup>15</sup> Women's Health and Equality Consortium. 'Better Health for Women'; 2013.

<sup>16</sup> ONS, Crime Survey England and Wales 2015

<sup>17</sup> Walby and Allen, 2004



strategy has a gender informed approach, reflecting HM Government's strategy to end violence against women and girls<sup>18</sup>, the actions taken will often benefit all victims of violence and abuses, with additional actions taken proportionately to respond to the needs of men and boys.

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

### Our plans

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

#### Prevention

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

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

#### Provision of service

- Continue to support The Portal<sup>19</sup>, 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'

---

<sup>18</sup> [www.gov.uk/government/publications/strategy-to-end-violence-against-women-and-girls-2016-to-2020](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/strategy-to-end-violence-against-women-and-girls-2016-to-2020)

---

<sup>19</sup> The Portal is a partnership of leading Sussex Domestic and Sexual Abuse Charities including RISE, Survivors' Network and CGL. [www.theportal.org.uk](http://www.theportal.org.uk)

## Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy 2017-20 - DRAFT

- Develop a partnership action plan to responding to the findings from the Public Health Rapid Needs Assessment into Sex Work<sup>20</sup>.
- Percentage of service users accessing The Portal who would recommend the service to friends and family if they needed help per six months.

### Pursing perpetrators

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

### Performance indicators

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

---

20

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



# Reducing offending

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

## What we want to achieve

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

### Why this is a priority

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

### Key facts

Ministry of Justice data show that in 2014 there were 2,425 recorded offenders in Brighton & Hove, of whom 712 (29%) went on to offend again in the following 12 months, and the reoffending rate has been on a rising trend. Drug and alcohol use are implicated in a high proportion of crimes committed and city offenders often have relatively high needs in these areas. Research shows that nationally drug users commit between a third and a half of all acquisitive crime, while alcohol is estimated to be implicated in over half of all violent crimes<sup>21</sup>. 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 family<sup>22</sup>, while having family relationships reduces the

likelihood of offenders reoffending<sup>23</sup>. 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.<sup>21</sup>

### Who's affected

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

National research has found that male offenders have higher levels of alcohol problems while females have higher levels of mental health and relationship problems. Locally, the needs of male offenders are, on average, slightly higher than their female counterparts across most of the domains on the CRC's OASYS assessment of needs linked to offending<sup>24</sup>, but females have slightly

---

<sup>21</sup> 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

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

---

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

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

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

- The number of offences committed by repeat offenders

### **Our plans**

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

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

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

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

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

### **Performance indicators**

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

---

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



## **Community collaboration and resilience**

**Our aims:**

**Cohesive communities which are resistant to crime, disorder and exploitation**

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

### What we want to achieve

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

### Why this is a priority

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

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

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

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

### Key facts

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

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

### Modern Slavery

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

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

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

### Migration to Brighton & Hove

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

---

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

## Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy 2017-20 - DRAFT

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

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

### Who's affected

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

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

### Our plans

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

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

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

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

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

### Performance indicators

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





# Preventing terrorism and extremism

**Our aims:**

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

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

## Prevent

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

### What we want to achieve

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

### Why this is a priority

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

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

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

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

### Key facts

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

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

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

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

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

### Who's affected

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

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

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

### Our plans

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

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

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

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

### Performance indicators

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

## Building partnerships to challenge extremism

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

### What we want to achieve

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

### Why this is a priority

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

**REF**

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

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

### Key facts

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

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

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

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

### Who's affected

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

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

### Our plans

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

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

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

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

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

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

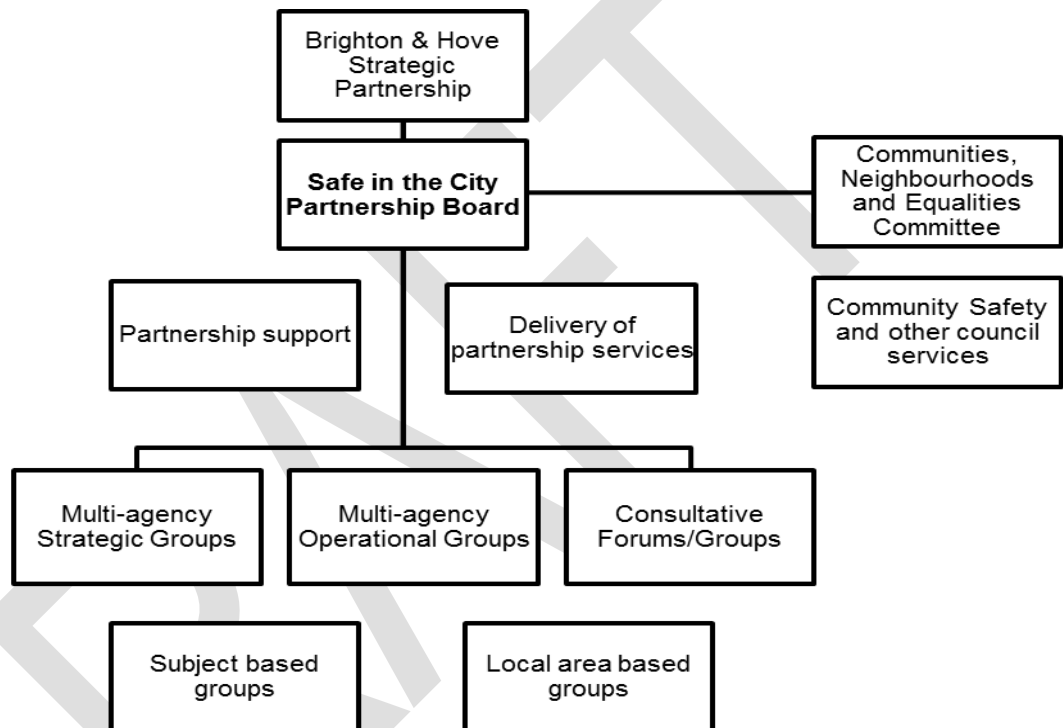
### Performance indicators

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

## Appendix 1. About the Partnership

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

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



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

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

There is more information about the Partnership and its work on our website [www.safeinthecity.info](http://www.safeinthecity.info)

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

DRAFT

## Appendix 3. Feedback on this Strategy

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

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

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

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

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

by email: [community.safety@brighton-hove.gov.uk](mailto:community.safety@brighton-hove.gov.uk)

or in writing to:

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

tel: (01273) 291103/291099

[www.safeinthecity.info](http://www.safeinthecity.info)

## Safe in the city

Brighton & Hove Community Safety Partnership





Brighton & Hove

# Strategic Assessment of Crime and Community Safety 2016

**Safe in the city**

Brighton & Hove Community Safety Partnership



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

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

tel: (01273) 291103/291099  
email: [community.safety@brighton-hove.gov.uk](mailto:community.safety@brighton-hove.gov.uk)  
[www.safeinthecity.info](http://www.safeinthecity.info)

# CONTENTS

- Contents .....1**
- 1. Introduction .....3**
  - 1.1 Purpose of the Strategic Assessment .....3
  - 1.2 Current landscape .....3
  - 1.3 Our approach to this Strategic Assessment .....4
  - 1.4 Data sources and issues .....4
  - 1.5 Structure of the report.....5
- 2. Local context and demographic picture .....6**
  - 2.1 The local population .....6
  - 2.2 Local social and economic indicators .....10
- 3. Crime and disorder overview.....13**
  - 3.1 How important is crime and community safety to local residents? .....13
  - 3.2 Recorded crimes .....13
  - 3.3 Anti-social behaviour .....18
  - 3.4 Feeling safe .....19
- 4. Local neighbourhoods .....21**
  - 4.1 Residents’ perceptions of problems in their neighbourhood .....21
  - 4.2 Local priorities identified by Local Action Teams .....21
  - 4.3 Key findings from a review of Local Action Teams .....23
- 5. Public place violence.....24**
  - 5.1 The nature of the problem and contributory factors .....24
  - 5.2 Scale of the problem, trends and benchmarking.....25
  - 5.3 Who’s affected .....26
  - 5.4 Perpetrators and criminal justice .....27
  - 5.5 Other considerations .....28
  - 5.6 Recommended priorities for partnership work.....28
- 6. Acquisitive crime .....29**
  - 6.1 The nature of the problem and contributory factors .....30
  - 6.2 Scale of the problem, trends and benchmarking.....30
  - 6.3 Who’s affected .....31
  - 6.4 Perpetrators and criminal justice .....32
  - 6.5 Other considerations .....33
  - 6.6 Recommended priorities for partnership work.....33

<b>7. Anti-social behaviour and criminal damage .....</b>	<b>34</b>
7.1 The nature of the problem and contributory factors .....	35
7.2 Scale of the problem, trends and benchmarking .....	35
7.3 Who's affected .....	36
7.4 Perpetrators and criminal justice .....	38
7.5 Other considerations.....	39
7.6 Recommended priorities for partnership work.....	39
<b>8. Hate incidents and crimes .....</b>	<b>40</b>
8.1 The nature of the problem and contributory factors .....	41
8.2 Scale of the problem, trends and benchmarking .....	42
8.3 Who's affected .....	43
8.4 Perpetrators and criminal justice .....	45
8.5 Other considerations.....	46
8.6 Recommended priorities for partnership work.....	47
<b>9. Domestic and sexual violence/abuse and harmful practices .....</b>	<b>48</b>
9.1 The nature of the problem and contributory factors .....	49
9.2 Scale of the problem, trends and benchmarking .....	51
9.3 Who's affected .....	55
9.4 Perpetrators and criminal justice .....	60
9.5 Other considerations.....	60
9.6 Recommended priorities for partnership work.....	61
<b>10. Modern slavery and trafficking .....</b>	<b>63</b>
10.1 The nature of the problem and contributory factors .....	63
10.2 Scale of the problem, trends and benchmarking .....	63
10.3 Who's affected .....	64
10.4 Perpetrators and criminal justice .....	64
10.5 Other considerations.....	65
10.6 Recommended priorities for partnership work.....	65
<b>11. Prevent.....</b>	<b>66</b>
11.1 The nature of the problem and contributory factors .....	66
11.2 Scale of the problem, trends and benchmarking .....	67
11.3 Who's affected .....	68
11.4 Other considerations.....	69
11.5 Recommended priorities for partnership work.....	70
<b>12. Appendix 1. Report on the Community Safety Summit 2015.....</b>	<b>71</b>

## 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 data<sup>1</sup> 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

---

<sup>1</sup> 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

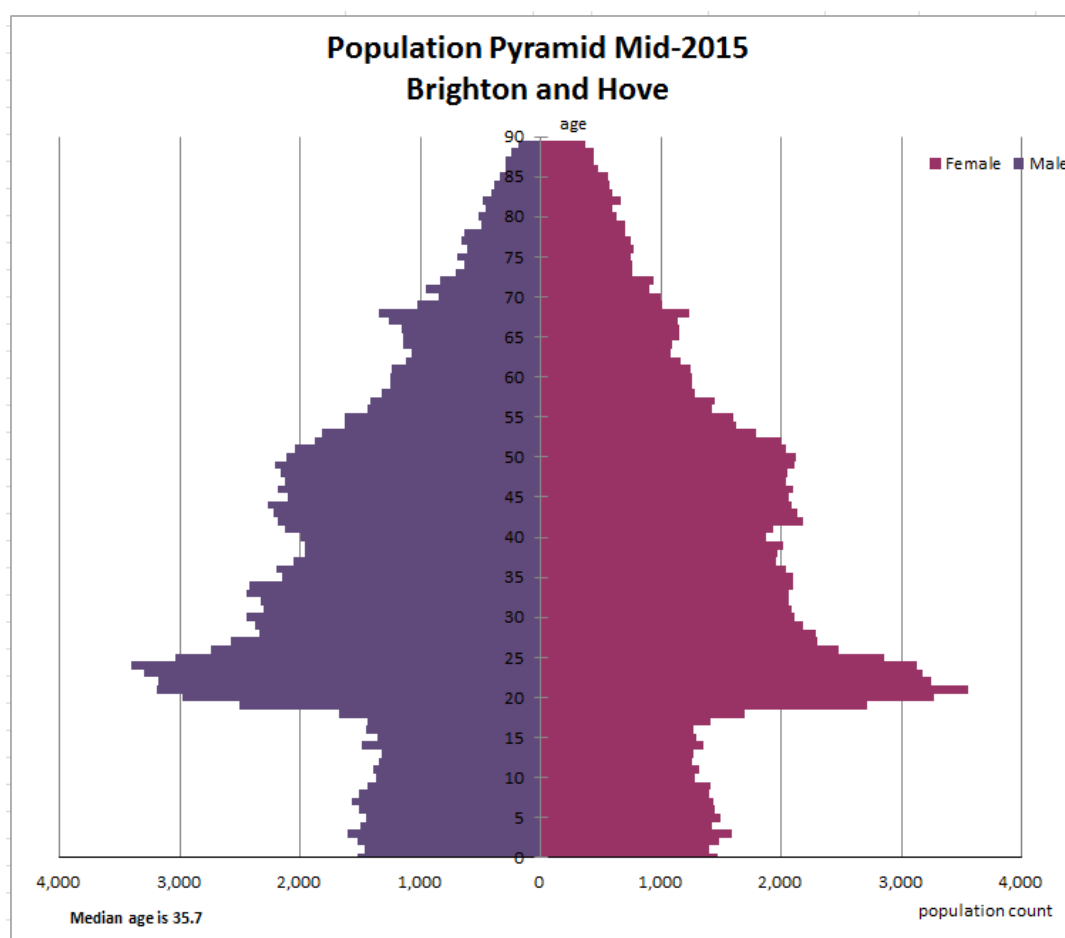
### 2.1 The local population

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.<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup>

#### 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

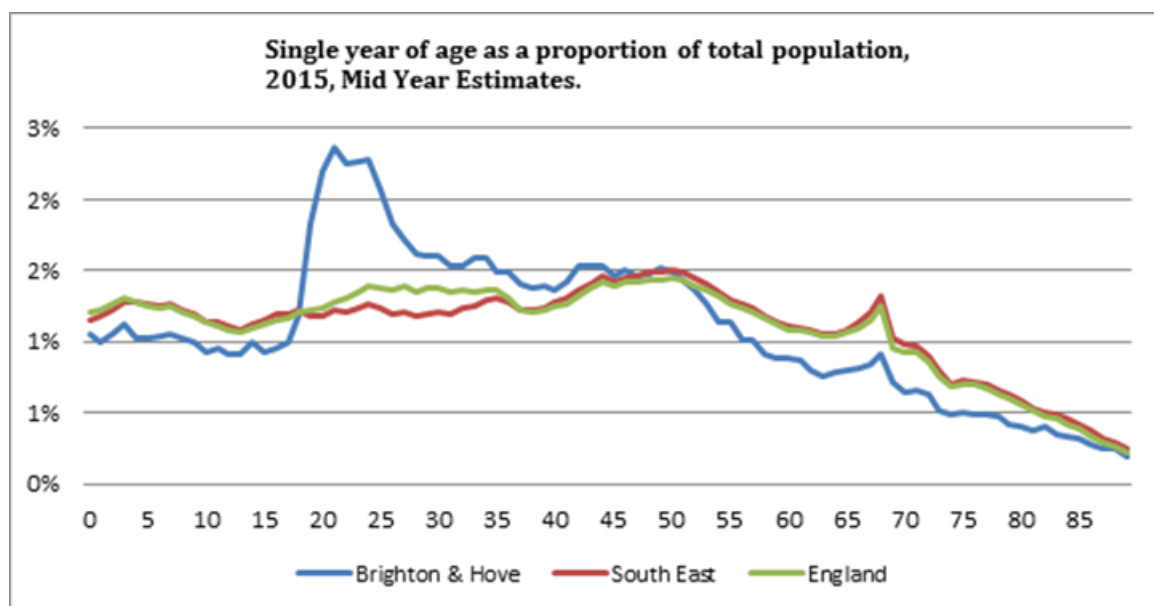
Brighton and Hove's age structure is different to that seen in the South East and England as shown in Figure 2.. In Brighton & Hove 16% of the population are aged 0-15 years, 71% aged 16-64 years and 13% aged 65 years or over. This compares to the South East (19%, 62% and 19%) and England (19%, 63%,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

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

<sup>3</sup> 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.<sup>4</sup>

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

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

## Strategic Assessment of Crime and Community Safety, 2016

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

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

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

### **Ethnicity:**

The city's Black & Minority Ethnic<sup>6</sup> (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.<sup>7</sup> 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 caravans<sup>8</sup>.

### **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%.<sup>9</sup>

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

---

<sup>5</sup> ONS Population analysis Tool 2015. Available at <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesanalysisistool>

<sup>6</sup> Black & Minority Ethnic (BME) is defined as all ethnic groups other than White English / Welsh / Scottish / Northern Irish / British.

<sup>7</sup> ONS 2011 UK Population Census, table KS201EW available at [https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/data\\_finder](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/data_finder)

<sup>8</sup> NHS Brighton & Hove, 'Gypsy and Traveller Rapid Health Needs Assessment', 2012

<sup>9</sup> Table 3 HE enrolment by provider, available at <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/stats>

month) international migrants studying in the city.<sup>10</sup> This is an increase of 1,200 people (64%) compared to June 2013 and 1,900 people (169%) compared to 2009.<sup>11</sup>

### **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 2014<sup>12</sup>. 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 this<sup>13</sup>.

### **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 disorder<sup>14</sup>.

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.<sup>15</sup>

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%).<sup>16</sup>

### **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.<sup>17</sup> 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 concerns<sup>18</sup>.

<sup>10</sup> 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>

<sup>11</sup> 'ONS Short-term international migration 07', available at

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/datasets/shorttermmigrationestimatesforenglandandwalesstim07/inflowsbylocalauthoritybymainreasonformigration>

<sup>12</sup> Tourism South East Research Unit, *The economic impact of tourism, Brighton & Hove, 2014*.

<sup>13</sup> Brighton and Hove Trans Needs Assessment 2015

<sup>14</sup> Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information (PANSI), 2014. <http://www.pansi.org.uk/>

<sup>15</sup> ONS 2011 UK Population Census, table KS301EW. Available at [https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/data\\_finder](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/data_finder)

<sup>16</sup> ONS 2011 UK population Census, table Available at [https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/data\\_finder](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/data_finder)

<sup>17</sup> 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.

<sup>18</sup> BHCC, 'Ex-Service Personnel: Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Summary', 2016

### **Children in Need<sup>19</sup>**

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 statistical<sup>20</sup> and contextual neighbours.<sup>21,22</sup> Whilst most young people in care say that their experiences are good<sup>23</sup>, 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.<sup>24</sup>

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.<sup>25</sup>

## **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 domain<sup>26</sup>. 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.<sup>27</sup>

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

---

<sup>19</sup> Information taken from: BHCC, 'Children in Need Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Summary', 2016

<sup>20</sup> 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

<sup>21</sup> 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

<sup>22</sup> 2014-15 Children in need census

<sup>23</sup> Biehal, N. et al. (2014) [Keeping children safe: allegations concerning the abuse or neglect of children in care: final report](#). London: NSPCC

<sup>24</sup> NICE. Costing report: Promoting the quality of life of looked after children and young people; October 2010.

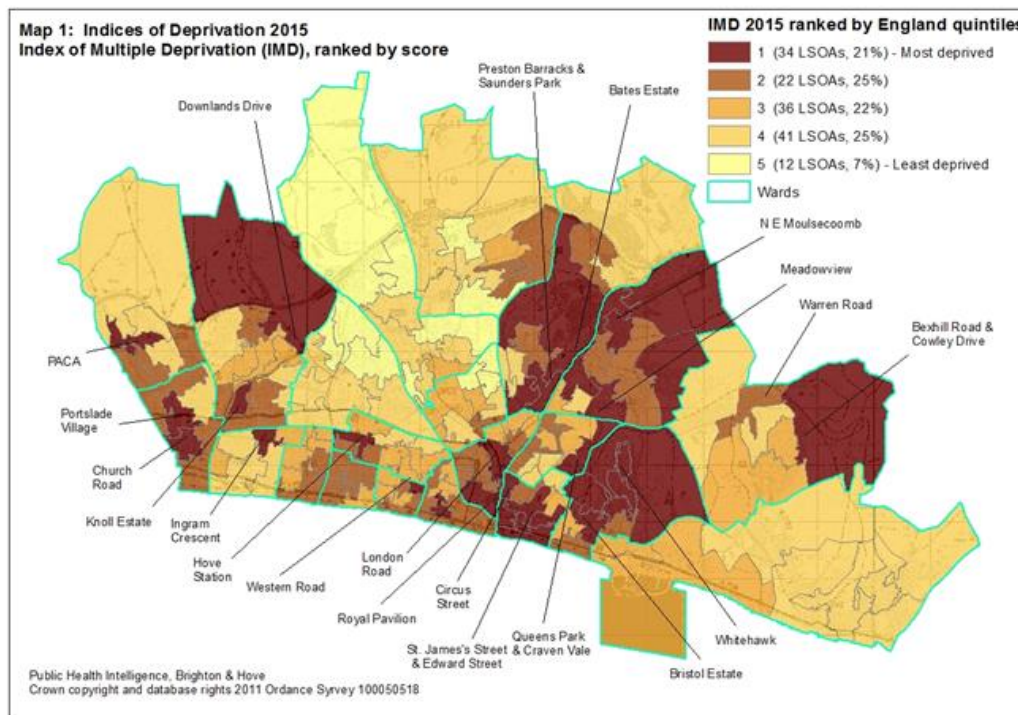
<sup>25</sup> These were factors identified at the end of assessment as a proportion of episodes assessed in the year and with assessment factors recorded.

<sup>26</sup> 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.

<sup>27</sup> Brighton & Hove IMD 2015 full briefing available at <http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/reports>

around Cowley Road and Bexhill Road. All these areas are in the 20 per cent most deprived in England.

**Figure 3: Index of Multiple Deprivation Score 2015 by Lower Super Output Area**



**Figure 4: Indices of Deprivation Crime domain Super Output Area**

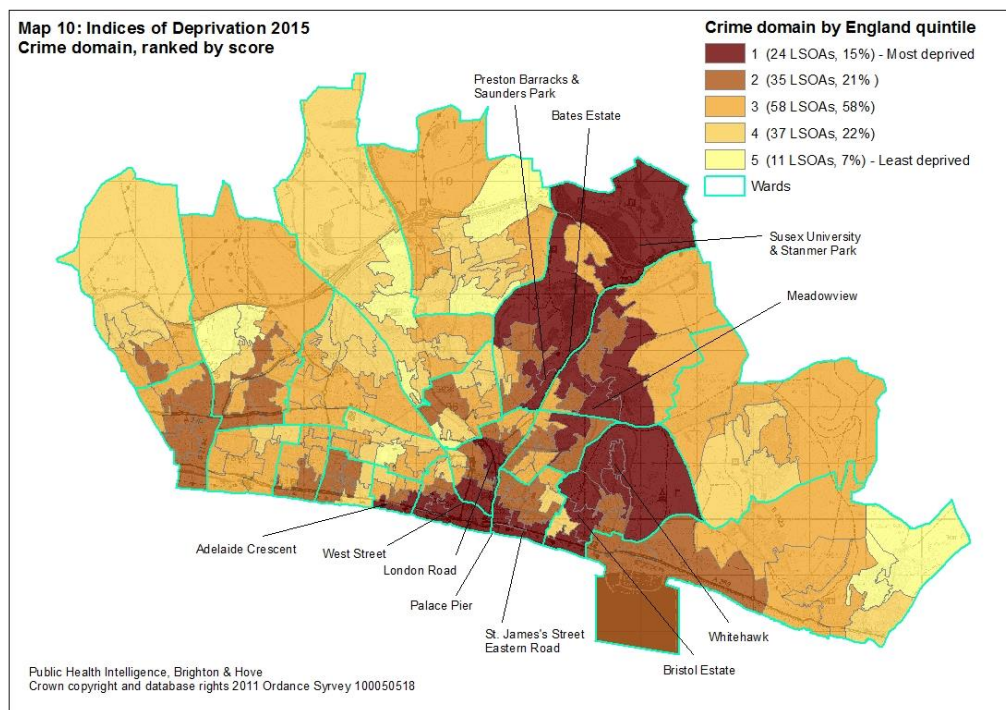


Figure 4 shows the crime domain from the 2015 Indices of Deprivation. The crime domain is a composite index made up of the crime rates for violence, burglary, theft and criminal damage. Of 326 authorities in England, Brighton & Hove is ranked 98 most deprived for crime meaning that we are ranked in the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

## Strategic Assessment of Crime and Community Safety, 2016

The seafront LSOA to the west of the Palace Pier is ranked 15th most deprived LSOA in England. Another LSOA in East Brighton ward is ranked 72 most deprived in England. In total 13 LSOAs (8 per cent) are in the 10 per cent most deprived in England and 24 LSOAs (15 per cent) in the 20 per cent most deprived. Of the 13 LSOAs in the 10 per cent most deprived in England, four LSOAs are in East Brighton ward, three each in Queens Park and St. Peters & North Laine wards, two in Regency ward and one Hollingbury & Stanmer ward.

### **Education, training and employment:**

The percentage of 16-18 year olds who were not in education, training or employment (NEET) has been on a declining trend. A lack of education, training and employment is a risk factor for offending and perpetrating anti-social behaviour. At the end of 2015, 4.7% (350 people) of 16-18 in the city were classified as NEET compared to 11% at the end of 2006<sup>28</sup>

### **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%).<sup>29</sup>

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).<sup>30</sup>

### **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%<sup>31</sup>) 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 night<sup>32</sup>. 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 boundaries<sup>33</sup>.

---

<sup>28</sup> Department for Education, NEET data by local authority, 2015

<sup>29</sup> ONS, Brighton & Hove Labour market Profile Available at <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>

<sup>30</sup> Office for National Statistics. NOMIS site. Available at <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>

<sup>31</sup> Percentage excludes rent arrears (to 25% if including rent arrears)

<sup>32</sup> Brighton & Hove City Council, 'Brighton & Hove Rough Sleeping Strategy 2016', 2016

<sup>33</sup> Brighton & Hove City Council, 'Homelessness Strategy 2014 – 2019', 2014

### 3. CRIME AND DISORDER OVERVIEW

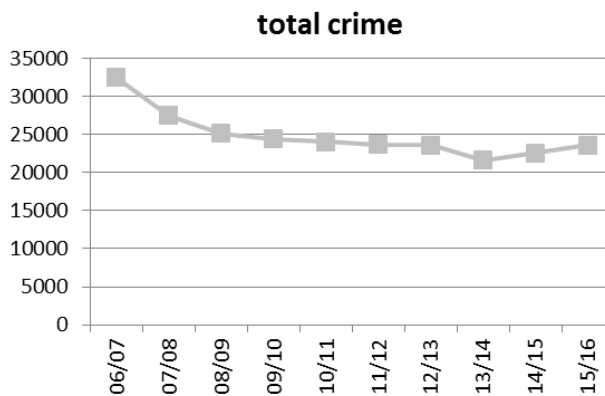
#### 3.1 How important is crime and community safety to local residents?

The Budget Consultation and Engagement Report 2014/15<sup>34</sup> 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 (5<sup>th</sup>).

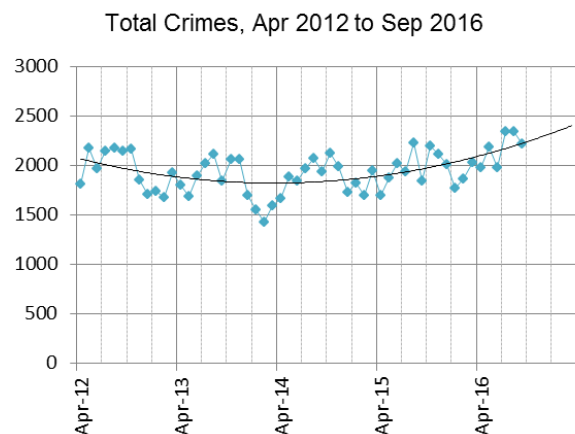
#### 3.2 Recorded crimes

##### Trend and patterns in police-recorded total crime

**Table 2**



**Table 1**



<sup>34</sup> [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 <sup>35</sup> 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.<sup>36</sup>

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

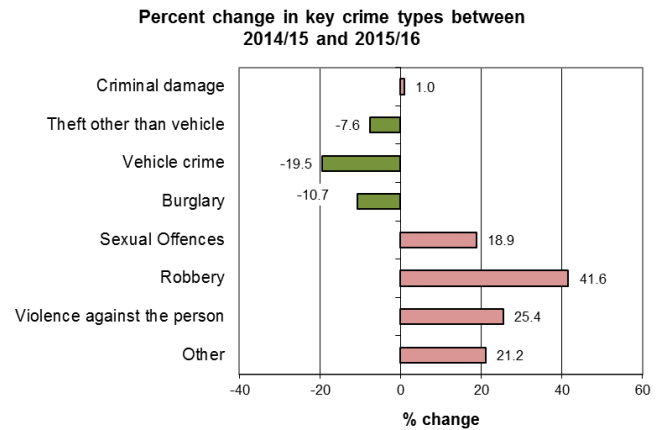
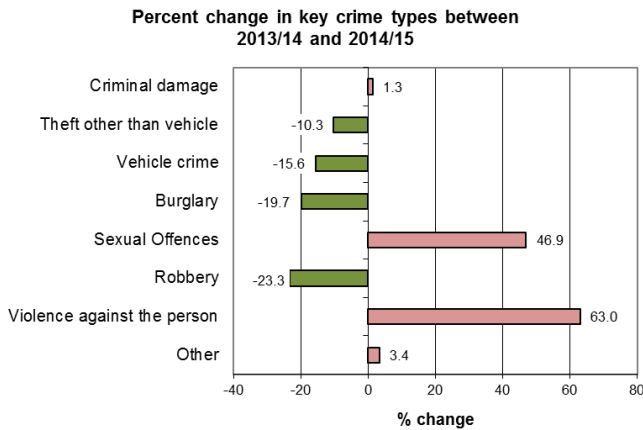
The first bar chart below shows the change between 2013/14 and 2014/15 and the second chart shows that between 2014/15 and 2015/16.

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.

<sup>35</sup> 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.

<sup>36</sup> <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)**

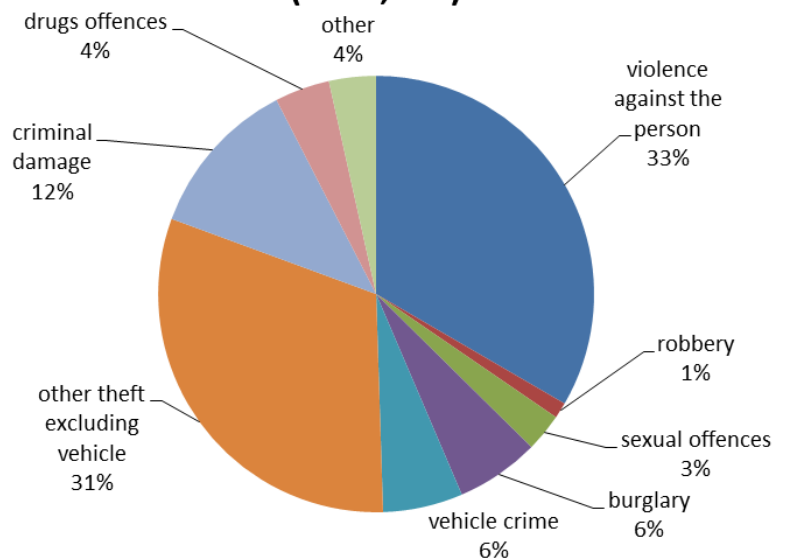


Table 5 provides further breakdowns of crimes within these overall headings for 2015/16 showing the type of crimes within these overall crime groups.

**Table 5: Breakdown of total police recorded crime by crime group and subgroup 2015/16**  
(2014/15 shown in brackets)

<b>Violence against the person</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Burglary</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
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				
<b>total</b>	<b>7883</b>			<b>total</b>	<b>1463</b>	

<b>Vehicle Crime</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Theft (excl. vehicle)</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
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
<b>total</b>	<b>1399</b>			<b>total</b>	<b>7347</b>	

<b>Drugs offences</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Other</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
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	
<b>total</b>	<b>963</b>			<b>total</b>	<b>4567</b>	

### 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 people<sup>37</sup>. 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.

<sup>37</sup> IOCTA 2016 Internet Organised Crime Threat Assessment, Europol European Law Enforcement Agency.

## Costs of crime

Table 6. Estimated costs of a single crime<sup>38</sup>

	Offence category	Unit cost, 2015/16, £
<b>Domestic crimes</b>		
	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
<b>Commercial crimes</b>		
	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

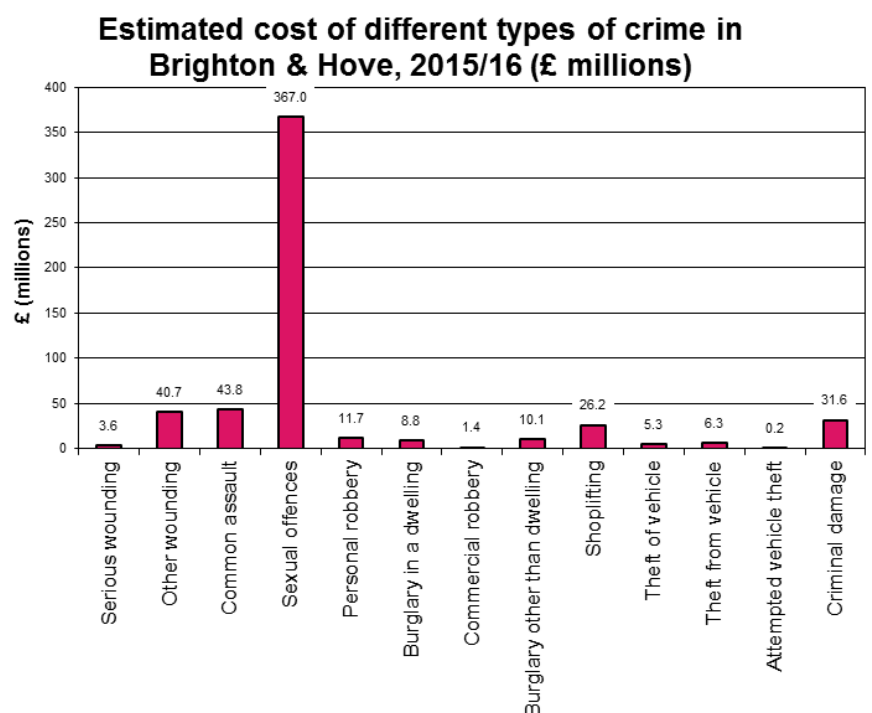
The financial impact of crime is significant. Costs of crime are calculated by a project funded by the Department for Communities and Local Government<sup>38</sup> and assigned according to whether they are costs (savings if prevented) to the public sector, to the local economy, or to society.

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.



<sup>38</sup> New Economy Manchester, <http://neweconomymanchester.com/our-work/research-evaluation-cost-benefit-analysis/cost-benefit-analysis/unit-cost-database>

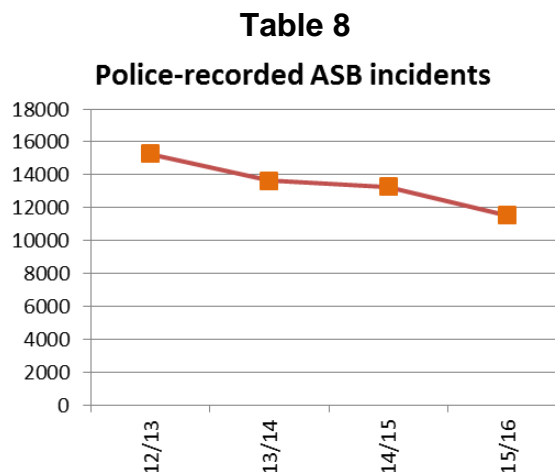
### 3.3 Anti-social behaviour

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.

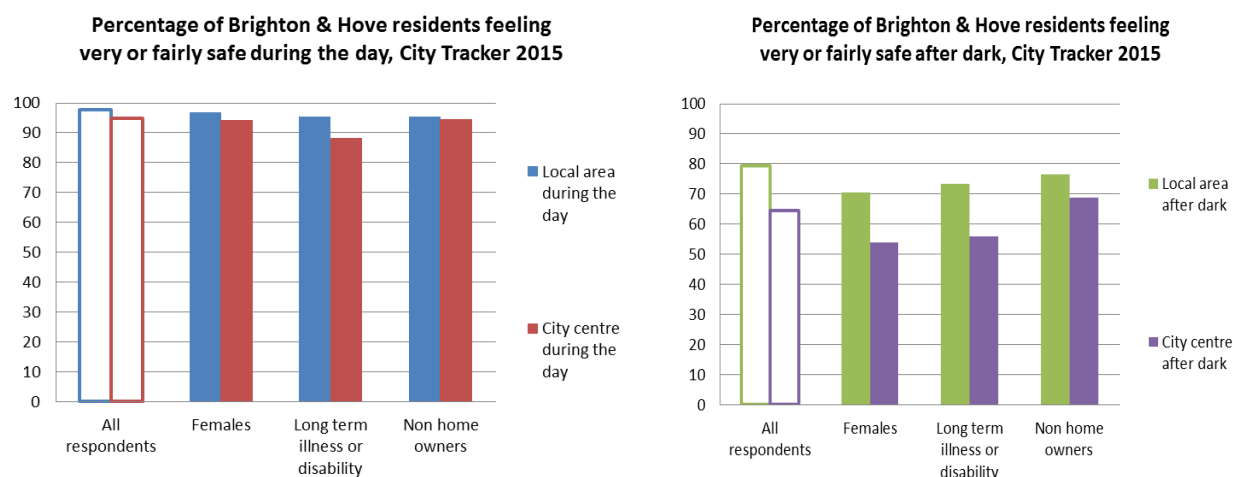
**Table 9. How safe do you feel...? (City Tracker Survey, 2015, %)**

	Local area		City centre	
	during the day	after dark	during the day	after dark
<b>2015</b>				
<b>very or fairly safe</b>	97.5%	79.3%	94.9%	64.5%
<b>neither safe nor unsafe</b>	1.6%	9.7%	2.5%	11.8%
<b>fairly or very unsafe</b>	0.9%	11.0%	2.6%	23.7%
number of respondents	994	975	979	930

Table 9 shows that during the day 97.5% of residents report feeling safe in their local area and 94.9% in the city centre. After dark, this drops to 79.3% feeling safe in their local area and 64.5% feeling safe in the city centre.

Data from the 2015 survey in Table 10 shows that, on average, some groups of people feel less safe than others, both during the day and after dark.

**Table 10**



Women living in Brighton & Hove are considerably more likely to feel unsafe after dark than male residents. Only two third of women (67%) feel safe in their local area after dark with 16% feeling unsafe. The comparable figures for men are 88% and 5% respectively. Only a half of women (49%) feel safe in the city centre after dark with 30% feeling unsafe. The comparable figures for men are 72% and 13% respectively.

Those who rent from a social landlord are most likely to feel unsafe after dark in their local area. More than a fifth of people who rent from either the council or a housing association (22%) feel unsafe in their local area after dark. This compares to only 7% of those who own their home or have a mortgage and 13% who rent privately.

## Strategic Assessment of Crime and Community Safety, 2016

People with a health problem or disability are more likely to feel unsafe in their local area after dark. One in five people with a health problem or disability that affects their activity a lot (19%) feel unsafe after dark in their local area compared to only 10% of all other people.

Perceptions of safety vary according to age. In their local area, 18-34s are most likely to feel unsafe after dark (13%) compared with 8% of 35-54s. Older residents in the 55+ age band are most likely to feel unsafe when out in the city centre after dark (26%) compared with 18% of 18-34s.

### **Children**

Data were collected in the 2015 Safe and Well at Schools Survey on how safe school pupils feel. When outside in their local area, 83% of children at key stage 2 and 84% of children at key stages 3 and 4 felt very safe or quite safe. When at school, 91% of key stage 2 children felt safe compared with 87% of children at key stages 3 and 4.

## 4. LOCAL NEIGHBOURHOODS

Issues in neighbourhoods can be very particular to a local area. City-wide surveys are generally inadequate for the purposes of identifying local issues because of insufficient sample sizes at a local neighbourhood level. However, we have other sources of information which can assist.

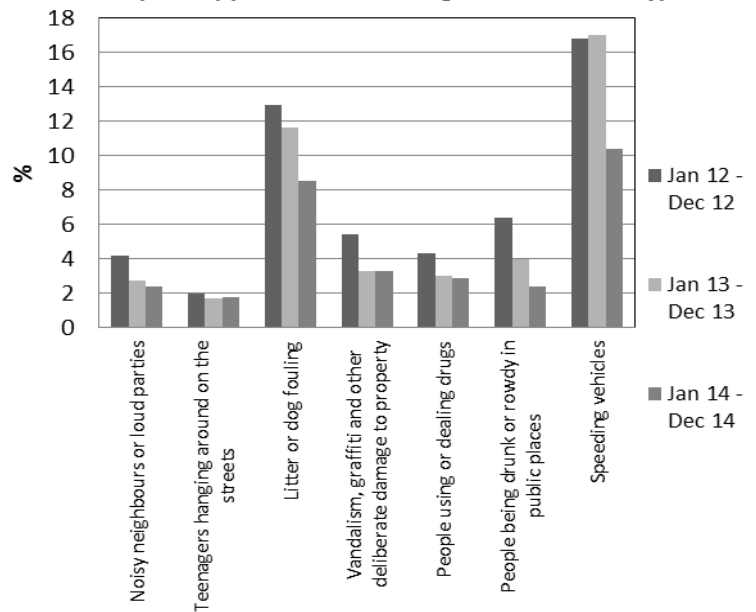
### 4.1 Residents’ perceptions of problems in their neighbourhood

Telephone survey data, collected on behalf of Sussex Police in the form of the Local Neighbourhood Survey<sup>39</sup>, 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 2016<sup>40</sup>. 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.

<sup>39</sup> The Local Neighbourhood Survey ceased in 2015 and there is now no equivalent source of local data.

<sup>40</sup> 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



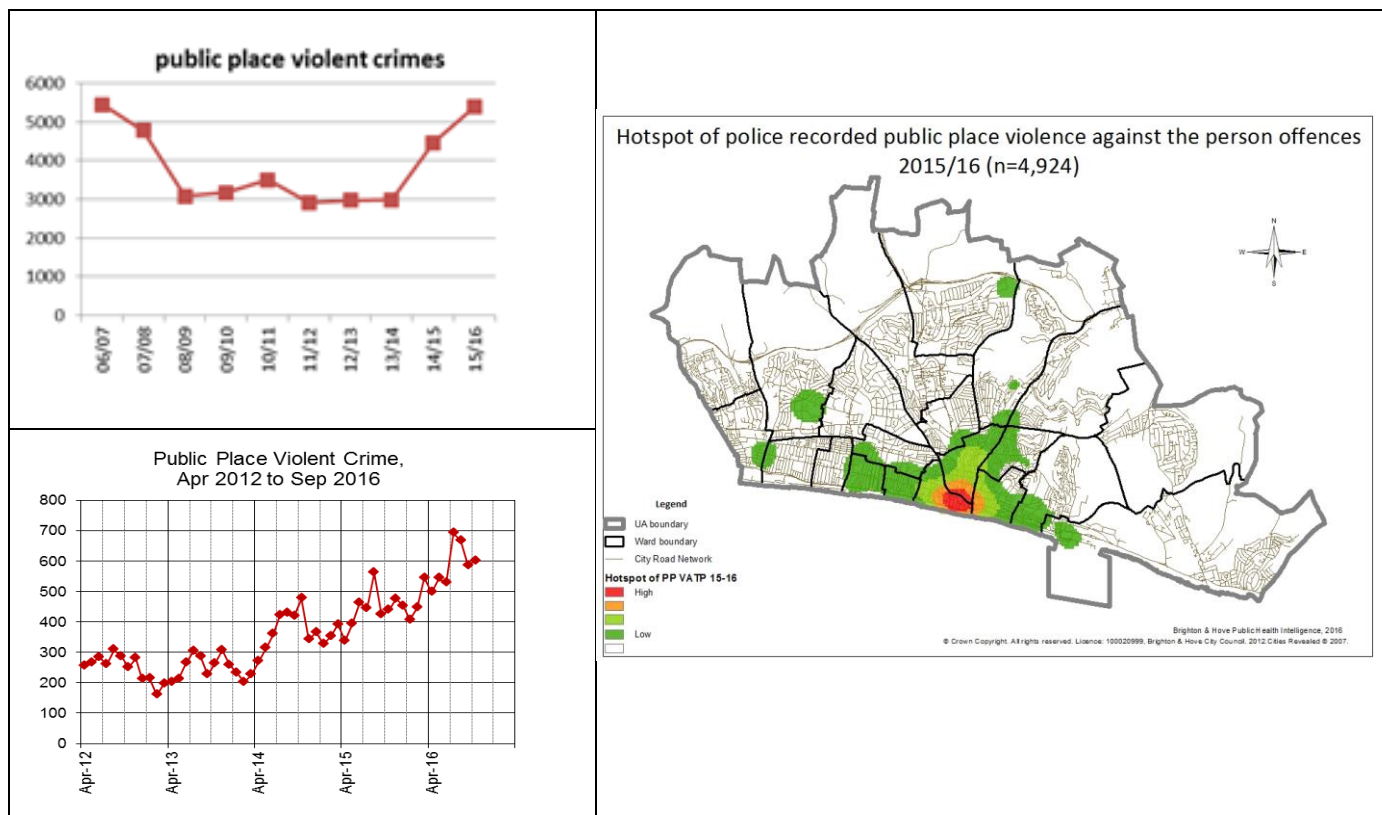
### **4.3 Key findings from a review of Local Action Teams**

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.<sup>41</sup>
- 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 isolated<sup>42</sup>
- 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.

<sup>41</sup> Home Office, ‘Modern Crime Prevention Strategy’, 2016

<sup>42</sup> 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.<sup>43</sup>
- 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 recording<sup>44</sup> 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 recorded<sup>45</sup>.
- 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.<sup>46</sup>
- 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

<sup>43</sup> Finney, A. Home Office findings 214. Violence in the night-time economy: key findings from the research.

<sup>44</sup> HMIC, ‘Crime-recording: making the victim count’, 2014

<sup>45</sup> ONS, ‘Crime in England and Wales: Year Ending March 2016 Statistical Bulletin’ 2016

<sup>46</sup> ONS 2016 [Crime in England and Wales: year ending June 2016](#)

## Strategic Assessment of Crime and Community Safety, 2016

- During 2015/16 there were 1,470 A&E attendances related to assault. The number of A&E attendances related to assault has been similar for the last three years but is 23% lower than seen in 2011/12 (1,897 attendances).
- A national study of data on A&E attendances related to violence in England and Wales between 2010 and 2014<sup>47</sup> 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 households<sup>53</sup>.
- Analysis of violence against the person (VATP) offences in Brighton & Hove which have occurred outside of a dwelling<sup>48</sup> 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

---

<sup>47</sup> Sivarajasingam V, et al (2016), *Trends in violence in England & Wales 2010-2014*, Epidemiol Community Health 2016;70:616-621

<sup>48</sup> 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 victims<sup>49</sup>.

- 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 areas<sup>50</sup>.
- 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 Brighton<sup>51</sup>.
- 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 premises<sup>52</sup>.

## 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 incidents<sup>53</sup>.

<sup>49</sup> 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

<sup>50</sup> Brighton and Hove City Council, 'Public Health Framework for Assessing Alcohol Licensing – 3<sup>rd</sup> edition', 2016

<sup>51</sup> Brighton and Hove City Council, 'Statement of Licensing Policy', 2016

<sup>52</sup> Sussex Police, 'Brighton & Hove Strategic Assessment 2016/17', 2016

<sup>53</sup> ONS, 'Focus on violent crime and sexual offences: year ending March 2015', 2016

## 5.5 Other considerations

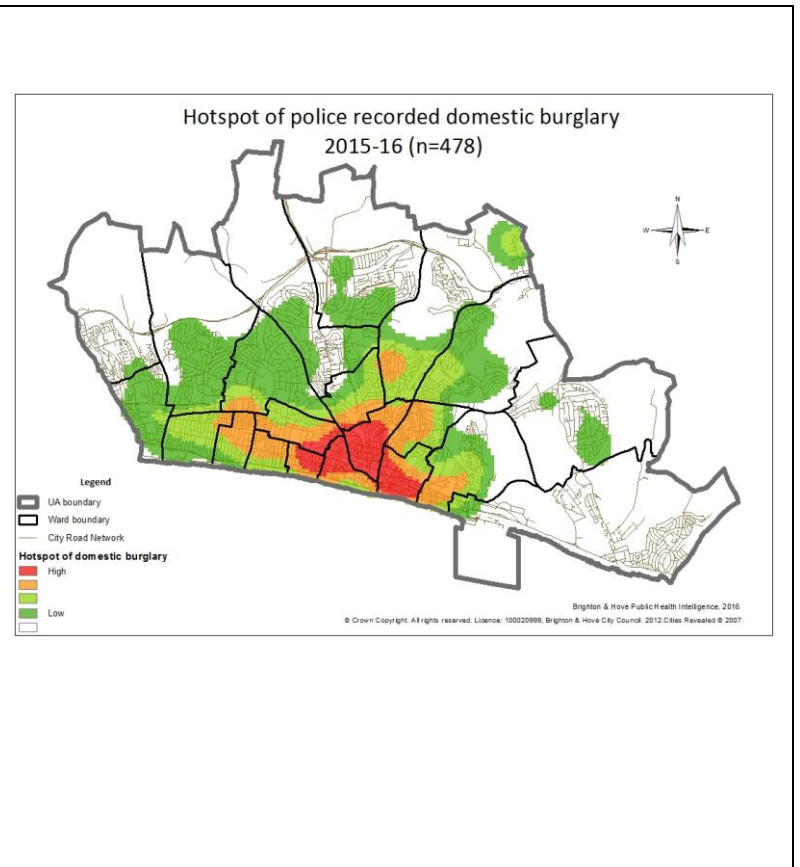
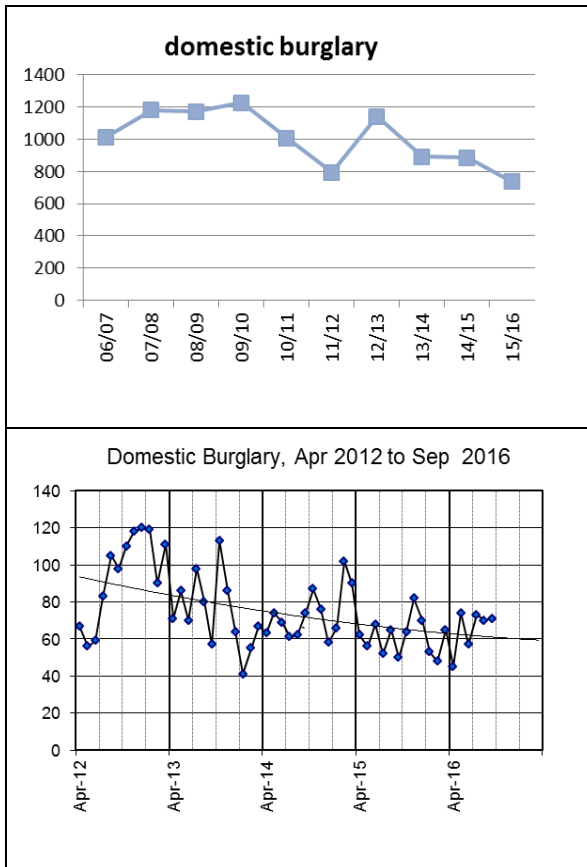
- There is a large and buoyant night-time economy in the city, the profile of which is changing. People are less likely to go to night clubs and more likely to stay in bars that are open later. This means people are out later but there is not a particular fixed time when people leave the city centre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

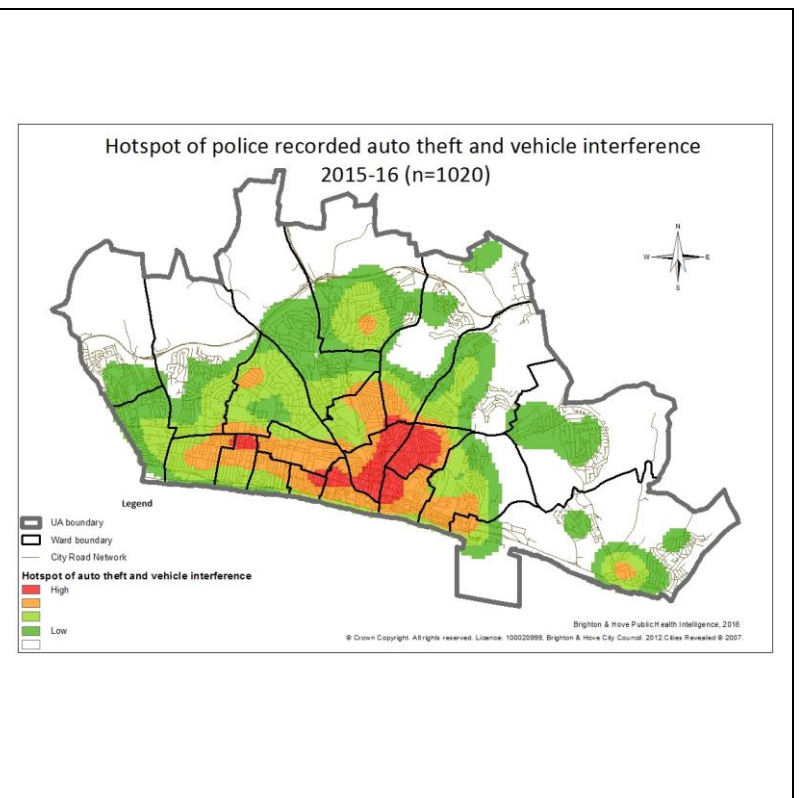
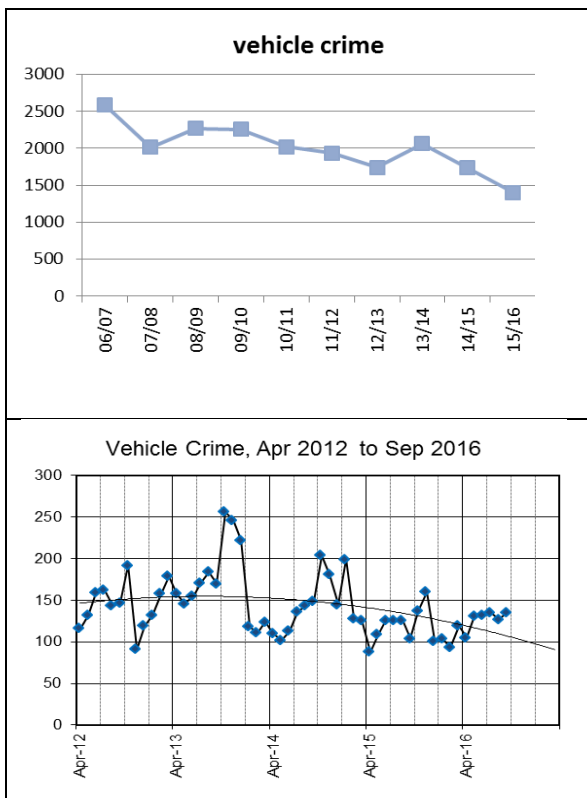
- Public place violence does make up a significant proportion of violent crime and is an issue in the city in relation to the night-time economy, but it is well managed. The police have a flexible night-time economy operation (Op Marble).
- There are some concerns from those working in the night-time 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.<sup>54</sup> Of these, evidence shows most acquisitive crime is financially motivated and making a “profit” and accumulating wealth is the driver of organised crime.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>55</sup>
- 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.<sup>56</sup>
- 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.<sup>1</sup>

## 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 not<sup>57</sup>.
- 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

---

<sup>54</sup> Home Office. Modern Crime Prevention Strategy. March 2016.

<sup>55</sup> ONS, Focus on Property Crime, 2014-15, 2015

<sup>56</sup> Home Office. Opportunity/Security as a driver of crime. Discussion paper. January 2015.

<sup>57</sup> 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 burglary<sup>55</sup>.
- 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 victimisation<sup>55</sup>. 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 occupiers<sup>55</sup>
- 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

## Strategic Assessment of Crime and Community Safety, 2016

emotionally affected, with 30% reporting that they were very much affected. This reflects the fact violence is often involved<sup>58</sup>.

- 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 burglaries<sup>59</sup>.

### 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 theft<sup>55</sup>.
  - 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 incivility<sup>60</sup> 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 cocaine<sup>61</sup>.
- 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

---

<sup>58</sup> ONS, 'Focus on Property Crime: 2014-15, Nature of Crime Tables', 2015

<sup>59</sup> ONS, 'Focus on Property Crime: 2012/13 release: Repeat Victimisation', 2013

<sup>60</sup> 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.

<sup>61</sup> 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 years<sup>62</sup>.

- 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

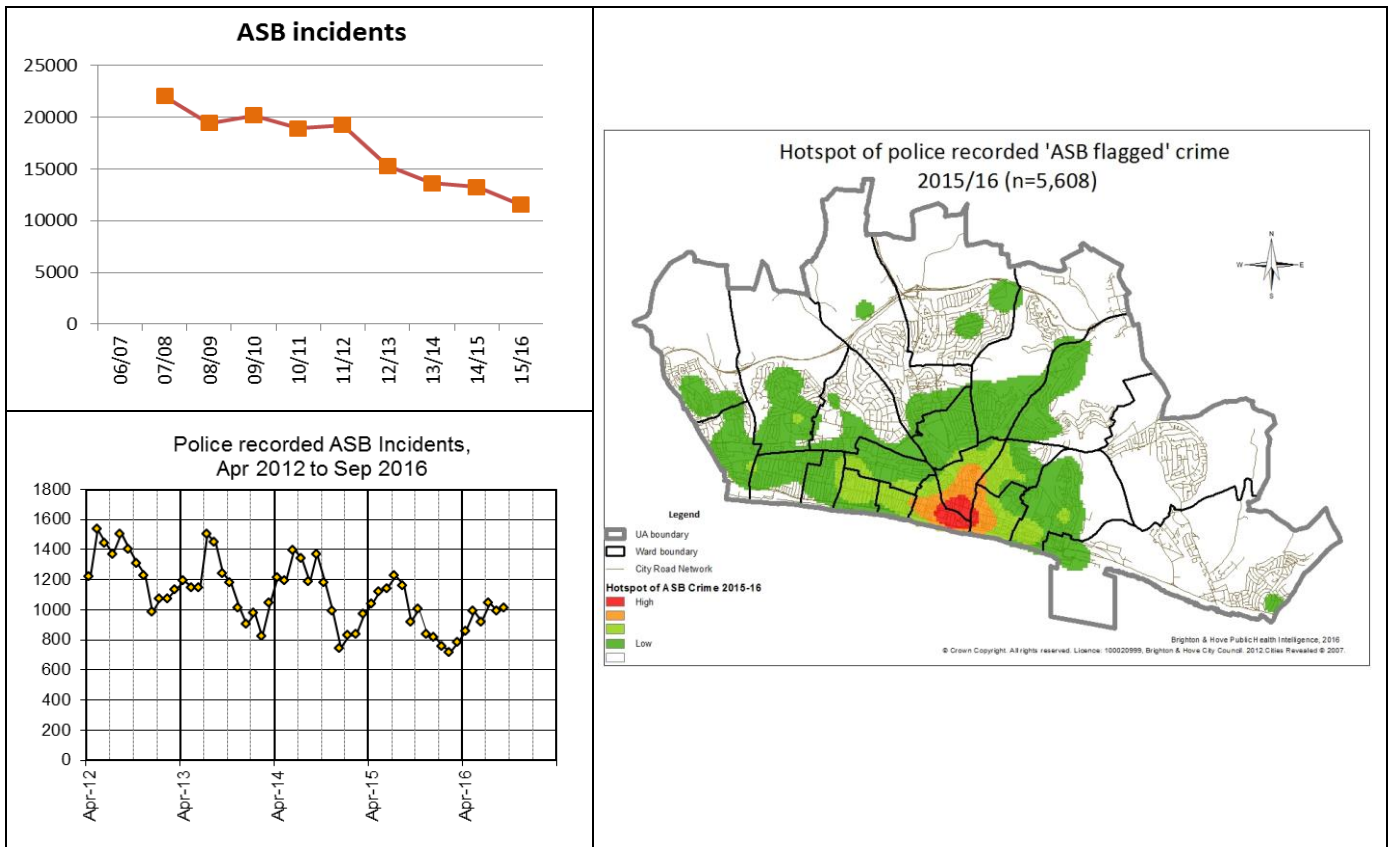
- Acquisitive crime has fallen consistently over the past ten years. However, it forms a significant proportion of overall crime but is generally dealt with as 'business as usual' by the police.
- There are signs that some acquisitive crime types are now beginning to increase. The increase in robbery, 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.

---

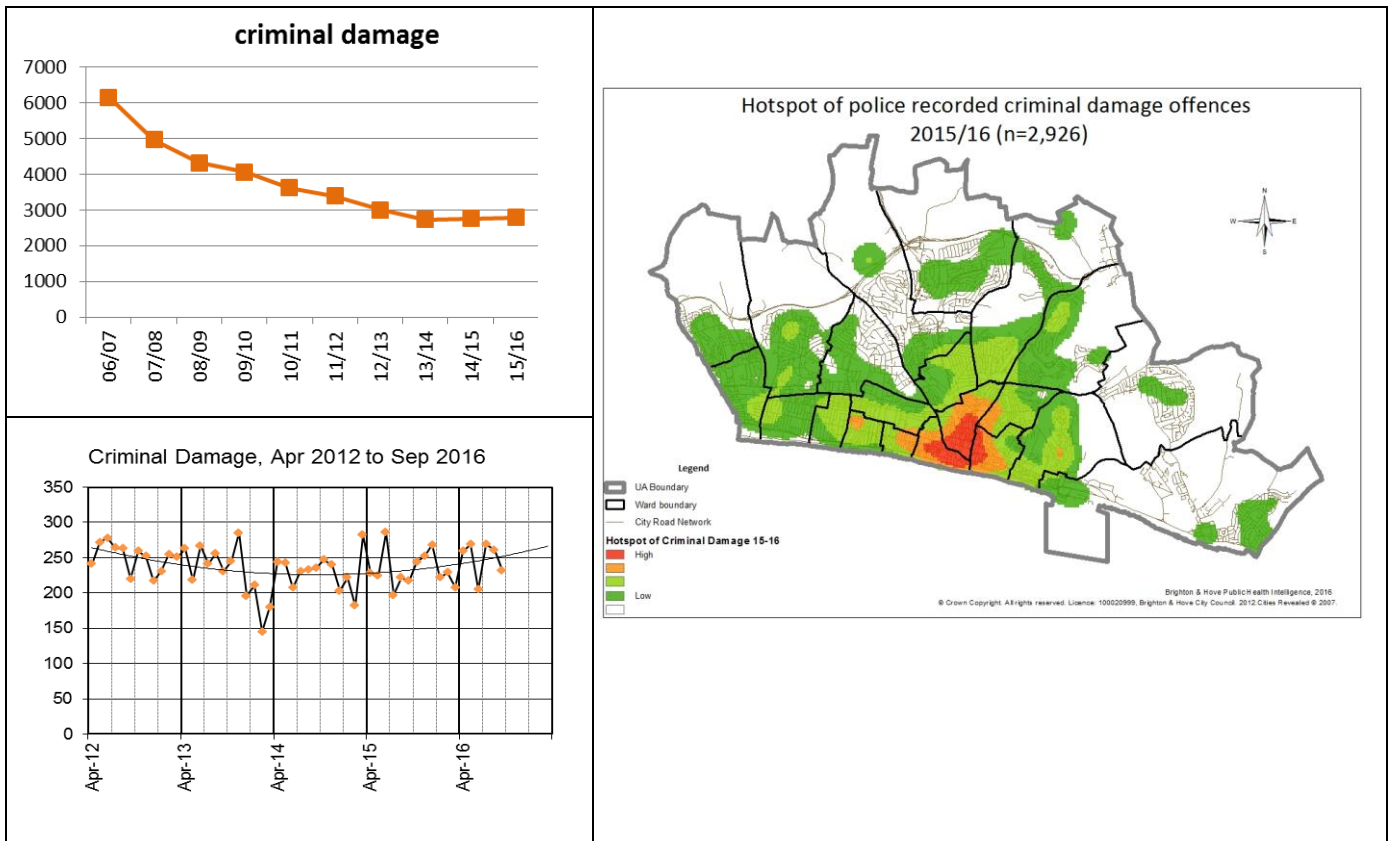
<sup>62</sup> Home Office, 'The start of a criminal career: Does the type of debut offence predict future offending?' Research Report 77, 2013

## 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 people<sup>63</sup>
  - ADHD is highly correlated with anti-social behaviour<sup>64</sup>
  - 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 together<sup>65</sup>
  - '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.<sup>66</sup>

## 7.2 Scale of the problem, trends and benchmarking

### Police data

- There are an average over 15 'ASB crimes'<sup>67</sup> 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 incidents<sup>68</sup>. 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

<sup>63</sup> 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

<sup>64</sup> "Anti-social behaviour – causes, characteristics and treatments." <http://www.psychology.jrank.org> Accessed 12.09.2016.

<sup>65</sup> Bates E. Vandalism: A crime of place?. Edinburgh Research Archive. 2014.02.7

<sup>66</sup> Bratton and Kelling. Why we need broken window policing. *City Journal*. Winter 2015.

<sup>67</sup> '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.

<sup>68</sup> Police incident data are not subject to the same level of auditing as crime data and may be less reliable.

## Strategic Assessment of Crime and Community Safety, 2016

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 council<sup>69</sup>.

### **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:

---

<sup>69</sup> 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 people<sup>49</sup>
- 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 months<sup>70</sup>.
- 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 ASB<sup>71</sup>.
- 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 status<sup>72</sup>.
- 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 35-44<sup>72</sup>.
- 40% of all criminal damage incidents reported in the Crime Survey for England and Wales 2015/16 were experienced by repeat victims<sup>70</sup>.
- 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

---

<sup>70</sup> ONS, 'Crime in England & Wales, year ending March 2016 - Annual trend and demographic tables', 2016

## Strategic Assessment of Crime and Community Safety, 2016

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%)<sup>70</sup>, as well as to have a higher level of perceived ASB<sup>71</sup>.
- 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 damage<sup>72</sup>.
- 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)<sup>70</sup> and to have a higher level of perceived ASB<sup>71</sup>.
- The police Strategic Assessment 2016/17 for Brighton & Hove identified the following ASB hotspots in the city<sup>73</sup>:
  - 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 victim<sup>74</sup>.

---

<sup>71</sup> ONS, 'Crime in England & Wales, year ending March 2016 - Supplementary tables', 2016

<sup>72</sup> ONS, 'Crime Survey for England and Wales, year ending March 2015 – Focus on Property Crime: Appendix tables', 2015

<sup>73</sup> Sussex Police, 'Brighton & Hove Strategic Assessment 2016/17', 2016

<sup>74</sup> ONS, 'Crime Survey for England and Wales, year ending March 2015 – Nature of Crime: Criminal Damage', 2015



## 7.5 Other considerations

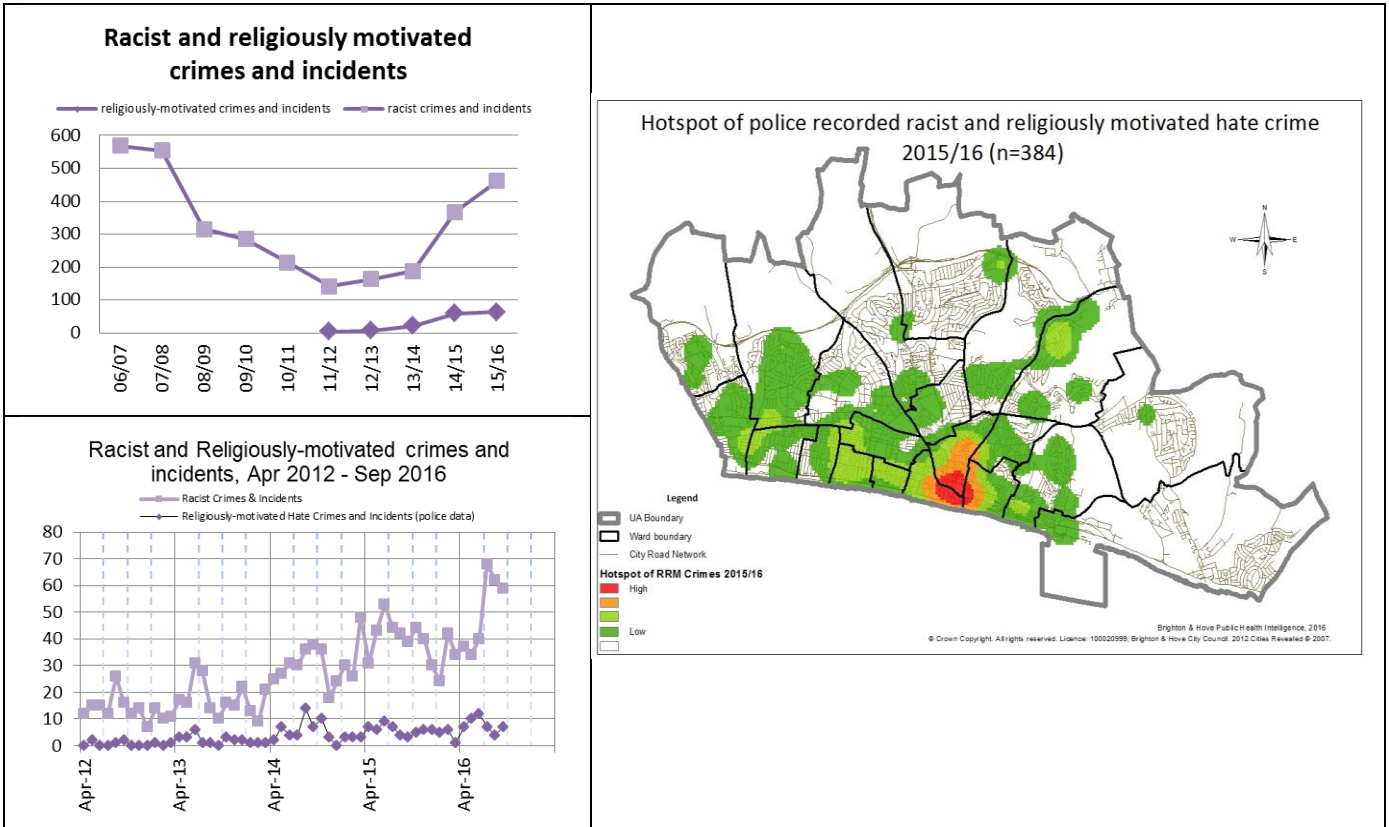
- Resources within the Community Safety Casework Team, Neighbourhood Policing Teams and key third sector partners have reduced roughly a third in the last two years and are likely to decrease further over the next three years.
- The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 is in place, giving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

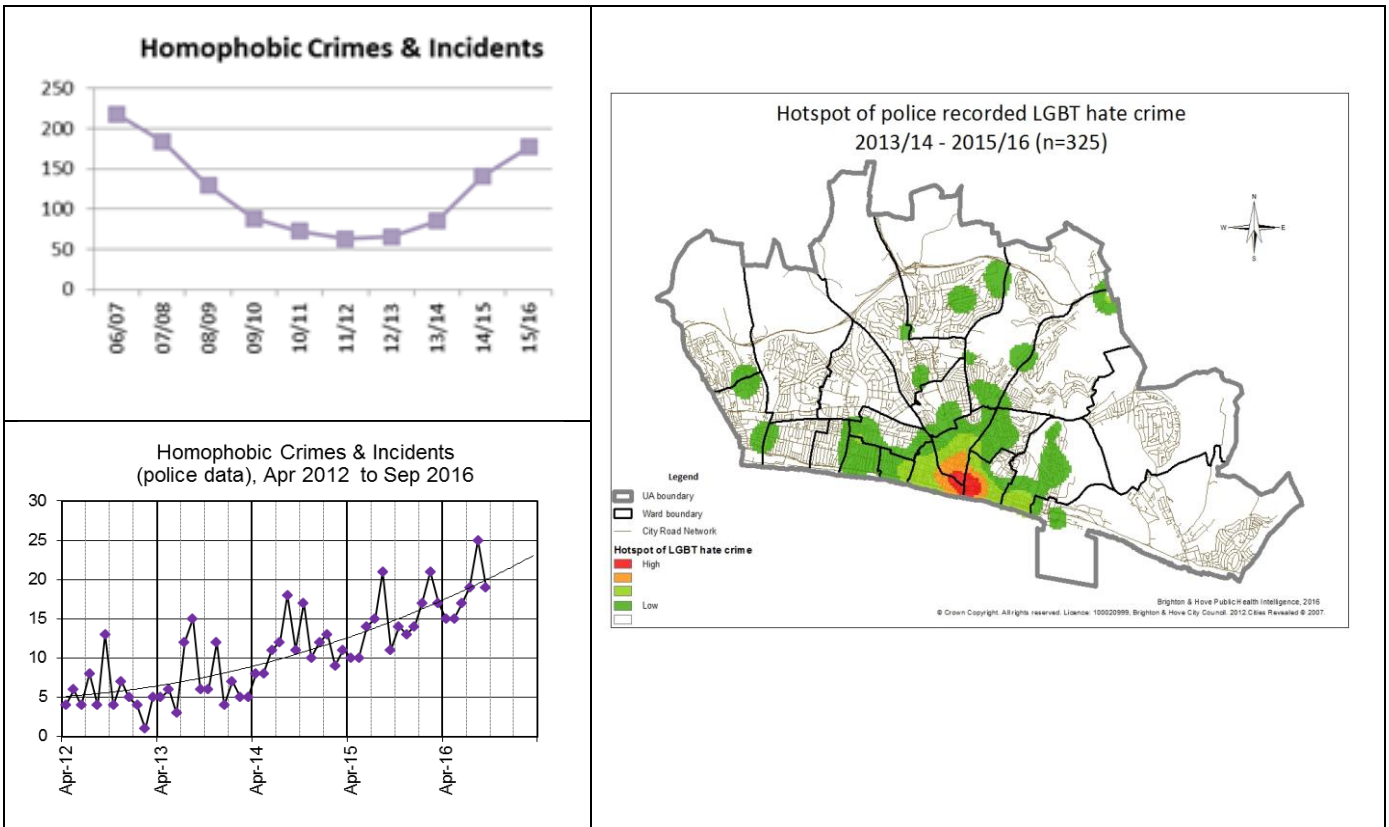
- Our three priority areas should be:
  - ASB associated to street community, including addressing public place drug use and drug paraphernalia
  - Addressing public place youth ASB
  - Managing high risk victims and priority perpetrators
- The following are proposals for the way in which the management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

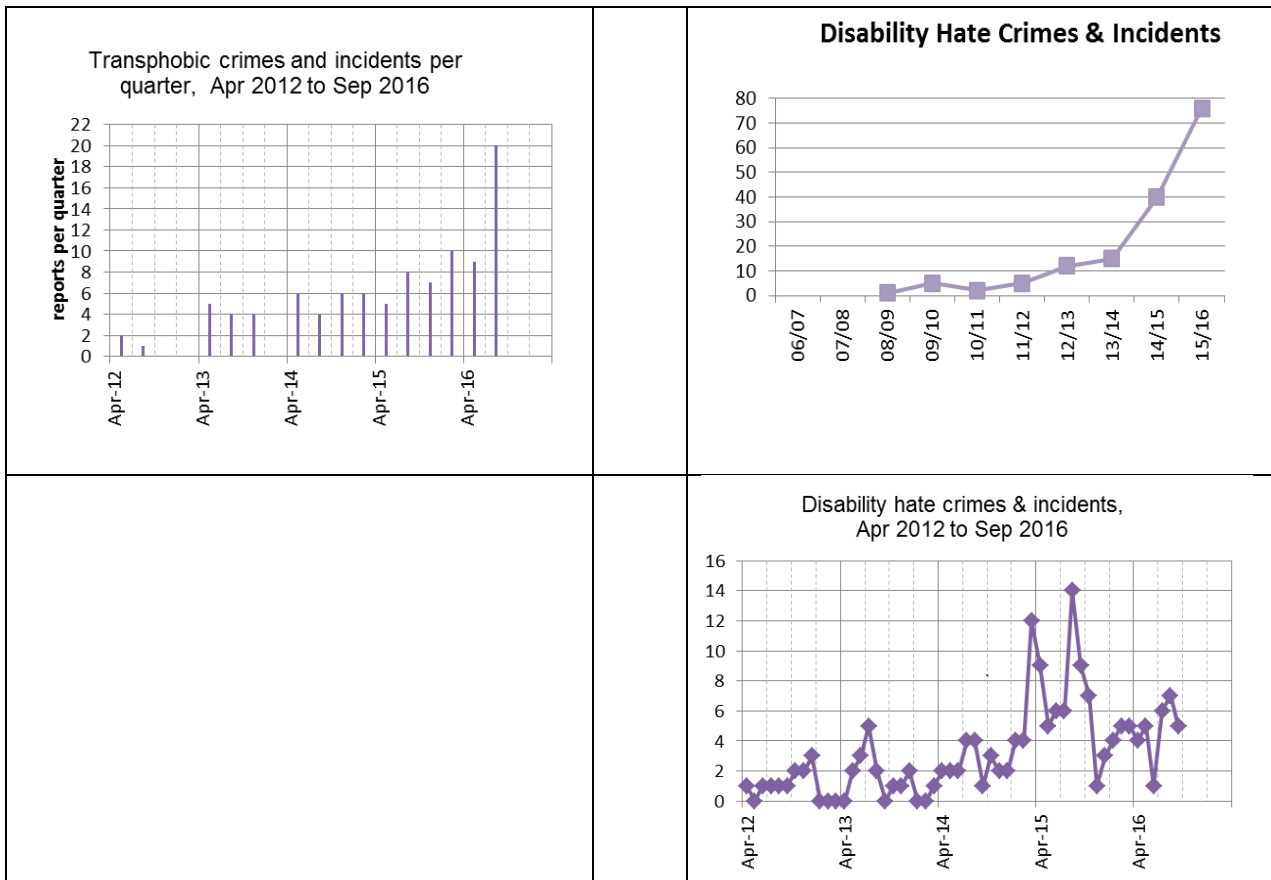


### LGBT hate incidents and crimes



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.<sup>75</sup>
- 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 year<sup>76</sup>.

**LGBT hate incidents and crimes**

- Personal insecurity of sexuality and identity are important drivers of hate crime.<sup>77</sup>

<sup>75</sup> Equalities and Human Rights Commission, Research Report 102 ‘Causes and motivation of hate crime’, 2016

<sup>76</sup> Home Office, ‘Hate Crime, England and Wales, 2015/16’, October 2016

<sup>77</sup> Welsh Government. Analysis for Policy. Understanding who commits hate crime and why they do it. 2013

## Strategic Assessment of Crime and Community Safety, 2016

- Research has shown correlations between educational attainment and prejudiced attitudes - the higher the level of education the lower the amount of prejudice.<sup>75</sup>
- 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 2016<sup>78</sup>. 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.<sup>75</sup>

## 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 police<sup>79</sup>.

### **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).

<sup>78</sup> 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 £50,000<sup>79</sup>
- 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.<sup>79</sup>
- 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 crime<sup>79</sup>.

### ***Racist and religiously motivated hate incidents and crimes***

<sup>79</sup> Home Office, 'Hate Crime, England and Wales, 2014/15, statistical bulletin 05/15', October 2015.

## Strategic Assessment of Crime and Community Safety, 2016

- 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.<sup>75</sup>
- 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.<sup>75</sup>
- 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.

## Strategic Assessment of Crime and Community Safety, 2016

- 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.<sup>75</sup>
- 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:

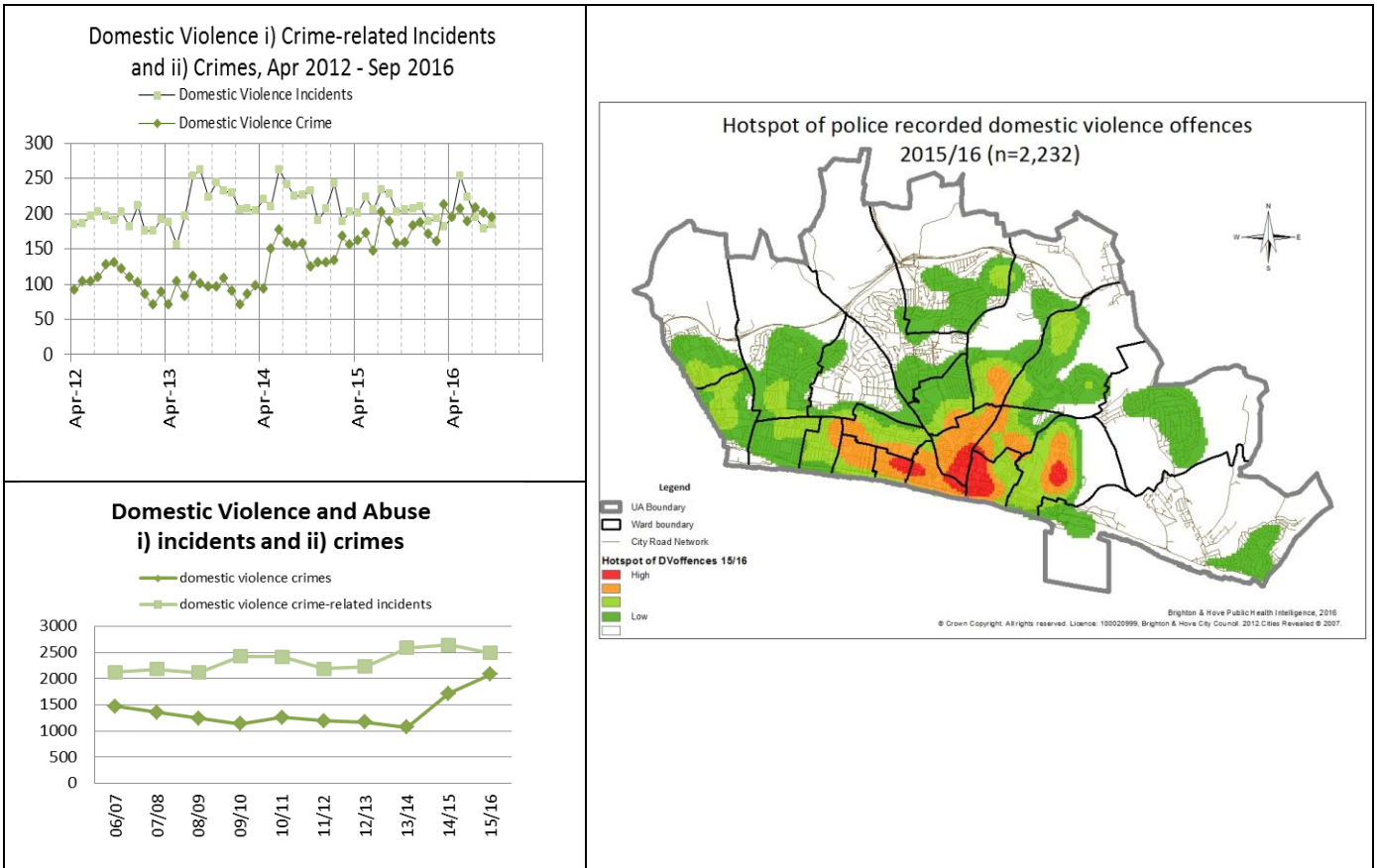
- Increase trust and confidence to report
- Support high risk victims of hate incidents and crimes
- Bring perpetrators to justice
- Manage increased tension linked to changes in the national and international landscape.

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

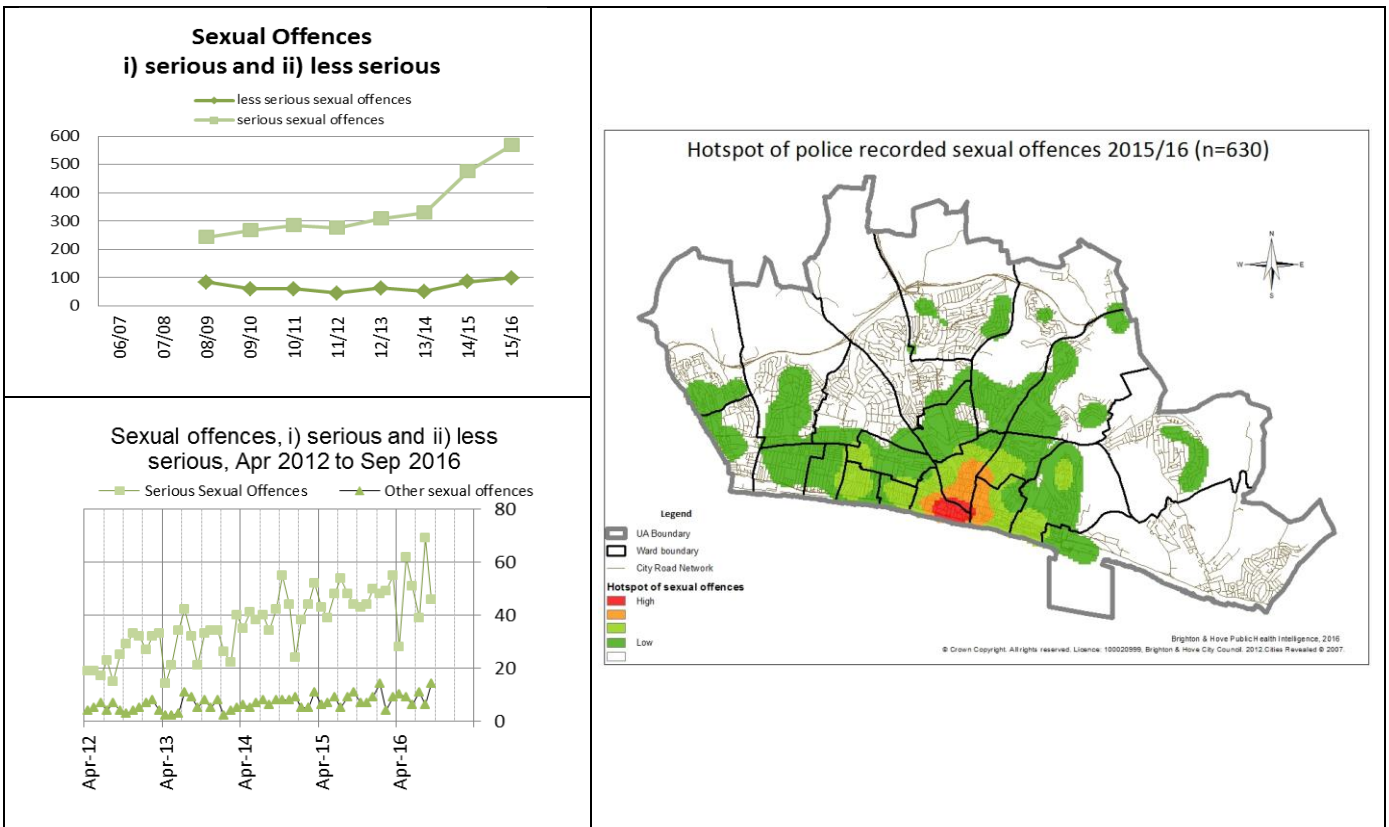
- Work to support high risk victims and priority perpetrators of hate incidents and crimes through continued use of the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment and Tasking (MARAT) meeting and the shared casework management system used by different partners (ECINS).
- Make appropriate use of the tools and powers 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.<sup>80</sup>
- 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 families<sup>81</sup>.
- 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 life<sup>82</sup>. The Serious Crime Act 2015 created the new offence of controlling or coercive behaviour in intimate or familial relationships<sup>83</sup>
- 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)<sup>84</sup>.
- 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.<sup>85</sup>

### ***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.<sup>86</sup>
- 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.<sup>86</sup>
- 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

---

<sup>80</sup> Gilchrist, E. et al. Domestic Violence. Current Issues in definitions and interventions with perpetrators in the UK. Forensic Psychology. 2013.

<sup>81</sup> Crime Survey for England and Wales 2013/14

<sup>82</sup> Cedar Network. Cedarnetwork.org.uk

<sup>83</sup> Home Office. Controlling or coercive behaviour in an intimate or family relationship. December 2015

<sup>84</sup> ONS, Focus on: Violent Crime and Sexual Offences, year ending March 2015 - Appendix Tables, Appendix table 4.34, 2016

<sup>85</sup> Dr Lorraine Sheridan. The National Stalking Survey. University of Leicester. 2004-13

<sup>86</sup> Heise L and Fulu E. What works to prevent violence against women and girls? June 2014.

## Strategic Assessment of Crime and Community Safety, 2016

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.<sup>41</sup>

- 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.<sup>87</sup>
- 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.<sup>87</sup>

### ***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.<sup>88</sup> 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 doctrine<sup>89</sup>
- **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.<sup>90</sup>
- **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

---

<sup>87</sup> 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.

<sup>88</sup> 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>

<sup>89</sup> WHO. Female Genital Mutilation Fact Sheet. February 2016. <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs241/en/>

<sup>90</sup> 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.<sup>91</sup> 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 16<sup>92</sup>.
- 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%<sup>93</sup>. However, recent research<sup>93</sup> 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 victims<sup>94</sup>.
- 37% of those who had experienced partner abuse in the last 12 months told someone in any official position, with just 21% telling police<sup>94</sup>.
- 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

<sup>91</sup> Bhanbro Sadiq. Honour based violence – What is it? December 2015

<sup>92</sup> Office for National Statistics. The Crime Survey for England and Wales: Focus on: Violent Crime and Sexual Offences, 2014/15. 2016

<sup>93</sup> [Walby, S., Towers, J., & Francis, B, 2014](#)

<sup>94</sup> Crime Survey for England and Wales 2015, Office for National Statistics

## Strategic Assessment of Crime and Community Safety, 2016

Brighton & Hove. The lower proportion locally is likely to be affected by the greater number of visitors to the city, with a higher number of non-DVA crimes contributing to the total.

- Sussex Police have been able to report on the risk grading of domestic abuse crimes and incidents since April 2016; between April 2016 and August 2016 there were 1,964 crimes and incidents for which a Domestic Abuse, Stalking and Honour Based Violence Risk Identification Checklist (DASH RIC) was completed. Of these 69 were graded as 'high risk' cases, 363 'medium risk' and 1,530 'standard' risk.
- Domestic Violence Protection Orders<sup>95</sup> (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'<sup>96</sup>. 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.<sup>97</sup>
- 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 2016<sup>98</sup> 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

---

<sup>95</sup> 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.

<sup>96</sup> 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.

<sup>97</sup> 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 risk<sup>99</sup>.
- 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 assault<sup>100</sup>.
- 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 recorded<sup>101</sup>.
- 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.

---

<sup>98</sup> ONS CSEW 2016 supplementary tables.

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

<sup>99</sup> Office for National Statistics. The Crime Survey for England and Wales: Focus on: Violent Crime and Sexual Offences, 2014/15. 2016

<sup>100</sup> Office for National Statistics. Abuse during childhood: Findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales, year ending March 2016. 2016.

<sup>101</sup> 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 city<sup>102</sup>.
- 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 low<sup>102</sup>.
- 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 incidents<sup>102</sup>.
- 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 THT<sup>2</sup> 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)<sup>103</sup>.
- There were 5,702 newly recorded cases of FGM in England reported via the Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) Enhanced Dataset<sup>104</sup>, 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 years<sup>105</sup>.
- 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

---

<sup>102</sup> Brighton and Hove Community Safety Partnership, 'Public Health Rapid Needs Assessment: Sex work in Brighton and Hove, Key findings', 2016

<sup>103</sup> HM Government (2011) Female genital mutilation: multi-agency practice guidelines. [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/513205/MultiAgencyPracticeGuidelinesNov14.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/513205/MultiAgencyPracticeGuidelinesNov14.pdf)

<sup>104</sup> 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

<sup>105</sup> 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.<sup>106</sup> It is also frequently under-reported.<sup>107</sup>

- Between April 2012 and June 2016 there have been three crimes of forced marriage recorded by the police in Brighton & Hove.

### **HBV**

- Research by IKWRO<sup>108</sup> 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).<sup>109</sup>
- 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.<sup>110</sup>
- 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 suicide<sup>111</sup>. Similar issues can arise for those affected by FM.<sup>112</sup> 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.<sup>113</sup>

### **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 violence<sup>114</sup>.
- 2015 research shows that more than 4 in 10 schoolgirls in England have experienced sexual coercion,<sup>115</sup> 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

---

<sup>106</sup> 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](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/505827/Forced_Marriage_Unit_statistics_2015.pdf). Accessed 21/06/16

<sup>107</sup> HM Government. Multi-Agency Practice Guidance: Handling Cases of Forced Marriage. 2009

<sup>108</sup> Iranian and Kurdish Women's Rights Organisation

<sup>109</sup> HMIC, 'The depths of dishonour: Hidden voices and shameful crimes', 2015

<sup>110</sup> Department of Health. Protecting people Promoting health. 2012

<sup>111</sup> Home Office and Department of Health. Itzen C. Tackling the Health and Mental Health Effects of Domestic and Sexual Violence and Abuse. 2006

<sup>112</sup> Forced Marriage Unit. Report on the Implementation of the Multi-Agency Statutory Guidance for Dealing with Forced Marriage (2008). 2012

<sup>113</sup> Women's Health and Equality Consortium. Better Health for Women. 2013

<sup>114</sup> [Walby and Allen, 2004](#)

<sup>115</sup> Safeguarding Teenage Intimate Relationships, Briefing paper 2 Incidence Rates and Impact of Experiencing Interpersonal Violence and Abuse in Young People's Relationship, 2015

## Strategic Assessment of Crime and Community Safety, 2016

sexual abuse. Girls reported greater incidence rates, experienced more severe abuse more frequently and suffered more negative impacts, compared with boys.<sup>116</sup>

### **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 16<sup>117</sup>.
- In 2015/16, 72% of police recorded domestic violence offences were had a female victim, 28% had a male victim<sup>118</sup>.
- 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 locally<sup>119</sup>.
- 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 this<sup>118</sup>.
- In July 2016, of 385 children subject of a child protection plan, 45% had parental domestic violence recorded as a factor<sup>120</sup>. 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%).<sup>118</sup>
- 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 backgrounds<sup>121</sup>.
- 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),

---

<sup>116</sup> National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC). 2009

<sup>117</sup> Office for National Statistics. The Crime Survey for England and Wales: Focus on: Violent Crime and Sexual Offences, 2014/15. 2016

<sup>118</sup> Sussex Police Brighton and Hove 'CADDIE' crime dataset April 2015 – March 2016

<sup>119</sup> BHCC, 'Trans Needs Assessment 2015', 2015

<sup>120</sup> Please note that more than one underlying cause can be recorded for Child Protection Plans.

<sup>121</sup> Submission from RISE for JSNA update 2016 call for evidence

compared with those without a long-term illness or disability (6.8% and 3.2% respectively)<sup>122</sup>.

- 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 risk<sup>117</sup>.
- In 2015/16, 84% of police recorded sexual violence offences had a female victim, 16% had a male victim<sup>118</sup>.
- 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)<sup>118</sup>.
- 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 victims<sup>118</sup>.
- 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 disability<sup>94</sup>.
- In 2015/16 7% of Safeguarding Adult enquiries were flagged as linked to sexual violence.

### **Sex Work**

The recent Sex Work Rapid Needs Assessment<sup>102</sup> 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.

---

<sup>122</sup> 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 men<sup>123</sup>.
- 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 communities<sup>123</sup>.

#### **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 18-25<sup>124</sup>.
- Numbers of forced marriage offences are too low to be able to analyse equalities data.

#### **FGM**

National data from the FGM Enhanced Dataset<sup>125</sup> for 2015/16 shows<sup>126</sup>:

- 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 Whitehawk<sup>127</sup>.

---

<sup>123</sup> 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

<sup>124</sup> 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](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/505827/Forced_Marriage_Unit_statistics_2015.pdf). Accessed 21/06/16

<sup>125</sup> 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.

<sup>126</sup> Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) - April 2015 to March 2016, Experimental Statistics, 2016 <http://content.digital.nhs.uk/catalogue/PUB21206> Accessed: 27/09/2016

<sup>127</sup> 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 London<sup>105</sup>.

### **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.<sup>128</sup> 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.<sup>129</sup>

---

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.

<sup>128</sup> Brighton & Hove City Council, 'Domestic Violence: Intelligent Commissioning Pilot', 2011

<sup>129</sup> 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.<sup>130</sup>
- 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.<sup>131</sup>

### 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.<sup>132</sup>
- 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.<sup>133</sup>
- 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.<sup>134</sup>
- 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.

---

<sup>130</sup> Women's aid. Ask me. Available at: <https://www.womensaid.org.uk/our-approach-change-that-lasts/askme/> [Accessed 08/08/2016]

<sup>131</sup> <http://www.safeinthecity.info/16-days-of-action> and <http://www.brightonandhovelscb.org.uk/home/learning-together-to-safeguard-the-city/>

<sup>132</sup> [www.theportal.org.uk](http://www.theportal.org.uk)

<sup>133</sup> Submission from RISE for JSNA update 2016 call for evidence

<sup>134</sup> <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 Strategy<sup>135</sup> 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 13,000<sup>136</sup>. This includes both victims trafficked into the UK, as well as British adults and children.
- The 2015 National Referral Mechanism (NRM)<sup>137</sup> 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 before<sup>138</sup>. 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 organisations<sup>139</sup>.
- 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.<sup>140</sup>
- 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

---

<sup>135</sup> Home Office, 2016, *Modern Crime Prevention Strategy*

<sup>136</sup> HM Government, 'Modern Slavery Strategy', 2014

<sup>137</sup> 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.

<sup>138</sup> NCA, 'National Referral Mechanism Statistics – End of Year Summary 2015', 2015

<sup>139</sup> NCA, 'National Strategic Assessment of Serious and Organised Crime 2016', 2016

<sup>140</sup> 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.<sup>141</sup> 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 victims<sup>142</sup>.
- 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 children<sup>138</sup>. 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 2015<sup>139</sup>.
- 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 unknown<sup>138</sup>.
- 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.

---

<sup>141</sup> ONS, Crime in England and Wales year ending Sep 2015

<sup>142</sup> 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 Sussex<sup>138</sup> 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 12<sup>th</sup> 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.<sup>143</sup>
- Six plots in Great Britain were successfully disrupted in 2015 by the police and the security and intelligence agencies.<sup>144</sup>
- 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.<sup>145</sup> Additionally, 13 people of the 280 arrested were charged with other offences.

<sup>143</sup> 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>

<sup>144</sup> 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](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/539683/55469_Cm_9310_Web_Accessible_v0.11.pdf)

<sup>145</sup> 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.<sup>145</sup>
- 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 Guardian<sup>146</sup> 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 referred<sup>147</sup>. 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 2015<sup>148</sup>. 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%<sup>149</sup>.

---

<sup>146</sup> <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2016/mar/20/almost-4000-people-were-referred-to-uk-deradicalisation-scheme-channel-last-year>

<sup>147</sup> <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).

<sup>148</sup> <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-35360375>

<sup>149</sup> <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



<b>Title:</b>	Community Safety Summit Next Steps
<b>Author(s):</b>	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



**Council**6<sup>th</sup> April 2017**Agenda Item 96**

Brighton &amp; Hove City Council

<b>Subject:</b>	<b>Review of the Constitution – February 2017– Extract from the proceedings of the Policy, Resources &amp; Growth Committee meeting held on the 9<sup>th</sup> February 2017</b>		
<b>Date of Meeting:</b>	<b>6 April 2017</b>		
<b>Report of:</b>	<b>Executive Lead for Strategy, Governance &amp; Law</b>		
<b>Contact Officer:</b>	<b>Name:</b>	<b>Ross Keatley</b>	<b>Tel:</b> 01273 291064
	<b>E-mail:</b>	<a href="mailto:ross.keatley@brighton-hove.gov.uk">ross.keatley@brighton-hove.gov.uk</a>	
<b>Wards Affected:</b>	All		

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

To receive the item referred from the Policy, Resources & Growth Committee for decision:

- (1) That the Committee approves the recommendations set out at paragraphs 3.20 and 3.21 (Scheme of Delegations, including to Field Officers) and notes the information at paragraphs 3.8 and 3.9 (Officer Employment Procedure Rules).
- (2) That the Committee recommends to full Council 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)
- (3) That the Chief Executive and Monitoring Officer be authorised to take all steps necessary or incidental to the implementation of the changes agreed by the Committee or Full Council and that the Monitoring Officer be authorised to amend and re-publish the Council's constitutional documents to incorporate the changes.
- (4) That, subject to resolution (5) below, the changes come into force immediately following approval by PR&G and full Council.
- (5) That the changes referred to in paragraph 3.6 (limiting the time for debates on reports for information) come into force following annual Council and that the changes referred to in paragraphs 3.19 to 3.23 (delegations regarding field offices) come into force as soon as the field officers are appointed.

**Recommendation:**

That the proposed changes to the Council's constitution recommended in resolution (2) above be approved and adopted.

**BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL**  
**POLICY, RESOURCES & GROWTH COMMITTEE**

**4.00pm 9 FEBRUARY 2017**

**COUNCIL CHAMBER, HOVE TOWN HALL, NORTON ROAD, HOVE, BN3 3BQ**

**MINUTES**

**Present:** Councillors Morgan (Chair), Hamilton (Deputy Chair), G Theobald (Opposition Spokesperson), Mac Cafferty (Group Spokesperson), Chapman, Janio, Mitchell, A Norman, Sykes and Wealls.

**PART ONE**

**129 REVIEW OF THE CONSTITUTION**

- 129.1 The Committee considered a report of the Executive Lead Officer for Strategy, Governance & Law in relation to Review of the Constitution. The report proposed changes to the Council's Constitution for approval by the Committee and Council. The issues set out in the report had been considered by the cross party Constitutional Working Group and Leaders Group.
- 129.2 Councillor G. Theobald expressed his concern in relation to paragraph 3.11 in the report which required any Committee making a decision outside the budget policy framework to specify how this would be done – he was concerned this could obstruct elected Members being able to propose amendments at Committees. Officers confirmed that any Member would be well within their rights to ask Officers to assist in finding this information; the responsibility would be with the Committee to ensure the funding was costed to prevent unfunded commitments.
- 129.3 In response to Councillor Sykes it was confirmed that whilst Budget Council made resourcing decisions these could be changed by service Committees within their agreed virement, if a decision was outside the budget 'envelope' this decision would have to be referred to the Policy, Resources & Growth Committee as it had the power to make such budget decisions.
- 129.4 Councillor Janio proposed an amendment to Appendix Three, paragraph 2(c) to insert the words shown below in italics, and read:
- (c) Where any Committee or Sub-Committee, subsequent to approval of the budget at Budget Council, intends to make a change which creates a financial commitment (including removal or deferral of approved savings) which is not provided for within the approved budget and policy framework set by full Council, the Committee shall identify from which funds the relevant commitment shall be

met. Alternatively, the Committee or Sub-Committee will propose alternative savings measures to meet the commitment *or refer it to Policy, Resources & Growth Committee for decision*. Any such proposals must be consistent with virement rules set out in the Council's Financial Regulations.

- 129.5 Councillor G. Theobald formally seconded amendment, and this was then put to the vote and **carried**.
- 129.6 Councillor A. Norman highlighted the proposed changes to the Audit & Standards Committee's terms of reference; the changes had come from a self-review looking at three main areas: playing a more effective role to create a control environment; supporting greater help from Members and creating more flexible means to focus on issues. All Members on the Committee and the Independent Persons had worked to achieve the aims which had led to more detailed reviews, more training and more internal meetings. Part of this work had been to review the terms of reference to ensure that the Committee acted as a critical friend to the Council, and make it clear that the Committee had a special role to secure value for money by explicitly stating this.
- 129.7 In response to Councillor G. Theobald it was explained that the currently agreed standards framework was considered to be the minimum that was legally required. The Council was obliged to have arrangements for dealing with complaints, this had to have a degree of objectivity and have independent persons. The Council had reduced the committee burden by combining the work with that of the committee audit functions, whilst most authorities still had a standalone standards committee. It was the view of the Monitoring Officer that it would be difficult to minimise the regime further.
- 129.8 The Chair then put the amended recommendations to the vote. These were **carried** with 6 in support and 4 against.
- 129.9 **RESOLVED:**
- (1) That the Committee approves the recommendations set out at paragraphs 3.20 and 3.21 (Scheme of Delegations, including to Field Officers) and notes the information at paragraphs 3.8 and 3.9 (Officer Employment Procedure Rules).
  - (2) That the Committee recommends to full Council 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)
  - (3) That the Chief Executive and Monitoring Officer be authorised to take all steps necessary or incidental to the implementation of the changes agreed by the Committee or Full Council and that the Monitoring Officer be authorised to amend and re-publish the Council's constitutional documents to incorporate the changes.
  - (4) That, subject to resolution (5) below, the changes come into force immediately following approval by PR&G and full Council.
  - (5) That the changes referred to in paragraph 3.6 (limiting the time for debates on reports for information) come into force following annual Council and that the

changes referred to in paragraphs 3.19 to 3.23 (delegations regarding field offices) come into force as soon as the field officers are appointed.

129.10 **RESOLVED TO RECOMMEND:** That the proposed changes to the Council's constitution recommended in resolution (2) above be approved and adopted.



<b>Subject:</b>	<b>Review of the Constitution</b>		
<b>Date of Meeting:</b>	<b>6 April 2017</b> 9 February 2017 – Policy, Resources & Growth Committee		
<b>Report of:</b>	<b>Executive Lead for Strategy Governance and Law</b>		
<b>Contact Officer:</b>	<b>Name:</b>	<b>Elizabeth Culbert</b>	<b>Tel: 29-1515</b>
	<b>Email:</b>	<b>elizabeth.culbert@brighton-hove.gov.uk</b>	
<b>Ward(s) affected:</b>	<b>All</b>		

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

- 1.1 This report proposes changes to the Council's Constitution for approval by Policy, Resources & Growth Committee and Council. The issues set out in the report have been considered by the cross party Constitution Working Group and Leaders Group.

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

- 2.1 That the Policy, Resources & Growth Committee approves the recommendations set out at paragraphs 3.20 and 3.21 (Scheme of Delegations, including to Field Officers) and notes the information at paragraphs 3.8 and 3.9 (Officer Employment Procedure Rules).
- 2.2 That the Policy, Resources & Growth Committee recommends to full Council 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.

**Full Council**

- 2.3 That the proposed changes to the Council's constitution recommended in paragraph 2. 2 above be approved and adopted.

**Both Policy, Resources and Growth Committee and Full Council**

- 2.3 That the Chief Executive and Monitoring Officer be authorised to take all steps necessary or incidental to the implementation of the changes agreed by the Committee or Full Council and that the Monitoring Officer be authorised to amend and re-publish the Council's constitutional documents to incorporate the changes.
- 2.4 That, subject to 2.5 below, the changes come into force immediately following approval by PR&G and full Council.

- 2.5 That the changes referred to in paragraph 3.6 (limiting the time for debates on reports for information) come into force following annual Council and that the changes referred to in paragraphs 3.19 to 3.23 (delegations regarding field offices) come into force as soon as the field officers are appointed.

### **3. CONTEXT/ BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

- 3.1 The Council is required to keep its constitution under review with a view to achieving efficiency, economy and effectiveness. The Cross-Party Constitutional Working Group (CWG) was set up to assist with this by considering proposals and advising the Council on proposed changes to the constitution. The current Members of the CWG are Councillors Dee Simson, Clare Moonan and Leo Littman. This report sets out the proposals agreed by the CWG and Leaders Group in December 2016 and January 2017.

#### **Audit and Standards Committee**

- 3.2 Revised terms of reference have been agreed by the Audit and Standards Committee Working Group, which met at the direction of the Audit and Standards Committee in November 2016.
- 3.3 The proposed new terms of reference are attached at Appendix 1 with tracked changes. The changes update the current terms of reference and bring them in line with current best practice in this area.

#### **Council Procedure Rules**

- 3.4 Amendments to committee reports are required to be submitted before 10am on the date of committee. Officers have raised concerns about substantive and complex amendments requiring legal and financial advice being submitted close to or after the deadline. This creates issues for the committee in being able to consider an amendment if the relevant financial or legal implications are not available.
- 3.5 In addition, where members seek to move oral amendments, this can make the proposals difficult to follow. It is therefore recommended that express provision be inserted into the Council Procedure Rules requiring the proposer to provide written copies of any late amendments. The proposed additional wording is shown at Appendix 2 with tracked changes.

#### **Council meetings**

- 3.6 The CWG considered a number of proposals regarding the timing and efficient running of Council meetings. The CWG supported the proposal to introduce a time limit of 15 minutes on the time allowed for consideration of reports for information (as opposed to decision) at full Council from the start of the next municipal year.
- 3.7 CWG noted the need to secure collaboration between the Groups, as well as the desire to ensure that Council meetings were more evenly spread throughout the year.

## **Review of the Officer Employment Procedure Rules**

- 3.8 The terms and conditions of service for the Chief Executive are laid down by the Joint Negotiating Committee (JNC) for Chief Executives of Local Authorities. With effect from 13 October 2016, a new model procedure for dealing with disciplinary matters became part of the Chief Executive's conditions of service.
- 3.9 As a result of these changes, it is necessary to review the Officer Employment Procedure Rules at Part 7.6 to ensure that disciplinary matters relating to the Chief Executive will be undertaken in accordance with the JNC model procedure. Policy, Resources & Growth Committee is asked to note that the Officer Employment Procedure Rules will be reviewed to ensure that they comply with legislative requirements and with the JNC Terms and Conditions of Service.

## **Budget and Policy Framework**

- 3.10 Where a decision of committee has consequences for the Council's ability to manage within the budget it has allocated, there is currently no requirement that the relevant decision include specific detail setting out how the budget deficit will be met.
- 3.11 It is proposed that this be remedied by specifying a requirement that any committee making a decision which creates a financial commitment on the Council that sits outside the agreed budget and policy framework shall specify the detail of how the relevant commitment will be funded. Any alternative proposal must also be consistent with virement rules set out in the Council's Financial Regulations.
- 3.12 It is proposed that the additional wording set out at Appendix Three be included in the Scheme of Delegations to Committees and Sub-Committees and the Budget and Policy Framework Part 7.2.

## **Proposal to remove the requirement to consult a valuer before officers exercise their authority to enter into leases**

- 3.13 In April 2009, the Cabinet Member for Housing authorised the Council to lease accommodation for up to 10 years for the purposes of providing long term temporary accommodation for households who were homeless, including those who ASC and Children's services had a duty to provide accommodation for.
- 3.14 Authority to negotiate the final heads of Terms with each landlord was delegated to the Director ASC & Housing in consultation with the Council's Valuer (as well as the Head of Law and Finance and Property). However, this process is prone to cause delay.
- 3.15 Both Housing and Property & Design agree that the expertise in relation to appropriate valuation of leases for temporary accommodation rests with the Housing Service.
- 3.16 It is proposed that the requirement relating to consulting the Council's Valuer before officers exercise their authority to enter into leases for up to 10 years is

removed. It is recommended that authority be given to amend the Constitution in these terms subject to the following assurances:-

- The lease templates used are agreed by Legal Services;
- The leases are sealed by Legal Services at completion;
- Internal Audit review a sample of the leases twice per year;
- The proposed rent is signed off by the Acquisitions Manager and the payments signed off by the Head of Temporary Accommodation & Allocations.

### **Incorporation of PREVENT duty to Schemes of Delegation**

- 3.17 It is proposed to incorporate reference to the PREVENT duty for local authorities to the Scheme of Delegation to Committees and Sub-Committees (Neighbourhoods, Communities and Equalities Committee) and the Scheme of Delegations to Officers (Executive Director Neighbourhoods, Communities and Housing). This duty was introduced by s26 of the Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 and it requires local authorities, in the exercise of their functions, to have 'due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism'.

### **Changes to the NCE Committee**

- 3.18 The CWG proposed that the name of the Neighbourhoods, Communities and Equalities Committee be amended to include the word 'Inclusion' so that the Committee would be named the Neighbourhoods, Inclusion, Communities and Equalities Committee (NICE).

### **Scheme of Delegations to Officers, including Field Officer delegations**

- 3.19 It is proposed that new 'Field Officer' posts be created to carry out enforcement and inspection activities across the full range of Council functions. This will enable officer resources to be maximised so as to increase overall effectiveness.
- 3.20 The Field Officers will be cross-cutting and will be required to exercise the authority's enforcement powers on behalf of more than one Director. This necessitates a different approach to the Council's delegations from the current approach whereby officers are authorised to act by their Executive Director.
- 3.21 The Constitutional Working Group considered the available options for amending the Scheme of Delegations to Officers. It took the view that the optimum approach is for the Scheme of Delegation to Officers to delegate relevant enforcement powers directly to Field Officers, this on the basis that they exercise their powers in accordance with the direction and guidance of the Executive Director (or other lead officer) who has responsibility for the function being delivered. This solution aims to provide delegations which are clear and robust whilst ensuring that direction and quality assurance is still given by officers with relevant specialist expertise.
- 3.22 The Committee is recommended to grant to the Field Officers delegated powers to take enforcement action in relation to all of the Council's functions, subject to any instruction given by the Chief Executive or relevant Executive Director, this

on the basis that any such delegations will be enacted as and when the arrangements for the Field Officers are in place.

- 3.23 The Committee is further recommended to grant to the Monitoring Officer delegated authority to make a small number of minor additional amendments to the Scheme of Delegations where in the view of the Monitoring Officer these serve to clarify the nature and extent of the delegations in the Scheme, including by describing them in a functions-based way.

#### **4. ANALYSIS & CONSIDERATION OF ANY ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS**

- 4.1 The Committee or Council could decide not to implement the changes set out in the report.

#### **5. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION**

- 5.1 The Cross Party Constitutional Working Group have been consulted and Leaders group considered the proposals set out in the report.

#### **6. CONCLUSION**

- 6.1 The proposals reflect the Council's ongoing efforts to review and streamline its processes in an ongoing way so as to achieve both financial savings and increased efficiency. It is therefore recommended that they are pursued.

#### **7. FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:**

##### Financial Implications:

- 7.1 The challenging financial environment for Local Government means that when approved budget plans are withdrawn or deferred by committee, for whatever reason, the financial commitment this creates becomes increasingly difficult to manage in year. Similarly, the creation of other new financial commitments in-year also requires careful consideration. In both cases, to improve financial resilience and ensure the Council's budget position remains balanced, the Council's constitution should be amended as proposed above to ensure that decisions are not made that are outside of the approved Budget and Policy Framework. In effect, all decisions that would create a financial commitment should be accompanied by alternative funding proposals to maintain the Council's financial position. Any alternative proposals should be consistent with the Council's Financial Regulations, particularly in respect of virement (budget transfer).

*Finance Officer Consulted: Nigel Manvell*

*Date: 22/01/17*

##### Legal Implications:

- 7.2 PRG and where specified in the report, full Council, have the authority to make the changes to the Council's constitution as set out in the report. The intention is for the proposals to be implemented with immediate effect unless otherwise indicated.

*Lawyer Consulted: Elizabeth Culbert*

*Date: 18/01/17*

Equalities Implications:

7.3 None

Sustainability Implications:

7.4 None

Any Other Significant Implications:

7.5 None identified

## **SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION**

### **Appendices:**

1. Amended Terms of Reference for Audit and Standards Committee with track changes
2. Amended Council Procedure Rule 15.4 (Notice of Amendments)
3. Amendments to Budget and Policy Framework Rules





## Audit & Standards Committee

### Proposed changes to terms of reference

(proposed amendments in red and underlined)

## AUDIT & STANDARDS COMMITTEE

### Explanatory Note

The Audit functions of this Committee relate to the Council's arrangements for the discharge of its powers and duties in connection with financial governance and stewardship, risk management and audit. It plays a key role in acting as a critical friend to the Council and in helping to build trust in the Council's arrangement. The Committee receives referrals from and makes recommendations to the Council, Policy & Resources Committee, Officers or other relevant body within the Council.

The Standards functions of this Committee seek to ensure that the Members, Co-opted Members and Officers of the Council observe high ethical standards in performing their duties. These functions include advising the Council on its Codes of Conduct and administering related complaints and dispensation procedures.

In addition to the Councillors who serve on the Audit and Standards Committee, the Committee includes at least two independent persons who are not Councillors. They are appointed under Chapter 7 of the Localism Act, or otherwise co-opted, and act in an advisory capacity with no voting powers.

In the terms of reference of this Committee a "Member" is an elected Councillor and a "Co-opted Member" is a person co-opted by the Council, for example to advise or assist a Committee or Sub-Committee of the Council.

### General Audit and Standards Delegated Functions

To review such parts of the constitution as may be referred to the Committee by the Policy and Resources Committee and to make recommendations to the Policy Resources Committee and the Council.

To appoint, co-opt or (in any case where only the Council has power) to recommend the appointment or co-option of a minimum of two independent persons:

- to give general assistance to the Committee in the exercise of its functions;
- and

- to give views on allegations of failure to comply with a Code of Conduct as required by Chapter 7 of the Localism Act.

To:

- review and agree the Council's whistleblowing policy
- have an overview of complaints handling and Local Ombudsman investigations
- review and agree activity, policy and guidance in relation to the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000

To deal with any audit or ethical standards issues which may arise in relation to partnership working, joint committees and other local authorities or bodies.

To ensure arrangements are made for the training and development of Members, Co-opted Members and Officers on audit, ethical and probity matters, including Code of Conduct issues.

To support and advise the Chief Finance Officer and the Monitoring Officer in their statutory roles.

### **Delegated Audit Functions**

To carry out independent scrutiny and examination of the Council's financial and non-financial processes, procedures and practices to the extent that they affect the Council's control environment and exposure to risk, with a view to providing assurance on the adequacy and effectiveness of:

- the work of internal and external audit;
- the governance arrangements of the council and its services;
- the risk management and performance management frameworks and the associated control environment;
- the arrangements to secure value for money;
- the financial management process;
- arrangements for the prevention and detection of fraud and corruption

To meet the requirements of the Accounts and Audit Regulations ~~Act~~ 2015 in respect of:

- conducting an annual review of the effectiveness of the system of internal control;
- conducting an annual review of the effectiveness of internal audit;
- reviewing the outcome of annual review of governance arrangements and approving the Annual Governance Statement, ensuring it contains any actions for improvement; and
- considering and approving the Council's annual Statement of Accounts.

To consider the External Auditor's Annual Audit ~~and Inspection~~ Plan, Audit Results ~~Annual Governance~~ Report, Annual Audit Letter and other relevant reports.

Consider and agree the Internal Strategy and Annual Audit Plan, Head of Internal ~~Audit's & Business Risk's (sic)~~ Annual Internal Audit Report including Opinion, periodic progress reports and other relevant internal audit reports.

To consider and agree the Head of Internal ~~Audit & Business Risk's (sic)~~ Annual Fraud & Corruption Report and consider and approve the Council's Counter Fraud Strategy.

### **Delegated Standards Functions**

To advise the Council on the adoption, revision or replacement of Codes of Conduct for (a) Members and Co-opted Members and (b) Officers;

To exercise all other functions of the Council in relation to ethical standards, in particular those under Chapter 7 of the Localism Act, including the following:

- promoting and maintaining high standards of conduct within the Council and monitoring the operations of the Council's Codes of Conduct and registers of interests;
- in relation to allegations that a Member or Co-opted Member has failed to comply with the Code of Conduct, putting in place arrangements to investigate and make decisions;
- supporting the Monitoring Officer in the exercise of that Officer's ethical standards functions, in particular the duty to establish & maintain registers of interests for the Council and for Rottingdean Parish Council;
- in relation to Members or Co-opted Members with pecuniary interests, putting in place arrangements to grant dispensations, in appropriate cases, from the restrictions on speaking and/or voting.

NOTE: With the exception of the adoption, revision or replacement of the Codes of Conduct referred to above, the Audit and Standards Committee may develop and adopt its own procedures and protocols.



## Notice of Amendments

### Council Procedure Rules

- 15.4 Copies of amendments will be prepared and circulated prior to the start of a Council meeting only if such amendments are presented to the Chief Executive by 10.00am on the day of the Council meeting. Amendments for which notice has not been given may be permitted at any time at the discretion of the Mayor or Chair if s/he considers it appropriate with regard to the complexity of the matter, the question of whether notice has been given as soon as is reasonably practicable and any other circumstances that appear to be relevant. ~~The Mayor or Chair may require that such amendments shall be put in writing and handed to him/her before they are discussed further. Such amendments shall be put in writing unless the Mayor or Chair exercises his to her discretion to allow an amendment to be put orally.~~



## SCHEME OF DELEGATIONS TO COMMITTEES AND SUB-COMMITTEE

### INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL DELEGATIONS

#### A. Introduction

1. This scheme of delegation sets out the functions of the Council to be discharged by the Council, its Committees and Sub-Committees. It also includes terms of reference of statutory and non-statutory advisory bodies set up by the Council.
2. (a) The functions delegated to Committees and Sub-Committees under this scheme are subject to the Council's Standing Orders, Regulations and procedures.
- (b) A Committee or Sub-Committee dealing with a matter that has corporate policy or corporate budgetary implications (e.g. committing the Council to expenditure that has serious impact on the overall finances of the authority) will refer the matter to the Policy, Resources and Growth Committee with recommendations. The Chief Executive may issue practical guidance as to the application of this paragraph. Where the position is not clear, the Chief Executive (in relation to policy matters) or the Executive Director Finance and Resources (in relation to budgetary matters) will make the final determination.
- (c) Where any Committee or Sub-Committee, subsequent to approval of the budget at Budget Council, intends to make a change which creates a financial commitment (including removal or deferral of approved savings) which is not provided for within the approved budget and policy framework set by full Council, the Committee shall identify from which funds the relevant commitment shall be met. Alternatively, the Committee or Sub-Committee will propose alternative savings measures to meet the commitment. Any such proposals must be consistent with virement rules set out in the Council's Financial Regulations.
- (c) Where a committee would otherwise have delegated powers to make decisions, non-compliance with paragraph 2(b) above shall not affect the validity of the decision taken.
- (d) The acquisition or disposal of land or an interest in land shall be referred to the Policy, Resources and Growth Committee for determination. This shall not affect the relevant committees' powers to make decisions on service issues relating to their functions.

**PART 7.2**

**BUDGET AND POLICY FRAMEWORK PROCEDURE RULES**

**1. The framework for decision-making**

- 1.1 The Council will be responsible for the adoption of its budget and policy framework as set out in Article 5. Once a budget or a policy framework is in place, it will be the responsibility of the Committees to implement it.

**2. Process for developing the budget and policy framework**

- 2.1 Each year the Policy, Resources and Growth Committee will agree a programme for establishing the budget and policy framework for the following year. This programme will include provision for the Council to consider the recommendations of the relevant Committee(s) in respect of the content of the plans and strategies that make up the policy framework.

**3. In-year changes to policy framework**

- 3.1 The responsibility for agreeing the budget and policy framework lies with the Council, and decisions by Committees or officers with delegated authority must be in line with it. However, in approving the policy and budgetary framework, the Council may specify the extent of virement within the budget (in accordance with the Financial Standing Orders and Regulations at Part 7 of this Constitution) and degree of in-year changes to the policy framework which may be undertaken by Committees. In approving any plan or strategy forming part of the policy framework the Council will consider whether or not to delegate the power to amend, modify or vary that plan or strategy. Any other changes to the policy and budgetary framework are reserved to the Council.

- 3.2 These Rules shall be considered alongside the Introduction and General Delegations to Committees paragraph A 2 (b) and the Council's Financial Regulations and Standard Financial Procedures.



**NOTICE OF MOTION****LABOUR AND CO-OPERATIVE GROUP  
DIVESTING FROM FOSSIL FUELS**

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.

Proposed by: Cllr Russell-Moyle

Seconded by: Cllr Allen

Supported by: The Labour and Cooperative group of councillors

**Supporting information**

The Council welcomes the East Sussex County Council Pensions Committee decision to include in its Investment Strategy Statement the recognition that climate change 'poses material risks' to the East Sussex Pensions Fund but that it 'also presents positive investment opportunities'.

Extract from minutes of 27<sup>th</sup> February 2017

“53.2 The Committee RESOLVED to agree the Investment Strategy Statement subject to the insertion under the asset risk section of the sentence “The Fund believes that climate change poses material risks to the Fund but that it also presents positive investment opportunities.”



**NOTICE OF MOTION****JOINT GREEN GROUP AND LABOUR AND CO-OPERATIVE GROUP  
SUPPORT FOR UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN IN REFUGEE CAMPS**

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.

Proposed by: Cllr Littman

Seconded by: Cllr Daniel

Supported by: The Green Group of councillors

The Labour and Cooperative Group of councillors

**Supporting information**

The 2016 'Dubs Amendment' 2016 established a safe route to sanctuary in the UK for unaccompanied children from Europe. This was supported by many councils including BHCC who pledged to work with the Government to set up the scheme. Since then Brighton and Hove has received 4 young people as a direct result of the amendment.

This child refugee scheme was ended in February 2017.

Brighton and Hove is a City of Sanctuary, an award received for work done in the city to support people who come to the city for safety, such as asylum seekers and refugees.



**NOTICE OF MOTION****LABOUR AND CO-OPERATIVE GROUP  
TUPE PENSION PROTECTION FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT STAFF**

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 retained their Public Service Pension Scheme when they are TUPE'D out of local government employment.

Proposed by: Cllr Moonan

Seconded by: Cllr Horan

Supported by: The Labour and Cooperative group of councillors

**Supporting information**

Most public sector employees (e.g. NHS, police, civil service) who are TUPE'd out to another service provider have the right to stay within their respective Public Service Pension Scheme. This protection does not apply to LA's such as BHCC. The guidance states the any new contractor can provide either the local government scheme or one that is "broadly comparable"

It is unclear if there are any alternative schemes that provide the same full package and quality of pension. The phrase "broadly comparable" is vague and can lead to many people ending up with a reduced pension package when they retire. The cost to contractors of retaining the local government scheme is high, which is a disincentive for them to keep it. Many choose a broadly comparable scheme instead.

It is unfair that local government employees who may have worked loyally for many years can find their pension eroded in this way. A significant proportion of these may be low paid women, for whom a safe and reliable pension was an essential part of their planning for security in their retirement.



**NOTICE OF MOTION****CONSERVATIVE GROUP  
KINGS HOUSE**

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.

Proposed by: Cllr Nemeth

Seconded by: Cllr G. Theobald

Supported by: The Conservative Group of councillors

**Supporting information**





**NOTICE OF MOTION****GREEN GROUP  
CLEANER AIR**

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

- 1) Request the Environment, Transport & Sustainability Committee to call for a report taking into consideration;
  - Whether it would be possible 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;
  - Options to enforce the Road Traffic (Vehicle Emissions) (Fixed Penalty) (England) Regulations 2002 in relation to vehicle idling offences;
- 2) Request the Licensing Committee to consider calling for a report detailing the options to 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.

Proposed by: Councillor Deane

Seconded by: Councillor Sykes

Supported by: The Green Group of councillors

**Supporting Information:**

- (i) Across the UK air pollution is estimated to cause 40,000 deaths each year. Nitrous Oxide, Sulphur Dioxide, Particulate Matter and NOx gases (Nitrous Oxide, Nitric Oxide, and Nitrogen Dioxide) emitted from diesel exhausts exacerbate conditions such as bronchitis, lung cancer and asthma. On 16th May 2016, Brighton was one of 40 cities named by the World Health Organisation as having breached air pollution levels.
- (ii) <https://www.westminster.gov.uk/trial-diesel-based-parking-surcharge-low-emission-Neighbourhood>
- (iii) Stationary idling is an offence under section 42 of the Road Traffic Act 1988. The Road Traffic (Vehicle Emissions) (Fixed Penalty) (England) Regulations (2002) gives local authorities the right to issue fixed penalty notices of £20 to drivers who ignore a request to switch their engine off. According to Confused.com, idling costs drivers approximately £100 per year (<https://www.confused.com/on-the-road/driving-law/stopped-parked-engine-running-idling-breaking-law-police-fine>). Islington Council has been enforcing the regulations since 2006 ([https://www.islington.gov.uk/environment/sus\\_pollute/air\\_quality/vehicle-air-pollution](https://www.islington.gov.uk/environment/sus_pollute/air_quality/vehicle-air-pollution))



**NOTICE OF MOTION****GREEN GROUP  
HOUSING SUPPORT NO EVICTIONS**

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.

Proposed by: Councillor Gibson

Seconded by: Councillor Druitt

Supported by: The Green Group of councillors

**Supporting Information:**

(i) Between October and December 2016, 488 households in Brighton and Hove required homelessness prevention work. Brighton Housing Trust estimates that 435 of its 623 homes will become unaffordable for under 35s once new housing benefit caps come into force. ([http://www.theargus.co.uk/news/14216521\\_Timebomb\\_fear\\_over\\_number\\_of\\_people\\_homeless\\_in\\_Brighton\\_and\\_Hove/](http://www.theargus.co.uk/news/14216521_Timebomb_fear_over_number_of_people_homeless_in_Brighton_and_Hove/)) New research from Shelter has found that in southern England shortfalls as a result of benefit caps may rise to above £200 a month. (<https://www.theguardian.com/society/2017/mar/05/housing-benefit-cap-forcing-families-homelessness>)

The Council previously supported a policy in order to protect tenants facing eviction as a result of the bedroom tax: ([http://present.brighton-hove.gov.uk/Published/C00000709/M00004056/\\$\\$\\$Decisions.doc.pdf](http://present.brighton-hove.gov.uk/Published/C00000709/M00004056/$$$Decisions.doc.pdf))

(ii) One-quarter of the UK's homeless young people are LGBT. The Albert Kennedy Trust has reported a 20% increase in the number of young LGBT people seeking help with homelessness. External financial pressure on families such as benefit cuts and the 'bedroom tax' have led to an increase in parents pushing dependent children out of home. (Stonewall) <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/homelesshelpline/lgbt-gay-hate-crime-homophobia-homophobic-bullying-homeless-helpline-centrepoint-albert-kennedy-a7480326.html>

