Brighton & Hove City Council

BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL MEETING

Date: **23 July 2020**

Time: **4.30pm**

Venue **Skype**

Members: **All Councillors:**
You are summoned to join a meeting of the BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL to transact the under-mentioned business.

Contact: **Mark Wall**
Head of Democratic Services
01273 291006
mark.wall@brighton-hove.gov.uk

	Public Involvement The City Council actively welcomes members of the public and the press to attend its meetings and holds as many of its meetings as possible in public. **Note:** in response to current Government Regulations this meeting is being held as a virtual meeting for councillors and accessible via Skype. Public speaking and engagement opportunities will be made available. The meeting will also be webcast live to the internet.

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AGENDA

PART ONE **Page**

12 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 Monitoring Officer or Democratic Services Officer preferably before the meeting.

13 MINUTES **9 - 114**

To approve as a correct record the minutes of:
(a) the last Ordinary Council meeting held on the 30 January 2020;
(b) the Budget Council meeting held on the 27 February 2020;
(c) the Special Council meeting held on the 23 April 2020; and
(d) the Annual Council meeting held on the 14 May 2020.

Contact Officer: *Mark Wall* *Tel: 01273 291006*
Ward Affected: *All Wards*

14 MAYOR'S COMMUNICATIONS.

To receive communications from the Mayor.

15 TO RECEIVE PETITIONS AND E-PETITIONS.

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

16 WRITTEN QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC.

A list of public questions received by the due date of 12noon on the 17 July will be circulated separately as part of an addendum at the meeting.

Contact Officer: *Mark Wall* *Tel: 01273 291006*

17 DEPUTATIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC.

A list of deputations received by the due date of 12noon on the 17 July 2020 will be circulated separately as part of an addendum at the meeting.

Contact Officer: *Mark Wall* *Tel: 01273 291006*

18 PETITIONS FOR COUNCIL DEBATE **115 - 130**

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

(1) **Prioritise & Support Community Led Affordable Housing over Private Developers in the Cit**y. Lead petitioner Andrea Jones.

(2) (**a) Re-open Madeira Drive to All Users.** Lead petitioner Laura King.

(b) Keep Madeira Drive Closed for Traffic. Lead petitioner Ian Ross.

(3) **(a) Remove Old Shoreham Road Cycle Lane Extension.** Lead petitioner Peter Challis.

(b) Make the Old Shoreham Road Cycle Lane Extension Permanent and Establish a City-Wide Cycle Network Lead petitioner Chris Williams.

(4) **Declare Brighton & Hove to be an Anti-Racist Cit**y. Lead petitioner Mo Kanjilal.

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.

19 CALL OVER FOR REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

(a) Call over (items 22 - 24) will be read out at the meeting and Members invited to reserve the items for consideration.

(b) To receive or approve the reports and agree with their recommendations, with the exception of those which have been reserved for discussion.

(c) Oral questions from Councillors on the Committee reports, which have not been reserved for discussion.

20 WRITTEN QUESTIONS FROM COUNCILLORS. **131 - 150**

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

21 ORAL QUESTIONS FROM COUNCILLORS **151 - 154**

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

REPORTS FOR DECISION

22 ADOPTION OF BRIGHTON & HOVE COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY CHARGING SCHEDULE **155 - 190**

Extract from the proceedings of the Tourism, Equalities, Communities & Culture Committee meeting held on the 7 May 2020, together with a report of the Executive Director for Economy, Environment & Culture.

Contact Officer: Sandra Rogers Tel: 01273 292502
Ward Affected: All Wards

23 COMMUNITY SAFETY AND CRIME REDUCTION STRATEGY 2020-2023 **191 - 382**

Extract from the proceedings of the Tourism, Equalities, Communities & Culture Committee meeting held on the 7 May 2020, together with a report of the Executive Director for Economy, Environment & Culture.

Contact Officer: Jo Player Tel: 01273 292488
Ward Affected: All Wards

REPORTS REFERRED FOR INFORMATION

24 APPROACH TO ONGOING PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURE: UPDATE JULY 2020 **383 - 388**

Extract from the proceedings of the Policy & Resources Committee meeting held on the 9 July 2020 (to follow), together with a report of the Executive Director for Health & Adult Social Care.

Contact Officer: Mark Wall Tel: 01273 291006
Ward Affected: All Wards

NOTICES OF MOTION

25 THE FOLLOWING NOTICES OF MOTION HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED BY MEMBERS FOR CONSIDERATION: **389 - 404**

(1) Madeira Drive. Proposed by Councillor Wares on behalf of the Conservative Group.

(2) Committing to Make Brighton & Hove Free of Modern Slavery. Proposed by Councillor Appich on behalf of the Labour Group.

(3) **Black Lives Matter / Anti-Racist Council.** Proposed by Councillor Heley on behalf of the Green Group.

(4) **Historic Motoring Events on Madeira Drive.** Proposed by Councillor Nemeth on behalf of the Conservative Group.

(5) **Housing and Evictions.** Joint motion **p**roposed by Councillor Childs on behalf of the Labour and Green Groups.

(6) **Litter Reduction.** **P**roposed by Councillor Littman on behalf of the Green Group.

(7) **Local Decision Making on Health and Adult Social Care.** Joint motion proposed by Councillor Nield on behalf of the Green and Labour Groups.

(8) **Supporting Credit Union Workplace Savings Scheme. .** Joint motion proposed by Councillor Moonan on behalf of the Labour and Green Groups.

26 CLOSE OF MEETING

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

Note:

1. *The Mayor will put the motion to the vote and if it is carried will then:-*

   (a) Call on the Member who had moved the item under discussion to give their right of reply, before then putting the matter to the vote, taking into account the need to put any amendments that have been moved to the vote first;

   (b) Each remaining item on the agenda that has not been dealt with will then be taken in the order they appear on the agenda and put to the vote without debate.

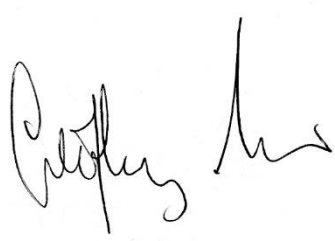
   The Member responsible for moving each item will be given the opportunity by the Mayor to withdraw the item or to have it voted on. If there are any amendments that have been submitted, these will be taken and voted on first in the order that they were received.

   (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.



Chief Executive
Hove Town Hall
Norton Road
Hove
BN3 3BQ

Date of Publication - Wednesday, 15 July 2020

ACCESS NOTICE

In response to the current situation with Covid-19 and the easing of Regulations, this Committee meeting will be held virtually via Skype and web cast simultaneously.

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

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

For those members of the public wishing to actively take part in the meeting a link will be emailed so that they can join the meeting.

Meeting papers can be provided, on request, in large print, in Braille, on audio tape or on disc, or translated into any other language as requested.

WEBCASTING NOTICE

This meeting may be filmed for live or subsequent broadcast via the Council's website. At the start of the meeting the Chair 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 1998. Data collected during this web cast will be retained in accordance with the Council's published policy.

Therefore, by joining the meeting via the link provided 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 ensure they do not use the skype video facility and provide a static image.

FURTHER INFORMATION

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

BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL

COUNCIL

4.30pm 30 JANUARY 2020

HOVE TOWN HALL - COUNCIL CHAMBER

MINUTES

Present: Councillors Phillips (Chair), Robins (Deputy Chair), Simson, Allcock, Appich, Atkinson, Bagaeen, Barnett, Bell, Brennan, Brown, Childs, Clare, Davis, Deane, Druitt, Ebel, Evans, Fishleigh, Fowler, Gibson, Grimshaw, Hamilton, Heley, Henry, Hill, Hills, Hugh-Jones, Janio, Knight, Littman, Lloyd, Mac Cafferty, Mears, McNair, Moonan, Nemeth, Nield, O'Quinn, Osborne, Peltzer Dunn, Pissaridou, Platts, Powell, Rainey, Shanks, C Theobald, Wares, West, Wilkinson, Williams and Yates.

PART ONE

62 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

62.1 There were no declarations of interest in any matters appearing on the agenda.

63 MINUTES

63.1 The minutes of the last ordinary meeting held on the 19 December 2019 were approved and signed by the Mayor as a correct record of the proceedings; subject to the following amendments:

47.1 to read – Councillor Powell declared a personal but not prejudicial interest in Item 57, a report of the Executive Lead Officer for Strategy, Governance & Law concerning the proposed Corporate Plan 2020-23 as it referred to partner organisations and she worked for Sussex Police.

50.3 to read – Mr Hawtree presented a petition signed by 112 residents concerning the condition of pavements and kerbs throughout the city.

64 MAYOR'S COMMUNICATIONS.

64.1 The Mayor welcomed everyone to the meeting and wished them a Happy New Year. She then stated that she wished to thank Councillor Robins as Deputy Mayor for his continued support for various engagements over the last few months.

64.2 The Mayor then highlighted some of the recent mayoral engagements which have included;

- Celebration of Life and Love Memorial Service
- Moulsecoomb Forest Garden Christmas Lunch
- Actually, Gay Men's Chorus Concert
- Burning of the Clocks Parade
- Christmas Day at the Royal Sussex County Hospital and the Hove Methodist Church Christmas Lunch
- Bahais Community Screening
- The Steadfast Association Annual Reunion
- The Year of the Rat Chinese New Year Celebration
- Allsorts and Age UK Charity Events in the Parlour

64.3 The Mayor also reminded the Council of her forthcoming Gala Dinner at the Royal Pavilion on the 27 March, for which tickets were available from the Civic Office.

65 TO RECEIVE PETITIONS AND E-PETITIONS.

65.1 The Mayor noted that no petitions were due to be presented at the meeting.

66 WRITTEN QUESTIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC.

66.1 The Mayor reported that 3 written questions had been received from members of the public. She also stated that she intended to take the Notice of Motion, Item 72 (2) on the agenda, Child Refugees, immediately after the final question as it related to the subject of the question. She then invited Mr. Hawtree to come forward and address the council.

66.2 Mr. Hawtree asked the following question; Could Councillor Platts please assure us that this Authority will have no truck with the proposed festival of 'Brexit' 2022?

66.3 Councillor Platts replied; Yes, I speak as Leader of the Labour Group and I call on the other Leaders to support me on this.

66.4 Mr. Hawtree asked the following supplementary question; Now rather than dwell on the gloomy task we face tomorrow, can I ask whether you will be supporting the 'Re-join Movement' so that England and Wales can follow an independent Scotland and a United Ireland in re-joining and in doing so, as part of this process can I hope that you would support proportional representation towards this end so that coming generations here in Hove and Brighton and elsewhere can enjoy the shared life we had with those people across Le Manche.

66.5 Councillor Platts replied; I think I can only speak in a personal capacity on this issue otherwise I would need to consult my Group members. I support remaining in the European Union and personally, I am a supporter of proportional representation government and for elections.

66.6 The Mayor thanked Mr. Hawtree for his questions and invited Mr. Gunn to come forward and address the council.

66.7 Mr. Gunn asked the following question, on October 10th last year an agenda item passed without any public scrutiny or councillor input on a decision to authorise the freehold acquisition of Valley Social Centre by Brighton & Hove City Council. This then went to Housing on the 13.11.19 and again this was passed without any scrutiny and away from public eyes. An application to protect the venue as an asset of community value has been sent to BHCC. Residents want to keep it in the community's hands. The former trustees were voted out.

Can you please update the Whitehawk Community and extended community with the council's current position on this purchase?

66.8 Councillor Platts replied; The council is aware of concerns within the Whitehawk community regarding the future of the Valley Social Centre following its recent closure. In acknowledgement of the current situation, the council felt that it would be appropriate to pause any plans to potentially purchase the site until such a time that the constitutional and other issues have been resolved. I am happy to put that in writing to you if you would like me to do so.

66.9 Mr. Gunn thanked Councillor Platts for her response and stated that he did not have a supplementary question.

66.10 The Mayor thanked Mr. Gunn for his question and invited Mr. Yabroudi to come forward and address the council.

66.11 Mr. Yabroudi asked the following question; When you've escaped war to make a new life in this lovely city, what often hurts most is being separated from your family. Sometimes our children must travel to safety alone, like baby Moses, floating in his basket down the Nile.

It's agonising when we know our son, daughter, nephew or niece has managed to reach Europe but is stuck somewhere. What can the Council do to help children avoid dangerous journeys and find sanctuary in Brighton & Hove?

66.12 Councillor Grimshaw replied; Thank you for your question. Brighton & Hove City continues to participate, whenever we can, in government schemes to accommodate and support children who have managed to enter the UK. We are also pleased to continue to work with the local City of Sanctuary Group on growing our network of 'Schools of Sanctuary', improving the experience of refugee children arriving in the city's schools.

However, we like you, remain concerned about those children who are trapped by the rules in difficult and dangerous situations in Europe and that is why we are supporting the Notice of Motion to put pressure on central government to ensure safe passage for children and to continue to reiterate our willingness to house child refugees.

66.13 Mr. Yabroudi asked the following supplementary question; I do wish to thank you for all the help and support you are bringing across the UK. Even though you know the hard times that we face and all of those people who find it really hard just to flee from the country and to give their children safety and a life. So, what can the people of the city do to help?

66.14 Councillor Grimshaw replied; Thank you once again. To re-iterate we are totally committed, and our hearts are touched by the terrible circumstances we are seeing that is going on in the world now and I personally would like to give my commitment to doing everything I can to help in any way possible.

66.15 The Mayor thanked Yabroudi for his questions and noted that ended the questions for the meeting.

Notice of Motion 72 (2) Child Refugees

66.16 The Mayor then stated that she would take the Notice of Motion, Item 72 (2) on Child Refugees and called on Councillor Littman to propose the motion.

66.17 Councillor Littman proposed the joint motion on behalf of the Green and Labour Groups and noted that he had brought similar motions previously in 2015 and 2017. He noted that the only a small number of places offered by local authorities had been taken up by the Home Office to date and he hoped that all Members would support the motion before them today. He noted that Brighton and Hove was a city of sanctuary and that families should not be separated and every step possible should be taken to reunite them.

66.18 Councillor Allcock formally seconded the motion and noted that follow a deputation to Council in 208 10 refugee children per year would be offered places in the city. He paid tribute to the council team that worked with refugees as well as the organisations in the city and hoped that this would continue and that the motion would be supported.

66.19 Councillors Janio, Appich and Bagaeen spoke on the motion.

66.20 Councillor Littman thanked Councillor Allcock for his support and the backing of the Labour Group and noted the comments during the debate. He hoped that the motion would have the full council's support.

66.21 The Mayor then put the following motion to the vote;

This Council requests that the Chief Executive:

- Write to the Home Secretary, restating our offer to house child refugees,
- Write to the Prime Minister, asking him to publicly avow his support for the basic principle of Safe Passage, and to state categorically that Brexit legislation will not be used to prevent children trapped in horrendous conditions in France, Greece, and Italy from reuniting with their families in the UK.

66.22 The Mayor confirmed that the motion had been carried.

67 DEPUTATIONS FROM MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC.

67.1 The Mayor stated that no deputations from members of the public had been submitted for consideration at the meeting.

68 CALL OVER FOR REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

(a) Callover

68.1 No items on the agenda were reserved for discussion.

(b) Receipt and/or Approval of Reports

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

Item 71 Review of the Code of Conduct for Members

(c) Oral Questions from Members

68.3 The Mayor noted that there were no oral questions.

69 WRITTEN QUESTIONS FROM COUNCILLORS.

69.1 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 prior to the meeting as detailed below:

(1) Councillor Theobald

69.2 For the last few years the Council has published the fact that over the Christmas period Thursday's refuse collection (this year the 25 December would take place on the following Saturday (this year the 27 December). This has always failed for some or most of the roads. Please list the roads where the Council failed to collect the Thursday refuse on Saturday 27 December and the number of days from Thursday 18 December the last collection to when the refuse was eventually collected. Will the Council consider a different approach for those whose refuse collection day is on a Thursday for next Christmas?

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

69.3 As a point of clarity in regards the question, Christmas this year fell on a Wednesday, with the revised collection taking place on Friday 27 December. The collections due on Thursday 26 December were scheduled for Saturday 28 December.

88 missed refuse collections were reported on Friday 27 December.
44 missed refuse collections were reported on Saturday 28 December.

For Saturday 28 December, there were only two roads with three or more missed collections (both with three). The other reports were individual missed collections. This backs up the feedback from Team Leaders that most roads were collected.

We are reflecting on this year's approach to the festive period and will make changes as necessary and procuring IT systems to improve the quality of data that we hold.

(2) Councillor McNair

69.4 Brighton & Hove City Council has oversight of the education delivered by schools in the city, in particular of pupils in its care. It also has a responsibility to ensure all children, no matter their religion, gender, race, family income or nationality have as good an education as possible. 13.4% of state-funded secondary school pupils in Brighton & Hove are eligible and claiming for Free School Meals. This is above the average of 9.5% for the Southeast

(https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/schools-pupils-and-their-characteristics-january-2019).
According to UCAS, the average salary for graduates is 30% higher than for non-graduates aged 25-30.

https://www.ucas.com/undergraduate/student-life/why-choose-higher-education.

Helping the poorest and most disadvantaged pupils in Brighton & Hove attend university is therefore likely to help raise both pupils' and the city's standard of living. While Brighton & Hove has a higher than an average number of pupils claiming Free School Meals, it also happens to be fortunate in having two excellent universities, and potentially an excellent route for its poorest students to escape poverty.

In order to feel reassured that Brighton & Hove City Council is making the most of its relationship with its two universities, and is providing the very best service to its poorest and most disadvantaged children, could the Leader of the Council:

1) Provide a breakdown of data of pupils by background (ethnicity, religion, income, gender, free school meal) attending university (Russell Group and other) from Brighton & Hove state schools?
2) Detail how local schools and the Universities of Brighton and Sussex, in partnership with the Council, are helping Brighton & Hove's poorest and most disadvantaged students (with reference to ethnicity, religion, income, gender and free school meals) reach university?
3) Outline methods, and lessons learned from other Local Authorities, to increase progression of Brighton & Hove's most disadvantaged pupils to university which are due to be implemented by Brighton & Hove?

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

69.5 (1) The tracking of post 16 destination data is undertaken by the Youth Employability Service, Families Children and Learning Directorate; however, the requirement to report on the Year 13 leavers (aged 18) was removed by the Department for Education in 2016. And at this time the Council stopped collecting this data. Unfortunately, this means that we cannot provide the data requested. The Department of Education annually publishes official statistics on education attainment which includes achievement of Level 3 by the age of 19. In 2018 (2015 cohort of school leavers) 58%

of young people achieved a Level 3 qualification, this is in line with national outcomes. Achievement at Level 3 increases the likelihood of progressing into Higher Education or apprenticeships.

(2) The Sussex Learning Network which includes the two universities and the council https://www.sussexlearningnetwork.org.uk/about-us/ led a consortium bid and was successfully awarded funding to support projects and targeted outreach activity across Brighton and Hove and Sussex.

https://www.sussexlearningnetwork.org.uk/project-category/current-projects/.

(3) The National Collaborative Outreach Programme (NCOP) delivers collaborative innovative and impactful activities and projects in local schools and FE colleges. For example, the program includes black, Asian and minority ethnic mentoring programmes and dedicated information, advice and guidance programmes for the disadvantaged.

Universities and the NCOP programme use dedicated national data sources which identify the likelihood of a young person participating in higher education. In school interventions are targeted to young people who live in postcode areas with a low likelihood of participation. The universities and the NCOP programme will hold equalities data for the disadvantage young people engaged on their programmes. This is not held by the Council.

Both universities demonstrate their commitment to working with disadvantaged students through their widening participation programmes.

They offer a suite of engagement opportunities.

https://www.brighton.ac.uk/studying-here/applying-to-brighton/schools-teachers/outreach/widening-participation/index.aspx
https://www.sussex.ac.uk/about/access-to-education

For example, the University of Sussex compact scheme means that many secondary schools send children to visit and stay at the campus.

The Greater Brighton Metropolitan College also plays an important outreach role to widen participation locally

https://www.sussexlearningnetwork.org.uk/projects/gb-met-2020-outreach-offer/

Children in Care are a group that are prioritised for support. For example:

- From secondary school age they can have access to a Higher Education Student Mentor, who provides impartial information, advice, guidance and support about applying to and the experience of being at university. Currently there are six trained mentors who are care leavers who have attended university.
- The LA fund travel costs to University open days and taster days.
- The Leaving Care team facilitate links to University Care Leaver leads in the University Widening Participation Teams.

- The Personal Education Plan process is used to ensure aspirations to attend university are discussed.
- The Fostering team support foster carers who may not be familiar with the university system.

The Local offer for Brighton and Hove students attending higher education includes:

- Financial support of £670 at the start of each term.
- Free Wi-Fi
- 52 weeks a year rent paid
- Required books, equipment special clothing, field trips etc.
- Travel costs to and from University each term.
- Links are made with the care leaver lead at university.

There are currently 31 care leavers at university.

1) Maximising the attainment and progress of all pupils particularly disadvantaged is a high priority across the City. If young people from a disadvantaged background attain more highly and achieve level 3 qualifications, then the chance of attending University increases.

   All universities are required (by the Office for Students) to publish access and participation plans which set how they will improve equality of opportunity for underrepresented groups to access, succeed in and progress from higher education. As an example please see the access plan for the University of Sussex https://www.sussex.ac.uk/study/terms-and-conditions/access-agreements.

   Both of the Universities in this city contribute to improving the progression of disadvantaged pupils. The investment in NCOP and the governance, monitoring and reporting requirements implemented by the Office for Students will ensure that national good practice will be captured and disseminated.

   Locally, through the Sussex Learning Network, Brighton and Hove, its neighbouring authorities, and FE and HE partners will continue to work together to ensure that the outreach hub funded through NCOP is established and that opportunities for progression remain at the core of the partnership.

   There is always room for learning from others' experiences. Your suggestion that we approach other Local Authorities is welcome and something worth pursuing. This Administration is committed to continue to improve and develop programmes to end the attainment gap for disadvantaged children.

(4) **Councillor Deane**

Between 1st April and 31st December 2019, how many collections of illegal fly tipping have been made by the CityClean team, and what is the estimated cost to the city clean service of collections of illegal fly tipping?

For the same time period, how much income has been generated through the council's 'bulky waste collection service,' for residents – (i.e. not commercial collection?) and through fines issued?

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

Between 1 April and 31 December 2019, there were 1593 instances of fly-tipping reported to Cityclean. This reporting does not capture all fly-tip instances as if a Street Cleansing Crew discovers a fly-tip while on duty, they will clear it, sometimes before it is reported.

Between April and December, 547 tonnes (figure unaudited) of fly-tipped waste was collected, with an estimated disposal cost of £94,000. (The figure for 2018/19 was 1,392 tonnes, costing £232,000).

This relates to the cost of disposal only, as officer time, vehicles and other associated costs are not separately recorded for the collection of fly-tipped waste from the Street Cleansing budget and therefore we are unable to calculate an accurate cost.

Between 1 April and 31 December:

- 123 Fixed Penalty Notices were issued for residential fly-tipping. This generated £18,900.
- 282 Fixed Penalty Notices were issued for commercial fly-tipping. This generated £75,155

The bulky waste service is contracted out through a concession contract. This means the council does not receive any income through the bulky waste collection service.

(5) **Councillor West**

At the October ETS Committee, Members agreed a Green Amendment to "Commission a report on the feasibility of the Council establishing a carbon reduction scheme, to enable local residents and businesses to invest in woodland planting, energy schemes and other local carbon reduction and carbon capturing projects."

The Council has declared a climate emergency, and in response Labour and Greens are agreed on the need for the city to be carbon neutral by 2030. This will be a challenging task and the availability of Government funding to make the extensive changes needed is not apparent and may not be forthcoming. However, the high level of public concern about the climate emergency suggests there is good opportunity for the Council to "crowdfund" investment for local carbon reduction from local people and businesses. This could be offered as a way to off-set current carbon foot-prints while households and businesses make their own carbon reductions. The funds raised could be offered to local carbon reduction projects as grants or recycled as loans from a local green bank. These local projects would not only off-set investors carbon but also support everyone in the city to be better able to effect their own carbon reductions.

I believe the LEP are considering a scheme to harness investment to help fulfil the Sussex Natural Capital Investment Strategy developed by the Sussex Nature

Partnership. This could be just one channel for carbon reduction investment raised by Brighton & Hove.

Founding and promoting a carbon reduction fund for the City will require start-up and operational funding. £50,000 would perhaps be of the right order to get this going. What budget provision is the Administration making for this initiative within the 2020/21 budget?

Reply from Councillor Yates, Deputy Chair (Finance) of the Policy & Resources Committee

The council is exploring a wide range of options, including external funding opportunities, to support the Corporate Plan commitment to address the climate emergency and work towards a carbon neutral city. This will not only require the council to consider appropriate and affordable investments but means we must also focus on working with partners and other agencies to use our position as community leader to lead by example, influence and encourage others to adopt climate change strategies and policies.

As Members will be aware, the government have only provided a one-year Spending Review at this time and we are putting the finishing touches to the 2020/21 budget proposals for this council and will bring these to the February Budget Council. Local Government resources remain under severe pressure and yet we must still find funding for essential, statutory services, particularly social care, to support those in need. We are hopeful, however, that some resources can be found to support climate initiatives and support the process of addressing climate change in 2020/21. Once the government have announced the funding position for the longer term, expected later in 2020, we will be able to plan our approach to this emergency with greater certainty.

(6) **Councillor Gibson**

For the period from 1st of April 2019 to 1st of January 2020 what was:

a) The number of bus lane PCNs issued and what has been the associated fine income?
b) The CPZ permit income?
c) The civil parking enforcement cost?

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

a) To the 1st January 2020, we have issued 48,918 Bus Lane PCNs. Total income to the council in this same time period is £1,979,709. Some of this income will be attributable to Bus Lane Enforcement issued in the previous financial year as income is based on when it is received rather than when the ticket is issued.

b) CPZ income (which is interpreted as all resident permit related income) is £3,320,000 up to 1st January 2020.

c) The amount paid to our enforcement contractor, NSL, is £2,977,575 up to 1st January 2020.

(7) **Councillor Gibson**

For the period from 1st of April 2019 to 1st of January 2020 what was the number of properties sold under the right to buy scheme?

Reply from Councillor Williams, Chair of the Housing Committee.

As at 1st January 2020 there have been 28 homes sold under the Right to Buy scheme this financial year.

(8) **Councillor Gibson**

For the answer provided to my question to council on Thursday 24th October to concerning the borrowing costs please can you provide the annual repayment costs for repayment periods of 5, 7, 10, 15, 20 and 25 years (on loans of 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 and 50 million pounds)?

Reply from Councillor Yates, Deputy Chair (Finance) of the Policy & Resources Committee.

The following annual repayment costs are based on the published Public Works Loan Board Certainty rates on the afternoon of 23/01/2020:

	Period					
Based on Annuity	**5 years**	**7 years**	**10 years**	**15 years**	**20 years**	**25 years**
PWLB Certainty Rate	2.23%	2.29%	2.45%	2.75%	2.93%	2.99%
Loan amount	**£'000 pa**	**£'000 pa**	**£'000 pa**	**£'000 pa**	**£'000 pa**	**£'000 pa**
£5m	1,068	781	570	411	334	287
£10m	2,136	1,562	1,140	823	668	574
£20m	4,272	3,125	2,279	1,645	1,336	1,147
£25m	5,339	3,906	2,849	2,056	1,670	1,434
£30m	6,407	4,687	3,419	2,468	2,003	1,721
£35m	7,475	5,468	3,989	2,879	2,337	2,008
£40m	8.543	6,250	4,559	3,290	2,671	2,295
£50m	10,679	7,812	5,698	4,113	3,339	2,868

(9) **Councillor Gibson**

How much rent (expressed as a percentage) due to seaside homes for 2019/20 had the council collected as of 31st December 2019? Given that the council is required to

pay a minimum of 91% of rent due to seaside if this collection rate continues how much will BHCC be required to pay under the rent guarantee agreement for 2019/20?

Reply from Councillor Williams, Chair of the Housing Committee

The council has collected 85.7% of rent due in 2019/20 up to 31/12/19. The council is due to pay 91% of rent due in 2019/20 to Seaside homes and currently this is estimated to total £4.444m. Therefore, based on this collection rate continuing for the rest of the year, this would lead to a forecast shortfall of £0.257m in rent to be met by the council. However, this forecast could reduce depending on the success of the current financial recovery plan.

(10) **Councillor Hugh-Jones**

I refer to my question to Full Council in December 2019. The response I received referred to the Private Sector Housing Strategy adopted by Housing Committee in November 2019. Having looked again at the Strategy, I can find no specific reference to enforcement of EPC ratings so:

1) Can you please confirm that the Private Sector Housing Enforcement Strategy will cover this;

2) Indicate what resources the Council is allocating to implementation of this Strategy from April and specifically what resources will be allocated to enforcement of EPC ratings in the private rental sector;

3) Indicate (i) how many private rented sector properties in the city are currently F and G rated and (ii) provide an estimate of how many of these properties will be subject to an exemption because the cost cap of £3500 is insufficient to improve the property's rating to EPC E and landlords are unable to able to secure third-party funding to cover all or part of the cost of improving their properties to EPC E.

Reply from Councillor Williams, Chair of the Housing Committee

1) While our Private Sector Housing Enforcement policy does not specifically cover the EPC ratings, all statutory duties in relation to the private sector will be addressed.

2) 'Potential Investments' included in the Draft Revenue Budget & Capital Strategy 2020/2 (reported to Policy & Resources Committee on 5 December 2019) includes potential additional investment of £100k to cover full-year costs of supporting and continuing the Private Sector Housing Enforcement Policy agreed by Housing Committee on 18 Sept 2019.

   i) The analysis carried out in 2018 showed the following estimates in the PRS;

   - 1312 F rated properties
   - 421 G rated properties

ii) We do not have data to provide an estimate of how many of these would be exempt under the £3500 cap on without further analysis. It is also worth noting that this is not the only eligible exemption under the regulations so would not necessarily give us an accurate indication of the total number of these properties that would be exempt. To estimate the above would require a fuller analysis of a number of datasets so that any enforcement can be targeted effectively. In addition, some of these properties may be homes we are already aware of and involved with, including existing HMO's or properties where we have open Requests for Assistance with Private Sector Housing officers.

(11) **Councillor Fishleigh**

In the upcoming 2020/21 budget, how much additional money will be set-aside for the restoration of Madeira Terraces?

Reply from Councillor Yates, Deputy Chair (Finance) of the Policy & Resources Committee

The council has to date, set aside £2 million capital resources to support the Madeira Terraces project, which is in addition to the £440,000 raised through crowdfunding.

The planned expenditure of these resources is set out in the table below and excludes any further fundraising or grants that may be required to complete the first 30 arches or subsequent phases.

	2019/20 £	**2020/21 £**	**2021/22 £**	**TOTAL £**
Council Funding – Design Team for first 30 Arches	50,000	500,000		550,000
Council Funding – build/ implementation / fit-out			1,450,000	1,450,000
Crowdfunding toward build / implementation/ fit out of 3 arches			440,000	440,000
TOTAL	**50,000**	**500,000**	**1,890,000**	**2,440,000**

(12) **Councillor Druitt**

It's now two and a half years since the Council unanimously passed the Green Notice of Motion on a Cycling Strategy (attached). Can we please have an update on:

- what has been done since
- what, if anything, was attempted but not achieved
- what is still outstanding pending officer time or financial resources, and what is the plan for this
- what, if anything, it has been decided not to pursue

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

On each occasion that this matter has been discussed at council meetings, the Administration has clearly explained its approach and priorities for cycling. This is all recorded in the minutes of those meetings which are published on our website.

The current priority is the development of a Local Cycling & Walking Infrastructure Plan; and we are making good progress on it. The plan will significantly help us to identify needs and barriers and establish the cycling and walking priorities that will contribute towards delivering a safe, accessible, sustainable and high-quality transport network that everybody can use.

Last year, our Environment, Transport and Sustainability Committee considered reports about the plan and established a Member Task & Finish Group to enable councillors to oversee its development. The Group met for the first time in December, and I am sure that you will have been briefed on all of this by Councillor West, who represents your group on it. Future meetings will involve and engage stakeholders, and there will also be wider consultation as the plan is developed. The current programme indicates that the plan will be completed by the end of this year.

However, that isn't all that we are doing on cycling and walking. There are many projects and programmes taking place that include new and improved cycling provision, and which promote and enable more cycling as part of our overall transport strategy. These include prioritised maintenance of road and pavement surfaces; all three phases of the Valley Gardens project; and the continuing success of the city's BikeShare scheme.

I therefore look forward to continuing to work with all councillors to ensure that these priorities will enable two of the key commitments in our Corporate Plan to be delivered. These are to 'Develop an active and sustainable travel network' and to 'Increase healthy life expectancy and reduce health inequalities'.

All of this work will ensure that walking and cycling can become people's first choice for as many of their journeys as possible.

(13) **Councillor Mac Cafferty**

Across the entire council workforce, how many staff in which departments are currently engaged in a redundancy consultation process?

Reply from Councillor Yates, Deputy Chair (Finance) of the Policy & Resources Committee

The council takes all appropriate steps available to it to minimise the risk of redundancy as far as possible. Where staff are potentially put at risk of redundancy through the proposed deletion of a post, or posts, in a service, the council will invite applications for voluntary severance from relevant staff wherever practicable. This process operates alongside the council's redeployment pool into which people at risk of redundancy are placed in an attempt to find and match them to suitable alternative employment within the council.

The council is not currently dealing directly with any member of staff who has been made redundant but there are a number of people who are potentially at risk of redundancy subject to the outcome of the aforementioned processes.

The numbers of staff at risk of redundancy are as follows:

(a) Families, Children & Learning: 4 people at risk of redundancy.
(b) Strategy, Governance & Law: 2 people at risk of redundancy.

The following directorates do not currently have any staff at risk of redundancy:

Housing, Neighbourhoods & Communities
Finance & Resources including Orbis Services
Health & Adult Social Care
Economy, Environment & Culture

(14) **Councillor Mac Cafferty**

The city council's target budget management has identified repeat overspend in agency costs at Cityclean. In this financial year what is this sum for the overspend itself and what is the sum allocated for dealing with such overspend; what is the nature of the overspend (times/ occasions etc); and what work is being done through the council's audit processes to monitor this expenditure to prevent this re-occurring?

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

The TBM09 forecast for Cityclean agency spend is £0.950m. This is the result of higher than budgeted staff costs due to the additional collection drivers and operatives to cover the service, as well as increased costs following the fire at Hollingdean Waste Transfer Station.

Cityclean are acting to reduce the overspend. We are recruiting additional posts within CityClean so that there is less reliance on agency staff. Cityclean use agency staff to cover sickness and annual leave; staff work outside in all weathers undertaking manual handling and this can have an impact on absence levels. A well-being group has been set up to look at the key causes of sickness absence to look at wellbeing initiatives to support attendance at work. As part of the Modernisation Programme the service is identifying opportunities to reduce the reliance on agency workers.

(15) **Councillor Mac Cafferty**

Further to its successful adoption at budget council in February 2019, can the Administration inform me what has happened to the £0.333m resource allocated to a newly formed Community Clean-up Fund (in Green Group amendment 2- general fund) to be used for anti-graffiti materials for community groups. And as additional resource was allocated to this, can there be an explanation as to why wipes etc are no longer provided for community tidy ups?

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

Cityclean launched Community Clean Up inbox in September which we have promoted to inform people that they can contact us for materials for community clean ups. We were previously providing materials on requests made to individual officers. The Community Clean up inbox will make access to the community clean-up fund easier and more accessible to a wider range of people.

We have only started logging the specific costs of materials issued for community clean ups since we set up the new inbox at the end of September. We therefore can only provide an estimated expenditure on materials used for this purpose which is £16k. This has provided paint, cleaning products; equipment; community storage units for materials which includes 6 community 'Superbins' and a strongbox. The demand for community strongboxes (for storing materials) is high and they are also more efficient as we can keep them stocked with materials rather than making special journeys. This also gives the groups greater independence and flexibility, so we are looking to invest another £5k for 5 more boxes in the near future to meet demands. This does depend on us finding a suitable location and key holders.

We have taken the opportunity of the additional funds for material to expand the 'tidy up team' approach from working in parks to working across the city wherever volunteers want to hold a tidy up event. We have now have more than 100 Tidy Up Team volunteers and a large number of community groups and individual who regularly clean up their area and paint out graffiti. So far this year there have been 163 beach cleans supported by the council and the community clean-up fund. We are grateful to all of the volunteers and community groups who make such a valuable contribution to their communities.

We are researching new street cleansing equipment to steam clean pavements. We have trialled hot foam technology, but we have further research to do.

Any remaining funding from the additional £33k will be used as a contribution towards the cost of hiring temporary staff in the summer to manually remove weeds.

The graffiti wipes contain chemicals that cause irritation to the eyes and it is advised that the product should not enter drains due to its hazardous nature. The Operatives that use them are COSHH trained and wear PPE at all times. Without suitable training, it has been determined that the wipes are not suitable for the general public to use. We are looking into options to find an alternative that is suitable for the public to use.

(16) **Councillor Mac Cafferty**

Further to its successful adoption at budget council in February 2019, can the Administration inform me what has happened to the £0.022m resource allocated to support student volunteers and belongings at the end of the student term (in Green Group amendment 3- general fund). Further can I be informed when such assistance will start to become available?

Reply from Councillor Yates, Deputy Chair (Finance) of the Policy & Resources Committee

A council communications officer and a projects officer have been working with the universities of Sussex and Brighton to target students on fly-tipping and general waste.

A plan is being drawn up that will target the city's student population (of around 40,000) on recycling, cutting contamination and warning of Fixed Penalty Notices (FPNs) for littering and most importantly fly-tipping.

Student landlords will also be targeted on fly-tipping at the beginning and end of terms.

Joint communications will be carried out through liaison with the Universities' community ambassadors and targeted communications through direct mailing, leaflets, face to face visits, and through a stall at student fresher's weeks and fairs.

The budget will be used to design and produce a suite of communications to help deliver the above including leaflets, pop-up banners, traditional and social media education campaigns, paid for advertising in university and other student popular media.

The Universities have advised the best time to target their students is in the New Year as new students are more settled in by this time.

(17) **Councillor Mac Cafferty**

An astonishing 1 in 6 people in the city wait a whole week to see their GP with too many waiting longer; 10 GP surgeries in Brighton and Hove have now closed in the last couple of years. What representation has the Administration made about this intolerable situation to the Clinical Commissioning Group and when are these waiting figures going to decrease? A year ago, I asked this same question. Can progress in that period be documented please?

Reply from Councillor Moonan, Chair of the Health & Wellbeing Board

The CCG is not aware of any validated measure of GP waiting times. Nevertheless, our regular engagement with patients and with practices suggests that a number do have trouble accessing their GP when they want. To improve this situation, the CCG takes a threefold approach, commissioning extra appointments for patients; improving the signposting for patients so they can see the right clinician for them; and supporting General Practices to remain as resilient as possible given the current national workforce pressures.

Improved GP Access

We understand that people cannot always go to see their GP during standard working hours, so the NHS has expanded local services to help more people get access to the right medical professional, providing the right care, in the right place at the right time through the Improved Access programme.

Residents can now benefit from easier access to evening and weekend appointments, being made available at GPs across the city. This service sees local GP practices working together to offer patients appointments at more convenient times when they

call their local practice. Patients can make an appointment between 6.30pm to 8.30pm at night in the week and from 10am to 4pm on a Saturday and Sunday. These appointments are in addition to the usual GP surgery opening hours from 8am to 6pm.It means that when patients contact their doctor they will be offered appointments at an accessible time and day at surgeries in the city where appointments are available, which may not always be patients' usual practice. Appointments may not be at patient's usual practice, but if they talk to a receptionist, they can help patients find the right service and at a time that works best for them.

The CCG is currently commissioning software for practices to offer online consultations, should patients request them. This is in addition to, rather than replacing existing appointments and will become available during the next 12 months depending on the practice decision to access the service.

Better signposting

People can also dial 111 if they need medical help but are not in a life-threatening situation. NHS 111 is a non-emergency service patients can use if they are unsure of which healthcare service they need to visit. It offers access to advice 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, by phone and online and can connect callers to healthcare professionals, including nurses, emergency dentists or GPs. 111 can also link to the NUMSAS service, offering emergency prescriptions to be picked up from a pharmacist without having to contact a surgery. From 1 April 111 will also offer a Clinical Assessment Service (CAS), offering patients the opportunity to speak to a clinician rather than a call handler. Research suggests that a significant number of patients will need no further action once they have spoken with the CAS.

More resilient general practice

Every effort is made by our CCG to support local General Practice services in the city, which we know are facing the same pressures that are being reported from around England. A key area of our plans to improve health care is to make sure general practice is more sustainable for the years ahead, and there are a number of ways in which we support our practices, including:

- Engagement with the overseas recruitment programme
- Supporting a wide staff mix within practices, which can include employing nurse practitioners, paramedics or pharmacists
- Providing access to the primary care development fund
- Support funding bids to NHS England
- Providing support for GPs trained in the city to stay once qualified
- Enabling mentoring and peer support for new GPs

Additional information

- It is true to say that in the last ten years there has been a significant reduction in the number of practices in Brighton. However, the following should be noted.
- In the last few years this trend has stabilised, with only one proposed merger in the last 24 months which will not result in any reduction of numbers of practice staff in the city.

- The mergers and any closures of local GP surgeries are not the result of any CCG funding cuts or reorganisation, but the decision of the practice partners.
- Often, as with the recently proposed merger of Matlock Road, the numbers of staff remain the same, transferring to the newly merged organisation.
- Every effort is made by the CCG to support local General Practice services, which we know are facing the same pressures that are being reported from around England.
- As a statutory public body, the CCG works within the current policy and framework set out by NHS England and will continue to do so to ensure patients receive on going GP services.

GP funding specific:

- GPs are self-employed practitioners.
- Unlike hospital doctors, GPs are usually not employed by the NHS – their practice works like a small business, receiving a sum of money per patient which is then used to pay for the premises, staff and other costs. Profits from this pay GP partners.
- B&HCCG cannot legally be a provider of GP services.

(18) **Councillor Powell**

Could the Leader of the council please clarify if both council chambers, all meeting rooms in Hove Hall, Brighton town Hall, Barts House and others, are fully accessible to residents, and staff with a range of disabilities?

- How often, and to what cost have the lifts broken down?
- How often have the accessible toilets been out of order, and what timescale is given to getting them back functioning again? Who is responsible for ensuring toilet rolls and soap? I have, on more than one occasion, had to go and report the lack of facilities to the reception at the town Hall.
- Could you clarify if all hearing loops are functioning adequately, and if a given number of staff know how to actually work them? If not, can this be put in place please?

Reply from Councillor Platts, Leader of the Council

Council Chambers and meeting rooms have step-free access, so either are on the ground floor with level or ramped approach or have lift access if located above ground floor. Both are accessible to residents.

Both Brighton Town Hall (accessible to residents) and Barts House (accessible to staff) have evacuation lifts which can accommodate 13 standing users, or 1 wheelchair user accompanied by assistants. In either case evacuation of disabled people is a managed system using trained personnel, but this does limit the number of people who cannot use stairs accessing spaces above ground floor.

It is the responsibility of the organiser of any meeting or event to ensure that the space they choose to use suits the access/egress requirements of those expected to attend

and that they are responsible for completing a Personal Emergency Evacuation Plan (PEEP) for any individual who may experience difficulties.

How often, and to what cost have the lifts broken down?

The 3 main civic buildings that the Property facilities and building services team are responsible for, have in the last 12 months suffered the following failures: Brighton Town Hall – 1 breakdown and 1 entrapment at a total cost of £160 ; Hove Town Hall- 11 breakdowns and 1 entrapment at a total cost of £1180. Bartholomew House 17 breakdowns and 1 entrapment at a total cost of £6200.

How often have the accessible toilets been out of order, and what timescale is given to getting them back functioning again?

There are several accessible toilets at Hove Town Hall and only the one in the main reception has experienced issues with frequent blockages and “spoiling” incidents. This toilet is used throughout the day by the public and is unsupervised by the concierge team. We have a cleaning staff member and an in-house plumbing technician based in Hove Town Hall and the majority of incidents are attended to and the toilet returned to operational use within the hour.

We have no record of any failures elsewhere but if they were to occur the Premises plumbing technician would attend within a 4-hour response time.

Who is responsible for ensuring toilet rolls and soap? I have, on more than one occasion, had to go and report the lack of facilities to the reception at the town Hall.

The Property premises facilities team are responsible, and the toilet consumables are cheeked and maintained on a daily basis, should the consumables run out, the staff in both town halls will replenish immediately.

Could you clarify if all hearing loops are functioning adequately, and if a given number of staff know how to actually work them? If not, can this be put in place please?

The Premises audio technicians (2 No) regularly test the fixed loop hearing enhancement systems on a quarterly basis. These systems are switched on permanently and there are visible instructions in each room for hearing aid users to switch their aids to the loop frequency.

If a meeting space does not have a permanent hearing enhancement system, the premises facilities team have several portable systems (infra-red and induction loops) which can be set up for use by premises and guidance on use provided. The cost of providing these and the guidance is recharged to the meeting organiser.

Feedback from users has highlighted that poor acoustics in Committee Room 1 and the Volks Room at Brighton Town Hall means induction loops do not work efficiently in

these spaces. Property is currently in the process of arranging for both these rooms to be acoustically treated by a specialist contractor.

(19) **Councillor Hills**

While I'm aware that a large number of taxis in the city are now wheelchair accessible, wheelchair users have reported waiting up to 2 hours for taxis. What can be done to ensure all our residents can access taxis within a reasonable timeframe?

Reply from Councillor O'Quinn, Chair of the Licensing Committee

The Council undertakes significant unmet demand surveys (every 3 years) to ensure that there is no significant unmet demand for Hackney Carriages in the City. The Council has a policy of having a mixed fleet of saloons and WAV's with the widest range of vehicles available for proprietors to licence. As no vehicle is suitable for all wheelchairs there are times such as during school runs when there will be a delay for passengers that do not use a reference wheelchair. However, we would expect, as a matter of courtesy, the operator to be clear to any passenger of the waiting time or delay prior to offering the booking. Drivers are not legally compelled to carry any passenger that is not in a reference wheelchair, but Operators in the City have booking systems that match regular passengers to a vehicle that is able to safely carry the users of other types of chair where possible. Approximately 50% of the Hackney Carriage fleet is wheelchair accessible and 22% of the private hire fleet is wheelchair accessible which is amongst the highest in the country. Complaints of this nature are rare, but where the taxi licensing team have received complaints, officers work with the operator and liaise with the complainant to improve procedures. For example, some local operators now offer driver incentives to take wheelchair bookings.

(20) **Councillor Hills**

It is mandatory for all Brighton and Hove taxi drivers to undertake disability training as part of the Blue Book requirements. Yet, I've been told by wheelchair users that taxi drivers do not always position wheelchairs correctly/strap wheelchair-using passengers safely into their vehicle before a journey begins.

What can be done to ensure all licensed taxi drivers ensure the safe positioning of wheelchairs on all journeys?

Reply from Councillor O'Quinn, Chair of the Licensing Committee

Drivers of wheelchair accessible vehicles are required demonstrate every 3 years that they are competent in the safe loading/unload of wheelchair passengers by passing a wheelchair exercise test. The proprietor must also ensure that their drivers are competent in their particular vehicle. The Hackney Carriage Office has not received any complaints in recent years that wheelchair passengers are not being strapped down correctly, but if complaints were received then officers would investigate to ensure the driver had undertaken the necessary training and was competent. The passenger/carer also has a responsibility to ensure that the chair/themselves are

securely strapped in and to alert the driver if there is a problem before the vehicle moves. The chair should be marked with the clamping points and/or the driver provided with instructions to the driver where it is safe to clamp any particular chair.

(21) **Councillor Osborne – Council Homes**

There are around 11,500 residential properties in the city owned by the council- how many bedrooms are there in total in these properties? How many bedrooms in these council homes aren't occupied? Has the council done any work, outside of the mutual exchange offer which tenants can apply for, on engaging with tenants to find out if they might wish to downsize or swap homes to one with less bedrooms?

Reply from Councillor Williams, Chair of the Housing Committee

As at 24th January 2020 there are total of 22,135 bedrooms within the residential properties let by the Council (Housing Revenue Account).

It is not possible to accurately provide data as to how many bedrooms aren't occupied as we are unable to extract data as to the relationships between the occupants or whether they share bedrooms , for example couples and / or siblings.

It is possible to extract data which provides the number of bedrooms and number of occupants for each council housing property.

As of 31 December 2019, there were 2,059 households with fewer occupants than bedrooms, about 18% of households.

However, overall, there are more occupants in our stock (25,097) than bedrooms (22,135).

One of our priorities is to make best use of our council housing stock, this includes supporting residents to 'downsize' when they choose and provide a range of options for them to support this.

The Council has a Tenant Incentive Scheme (TIS) which offers financial incentives to tenants to downsize when they are in accommodation that is larger than they need. This is advertised regularly in Homing In.

Our TIS officer has introduced herself to tenant's representatives and is happy to attend any meetings to raise awareness of the scheme.

Additionally, if the Housing Officer is aware that a household is under-occupying accommodation, they can discuss the option to downsize with them.

We also proactively contact tenants who are under occupying and at risk of accruing arrears to initiate discussion on options to move to smaller accommodation.

In addition, our Allocations Policy and any Local Lettings Plans for new build council homes both offer priority to residents who are downsizing from larger accommodation.

We are also reviewing our Seniors Housing offer to ensure it is attractive for people to downsize into.

(22) **Councillor Osborne - Allotments**

How many hectares of land is designated for allotments within the local authority? How many people in total are on the allotment waiting list and what is the expected waiting time for someone on this list to get an allotment?

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

60.7028 hectares (both cultivated and uncultivated) are designated for allotments.

Of that, 48.5614 hectares are cultivatable allotment land i.e. let and vacant plots

As of 21/01/20, there are 1,297 applicants on 35 separate site waiting lists.

Each site has its own waiting list with widely different waiting times. For the large sites on the western edge of the city with high-capacity and low demand the wait can be six to twelve months. On some of the tiny sites with less than ten plots in dense urban areas the wait is highly likely to be in excess of ten years. An average wait of two to three years on most larger sites is realistic.

(23) **Councillor Osborne – Storage Facilities**

Does the council own any of its own storage facilities? Where are they located and how well used are they? How much spare room is there in these facilities?

Reply from Councillor Yates, Deputy Chair (Finance) of the Policy & Resources Committee

Within the council's operational portfolio there are storage facilities within the basements of Hove and Brighton Town Halls which are both fully utilised. Hove Town Hall issued by road safety, legal, premises cleaning consumables, printing paper, schools service cleaning equipment hire store, premises helpdesk technicians' consumables store. Brighton Town Hall is where ICT and rangers' teams have equipment stores, the bike store and another premises helpdesk technicians' consumables store. There are also small consumable storage rooms at Portslade Town Hall, Moulsecoomb and Whitehawk hubs. (All consumable stores are stock managed, used and replenished on a regular basis to ensure VFM and economy of scale in consumable replacement).

The Museums Service leases in a property for storage use. This lease will be assigned to the Royal Pavilion & Museum Trust when the museums service is outsourced.

Within New England House the council's school meals team and electoral services each occupy a unit for storage. Both services have confirmed that they do not have spare room in these units.

Within the commercial, agricultural and seafront portfolios there are properties including industrial units, lock up garages and seafront arches that are let or sublet for storage.

This response does not take account of storage facilities within the Housing stock.

(24) **Councillor Osborne – Usage of Lawn Mowers and Leaf Blowers**

Lawn mowers and leaf blowers have a detrimental effect on air quality- are these used by the council and, if so, how many are used and what is the overall cost of the equipment?

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

This equipment is used by the council.

We have 183 mowers, with a total value of £859,180.

We have 40 leaf blowers, with a total value of £10,268.

We have 84 strimmers / brushcutters with a total value of £25,245.

We cannot isolate the specific running costs of this equipment from the City Parks budget.

Please note, these are not all petrol-fueled machines. In line with our commitment to be carbon free by 2030, increasingly, as battery-powered technology improves, we are moving to battery operated machinery. A significant percentage of Cityparks' strimmers are now battery powered. Details of hedge cutting equipment was not requested, but this is another area where we are switching to battery-powered machines.

(25) **Councillor Osborne – Pest Control**

How many pest control inquiries has there been to the council over the past year? How many of these inquiries has the council followed up? How do both of these figures compare to previous years?

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

2017: 1399 domestic treatments undertaken of which 862 were for rats and 335 mice.

2018: 1128 domestic treatments undertaken of which 668 were for rats and 336 mice.

2019: 566 domestic treatments undertaken of which 319 were for rats and 89 mice.

(26) **Councillor Osborne – Dog Poo Fines**

How many fixed penalty notices have been issued by the environmental enforcement team as a result of catching dog owners not picking up after their dogs? How many of these FPNs have been paid and therefore how much income has this generated for the council?

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

One Fixed Penalty Notice has been issued for dog fouling since the 1st April 2019, which has generated £75 income to the council.

It should be noted that catching perpetrators in the act is very difficult. Keep Britain Tidy research shows that some dog owners act irresponsibly when they think they are not being watched., this makes it very difficult to catch owners as they are more likely to pick up when people are around, especially our Environmental Enforcement Officers.

We rely on intelligence from residents and complainants. We ask questions to gather information via our website and the contact centre, including: times and locations that the dog is walked; the breed/type of dog and any distinguishing features and the description of owner.

This depends on whether witnesses will give statements on offenders but not many people want to do this.

70 ORAL QUESTIONS FROM COUNCILLORS

70.1 The Mayor noted that 17 oral questions had been received and that 30 minutes were set aside for the duration of the item. The Mayor then called on Councillor Mac Cafferty to put his question to Councillor Pissaridou.

Councillor Mac Cafferty *Subject matter:* Communal Bins After Christmas

70.2 Councillor Mac Cafferty asked the following question, everyone will be aware we have had another Christmas where my residents and others in the city have had bins uncollected for days and weeks. With usual predictability there always seems to be an excuse. All this when we are spending £11K a week on agency workers and an answer to my written question today tells us we spend an unbelievable £.95million on City Clean agency workers. The indicators are telling us that collections for recycling and waste are up. My residents are careful to separate their waste and recycling and keep their end of the bargain by disposing of waste responsibly. When is the administration going to ensure the city council keeps its' end of the bargain and ensure timely and regular bin collections?

70.3 Councillor Pissaridou replied, we are aware of issues with communal bin collections over the festive period. As you have said there is nothing more to add than this was a result of staffing issues relating to one of the rounds covering the central area of the city.

We experienced a high number of staff taking annual leave and sickness over the period. We did use other crews via overtime over two days to pick up the missed work, including Communal Bin crews on rest days.

70.4 Councillor Mac Cafferty asked the following question, my point was that Christmas seems to join Pride or virtually any event any time of the year, we don't have to wait for ceremony seemingly and with Sundays. I have now raised the point about communal recycling bins through Full Council with 5 oral questions in the past 5 years and we still seem to have made no progress. I would like to ask Cllr Pissaridou who has now been the Chair of the Environment Committee for over half the year and I am wondering when is she going to get to grips with it?

70.5 Councillor Pissaridou replied, we are reflecting on this year's approach to the festive period and will make changes as necessary. We are also planning changes through the Modernisation Programme as reported to Environment, Transport & Sustainability Committee last month.

Councillor Bell *Subject matter:* Local Businesses

70.6 Councillor Bell informed the Mayor that he wished to withdraw his question.

Councillor Hills *Subject matter:* Voluntary Payments to the Council

70.7 Councillor Hills asked the following question, Local Government spending has been slashed by a quarter over the past decade and due to the Governments' Austerity Policy, our annual funding has dropped by £490 per head in our city which is a lot higher than the £270 national. I by no means condone this but I doubt that our newly elected government will be reversing the cuts on the scale necessary any time soon. So, one way of putting some money back into the public purse might be by giving wealthier residents the option of making extra payments to their council tax. Voluntary council tax schemes have been introduced in Westminster in London with some success and other authorities such as Islington are looking at introducing a similar scheme. The money raised could be used to support the homeless which affects 1 in 75 people in our city or could be used to improve youth or mental health services. These extra payments could be a good way to give extra help to the most vulnerable people in our society who have been hit hardest by government savaged cuts. Have administration looked at this? And I would like to know if it something we could re-consider?

70.8 Councillor Yates replied, I think it probably is the time that we looked at this again we looked at it back in 2018. We evaluated the options and we considered whether it was something that at that time residents would feel that it was something that they were going to be supportive of us introducing. I don't think the time was right then and I think it is worth us reconsidering and looking at that again, so I would welcome having a cross party conversation with all groups and all councillors about how they would like

to see that introduced and we can look at a range of different options. We know that we have some important crises not just in our finances but also in our climate and diversity. If we can establish a fund which is going to be suitable and give that support to additionality and making sure that we are giving additional benefits to local residents from the additional funds that they may wish to contribute I think that would be a great thing.

70.9 Councillor Hills asked the following supplementary question, many homeless people are distrustful of mainstream authority and therefore don't always take up support when offered. Westminster have spent some of their voluntary council tax money on employing 2 extra rough sleeper support officers to engage with people on the streets. Is that something that we as a local authority we could consider with the extra funds that we raise.

70.10 Councillor Yates replied, as I said what I think would be a good thing to do is to look at all the different options that are possible, Youth Services, climate change etc. there is such a wide range of ways that we might want to introduce it. I don't think we can directly commit to one solution on the basis of one oral question at Full Council, but we can certainly commit to looking at that and bringing it into discussions.

Councillor Mears *Subject matter:* Housing Repairs

70.11 Councillor Mears asked the following question, can the Chair of Housing confirm that when the in-house repair service that is due to start on 1 April 2020 will stay within the budget, to ensure more funding is not used from Housing Revenue Account so affecting funding needed for repairs that will be raised by tenants?

70.12 Councillor Williams replied, our future repairs programme is delivering new arrangements for repairs and maintenance, planned work and major works across the council housing stock. There is a huge range of activity underway across these three streams, as I am sure you are aware, and the programme is focused to go live for 1 April. There has been a vast amount of work undertaken so far to ensure that this service will operate smoothly and, may I take this opportunity to offer many thanks to officers to say that this is mainly down to them.

As far as repairs go the programme team are supporting the transfer of 160 staff into the organisation. A lot of positive early engagement has been undertaken and in the next few months the final stages of that transfer will be completed. The focus for delivery of repairs and maintenance is ensuring the positive and consistent service for residents from day one. A range of communication plans are in place to ensure residents are updated throughout this period. With regards to supporting maintenance and repairs alongside the delivery of service by council employed operatives, supervisors, repairs desk staff, post room service there are arrangements for support for these services. To maintain consistency for residents we will be using the existing MCN system provided by Mears to raise repairs and manage works.

70.13 Councillor Mears asked the following supplementary question, can the Chair of Housing guarantee that the new inhouse repairs service will be managed professionally and properly. My reason for asking is that in the past I challenged the, then, Executive Director and Legal as the message from the council from the previous

conservative administration have let a 'light touch' contract. I have confirmation in writing that the problems that the council have experienced over the life of the contract have been due to the management of the contract and not the form of the contract.

70.14 Councillor Williams replied, yes it will be conducted professionally and managed appropriately.

Councillor Janio *Subject matter:* The Future of Democracy

70.15 The Mayor noted that the question had been withdrawn.

Councillor Fishleigh *Subject matter:* A259

70.16 Councillor Fishleigh asked the following question, my question is not about the A259 specifically, but it was however prompted by traffic grinding to a halt on the A259 between Newhaven and The Marina and I hope that the answer will be interesting and useful to all councillors who are dismayed when road works pop up in their ward with no prior warning. Two things contributed to the chaos on the A259 the second week of January, firstly there was no advance communication to residents and road users, secondly Southern Water's contractor had no information about the different traffic flows in the area. Please would the council evaluate its existing processes with a view to improving communications and producing traffic management plans that can be used when there is both planned and emergency works on major trunk roads

70.17 Councillor Pissaridou replied, the council has a Permit scheme in operation that enables all works carried out on the highway to be coordinated so that the impacts are mitigated. This includes works carried out by utility companies. The permits do include conditions that the companies have to comply with for example manual control of temporary lights or out of hours of working. Full responsibility for managing the works and complying with the conditions falls to the specific companies. The utility company are responsible for the publicity and management of the works including local engagement. The team who look at the hundreds of permits that are submitted challenge the companies on how long the works will take and arrange for inspectors to visit to check on the works. Roadworks are published on a national web site called one network

70.18 Councillor Fishleigh asked the following supplementary question, we are all very concerned with congestion and traffic pollution I think it would be a good idea if we didn't leave responsibility for traffic management to outside companies and their contractors.

70.19 Councillor Pissaridou replied, the council is now looking at what action can be taken under the New Roads and Street works Act with the utility to ensure that there is no repeat of this in the city.

Councillor Rainey *Subject matter:* Brighton Youth Centre

70.20 Councillor Rainey asked the following question, Brighton Youth Centre is a much-loved institution in Queens Park ward, however it is in dire need of rebuilding. The centre offers a mix of activities and projects for all young people including young carers,

young offenders, young parents, homeless young people and young people with disabilities. Please can we have a political commitment from Labour to support for the rebuild of the centre, and assurance that the capital investment and revenue required will be forthcoming, securing the proposed matched investment from Onside?

70.21 Councillor Allcock replied, I agree that the Brighton Youth centre provides a good service for young people and I know that the building needs significant work. We are committed to reviewing youth services across the city and establishing a central hub. There are a range of options for establishing a youth hub and these will be considered by the review and a cross party working group. It is absolutely vital that the review takes account of the opinions of young people across the city and existing youth providers.

Onside is one of the options we will consider. Onside is a charity which secures charitable donations that match local authority capital and revenue investment. I visited an Onside centre in January along with Councillors Knight, Clare and Shanks and a paper was discussed at the January Children and Young People's Committee about the youth review and Onside.

The latest figures that we have from Onside are that the Council would need to contribute £3.65 million towards the capital cost and £200,000 towards revenue in the first three years. Onside would commit to contributing £4.75 million capital and £1 million for three years. In the longer term a local Youth Zone charity would need to raise revenue of £1 million a year.

We are anxious to hear details of future Government funding which may contribute to both capital and revenue costs, but we haven't heard anything yet. We also need to know more about the Government funding settlement for local authorities beyond April 2021. This and other information is already available and I can assure the you that we are committed to developing a central youth hub. However, we must also be confident that sufficient funding is available and that the hub will be financially sustainable in the long term.

70.22 Councillor Rainey asked the following supplementary question, please can we also have a commitment that the much need rebuild of Brighton Youth Centre and it becoming a central youth hub for Brighton & Hove and that it will not mean that funding for youth services will be cut elsewhere.

70.23 Councillor Allcock replied, there is a review going on that looks at all that and the cross-party group is fully aware of all the vital youth services that are contributed across the local authority by many voluntary organisations and the cross-party working group will look at all those things.

Councillor Wares *Subject matter:* Duke's Mound

70.24 Councillor Wares asked the following question, please could the Chair of ETS confirm that in the event of the junction of Duke's Mound being modified it is subject to a full traffic modelling study, including the impact of vehicle displacement and environmental impact assessment and also overlap with the modelling for Valley Gardens 3 and the

A259 in its entirety. My request is to ensure that we fully understand the entire impact of all the highway schemes along the A259.

70.25 Councillor Pissaridou replied, the question on the paper was Duke's Mound, it is an intensely complex area, the question put is complex in itself. I have 3 pages of notes that I don't propose to sift through and read out to Councillor Wares. I suggest that we send a detailed written response.

70.26 Councillor Wares asked the following supplementary question, if Duke's Mound junction is modified, will you promise that it will be subject to a full transport modelling exercise, an environmental impact study and a review of all the displacement that may or may not cause.

70.27 Councillor Pissaridou replied, we will incorporate the answer in our written response.

Councillor Ebel *Subject matter:* Brexit

70.28 Councillor Ebel asked the following question, in the latest EU Nationals Briefing I see that so only 417 EU nationals have used the scanners in Brighton Town Hall to apply for EU settled status. I also noted that so far only half EU nationals in Brighton & Hove have applied for the EU settled status. Can you commit to another campaign to promote the scanners for example a social media campaign that was done in October when the scanners were set up initially?

70.29 Councillor Yates replied, there is a range of work going on at the moment and with our newly appointed or relatively newly appointed Brexit Communications Officer to try to raise awareness in the city both of need to apply for the EU Settled Status Scheme but also the methods the council have put in place to support them and the other methods that exist such as migrant help. One of my concerns is the fact that the support that is being put in place by the government towards migrant help ends at the end of March so in just over a months' time with no information about how that can be increased or continued for the future so one of the things that we are going to be doing is as well as trying to actively encourage everybody to enter the scheme as quickly as possible. It is trying to find a way to get that scheme extended so that those who may well be without documents entirely and needing the greatest levels of support can get that support in our city because we are a city of sanctuary because that does matter as does being in Europe.

70.30 Councillor Ebel asked the following supplementary question, my question concerns the EU citizens who don't have an ID document currently so they need to potentially travel to obtain an ID and there was something in the latest Brexit briefing about having a fund available to help these people and I would like to know the current status of this fund and when it is expected to come into effect and will it have a low level of bureaucracy because if you don't have ID for certain reasons then you will also struggle to access the funds so there needs to be a low level of access.

70.31 Councillor Yates replied, absolutely, at the moment the burden of that has been falling to local organisations, especially local churches and local communities to be supporting those who need the funding to be able to get up to London to get to their consulate and to have their new documents supplied to them at an additional cost. We

want to see relatively simple discretionary payments to be made from with this organisation within the funding that we have been given to support the transition over Brexit. We have got until next year to make sure that its in place. We had a meeting a couple of weeks ago and legal officers are looking at what changes that we may need to make in order to allow officers to authorise those sorts of discretionary payments and we have kept all 3 groups informed in that as it is important that we all stand fully behind those in need at this time of stress.

Councillor Peltzer Dunn *Subject matter:* Monarchy

70.32 Councillor Peltzer Dunn asked the following question, in the Evening Argus recently quotes were attributed to you regarding the Monarchy. Could you please confirm were these remarks correct or if not, could you please let us know exactly, as Mayor, what you said?

70.33 The Mayor, Councillor Phillips replied, I spoke about the Monarchy in different forms and I am don't have that in front of me, I spoke about it, I was on TV about it so I am not 100% sure about what I said from what you are quoting, I don't have that in front of me. What I can say is that it was not about specific individuals, it wasn't personal thing, it was about my view about the Monarchy in general and I did not say it in my capacity as Mayor I said it as a MEP at that time.

70.34 Councillor Peltzer Dunn asked the following supplementary question, the city is justly proud of its' mayoral tradition. A tradition which has its' routes in representing the Crown within the city. I was going to ask would you agree with me that it is essential that the holder always maintains strict neutrality and refrains from giving opinions which appear to reflect the view of the Mayoralty rather than that of an individual. You have actually pre-empted me there and I am most grateful for that, but I think it is essential that the Mayoralty is seen to be neutral particularly in matters that appertain to a far wider audience. Because there is no doubt about it that sometimes somebody can say something within this chamber and it is not just reported within the area but is reported nationwide and can be detrimental to the interests of the city. I am grateful for your comments and I don't request a response.

Councillor Heley *Subject matter:* Recycling

70.35 Councillor Heley asked the following question, why has the city clean account on Twitter been closed temporarily for over a year and how 'temporary' is temporary?

70.36 Councillor Pissaridou replied, I have no idea, but I will find out and let you know.

70.37 Councillor Heley asked the following supplementary question, this is a service that residents are deeply frustrated with. When are communications between City Clean and residents going to be improved?

70.38 Councillor Pissaridou replied, we are going to have a really big push this year on increasing recycling and we will be rolling out a programme, a revised recycling action plan will be brought to ETS Committee and a project board has been started from January and involving partner agencies to ensure that we have a real focus on increasing recycling. A leaflet with information about what can and can't be recycled

will be delivered to all households with their council tax bills, so everybody will know what they can recycle and what they can't.

Councillor Barnett *Subject matter:* Basic Services

70.39 Councillor Barnett asked the following question, given your vision for this city, how and when are you going to clean up the city. We have grass verges that are covered in mud, pot holes, aggressive beggars, graffiti and I am wondering with all your promises that you are going to clean up the city, when are you going to start please?

70.40 Councillor Platts replied, by 2020 local councils were faced with a reduction to core funding of nearly £16 billion over the preceding decade, that means we will have lost 60p in every £1 for local services, that is the reality of nearly 10 years of tory government and residents are seeing the consequence of those cuts. Despite this we are taking steps to modernise our services and we are consulting the local community on how we can work together to keep the city clean including the best way to eliminate graffiti and tagging. We have already introduced fines for littering, including spitting. I would welcome any representation Councillor Barnett would like to make for her friends in government on the need for increased funding in local authority services which would support these efforts. City Clean is working hard to maintain the appearance of the city.

70.41 Councillor Barnett asked the following supplementary question, I don't want to hear about cut backs we are talking about basic services, and these are not getting done. I wonder if you met up with Caroline Lucas and she could work with you. You could walk around the city and see the state of it maybe she could make her appearance a bit more focal and we could clean it up and get civic pride back in the city as it used to be. It is not all about money it is about basic needs.

70.42 Councillor Platts replied, I have already given Councillor Barnett her response but one thing we won't be doing is taking you up on your suggestion to hose down homeless people in the squares.

Councillor Hugh-Jones *Subject matter:* Equality Impact Assessments

70.43 Councillor Hugh-Jones asked the following question, there was a cut to domestic violence services originally proposed in the 2019-20 budget that was of a similar level to this years' proposed cut. Why was the Equality Impact Assessment a 5 last year and a 1 this year?

70.44 Councillor Grimshaw replied, that is a really good question and it deserves a full and proper answer and I will make sure that officers get it to you.

70.45 Councillor Hugh-Jones asked the following supplementary question, I understand that Equality Impact Assessments address a broad impact of policy changes on certain groups. I am interested in the level of detail that these go into. For example, are needs of wheelchair users considered before large recycling bins are rolled out on streets with narrow pavements?

70.46 Councillor Grimshaw replied, I have been advised that this question is better answered by somebody other than me, so I will get officers to write back to you.

Councillor Nemeth *Subject matter:* King Alfred

70.47 Councillor Nemeth asked the following question, given that it was expected in 2017 that Chris Nicholson would be pulling out of the King Alfred project with the first ultimatum being given to them in March 2019 a project board was to be formed in December 2019 with me questioning the specific matter once again just before Christmas and no date yet in the diary why has it taken just so long to get things moving with specific regard to a project board meeting formally or otherwise?

70.48 Councillor Robins replied, a Project Board has now been set up and will have its first meeting in February/March this year. It will consist of Councillors Moonan, MacCafferty, and Nemeth.

70.49 Councillor Nemeth asked the following supplementary question, I was hoping for the reason behind the delay but thank you for the update. My supplementary question is a subjective one, but I am hoping to get the Lead Members views on why Brighton & Hove is so far behind all surrounding authorities when it comes to building sports centres.

70.50 Councillor Robins replied, I am not sure we are that far behind all surrounding authorities when it comes to building sports centres, but I will check and come back to you with a written reply.

Councillor Gibson *Subject matter:* Budget Commitments to Achieve Council Priorities

70.51 Councillor Gibson asked the following question, whilst I am very aware of the constraints that we have talked about earlier in terms of government cuts in terms of funding and how that has been frustrating and potentially can frustrate our ambitions as a council for things like the ‘carbon neutral by 2030’ the Housing and Homelessness joint Labour Green programme and Community Wealth Building. Can you nevertheless assure the council that these gaols will be given high priority in the budget proposals shortly to be put forward to the Policy & Resources Committee on 13 February.

70.52 Councillor Yates replied, yes.

70.53 Councillor Gibson asked the following supplementary question, will you undertake to look favourably on Green budget amendments to seeking to achieve these priorities especially as these amendments will be designed in a way that doesn’t take money from any other service?

70.54 Councillor Yates replied, as you know one of the things that you and I have been involved with over the last few weeks has been specifically looking at the proposals that are coming forward and trying to judge them against the things and places and where we agree and where the city voted overwhelmingly in favour of us focusing our priorities. So, making sure that this council is financially sustainable, making sure that

we are developing community wealth-building potential, that we are achieving zero net carbon by 2030. Addressing Housing and Homelessness crisis in the city; supporting a diverse, welcoming and tolerant city with reducing inequality; not increasing inequality and supporting those most likely to be affected by the impact of austerity. That is where the focus of this budget will be seen as well as trying to address any of the issues that have been addressed by members in their questions tonight. Even Cllr Barnett's question about basic services, we have to get it all right, but we have to do it within a reducing financial envelope. It makes it harder and harder which means we have to be clearer about our choices. Those are where are choices are going to be focused, those are where the choices and preferences were focused when we were talking to the Greens and when we were talking to the public during the election period. I am hoping that is where we are going to come to a solution where everybody is happy, including the Greens with all their amendments.

Councillor Powell *Subject matter:* Equalities

70.55 Councillor Powell asked the following question, as Labour Administration and Green opposition we have agreed to work together in some key areas, one being the City of Sanctuary. Projects like the Inclusive Cities Project, Fair and Inclusive work shop for members to be rolled out to staff, the Equality and Inclusion Partnership. All that in conjunction with all the fantastic work done by our very valued third sector. It is with great concern then that we see a number of cuts proposed by the Labour administration to these areas, one of them being the £134k cut to the third sector development staffing. That is the council's equalities posts, those people are knowledgeable, passionate, hold gravitas, know what they are doing. If, and it is a big if, that cut were to go through I need to ask you who on earth will deliver that equality work which is so needed, and crucially will this Labour Administration confirm that if that cut is administered that you will not bring in an expensive outside consultant to then deliver that same work?

70.56 Councillor Grimshaw replied, part of being the Lead for Equalities and us working together has been wonderful and we are all likeminded with the same gaols and aims but as has already been stated we are under severe budget cuts so whatever cuts are taken or brought forward as budget proposals will undergo impact assessments but I, like you, also feel grave concern and hope that a way forward will come out which benefits our manifestos and looks after our wonderful and diverse city.

70.57 Councillor Powell asked the following supplementary question, to put it in context we have Brexit tomorrow we have a majority tory government that have appointed an Equalities Chief who voted against equal marriage. We know that hate crime is on the rise in the city and we have all been attending those commemorations only this week on the holocaust and the hatred that fuels that. So now has never been a more important time to put equality and diversity needs as a top priority for this council. Do you really believe that these proposals that you have put together in that budget, are they really in line with the Corporate Plan and more crucially what message does it send to our residents who are counting on us to be that City of Sanctuary if you are going to cut equality posts?

70.58 Councillor Grimshaw replied, I think it is important to clarify what is going on at the moment. We don't have a formal, final set of budget proposals. That will be determined

at the Budget Council when councillors vote on the proposals. The proposals that have come forward at the moment and I appreciate that things may have changed since Cllr Powell was last a councillor have been a set of proposals that were based at looking at a saving proposal of around £15m which was where we thought the gap was, before we had heard of the Local Government Finance settlement and before we understood fully about what was going to happening in future years, and officers were asked to come forward with a set of proposals, those are the proposals that you are asking about at the moment. When you ask the question and ask are they aligned with the Corporate Plan that is the process that myself and Cllr Gibson have been going through at the moment which is looking at the proposals and judging them against the key priorities that we share with you over the Corporate Plan. We will see those proposals changing and transforming over the course of the next 6 weeks and eventually, hopefully, as I say, I want everybody to be happy with the budget proposals or at least content. I don't know that we will all be happy about some of the changes that are going to have to happen, but we are not happy about the amount of money we have got to start with but, unfortunately, I blame the government for that.

Councillor Druitt *Subject matter:* Progress Towards a Net-Zero Economy in the City

70.59 Councillor Druitt asked the following question, a key component of our commitment to a Net-Zero carbon city by 2030 is a zero-carbon economy. What is the administration's vision of what a zero-carbon economy looks like in Brighton & Hove and what do we need to do as a council and as a city to make that happen?

70.60 Councillor Platts replied, a report was brought to the December meeting of the Policy & Resources Committee looking at how the council will reduce the city's carbon emissions, including plans to establish a carbon reduction programme with the aim of making Brighton & Hove carbon neutral by 2030. Making the economy net zero-carbon is of course a key part of this.

The Circular Economy Framework is one of the work streams that the Economic Development Team is developing to help support our carbon neutral 2030 ambitions. There have been a series of engagement workshops delivered in the last 6 months with stakeholders and council officers to understand the Circular Economy and what this means for the Built Environment and Construction sector and Visitor Economy sectors; the two significant sectors for the city in terms of carbon emissions and production of waste.

The Circular Economy Framework is due to be adopted by spring 2020 and will be expanded as further sectors are identified and developed.

70.61 Councillor Druitt asked the following supplementary question, I am glad you mentioned Policy & Resources Committee because I note after the changes to the TECC Committee earlier last year the responsibility for economic development rests with Policy & Resources which already has a huge amount on its plate.

Does Policy & Resources Committee actually have the capacity to make sure that this can happen in the time frame that it needs to happen and if it doesn't at the moment what can we do as a council to make it?

70.62 Councillor Platts replied, Policy & Resources should have the capacity I guess that also depends on the number of questions that get put to that committee as well, but we have also got the Carbon Neutral working group that is cross-party, so all 3 parties are involved in that so that also has capacity to look at a lot of this work.

71 REVIEW OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT FOR MEMBERS

71.1 **RESOLVED:** That the changes recommended in paragraph 3.4 of the report and reflected in appendix 2 be approved.

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

(1) IMPACT OF CLIMATE EMERGENCY

72.1 The Notice of Motion as listed in the agenda was proposed by Councillor Hugh-Jones on behalf of the Green and Labour Groups. Councillor Hugh-Jones stated that there was a need to take action and to encourage the government to be open and transparent about addressing climate change and enabling local authorities to progress in meeting carbon neutral targets and implementing change such as energy efficient schemes and feed-in tariffs.

72.2 Councillor Henry formally seconded the motion and stated that tackling climate change had to be a priority, and everyone had to be encouraged to support the change. There was a clear need to build energy efficient homes and to encourage alternative ways of travel. He hoped that the motion could be supported.

72.3 Councillors Janio, Pissaridou, McNair, O'Quinn and West expressed their support for the motion and the intention to hold a Climate Assembly to consider how the city can address the issue.

72.4 Councillor Hugh-Jones welcomed the comments and stated that she hoped the Climate Assembly would put forward recommendations that could be considered and developed.

72.5 The Mayor then put the following motion to the vote:

This Council requests that the Chief Executive write to the Environment Secretary Theresa Villiers and Robert Jenrick (MHCLG)] urging the Government to:

- take a lead on preparing for and mitigating climate change nationally and internationally
- strengthen building standards and introduce funding mechanisms to make existing and new housing stock fit for the future
- put in place legislation and resources to allow local authorities committed to achieving zero carbon emissions ahead of the Government's 2050 target to achieve their goals
- measure UK emissions to include "offshore" emissions from imported goods, aviation and international shipping.

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

72.7 The Mayor then adjourned the meeting for a refreshment break at 6.15pm.

72.8 The Mayor reconvened the meeting at 6.45pm.

(2) CHILD REFUGEES

72.9 The Notice of Motion was taken as part of the discussion on Item 66 (3), public question and is detailed under that item.

(3) MADEIRA TERRACE

72.1 The Notice of Motion as listed in the agenda was proposed by Councillor Mears on behalf of the Conservative Group. Councillor Mears noted various attempts had been made to raise the funds required to enable the restoration of the terraces but stated that time was running out and action needed to be taken before it was too late. She believed that the council should look at its own assets and determine whether there was an opportunity to sell any and use the receipts to help fund the restoration of Madeira Terrace. The council had a responsibility as the custodians to maintain and protect the city's heritage.

72.2 Councillor Nemeth formally seconded the motion and stated that there was a need to review the assets held by the council, and to find a solution to enable the full restoration of Madeira Terrace.

72.3 Councillor Rainey moved an amendment on behalf of the Green Group which was formally seconded by Councillor Mac Cafferty.

72.4 Councillor Platts moved an amendment on behalf of the Labour Group which was formally seconded by Councillor Robins.

72.5 Councillors Janio, Fishleigh, Simson Bagaeen, Gibson, Peltzer Dunn, Hamilton, Littman and Yates spoke on the motion and the amendments and expressed their support for the restoration of Madeira Terrace and the need to ensure that the necessary funding could be secured to enable a restoration programme to be agreed.

72.6 Councillor Mears thanked everyone for their comments and the support for the aims of the motion. She stated that she was happy to accept the amendment from the Green Group but not the amendment from the Labour Group.

72.7 The Mayor noted that the Green Group amendment had been accepted, but that the Labour Group amendment had not and therefore put the Labour amendment to the revised motion to the vote, which was carried.

72.8 The Mayor then put the following motion to the vote:

This Council resolves to request the Policy & Resources Committee:

- To call for a report to its meeting on the 19th March 2020 fully detailing all options available to the Council to ensure the full restoration of Madeira Terraces.
- For this report to make specific reference to the delivery of the three crowdfunded arches as well as exploration of proposals for the restoration of the remaining arches from external organisations.
- For this report to also explore the viability of joint public and private investment for the Committee's consideration.

72.9 The Mayor confirmed that the motion as amended had been carried unanimously.

(4) MARY CLARKE STATUE

72.10 The Notice of Motion as listed in the agenda was proposed by Councillor Janio as an Independent Member. Councillor Janio noted that a local charity had been seeking support and funding to enable the provision of a statue to mark the work of Mary Clarke, who was one of the first suffragettes to die in seeking to gain the vote for women. The charity had sought to work with the council, but progress had been slow, and he hoped that approval of the motion would show the council's support and enable the project to move forward.

72.11 Councillor Grimshaw formally seconded the motion and stated that she was pleased to be able to confirm the Labour Group's support for the motion. She hoped that officers would be able to work with the Charity to progress matters and enable the recognition of the contribution made by Mary Clarke to the cause to be made.

72.12 Councillors Deane and Robins spoke on the motion and expressed their support for the provision of a statue for Mary Clarke.

72.13 Councillor Janio thanked colleagues for their comments and the support for the aims of the motion, which he hoped would be approved.

72.14 The Mayor then put the following motion to the vote:

This council is honoured to have granted £10,000 to the Mary Clarke Statue Appeal - to provide a bronze maquette (model) of the eventual statue - and recognises the historical importance of this memorial statue and its social and educational potential as a symbol of democracy, equality and women's rights and should therefore continue to actively support and publicise this initiative.

This council requests the Chair of the TECC Committee ensures that officers bring a report to the next meeting of the committee that details ways in which the council, working across its departments and in liaison with the Mary Clarke Statue Appeal, can promote public awareness and help raise the remaining £60,000 required to fund the statue.

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

(5) FOOD POVERYTY

72.16 The Notice of Motion as listed in the agenda was moved by Councillor Hill on behalf of the Labour Group. Councillor stated that food poverty was an issue that needed to be addressed. She noted that 1 in 5 people were not in a position to meet their basic needs and that the number of food banks in the city were increasing which had to be a concern. She hoped that the city could also build on its silver status and achieve gold status as a Sustainable Food City.

72.17 Councillor Evans formally seconded the motion and stated that it was not a new phenomenon and as one of the richest economies in the world not something that should endure. It had to be tackled and she hoped that all Members would support the motion.

72.18 Councillors Peltzer Dunn, Janio (who noted he would abstain from voting), Shanks, O'Quinn, Childs, Knight, Appich, Williams, Bagaeen and Yates spoke on the issue.

72.19 Councillor Hill welcomed the comments and encouraged everyone to look at the Food Partnerships website and stated that she hoped the situation in the city could be addressed.

72.20 The Mayor then put the following motion to the vote:

This council asks the Chief Executive to write to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to make the following requests and points with regards to food poverty:

1) This Council notes with urgent concern Trussell Trust research that shows three million children are at risk of hunger during the school holidays, with the rate of foodbank use in the UK;

2) This Council notes that the government's commitment to the UN Sustainable Development Goals, which apply international and domestic commitments to ending hunger by 2030;

3) This Council highlights the positive work done locally through the Food Partnership, the delivery of the Council's Food Strategy, our Community Composting Scheme, and Brighton & Hove becoming the UK's first silver Sustainable Food City, and endeavours to achieves gold status;

4) This Council welcomes the government's commitment to delivering a white paper on food policy, and urges the establishment of a Green Paper that receives input from local authorities;

5) This Council reiterates its commitment to food justice and calls upon the government to establish a 'right to food' when developing the National Food Strategy.

72.21 The Mayor confirmed that the motion had been carried with one abstention.

(6) FUEL POVERTY

72.22 The Notice of Motion as listed in the agenda was proposed by Councillor Platts on behalf of the Labour and Green Groups. Councillor Platts stated that the current council policy needed to be reviewed and noted that the issue cut across several

services. She also noted that a number of councils and organisations had signed up to the coalition and hoped that council would agree to Brighton & Hove City Council joining.

72.23 Councillor Mac Cafferty formally seconded the motion and stated that people should not have to choose between heating their homes and providing food for their families. The council and the city should be able to provide affordable heating and noted that Nottingham supplied 5,000 homes with low cost renewable energy.

72.24 Councillors Mears, Janio, O'Quinn, Brennan, Williams, Grimshaw, Shanks and Bagaeen spoke on the motion and supported the need for a review of the policy.

72.25 Councillor Platts welcomed the comments and stated that there was a need to highlight the issue of fuel poverty and to seek the government's support to address the issue.

72.26 The Mayor put the following motion to the vote:

This council resolves to request the Policy & Resources Committee to call for a report to a future meeting of the committee detailing a strategy to alleviate fuel poverty in the City of Brighton & Hove by 2030 and that the report includes proposals on:

1) Improving energy efficiency of Council / housing association housing stock;
2) Better enforcement of existing regulations on energy efficiency and property standards;
3) Publishing a statement of intent to access Energy Company Obligation funding via LA Flex;
4) Continuing the ongoing work to switch council properties over to the Your Energy Sussex scheme that ensures new tenants have access to cheaper energy tariffs, and resolving to continue exchanging pre-payment meters with credited smart meters, and offering this option to tenants;
5) Improving tenants' rights;
6) Providing information advice and guidance to those most in need;
7) Becoming a member of the End Fuel Poverty Coalition.

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

73 CLOSE OF MEETING

73.1 The Mayor thanked everyone for attending the meeting and formally closed it.

The meeting concluded at 8.30pm

Signed Chair

Dated this day of 2020

BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL

BUDGET COUNCIL

4.30pm 27 FEBRUARY 2020

COUNCIL CHAMBER, HOVE TOWN HALL

MINUTES

Present: Councillors Phillips (Chair), Robins (Deputy Chair), Simson, Allcock, Appich, Atkinson, Bagaeen, Barnett, Bell, Brown, Childs, Clare, Davis, Deane, Druitt, Ebel, Evans, Fishleigh, Fowler, Gibson, Grimshaw, Hamilton, Heley, Henry, Hill, Hills, Hugh-Jones, Janio, Knight, Lewry, Littman, Lloyd, Mac Cafferty, Mears, McNair, Miller, Moonan, Nemeth, Nield, O'Quinn, Osborne, Peltzer Dunn, Pissaridou, Platts, Powell, Rainey, Shanks, C Theobald, Wares, West, Wilkinson, Williams and Yates.

PART ONE

74 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

74.1 The following declarations of interest were made in relation to Item 77, General Fund Revenue Budget, Capital & Treasury Management Strategy 2020/21.

74.2 Councillor Allcock declared a personal and prejudicial interest as his partner was a tenant and had an allotment. Allotment charges were part of the budget proposals and he confirmed that he had been granted dispensation to speak and vote on the item by the Monitoring Officer.

74.3 Councillor Appich declared a personal and prejudicial interest as her partner was a Director and Treasurer of Community Works. She confirmed that she had been granted dispensation to speak and vote on the item by the Monitoring Officer.

74.4 Councillor Atkinson declared a personal and prejudicial as he and his wife both worked for the Sussex Partnership NHS Trust and the council had a number of jointly funded services with the Trust. He confirmed that he had been granted dispensation to speak and vote on the item by the Monitoring Officer;

74.5 Councillor Druitt declared a personal and prejudicial interest as he was the Director of Protran Services, General Manager of Brighton & Hove Community Transport and Director of the Big Lemon which operate from the old gasworks site which is included in one of the amendments. He confirmed that he had been granted dispensation to speak and vote on the item by the Monitoring Officer;

74.6 Councillor Phillips declared a personal and prejudicial interest as she was married to Councillor Druitt and therefore benefitted from the interests he had declared. She confirmed that she had been granted dispensation to speak and vote on the item by the Monitoring Officer;

74.7 Councillor Knight declared a personal and prejudicial interest as she was a Board Member of Seaside Homes and confirmed that she had been granted dispensation to speak and vote on the item by the Monitoring Officer.

74.8 Councillor Mears declared a personal and prejudicial interest as she was a Board Member of Seaside Homes and confirmed that she had been granted dispensation to speak and vote on the item by the Monitoring Officer.

74.9 Councillor Grimshaw declared a personal and prejudicial interest as she was a Board Member of the Dome Festival Trust Ltd and confirmed that she had been granted dispensation to speak and vote on the item by the Monitoring Officer.

74.10 Councillor Shanks declared a personal and prejudicial interest as she rented an allotment in the city and a trustee of Brighton Youth Centre. She confirmed that she had been granted dispensation to speak and vote on the item by the Monitoring Officer.

74.11 Councillor Miller declared a personal interest as he held a residents permit and that he Monitoring Officer had confirmed he did not need t declare it but he wished to place it on public record.

74.12 Councillor Simson declared a personal and prejudicial interest as she was a Trustee of the Deans Youth Project; and confirmed that she had been granted dispensation to speak and vote on the item by the Monitoring Officer;

74.13 Councillor Wilkinson declared a personal and prejudicial interest as he rented an allotment in the city and confirmed that she had been granted dispensation to speak and vote on the item by the Monitoring Officer.

74.14 Councillor Powell declared a personal interest as she was employed by Sussex Police confirmed that she had been granted dispensation to speak and vote on the item by the Monitoring Officer.

74.15 Councillor Nemeth declared a personal and prejudicial interest as his partner rented an allotment in the city and confirmed that he had been granted dispensation to speak and vote on the item by the Monitoring Officer;

74.16 Councillor Platts declared a personal and prejudicial interest as she was a representative on Brighton & Hove Connected, Brighton & Hove Economic Partnership, Coast to Capital Local Enterprise Partnership and Euro Cities. She had been granted dispensation to speak and vote on the item by the Monitoring Officer.

74.17 Councillor O'Quinn declared a personal and prejudicial interest as she sat on the Police and Crime Panel and confirmed that she had been granted dispensation to speak and vote on the item by the Monitoring Officer.

74.18 Councillor Childs declared a personal and prejudicial interest as he was a NEU Senior Regional Officer and confirmed that she had been granted dispensation to speak and vote on the item by the Monitoring Officer.

74.19 Councillor Robins declared a personal and prejudicial interest he rented an allotment from the Council; and was a Trustee of the Royal Pavilion & Museums Board. He confirmed that he had been granted dispensation to speak and vote on the item by the Monitoring Officer;

74.20 Councillor Deane declared a personal and prejudicial interest as her partner worked for the Grace Eyre Foundation; and confirmed that she had been granted dispensation to speak and vote on the item by the Monitoring Officer;

74.21 Councillor Gibson declared a personal and prejudicial interest as his partner has an allotment and he was a Member of the Board of Seaside Homes. He confirmed that he had been granted dispensation to speak and vote on the item by the Monitoring Officer;

74.22 Councillor Mac Cafferty declared a personal and prejudicial interest as he was a member of the Brighton Dome Trust and confirmed that he had been granted dispensation to speak and vote by the Monitoring Officer

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

75 MAYOR'S COMMUNICATIONS.

75.1 The Mayor welcomed everyone to the meeting and noted that ticket sales for the gala event at the Dome had gone well and there was one ticket left. She also wished to record her thanks for the support given to all of her charity events by Members.

76 ADOPTION OF SPECIAL PROCEDURES FOR BUDGET COUNCIL

76.1 The Mayor referred to the proposed special budget procedure rules that had been circulated as part of the agenda and were detailed in the addendum, pages 1 – 6 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.

76.2 **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.

77 GENERAL FUND REVENUE BUDGET, CAPITAL & TREASURY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY 2020/21

77.1 The Mayor noted that the principal budget items listed as Items 77 and 79 on the agenda would be debated together, long with Item 78 Supplementary Financial Information, once the proposed budget and various amendments had been moved and seconded. She therefore invited Councillor Platts to propose the budget for 2020//21.

77.2 Councillor Platts thanked the Mayor and formally moved the budget proposals on behalf of the Administration, together with an amendment to the Winter Maintenance Reserve. She stated that she was proud to present this budget and believed it would improve the lives of the people who call this city home. She wished to thank all of the officers, councillors and partner organisations across the city for their input; creative ideas and hard work that contributed to the budget proposals brought forward today.

She was pleased to work in co-operation with the Green Party and hoped that by the end of the meeting, the Budget would also reflect the essence of the more progressive elements of some of the Conservative Party amendments.

In particular she wished to thank Councillor Yates, for his excellent leadership, care and attention to detail throughout the budget process. It was a budget that aimed to protect vital services and invest in key priority areas such as tackling rough sleeping and building more affordable housing including. In terms of the national picture, our city acutely feels the pinch, with wages lagging behind house prices and rent increases. As a local authority, we find ourselves combating crises as global as the climate emergency, as national as the homelessness scandal, and as local as housing prices, with one hand tied behind our backs. Over the past 10 years, local authorities have faced a reduction to core funding of nearly £16 billion. That means 60p out of every pound has been cut. These eye-watering cuts have happened at the same time as the demand for adult social care has grown. It is difficult to protect all the services, because every service cut, is a cut to someone in need, and we have also brought forward an amendment that provides additional transitional funding for commissioning services addressing violence against women and girls.

A key priority for this administration is to truly make Brighton & Hove A City to Call Home. I have written before about a 'lost generation' of working-age people in the Greater Brighton area. Many have been driven out of the area by rising house prices and rent levels. To address this in the long-term, we need more devolved powers from central government, so we can ensure more developments build a higher percentage of truly affordable housing. Meanwhile, we will continue to find every way possible to ensure everyone has a place to call home.

This budget provides funding for permanent housing welfare officers to support vulnerable residents in temporary and emergency accommodation. It puts £300k into meeting the increased cost and demand for Temporary Accommodation provision, another £300k into re-procuring around 100 properties for enhanced Short Term and Emergency accommodation services, and £150k for the increased cost and number of vulnerable tenants in supported accommodation where housing benefit is not fully funded by the Government. We are also introducing a £250k permanent investment to a year-round night shelter to complement our existing provision, as well investment in a weekend Winter Shelter. The budget seeks to address the homeless and rough sleeping crisis with increased investment, provision and housing.

We also want Brighton & Hove to be A Sustainable City**.** That is why this budget allocates £200k to a range of investments to reduce carbon emissions. It increases investment in our waste management to improve bin collections and recycling. It invests in trees and parks to contribute to carbon reduction; allows for a viability study

into a Park and Ride scheme and includes £100k for the rewilding of Waterhall Golf Course. Our investment into our carbon neutral programme will allow for more electric vehicle charging points, a robust cycling and walking local plan, a sustainable local transport plan and resources to enact Climate Assembly-led initiatives. We take our ambitious target of carbon reduction very seriously, and this budget will help lay the groundwork for a sustainable future.

It's crucial we make Brighton & Hove A City Working for All. It is our aim to become the lead UK city for community wealth building and ethical employment practises. To do this we will use the city's spending power to procure local services for the benefit of our communities. We want to ensure that local people and organisations benefit from the prosperity in the city, rather than money being siphoned out of Brighton & Hove to offshore tax havens and multinational shareholders. By fostering a circular local economy and working with anchor organisations across the city to procure locally, we will reduce our carbon footprint and give local businesses, social enterprises and co-operatives a welcome boost. Shelter Hall, to be run by ethically-driven Sessions will favour local businesses who source their produce locally and is a prime example of this council's commitment to listening to our community campaigns, regenerating our heritage and building community wealth. This budget allocates £20k of funding to support development of policy, practice and engagement with businesses and partners across the city to enhance the local economy, improve social value in procurement and establish the circular economy framework we want to see.

We also want to develop our visitor economy and I'm proud that we are less than 500 days away from hosting some of the Women's European Football Championships in 2021. This will boost our reputation as a health and wellbeing city, generate more visitors and economic activity to the city, and for which this budget invests £57k. We are also investing £100k in the Royal Pavilion Estate and continuing to support our tourism industries and heritage sites. Our dynamic, ethical and unique economy is the envy of many cities, and this budget will bolster that reputation further and mean real benefits for local businesses and residents.

A Growing and Learning City represents our ambitions for education, skills and training to enrich the lives of our young people, upskill adults across the city and contribute to our local economy and productivity. In addition to existing spending to support our schools, educational institutions and children's services, we are investing to ensure the council can continue to provide extensive services for children in care and provide for their safeguarding and well-being. We are also extending funding to protect and improve children's services and tackle the attainment gap.

A Healthy & Caring City represents our aspiration for Brighton & Hove to be a well-being hub; a healthy city that cares for mental health and fitness and helps our residents live longer, happier lives. We are investing significantly in adult learning disability services, mental health services, adult social care and children's social care, in order to meet rising demand and ensure a sustainable supply of key care services going forward. We know how popular our night-time economy is, for residents and visitors, and this helps our local economy to thrive – but I want us to grow our reputation as a health and wellbeing city too. From Yellow Wave to Sea Lanes, the many park runs across the city, the London to Brighton bike ride, the Brighton Marathon, Brighton & Hove Albion Football Club, our Bikeshare scheme, the Sussex

Cricket Ground and our leading universities, this is a city that values its sport and outdoor activities. This budget will help us develop our vision of a healthy, active city, to provide vital adult social care and mental health services and make Brighton & Hove a focal point for well-being, for the future.

On Carbon Neutrality, as well as our Climate Assembly, we are installing 200 electric vehicle charging points, as well as high-speed chargers for taxis. We are developing our Local Walking and Cycling Infrastructure Plan, our sustainable Local Transport Plan and our extensive Tree Strategy. We are conducting a feasibility study into the impacts of a car free city centre. We have already ended the residual use of glyphosate for weed control on our streets. We are continuing to work on improving air quality across the city by introducing our ultra-low emissions zone and working with partners to attract more investment in zero emissions bus travel.

On combating rough sleeping and the housing crisis; we have identified a range of sites and are on course to meet our target of 800 additional council homes. Our SWEP threshold is one of the lowest in the country and is now open at the weekends throughout this winter. We have already opened a 365 night a year shelter at St Patrick's and secured the procurement of a 'No Second Night Out' service grant.

On our City of Sanctuary status**;** we will take part in the Inclusive Cities Programme, which provides us with a framework to deliver a more strategic approach to welcoming new people to the city. We are participating in the National Transfer Scheme for unaccompanied asylum-seeking children. We continue to participate in the government's refugee resettlement programme. We will be working with the local City of Sanctuary group to refresh our status redefining what this means for the city.

Our Council Plan is a bold vision for a fairer city and a sustainable future, and already we are making strides in delivering on our promises to residents. Passing this budget today gives us the opportunity to build on that progress and improve the lives of residents across Brighton & Hove.

77.3 Councillor Allcock formally seconded the budget proposals and stated Councillor Platts had outlined a balanced budget that would allow the council to protect key services, invest in our communities and deliver our ambitious Council Plan for a fairer city and a sustainable future. Whether it's addressing the housing crisis, tackling the climate crisis, building community wealth or strengthening our City of Sanctuary status. Our Plan is achievable and represents our values as a city and the sort of priorities that underpin why I wanted to become a councillor, to make a real difference for our community. Our budget is creative, fully-costed, balanced – allowing us to deliver for our residents, even in the most challenging of financial times. If agreed, it will:

- ensure investment in our carbon neutral programme.
- fund a 365-day a year night shelter to help combat rough sleeping and support delivery of more council homes and affordable housing.
- enable a joined-up approach to community wealth building with anchor organisations across the city.

However, there are real pressures, particularly the Adult Social Care funding crisis that consecutive governments have failed to address, despite promising again and again to deliver a plan. The residents of our city desperately need well-resourced adult social

care services and the Government should urgently abandon its ideological obsession with cuts to public sector budgets.

I want to take this opportunity to acknowledge the challenges we have had with the Home to School Transport service.

- We apologised unreservedly for the upset and disruption caused.
- We recognised the mistakes and took swift action to make improvements.
- We continue to work with parents and carers and have set up an independent review to enable us to learn from this. In the meantime, I am very pleased to report the service has been much improved. On every school day, we transport 469 pupils with special needs and disabilities, and now very few complaints are being raised. I cannot rule out budget pressures in the coming year, but I am confident that the plans outlined today equip us to meet the challenges ahead.

No other service is subject to the level of scrutiny that children's services experience, and this budget reflects the weight of responsibility on us all to continue to safeguard, nurture and support the children and families in our care across the city. Not only are we are investing over £1 million in Children's Safeguarding and Care, but also striking at the heart of educational disadvantage.

Whether a child is brought up in Whitehawk or Rottingdean, **no** child should be left behind, and we must do everything in our power to close the attainment gap that currently exists in our City. We know that the best way to do that is to intervene in early years. That's why I've been writing to government ministers to lobby for more Early Years' funding, and why I'm proud of this budget.

77.4 Councillor Gibson formally moved the Green Group's amendments No's. 1 – 4 and stated that he wished to thank the finance team for their support during the budget process. The amendments sought to improve the overall budget and provision for those services and residents in need of support. He noted the need to tackle issues of homelessness and carbon reduction and to invest in sustainable transport. There was also a need to support small businesses and to find ways to increase the housing provision in the city. He hoped the amendments would be seen as being positive and whilst he could see the benefit of the Conservative Group's amendment No.2 he could not support the remaining amendments.

77.5 Councillor Mac Cafferty formally seconded the Green Group's amendments and stated that too little had been done to tackle the issues being faced by residents. There was a need to take action and drive change forward and he hoped the four amendments would be supported as recognition of how matters could be improved, and the economic crisis tackled.

77.6 Councillor Miller formally moved the Conservative Group's amendments No's. 1 – 6 and stated he also wished to thank the finance officers who had supported him and the Group in developing their amendments. There was a need for council's to be more creative and to maximise opportunities in order to tackle the issues highlighted. The amendments sought to enable that action and he hoped they would be considered in that light. He outlined the benefits that could be achieved if the amendments were accepted and stated that it would show a willingness to work collectively for the benefit

of the city. He stated that the Conservative Group would support the Labour amendment and Green Group amendments No's 1 – 3.

77.7 Councillor Bell formally seconded the amendments and stated that there was a need to restore the Madeira Terraces and to improve the city as a whole. There were clear issues that residents wanted to see action on such as graffiti, litter and dog fouling; as well as the primary concerns of housing, homelessness and the environment. He also felt that resources had been mis-managed, and projects failed that should have been implemented. He also felt that the Green amendments sought to hit car owners and could not be supported.

77.8 The Mayor then opened the matter up to a general debate and the following Members of the Council spoke on various amendments that had been put forward as well as the general prevailing budget proposals and position:

Councillors Fowler, Bagaeen, Clare, Pissaridou, Brown, Druitt, Williams, Mears, Ebel, O'Quinn, Nemeth, Heley, Atkinson, Wares and Hills.

77.9 The Mayor noted that the meeting had been in session for just over two hours and declared that she would adjourn for a refreshment break from 6.35pm to 7.05pm.

77.10 The Mayor reconvened the meeting at 7.05pm and continued with debate, during which the following Members spoke on various amendments that had been put forward as well as the general prevailing budget proposals and position:

Councillors Hugh-Jones, Childs, Powell, Evans, Osborne, Grimshaw, Littman, Hamilton, Rainey, Henry, Shanks, Hill, West, Knight, Moonan, Janio, Robins, Theobald, Appich and Peltzer Dunn.

77.11 The Mayor noted that all Members wising to speak during the debate had done so and called on Councillor Yates to respond to the debate and the amendments on behalf of the Administration.

77.12 Councillor Yates thanked the Mayor and stated that he wished to thank all the officers involved in bringing the budget proposals forward and noted that it had enabled a strong Corporate Plan to be developed. He then referred to the various amendments that had been put forward and confirmed that the Administration were willing to accept the Green Group's amendments No's. 1 – 4 and the Conservative Group's amendment No. 2. However, in regard to the Conservative Group's amendments No's. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 whilst there were good elements in each, there were elements that had been rejected in the past and could not be supported. He believed there had been a very good debate overall and he believed there was an opportunity for further cross-party working and for proposals to be brought back. In the meantime, he wished to commend the budget as amended to the Council for approval.

77.13 The Mayor stated that in view of the fact that the amendments related to either the General Fund or the Housing revenue Account, she intended to put each one to the vote. However, she 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 as necessary. She would then put the substantive recommendations to the vote as outlined in the procedural rules.

77.14 The Mayor then asked for the electronic voting system to be activated and put the Labour Group amendment to the vote. The Mayor noted that there was a technical problem with the system and it was not possible to use it confidently. She therefore stated that she would ask the Head of Democratic Services to undertake a recorded vote for each amendment.

77.15 The Head of Democratic Services then put the Labour Group amendment to the vote as detailed below:

Labour Group Amendment

		For	Against	Abstain			For	Against	Abstain
1	**Allcock**	√			28	**Lewry**	√		
2	**Appich**	√			29	**Littman**	√		
3	**Atkinson**	√			30	**Lloyd**	√		
4	**Bagaeen**	√			31	**Mac Cafferty**	√		
5	**Barnett**	√			32	**McNair**	√		
6	**Bell**	√			33	**Mears**	√		
7	**Brennan**	Not present			34	**Miller**	√		
8	**Brown**	√			35	**Moonan**	√		
9	**Childs**	√			36	**Nemeth**	√		
10	**Clare**	√			37	**Nield**	√		
11	**Davis**	√			38	**O'Quinn**	√		
12	**Deane**	√			39	**Osborne**	√		
13	**Druitt**	√			40	**Peltzer Dunn**	√		
14	**Ebel**	√			41	**Phillips**	√		
15	**Evans**	√			42	**Pissaridou**	√		
16	**Fishleigh**	√			43	**Platts**	√		
17	**Fowler**	√			44	**Powell**	√		
18	**Gibson**	√			45	**Rainey**	√		
19	**Grimshaw**	√			46	**Robins**	√		
20	**Hamilton**	√			47	**Shanks**	√		
21	**Heley**	√			48	**Simson**	√		

22	**Henry**	√			49	**Theobald C**	√		
23	**Hill**	√			50	**Wares**	√		
24	**Hills**	√			51	**Wilkinson**	√		
25	**Hugh-Jones**	√			52	**Williams**	√		
26	**Janio**	√			53	**West**	√		
27	**Knight**	√			54	**Yates**	√		
						Total	**53**	**0**	**0**

77.16 The Mayor confirmed that the amendment had been carried unanimously.

77.17 The Head of Democratic Services then put the Green Group amendment No.'s1 to 4 to the vote as detailed below:

Green Group Amendment No.1

		For	Against	Abstain			For	Against	Abstain
1	**Allcock**	√			28	**Lewry**		X	
2	**Appich**	√			29	**Littman**	√		
3	**Atkinson**	√			30	**Lloyd**	√		
4	**Bagaeen**		X		31	**Mac Cafferty**	√		
5	**Barnett**		X		32	**McNair**		X	
6	**Bell**		X		33	**Mears**	√		
7	**Brennan**	Not present			34	**Miller**		X	
8	**Brown**		X		35	**Moonan**	√		
9	**Childs**	√			36	**Nemeth**		X	
10	**Clare**	√			37	**Nield**	√		
11	**Davis**	√			38	**O'Quinn**	√		
12	**Deane**	√			39	**Osborne**	√		
13	**Druitt**	√			40	**Peltzer Dunn**		X	
14	**Ebel**	√			41	**Phillips**	√		
15	**Evans**	√			42	**Pissaridou**	√		
16	**Fishleigh**	√			43	**Platts**	√		
17	**Fowler**	√			44	**Powell**	√		

18	**Gibson**	√			45	**Rainey**	√		
19	**Grimshaw**	√			46	**Robins**	√		
20	**Hamilton**	√			47	**Shanks**	√		
21	**Heley**	√			48	**Simson**		X	
22	**Henry**	√			49	**Theobald C**		X	
23	**Hill**	√			50	**Wares**		X	
24	**Hills**	√			51	**Wilkinson**	√		
25	**Hugh-Jones**	√			52	**Williams**	√		
26	**Janio**		X		53	**West**	√		
27	**Knight**	√			54	**Yates**	√		
						Total	**39**	**14**	**0**

77.18 The Mayor confirmed that the amendment had been carried by 39 votes to 14 with no abstentions.

Green Group Amendment No.2

		For	Against	Abstain			For	Against	Abstain
1	**Allcock**	√			28	**Lewry**		X	
2	**Appich**	√			29	**Littman**	√		
3	**Atkinson**	√			30	**Lloyd**	√		
4	**Bagaeen**		X		31	**Mac Cafferty**	√		
5	**Barnett**		X		32	**McNair**		X	
6	**Bell**		X		33	**Mears**	√		
7	**Brennan**	Not present			34	**Miller**		X	
8	**Brown**		X		35	**Moonan**	√		
9	**Childs**	√			36	**Nemeth**		X	
10	**Clare**	√			37	**Nield**	√		
11	**Davis**	√			38	**O'Quinn**	√		
12	**Deane**	√			39	**Osborne**	√		
13	**Druitt**	√			40	**Peltzer Dunn**		X	
14	**Ebel**	√			41	**Phillips**	√		

15	**Evans**	√			42	**Pissaridou**	√		
16	**Fishleigh**	√			43	**Platts**	√		
17	**Fowler**	√			44	**Powell**	√		
18	**Gibson**	√			45	**Rainey**	√		
19	**Grimshaw**	√			46	**Robins**	√		
20	**Hamilton**	√			47	**Shanks**	√		
21	**Heley**	√			48	**Simson**		X	
22	**Henry**	√			49	**Theobald C**		X	
23	**Hill**	√			50	**Wares**		X	
24	**Hills**	√			51	**Wilkinson**	√		
25	**Hugh-Jones**	√			52	**Williams**	√		
26	**Janio**		X		53	**West**	√		
27	**Knight**	√			54	**Yates**	√		
						Total	**39**	**14**	**0**

77.19 The Mayor confirmed that the amendment had been carried by 39 votes to 14 with no abstentions.

Green Group Amendment No.3

		For	Against	Abstain			For	Against	Abstain
1	**Allcock**	√			28	**Lewry**	√		
2	**Appich**	√			29	**Littman**	√		
3	**Atkinson**	√			30	**Lloyd**	√		
4	**Bagaeen**	√			31	**Mac Cafferty**	√		
5	**Barnett**	√			32	**McNair**	√		
6	**Bell**	√			33	**Mears**	√		
7	**Brennan**	Not present			34	**Miller**	√		
8	**Brown**	√			35	**Moonan**	√		
9	**Childs**	√			36	**Nemeth**	√		
10	**Clare**	√			37	**Nield**	√		
11	**Davis**	√			38	**O'Quinn**	√		

12	**Deane**	√			39	**Osborne**	√		
13	**Druitt**	√			40	**Peltzer Dunn**	√		
14	**Ebel**	√			41	**Phillips**	√		
15	**Evans**	√			42	**Pissaridou**	√		
16	**Fishleigh**	√			43	**Platts**	√		
17	**Fowler**	√			44	**Powell**	√		
18	**Gibson**	√			45	**Rainey**	√		
19	**Grimshaw**	√			46	**Robins**	√		
20	**Hamilton**	√			47	**Shanks**	√		
21	**Heley**	√			48	**Simson**	√		
22	**Henry**	√			49	**Theobald C**	√		
23	**Hill**	√			50	**Wares**			
24	**Hills**	√			51	**Wilkinson**	√		
25	**Hugh-Jones**	√			52	**Williams**	√		
26	**Janio**		X		53	**West**	√		
27	**Knight**	√			54	**Yates**	√		
						Total	**52**	**1**	**0**

77.20 The Mayor confirmed that the amendment had been carried by 52 votes to 1 with no abstentions.

Green Group Amendment No.4

		For	Against	Abstain			For	Against	Abstain
1	**Allcock**	√			28	**Lewry**		X	
2	**Appich**	√			29	**Littman**	√		
3	**Atkinson**	√			30	**Lloyd**	√		
4	**Bagaeen**		X		31	**Mac Cafferty**	√		
5	**Barnett**		X		32	**McNair**		X	
6	**Bell**		X		33	**Mears**	√		
7	**Brennan**	Not present			34	**Miller**		X	
8	**Brown**		X		35	**Moonan**	√		

9	**Childs**	√			36	**Nemeth**		X	
10	**Clare**	√			37	**Nield**	√		
11	**Davis**	√			38	**O'Quinn**	√		
12	**Deane**	√			39	**Osborne**	√		
13	**Druitt**	√			40	**Peltzer Dunn**		X	
14	**Ebel**	√			41	**Phillips**	√		
15	**Evans**	√			42	**Pissaridou**	√		
16	**Fishleigh**		X		43	**Platts**	√		
17	**Fowler**	√			44	**Powell**	√		
18	**Gibson**	√			45	**Rainey**	√		
19	**Grimshaw**	√			46	**Robins**	√		
20	**Hamilton**	√			47	**Shanks**	√		
21	**Heley**	√			48	**Simson**		X	
22	**Henry**	√			49	**Theobald C**		X	
23	**Hill**	√			50	**Wares**		X	
24	**Hills**	√			51	**Wilkinson**	√		
25	**Hugh-Jones**	√			52	**Williams**	√		
26	**Janio**		X		53	**West**	√		
27	**Knight**	√			54	**Yates**	√		
						Total	**38**	**15**	**0**

77.21 The Mayor confirmed that the amendment had been carried by 38 votes to 15 with no abstentions.

77.22 The Head of Democratic Services then put the Conservative Group's amendments No.1 to 6 to the vote as detailed below:

Conservative Amendment No.1

		For	Against	Abstain			For	Against	Abstain
1	**Allcock**		X			**Lewry**	√		
2	**Appich**		X		29	**Littman**		X	
3	**Atkinson**		X		30	**Lloyd**		X	

4	**Bagaeen**	√			31	**Mac Cafferty**		X	
5	**Barnett**	√			32	**McNair**	√		
6	**Bell**	√			33	**Mears**	√		
7	**Brennan**	Not present			34	**Miller**	√		
8	**Brown**	√			35	**Moonan**		X	
9	**Childs**		X		36	**Nemeth**	√		
10	**Clare**		X		37	**Nield**		X	
11	**Davis**		X		38	**O'Quinn**		X	
12	**Deane**		X		39	**Osborne**		X	
13	**Druitt**		X		40	**Peltzer Dunn**	√		
14	**Ebel**		X		41	**Phillips**		X	
15	**Evans**		X		42	**Pissaridou**		X	
16	**Fishleigh**			Ab	43	**Platts**		X	
17	**Fowler**		X		44	**Powell**		X	
18	**Gibson**		X		45	**Rainey**		X	
19	**Grimshaw**		X		46	**Robins**		X	
20	**Hamilton**		X		47	**Shanks**		X	
21	**Heley**		X		48	**Simson**	√		
22	**Henry**		X		49	**Theobald C**	√		
23	**Hill**		X		50	**Wares**	√		
24	**Hills**		X		51	**Wilkinson**		X	
25	**Hugh-Jones**		X		52	**Williams**		X	
26	**Janio**	√			53	**West**		X	
27	**Knight**		X		54	**Yates**		X	
						Total	**14**	**38**	**1**

77.23 The Mayor confirmed that the amendment had been lost by 14 votes to 38 with 1 abstention.

Conservative Amendment No.2

		For	Against	Abstain			For	Against	Abstain
1	**Allcock**	√			28	**Lewry**	√		
2	**Appich**	√			29	**Littman**	√		
3	**Atkinson**	√			30	**Lloyd**	√		
4	**Bagaeen**	√			31	**Mac Cafferty**	√		
5	**Barnett**	√			32	**McNair**	√		
6	**Bell**	√			33	**Mears**	√		
7	**Brennan**	Not present			34	**Miller**	√		
8	**Brown**	√			35	**Moonan**	√		
9	**Childs**	√			36	**Nemeth**	√		
10	**Clare**	√			37	**Nield**	√		
11	**Davis**	√			38	**O'Quinn**	√		
12	**Deane**	√			39	**Osborne**	√		
13	**Druitt**	√			40	**Peltzer Dunn**	√		
14	**Ebel**	√			41	**Phillips**	√		
15	**Evans**	√			42	**Pissaridou**	√		
16	**Fishleigh**	√			43	**Platts**	√		
17	**Fowler**	√			44	**Powell**	√		
18	**Gibson**	√			45	**Rainey**	√		
19	**Grimshaw**	√			46	**Robins**	√		
20	**Hamilton**	√			47	**Shanks**	√		
21	**Heley**	√			48	**Simson**	√		
22	**Henry**	√			49	**Theobald C**	√		
23	**Hill**	√			50	**Wares**	√		
24	**Hills**	√			51	**Wilkinson**	√		
25	**Hugh-Jones**	√			52	**Williams**	√		
26	**Janio**	√			53	**West**	√		
27	**Knight**	√			54	**Yates**	√		
						Total	**53**	**0**	**0**

77.24 The Mayor confirmed that the amendment had been carried unanimously.

Conservative Amendment No.3

		For	Against	Abstain			For	Against	Abstain
1	**Allcock**		X			**Lewry**	√		
2	**Appich**		X		29	**Littman**		X	
3	**Atkinson**		X		30	**Lloyd**		X	
4	**Bagaeen**	√			31	**Mac Cafferty**		X	
5	**Barnett**	√			32	**McNair**	√		
6	**Bell**	√			33	**Mears**	√		
7	**Brennan**	Not present			34	**Miller**	√		
8	**Brown**	√			35	**Moonan**		X	
9	**Childs**		X		36	**Nemeth**	√		
10	**Clare**		X		37	**Nield**		X	
11	**Davis**		X		38	**O'Quinn**		X	
12	**Deane**		X		39	**Osborne**		X	
13	**Druitt**		X		40	**Peltzer Dunn**	√		
14	**Ebel**		X		41	**Phillips**		X	
15	**Evans**		X		42	**Pissaridou**		X	
16	**Fishleigh**		X		43	**Platts**		X	
17	**Fowler**		X		44	**Powell**		X	
18	**Gibson**		X		45	**Rainey**		X	
19	**Grimshaw**		X		46	**Robins**		X	
20	**Hamilton**		X		47	**Shanks**		X	
21	**Heley**		X		48	**Simson**	√		
22	**Henry**		X		49	**Theobald C**	√		
23	**Hill**		X		50	**Wares**	√		
24	**Hills**		X		51	**Wilkinson**		X	
25	**Hugh-Jones**		X		52	**Williams**		X	
26	**Janio**	√			53	**West**		X	

27	**Knight**		X		54	**Yates**		X	
						Total	**14**	**39**	

77.25 The Mayor confirmed that the amendment had been lost by 14 votes to 39 with no abstentions.

Conservative Amendment No.4

		For	Against	Abstain			For	Against	Abstain
1	**Allcock**		X			**Lewry**	√		
2	**Appich**		X		29	**Littman**		X	
3	**Atkinson**		X		30	**Lloyd**		X	
4	**Bagaeen**	√			31	**Mac Cafferty**		X	
5	**Barnett**	√			32	**McNair**	√		
6	**Bell**	√			33	**Mears**	√		
7	**Brennan**	Not present			34	**Miller**	√		
8	**Brown**	√			35	**Moonan**		X	
9	**Childs**		X		36	**Nemeth**	√		
10	**Clare**		X		37	**Nield**		X	
11	**Davis**		X		38	**O'Quinn**		X	
12	**Deane**		X		39	**Osborne**		X	
13	**Druitt**		X		40	**Peltzer Dunn**	√		
14	**Ebel**		X		41	**Phillips**		X	
15	**Evans**		X		42	**Pissaridou**		X	
16	**Fishleigh**		X		43	**Platts**		X	
17	**Fowler**		X		44	**Powell**		X	
18	**Gibson**		X		45	**Rainey**		X	
19	**Grimshaw**		X		46	**Robins**		X	
20	**Hamilton**		X		47	**Shanks**		X	
21	**Heley**		X		48	**Simson**	√		
22	**Henry**		X		49	**Theobald C**	√		
23	**Hill**		X		50	**Wares**	√		

24	**Hills**		X		51	**Wilkinson**		X	
25	**Hugh-Jones**		X		52	**Williams**		X	
26	**Janio**			Ab	53	**West**		X	
27	**Knight**		X		54	**Yates**		X	
						Total	**13**	**39**	**1**

77.26 The Mayor confirmed that the amendment had been lost by 13 votes to 39 with 1 abstention.

Conservative Amendment No.5

		For	Against	Abstain			For	Against	Abstain
1	**Allcock**		X			**Lewry**	√		
2	**Appich**		X		29	**Littman**		X	
3	**Atkinson**		X		30	**Lloyd**		X	
4	**Bagaeen**	√			31	**Mac Cafferty**		X	
5	**Barnett**	√			32	**McNair**	√		
6	**Bell**	√			33	**Mears**	√		
7	**Brennan**	Not present			34	**Miller**	√		
8	**Brown**	√			35	**Moonan**		X	
9	**Childs**		X		36	**Nemeth**	√		
10	**Clare**		X		37	**Nield**		X	
11	**Davis**		X		38	**O'Quinn**		X	
12	**Deane**		X		39	**Osborne**		X	
13	**Druitt**		X		40	**Peltzer Dunn**	√		
14	**Ebel**		X		41	**Phillips**		X	
15	**Evans**		X		42	**Pissaridou**		X	
16	**Fishleigh**	√			43	**Platts**		X	
17	**Fowler**		X		44	**Powell**		X	
18	**Gibson**		X		45	**Rainey**		X	
19	**Grimshaw**		X		46	**Robins**		X	
20	**Hamilton**		X		47	**Shanks**		X	

21	**Heley**		X		48	**Simson**	√		
22	**Henry**		X		49	**Theobald C**	√		
23	**Hill**		X		50	**Wares**	√		
24	**Hills**		X		51	**Wilkinson**		X	
25	**Hugh-Jones**		X		52	**Williams**		X	
26	**Janio**			Ab	53	**West**		X	
27	**Knight**		X		54	**Yates**		X	
						Total	**14**	**38**	**1**

77.27 The Mayor confirmed that the amendment had been lost by 14 votes to 38 with 1 abstention.

Conservative Amendment No.6

		For	Against	Abstain			For	Against	Abstain
1	**Allcock**		X			**Lewry**	√		
2	**Appich**		X		29	**Littman**		X	
3	**Atkinson**		X		30	**Lloyd**		X	
4	**Bagaeen**	√			31	**Mac Cafferty**		X	
5	**Barnett**	√			32	**McNair**	√		
6	**Bell**	√			33	**Mears**	√		
7	**Brennan**	Not present			34	**Miller**	√		
8	**Brown**	√			35	**Moonan**		X	
9	**Childs**		X		36	**Nemeth**	√		
10	**Clare**		X		37	**Nield**		X	
11	**Davis**		X		38	**O'Quinn**		X	
12	**Deane**		X		39	**Osborne**		X	
13	**Druitt**		X		40	**Peltzer Dunn**	√		
14	**Ebel**		X		41	**Phillips**		X	
15	**Evans**		X		42	**Pissaridou**		X	
16	**Fishleigh**		X		43	**Platts**		X	
17	**Fowler**		X		44	**Powell**		X	

18	**Gibson**		X		45	**Rainey**		X	
19	**Grimshaw**		X		46	**Robins**		X	
20	**Hamilton**		X		47	**Shanks**		X	
21	**Heley**		X		48	**Simson**	√		
22	**Henry**		X		49	**Theobald C**	√		
23	**Hill**		X		50	**Wares**	√		
24	**Hills**		X		51	**Wilkinson**		X	
25	**Hugh-Jones**		X		52	**Williams**		X	
26	**Janio**	√			53	**West**		X	
27	**Knight**		X		54	**Yates**		X	
						Total	**14**	**39**	

77.28 The Mayor confirmed that the amendment had been lost by 14 votes to 39 with no abstentions.

77.29 Councillor Bell stated that he had noted the comments during the debate and the indications that elements of the Conservative Group's amendments would have been accepted. He therefore wished to consider the repackaging of these amendments and moved the further suspension of Standing Orders under paragraph 1.7 of the procedural rules to enable discussions on a composite cross-party amendment reflecting areas of agreement to be tabled for consideration. He therefore asked for a twenty-minute adjournment to enable Group Leaders and Finance Leads to discuss the possible cross-party adjournment.

77.30 Councillor Platts formally seconded the motion.

77.31 The Mayor then put the motion to suspend Standing Orders and to have an adjournment to the vote which was carried.

77.32 The Mayor adjourned the meeting at 8.40pm in order to enable Group Leaders and Finance Leads to meet and discuss the possibility of a composite amendment and for officers to undertake the necessary work to reflect such an amendment and its impact on the overall budget resolution.

77.33 The Mayor reconvened the meeting at 9.25pm.

77.34 The Mayor noted that a further amendment had been circulated and invited Councillor Platts to move the amendment.

77.35 Councillor Platts formally moved the joint amendment and stated that she welcomed the opportunity to put forward a collectively agreed amendment which showed how things could be achieved for the better of the city by working together across parties.

She welcomed the option to support Madeira Terraces and wanted to put on record her thanks to the Save Madeira Terraces Action Group for their hard work and all those who donated to the crowd funding campaign.

77.36 Councillor Mac Cafferty stated that he was happy to jointly propose the amendment and noted that it was only a few weeks ago that he said the council could not let Madeira Terraces go the way of the West Pier. There was a need to work together and he was happy to do so by bringing the composite amendment forward to provide the funding for the project.

77.37 Councillor Bell stated that it was a great pleasure to be able to come together and reach a consensus for the benefit of the city and the Madeira Terraces. He wished to thank the Group Leaders and Finance Officers for the opportunity to review the elements of the Conservative amendments and to then bring forward the composite amendment and he hoped that there could be further joint working.

77.38 Councillors Yates, Gibson and Miller formally seconded the amendment on behalf of the Labour, Green and Conservative Groups respectfully.

77.39 Councillor Fishleigh queried whether it was possible for her to move an amendment to the one that had been moved.

77.40 The Mayor confirmed that it was not possible to amend and amendment and asked the Head of Democratic Services to undertake a recorded vote on the amendment that had been moved as detailed below:

Joint Labour, Green and Conservative Amendment

		For	Against	Abstain			For	Against	Abstain
1	**Allcock**	√			28	**Lewry**	√		
2	**Appich**	√			29	**Littman**	√		
3	**Atkinson**	√			30	**Lloyd**	√		
4	**Bagaeen**	√			31	**Mac Cafferty**	√		
5	**Barnett**	√			32	**McNair**	√		
6	**Bell**	√			33	**Mears**	√		
7	**Brennan**	Not present			34	**Miller**	√		
8	**Brown**	√			35	**Moonan**	√		
9	**Childs**	√			36	**Nemeth**	√		
10	**Clare**	√			37	**Nield**	√		
11	**Davis**	√			38	**O'Quinn**	√		
12	**Deane**	√			39	**Osborne**	√		

13	**Druitt**	√			40	**Peltzer Dunn**	√		
14	**Ebel**	√			41	**Phillips**	√		
15	**Evans**	√			42	**Pissaridou**	√		
16	**Fishleigh**	√			43	**Platts**	√		
17	**Fowler**	√			44	**Powell**	√		
18	**Gibson**	√			45	**Rainey**	√		
19	**Grimshaw**	√			46	**Robins**	√		
20	**Hamilton**	√			47	**Shanks**	√		
21	**Heley**	√			48	**Simson**	√		
22	**Henry**	√			49	**Theobald C**	√		
23	**Hill**	√			50	**Wares**	√		
24	**Hills**	√			51	**Wilkinson**	√		
25	**Hugh-Jones**	√			52	**Williams**	√		
26	**Janio**			Ab	53	**West**	√		
27	**Knight**	√			54	**Yates**	√		
						Total	**52**	**0**	**1**

77.41 The Mayor confirmed that the amendment had been carried by 52 votes to 0 with 1 abstention. She then invited the Acting Chief Finance Officer to address the meeting.

77.42 The Acting Chief Finance Officer confirmed that the composite amendment was effectively a repackaging of the Conservative amendments formally proposed. He confirmed that the amendments agreed did not have an impact on the overall budget as they were all self-financing but there was a technical impact on the council tax and therefore a new version of the final resolution would need to be given to all Members prior to the vote being taken.

77.43 The Mayor then asked the Head of Democratic Services to undertake a recorded vote on the General Fund Budget Revenue Budget, Capital & Treasury Management Strategy and Council Tax of 3.9% for 2020/21 together with the Supplementary Financial information and revised council tax resolution as detailed below:

		For	Against	Abstain			For	Against	Abstain
1	**Allcock**	√			28	**Lewry**	√		
2	**Appich**	√			29	**Littman**	√		
3	**Atkinson**	√			30	**Lloyd**	√		

4	**Bagaeen**	√			31	**Mac Cafferty**	√		
5	**Barnett**	√			32	**McNair**	√		
6	**Bell**	√			33	**Mears**	√		
7	**Brennan**	Not present			34	**Miller**	√		
8	**Brown**	√			35	**Moonan**	√		
9	**Childs**	√			36	**Nemeth**	√		
10	**Clare**	√			37	**Nield**	√		
11	**Davis**	√			38	**O'Quinn**	√		
12	**Deane**	√			39	**Osborne**	√		
13	**Druitt**	√			40	**Peltzer Dunn**	√		
14	**Ebel**	√			41	**Phillips**	√		
15	**Evans**	√			42	**Pissaridou**	√		
16	**Fishleigh**	√			43	**Platts**	√		
17	**Fowler**	√			44	**Powell**	√		
18	**Gibson**	√			45	**Rainey**	√		
19	**Grimshaw**	√			46	**Robins**	√		
20	**Hamilton**	√			47	**Shanks**	√		
21	**Heley**	√			48	**Simson**	√		
22	**Henry**	√			49	**Theobald C**	√		
23	**Hill**	√			50	**Wares**	√		
24	**Hills**	√			51	**Wilkinson**	√		
25	**Hugh-Jones**	√			52	**Williams**	√		
26	**Janio**		X		53	**West**	√		
27	**Knight**	√			54	**Yates**	√		
						Total	**52**	**1**	**0**

77.44 The Mayor confirmed that the amendment had been carried by 52 votes with 1 against and no abstentions.

77.45 **RESOLVED:**

Formal Council Tax Resolution

1. It be noted that on 23 January 2020 the Council calculated the Council Tax Base 2020/21:

   (a) for the whole Council area as 90,722.8 (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 – 1,574.1
   Hanover Crescent Enclosure – 39.4
   Marine Square Enclosure – 75.8
   Royal Crescent Enclosure – 31.0

2. Calculate that the Council Tax requirement for the Council's own purposes for 2020/21 (excluding Parish precepts) is £150,547,000.

3. That the following amounts be calculated for the year 2020/21 in accordance with Sections 31 to 36 of the Act:

   (a) £715,350,263 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) £564,753,266 being the aggregate of the amounts which the Council estimates for the items set out in Section 31A (3) of the Act;

   (c) £150,596,997 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) £1,659.97 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) £78,239 being the aggregate amount of all special items referred to in Section 34(1) of the Act;

   (f) £1,659.11 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) £1,690.87 Rottingdean Parish
   £1,865.38 Hanover Crescent
   £1,817.88 Marine Square

£1,919.76 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	939.37	1,127.25	1,315.12	1,503.00	1,690.87	2,066.62	2,442.37	2,818.12	3,381.74
Hanover Crescent	1,036.32	1,243.59	1,450.85	1,658.12	1,865.38	2,279.91	2,694.44	3,108.97	3,730.76
Marine Square	1,009.93	1,211.92	1,413.91	1,615.89	1,817.88	2,221.85	2,625.83	3,029.80	3,635.76
Royal Crescent	1,066.53	1,279.84	1,493.15	1,706.45	1,919.76	2,346.37	2,772.99	3,199.60	3,839.52
All other parts of the council's area	921.73	1,106.07	1,290.42	1,474.76	1,659.11	2,027.80	2,396.49	2,765.18	3,318.22

***** 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	111.06	133.27	155.49	177.70	199.91	244.33	288.76	333.18	399.82

***** Entitled to disabled relief

Valuation Band:	**A*** **£**	**A** **£**	**B** **£**	**C** **£**	**D** **£**	**E** **£**	**F** **£**	**G** **£**	**H** **£**
East Sussex Fire Authority	53.07	63.69	74.30	84.92	95.53	116.76	137.99	159.22	191.06

***** 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 2020/21 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	1,103.50	1,324.21	1,544.91	1,765.62	1,986.31	2,427.71	2,869.12	3,310.52	3,972.62
Hanover Crescent	1,200.45	1,440.55	1,680.64	1,920.74	2,160.82	2,641.00	3,121.19	3,601.37	4,321.64
Marine Square	1,174.06	1,408.88	1,643.70	1,878.51	2,113.32	2,582.94	3,052.58	3,522.20	4,226.64
Royal Crescent	1,230.66	1,476.80	1,722.94	1,969.07	2,215.20	2,707.46	3,199.74	3,692.00	4,430.40
All other parts of the councils area	1,085.86	1,303.03	1,520.21	1,737.38	1,954.55	2,388.89	2,823.24	3,257.58	3,909.10

***** 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 2020/21 is not excessive.

78 SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR BUDGET COUNCIL 27.02.20

Note:

78.1 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 2020/21 and Supplementary Financial Information recommendation 2.1 and the final vote on the overall General Fund Revenue Budget and Council Tax for 2020/21 as detailed under Item 77 above.

79 HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT BUDGET AND CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMME 2020/21 AND MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL STRATEGY

79.1 The Mayor noted that the Housing Revenue Account Budget and Capital Investment Programme 2020/21 and Medium-Term Financial Strategy had been taken into consideration as part of the overall budget debate as detailed under Item 77 above. She asked the Head of Democratic Services to undertake a recorded vote on the recommendations as detailed in the report.

Housing Revenue Account Budget and Capital Investment Programme 2020/21 and Medium-Term Financial Strategy

		For	Against	Abstain			For	Against	Abstain
1	**Allcock**	√			28	**Lewry**	√		
2	**Appich**	√			29	**Littman**	√		
3	**Atkinson**	√			30	**Lloyd**	√		
4	**Bagaeen**	√			31	**Mac Cafferty**	√		
5	**Barnett**	√			32	**McNair**	√		
6	**Bell**	√			33	**Mears**	√		
7	**Brennan**	Not present			34	**Miller**	√		
8	**Brown**	√			35	**Moonan**	√		
9	**Childs**	√			36	**Nemeth**	√		
10	**Clare**	√			37	**Nield**	√		
11	**Davis**	√			38	**O'Quinn**	√		
12	**Deane**	√			39	**Osborne**	√		
13	**Druitt**	√			40	**Peltzer Dunn**	√		
14	**Ebel**	√			41	**Phillips**	√		
15	**Evans**	√			42	**Pissaridou**	√		
16	**Fishleigh**	√			43	**Platts**	√		

17	**Fowler**	√			44	**Powell**	√		
18	**Gibson**	√			45	**Rainey**	√		
19	**Grimshaw**	√			46	**Robins**	√		
20	**Hamilton**	√			47	**Shanks**	√		
21	**Heley**	√			48	**Simson**	√		
22	**Henry**	√			49	**Theobald C**	√		
23	**Hill**	√			50	**Wares**	√		
24	**Hills**	√			51	**Wilkinson**	√		
25	**Hugh-Jones**	√			52	**Williams**	√		
26	**Janio**	√			53	**West**	√		
27	**Knight**	√			54	**Yates**	√		
						Total	**53**	**0**	**0**

79.2 The Mayor confirmed that the recommendations had been **carried** by unanimously.

79.3 **RESOLVED:**

(1) That the updated HRA Revenue Budget for 2020/21 as shown in Appendix 2 to the report be approved;

(2) That the Capital Programme Budget of £40.120m for 2020/21 be agreed and the 3-year programme as set out in Appendix 4 to the report be noted; and

(1) That for 2019/20, any new revenue costs (estimated at £0.080m) arising from the increased support for delivery of housing supply, should be met from HRA general reserves.

80 CLOSE OF MEETING

80.1 The Mayor thanked everyone for attending the meeting and noted that 44 out of 53 Members had spoken during the debate and wished everyone a goodnight before declaring the meeting closed.

The meeting concluded at 9.45pm

Signed Chair

Dated this day of 2020

BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL

SPECIAL COUNCIL

4.30pm 23 APRIL 2020

VIRTUAL MEETING - SKYPE

MINUTES

Present: Councillors Phillips (Chair), Robins (Deputy Chair), Allcock, Appich, Atkinson, Bagaeen, Barnett, Bell, Brown, Childs, Clare, Davis, Deane, Druitt, Ebel, Evans, Fishleigh, Fowler, Gibson, Hamilton, Heley, Henry, Hill, Hills, Hugh-Jones, Janio, Knight, Lewry, Littman, Lloyd, Mac Cafferty, Mears, McNair, Miller, Moonan, Nemeth, Nield, O'Quinn, Osborne, Peltzer Dunn, Pissaridou, Platts, Powell, Rainey, Shanks, Simson, C Theobald, Wares, West, Wilkinson, Williams and Yates.

PART ONE

81 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

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

82 MAYOR'S COMMUNICATIONS.

82.1 The Mayor invited the Council to join her in a minute's silence as a mark of respect for all those who had lost their lives during the current pandemic.

82.2 Following the minute's silence the Mayor stated that she was aware that it has become the norm to stop at 8.00pm to acknowledge the work of everyone at the NHS and working on the front-line. Should we reach this point in the meeting, I will ask that we stop for 5 minutes to join with everyone in the country and show our appreciation by clapping. We will do that live online, so make sure you have your microphone and webcam on.

82.3 I would also like to mention that to date, over fifty Covid-19 Community Champions nominations have been received in the Civic Office. People nominated include community association volunteers, grocers, NHS workers, pharmacists and teachers, to name a few. All nominations to should be sent to the Civic Office by the first of May.

83 ADOPTION OF SPECIAL PROCEDURES

83.1 The Mayor drew the Council's attention to the updated proposed special procedure rules as detailed in the addendum on pages 3 – 8, which had been circulated

separately. She also noted that there was an Officer clarification detailed in the protocol but for clarification read it:

"At the time of the meeting on 5th March, the intention was to start the statutory consultation in May. For a variety of reasons related to the Covid-19 pandemic, that will not be possible. The consultation will therefore start as soon as it is safe and proper to do so."

83.2 The Mayor then moved that the Council procedure rules should be suspended to the extent necessary to enable the meeting to be conducted under the rules as modified by the procedural notes as circulated.

83.3 **RESOLVED:** That the procedural rules as outlined be adopted for the consideration of the Proposed Submission City Plan Part 2, Item 88 and the Council's Procedural Rules suspended accordingly.

84 CALL OVER FOR REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

(a) Callover

84.1 The Mayor noted that the Special meeting had been called to consider the Proposed Submission of the City Plan Part 2. She had been made aware that there was an agreement for the remaining items on the agenda not be called. She therefore confirmed that the following items were deemed to have been approved:

Item 85 - Emergency Amendment to the Council Tax Reduction Scheme
Item 86 - Pay Policy Statement 2020/21
Item 87 - Transport for the South East – Proposal to Government on Statutory Powers.

85 EMERGENCY AMENDMENT TO THE COUNCIL TAX REDUCTION SCHEME

85.1 **RESOLVED:**

(1) That the use of officer urgency powers by the Acting Chief Finance Officer under delegations provided to the Executive Director of Finance & Resources to amend the Council Tax Reduction Scheme to mitigate against losses of benefit that would otherwise arise from the introduction of government COVID-19 increases to welfare benefits be noted; and

(2) That the amendment to the scheme as set out in the report be agreed.

86 PAY POLICY STATEMENT 2020/21

86.1 **RESOLVED:** That the adoption of the Pay Policy Statement for 2020/21 as detailed in appendix 1 to the report be adopted from the 1st April 2020.

87 TRANSPORT FOR THE SOUTH EAST - PROPOSAL TO GOVERNMENT ON STATUTORY POWERS

87.1 **RESOLVED:**

(1) That the proposal to Government as set out in appendix 1 to the report be agreed;

(2) That the Executive Director for Economy, Environment & Culture be authorised to respond positively to Transport for the South East on the proposal; and

(3) That the need for a further report seeking formal consent from Council to the creation of the statutory body, following the response from the Secretary of State be noted.

88 PROPOSED SUBMISSION CITY PLAN PART 2

88.1 The Mayor noted that Item 88 concerned the proposed submission of the City Plan Part 2 and that an extract from the proceedings of the Tourism, Equalities, Communities & Culture Committee held on the 5 March, together with a report of the Executive Director for Economy, Environment & Culture were detailed on pages 81 – 366 of the agenda. She also noted that a list of amendments from the Green and Conservative Groups had been circulated with the addendum papers.

88.2 The Mayor also noted that two of the Conservative Group's amendments had been revised and these related to DM24 and DM36 and were detailed on pages 29 and 31 of the addendum papers.

88.3 The Mayor stated that she would endeavour to enable everyone who wished to speak on the matter to do so and would call on Councillors Childs, Hill, Ebel, Mac Cafferty, Nemeth and Bell to move and second the recommendations and the amendments respectively before opening the debate.

88.4 Councillor Childs introduced the report and welcomed the opportunity to move the recommendations. He stated that a key role of the Plan was to deliver, build upon and complement the priorities set out in the adopted City Plan Part One, the strategic planning policy framework for the city which had been supported by all parties in 2016.

He believed the approval of Part Two of the City Plan would provide the council with an up-to-date, streamlined and more straightforward set of development management policies. He noted that if approved today, the Plan would then be put to its final public consultation before being submitted to the Planning Inspector. He stated that he wished to thank everyone who had taken part in the consultations on the draft Plan in 2018 and noted that the main changes to the Plan were in response to these consultations.

Councillor Childs stated that he wished to thank all the officers involved in drafting and finalising the Plan, as well as colleagues from the Green and Conservative Groups for their valuable and constructive amendments which he hoped could be accepted and incorporated into the Plan.

By having an up to date and robust set of planning policies reflecting our local circumstances we will ensure greater local control instead of having to rely on national policy or reverting to 'planning by appeal'. It will help to ensure that the right 'amount of development takes place in the right places. Moving forward with the City Plan Part Two also gives greater certainty for the Council, businesses and all stakeholders that development schemes can be progressed in a properly planned and coordinated manner.

Brighton & Hove is a wonderful City and despite the knock backs we have all suffered in recent weeks and months I remain very positive about our future. This Plan contributes to and will help secure our city's future and I commend it to you.

88.5 Councillor Hill formally seconded the recommendations and stated that the city's constrained supply of land and its unique and highly valued natural and built environments give us specific planning challenges which are best tackled proactively. Being positive about site allocations signals we are a city to invest in, gives us local control over what we want to see delivered in the city, and avoids speculative development. The allocated sites citywide, which include seven new allocations, will provide homes, employment space, community and health facilities, and retail. The Plan also factors in so-called windfall sites of less than 10 housing units which make a significant contribution.

We recognise that allocating some urban fringe sites is particularly controversial. However, the principle for this was very clearly established through the examination of City Plan Part One when the council was told to plan much more positively to meet its housing need and to 'leave no stone unturned'. By allocating the proposed sites, which make up less than 7% of the city's whole urban fringe, we can protect the rest. We can also seek to ensure that development delivers sustainable and family sized homes, improves biodiversity and provides publicly accessible open space, improved green infrastructure, local food growing opportunities and better links to the National Park.

In our constrained city, good design is key. We welcome those policies that require high quality design standards in new buildings and the public realm spaces around and between them. The Plan makes clear that the council will require an integrated approach to the design process from project inception.

It is so important that we do our utmost to control development in the city locally, by approving the Plan today and moving to the next stage, allowing residents and stakeholders their final say. I'm proud to second this proposal.

88.6 Councillor Ebel formally moved the amendments on behalf of the Green Group and outlined the reasons behind the various amendments that had been submitted. She stated that there was need to reduce carbon emissions, improve air quality and to push for higher energy efficiency standards. Councillor Ebel also referred to the Conservative Group's amendments and stated that these would be supported by the Green Group.

88.7 Councillor Mac Cafferty formally seconded the amendments and stated that the Green Group sought to protect the environment and recognised the pressures on the land

available for future developments. He hoped that further consideration would be given to looking at potential sites in the city centre that have been laying vacant for some time. It was clear that more affordable housing was required, and this had to be provided. He hoped that the Plan as amended would be approved in order to protect the city and residents in the future.

88.8 Councillor Nemeth formally moved the amendments on behalf of the Conservative Group and offered his thanks to the Planning Policy team for their support and help with the process. He also wished to thank the Head of Democratic Services and his team for making the meeting possible, which was quite a feat. He acknowledged the support of Councillor Bell and colleagues in developing the Group's amendments and thanked Councillor Childs for his willingness to work together on matters.

He believed that there were a number of positive elements to the Plan and noted that some would change overtime. He hoped that the ambitious targets for carbon neutrality could be met and noted that there were significant challenges to address. In regard to the Green Group's amendments, he confirmed that the Conservative Group would support No's 26 to 33. He hoped that the Conservative amendments would be supported.

88.9 Councillor Bell formally seconded the amendments and reserved his right to speak in the debate.

88.10 The Mayor then stated that she would adjourn the meeting for a short break before opening the mater for debate. The meeting was adjourned from 5.30 to 5.35pm.

88.11 The Mayor then opened the matter up for general debate, during which the following Members spoke, Councillors Pissaridou, Druitt, Miller, and Fishleigh.

88.12 Councillor Fishleigh proposed that the matter should proceed straight to vote.

88.13 Councillor Janio formally seconded the proposal.

88.14 The Mayor noted the proposal and stated that she did not believe there had been a sufficient period of debate on the matter and therefore would not accept the motion to move to a vote.

88.15 The Mayor then continued with debate and Councillors Hugh-Jones, Mears, Brown, Robins, Gibson, Peltzer Dunn, Janio, Theobald, Williams, Clare, Lewry, Wares, McNair, Bagaeen, Littman, Barnett, Simson spoke on the matter.

88.16 The Mayor noted that Councillor Bell had reserved his right to speak in formally seconding the Conservative Group's amendments and invited him to speak before calling on Councillor Platts as the Leader of the Council to respond to the debate.

88.17 Councillor Bell thanked the Mayor and stated that the council had a significant series of votes ahead of it which would have an impact on the city. He hoped that the amendments outlined would be accepted and stated that the council's housing targets could still be delivered over the next ten years. There was a need to protect the city's

green spaces for future generations and to ensure the city did not become a concrete jungle.

88.18 The Mayor then called on Councillor Platts to respond to the debate.

88.19 Councillor Platts stated that she wanted to thank all the officers and councillors who had put so much hard work into developing the Plan. She also wished to encourage everyone in the city to engage in the consultation process and stated that final approval of the Plan would give a framework for the next decade. It would also help the city council to deliver on its priorities such as affordable housing and tackling the climate crisis. There was a clear ambition to become a net carbon emission city. She also welcomed a number of the amendments that had been put forward which showed the shared aspirations for the benefit of the city and wished to commend the Plan to the Council.

88.20 The Mayor stated that she intended to take a short adjournment before moving to voting on the amendments and the final Plan. She then adjourned the meeting from 18.55 to 19.05pm.

88.21 The Mayor reconvened the meeting and stated that she would take the various amendments under each of the themes listed in the Plan and where there was consensus put the amendments on-block. Where there was no consensus, she would put the individual amendments to the vote.

88.22 The Mayor stated that due to it being a virtual meeting, she would call on the Leaders of the respective Groups to indicate their Group's position before asking the Group to then confirm that position by acclamation. Should any Member wish to record their vote as being different to their Group they should indicate, and she would then call on them. She would then call on the Independent Members to confirm their votes.

Housing, Accommodation and Community:

88.23 The Mayor referred to the list of amendments in the addendum which had been numbered consecutively for ease of reference and stated that the first theme related to Housing, Accommodation and Community; Policies DM1 to DM10. There were four amendments which had been accepted and she would therefore put the Green Group's amendment No.1 and the Conservative Group's amendments No's. 2 – 4 to the vote.

88.24 Councillor Platts confirmed that the Labour Group were in favour of the amendments and the Labour Group confirmed that they were voting for the amendments as listed.

88.25 Councillor Mac Cafferty confirmed that the Green Group were in favour of the amendments and the Green Group confirmed that they were voting for the amendments as listed.

88.26 Councillor Bell confirmed that the Conservative Group were in favour of the amendments and the Conservative Group confirmed that they were voting for the amendments as listed.

88.27 Councillor Fishleigh confirmed that she was voting for the amendments.

88.28 Councillor Janio confirmed that he was voting for the amendments.

88.29 The Mayor confirmed that the amendments had been carried.

Employment and Retail:

88.30 The Mayor stated that the second theme related to Employment and Retail; Policies DM11 to DM17 which had two Green amendments No's. 5 and 6, and she would put each in turn to the vote.

88.31 The Mayor then put the Green Group's amendment No.5 to the vote.

88.32 Councillor Platts confirmed that the Labour Group were in favour of the amendment and the Labour Group confirmed that they were voting for the amendment as listed.

88.33 Councillor Mac Cafferty confirmed that the Green Group were in favour of the amendment and the Green Group confirmed that they were voting for the amendment as listed.

88.34 Councillor Bell confirmed that the Conservative Group were against the amendment and the Conservative Group confirmed that they were voting against the amendment as listed.

88.35 Councillor Fishleigh confirmed that she wished to abstain from voting.

88.36 Councillor Janio confirmed that he was voting against the amendment.

88.37 The Mayor confirmed that the amendment had been carried.

88.38 The Mayor then put the Green Group's amendment No.6 to the vote.

88.39 Councillor Platts confirmed that the Labour Group were in favour of the amendment and the Labour Group confirmed that they were voting for the amendment as listed.

88.40 Councillor Mac Cafferty confirmed that the Green Group were in favour of the amendment and the Green Group confirmed that they were voting for the amendment as listed.

88.41 Councillor Bell confirmed that the Conservative Group were in favour of the amendment and the Conservative Group confirmed that they were voting for the amendment as listed.

88.42 Councillor Fishleigh confirmed that she was voting for the amendment.

88.43 Councillor Janio confirmed that he was voting for the amendment.

88.44 The Mayor confirmed that the amendment had been carried.

88.45 The Mayor then called a short adjournment, 19.16 to 19.20pm before reconvening the meeting.

Design and Heritage:

88.46 The Mayor stated that the third theme related to Design and Heritage; Policies DM18 to DM32 which had three Green amendments No's 7 - 9, and seven Conservative amendments No's. 10 – 16. She noted that amendments 7 – 15 had been accepted and would therefore put these to the vote on-block before putting amendment No.16 to the vote.

88.47 The Mayor then put amendments No's.7 – 15 to the vote.

88.48 Councillor Platts confirmed that the Labour Group were in favour of the amendments and the Labour Group confirmed that they were voting for the amendments as listed.

88.49 Councillor Mac Cafferty confirmed that the Green Group were in favour of the amendments and the Green Group confirmed that they were voting for the amendments as listed.

88.50 Councillor Bell confirmed that the Conservative Group were in favour of the amendments and the Conservative Group confirmed that they were voting for the amendments as listed.

88.51 Councillor Fishleigh confirmed that she was voting for the amendments as listed.

88.52 Councillor Janio confirmed that he was voting for amendments No's. 7 – 14 and wished to vote against amendment No. 15.

88.53 The Mayor confirmed that the amendments had been carried.

88.54 The Mayor then put the Conservative Group's amendment No. 16 to the vote.

88.55 Councillor Platts confirmed that the Labour Group were against the amendment and the Labour Group confirmed that they were voting against the amendment as listed.

88.56 Councillor Mac Cafferty confirmed that the Green Group were in favour of the amendment and the Green Group confirmed that they were voting for the amendment as listed.

88.57 Councillor Bell confirmed that the Conservative Group were in favour of the amendment and the Conservative Group confirmed that they were voting for the amendment as listed.

88.58 Councillor Fishleigh was not present for the vote.

88.59 Councillor Janio confirmed that he was voting for against the amendment.

88.60 The Mayor confirmed that the amendment had been carried.

Traffic and Transport:

88.61 The Mayor stated that the fourth theme related to Traffic and Transport Policies DM33 to DM36 which had ten Green amendments No's 17 - 26, and two Conservative amendments No's. 27 – 28. She noted that amendments 17 – 19, 25 – 26 and 27 - 28 had been accepted and would therefore put these to the vote on-block before putting amendments No's.20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 separately to the vote.

88.62 The Mayor then put amendments 17 – 19, 25 – 26 and 27 – 28 to the vote.

88.63 Councillor Platts confirmed that the Labour Group were in favour of the amendments and the Labour Group confirmed that they were voting for the amendments as listed.

88.64 Councillor Mac Cafferty confirmed that the Green Group were in favour of the amendments and the Green Group confirmed that they were voting for the amendments as listed.

88.65 Councillor Bell confirmed that the Conservative Group were in favour of the amendments and the Conservative Group confirmed that they were voting for the amendments as listed.

88.66 Councillor Fishleigh was not present for the vote.

88.67 Councillor Janio confirmed that he was voting for the amendments.

88.68 The Mayor confirmed that the amendments had been carried.

88.69 The Mayor then put amendment No.20 to the vote.

88.70 Councillor Platts confirmed that the Labour Group were against the amendment and the Labour Group confirmed that they were voting against the amendment as listed.

88.71 Councillor Mac Cafferty confirmed that the Green Group were in favour of the amendment and the Green Group confirmed that they were voting for the amendment as listed.

88.72 Councillor Bell confirmed that the Conservative Group were in favour of the amendment and the Conservative Group confirmed that they were voting for the amendment as listed.

88.73 Councillor Fishleigh was not present for the vote.

88.74 Councillor Janio confirmed that he was voting against the amendment.

88.75 The Mayor confirmed that the amendment had been carried.

88.76 The Mayor then put amendment No.21 to the vote.

88.77 Councillor Platts confirmed that the Labour Group were in favour of the amendment and the Labour Group confirmed that they were voting for the amendment as listed.

88.78 Councillor Mac Cafferty confirmed that the Green Group were in favour of the amendment and the Green Group confirmed that they were voting for the amendment as listed.

88.79 Councillor Bell confirmed that the Conservative Group were against the amendment and the Conservative Group confirmed that they were voting against the amendment as listed.

88.80 Councillor Fishleigh was not present for the vote.

88.81 Councillor Janio confirmed that he was voting against the amendment.

88.82 The Mayor confirmed that the amendment had been carried.

88.83 The Mayor then put amendment No.22 to the vote.

88.84 Councillor Platts confirmed that the Labour Group were in favour of the amendment and the Labour Group confirmed that they were voting for the amendment as listed.

88.85 Councillor Mac Cafferty confirmed that the Green Group were in favour of the amendment and the Green Group confirmed that they were voting for the amendment as listed.

88.86 Councillor Bell confirmed that the Conservative Group were against the amendment and the Conservative Group confirmed that they were voting against the amendment as listed.

88.87 Councillor Fishleigh was not present for the vote.

88.88 Councillor Janio confirmed that he was voting against the amendment.

88.89 The Mayor confirmed that the amendment had been carried.

88.90 The Mayor then put amendment No.23 to the vote.

88.91 Councillor Platts confirmed that the Labour Group were in favour of the amendment and the Labour Group confirmed that they were voting for the amendment as listed.

88.92 Councillor Mac Cafferty confirmed that the Green Group were in favour of the amendment and the Green Group confirmed that they were voting for the amendment as listed.

88.93 Councillor Bell confirmed that the Conservative Group were against the amendment and the Conservative Group confirmed that they were voting against the amendment as listed.

88.94 Councillor Fishleigh was not present for the vote.

88.95 Councillor Janio confirmed that he was voting against the amendment.

88.96 The Mayor confirmed that the amendment had been carried.

88.97 The Mayor then put amendment No.24 to the vote.

88.98 Councillor Platts confirmed that the Labour Group were in favour of the amendment and the Labour Group confirmed that they were voting for the amendment as listed.

88.99 Councillor Mac Cafferty confirmed that the Green Group were in favour of the amendment and the Green Group confirmed that they were voting for the amendment as listed.

88.100 Councillor Bell confirmed that the Conservative Group were against the amendment and the Conservative Group confirmed that they were voting against the amendment as listed.

88.101 Councillor Fishleigh was not present for the vote.

88.102 Councillor Janio confirmed that he was voting against the amendment.

88.103 The Mayor confirmed that the amendment had been carried.

Environment and Energy:

88.104 The Mayor stated that the fifth theme related to Environment and Energy Policies DM37 to DM46 which had nine Green amendments No's 29 - 37, and six Conservative amendments No's. 38 – 43. She noted that amendments 29 – 33, 36 – 37 and 38 - 43 had been accepted and would therefore put these to the vote on-block before putting amendments No's.34 and 35 separately to the vote.

88.105 The Mayor then put amendments 29 – 33, 36 – 37 and 38 -43 to the vote.

88.106 Councillor Platts confirmed that the Labour Group were in favour of the amendments and the Labour Group confirmed that they were voting for the amendments as listed.

88.107 Councillor Mac Cafferty confirmed that the Green Group were in favour of the amendments and the Green Group confirmed that they were voting for the amendments as listed.

88.108 Councillor Bell confirmed that the Conservative Group were in favour of the amendments and the Conservative Group confirmed that they were voting for the amendments as listed.

88.109 Councillor Fishleigh was not present for the vote.

88.110 Councillor Janio confirmed that he was voting for amendments 29 – 31 and 38 – 43 and against amendments 32 and 33.

88.111 The Mayor confirmed that the amendments had been carried.

88.112 The Mayor then put amendment No.34 to the vote.

88.113 Councillor Platts confirmed that the Labour Group were in favour of the amendment and the Labour Group confirmed that they were voting for the amendment as listed.

88.114 Councillor Mac Cafferty confirmed that the Green Group were in favour of the amendment and the Green Group confirmed that they were voting for the amendment as listed.

88.115 Councillor Bell confirmed that the Conservative Group wished to abstain from voting on the amendment and the Conservative Group confirmed that they were abstaining from voting on the amendment as listed.

88.116 Councillor Fishleigh was not present for the vote.

88.117 Councillor Janio confirmed that he was voting against the amendment.

88.118 The Mayor confirmed that the amendment had been carried.

88.119 The Mayor then put amendment No.35 to the vote.

88.120 Councillor Platts confirmed that the Labour Group were in favour of the amendment and the Labour Group confirmed that they were voting for the amendment as listed.

88.121 Councillor Mac Cafferty confirmed that the Green Group were in favour of the amendment and the Green Group confirmed that they were voting for the amendment as listed.

88.122 Councillor Bell confirmed that the Conservative Group wished to abstain from voting on the amendment and the Conservative Group confirmed that they were abstaining from voting on the amendment as listed.

88.123 Councillor Fishleigh was not present for the vote.

88.124 Councillor Janio confirmed that he was voting against the amendment.

88.125 The Mayor confirmed that the amendment had been carried.

Site Allocations:

88.126 The Mayor stated that the sixth theme related to Site Allocations, Policies SA7, SSA1 – SSA7, H1 – H3 and E3 which had eight Green amendments No's 44 - 51, and four Conservative amendments No's. 52 – 55. She noted that amendments 44 – 51 and 54 - 55 had been accepted and would therefore put these to the vote on-block before putting amendments No's.52 and 53 separately to the vote.

88.127 The Mayor then put amendments No's.44 – 51 and 54 - 55 to the vote.

88.128 Councillor Platts confirmed that the Labour Group were in favour of the amendments and the Labour Group confirmed that they were voting for the amendments as listed.

88.129 Councillor Mac Cafferty confirmed that the Green Group were in favour of the amendments and the Green Group confirmed that they were voting for the amendments as listed.

88.130 Councillor Bell confirmed that the Conservative Group were in favour of the amendments and the Conservative Group confirmed that they were in favour of the amendments as listed.

88.131 Councillor Fishleigh was not present for the vote.

88.132 Councillor Janio confirmed that he was voting against the amendments.

88.133 The Mayor confirmed that the amendments had been carried.

88.134 The Mayor then put amendments No's.52 to the vote.

88.135 Councillor Platts confirmed that the Labour Group were against the amendment and the Labour Group confirmed that they were voting against the amendment as listed.

88.136 Councillor Mac Cafferty confirmed that the Green Group were in favour of the amendment and the Green Group confirmed that they were voting for the amendment as listed.

88.137 Councillor Bell confirmed that the Conservative Group were in favour of the amendment and the Conservative Group confirmed that they were in favour of the amendment as listed.

88.138 Councillor Fishleigh was not present for the vote.

88.139 Councillor Janio confirmed that he was voting against the amendment.

88.140 The Mayor confirmed that the amendments had been carried.

88.141 The Mayor then put amendments No's.53 to the vote.

88.142 Councillor Platts confirmed that the Labour Group were against the amendment and the Labour Group confirmed that they were voting against the amendment as listed.

88.143 Councillor Mac Cafferty confirmed that the Green Group were in favour of the amendment and the Green Group confirmed that they were voting for the amendment as listed.

88.144 Councillor Bell confirmed that the Conservative Group were in favour of the amendment and the Conservative Group confirmed that they were in favour of the amendment as listed.

88.145 Councillor Fishleigh was not present for the vote.

88.146 Councillor Janio confirmed that he was voting against the amendment.

88.147 The Mayor confirmed that the amendments had been carried.

88.148 The Mayor then stated that in view of the time and the wish to join in with the national clapping in support of the NHS at 8.00pm she would adjourn the meeting until 20.05pm.

88.149 The meeting was adjourned at 19.45pm.

88.150 The Mayor reconvened the meeting at 20.05pm and stated that all the amendments as listed had been carried and she would therefore put the recommendations for the City Plan Part 2 as amended to the vote. She would follow the same process for voting that she had used for the amendments but asked that the voting record be recorded in the minutes showing all the names of the councillors and how they voted.

88.151 The Mayor then put the recommendations for the submission of the City Plan Part 2 as amended, (together with the other recommendations in the extracts from the Tourism, Equalities, Communities & Culture Committee and the likely change in timing for consultation) to the vote.

88.152 Councillor Platts confirmed that the Labour Group were in favour of the recommendations as amended and the Labour Group confirmed that they were voting for the recommendations as amended.

88.153 Councillor Mac Cafferty confirmed that the Green Group were in favour of the recommendations as amended and the Green Group confirmed that they were voting for the recommendations as amended.

88.154 Councillor Bell confirmed that the Conservative Group were against the recommendations as amended and the Conservative Group confirmed that they were voting against the recommendations as amended.

88.155 Councillor Fishleigh confirmed that she was voting against the recommendations as amended.

88.156 Councillor Janio confirmed that he was voting for the recommendations as amended.

88.157 The Mayor confirmed that the recommendations as amended had been carried.

		For	Against	Abstain			For	Against	Abstain
1	**Allcock**	√			28	**Lewry**		x	
2	**Appich**	√			29	**Littman**	√		
3	**Atkinson**	√			30	**Lloyd**	√		
4	**Bagaeen**		x		31	**MacCafferty**	√		
5	**Barnett**		x		32	**Mcnair**		x	
6	**Bell**		x		33	**Mears**		x	

7	**Brennan**	Not present			34	**Miller**		x	
8	**Brown**		x		35	**Moonan**	√		
9	**Childs**	√			36	**Nemeth**		x	
10	**Clare**	√			37	**Nield**	√		
11	**Davis**	√			38	**O'Quinn**	√		
12	**Deane**	√			39	**Osborne**	√		
13	**Druitt**	√			40	**Peltzer Dunn**		x	
14	**Gibson**	√			41	**Phillips**	√		
15	~~**Grimshaw**~~	Not present			42	**Pissaridou**	√		
16	**Ebel**	√			√	**Powell**	√		
17	**Evans**	√			√	**Platts**	√		
18	**Fishleigh**		x		45	**Rainey**	√		
19	**Fowler**	√			46	**Robins**	√		
20	**Hamilton**	√			47	**Shanks**	√		
21	**Heley**	√			48	**Simson**		x	
22	**Henry**	√			49	**Theobald C**		x	
23	**Hill**	√			50	**Wares**		x	
24	**Hills**	√			51	**Wilkinson**	√		
25	**Hugh-Jones**	√			52	**Williams**	√		
26	**Janio**	√			53	**West**	√		
27	**Knight**	√			54	**Yates**	√		
							38	14	

88.158 **RESOLVED:**

(1) That the summary of the main issues raised in the consultation on the draft City Plan Part Two carried out 5 July – 13 September 2018 (included at Appendix 2 with a full summary schedule set out in the Statement of Consultation published on the City Plan Part Two webpage be noted:

https://www.brightonhove.gov.uk/content/planning/planning-policy/city-plan-parttwo-proposedsubmission-stage-2020

(2) That the Proposed Submission City Plan Part Two as amended (along with the policies map and other proposed submission documents) for statutory public

consultation in accordance with Regulation 19 of the Town & Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 be approved;

(3) That the subsequent submission of the documents to the Secretary of State under Regulation 22 of the Town & Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 subject to no material changes, other than alterations for the purposes of clarification, improved accuracy of meaning or typographical corrections, being necessary be approved;

(4) That the Head of Planning be authorised to agree any draft "main modifications" to the City Plan Part Two necessary to make it sound and to authorise the publication of such draft modifications for public consultation save that should any draft modification involve a major shift in the policy approach of City Plan Part Two the draft modification shall be referred by the Head of Planning to the Tourism Equalities, Communities & Culture Committee for approval.

89 CLOSE OF MEETING

89.1 The Mayor thanked everyone for taking part in the virtual meeting and closed the meeting.

The meeting concluded at 8.07pm

Signed Chair

Dated this day of 2020

BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL

ANNUAL COUNCIL

4.30pm 14 MAY 2020

VIRTUAL MEETING - SKYPE

MINUTES

Present: Councillors Phillips (Chair), Robins (Deputy Chair), Simson, Allcock, Appich, Atkinson, Bagaeen, Barnett, Bell, Brennan, Brown, Childs, Clare, Davis, Deane, Druitt, Ebel, Evans, Fishleigh, Fowler, Gibson, Hamilton, Heley, Henry, Hill, Hills, Hugh-Jones, Janio, Knight, Lewry, Littman, Lloyd, Mac Cafferty, Mears, McNair, Miller, Moonan, Nemeth, Nield, O'Quinn, Osborne, Peltzer Dunn, Pissaridou, Platts, Powell, Rainey, Shanks, C Theobald, Wares, West, Wilkinson, Williams and Yates.

PART ONE

1 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

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

2 MAYORAL REPORT 2019/20

2.1 The Mayor introduced the Annual Report for 2019/20 and moved that it be noted.

2.2 **RESOLVED:** That the report be noted.

3 MAYOR'S THANKS

3.1 The Mayor stated that prior to the formal business on the Agenda she wished to take the opportunity to reflect on her year in office and to thank those who had supported her throughout her term.

3.2 The Mayor stated that she wanted to begin by thanking you all individually and collectively for enabling me to take the Mayoral Office for a year despite knowing that I would be the city's youngest ever mayor.

And what a year - undoubtedly a year to remember. I know every Mayor says that, but for me, never did I expect, when I asked for a sabbatical from my employer Terrence Higgins Trust in order take up the role that:

- We would have European elections and I would become an MEP

- There would be a snap general election and we would get a new Prime Minister
- Brexit actually happening

And now a global pandemic on a scale we have never experienced before, which meant chairing the city's first ever "virtual" council meeting on Skype

I have thoroughly enjoyed the mayoralty and am indebted to the Deputy Mayor, Cllr Alan Robins, for covering engagements when I was in Brussels or Strasbourg, and to my family, for not complaining when I jumped straight off the train on a Friday after a week in Brussels, to attend a mayoral event, and then follow it up with almost back to back events all weekend and Monday morning before taking the afternoon train back to Brussels.

The diversity of engagements I have attended has been truly staggering:

- The opening of a school
- A secret garden party
- A music festival
- A number of charity events, and
- A fundraising dinner

The year has been an amazing voyage of learning and discovery; I found out so many things, met so many people and visited so many places in Brighton and Hove that I never knew before.

But, like most things, it's not always about quantity, but quality. This year has obviously been a once in a lifetime experience for me, but I wanted to make each and every event special for the many amazing people I met. I hope I managed to do this, not least, by remembering people's names once I was introduced to them (although Robbie was always an extra help with that if need be!), circulating the room and listening with interest to the stories of everyone who was there.

And there are so many highlights to choose from, but I particularly enjoyed:

- Leading the PRIDE parade with my then baby Rafi on our cargo bike, with my consort Tom on our Brompton too.

- The Actually Gay Men's Chorus blew me away so much when I first attended one of their concerts last summer, that I asked them to sing at my Christmas reception at Brighton Town Hall, and for those of you who were there, I'm sure you will agree that they were just phenomenal. We are incredibly lucky to have that calibre of talent in our city. And I thank them again for supporting my work this year.

- We had the most memorable Christmas ever: as a family we attended the service at The Royal Sussex County Hospital (where my son Rafi was born) and visited the Trevor Mann Baby Unit where Rafi spent his first few days. One of the nurses even remembered him – memorable because he was so large when most of the babies in there are so small… they called him the whale! That was followed by Christmas lunch for the elderly and isolated at St Andrew's Church in Hove. There were more than 100 people present, and they especially seemed to love having a giggle and Christmas sing-along with Rafi. And we loved it too!

- But as you know, I chose to focus my year in office on children, young people and women, and so it is no surprise that some of my most memorable relationships have been built with them. 'My First Friends' nursery in Withdean, is an excellent example of how I've managed to effectively build relationships with organisations, charities and businesses. I was first invited to the nursery in October with my two-year-old, by ward councillor Sarah Neild, ahead of remembrance Sunday.

- It is such an amazing, small nursery, serving some of the most disadvantaged people in our community. We are so lucky to have such a caring team of people working there. When I visited, the kids and staff had made remembrance-inspired artwork that I still have and have put on my wall in the Parlour.

- As a thank-you, I invited them to the smaller remembrance service at the Old Steine on the Friday prior to remembrance Sunday, and the children took centre stage and helped me lay a wreath. Councillors who were present will no doubt remember it well. Since then, the nursery has supported many of my own events as well as events I've been involved in, with children, across the city. Thank you, My First Friends.

- Burning of the Clocks was an absolute wash-out, and my 2-year-old Rafi and I got absolutely drenched!

- And towards the end of the year, I got to see Brighton Drama Group Youth perform The Adam's Family. You simply would not have known that they were all children, and I told them that after the show. For those of you who aren't aware of it, The Adam's Family is an extremely difficult piece of musical theatre for young people to perform, due to the amount of innuendos and comedy involved - but they didn't half pull it off. I have no doubt that many of them will go on to have professional acting careers in the future.

As Mayor I have had the opportunity to chair citizenship ceremonies, a hugely emotional day because so many of those becoming British citizens have had to endure a long and arduous road to citizenship. It was great to listen to all of their individual stories and to congratulate them on completing their journey to become British citizen, adding to the richness and vibrancy of this wonderful city.

When I could, I attended events on the bus, by bike or walking. People loved to see the mayor mixing amongst them and found it even quite entertaining! When appropriate, I also included my son on official engagements, which helped people connect even more. It was also a great opportunity to show that you don't need to be a certain age, gender or demographic to be mayor. The first thing people usually said was 'aren't you young to be mayor?' To which I often responded that it was just good make-up.

Another focus of my mayoral year has been my 20 charities:

1. Allsorts
2. Amaze
3. Parents Carers Project
4. Brighton Housing Trust
5. Brighton Table Tennis Club

6. Brighton Women's Centre
7. Clocktower Sanctuary
8. Cruse Brighton and Hove
9. Extra Time
10. Grace Eyre
11. Oasis Project
12. Off The Fence
13. Rise
14. Rockinghorse
15. Sussex Nightstop
16. Sustrans
17. The Martlets
18. Survivors Network
19. The Hummingbird Project
20. Whoopsydaisy

We have already raised a 5-figure sum, and some charities have used being a mayor's charity to their advantage by mentioning it on successful external fundraising bids. It has been a huge amount of fun - both attending their own fundraising events such as garden parties but also the benefits held at The Royal Pavilion. I want to thank Karl, from Moshimo, for his amazing work in helping to organise, sell tickets and provide yummy Japanese grub for the benefits. They wouldn't have happened without him. My biggest disappointment was having to cancel my gala dinner in March because of the coronavirus but I'm so pleased that the sell-out dinner at the Pavilion has been rescheduled to September.

Which brings me on nicely to my Covid-19 Community Champions initiative. This was really inspired by the voluntary work that I saw so many individuals in my own ward, of Regency, do. And although not everyone who should be nominated has been nominated, I consider the nominations as representative of groups such as those on WhatsApp, Facebook, as well as Mutual Aid, and so this recognition goes way beyond the individual pieces of work here. We received over 100 nominations in just over 2 weeks, which is astounding.

The panel of judges included Jess Sumner CEO of Community Works, Davinder Dhillon Chair of the Chattri Memorial Group and Bert Williams MBE Co-Founder of Black History Month, alongside myself were amazed by the high quality of nominations, many of which brought a tear to my eye, so we agreed that every single person nominated should become a Covid19 Community Champion, receive a certificate and be invited to the Parlour at a later date.

We then singled out 17 nominations who would receive a Gold Certificate and these people or small businesses with little resource, who were partaking in some sort of new activity, focussed on deprived communities in the city.

The Covid19 Community Champions, and I'm sure councillors will recognise some of these names are as follows:

Jo Glazebrook
Ian Chambers
Petra Exton
Simon Livermore
Ms Shrewsbury
David Tongs
Russell Bickle
Laura Oliver
Kelly Dibbert

Lucy Duncliffe
Pete Taylor
Sheila Nuttall
Hannah Weller
Scott Deveson
Vicky Deveson
Ben Massey
Maddie Southern
Abdel Karim Eltayeb
Lyndsay McLean

Ibrahim Karadol
Terry Godwin
Rodney Cunningham
Mark Dunstone
Alan Cannon
Bela Emerson
Kyna from Grace Eyre
Emma Lopez
Dawn Thorpe
Donna Morlen

Becky Chapman
Cathy O'Reilly
Joanne Wergan
Katherine Evans
Kathryne Leng
Leah Hamblett
Matthew Beetar and all the volunteers from Brighton Together

Julie Aldous
Martin Hedgecock
Reyna Kothari
Scott Noble
Sarah McCarthy
Sumitra Sribhashyam
Matt Lambert

Mike Hayhurst
Simeon Elliott
Emmie Baker-Larner
Megan Jones
Wendy Mass
Jim Deans
Amy Smith
Daniel Parsons
Myron Gilbraith

Susi Maxwell-Stewart
Anna Schutt
Dr Hannah McKenzie
Danielle Kershaw
Jay Patel
Rachel Breen
Dr Tim Worthley
Vic Borrell
Cath Jurkovic
Rob Galloway

Garry Morrill
Daniel Bernstein
Shirley Connor
Rev Betsy Gray-Hammond
Sue Harris
Victoria Salomon

Heroes Team - Dale George
Helen Mullany and
Melinda Lawrence

Jenny Skelton
Roisin O'Connor-Laurence
Candice Konig
Adrian Garcia Mato
Ernesto Mena

Volunteers of Brighton Table Tennis Club

Andy Miller

Thank you to all of them for the superb work they are doing.

And the Gold Champions are as follows:

- Bill Barry, who was nominated by his 19-year old son, targets Craven Vale with food deliveries & helps those who are isolated and lonely.
- Caroline Orsola, is a full-time working mum of three who is co-ordinating the Hollingdean Mutual Aid Group
- Rashida Elghissat, Sabri Ben Ameur & Laila Rashdan. Rahid & Sabri are focussed on providing food and reassurance to migrant families whilst Laila rings Arabic-speaking women and passes their requests onto Rashida & Santi to deliver.
- Jason Roberts, has sourced, raised money for and delivered PPE, created and organised groups of volunteers, all whilst carrying on with his job of being a Coastguard.
- Bryan Coyle, set up East Brighton food co-op.
- Demita & Elaine from My First Friends Nursery, delivering food including Easter eggs to children in need in the local community and ensuring a disabled resident with family and a keyworker working shifts have sustenance.
- Louis from Dubleaus, a small, newly opened greengrocers in Whitehawk who has been delivering for free.
- Vinod, Meena and their staff James, Samala, Macy & Martha at Bright News, reassured customers with a leaflet drop and started free deliveries.
- This one brought a tear to my eye when I read it: Kushma Massey, an 86 year old with limited vision who has made 25 thank you cards for carers.

I am so proud that these are the types of kind-hearted, caring people we have in our city.

To conclude, I want to thank the mayoral staff team: they do so much more than write speeches, coordinate diaries and drive: Minna, Elaine and Robbie - you are the best team a Mayor could ever wish for. And flowers have been sent to you all to show my personal appreciation for all of your hard work, during what was a very challenging year. I will be forever grateful and hope to pop back into the parlour for a cuppa tea and a chinwag once it is safe to do so.

I would now like to say a few words about my Chaplain, Anthea Ballam; Anthea has not only chaired the poems section before full council meetings, but her friendship, support and good humour has been invaluable, as have her words of encouragement to all of us, ahead of Full Council meetings. Thank you so much Anthea, and I hope you've received your flowers too.

And to Tom, my fellow ward councillor, co-parent, husband and consort - now this year couldn't have happened without the sacrifices you have had to make: the juggling of family, work and council, as well as the emotional and physical support you've given

me. You are the glue that holds it all together. Thank you. You will receive your commemorative badge.

Of course, huge thanks again to my Deputy, Councillor Alan Robins, for his exceptional work this year. As many of you know, Alan has gone above and beyond, never complaining and always smiling. And without whom, there would have been no mayoral presence at events, especially those happening mid-week. I hope you've received your flowers, as a gesture of thanks, Alan. I wish you every success during his time as Mayor: you've had a pretty thorough induction(!) and I know you will be superb.

This year has gone by in a flash. It seems only yesterday that I sat on that dais, with my son tugging at my hair, as I made my acceptance speech. Serving this great city, my adopted hometown, as Mayor has been an enormous privilege, an absolute honour, and one that I have enjoyed immensely. My thanks to you all**.**

4 ELECTION OF THE MAYOR OF BRIGHTON AND HOVE FOR THE MUNICIPAL YEAR 2020/21

4.1 The Mayor invited nominations for the position of Mayor of Brighton and Hove for the municipal year 2020/21. She also noted that in view of the current situation with the coronavirus and its likely impact on the forthcoming mayoral year it was proposed that Councillor Robins would be put forward for re-election as Mayor at the Annual Council meeting in May 2021.

4.2 Council Alan Robins was proposed by Councillor Hamilton and seconded by Councillor Platts.

4.3 The Mayor declared that, there being no other nominations, she would ask the Group Leaders to confirm their support for the appointment of Councillor Robins as Mayor of Brighton and Hove for the forthcoming municipal year and to noted that he may be put forward for re-election as Mayor at the Annual Council meeting in May 2021.

4.4 Councillor Platts confirmed that the Labour Group supported the appointment of Councillor Robins as Mayor and the Labour reaffirmed their support by acclamation.

4.5 Councillor Mac Cafferty confirmed that the Green Group supported the appointment of Councillor Robins as Mayor and the Green Group reaffirmed their support by acclamation.

4.6 Councillor Bell confirmed that the Conservative Group supported the appointment of Councillor Robins as Mayor and the Conservative Group reaffirmed their support by acclamation.

4.7 Councillors Fishleigh and Janio confirmed their support for Councillor Robins as Mayor.

4.8 The Mayor declared that the motion had been agreed and that Councillor Alan Robins had been duly elected Mayor of Brighton and Hove for the forthcoming municipal year.

4.9 The Mayor then stated that there would be a short pause to enable arrangements to be made to allow Councillor Robins to take his declaration of Office.

4.10 The Mayor then called on Councillor Robins to take his declaration of Office.

4.11 Councillor Robins made and signed his Declaration of Acceptance of Office as Mayor of Brighton and Hove.

Councillor Robins in the Chair

4.12 The Mayor, Councillor Robins thanked the Council for his appointment and gave the following speech:

This is such a privilege - to be chosen to take on the highest civic office and represent the people of Brighton, Hove and Portslade.

I would like to thank Members for your trust and confidence in making me the Mayor of the City of Brighton & Hove. It's a great honour for me to take up this role, so thank you.
Special thanks to my long-standing fellow Ward Councillor, Les Hamilton for your kind words today.

I am pleased to say that my wife, Val has agreed to be my consort during this Mayoral year and as you are aware, we are well prepared, having had plenty of practice as Deputy during the last year.

Brighton & Hove and Portslade has a long and well-established history of being a city that is open to visitors and investors alike. I want to support that during the road to recovery after the coronavirus pandemic and the encourage the newly developed ways of working to continue. The Covid-19 virus is a challenge for everyone, and I am touched by the way that communities are working together in creative ways to keep everyone's spirits up and look forward to meeting the current designated Champions at a reception in the autumn.

I have decided to support the following charities:

- The Sussex Heart Charity
- Brighton Fringe
- Leo House at Home
- Together Co

I look forward to working with them during the coming year and offering our support to their activities.

I have also asked the Inter-Faith Contact Group to act as my Chaplain this year. The Group exists as a resource for contact and dialogue between many faith communities and traditions in the Brighton and Hove area. They work together to build peaceful relations, and promote greater understanding between people of different faith, and none, and their communities in our City.

My first engagement on the 17 May is an Iftar meal to end the daily Ramadan fast, with the Dialogue Society via Zoom, so that will be a first.

I realise that this mayoral year starts in unconventional circumstances with the situation that we are all in. My aim is to do my uttermost to support the recovery process of the City. I imagine that this will be a step by step process and likely to take some time. Hopefully as we continue to abide by the guidance issued and to support each other, and I will be able to extend the support of the mayoralty to help to maintain the City's morale and the tremendous reaction we have had to dealing the crisis we have before us.

Thank you all once again.

5 VOTE OF THANKS TO THE RETIRING MAYOR

5.1 Prior to taking the remaining items on the agenda, the Mayor stated that in view of the meeting being held virtually, he would call on the Leaders of the Groups to indicate their Group's position. He would then seek confirmation by acclamation from the Groups whose Leader indicated how they intended to vote and any Member of the Group to indicate a different position. He would then ask each of the Independent Members to confirm their vote.

5.2 The Mayor also noted that the Group Leaders were being asked to give an indication of their Group's voting intentions and were not casting votes on behalf of their Group. Any Member wising to vote differently to their Group was asked to indicate a wish to be called by using the instant messaging facility.

5.3 The Mayor then invited Councillor Shanks to move a vote of thanks for the previous Mayor, Councillor Alexandra Phillips.

5.4 Councillor Shanks moved a vote of thanks to Councillor Phillips as the retiring Mayor for her services to the city during her term of office.

5.5 Councillor Mac Cafferty formally seconded the motion.

5.6 The Mayor then put the motion to the vote.

5.7 Councillor Platts confirmed that the Labour Group were in favour of the motion and the Labour Group confirmed that they were voting for the motion.

5.8 Councillor Mac Cafferty confirmed that the Green Group were in favour of the motion and the Green Group confirmed that they were voting for the motion.

5.9 Councillor Bell confirmed that the Conservative Group were in favour on the motion and the Conservative Group confirmed that they were voting for the motion.

5.10 Councillor Fishleigh confirmed that she was voting for the motion.

5.11 Councillor Janio confirmed that he was voting for the motion.

5.12 The Mayor confirmed that the motion had been carried.

6 APPOINTMENT OF THE DEPUTY MAYOR FOR BRIGHTON AND HOVE FOR THE MUNICIPAL YEAR 2020/21

6.1 The Mayor moved that the Council appoint Councillor Mary Mears as Mayor for the forthcoming municipal year.

6.2 The motion was seconded by Councillor Bell.

6.3 The Mayor then put the motion to the vote.

6.4 Councillor Platts confirmed that the Labour Group were in favour of the motion and the Labour Group confirmed that they were voting for the motion.

6.5 Councillor Mac Cafferty confirmed that the Green Group were in favour of the motion and the Green Group confirmed that they were voting for the motion.

6.6 Councillor Bell confirmed that the Conservative Group were in favour on the motion and the Conservative Group confirmed that they were voting for the motion.

6.7 Councillor Fishleigh confirmed that she was voting for the motion.

6.8 Councillor Janio confirmed that he was voting for the motion.

6.9 The Mayor confirmed that the motion had been carried and declared that there being no other nominations, Councillor Mary Mears be duly elected as Deputy Mayor of Brighton and Hove for the forthcoming municipal year 2020/21.

6.10 Councillor Mary Mears made and signed her Declaration of Acceptance of Office as Deputy Mayor.

6.11 The Mayor then called a short adjournment at 5.20pm.

6.12 The Mayor reconvened the meeting at 5.30pm.

7 APPOINTMENT OF THE LEADER OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE MUNICIPAL YEAR 2020/21

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

7.2 Councillor Allcock proposed that Councillor Platts should be appointed as the Leader of the Council for the municipal year 2020/21.

7.3 Councillor Yates formally seconded the motion.

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

7.5 Councillor Platts confirmed that the Labour Group were in favour of the motion and the Labour Group confirmed that they were voting for the motion.

7.6 Councillor Mac Cafferty confirmed that the Green Group were in favour of the motion and the Green Group confirmed that they were voting for the motion.

7.7 Councillor Bell confirmed that the Conservative Group were in favour on the motion and the Conservative Group confirmed that they were voting for the motion.

7.8 Councillor Fishleigh confirmed that she was voting against the motion.

7.9 Councillor Janio confirmed that he was voting for the motion.

7.10 The Mayor confirmed that the motion had been carried.

7.11 **RESOLVED:** That Councillor Platts be appointed as Leader of the Council for the municipal year 2020/21.

8 APPOINTMENTS FOR 2020/21

8.1 The Mayor moved that for the municipal year 2020/21 the following appointments be agreed:

(i) Deputy Leader of the Council, Councillor John Allcock; and

(ii) Leader of the Official Opposition, Councillor Phelim Mac Cafferty.

8.2 The Mayor also moved that for the municipal year 2020/21 the following appointments to the positions as agreed by the various Groups represented on the Council be noted:

(i) Leader of the Labour Group -
Councillor Nancy Platts;

(ii) Deputy Leaders of the Labour Group -
Councillors John Allcock and Daniel Yates (Finance)l;

(iii) Convenor of the Green Group –
Councillor Phelim Mac Cafferty;

(iv) Deputy Convenors of the Green Group –
Councillors Hannah Clare and Sue Shanks

(v) Leader of the Conservative Group -
Councillor Steve Bell;

(vi) Deputy Leaders of the Conservative Group –
Councillors Robert Nemeth and Lee Wares;

8.3 Councillor Platts confirmed that the Labour Group were in favour of the motion and the Labour Group confirmed that they were voting for the motion.

8.4 Councillor Mac Cafferty confirmed that the Green Group were in favour of the motion and the Green Group confirmed that they were voting for the motion.

8.5 Councillor Bell confirmed that the Conservative Group were in favour on the motion and the Conservative Group confirmed that they were voting for the motion.

8.6 Councillor Fishleigh confirmed that she was voting against the motion.

8.7 Councillor Janio confirmed that he was voting for the motion.

8.8 The Mayor confirmed that the motion had been carried.

8.9 **RESOLVED:**

(1) That the appointments of Councillors John Allcock and Phelim Mac Cafferty as Deputy Leader of the Council and Leader of the Official Opposition respectively, for the 2020/21 municipal year be agreed; and

(2) That the appoints listed above by the Groups represented on the Council be noted.

9 REVIEW OF POLITICAL BALANCE 2020-21

9.1 The Mayor stated that the next item concerned the allocation of seats between political Groups, the appointment of Chairs, Deputy Chairs and Opposition Spokespersons to the various Committees. It also detailed the proposed membership of the various Committees, Panels, Boards and Working Groups; as well as the appointments of representatives to outside bodies for 2020/21.

9.2 The Mayor stated that he would invite Councillor Platts to move the report of the Chief Executive and noted that there was also an amendment from the Conservative Group.

9.3 Councillor Platts moved the recommendations listed in the report and noted that the Policy & Resources Committee had established the Recovery Sub-Committee in order to consider the actions required to keep people safe and enable the city to recover from the pandemic.

9.4 Councillor Moonan formally seconded the motion.

9.5 Councillor Bell moved an amendment to the recommendations on behalf of the Conservative Group and stated that in so doing, he wished to record the Conservative Group's support for the Recovery Sub-Committee.

9.6 Councillor Nemeth formally seconded the amendment and reserved his right to speak in the debate.

9.7 Councillors Clare, Wares, Brown, Littman, Miller, Mac Cafferty, Janio and Nemeth spoke in the debate on the proposed recommendations and the amendment.

9.8 Councillor Platts noted the comments and confirmed that she did not accept the amendment.

9.9 The Mayor noted that Councillor Janio had requested a ruling on the amendment and invited the Monitoring Officer to clarify the position.

9.10 The Monitoring Officer informed the Council that the Chief Executive was required under the Local Government & Housing Act 1989 to submit a report to the council detailing the allocations of seats to committees at the Annual meeting or as soon as possible following any changes to the seats held by Groups. He stated that in accordance with the principles of proportionality rules it was possible to set aside the requirement reflect the changes in the number of committee seats to be allocated, however should there be one objection raised the amendment would not be valid.

9.11 The Mayor noted that the amendment had not been accepted and therefore out it to the vote.

9.12 Councillor Platts confirmed that the Labour Group were against the amendment and the Labour Group confirmed that they were voting against the amendment.

9.13 Councillor Mac Cafferty confirmed that the Green Group were against the amendment and the Green Group confirmed that they were voting against the amendment.

9.14 Councillor Bell confirmed that the Conservative Group were in favour on the amendment and the Conservative Group confirmed that they were voting for the amendment.

9.15 Councillor Fishleigh confirmed that she wished to abstain from voting on the amendment.

9.16 Councillor Janio confirmed that he was voting for the amendment.

9.17 The Mayor confirmed that the amendment had been lost.

9.18 The Mayor then put the recommendations as listed in the report to the vote.

9.19 Councillor Platts confirmed that the Labour Group were in favour of the recommendations and the Labour Group confirmed that they were voting for the recommendations.

9.20 Councillor Mac Cafferty confirmed that the Green Group were in favour of the recommendations and the Green Group confirmed that they were voting for the recommendations.

9.21 Councillor Bell confirmed that the Conservative Group were in favour on the recommendations and the Conservative Group confirmed that they were voting for the recommendations.

9.22 Councillor Fishleigh confirmed that she was voting for the recommendations.

9.23 Councillor Janio confirmed that he was voting for the recommendations.

9.24 The Mayor confirmed that the recommendations as listed in the report had been agreed.

9.25 **RESOLVED:**

(1) That the appointment/re-appointment of the committees with the sizes and allocation of seats between political groups as detailed in the report and in appendix 1 to the report be approved;

(2) That the allocation of seats as detailed in the report and appendix 2 to the report be approved;

(3) That having received nominations for the municipal year 2020/2021 to the following Committees from the 3 political groups as detailed in appendix 2 to the report, these Committees and Sub-Committees be constituted and appointed to hold office until the next Annual Meeting of the Council and the number of Members and allocation of seats to the Party Groups (apart from co-opted Members) as detailed in appendix 1 to the report and as specified below be agreed:

Policy & Resources Committee – Councillors Platts (Chair), Yates (Deputy Chair), Allcock, Bell, Clare, Druitt, Gibson, Mac Cafferty (OS), Miller and Moonan.

Children, Young People & Skills Committee – Councillors Allcock (Chair), Knight (Deputy Chair), Brown, Clare (OS), Hamilton, Hills, McNair, Nield, Simson and Wilkinson.

Environment, Transport & Sustainability Committee – Councillors Pissaridou (Chair), Wilkinson (Deputy Chair), Brennan, Brown, Davis, Fowler, Heley, Lloyd, Wares and West (OS).

Housing Committee – Councillors Williams (Chair), Fowler (Deputy Chair), Atkinson, Barnett, Gibson (OS), Hugh-Jones, Knight, Mears, Osborne and Phillips.

Tourism, Equalities, Communities & Culture Committee – Councillors Appich (Chair), Evans (Deputy Chair), Ebel (OS), Grimshaw, Mac Cafferty, Nemeth, O'Quinn, Powell, Rainey and Simson.

Policy & Resources (Recovery) Sub-Committee – Councillors Platts (Chair), Gibson, Mac Cafferty (OS), Miller and Yates.

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

Audit & Standards Committee – Councillors Littman (Chair), Bagaeen, Hamilton, Heley, Hill, Hugh-Jones, Knight and Peltzer Dunn.

Licensing & Licensing (2003) Committee – Councillors O'Quinn (Chair), Atkinson (Deputy Chair), Appich, Bagaeen, Davis, Deane (OS), Ebel, Fowler, Henry, Lewry, Osborne, Rainey, Simson, Wares and Williams.

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

Planning Committee – Councillors Hill (Chair), Henry (Deputy Chair), Fishleigh, Janio, Littman (OS), Mac Cafferty, Miller, Shanks, Theobald and Yates.

Health Overview & Scrutiny Committee – Councillors Deane (Chair), Barnett, Brennan, Grimshaw, Hills, Lewry, McNair, Osborne, Powell and O'Quinn.

Health & Wellbeing Board – Councillors Moonan (Chair), Childs (Deputy Chair), Bagaeen, Nield and Shanks (OS).

Asset Management Board – Councillors Evans (Chair), Gibson, Hugh-Jones, Mears and Yates.

Black Rock Project Board – Councillors Childs (Chair), Druitt and Mears.

Corporate Parenting Board - Councillors Allcock (Chair), Brown, Hamilton, Hugh-Jones and Nield.

Housing Supply Members Board – Councillors Williams (Chair), Gibson and Mears.

i-360 Project Board – Councillors Appich (Chair), Druitt and Bell.

King Alfred Project Board – Councillors Moonan (Chair), Mac Cafferty and Nemeth.

Madeira Terraces Project Board – Councillors Evans (Chair), Rainey and Miller.

Prevent Board – Councillor O'Quinn.

Procurement Advisory Board – Councillors Evans (Chair), Druitt, Miller, Osborne (OS) and Pissaridou.

Royal Pavilion Trust Board – Councillors Robins, Mac Cafferty and Bell.

Safeguarding Board – Councillor Childs

Strategic Delivery Board – Councillors Platts (Chair), Allcock, Bell, Druitt and Mac Cafferty (OS).

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

Waterfront Project Board – Councillors Henry (Chair), Druitt and Miller.

Greater Brighton Economic Board – Councillors Platts and Mac Cafferty.

Great Brighton Economic Board Call-in Panel – Councillor Bell.

Orbis Joint Committee – Councillors Yates and Gibson.

(4) That in having regard to (3) above, those Members listed as Chair, Deputy Chair and Opposition Spokesperson (OS) of the respective Committees, Sub-Committees and Forums as detailed in appendix 2 to the report be agreed;

(5) That in having regard to (2) above, an Urgency Sub-Committee for each Committee be approved in accordance with Procedure Rule 22 (such committee being politically balanced but not included in the total number of seats for the purpose of allocating seats);

(6) That in having regard to (2) above, it be agreed that for the purpose of enabling meetings of the Personnel Appeals Panel (sub-committee) to be convened without disproportionate difficulty, the make-up of such panels need not be politically balanced although every effort would be taken to achieve it and that it also be agreed that:

(a) Although the Panel has the Members referred to in Appendix 2 as its standing Members, where any of the 3 Members is not available, any Member of the Council who has received appropriate training shall be eligible to sit on the Panel;

(b) The Head of Democratic Services be authorised to set up the Panel, as and when needed with the permanent Members or, where any of them is not available, by including any other eligible Member of the Council, having regard to the need, where possible, to secure cross party representation;

(c) The above arrangements and those set out in paragraph 2.5 of the report are intended to operate as “alternative arrangements” for the pursuant to section 17 of the Local Government (Committees and Political Groups) Regulations 1990; and

(7) That the appointment of representatives to various bodies listed in Appendix 3 of the report be agreed;

	Name of Organisation	Term of Office	Appointments 2020/21
	Appointments to Council Bodies		
1	Members Advisory Group on Grants (MAG)	Annual	**Cllrs Hamilton, Littman, Simson**
2	Brighton & Hove Legacy fund	Annual	**Cllrs O’Quinn, Littman, Lewry**
3	The Brighton Fund	Annual	**Cllrs Robins (Mayor), Appich, Brennan, Lloyd, Barnett**

	Appointments to Partnerships		
7	Arts & Creative Industries Commission	Annual	**Cllrs O'Quinn, Rainey, Theobald**
9	Brighton & Hove Connected	Annual	**Cllrs Platts, Mac Cafferty, Bell**
	Appointments to Outside Bodies		
18	Brighton & Hove Music Trust	Annual	**Cllrs Hill, Hugh-Jones, Miller**
23	East Sussex Pension Board	Annual	**Cllr Appich**
27	Local Government Association	Annual	**Cllrs Platts, Allcock, Mac Cafferty, Bell**

10 REVIEW OF THE COUNCIL'S CONSTITUTION

10.1 The Mayor stated that the next item concerned the review of the council's constitution and recommendations of the Policy & Resources Committee and invited Councillor Platts to move the report.

10.2 Councillor Platts formally moved the recommendations.

10.3 Councillor Moonan formally seconded the recommendations.

10.4 Councillor Fishleigh stated that she wished to move an amendment.

10.5 The Mayor noted the request and stated that he would adjourn the meeting to take advice from officers. The meeting was adjourned at 6.15pm.

10.6 The Mayor reconvened the meeting at 6.20pm and stated that although it was not usual practice to take an amendment at such a late stage, he would allow it on this occasion and asked Councillor Fishleigh to put her amendment forward.

10.7 Councillor Fishleigh proposed that the report should be deferred to allow for a period of public consultation on the changes being put forward.

10.8 Councillor Janio formally seconded the amendment.

10.9 The Mayor noted that the amendment had been moved and therefore put it to the vote.

10.10 Councillor Platts confirmed that the Labour Group were against the amendment and the Labour Group confirmed that they were voting against the amendment.

10.11 Councillor Mac Cafferty confirmed that the Green Group were against the amendment and the Green Group confirmed that they were voting against the amendment.

10.12 Councillor Bell confirmed that the Conservative Group were in against the amendment and the Conservative Group confirmed that they were voting against the amendment.

10.13 Councillor Fishleigh confirmed that she was voting for the amendment.

10.14 Councillor Janio confirmed that he wished to abstain from voting on the amendment.

10.15 The Mayor confirmed that the amendment had been lost.

10.16 The Mayor then put the recommendations as listed in the report to the vote.

10.17 Councillor Platts confirmed that the Labour Group were in favour of the recommendations and the Labour Group confirmed that they were voting for the recommendations.

10.18 Councillor Mac Cafferty confirmed that the Green Group were in favour of the recommendations and the Green Group confirmed that they were voting for the recommendations.

10.19 Councillor Bell confirmed that the Conservative Group were in favour on the recommendations and the Conservative Group confirmed that they were voting for the recommendations.

10.20 Councillor Fishleigh confirmed that she was voting against the recommendations.

10.21 Councillor Janio confirmed that he wished to abstain from voting on the recommendations.

10.22 The Mayor confirmed that the recommendations as listed in the report had been agreed.

10.23 **RESOLVED:**

(1) That the proposed changes to delegations in respect of the Environment, Transport & Sustainability Committee indicated in paragraphs 4.5 – 4.6 of the report be agreed;

(2) That the proposal at para 4.11 and Appendix 2 to the report to amend the Council Procedure Rules at Part 3.2 of the Council's Constitution in respect of arrangements for Member amendments be agreed;

(3) That the proposal at para 4.12 and Appendix 3 to the report for amendments to Part 8.4 –Guidance for Members and Officers serving on Outside Bodies be agreed;

(4) 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 Policy & Resources Committee and by Full Council, and that the Monitoring Officer be authorised to amend and re-publish the Council's constitutional documents to incorporate the changes;

(5) That the proposed changes come into force immediately following their approval by Policy & Resources Committee or adoption by Full Council, as appropriate.

11 CLOSE OF MEETING

11.1 The Mayor thanked everyone for taking part in the virtual meeting and formally closed the meeting.

The meeting concluded at 6.30pm

Signed Chair

Dated this day of 2020

Subject:	**Prioritise & Support Community Led Affordable Housing Over Private Developers in the City - Petition for Debate**		
Date of Meeting:	**23 July 2020**		
Report of:	**Executive Lead Officer for Strategy, Governance & Law**		
Contact Officer:	**Name:**	Mark Wall	Tel: 01273 291006
	E-mail:	mark.wall@brighton-hove.gov.uk	
Wards Affected:		**All**	

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 1,351 signatures confirmed at the time of printing the report.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

2.1 That the petition is noted and referred to the Tourism, Equalities, Communities & Culture Committee for consideration.

3. RELEVANT BACKGROUND INFORMATION / CHRONOLOGY OF KEY EVENTS:

3.1 **The Petition:**
Prioritise & Support Community Led Affordable Housing Over Private Developers in the City

We the undersigned petition Brighton & Hove Council to prioritise community led housing over profit-led private developers when making council and brownfield land identified in the City Plan available for new homes in the city. We also call on them to explore how to make land financially viable for community self-build so that the homes created on it can be truly affordable for local people for ever**.**

Lead Petitioner – Andrea Jones

Additional Information:

Brighton is in the middle of a deepening housing crisis. The city has the second largest rough-sleeping population in the country, one of the highest housing waiting lists and the second highest house prices in the UK. There are also thousands of families and key workers trapped in unsustainable housing situations because of the disastrous disconnect between average wages and average house prices alongside paying astronomical rents or being stuck with mortgages they can never pay off.

Unlike private developments evidence from across the country shows that community-led housing:

1) Creates truly affordable housing that STAYS AFFORDABLE
2) Reduces the need for social care in older people by creating SUPPORTIVE COMMUNITIES
3) Are built to the HIGHEST ECOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL standards
4) REDUCE POLLUTION and congestion
5) Create truly COLLABORATIVE COMMUNITIES with beneficial infrastructure for neighbouring communities and provide a BOOST TO THEIR LOCAL ECONOMIES.

We recognise that land is at a premium in our small city as well as the huge challenges that local authorities face in delivering services to greater numbers of people with ever reducing budgets. However, we would argue that selling land to the highest bidder (generally private developers and corporations) is a false economy and does little to address the housing crisis. Private developers often prioritise profit over the needs of local communities, don't build to the highest environmental standards and rarely deliver on their affordable housing targets. Large developments where the majority of the homes are for sale at full market value feed high house prices and drive out young people, families and key workers who can no longer afford to live in their home city.

With a thriving community led housing sector in Brighton, national grants available, and a public mood which wants to see fast action on housing and the environment; there has never been a better time for the city council to take a bold and powerful step to show its commitment to community led housing and have this innovation shared across the country and celebrated by its residents.

We acknowledge the good work already done by the council to support Community Led Housing but passionately believe that one of the most significant solutions to our city's housing crisis is supporting and resourcing local people to build their own homes and communities. If spare land is always sold to the highest bidder at the highest price, we are selling out the people of our wonderful city to private business and their profit margins.

Further reading and research:
Benefits of cohousing Report September 2019, Bridport group/project, Dorset
http://www.lse.ac.uk/geography-and-environment/research/lse-london/documents/Reports/Bridport-cohousing-report.pdf

Labour case for community led housing: http://labour.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/12081_19-Land-for-the-Many.pdf

High environmental standards etc: http://www.grcc.org.uk/affordable-housing/community-led-housing-benefits

Who benefits from CLH? http://clhtoolkit.org/housing/who-benefits-community-led-housing-schemes

Evidence on benefits from Wikipedia including links to research:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Community-led_housing
2017 speech from then housing minister Housing Minister Alok Sharma's to the Community-Led Housing Conference
https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/community-led-housing

The economic case for CLH against selling land to private developers:
https://neweconomics.org/2018/05/making-the-case /
https://neweconomics.org/2018/05/making-the-case-5

Benefits research:
https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=10&ved=2ahUKEwjEue3akZnjAhUyt3EKHXNXDfsQFjAJegQIBxAC&url=https%3A%2F%2Flocality.org.uk%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2F2018%2F03%2FLocality_Small-Scale-Community-led-Housing.pdf&usg=AOvVaw3l4Oe8onnFgVxv699GwilK
Building and Social Housing Foundation now World Habitat – source

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) An amendment to the recommendation in paragraph 2.1 of the report or to add additional recommendations should be submitted by 10.00am on the day of the meeting; otherwise it will be subject to the Mayor's discretion as to being appropriate. Any such amendment will need to be formally moved and seconded at the meeting;

(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).

Subject:	**Madeira Drive - Petitions for Debate**		
Date of Meeting:	**23 July 2020**		
Report of:	**Executive Lead Officer for Strategy, Governance & Law**		
Contact Officer:	**Name:**	Mark Wall	Tel: 01273 291006
	E-mail:	mark.wall@brighton-hove.gov.uk	
Wards Affected:	**All**		

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 There are two conflicting e-petitions which have resulted in triggering a debate at the council meeting, having exceeded the threshold with a total of:

(a) 9,748 signatures confirmed at the time of printing the report in favour of re-opening Madeira Drive; and

(b) 2,884 signatures confirmed at the time of printing the report in favour of keeping Madeira Drive closed to traffic.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

2.1 That the petitions are noted and referred to the Tourism, Equalities, Communities and Culture Committee for consideration.

3. RELEVANT BACKGROUND INFORMATION / CHRONOLOGY OF KEY EVENTS:

3.1 **The Petitions:**

(i) Re-open Madeira Drive

We the undersigned petition Brighton & Hove Council to reopen Brighton's Madeira Drive to all users without further delay to save the businesses operating there, reinstate access for motorcyclists, scooterists, taxis and coaches, and enable visitor parking.

Brighton and Hove has suffered enormous economic damage owing to lockdown and needs all the help it can get to recover.

Lead Petitioner – Laura King

(ii) Keep Madeira Drive Closed

We the undersigned petition Brighton & Hove Council to extend the road closure of Madeira Drive for the rest of the year, since it provides crucial exercising space for local residents to use (whilst following social distancing) without the risk of road traffic accidents.

Since its closure to road traffic in April due to COVID-19, Madeira Drive has provided lots of additional safe space for walking and exercise and is always busy. There is plenty of road parking on Marine Parade, which is always empty.

Lead Petitioner – Ian Ross

4. PROCEDURE:

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

(i) The Lead petitioner for each petition 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 petitions 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) An amendment to the recommendation in paragraph 2.1 of the report or to add additional recommendations should be submitted by 10.00am on the day of the meeting; otherwise it will be subject to the Mayor's discretion as to being appropriate. Any such amendment will need to be formally moved and seconded at the meeting;

(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).

Subject:		**Old Shoreham Road Cycle Lane - Petitions for Debate**	
Date of Meeting:		**23 July 2020**	
Report of:		**Executive Lead Officer for Strategy, Governance & Law**	
Contact Officer:	**Name:**	Mark Wall	Tel: 01273 291006
	E-mail:	mark.wall@brighton-hove.gov.uk	
Wards Affected:		**All**	

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 There are two conflicting e-petitions which have resulted in triggering a debate at the council meeting, having exceeded the threshold with a total of:

(a) 3,937 signatures confirmed at the time of printing the report in favour of removing the Old Shoreham Road Cycle Lane Extension; and

(b) 3,644 signatures confirmed at the time of printing the report in favour of making the Old Shoreham Road Cycle Lane permanent.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

2.1 That the petitions are noted and referred to the Environment, Transport & Sustainability Committee for consideration.

3. RELEVANT BACKGROUND INFORMATION / CHRONOLOGY OF KEY EVENTS:

3.1 **The Petitions:**

(i) Remove Old Shoreham Road Cycle Lane Extension

We the undersigned petition Brighton & Hove Council to Remove the temporary cycle lane extension from the Old Shoreham Road between The Drive and Hangleton Road, pending a full planning review and consultation with all affected parties including residents.

The extension of the Old Shoreham Road cycle lane was announced on the evening of Thursday May 7th, 2020 for implementation by Sunday 10th May 2020.

This was implemented without reference to the ETS committee, nor all the affected councillors, and without any consultation with the electorate, or any transport groups (other than Sustrans).

It does not meet the government's criteria for a "Covid Cycle Lane" as there is little public transport using this section of road.

Since its introduction the use by cyclists is minimal, mainly as a result of the route being hilly and not linking anywhere of any real interest. The remaining single lane used for other traffic is seeing increasing traffic and subsequent congestion at junctions as government “lock down” restrictions are relaxed.

It seems there has been no active monitoring of traffic flows in the Old Shoreham Road or in adjoining roads, nor any measurement of emission levels to identify whether or not this is a net improvement to the local environment.

This petition requests that the council removes the temporary cycle lane extension from the Old Shoreham Road between The Drive and Hangleton Road and does not reinstate it until a full planning review and consultation with all affected parties (including residents) is performed.

Lead Petitioner – Peter Challis

(ii) Make Old Shoreham Road Cycle Lane Permanent and Establish a City-wide Cycle Network

We the undersigned petition Brighton & Hove Council to make the temporary cycle lanes on Old Shoreham Road permanent, as a step towards building a full network of cycle lanes so that people have the option of travelling by bicycle safely.

Around 30% of households in the city do not have a car. Given current advice to avoid public transport, walking and cycling are obvious options. With the reduced traffic in lockdown, there has been a huge rise in the number of people cycling but many people who wish to cycle feel unsafe doing so in dense, fast-moving traffic, such as that found on the Old Shoreham Road. The solution to this is segregated cycle lanes.
Cities that have invested in cycle networks, such as Copenhagen, have seen a big rise in cycling and a drop in car use. This means that streets are less congested, the air is cleaner and people who have no alternative but to use a car can get about more quickly and easily. Although isolated cycle lanes on key roads are better than nothing, we will not see a large shift from car to bicycle use until there is a full network.

Lead Petitioner – Chris Williams

4. PROCEDURE:

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

(i) The Lead petitioner for each petition 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 petitions 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) An amendment to the recommendation in paragraph 2.1 of the report or to add additional recommendations should be submitted by 10.00am on the day of the meeting; otherwise it will be subject to the Mayor's discretion as to being appropriate. Any such amendment will need to be formally moved and seconded at the meeting;

(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).

Subject:		**Declare Brighton & Hove to be an Anti-Racist City**	
Date of Meeting:		**23 July 2020**	
Report of:		**Executive Lead Officer for Strategy, Governance & Law**	
Contact Officer:	**Name:**	Mark Wall	Tel: 01273 291006
	E-mail:	mark.wall@brighton-hove.gov.uk	
Wards Affected:		**All**	

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 1,949 signatures confirmed at the time of printing the report.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

2.1 That the petition is noted, and the council determine whether any other action is required.

3. RELEVANT BACKGROUND INFORMATION / CHRONOLOGY OF KEY EVENTS:

3.1 **The Petition:**

Declare Brighton & Hove to be an Anti-Racist City

On 12th June 2020 Brighton & Hove City Council issued a statement pledging to be an anti-racist council. We welcome this statement and ask the council to go further and declare the city of Brighton & Hove to be an Anti-Racist City. To drive inclusion in our city, embrace cultural diversity and encourage equity of opportunity, our community must work together to be actively anti-racist. Building on the history of the people of Brighton, who have always turned out on mass to protest against far-right marches and meetings that have descended on our city, including the landmark moment when Mosely gathered the far-right at The Level in 1948 and the people of Brighton turned out to protest and successfully halted this event.

Lead Petitioner – Mo Kanjilal

Additional Information:

Brighton has the spirit to lead the way in being the beacon city for anti-racism and true empowerment to black people and people of colour, as it has shown for our LGBTQIA+ community. Brighton is a city of inclusivity, recognised both nationally and internationally, and we believe this city is capable of setting the example for what it means to be a truly Anti-Racist City.

Brighton And Hove City Council has already demonstrated the commitment and ambition to achieve this, however, it is vital that this is demonstrated through concrete and visible actions. By bringing all of our city's organisations, services, community groups and individuals together to combat racism and prejudice. We can make Brighton & Hove an example to the rest of the country on how to create a truly inclusive city.
Our requests are:

- **Terminology** - Brighton & Hove City Council (BHCC) should use appropriate terminology when referring to people who are targets of racism because they are not white. People of Colour is the appropriate term to use. BAME and BME also refers to minority ethnic people, which can include any group of people that find themselves in an ethnic minority, but they may not experience racism due to the colour of their skin. To address the needs and lived experiences of people who have experienced racism, People of Colour is a good term to use.

- **Schools** - we welcome the news that BHCC are working on a schools' program. The council should actively work with schools ensuring a safe, anti-racist, non-hostile environment is created for children, families and staff. This work should address recruiting People of Colour to redress the lack of representation throughout the hiring in schools for teachers, head teachers and governors. Schools should recruit at least two parent governor positions for POC and actively recruit for the positions to be filled. There should be a format for people to raise concerns about racism they are experiencing or witnessing within their school anonymously with a link directly to the council which is monitored and responded to. Brighton schools should have anti-racism, history of POC, British imperialism and colonialism taught at a significant level throughout the school curriculum across all year groups. Schools should also be included in the education program in the next point.

- **Adult education program** - an anti-racism education program needs to take place in workplaces, and service providers throughout Brighton. The most effective delivery of this is through specialised theatre education projects that involve both performance, interactive workshop, and in-service training. This is an effective delivery system which has proven success in both delivery and outcomes. BHCC should commission this work to be created and delivered throughout education establishments, workplaces and service providers to ensure effective education to facilitate the creation of an anti-racist city.

- **Businesses** - BHCC should not purchase the services from any provider that has not demonstrated that they have anti-racist policies and employ POC as full-time staff members. Businesses should commit to anti-racism processes in order to bid for council tenders and show that they are actively addressing diversity and anti-racist policies in their businesses. There should be initiatives run with Brighton's business community to set targets and timeframes to increase diversity in these organisations.

- **Council BAME group** - BHCC should create a second paid position on the currently named The BME Worker's Forum, to ensure that it is successful in its ability to take an active role in driving change in the future city council, so the burden is never left to just one person, to be the lone voice in any meeting. There should be a facility for all council staff to anonymously raise concerns about racism they are experiencing or witnessing within their workplace, that is monitored and responded to.

- **Festivals** - BHCC should commit to being the new hosts for the RISE festival, which was ended through funding cuts. As Brighton has proven itself to be outstanding hosts to PRIDE, it can now demonstrate that it leads the way as a city of anti-racism by hosting RISE festival, giving it a new permanent home. BHCC should ensure that Brighton Festival, Brighton Fringe, and the film festival all demonstrate substantial representation of POC and this should be the key factor in them allowing the festivals to take place in the city. Each festival should have a specific space dedicated to showing the work of POC as well as included throughout the festivals.

- **Policing** - Brighton & Hove City Council need to take an active role in addressing the detrimental actions of Sussex Police towards People of Colour, particularly Black people, that have resulted in hostile experiences for POC to live in or visit Brighton. BHCC must conduct an inquiry into Sussex Police practices which disproportionately target and impact Black people and People Of Colour. Particularly the practice of Stop and Search, high amounts of Use of Force, and application of PREVENT involving children and families of People of Colour. Social justice groups and the media have raised concern that Brighton has one of the highest disparities in the country, with 3.5 white people in every 1000 stopped by Sussex Police in the last year compared to 38 in 1000 black people. We find this inequality unacceptable in a council that declares itself anti-racist. BHCC needs to outline an action plan for working with Sussex Police to change this culture in order to ensure their human rights are respected as residents or visitors of Brighton.

- **Funding for cultural research & community spaces** - funding cuts have stripped away services and projects for people of colour

in our city such as the Black and Minority Ethnic Young People's Project (BMEYPP). The Black and Minority Ethnic Community Partnership (BMECP) is a useful and highly valued facility, however, People of Colour still feel disenfranchised in our city. Brighton & Hove's Black History Month has done fantastic work and the council could add to this by funding research into the history of People of Colour in Brighton and Hove, and the history of anti-racism, by collaborating with the city's two universities. The research could be displayed on a website. We also propose the council works with residents of colour to create a community-run hub in a central Brighton location. This space could include a community café, workshop training areas, and a performance area to provide a permanent venue for people of colour to share their creativity with our city. This would demonstrate a genuine commitment to anti-racism.

- **i360 Sponsorship** - the council should end sponsorship of council managed spaces by brands that support racist policies - British Airways is the sponsor for the i360 and many residents were appalled at the council lighting it purple to demonstrate an 'anti-racist' stance. British Airways are complicit in the hostile environment and make £30 million per annum from deportation contracts. These deportations of People of Colour are to countries where their lives may be in danger, where they may have no family or friends, and may have never lived there. British Airways have not investigated the death of Jimmy Mubenga who was suffocated whilst being deported on a British Airways flight in October 2010. His last words were 'I can't breathe'. As Brighton and Hove city council are so moved by the last words of George Floyd, they should be equally as moved by the final words of Jimmy Mubenga and end relations with British Airways. They owe the council £3.1 million (10% of annual profits from deportation contracts). We ask that this £3.1 million be ring-fenced for targeted community support for people of colour.

Brighton & Hove has a reputation as an open and inclusive city, but we know there are areas in which we fall woefully short. We ask you to build on the brave ideals this city is known for and lead the way for this country by demonstrating the power of Brighton & Hove as an Anti-Racist City.

4. PROCEDURE:

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

(i) The Lead petitioner for each petition 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;

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(v) (a) Any amendments in the order in which they are moved, and

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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:

(1) Councillor Theobald: **Patcham Roundabout.**

Would you please set out in writing all the responses that your predecessor Councillor Mitchell and you have given to me and to Councillor Wares to our formal questions about this roundabout at Full Council and at the Environment, Transport & Sustainability Committee in the last 5 years and would you also please make available to Councillor Wares and to me the plans and designs that we are told exist together with all the correspondence between the Council and Highways England on this issue over this period of time.

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

(2) Councillor Theobald: Volk's Electric Railway

Volk's Electric Railway Association has drawn the Council's attention to problems inside the workshop. Last winter highlighted the effect that lack of heating and ventilation has on the building and rolling stock. Salt-laden condensation is affecting the electrical system and even more concerning is the potential harm that the priceless Volk's cars are exposed to.

They are literally dripping wet and this will, in the long term, give rise to deterioration in their structural condition. Money spent now on a proper heating and ventilation system will be money well spent as it will enable volunteers in all weathers to carry out the vital restoration and repairs to the cars. Vera has been shortlisted for the Heritage Railway Awards 2020 in recognition of these volunteers. Will the Chair please arrange for the Committee to include in its budget funding to resolve this matter.

Reply from Councillor Appich, Chair of the Tourism, Equalities, Communities & Culture Committee

(3) Councillor Deane

How many schools in Brighton and Hove teach Braille and British Sign Language?

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

(4) Councillor Deane

How many schools in Brighton and Hove teach Cookery and/or Horticulture as part of the curriculum?

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

(5) Councillor Deane

Are there any plans to formally replace the felled Preston Twin or alternatively, plant a new set of Preston Twins for posterity and long-term future?

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

(6) Councillor Deane

Will the Administration consider planting an arboretum of memorial trees to those who have lost their lives due to Covid, and invite local residents who have lost loved ones to put their name to a tree in their memory?

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

(7) Councillor Ebel: Missed Recycling Collections Sussex Court, Eaton Road:

Residents in my ward have seen a rise in missed recycling collections over the last few months. The residents in Sussex Court, Eaton Road are particularly affected by these missed collections. Their recycling is due to be collected every day according to the council's website but in the last few months many weeks have gone by without a collection. Other bins in the area are being collected more regularly. This points to a problem particularly with collections in Sussex Court. Can the Chair of the ETS committee please commit to looking into the reason for the continuously missed collections and ensure that going forward recycling and rubbish are collected from Sussex Court as specified on the council's website?

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

(8) Councillor Ebel: EU Settled Status

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, EU citizens were not able to access the scanners in the libraries and in Brighton Town Hall. Could you please tell me how many EU citizens in Brighton & Hove are estimated to have not yet applied for the EU Settled Status? When will the scanners be accessible again so that those who have not yet applied for EU Settled Status can apply before the deadline? How does the Council reach out to support EU citizens with their EU

Settled Status applications in light of the impact of restrictions arising from the COVID-19 pandemic?

Reply from Councillor Yates, Deputy Chair (Finance) of the Policy & Resources Committee

(9) Councillor Ebel: Leisure Centres

Leisure centres play a vital part in keeping residents in our city healthy and fit. Our swimming pools and gyms offer residents an affordable opportunity to participate in many different sports. The closure of one or more of our leisure centres would have a negative impact, especially on those on low income, as private alternatives are often not affordable enough. In a recent BBC article (https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-politics-53323286) it was revealed that half of leisure centres could close. Could you please give an update on the situation in Brighton & Hove? What is being done to support our leisure centres through the COVID-19 crisis?

Reply from Councillor Appich, Chair of the Tourism, Equalities, Communities & Culture Committee

(10) Councillor Ebel

The Greater Brighton Economic Board recently released their COVID-19 Impact Assessment Report (https://present.brighton-hove.gov.uk/documents/s155847/GBEB%20Covid%20Report%20HATCH%20005.pdf). In this report concerns were raised that the COVID-19 crisis will particularly affect young people (18-24-year-olds). The report states that there has been a dramatic reduction in apprenticeship positions with some apprentices losing their position just months before the completion of their training. What is the administration and the council doing to alleviate this situation? Are there any programs in place that help apprentices to find another company to complete their training, if their original company is closing down? Can the administration look into offering those who have lost their apprenticeship, and who are unable to find another company to finish their apprenticeship to complete their apprenticeship with Brighton & Hove City Council? How many and what type of apprenticeships is Brighton & Hove City Council currently offering (existing and advertised placements)? Is there a plan to increase this number in the future?

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

(11) Councillor Fishleigh

How much per household does it cost to empty and process the contents of our general waste, recycling and garden waste bins?

Please provide separate per household figures for each of the three services.

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

(12) Councillor Heley

Since November 2019, Preston Park ward councillors have been asking for the light on the bridge over London Road Station to be fixed. Despite our numerous requests, the repair has still not been made. Why has it taken so long to work with Network Rail to resolve this issue, and when will the light be repaired by?

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

(13) Councillor Hugh-Jones

Given the numerous outstanding leaseholder complaints and disputes with the council concerning overcharging for what they regard as unnecessary and shoddy work while the Mears joint venture was in place, can the administration provide clarification on the point at which, and under what authority, the remit of the joint venture was extended to cover major projects in addition to repairs?

Reply from Councillor Williams, Chair of the Housing Committee

(14) Councillor Hugh-Jones

I am frequently contacted by residents raising the issue of cars in Preston Park. Drivers park in no parking areas or in bays reserved for blue badge holders. On occasion they travel at speed up and down Lime Tree Walk, “slalom-style” between the speed bumps, despite this being an area frequented by families with small children and pets. The “No Entry” road markings have recently been repainted, yet already I have been contacted by a resident whose dog was almost run over. It seems it is only a matter of time before there is a serious accident. Could the chair please advise

A) How many penalty charges have been issued in the last year to those parking or driving in Preston Park outside the designated parking areas?

B) What steps will be taken to adequately restrict vehicular access and enforce parking restrictions (except with respect to blue badge holders), not just in Preston Park but also in our other green spaces so that others are able to use such spaces in safety?

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

(15) Councillor Hugh-Jones

In light of the Black Lives Matter campaign, do you agree that it is time to conduct a review, not just of the city’s public monuments, but also of our most high-profile buildings? Do you also agree that the results could form the subject matter of a Brighton Museum exhibition on the contribution of the slave trade to

the funding of The Pavilion and Dome, Brighton Town Hall and many of the city's Regency buildings?

Reply from Councillor Appich, Chair of the Tourism, Equalities, Communities & Culture Committee

(16) Councillor Osborne

Does the council keep stats on the ethnicity of tenants in council properties? If so what is the proportion of BAME households and how does this compare to the average percent of the city?

Reply from Councillor Williams, Chair of the Housing Committee

(17) Councillor Osborne

How many people are employed by the council and what is the breakdown in numbers of employees on various contracts e.g. hours worked- zero hours, part time, full time, flexible, and length of contract- temporary, permanent?

Reply from Councillor Yates, Deputy Chair (Finance) of the Policy & Resources Committee

(18) Councillor Osborne

How much money was spent on agency staff during the financial year April 2019/2020 and how much extra is this in comparison to what it would have cost if the job had been carried out by an equivalent council employee? Can you provide a breakdown of agency staff used in each of the different directorates?

Reply from Councillor Yates, Deputy Chair (Finance) of the Policy & Resources Committee

(19) Councillor Osborne

Does the council use Non-disclosure agreements (NDAs) with staff leaving service? If so, how many of these have been signed in each year since 2014? Can you provide an overall breakdown of which departments/directorates these come from and the total cost of these?

Reply from Councillor Yates, Deputy Chair (Finance) of the Policy & Resources Committee

(20) Councillor Osborne

How much money has been spent on consultants to develop strategy for the council including think tanks and individuals? Can you provide a list of consultants used and detail what areas they have focused on?

(21) Councillor Osborne

How many children are there in the local authority with education, health and care (EHC) plans?

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

(22) Councillor Osborne

How much debt is held by the council and how does this compare with other councils?

Reply from Councillor Yates, Deputy Chair (Finance) of the Policy & Resources Committee

(23) Councillor Osborne

How many parking spaces are there across the city and how many are owned by the council? Is there any data collected on the occupancy rates of these parking spaces?

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

(24) Councillor Powell: Tackling rogue landlords and empty properties

According to 'Letting Agent Today', dated 9th January 2020, it was reported that our Labour council had failed to meet the deadline for the funds to enforce rental regulations. The Chair of Housing, Cllr Gill WILLIAMS was quoted as saying that BHCC had set-up "*a new online reporting system for residents to report problems with poor private rented housing*."
Can the Chair inform us then:

- How this new system works, and how residents access it?
- How the system is being advertised?
- What types of issues are being reported, and if any trends are being tracked?
- Whether renters have reported any energy-efficiency issues that they have raised with landlords, or issues associated with landlords passing on the costs of energy efficiency measures?
- Specifically, what actions are being taken by this council against landlords who are found to be neglecting their properties?
- And specifically, how many cases has the council dealt with since it started?

Additionally, the Chair mentioned within the same article "*we are introducing a new enforcement policy to regulate standards in private rented housing, and to tackle empty homes in B&H"*.

Greens and Labour have pledged in the joint Housing programme to tackle empty homes, so could the Chair please tell us:

- How many empty homes (both council and private) the city has, specifically between April 2019 and March 2020?
- How many empty homes has this Labour administration brought back into use since it took the administration in May 2019? And how does this figure compare to the number of empty homes brought back in 2018/19?
- Whether the EPC enforcement post, budgeted for in February, has been filled and, if it has, what enforcement measures have been taken to ensure that landlords comply with their EPC obligations?
- Could the Chair confirm that she will update councillors at the Housing Committee in due course, on how this enforcement policy is working, and how it is being monitored?

Reply from Councillor Williams, Chair of the Housing Committee

(25) Councillor Powell: Learning from the tragedy of Grenfell

We are 3 years on from Grenfell: the worst preventable tragedy in peacetime. On 13th June 2020, The Independent stated that "*some 56,000 people were still living in buildings with flammable cladding".* The Shadow Housing Secretary said that it was a "*national disgrace"* that people were still waking-up all these years on, in "*potential death traps*". The Labour party went on to say "*if other types of cladding identified as a fire risk are removed at the same rate, it will be almost 40 years before the risk is completed."*

The council website under the heading "*council-owned high-rise-fire safety FAQS"* gives residents a lot of helpful, factual information about what the council has done in response to Grenfell. From this page (which is undated), could the Chair of Housing please answer the following:

- *"Working with the ESFRS, we contacted the owners of private blocks to ensure we have the necessary information to make their blocks safer*". Can the Chair detail exactly what meaningful actions this council has taken to ensure that **private blocks** are indeed safe, by providing actual examples?
- In relation to sprinklers being installed as standard in new high rise buildings, this is the reply as listed on the website: "*We will also review our Asset Management Strategy and our new homes design specification to take on board any learning or new regulation*" Can the Chair confirm then, if all **new council properties, and all new housing association properties** are, as of today's date, having sprinklers fitted as part of the course, or not?
- "*A pilot sprinkler installation at Somerset Point was completed in 2016."* Essex Place and St James House were noted as completed in 2018. It goes on to say: "*In the longer term we will be reviewing the use of sprinklers, taking into account latest technology and future government guidance."* Would the Chair therefore confirm if the latest technology and future government guidance has been adhered to, and if all existing council high rise blocks have **retrospectively** been fitted with sprinklers? And if not, when will this be done?
- Can the Chair confirm how quickly the issues raised in the risk reports listed on the website are actioned, as these are not dated?

Lastly, in September 2019, the Pankhurst flats in my ward of Hanover and Elm Grove suffered a terrifying fire. Passers-by were reported in B&H News as saying that "*the fire spread within seconds."* Could the Chair inform the council when were all Housing Association buildings last fire checked by council officers? And how often are these checked, please?

Reply from Councillor Williams, Chair of the Housing Committee

(26) Councillor Powell: Libraries

Bertrams, the (outsourced) supplier to the council of books, labels and catalogues, has gone into administration, as reported in the publication in The Bookseller on 19th June 2020:

https://www.thebookseller.com/news/employees-be-made-redundant-betrams-goes-administration-1207533

Could the Chair of TECC, Cllr Carmen Appich, explain how libraries will be getting new books, including those published these past few months?
And could Cllr Appich also confirm that this actually provides a golden opportunity to discuss with officers, the possibility of now making this a council library-staffed job, as it should always have been?

Reply from Councillor Appich, Chair of the Tourism, Equalities, Communities & Culture Committee

(27) Councillor Druitt

Despite the council's best efforts, the beach remains dangerously overcrowded on sunny days and the resulting amounts of rubbish are shameful. What plans does the council have to ensure that overcrowding on the beach in the summer holidays does not cause a 'second wave' and how does the council plan to facilitate a reduction in litter on the beach from the recent record-breaking haul to zero?

Reply from Councillor Appich, Chair of the Tourism, Equalities, Communities & Culture Committee

(28) Councillor Druitt

Has the council received a response yet from the Government to the request to use un-claimed funds from the Small Biz grant scheme to enable more local businesses to be supported from the discretionary fund; if so what is the outcome and if not, what can the council do further to support local businesses struggling to stay afloat?

Reply from Councillor Platts, Leader of the Council

(29) Councillor Druitt

How many of the council's commercial tenants have requested rent relief (and what is the value of relief requested), and what are the main reasons given for requests? Can the council provide figures for the number of businesses (and the value of rent) that have been granted (i) deferrals, and (ii) write-offs?

Reply from Councillor Yates, Deputy Chair (Finance) of the Policy & Resources Committee

(30) Councillor Druitt

For the last four weeks residents in Clarence Square have had to put up with noisy air conditioning units running 24/7 from one of the shops; they have complained to Environmental Health but so far no action has been taken. Can the council explain to residents what they have to do to get action on this matter?

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

(31) Councillor Hills: School Streets

The last Environment, Transport & Sustainability Committee committed to implementing a programme of School Streets to support the safe reopening of all primary and nursery schools in Brighton and Hove. Closing off streets to traffic outside schools encourages active travel to and from school, aids social distancing and protects children, parents and staff from the effects of pollution from exhaust fumes outside schools. It would be great to follow the lead of London boroughs such as Hackney in London, where school streets are being quickly rolled out in almost every primary school prior to schools reopening in September. Could the chair of the committee outline what work is currently being done to facilitate this, and estimate how many of our schools will have School Streets in place when the autumn term starts?

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

(32) Councillor Hills: The SEND Central Hub

Work has been delayed on the planning and consultation of the SEND Central Hub, which includes Homewood College, The Pupil Referral Unit and the Connected Hub premises. Could you tell me when the project will be progressed?

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

(33) Councillor Hills: Voluntary Council Tax Payments

At a previous full council meeting, I brought up the idea of allowing residents to voluntarily increase the amount of council tax they pay to fund specific projects, and this was met with a positive response from the administration. I'd just like to know what progress has been made with regard to rolling this out.

Reply from Councillor Yates, Deputy Chair (Finance) of the Policy & Resources Committee

(34) Councillor Hills: Access to Madeira Drive

The lift at Concorde 2 is a much-needed access point to the sea front from Marine Parade, particularly for people with mobility issues or small children. I'd like to ask when will it reopen to the public? While I'm aware its recent closure has been due to the pandemic, the lift has a history of being randomly closed at times when it should be officially in service, which can be very frustrating to users. When the lift does reopen, would it be possible to communicate this to residents on the news section of the council website, and at times when it does go out of service could this be flagged up to residents too via council communications? Also, not all of the sets of steps going down from Marine Parade to Madeira Drive are currently open, and people are not always aware of which are and aren't available to use. Again, could the points at which the steps are useable be made available in an easy-to-find place on the council's website?

Reply from Councillor Appich, Chair of the Tourism, Equalities, Communities & Culture Committee

(35) Councillor West: Hove Recycling Centre access

It has been good to see the re-opening of Recycling Centres, allowing residents to once more dispose responsibly of unwanted items. Social distancing however has required limiting numbers on-site, frequently resulting in vehicle queuing. Queue management changes at Hove have thankfully resolved conflict where drivers were queuing on the Old Shoreham Road and abusing the temporary cycle lane. However, capacity limits mean those who cannot join the queue still find frustration. Even the Mayor, Cllr Robins, has faced this problem, describing getting caught in what may be best described as a game of musical chairs; including u-turns in sideroads and successive drive bys. None of this can be good for road safety nor congestion, and certainly risks the impatient resorting to fly-tipping.

We foresaw these pressures before re-opening and suggested the need to set up a booking system as other councils have done. Another idea could be to install a webcam with live feed to the council website so residents may check the queue length before setting out.

Other organisations and businesses have been working hard to ensure access to their services is convenient and reliable as we exit lockdown. What is the

Labour administration planning to do now to improve the access of residents to these essential environmental services?

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

(36) Councillor West: Freight Strategy

In response to the rise in online shopping a lengthening procession of delivery vans and noisy mopeds are filling our streets. A recent survey showed that younger people in particular are placing multiple orders a week creating an average of at least 7 doorstep deliveries a week. It is suggested this is one of the main drivers of increased congestion and poor air quality.

Further to winning £85,000 for 12 e-cargo bikes, what freight strategy is the administration developing to address the changes we are seeing with how people shop? Will this include establishing break-bulk centres to support a significant shift to electric last mile deliveries. Additionally, what support and encouragement will this strategy also give to the use of collection centres and parcel lockers?

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

(37) Councillor West: KPI recycling failure

The appalling news that a staggering 1,089 recycling bin collections have been missed will sadly come as no surprise to anyone living in Brighton and Hove. The sight of an overflowing bin has almost become routine. Worse still, while it's clear that Covid-19 will have had an impact on the City Clean service in recent months, this does not explain away the repeated decline in bin collections across the last few years. The numbers tell a different story: that despite pledges that Labour Councillors would directly 'oversee the service,' the organisation of one of our most basic services, bin collection, continues to fail.

We were told previously that missed collections were the result of the fire at the Waste transfer facility. Then we were told there were a higher number of vehicle breakdowns. At one point, we were told that warm weather overheating trucks was to blame. The problem is, residents have heard it all; and have grown tired of assurances that things will improve. There is clearly something deeply wrong at City Clean and we urge the Labour council to do more to ensure residents actually see the rate of collections improve - not just find themselves the recipients of more empty promises.

City Clean's two-year Modernisation Plan has over-run, with no end in sight to the problems it was promised to fix. In 2015 Labour promised the electorate they'd get the basics right. Five years on can they say when, if ever, they will be making good on that pledge.

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

(38) Councillor West: Calling for use of Your Tosser Littering Signs

Members and residents have been flagging up the surge in littering at the beach and in parks resulting from increased use of Single Use Plastics and surge in al fresco gatherings due to the Covid restrictions. Cllr Pissaridou has described approaches being used to respond to these problems, but these measures just aren't reaching the conscience of many people who need to be made aware of the impact their behaviour is having. Cllr Pissaridou is aware of the cheeky signs in use by York Council. These signs are effective in calling out those who toss away their rubbish. Cllr Pissaridou has so far rejected calls for Brighton & Hove to use these signs, suggesting they won't be effective. Will she now stop rubbishing the idea and commit to getting these signs made up please.

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

(39) Councillor Clare

How many fines for littering have been issued on the seafront between April 1 - June 30, 2020?

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

(40) Councillor Clare

Could you detail the council's policy towards flyposting and its removal – and whether there is an exemption for community groups?

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

(41) Councillor Clare

What was the total number of responses to the recent Youth Service consultation and how does this break down per area?

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

(42) Councillor Clare

How many fixed term exclusions were issued in local authority schools in Brighton and Hove in the school year 2018-2019 or this school year if the data for the majority of the year is available? Of those fixed term exclusions, how do these break down per ethnicity?

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

(43) Councillor Clare

Could you provide the most recent statistics on the number of young people who walk, cycle, use public transport, park and stride and drive to school?

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

(44) Councillor Mac Cafferty: Graffiti Wipes

Graffiti wipes are being decommissioned because of their environmentally damaging contents. When can we know what will replace them or are there other initiatives in train to wipe up tagging, especially on communal bins?

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

(45) Councillor Mac Cafferty: Elm Trees

How many elms have been lost in Brunswick & Adelaide over the past 3, 6 and 12 months?

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

(46) Councillor Mac Cafferty: Brunswick Lawns

Further to unlawful vehicle incursions on the Lawns will there be an attempt to introduce bunds or posts to prevent further incursions?

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

(47) Councillor Mac Cafferty: BSUH Merger

The proposed merger of BSUH and Western Sussex NHS has come as a shock to most of us and my residents- there appears to have been no consultation with locally elected councillors. Especially in the light of the Covid-19 pandemic we need more health staff and infrastructure not another reorganisation or attempt to stretch already stretched budgets. Can I ask what discussions if any the Chair of the Health and Wellbeing Board has had with local NHS and if the chair will be expressing opposition to such a merger?

Reply from Councillor Moonan, Chair of the Health & Wellbeing Board

(48) Councillor Mac Cafferty: GP Access

A year ago, I asked what discussion the city council was having with the Clinical Commissioning Group to help the 1 in 6 people in the city who wait a whole week to see their GP. In light of the Covid-19 crisis that figure will almost

certainly get worse. What plans are in place to ensure access to primary care continues?

Reply from Councillor Moonan, Chair of the Health & Wellbeing Board

(49) Councillor Mac Cafferty: Floral Clock

The mechanism is once again broken- this means the clock works for brief periods but subsequently then breaks down. Can a replacement mechanism and parts be found that will work for the long term?

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

(50) Councillor Mac Cafferty: EV Charging Areas

Although I welcome electrical vehicle charging points being installed, residents are right to question what their use will be if they are installed next to reserved areas for electrical vehicles. Can I ask the Chair of ETS to explore this with relevant TROs etc?

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

(51) Councillor Mac Cafferty: Street Closures

As the city tries to recover from a pandemic which attacks the respiratory system, has the Administration considered making the process simpler to organise street closures to enable safe social distancing while communities reclaim their streets from traffic?

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

(52) Councillor Nield: Tongdean Lane

I am very pleased to see the actions currently being taken to make it easier for residents to walk and cycle in Brighton and Hove. However, outside of these specific schemes, walking and cycling remain difficult and often hazardous modes of transport. In Withdean ward a long stretch of Tongdean Lane has no pavement or street lighting and residents must walk in the road. This stretch is clearly marked “Access Only” but is used daily as a cut-through by speeding vehicles. I have witnessed on different occasions a woman pushing a pram, and a woman walking home with her toddler having to contend with car drivers using this road at speed. In addition, residents tell me that the road surface is in dire need of repair, which makes it hazardous to cyclists. While I understand that the current focus for improving cycling and walking provision is on strategic corridors and city centres, could I have some assurance that, particularly as the LCWIP progresses, we will be able to move on to finding solutions to some of our more direly neglected local walking and cycling issues such as that in Tongdean Lane?

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

(53) Councillor Wares: City Clean

The Conservative Group submitted a Freedom of Information request regarding the agreement reached between the Administration and the GMB Union in respect to Cityclean around February this year. This followed a period of industrial unrest when strikes at Cityclean were potentially imminent. Officers have confirmed they do have the information requested but are considering if publishing the information is in the public interest. For over two years the Administration have been trying to modernise Cityclean but in the same period, customer satisfaction has hit all-time lows, missed refuse collections have increased by 600% and missed recycling collections have trebled. At various Committees it has been advised that issues at Cityclean were far greater and more deep rooted than expected even though the council has been run by Labour for the past five years.

With Cityclean in such a dire condition, it is unthinkable that the agreement reached between the Administration and the GMB is anything other than in the public interest when such an agreement quite clearly will impact a basic council service for which council tax is collected.

Would the Leader of the Council therefore confirm, in the public interest and to meet her pledges of openness and transparency, that she will instruct officers to release all information relating to the agreement save of course any information that relates to individuals where GDPR legislation is applicable.

Reply from Councillor Platts, Leader of the Council

(54) Councillor Bagaeen: BAME Representation

New data shared in a report by the University of Manchester published on 7 July 2020 shows that only 7% of all UK councillors are from a black, Asian or minority ethnic (BAME) background, which is half the percentage BAME people make up of the country's overall population (14%).

The report, by Professor Maria Sobolewska and Dr Neema Begum from the University of Manchester notes how only 13% of Westminster councillors are from a minority ethnic background, compared with 38% of the population.

The report shows that Brighton and Hove has a disparity of 12 percentage points between representation (0%) (2018) and the BAME percentage of the population (11.9%).

These figures impact resource allocation given that councillors have greater immediate power and control over resources.

In the Operation Black Vote audit of BAME councillors 2018, it found that of the 123 Single Tier authorities in England, one third has either no BAME representation of one BAME councillor. 28 Single Tier councils have no BAME councillor whilst 12 have just one.

This audit was damning of the record of Brighton & Hove noting that the city came in as one of those 28 single tier councils with no BAME councillor representation.

The scale of ethnic under-representation in local government is perpetuating racial inequality and disadvantage. What has the administration done to address this challenge in our city?

Reply from Councillor Platts, Leader of the Council

(55) Councillor Mears: Homeless Reduction Board

The council has received significant funding support from the Government to house rough sleepers in the City through to September.
According to figures published in the Argus, Brighton & Hove City Council had spent up to £2.4 million by the end of June.

However, despite this support, residents are sadly still seeing many examples of homelessness and begging across the City

Following on from Labours announcement of its strategy for ending homelessness in Brighton & Hove, and the establishment of a:

Homeless Reduction Board serviced by a Homeless Operational Board with The Strategy and Action Plan being referred to the Housing Committee on a six-monthly cycle.

With the homeless and rough sleepers due to leave accommodation by September,

Can the public have confidence that this will not be more than a talking shop and will actually deliver results?

Reply from Councillor Williams, Chair of the Housing Committee

(56) Councillor Rainey: Street Trees

The loss of street trees in Brighton and Hove is an ongoing problem and stumps rather than trees feature in many of the city's streets including numerous streets in Queens Park ward. Residents have offered to raise money for replacement trees and to sponsor new trees, and the Woodland Trust has offered donated trees. However, the infrastructure does not seem to be in place for these offers to be taken up. Please can the Chair of ETS explain how provision can be put in place for the stumps of street trees to be replaced by new trees, if money has been raised by residents and/or charities to cover the cost of removing stumps and buying and planting new trees?

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

(57) Councillor Rainey: Public Playgrounds

Public playgrounds have been closed for the duration of lockdown and only began to re-open last week. During this time some playgrounds have fallen into disrepair and desperately need to be improved if they are to be enjoyed safely

by Brighton and Hove's children. Does the administration have a schedule of improvements planned for the city's playgrounds and if so when will it start to be implemented?

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

(58) Councillor Rainey: Children's Mental Health

Lockdown has been a challenging time for everybody, but children and young people have been particularly affected. Schools and colleges being closed and lack of opportunities to socialise mean that children and young people are suffering from social isolation and have become increasingly reliant on screen-based activities and social media, leading to an increase in mental health problems. There has been a significant increase in eating disorders in particular among young people during lockdown. What actions are the administration taking to address this increased need for mental health support for children and young people post-lockdown?

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

(59) Councillor Gibson

How many properties bought under the home purchase policy in 19/20 were bought with support from the rent reserve and how much of the rent reserve was used up?

Reply from Councillor Williams, Chair of the Housing Committee

(60) Councillor Gibson

For each of the years 17/18, 18/19 and 19/20, what was

a) Parking enforcement income
b) On street parking charge income
c) Off street parking charge income
d) CPZ Permit income
e) Parking enforcement costs

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

(61) Councillor Gibson

How many new CPZ permits issued in the financial year between 1st April and the 15th of July? And of these how many were issued to households on council tax benefit at the lower rates? (i.e. the number not passing on the full increase agreed at budget council)?

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

(62) Councillor Gibson

As of 20th July, how many additional staff have been taken on to administer the concessionary full CPZ charges?

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

(63) Councillor Gibson

The 19/20 budget provisional out turn shows an underspend of £1.574m primarily due to "over achievement on income streams from parking and commercial rents" Can the amount of the parking overachievement be broken down into its separate elements (i.e. between on street, off street, enforcement and CPZ and can the amount of additional commercial rent income over budget?

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

(64) Councillor Gibson

As of the 20th of July, what is the total number housed in hotels, student halls and of: Please provide a breakdown of the outcomes (as of the 6th July) for homeless people accommodated in hotels, student accommodation symptomatic and ex symptomatic accommodation who have been housed since 18th March

a) Verified rough sleepers
b) Other homeless people housed to avoid rough sleeping

Reply from Councillor Williams, Chair of the Housing Committee

(65) Councillor Gibson

As of 20th of July, how many Personal Housing Plans had housing options completed since beginning of April for verified rough sleepers and how many are outstanding?

Reply from Councillor Williams, Chair of the Housing Committee

(66) Councillor Gibson

As of 20th of July

a) How many verified rough sleepers and other homeless households have no local connection and can be safely reconnected?
b) Since 18th of March how many verified Rough sleepers and how many other homeless households or individuals have been safely reconnected?

c) How many safe reconnections need to take place between 20th July and the 4th of September each week to safely reconnect all those without local connection qualifying for safe reconnection?

Reply from Councillor Williams, Chair of the Housing Committee

(67) Councillor Gibson

As of the 20th of July, how many accommodated in Hotels, student accommodation, symptomatic and ex symptomatic accommodation? And how many are receiving of rent support payments?

Reply from Councillor Williams, Chair of the Housing Committee

(68) Councillor Gibson

Please provide an update to the information in the same categories provided to PR (9th July) of the outcomes (as of the 20th July) for homeless people accommodated in hotels, student accommodation symptomatic and ex symptomatic accommodation who have been housed since 18th March?

Reply from Councillor Williams, Chair of the Housing Committee

(69) Councillor Gibson

Given the answer provided to July's PR showed that the rate that BHCC has rehoused verified rough sleepers has been under 5 a week and safe reconnections have been around 1 a week totalling 6 a week overall since 18th of March and given that on average there are currently around 10 new rough sleepers being accommodated each week, how many verified rough sleepers is it estimated that BHCC would need to provide accommodation for each week up until the end date of the current hotel contracts (at the beginning of September) to house existing rough sleepers and projected newly discovered?

Reply from Councillor Williams, Chair of the Housing Committee

(70) Councillor Gibson

The answer to PR on the 9th of July indicated that up to 6th of July 62 rough sleepers had been housed in supported accommodation and that 16 rough sleepers had been safely reconnected, please can you provide a breakdown showing numbers housed in each of the different supported accommodation facilities and please can you indicate who managed these 16 reconnections and list the different destinations people were reconnected to?

Reply from Councillor Williams, Chair of the Housing Committee

(71) Councillor Gibson

As of 20th of July how many verified rough sleepers have been housed in phoenix halls and how many have been housed in other emergency accommodation?

Reply from Councillor Williams, Chair of the Housing 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:

(1) Councillor Mac Cafferty
Subject matter: Anti-Social Behaviour

Reply from Councillor Williams, Chair of the Housing Committee

(2) Councillor Wares
Subject matter: City Clean

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

(3) Councillor Gibson
Subject matter: **Investing to Improve Recycling Rates**

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

(4) Councillor Lewry
Subject matter: **Field Officers**

Reply from Councillor Williams, Chair of the Housing Committee

(5) Councillor Fishleigh
Subject matter: **New Flats for Owner/Occupiers**

Reply from Councillor Appich, Chair of the Tourism, Equalities, Communities & Culture Committee

(6) Councillor Druitt
Subject matter: **Transport measures now on trial in the Lanes to facilitate social distancing?**

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

(7) Councillor Brown
Subject matter: **Adult and Community Learning**

Reply from Councillor Moonan, Chair of the Health & Wellbeing Board

(8) Councillor Ebel
Subject matter: **Live Music Roundtable**

Reply from Councillor Appich, Chair of the Tourism, Equalities, Communities & Culture Committee

(9) Councillor Mears
Subject matter: **Anti-Racist Council**

Reply from Councillor Appich, Chair of the Tourism, Equalities, Communities & Culture Committee

(10) Councillor Lloyd
Subject matter: **Communal bins at flats on London road.**

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

(11) Councillor Simson
Subject matter: **Taxi Ranks**

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

(12) Councillor Phillips
Subject matter: **Temple Street**

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

(13) Councillor Nemeth
Subject matter: **Seafront**

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

(14) Councillor Hugh-Jones
Subject matter: **Hollingbury Golf Course**

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

(15) Councillor Osborne
Subject matter: **Modern Slavery**

Reply from Councillor Appich, Chair of the Tourism, Equalities, Communities & Culture Committee

(16) Councillor Davis
Subject matter: **Safety Issues in Reigate Road**

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

(17) Councillor Powell
Subject matter: **Car Idling**

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

(18) Councillor Hills
Subject matter: **Community Parklets**

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

(19) Councillor Clare
Subject matter: **Off-Rolling**

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

(20) Councillor Nield
Subject matter: **Westdene School September Return**

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

(21) Councillor Rainey
Subject matter: **Waterhall Golf Course**

Reply from Councillor Appich, Chair of the Tourism, Equalities, Communities & Culture Committee

Council	Agenda Item 22
23 July 2020	Brighton & Hove City Council

Subject:		**Adoption of Brighton & Hove City Council Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Schedule and Commencement Date – Extract from the proceedings of the Tourism, Equalities, Communities & Culture Committee held on the 7 May 2020**
Date of Meeting:		**23 July 2020**
Report of:		**Executive Lead Officer for Strategy, Governance & Law**
Contact Officer:	Name:	**Greg Weaver Tel: 01273 291214**
	E-mail:	greg.weaver@brighton-hove.gov.uk
Wards Affected:	All	

FOR GENERAL RELEASE

Action Required of the Council:

To receive the item referred from the Tourism, Equalities, Communities & Culture Committee for approval:

Recommendations:

(1) That the CIL Charging Schedule be referred to Full Council for formal adoption; and

(2) That the constitutional changes required to administer CIL and other developer contributions as set out in section 4 and Appendix 3 of the report be referred to Full Council for approval.

BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL

TOURISM, EQUALITIES, COMMUNITIES & CULTURE COMMITTEE

4.00pm 7 MAY 2020

VIRTUAL MEETING - SKYPE

MINUTES

Present: Councillor Robins (Chair) Ebel (Opposition Spokesperson), Nemeth (Group Spokesperson), Childs, Evans, Mears, Powell, Rainey and Simson

Other Members present: Anusree Sasidharan, Joanna Martindale, Lola Ban Joko and Nick May.

MINUTE EXTRACT

PART ONE

69.1 The Committee considered a report of the Executive Director Economy, Environment & Culture which sought to seek formal approval for the first Brighton & Hove Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), summarised the preparations process required for the CIL Charging Schedule and receive approval for the constitutional changes required to administer CIL and other developer contributions. The report was provided by the Assistant Director Culture, Tourism & Sport.

69.2 **RESOLVED:**

(3) That it be noted that the receipt of the CIL Examination Inspector's Final Report recommending approval for the Brighton & Hove CIL Charging Schedule is approved;

(4) That the CIL Charging Schedule be referred to Full Council for formal adoption; and

(5) That the constitutional changes required to administer CIL and other developer contributions as set out in section 4 and Appendix 3 of the report be referred to Full Council for approval.

Council	Agenda Item 22
23 July 2020	Brighton & Hove City Council

Subject:		**Adoption of Brighton & Hove City Council Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Schedule and Commencement Date**
Date of Meeting:		**23 July 2020** 7 May 2020 – Tourism, Equalities, Communities & Culture Committee
Report of:		**Executive Director, Economy, Environment & Culture**
Contact Officer:	**Name:**	**Sandra Rogers** **Tel: 01273 292502**
	Email:	**sandra.rogers@brighton-hove.gov.uk**
Ward(s) affected:		**All**

FOR GENERAL RELEASE

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT AND POLICY CONTEXTs

1.1 This report seeks formal approval for the first Brighton & Hove Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Schedule. The report advises that, subject to Council adoption on 14 May, CIL will commence from 5 October 2020.

1.2 The report summarises the preparation process that has been required to produce the CIL Charging Schedule (attached as Appendix 2) and the stages of consultation and formal examination that have been involved.

1.3 The report also outlines and seeks approval for the constitutional changes required to administer CIL and other developer contributions.

1.4 Further reports providing an update on arrangements taking place to implement CIL (e.g. updated technical guidance for S106/CIL and governance) will be brought to a future meeting of the Tourism, Equalities Communities & Culture Committee.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

That the Tourism, Equality, Communities and Culture Committee:

2.1 Notes the receipt of the CIL Examination Inspector's Final Report recommending approval for the Brighton & Hove CIL Charging Schedule is approved.

2.2 Recommends that the CIL Charging Schedule is referred to Full Council for formal adoption.

2.3 Recommends that the constitutional changes required to administer CIL and other developer contributions as set out in section 4 and Appendix 3 of this report are referred to Full Council for approval.

That Full Council:

2.4 Adopts the Brighton & Hove CIL Charging Schedule and authorises a CIL commencement date of 5 October 2020.

2.5 Approves the constitutional changes required to administer CIL and other developer contributions as set out in Section 4 and Appendix 3 of this report.

3. CONTEXT/ BACKGROUND INFORMATION

3.1 CIL is a non-negotiable charge that local authorities can levy on new development. The charge must be set out in an adopted charging schedule and may differ for different types of development. The charge is set on a £/sqm basis and can be levied for a single dwelling unit or for 100sqm net additional floorspace. There are certain exemptions from CIL (which are clearly set out in CIL Regulations) and these include affordable housing, self-build housing, residential extensions, annexes and development by charities.

3.2 The proceeds from CIL must be spent on infrastructure (new provision, replacement, improvement and/or maintenance) required to support planned new development set out through the adopted City Plan. To put in place a CIL, a local authority must carry out consultation on a Draft Charging Schedule and a formal examination is then required in accordance with the Planning Act 2008.

3.3 Brighton & Hove City Council decided to commence work on the preparation of CIL following a committee resolution in 2016. Consultation took place in 2017 on a Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule (PDCS) in accordance with the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 ("the CIL Regulations"). Consultation responses on the PDCS then informed the preparation of a Draft Charging Schedule which was agreed for consultation in March 2018. The Preliminary and Draft Charging Schedules were supported by a bespoke CIL Viability Study (and updates) and a draft *Regulation 123 List*[1] setting out the types of infrastructure suitable for CIL funding. Consultation on the Draft Charging Schedule took place between 28 March and 13 June 2018.

3.4 At this stage, the draft charging schedule supported a (geographically) zoned CIL charge for residential development (C3/C2) and CIL charges for retail development and Purpose-Built Student Accommodation (PBSA). It was also agreed that two strategic sites should be identified for nil-rating (the King Alfred/LNR site in Hove and the Inner Harbour site at the Brighton Marina) due to viability issues and abnormal development costs.

3.5 In November 2018, the TD&C Committee agreed a Statement of Modifications to the Draft Charging Schedule prior to its submission for formal examination. The key modifications at this stage were to:

a) Expand the Brighton Marina Inner Harbour nil CIL category to cover the wider City Plan Part One Development Area Policy DA2 to include the Outer Harbour, the Gas Works and Black Rock sites. This was to acknowledge

[1] Requirement for a Regulation 123 List was removed by the changes to the CIL Regulations in September 2019. An Annual Infrastructure Funding Statement is now required which will cover both CIL and other Developer Contributions.

viability considerations across the wider area and significant infrastructure requirements associated with planned development.

b) Nil CIL rate the Brighton General Hospital due to the required provision of the D1 Health Hub and development viability considerations.
c) Distinguish between types of C2 (Residential Institution) provision for CIL charging purposes. C2 was removed from the C3 charging rate and a reduced, separate rate proposed for Extra Care/Assisted Living developments.
d) Include Purpose Built Shared Living (PBSL) comprising cluster type accommodation and/or studio units commensurate with Purpose Built Student Accommodation (PBSA) standards alongside the CIL charge rate for PBSA.

3.6 The Draft Charging Schedule and the Statement of Modifications were submitted for formal examination by an independent CIL Examiner in January 2019. A public hearing session took place on 2 April 2019. Following the public hearing, the CIL Examiner requested the Council and its viability consultants to undertake further work to address several matters debated at the public hearing. These matters included:

a) Whether the Sackville Trading Estate and Coal Yard site in Hove should be nil CIL rated due to viability concerns;
b) Whether the Toads Hole Valley site to the north of the city should be nil rated due to viability concerns;
c) Whether the proposed rate for Extra Care / Assisted Living was justified by the available viability evidence; and
d) Clarification of wording regarding Retail categories for CIL charging.

3.7 The results of that further work, which included further viability review and assessment, concluded that the Sackville Trading Estate & Coal Yard site in Hove should be nil rated; that the Toads Hole Valley site did not justify nil rating; that the proposed CIL rate for Extra Care/Assisting Living development was justified but that the definition for this form of development required further clarification. Council officers suggested additional modifications to address these matters. These were agreed by the CIL Examiner and consultation on the modifications took place 17 July – 11 September 2019.

3.8 The council received the CIL Examiner's Final Report 7 February (attached for information at Appendix 1). The recommendation was to approve the charging schedule with the proposed modifications.

3.9 The CIL Charging Schedule with proposed modifications sets out CIL levy rates for the following types of development, as follows:

Residential – C3 Use Class

- Zone 1 - £175 sqm
- Zone 2 - £150 sqm
- Zone 3 - £75 sqm

C2 – Extra Care / Assisted Living

- Zones 1 and 2 only - £100 sqm

Nil CIL charge zone (zero rated sites):

- DA2 – Brighton Marina, Gas Works and Black Rock
- King Alfred/RNR site, Hove
- Brighton General Hospital
- Sackville Trading Estate/Coal Yard, Hove

Purpose Built Student Accommodation / Purpose Built Shared Living

- Citywide - £175 sqm

Retail – Larger Format – Retail warehousing/Supermarkets

- City wide - £100 sqm

Retail – Other Retail Units Development

- Citywide - £50 sqm

4. Constitutional Changes required to administer CIL

4.1 This Committee is also asked to consider the matter of the administrative arrangements that are necessary to permit the levying of CIL and other developer contributions. This is key in order to permit the new CIL regime to be administered (i.e. for it to be charged and collected) from 5th October 2020 onwards.

4.2 The Committee is asked to recommend to Council that it approve amendments to the scheme of Delegations to Officers in Part 6 of the Councils Constitution, this is to permit the Executive Director – Economy, Environment and Culture to levy and collect CIL. The proposals in respect of CIL are limited to the delegations considered necessary to administer the CIL regime. The suggested wording set out at Appendix 3 refers to 'developer contributions'; a term which also includes S106 contributions and thereby brings all developer contributions into line with arrangement for CIL, for clarity and consistency.

4.3 For clarity, this Committee is not being asked to consider the governance options for spending CIL receipts at present. This is because significant CIL receipts are not anticipated for some considerable time. This topic will be the subject of a future report to this Committee in the next 12 months.

5. ANALYSIS & CONSIDERATION OF ANY ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

5.1 To progress a CIL Charging Schedule through to approval there are no alternative options but to comply with the relevant legislation. An agreed CIL Charging Schedule will provide a funding stream to help ensure that appropriate infrastructure investment is made across the city.

6. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION

6.1 The adopted BHCC Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) (2015) sets out how the council will consult when preparing CIL. Consultation on the Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule, the Draft Charging Schedule and the Main Modifications have been carried out in accordance with the appropriate CIL Regulations and the SCI. The SCI has been prepared in accordance with the key principles of the Community Engagement Framework.

7. CONCLUSION

7.1 This report summarises the progress that has been made on preparing a CIL Charging Schedule for Brighton & Hove and advises that formal adoption by the Council is required in order to commence and implement CIL. A full programme of work has been ongoing to set up all necessary guidance, administrative and financial systems and processes for CIL implementation and the proposed commencement date is 5 October 2020.

7.2 With receipt of the CIL Examiner's Final Report recommending approval, the Council may now formally adopt the CIL Charging Schedule.

8. FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:

Financial Implications:

8.1 Staff time and consultation costs arising from the preparation and examination stages of the CIL Charging Schedule have been met from existing revenue budgets within the City Development and Regeneration Division. A report to Tourism, Equalities, Communities & Culture Committee in September 2019 noted £0.158m of costs relating to the implementation stage of the CIL Charging Schedule, which will be funded from an approved allocation of the council's Modernisation Fund.

8.2 Once a scheme is implemented there will be ongoing costs associated with administration of the scheme, including checking the amount of CIL payable, advising developers of their liability, collecting, monitoring, reporting and enforcing the CIL scheme. CIL regulations allow charging authorities to use up to 5% of CIL receipts on expenses in connection with the initial set-up and ongoing operation of the CIL scheme. It is anticipated that this administration fee will be sufficient to fund these ongoing costs in accordance with CIL Regulations.

8.3 The current forecast value of receipts the council may receive from the implementation of the CIL is estimated at around £2 million per annum over the plan period to 2030, however this is dependent on the type and size of developments and therefore the annual amounts received are likely to vary significantly from year to year. Income from Section 106 contributions are likely to reduce as these are scaled back to reflect the CIL charging arrangements, however, it is anticipated that this reduction will be at least offset by CIL infrastructure income.

8.4 CIL receipts will be an important source of income for funding infrastructure in the city, and consideration will need to be given to ensure that the use of receipts is compatible with the aims and objectives of the council as well as being compliant with CIL Regulations. Governance options for the spending of CIL receipts are to be considered at a later date.

Finance Officer Consulted: Steven Bedford Date: 23/03/20

Legal Implications:

8.5 The CIL Charging Schedule has been progressed in accordance with the relevant legislation, as referred to in the body of the report.

8.6 Section 213 of the Planning Act 2008 provides that a charging authority may only approve a charging schedule if the Examiner so recommends. That section also requires that approval must be by a majority of votes of members present at a meeting of the authority, namely Full Council.

8.7 In order for officers to administer CIL the changes to the Constitution set out in paragraph 4. of this report would need to be made.

Lawyer Consulted: *Hilary Woodward* *Date: 13/3/20*

Equalities Implications:

8.7 An Equalities Impact and Outcome Assessment (EIA) has been prepared alongside the CIL Draft Charging Schedule and is available on the council's website. The EIA was updated at the submission stage of the process. Income raised from CIL will go towards funding infrastructure necessary to support new development and communities.

Sustainability Implications:

8.8 CIL receipts will help to fund infrastructure necessary to support new development and sustainable communities and should therefore have a positive impact in terms of sustainability outcomes. A Strategic Environmental Impact (SEA) screening opinion for this CIL concluded that a SEA is not required.

Any Other Significant Implications:

Corporate / Citywide Implications

8.9 Implementation of CIL will help to deliver the policies and objectives of the City Plan and other agreed strategies in the city.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Appendices

1. CIL Examiners Final Report
2. CIL Draft Charging Schedule
3. Proposed new delegation to Executive Director – Economy, Environment and Culture.

Background Documents

All background documents associated with the preparation of the CIL Draft Charging Schedule are available to view on the Council's CIL Examination web pages.

The Planning Inspectorate

Report to Brighton and Hove City Council

by Jameson Bridgwater PGDipTP MRTPI

an Examiner appointed by the Council

Date: 7 February 2020

PLANNING ACT 2008 (AS AMENDED)

SECTION 212(2)

REPORT ON THE EXAMINATION OF THE DRAFT BRIGHTON AND HOVE COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY CHARGING SCHEDULE

Charging Schedule submitted for examination on 16 January 2019

Examination hearings held on 2 April 2019

File Ref: PINS/F0114/429/6

Non-Technical Summary

This report concludes that, subject to modifications, the Brighton and Hove Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule provides an appropriate basis for the collection of the levy in the area. The Council has sufficient evidence to support the schedule and can show that the levy is set at a level that will not put the overall development of the area at risk.

Modifications are needed to meet the statutory requirements. These can be summarised as follows:

- Amendments and additions to the Nil Charge Zone
- Clarifications with regard to CIL charging descriptions and definitions

The specified modifications recommended in this report are based on matters discussed during the public hearing sessions and do not significantly alter the basis of the Council's overall approach or the appropriate balance achieved.

Introduction

1. This report contains my assessment of the Brighton and Hove Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Schedule in terms of Section 212 of the Planning Act 2008. It considers whether the schedule is compliant in legal terms and whether it is economically viable as well as reasonable, realistic and consistent with national guidance. It takes account of the Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment)(England)(No 2) Regulations 2019 and the associated revisions to the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG), which came into effect on 1 September 2019. The regulations apply retrospectively to schedules already submitted for examination.

2. To comply with the relevant legislation the local charging authority has to submit a charging schedule which sets an appropriate balance between helping to fund necessary new infrastructure and the potential effects on the economic viability of development across the district. The basis for the examination, on which hearings sessions were held on 2 April 2019 is the schedule of November 2018, which is effectively the same as the document published for public consultation in January 2019.

3. The submitted charging schedule from Brighton and Hove City Council [the Council] proposed the following CIL rates:

   Residential – C3 Use Class

   - Zone 1 - £175sqm
   - Zone 2 - £150sqm

- Zone 3 £75sqm

Private care residential homes with a degree of self-containment including Extra Care and Assisted Living

- Zone 1 & Zone 2 - £100sqm

Nil CIL charge zone

- DA2 Brighton Marina, Gas Works and Black Rock Area and King Alfred Leisure Centre/RNR site and Brighton General Hospital site - £0sqm

Purpose Built Student Housing / Purpose Built Shared Living Accommodation

- City Wide - £175sqm

Retail - Larger Format – Retail warehousing/Supermarkets

- City Wide - £100sqm

Retail - Other Shopping Units development

- City Wide - £50sqm

All other development uses

- City Wide - £0sqm

Is the charging schedule supported by background documents containing appropriate available evidence*?*

Infrastructure planning evidence

4. The Brighton and Hove City Plan Part One (BHCP) was adopted in March 2016. This sets out the strategy for future growth and development in the city to 2030. It sets out key citywide strategic policies for issues such as housing delivery and employment provision; indicating where development should be directed and allocates a number of strategic sites. The plan seeks to ensure that the majority of new housing, employment and retail development will be located on brownfield (previously developed) sites within the city's built up area and directed to eight specific development areas that have sustainable transport links and access to facilities and services.

5. The Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2017 Update (IDP) outlines the new/improved infrastructure required to facilitate planned growth within the city to the end of the plan period (2030). The Council's submitted Draft Infrastructure List January 2019 indicates that CIL spending will be directed towards amongst other things air quality, education, energy and utilities, flood risk management, green space, health, open space, recreation, public and cultural realm, transport and highways projects, all of which will contribute towards implementing the objectives of the BHCP.

6. The Council submitted a Regulation 123 list identifying the relevant infrastructure which may be wholly or partly funded by CIL. Regulation 123

was removed from the CIL Regulations on 1 September 2019 allowing charging authorities to use S106 planning obligations and CIL to fund the same items of infrastructure. Regulation 123 lists will be replaced by annual infrastructure funding statements setting out how much money has been raised through developer contributions (both through CIL and section 106 obligations) and how it has been spent. Authorities must produce their first statement by 31 December 2020.

7. Taking into account other likely funding sources, including direct from government, the Council currently estimates a shortfall of around £95m, based on total infrastructure where costed of approximately £366m. The IDP 2017 Update, demonstrates a clear funding gap between the provision of infrastructure required to support development required by BHCP, and funds available to provide this infrastructure. It is anticipated that the CIL charges, as proposed, would raise about £2m on an annual basis and around £20m in total up to 2030 towards infrastructure needs. In the light of this evidence, the proposed CIL charges would make a significant contribution towards meeting the likely funding gap. The figures demonstrate the need to levy CIL in Brighton and Hove.

Economic viability evidence

8. The Council commissioned a CIL Viability Assessment, dated August 2017. This was subsequently updated and refined by the Viability Study Addendum, dated February 2018, and the Viability Study Addendum 2, dated November 2018. Moreover, following detailed discussions at the Examination Hearings the Council commissioned the Examination Stage Supplementary Review, dated May 2019. The assessments use a residual valuation approach, using reasonable standard assumptions for a range of factors such as building costs, profit levels, fees and changes in relation to national policy.

9. The model was adapted by relevant local data on existing land values; including Land Registry data and some recent transactions, taking into account that there are variations in average land values across Brighton and Hove. In general, the benchmark land values used are sufficiently realistic for comparison purposes in a generic study of this type.

10. The charging schedule has been informed by discussions with stakeholders and consideration of the representations made on the series of consultations carried out by the Council. The Statement of Representations Procedure for the Draft Charging Schedule (March - June 2018), Statement of Representations made on the Draft Charging Schedule (Nov 2018), Statement of Modifications to the Charging Schedule (Feb 2019), consultation on the Schedule of Main Modifications to the Draft Charging Schedule (July 2019) and the Summary of Representations to Modifications Consultation (Oct 2019) demonstrate that an adequate and proportionate approach in relation to local stakeholder participation was taken by the Council. This was further reinforced by local developers being represented at the Examination Hearings.

11. The viability assessments seek to establish a residual value by subtracting all costs (except for land purchase) from the value of the completed development (the Gross Development Value). The price at which a typical willing landowner would be prepared to sell the land (the Benchmark Land Value) is then

subtracted from the residual value to arrive at the overage or 'theoretical maximum charge'. This is the sum from which the CIL charge can be taken provided that there is a sufficient viability buffer or margin.

12. The Guidance states that it would be appropriate to include a buffer or margin so that the levy rates are not set at the margins of viability and are able to support development when economic circumstances adjust. This can also provide some degree of safeguard in the event that gross development values have been over-estimated or costs under-estimated and to allow for variations in costs and values between sites. As discussed below, the Council have proposed CIL charges that provide a reasonable viability margin or buffer commensurate with the type of development being brought forward. On this basis, the evidence which has been used to inform the Charging Schedule is robust, proportionate and appropriate.

Conclusion

13. The draft Charging Schedule is supported by detailed evidence of community infrastructure needs. On this basis, the evidence which has been used to inform the Charging Schedule is robust, proportionate and appropriate.

Is the charging rate informed by and consistent with the evidence?

CIL rates for residential development

14. BHCP Policy CP1 - Housing Delivery sets out the strategy and projected requirement of 13,210 new homes in Brighton and Hove up to 2030. The Council's CIL Viability Assessment (August 2017), Viability Study Addendum (February 2018) and the Viability Study Addendum 2 (November 2018) examined a comprehensive range of residential typologies/scenarios, including amongst other things dwellings/flat schemes/student accommodation/care homes and assisted living. Analysis was also undertaken for typologies aligned to key strategic sites across Brighton and Hove. The testing considered a full range of values and costs data that are suitably reflective of the new residential projects likely to come forward across the city in the BHCP plan period.

15. The viability testing has factored in assumptions to reflect policy requirements in the BHCP. These include affordable housing requirements, water and energy efficiency standards, residential unit size mix considerations and internal space and accessibility standards along with a contingency for planning obligations (s106). Finally, the assessments apply a viability buffer of approximately 50% that produces a theoretical CIL charging range. As such, the viability testing has properly examined the most likely scenarios although clearly cannot address all possible eventualities surrounding new development projects.

16. Whilst overall there is an underlying strength and viability in the Brighton and Hove property market, the Council's analysis also demonstrates the difference in the ability of residential development in different parts of Brighton and Hove to viably support a CIL charge, therefore, justifying the use of a zonal approach to charging. On this basis the Council propose three charging zones for residential development in the city illustrated as Appendix 1 to the charging schedule. However, to ensure clarity it is necessary to amend the

text in the charging schedule to ensure a clear separation between use class C3 and other residential uses in relation to the application of the levy (**MM1**).

Residential – C3 Use Class - Zone 1 - £175sqm

17. Based on extensive viability testing set out above, the Council have proposed a CIL charging rate of £175sqm in C3 Use Class - Zone 1. The proposed charging rate relates to the areas identified (Figure 6, 2017 Viability Assessment) as, Wish A, Westbourne A, Central Hove A, Brunswick & Adelaide A, Regency, St Peters & North Laine A, Preston Park A, Hove Park B, Queens Park A, East Brighton A, Rottingdean Coastal A. These are predominantly areas of the city that are located along the seafront and other areas that reflect the higher values of the Brighton and Hove housing market.

18. The viability testing demonstrated that the proposed CIL rate in the range of £175psm to £250psm would maintain a viability buffer of around 50%. This buffer would ensure that the vast majority of new housing development within Zone 1 could be delivered in accordance with the BHCP. I am therefore satisfied the proposed rate of £175psm for Residential C3 Use Class - Zone 1 is justified on viability grounds.

Residential – C3 Use Class - Zone 2 - £150sqm

19. Residential – C3 Use Class - Zone 2 includes the following areas, Withdean, Patcham, Hangleton C, Hove Park A, Hangleton A, Wish B, Westbourne B, Central Hove B, Goldsmid, Brunswick & Adelaide B, Preston Park B, Hollingdean & Stanmer, St Peter's & North Lane B, Hanover & Elmgrove, Queens Park B, East Brighton B, Rottingdean Coastal B. These areas are generally located to the north, east and west of Zone 1, with the exception of Rottingdean Coastal B which is at the eastern fringe of the seafront.

20. Viability testing as set out above demonstrated that a Residential – C3 Use Class CIL rate in the range of £150psm to £200psm would maintain a viability buffer of around 50% in Zone 2. Based on this evidence the Council have proposed to set a rate of CIL rate of £150sqm. This buffer would ensure that the vast majority of new housing development within Zone 2 could be delivered in accordance with the BHCP.

21. Notwithstanding this, representations were received both in writing and at the Hearing with regard to the effect of the proposed CIL charge on Toad's Hole Valley (THV), a strategic site allocation in the BHCP for a residential led development located in Hangleton. The concerns related to potential 'double counting' between Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) payments and the s106 obligations. Moreover, it was also argued that because of s106 obligations, THV should either be nil rated for CIL or set at a lower CIL rate such as the adjacent Zone 3, to ensure its delivery. Following the discussions at the Hearing the representors were invited to submit further viability evidence. Information was provided to the Council's viability consultants on a confidential basis following the Hearing and was submitted with further representations made at the Proposed Modifications stage of consultation.

22. I have carefully considered the representations, including the additional viability evidence submitted in relation to THV. However, I do not consider

that there is a material risk of 'double counting'. This is because even if the CIL is implemented before planning permission is granted for THV, the s106 would need to be re-evaluated to take into account the implications of the CIL. Moreover, a s106 viability exercise would be highly likely to ensure that there would be no risk to the viability of the scheme and would in reality rule out the potential for 'double counting'. Having reached these conclusions it has not been demonstrated that the potential combination of CIL and s106 would justify the THV site being nil CIL rated or located within a lower CIL charge zone Residential – C3 Use Class - Zone 3.

23. Therefore, with no substantive detailed evidence presented to indicate otherwise, I am satisfied the proposed rate of £150psm for Residential C3 Use Class - Zone 2 is justified on viability grounds and will support the aims and objectives of the BHCP.

Residential – C3 Use Class - Zone 3 - £75sqm

24. Zone 3 includes the areas of North Portslade, South Portslade, Hangleton B, Moulsecomb & Bevendean, Woodingdean, East Brighton C. These are generally located in the north-east and north-west of the city. The Council's viability assessments demonstrate that a Residential – C3 Use Class CIL rate in the range of £75psm to £125psm would maintain a viability buffer of around 50% in Zone 3. Based on this outcome, a rate of £75sqm for C3 Use Class - Zone 3 is proposed. The Council's decision to set the rate at the lower end of the range is prudent and reflects the residential market and values in Zone 3. This approach is likely to ensure that the majority of C3 Use Class development will come forward in accordance with the BHCP.

25. Having reached the conclusions above, the proposed CIL rate of £75sqm Residential – C3 Use Class - Zone 3 is justified by the available evidence and would leave a comfortable viability buffer in the majority of all modelled scenarios in the zone.

Private care residential homes with a degree of self-containment including Extra Care and Assisted Living - Zone 1 & Zone 2 - £100sqm

26. Initially, the Council aligned all types of C2 (residential institution) uses to the charge proposed for C3 residential development (Draft Charging Schedule, March 2018). This position was generally consistent with the findings of the 2017 Viability Assessment. In response to representations on the draft charging schedule and further viability review (Viability Addendum 2, November 2018), the Council proposed an amended approach to remove C2 uses aligned to C3 and to include a separate CIL category for Private care residential homes with a degree of self-containment including Extra Care and Assisted Living (November 2019 and January 2019 Charging Schedule).

27. When considering private care residential homes with a degree of self-containment including extra care and assisted living; the Council's CIL Viability Assessments took into account, construction costs and the implications of non-saleable proportions of overall floor area (communal space). However, this is balanced against amongst other things premium sales values, higher densities and reduced external works. Further viability assessment following the Hearing (Examination Stage Supplementary Review, May 2019) provided

additional evidence to justify a CIL rate of £100psm for this type of development within Zone 1 and Zone 2 whilst allowing for a viability buffer of around 50%.

28. Notwithstanding this, in written representations and at the Hearing developers raised concerns with regard to the CIL charging schedule category description and the definition applied to what could be broadly described as extra care/assisted living. Following detailed discussions at the Hearing and through further work (BHCC Post Hearing Statement June 2019), the Council in consultation with objectors have produced an alternative description and definition that is broadly based upon the Housing Learning and Improvement Network definition (Housing Learning and Improvement Network, Factsheet 1, Extra Care Housing, 2015), whilst taking into account the characteristics of Brighton and Hove. Therefore, to ensure clarity and certainty it is necessary to provide the amended description and additional explanatory text within the charging schedule to clearly define the types of development that would be subject to the application of this CIL charge (**MM2, MM8**).

29. On this basis, I am satisfied the proposed rate of £100psm for the amended description C2 – Extra Care / Assisted Living in Zone 1 and Zone 2 is justified on viability grounds and should not discourage this type of development in the current market conditions.

Nil CIL charge zone - £0psm

30. The Council have proposed a Nil CIL charge zone - £0psm for one of the development areas (Policy DA2) and two other sites identified within the BHCP (the King Alfred/RNR site) and the emerging Brighton and Hove City Plan Part Two (the Brighton General Hospital site). It is expected that these sites will deliver a significant amount of the new housing required for the city within the plan period and the council's evidence demonstrates that there are clear viability considerations affecting these sites.

31. The Council's CIL Viability Assessments have tested a number of development typologies and scenarios consistent with the development areas and sites identified within the BHCP. The testing included a range of 1–100 residential units together with a larger scale 700 residential unit mixed comprehensive scheme. As a response to representations the Council commissioned the Viability Study Addendum 2 (November 2018) that tested additional development typologies at 200 and 500 residential units.

32. Following detailed discussions at the Hearing, a further review of the viability evidence was carried out (Examination Stage Supplementary Review (May 2019)) specifically for the 500-unit residential typology aligned to the Sackville Trading Estate/Coal Yard Site proposed to be allocated in the BHCP Part Two Plan. This further review recommended the Council set a Nil charging rate for the site.

33. Cumulatively, the viability testing has demonstrated that with regard to the sites referred to above, the imposition of a CIL charge could theoretically put delivery of these schemes at risk. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure an appropriate balance is struck to modify the Nil CIL charge zone to include the whole of the area identified with BHCP Policy DA2 – Brighton Marina, Gas

Works and Black Rock Area (**MM4**), Brighton General Hospital site and Sackville Trading Estate/Coal Yard Site (**MM5**). Moreover, in the interests of clarity it is necessary amend the text in the charging schedule to more accurately describe the areas as a Nil Charge Zone rather than strategic sites (**MM3, MM9**). These findings were subsequently consulted upon and were in turn generally supported by developers. Therefore, based on the evidence submitted, subject to the above modifications I am satisfied that setting a rate of £0psm for the Nil CIL charge zone is justified by the available evidence and appropriate.

Purpose Built Student Housing/Purpose Built Shared Living Accommodation - City Wide - £175sqm

34. There is significant demand for purpose-built student housing/purpose built shared living accommodation within the city, underpinned by a strong investment market for this type of development. As such, the Council have proposed a city wide CIL rate of £175psm for this type of development. The CIL Viability Assessment (August 2017) tested a 150-unit cluster type purpose-built student accommodation typology. The Viability Study Addendum (February 2018) expanded the testing to include a 400-unit cluster typology and 150-unit studio typology (Purpose Built Student Accommodation) consistent with local market evidence.

35. The viability models are based on a 5.5% yield with a 39-week occupancy with the residual (approximately 13 weeks) at 60% occupancy reflective of the student market. The testing also took into account that this specific type of residential development is unlikely to attract the same level of planning obligations, in particular with regard to affordable housing contributions, on-site open space contributions that would normally be associated with residential development within the C3 Use Class. I consider that the approach taken by Brighton and Hove is balanced in taking into account market conditions and this is reflected in the 50% viability buffer which would provide some degree of safeguard to allow for variations in costs and values between sites. In the interests of clarity it is also necessary amend the text in the charging schedule and explanatory notes to make specific reference to Purpose Built Shared Living Accommodation to ensure this commensurate model of development is addressed within the schedule and attracts the correct application of the CIL charge (**MM6, MM11**).

36. Therefore, the proposed rate of £175psm for purpose-built student housing/purpose built shared living accommodation within the city is justified on viability grounds and would strike an appropriate balance between helping to fund new infrastructure supporting the aims and objectives of the BHCP whilst ensuring viability.

Retail

37. Policy CP4 of the BHCP sets out the strategy and projected requirement for future retail provision in Brighton and Hove. The plan establishes a projected net requirement of 58313sqm of comparison floorspace and 2967sqm of convenience floorspace within the plan period (until 2030).

38. The CIL Viability Assessment (August 2017) and the Viability Study Addendum

(February 2018) considered a sufficient range and number of size and type of retail development schemes to be suitably reflective of retail projects likely to come forward in Brighton and Hove and to provide the necessary information against which to assess viability. The assessments make clear that that viability in the retail market is sensitive to specific location/setting, type and investment models. Taking this into account the Council have proposed differential rates for retail development, proposing a charge of £100psm for larger format retail warehousing/supermarkets and a £50psm charge for other shopping unit development.

Larger Format – Retail warehousing/Supermarkets - £100psm

39. The appraisals in the CIL Viability Assessment (August 2017) suggest that that a theoretical maximum CIL of up to £200sqm would be viable on the majority of larger format retail warehousing/supermarkets proposals within Brighton and Hove. The viability assessment tested a variety of scenarios across low, medium and high residual land values and applied a range of rental yield tests of between 5.0% and 6.0%, which are representative of larger format retail developments.

40. Taking into account of the degree of sensitivity in the retail market a CIL rate of £100sqm for retail warehousing/supermarkets would allow a reasonable viability buffer of around 50% and this represents a balanced and prudent approach that would ensure that the vast majority of larger format retail development could be delivered in accordance with the BHCP. A modification to ensure clarity in the application of the CIL charge, it is necessary to update the explanatory notes within the schedule to limit the CIL charge to use classes A1 to A5 (**MM10**). Therefore, given that no substantive viability evidence has been presented to indicate otherwise, I am satisfied the proposed rate of £100sqm for larger format retail warehousing/supermarkets development is justified on viability grounds.

Other Retail Units development - £50psm

41. The CIL Viability Assessment (August 2017) tested A1 to A5 City Centre comparison retail (general/non-shopping centre) and A1 to A5 smaller format retail (local convenience and local shops). The viability assessments tested a variety of scenarios across low, medium and high residual land values and applied a range of rental yield tests of between 5.0% and 7.5%, which are representative of other shopping unit development in the city. The Viability Study Addendum (February 2018) further tests viability with regard to the development of a comprehensive shopping centre development (20,000 sqm net) broadly aligned to the BHCP development area DA1 Brighton Centre and Churchill Square Area. The Viability Assessment's demonstrate that viable CIL charge for other shopping units in Brighton and Hove would fall within the range of £50sqm - £75sqm. The proposed rate of £50sqm would allow a minimum viability buffer of approximately 50% which would ensure that the vast majority of other shopping unit development within the city could be delivered in accordance with the BHCP.

42. At the Hearing it was argued that the £50sqm CIL rate was not reflective of retail market conditions at major sporting venues in the city. It was stated that the proposed CIL would discourage retail development from coming

forward at the Falmer Stadium (football) and the County Cricket Ground Hove. However, whilst I accept that there can be seasonal variations in the trading models for sporting venues, there was no substantive or technical evidence that demonstrated that a CIL rate of £50psm would adversely affect viability and place retail development at major sporting venues at risk. However, to ensure certainty in the application of the CIL charge it is necessary to modify the text to replace the word 'shopping' with retail and update the explanatory notes within the schedule to limit the CIL charge to Use Classes A1 to A5, defined shopping centres and major sporting venues (**MM7, MM10**).

43. I therefore conclude that the viability of other retail units is unlikely to be threatened by the proposed CIL rate of £50sqm, which is evidence based and appropriate.

All other development uses

44. The Council's decision not to charge a levy on Industrial (B1, B2, B8), Office (B1a), Hotel (C1), Community (D1) and Leisure (D2) is consistent with the evidence in the CIL Viability Assessment. This demonstrates that current market rents for these uses are too low to absorb any level of CIL. I am satisfied that for the reasons given in the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Viability Study, dated August 2017 setting a rate of £0sqm for these uses is evidence based and appropriate.

Does the evidence demonstrate that the proposed charge rate would not put the overall development of the area at serious risk?

45. The Council's decision to set rates for the following development (subject to the proposed modifications as indicated above):

- Residential – C3 Use Class - Zones 1, 2 and 3
- Private care residential homes with a degree of self-containment including Extra Care and Assisted Living
- Nil CIL charge zone (strategic sites)
- Purpose Built Student Housing/Purpose Built Shared Living Accommodation
- Retail - Larger Format – Retail warehousing/Supermarkets
- Retail - Other Shopping Units development

is based on reasonable assumptions about development values and likely costs. The evidence suggests that, subject to the above-mentioned modifications, residential and commercial development will remain viable across most of the area if the charge is applied. Only if development sales values are at the lowest end of the predicted spectrum would development in some parts of the City be at risk, however, I consider this situation to be unlikely.

Conclusion

46. In setting the CIL charging rate the Council has had regard to detailed evidence on infrastructure planning and the economic viability evidence of the development market in Brighton and Hove. The Council has tried to be realistic in terms of achieving a reasonable level of income to address an acknowledged

gap in infrastructure funding, while ensuring that a range of development remains viable across the authority area.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS	
National Policy/Guidance	The Charging Schedule complies with national policy/guidance.
2008 Planning Act and 2010 Regulations (as amended)	The Charging Schedule complies with the Act and the Regulations, including in respect of the statutory processes and public consultation, consistency with the adopted Brighton and Hove City Plan Part One and Infrastructure Delivery Plan and is supported by an adequate financial appraisal. I have taken account of the CIL (Amendment) Regulations which came into force on 1 September 2019 and am satisfied that the Charging Schedule remains legally compliant.

47. I conclude that subject to the modifications set out in Appendix A the Brighton and Hove Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule satisfies the requirements of Section 212 of the 2008 Act and meets the criteria for viability in the 2010 Regulations (as amended). I therefore recommend that the Charging Schedule be approved.

Jameson Bridgwater

Examiner

[This report is accompanied by:

Appendix A (attached) – Modifications that the examiner specifies so that the Charging Schedule may be approved.]

Appendix A

Proposed text is shown underlined and bold. Deleted text is shown struck through and bold. Where additional modifications have been made to text already in bold (such as to policy wording) the text appears as struck through or underlined.

<table>
<tr><th>Reference</th><th>Page</th><th>Policy/Section</th><th>Main Modification</th></tr>
<tr><td>MM1</td><td>9</td><td>Charging Schedule

Table 1</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Use</th><th>Location</th><th>Levy (£/sq. m)</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Residential – applies to C3 ~~and C2~~ use class~~es~~

Zone areas are shown on Map in Appendix 1</td><td>Zone 1</td><td>175</td></tr>
<tr><td>Zone 2</td><td>150</td></tr>
<tr><td>Zone 3</td><td>75</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>MM2</td><td>9</td><td>Charging Schedule

Table 1</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Use</th><th>Location</th><th>Levy (£/sq. m)</th></tr>
<tr><td>~~Private care residential homes with a degree of self-containment including Extra Care and Assisted Living~~

<u>C2 – Extra Care / Assisted Living (see notes below)</u></td><td><u>Zone 1 & Zone 2</u></td><td><u>100</u></td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>MM3</td><td>9</td><td>Charging Schedule

Table 1</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Use</th></tr>
<tr><td>~~Strategic Sites~~ <u>Nil CIL charge zone</u> ~~rate~~

<u>Nil CIL charge zone boundaries are shown on Map in Appendix 1</u></td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>MM4</td><td>9</td><td>Charging Schedule

Table 1</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Location</th></tr>
<tr><td>~~Brighton Marina Inner Harbour;~~ <u>DA2 Brighton Marina, Gas Works and</u></td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><u>Black Rock Area</u>

Nb: Modify Map in Appendix 1 to increase the Strategic Site boundary at Brighton Marina Inner Harbour to include Brighton Marina, Gas Works and Black Rock Area as consequence of modification</td></tr>
<tr><td>MM5</td><td>9</td><td>Charging Schedule Table 1</td><td>Location

<u>Brighton General Hospital site</u>

<u>Sackville Trading Estate/Coal Yard site</u>

Nb: Modify Maps in Appendix 1 to include Brighton General Hospital site boundary and the Sackville Trading Estate and Coal Yard site boundary as nil CIL charge zones as consequence of modification.</td></tr>
<tr><td>MM6</td><td>9</td><td>Charging Schedule Table 1</td><td><table><tr><th>Use</th><th>Location</th><th>Levy (£/sq. m)</th></tr><tr><td>Purpose Built Student Housing/<u>Purpose Built Shared Living Accommodation</u></td><td>City Wide</td><td>175</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>MM7</td><td>10</td><td>Charging Schedule Table 1</td><td><table><tr><th>Use</th><th>Location</th><th>Levy (£/sq. m)</th></tr><tr><td><u>Retail</u> – Other <s>shopping</s> <u>retail</u> units development</td><td>City Wide</td><td>50</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>MM8</td><td>10</td><td>Charging Schedule: Notes</td><td>Notes:
<u>C2 Extra Care / Assisted Living – housing with care (primarily for older people):</u></td></tr>
</table>

			• *Where purpose built self-contained homes are designed and built to facilitate independent living and the care and support needs of occupants* • *Where occupants have agreements to cover the provision of onsite care, support, domestic and other services;* • *Which may also include communal spaces and facilities (some may be open to local community) and;* • *Onsite access to care and support services is available 24 hours a day.*
MM9	10	Charging Schedule: Notes	*Nil CIL charge zone boundaries as set out in the Adopted Brighton and Hove City Plan Policies*
MM10	10	Charging Schedule: Notes	*Retail (A1 – A5) – Larger format:* *Retail warehouses are large stores specialising in the sale of household goods (such as carpets, furniture and electrical goods), DIY items and other ranges of goods, catering for mainly car-borne customers.* *Superstores/supermarkets are shopping destinations in their own right where weekly food shopping needs are met and which can also include non-food floorspace as part of the overall mix of the unit.* *Retail (A1 – A5) - Other retail ~~shopping~~ units developments: ~~to~~ include~~s city centre comparison~~ retail development in defined shopping centres and at Major Sporting Venues.*
MM11	10	Charging Schedule: Notes	*Purpose Built Student Housing category – includes Purpose Built Shared Living accommodation set around cluster type accommodation and/or studio units commensurate with PBSA standards.*

Brighton & Hove City Council

Community Infrastructure Levy

Charging Schedule

May 2020

Views over the City of Brighton & Hove

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CIL - Charging Schedule map

Detail No. 1: City West

Detail No. 2: City East

Easterly views towards Marine Parade, Brighton

The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

Introduction

A Draft Charging Schedule (DCS) was published by Brighton & Hove City Council and consulted upon in 2018 in accordance with the Planning Act 2008 (as amended by the Localism Act 2011) and the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended). A Statement of Modifications to the Draft Charging Schedule was prepared and submitted to the Examiner alongside the Draft Charging Schedule in January 2019. A public hearing took place April 2019 and the Council then submitted further work in June 2019. The Examination Inspector agreed modifications for consultation July 2019. The Inspector's final report recommending approval of the charging schedule was received February 2020.

The Charging Authority and Charging Area

The Charging Authority and Collecting Authority is Brighton & Hove City Council.

The charging area covers the administrative area of Brighton and Hove City Council excluding the South Downs National Park area. The National Park Authority is the charging authority for its own CIL Charging Schedule implemented on 1st April 2017.

How the chargeable amount will be calculated

The Council will calculate the 'chargeable amount' of CIL using Part 5 of the CIL Regulations 2010 (as amended) and the formal calculation methodology therein. The key theme of calculating a CIL charge is that CIL will be charged on the net additional internal floor area of development, once exempted development types and other eligibility considerations as set out in the CIL Regulations (as amended) have been taken into account.

The Council will use the indexing as set out in the CIL Regulations 2010 (as amended).

Reporting, Monitoring and Review

To ensure an appropriate CIL rate that allows for changing market and other influences on development viability and deliverability, the Council will put in place an appropriate reporting, monitoring and review framework. This will be in the form of an Infrastructure Funding Statement as set out in the 2019 CIL Regulations.

It is also anticipated that the CIL charging schedule and its rates will be reviewed within a 3 to 5 year time period from its commencement date, or at an earlier date if changing market conditions support this.

Charging Schedule

Following independent examination and approval, the rates as set out below will be non-negotiable.

Table 1

Use	Location	Levy (£/sq. m)
Residential - applies to C3 use class **Zone areas are shown on** **Map in Appendix 1**	**Zone 1**	**175**
	Zone 2	**150**
	Zone 3	**75**
C2 – Extra Care / Assisted Living (see notes below) **Zone areas are shown on Map in Appendix 1**	**Zone 1 & Zone 2**	**100**
Nil CIL charge zone **Nil CIL charge zone boundaries are shown on Map in Appendix 1**	**DA2 Brighton Marina, Gas Works and Black Rock Area** **King Alfred Leisure Centre/RNR site** **Brighton General Hospital site** **Sackville Trading Estate / Coal Yard site**	**0**
Purpose Built Student Housing / Purpose Built Shared Living Accommodation	**City Wide**	**175**
Retail – Larger format – Retail warehousing / Supermarkets	**City Wide**	**100**
Retail - Other retail units development	**City Wide**	**50**
All other development uses	**City Wide**	**0**

Notes:

***C2 Extra Care / Assisted Living** – housing with care (primarily for older people):*

- *Where purpose built self-contained homes are designed and built to facilitate independent living and the care and support needs of occupants*
- *Where occupants have agreements to cover the provision of onsite care, support, domestic and other services;*
- *Which may also include communal spaces and facilities (some may be open to local community) and;*
- *Onsite access to care and support services is available 24 hours a day.*

(NB: 1. Other terms for this form of development may include Independent Living, Very Sheltered Housing, Close Care. 2. This form of development excludes registered residential care /nursing homes (C2) and Retirement Homes and Sheltered Housing which would fall under a C3 use class.)

***Nil CIL charge zone boundaries** as set out in the Adopted Brighton and Hove City Plan Policies.*

***Purpose Built Student Housing** category – **includes Purpose Built Shared Living Accommodation** set around cluster type accommodation and/or studio units commensurate with PBSA standards*

Retail (A1 - A5) - Larger format:
Retail warehouses are large stores specialising in the sale of household goods (such as carpets, furniture and electrical goods), DIY items and other ranges of goods, catering for mainly car-borne customers.
Superstores/supermarkets are shopping destinations in their own right where weekly food shopping needs are met and which can also include non-food floorspace as part of the overall mix of the unit.

***Retail (A1 - A5) - Other retail units development**: includes retail development in defined shopping centres and at Major Sporting Venues.*

CIL policies

The council intends to consider the appropriateness of introducing installment and payment in kind policies allowed for under the CIL Regulations.

To implement these, the Council would publish these policies on its website in accordance with the notification requirements. Such policies would not be part of the charging schedule and could be changed independently of it.

CIL and Existing Planning Permissions

Developments which receive planning consent and have concluded section 106 agreements prior to the commencement date of a CIL Charging Schedule, will not be liable to CIL.

The Evidence Base

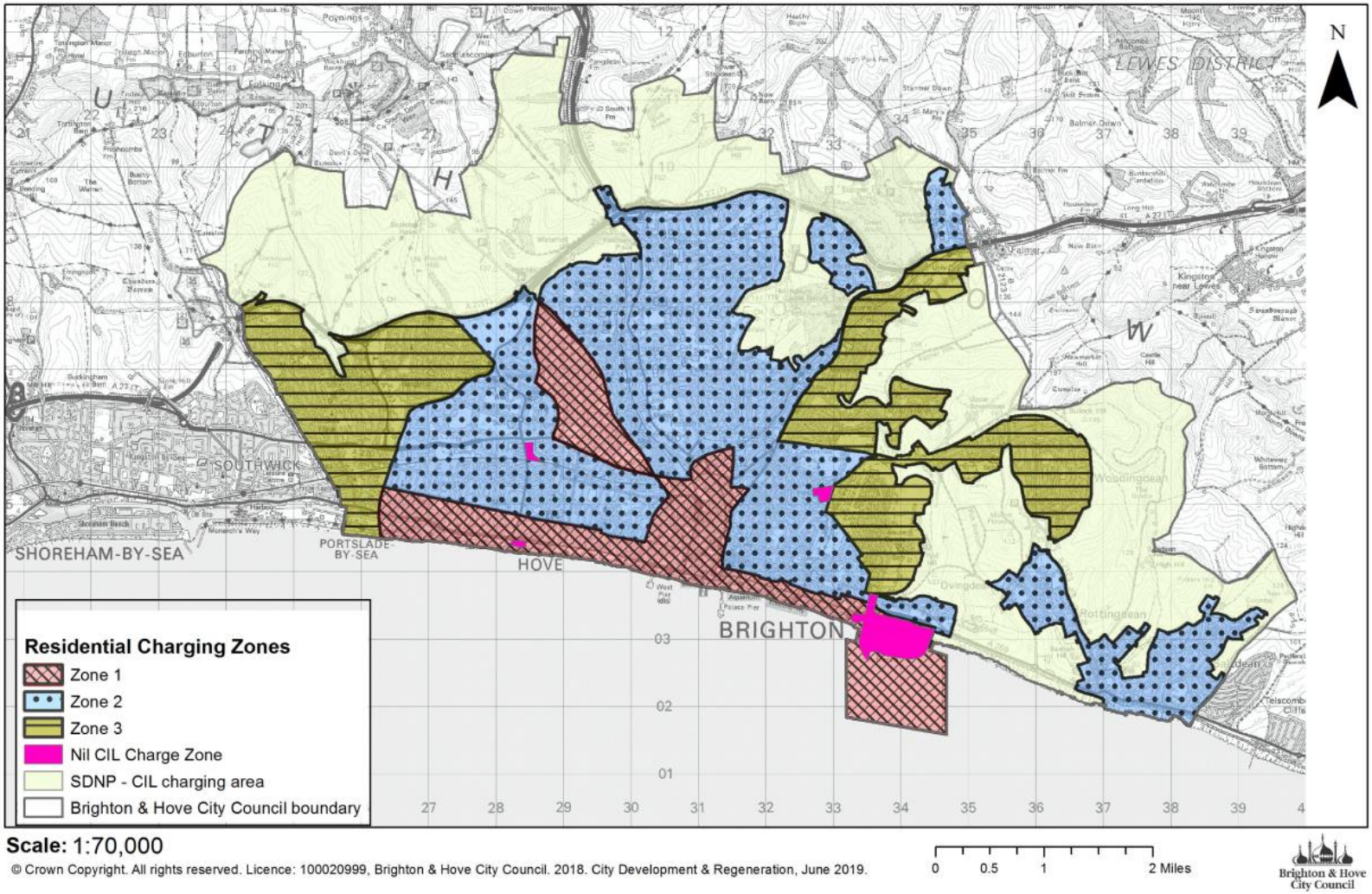
The Council has struck an appropriate balance between the desirability of funding infrastructure from the levy and the potential effects (taken as a whole) of the imposition of CIL on the economic viability of development across its area.

The Council's CIL viability assessment informs and underpins the rates and geographical areas within this Charging Schedule.

The June 2017 Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) was agreed by the Tourism Development and Culture committee as 'an evolving part of the evidence base for an emerging Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Schedule and *(as at the time of preparation*) Regulation 123 list' and evidences a funding gap in the provision of infrastructure and justifies the collection of CIL. A draft Infrastructure List informed, and was consulted upon alongside, the published CIL Draft Charging Schedule.

The Local Development Plan for Brighton and Hove at time of writing consists of the Brighton & Hove City Plan Part One 2016, retained policies of the Brighton & Hove Local Plan 2005, the East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton and Hove Waste & Minerals Plan (2013), the East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton and Hove Waste & Minerals Sites Plan (2017) and the Shoreham Harbour Joint Area Action Plan (2019).

Appendix 1 Community Infrastructure Levy



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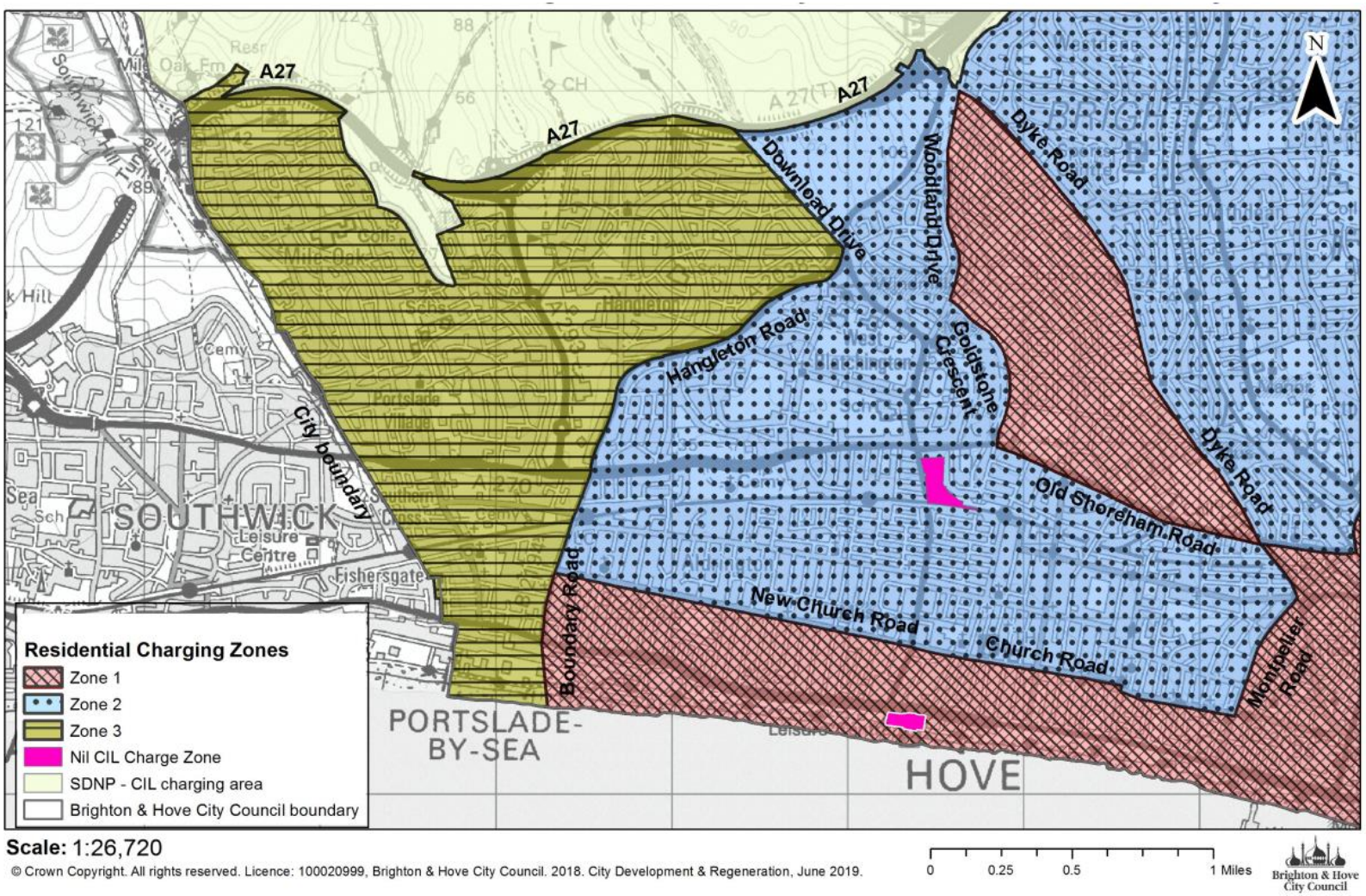
Appendix 1 Community Infrastructure Levy - Detail No. 1: City West



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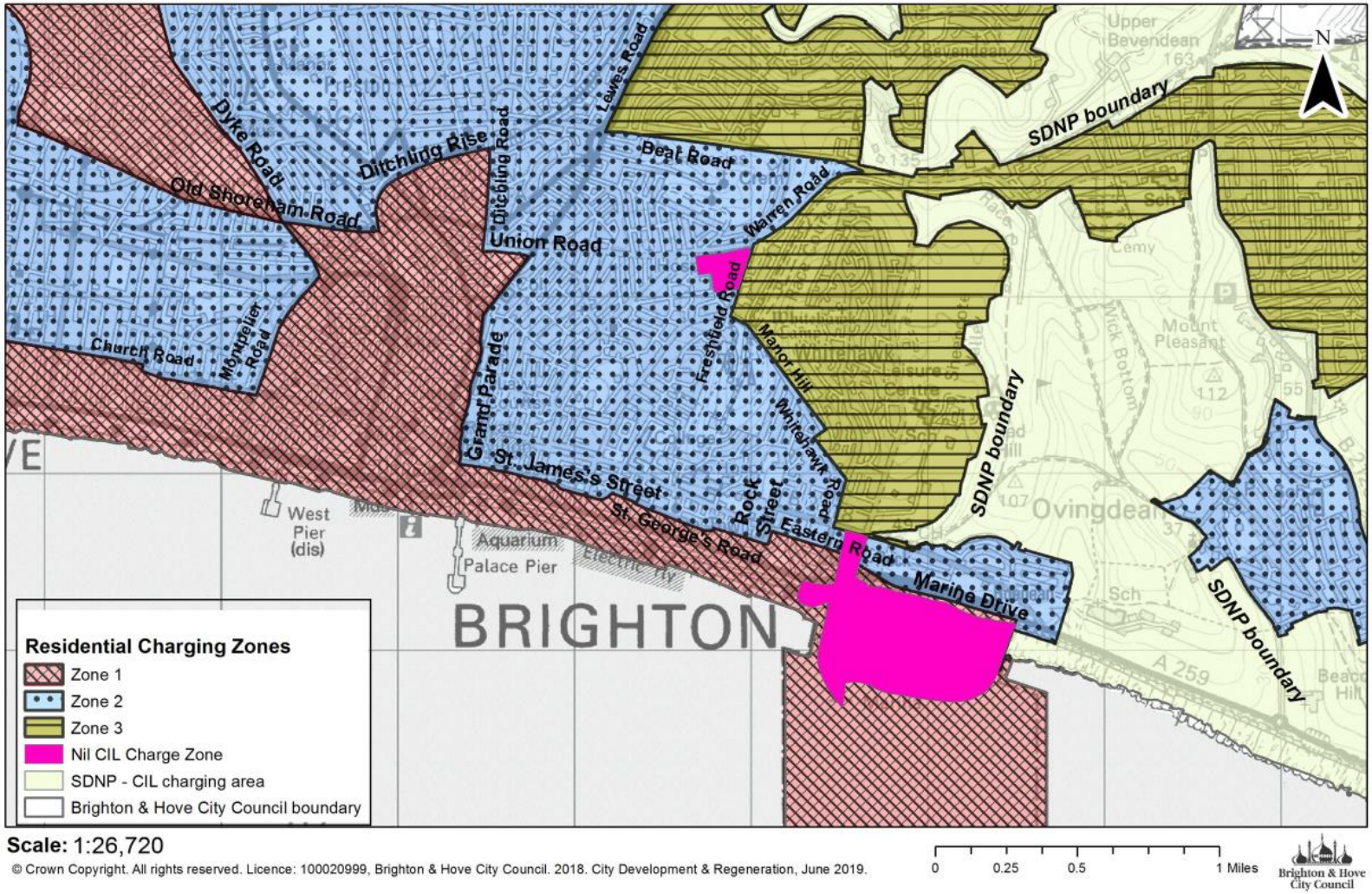
Appendix 1 Community Infrastructure Levy - Detail No. 2: City East



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Appendix 3

Proposed new delegation to the Executive Director – Economy, Environment & Culture

Developer Contributions

1.To exercise the council's functions in its capacity as a local planning authority in relation to developer contributions in respect of the following:

a) legal obligations imposed pursuant to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended), and

b) in its capacity as the charging and collecting authority for the purposes of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), pursuant to the CIL Regulations 2010 made under the Planning Act 2008 (as amended).

Note: for the avoidance of doubt, 1 a) and b) shall include all steps considered necessary and incidental to perform these functions, including but not limited to the following: the calculation of the amount of contribution to be requested including the assessment of claims for the exemption and relief of CIL; the enforcement of all liabilities; the collection, monitoring and distribution of contributions (s106 only) all steps up to and including any appeal.

Council	Agenda Item 23
23 July 2020	Brighton & Hove City Council

Subject:		**Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy 2020-2023 – Extract from the proceedings of the Tourism, Equalities, Communities & Culture Committee held on the 7 May 2020**		
Date of Meeting:		**23 July 2020**		
Report of:		**Executive Lead Officer for Strategy, Governance & Law**		
Contact Officer:	Name:	**Greg Weaver**	**Tel:**	**01273 291214**
	E-mail:	greg.weaver@brighton-hove.gov.uk		
Wards Affected:	All			

FOR GENERAL RELEASE

Action Required of the Council:
To receive the item referred from the Tourism, Equalities, Communities & Culture Committee for approval:
Recommendation: That the Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy 2020-2023 be adopted.

Note: A briefing note has also been included for full council in accordance with the recommendations of the TECC Committee and is appended to the extract.

BRIGHTON & HOVE CITY COUNCIL

TOURISM, EQUALITIES, COMMUNITIES & CULTURE COMMITTEE

4.00pm 7 MAY 2020

VIRTUAL MEETING - SKYPE

MINUTES

Present: Councillor Robins (Chair) Ebel (Opposition Spokesperson), Nemeth (Group Spokesperson), Childs, Evans, Mears, Powell, Rainey and Simson

Other Members present: Anusree Sasidharan, Joanna Martindale, Lola Ban Joko and Nick May.

MINUTE EXTRACT

PART ONE

70 COMMUNITY SAFETY AND CRIME REDUCTION STRATEGY 2020-2023

70.1 The Committee considered a report of the Interim Executive Director Housing, Neighbourhoods & Communities which sought to inform members on measures taken to address crime and disorder in Brighton & Hove. The report was presented by the Head of Safer Communities.

70.2 On behalf of the Conservative Party, Councillor Simson moved a motion to add a recommendation 2.3 and 2.4 as shown in bold italics below:

2.3 Authorises officers to prepare an addendum or briefing note in advance of Full Council to outline the implications of the ongoing Corona virus crisis on the Strategy.

2.4 Requests an Officer report on the specific issue of anti-social behaviour on Hove seafront for the next meeting of this committee. The report will detail, but not be limited to, vandalism of beach huts and other seafront structures and by-law contraventions.

70.3 Introducing the motion, Councillor Simson noted that this motion was to take stock of upcoming changes during an era which would see a decrease in retail crime and burglaries while homelessness and reoffending would change.

70.4 Councillor Nemeth formally seconded the motion.

70.5 On behalf of the Green Group, Councillor Rainey moved a motion to ad recommendation 2.3 as shown in bold italics below:

2.3 That committee notes this Strategy was developed prior to Covid19, and therefore asks that officers discuss with the partners to this strategy how together we can respond to the impact of Covid19 on community safety, crime and policing, in areas such as;

- ***changes in domestic violence reporting and incidences during 'lockdown,' and the changing nature of support that may need to be provided***
- ***reports indicating increased incidences of abusive behaviour directed at essential workers, and support available***
- ***concerns regarding enforcement in the community, support for officers and the consistent application of government guidance***

and requests that officers report back to this committee on the work going on in this area.

70.6 Introducing the motion, Councillor Rainey noted the issues experienced within her ward and stated that new crime hotspots had emerged while drug related crime was spreading out of the city centre. It was stated that this motion was to loot at the unprecedented measures that were explored and activated where needed.

70.7 Councillor Powell formally seconded the motion.

70.8 Councillor Carmen expressed support for the Green Group amendment.

70.9 Ms Sasidharan-Biswas welcomed the depth of research included in the report along with the work on modern slavery.

70.10 Councillor Nemeth sought legal guidance on whether the proposed amendments from both parties were at risk of seeking to achieve the similar conclusions.

70.11 The Head of Commercial Law clarified that the amendments were aiming in the same direction to address the crime strategy during the Covid 19 pandemic. It was noted that the Conservative amendment sought to request a briefing note to Full Council while the Green Group amendment requested a report back to TECC committee following consultation with partners. It was concluded that both amendments could be agreed on technical grounds or Members could decide to seek approval for one.

70.12 Nick May gave a brief overview of the crime status in Brighton & Hove, it was noted that general crime had decreased by 20% during this period. It was noted that this had slowly risen since the outbreak. It was further stated that reported domestic abuse was below what was expected as were the rate of burglaries. Offences were down partly due to the emptiness of streets however efforts were being undertaken to prepare for an expected rise in crime in line with the potential prominence of economic hardship. A rise in bicycle theft was among the most prevalent crimes as a result of the Covid 19 pandemic.

70.13 Councillor Simson referred to the crime figures and enquired if this referenced against the Government guidelines.

70.14 Nick May clarified that the crime figures were of Sussex as a whole. It was further noted that 530 fixed issue penalty notices had been served with slightly fewer than 200 specifically in Brighton and Hove.

70.15 Councillor Evans noted the decline in crime numbers and noted the necessity for re-examining the domestic violence figures later in the year.

70.16 Councillor Powell noted the increase in shoplifting and requested further insight in to current figures regarding domestic violence. Councillor Powell sought further information as to measures taken to protect key officers and if Sussex Police could confirm that PCSOs had received the correct PPE. Further clarification was sought with regard to the Police's action in regard barbers opening in the City.

70.17 Councillor Ebel referred to the fixed penalty notices and requested rough numbers and enquired if there was an issue with people still travelling in to the City during the lockdown period. Further clarification was sought as to whether the Police had changed how victims of domestic abuse could report crime.

70.18 Nick May stated that there was an under-reporting of domestic abuse and that there may be more cases following review in future. It was stated that police officers took a robust stance when called out and looked to take offenders to court when evidence was attained. In response to an enquiry regarding St James' street drug use it was stated that further robust action had been taken on this and that 2 significant operations regarding county lines had been carried out. It was noted that Sussex Police wanted to focus on this to stop drugs coming in to the city and that, where possible, PCSOs were encouraged to patrol St James' street.

70.19 Ms Sasidharan-Biswas expressed concern regarding the drop of reported domestic violence during the lockdown.

70.20 Nick May stated that other ways of reporting domestic abuse was being considered such as PCSO's being placed in stores to provide a visible presence.

70.21 Councillor Powell noted that the BBC had reported a national rise in calls regarding domestic abuse to 49%. Confirmation of the correct provision of PPE for PCSO's was sought.

70.22 Nick May stated that Sussex Police had obtained the correct PPE and that all officers had been provided with the necessary equipment.

70.23 The Head of Safer Communities stated that there as an increase in calls to national domestic hotline however this was not the case locally. It was noted that campaigns were being considered in the area and that a pan Sussex campaign was being launched. It was noted that in regard to barber shops opening up within the city, this would be an issue for trading standards to deal with and not just Sussex Police. It was clarified that a lot of work was being undertaken to communicate with businesses to notify them of the guidelines.

70.24 Nick May further stated that a large number of staff were out on patrols across the City and seafront and encouraged officers, where possible, to visit other open spaces and communities. It was noted that a vast majority of the public were very understanding.

70.25 The Chair put the Conservative motion to the vote that passed.

70.26 The Chair then put the Green Party motion to the vote which passed.

70.27 The Chair then put the recommendations as amended to the vote that were agreed.

70.28 **RESOLVED**:

(1) That full Council be recommended to adopt the Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy 2020-2023 attached at Appendix 2 of the report;

(2) That it be noted this Strategy was developed prior to Covid19, and therefore asked that officers discuss with the partners to this strategy how together we can respond to the impact of Covid19 on community safety, crime and policing, in areas such as;

- changes in domestic violence reporting and incidences during 'lockdown,' and the changing nature of support that may need to be provided
- reports indicating increased incidences of abusive behaviour directed at essential workers, and support available
- concerns regarding enforcement in the community, support for officers and the consistent application of government guidance,

and requested that officers reported back to this committee on the work going on in this area.

(3) That officers be authorised to prepare an addendum or briefing note in advance of Full Council to outline the implications of the ongoing Corona Virus crisis on the strategy; and

(4) That an officer report on the specific issue of anti-social behaviour on Hove seafront be requested for the next meeting of this committee. The report would detail, but not be limited to, vandalism of beach huts and other seafront structure and by-law contraventions.

Briefing Note Impact of COVID 19 on

Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy 2020-2023

Full Council 23rd July 2020

The Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy was agreed at the Tourism Equalities Culture and Communities Committee in May 2020. As part of the discussions at committee, the Conservative Group tabled an amendment asking for a briefing note to accompany the report and the strategy to full council providing an update on the impact of COVID 19 on the strategy. Following discussions with partners and the lead officers for each section of the strategy, the following should be noted.

The general view of officers and partners is that the strategy itself will not be impacted by the pandemic. Each of the main strategic themes set out in the paper will remain the same, following the work undertaken with partners in December 2019 and the development of the strategic assessment. However, it is recognised that the action plans that are being developed that will sit under each of the strategic objectives may be affected especially with regard to timeframes of actions being started or completed by.

Please note that the exploitation section of the strategy has had some minor amendments made following consultation with the city's Safeguarding Children Partnership to ensure that children and young people are recognised as a specific group of people that are vulnerable to exploitation. The governance structure of the exploitation subgroup has also been clarified.

- **Serious Violence**

There has been a delay in receiving the crime statistics for the period covered by lock down and the gradual re-opening that we are starting to see, so it is difficult to fully understand the extent to which serious violence has been impacted. However proactive prevention work regarding knife crime undertaken by police colleagues has continued during the period and further funding from the Home Office will ensure that this continues going forward. Again following Home Office funding the local Violence Reduction Unit has been established in the City and terms of reference have been drawn up. The majority of the funding has been used to commission the Trust for Developing Communities to deliver additional detached youth work in priority hot spots in the city. Additional funding has also been used to support smaller charities providing services to vulnerable children over the Summer.The statement of licensing policy will also be going out to consultation imminently.

- **Exploitation**

The exploitation action plan and associated key performance indicators were due to be signed off by the Brighton & Hove Safeguarding Children Partnership exploitation subgroup on 12th March. This meeting was cancelled and has been rescheduled for 22nd July. This meeting will dictate the prioritisation of the key

activities within the plan including developing a multi-agency communications strategy to be led by the local authority, police and Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs); the development of an exploitation data analyst group and a review of the need for a specialist gang violence and exploitation service for adults.

- There were plans for a number of conferences, learning events and publicity campaigns that had to be postponed either due to social distancing or the people involved being required to prioritise COVID-19 related activity.

- However, COVID-19 has had an unexpected positive impact on the activity of the exploitation action plan in that the Exploitation Coordinator has been able to pull forward on other activity such as introducing the modern slavery referral pathway, reviewing how the city responds to reports of cuckooing and how to involve the wider community in safeguarding vulnerable locations such as The Level and Brighton central seafront.

- **Domestic and Sexual Violence and Abuse and other forms of Violence against women and girls**

  Work is underway to review data and insight from during the Covid-19 pandemic and lockdown and to ascertain evidenced trends in both levels of demand, and the type of crimes/incidents reported during the pandemic. However, weekly review meetings with all partners have identified the following:

  - An initial drop in the number of domestic abuse crimes and incidents reported to Sussex Police, but over the period of lockdown data shows that reporting reverts to near comparable numbers to the same period in the previous year. An initial significant drop in referrals to specialist domestic abuse support organisations (RISE in Brighton and Hove) with a swift return to comparable referral numbers to the previous year, and most recently exceeding anticipated numbers of referrals, as lock down measures are eased.
  - From the outset of the pandemic and lockdown, an increase to 2 to 3 times the usual weekly number of calls to the RISE helpline.

  The type of abuse has reportedly changed during the pandemic. Services reported increases in reports from older victims, particularly citing child to parent violence. Younger families also report child to parent violence and abuse. During the period of lockdown, services report anecdotally that the type of abuse experienced was more likely to be non-physical, coercive, and/or include stalking and harassment. However, the same services report that since lock-down measures were eased, there has been a return in prevalence of physical abuse.
  It should also be noted that services were already reporting a rise in the number of complex cases presenting for support, in particular victims with multiple and complex needs including mental health and substance misuse issues. This prevalence continued and rose during the period of lockdown, where services have reported it has been difficult to provide

appropriate support due to service restrictions/ability to work with other agencies.
During the period of lockdown, partner agencies have worked proactively together to problem solve often complex issues to ensure that victims can still receive the support they need. Flexibility in response across sectors has been essential. Services have also actively modified their delivery to ensure contact with victims and support is provided. There is significant positive learning from this, and organisations will continue to use some of the online contact methods that have worked well.

Looking forward, there are anticipated further pressures on services as lock down is lifted. Nationally, domestic abuse agencies leading the national response are indicating that there will be a further uplift in demand for services. Locally, the number of MARAC (multi-agency risk assessment conference) referrals for those at high risk of harm or death remained consistent throughout lockdown, and since lockdown measures were eased, have increased beyond current resource capacity. The MARAC team is working with partners to consider options for working differently to accommodate the demand.

- **Anti -Social Behaviour and Hate Incidents and Crimes**

The implications of COVID-19 on the ASB and Hate Incident strategies is that it is almost certain to take longer for us to achieve our objectives. BHCC officers and key partners are very busy in responding to the immediate challenges that COVID-19 presents to both services and our communities. Many organisations and services are currently taking on roles outside of their usual remit, therefore capacity to implement various strands of the strategy are reduced at this time. Officers have been regularly communicating with key partners in order to plan for the future and have amended the timescales on the action plans accordingly. Two significant objectives within the Hate crime action plan i.e. developing third party reporting mechanisms and developing a campaign to address the under-reporting of hate incidents have not been affected and a working group involving BHCC, Police and third sector partners continues to develop these pieces of work.

Officers and partners continue to attend the monthly Partnership Tactical Tasking and Co-ordination Group where particular issues of concern in the City are discussed and resources allocated to deal with those concerns.
A small number of hate incidents directed at Chinese and South-East Asian community members in the context of Covid have been reported, and anecdotal information suggests these are more widespread. The perception and fear of hate incidents occurring may cause further isolation to these communities and the Hate Crime lead and Community Cohesion Co-ordinator are looking at the best way to engage this community.

- **Challenging Extremism**

The work to deliver national counter-Extremism Strategy locally continues during the pandemic. The Upstanders Workshop planned for March was postponed due to Covid; however, the Communities Coordinator continues to maintain links with groups and facilitate the Upstanders network through online meetings and activity, developing new ways of working. It is noted that the capacity of some groups to collaborate on this work has been impacted due to Covid related

demands on them, the Communities Coordinator continues to maintain appropriate links. In the context of Covid, issues relating to hate and extremism, conspiracy theories online and promoted by some groups have been noted and are being monitored. The Communities Coordinator provided reassurance messaging to a wide range of community groups concerned about increased hate and prejudice in this context and this has received a positive response. Work to promote positive messages on line or through social media particularly lends itself to the lockdown restrictions.

- **Prevent**

The Prevent Board Meeting in March 2020 was cancelled due to Covid-19, therefore the Counter Terrorism Local Profile i.e. the City's threat, risks and vulnerability picture is yet to be discussed with the Prevent Board Partners. This will enable the Board to steer resources, set priorities and direction of work for this financial year. Work to safeguard and support individuals from being drawn into or supporting terrorism has continued with innovative ideas, including virtual and some face to face sessions for vulnerable individuals. Monthly Channel Panel meetings and casework support has been prioritised and continued through the pandemic. Online risks have emerged prominently during the lockdown period and these are being responded to with appropriate resources for communities and professionals. Work to understand community sentiments to prevent escalation of any community tensions and work to reassure communities has continued around critical incidents e.g. Reading Terrorist Incident on 20th June 2020. Some public facing work, particularly training, and support to sectors (e.g. educational sector) has been delayed to coincide with easing of the lockdown restrictions and the sectors ability to manage competing and increased demands on them. Prevent Round Table for Members and some learning events will be rescheduled due to Covid-19.

Council	Agenda Item 23
23 July 2020	Brighton & Hove City Council

Subject:		**Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy 2020-2023**
Date of Meeting:		**23 July 2020** 7 May 2020 – Tourism, Equalities, Communities & Culture Committee
Report of:		**Interim Executive Director Housing, Neighbourhoods and Communities**
Contact Officer:	**Name:**	**Jo Player** **Tel: 01273 292488**
	Email:	**Jo.player@brighton-hove.gov.uk**
Ward(s) affected:		**All**

FOR GENERAL RELEASE

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT AND POLICY CONTEXT

1.1 The committee is asked to consider the attached Draft Community Safety Strategy for 2020-23. Appendix 1

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

That the Tourism, Equality, Communities and Culture Committee:

2.1 Recommends to Full Council that it adopts the Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy 2020-2023 attached at Appendix 2.

That Full Council:

2.2 Adopts the Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy 2020-2023.

3. CONTEXT/ BACKGROUND INFORMATION

3.1 The Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy 2020-23 sets out the Brighton and Hove Community Safety Partnership's plans to address crime and disorder in the city. This is a statutory requirement under the 1998 Crime and Disorder Act. The full strategy is appended to this report.

3.2 The strategy is informed by a strategic assessment of all crime and disorder in the city with analysis and recommendations. This is attached at Appendix 2

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
- Serious Violence
- Domestic violence and abuse, sexual violence and other forms violence against women and girls
- Exploitation
- 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 December 2019, this event considered the findings of the Strategic Assessment and broadly agreed priority areas to address

5.2 The draft strategy has been shared directly with Local Action teams, communities of interest and other interested bodies.

5.3 The draft strategy is being shared with this committee to seek views and approval.

5.4 Finally the draft strategy has been subject to public consultation through the consultation portal on the council website. There was broad approval for the priorities for the strategy. An analysis of the consultation from the portal is attached at Appendix 3.

6. CONCLUSION

6.1 Action plans are being drawn up for each priority area and progress will be monitored through the Community Safety Partnership Board and with regular reports on performance to this committee.

7. FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:

Financial Implications:

7.1 The costs associated with the publishing of the Community Safety Strategy are met from within the Community Safety Budget for 2020/21.

Finance Officer Consulted: Michael Bentley *Date: 27/03/20*

Legal Implications:

7.2 There is a statutory requirement for this strategy, as set out at 3.1 above. The consultation requirements are met.

Lawyer Consulted: *Simon Court* *Date: 06.04.2020*

Equalities Implications:

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

Sustainability Implications:

7.4.1 There are no sustainability implications relating to this report.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Appendices:

Appendix 1 **Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy**

Appendix 2 **Strategic Assessment**

Appendix 3 **Consultation analysis**

Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy

2020 – 2023

Final draft, March 2020

DRAFT

Brighton & Hove
Community Safety Partnership

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Our priorities:

Violence, exploitation and abuse **19**

- **Serious violence, including the night-time economy**
- **Exploitation**
- **Domestic violence & abuse, sexual violence and other forms of violence against women & girls**

Anti-social behaviour **30**

Community cohesion and resilience **33**

- **Hate incidents/crimes**
- **Challenging extremism**
- **Prevent**

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If you would like to provide any feedback on this document, you can do so by email to: community.safety@brighton-hove.gov.uk

The Partnership and its work

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The Partnership's aims

The Community Safety Partnership's overarching duty is to:

- reduce crime and disorder,
- improve community safety, and
- reduce re-offending

in Brighton & Hove.

This will serve to improve the quality of life for everyone who lives in, works in or visits the city.

The focus is on:

- taking early action to prevent crime and disorder
- tackling the issues which have the biggest impact on people
- reducing fear of crime and meeting the needs of victims

About this strategy

This strategy lays out the Brighton & Hove Community Safety Partnership's plans for the three year period from 2020-2023. It is a requirement of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and will be reviewed on an annual basis.

Statutory and other partners

The city is much better placed to tackle crime and disorder if everyone – local residents and businesses, community and voluntary groups, and city services – work together in a coordinated way. The local authority, police, health, probation and fire services are statutory partners under the 1998 Act. However, in practice, the Community Safety Partnership works across a much wider range of partners at different levels and on different topics to work out what needs doing, who can help and to take action.

There is a need for good information exchange between those concerned, including with residents, so that agencies can listen and respond to the needs of local people. At the same time local people need to be able find a route through to the services they need or identify ways in which they can respond within their own communities.

Setting our work in context

As well as the impact on individuals, the negative effects of crime and disorder draw widely on public services. Working in partnership and adopting a 'whole system approach' is essential. Our work contributes to the Police & Crime Commissioner's Police and Crime Plan[1], to the council's Corporate Plan[2], and to measures in the Public Health Outcomes Framework to name a few examples.

Politicians and legislators can impact broadly on the legal and social setting in which we all live. The work of central government departments is also important in our wider partnership. In March 2016 the Home Office issued their 'Modern Crime Prevention Strategy'[3]. This argued 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.

[1] https://www.sussex-pcc.gov.uk/media/4225/sussex-police-crime-plan-2017-21.pdf

[2] https://present.brighton-hove.gov.uk/documents/s147089/Corporate%20Plan%202020-2023%20APX.%20n%201.pdf

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

Brighton & Hove and the people in the city

5

The information in the next two sections has been taken from the Strategic Assessment of Crime and Community Safety 2019 http://www.safeinthecity.info/analytical-reports *where further detail can be found.*

Our residents and visitors

People with many different characteristics contribute to the makeup of the local population, and crime and disorder issues affect people differently.

The 2011 census found that the city had 273,400 residents and this was estimated to have increased to 290,400 by 2018. It is predicted that by 2028 it will have reached 307,900.

Compared with England and the South East, Brighton & Hove has fewer children and older people, and more younger adults, particularly in their 20s and early 30s. Contributing to people in this age group are those who come to the city to study; in 2018/19 there were 39,355 students attending the two local universities. Also, Brighton & Hove was estimated to have 1,800 short term[4] international students in 2017, with many more visiting for a shorter period.

At the time of the 2011 census, there were 147 residents employed by the armed services, and in 2018 547 veterans were receiving pension or compensation related to military service, proportionately lower than the South East or England.

In 2017 around 9.4 million trips were estimated to have been made to the city by day visitors, down 2% on 2016, with over 4.9 million overnight stays.

According to the 2011 census, 19.5% of the resident population belonged to a non-White British ethnic group (53,400 people), defined here as Black or Minority Ethnic or BME, an increase of 12% on the 2001 census. 37% of BME residents were 'White Other than British', 21% Asian/Asian British and the mixed/multiple ethnic group made up 20%.

The lesbian, gay, and bisexual population makes up between an estimated 11-15% of our population, equating to between 27,000 and 36,800 residents based on 2018 population estimates. It is estimated that there are at least 2,760 trans adults living in Brighton & Hove.

In 2017, there were an estimated 18,000 residents aged 18-64 with moderate or severe physical disabilities. There were an estimated 5,700 people aged over 18 with a learning disability in 2017.

In 2017/18 7% of city residents surveyed reported low levels of happiness and one in four (26%) reported high levels of anxiety, both measures higher than the South East and England.

The day-to-day activities of 16% of city residents are 'limited a little' or 'limited a lot' by health problems (Census 2011). These residents are on average less likely to feel safe in the city.

Regarding children, there were 2,039 Children in Need and 316 children who were the subject of a child protection plan in the city as of March 2019, both proportionally higher than the South East and England. National evidence shows that people who have been looked after as children are more likely to be unemployed, be involved in crime and be identified as having a substance misuse problem.

Social and economic factors

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 ranked Brighton & Hove as a whole 131st out of 326 of all local authorities in England, slightly more deprived than the England average. However, there is a wide range of deprivation levels across the city, with some of the more deprived being in the east.

[4] Short term defined as staying here for between 3 and 12 months.

There were an estimated 7,500 unemployed people in the city in the 12 months ending June 2019.[5] This represents 4.6% of all those who were economically active[6] and is higher than the position nationally (4.1%) and in the South East (3.1%).

One in five (21%) respondents to the City Tracker survey 2018 reported that they did not feel they would have enough money, after meeting housing costs, in the next year to meet basic living costs such as food and heating.

Between 3% and 5% of 16-17 year olds (up to 220 young people) were not in education, training or employment at the end of 2018.

Housing and homelessness

Brighton & Hove had 126,827 homes at the time of the 2011 census, with an average household size of 2.2 occupants.

The city has fewer owner occupiers and more people renting from private landlords than the average for the South East and England as a whole. Rents in the private sector have risen steadily over the last five years[7], and lower income working households may find it increasingly difficult to afford to rent privately.

There were 178 people estimated to be sleeping rough in Brighton & Hove on a single night in October 2017[8], an increase from 78 in 2015, but had dropped back to 64 in 2018.

...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 services. 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.

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

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

[7] https://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/sites/brighton-hove.gov.uk/files/2018%20Housing%20Market%20Full%20Reportv1.pdf

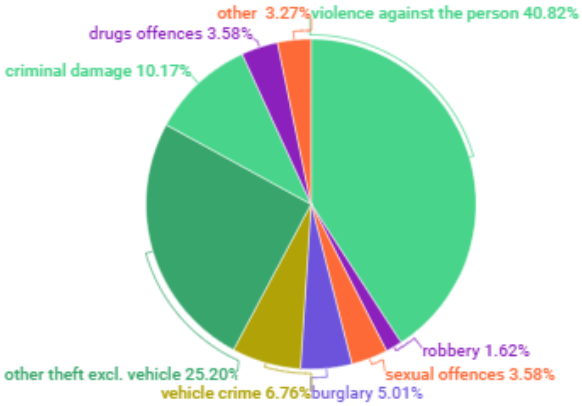
[8] https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/homelessness-statistics

Crime and disorder overview

Nature and scale of crimes

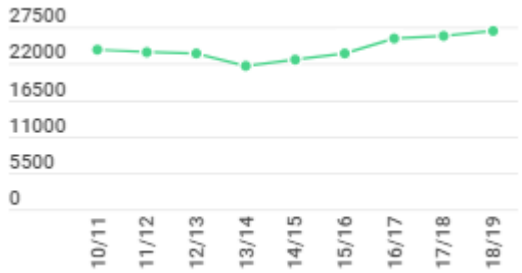
There were 26,940 police-recorded crimes in 2018/19. The crime rate per 1,000 population was 93.5, similar to the average of our group of 15 'matched' partnerships (94.2). The pie chart below shows that violence against the person made up 40% of all recorded crime, with theft offences (incl. vehicle crime) being the next biggest crime group (32%), followed by criminal damage (10%), burglary (5%) and sexual offences (4%). 12% of all crimes were related to domestic violence or abuse.

Fig. 1. Total crime breakdown, 2018/19



The line graph below shows the trend in total police recorded crime over the last nine years.

Fig. 2. Total crime, 2010/11 - 2018/19



Numbers since 2010/11 showed a slight decline until 2012/13 and there was a steeper drop of 8.4% in 2013/14.

However, there was a turnaround in 2014/15 with an increase of 4.6% compared with 2013/14, and a further increase of 4.5% in 2015/16. The increase seen from 2014/15 onwards is influenced by the Sussex Police response 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 understand the underlying trend in crimes actually taking place with any certainty.[9]

There were 7,901 police recorded ASB incidents in 2018/19. This continues a long term decline, down from over 22,000 in 2007/08. The improvement in crime recording practices mentioned above is likely to have played a part in the decline in the number of occurrences classed as incidents.

More information on recorded crimes and incidents can be found in the Strategic Assessment.[14]

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.

Seasonal patterns often coincide with the peak visitor season when there are more people in the city to both perpetrate and be victims of crime, and when people tend to spend more time outdoors. Certain crimes are more likely to take place at particular times of day, for example violence occurs more frequently on Friday and Saturday nights, linking with the night-time economy.

Offending and reoffending

There were a total of 2,346 offenders (2,285 adults and 61 young people) in the 12 months ending March 2018 in Brighton & Hove. 36% of adult offenders

[9] 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/

and 44% of young offenders in the city in this period went on to reoffend in the following 12 months. These are higher rates than for England & Wales as a whole (29% and 39% respectively).

Alcohol and drug use

Health profiles for Brighton & Hove show that problems associated with alcohol are on the whole more acute compared with the South East and England, although are more in line with our statistical matched authorities. Measures of alcohol availability and consumption are also higher than the average of our matched authorities.[10]

Estimates based on modelling from 2016/17 show that, compared with the South East and with England, the proportion of the resident population using opiates or crack cocaine is higher.[11]

Violent crime is frequently associated with alcohol misuse and habitual drug use can be a driver for acquisitive crimes.[3]

Hidden crime and criminal groups

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

Impact on quality of life

National research found that in 2018/19 9% of survey respondents reported feeling a high level of worry about violent crime, 10% about burglary, 19% about fraud, and 7% of car owners had a high level of worry about car crime.[12]

Locally, nearly all residents (96%) surveyed in the 2018 City Tracker survey reported feeling safe in their local area during the day, but after dark this dropped to 80% in their local area and 64% in the city centre. Females, those with not enough money to meet basic needs, and those with a long term illness or disability reported feeling comparatively less safe than average, especially after dark.

Financial impact

The financial impact of crime is significant. Estimated costs of crime have been provided by the Home Office and cover, for example, physical/emotional harm, lost output, value of property stolen/damaged, and the cost of health, police and other public services in response to crime.[13]

Estimated average costs of each crime that takes place include:

- £14,100 for a violent crime with injury/£5,900 without injury;
- £5,900 for a domestic burglary;
- £10,300 for a theft of a vehicle/£870 for a theft from a vehicle;
- £8,400 for arson/£1,400 for other criminal damage;
- £39,400 for rape and £6,500 for other sexual offences.

Costs are generally higher if they relate to commercial crimes.

[10] https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/local-alcohol-profiles accessed Jan 2020

[11] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/opiate-and-crack-cocaine-use-prevalence-estimates-for-local-populations

[12] Crime in England & Wales : Annual supplementary tables. https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/crimeinenglandandwalesannualsupplementarytables.

[13] The economic and social costs of crime, Home Office, 2018

Current landscape

The last three years have seen some particularly significant national and international developments which have affected the landscape in which our work to reduce crime and disorder is set.

Following a long term decline in overall crime as reported nationally in the Crime Survey England & Wales, data for the year up to June 2019 remained at a similar level to the previous 12 months, although the overall figure masked different trends in some crime types.

The Home Office serious and organised crime strategy 2018 pointed to a rise in the threat from low volume, but high impact, crimes. 'County Lines' which has been exploiting vulnerable people to supply the drugs market is a local as well as a national example. A need to tackle serious violence and knife crime has been identified as a priority by national government and Sussex was one of 18 areas to receive funding to work to tackle the issue in 2019/20.

The European Union membership referendum in 2016, which resulted in the UK voting to leave the EU, provided an opportunity for the voicing of different views around immigration, and people are reporting a sense that the expression of far right views is becoming 'normalised'.

In November 2019 the Home Office lowered the terrorist threat level to 'substantial', meaning that an attack is likely. (For the previous five years the threat level was assigned 'severe', meaning an attack is highly likely.) Brighton & Hove continues to receive dedicated resources to identify and support individuals at risk of being drawn into terrorism.

Changes in national legislation have affected income for many people on benefits. These included the introduction of a benefit cap putting a limit on the total payment available for some families. At the same time, the cost of housing in Brighton & Hove is making access to suitable housing for those on lower incomes very difficult. Inadequate housing may contribute to pressures on those at risk of offending. There is currently a national pilot in three prisons as part of the government's Rough Sleeping Strategy with the potential for wider implementation if the evaluation is successful. This provides targeted support to prisoners in the weeks before they are released and then ensures access to secure and stable accommodation and support for up to two years to seek to reduce reoffending.

Financial and other pressures impact on individuals and families, which can contribute to demand for statutory services. However, the capacity to meet demand has been decreasing with ongoing budget cuts. 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, while it can also offer new opportunities for public services to engage with communities.

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 may suffer in these changing times.

Identifying and progressing priorities

Local analysis

Our plans for the three year period from April 2020 to March 2023 have been informed by the Brighton & Hove Strategic Assessment of Crime and Community Safety 2019[14]. This looked at the crime and community safety picture in the city. It took into account the mature and scale of problems, trends, the impact on communities and individuals, and so on.

Who has contributed

The work for the Strategic Assessment was carried out jointly by officers with lead responsibility for each priority area and analysts in the council's Public Health Intelligence Team.

A stakeholder workshop was held in December 2019 to help determine the areas of focus for the Partnership over the three year period 2020-23. The workshop was attended by statutory and voluntary organisations and other members of the Community Safety Partnership Board, as well as representatives from city neighbourhoods and communities of interest.

Following this, proposals for the Strategy were drafted and made publically available online for comment.

National direction

A number of the priorities in our strategy, eg. violence against women and girls; violence, vulnerability and exploitation; counter-extremism and Prevent align with central government strategies and we are laying out in this Strategy our local plans for work in these areas.

The focus of our partnership strategy

The priorities in this strategy focus on areas where working in partnership is fundamental to achieving progress. It prioritises work where added value is achieved by working in partnership.

There are three overarching themes in this strategy: violence, abuse and exploitation, anti-social behaviour and community cohesion and resilience, and there are subsections which sit beneath these headings. The priority areas have been selected taking into account a mix of local and national priorities, particularly where the consequence on victims has a high impact.

Considerations around resources

Budgets of public organisations have been reducing and budgets remain tight. 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 be stored up for the future. The impact of allocating resources therefore needs to be considered not only in the immediate term, but also in the longer term.

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

Monitoring the effectiveness of our work

The impact that we are aiming to achieve through our partnership work is laid out at the beginning of each priority area in this strategy.

Action plans are drawn up for each of our priority areas to lay out specific planned work and to assign responsibility for taking forward. Progress will be monitored through thematic steering groups or forums. The Community

[14] The Strategic Assessment of Crime and Community Safety 2019 is available at http://www.safeinthecity.info/analytical-reports

Safety Partnership Board will also keep progress under review at a more strategic level.

Individual measures of crime and community safety are rarely able to describe the complete picture of underlying problems and do not allow us to fully understand the effectiveness of our work. Our approach to this is to monitor groups of performance indicators for each priority area which together contribute to the overall picture. The data also need to be carefully interpreted to avoid drawing misplaced conclusions.

Relevant work of key partners

The work of key partners

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 significant ones. The work of other agencies, for example health and social services, is also key to reducing the 'drivers' of crime.

These partners have their own plans/strategies, and may work across wider geographical areas. Community Safety Partnerships also exist in East and West Sussex and in some areas of work projects work across these boundaries.

Mentioned below are some important areas of work which are managed by our partners and not described in detail in this strategy document.

Relevant work streams led by others

Youth offending. Youth Justice Plan 2018/19 has the following aims:

- preventing youth crime and reducing offending;
- reducing reoffending;
- keeping the number of children and young people in custody to a minimum;
- ensuring that victims are at the heart youth offending services and the voice of victims is heard; and
- reducing the number of vulnerable young people in the youth justice system, with a focus on looked after children and those at risk of exploitation.

The work of the Youth Offending Service is overseen by the YOS Adolescent Board which reports to the Community Safety Partnership Board.

Integrated Offender Management (IOM). There is pan-Sussex operational guidance for the management of adult offenders to reduce reoffending with a Brighton & Hove IOM delivery group.

This sets out how police, probation, courts, prisons, health, local authorities and others can support the needs of offenders. The work is overseen by the Sussex Criminal Justice Board. The structuring of probation services nationally (Community Rehabilitation Companies and the National Probation Service) is currently being reviewed.

Alcohol misuse. The Alcohol Programme Board takes a strategic lead. Work is structured around the themes of:

- health promotion and reducing harmful drinking;
- treatment and recovery; and
- licensing and the night-time economy.

Drugs misuse. The Substance Misuse Programme Board oversees work around drugs misuse. The group's work is structured around the themes of:

- health promotion;
- harm reduction for users;
- responding to emerging trends; and
- the availability of drugs.

Mental health services. Many offenders have needs around mental health, often compounded by alcohol and/or drugs misuse. The Police and Court Liaison and Diversion Scheme is a scheme whereby people who are arrested or held in custody are assessed for needs around mental health, alcohol or substance misuse, and can be referred to treatment services.

Homelessness and rough sleeping. A Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy up to 2024 is, at time of writing, under final consultation, with drafted priorities under the headings of prevention, interventions and sustainability.

Private sector housing. The licensing of private landlords includes clauses to manage anti-social behaviour.

Serious and Organised Crime
Sussex Police take the lead on tackling serious and organised crime which impacts across communities and is associated with, for example, drugs, fraud, acquisitive crime, child sexual exploitation and abuse, modern slavery and human trafficking. The cost to society of serious and organised crime is estimated at many billions of pounds a year[15].

Adult and child safeguarding. The city's multi-agency Safeguarding Adults Board works across agencies to raise awareness and promote the welfare of vulnerable adults, and enable people to live safe and secure lives.

The Safeguarding Children Partnership (BHSCP) co-ordinates work by all agencies and individuals to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and young people.

Work across Sussex led by the police also seeks to protect children from sexual exploitation by helping people recognise signs and encourage reporting.

East Sussex Fire & Rescue Service.
Core business of ESFRS is to reduce the risk of and harm from fires in people's homes and in communities. They work closely with partners, including housing providers, and local communities to provide awareness and education on fire safety in the home and fit smoke alarms where appropriate.

ESFRS works in the context of a mixed and ageing housing stock, an ageing population and vulnerabilities of some residents, overlapping with key populations of interest in the wider community safety context.

Their work in the city is part of the overarching ESFRS Safer Communities Strategy (2018-2021).

Road safety. The subject of road safety is often high on the agenda of local residents. The council's long term Local Transport Plan includes goals to create streets and neighbourhoods that are safe and welcoming for people to move around and use socially. A shorter term delivery plan summarises how the council plans to achieve this in a section entitled '*Safer people, safer roads and safer neighbourhoods'*.

The council also has a 'Safer Roads' Strategy (2014-2020) which is focused on the development of safer roads and roadsides; the promotion of safer vehicles; safer road users; and safer road traffic speeds. The council is a member of the Sussex Safer Roads Partnership [SSRP].

'Cyber crime'. There is a joint police Surrey and Sussex Cyber Crime Unit which focuses on crimes which are enabled or perpetrated using communication technologies and the internet.

Regulatory services. Regulatory services and other teams within the local authority, eg. environmental health, may help to address issues such as anti-social behaviour.

The police and council licensing teams and other responsible authorities under the Licensing Act have a responsibility to ensure the licensed premises operate in such a way that they do not cause public nuisance or compromise public safety

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

Priority theme

Violence, exploitation and abuse

Serious violence

Our aim: **Serious violence causes less harm to individuals and communities**

What we want to achieve

- Fewer people harmed by serious violence
- Less crime involving weapons
- All parts of the community to be free of the fear of violence and confident to report
- A thriving night-time economy free from alcohol-related violence.
- A stronger preventative approach to serious violence through the better use of all available data.

Why this is a priority

Serious violence, or the threat of violence, can have a negative impact on individuals, communities and the city as a whole. It can undermine how safe people feel and their wellbeing. Out of a range of crime groups, offences of violence with injury are estimated have the highest cost impact for the city when the costs to individuals and services are all taken into account. If fear of violence deters residents and visitors from engaging in what the city has to offer in terms of leisure or commerce, that poses an economic cost to the city.

Serious violence happens in different contexts: alcohol-related violence, including in connection with the night-time economy, domestic violence, and organised violence (eg. drug-related violence and exploitation). These latter two subjects are covered in other sections of this strategy.

In 2018 the government published a Serious Violence Strategy and is seeking to ensure that key agencies in all local areas tackle serious violence in partnership.

Key facts

According to police records, there were 239 serious violence offences (GBH and more serious offences), 437 robberies (392 personal robberies and 45 business robberies) and 92 serious knife crimes recorded in the Brighton & Hove in 2018/19. Serious violence offences and robberies have been steadily rising between 2014/15 and 2018/19. Crimes involving weapons have shown a recent increase, rising steeply in 2019. Per resident there are more robberies and possession of weapons offences in the city than the South East or England & Wales as a whole, although this comparison does not take account of the number of visitors to the city.

Nearly half of serious knife crimes (47%) in 2018/19 in the city were robbery offences, with a similar proportion (45%) violence against the person offences. The remaining 8% were sexual offences.

Some people who suffer injuries from serious violence will present to A&E; only some of these people will also come to the attention of the police, so A&E provides a useful complementary data source. According to local A&E records, there were 1,195 attendances related to assault in 2018/19 and these are showing a slight downwards trend. A&E records have the potential to provide further information about demographic characteristics of people who attend A&E due to assault, the injuries sustained and the violent incident itself, all of which can inform preventative action.

Who's affected

From police data (12 month period ending June 2019) the group with the highest number of robbery victims are males in the 10-19 old year range, with the number of victims declining progressively in older age groups. Robbery offences tended to show coincide the night-time economy in terms of time and location of offences. Males made up 82% of victims.

10-19 year olds were also most frequently victims of serious knife crimes, followed by 30-39 year olds, and again victims tended to be male.

Our plans

Partners will work together to develop a more strategic and preventative approach to tackling serious violence. Better use of data from a range of agencies and sources to be developed to inform this approach.

Working with partners we will create and develop a violence reduction unit in the city which will co-ordinate work regarding serious violence and organised crime that occurs in a public place, causes or is intended to cause serious injury, involves the use of a weapon, or has a victim, suspect or offender under the age of 25.

It is envisaged that this will link into the Partnership Tactical Tasking and Coordination Group so that priorities can be agreed and resources allocated to address these.

Using diversionary activities, we will offer alternatives to young people at risk of being drawn into serious organised crime that may include violence. Key to this is work with third sector organisations.

The Statement of Licensing Policy will be reviewed to ensure that the city is safe for people to enjoy the night-time economy.

Our work will align and complement the Sussex Multi-Agency Delivery Group for reduction in serious violence and link to Home Office priorities in this area.

Exploitation

(including modern slavery and human trafficking)

Our aim: Reduced harm caused by organised crime in the city in relation to drug dealing, drug use and exploitation

What we want to achieve

- Prevent children, young people and vulnerable adults from becoming involved with organised crime groups and gangs
- Safeguard children, young people and vulnerable adults who are being exploited
- Provide a safe, effective pathway to enable children, young people and vulnerable adults to exit involvement with organised crime networks
- Decrease drug gang related activity in the city
- Increase awareness of the signs and risks of all forms of exploitation among agencies and the wider community

Why this is a priority

Brighton & Hove Community Safety Partnership invited the Home Office Violence and Vulnerability Unit to undertake a review of the scale and impact of all forms of exploitation in the city in March 2018. This led to violence, vulnerability and exploitation being included into the previous Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy in 2018. In addition to this, Brighton & Hove City Council has undertaken an internal review of its compliance in adhering to statutory duties under the Modern Slavery Act 2015.

Crimes involving exploitation tend to be committed in private spaces and often involve the criminal exploitation of children, young people and vulnerable adults on a physical, sexual or financial basis. This is a major concern nationally and within Brighton & Hove. Gang activity based around 'county lines', where drug dealers from London and elsewhere set up in areas like this city, leads to anti-social behaviour, violence and safeguarding concerns. This often involves the criminal exploitation of children, young people and vulnerable adults. There is national recognition that the links between criminal exploitation, modern slavery and human trafficking are significant so these crime types have been absorbed into a wider exploitation agenda.

Key facts

There are many factors which make someone vulnerable to exploitation, with more than one factor present increasing the risk. These may include poor mental health, substance misuse, poverty or debt, school exclusion, experience of coercion or abuse, isolation and homelessness.

Exploitation can take various forms, but mostly involves coercion and control of one person or group over another into criminality for the profit of an organised crime group or gang. There can be high levels of violence involved, including the use of weapons to intimidate and control members and associated victims, so this priority area crosses over with the previous section on serious violence.

In terms of county lines, gangs may establish a local base, typically by taking over the homes of local vulnerable adults (such as drugs users, older people, people with mental health issues or a learning disability) by force or coercion in a practice referred to as cuckooing.

They then use the premises to deal drugs from and recruit local children, young people and vulnerable adults as drugs runners. There is evidence of this in Brighton & Hove, with 108 cases of cuckooing investigated between April and November 2019. Approximately one third of the cases are identified as cuckooed properties after investigation.

Who's affected

As of November 2019 there were 46 children receiving support or services from Brighton & Hove City Council's children's social care who were identified as at risk of or engaged in criminal exploitation, and the same number at risk of or engaged in sexual exploitation (NB. some individuals may be included in both counts).

Being controlled by gangs is one form of modern slavery. Bearing in mind that modern slavery is a 'hidden crime', 21 crimes of modern slavery were recorded in the city in 2018/19, including 9 females and 8 males, and with 10-19 year olds being the most common victim age group. Brighton & Hove City Council has made a total of seven 'potential victims of trafficking' referrals to the National Referral Mechanism between April 2019 and March 2020 relating to six children and one adult.

Our plans

Brighton & Hove Safeguarding Children Partnership has an exploitation subgroup made up of representatives from statutory and other relevant stakeholders to direct activity to tackle these forms of

exploitation. This subgroup is jointly supported by the city's Safeguarding Adults Board and Community Safety Partnership Board. Work will be informed by Home Office guidance, Sussex Police working groups for county lines and modern slavery, and by national reviews, Local Child Safeguarding Practice Reviews and Safeguarding Adult Reviews.

This exploitation subgroup will develop a multi-agency communications strategy and action plan led by the local authority, police and health (Clinical Commissioning Group) to deliver regular, clear messaging, ensuring children, young people and vulnerable adults are aware of the support services available and how to access them. This will include training, learning and development opportunities for people with lived experience, front-line workers and professionals. Work will continue to embed a contextual safeguarding approach[16] to ensure people involved in gangs / local crime groups are supported and their needs met. It will also seek to prevent vulnerable people becoming involved with gangs / local crime groups through peer support and workshops for children, young people, parents, carers and guardians.

There will be ongoing work to disrupt criminal activity via multi-agency tactical operations and focused weeks of action for emerging vulnerable locations or issues. Enforcement activity will continue to use tools and powers against those who exploit children, young people and vulnerable adults, for example Child Abduction Warning Notices.

Pan-Sussex partnership work will continue to improve the quality and quantity of local data to better inform strategic assessments, commissioning and campaigns to increase understanding of the impact of exploitation. We will maximise the use of available funding opportunities for joint commissioning with the community and voluntary sector including specialist providers.

Brighton & Hove City Council is a member of the Sussex Anti-Slavery Network which brings stakeholders together from multiple agencies across Sussex to work in partnership to tackle modern slavery and trafficking. The local authority will seek opportunities to continue the modern slavery learning events for community and voluntary sector workers involved with homelessness in partnership with the Passage, who provide services to prevent homelessness in Brighton & Hove. At present there are no specialist modern slavery and trafficking services in Brighton & Hove, but we will work with national services to enhance local capacity and understanding to meet the needs of those who have experienced modern slavery or have been trafficked.

Our stakeholder and public consultation in 2019 highlighted a need to ensure fixed-term school exclusions are managed carefully, particularly for those with additional needs / protected characteristics including Black, Asian and minority ethnic children, children with ADHD, dyspraxia, autism, dyslexia or those with mental health issues; these exclusions often increase the risk of a child or young person to exploitation. Plans will be strengthened around work with parents as partners in safeguarding children, and work with the community and voluntary sector to support particular groups in the city, including sex workers, drug users, people with learning disabilities and people in particular occupations.

[16] Contextual safeguarding acknowledges that traditional child protection methods tend to focus on familial harm as opposed to the harm that can be caused by peer groups, different locations and via social media, for example. It also seeks to include as many partners as possible in safeguarding including businesses, community or residents' groups.

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

Our aim:	Everyone, from child to adult, can live safe lives without the threat or experience of domestic and/or sexual violence and abuse (including stalking and harassment and harmful practices)

What we want to achieve

- A city where domestic and sexual violence and abuse is not tolerated by our communities or our organisations.
- Victims to be believed and not blamed, treated with dignity and respect, and supported to feel safe within their community, knowing that their offenders are being worked with to change their behaviour and/or brought to justice.
- All sectors, services, neighbourhoods and communities across the city to recognise that domestic and sexual violence is everyone's business and to overcome barriers to progress. Responsibility for tackling the issue needs to be truly shared.
- More prevention and early intervention work. Evidence based approaches are needed to change attitudes and challenge behaviours in our communities so victims are protected and the cycle of offending is broken.
- High quality trauma-informed service pathways. Coordinated and accessible interventions and support to reflect what people tell us they want and need.
- A stronger criminal and civil justice response to perpetrators, and the development of sustainable proactive intervention and preventative programmes.
- Robust partnership working at both a strategic and operational level across a broad coalition of partners to enable consistent quality services, working across services and sectors and focusing on positive outcomes for victims.

Why this is a priority

We have seen an unprecedented increase in the reported incidents of domestic violence and abuse, and sexual violence and abuse (including stalking and harassment and harmful practices), and are seeing worrying evidence of abuse taking place within our younger generations.

There are long standing and newly developing societal norms that perpetuate acceptance of abusive and controlling behaviour, and an often unconscious acceptance of these behaviours that most often affect women and girls. Despite under reporting, the number of incidents which come to the attention of services is high. There are cycles of repeat offending and repeat victimisation and only a small fraction of perpetrators are convicted.

Nationally, domestic homicides sadly occur at a steady rate, and show a trend where the risk to a victim prior to the homicide is less visible or recognised. Given resources to do so, there are opportunities across all sectors to increase awareness of the signs of domestic and sexual abuse and to provide support with confidence.

We know that the long term impact of experiencing domestic or sexual violence and abuse, whether directly or indirectly within a family situation, as an adult or as a child, can have a devastating effect on people's ability to cope throughout their life.

Key facts

Domestic violence and abuse is a prolific crime and the last few years has seen increasing numbers of people come forward to report to services. Setting aside the many incidents which remain unreported, there were 3,202 crimes and 2,051 incidents which came to the attention of the police in Brighton & Hove in 2018/19. During that same year RISE worked with 1,121 adults in the city (not counting therapeutic work, or work with children). More than 3 in 10 had suffered suffocation or strangulation, 1 in 4 had received threats to kill and 1 in 4 had had thoughts of suicide.

In 2018/19 there were 964 sexual offences recorded in the city. Both police recorded offences, and the numbers presenting at support services (for both females and males) have also increased over the last few years and services have needed to find the most effective way of managing demands on their services. Sexual offences often happen in the context of the night-time economy as demonstrated by location and temporal patterns.

There were 11 police recorded crimes of honour based violence in 2018/19, a majority committed by an intimate partner and with female victims. Local evidence of other harmful practices (ie. FGM and forced marriage) is scarce but it is necessary to remain vigilant to pick up on any cases where support can be provided to those affected.

Who's affected

76% of domestic violence offences had a female victim and the same percentage a male perpetrator. 55% of RISE clients above had children, and the presence of domestic violence and abuse can have lasting impacts on these children's lives.

In the case of police recorded sexual offences in 2018/19, 85% of victims were female and 15% were male. 98% of perpetrators were male. of whom 43% were strangers and 33% were acquaintances. The peak age for victims was between 10 and 19 years old. 15% were recorded as domestic abuse, and the most common vulnerabilities for people attending the Sussex Sexual Assault Referral Centre were mental health, self harm and domestic violence. The fear of sexual violence extends beyond people who have experienced it, also affecting the lives of others in the wider community.

Problems are already evident in young people's relationships; the 2018 Safe and Well at School Survey found that half of 14-16 year olds who had ever had a boy/girlfriend had experienced a problem behaviour in their relationship.

Our plans

A Sussex-wide Strategic Framework for response to Domestic and Sexual Violence and Abuse and Violence Against Women and Girls (including stalking and harassment and harmful practices) has been developed during 2019 following comprehensive consultation and engagement with victims/survivors and service providers. There will be a delivery plan for Brighton & Hove. However, local stakeholder engagement tells us the following key themes and actions are important:

Improved access to and location of services. Data and insight from victims and service providers tell us that services need to be more flexible to accommodate differing needs, providing simpler pathways into services that maintains a focus on the victim's experience.

Better communication and signposting. Data and insight from victims and service providers tell us that our collective services are not visible enough to facilitate access to services. This applies to both victims and service providers who refer.

Work to improve prevention through work with perpetrators, including disruption, early intervention, and training and awareness. We need to address the problem at its root.

Policy, performance and safeguarding. Our governance for collective review and development of efficient local response needs to be more robust. This will facilitate effective partnership working, make best use of resources, and ensure multi-agency support and response pathways are working efficiently.

Multi-agency working to secure new resources for sustained services. In particular we need to hold perpetrators to account, working together to find the resources to provide perpetrator programmes in Brighton & Hove. Priorities to address gaps locally include:

- Work with perpetrators
- Work with children and young people affected by domestic and sexual violence and abuse, including violence and abuse within young people's relationships
- Work with older people affected by domestic and sexual violence and abuse – it is more hidden
- Work with people with multiple and complex needs
- Recovery support, including sufficient provision of talking therapies and peer support.

Priority theme

Anti-social behaviour

Anti-social behaviour

Our aim: **Anti-social behaviour causes less harm to individuals and communities**

What we want to achieve

- Anti-social behaviour (ASB) is addressed appropriately and consistently, making best use of available tools and powers
- Successes are communicated to key partners and communities
- Harm caused by ASB to our most vulnerable residents is reduced
- ASB committed by priority and repeat perpetrators is reduced
- ASB, risk and harm associated with the street community and unauthorised encampments is reduced
- Youth ASB is 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*

Why this is a priority

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) can adversely affect individuals, communities, and the environment.

ASB affects quality of life and, at its worst, can have a significant negative impact on people's lives and feelings of wellbeing.

Persons committing ASB often have their own vulnerabilities such as substance misuse and/or mental health issues.

Key facts

In 2018/19 a daily average of 22 ASB incidents were recorded by the police in Brighton & Hove (86% described as nuisance ASB, 9% as personal ASB, and 6% environmental ASB). There were around 17 'ASB crimes' per day. There is a higher rate of ASB incidents recorded in Brighton & Hove than in the South East or nationally, but all areas record a declining trend. There is a strong seasonal trend in police recorded ASB incidents in the city, with more recorded in the summer months. The number of reports will always be an underestimate of the actual number of incidents.

The number of reports of ASB to the Community Safety Casework Team has increased over recent years with 549 reports in 2018/19. This increase is in part due to a steep increase in the number of ASB reports linked to the street community and unauthorised encampments, which have included reports of public place injecting and associated drug litter. Council services found around 4,250 needles in 2018/19, an increase of about a thousand on the previous year.

In high risk and complex cases discussed at a monthly multi-agency forum, substance misuse and/or mental health concerns featured as a contributory factor nearly all cases. Seven in ten cases discussed had a single perpetrator, 85% had more than one victim household.

Who's affected

The hotspot for police recorded 'ASB crime' in 2018/19 is located in the city centre in an area covering North Laine, the Lanes and Churchill Square, as well as the Old Steine and part of Kemptown. There are also 'corridors' of offences stretching west along Western Road and North along London Road and at the Level. Analysis of peak times showed a link to the night-time economy.

In the first 7 months of 2019, compared to all council housing tenants, the 284 tenants involved in an ASB case were more likely to:

- be younger than average
- live in flats or bedsits/studios
- live alone
- be vulnerable and/or disabled

There was little to no variation in sex/gender and race/ethnic group.

Nationally, people with certain demographic characteristics were more likely to report perceiving high levels of ASB. These include non-White ethnic groups, people with long or short term illness, the long term unemployed, those on lower household incomes, people renting social housing, and people living in flats or maisonettes.[17]

[17] Crime Survey England & Wales, year ending Mar 2019, Supplementary tables https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/crimeinenglandandwalesannualsupplementarytables

Our plans

The Safer Communities Team will continue to co-ordinate strategic work to tackle ASB across the city in partnership with the police and other key partners. The Community Safety Casework Team will provide advice and guidance to a wide range of professionals, eg. local social housing providers and supported accommodation providers, on best practice in addressing ASB and reducing harm.

The ASB, Crime and Policing Act 2014 introduced powers which we will make use of where appropriate, particularly to address behaviour which causes the most harm, eg. cuckooing and associated ASB, ASB associated with the street community and unauthorised encampments, graffiti, and also to address the behaviour of repeat perpetrators. We will also use restorative practice where appropriate to reduce harm.

Multi-agency work to address harm associated with the street community will be managed through the monthly Street Community Partnership Meeting, and the monthly Multi-Agency Risk Assessment and Tasking (MARAT) meeting will manage the harm caused to victims of ASB and address the behaviour of priority and repeat perpetrators.

Work to address youth ASB and to stop young people involved in ASB becoming prolific offenders will be undertaken by providing diversionary activities in partnership with local third sector support services and the REBOOT programme.

The monthly Partnership Tactical Tasking Command Group will agree and review Community Safety Partnership operational priorities and ensure that available resources are appropriately deployed.

Work with partners, whether from the community, voluntary or statutory sector is central to our effectiveness. This includes keeping in close communication with elected members and local residents through Local Action Teams and residents' and community groups.

Priority theme

Community cohesion and resilience

Hate incidents and crimes

Our aim: **An increase in trust and confidence in statutory services, fewer hate incidents and crimes, and a reduction in harm to individuals and communities**

What we want to achieve

- Trust and confidence in local services is increased so that individuals and communities feel confident to engage with those services
- Hate incidents and crimes and the harm they cause is reduced
- Hate incidents are addressed appropriately and consistently, making best use of available tools and powers
- Hate incidents committed by repeat perpetrators are reduced
- Successes are communicated to key partners and communities

Definition:

*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

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

People harmed by hate crimes are often more emotionally impacted than persons harmed by other types of crime.

Key facts

In the Brighton & Hove in 2018/19 there were 535 racist, 78 religiously motivated, 223 homophobic, 68 transphobic and 62 disability hate related incidents and crimes recorded by the police. The total number of incidents and crimes is less than the sum of these figures because some incidents and crimes are flagged as having more than one motivation. 90% of hate crimes are violence against the person crimes.

There was an upward trend in recorded hate incidents and crimes until 2016/17 in parallel to a general increase in recorded violence against the person crimes, but this has stabilised in the last two years. It is important to remember, though, that not all hate incidents and crimes that happen are reported to the police; the Crime Survey England & Wales found that in the three years ending March 2018 53% of hate incidents (all strands combined) came to the attention of the police, an increase from 48% in the previous three year period.

The hotspot location of recorded hate crimes is the city centre, with more offences on Friday and Saturdays. There is a seasonal pattern in hate incidents, with more happening in the summer months. Of the 108 hate incidents reported to the Community Safety Casework Team, 22% occurred in Regency and St Peter's & North Laine wards, while 21% happened in Moulsecoomb & Bevendean and East Brighton wards.

The ratio of hate crimes recorded to the perpetrator being identified was about 1 in 7, while fewer than 1 in 10 crimes resulted in a charge being made by the police. However, once at court, the likelihood of the defendant being convicted is high.

Who's affected

Racist or religiously motivated, homophobic and transphobic hate crimes/incidents are most likely to occur on the street and be committed by a stranger. Disability hate crimes are more likely to occur in a dwelling, and to be perpetrated by someone known to the victim. Except for transphobic crimes, victims are more often male. About 6 out of 10 racist and homophobic crimes are perpetrated by city residents.

Our plans

The Housing, Neighbourhoods & Communities directorate will continue to co-ordinate strategic work to reduce the harm caused by hate incidents across the city in partnership with the police and other key partners. The Community Safety Casework Team and the Communities, Equalities and Third Sector Team will provide advice and guidance to a wide range of professionals regarding best practice in addressing hate incidents and reducing harm.

The Antisocial Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 introduced powers which we will make use of where appropriate, particularly to address behaviour of repeat hate incident

perpetrators. We will also use restorative practice where appropriate to reduce harm.

The monthly Multi-Agency Risk Assessment and Tasking (MARAT) meeting will manage the harm caused to victims of hate incidents and address the behaviour of priority and repeat perpetrators.

We will seek to increase community and individual knowledge of and trust and confidence in statutory services so as to increase the reporting of hate incidents, and establish third party reporting mechanisms across the city.

We will work with education providers to ensure that bullying is consistently addressed using best hate incident practice and develop preventative educational programmes for hate incident perpetrators.

Working with partners, whether from the community, voluntary or statutory sector is central to our work, and this will include keeping in close communication with elected members and local residents through Local Action Teams and residents' and community groups and facilitating dialogue and joint working among diverse community groups.

Challenging extremism

Our aim: A cohesive city where extremist narratives are challenged and people are protected from the harms of extremism

What we want to achieve

- Services and partnerships understand the nature of extremism occurring in our city and work together effectively to reduce the risk and harm of extremism.
- Empowered individuals, community groups and communities recognise extremist narratives and are confident and able to challenge these narratives
- Diverse community groups work collaboratively and visibly together and with services to stand against all forms of extremism, building cohesion and resilience against divisive extremist narratives.

Why this is a priority

Extremism causes widespread and significant harm to individuals and communities. This harm is seen in the rise of hate, intolerance and violence. Where this results in hate incidents it has significant impact on the quality of life and wellbeing of those targeted. The damaging impact is magnified as these become mainstreamed and normalised.

Extremists seek to create and exploit divisions between communities. Where extremism takes root this leads to segregation, social isolation and exclusion. This affects access to services and quality of life for marginalised and vulnerable groups. Community tensions and divisions also lead to wider instability which impacts our city as a whole.

Key facts

In the national Counter-Extremism Strategy 2015, 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'. The strategy relates to all forms of extremism, and is distinct but complementary to the Prevent strategy and work programme.

The findings from the national Call for Evidence by the Commission for Countering Extremism 2019 reported that 52% of respondents had witnessed some form of extremism. Of these, 45% had seen in online, and 39% had seen it in their local area.

The national Counter-Extremism Strategy describes hate incidents as a key harm of extremism. Nationally there are observable spikes in hate incidents seemingly in response to significant national or international events. Locally police recorded hate crimes have been on a long term rising trend, although at least some of this increase is associated with improved recording practices.

Locally there are also growing and emerging risks seen in reports of stickering by Far Right groups, increased reports of transphobic narratives and incidents, and some criminal activity (such as criminal damage) related to animal rights extremism.

Who's affected

Extremism, and the manifestation of extremism in hate incidents and the impact on cohesion, affects individuals, groups and our community as a whole. The Call for Evidence mentioned above found that 83% of practitioner respondents were concerned that extremism is causing harm to our wider society and democracy. The report also found that over three quarters of those working to counter extremism face some degree of abuse for the work that they do.

Where extremism manifests in hate incidents this has significant impact on the individuals and communities targeted. Nationally, the Community Security Trust has seen a threefold increase in reports of anti-Semitic incidents since 2007 and 2018 was the third year in a row they saw a record high. Tell Mamma have seen reports of Islamophobic incidents almost double since 2012/13.

Our plans

We will build community and individual knowledge of, and trust and confidence in, work being undertaken and planned to counter extremism and seek to increase reporting of extremist incidents, including incidents of extremist stickering and graffiti. We will ensure mechanisms are in place to respond to these incidents appropriately to reduce risk and harm.

We will develop community tension monitoring mechanisms and build effective partnership processes to respond to these tensions. Effective communication methods with communities are needed so we can work together to reduce divisions which may be exploited by extremists.

Work will be undertaken to empower individuals and community groups with the knowledge and skills to identify extremist narratives and content and to be able to challenge it. This includes challenging extremism in the online space, and raising awareness of options to respond to hate and extremism where this occurs in the community.

We will facilitate network building across diverse community groups and services, and support collaborative projects and events which build cohesion and offer a positive alternative narrative to extremism.

We will continue to develop work to reduce the harm caused by hate incidents as outlined elsewhere in this strategy.

We need to reach out widely to communities and communicate the successes of work to counter extremism and provide reassurance.

The above plans are subject to confirmation of local resource and direction set by national strategy.

Prevent

Our aim:	Individuals, institutions and communities are resilient to all forms of terrorism and extremism, harm is reduced, and people have higher levels of trust and confidence.

What we want to achieve

- Terrorisms and extremisms are better understood, and frontline staff, partners and communities are better equipped to challenge them
- Individuals vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism and extremism are identified at an early stage and supported to reduce risk
- Individuals at risk of re-engaging in terrorism related activities are identified and supported to reduce risks and rehabilitation
- Key sectors and institutions are better able to manage risks including those posed by extremist speakers, events and groups
- Improved compliance with the Prevent Duty is achieved
- Cohesive communities are resilient to the challenges posed by international, national and local critical incidents, and 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.

Terrorism remains one of the most direct and immediate risks to the UK's national security. A step change in terrorist threat was noted in 2017 with five terrorist incidents in the UK, two in 2018, and one in 2019. Additionally, 25 terrorist plots (at least 16 international terrorism plots and eight extreme right-wing plots) have been successfully disrupted by the police and security agencies in the UK since March 2017. Half of the extreme right-wing plots in 2019 were disrupted evidencing an increase in this type of threat. Furthermore, there has been an increase in the number of arrests and counter terrorism investigations.

On 4th November 2019, the terrorist threat level was lowered for the first time in five years from 'Severe' to 'Substantial meaning a terrorist attack is likely'. Nonetheless, the current threat level at 'Substantial' continues to indicate a high level of threat and that an attack might well occur without further warning, as seen with the terrorist incident on London Bridge on 29th November 2019. Northern Ireland related terrorism remains a serious threat, particularly in Northern Ireland itself.

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. Right-wing and Daesh/ Al-Qaida-inspired terrorist groups feed off one another. The most damaging impact is seen in 'normalisation' of these discourses and an associated reduction in challenges/ oppositional voices.

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 a significant impact on communities.

Key facts

The updated national Counter Terrorism Strategy (CONTEST) responds to the heightened, complex and evolving threat picture seen in the number of terrorist incidents, plots and investigations. The Prevent Strategy aims to reduce the threat to the UK from terrorism and 'to safeguard and support those vulnerable to radicalisation, to stop them from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism'. The revised objectives are:

1. Tackle the causes of radicalisation and respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism.
2. Safeguard and support those most at risk of radicalisation through early intervention, identifying them and offering support.
3. Enable those who have already engaged in terrorism to disengage and rehabilitate.

The Prevent Strategy addresses all forms of terrorism, including right-wing and Daesh or 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.

The UK faces a diverse terrorist threat. Although Daesh and Al-Qaida have reported territorial and leadership losses, both these groups and their affiliates continue to pose a threat through their social media capability, and calls to inspire lone actor attacks. Online space has provided a major platform in the growth of right-wing terrorisms. Online-

networked social movements including forums and imageboard platforms are essential in understanding right-wing terrorist threats. Advancement in social media has accelerated terrorists' abilities to communicate use of violence both in terms of deepening the impact of terrorist violence to create fear, and incentivising the use of violence to further recruit. The terrorist incident in Christchurch in March 2019 seems to have established a pattern of 'livestreaming' the attack, and of lone actors creating a manifesto featuring racist, Islamophobic, anti-Semitic and misogynistic content. This increased pace and sophistication of terrorist communication and narrative requires resources to challenge these. It is assessed that most future terrorist plots in the UK will employ simple methods that can be developed with ease and at speed. However, terrorists still have the intent to mount complex, potentially more destructive attacks.

National Channel data published by the Home Office show a decline in overall referrals in 2018/19, with 5,738 individuals referred due to concerns that they were vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism, the lowest number of referrals since 2015/16. In 2018/19, 561 people received Channel support, more than in the two previous years. The proportion of individuals who received Channel support due to right-wing extremism has increased steadily over the years reaching 45% in 2018/19.

Who's affected

There is no single route to terrorism, nor 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 vulnerabilities in people which make them susceptible to a message of violence.

In 2018/19 (as in previous years) the majority of individuals referred to Channel and who consented to receive support were aged 20 years or under and male. 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.

Fewer women were arrested in 2018 (31) than in 2017 (63), although this was still above the annual average (24) since the data collection began in 2001. 6% of those arrested on suspicion of terrorism offences in 2018 were young people under the age of 18, a similar level to 2017, and the highest on record. The arrest of 118 White people (43% of arrests) was the third highest since 2001. These patterns continued during the first half of 2019.

An overall increase in reported hate incidents, anti-Semitic and Islamophobic incidents continues in the UK. There have been significant spikes in anti-Muslim hate incidents after major national terrorist events; though these can be mitigated by strong locally co-ordinated community messaging that is quick and responsive. The political and economic landscape globally and in the UK (eg. linked to Brexit and austerity) may potential lead to an increase in community tensions and increase risks of getting drawn into terrorism. The associated reduction in resources risks compounding the impact on communities.

Our plans

We will continue to build on existing best practice in coordinating Prevent delivery locally, our successful engagement with diverse communities and partners, and strive to mainstream Prevent work.

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

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.

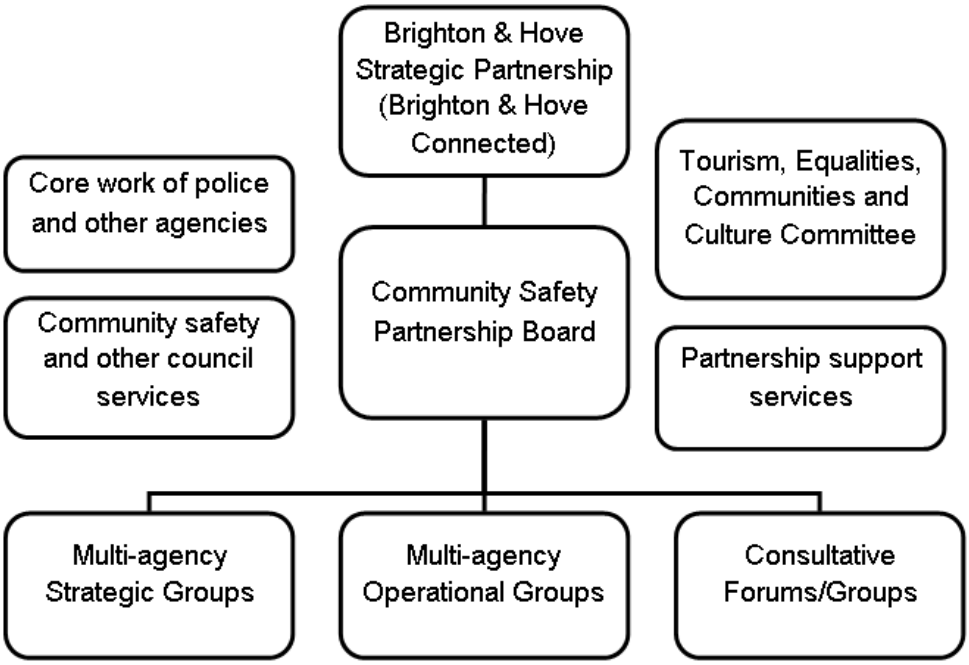
We will support individuals vulnerable to being drawn into terrorist related activities including through the multi-agency Channel programme, and develop effective interventions to reduce risks. We will strive to increase the number of referrals from communities and the third sector and work to develop models of productive partnership with communities to develop supportive interventions.

We will support vulnerable institutions to build their resilience and will continue to learn from national best practice and prepare to deliver on the objectives of reducing re-offending aligned to the national direction. Through improved communications of Prevent work and its impact, we will improve trust and confidence amongst partners and communities. Empowered individuals and communities are at the heart of effective Prevent delivery.

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 Community Safety 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 Community Safety Partnership. The Community Safety 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.



Local Action Teams exists across the city and these are an important part of the Partnership. LATs 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 Community Safety Partnership links with the democratic process through the Tourism, Equalities, Communities and Culture Committee. Integrated working with the Sussex Police and Crime Commissioner is being achieved through having regard to each other's priorities and providing reciprocal support for delivery.

Further information is available at www.safeinthecity.info

Brighton & Hove
Community Safety Partnership

Consultation on draft Community Safety & Crime Reduction Strategy 2020-23

Summary findings from the consultation

The consultation exercise took the form of an online survey on B&HCC consultation portal; it was open between 21st Jan and 21st Feb 2020.

We provided summary aims and plans, and a link to whole draft strategy document and the strategic assessment if people wanted to see more information. Respondents to the online consultation were taken sequentially through the different proposed priority areas, but could skip those topics they did not wish to look at. For each proposed priority area we provided background information on that topic and asked:

- Do you support our aims and plans?
- Is there anything we haven't considered, or do you have any further comments?

We also invited any general comments on the draft Strategy as a whole. The link to the consultation was distributed by officers to subject steering groups,

1. Respondents

There were 68 respondents via the consultation portal + 1 via email = 69

- 39 residents
- 10 community & voluntary sector orgs
- 3 ward councillors
- 2 visitors to the city
- 2 statutory organisations
- 1 local business
- 5 other
- 7 no information provided

Demographic data (not always complete) was provided by 39 residents as follows:

- age range 24-82; mean age 49.1 years (n=37)
- gender: 25 female; 12 male; 2 prefer not to say
- gender identity: 36 identified with the sex they were assigned at birth; 3 prefer not to say
- sexual orientation: 24 heterosexual; 4 lesbian/gay women; 2 gay men; 2 bisexual; 1 other; 7 prefer not to say
- ethnic origin: 29 White British; 2 White other; 4 Black/mixed or other group; 4 prefer not to say
- religion: 22 no particular religion; 4 atheist; 3 Christian; 3 other; 6 prefer not to say
- LLTI: 27 had no long term limiting illness; 7 activities limited a little; 3 activities limited a lot; 3 prefer not to say
- 2 respondents were carers

2. Number of respondents providing comments

Table 1

Number of comments on each priority area	Serious violence	Exploitation	Violence against women & girls	Anti-social behaviour	Hate incidents and crimes	Challenging Extremism	Prevent
residents, individuals and not specified	20	15	11	22	10	6	6
other respondents	6	5	7	6	8	1	1
total comments	***26***	***20***	***18***	***28***	***18***	***7***	***7***

- ASB and hate incidents was the area which the highest number of residents responded to (22), with serious violence receiving the next highest number (20).
- Eight respondents who were not residents commented on hate incidents/crimes, 7 on VAWG and 6 on both serious violence and ASB.

3. Levels of support for the proposals

Table 2

How much do you agree or disagree with our aims and proposed plans?	Serious violence	Exploitation	Violence against women & girls	Anti-social behaviour	Hate incidents and crimes	Challenging Extremism	Prevent
tend to or strongly agree	33	39	38	36	30	16	18
neither agree nor disagree	5	4	6	3	6	2	1
tend to or strongly disagree	5	1	2	6	1	3	4
don't know/unsure	2	0	0	1	0	1	1
total respondents	***45***	***44***	***46***	***46***	***37***	***22***	***24***
% who agree with aims and plans	73%	89%	83%	78%	81%	73%	75%
% who neither agree nor disagree	11%	9%	13%	7%	16%	9%	4%
% who do not agree with aims and plans	11%	2%	4%	13%	3%	14%	17%
% who did not know or were unsure	4%	0%	0%	2%	0%	5%	4%

- Table 2 presents the number of people commenting on the seven draft areas, and shows the extent to which they report supporting the draft aims and plans. In general, survey respondents supported the aims and plans in the draft strategy.
- Each of the seven topics received support from between 73% and 89% of respondents, with Exploitation and Violence against Women & Girls receiving the highest level of support.
- Between 2% and 17% of respondents did not support the aims and plans. 17% (n=4) of respondent tended to or strongly disagreed with the aims and proposals around Prevent. The areas of challenging extremism and anti-social behaviour had 14% (n=3) and 13% (n=6) of respondents disagreeing respectively

4. Themes from comments provided in each priority area

(roughly in order of frequency of mention)

Serious violence	• Licensing issues; better control of licensed premises; fewer premises; businesses to invest in managing ASB, etc. related to their business • More police presence; police visibility; policing to tackle alcohol and drugs; • Support all vulnerable people, eg. drug/alcohol users, homeless; treatment services • Early prevention through youth work and schools; utilise neighbourhood youth workers' local networks and good relationships; proactive mental health support, particularly for young males; reduce school exclusions • Diversionary work to prevent violence, but need to monitor for effectiveness • Include all ages, not just up to 25yrs • Targeted approach to protecting communities at risk of violence; improve police relations; avoid misgendering, discrimination, etc.; well trained staff, especially at point of first contact • More work with 3rd sector – they have greater flexibility; more resourcing for 3rd sector; partnership work in night time economy • Criminal justice for offenders • Appropriate information sharing between agencies; make reporting easy • Make reporting straight forward
Exploitation	• Prevention/early intervention; support for young people, joint working with schools, parents, and neighbourhoods; parents may offer early information; need for more community premises; carefully manage fixed term exclusions, especially for those with additional needs/protected characteristics, and monitor effectiveness; support for neurodiverse young people, incl. less severe cases, and learning disabilities; support for Reboot. • Work to counter the impact on BAME young people of peer pressure, social media, and on resisting gang communities – encourage personal responsibility, personal choice, peer mentoring • Support for particular groups, incl. sex workers, drug users, people with learning disabilities; people working in particular occupations, eg. construction workers; holistic support; more resources for 3rd sector • Policing: quicker response to drug dealing; wider coverage across the city; targeted enforcement • Raise community awareness; publicity campaigns; offer simple signposting to services; training of licensed premises door staff to spot signs • Need to lift young people out of drug debt • Specific support for young homeless people (or at risk) who may be at risk of exploitation; generate trust with vulnerable young people as well as providing support. • Early intervention / publicity why knife carrying is not a good idea; stop and search with heavy penalties; knife amnesty

Domestic violence and abuse, sexual violence and other forms of violence against women and girls	• Provide services for people of all genders • Greater resourcing of support services; don't promise more than can be provided; • Education on consent and sexual violence at an early stage – shouldn't be a hidden issue; anything to do with violence needs addressing in early life (preschool and school); involve schools and young people in disrupting the normalisation of abuse and violence. • Publicity to improve understanding by both victims and perpetrators of what constitutes abuse; lacking self-worth may prevent victims recognising abuse; widespread, simple public information campaigns • Improve access to services by BAME and LGBTQ+ communities – consultation needed; employ staff from different backgrounds; tailored support for BAME communities promoted via the community and voluntary sector; • Outreach work where people may find it difficult to go into new environments. Hostel/temporary accommodation residents vulnerable and often have a history of rape or sexual abuse • Support for people with learning disabilities through the criminal justice process; training needed • More work to change the behaviour of perpetrators • More focus on emotional abuse • Informal education and support through generic youth work and work with women.
Anti-social behaviour	• Understand and address root causes of ASB; holistic approach to homelessness; support rather than evict vs remove ASB tenants; effective way of managing encampments/rough sleeping needed; • Make good use of community provision and community assets; better links with statutory services; LATs (when working well) and housing services have an important role; involve residents/tenants and support them to tackle ASB; Reboot works best when linking with a network of community provision; greater use of and resources for mediation – less punitive approaches; need good communication between statutory and community sector/residents • Visible policing across the city (not just centre), in particularly to deter/address drug dealing; include patrols in parks (summer early evening) • Address ASB early in life; provide family support; diversionary peer support from within communities based on respect and mutual understanding; child first/offender second approach • A more robust enforcement response begging and drug dealing • Consider/manage any potential ASB associated with council events; manage ASB associated with the night time economy • Public want to know that reporting is worthwhile or they will no longer report • Address anti-social and illegal driving/parking behaviour, especially around schools • Recognise and deal with undiagnosed conditions • Increase the profile of the Community Safety Casework Team

Hate incidents and crimes	• Scope: should include hate incidents against women; Gypsies, Roma, and Travellers need a particular focus – this group reported to be subject to daily discrimination and abuse, widespread hate speech and threats of violence particularly across social media; hate/abuse against older people needs including – older people are more likely to 'suffer in silence'; BAME children with additional needs/health challenges can be subject to cultural stigma and need particular support; • Improve data monitoring and reporting of data; report crimes and incidents separately; collect/report subgroup disaggregation with overall hate group; keep a look out for Brexit/Coronavirus inspired incidents Racial Harassment Forum has an important role. Also community development workers and the third sector. Statutory services should involve the RHF and other relevant community organisations, support them in responding to hate incidents and involve them in multi-agency groups; work should be led by communities • Hate incidents should be easy to report; people with learning disabilities need particular support and staff should receive training around learning disabilities • Actions need to sit beneath the headline pledges • Support for appropriate use of restorative justice • Funding for community-based advocacy and projects to build resilience • Does the way in which 'hate' is framed have a negative impact on tensions between communities? • There should be public education around diversity • Addressing poor behaviour related to alcohol will help reduce hate incidents • Outreach needed to target specific or vulnerable communities, eg. refugees, asylum seekers and vulnerable migrants
Challenging extremism	• Make sure that reports turn into actions to address issues and avoid escalation; need to demonstrate how things will be taken forward • Mention right-wing extremism alongside other forms of extremism for clarity • Support ex-hostel residents who may be vulnerable to involvement in extremism • Concern over local adoption of national government approach which might seek to curtail political or ideological dissent • Intercultural events to encourage inclusion and integration
Prevent	• Alienation and isolation of teenage boys is an important and underestimated factor. Focusing on certain ideological factors can be attractive, and may be counter-productive. • Teachers and others working with young people need very good training and to work very carefully to avoid causing damage to communities caused by ignorance and stereotyping • Publicity campaign – recognise, report and support • Reporting concerns/incidents should be easy - need one main database which can be accessed by different agencies helping communication • Prevent Strategy does not work and can undermine organisations' work with communities

General comments (omitting issues covered under separate topics)	• More use-friendly language needed; less jargon; be clear how work will be carried out, by whom, etc. More focus on prevention needed; need to address broader societal issues such as parking and drugs; visible issues associated with the street environment, eg. street community and rubbish undermine the strategy as a whole; drug problems are escalating • More conversations with grassroots organisations; lack of community engagement; strategy is trying to fix a problem – there's a need to listen to communities and those affected and promote their wellbeing; communities are an asset • Safety is an important part of an overall inclusive city; appears comprehensive and well thought out; really important work; thorough piece of work – well done to all involved 2 Updates on progress sought; use Twitter • Information sharing is a real problem, particularly with the police, causing delays and exacerbating risk; don't be unnecessarily held back by GDPR • Stability of resources; more funding is needed for support services to prevent people from becoming vulnerable and continues to support them as required, eg. around health or addiction issues; where is the funding coming from for the work in this Strategy? • Stable housing creates cohesive communities; homelessness drives need across many strands of the strategy • More police presence in neighbourhoods; neighbourhoods are suffering burglaries, threatening incidents and anti-social behaviour – how will this be addressed? • Strategy same as last time – pledges and promises which are ineffectual and make little difference • Work in schools should be prioritised • More joint working between the police and the council • Keep processes as simple as possible; make it easy for people to access services they need • Improve the operation of Community Payback – make more visible, helping to provide community confidence • More use of CCTV

Brighton & Hove

Strategic Assessment of Crime and Community Safety 2019

Brighton & Hove
Community Safety Partnership

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Legislative context and purpose of the Strategic Assessment

Since the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 there has been a statutory obligation for Community Safety Partnerships to produce evidence-based strategies. From 2007 (under the Police and Justice Act 2006) the requirement has been to refresh three year strategies on an annual basis, backed up by annual strategic assessments.

This Strategic Assessment is prepared for Brighton & Hove Community Safety Partnership to provide an analytical basis to inform the partnership's Community Safety and Crime Reduction Strategy 2020-23. It looks at the crime and disorder picture within the city, what the impact is, who is affected, and what needs to be addressed as a priority.

1.2 About the report

The Strategic Assessment has been jointly carried out by subject lead officers and analysts/researchers within the partnership. While acknowledging the crucial role of individual agencies in providing support so people can live and work in a safe environment (eg, housing and homelessness services, substance misuse treatment services, children's services, mental health services, road safety), the focus of this strategic assessment has been on areas where partnership working is fundamental to making progress.

Following this introduction, Sections 2 and 3 look at local social and economic context and the characteristics of people who live in Brighton & Hove, while Sections 4 and 5 take an overview of the scale, nature, trends and impact of crime and disorder in the city. Section 6 provides information on some of the more vulnerable people in the city.

The thematic analysis in this report begins in Section 7 and concludes at Section 10. Each subject area considered examines contributory factors, levels, trends, the nature of the issue, including where and when it happens, who is affected, and so on. It then goes on to make recommendations on what the priorities might be for partnership work over the next three years.

1.3 Data sources and issues

This Strategic Assessment has drawn on data from different sources and the data used for analysis is as recent as has been practicable, mainly from 2018/19.

However, the latest data has often been set in the context of more historical information to indicate trends. An important consideration when interpreting trend data is whether there have been any changes in practice in reporting and recording of data. In the case of police data, this is discussed further in Section 4.1.

2. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT

2.1 City facts

Brighton & Hove is a city by the sea with good transport links to London and Gatwick airport, and along the coast in both directions.

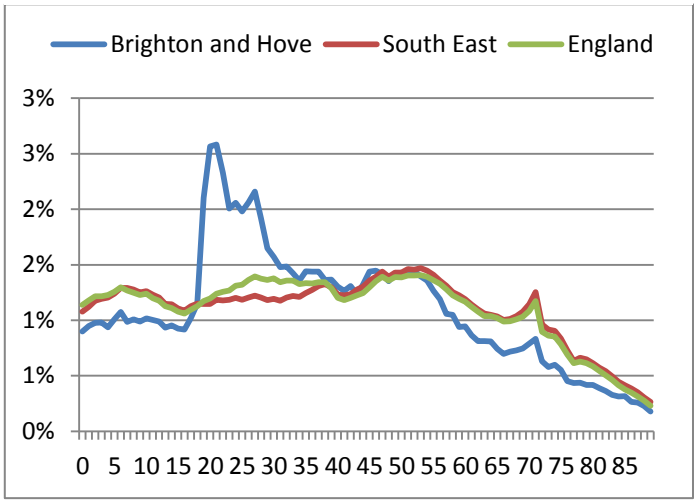
As a popular tourist destination, Brighton & Hove sees large numbers of UK and overseas visitors each year. The latest figures (2017) show there were 9.4 million tourism day trips to Brighton & Hove, down 2% compared with 2016. There were also 4.9 million overnight stays, 3% fewer than in 2016.[1]

The city has two universities, many English language schools and it has a reputation for being a welcoming and inclusive place to be.

2.2 People facts

According to the 2018 ONS population estimates, there were a total of 290,400 people living in the city, up from 273,400 at the time of the 2011 census. Based on 2016 data, the ONS population projections predict the city's residents will rise to 307,900 by 2028.

Figure 1. Proportion of residents by age (2018 ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates)



Gender and age

Compared with England and the South East, Brighton & Hove has fewer children and older people, and more younger adults, particularly in their 20s and early 30s (see Figure 1).

According to the latest ONS estimates (2018), Brighton & Hove overall has an even gender distribution, with an estimated 145,900 male (50%) and 144,500 female (50%) residents. There are more females aged between 19 and 21, probably due to a higher number of female students (see below), and also more females over 75. However, there are more males in their 20s, 30s and 40s.

Ethnicity

According to the 2011 census a fifth of the population (19.5%, 53,351 people) were Black & Minority Ethnic[2] (BME) compared to 12% in 2001. This is similar to England (20.2%) but significantly higher than the South East (14.8%). The city's BME population is likely to have increased further since the last census.

The non-White ethnic population made up 11% (29,857 people) of the total population. The largest group is Asian/Asian British (11,278 people), 21% of the BME population. The mixed/multiple ethnic group (10,408 people) are the next largest group making up 20% of the total BME population.[3] The largest BME community is Other White with 19,524 people. This is 7.1% of the total population and more than a third (36.6%) of the BME population.

Migration

The latest ONS data (2018) estimate that 53,000 residents (18%) were born outside of the UK. The city's migrant population is higher than both South East (13%) and England (15%). The number of Brighton & Hove residents born outside of the UK has increased by 5% over the last 5 years. 21,000

[1] The Economic Impact of Tourism Brighton & Hove 2017, Tourism South East. https://www.visitbrighton.com/dbimgs/EIA%20of%20Tourism%20Brighton%20and%20Hove%20-%202017-FINAL%20(3).pdf

[2] Black & Minority Ethnic (BME) is defined as all ethnic groups other that White English / Welsh / Scottish / Northern Irish / British.

[3] ONS 2011 UK Population Census, table KS201EW available at https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/data_finder

migrants (37%) in the city were born in the EU and 36,000 (63%) were born in countries outside the EU in the 12 months ending June 2019. Of the estimated 20,000 born outside the EU, are 13,000 from Asia, 7,000 from Sub-Saharan Africa, 4,000 from North Africa, 2,000 from North America, 4,000 from Central or South America and 3,000 from Oceania.

Brighton & Hove is also a destination for short term international migrants (coming to the UK for a period of 3 to 12 months). According to the latest ONS data (2017) there were 2,300 short term migrant in the city. More than three quarters (78%, 1,800 people) were here to attend formal study courses and 22% (499 people) were here to work or look for work.

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. In January 2019 the national Traveller Caravan Count recorded 33 caravans (29 at authorised and 3 at unauthorised locations).[4] The 2012 Gypsy and Traveller Needs Assessment reported higher numbers of caravans in the city with an estimated 146 Travellers in 46 households living in 60 caravans.[5]

Students

For the academic year 2017/18 there was a total 39,355 students enrolled at the University of Sussex and the University of Brighton, a 3% increase on 2016/17.[6] 58% of these students were female and 42% male. It should be noted that not all students at these universities live in the city.

According to the 2011 census, of those in employment, Brighton & Hove has a higher percentage of students (15%) than the South East (8%) and England (9%).

LGBT residents

It is estimated that lesbian, gay and bisexual residents make up 11% to 15% of the Brighton & 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 latest ONS (2018) mid-year population estimates and the average of the estimated range would mean there are around 31,900 lesbian, gay and bisexual residents in the city.

According to the 2011 UK Census, 6,425 city residents aged 16 and over (and living in a household) were living as part of a same sex couple (in a civil partnership or cohabiting).[7] This represents 2.9% of all residents age 16 and over, three times higher than the rate for both the South East (0.9%) and England (0.9%).

It is estimated that there are at least 2,760 trans adults living in Brighton & Hove[8]. However, the true figure is probably greater than this because a significant proportion of trans people do not disclose their gender identity in surveys. In addition, as Brighton & Hove is seen as inclusive, many trans people who live elsewhere visit Brighton & Hove to socialise, study and/or work.[9]

Disabilities and wellbeing

From the 2011 census, 44,569 residents (16%) have a health problem or disability that affects their activity. This is similar to the South East (15.7%) and slightly lower than England (17.6%).[10] However, this increases to more than a half of residents aged 65 or older.

In a national survey 7% of city residents surveyed reported low levels of happiness in 2017/18, similar to level in the South East and England. 26% of city residents reported high levels of anxiety, higher that the South East and England, both at 20%.[11]

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[4] Traveller Caravan Count, 2019 https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/traveller-caravan-count-july-2019

[5] NHS Brighton & Hove, 'Gypsy and Traveller Rapid Health Needs Assessment', 2012

[6] Higher Education Statistical Agency (HESA), https://www.hesa.ac.uk/data-and-analysis

[7] Office for National Statistics. Census 2011, table QS108EW https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/data_finder

[8] Brighton & Hove Trans Needs Assessment 2015

[9] Equalities in Brighton & Hove: Data snapshot for equalities groups across the city, April 2017. Available at http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/reports

[10] Office of National Statistics, Census 2011, table DC3201EW. https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/data_finder

[11] ONS Annual Population Survey. Self-reported wellbeing 2017/18, https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/

Based on national prevalence rates[12] in 2017:

- One in forty residents age 18 or older (2.4%, 5,700 people) have a learning difficulty.
- Nearly one in ten residents aged 65 or older (9%, 3,400 people) are predicted to have a moderate or severe visual impairment. More than one in twenty residents aged 75 or older (6%, 1,200 people) have a 'registrable' eye condition (excludes 1,100 people with correctable sight loss).
- Among residents aged 18 to 64, 14,300 people (7%) have a mental health problem, 14,100 people (7%) have a moderate physical disability and 3,900 people (2%) have a serious physical disability.
- One in forty residents aged 18 or older (4,100 people, 2%) are predicted to have severe hearing loss. This increases to 14% (2,600 people) among residents aged 75 or older.

Carers

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%).[13]

Armed Forces

Brighton & Hove is not home to any military installations and therefore does not house a substantial community of armed forces personnel. At the time of the 2011 Census there were 147 residents employed by the armed forces in the city, less than 0.1% of the total population. As of March 2018, 547 veterans in Brighton & Hove were in receipt of a pension or compensation under the Armed Forces Pension Scheme. This is a rate of 22.3 per 10,000 people aged 16+, much lower than the South East (86.4) or England (67.9).

Alcohol and drugs

A high proportion of Brighton & Hove residents drink alcohol and/or use opiates and/or crack cocaine. During the period 2011-2014 two out of five residents (42%) aged 18 or older were estimated to drink over 14 units of alcohol a week, higher than the South East (27%) and England (26%). At the most recent national survey of young people in 2014/15, Brighton & Hove had the highest percentage of regular drinkers aged 15 (11.3%) in the South East region (average 6.2%).[14]

During 2016/17 it was estimated that 10 residents per 1,000 used an opiate and/or crack cocaine, higher than the South East (6.2 per 1,000) and England (8.9 per 1,000).[15]

Children in Need

Evidence suggests 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.[16]

In March 2019, in Brighton & Hove there were 2,039 Children in Need (400 children per 10,000). This is higher than in the South East (304 per 10,000) and England (334 per 10,000). The city also had 316 children the subject of a child protection plan (62 children per 10,000). This is again higher than in the South East (41 per 10,000) and England (44 per 10,000).[17]

Education, training and employment

Not being in education, training and employment (NEET) is a risk factor for offending and perpetrating anti-social behaviour. At the end of 2018, 3-5% of 16-17 year old in the city were classified as NEET compared 2-6% in the South East and 3-6% in England.[18]

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[12] Projecting Older People Population Information System

www.poppi.org.uk and Projecting Adult Needs and Service Information www.pansi.org.uk.

[13] ONS 2011 UK population Census, table Available at https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/data_finder

[14] What About YOUth Survey 2014/15 https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/

[15] Estimate of prevalence derived from various data sources 2016/17. https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/

[16] NICE. Costing report: Promoting the quality of life of looked after children and young people; October 2010.

[17] Characteristics of children in need: 2018 to 2019, Department for Education.
9https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/characteristics-of-children-in-need-2018-to-2019

[18] Department for Education, NEET data by local authority, 2019

Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate is an important indicator as it highlights unused available labour, which impacts on the economic growth of the city. Between July 2018 and June 2019, there were estimated to be 7,500 unemployed people in the city. This is 4.6% of those who are economically active, which compares to 4.1% in Great Britain and 3.1% in the South East.[19]

Perceptions of being able to meet basic living costs

One in five (21%) respondents to the City Tracker survey 2017 reported that they did not feel they would have enough money, after meeting housing costs, in the next year to meet basic living costs such as food, water and heating.

Housing and homelessness

At the time of the 2011 census, the average household size in the city was 2.2 people, compared with 2.4 in the South East and in England. 53% of Brighton & Hove residents were home owners, lower than the South East (68%), and England (63%), while 28% of city residents lived in rented housing compared with 15% in both the South East and in England.

A rough sleeping count is conducted nationally on a single night in the autumn each year. This found that the total estimate of rough sleepers in the city rose annually up to 178 in November 2017, but had dropped to 64 in November 2018.[20]. A local count is also carried out and in September 2019 78 rough sleepers were counted, the same number as 12 months earlier.

The draw of Brighton & Hove as 'a place to be', the impact of welfare reforms, and the high cost of the private rented sector all contribute to the high levels of homelessness 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 those in need of housing often housed outside of the city's boundaries.[21]

At the time of the 2011 census, Brighton & Hove had more one person households (25%) than the South East (16%) and England (18%). Also, the percentage of all households with dependent children which had a lone parent was higher in Brighton & Hove (29%) compared with the South East (21%) and England (25%).

[19] ONS, Brighton & Hove Labour Market Profile. Available at https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/

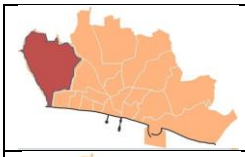
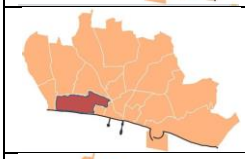
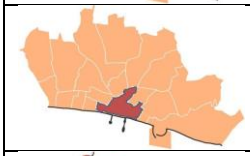
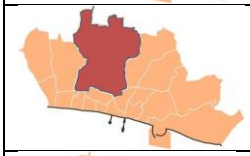
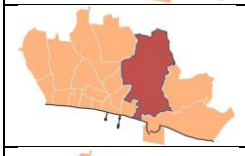
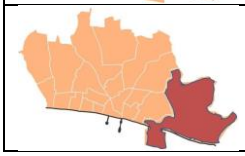
[20] Department for Housing, Communities and Local Government, Homelessness statistics, https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/rough-sleeping-in-england-autumn-2018

[21] Brighton & Hove City Council, 'Homelessness Strategy 2014 – 2019', 2014

3. CITY AREAS

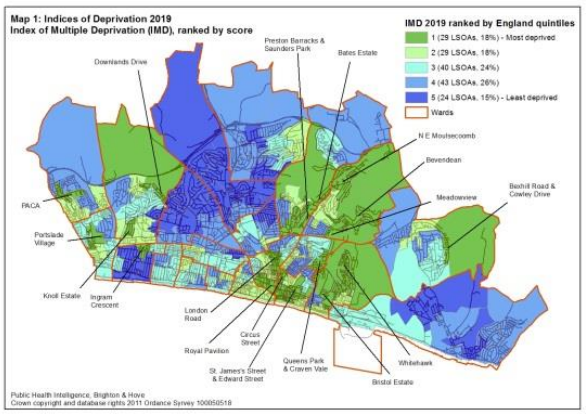
3.1 Socio-demographic characteristics and deprivation

The socio-demographic characteristics of Brighton & Hove vary greatly across the city. Appendix A in Section 11.1 provides an 'at-a-glance' overview showing the areas where the greatest density of people with particular characteristics live. For example, based on the number of residents in the area:

	The area to the far west of the city has the highest rates of: • children under 16 years old • working age adults with a health problem or disability that affects their activity
	The coastal area of Hove has the highest rates of: • commuters (travelling over 10km to work) • people 65 and over with a health problem or disability that affects their activity
	The city centre has the highest rates of: • single person households of working age • single parent households
	Areas to the north of the city have the second highest rates of: • children under 16 years old • commuters (travelling over 10km to work)
	Areas adjacent to the Lewes Road have the highest rate of: • BME (non-White) residents • full time students • people living in social housing
	Areas to the far east of the city (the 'Deans') have the highest rate of • people aged 65 and over

In terms of the 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation, which is an overall ranking of deprivation combining measures of income, education, employment, health, crime, housing and living environment, 29 out of Brighton & Hove's 165 Lower Super Output Areas rank in the 20% most deprived LSOAs in England.

Click on the map on the right to see to view the map in more detail (Appendix B; Section 11.2).



3.2 Recorded crime

Appendix C (Section 11.3) shows the relative prevalence of crime types across city areas, demonstrating in particular the city centre concentration for all crime groups listed. This is unsurprising given the city centre hub in respect of commerce, leisure and tourism, places of work, transport and so on.

3.3 Neighbourhood issues

Figure 2. Issues most frequestly raised at by Local Action Team representatives at LAT Forum meetings, January-October 2019

Sixteen Local Action Teams were represented at least one LAT Forum meeting during 2019. Figure 2 shows the neighbourhoods issues most frequently raised.

The map in Appendix D (Section 11.4) provides more detail on issues raised by individual LATs relating to their neighbourhoods.

4. CRIME AND DISORDER OVERVIEW

4.1 Crimes

Interpreting police recorded crime data

People do not always report crimes and incidents to the police. Under-reporting is particularly relevant for hate crimes, domestic violence and sexual violence and abuse, but also affects many other crime types to varying extents. (Under-reporting can also be an issue with data from other sources.)

The extent to which crimes are reported to the police varies greatly. For example, national data[22] show that 93% of thefts of motor vehicles and 74% of domestic burglaries with loss are reported to the police. 60% of violent offences with wounding are reported, but only 36% of violent offences without wounding. Fewer than four in ten thefts from vehicles are reported (38%), while about one in three criminal damage (33%) and theft from person offences (27%) are reported to the police.

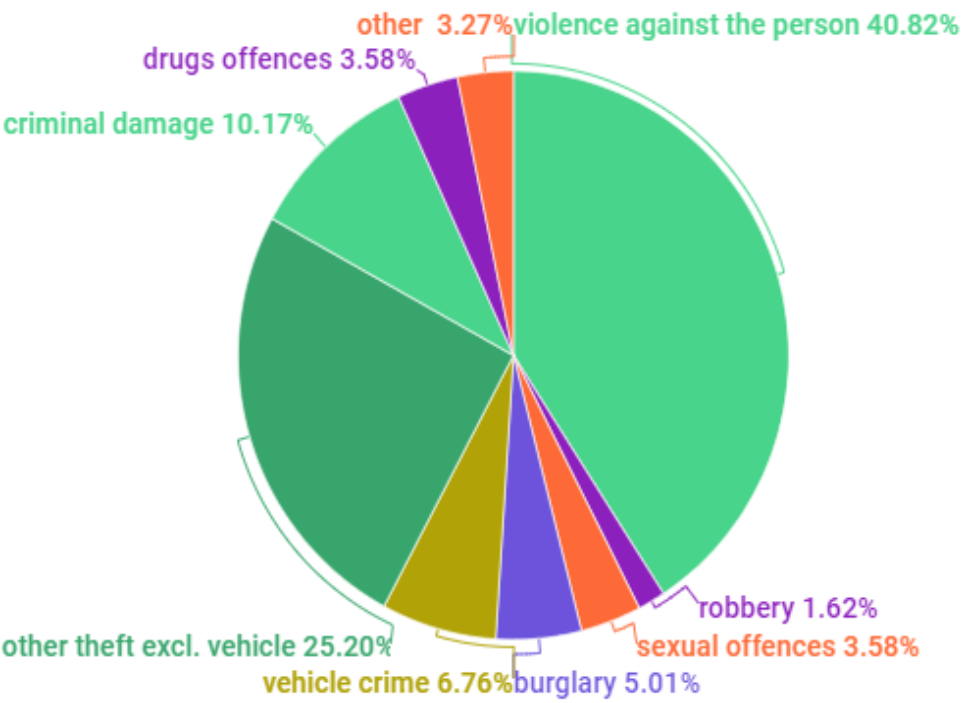
In terms of police recording of crime data, in 2013 Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) undertook a national audit of police recorded crime regarding 'data integrity'. In response to this, many police forces, including Sussex Police, improved their recording processes leading to increased numbers being recorded, particularly in violent crime types. This complicates the interpretation of trend data (see below for further information).

Volume

There were 26,940 crimes recorded by the police in Brighton & Hove in 2018/19. Figure 3 shows the different crime groups making up the total. Broadly speaking, 41% were classified as violence against the person crimes, 37% acquisitive crimes and 10% criminal damage.

Appendix E (Section 11.6) provides more detail on the numbers of each crime type recorded by the police in 2018/19, how this compares with one year before, and how we compare with our benchmarked group of 'most similar' community safety partnerships.

Figure 3. Police recorded crime in Brighton & Hove, 2018/19



Trends

Figure 4 shows the trend in police recorded crime data in Brighton & Hove between 2010/11 and 2018/19. Looking at total crimes (top left panel), a downwards trend is evident until 2013/14, after which the trend has been steadily upwards. Violent crime data (top right panel) clearly show the

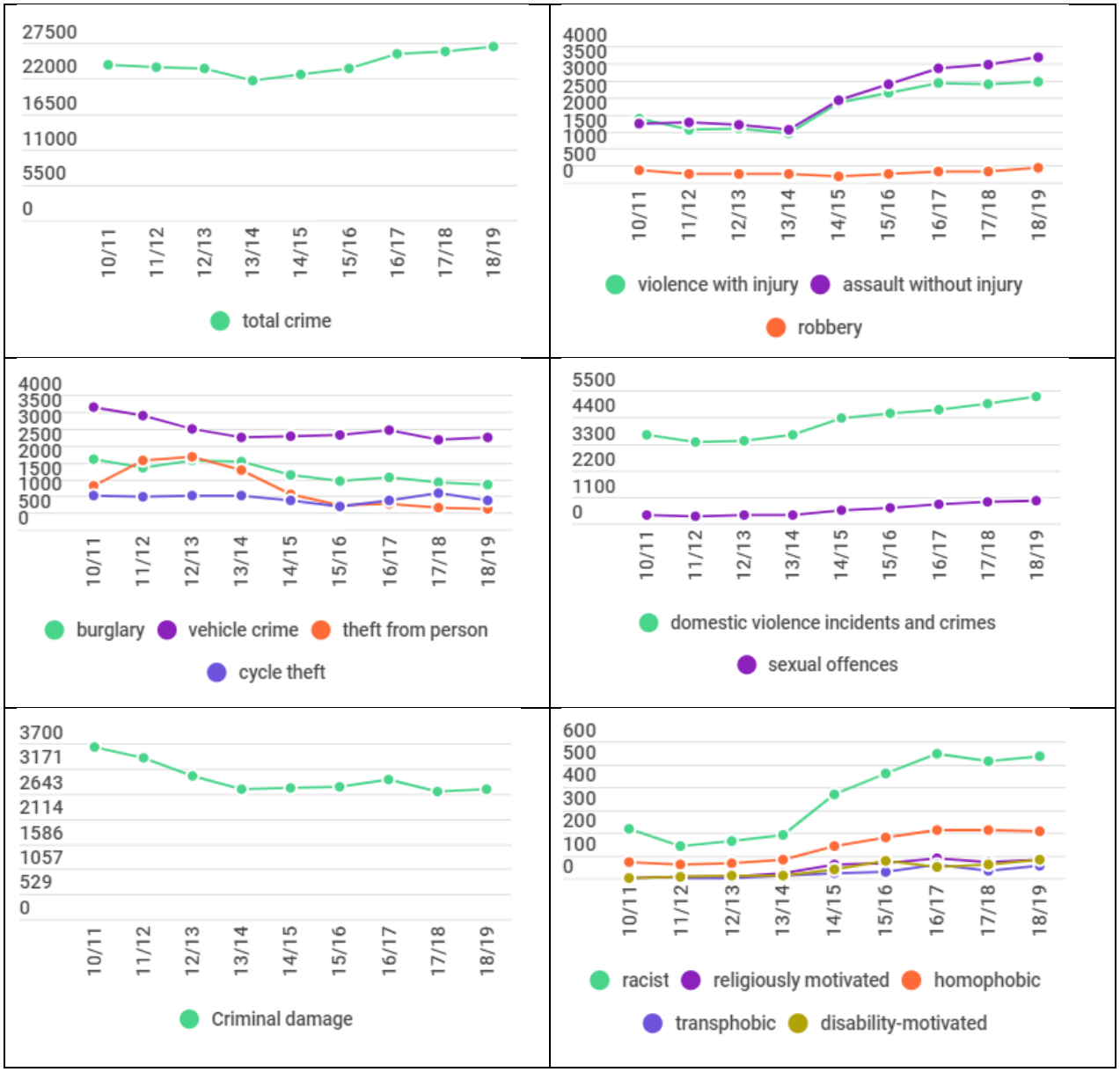
[22] Crime in England and Wales, year ending March 2019: Annual trend and demographic tables. https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/crimeinenglandandwalesannualtrendanddemographictables

response to the HMIC data integrity audit which took place in 2013 (see above) resulting in a marked rise in 2014/15, and an ongoing (but smaller) upwards response.

Unexpectedly since they are dominated by violent crime types, trends in crimes flagged as hate crimes (bottom right panel) and domestic violence (middle right panel) show a similar trend to violent crime and sexual offences also show an upwards trend. As well as any changes as a result of police recording practices, public willingness to report sexual offences has increased following media exposure of sexual offences perpetrated by high profile public figures.

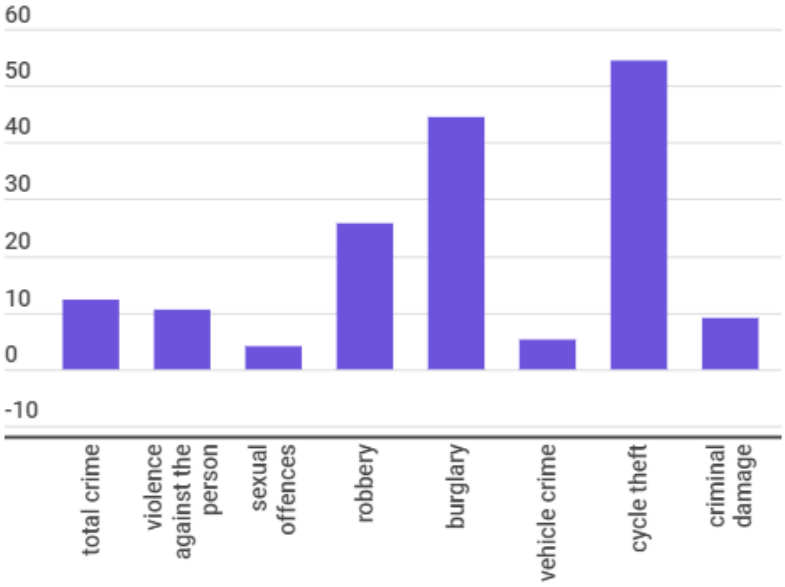
In contrast to violent crimes, the trend in acquisitive crimes and criminal damage was downwards until about 2013/14, with no obvious trend in the following years up to 2018/19.

Figure 4. Trends in police recorded crimes in Brighton & Hove 2010/11 to 2018/19



However, at the time of writing, looking at the first eight months of 2019/20 compared with the same months of 2018/19, there has been an increase of 12% in total crime, with a greater or smaller increase across a range of crime groups as shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5. Police recorded crimes Apr-Nov 2019, compared with same months in 2018



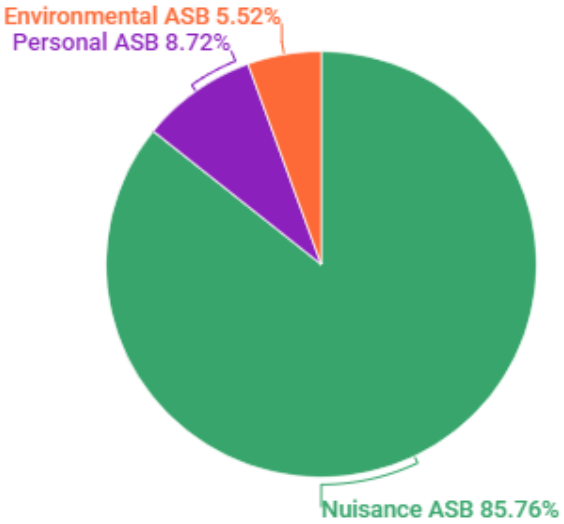
4.2 Anti-social behaviour

Volume

The police record incidents of anti-social behaviour (ASB) which come to their attention. In 2018/19 7,901 ASB incidents were recorded in the city locally. Of these, 86% were classed as nuisance incidents, 9% as personal incidents and 5% as environmental incidents (see Figure 6).

Further information on ASB is to be found in Section 8.

Figure 6



5. IMPACT OF CRIME AND DISORDER

5.1 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.

Data from the 2018 City Tracker survey (see Table 1 and Figure 7) show that, during the day, 96% of residents report feeling safe in their local area and 93% in the city centre. After dark, this drops to 80% feeling safe in their local area and 64% feeling safe in the city centre. Figure 8 shows there has been no consistent upwards or downwards trend since 2015 in terms of how safe people feel.

Table 1 How safe do you feel? City Tracker Survey, 2018, % calculated excluding 'don't knows'

	local area		city centre	
	during the day	after dark	during the day	after dark
2018				
very or fairly safe	**95.7%**	**80.3%**	**93.1%**	**63.9%**
neither safe nor unsafe	**2.8%**	**8.6%**	**4.8%**	**11.7%**
very or fairly unsafe	**1.5%**	**11.1%**	**2.1%**	**24.4%**
number of respondents	1000	990	989	958

Figure 7

Percentage of Brighton & Hove residents feeling very or fairly safe, City Tracker 2018

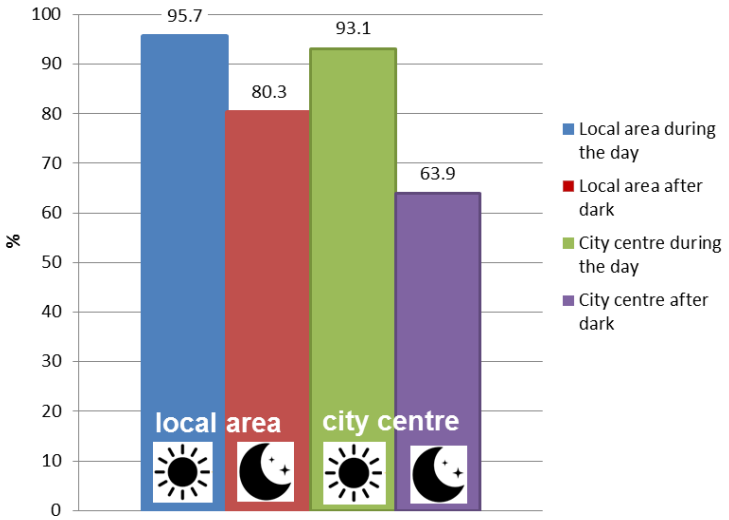


Figure 8

Respondents feeling safe (%), 2015-18

City Tracker survey

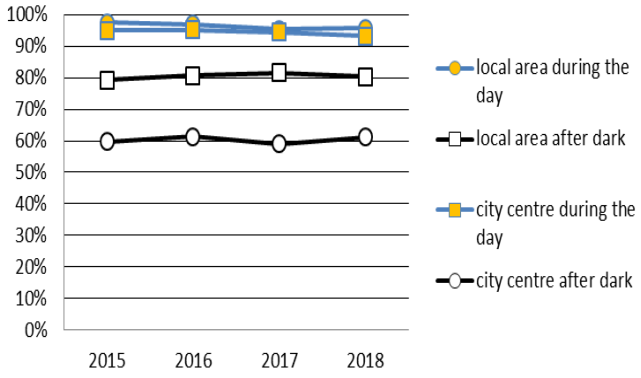
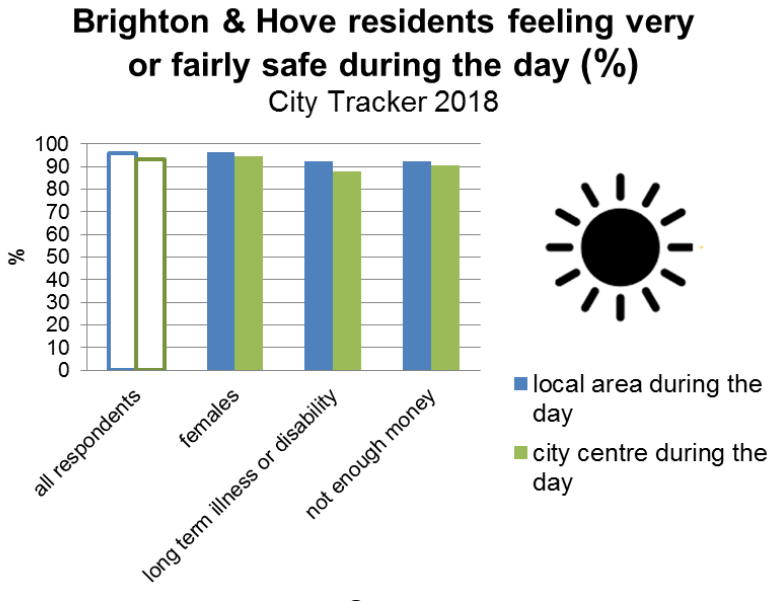
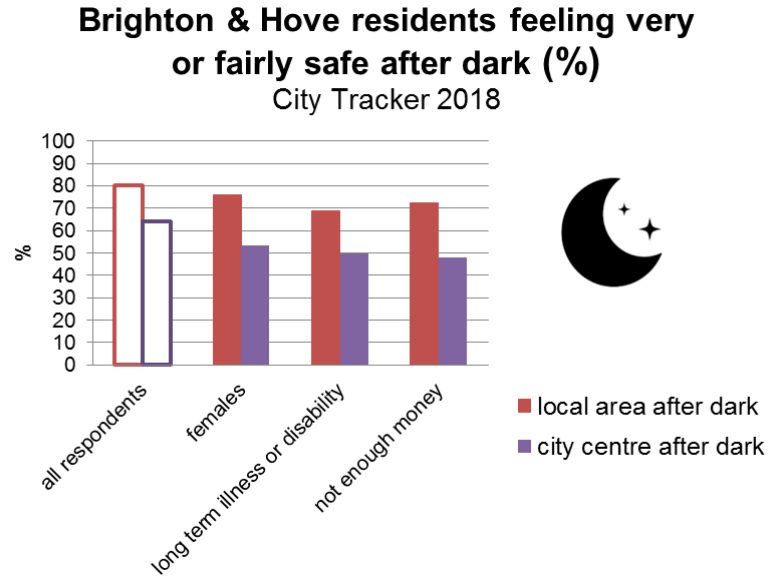


Figure 9





their local area after dark than others (73% vs 85%). The difference in the city centre after dark was more acute – 48% compared with 70%.

How safe people feel in the city centre after dark also varied with age, as shown in **Error! eference source not found.**. Residents in the 75+ age band are least likely to feel safe when out in the city centre after dark. Although survey respondents overall felt safer in their local area after dark than in the city centre, there was also a tendency for older people to feel less safe than younger people in their local area.

Although data were analysed by sexual orientation, ethnicity and other demographic characteristics, interpretation of the findings is difficult since other characteristics of these groups, for example the age profile, is different

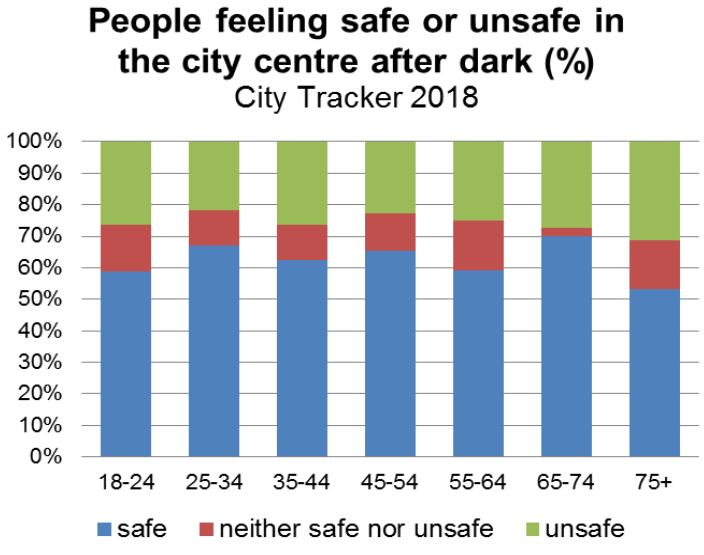
However, some groups within the local population feel less safe than others. Figure 9 shows that during the **day** females show little difference to males in terms of how safe they feel, while people with a long term illness or disability on average feel less safe than other people, both in their local area and the city centre.

Differences are more marked after **dark**. Figure 10 shows that females living in Brighton & Hove are less likely to feel safe after dark than the average of all respondents, both in their local area and in the city centre. Seventy-six percent of females report feeling safe in their local area after dark with 14% feeling unsafe. The comparable figures for males are 84% and 8% respectively. Only 53% of females feel safe in the city centre after dark with 34% feeling unsafe. The figures for males are 75% and 15% respectively.

In addition, Figure 10 shows that people with a long term health problem or disability are also less likely to feel safe in their local area after dark than other people (69% vs 82%). Twenty-one percent of people with a health problem or disability that affects their activity feel unsafe after dark in their local area compared to 9% of those without. In the city centre after dark 50% of people with a long term health problem or disability feel safe compared with 67% of those without.

There is also an association between people who don't have enough money to meet basic living costs feeling less safe in

Figure 11



from city residents as a whole.

Children

Data have been collected in the Safe and Well at School Survey[23] on how safe school pupils felt at school. When at school, 89% of key stage 2 children felt safe compared with 82% of children at key stage 3 and 82% of those at key stage 4. There has been a slight downward trend between 2012 and 2018 in the percentage of children at all stages saying they feel safe at school.

% who strongly agree or agree with the statement "I feel safe at school"	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2018
KS2 – ages 8-11 years	94%	94%	94%	91%	90%	**89%**
KS3 – ages 11-14 years	88%	89%	91%	88%	84%	**82%**
KS4 – ages 14-16 years	88%	89%	90%	86%	82%	**82%**
All secondary – ages 11-16 years	88%	89%	91%	87%	84%	**82%**

In 2018, the following groups of secondary school pupils were statistically significantly less likely to agree or strongly agree with the statement "I feel safe at school" (82% for all pupils):

- BME students (81%) compared to White British (83%)
- Those who have been bullied in the last term (55%) compared to those who haven't (86%)
- Those who strongly disagreed or disagreed that they had often felt happy in the last few weeks (55%) vs those who had (88%)
- Those who have ever tried drugs (70%) vs those who hadn't (83%)
- Those who have ever tried an alcoholic drink (78%) vs those who hadn't (85%)
- Those who strongly disagreed or disagreed that they enjoy coming to school (65%) vs those who did (90%)
- Those who had experienced a problem behaviour[24] in a relationship with a girlfriend or boyfriend (77%) vs those who hadn't (85% - including those who had never been in a relationship)
- Those who strongly disagreed or disagreed that they had one or more good friends at school (43%) vs those who did (83%)

There was no significant difference between girls (82%) and boys (83%).

[23] Safe and Well at School Survey, 2018 https://www.bhconnected.org.uk/sites/bhconnected/files/Safe%20and%20Well%20at%20School%202018%20briefing%20FINAL.pdf

[24] Problem behaviours include being yelled at, being put down and/or humiliated, being hit, kicked, pushed or slapped, having sent or received photos or films of each other naked, being threatened if you didn't do something your partner wanted, being constantly checked up on, being forced into sex, and being forced into marriage.

5.2 Cost of crime

The financial impact of crime is significant. A Home Office report has estimated the financial costs attributable to crimes both to individual people or households and to businesses.[25] Figure 12 provides estimates of the 'whole system' costs of personal/domestic crimes (estimated costs of a crime to businesses are often higher), taking into account direct costs of loss from the crime itself, costs of anticipating crime and costs of response to crime. The cost of a single homicide is estimated at £3.2m, and the next most costly is a rape at £39,000, followed by violence with injury at £14,000.

Figure 12. Estimated cost of a single 'personal/domestic' crime, 2018, £

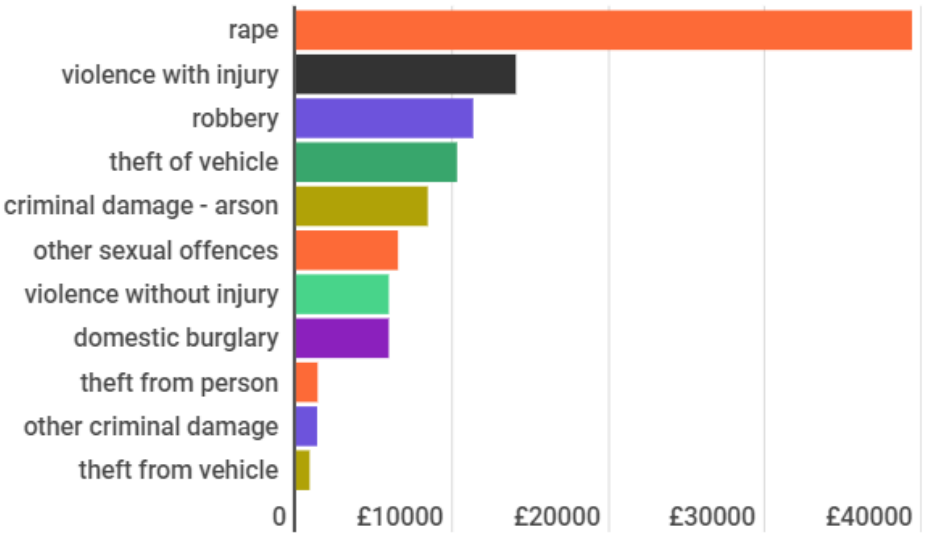
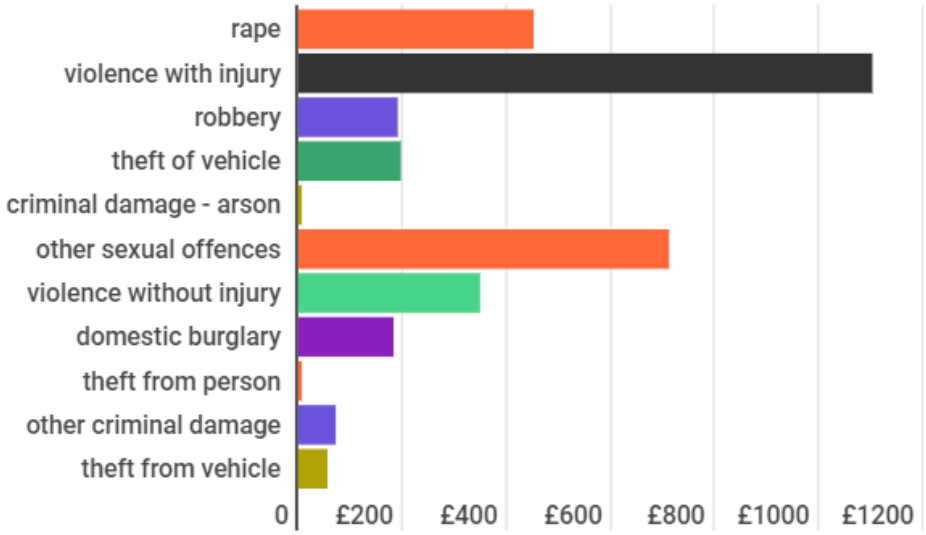


Figure 13 presents the estimated cost to Brighton & Hove in 2018/19 of a number of crime types, based on the latest Home Office cost estimates (2015/16). These calculations are based on the number of police recorded crimes in the city in 2018/19, scaled up according to estimated under-reporting rates (informed by the Crime Survey for England & Wales).

Figure 13. Estimated total cost of personal/domestic crimes in 2018/19 in Brighton & Hove, £millions



Using these calculations, and due to the prolific number of these crimes in the city, the cost of violence with injury to the city has the highest cost at £1,100m in 2018/19. Rape and sexual offences are the next most costly.

[25] Heeks M, Reed S, et al (2018) The economic and social costs of crime, Home Office Research Report 99 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-economic-and-social-costs-of-crime

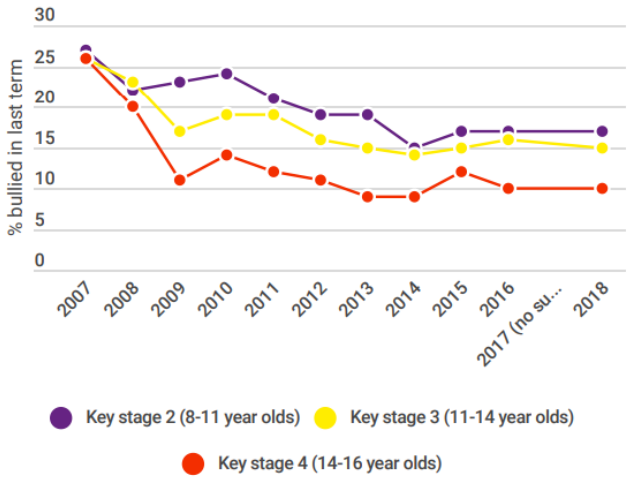
6. VULNERABLE GROUPS

6.1 Young people

Bullying

17% of children at KS2, 15% at KS3 and 10% at KS4 reported in the Safe and Well at School Survey 2018 being bullied during the current term. The bullying rate at all key stages declined between 2010 and about 2014, but has shown signs of slightly increasing since then.

The percentage of pupils who say they had been bullied in the last term



As well as younger pupils, the following groups of secondary school pupils are statistically significantly more likely to have been bullied (13% for all secondary pupils):

31%
Pupils who say they are adopted (31%) compared to other pupils (13%)

30%
Young carers (30%) compared to other pupils (12%)

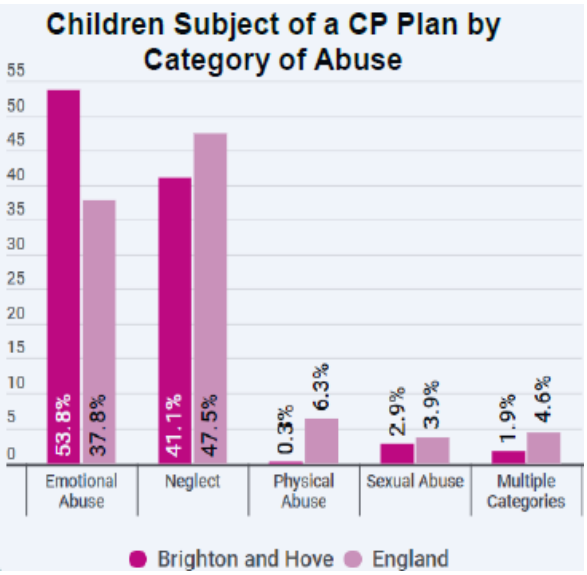
29%
Pupils who receive extra help (29%) compared to pupils who do not receive help (12%)

26%
Pupils who did not (26%) or did not always (33%) identify with the gender they were assigned at birth

23%
LGB pupils (23%) compared to heterosexual/straight pupils (11%)

14%
Girls (14%) compared to boys (12%)

Figure 14



Supporting children at risk

The Safeguarding Children Partnership reported the following data in their annual report for 2018/19[26]

- There were 735 children and young people open to the Early Help Service, and 314 children the subject of a child protection plan as of March 2019. 36 children were unborn or less than 1 year old, 63 were between 1 and 4 years old, 87 between 5 and 9, 107 were between 10 and 15, and 21 were 16 or over.
- Of those on a child protection plan, 54% had been subjected to emotional abuse, 41% to neglect, 3%

[26] Local Safeguarding Children Board Annual Report 2018/19. https://www.bhscp.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2019/11/Annual-Report-2018-19.pdf

sexual abuse. and 0.3% physical abuse (see Figure 14).

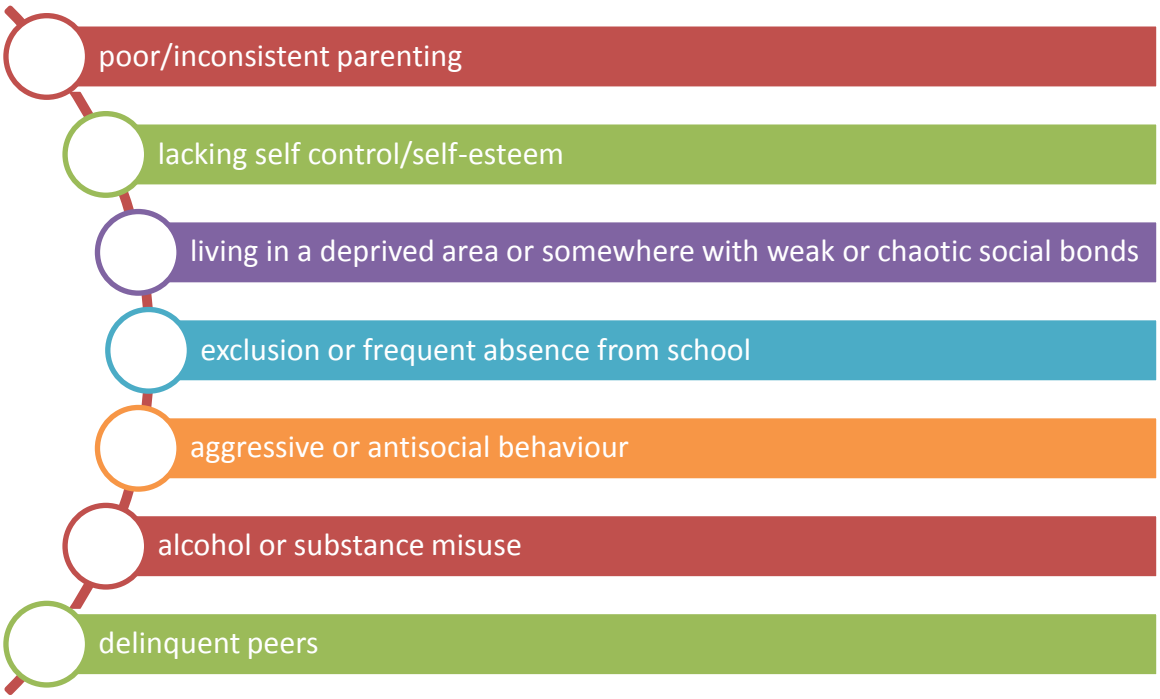
- In 2017/18, there were 649 half day exclusions from primary schools and 5,171 from secondary schools. 5.5% of city pupils had received a fixed term exclusion, higher than the England average, while the permanent exclusion rate was about a third of that nationally.
- There were 1,065 open cases on the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services caseload as of March 2019, an increase from 906 12 months before.
- In their 2018/19 annual report[27], children's services reported the following service statistics under the heading 'Being safe and happy'.

Being safe and happy

- **1,375** receive family support (including the national Troubled Families programme)
- **1,866** children are supported by social work to be safe
- We act as Corporate Parent to 391 children in care and 308 care leavers aged between 18 and 25
- We help support **37** unaccompanied asylum seeking children

Risk factors associated with offending

According to the Youth Justice Board[28] children with the following characteristics are at a greater risk of involvement in offending:



A recent review which focused on the impact of health on criminal justice involvement.[29] highlighted how child and adolescent health and developmental difficulties are important determinants of involvement in the criminal justice system. These included **neurodevelopmental disabilities**, **traumatic brain injury**, **mental health difficulties**, and **childhood experiences of trauma and**

[27] Families, Children and Learning Annual Report 2018/19. https://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/sites/brighton-hove.gov.uk/files/FCL%20Annual%20report%202019_0.pdf

[28] Youth Justice Board (2017) Effective practice in youth justice. Prevention in youth justice.

[29] Hughes N, Ungar M et al (2020) Health determinants of adolescent criminalisation. The Lancet: Child and Adolescent Health. https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanchi/article/PIIS2352-4642(19)30347-5/fulltext

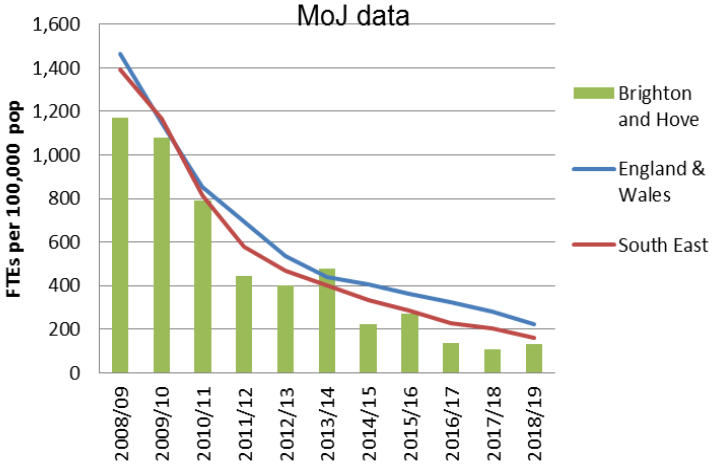
adversity, all of which were shown to be higher in incarcerated young people than in the general population. It also noted that risk is enhanced by societal marginalisation, structural disadvantage and inequality. The review concluded that early identification and assessment is required, with responsive interventions taking account of the particular needs and circumstances of individuals.

Offenders and reoffending

The number of young offenders in the city as recorded by the Ministry of Justice has shown a year on year decline from 583 in 2008/09 down to 118 young people recorded as offending in 2016/17. The number of young people offending for the first time has also dropped steeply over that period (see Figure 15).

Figure 15

First time entrants to the criminal justice system: rate per 100,000 young people aged 10-17 (no. of FTEs in B&H 2017/18: 24; 2018/19: 30) MoJ data

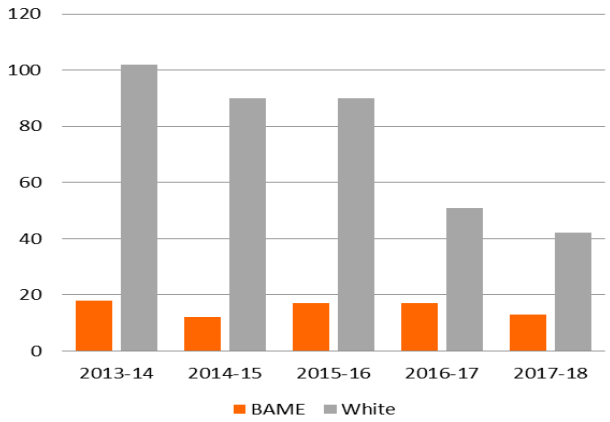


Over this period there has been focused partnership work and processes seeking to divert young people at risk of entering the criminal justice system through alternative interventions.

Although the number of young offenders has been dropping, the percentage of those who have reoffended, and the frequency with which they have done so have increased over this period, suggesting that those who are offending are facing greater challenges to leading crime-free lives.

Figure 16. Brighton & Hove youth offenders receiving a caution or sentence, 2013/14 - 2017/18

There were 55 youth offenders in Brighton & Hove in 2017/18 who received a caution or sentence. Figure 16 shows a downwards trend in young offenders in the city with White ethnicity, but the number with a Black, Asian, or minority ethnic background has not shown the same downward trend. [30]

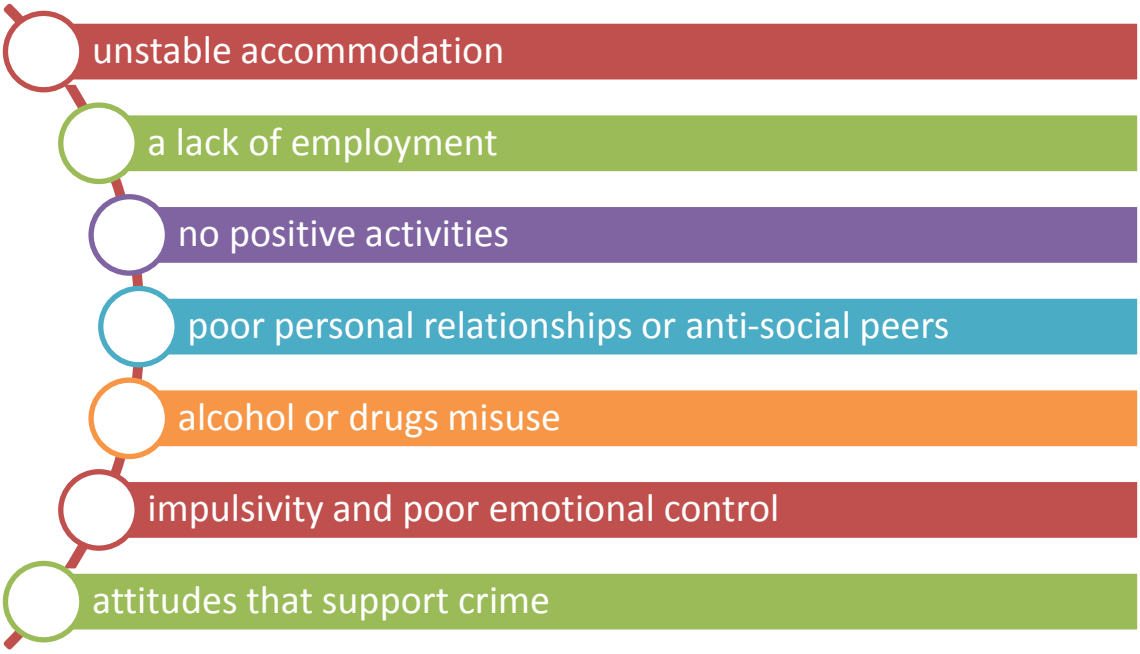


[30] Derived from Youth Justice Statistics Open Data

6.2 Adults

Risk factors associated with offending

HM Prison and Probation Service have listed the following factors which increase the risk that individuals will offend[31].



A report looking at the health needs of offenders by regions in the South East collated relevant data on the characteristics of resident population from national datasets.[32] Figure 17 shows that Brighton & Hove is poorer in comparison with West and East Sussex, and England on a number of measures which relate to the risk factors above.

Figure 17

		East Sussex	West Sussex	Brighton & Hove	England
Adults	Self-harm hospital admissions (per 100,000)	456	500	544	407
	Unemployment	4.2%	3.1%	5.3%	3.9%
	Common mental health problems	12.7%	12.8%	17.3%	15.6%
	Long-term mental health problems	9.5%	8.5%	13.5%	9.1%
	Subject to Mental Health Act (per 100,000)	28.8	33.8	46.4	45.5
	Learning disabilities	0.51%	0.49%	0.48%	0.47%
	Binge drinking	12.1%	14.4%	31.9%	17%
	Alcohol-related harm (per 100,000)	12	13	23	14
	OCU drug use (per 1,000)	8.5	6.1	14.5	8.6
	Statutory homelessness (per 1,000)	2.92	1.71	3.80	2.10
	Rough sleeping (per 1,000)	0.39	0.26	1.37	0.20

[31] Her Majesty's Prison & Probation Service (2019) Risk assessment of offenders https://www.gov.uk/guidance/risk-assessment-of-offenders

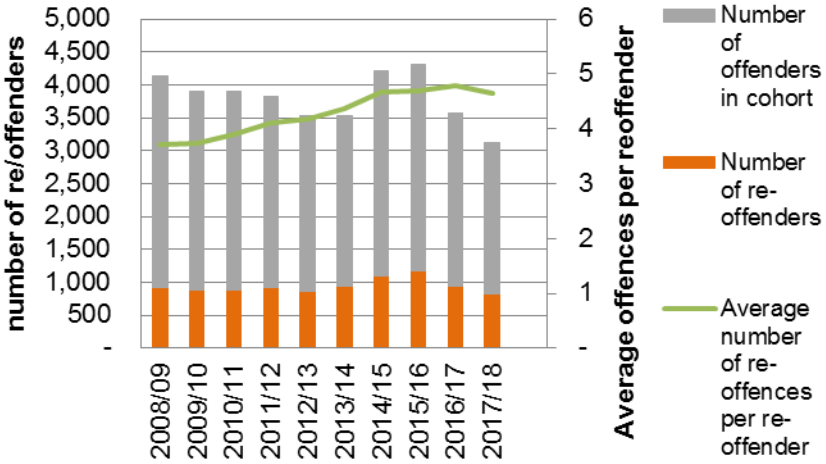
[32] Tamlyn Cairns Partnership (2019) Findings from the Liaison & Diversion HNAs in South East Region.

Offenders and reoffending

The number of adult offenders in the city as recorded by the Ministry of Justice declined between from 3,215 in 2008/09 to 2,285. However, the number of people reoffending has remained roughly at the same level over this period of time, while the average number of re-offences per offender was on an upward trend until 2014/15, but has remained fairly stable up to 2017/18 (see Figure 18).

Figure 18

Offenders and offending by adults in Brighton & Hove, 2008/09 to 2017/18



Through health assessments of people detained in custody across Sussex, mental health was identified as a need most frequently, followed by substance misuse, self-harm, homelessness and learning disability.[32]

6.3 Victims of crime

Figure 20

Police recorded crimes per 1,000 pop by victim age group, 2018/19

(Rolling MYEs; denominator for <18s is 10-17 pop; all ages excludes crimes with no age data supplied or without victim in the numerator)

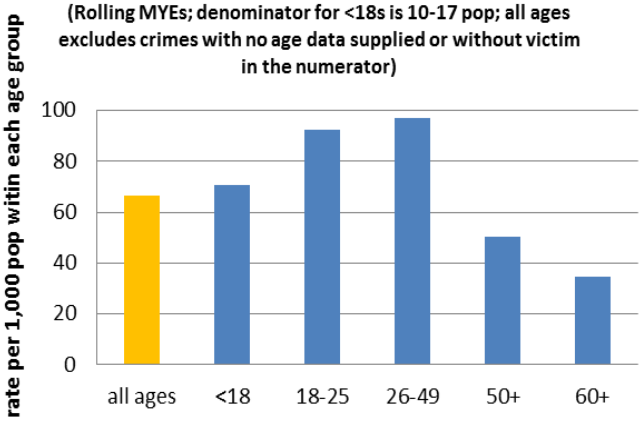


Figure 20

Total crimes per 1,000 adults, Sep to Dec 2019, England & Wales by age and sex, CSEW open data tables

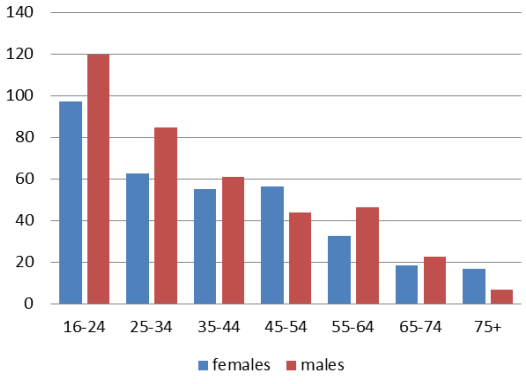
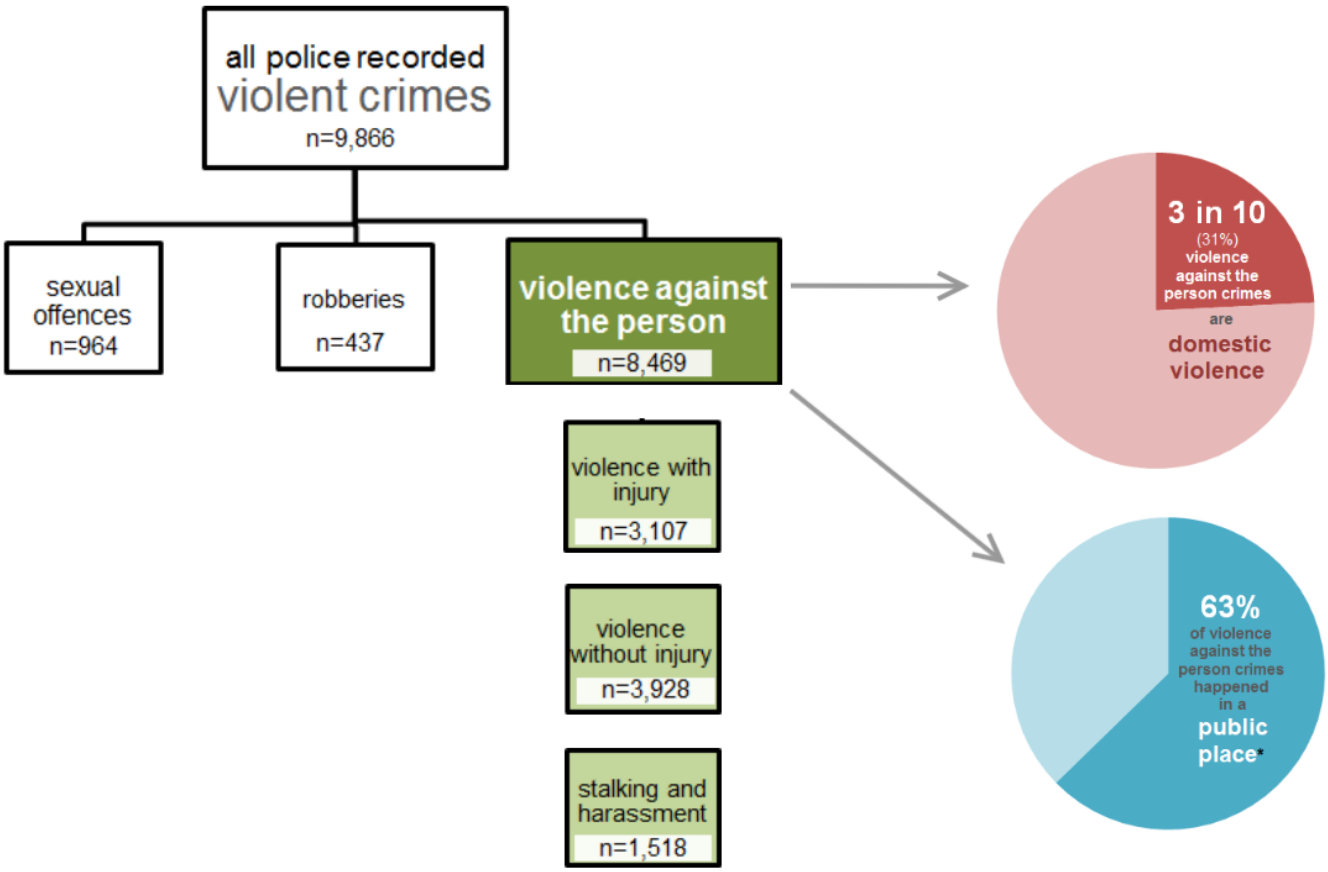


Figure 20 shows the number of total crimes recorded in Brighton & Hove by age group, accounting for the size of the local population within each age band. The age group with the highest victimisation rate in his dataset is the 26-49 group with 18-25s next highest. However, in interpreting this data it is necessary to consider whether reporting is higher at certain age groups. Data from the Crime Survey for England & Wales (see Figure 20) show that victimisation of total crime decreases with age, suggesting therefore that the younger age groups may be under-reporting locally.

7. VIOLENCE, ABUSE AND EXPLOITATION

7.1 Overview of violent crime

- Violence is a very broad crime category: In 2018/19 there were nearly 10,000 crimes recorded by the police, of which 86% were violence against the person (VAP) offences. Of VAP crimes,
  - 46% are without injury
  - 37% involve injury
  - 18% are stalking or harassment
- 3 in 10 (31%) of VAP crimes are domestic violence
- Nearly 2 in 3 (63%) of VAP crimes happen in a public place



The rest of Section 7 looks at various types of violence, abuse and exploitation.

7.2 Serious violence, incl. robbery and crimes involving weapons

Contributory factors

- The government's Serious Violence Strategy[33] makes a clear link between changes in the drugs market, particularly in relation to crack cocaine, and serious violence, with this being linked to supply and demand. It notes that drug market violence may be facilitated and spread by social media, in some cases using social media to glamorise a gang or drug-selling life, taunt rivals and normalise weapons carrying.
- The Serious Violence Strategy also notes that crime can be driven, not just by individuals with a greater propensity for offending (such as those originating from circumstances when growing up), but also by factors that make the opportunity for crime greater.[60] For example, more people in the confined spaces of pubs and clubs consuming alcohol increases the opportunity for provocation and violence.
- The involvement of alcohol remains an important factor behind many crimes of violence, both in a public place and in a domestic situation. However, there is no evidence that the increase trend in recorded serious violence is driven by an increasing role of alcohol.

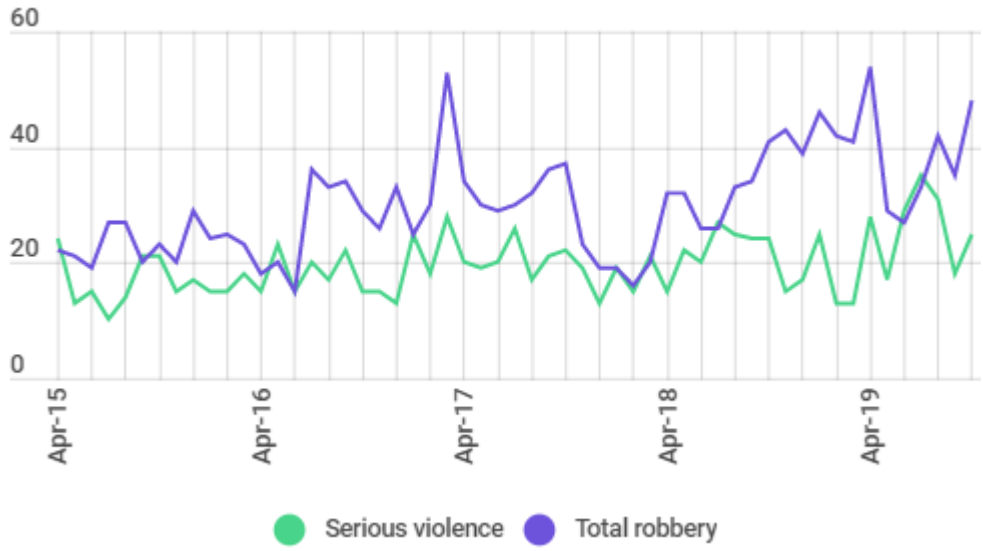
National and local data

	annual trend: last 8 years	Data for 2018/19 (or latest as specified)	benchmarking
Police recorded serious violence offences (No.)		239	
Robbery offences (No.)		437	rate/1,000 pop B&H: 1.53 SE: 0.73 E&W: 1.46
Police recorded serious knife crimes (NI 28) (No.)		92	
Police recorded gun crimes (NI 29) (No.)		10	
Possession of weapons offences		428	rate/1,000 pop B&H: 1.49 SE: 0.75 E&W: 0.79
Test purchases for underage knife sales and sales		11 sales out of 38 test purchases	
A&E assault-related attendance records where text string *stab* or 'knife' has been found in free text records (No.)		48	

[33] Home Office (2018) Serious Violence Strategy https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/serious-violence-strategy

A&E admissions for assault by sharp object at RSCH (HES data) (No.)		35	
A&E admissions for assault by sharp object for B&H residents only (HES data) (No.)		12	

Figure 21. Police recorded robbery and serious violence crimes, Brighton & Hove



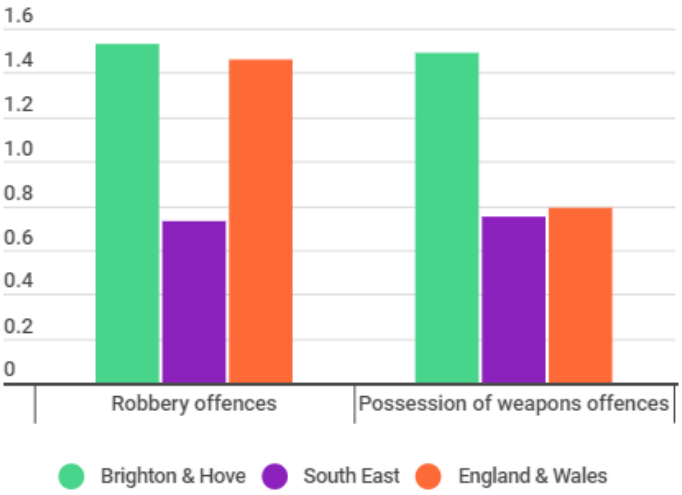
Serious violence

- There has been a year on year increase of serious violence offences (including GBH offences and more serious violent crimes) recorded by the police over the last 8 years.
- Numbers in the first 8 months of 2019/20 has also continued to rise, showing a 21% increase compared with the same months in 2018/19.

Robberies

- Robberies have increased steadily since 2014/15, particularly steeply in second half of 2018/19 and into 2019/20. This increase has been seen in both personal robberies and while business robberies have been relatively few, they have also seen a similar increase.
- Brighton & Hove has slightly more robberies per head of population than England & Wales, and more than twice the rate of the South East.

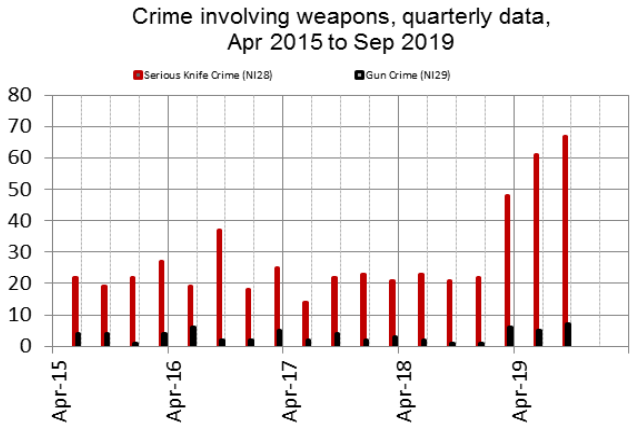
Figure 22. Police recorded robberies and weapons offences: number per 1,000 pop.



Crimes involving weapons

- There were 428 possession of weapons offences in Brighton & Hove in 2018/19. The rate per resident is roughly twice that of the South East and of England & Wales as a whole.

Figure 23



- In Brighton & Hove both police recorded serious knife crimes and gun crimes have dropped slightly over the last six years, but the last quarter of 2018/19 showed an increase in both crime types. This increase has continued into the first six months of 2019/20, with the number of both recorded gun crimes and knife crimes in this period exceeding the total number recorded in the whole of 2018/19.
- In Sussex in 2018/19 the involvement of knives in selected serious violent offences[34] accounted for 5.1% of these offences. This was slightly higher than the South East average of 4.4%, but lower than the England & Wales average of 6.0%.[35]
- In Sussex in 2017/18 there were 298 recorded offences involving a knife or sharp instrument. Nationally, numbers have risen consistently since 2013/14.[36]
- In Sussex in 2017/18 there were 61 recorded offences involving the use of a firearm. Nationally, the number of recorded offences has declined year on year over the last 10 years.[36]
- Searching for the text string ‘stab’ or ‘knife’ in a free text field for people arriving at A&E as a result of an assault identifies 48 such attendances in 2018/19, of which 18 related to assaults known to have taken place in the city, and 21 which were known to have happened to a city resident, although place of residence and assault location information is not always completed.
- Out of 38 test purchases for underage knife sales carried out in 2018/19, 11 resulted in a sale.

[34] These selected serious violent offences include: homicide; attempted murder; threats to kill; assault with injury/assault with intent to cause serious harm; robbery; and rape/serious assault.

[35] Crime in England & Wales, year ending March 2019 - PFA tables

Who, what, where, when

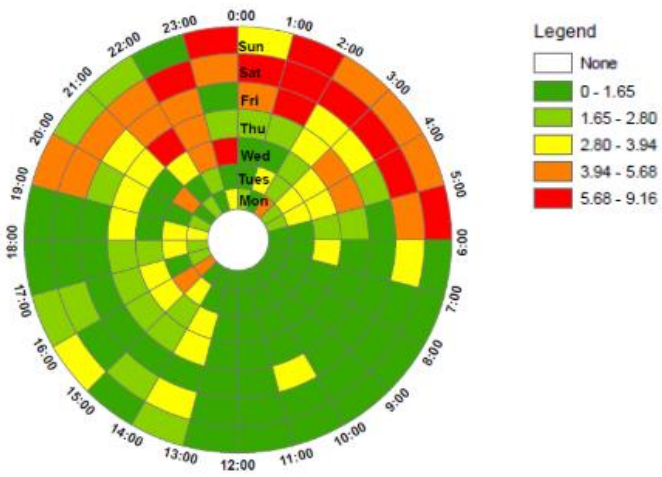
Robberies

- 90% of robberies (392/437) recorded in 2018/19 were personal robberies and 10% (45/437) were business robberies.
- 82% of personal robbery victims where gender was recorded in the 12 months July 2018 – June 2019 were male; 18% were female.
- Males aged 10-19 had the highest rate of victimisation for personal robbery in the 12 month period July 2018 – June 2019 (6.4 per 1,000 pop.). 10-19 year old males were over twice as likely to be victimised than 20-29 year old males, the group with the next highest rate of victimisation (3.0 per 1,000 pop.). The rate of victimisation decreased with every subsequent age group after this (see Figure 24). During this time period, 26% of personal robbery offences had a 10-19 year old male victim.

Figure 24

- For female victims, whilst the level of victimisation was much lower, the highest victimisation rate was found in the 20-29 age group (0.88 per 1,000 pop.)
- The average age of victims in the 10-19 age group was 17.
- There is not sufficient information recorded regarding weapons, or articles being stolen to analyse this information further.
- The hotspot for personal robbery offences in this period is predominantly in Regency and St. Peter's and North Laine wards and is strongly city centre based, with offences peaking over Friday and Saturday nights, suggesting links to the night-time economy. The hotspot includes most of the North Laine, the Lanes and Churchill Square, as well as the Old Steine and part of Kemptown.

Figure 25. Personal robbery offences, July 2018-Jun 2019: Time of day and day of week



- Brighton beach, Kings Road and Kings Road Arches, London Road, St James's Street, North Street, Brighton railway station, Pavilion Gardens, and the Level are all repeat locations, with clusters of offences in these locations.

Crimes involving weapons

- Across Sussex in 2018/19, there were a total of 990 selected serious violent offences involving a **knife or sharp instrument**: 5 for homicide; 8 for attempted murder; 87 threats to kill; 560 assault with injury/assault with intent to cause serious harm; 304 for robbery; and 26 for rape or serious sexual assault.[35]
- In Brighton & Hove nearly half (47%) of the 83 serious knife crimes in 2018/19 were robbery offences, 45% were violence against the person offences, and 8% were sexual offences. Offences in quarter four of 2018/19 followed a similar profile, although higher in number. The trend for serious knife crime could therefore be affected by general trends in robbery and violence against the person offences.

- Of the 83 offences in 2018/19 extracted for this analysis, 74 were knife/dagger offences, and 9 were bottle/glass offences.
- Numbers are low and therefore caution must be used, but 10-19 year olds were the most likely to be victims of serious knife crime in 2018/19, followed by 30-39 year olds, and this followed the same profile when looking at just quarter four of 2018/19, where the main increase in the number of offences was seen. 79% of serious knife crime offences in this time period had a male victim; 21% had a female victim.
- In England & Wales in 2017/18, 0.2% of violence against the person crimes involved a firearm, rising to 2.7% of attempted murders/assaults with intent to cause serious harm, and 4 0% of murders). Firearms were involved in 2.2% of robberies.
- Nationally, people aged between 15 and 34 are over-represented as victims of firearm offences (excl. air weapons)[36].
- A national study found that children under 16 are at the highest risk of being stabbed when going home from school.[37]

Summary of key issues

- 2019 shows a steep increase in both offences involving weapons and other serious violent crimes.
- Serious violent crimes disproportionately affect young males as victims.
- Violence with injury offences have the highest estimated cost impact in the city.
- Links to the night time economy are shown with peaks for these types of offences occurring on Friday and Saturday night in the city centre.
- There is potential for making better use of data sources other than that recorded by the police.

Resources and gaps

current services	community assets	gaps
• Police • BHCC • Third sector partners (St Giles Trust) • Probation • Court Services • Home Office • OSPCC	• Trust for Developing Communities, • LATs	short term funding

Recommendations for partnership work

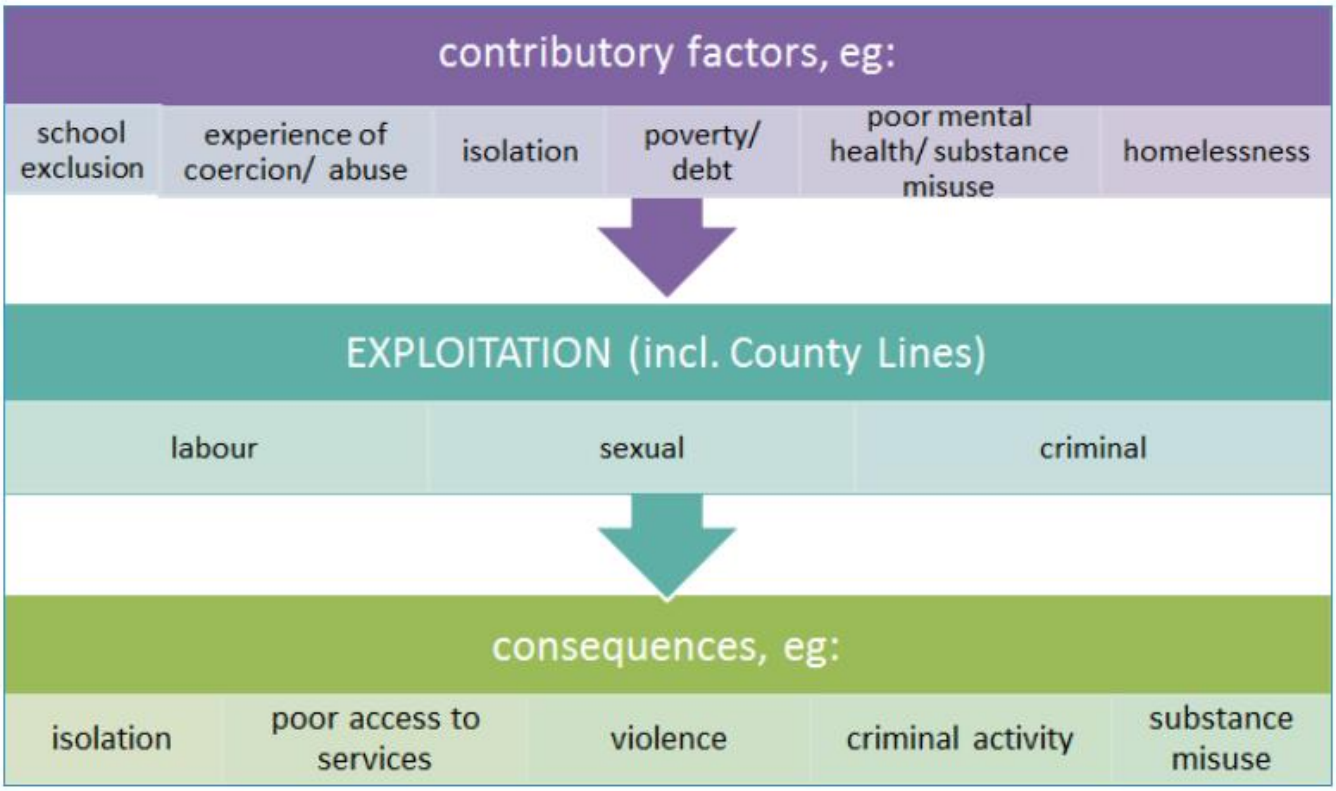
- Better analysis and collection of data from all partners so that resources can be better targeted including NHS and accident and emergency departments.
- Monthly Partnership Tactical Tasking and Co-ordination Group (PTTCG) to identify areas of concern and task responses ensuring that relevant partners are participating in identifying issues and delivering solutions.

[36] ONS. Offences involving the use of weapons: year ending March 2018

[37] Temporal and geographic patterns of stab injuries in young people: a retrospective cohort study from a UK major trauma centre, British Medical Journal, 2018

- Development of a Violence Reduction Unit to sit alongside the PTTCG.
- Maximise the role of the serious and organised crime (SOC) tactical groups to review opportunities to use available tools and powers against gangs and serious crime groups.
- Review the Statement of Licensing Policy to address concerns regarding the night time economy.
- Continue to work with community and third sector organisations to identify service gaps and commission services to address these gaps.
- Adopt a preventative approach to serious violence.

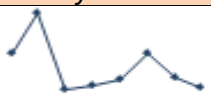
7.3 Violence, vulnerability and exploitation



National and local data

Data in the table below is a combination of contextual data and other data more specifically focused on cuckooing and exploitation. In some cases, the datasets have only recently begun to be collected, and in other cases, there is work needed to improve the robustness of available information.

The previous section on serious violence (Section 7.2), which showed a steep rise in robberies and in crimes involving weapons, will include some crimes perpetrated in the context of VVE. Similarly, the follow section on modern slavery (Section 7.4) looks specifically at modern slavery and trafficking, which also overlaps with VVE.

	annual trend: last 8 years	No. in last year	notes
Police recorded drugs supply offences (No.)		2018/19: 148	Subject to levels of police activity
Young people reporting to never have tried drugs, KS3 (%)		2018: 94%	In 2014 Brighton & Hove had the highest percentage of 15 year olds in the country reporting that they had tried cannabis[14]
Young people reporting to have never tried drugs, KS4 (%)		2018: 81%	

Properties identified where cuckooing is or may be taking place (**Op Cuckoo**) (No.)		Total cases: 108 (May-Oct 2019)	
Current cuckooed properties identified (live cases) (No.)		19 (as of Nov 2019) R: 1 A: 10 G: 8	
Children identified at a cuckooed property (No.)		2 recorded in first 8 months of 2019/20,	NB. data needs verification
Closure orders issued to tackle VVE (BHCC & RSL housing only) (No.)		4 in 2018/19 5 in first 8 months of 2019/20	RSL = Registered Social Landlord
Closure orders issued to tackle VVE (police-led) (No.)		12 full; 4 partial closures in first 8 months of 2019/20	
Young people discussed at AVRM who have a red RAG rating (Average no. per quarter)		average of 14.8 per quarter in 2018/19 average of 12 per quarter in first 2 quarters of 2019/20	AVRM = Adolescent Risk and Vulnerability Meeting
Children **going missing** from home or social care three or more times (Average no. per quarter)		36 from care; 90 from home (average of q1 and q2, 2019/20)	
Going missing from home or social care three or more times - total episodes (No.)		846 in 2018/19 566 in first 6 months of 2019/20	
Children identified as at risk of or engaged in criminal exploitation (No.)		46 as of Nov 2019	probable overlap with CSE
Children identified as at risk of or engaged in sexual exploitation (No.)		46 as of Nov 2019	probable overlap with CCE

Contributory factors

- The government's Serious Violence Strategy is clear that there is a strong link between drugs, serious violence and the criminal or sexual exploitation of children and vulnerable adults.[33]
- Research suggests that there will be a £3.1billion shortfall in children's social care funding by 2024/25 with an urgent need for local authorities to reinstate early help and intervention services, including youth services.[38] Many children affected by County Lines have challenging and complex starting points in life such as living in care, subject to child protection plans, excluded from mainstream education, under the youth offending service, have a diagnosed or undiagnosed disability, are drug users, have experienced serious assault/violence and have had episodes of missing from home or care for significant periods of time.[39]
- The government's Serious and Organised Crime Strategy states that serious and organised crime affects more UK citizens, more often, than any other national security threat and leads to more deaths in the UK each year than all other national security threats combined. It costs the UK at least £37billion annually. Since 2014 there have been genuine increases in some low volume, high harm offences. The National Crime Agency (NCA) assesses that the threat from serious and organised crime is increasing and serious and organised criminals are continually looking for ways to sexually or otherwise exploit new victims and novel methods to make money, particularly online.[40] The Local Government Association estimates that social care faces a funding gap of £4.3billion by 2020. The National Audit Office concluded that neither national nor local government know how long the NHS and care system can continue to absorb these pressures.[41] This means that people with vulnerabilities such as poor mental health, learning disability, substance misuse issues or homelessness are increasingly likely to be targeted and find access to services more difficult.

Who, what, where, when, etc.

Local data

- It was estimated that in 2016-17 there were approximately 2,065 heroin and/or crack cocaine users in Brighton & Hove.[42] This indicates that there is a sizeable Class A drugs market in operation in the city.
- Three out of four different measures of drug-related deaths in Brighton & Hove increased between 2014 and 2017.
- The 2018 Locality Review reported that County Lines had been linked to 14 drug deaths[45].
- In terms of young people, some may be more vulnerable to engage in drugs use than others. The Safe and Well at School Survey found that school pupils were more likely to have tried drugs if they were:
  - adopted
  - unhappy
  - needing extra help at school

14 drug deaths

believed to be linked to County Lines according to the 2018 Locality Review.

36 children missing from care; 90 missing from home three or more times

Quarterly average, Apr- Sep 2019. NB. Some children may be counted in both figures

[38] Children's Society; Counting lives – responding to children who are criminally exploited, 2019

[39] County Lines research project; JH Consulting / St. Giles Trust / Missing People, 2018

[40] Home Office, Serious and Organised Crime Strategy, 2018

[41] The King's Fund; How serious are the pressures in social care?, 2015

[42] PHE Prevalence estimates 2016/17, cited in Substance Misuse JSNA topic summary 2019. http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/sites/bhconnected/files/Substance%20misuse%20%28Adults%29.pdf

- LGBT
- young carers

- If children go missing, this might be a sign that they are being exploited. In the first half of 2019/20 36 children went missing from care and 90 went missing from home three or more times (some children may be included in both figures).

108 cases of cuckooing investigated

Apr-Nov 2019

- There have been 108 cases of cuckooing investigated in Brighton & Hove between April and November 2019. Cuckooing is described further below.

46 children at risk/engaged in criminal exploitation

Children open to social care as of Nov 2019 where where criminal exploitation has been identified . NB. There is overlap with those counted under sexual exploitation below.

- There were 46 children who are open to social care in November 2019 recorded as at risk of or engaged in sexual exploitation and the same number at risk or engaged in criminal exploitation, although there may be some individuals counted in both types of exploitation and the total number of individuals will be fewer.

46 children at risk/engaged of sexual exploitation

Children open to social care as of Nov 2019 where where sexual exploitation has been identified . NB. There is overlap with those counted under criminal exploitation above.

- it is not possible to provide a more detailed description of the local picture due to lack of data, but issues at play nationally are likely to be relevant to Brighton & Hove.

National data

- The government's Serious Violence Strategy 2018[33] tells us that some serious violent offences– homicide, knife crime, gun crime – have been increasing since 2014. However, these typically make up just 1% of crime recorded by the police. The independent Crime Survey for England & Wales and hospital statistics help to provide a fuller picture. While violence has increased by 94% in police figures between 2012/13 and 2016/17, it fell by 26% on the Crime Survey and by 17% in hospital data. This has largely been attributed to the significant improvements the police have made in recording crimes and also that increasingly victims of previously 'hidden' offences like domestic or sexual abuse have come forward to report. However, the hospital data, which are unaffected by the changes to police figures, also show that certain types of serious violence are genuinely rising, and have been since 2014/15.
- Police recorded knife crime has risen by 36% between 2013/14 and 2016/17. There is evidence to suggest that around half of these extra offences are due to improved police recording. Across the same period, hospital admissions for assault by sharp object show an increase of only 18%. Since 2014 there has been a genuine increase in certain types of serious violence across England & Wales; specifically, homicide, knife crime and gun crime. However, it should also be noted that improvements in recording practices are also a factor. These offences typically make up just 1% of all crime recorded by the police, but they cause some of the most serious harms to individuals, communities and societies.[33] It is important to acknowledge that data related to serious violence is developing locally and provides opportunities to better understand how this impacts in Brighton & Hove.
- 'County Lines' is the name given to the use of a branded mobile phone line which is established in the marketplace and promoted throughout the existing customer base. A relay system (another mobile phone line) is then used to pass orders back to this line in response. The branded phone line is generally controlled by senior group members who are traditionally based in the urban hub (eg. major cities such as London). Increasingly, there are reported incidents of the phone being

held closer to the rural marketplace (often coastal areas such as Brighton & Hove). The exploitation of young and vulnerable persons is a common feature in the facilitation of County Lines drug supply, whether for the storage or supply of drugs, the movement of cash, or to secure the dwellings held by vulnerable people in the marketplace (commonly referred to as cuckooing). County Lines groups continue to pose a significant threat to vulnerable people and explore a range of opportunities to identify potential new victims. Victims are exposed to varying levels of exploitation including physical, mental and sexual harm, with some over protracted periods. Some vulnerable individuals are trafficked into remote markets to work whilst others are imprisoned in their own homes, which have been taken over using force or coercion.[43]

- The National Crime Agency (NCA) assesses that most modern slavery and human trafficking is almost certainly driven by organised crime, with most of the organised crime groups loosely networked and of low sophistication. The more sophisticated groups are highly likely to engage in slavery and trafficking alongside other crime, including financial and immigration crime. However, only 8% of all live police modern slavery cases are assessed as serious and organised crime and therefore many are not attracting the additional capabilities available such as financial investigators or support from the Regional Organised Crime Units or NCA.[44]

Summary of key issues

- The Violence and Vulnerability Unit (VVU) completed a locality review in Brighton & Hove in 2018 and found that some of the key issues within the city that need to be addressed are:
  - lack of a needs assessment in relation to drug usage, distribution, use of children, cuckooing, etc.;
  - children not talking and signs of accelerated criminal activity;
  - a perceived disconnect between strategy and frontline staff;
  - “gangs”;
  - the use of debt entrapment to involve young people;
  - the need to make parents more aware of the issues and how they can seek support;
  - a clear profile on gangs, County Lines and drugs;
  - improved governance of exploitation generally;
  - a re-consideration of safeguarding policies and resources; and
  - a clear strategic framework in place to tackle this issue linked with CSE and modern slavery/trafficking work.[45]

Resources and gaps

current services	community assets	gaps
• St. Giles Trust (two-year commissioned service by Brighton & Hove City Council (BHCC) from July 2018) • Reboot early intervention youth programme (pan-Sussex – using budget from Home Office early	• Pan-Sussex Violence Reduction Unit (funded by Home Office serious violence surge) • Brighton & Hove partnership tactical tasking & coordination group (PTTCG) • Albion in the Community	• Services to support transition between children’s and adult services • Services for adults at risk of exploitation / currently exploited where provisions of Care Act

[43] National Crime Agency; County lines violence, exploitation & drug supply national briefing report, 2017

[44] Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner strategic plan, 2019-21

[45] Brighton & Hove locality review outcome, Violence & Vulnerability Unit, 2018

intervention youth fund	• Third Sector Investment Prospectus (BHCC & CCG funding) • Communities Fund (BHCC-managed) • Trust for Developing Communities - commissioned by BHCC to promote positive changes for young people based around both short and long term outcomes including reducing anti-social behaviour	2014 do not apply • Support for parents of children at risk of exploitation/currently exploited

Recommendations for partnership

- Governance led by the exploitation strategy group to direct activity guided by input from Home Office, Violence & Vulnerability Unit, Ending Gang Violence & Exploitation regional group and Sussex Police working groups for County Lines / Modern Slavery; and recommendations from Serious Case Reviews / Safeguarding Adult Reviews.
- Communications activity directed via the exploitation strategy group to direct regular, clear messaging including learning & development opportunities via a multi-agency communications plan led by Brighton & Hove City Council, Sussex Police and Brighton & Hove Clinical Commissioning Group.
- Safeguarding using a contextual approach to ensure people involved in gangs / local crime groups are supported and their needs are met; prevent vulnerable people becoming involved with gangs / local crime groups through peer support and workshops for families / parents / carers / guardians.
- Disruption activity via multi-agency tactical operations / intensification weeks as directed by the Partnership Tactical Tasking Coordination Group (PTTCG) for emerging vulnerable locations / issues.
- Enforcement activity directed by PTTCG / Serious Organised Crime (SOC) tactical groups using available tools and powers against gangs / local crime groups who exploit vulnerable people (eg. Modern Slavery Act 2015, Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime & Policing Act 2014, etc.).
- Partnership data developed, analysed and shared via a central forum with strategic oversight to inform needs assessments / profiles, identify vulnerable locations / hotspots, etc.
- Commissioning within community and voluntary sector (including specialist providers) to fill service gaps using funding opportunities from Home Office, Office of Sussex Police & Crime Commissioner, Third Sector Investment Prospectus, Communities Fund and other appropriate funding opportunities.

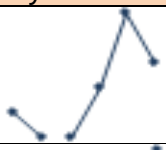
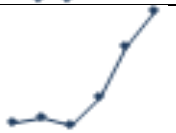
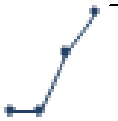
7.4 Modern slavery and trafficking

Contributory factors

- The 2016 Home Office Modern Crime Prevention Strategy[46] proposed that there are six drivers of crime, including opportunity, character, profit, drugs, alcohol and effectiveness of the criminal justice system. Of this list, profit, opportunity and drugs may be particularly relevant to modern slavery.
- Extreme poverty, substance misuse and debt bondage can lead to people becoming trapped into living in circumstances of modern slavery.
- Drugs can be a driver of this type of crime both as a criminal activity (ie. County Lines drug dealing, forced work in cannabis grow operations), and as a vulnerability factor of potential victims.
- Brighton & Hove has a comparatively high level of homelessness and rough sleeping. Those seeking to exploit vulnerable people are known to have preyed upon members of the local street community with offers or work, accommodation and sometimes access to alcohol, which can later lead to situations of labour exploitation.
- Substance misuse is one of the factors that can put people at greater risk of 'cuckooing' (a process in which the homes of vulnerable people are taken over and used by others, often for criminal activity) by groups connected to County Lines. Among other harms, this can lead to forced criminality if they are subsequently coerced to take part in the drug supply activity.
- County Lines drug dealing activity is a significant driver for the exploitation of young people and vulnerable adults.
- Although penalties are high when offenders are brought to justice, the low number of crimes detected and perpetrators brought to justice may not provide a strong deterrent. Due to the complexity of successfully prosecuting modern slavery offences, perpetrators are often charged with associated offences that may have a higher chance of securing a conviction (eg. GBH, offences related to drug supply).
- Some people enter the UK or are brought to the UK without having the correct immigration or identity documents. Sometimes people overstay their visas or their leave to remain expires, meaning that they can no longer access public services, tenancies in the private rented sector or legal employment opportunities. This can push people to enter exploitative situations and make it harder for them to seek help from public authorities.
- Those who do not speak English or for whom English is not their first language are additionally vulnerable to modern slavery offences as this has the potential to increase their isolation and dependency on those that might seek to exploit them.
- Language deficit can also cause further vulnerability to labour exploitation and domestic servitude due to a lack of knowledge of UK employment rights, such as the National Minimum Wage, the Working Time Directive, or the right to provision of appropriate safety equipment. This can lead people to accept exploitative circumstances, as they may not perceive them to be exploitative or may consider them comparatively better than what they could secure in their country of origin or other places they have worked in.
- Brighton & Hove has historically been a city to which draws people who engage the services of sex workers. The illicit nature of this industry is an inherent driver of vulnerability to sexual exploitation. Legal concerns, immigration issues and the stigma that exists around sex work can further reduce the capacity of those experiencing exploitation to seek help. Locations of sex work can also lead to increased incidents of ASB in the surrounding area.

[46] Home Office, 2016, *Modern Crime Prevention Strategy* https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/modern-crime-prevention-strategy

National and local data

	annual trend: last 8 years	No. in 2018/19
Referrals to the National Referral Mechanism - B&H City Council (No.)		3
Referrals to the National Referral Mechanism - Sussex Police (whole of Sussex) (No.)		51
Referrals to the National Referral Mechanism - all agencies (whole of Sx) (No.)		171
MS1 forms (anonymous subjects) submitted to the Home Office (No.)		5
Modern slavery crimes (B&H) under the 2015 Act (No.)		21
Completed safeguarding enquiries linked to modern slavery (No.)		0

- The National Referral Mechanism NRM is a national framework for identifying victims of human trafficking to ensure they receive the appropriate protection and support.
- Across Sussex, of the 171 referrals of potential victims of modern slavery and human trafficking to the NRM, 30% were initiated by Sussex Police, 26% by Home Office Immigration Enforcement, 18% by UK Visas and Immigration and 13% by local authorities.
- There has been a year on year increase in NRM referrals over the last three years. This is consistent with the national picture where there has been a fourfold increase between 2013 and 2018. Behind this has been increased policy and legislative developments, and greater awareness nationally and locally.

Who, what, where, when, etc.

Brighton & Hove data

- Out of the 21 modern slavery crimes recorded in Brighton & Hove in 2018/19, 18 related to holding a person in slavery or servitude, 2 to forced labour and 1 to arranging or facilitating travel with view to exploitation
- Of 17 modern slavery offences in 2018/19 where the gender of the victim was recorded, 9 were female, and 8 were male. Numbers are low, and therefore caution must be used, but the highest number of victims were found to be in the 10-19 age group (n=8) and of these the majority were male. Further information regarding the nature of these offences was not sufficiently recorded to analyse.

21 crimes of modern slavery

2018/19. 18 holding a person in slavery/servitude; 2 to forced labour; 1 facilitating travel for exploitation. 10-19 yr old males most common victim group

- Brighton & Hove local authority has made NRM referrals of 4 adults and 6 minors over the last three years.

- There have been 11 MS1 forms submitted in relation to Brighton & Hove to the Home Office (where the 'subject' wishes to remain anonymous and an NRM referral is therefore not possible) over the last three years. These have all been made by Sussex Police, and cover a range of different types of modern slavery.

NRM referrals for the whole of Sussex, 2018/19

- Sussex Police referred 12 adults and 40 minors in 2018/19. These were 37 males and 17 females
- 97% (33 out of the 34 where type of exploitation was known) of the referrals of males related to labour exploitation. For females, 81% (13/16) were referred for sexual exploitation.
- Over half of referrals were UK nationals, with the next two most common nationalities being Albania and Vietnam.

Summary of key issues

- Reporting increasing across Sussex in recent years, in-line with national trends but not keeping pace. New procedures and training for BHCC are currently under development, which may lead to an increase of NRM and MS1 submissions over the next few years.
- Labour exploitation (which includes County Lines related activity) remains the main driver for the exploitation of males. Sexual exploitation is the main driver for the exploitation of females.
- Between 2017/18 and 2018/19 NRM submissions for minors from Sussex Police, East Sussex, West Sussex and Brighton more than doubled, while those for adults rose only slightly. This may indicate a growth of County Lines activity locally, and/or greater awareness that those involved may be subject to exploitative coercion.

Resources and gaps

current services	community assets	gaps
• Housing Options • Adult Social Care • Access Point • Hospital Social Work Team • East/West ATS • Children & Family Services	• Survivors Network • St Mungo's Street Outreach • RISE	• No specialist agencies have a presence within B&H • Support for those exiting the National Referral Mechanism

Recommendations for partnership work

- BHCC is holding modern slavery learning events for third sector workers involved with homelessness in late 2019. These are being delivered in partnership with The Passage (www.passage.org.uk). If these initial sessions are found to be productive then this may be an activity to be repeated in the future.
- BHCC could consider similar events for other elements of the third sector. At present there are no local specialist services nor do any of the larger national organisations have a footprint in Brighton & Hove. Working with existing local services to enhance their capacity to meet the needs of potential victims could help make Brighton & Hove a better environment for those that have experienced trafficking or modern slavery.
- BHCC is a member of the Sussex Anti-Slavery Network, which brings together stakeholders from multiple agencies across Sussex (eg. East Sussex CC, West Sussex CC, Police, SECAMB,

Immigration Enforcement). BHCC should continue to play an active role in this partnership, as it is an effective forum in which to share experiences and good practice.

- The Sophie Hayes Foundation is a national charity that primarily assists victims of trafficking and modern slavery who are leaving the support provided by the National Referral Mechanism, with a focus on recovery and employability. They provide group work, coaching and community events. They are looking to expand their services into Sussex and BHCC has had initial conversations about this. This relationship has the potential to increase the services available to identified victims locally.

7.5 Sexual violence and abuse

Contributory factors

- 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 people in order to prevent crimes such as sexual violence. By teaching young people the concepts of consent and healthy relationships as well as to recognise and challenge unhealthy and exploitative relationships it is hoped fewer young people will become victims and perpetrators of sexual violence.[46]
- The Institute for Alcohol Studies noted that research typically finds that between 25% and 50% of those who perpetrate domestic abuse have been drinking at the time of assault although in some studies the figure is as high as 73%. However, cases involving severe violence were twice as likely as others to include alcohol, and the risk of rape was twice as high for attacks involving drinking offenders.[47]
- 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.[48]
- 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.[48]

National and local data

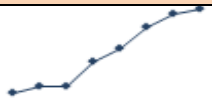
- Results from the latest Crime Survey for England and Wales[49] showed that one in four women (25%) and one in twenty men (5%) had experienced any sexual assault since the age of 16. In the last year, 5% of women, and 1% of men had experienced any sexual assault. Applying this to 2018 mid-year population estimates, it is estimated that 24,152 women, and 4,757 men in Brighton & Hove have been a victim of any sexual assault since the age of 16 and 4,269 women, and 1,226 men have been a victim of any sexual assault in the last year.

In Brighton & Hove there were an estimated

4,269 women and 1,226 men

who had been a victim of sexual assault in the last year

Prevalence

	annual trend: last 8 years	data for 2018/19 (or as indicated)	benchmarking
Sexual offences recorded by the police (No.)		964	21% more recorded crimes in B&H than in E&W per resident (2017/18)

- In Brighton & Hove the police recorded 964 sexual offences in 2018/19, a 4% increase on the previous year and 45% higher than recorded in 2015/16. The rise in sexual offences in recent years has been seen predominantly in serious sexual offences which in 2018/19 made up 85% of all police recorded sexual offences.

[47] Foster J (2014) Alcohol, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Assault, Institute for Alcohol Studies. http://www.ias.org.uk/uploads/IAS%20report%20Alcohol%20domestic%20abuse%20and%20sexual%20assault.pdf

[48] Heise L and Fulu E (2014) What works to prevent violence against women and girls?

[49] ONS, Crime in England and Wales, year ending March 2019 https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2019

- Interpreting any trend in recorded data is difficult because, besides any change in the number of crimes taking place, there may also be changes in recording practices, outreach work which encourages reporting, reporting facilities, willingness to report, etc. Improvements in police recording processes following a national inspection of recording standards in 2013 have contributed to the increase in the number of sexual offences data seen since April 2014.

964 sexual offences recorded

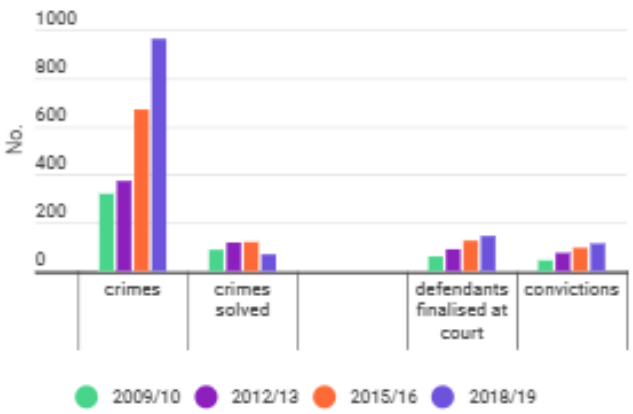
in Brighton & Hove by the police in 2018/19, a 4% increase on the previous year and 45% higher than 2015/16

Criminal justice processes

	annual trend: last 8 years	data for 2018/19 (or as indicated)	benchmarking
Sexual offences solved by the police (No.)		70	
Sexual offences crimes charged by the police (No.)		53	
Finalised court cases for sexual offences (No.)		146	data for B&H not available for 2016/17 and 2017/18
Finalised court cases for sexual offences resulting in a conviction (%)		78.8% (115/146)	England & Wales 2017/18: 58.3% - rape 80.4% - other sexual offences
Time taken between charge and final prosecution outcome - Magistrates Courts (average no. of days)		93 days	Sussex: 110 days
Time taken between charge and final prosecution outcome - Crown Courts (average no. of days)		269 days	Sussex: 279 days

- Figure 26 shows that the number of police recorded sexual offences has increased, while the number of sexual offences which have been solved has dropped since 2015/16.
- 70 sexual offences in 2018/19 were solved against 964 sexual offences being recorded. The ratio of offences solved to offences recorded was 7:100 in 2018/19 down from 32:100 in 2012/13.
- Of the 70 offences solved in 2018/19, 8 (11%) were cautions. This is a higher percentage of cautions than in previous years.

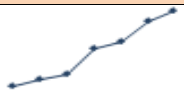
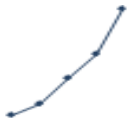
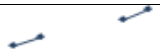
Figure 26



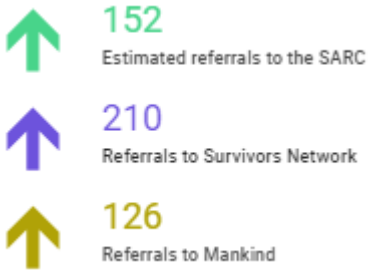
- In 2018/19, 146 sexual offence cases were finalised at court, compared with 127 in 2015/16, an increase of 15%. This compares with a 45% increase in the number of sexual offences recorded over the same period.
- 79% of finalised prosecutions resulted in a conviction in 2018/19, the highest level since 2012/13.
- There was an average of 93 days in 2018/19 between charge and a final prosecution outcome at the magistrates court. This has decreased from an average of 122 days in 2017/18, and is lower than the Sussex average of 110 days.
- There was an average of 269 days in 2018/19 between charge and a final prosecution outcome at the crown court. This compares with a Sussex average of 279 days. The average number of days between charge in final prosecution has increased from an average of 252 days 2017/18.

about 1 in 20 crimes result in a charge	53 charges : 963 crimes
8 out of 10 defendants are convicted	115 out of 146 defendants convicted (79%)

Service data

	annual trend: last 8 years	data for 2018/19 (or as indicated)	benchmarking
SARC referrals; whole of Sussex (No.)		768	2018/19 q4: 19% referrals were for B&H residents
SARC attendances; whole of Sussex, self referrals (No.)		148	
Survivors Network Independent Sexual Violence Advisor referrals (No.)		210	
People receiving Survivors Network counselling (No.)		133	

- Across Sussex there has been a steady rise in the number of referrals to the Sexual Assault Referral Centre in Crawley, totalling 768 in 2018/19, up by 43% from 2015/16. Self referrals, which made up 19% (n=146) of referrals in the most recent year, have increased by 350% over the same period.
- In 2018/19 Survivor's Network received 210 referrals to their Independent Sexual Violence Advisor (ISVA) service, a 9% increase compared with the previous year. 133 Survivor's Network clients received counselling in 2018/19, approximately the same number as the previous year.
- In 2018/19 Mankind received 126 referrals relating to male victims of sexual assault, an increase from 89 in the previous year. 70 clients were provided with counselling support, of whom 65 were aged 26 or over, with an average age of 45.



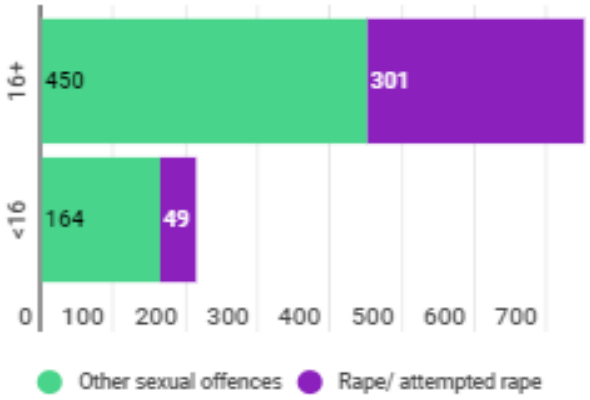
- In 2018/19, Brighton & Hove City Council Adult Social Care completed 41 safeguarding enquiries linked to sexual abuse, and 14 enquiries linked to sexual exploitation.
- In 2018/19, Sussex Community NHS Foundation Trust received 53 referrals for Brighton & Hove child victims of sexual assault, and saw 15 children. Across Sussex, the number of referrals increased with age (between the ages of 0 and 13), but the percentage of those taking up appointments decreased with age. Most referrals came from social services, followed by the police. 20% of Sussex-wide referrals related to forensic services, 29% to acute services (not forensic, but within 3 weeks of abuse), and 50% to historic abuse.
- In 2018/19 there were 106 domestic violence service users at RISE reporting rape or sexual offences.

What the problem looks like

crimes and victims/survivors

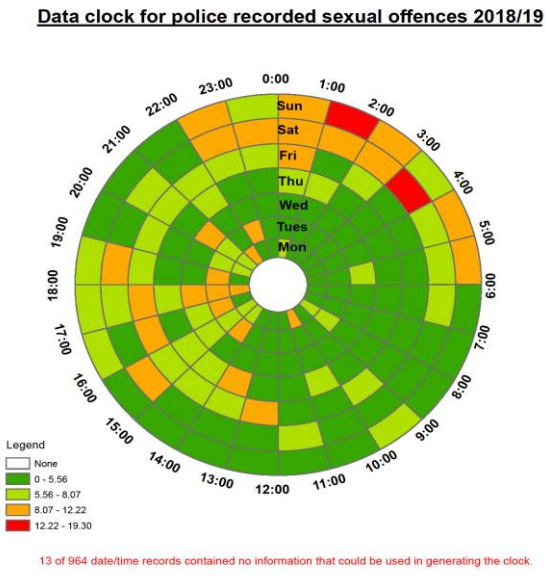
- Victims of police recorded sexual offences in 2018/19 were overwhelmingly female, with 85% of offences where victim gender was recorded having a female victim, 15% had a male victim. This remains the same as in 2017/18.
- The highest rate of victimisation for both males and females was in the 10-19 age group (17.4 per 1,000 pop. for females, and 2.4 per 1,000 pop for males). The rate of victimisation for this age group is over twice that of those aged 20-29 (the next highest victim age group) and declines in every subsequent age group.
- Victim ethnicity was unrecorded in 57% of cases. Of those offences where victim ethnicity was recorded (n=408), 89% were 'White – North European', 4% were 'White – South European' and Black respectively, 3% were Middle Eastern, and 1% were Asian.
- 78% (n=751) of sexual offences in 2018/19 were committed against over 16s. Of these, 40% (n=301) were rape or attempted rape offences, and 60% (n=450) were other sexual offences (see Figure 27).
- 22% of police recorded sexual offences in 2018/19 were committed against under 16s. Of these, 23% (n=49) were rape or attempted rape, and 77% (n=164) were other sexual offences.

Figure 27



- The Crime Survey for England & Wales found that highest prevalence of sexual abuse was in the 16-19 year age group for women and in the 20-24 year age group for men, with prevalence broadly dropping with age for both women and men.[50]
- 15% of all police recorded sexual offences in 2018/19 had a domestic flag.
- Of the 240 Sussex residents attending the SARC in the last quarter of 2018/19, 89% were female and 11% male; 2% (n=4) were transgender. The ethnicity of 27% were other than White British.

Figure 28



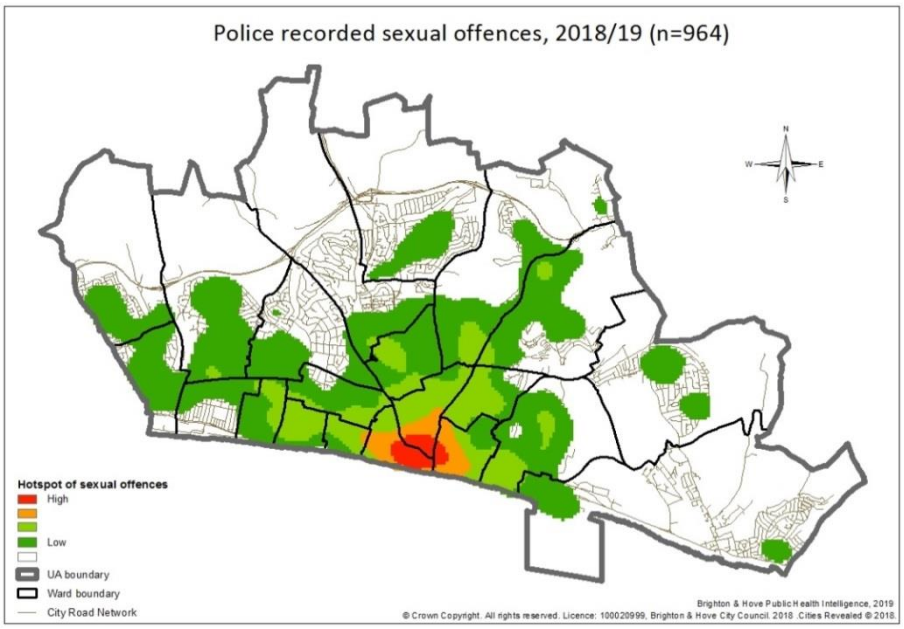
[50] Flatley J (2016) Intimate personal violence and partner abuse. ONS https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/s/yearendingmarch2015/chapter4intimatepersonalviolenceandpartnerabu

- The most common vulnerabilities recorded by the SARC for Sussex residents in the last quarter of 2018/19 were mental health, self harm and domestic violence.

peak times and locations

- There is a clear night-time, weekend pattern in police recorded sexual offences, with an elevated number of offences in the early hours of Saturday morning and again on a Saturday night/ Sunday morning. There is a peak in the number of offences on a Saturday morning between 03.00hrs and 04.00hrs and another on Sunday morning between 01.00hrs and 02.00hrs, suggesting a link to the night-time economy (see Figure 28).
- The hotspot for police recorded sexual offences in 2018/19 is located in the city centre, covering an area including part of North Laine (between North Street and North Road), the Lanes and adjacent seafront, as well as the Old Steine and part of Kemptown (see Figure 29).
- 6% of sexual offences in this time period occurred inside licensed premises. However, the location of the offence may be different to the location where the victim first meets their attacker.
- Regarding the 38 city residents seen at the SARC in the last quarter of 2018/19, they met their assailant at a range of places, including at the assailants home, at an entertainment venue, outdoors, via social media, at the victim's home or at a friend's / family home among other places. However, 34% of assaults took place at the victim's home, and 21% at the assailant's home.

Figure 29



perpetrators

- 43% of all police recorded sexual offences in 2018/19 were committed by a stranger, 33% were committed by an acquaintance, 17% were committed by an intimate, and 7% were committed by a family member.
- 98% (n=112) of those offenders charged with a sexual offence in 2017/18 and 2018/19 were male.
- Numbers are low and therefore caution should be used but the rate of offending is highest amongst the 30-39 and 20-29 age groups.
- There was not sufficient information on offender ethnicity to analyse.
- 69% (n=75) of offenders charged with a sexual offences in 2017/18 or 2018/19 lived in Brighton & Hove, 13% (n=14) were from other parts of Sussex, and 18% (n=20) were from the rest of the UK.

Summary of key issues

- The continued rise in the reporting of sexual violence, alongside the significant downward trend in the successful prosecution of perpetrators (as nationally), is a key concern.
- There are a number of key focus areas for development, not least partnership work between criminal justice agencies and the voluntary sector and other statutory agencies in supporting victims and witnesses when a case progresses.
- Whilst there is acknowledgement that there can be any number of reasons that prosecution does not occur, there is a call from victims and those who support them, for improved communication

with regard to the progress of an investigation, explanations when a case is 'no further action', and support during court proceedings. There is opportunity to improve the experience for victims/survivors through improvement of service pathways and clarification of the roles of different agencies as a case progresses.

- The resources available to support victims is largely utilised in the immediate support required following sexual violence and abuse occurring and/or being reported (often a long time after the abuse occurred), and support sought to bring the perpetrator to justice. There is also an increase in the length of time that victims are requiring support from specialist support agencies, and this is potentially linked to the number of cases where criminal justice outcomes are not achieved, having an impact on the individual's ability to cope.
- There are gaps in the resources available to support victims/survivors, both when initial reports are made and in supporting recovery. For example, whilst the data shows the same number of people receiving counselling support over a period of 2 years this reflects the resource available not the demand. Currently, local organisations providing talking therapy are reporting up to 18 month waiting lists for support.
- Perhaps because of the shortage of formal intervention, there has been a significant increase in the number of people choosing to attend peer-led support sessions; often wanting to attend all peer-support sessions available.
- There is a need to proactively challenge inappropriate attitudes and behaviours prevalent within our society, but finding the resources to do so can be difficult. We know that sexual violence is most prevalent in our youngest age groups, and there is concern about the role that media plays in promoting and perpetuating objectification.
- Finally, victims/survivors often talk about not feeling like they can talk about their experiences. There is continued need to develop confidence within support agencies; but also with families and those most able to support victims/survivors in a way that enables them to disclose what has happened to them, and to support their recovery.

Resources and gaps

current services	brief description of role/service
Joint Unit for Domestic and Sexual Violence and Abuse and VAWG	Brighton & Hove and East Sussex councils' joint unit coordinating strategic development and commissioning, and managing delivery of the MARAC service.
Specialist Support Services for Victims: Rape and Sexual Violence: Survivor's Network	Provides specialist support to victims of rape and sexual violence, including through The Portal. Works with adults, and also children and young people.
Specialist Support Services for Victims: Rape and Sexual Violence: Mankind	Provides recovery support for male victims of sexual violence and abuse
Sussex Police, including Sexual Offences Investigation Teams (SOITs)	Criminal investigations, and provides support to victims during investigations though SOITs.
Children's Social Care	Work with vulnerable families, safeguarding lead
Adult Social Care	Work with vulnerable adults, safeguarding lead.
SARC (Sexual Assault Referral Centre) Crawley	Forensic evidence and initial support following rape and sexual assault.

community assets	brief description of role/service
Wider community 'access' organisations	Reporting and support for someone experiencing rape and sexual violence and abuse can come in many forms, and there is a focus on training up community organisations to be able to help individuals identify when they are a victim, and to report. This is about recognising where an individual feels most comfortable/has trust to discuss the issue initially.
gaps	
Perpetrator response	There is currently no consistent funding available to develop and provide perpetrator services. This includes early intervention for perpetrators who recognise their behaviour, and intervention for behavioural change/to reduce risk. Conviction rates are also low compared to the number of reported crimes and incidents- suggesting an improvement in collecting evidence to prosecute is required.
Prevention/early intervention services	With the demand for reactive response and support services for all partners, the current resources available mean that coordinated prevention services do not exist. This can include early intervention healthy relationships training in schools, resources to train community-based assets to extend the reach of support and raise awareness of sexual violence and abuse, and the societal attitudes that can fuel such behaviours.
Being able to support all victims should they want support	Current resources available mean that not all adults can be offered a service immediately. All children are supported.
Long term recovery support	Talking therapies and accessible long term peer support.

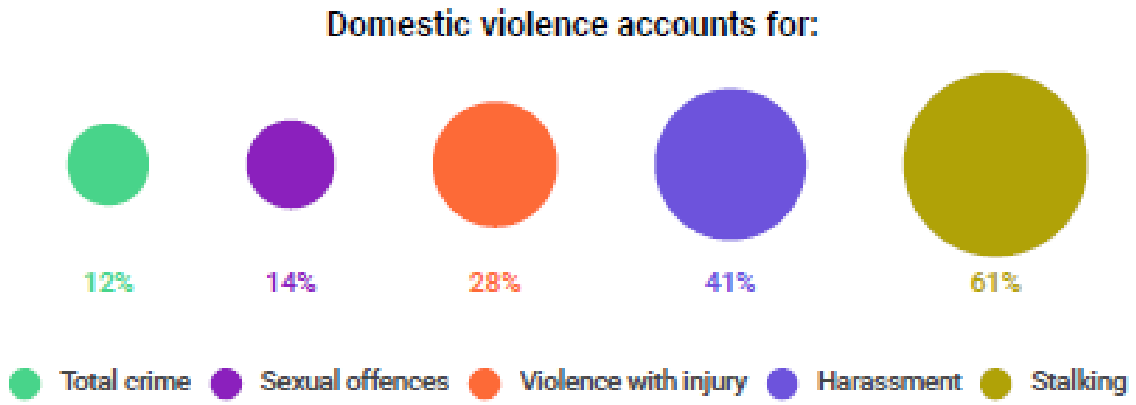
Recommendations for partnership work

A detailed delivery plan will be developed for Brighton & Hove, which will be confirmed in March 2020. However, local stakeholder engagement and response tells us the key themes and emerging actions are important:

- Access to and location of services- because our data and victim and service provider insight tells us that services need to be more flexible to accommodate differing needs, providing simpler pathways in to service that maintain a focus on the victim's experience.
  - Service outreach and co-location
  - Development of a Victim Hub for triage of referrals and targeted assessment
  - Whole family approach- improved collaboration between services to provide support
  - Supporting victims to engage in the criminal justice system and see their perpetrator brought to justice

- Communication and signposting- because our data and victim and service provider insight tells us that our collective services are not visible enough to facilitate access to services; for survivors and service providers who refer.
  - Development of Safe:Space:Sussex as a platform for information and networking
  - Service outreach and co-location
- Prevention including work with perpetrators, including disruption, early intervention and training and awareness- because we need to be working to change the trends for increasing prevalence, and address the problem at its root.
  - Multi-agency delivery of a core offer of Rape and Sexual Violence awareness training. Development of flexible learning opportunities
  - Develop and improve professional networks
  - Public awareness raising and education on how to support someone who is a victim of rape and sexual violence; and challenging attitudes (especially men's attitudes to women)
- Policy, Performance and Safeguarding- because our governance for a review of the work needs to be more robust; to facilitate effective partnership working to make best use of resources; and to ensure our partnership services are working efficiently.
  - Review and restructure governance around response to Rape and Sexual Violence and Abuse and Violence Against Women and Girls
  - 4 Ps: Prevent, Protect, Pursue, Prepare
- Multi-agency working to secure new resources for sustained services; and to review how we use current resources and collaborate; In particular there is a need to focus on holding perpetrators to account, working together to achieve better criminal justice outcomes and reduce the high number of 'no further action' cases and the impact this has on a survivor's support needs. Prioritise work to address gaps in the current service offer including:
  - Educate young people on what constitutes healthy relationships, and what is acceptable and unacceptable behaviour enabling young people to explore this within their own sexuality and gender
  - Work with children and young people affected by Rape and Sexual Violence, including peer to peer.
  - Responding to survivors who have multiple and complex needs
  - Recovery support including sufficient provision of talking therapies and peer support.

7.6 Domestic violence and abuse



Contributory factors: Domestic violence and abuse

- The government definition of domestic abuse, or domestic violence, is any incident of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members, regardless of their gender or sexuality.
- There are many potential causes of domestic violence and abuse, but at its root is power, control and inequality. Factors involved may be:
  - ***Socio-cultural:*** for example, 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 DV; attitudinal or cognitive deficits have been linked to use of violence.[51]
- The Institute for Alcohol Studies noted that research typically finds that between 25% and 50% of those who perpetrate domestic abuse have been drinking at the time of assault although in some studies the figure is as high as 73%. However, cases involving severe violence were twice as likely as others to include alcohol, and the risk of rape was twice as high for attacks involving drinking offenders. [52]
- The Crime Survey for England & Wales asked all respondents whether they thought it was acceptable to hit or slap their partner in response to different situations. 77% of respondents felt that it was always unacceptable to hit or slap their partner in response to their partner having an affair, while less than 1 in 10 of respondents felt that it is mostly or sometimes acceptable (8%). Younger respondents were more likely to think that it was acceptable at least some of the time than older age groups.[57]

[51] Gilchrist, E. et al. Domestic Violence. Current Issues in definitions and interventions with perpetrators in the UK. Forensic Psychology. 2013.

[52] Foster J (2014) Alcohol, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Assault, Institute for Alcohol Studies. http://www.ias.org.uk/uploads/IAS%20report%20Alcohol%20domestic%20abuse%20and%20sexual%20assault.pdf

Contributory factors: Stalking and harassment

- Stalking is a wide-ranging behaviour that is perpetrated by a diverse group of offenders. Risk factors for stalking behaviour are multifaceted. Stalking occurs as a result of an inter-relationship between factors such as socio-demographic characteristics, intimate partner relationships, and broader societal and cultural factors such as gender-role socialisation. Research shows that perpetrators of stalking are more likely than non-perpetrators to be diagnosed with psychiatric problems such as schizophrenia and obsessive-compulsive disorders.[53].

Contributory factors Harmful practices

- There are some practices, including forced marriage, female genital mutilation (FGM) and honour-based violence) carried out in certain cultures which reflect values and beliefs held by some members of these communities. These beliefs and practices may have been held for many generations and some are of a harmful nature to women in particular and in contravention of international human rights.

National and local data

- The latest Crime Survey for England & Wales (CSEW)[54] found that 31% of women and 15% of men have experienced any domestic abuse[55] since the age of 16. In the last year, 8% of women, and 4% of men have experienced any domestic abuse.
- Applying this to 2018 mid-year population estimates, it is estimated that 29,083 women and 14,735 men in Brighton & Hove have been a victim of any domestic abuse since the age of 16. In the last year, 7,997 women, and 4,145 men have been a victim of any domestic abuse.

It is estimated that in Brighton & Hove

7,997 women and 4,145 men

experienced domestic abuse in the last year

- In the 2018 Brighton & Hove Safe and Well at School Survey, 51% of 14-16 year old respondents who had had a boyfriend or girlfriend reported that they had experienced a problem behaviour[56]. The most common problem behaviour experienced by 14-16 year olds who have got, or have ever had, a boyfriend or girlfriend by was being yelled at (29%), followed by being sent or receiving photos or films of each other naked (22%), and being put down and/or humiliated (21%).

1 in 2 KS4 pupils who have ever had a girl/boyfriend had experienced a problem behaviour in their relationship

Safe and Well at School Survey

- Overall there was no significant difference by gender for having experienced any problem behaviour (52% of girls and 49% of boys). However, by individual behaviour there were some differences. Girls were more likely to have experienced being put down and/or humiliated (26% of girls vs 16% of boys), and 'being threatened if you didn't do something your partner wanted' (7% girls vs 3% boys). Boys were more likely to have experienced being hit, kicked, pushed or slapped (15% of boys vs 10% of girls). LGB pupils were statistically significantly less likely to have experienced any problem behaviour (42% vs 50% of heterosexual pupils). There was no significant difference between BME and White British pupils having experienced any problem behaviour.

[53] Cho Hyunkag et al, *An ecological understanding of the risk factors associated with stalking behaviour*: *Implications for social work practice*, Journal of Women & Social Work 2012;27(4):381-390

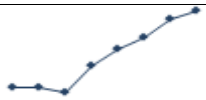
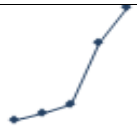
[54] ONS, Crime in England and Wales, year ending March 2019 https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2019

[55] This includes partner or family non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking.

[56] Problem behaviours include being yelled at, being put down and/or humiliated, being hit, kicked, pushed or slapped, having sent or received photos or images of each other naked, being threatened if you didn't do something your partner wanted, being constantly checked up on, being forced into sex, and being forced into marriage.

- The CSEW also asked people who had experienced partner abuse whether they had told anyone. Overall, 8 out of 10 people had told someone, but women were more likely to do so (9 out of 10 women and 6 out of 10 men). Both female and male victims were most likely to tell someone they knew personally about the abuse (80% and 55% respectively). Women were nearly twice as likely as men to tell someone in an official position, eg. police, health (43% of women and 23% of men), with women more than twice as likely than men to tell the police (26% and 10% respectively). Women were also more likely to tell other support professionals or organisations than men (32% of women compared with 14% of men).[54] This finding is relevant in the interpretation of the local police and other service data below.

Police data

	annual trend: last 8 years	data for 2018/19 (or as indicated)	benchmarking
Police recorded DVA crimes and incidents (No.)		5253	6% more recorded in B&H than in E&W per resident (2017/18), although 11% fewer if you include both crimes and incidents
Domestic violence crimes recorded by the police (No.)		3202	
Crimes of coercive control (No.) (new crime of coercive control introduced in 2015)		183	.
Police recorded stalking crimes and incidents (No.) (new crime of stalking introduced in 2012)		344	
Police recorded crimes linked to harmful practices (No.)		14	

- In Brighton & Hove the police recorded 5,253 crimes and incidents with a domestic violence flag in 2018/19, of which 3,202 were crimes. Recorded domestic violence crimes and incidents overall have seen a consistent rise over the last 8 years, with the number of crimes rising particularly steeply (up 47% since 2015/16).

In 2018/19 in Brighton & Hove there were

3,202 crimes and 2,051 incidents

of domestic violence recorded by the police

- The number of police recorded domestic violence/abuse incidents nationally has also been increasing in recent years; it is thought that this increase is due to more victims coming forward and police forces improving their recording of these incidents. This supposition is supported by national data from the CSEW which is showing a long term gradually decreasing trend for both

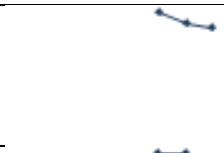
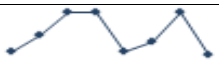
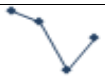
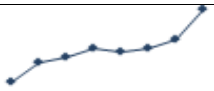
males and females in prevalence of intimate partner violence in the years up to 2016/17 although following two years has flattened or shown a slight upturn.[57]

- The CSEW found that in 2017/18 fewer than 1 in 5 victims of partner abuse (17.3%) had reported the abuse to the police. For those that did not report the abuse, the most common reasons given were the abuse was too trivial or not worth reporting (46%), it was a private, family matter and not the business of the police (40%), and the victim didn't think the police could help (34%). The percentage of females reporting to the police in 2017/18 was significantly lower in 2017/18 than in 2014/15, and in previous survey years.[57]
- Crimes of stalking and coercive control are relatively new crimes and have both shown a steep increase locally in recent years. This is likely to be influenced by an increase in public awareness and the embedding of processes, rather than an increase in the number of crimes actually taking place.
- There were 14 crimes related to traditional practices in 2018/19, of which 11 were honour-based violence and the remaining 3 were forced marriage crimes. To date the police have not recorded any crimes of FGM.
- In the 8 year period ending 2018/19 there were 2 people killed through domestic violence and 6 attempted killings in Brighton & Hove. The Femicide Census (defined as the killing of women (and girls) by men), reported 139 femicides in the UK in 2017. 46% were killed by a current or former partner, 22% by a stranger (including terrorist attacks), 17% by an acquaintance and 12% by a family member (3% relationship unknown).[58]

[57] Domestic abuse prevalence and trends, England and Wales: year ending March 2019. https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/domesticabuseprevalenceandtrendsenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2019

[58] The Femicide Census: 2017 findings. 2018 https://www.womensaid.org.uk/what-we-do/campaigning-and-influencing/femicide-census/

Service data

	annual trend: last 8 years	data for 2018/19 (or as indicated)	notes
Clients worked with at RISE (No.)		1121	Brighton & Hove DV adult clients only, and not including therapeutic work
Length of abuse for RISE clients reporting current abuse (months)		72.5 months	
Length of abuse for RISE clients reporting historic abuse (months)		64.1 months	
Homelessness acceptances by council housing due to domestic violence (No.)		29	
Safeguarding enquiries linked to DV (No.)		97	
MARAC cases discussed (No.)		706	
People provided with refuge accommodation (No.)		58 adults 28 adults with children 57 children	
Male perpetrators referred to the Living Without Violence perpetrator programme (No.)		56 (2017/18)	

- There were 1,121 Brighton & Hove DV adult clients worked with at RISE in 2018/19, not including those receiving therapeutic services. 55% of these clients had children. For those reporting current abuse, the abuse had lasted for an average of 73 months. For those reporting historic abuse, the abuse had lasted for an average of 64 months. In both cases there was a drop in the average length of abuse experienced compared with the previous two years. This could suggest that people were becoming more willing to report at an earlier stage and could perhaps be a reflection of a greater public awareness and confidence to report.

- In 2018/19 there were 706 cases discussed at the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC), of which 45% were cases involving the same victim and perpetrator which had already been discussed at a MARAC within the last 12 months. 63% of referrals to the MARAC came from the police, 19% from the Independent Domestic Violence Advisor service, and the rest from a wide range of other statutory and voluntary organisations. The number of cases discussed at a MARAC

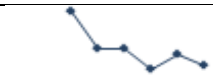
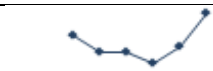
has risen steadily over recent years in response to demand, with the frequency of MARACs increasing from two a month to weekly from the beginning of 2018/19.

- Other services have also responded to the needs of domestic violence victims. In 2018/19 there were 29 homeless acceptances due to domestic violence and 97 safeguarding enquiries linked to domestic violence.
- 58 adults (49 females and 9 males), including 28 adults with 57 children, were provided with refuge accommodation in 2018/19.

An international perspective

- The World Health Organisation estimates that globally one in three women who have ever had an intimate partner experience intimate partner violence in their lifetime, with higher prevalence in the WHO Africa, Eastern Mediterranean and South East Asia regions, and a lower prevalence in areas with a higher income.[59]

Criminal justice processes

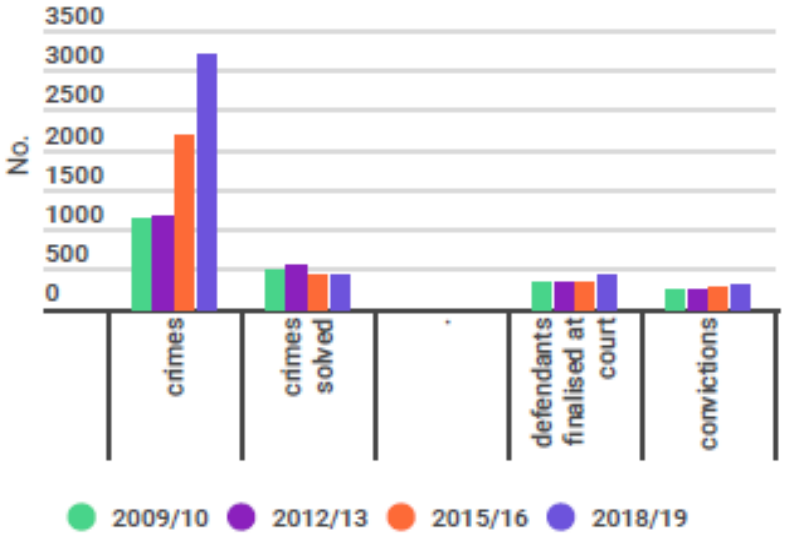
	annual trend: last 8 years	data for 2018/19 (or as indicated)	Benchmarking
Domestic violence crimes charged by the police (No.)		321	
Finalised court cases for domestic violence (No.)		430	
Finalised court cases for domestic violence resulting in a conviction (%)		70.0% (301/430)	England & Wales 2018/19: 76.5%
Time taken between charge and final prosecution outcome - Magistrates Courts (average no. of days)		65 days	Sussex: 71 days
Time taken between charge and final prosecution outcome - Crown Courts (average no. of days)		304 days	Sussex: 222 days E&W: 86 days (2017/18) both courts
Domestic Violence Protection Orders (No. of applications)		99 (68 granted)	

- As shown in Figure 30, while the number of recorded crimes has increased steeply over the last few years, the number solved has decreased.
- There were 430 finalised domestic violence court cases in 2018/19, an increase of 22% since 2015/16 (compared with a 47% increase in recorded crimes).

[59] World Health Organisation (2013) Global and regional estimates of violence against women: prevalence and health effects of intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/85239/9789241564625_eng.pdf?sequence=1

- In 70% of finalised court cases for domestic violence in 2018/19 the defendant was convicted. The national outturn for the same year was 77%.
- The average number of days between charge and final prosecution outcome has been decreasing for Magistrates Courts (65 days in 2018/19), but has been increasing in Crown Court cases (304 days).
- The use of Domestic Violence Protection Orders has increased steeply since they came into force in 2014. In 2018/19 there were 99 applications for DVPOs and about 7 in 10 were granted.

Figure 30 Trends in i) police recorded data and ii) finalised cases at court



1 in 10 offences charged	321 charges : 3202 crimes
7 in 10 defendants convicted	301 out of 430 defendants convicted (70%)

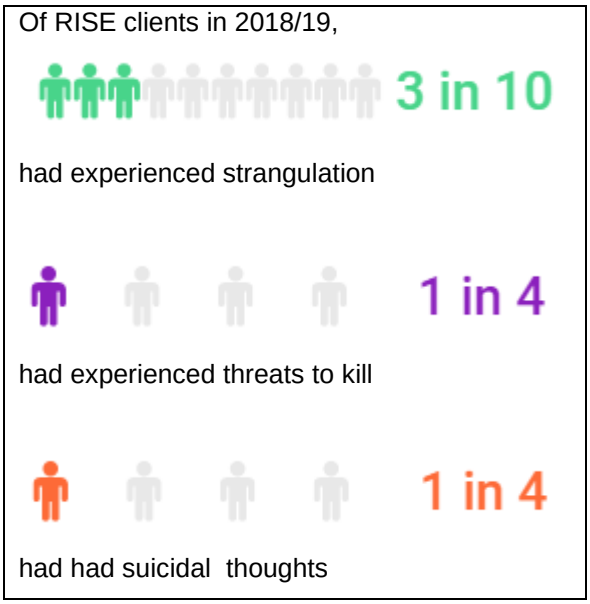
Who, what, where, when. etc.: Domestic violence and abuse

Type of crime

- Out of a total of 7,809 police recorded crimes with a domestic violence flag in Brighton & Hove in the three year period April 2015 and March 2018, the majority (79%) were violence against the person offences (35% of these VAP offences were injury violence offences). This was followed by criminal damage offences (9%), other theft and handling offences, and sexual offences (4% respectively). The remaining 4% of offences were made up of small numbers of auto theft, burglary, robbery, drugs and fraud and forgery offences.
- Weapons were used in 3% of police recorded domestic abuse flagged offences between April 2015 and March 2018 (n=210). The most prominent weapon used was a knife/dagger (n=72 offences), followed by a metal or wooden bar (n=11 offences). There were fewer than five domestic flagged offences involving a firearm in this three year period.
- Figure 31 shows the kind of abuse being experienced by clients attending the RISE service for victims of domestic violence

Figure 31. Types of abuse reported by RISE clients who were currently experiencing domestic abuse, 2018/19

Type of abuse	No. of clients
Domestic abuse	880
Stalking and harassment	233
Sexual offences, excluding rape	54
Rape	52
Honour-based violence	16
Sexual exploitation	8
Gang-related violence	4
Forced marriage	3
Child sexual abuse	3
Trafficking	2
FGM	1



Location

- 79% of police recorded domestic abuse offences in 2018/19 where location type was recorded occurred in a dwelling, and an additional 2% of offences occurred in 'non-dwellings' such as hotels or B&Bs. 13% of offences occurred on the street, and the remaining 6% of offences occurred in other public places, such as parks or open spaces, educational establishments or licensed premises.

Temporal factors

- Looking at data over the last five years, there is an observable seasonal pattern in police recorded domestic violence crimes and incidents, with more recorded in the summer months than the winter months. However, on top of this general pattern, there are more around Christmas period (see Figure 32).

Figure 32

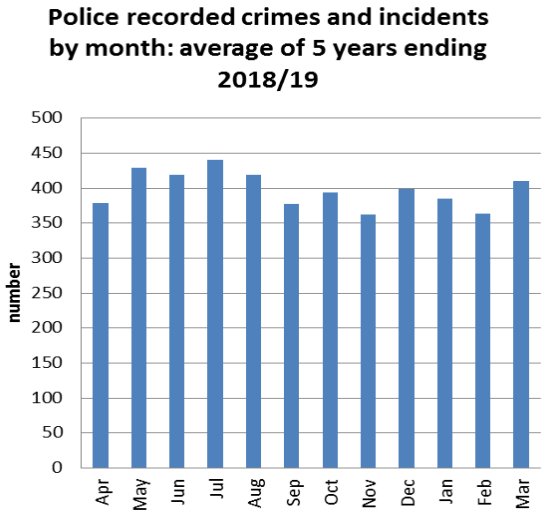
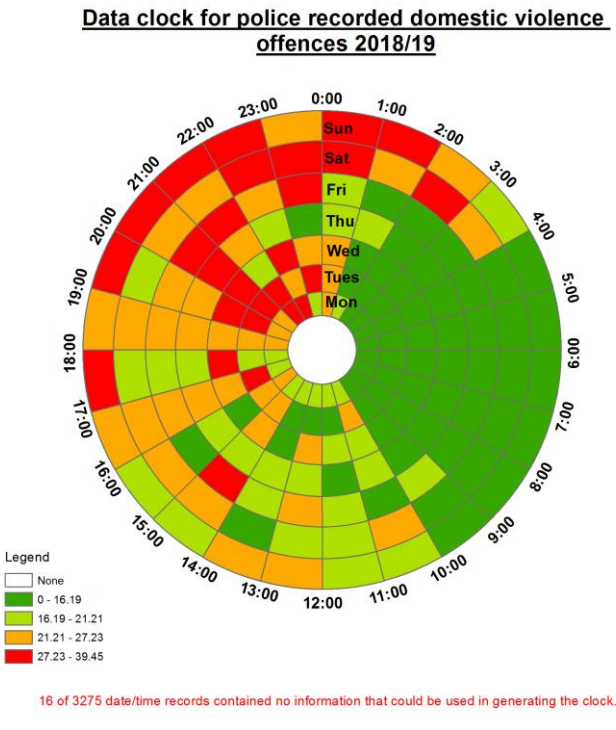


Figure 33

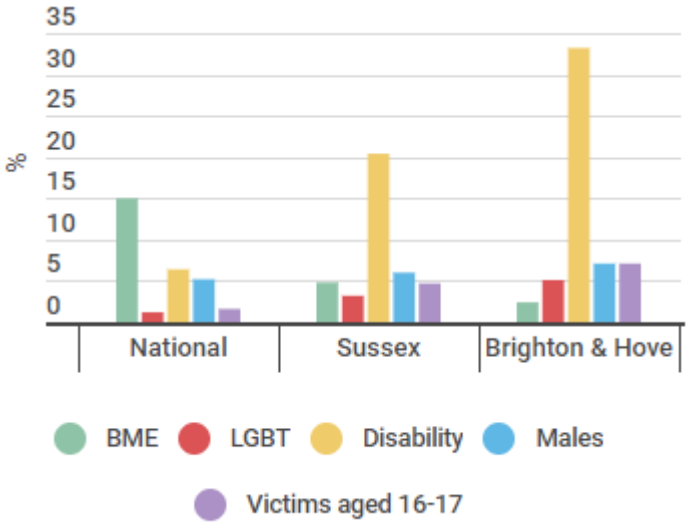


- The data clock (Figure 33) for police recorded domestic violence offences shows an elevated number of offences in the evenings on most days of the week, with these peaks continuing later on both a Friday night/ Saturday morning and Saturday night/ Sunday morning. Sunday overall shows a particular peak in offences, compared with other days of the week, with both an early morning peak in offences between 00.00hrs and 02.00hrs and a further peak in offences between 19.00hrs and 23.00hrs.

Victims/survivors

- Victims locally, as nationally, are overwhelmingly female, with 74% of offences in 2017/18 having a female victim, and 26% having a victim who was male. The rate of victimisation for domestic violence, as with offending, peaks in the 30-39 age group (18.7 offences per 1,000 people) and declines in each subsequent age group after this. This picture is in contrast with data from the Crime Survey for England & Wales (CSEW) in 2014/15 which found that the age group experiencing the highest prevalence of domestic abuse and stalking was in the age group 16-19, with prevalence broadly dropping with age. This was the case for both women and men.[60] However, the latest CSEW data for 2017/18 showed higher rates of victimisation in 20-24 year olds that in other groups when broken down into age x gender groups.[57]
- The CSEW also found that victims of domestic abuse:
  - were more likely to live in single adult and child/ren households.
  - live on low incomes
  - have a long term illness or disability
- Evidence suggests that a victim's assessment of their own level of risk is as good, or sometimes better, than other risk assessment tools[61].
- RISE DV adult clients in 2018/19 (total n=1,121) had the following demographic characteristics:
  - clients were across the whole age spectrum, but 82% were within the age range 21-50 with 31-40 being the most common age group (34%).
  - 94.3% were female, 5.4% male and 0.3% gender queer/non-binary. There were 4 trans clients recorded.
  - 87% were heterosexual, 5% bisexual, 4% gay, 3% lesbian and 2% of another sexuality.
  - 73% were White British; 7% White European; 4% Black/Black British and 4% Asian/Asian British.
  - 62% had no religion, 23% were Christian, 8% Muslim and 7% had another religion.
  - Where information on language spoken was recorded, 94% spoke English, with Arabic being the next most commonly spoken (1.9%; 15 clients)
  - Clients were most commonly separated (29%) or single (29%), with most of the remaining clients being evenly split between cohabiting, in a relationship but not cohabiting, or married.
  - Over half (55%) had children. Witnessing domestic violence can have lasting impacts on their lives.[62]
  - 27% had a mental health disability, 10% a physical disability and 4% a learning disability.
  - Client vulnerabilities included mental health (37%), physical health (10%), alcohol (10%) and drugs (7%), with 17% having more than one vulnerability.

Figure 34 Profile of clients whose cases were considered at the MARAC, 2018/19



[60] Intimate personal violence and partner abuse https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/compendium/focusonviolentcrimeandsexualoffences/yearendingmarch2015/chapter4intimatepersonalviolenceandpartnerabuse

[61] Wheller K, Wire J. Domestic abuse risk factors and risk assessment: Summary of findings from a Rapid Evidence Assessment, College of Policing; 2014

[62] https://www.psychologytoday.com/gb/blog/progress-notes/201902/alarming-effects-childrens-exposure-domestic-violence

- 42% had a BN2 postcode, 32% BN3/BN41 1/BN41 2, and 26% BN1
- 63% of clients were assigned as high risk at intake.

- There were 49 females and 9 males accommodated at the Brighton refuge. 65% were White British, and 35% were from other ethnic backgrounds.
- Looking at cases of domestic violence referred to the MARAC (12 months ending June 2019), Brighton & Hove had a higher proportion of cases with victims who were LGBT, male, aged 16 and 17, and with a disability, compared with Sussex as a whole, and with the UK. However, the proportion of cases with victims from a BME background was lower (see Figure 34).

Areas of domestic violence client need are shown below:

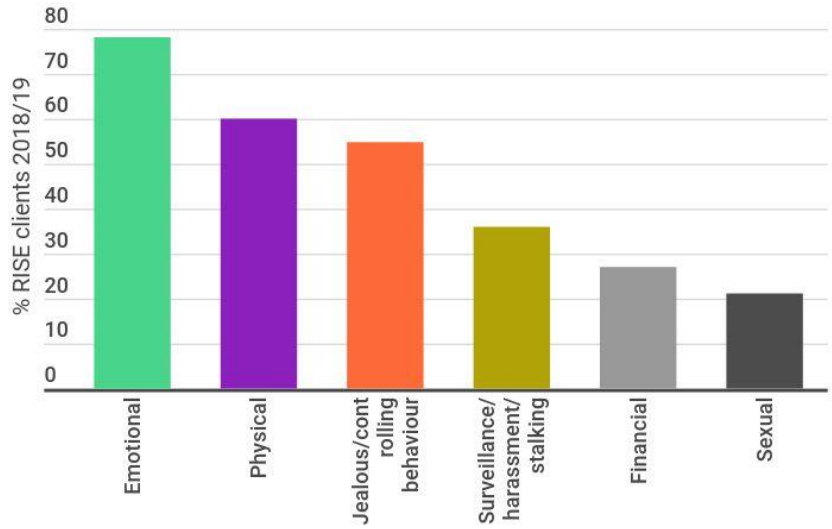
Areas of need identified in RISE adult DV clients 2018/19 (total n=1,121)	
safety	660
housing	335
children	328
justice	328
education, training, employment	187
finance	159
immigration	19
social networks	240

Detail around safety needs identified in RISE clients, 2018/19	
support keeping safe at home	592
support keeping safe out and about	469
support keeping safe on phone and online	248
support keeping children safe	209
support preparing to leave	100

Impact on victim

- In terms of the type of abuse, RISE clients in 2018/19 most commonly reported experiencing emotional abuse (78%), followed by physical abuse (60%) and jealous/controlling behaviour (55%).

Figure 35



- The impact on many victims/survivors is severe, with 3 in 10 RISE clients having experienced strangulation/suffocation, about 1 in 4 having experienced threats to kill, and over 1 in 4 having had thoughts of 'ending it all' or attempted suicide.

- The Crime Survey for England and Wales in 2014/15 found that 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).[63]

Relationship between victim and perpetrator

- Police data from 2018/19 show that the majority of offences are committed by a male offender against a female victim (76%). 11% of offences were committed by a male offender against a male victim, 8% were committed by a female offender against a male victim and 5% were committed by a female offender against a female victim.

		victim	
		female	**male**
perpetrator	**female**	5%	8%
	male	76%	11%

- Violence used by men against women is more likely to be severe, and to result in fear and control of partners.[64] Of those offences between April 2015 and March 2018 where an offender was charged (when detailed information on offender relationship is recorded), 35% were committed by a boyfriend/girlfriend of the aggrieved, 31% by an ex-partner, 10% by a son/daughter, and 10% by a spouse/defacto spouse.
- There is a slightly different picture in respect of reports by RISE clients where over half of perpetrators (55%) were an ex-intimate partner, 25% were a current or intermittent intimate partner and 11% a spouse. Other perpetrators were male relatives (6%), or female relatives (1.5%).

Perpetrators[65]

Data from the local domestic abuse perpetrator profile:

- Perpetrators of domestic abuse locally, as nationally, are overwhelmingly male. 86% of offenders charged locally were male, and 14% were female.
- Offenders are predominantly young, with a high rate of offending in the 20-29 age group, and a peak in the rate of offenders in the 30-39 age group.
- Wards with a high rate of domestic violence and abuse perpetrators living in them are closely correlated with areas which score highly in the Index of Multiple Deprivation, particularly East Brighton, Queen's Park, and Moulsecoomb & Bevendean wards.
- Domestic abuse perpetrators are not a homogeneous group in terms of characteristics and criminogenic need. However, depression, mental health issues and risk of suicide are all indicators of high risk perpetrators.
- The strongest associations with risk of male violence perpetration were emotional and verbal abuse, and forced sex.

Data on people perpetrating against RISE clients:

- In the case of clients in contact with RISE, 94% of the perpetrators were male and 6% female.
- Between 31-40 years was the most common age group with one in three perpetrators in this age group, 21-30 and 41-50 were the next most common age groups. There were 79 out of 1,118 perpetrators (where age was recorded) under the age of 16.

[63] ONS, Focus on: Violent Crime and Sexual Offences, year ending March 2015 - Appendix Tables, Appendix table 4.34, 2016

[64] Hester M. Who does what to whom? Gender and domestic violence perpetrators in English police records. Eur J Criminol. 2013 Apr 16; 10(5):623-637

[65] Brighton & Hove City Council & East Sussex County Council, 'Domestic Violence and Abuse Perpetrator Profile', 2018. Unless otherwise stated police data used is April 2015 – March 2018.

Who, what, where, when. etc.: Stalking and harassment

- Stalking takes 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 ten victims do not know their stalker.[66]
- 62% (n=218) of police recorded stalking offences in 2018/19 were flagged as domestic, similar to 2017/18.
- In 2018/19, 64% (n=219) of police recorded stalking offences in Brighton & Hove had a victim who was an intimate of the offender. In 20% (n=70) of offences the victim was an acquaintance of the offender, 14% (n=47) were strangers and 2% (n=8) had a family relationship.
- In 2018/19, 86% (n=297) of stalking victims were female, and 14% (n=48) were male. This is broadly unchanged from the findings of the Stalking and Harassment JSNA summary which used three years of data up to 2017/18.[67]
- The rate of victimisation in 2018/19 was highest for both female and male victims aged 30-39 (4.0 per 1,000 pop. for females, and 0.6 per 1,000 pop. for males) and declined with every subsequent age group after this.
- Whilst both men and women commit stalking, research has shown that men are more likely than women to stalk.[68] Sussex Police data show that 93% (n=100) of offenders charged with stalking offences between April 2016 and March 2019 were male, and 7% (n=7) were female. The highest numbers of offenders were in the 20-29 (n=34) and 30-39 (n=33) age groups, although overall numbers are low. There was not enough information recorded by Sussex Police to report on offender ethnicity.

Who, what, where, when. etc.: Coercive control

- Victims of coercive control locally were more likely than overall victims of domestic abuse in the same time period to be female. Of 165 coercive control offences in 2018/19, 86% had a female victim, 13% had a male victim, and 1% had a victim whose gender was recorded by Sussex Police as 'indeterminate'. Numbers are too low for coercive control offences to analyse further by victim age or ethnicity.

Who, what, where, when. etc.: Harmful practices

- Of 10 honour-based violence offences recorded in police 'CADDIE' data in 2018/19, the majority (n=6) relate to violence against the person offences, such as ABH, coercive control, and harassment offences. Nearly a third of these offences were rape offences. 8 out of 10 offences were committed by an intimate partner of the victim. In all cases where victim gender was recorded the victim was female.

[66] Dr Lorraine Sheridan. The National Stalking Survey. University of Leicester. 2004-13

[67] http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/sites/bhconnected/files/Stalking%20and%20Harassment%20JSNA%20Summary%2026112018.pdf

[68] Cho Hyunkag et al, *An ecological understanding of the risk factors associated with stalking behaviour*: *Implications for social work practice*, Journal of Women & Social Work 2012;27(4):381-390

Some findings from AVA consultation report, 2018

Commissioning of a number of key domestic and sexual violence and violence against women and children services takes place across Brighton & Hove and East Sussex. A consultation was carried out across Brighton & Hove and East Sussex in 2018 to inform strategic planning and some summary findings are provided below:

Accessibility

- The thresholds for accessing services had increased.
- A lack of clarity over who was eligible for which services and how to access them; the Portal was not a well-known entity, at least by that name.
- More could be done to improve referrals by GPs.
- Timeliness of access to services was an issue; people didn't manage to get support at the time they needed it.
- Victims/survivors cited housing and longer term support, eg. counselling, therapy and support groups, among the services in need of greater provision.

Multi-agency working and quality of service

- Ideas for improving multi-agency working included: improved training/protocols; multi-agency training sessions (with services pressures mentioned as an obstacle to greater training provision); co-location; more work with perpetrators.
- Victims/survivors mentioned being believed, being sensitive and being knowledgeable as the most important attributes of service providers.
- A level of inconsistency in the quality of service, and a lack of knowledge and understanding was reported; there should be more victim/survivor involvement in training.
- There was inconsistent or poor communication with victims/survivors, in particular the police.

The needs of different groups

- People involved in prostitution – people selling sex should be enabled to do so safely and should not encounter barriers to accessing services.
- Children and young people – a range of issues were identified, including a need for more support for families living with domestic violence, those under 16s who fell outside the government age range, those being sexually exploited/potentially involved with gangs, and those affected by peer abuse or harmful sexualised behaviour.
- People with learning difficulties were identified as groups for whom more support were needed. Women with learning difficulties may be more vulnerable, and agencies may not necessarily recognise signs of abuse.

Prevention

- Opportunities for preventing or reducing harm was a subject which was mentioned often in the consultation feedback. This was raised in the context of i) prevention work with children and young people, ii) through 'bystander interventions' in public places or other scenarios, and iii) more work with perpetrators.

Feeling safe

- Although the questions asked were different, a greater proportion of the City Tracker survey respondents (sampled from the whole city population) indicated that they felt safe in the city, than did the AVA consultation respondents.

Strategic and partnership working

- Local partnership work in the following areas was suggested: training; information sharing; working together more closely between statutory and voluntary agencies; campaigning and accessing funds; raising awareness; and supporting victims/survivors.

Comments on what a future strategy should contain were put forward in the following ways:

- It should be both realistic and also aspirational.
- A greater focus on sexual violence was called for, noting the various different contexts within which sexual violence happened.
- There should be a clear distinction between the separate needs of men as victims and as perpetrators.
- The local strategy should align with the national VAWG strategy and HO Commissioning Toolkit.
- Operational groups and structures should reviewed, with more greater involvement of voluntary sector organisations, especially of those who deliver support services.

Summary of key issues

- There continues to be significant year on year increase in reported crimes and incidents of domestic abuse and stalking and harassment. Whilst there is some connection with overall public awareness, and perhaps a greater confidence to report by victims, prevalence may be increasing and this is reflected in national data.
- Local data shows us that there are emerging trends with regard to the profile of victims, in particular a rise in violence towards people with a disability, and particularly low numbers of identified victims of crimes and incidents in Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) communities.
- With regards to the rising number of victims with a disability, this includes victims with physical and/or learning disability and mental health issues. Local services recognise that often victims present with complex needs because of their situation and that there is a need to ensure that broader support services are aware of the signs of interfamilial and adult family violence as well as intimate partner violence.
- There is recognition that victims from BME communities are under-represented when considering reported crimes and incidents and access to specialist support services. Local stakeholder engagement tells us that this is potentially because of access issues relating to trust of services, not knowing where to go, and the need to work with BME communities to enable more effective pathways in to service.
- During stakeholder engagement, the need to work more effectively with community access organisations and groups has been highlighted, recognising the link between trusted pathways in to support, and early intervention/prevention.
- The AVA Report, and further stakeholder engagement has highlighted the need to ensure that services feel and are accessible for any victim, regardless of age, gender, sexuality, ethnicity, faith, disability.
- Consultation with young people shows significant numbers experiencing problem behaviours in their peer relationships. Prevention work in schools, focusing on healthy relationships is key.
- The AVA Report highlighted victim/survivor and service provider perceptions that pathways into support for victims are more restricted because of service access thresholds, but also that people just didn't know where to go for support, highlighting a lack of awareness of 'The Portal', the current 'branded' route into support.
- Overall, services are reporting that the average time spent supporting individual victims has risen, and there is a perception that this is directly linked to an increase in multiple and complex needs cases.
- The lower level of criminal cases progressing to court/resulting in a conviction continues to be a concern. Whilst this is a national pattern, and criminal justice agencies are working together to improve outcomes, we must maintain a focus on developing response to perpetrators, both in relation to active prosecution (changing the focus on the victim to respond/change their circumstance), reactive intervention (through MARAC and similar process) and early intervention to change perpetrator behaviour.
- There is work underway to develop a strategic partnership response to the issues highlighted, with particular focus on: improving use of existing resources and securing additional resources to report to the level of need; accessibility of services including focus on victim experience and efficient access to services; and training and awareness raising to support prevention and early intervention.

Resources and gaps

Current services	brief description of role/service
Joint Unit for Domestic and Sexual Violence and Abuse and VAWG	Brighton & Hove and East Sussex councils' joint unit coordinating strategic development and commissioning, and managing delivery of the MARAC service.
Multi-agency MARAC process	Agencies involved include Sussex Police, Children's Services, Adults Services, DA and SH specialist support services, Probation, and other relevant voluntary and community sector agencies
Specialist Support Services for Victims: Domestic Abuse - RISE	RISE is the lead provider in a partnership contract (The Portal) to deliver domestic and sexual violence support services across Brighton & Hove and East Sussex. RISE provides the specialist support service for victims in Brighton & Hove including IDVA service for high and medium risk victims where there is support with immediate safety planning and response, and recovery. RISE also runs a helpline and provides open access/self-referral support including group work.
Specialist Support Services for Victims: Stalking and Harassment- Veritas Justice	Veritas is funded by the OSPCC to deliver specialist support to victims of stalking including support to report/manage current stalking issues, and during Criminal Justice processes.
Specialist Support Services for Victims: Stalking and Harassment- Sussex Stalking Support (SSS)	SSS is a new organisation providing 'step down' support for victims of stalking and harassment including peer support groups.
Sussex Police DA Case Workers	Following initial response, DA caseworkers work with victims to support them with safety planning/response.
Children's Social Care	Work with vulnerable families, safeguarding lead
Adult Social Care	Work with vulnerable adults, safeguarding lead
Community assets	**brief description of role/service**
Wider community 'access' organisations	Reporting and support for someone experiencing domestic abuse and/or stalking can come in many forms, and there is a focus on training up community organisations to be able to help individuals identify when they are a victim, and to report. This is about recognising where an individual feels most comfortable/has trust to discuss the issue initially.

Gaps	
Perpetrator response	There is currently no consistent funding available to develop and provide perpetrator services. This includes early intervention for perpetrators who recognise their behaviour, and intervention for behavioural change/to reduce risk. Conviction rates are also low compared to the number of reported crimes and incidents- suggesting an improvement in collecting evidence to prosecute is required.
Prevention/early intervention services	With the demand for reactive response and support services for all partners, the current resources available mean that coordinated prevention services do not exist. This can include early intervention healthy relationships training in schools, resources to train community-based assets to extend the reach of support and raise awareness of domestic abuse and stalking and harassment.
Being able to support all victims should they want support	Current resources available mean that not all adults can be offered a service immediately. All children are supported.
Long term recovery support	Talking therapies and accessible long term peer support.

Recommendations for partnership work

A Sussex-wide Strategic Framework for response to Domestic and Sexual Violence and Abuse and VAWG (including stalking and harassment and harmful practices) has been developed during 2019 following comprehensive consultation and engagement with victims and survivors and service providers. The strategy high level priorities are:

Prevention and Early Intervention

- Together we will work to prevent violence and abuse happening in the first place or from happening again by changing attitudes and challenging behaviours in our communities. By using evidence based approaches we will protect victims and tackle and break the cycle of offending.

Service Provision

- Together we will provide quality, coordinated and accessible intervention and support reflective of what people want and need, working with victims and survivors to better understand their experience of our services. We will commission and develop services intelligently, providing the right services to prevent violence and abuse and repeat victimisation in a longer term, sustained way. We will enable recovery, recognising the impact and outcomes of violence and abuse on all (children and adults) those affected and provide holistic, victim centred services.
- We will promote a listening and believing approach: in what victims tell us and in what we share with each other as providers; working together to solve issues and challenge actions and behaviours that blame victims of abuse and violence.

Pursuing Perpetrators

- Together we will work with partners to strengthen the criminal and civil justice response to perpetrators. We will work with all partners including non-criminal justice agencies to strengthen their part in assessing, controlling and minimising the risk(s) posed by perpetrators. We will robustly manage repeat offenders and as a priority consider perpetrator programmes for early intervention and behavioural change.

Partnership working

- Together we will work collaboratively in and with a broad coalition of partners to develop and provide consistent quality services across the whole of Sussex.

A detailed delivery plan will be developed for Brighton & Hove, which will be confirmed in March 2020. However, local stakeholder engagement and response tells us the key themes and emerging actions are important:

- Access to and location of services - because our data and victim and service provider insight tells us that services need to be more flexible to accommodate differing needs, providing simpler pathways in to service that maintain a focus on the victim's experience.
    - Service outreach and co-location
    - Development of a Victim Hub, for triage of referrals and targeted assessment
    - Whole family approach - improved collaboration between services to provide support
- Communication and signposting - because our data and victim and service provider insight tells us that our collective services are not visible enough to facilitate access to services; for victims and service providers who refer.
    - Development of Safe:Space:Sussex as a platform for information and networking
    - Service outreach and co-location
- Prevention including work with perpetrators, including disruption, early intervention and training and awareness because we need to be working to change the trends for increasing prevalence, and address the problem at its root.
    - Multi-agency delivery of a core offer of domestic abuse awareness training
    - Development of flexible learning opportunities
    - Develop and improve professional networks
- Policy, Performance and Safeguarding- because our governance for a review of the work needs to be more robust; to facilitate effective partnership working to make best use of resources; and to ensure our partnership services are working efficiently.
    - Review and restructure governance around response to domestic abuse
    - MARAC Hub Pilot - moving to a new delivery model
    - 4 Ps- Prevent, Protect, Pursue, Prepare
- Multi-agency working to secure new resources for sustained services; In particular there is a need to focus on holding perpetrators to account, working together to find the resources to provide perpetrator programmes in Brighton & Hove
    - Prioritise work to address gaps in the current service offer including:
        - Work with perpetrators
        - Work with children and young people affected by domestic abuse, including peer to peer.
        - Recovery support including sufficient provision of talking therapies and peer support.

8. ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

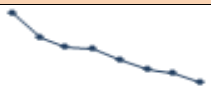
Contributory factors

Based on guidelines issued by the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence and the Social Care Institute for Excellence, the NHS noted that conduct disorders may develop, like many mental health conditions, through a combination of environmental and biological factors and noted the following:[69]

- Possible environmental factors include:
  - a "harsh" parenting style
  - parental mental health problems such as depression and substance misuse
  - parental history, such as the breakup of a marriage
  - poverty
  - individual factors, such as low achievement
  - the presence of other mental health problems
- In terms of biological factors:
  - Differences in areas of the brain associated with emotions such as empathy and behaviours such as risk-taking had been found in the brain structures of teenage boys with conduct disorders.
  - There may be certain genetic variants that a child inherits that may also make them more prone to develop conduct disorders.
  - Children with conduct disorders often have other mental health problems, particularly attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)
- Conduct disorders which in younger children can manifest themselves as disobedience or argument, can develop into more extreme behaviours as they grow up and include:
  - aggression towards people or animals
  - destruction of property
  - persistent lying and theft
  - serious violation of rules

National and local data

Reporting levels and trends

	annual trend: last 8 years	Data for 2018/19 (or latest as specified)	benchmarking
Police recorded ASB incidents (No.)		7901 86% nuisance; 9% personal; 6% environmental	ASB inc/1,000 pop: E&W 28; SE 21; B&H: 33
Police recorded ASB crimes[70] (No.)		6097	
Police recorded criminal damage and arson offences (No.)		2739	ranked slightly better than average in the MSCSP

[69] New guidelines on child anti-social behaviour (2013) https://www.nhs.uk/news/pregnancy-and-child/new-guidelines-on-child-antisocial-behaviour/

[70] 'ASB crimes' refers to a grouping of police recorded crimes made up of: criminal damage, common assault, harassment, public order and affray

ASB incidents reported to the Casework Team (No.)		549	
Complaints about street homelessness to the Casework Team from private property owners/ businesses (No.)		108	

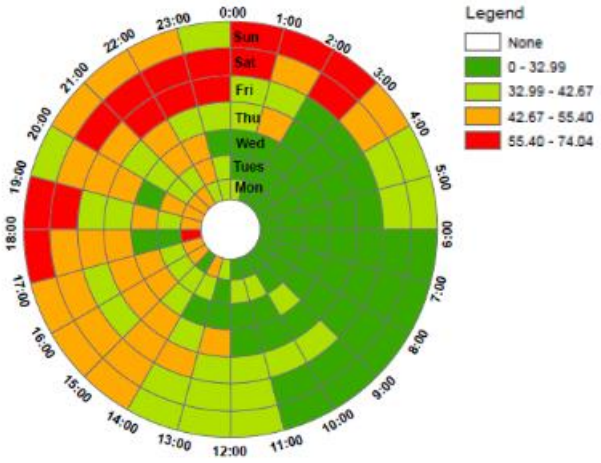
- There is a long term decline in the number of ASB (Anti-Social Behaviour) incidents recorded by the police in Brighton & Hove, as in England & Wales.
- However, in contrast to ASB incidents, an amalgamated 'basket' of ASB crimes[70] showed a rising trend between 2013/14 and 2016/17, remaining at this higher level in the following two years.
- The rise in 'ASB crimes' is largely attributable to the subset of violence against the person crime types; the criminal damage element has remained relatively stable. It is possible that with improved police crime recording, what was previously recorded as incident are now being recorded as a crime.
- The number of reports of ASB to the Community Safety Casework Team has increased over recent years with 548 reports in 2018/19. This increase is in part due to a steep increase in the)

Who, what, where, when. etc.

Police data

- Analysis of ASB crimes showed a clear link to the night-time economy, with offences peaking on a Friday and Saturday night, between 9pm and 1am on Friday night, and showing a longer peak on a Saturday night, between 8pm and 3am (see Figure 36).

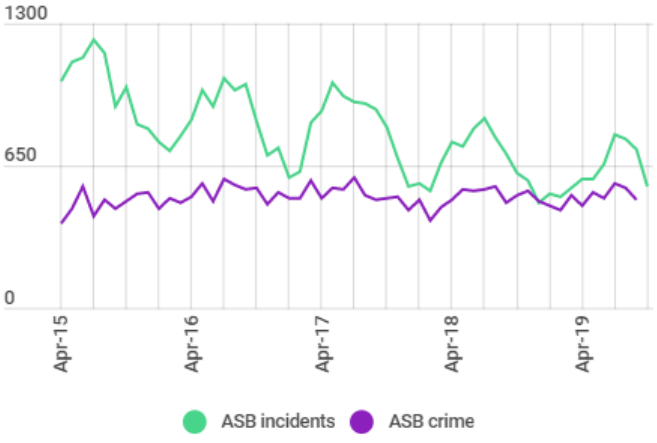
Figure 36



- There are clear seasonal patterns associated with recorded ASB incidents with highest numbers being reported in the summer months and the lowest in the winter months (see Figure 37.

Figure 37

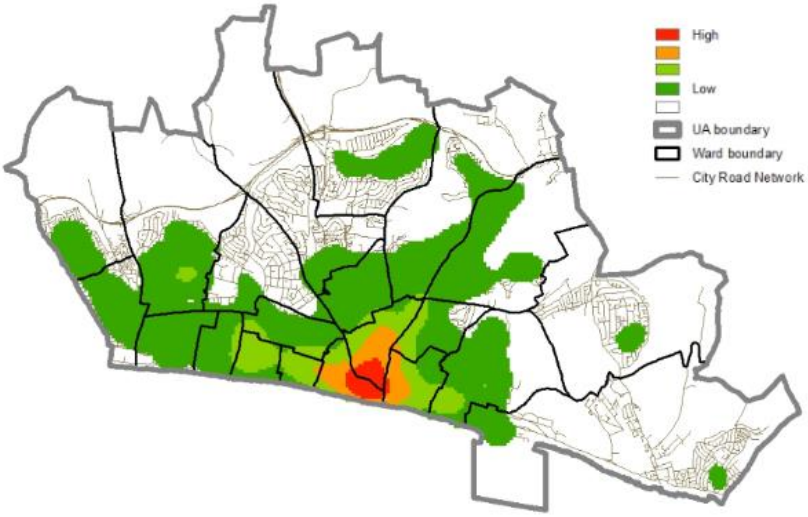
Police recorded ASB incidents and ASB crimes



Seasonal pattern to ASB - with more incidents reported to the police and council housing during the summer

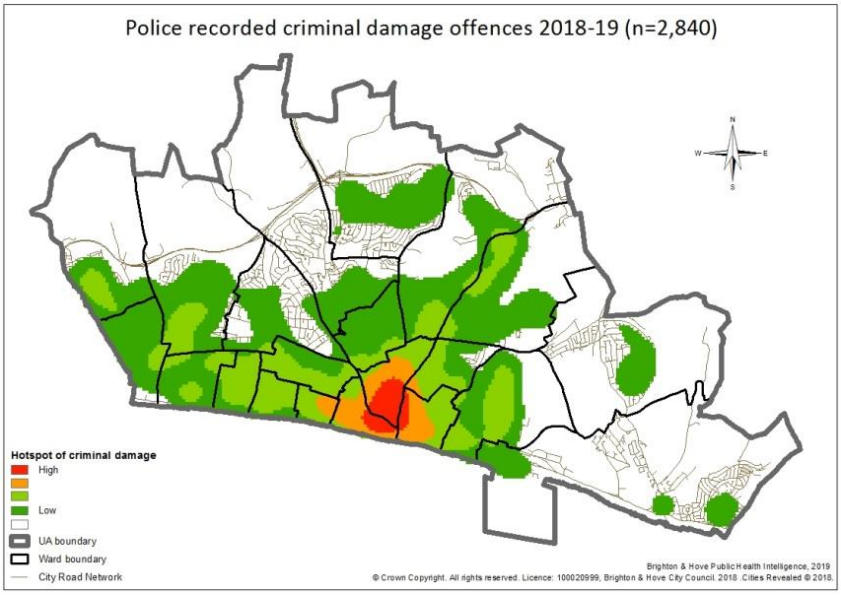
- The hotspot for police recorded 'ASB crime' in 2018/19 is located in the city centre in an area covering North Laine, the Lanes and Churchill Square, as well as the Old Steine and part of Kemptown. There are also 'corridors' of offences stretching west along Western Road and North along London Road and at the Level.

Police recorded ASB crimes 2018/19 (n= 6,249)



- The hotspot for police recorded criminal damage offences is located in the city centre and includes the Lanes, all of North Laine, bordered to the north by the New England Quarter and Brighton Station, and also including Grand Parade and parts of the Tarner neighbourhood to the East.

Police recorded criminal damage offences 2018-19 (n=2,840)



- Of the 7,901 ASB incidents recorded by the police in 2018/19, there were 6,776 (86%) categorised as nuisance ASB, 689 as personal ASB (9%) and 436 (6%) as environmental ASB.

Community Safety Casework Team

- The Community Safety Casework Team receive reports of ASB and hate incidents across the city, except where the responsibility lies with housing services. 36% of reports of ASB incident to the Team in 2018/19 took place in the city centre wards of Regency, St Peter's & North Laine and Queen's Park.
- Of the people reporting ASB to the casework team who provided demographic details in 2018/19, they tended to be in older age groups (40+), but for many people demographic information is not available.
- Of 549 reports of ASB to the Community Safety Casework Team in 2018/19, 152 (28%) related to the street community.

Council housing

- There were 799 cases of ASB dealt with by council housing in 2018/19 in respect of their tenants or property (NB. not all reports to them).
- When looking at the 284 tenants involved in an ASB case in the first 7 months of 2019 compared to all council tenants these tenants involved in ASB were more likely to:
  - Be younger than average (average age is 47 compared to 55 for all tenants)
  - Live in flats or bedsits/studios (75% compared to 58% of all tenants)
  - Live alone (55% compared to 39% of all tenants)
  - Be vulnerable and/or disabled (64% compared to 53 of all tenants).
  - There was little to no variation in sex/gender and race/ethnic group.

- The most common types of ASB in council housing were (in order): intimidating behaviour or verbal abuse; noise nuisance; and ASB related to drugs.
- 39% of cases worked with in council housing in 2018/19 were in East Brighton and Queen's Park wards.
- As with the seasonal pattern seen in police data, there were more cases dealt with during the summer months.

Multi-Agency Risk Assessment and Tasking (MARAT) meeting

- 34 cases of ASB were dealt with at the MARAT in 2017/18 and 2018/19. Whilst the majority of these referrals to MARAT came from council housing (32%), and Brighton Housing Trust (20%) there were smaller numbers of referrals from a wide range of partners.
- The most common enforcement action taken as a result of MARAT meetings was tenancy action (n=14), followed by both police action and tenancy action (n=12). There were 3 closure orders agreed as a result of cases discussed at MARAT during 2017/18 and 2018/19.
- There were often multiple victim households in each case discussed at the MARAT, with 85% of cases having more than one victim. 71% (n=24) of cases in 2017/18 and 2018/19 had one perpetrator, 29% (n=10) had more than 1 perpetrator.
- There were safeguarding concerns in 14 out of 34 cases discussed at the MARAT, of which the majority related to adults (n=11).
- 35% of cases discussed at the MARAT in 2017/18 and 2018/19 had substance misuse as a contributory factor, 24% had mental health, and a further 35% had a combination of both substance misuse and mental health as a contributory factor.

Drug litter

- There were approximately 3,250 needles found by city council services in 2017/18, while in 2018/19 the number had risen to 4,250.
- Between May 2018 and April 2019, Queen's Park, Regency and St. Peter's & North Laine wards recorded the most drug litter in the city, predominantly due to drug litter in car parks. Excluding car park data the ward with the most drug litter in this time period was Queen's Park.
- On average, 252 needles per month, or 58 a week were found in car parks in this time period, with the largest number found in High St car park in Queen's Park ward.

Perceived high levels of ASB in their local area - national data

- Nationally, people with certain demographic characteristics were more likely to report perceiving high levels of ASB. These include non-White ethnic groups, people with long or short term illness, the long term unemployed, those on lower household incomes, people renting social housing, and people living in flats or maisonettes.[71]

Summary of key issues

- Graffiti and tagging is an issue that is regularly raised at Local Action Teams, especially in city centre wards.
- In the high risk and complex cases discussed at the monthly Multi-Agency forum, substance misuse and/or mental health concerns featured as a contributory factor nearly all (32/34) cases.
- Reports of ASB associated with the street community and unauthorised encampments have risen considerably in the last five years, including reports of public place injecting and associated drug litter.
- We continue to receive reports of ASB linked to cuckooed properties across Brighton & Hove. Cuckooing is a process whereby criminal gangs (County Lines) target vulnerable people in order to use their homes to deal drugs.

Resources and gaps

current services	brief description of role/service
Registered Social Landlords	Responsible for addressing ASB and harm caused that involves their tenants in the locality of their tenancy
Police	Addresses ASB across the city
BHCC Housing	Responsible for addressing ASB and harm caused that involves their tenants in the locality of their tenancy
CST Casework	Addresses ASB in the private housing sector
Cityclean	Removes graffiti in public spaces, all offensive graffiti and needle waste.
Equinox Drug & Alcohol Outreach Team	Addresses ASB associated with the street community
Reboot	Reboot provides young people with protective factors through positive activities helps to prevent them being drawn into anti-social behaviour, crime and violence
Multi Agency Risk Assessment and Tasking meeting (MARAT)	A multi-agency panel that discusses high risk and complex ASB cases and puts in place multi-agency action plans to address the ASB and reduce the harm caused.

[71] Crime Survey England & Wales, year ending Mar 2019, Supplementary tables https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/crimeinenglandandwalesannualsupplementarytables

Street Community Partnership Meeting (SCPM)	A multi-agency panel that discusses ASB associated with the street community, both individuals and geographical locations, and puts in place multi-agency action plans to address the ASB and reduce the harm caused.
Weekly Unauthorised Encampment Meeting (WUEM)	A multi-agency panel that discusses unauthorised encampments across the city and puts in place multi-agency action plans to reduce the community impact of such encampments.
community assets	**brief description of role/service**
Local Action Teams	Community led groups where local residents work in partnership with statutory agencies and third sector organisations to address community safety concerns.
Trust for Developing Communities	Commissioned to promote positive changes for young people based around both short and long term outcomes including reducing anti-social behaviour

Recommendations for partnership work

- Address ASB associated with cuckooing through multi-agency Operation CUCKOO, using closure orders where necessary
- Address ASB associated with the street community through weekly Unauthorised Encampments Meeting and monthly Street Community Partnership Meeting meetings
- Community Safety Team duty service to continue to provide advice and guidance to Housing Associations, supported housing providers and other professionals re ASB
- Continue to hold monthly MARAT meeting to discuss and address high risk and complex ASB cases
- Continue to support the Restorative Champions Network to ensure the use of restorative practice continues across the city
- Develop an ASB communication strategy to ensure that our communities are informed of work taking place to address ASB
- Develop a programme of training and briefings for all professionals addressing ASB on the use of ASB, Crime and Policing Act 2014 tools and powers
- Ensure that relevant BHCC departments are working together to address ASB associated with short term holiday lets
- Ensure relevant agencies know how to refer young people at risk of ASB to Front Door For Families and the Reboot programme
- Further develop the use of Community Protection Notices by the police, BHCC and local housing providers
- Further develop joint working between statutory bodies and the third sector eg. Local Action Team Forum, Local Youth projects etc.
- Implement the newly developed Graffiti Action Plan
- Review the city-wide alcohol restriction Public Space Protection Order
- Update B&H multi-agency ASB and hate incident joint working procedures and guidance

9. COMMUNITY COHESION AND RESILIENCE

Section 9 looks at how people perceive themselves within their community and at their relationships to others in the community. More resilient communities are those which create and maintain an environment which deters people from disrupting the lives of others in their community through acts of crime or anti-social behaviour, and work in the interests of their communities or neighbourhoods.

Adults

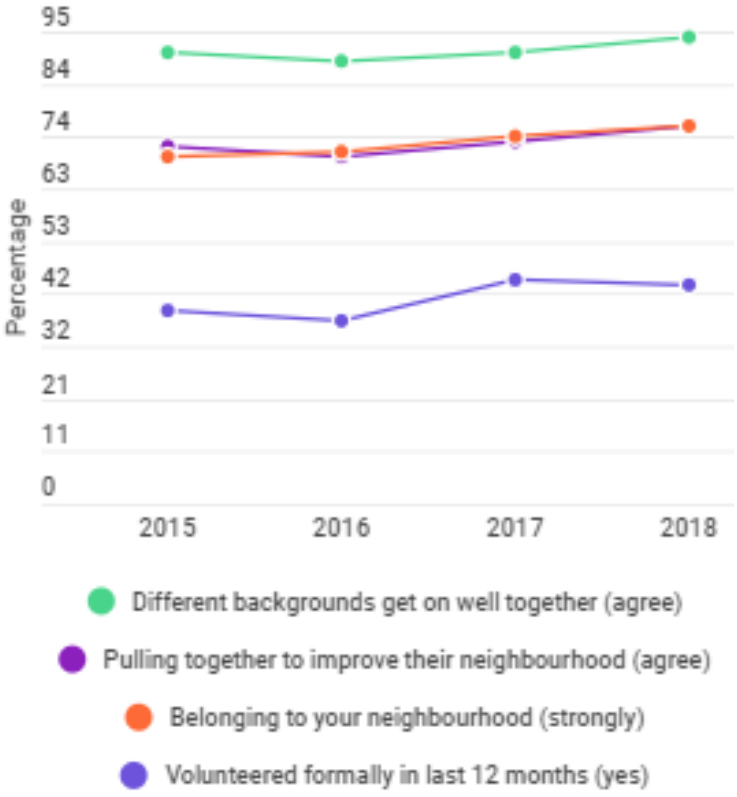
- In 2018, the Brighton & Hove City Tracker Survey found that 76% of respondents felt strongly that they belonged to their immediate neighbourhood, with older residents more likely to feel a stronger sense of belonging than younger people.

Older residents are more likely to feel a stronger sense of belonging than younger people

- 76% of respondents believed people in the local area pull together to improve their neighbourhood.
- 94% agreed that people from different backgrounds got on well together. Brighton & Hove scores better than national average (taken from the DCMS Community Life Survey) on all three of these measures.
- Looking at Figure 38, all measures of community cohesion obtained by the City Tracker Survey between 2015 and 2018 show an improving trend.

BAME residents and those aged 35-54 and 55 + were more likely to volunteer

Figure 38. Measures of community cohesion, 2015 to 2018, City Tracker survey



- 44% respondents in the City Tracker survey said they had volunteered formally in the last year. Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic community members, and those aged over 35 years were more likely to volunteer.

School children

- The Safe and Well at School Survey found that 91% of Key Stage 2 primary school pupils agreed their school helped them get along with people from different religious or cultural backgrounds, although the percentage for secondary school pupils at Key Stages 3 and 4 was lower at 80%.
- 88% of primary school pupils in the same survey agreed that adults and students treat each other with respect in their school. Again this percentage was lower for secondary school pupils at 60%.

91% of KS2 pupils and 80% of KS3&4 pupils agreed their school helped them get along with people from different religious or cultural backgrounds

88% of KS2 pupils and 60% of KS3&4 pupils agreed adults and students treat each other with respect in their school

9.1 Hate incidents and crimes

Overview and intersectionality of hate incidents and crimes

Police recorded crimes

The most comprehensive set of hate incident data available at city level is that recorded by the police. However, it needs to be remembered that as well as reflecting the underlying prevalence of incidents, recorded statistics are also influenced by i) what is reported to the police and ii) what is recorded by the police and flagged as a hate incident or crime. Some crimes or incidents may be flagged with more than one motivation, and Figure 39 shows the number of different types of hate crime recorded in Brighton & Hove in 2018/19, and the extent to which a single crime may be flagged with one or more motivation.

Racist crimes are the most numerous type recorded, followed by crimes motivated by perceived sexuality, then religion, disability-motivated and crimes motivated by gender identity.

Figure 39. Police recorded crimes[72] showing multiple motivations, 2018/19.
NB. schematic diagram, not to scale.

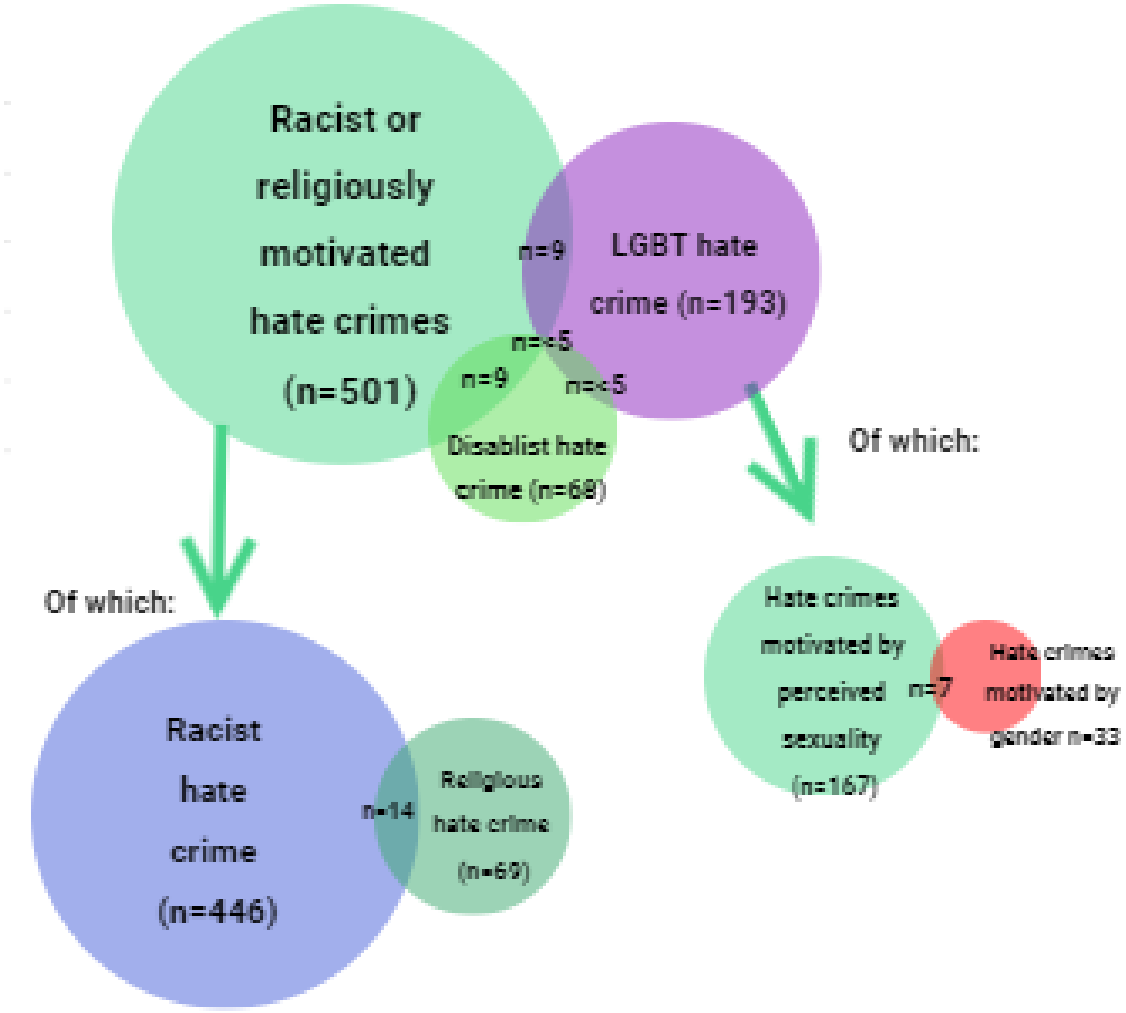


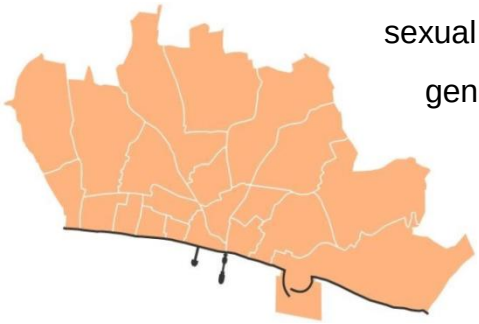
Figure 40 shows how the city compares with England & Wales in terms of the rate of recorded hate crimes by population. For all five categories of hate crime, the rate in the city was higher per resident than in England & Wales. Possible explanations for this are listed in the diagram.

[72] CADDIE database

Figure 40. Crime rates compared to England & Wales

Compared to England & Wales
(Crime in E&W, 2017/18; 2017 mid-year pop. est.)

Brighton & Hove had more police recorded hate crimes per resident motivated by



sexual orientation x3.0

gender identity x4.1

disability x1.9

race x1.3

religion x1.8

(2017/18 data)

Is this because:

The actual crime rate is higher?

Brighton & Hove has a lot of visitors to the city?

There is more repeat victimisation?

The city has a greater proportion of certain minority groups?

Reporting rates are higher?

Reporting rates

All types of crimes and incidents suffer from under-reporting, and this includes those motivated by hate. The most recent report covering data collected through the Crime Survey for England & Wales on hate crime[73] found that in the three year period ending March 2018 of the hate incidents experienced
by survey respondents, 53% of incidents came to the attention of the police. This had increased from 48% in the previous three year period (ending March 2015).

Data from the 2011/12 and 2012/13 Crime Surveys England & Wales[74] found that under-reporting of hate crime was most commonly attributed to the perception that no police action would follow, with the full list of reasons as follows:

- Lack of police action (43%)
- The incident seemed trivial (21%)
- The crime was dealt with privately (12%)
- The crime is a common occurrence (10%)
- Fear/distrust of the police (8%)
- Fear of reprisal (8%)
- Reported to other authorities (2%)
- Inconvenient to report (1%)

These questions have not been reported since then, so the picture may have changed.

Characteristics of victims

The Crime Survey for England & Wales 2014/15-2017/8[73] found that, across all hate crime types, people more likely to be a victim of hate crime were:

[73] Home Office (2018) Hate Crime, England & Wales, 2017/18. https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/hate-crime-england-and-wales-2017-to-2018

[74] Home Office, Ministry of Justice and Office for National Statistics and Ministry of Justice. (2013) An overview of hate crime in England and Wales. https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/an-overview-of-hate-crime-in-england-and-wales

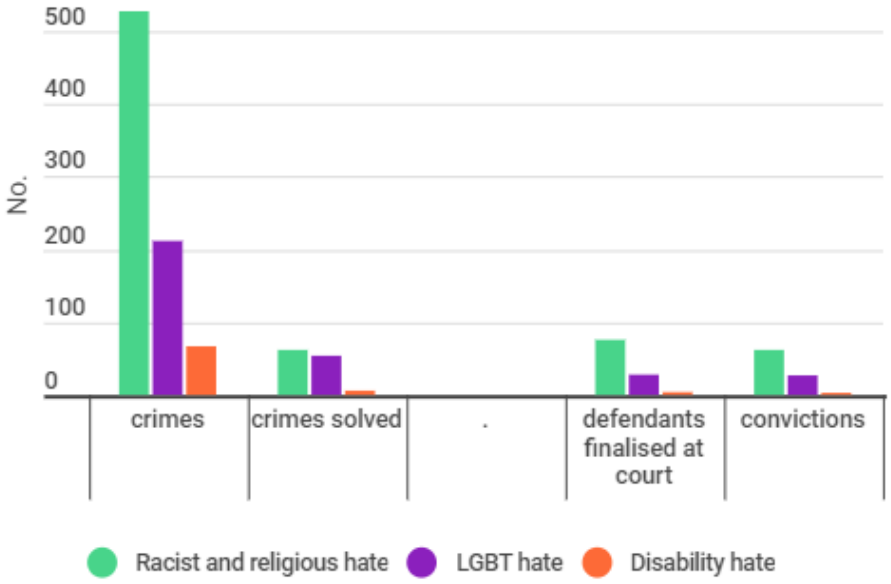
- young people, especially young males
- people of Muslim religion compared with other religions
- people of Asian backgrounds, compared with White adults
- social housing renting households
- households on low incomes

Criminal justice

Figure 41 show the number of crimes recorded initially by the police for different hate crimes types, and the number solved. It also shows how many cases which reach court and the number of those where the defendant is convicted.

In 2018/19 the perpetrator was identified in about 1 in every 7 recorded crimes, while fewer than 1 in 10 crimes resulted in a charge being made by the police.

Figure 41. Hate crimes at different stages of the criminal justice system



The following two diagrams show, for different hate crime strands, the ratio of charges to recorded crimes (less than 1 in 10 in each case) and the conviction rate for defendants at court (over 90% for racist and religiously motivated and homophobic and transphobic crimes, but 75% for disability motivated crimes)

Racist and religiously motivated	48 charges : 528 crimes
Homophobic and transphobic	17 charges : 212 crimes
Disability motivated	5 charges : 67 crimes

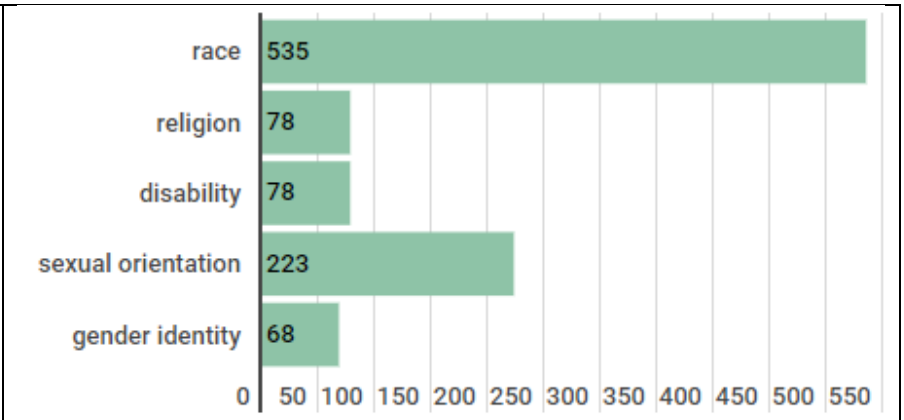
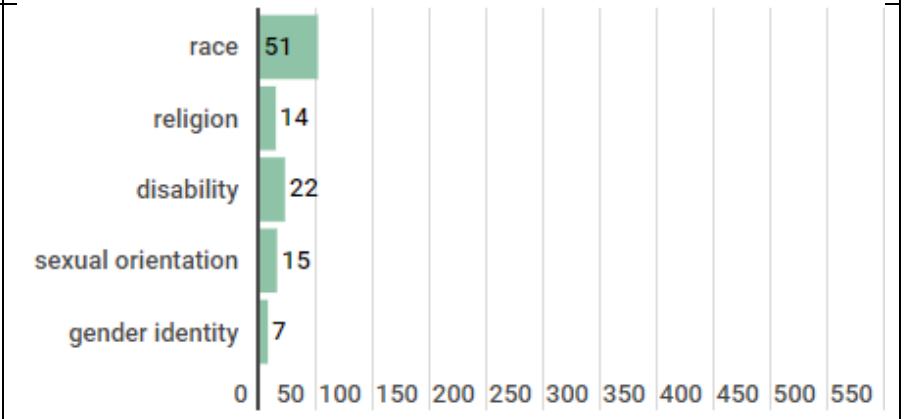
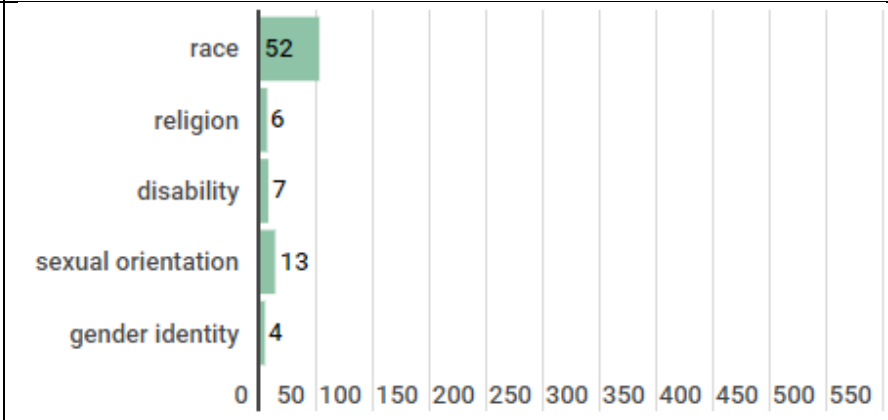
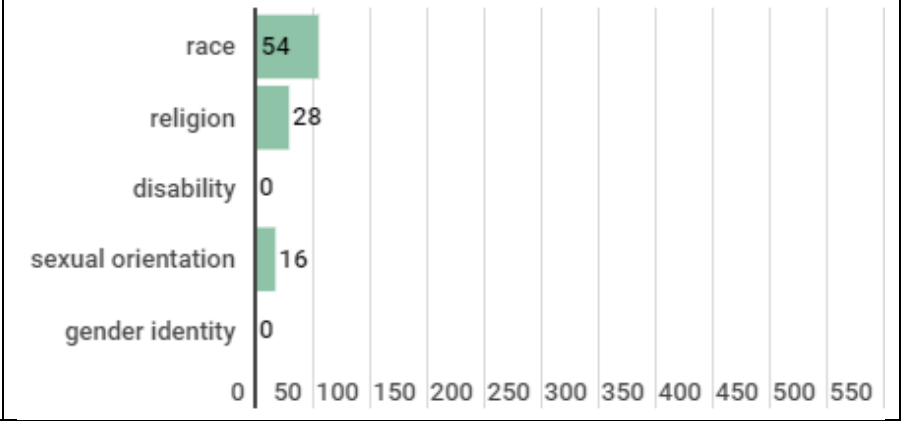
Once at court, the likelihood of the defendant being convicted is high.

Racist and religiously motivated	71 out of 76 defendants convicted (93%)
Homophobic and transphobic	27 out of 28 defendants convicted (96%)
Disability motivated	3 out of 4 defendants convicted (75%)

Hate incident reports to local agencies

Figure 42 show the number of hate incidents (incidents and crimes in the case of police data) recorded by 4 different agencies in the city in 2018/19.

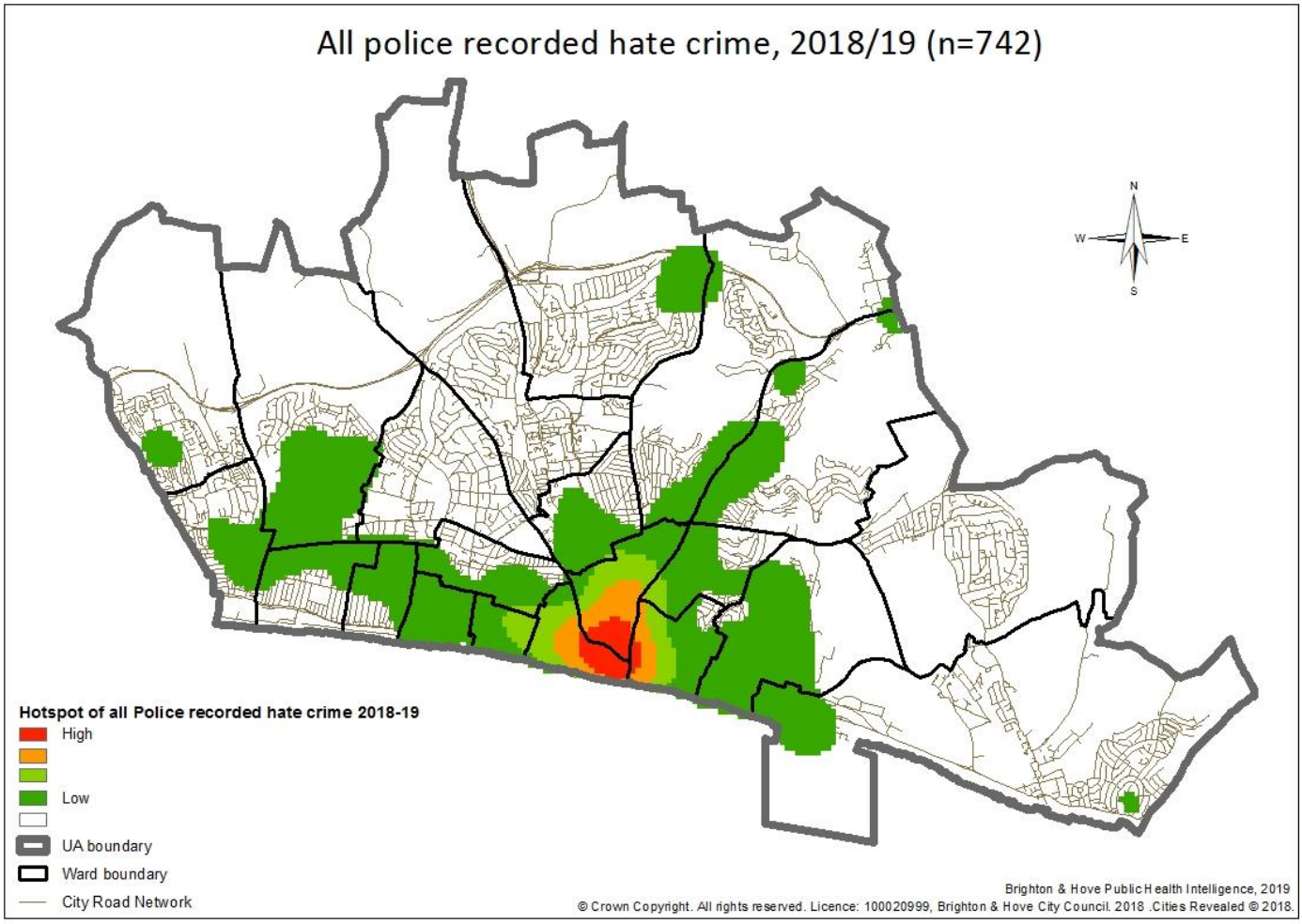
Figure 42. Hate incidents & crimes recorded in Brighton & Hove by different agencies

Sussex Police[75]	947 (approx.) in 2018/19	
Community Safety Casework Team	108 in 2018/19	
Council Housing	82 (NB. 3 years ending Mar 2019)	
Cityclean (graffiti)	98 (NB. 3 years ending Dec 2018)	

Location of hate crimes and incidents

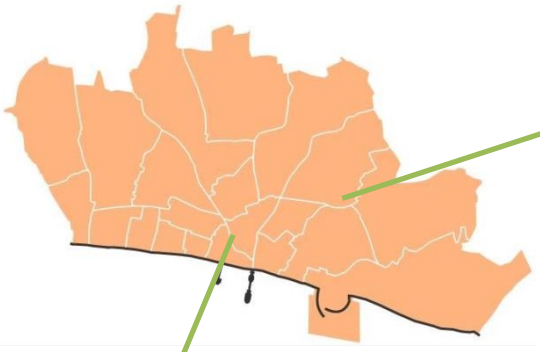
[75] Taken from attrition data spreadsheet obtained from Sussex Police. Some double counting has been accounted for, but a small number of crimes will be counted twice.

Figure 43. Hotspot map of all police recorded hate crimes, 2018/19



The map for all police recorded hate crime in 2018/19 shows a hotspot located in the city centre, in an area bordered by North Road to the north, the seafront to the south, George Street in Kemptown to the east and Churchill Square to the west.

Of all hate incidents reported to the Community Safety Casework Team in 2018/19,



21% occurred in the wards of Moulsecoomb & Bevendean and East Brighton

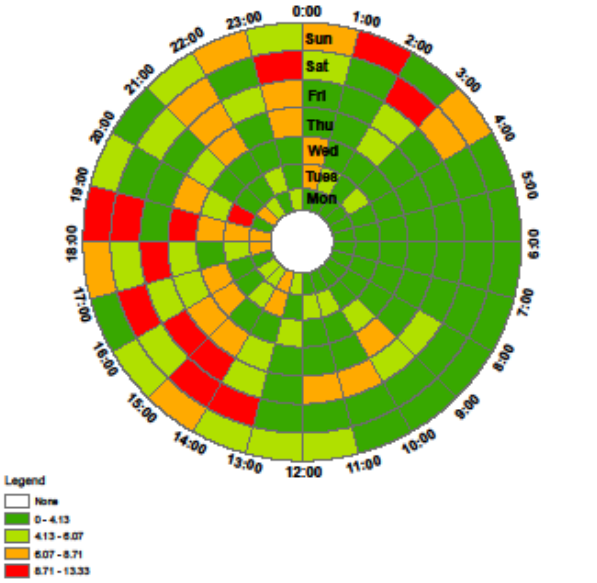
22% occurred in the wards of Regency and St Peter's & North Laine

Temporal factors

The data clock for all police recorded hate crime in 2018/19 shows peaks in offences during Friday and Saturday afternoons and early evening, as well as a some peaks in offences later on a Friday and Saturday night (see Figure 44).

Figure 44

Data clock for all Police recorded hate crime 2018-19 (n=741)

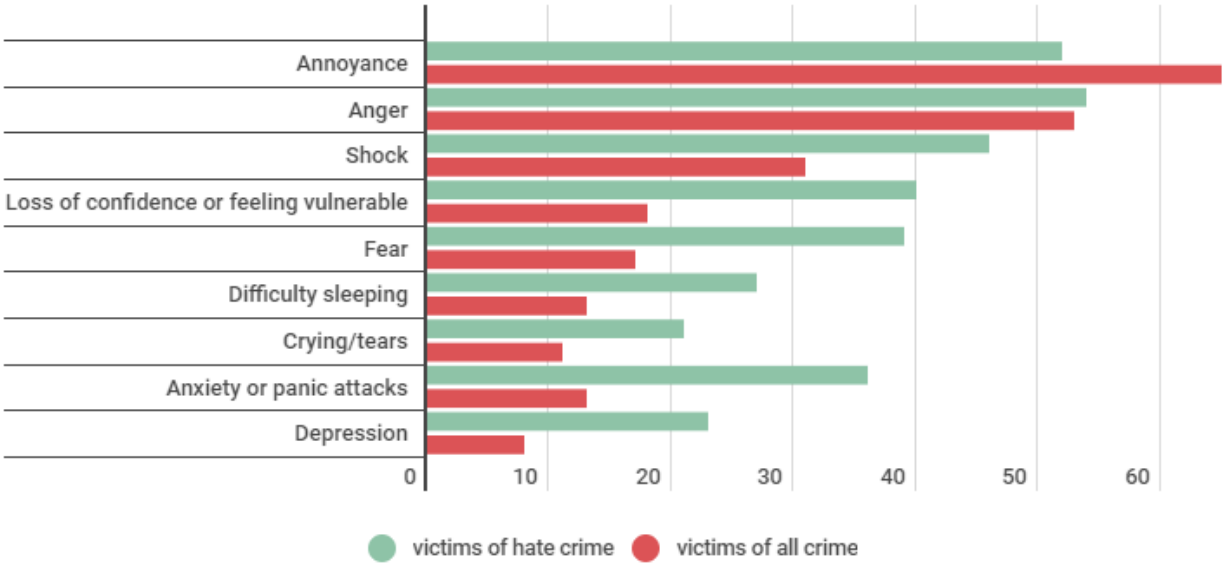


Emotional impact

The Crime Survey for England & Wales (2015/16 – 2017/18)[73] found that 4% of all respondents felt very worried about being subject to physical attack because of their skin colour, but unsurprisingly, this was much higher for those from non-White ethnic groups (17% for Asian, or Black ethnic backgrounds compared with 3% for those of White ethnic background).

The Crime Survey for England & Wales also found that victims of hate crime were more frequently affected by negative emotional responses on most measures than were victims of all crimes (See Figure 45).

Figure 45 Percentage of hate crime victims reporting experiencing different emotional responses compared with victims of all crime



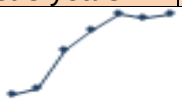
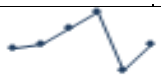
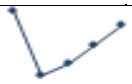
9.1.1 Racist incidents and crimes

Contributory factors

- A consultation by the Racial Harassment Forum showed significant under-reporting of racist hate incidents. Where hate incidents are not reported, perpetrators may remain unchallenged and carry out further incidents.
- Intersectional experiences of hate crime can lead to reluctance to identify one protected characteristic for reporting.
- A lack of opportunity for social mixing and meeting people of different backgrounds can create a context where racial stereotyping and prejudice develops. Factors such as poverty and social exclusion inhibit social integration.[76]
- National statistics show a rise in hate crimes at around the time of the EU referendum vote in June 2016. The EU referendum was also associated with an increase in community experience of hate rhetoric.
- 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, particularly visible minorities, who may be viewed as the source of socio-economic problems.
- Research has shown correlations between educational attainment and prejudiced attitudes - the higher the level of education the lower the amount of prejudice.[77]
- The rise of organised Far Right extremist activity and narratives including narratives of a racial or cultural threat to "natives" from "aliens", and increased mainstreaming of anti-minority narratives emboldening those who express racist hate.[78]
- The law and sentencing policy create a 'hierarchy of hate crime' and send 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 significant levels of under-reporting in some communities.

National and local data

Reporting levels and trends

	annual trend: last 8 years	Data for 2018/19 (or latest as specified)
Police-recorded racist incidents and crimes (No.)		535
Racist incidents recorded by the Community Safety Casework Team (No.)		51
Racist incidents recorded by the Council Housing team (No.)		17
Graffiti incidents reported to Cityclean and identified as racist (No.)		18 (2018)

[76] Louise Casey "Review into Opportunity and Integration" December 2016

[77] Hello E, Scheepers P et al (2002) https://www.rug.nl/research/portal/files/3041884/ScheepersP-education.pdf

[78] Commission For Countering Extremism "Challenging Hateful Extremism" October 2019

- There were 535 racist incidents and crimes (465 crimes) recorded by the police in 2018/19[79]. These showed a long term increasing trend until 2016/17, but have stabilised since then. This rising trend runs in parallel with the increase in all police recorded violent crimes[80], which account for a greater part of all racist incidents and crimes (see below).
- Brighton & Hove records around 1.3 times more racist crimes per resident than the England & Wales average.
- The numbers of racist incidents recorded by other agencies (the Community Safety Casework Team, Council Housing and Cityclean) are much lower than the police. Those recorded by the Casework Team are showing a downward trend while the trend for other agencies is less clear.

Criminal justice processes

	annual trend: last 8 years	Data for 2018/19	benchmarking
Racist crimes recorded by the police (No.)		474	1.3 times more recorded in B&H than in E&W per resident (2017/18)
Racist crimes charged by the police (No.)		47	
Finalised court cases for racist crimes (No.)		74	
Finalised court cases for racist crimes resulting in a conviction (%)		93.2% (69/74)	England & Wales 2018/19: 84.7% (racist&relig)

- While the number of recorded racist crimes has shown a long term increase, the number of charges (47 in 2018/19) has shown a decrease over the last four years.
- The number of racist cases brought to court has shown no particular long term trend, with 74 in 2018/19. The defendant was convicted 93% of finalised cases, higher than the national rate. of 85%.

Bullying at school

- In 2018 1.2% of children at KS2, 0.9% at KS3, and 1.1% at KS4, reported they had been bullied in the current term based on their ethnicity or that of someone in their family (SAWSS). There is no obvious trend in the prevalence of this type of bullying between 2010 and 2018.

Who, what, where, when, etc.

- Data for 2018/19 shows a city-centre hotspot for police recorded racist crimes, located in an area including all of the North Laine, the Lanes and Churchill Square, as well as the Old Steine and part of Kemptown.
- 93% of police recorded racist offences were violence against the person offences (including harassment offences).
- In common with violence against the person offences generally, there are more crimes and incidents recorded in the summer months.

[79] Police performance data.

[80] See Section 4.1 for further information relating to this increase

- Police recorded racist hate crimes appear to peak on a Saturday and Sunday, although there is no clear temporal pattern, with offences occurring throughout the afternoon and evening.
- 63% of victims of police recorded racist offences were male, 37% were female.
- The rate of victimisation is highest for both male and female victims in the 30-39 age group (3.3 per 1,000 pop.).
- Victim ethnicity is unrecorded for 40% of offences. However, of those offences where victim ethnicity is available, 32% were Black, 29% were White – North European[81], 23% were Asian, 9% were Middle Eastern, and 7% were White – South European.
- The three most common location types for police recorded racist offences were on the street (40%), in a dwelling (19%) and in a shop (12%).
- 73% of all police recorded racist offences in 2018/19 were committed by a stranger, 24% were committed by an acquaintance, and 1% respectively were committed by either a family member or intimate.
- Offender data for the three years April 2016 to March 2019 shows that 75% of offenders in this time period were male, 25% were female. For both men and women, both the number and rate of offending peaks in the 30-39 age group (2.0 per 1,000 pop. for males, and 0.7 per 1,000 pop. for females).
- There was not enough information recorded on offender ethnicity for analysis.
- Two thirds (66%) of offenders of racist crimes in this time period were from Brighton & Hove, 17% were from other parts of Sussex, 12% were from outside Sussex, and 5% were of no fixed address.
- A consultation by the Racial Harassment Forum in April 2018 found that
  - 61% of respondents reported that they, a family member or someone they associate with had in the past been a victim of a hate crime or incident.
  - Nearly half of all respondents (48%) who had experienced a hate crime said this had occurred in the last year. Over three quarters of these respondents said they did not report the occasion on which they experienced a hate crime or incident. The most frequent reason cited for not reporting was a belief that nothing will happen (56%)[82].

Summary of key issues

- Long term rising trend in recorded racist hate incidents
- Acknowledged under-reporting of racist hate incidents
- Lack of community confidence in statutory services
- A difference in funding opportunities for third sector groups depending on type of hate incident to be addressed
- Lack of statutory organisations' understanding of intersectionality

[81] The ethnicity category 'White – North European' used by Sussex Police includes White British, but no further breakdown is currently available from this data for victim ethnicity.

[82] Racial Harassment Forum, Brighton & Hove, 'Hate Crime & Incidents', April 2018

Resources and gaps

current services	brief description of role/service
Registered Social Landlords	Responsible for addressing hate incidents and harm caused that involves their tenants in the locality of their tenancy
Police	Addresses hate incidents and hate crimes across the city
BHCC Housing	Responsible for addressing hate incidents and harm caused that involves their tenants in the locality of their tenancy
CST Casework	Addresses hate incidents in the private housing sector
Cityclean	Removes all offensive graffiti irrespective of location
Equinox Drug & Alcohol Outreach Team	Addresses ASB and hate incidents associated with the street community
Reboot	Reboot provides young people with protective factors through positive activities helps to prevent them being drawn into anti-social behaviour, hate incidents, crime and violence
Multi Agency Risk Assessment and Tasking meeting (MARAT)	A multi-agency panel that discusses high risk and complex ASB and hate incidents cases and puts in place multi-agency action plans to address the ASB and hate and reduce the harm caused.
Street Community Partnership Meeting (SCPM)	A multi-agency panel that discusses ASB and hate incidents associated with the street community, both individuals and geographical locations, and puts in place multi-agency action plans to address the ASB and hate and reduce the harm caused.
community assets	**brief description of role/service**
Local Action Teams	Community led groups where local residents work in partnership with statutory agencies and third sector organisations to address community safety concerns.
Refugee and Migrant Forum	Mechanism to distribute information to a wide range of organisations working with refugees and migrants including messaging on hate crime reporting
ESOL Network	Mechanism to distribute information to a wide range of organisations working with people for whom English is not their first language, including on hate crime reporting

Racial Harassment Forum	A community led forum which aims to increase the trust and confidence of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) people (individuals and communities) in mainstream statutory, community and voluntary organisations. Provides a support and advocacy service for victims of race and faith hate incidents.
BMECP	A BME community-led infrastructure organisation promoting community cohesion and venue for groups and events supporting BME communities.
BME YPP	Provides information, support and advice to BME young people including on hate incidents.
Brighton Table Tennis Club	Funded by Building A Stronger Britain Together Programme to deliver table tennis sessions building cohesion and tackling racism in schools.
Euromernet	Promotes positive inter-cultural relations and undertake projects and training on counter-narrative to hate.
gaps	
Gap in third party reporting centres	
Lack of front line BAME staff in statuary bodies	
Lack of understanding of the full picture of racist incidents in B&H	

Recommendations for partnership work

- BHCC to lead in forming the Taskforce which will steer the Inclusive Cities partnership work and set the action plan, including actions which will tackle underlying issues and perceptions which contribute to racist and religiously motivated hate incidents.
- Community Safety Team duty service to continue to provide advice and guidance to Housing Associations, supported housing providers and other professionals re hate incidents.
- Consult with partners and community to purse a joint review of hate speech guidelines on social platforms and in law.
- Continue to develop the Upstanders network working with diverse community groups together to tackle all forms of hate.
- Continue to hold monthly MARAT meeting to discuss high risk and complex hate incident cases, and investigate how community members can be involved in MARAT process.
- Continue to support the Restorative Champions Network to ensure the use of restorative practice continues across the city.
- Develop a hate incident communication strategy to ensure that communities are informed of work taking place to address hate incidents.

- Develop a programme of training and briefings for all professionals addressing hate incidents on the use of ASB, Crime and Policing Act 2014 tools and powers and best practice in responding to hate incidents.
- Develop partnership research into building preventive educational programmes for perpetrators of hate crime.
- Develop third party reporting mechanisms across the city.
- Further develop joint working between statutory bodies and the third sector eg. Local Action Team Forum, local youth projects, minority and intersectional faith groups, etc.
- Further develop the work to increase trust and confidence in statutory services.
- Make best use of partnership data regarding hate incidents in B&H.
- Raise awareness of statutory services and hate incident reporting processes in local support and advocacy services.
- The recommendations from the Racial Harassment Forum consultation survey should be implemented including a campaign to respond to the under-reporting of racist hate incidents.
- Update B&H multi-agency ASB and hate incident joint working procedures and guidance.

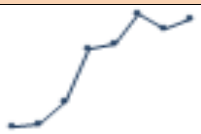
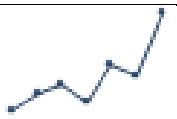
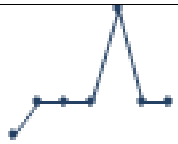
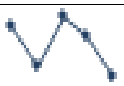
9.1.2 Faith and religiously motivated incidents and crimes

Contributory factors

- A consultation by the Racial Harassment Forum shows significant under-reporting of religiously motivated hate incidents. If hate incidents are not reported, opportunities to challenge perpetrators and deter further offending may be lost.
- Intersectional experiences of hate crime can lead to reluctance to identify one protected characteristic for reporting.
- National statistics show a rise in hate crimes at around the time of the EU referendum vote in June 2016. The EU referendum was also associated with an increase in community experience of hate rhetoric.
- 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, particularly visible minorities, who may be viewed as the source of socio-economic problems.
- Research has shown correlations between educational attainment and prejudiced attitudes - the higher the level of education the lower the amount of prejudice.[77]
- Rise of organised Far Right extremist activity and narratives including narratives expressing religiously motivated hate, and increased mainstreaming of anti-minority narratives emboldening those who express religiously motivated hate.
- Tensions can be heightened and lead to religious hate crimes following global terrorist attacks.[83]
- The law and sentencing policy create a 'hierarchy of hate crime' and send 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 significant levels of under-reporting in some communities.

National and local data

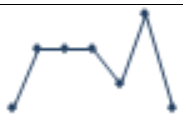
Reporting levels and trends

	annual trend: last 8 years	Data for 2018/19 (or as specified)	benchmarking
Police-recorded religiously motivated incidents and crimes (No.)		81 (73 crimes and 8 incidents)	steep increase also seen in E&W
Religiously motivated incidents recorded by the Casework Team (No.)		14	
Religiously motivated incidents recorded by the Council Housing team (No.)		1	
Religiously motivated graffiti incidents reported to Cityclean (No.)		2018: 6	

[83] Equalities and Human Rights Commission, Research Report 102 'Causes and motivation of hate crime', 2016

- There were 81 religiously motivated incidents and crimes (73 crimes) recorded by the police in 2018/19.[84] These showed a long term increasing trend until 2016/17, but have stabilised since then. This rising trend runs in parallel with the increase in all police recorded violent crimes[85], which account for a greater part of all religiously motivated incidents and crimes (see below).
- In 2017/18 there were 1.8 times the number of police recorded religiously motivated crimes in Brighton & Hove than the England & Wales average per resident.
- The number of religiously motivated incidents recorded by other agencies (the Community Safety Casework Team, Council Housing and Cityclean) are much lower than those recorded by the police. The Community Safety Team reported a long term rising trend, reaching 14 reports in 2018/19.

Criminal justice processes

	annual trend: last 8 years	Data for 2018/19	benchmarking
Religiously motivated crimes recorded by the police (No.)		70	1.8 times more recorded in B&H than in E&W per resident (2017/18)
Religiously motivated crimes charged by the police (No.)		1	
Finalised religiously motivated court cases (No.)		2	
Finalised religiously motivated court cases resulting in a conviction (%)		100% (2/2)	

- While the number of police recorded religiously motivated crimes has shown a long term increase, the number of charges has fluctuated between one and nine per year over the last few years, showing no particular trend. There were nine charges in 2017/18, but only one in 2018/19.
- The number of religiously motivated cases brought to court has also fluctuated between one and three in the recent years for which data are available. For those cases reaching court the defendant has been convicted in nearly all cases.

Bullying in schools

- In 2018 0.9% of children at KS2, 0.7% at KS3, and 0.4% at KS4, reported they had been bullied in the current term based on their religion or that of someone in their family (SAWSS). There is no clear trend in the prevalence of this type of bullying reported since 2010.

Who, what, where, when. etc.

- There was not sufficient information in police datasets to analyse religious hate crime by type. Of 120 offences between 2017/18 and 2018/19, only 26 had specific information recorded about which religious beliefs had been targeted.
- 83% of religiously motivated hate crimes between 2017/18 and 2018/19 were violence against the person offences (including harassment offences), 15% were criminal damage offences and 2% were other offences.
- 55% (n=48) of victims were male, 45% (n=40) were female, but numbers are low and caution should be used. Numbers are too low to analyse by victim age group or ethnicity.

[84] Police performance data.

[85] See Section 4.1 for further information relating to this increase

- 79% (n=89) of all police recorded religious hate crimes in 2017/18 and 2018/19 were committed by a stranger, 20% were committed by an acquaintance, and 2% were committed by an intimate.
- Offender data for the three year period April 2016-March 2019 shows that 19 of 21 recorded offenders (90%) in this time period were male, but numbers here are low and caution should be used. Offender data were too sparce for meaningful analysis on age or ethnicity.
- The most common location types for police recorded religiously motivated hate crimes were on the street (37%), in a dwelling (16%), and in a public or religious building (13%).
- A seasonal pattern is suggested in the data over the last five years with more religiously motivated crimes and incidents taking place in the summer months and fewer in the winter.
- Recent research into prejudice experienced by those in both the LGBTQ+ community and faith communities locally, found that 44% of survey respondents (total respondents n=64) reported they had experienced faith-based prejudice in the LGBTQ+ community, and 12% considered the faith prejudice they experienced to be a hate crime.[86]
- 9% (3/33) of people surveyed reported they would go to the Community Safety Team for support following a faith-based incident and 9% (4/45) following a LGBTQ+ hate crime. 16% (5/31) said they would not feel comfortable reaching out to the Community Safety Team for faith-based prejudice and 21% (9/42) would not feel comfortable to do so following an LGBTQ+ prejudice.[86]

Summary of key issues

- Long term increase in recorded religiously motivated hate incidents.
- Acknowledged under-reporting of religiously motivated hate incidents.
- Lack of community confidence in statutory services.
- Experiences of faith based prejudice within LGBTQ communities and feelings of isolation for LGBTQ people of faith.
- A difference in funding opportunities for third sector groups dependant on type of hate incident to be addressed.
- Lack of statutory understanding of intersectionality.

Resources and gaps

current services	brief description of role/service
Registered Social Landlords	Responsible for addressing hate incidents and harm caused that involves their tenants in the locality of their tenancy
Police	Addresses hate incidents and hate crimes across the city
BHCC Housing	Responsible for addressing hate incidents and harm caused that involves their tenants in the locality of their tenancy
CST Casework	Addresses hate incidents in the private housing sector
Cityclean	Removes all offensive graffiti irrespective of location

[86] Switchboard Health & Inclusion Project, LGBTQ+ People of Faith: Prejudice & Community Cohesion in Brighton & Hove, 2019. https://www.switchboard.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/LGBTQ-Faith-Report-1.pdf

Equinox Drug & Alcohol Outreach Team	Addresses ASB and hate incidents associated with the street community
Reboot	Reboot provides young people with protective factors through positive activities helps to prevent them being drawn into anti-social behaviour, hate incidents, crime and violence
Multi Agency Risk Assessment and Tasking meeting (MARAT)	A multi-agency panel that discusses high risk and complex ASB and hate incidents cases and puts in place multi-agency action plans to address the ASB and hate and reduce the harm caused.
Street Community Partnership Meeting (SCPM)	A multi-agency panel that discusses ASB and hate incidents associated with the street community, both individuals and geographical locations, and puts in place multi-agency action plans to address the ASB and hate and reduce the harm caused.
community assets	**brief description of role/service**
Local Action Teams	Community led groups where local residents work in partnership with statutory agencies and third sector organisations to address community safety concerns.
Racial Harassment Forum	A community led forum which aims to increase the trust and confidence of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) people (individuals and communities) in mainstream statutory, community and voluntary organisations. Provides a support and advocacy service for victims of race and faith hate incidents.
Brighton & Hove Faith in Action	Multi-faith charity bringing together different faith groups to deliver social welfare and community development project. Work collaboratively on projects and events to tackle hate and sit on the Upstanders Network to tackle all forms of hate.
Combatting Faith Hate Partnership	Partnership chaired by BHFA, to promote tolerance and tackle religiously motivated hate crime with work strands to work in schools, undertake a tour of places of worship and develop a standing committee of faith leaders
Inter-Faith Contact Group	Interfaith group bringing together people of all faiths and none to build contact and dialogue. Funded under Building A Stronger Britain together for the Angels unity project promoting tolerance and understanding
Faith Council	Oversees faith covenant and brings faith groups to work collaboratively together and tackle issues on hate crime.
Switchboard	Working to support LGBTQ people of faith
Refugee and Migrant Forum	Mechanism to distribute information to a wide range of organisations working with refugees and migrants including messaging on hate crime reporting

ESOL Network	Mechanism to distribute information to a wide range of organisations working with people for whom English is not their first language, including on hate crime reporting
gaps	
Gap in third party reporting centres	
Links between BHCC and faith groups in the city	
Lack of understanding of the full picture of faith hate incidents in B&H	

Recommendations for partnership work

- BHCC to lead in forming the “Taskforce” which will steer the Inclusive Cities partnership work and set the action plan, including actions which will tackle underlying issues and perceptions which contribute to racist and religiously motivated hate incidents.
- Community Safety Team duty service to continue to provide advice and guidance to Housing Associations, supported housing providers and other professionals re hate incidents.
- Consult with partners and community to purse a joint review of hate speech guidelines on social platforms and in law.
- Continue to develop the Upstanders network working with diverse community groups together to tackle all forms of hate.
- Continue to hold monthly MARAT meeting to discuss high risk and complex hate incident cases, and investigate how community members can be involved in the MARAT process.
- Continue to support the Restorative Champions Network to ensure the use of restorative practice continues across the city.
- Develop a hate incident communication strategy to ensure that communities are informed of work taking place to address hate incidents.
- Develop a programme of training and briefings for all professionals addressing hate incidents on the use of ASB, Crime and Policing Act 2014 tools and powers and best practice in responding to hate incidents.
- Develop partnership research into building preventive educational programmes for perpetrators of hate crime.
- Develop third party reporting mechanisms across the city.
- Further develop joint working between statutory bodies and the third sector eg. Local Action Team Forum, local youth projects, minority and intersectional faith groups etc.
- Further develop the work to increase trust and confidence in statutory services.
- Make best use of partnership data regarding hate incidents in B&H.
- Raise awareness of statutory services and hate incident reporting processes in local support and advocacy services.
- The recommendations from the Racial Harassment Forum consultation survey should be implemented including a campaign to respond to the under-reporting of racist hate incidents.
- Update B&H multi-agency ASB and hate incident joint working procedures and guidance.

9.1.3 Hate incidents and crimes motivated by perceived sexuality

Contributory factors

- Brighton & Hove is a beacon for national migrants & international refuges seeking a safer place to be LGBTQ+.
- An increase in race and religious hate crimes can lead perpetrators to embolden threats against other minorities.
- National statistics show a rise in hate crimes at around the time of the EU referendum vote in June 2016. The EU referendum was also associated with an increase in community experience of hate rhetoric.
- Perpetrators may be motivated by a perception of threat linked to: 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 visible minorities.
- Personal insecurity of sexuality and identity are important drivers of hate crime.
- Research has shown correlations between educational attainment and prejudiced attitudes - the higher the level of education the lower the amount of prejudice.[77]
- There has been a rise of organised extremist activity and falsifying narratives including narratives explicitly directed at stirring up divisions with cohabiting communities, around education or health care, increased mainstreaming of anti-trans and LGBT narratives and emboldening prejudiced views.
- Tensions can be heightened and lead to LGBTQ+ hate crimes following global terrorist attacks.
- The law and sentencing policy create a 'hierarchy of hate crime' and send the message that some groups are more worthy of protection than others. This undermines confidence of victims in the law – and may contribute to significant levels of under-reporting in some communities.
- The LGBTQ+ community in general has confidence in reporting, but does not have confidence in statistics, as they fail to represent community and personal experience of hate crime/incidents prevalence.
- Intersectional experiences of hate crime can lead to reluctance to identify one protected characteristic for reporting.
- The number of hate incidents may be influenced by a rise of anti-LGBT+ rhetoric globally, combined with the influence of neoliberal ideology, which promotes individualism. It may also be connected to the influence of a growing number of siloed online communities of hate, which exist with different social norms to mainstream society, running counter to inclusion and tolerance.

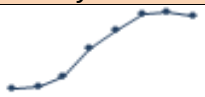
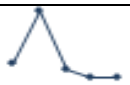
National and local data

National prevalence and reporting rates

- A 2017 study[87] of 5,000 LGBT people across England, Wales and Scotland found that
  - One in five LGBT people had experienced a hate crime or incident because of their sexual orientation and/or gender identity in the last 12 months
  - Two in five trans people have experienced a hate crime or incident because of their gender identity in the last 12 months
  - Four in five anti-LGBT hate crimes and incidents went unreported, with younger LGBT people particularly reluctant to go to the police.

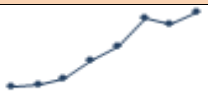
[87] Stonewall and YouGov (2017) LGBT in Britain: Hate crime and discrimination https://www.stonewall.org.uk/system/files/lgbt_in_britain_hate_crime.pdf

Reported incidents in Brighton & Hove

	annual trend: last 8 years	Data for 2018/19 (or as specified)
Police-recorded homophobic incidents and crimes (No.)		204
Homophobic incidents recorded by the Casework Team (No.)		15
Homophobic incidents recorded by the Council Housing team (No.)		3
Homophobic graffiti incidents reported to Cityclean (No.)		5 (2018)

- There were 204 homophobic incidents and crimes (169 crimes) recorded by the police in 2018/19[88]. These showed a long term increasing trend until 2016/17, but have stabilised since then. This rising trend runs in parallel with the increase in all police recorded violent crimes[89], which account for a greater part of all homophobic incidents and crimes (see below).
- Brighton & Hove records three times the number of homophobic crimes per resident than the England & Wales average.
- The number of homophobic incidents recorded by other agencies (the Community Safety Casework Team, Council Housing and Cityclean) are much lower than the police and broadly show a decreasing trend over the last few years.

Criminal justice processes

	annual trend: last 8 years	Data for 2018/19 (or as specified)	benchmarking
Homophobic/transphobic crimes recorded by the police (No.)		212	3.1 times more recorded in B&H than in E&W per resident (2017/18)
Homophobic/transphobic crimes charged by the police (No.)		17	
Finalised court cases for homophobic crimes (No.)		28	
Finalised court cases for homophobic crimes resulting in a conviction (%)		96.4%	England & Wales 2018/19: 96.1%

[88] Police performance data.

[89] See Section 4.1 for further information relating to this increase

- While the number of recorded homophobic and transphobic crimes has shown a long term increase, the number of charges (17 in 2018/19) has fluctuated and not shown a corresponding increase.
- The number of homophobic cases brought to court has also fluctuated, with 28 in 2018/19. All but one resulted in the defendant being convicted (96.4% conviction rate), higher than the national rate.

Bullying at school

- In 2018 1.2% of children at KS2, 1.4% at KS3, and 1.0% at KS4, reported they had been bullied in the current term based on them or a family member being gay, lesbian or bisexual, or being called "gay" as an insult (SAWSS). This kind of bullying dropped between 2010 and 2014, but has shown no consistent trend since then.

Who, what, where, when, etc.

- The hotspot for police recorded homophobic offences in 2017/18 and 2018/19 is located in the city centre, in an area covering part of the North Laine (as far north as North Road), the Lanes and the Old Steine, St. James's Street and adjacent Kemptown streets.
- 97% of police recorded homophobic hate crimes were violence against the person offences (including harassment offences), with the remaining offences a mixture of criminal damage, robbery or sexual offences.
- In common with violence against the person offences generally, there are more crimes and incidents recorded in the summer months.
- Peaks in police recorded homophobic hate crimes show some association with the night-time economy, with a higher number of offences overall on a Friday, Saturday and Sunday, and an elevated risk of offences on a Saturday morning between 01.00hrs and 04.00hrs, and again on a Sunday morning between midnight and 05.00hrs.
- Three out of four (75%) victims of police recorded homophobic hate crime were male (where victim information is recorded).
- Overall numbers when split by age and gender are low, but the rate of victimisation for men was highest in the 30-39 age group (2.1 per 1,000 pop.), followed by the 50-59 age group (1.9 per 1,000 pop.) The rate of victimisation for women was highest in the 40-49 age group, but victim numbers here are low (0.8 per 1,000 pop.).
- Victim ethnicity was often unrecorded, but of those offences where it was recorded, 95% (n=131) of offences were perpetrated against those who were White-North European90. The remaining 5% were either recorded as White – South European, or Black.
- 76% of all police recorded homophobic hate crimes in 2017/18 and 2018/19 were committed by a stranger, 24% were committed by an acquaintance, and less than 1% were committed by a family member.
- Offender data for the three years April 2016- March 2019 shows that 85% (n=69) of offenders in this time period were male, 15% (n=12) were female. Offender numbers were too low for meaningful analysis on age or ethnicity.
- 58% of offenders of homophobic hate crimes in this time period were from Brighton & Hove, 21% were from outside Sussex, 17% were from other parts of Sussex, and 4% were of no fixed address.
- The most common location types for police recorded offences motivated by perceived sexuality were on the street (49%), in a dwelling (21%), and in licensed premises (7%).

[90] The ethnicity category 'White – North European' used by Sussex Police includes White British, but no further breakdown is currently available from this data for victim ethnicity.

- A national LGBT survey[91] in 2018 showed that at least two in five respondents (40%) had experienced an incident because they were LGBT in the last 12 months; a quarter (26%) experienced verbal harassment, insults or other hurtful comments, 14% experienced disclosure of their LGBT status without permission, 6% had been threatened with physical or sexual harassment or violence, and 2% respectively had experienced sexual or physical violence. More than nine in ten of the most serious incidents were unreported, with the most commonly cited reason being because respondents thought “it happens all the time”.
- Recent research into prejudice experienced by those in both the LGBTQ+ community and faith communities locally, found that 44% of survey respondents (total respondents n=64) reported they had experienced faith-based prejudice in the LGBTQ+ community, and 12% considered the faith prejudice they experienced to be a hate crime.[86]
- The same research found that 80% of survey respondents (total respondents n=64) reported they had experienced LGBTQ+ prejudice in a faith setting, and 36% considered this a hate crime. 16% had been offered some form of ‘conversion’ or ‘reparative’ therapy.[86]
- Less than one in ten (9%) surveyed reported they would go to the Community Safety Team for support following a faith or LGBTQ+ hate crime, and 21% said they would actively avoid reaching out to the Community Safety Team for LGBTQ+ prejudice.[86]
- 5 in 10 people agreed that hate crime has higher impact than other types of crime, and that LGBT+ people modify their behaviour in public to avoid being targeted. (Gallop 2019)
- In general, lesbian, gay and bisexual people avoid holding hands in public with a same-sex partner for fear of being assaulted, threatened or harassed.

Summary of key issues

- There is a long term increasing trend in LGBTQ crimes and incidents.
- At the same time, there is an acknowledged under-reporting of LGBTQ incidents
- Acknowledged under-reporting of LGBTQ hate incidents.
- Faith-based prejudice is experienced within LGBTQ communities with feelings of isolation for LGBTQ people of faith.
- There is a lack of community confidence in statutory services.
- There is a lack of awareness in the statutory sector of intersectionality.

Resources and gaps

current services	brief description of role/service
Registered Social Landlords	Responsible for addressing hate incidents and harm caused that involves their tenants in the locality of their tenancy
Police	Addresses hate incidents and hate crimes across the city
BHCC Housing	Responsible for addressing hate incidents and harm caused that involves their tenants in the locality of their tenancy
CST Casework	Addresses hate incidents in the private housing sector
Cityclean	Removes all offensive graffiti irrespective of location

[91] HM Government Equalities Office ‘National LGBT Survey: Summary Report’, 2018. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/721704/LGBT-survey-research-report.pdf

Equinox Drug & Alcohol Outreach Team	Addresses ASB and hate incidents associated with the street community
Reboot	Reboot provides young people with protective factors through positive activities helps to prevent them being drawn into anti-social behaviour, hate incidents, crime and violence
Multi Agency Risk Assessment and Tasking meeting (MARAT)	A multi-agency panel that discusses high risk and complex ASB and hate incidents cases and puts in place multi-agency action plans to address the ASB and hate and reduce the harm caused.
Street Community Partnership Meeting (SCPM)	A multi-agency panel that discusses ASB and hate incidents associated with the street community, both individuals and geographical locations, and puts in place multi-agency action plans to address the ASB and hate and reduce the harm caused.
community assets	**brief description of role/service**
Local Action Teams	Community led groups where local residents work in partnership with statutory agencies and third sector organisations to address community safety concerns.
Rainbow Hub	Brighton & Hove's local point of contact for LGBTQ+ people seeking up to date help, information or guidance. The hub is a safe, non-judgemental environment. Village Guardians also work from R-Hub.
LGBT CSF	Bridge between the community and statutory services to enable accountability services. Cultural, educational and social safety community activities and LGBT community/inclusion and accessibility initiative.
Switchboard	Providing support services run for and by LGBT people. Health, inclusion, mental health, consultations, group work, advice and information and bereavement support.
Allsorts	Supports & connects children & young people under 26 who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans or unsure (LGBTU). Offers training, group work, family support, educational resources and support to education providers.
Terrence Higgins Trust	Sexual Health & HIV charity offering testing, HIV info and community benefit advice, therapeutic support. Training hub for HIV. Outreach for PSE.
Lunch Positive	Safe and supportive space for socialising, a healthy meal and peer support. Advice and information, provide emergency food supplies & provide affordable , engaging community catering to events.
Rainbow Fund	Not-for-profit Community Interest Company-central hub for local LGBTQ+ Community fundraising. An independent grants panel assess applications. Donations from city Pride events.
Small Groups network	Providing targeted information, training and support to its members. Approximately 16 groups currently in network of small LGBTQ+ support groups.

gaps	
Gap in third party reporting centres	
Lack of awareness of the needs of differing LGBT communities	
Lack of understanding of the full picture of LGBTQ hate incidents in B&H	

Recommendations for partnership work

- Build community-based, LGBTQ+ staffed reporting mechanism supported by statutory funds
- Community Safety Team duty service to continue to provide advice and guidance to Housing Associations, supported housing providers and other professionals re hate incidents
- Consult with partners and community to purse a joint review of hate speech guidelines on social platforms and in law
- Continue to develop the Upstanders network working with diverse community groups together to tackle all forms of hate
- Continue to hold monthly MARAT meeting to discuss high risk and complex hate incident cases, and investigate how community members can be involved in the MARAT process.
- Continue to support the Restorative Champions Network to ensure the use of restorative practice continues across the city
- Develop a hate incident communication strategy to ensure that communities are informed of work taking place to address hate incidents
- Develop a programme of training and briefings for all professionals addressing hate incidents on the use of ASB, Crime and Policing Act 2014 tools and powers and best practise in responding to hate incidents
- Develop partnership research into building preventive educational programmes for perpetrators of hate crime.
- Develop third party reporting mechanisms across the city.
- Further develop joint working between statutory bodies and the third sector eg. Local Action Team Forum, Local Youth projects, LGBT CSF, Allsorts, Switchboard, etc.
- Further develop the work to increase trust and confidence in statutory services.
- Improve public knowledge about the damaging impacts of anti LGBTQ+ hate.
- Make best use of partnership data regarding hate incidents in B&H.
- Raise awareness of statutory services and hate incident reporting processes in local support and advocacy services.
- Update B&H multi-agency ASB and hate incident joint working procedures and guidance.
- Work with education providers to ensure new PSHE legislation is applied and community & parental understanding is supported.
- Work with partners to scope & develop disabled/LGBTQ+ community capacity support.

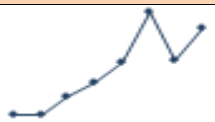
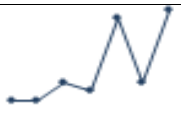
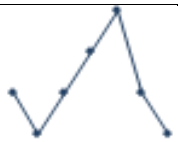
9.1.4 Gender identity motivated incidents and crimes

Contributory factors

- Brighton & Hove is a beacon for national migrants & international refuges seeking a safer place to be LGBTQ+.
- Community has confidence in reporting but does not have confidence in statistics, as they fail to represent community and personal experience of Hate crime/incidents prevalence
- Increase in race and religious hate crimes can lead perpetrators to embolden threats against other minorities.
- Intersectional experiences of hate crime can lead to reluctance to identify one protected characteristic for reporting.
- National statistics show a rise in hate crimes at around the time of the EU referendum vote in June 2016. The EU referendum was also associated with an increase in community experience of hate rhetoric.
- Perpetrators may be motivated by a perception of threat linked to: 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 visible minorities.
- Personal insecurity of sexuality and identity are important drivers of hate crime.
- Research has shown correlations between educational attainment and prejudiced attitudes - the higher the level of education the lower the amount of prejudice.[77]
- Rise of organised extremist activity and falsifying narratives including narratives explicitly directed at stirring up divisions with cohabiting communities, around education or health care, increased mainstreaming of anti-Trans and LGBT narratives emboldening prejudiced views.
- Rise of pseudo LGB groups which project an anti-trans narrative and target progressive and inclusive equality legislation.
- Tensions can be heightened and lead to LGBTQ+ hate crimes following global terrorist attacks.
- The law and sentencing policy create a 'hierarchy of hate crime' and send 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 significant levels of under-reporting in some communities.

National and local data

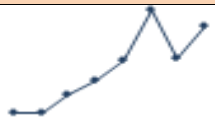
Reporting levels

	annual trend: last 8 years	Data for 2018/19 (or as specified)	benchmarking
Police-recorded transphobic incidents and crimes (No.)		53	
Transphobic incidents recorded by the Casework Team (No.)		12	
Transphobic incidents recorded by the Council Housing team (No.)		0	

Transphobic graffiti incidents reported to Cityclean (No.)		0	

- There were 53 transphobic incidents and crimes (33 crimes) recorded by the police in 2018/19[92]. These showed a long term increasing trend until 2016/17, but have fluctuated since then. This rising trend runs in parallel with the increase in all police recorded violent crimes[93], which account for a greater part of all transphobic incidents and crimes (see below).
- Brighton & Hove records about four times the number of transphobic crimes per resident than the England & Wales average.
- The number of transphobic incidents recorded by other agencies (the Community Safety Casework Team, Council Housing and Cityclean) are much lower than the police. Those recorded by the Casework Team are higher in the last three years than in the preceding years.

Criminal justice processes

	annual trend: last 8 years	Data for 2018/19 (or as specified)	benchmarking
Transphobic crimes recorded by the police (No.)		53	4.1 times more recorded in B&H than in E&W per resident (2017/18)
Homophobic/transphobic crimes charged by the police (No.)		17	
Finalised transphobic court cases (No.)		0	

- The number of recorded transphobic crimes has shown a long term increase. The data for charges has not been disaggregated from homophobic crimes.
- No transphobic cases have yet been brought to court in Brighton & Hove.

Bullying in schools

- In 2018 0.5% at KS3, and 0.4% at KS4, reported being bullied in the current term about their gender identity or that of someone in their family (SAWSS).

Who, what, when, where, etc.

- 97% of police recorded gender identity motivated hate crimes between 2017/18 and 2018/19 were violence against the person offences (including harassment offences).
- Of those offences in 2017/18 and 2018/19 where victim gender was recorded, 66% (n=31) had a female victim, 30% (n=14) had a male victim, and 4% were recorded as indeterminate. New recording of gender identity by Sussex Police which include transgender categories have since been introduced and will be available going forward.

[92] Police performance data.

[93] See Section 4.1 for further information relating to this increase

- Numbers are too low to analyse by victim age group or ethnicity.
- Overall numbers are low, but the most common location types for police recorded gender identity motivated hate crimes were on the street (44%) or in a dwelling (33%).
- 60% (n=36) of all police recorded gender identity motivated hate crimes in 2017/18 and 2018/19 were committed by a stranger, 38% were committed by an acquaintance, and 2% were committed by an intimate.
- Numbers were too low to provide analysis of offender data.
- In common with violence against the person offences generally, there are more crimes and incidents recorded in the summer months.
- A national LGBT survey[91] in 2018 found that at least two in five respondents (40%) had experienced an incident because they were LGBT in the last 12 months; a quarter (26%) experienced verbal harassment, insults or other hurtful comments, 14% experienced disclosure of their LGBT status without permission, 6% had been threatened with physical or sexual harassment or violence, and 2% respectively had experienced sexual or physical violence. More than nine in ten of the most serious incidents were unreported, with the most commonly cited reason being because respondents thought “it happens all the time”.
- Many transgender people avoid expressing their gender identity through their physical appearance and clothes for fear of being assaulted, threatened or harassed.

Summary of key issues

- There is an increase in reported transphobic incidents.
- At the same time, there is an acknowledged under-reporting of transphobic incidents
- Faith-based prejudice is experienced within LGBTQ communities with feelings of isolation for LGBTQ people of faith.
- Anti-trans extremist groups are altering perceptions through negative narratives.
- There is a lack of community confidence in statutory services.
- There is a lack of awareness in the statutory sector of intersectionality.
- There is misunderstanding and under-appreciation of the impact of anti-trans rhetoric by statutory and third sector services.

Resources and gaps

current services	brief description of role/service
Registered Social Landlords	Responsible for addressing hate incidents and harm caused that involves their tenants in the locality of their tenancy
Police	Addresses hate incidents and hate crimes across the city
BHCC Housing	Responsible for addressing hate incidents and harm caused that involves their tenants in the locality of their tenancy
CST Casework	Addresses hate incidents in the private housing sector
Cityclean	Removes all offensive graffiti irrespective of location
Equinox Drug & Alcohol Outreach Team	Addresses ASB and hate incidents associated with the street community

Reboot	Reboot provides young people with protective factors through positive activities helps to prevent them being drawn into anti-social behaviour, hate incidents, crime and violence
Multi Agency Risk Assessment and Tasking meeting (MARAT)	A multi-agency panel that discusses high risk and complex ASB and hate incidents cases and puts in place multi-agency action plans to address the ASB and hate and reduce the harm caused.
Street Community Partnership Meeting (SCPM)	A multi-agency panel that discusses ASB and hate incidents associated with the street community, both individuals and geographical locations, and puts in place multi-agency action plans to address the ASB and hate and reduce the harm caused.
community assets	**brief description of role/service**
Local Action Teams	Community led groups where local residents work in partnership with statutory agencies and third sector organisations to address community safety concerns.
Rainbow Hub	Brighton & Hove's local point of contact for LGBTQ+ people seeking up to date help, information or guidance. The hub is a safe, non-judgemental environment. Village Guardians also work from R-Hub.
LGBT Community Safety Forum	Bridge between the community and statutory services to enable accountability services. Cultural, educational and social safety community activities and LGBT community/inclusion and accessibility initiative.
Switchboard	Providing support services run for and by LGBT people. Health, inclusion, mental health, consultations, group work, advice and information and bereavement support.
Allsorts	Supports & connects children & young people under 26 who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans or unsure (LGBTU). Offers training, group work, family support, educational resources and support to education providers.
Terrence Higgins Trust	Sexual Health & HIV charity offering testing, HIV info and community benefit advice, therapeutic support. Training hub for HIV.
Lunch Positive	Safe and supportive space for socialising, a healthy meal and peer support. Advice and information, provide emergency food supplies & provide affordable , engaging community catering to events.
Rainbow Fund	Not-for-profit Community Interest Company-central hub for local LGBTQ+ Community fundraising. An independent grants panel assess applications. Donations from city Pride events.
Small Groups network	Providing targeted information, training and support to its members. Approximately 16 groups currently in network of small LGBTQ+ support groups.
Navigate	Group for transgendered men, trans masculine &, genderqueer people. Social space, support, health information and awareness raising local campaigns.

Clare Project & trans and non-binary	Providing trans and non-binary staff to support, resources and volunteering opportunities for the trans, non-binary, intersex and gender-variant (TNBI) community.
gaps	
Lack of frontline Trans and non-binary staff in statutory bodies	
Gap in third party reporting centres	
Lack of awareness of the needs of differing LGBT communities	
Lack of understanding of the full picture of LGBTQ hate incidents in B&H	

Recommendations for partnership work

- Build community-based, LGBTQ+ staffed reporting mechanism supported by statutory funds.
- Community Safety Team duty service to continue to provide advice and guidance to Housing Associations, supported housing providers and other professionals re hate incidents.
- Consult with partners and community to purse a joint review of hate speech guidelines on social platforms and in law.
- Continue to develop the Upstanders network working with diverse community groups together to tackle all forms of hate.
- Continue to hold monthly MARAT meeting to discuss high risk and complex hate incident cases, and investigate how community members can be involved in MARAT process.
- Continue to support the Restorative Champions Network to ensure the use of restorative practice continues across the city.
- Develop a hate incident communication strategy to ensure that communities are informed of work taking place to address hate incidents.
- Develop a programme of training and briefings for all professionals addressing hate incidents on the use of ASB, Crime and Policing Act 2014 tools and powers and best practise in responding to hate incidents.
- Develop partnership research into building preventive educational programmes for perpetrators of hate crime.
- Develop third party reporting mechanisms across the city.
- Develop training and understanding of anti-trans narratives and groups for statutory and community partners.
- Develop work to pursue and build preventive educational programmes for perpetrators of hate crime.
- Further develop joint working between statutory bodies and the third sector eg. Local Action Team Forum, local youth projects, Clare Project, LGBT Community Safety Forum, etc.
- Further develop the work to increase trust and confidence in statutory services.

- Improve public knowledge about the damaging impacts of transphobic hate.
- Make best use of partnership data regarding hate incidents in B&H.
- Raise awareness of statutory services and hate incident reporting processes in local support and advocacy services.
- Update B&H multi-agency ASB and hate incident joint working procedures and guidance.
- Work with education providers to ensure new PSHE legislation is applied and community & parental understanding are supported.
- Work with partners in trans and non-binary communities to look at support needed with autism/transgender.
- Work with partners to scope & develop disabled/LGBTQ+ community capacity support.

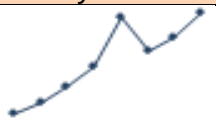
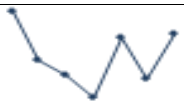
9.1.5 Disability motivated incidents and crimes

Contributory factors

- Disabled people may be perceived as an 'easy target' leading to incidents being perpetrated against them.
- An increase in race and religious hate crimes can lead perpetrators to embolden threats against other minorities.
- Intersectional experiences of hate crime can lead to reluctance to identify one protected characteristic for reporting.
- National statistics show a rise in hate crimes at around the time of the EU referendum vote in June 2016. The EU referendum was also associated with an increase in community experience of hate rhetoric.
- Perpetrators may be motivated by a perception of threat linked to: 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 visible minorities.
- Research has shown correlations between educational attainment and prejudiced attitudes - the higher the level of education the lower the amount of prejudice.[77]
- Structural factors such as a welfare reform narrative of "benefits scroungers" may have a disproportionate impact on disabled people, leading to increased hostility.[94]
- The growth of organised far right extremism and right wing narratives emboldens those expressing anti-minority narratives across all hate crime strands and can lead to an increase in disability hate.
- The law and sentencing policy create a 'hierarchy of hate crime' and send 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 significant levels of under-reporting in some communities.

National and local data

Reporting levels

	annual trend: last 8 years	Data for 2018/19 (or as specified)
Police-recorded disability hate incidents and crimes (No.)		81
Disability hate incidents recorded by the Casework Team (No.)		22
Disability hate incidents recorded by the Council Housing team (No.)		3
Disability hate graffiti incidents reported to Cityclean (No.)		0

- There were 81 disability hate incidents and crimes (67 crimes) recorded by the police in 2018/19[95]. These have shown a long term increasing trend up to 2018/19, with a particular peak in 2016/17.

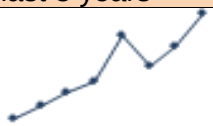
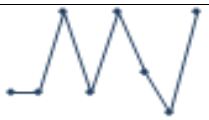
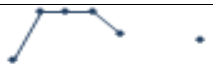
[94] Equalities and Human Rights Commission, Research Report 102 'Causes and motivation of hate crime', 2016

[95] Police performance data.

This rising trend runs in parallel with the increase in all police recorded violent crimes, which account for a greater part of all disability hate incidents and crimes (see below).

- Brighton & Hove records about twice the number of disability hate crimes than the England & Wales average per resident.
- The number of disability hate incidents recorded by other agencies (the Community Safety Casework Team and Council Housing) are much lower than the police and broadly show a decreasing trend over the last few years.

Criminal justice processes

	annual trend: last 8 years	Data for 2018/19	benchmarking
Disability hate crimes recorded by the police (No.)		67	1.9 times more recorded in B&H than in E&W per resident (2017/18)
Disability hate crimes charged by the police (No.)		5	
Finalised court cases for disability hate crimes (No.)		4	
Finalised court cases for disability hate crimes resulting in a conviction (%)		75% (3/4)	England & Wales 2018/19: 72.4%

- While the number of recorded disability hate crimes has shown a long term increase, the number of charges is low, fluctuating between zero and five in the last few years.
- The number of disability hate cases brought to court has ranged between seven and one in recent years. Three out of the four cases finalised in 2018/19 resulted in a conviction.

Bullying in schools

- In 2018 1.2% at KS3, and 0.6% at KS4, reported being bullied in the current term about their disability or the disability of someone in a family member (SAWSS).

Who, what, where, when. etc.

- Disability hate crimes are thought to often involve high levels of sexual violence and property offences, although crimes reported to the police show a different balance.
- 76% of police recorded disability motivated hate crimes in 2017/18 and 2018/19 were violence against the person offences (including harassment offences), 12% were other theft and handling offences, 8% were criminal damage offences, and the remaining 4% were made up of a small number of other offences such as robbery, sexual offences or burglary offences.
- 58% (n=65) of victims were male, 42% (n=47) were female, but numbers are low and caution should be used. Numbers are too low to analyse by victim age group or ethnicity.
- The most common location types for police recorded disability motivated hate crimes were in a dwelling (44%), or on the street (27%).
- 45% (n=51) of all police recorded disability motivated hate crimes in 2017/18 and 2018/19 were committed by an acquaintance, 43% (n=48) were committed by a stranger, 7% (n=8) were committed by a family member, and 5% (n=6) by an intimate. The proportion of offences committed by an acquaintance is higher in disability motivated hate crimes than seen in other forms of hate crime, which were predominantly committed by strangers.

- Numbers were too low to provide analysis of offender data.
- A Speakout report from July 2017, following focus groups and interviews with 54 people found that the majority of people would confide in someone they know if they experienced a hate incident and would look to them for advice on whether to report and who to. A lack of trust in staff and services led people to feel the reporting process is too difficult.[96]

Summary of key issues

- Long term increase in reported disability hate incidents
- Community groups report high level of disability hate incidents occurring in communities, suggesting significant under-reporting of incidents to statutory services and high impact on victims.
- Lack of knowledge of and trust in statutory services
- A difference in funding opportunities for third sector groups dependant on type of hate incident to be addressed

Resources and gaps

current services	brief description of role/service
Registered Social Landlords	Responsible for addressing hate incidents and harm caused that involves their tenants in the locality of their tenancy
Police	Addresses hate incidents and hate crimes across the city
BHCC Housing	Responsible for addressing hate incidents and harm caused that involves their tenants in the locality of their tenancy
CST Casework	Addresses hate incidents in the private housing sector
Cityclean	Removes all offensive graffiti irrespective of location
Equinox Drug & Alcohol Outreach Team	Addresses ASB and hate incidents associated with the street community
Reboot	Reboot provides young people with protective factors through positive activities helps to prevent them being drawn into anti-social behaviour, hate incidents, crime and violence
Multi Agency Risk Assessment and Tasking meeting (MARAT)	A multi-agency panel that discusses high risk and complex ASB and hate incidents cases and puts in place multi-agency action plans to address the ASB and hate and reduce the harm caused.
Street Community Partnership Meeting (SCPM)	A multi-agency panel that discusses ASB and hate incidents associated with the street community, both individuals and geographical locations, and puts in place multi-agency action plans to address the ASB and hate and reduce the harm caused.

[96] Speakout Consultation with Learning Disabilities July 2017

community assets	brief description of role/service
Local Action Teams	Community led groups where local residents work in partnership with statutory agencies and third sector organisations to address community safety concerns.
Speakout	Support people with learning disabilities and sit on the Upstanders Network working with diverse community groups to stand against hate
Grace Eyre Foundation	
Possability People	Work to support disabled people and those with long term health conditions and impairments, sit on the Upstanders Network working with diverse community groups to stand against hate
Surdi	Work to support the deaf community. Developing project work to raise awareness in the deaf community about hate crime and reporting.
gaps	
Lack of community forum working specifically on disability hate	
Gap in third party reporting centres	
Lack of awareness of the impact of disability hate incidents within statutory service providers and the City's leadership.	

Recommendations for partnership work

- A BHCC commitment to support the development of a disability hate forum.
- Community Safety Team duty service to continue to provide advice and guidance to Housing Associations, supported housing providers and other professionals on hate incidents
- Consult with partners and community to purse a joint review of hate speech guidelines on social platforms and in law
- Continue to develop the Upstanders network working with diverse community groups together to tackle all forms of hate
- Continue to hold monthly MARAT meeting to discuss high risk and complex hate incident cases, and investigate how community members can be involved in MARAT process
- Continue to support the Restorative Champions Network to ensure the use of restorative practice continues across the city
- Develop a hate incident communication strategy to ensure that communities are informed of work taking place to address hate incidents
- Develop a programme of training and briefings for all professionals addressing hate incidents on the use of ASB, Crime and Policing Act 2014 tools and powers and best practise in responding to hate incidents.
- Develop partnership research into building preventive educational programmes for perpetrators of hate crime.

- Develop third party reporting mechanisms across the city.
- Further develop joint working between statutory bodies and the third sector eg. Local Action Team Forum, local youth projects, Speakout, Possability People, etc.
- Further develop the work to increase trust and confidence in statutory services.
- Make best use of partnership data regarding hate incidents in B&H.
- Raise awareness of statutory services and hate incident reporting processes in local support and advocacy services.
- Update B&H multi-agency ASB and hate incident joint working procedures and guidance.
- Work with partners to scope & develop disabled/LGBTQ+ community capacity support.

9.2 Challenging extremism

Contributory factors

A wide range of factors contributes to the growth of extremist narratives and extremism. This includes (but is not limited to):

- National and local political tension and uncertainty can cause division and create the context in which divisive extremist narratives can take hold.
- There has been an increase in reported and unreported hate incidents following the EU referendum. Hate incidents can signify underlying extremist sentiment.
- There is increased mainstreaming of anti-minority rhetoric which emboldens those expressing hate and enables the narratives to spread further.
- Lack of opportunity for social mixing and meeting people of different backgrounds can create a context where stereotyping and prejudice develops, and creates a context where anti-minority narratives can take hold. Factors such as poverty and social exclusion can inhibit social integration.
- Extremism can grow in the context of a perception of threat linked to: economic stability, access to state resources, a sense of safety in the community and/or "symbolic" threat posed by people's values or norms.
- A rise of organised Far Right extremist activity and narratives including narratives of a racial or cultural "threat" from the "other".
- Increasing use of online space to spread extremist narratives.

National and local data

National Data

- The 2019 Call for Evidence by the Commission for Countering Extremism found that just over half (52%) of respondents had witnessed extremism in some way. Of these, just under half (45%) reported seeing it online, and two fifths (39%) reported seeing it in their local area.
- Of those members of the public who reported having witnessed extremism, Islamist extremism was the most common form (59%), followed by Far Right extremism (37%) and Far Left (29%) extremism. Practitioner respondents by contrast had witnessed more Far Right (68%) extremism than Islamist (64%) extremism.
- Both public respondents, as well as practitioners agreed that "a lot more" should be done online to counter extremism (56% and 73% respectively). When asked who has a role to play, practitioner respondents' top choice was social media and tech companies while the public respondents chose faith groups and leaders.[97]

Local Data

- The National Counter-Extremism Strategy 2015 defines hate crime as one of the harms of extremism. Hate incidents can be an indicator of underlying extremist sentiment. In Brighton & Hove in 2018/19 the police recorded 535 racist, 81 religiously motivated, 204 homophobic, 53 transphobic and 81 disability motivated incidents and crimes. The trend over the last ten years has been upwards, although at least some of this increase is associated with improved recording practices. It is difficult to know the extent to which reporting rates and actual incidents taking place are changing, but there nationally there are observable 'spikes' seemingly in response to significant national or international events.
- The National Counter-Extremism Strategy 2015 defines harmful practices as one of the harms of extremism. In 2018/19 there were 14 crimes related to harmful practices, of which 11 were

[97] Commission for Countering Extremism, 'Statistical Summary of Responses from our Call for Evidence' July 2019

honour-based crimes and 3 forced marriage. There have been no police recorded incidents of FGM recorded to date.

- Hate incidents in the form of graffiti are very visible to the public and offensive graffiti is prioritised by Cityclean for removal. In the three year period from 2016-18 54 racist, 28 religiously motivated and 16 homophobic graffiti were removed.
- In 2018/19, 60 community groups were actively engaged to challenge extremism locally.
- Locally, 69 counter extremism activities were undertaken in 2018/19.[98]

Who, what, where, when. etc.

- Nationally, Daesh and Al Quaida inspired or affiliated extremism, and far right extremism, are identified as the main risks.
- Locally far right extremism is a key concern. Stickering relating to organised far right extremist groups has been found within Brighton & Hove.
- Graffiti, including racist, Islamophobic and anti-Semitic graffiti has been found within Brighton & Hove and is an indicator of underlying prejudice and hate.
- There has been an increase in hate incidents across all hate crime strands, which indicates underlying hate sympathy for extremist narratives. There is significant under-reporting of hate incidents, which means perpetrators can go unchallenged and may continue to propagate hate. It also means victims are isolated and vulnerable to further harm.
- The growth of transphobic narratives and the harm caused to community members by transphobic hate incidents is a key concern.
- Animal rights extremism involving a level of criminality (eg criminal damage) is an emerging risk.

Summary of key issues

- Growth of activity by organised far right groups being seen in Brighton & Hove
- Growth of anti-minority narratives across all strands indicating underlying prejudice and hate.

Resources and gaps

current services	brief description of role/service
Police	Addresses hate incidents, hate crimes and crimes relating to harmful practices across the city
CST Casework	CS Casework Team addresses hate incidents in the private housing sector
BHCC Housing	Responsible for addressing hate incidents and harm caused that involves their tenants in the locality of their tenancy
Cityclean	Removal of hate-based and extremist graffiti and stickering
assets	
Building A Stronger Britain Together projects	Brighton & Hove Faith in Action – multi-faith work with BSBT communications support Brighton Table Tennis Club – working to tackle racism in schools Euro-Mediterranean Resource Project – delivering counter-narrative workshops to diverse groups.

[98] Defined as campaigns/ disruptions/ local authority led Counter Extremism projects/ events/ signposting

	Interfaith Contact Group – unity project
Upstanders network	Bringing a wide range of diverse community groups with services to work together to tackle hate and all forms of extremism
ANYone Brighton	Young people working together to tackle hate and extremism online – Instagram @anyonebrighton
gaps	
Gap in coordinated partnership community tension monitoring	
Gap in third party reporting for hate across the hate crime strands	
Currently awaiting confirmation regarding resource including Community Coordinator role for 2020/21 and direction of National Counter-Extremism Strategy.	

Recommendations for partnership work

- Develop proactive coordinated community tension monitoring.
- Develop counter-extremism work based on confirmed resource and strategy for 2020/21 – recommendations to be updated January/February 2020.
- Continue to facilitate and develop the Upstanders Network and ANYone Brighton projects.
- Develop third party reporting mechanisms for hate incidents.

9.3 Prevent

Contributory factors

- CONTEST (2018) identifies three key factors which terrorist exploit:
    - the proliferation of extremist attitudes, which fragment and divide communities;
    - conflict, instability and poor governance, which create the permissive environments where terrorists can thrive; and
    - developments in technology, which provide the means for terrorists to operate undetected, together with the global reach to inspire their atrocities.
- Change in communication style of terrorist organisations: Daesh using technologically sophisticated means to draw a large number of people (compared to the Al-Qaida appealing to a select few vanguards and not the masses), hence a change in methodology as well as the target audience.
- Use of social media – increased products and outputs by terrorist organisations like Daesh, change in the pace and control of narrative.
- Use of social media by support base of terrorist organisations to spread the message in the face of territorial and leadership (including formal communication arms) losses sustains the online presence of the group and its narratives.
- The right-wing terrorist threat has been hyper-charged and the online space has provided a major platform for the growth.
- The 'Alt-right' has created a change in communication style whereby extremist content is positioned as 'entertaining'. This style exploits comedy/humour to communicate offensive material creatively, and includes satirical 'meme culture' which has expanded reach effectively with 'gamer' and online communities.
- Influencers develop capabilities and attract new audiences leading to development of 'right wing celebrity culture'.
- Platforms enabling user-generated topical content, development of a highly politicised sub-culture, which thrives on violent and dehumanising rhetoric, and on niche platforms, a culture of 'terrorist-sainthood' for eg. the Christchurch attacker, glorifying and emulating the 'terrorist-saint'.
- Although small, a subset of individuals with unclear, unstable or mixed ideologies inclined towards use of violence or glorifying violence.
- Increased numbers of terrorist incidents and casualties globally and its media/reporting (including in the UK and Europe).
- Increased reported hate incidents (including anti-Semitic and Islamophobic incidents) and increase in fear/worry of crime within minority communities.
- Hostile State based activities, including disinformation campaigns.
- Widening of the areas of conflict to eg. Yemen, and Libya.
- International refugee crisis and people fleeing war torn and other areas of conflict and instability.
- Global tensions (eg. the USA and Iran, Kashmir …), intractable conflicts (eg. Israel/ Palestine; Turkish/ Kurdish …), and the unclear/uncertain political and economic landscape provides a fertile ground for grievances/ narratives to be exploited to create division and tensions.

National:

- The terrorist threat is evolving and has become more complex, diffused and diverse. A step change in terrorist threat was noted in 2017 with five terrorist incidents in the UK, two in 2018, and the most recent incident on London Bridge on 29th November 2019. Additionally, 25 terrorist plots (at least sixteen international terrorism plots and eight extreme right-wing plots) were successfully disrupted by the police, security and intelligence agencies in the UK since March 2017. Four ie.

half of the extreme right-wing plots were disrupted in 2019 evidencing an increase in this threat. There are higher number of arrests and counter terrorism investigations.

- Presently, terrorism remains one of the most direct and immediate risks to the UK's national security. The threat to the UK from terrorism is 'Substantial, meaning a terrorist attack is likely'. On 4th November 2019, the terrorist threat level was lowered for the first time in five years from 'Severe' to 'Substantial'. The current threat level at 'Substantial' continues to indicate a high level of threat and an attack might well occur without further warning, as seen with the terrorist incident on London Bridge on 29th November 2019. Northern Ireland related terrorism remains a serious threat, particularly in Northern Ireland itself.
- International terrorism continues to pose the greatest threat to the UK. Territorial losses of Daesh and the recent death of its leader have changed the group narrative from success to survival (steadfastness ie. commitment and patience to re-emerge). However, within the reframed worldview, Daesh's social media capability and calls to inspire lone actor attack continues. Analysis suggests that Daesh primarily uses collective profile as a charismatic organisation for its brand and thus continues to pose a threat despite changes. The growth of the unofficial Daesh supporter network online is key to Daesh's strategic objective to remain present and visible online. In the contestation to claim a dominant position, increased communication/activities are also noted from the Al-Qaida (AQ). AQ linked groups have used local grievances to gain entry, create political legitimacy in weak/poorly governed States (eg. in Syria, Yemen…) to reassert themselves.
- Threat from the right-wing terrorism has grown and there is internationalisation of right-wing threat. Growth of far and extreme right in the UK and across Europe is seen in increased attendance at street protests (anti-migrant, anti-Muslim) and electoral gains for the far right political parties (eg. Germany) suggesting increased interactions with far-right social media platforms and a social acceptance of some of the right-wing narratives.
- Right-wing narratives centre on anti-migrant, anti-Muslim and anti-Semitic rhetoric and their application is evolving to increase reach of the groups and influencers. Local issues are used to gain online membership and individualistic following for charismatic leaders. Influencers develop capabilities and attract new audiences leading to development of 'right wing celebrity culture'. 'Freedom of speech' and 'CSE' (child sexual exploitation) have been co-opted as the main tropes to promote a victimhood narrative. The groups and influencers endeavour to inoculate supporters from accepting mainstream reporting and create a distrust of authorities or an 'anti-establishment narrative' taking advantage of the current political, economic and social context (eg. Brexit).
- The 'Alt-right' has created a change in communication style whereby extremist content is positioned as 'entertaining'. This style exploits comedy/humour to communicate offensive material creatively (eg. school shooting), and includes satirical 'meme culture' which has expanded reach effectively with 'gamer' communities. The communication style relies on generational sub-cultural references. Humour and Irony strategically enable individuals to espouse right-wing ideas whilst disclaiming ideological commitment to it, and dismantles prohibitions to publicly adopting far-right politics. The most damaging impact has been seen in further normalisation of the right-wing discourses and an associated reduction in challenges/ oppositional voices.
- Advancement in social media has accelerated terrorists' abilities to 'communicate use of violence' both in terms of deepening impact of terrorist violence - to create fear, and incentivise the use of violence - to further recruit. Terrorist incident in Christchurch in March 2019, seems to have established a new pattern of 'livestreaming' the attack (on Facebook, Twitch …); lone attackers creating a manifesto featuring racist, Islamophobic, anti-Semitic, and misogynistic comments; and targeting places of worship. The language and imagery characterising attackers manifestos and online postings appear to draw from computer gaming and online culture. Attacks have been livestreamed from a 'first person shooter' perspective and gaming concepts such as 'high scores' are used by the online cohort to describe attack actions and outcomes.
- Online space has also provided a major platform in the growth of right-wing terrorism. Online-networked social movements, including forums (eg. 'Stormfront') and imageboard platforms (eg. '4chan' and '8chan' in 2019 reconfigured as '8kun' on the dark web) are essential in understanding right-wing terrorist threat. These sites provide anonymity and are mainly user-response led: users

observe and participate in an unending stream of extremist topical content in a highly politicised sub-culture, which thrives on violent and dehumanising rhetoric, and a culture of 'terrorist - sainthood' for eg. the Christchurch attacker, glorifying and emulating the 'terrorist-saint'

- 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.
- 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.
- Individuals returning from conflict (eg. Syria) may pose security threat to the UK upon their return due to increased capabilities gained from training and/ or participation in the conflict. People whose aspirations to travel to join a conflict have been frustrated may carry out lone acts of terrorism.

National policy:

- The national Counter Terrorism Strategy (CONTEST) was updated and strengthened to respond to the heightened threats and findings from a number of strategic and operational reviews that were carried out following five terrorist incidents in the UK in 2017. The strategic aim of the CONTEST (June 2018) and the framework (four work streams: Pursue, Protect, Prepare, and Prevent) remain as before; albeit, with a change in approach within this framework to better respond to evolving threats.
- The aim of the national Prevent Strategy (2011) remains the same 'To safeguard and support those vulnerable to radicalisation, to stop them from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism'. However, one of the three objectives has been changed and aims to reduce re-offending and improve the reintegration of those already engaged in terrorism or who support it. The revised objectives are:
    1. Tackle the causes of radicalisation and respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism (unchanged).
    2. Safeguard and support those most at risk of radicalisation through early intervention, identifying them and offering support (unchanged).
    3. Enable those who have already engaged in terrorism to disengage and rehabilitate (changed in June 2018).
- Following the updated CONTEST, Prevent work is focused on locations with higher threat and risks in the UK. Three 'Multi-Agency Centres' (MAC) pilots are running to share information and coordinate support to those who are known to police to prevent engagement in terrorism. Learning from these pilots will be used to roll out work to reduce reoffending and promote individuals to disengage (Prevent Strategy third objective). Individuals subject to court approved conditions are engaged in rehabilitative interventions through 'Desistance and Disengagement Programme' (DDP). The Fishmonger's Hall incident on London Bridge in November 2019, where a convicted terrorist has carried out a further terrorist incident, has focused attention on this work stream.
- The Counter Terrorism & Border Security (CTBS) Act, 2019 updated terrorism offences for the digital age and reflected contemporary patterns of radicalisation. The Act enabled earlier disruption of the terrorist threats in the UK, ensured that sentences properly reflect the seriousness of terrorism offences, and strengthened police's ability to manage terrorist offenders following their release. It also contributed to the government's objective of hardening the UK's defences against hostile State activity.
- With respect to Prevent, the CTBS Act, amended sections 36 and 38 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 to enable local authorities, in addition to the police, to refer an individual at risk of being drawn into terrorism for discussion at a Channel Panel. The new provisions became effective on 12th April 2019.

- The CTBS Act also provided for an independent review of Prevent, which began in August 2019. The review will focus on impact ie. if Prevent is achieving its objectives, effectiveness of Prevent delivery and statutory Prevent Duty (both locally and nationally), its interaction with other policy areas and future direction of travel. The terms of reference were agreed in the parliament and published on 16th September 2019, a call for evidence remained active during 7th October - 9th December 2019, and the review is expected to report to Parliament by August 2020. The Review is an opportunity to engage with the public and partners, challenge critics, understand where the programme can be improved, and also capture best practice in our work to protect the vulnerable and ultimately keep the public safe. Due to legal complications, the review has stopped in December 2019.
- In June 2018, the review into Parsons Green Incident (detonation of an explosive device on the London Underground on 15th September 2017) provided key recommendations on issues such as: mental health support, immigration and Channel quality assurance. Key issues identified by the review were: timely management of Channel (supporting vulnerable individuals from being drawn into terrorism) cases, regular review of vulnerabilities and risks to individuals, structured support plan for cases, and improved understanding amongst professionals.
- Channel (supporting vulnerable individuals from being drawn into terrorism) has seen a shift in responsibilities for some of the processes from the police to local authorities. The new arrangements are being mainstreamed through a regional model and its implementation is being staggered. Currently the South East region is expected to roll out the new arrangements in 2020/21.
- Unclear political and economic landscape due to Brexit and Austerity may lead to potential increase in community tensions and may increase risks of getting drawn into terrorism, the associated reduction in resources may compound impact on communities.

International:

- International landscape has been changing. Use of disinformation campaigns in order to sway public opinions, politics and policy decisions, and other incidents (eg. Novichok poisoning in Salisbury) have seen a resurgence of State based threats within the context of intense competition between nation States.
- Intractable international conflicts continue to make working with communities' complex, presenting challenges for delivering national policies and strategies locally.

National and local data

- There were 273 arrests for terrorism-related activity in the 2018, a decrease of 41% compared with the 465 arrests in 2017, and the lowest since 2013. The fall is partly due to a relatively large number of arrests in 2017 in the wake of a number of terrorist attacks in the UK. However, each of the past five years the number of arrests has been above the annual average of 258 arrests (2014-18). Of the 273 arrests, 102 (37%) resulted in a charge - of which 81 were terrorism-related, while 99 (36%) were released without a charge[99].
- 31 women (11% of 273) were arrested in 2018, lower than in 2017 (63 women) and the lowest number of women arrested since 2013. Despite the fall, the number of women arrested was above the average arrested per year (24) since the data collection began in 2001. The proportion of females arrested was above the series average (9%) in each of the past six years.
- As in previous years, the '30 and over' age-group accounted for the most arrests (48%). Those aged under-18 accounted for 6% of arrests, a similar level to the previous year, which was the highest proportion of under-18s arrested.

[99] Home Office: 7 March 2019; 'Operation of police powers under the Terrorism Act 2000 and subsequent legislation: Arrests, outcomes, and stop and search, Great Britain, quarterly update to December 2018; Statistical Bulletin 05/19.' The data is from a live database. Given the number of cases still to be resolved in 2018, the current charge rate is likely to change and may be lower.

- Despite the decline in number of arrests across all ethnic groups, the number of White people arrested on suspicion of terrorism has been the third highest since 2001 at 118, 43% (26% decrease from 160 arrests in 2017). The largest decrease was seen for Asian ethnic group, standing at 86 people, 32% (56% decrease from 196 arrests in 2017)[100].
- There were 84 trials[101] for terrorism offences in 2018 (86 in 2017, ie. a fall of 2) and 90% (76) resulted in a conviction, as defendants were only acquitted in eight cases.
- At the end of 2018, there were 221 terrorist prisoners in the UK (186, 84% convicted and 16% on remand), a decrease of 1% on the 224 persons in 2017. This was the first fall in the number of persons in custody since the year ending December 2013, and follows an upward trend seen between 2013 and 2017. However, this was the second highest number in custody for terrorism-related offences since the data collection began in April 2009, with the highest number held in 2017 (224).
- Police and MI5 are running more than 700 live counter-terror investigations relating to 3,000 individuals, up from 600 in 2017 and highest in ten years[102].
- Channel data published by the Home Office revealed that there was a decline in overall referrals in 2018/19, with 5,738 individuals referred due to concerns that they were vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism compared with 7,318 in 2017/18, (6,093 in 2016/17 and 7,631 in 2015/16). This is the lowest referrals since comparable data is available from 2015/16. The increases in 2017 may be attributable to a number of terrorist attacks and in 2015 to the introduction of Prevent duty.
- The education sector (1,887; 33%) continues to account for the highest referrals in 2018/19 with similar proportion reported over the years (2,462 in 2017/18; 1,976 in 2016/17 and 2,539 in 2015/16). Police account for the second highest referrals in 2018/19 (1,650; 29%) which is slightly lower than previous years (2,364; 32% in 2017/18; 1,946 in 2016/17 and 2,377 in 2015/16).
- Of the 5,738 individuals referred in 2018/19, 4,407 (77%) left the process or were not suitable to Channel with 64% signposted to alternative services, and 1,320 (23%) were deemed suitable, through preliminary assessment, to be discussed at a Channel panel. Whilst the proportions of those who left the process were higher, higher proportions were signposted to alternative service, and higher proportions were discussed at the Channel panel when compared (1,314; 18% in 2017/18 and 1,146; 19% in 2016/17, and 1,072, 14% in 2015/16).
- Higher number of people (561; 10% of overall referrals or 43% of referrals discussed at the Channel Panel) received Channel support following a Channel panel in 2018/19 (394 in 2017/18). Of these 561 adopted cases in 2018/19, 474 (84%) individuals have subsequently left the process, and 87 (16%) are currently still receiving Channel support. Of those 474 adopted cases who have left the Channel process, 402 (85%) did so with no further radicalisation concerns. The evidence suggests that there are higher rates of individuals leaving with no further terrorism-related concerns ie. 85% Channel cases had vulnerability successfully reduced.
- In 2018/19, of the 5,738 individuals referred, the majority (3,343; 58%) were aged 20 years or under. Those aged 20 years or under also made up the majority of the 1,320 individuals discussed at a Channel panel (839; 64%) and the 561 individuals that received Channel support (373; 66%). The proportions broadly remained the same since 2015/16.
- In 2018/19, of the 5,738 individuals referred, the majority were male (4,991; 87%). Males also made up the majority of the 1,320 individuals discussed at a Channel panel (1,143; 87%) and the 561 individuals that received Channel support (493; 88%). The proportions of male was higher than the previous two years across categories.

[100] Ibid.

[101] Trials in 2018 will include a number of persons arrested and charged in a previous year.

[102] The Telegraph, 23/01/2019 accessed on 9/04/2019 at: https://www.telegraph.co.uk/politics/2019/01/23/police-counter-terror-investigations-highest-ten-years/

- In 2018/19, of the 5,738 individuals referred, 1,404 (24%) were referred for concerns related to Daesh or Al-Qaida affiliated or inspired extremism and 1,389 (24%) were referred for concerns related to right-wing extremism, ie. a 6% increase for referrals related to right-wing concerns. For the first time, the same proportion, 41% of individuals were discussed at a Channel panel for concerns about Daesh or Al-Qaida affiliated or inspired extremism and right-wing extremism (536 and 542 respectively).
- For the first time since recorded data became available (2015/16), more adopted cases were referred for concerns related to right-wing radicalisation (254; 45%) compared with concerns related to Daesh or Al-Qaida affiliates (210; 37%). The proportion of individuals who received Channel support due to right-wing related concerns has increased steadily over the years, from 25% in 2015/16 to 37% in 2016/17, 44% in 2017/18, to the current levels of 45%.
- Of the 5,738 referrals 2,169 individuals (38%) were referred with a mixed, unstable or unclear ideology, of which the majority (1,252; 58%) had no concern identified following an initial assessment. This is a newer trend noted in referrals. Of the 561 adopted Channel cases, 19 ie. 3% were for referrals relating to a mixed, unstable or unclear ideology.
- Tell MAMA report[103] found significant spikes in anti-Muslim hate after trigger events (eg. EU referendum, terrorist incidents). Following a 'trigger event' clear spikes are noted in hate incidents online between 24-48 hours and this then moves offline between 48-72 hours. The prevalence and severity of the hate incidents are influenced by the government, media, and police responses to the 'trigger event'. The 'familiar and familial' effect ie. the level of empathy or connection felt towards the chosen target (victims and location) influences both the prevalence and severity of hate responses. For instance, 700% rise was noted in 'street incidents' in the seven days following the Manchester Arena attack.
- A YouGov poll commissioned by the Muslim Council of Elders has revealed widespread anxieties in the UK, US and Europe around the reconcilability of Islam and Western values. In the UK a plurality (32%) reported that they regard Islam unfavourably[104], with 38% perceiving there to be a clash between Islam and the values of British society. Muslim communities report such perceptions as negatively shaping their experience of life in the UK.

Who, what, where, when. etc.

- In July 2019 changes were made to the terrorism threat level system, to reflect the threat posed by all forms of terrorism, irrespective of ideology. There is now a single national threat level describing the threat to the UK, which includes Daesh/ Al-Qaida associated, affiliated or inspired terrorism, Northern Ireland, left-wing and right-wing terrorism. The threat from Northern Ireland-related terrorism in Northern Ireland remains separate.
- The threat to the UK from terrorism is 'Substantial, meaning a terrorist attack is likely'. On 4th November 2019, the terrorist threat level was lowered for the first time in five years from 'Severe' to 'Substantial'. The threat level from international terrorism was increased in August 2014 to 'Severe', mainly driven by the developments in Syria and Iraq and the rise of terrorist organisations such as Daesh, and had remained at the second highest level since[105]. The current threat level at 'Substantial' continues to indicate a high level of threat; and an attack might well occur without further warning as seen with the London Bridge incident on 29th November 2019.
- Northern Ireland related terrorism remains a serious threat, particularly in Northern Ireland itself. Since 24th September 2010 when the threat levels were first published, the threat levels in Northern Ireland remains at 'Severe meaning an attack is highly likely'.

[103] Sadique, K., Tangen, J., Perowne, A. and Tell MAMA (2018) The Importance of Narrative in Responding to Hate Incidents Following 'Trigger' Events. Great Britain: TELL MAMA.

[104] The proportion was considerably higher in France (49%) and Germany (53%).

[105] Threat levels were raised to the highest ie. 'Critical' for two brief episodes (23rd - 27th May 2017; and 15th -17th September 2017) following Manchester and Parsons Green incidents in the UK.

- Threat from Daesh continues despite territorial and leadership losses; the threat from Al-Qaida continues, including contestations between these groups and their affiliates, and remains the dominant form of threat. The right-wing terrorism threat has grown with online space providing a major platform for this growth.
- The right-wing groups/causes, despite sharing many similarities have significant ideological divergences with contestations abound. For instance, groups/ influencers broadly identified as promoting 'cultural nationalism' use 'anti-Salafi-Jihadist' views to promote a wider anti-Muslim narrative, whereas some of the 'White-supremacist' groups popularised the term 'White Jihad' and 'admire Daesh's recruitment strategies'.
- Many terrorist incidents globally, across Europe and the UK, have used crude and less sophisticated methods, vehicle borne attacks in public or crowded places, many carried out by lone actors or smaller cells, inspired[106] and not centrally directed by terrorist groups or ideologies. It is assessed that most future terrorist plots in the UK will employ simple methods that can be developed with ease and at speed. Terrorists still have the intent to also mount complex, potentially more destructive attacks, probably targeting crowded places or the global aviation system. The general availability and use of encrypted communications allows terrorists to disguise their plans better.
- Online propaganda and networking via social media are still essential means by which to recruit, radicalise and raise money.
- Online influences, social media, increased pace and sophistication of terrorist groups' communication and narrative continue to pose threats. Significant insight and resources are needed to counter these narratives and keep disseminating the information across partners to maintain confidence amongst professionals.
- The threat from lone actor attack continues from various extremist perspectives, with Daesh, Al-Qaida and right-wing propaganda continuing to inspire lone actor attacks. Lone actor attacks can be hard to detect and disrupt, especially as the timescale from radicalisation to carrying out an attack can be rapid (eg. three weeks in the case of perpetrator of Finsbury Park mosque attack).
- Right-wing terrorist incidents in 2019 have livestreamed mass killings on social media (Christchurch, New Zealand mosque shootings on Facebook) and gaming platforms (Halle, Germany shooting outside synagogue on Twitch) whilst lone actors targeted places of worship. The provision of graphic and shocking images has paradoxically excited 'a niche' audience and increased the attacker's notoriety as a 'terrorist-saint'.
- The online threat from the extreme-right is largely comprised of fluid leaderless movements, often found on imageboard and niche platforms (eg. '4chan', 'Gab', 'Discord'), making it difficult to identify a single unifying ideology driving the threat. However, understanding how supporters self-identify through defining 'out-groups' and re-affirming their shared beliefs makes it possible to identify the core beliefs that make up this audience's worldview. 'Othering' practices in online extremist discourse also link international and local with political, social, and personal concerns, stimulating and strengthening user affiliation.
- Current political and economic landscape and local grievances are often exploited. For instance, online discussions around 'Brexit' are characterised by the use of divisive language, with right-wing audiences in particular expressing a stronger 'Betrayal' narrative aimed at specific MPs, establishment and mainstream media outlets.
- Risks continue to be posed by the returnees from the conflict, both in terms of those with increased capabilities having participated in the conflict, and families and children who may have been born in the conflict area with associated impact in terms of trauma as well as normalising violence and particular discourses.

[106] For instance, perpetrators of 2017incidents carried out attacks without joining a group abroad or making concrete links to terrorist groups.

- Risk of travel continues and has widened to newer geographical/ conflict areas.
- With continuation of anti-Prevent lobby, and circulation of anti-Prevent reports, perception of public and communities, especially some minority communities about Prevent is therefore fluctuating and needs to continually be engaged with. Nationally, increased transparency is being achieved through publication of Channel data. There is high value on communication to maintain professionals and communities trust and confidence in Prevent.
- Public protests and unlawful or extremist behaviour at the fringes of the lawful protests continue to present risks that vulnerable people may be exploited. Work to increase resilience and critical thinking about involvement in protests needs to be supported to mitigate the risks.

Summary of key issues

- Terrorism remains one of the most direct and immediate risks to the UK's national security, with
  - eight terrorist incidents in the UK since March 2017,
  - additional twenty five terrorist plots (at least sixteen international terrorism plots and eight extreme right-wing plots) were successfully disrupted by the police and security agencies in the same period, and
  - an increase in arrests and counter terrorism investigations.
- The current threat level to the UK at 'Substantial' continues to indicate a high level of threat and an attack might well occur without further warning, as seen with the terrorist incident on London Bridge on 29th November 2019.
- The UK faces diverse terrorist threats: despite territorial and leadership losses, Daesh and Al-Qaida and associated groups continue to pose threat through their social media capability, and calls to inspire lone actor attacks. Online space has provided a major platform in the growth of right-wing terrorisms. Online-networked social movements including forums and imageboard platforms are essential in understanding right-wing terrorist threat. Advancement in social media has accelerated terrorists' abilities to 'communicate use of violence' both in terms of deepening impact of terrorist violence to create fear, and incentivise the use of violence to further recruit. Terrorist incident in Christchurch in March 2019 seems to have established a pattern of 'livestreaming' the attack, and lone attackers creating a manifesto featuring racist, Islamophobic, anti-Semitic, and misogynistic content. This increased pace and sophistication of terrorist communication and narrative requires resources to challenge these. Threat from lone actors, returnees from conflict, and whose aspirations to travel have been frustrated has increased. The unpredictable and unconstrained operation of lone actors makes prevention even more difficult. It is assessed that most future terrorist plots in the UK will employ simple methods that can be developed with ease and at speed. However, terrorists still have the intent to mount complex, potentially more destructive attacks.
- The Prevent Strategy is to reduce the threat to the UK from terrorism and continues its aims 'to safeguard and support those vulnerable to radicalisation, to stop them from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism'. The revised objectives are:
  1. Tackle the causes of radicalisation and respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism.
  2. Safeguard and support those most at risk of radicalisation through early intervention, identifying them and offering support.
  3. Enable those who have already engaged in terrorism to disengage and rehabilitate.
- The Prevent Strategy addresses all forms of terrorism, including right-wing and Daesh or 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.
- National Channel data published by the Home Office revealed that there was a decline in overall referrals in 2018/19, with 5,738 individuals referred due to concerns that they were vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism, the lowest number of referrals since 2015/16. In 2018/19, 561 people received Channel support, more than in the two previous years. The proportion of individuals who

received Channel support due to right-wing extremism has increased steadily over the years reaching 45% in 2018/19. Majority of individuals referred to Channel and who consented to receive support were aged 20 years or under, and male.

- An overall increase in reported hate incidents, anti-Semitic and Islamophobic incidents continues in the UK. There have been significant spikes in anti-Muslim hate incidents after major national terrorist events; though these can be mitigated by strong locally co-ordinated community messaging that is quick and responsive. The unclear political and economic landscape globally and in the UK (for example, Brexit and austerity) may lead to a potential increase in community tensions and may increase risks of getting drawn into terrorism, with the associated reduction in resources potentially compounding the impact on communities.

Recommendations for partnership work

- We will continue to build on the existing best practice in coordinating Prevent delivery locally, our successful engagement with diverse communities and partners, and strive to mainstream Prevent work.
- The Prevent delivery and Action Plan continues to be guided by the principles of proportionality, flexibility and inclusivity. Empowered individuals and communities are at the heart of effective Prevent delivery.
- The action plan has been responsive to the emerging risks and trends and our delivery has been flexible and risk-based. The action plan will be amended in line with the strategic risks outlined in the counter terrorism local profile (CTLP) currently expected in April 2020.
- Multi-agency centres that have been nationally piloted to deliver on the changed objectives of reducing re-offending will be delivered in the city only upon conclusion of the pilot; although, preparatory work with partners will continue.
- We will continue to learn from the national best practice. In light of national developments work will focus on standardisation and improving effectiveness of Prevent delivery.
- Work needs to address the issues of low referrals from communities and the third sector and to improve quality of referrals from partners. It is unclear if concerns with respect to all kinds of extremisms are being understood across partnership as these are not seen in referrals.
- We also need to further develop models of productive partnership with communities to develop supportive interventions particularly to improve support to individuals vulnerable due to their learning needs (eg. on Autistic spectrum) and mental health issues.
- Work to address the right-wing threat will continue along with support for professionals and communities to increase knowledge, skills and confidence to counter the narratives and right-wing threat.
- Local reporting does not reflect some of the national trends in terms of higher levels of reported religiously motivated incidents (Tell MAMA and Community Security Trust reports). The local landscape needs to be better understood, communities better engaged and empowered to improve Prevent delivery.
- We need to continually be aware of the international, national and local critical incidents and assess their impact on community cohesion: polarisation of communities and creating fissures. Work to monitor community tensions and coordinate partnership responses to reduce its impact on the communities in the city is ongoing.
- With local elections in May 2019, political buy-in for Prevent across parties will continually need to be worked on through Members engagement plan as well as through ‘One Voice Partnership’.
- Improved partnership work with communities and communications to maintain trust and confidence in Prevent.

10. OTHER CRIME TYPES

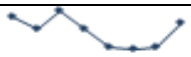
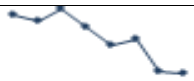
10.1 Acquisitive crime

Acquisitive crime is defined as offences where the offender derives material gain from the crime. Examples include, shoplifting, burglary, theft and robbery (although robbery is also classed as a violent crime since it applies to acquisitive crimes involving force or a threat of force).

Contributory factors

- Drivers of crime overall include: alcohol, drugs, opportunity, effectiveness of the criminal justice system, character and profit.. However most acquisitive crime is financially motivated, and may be linked to purchasing drugs.[46]
- The value of items increases the motivation for theft.[107]
- Opportunity or a lack of security is one of the main enablers of acquisitive crime. This may impact on trends seen in various types of acquisitive crime, ranging from the theft of individual items to the growth of online technology crime.[108]
- Characteristics such as a willingness to break social norms, levels of empathy and self-control are three times more likely to predict whether a young person will offend than factors associated with the immediate environment.[1]

Trends

	annual trend: last 8 years	No. latest year (2018/19)
Acquisitive crimes (No.)		10394
Total vehicle crime (No.)		1820
Cycle theft (No.)		864
Total burglary (No.)		1349
Domestic burglary (No.)		786 (16/17)
Residential burglary (No.)		858
Non-residential burglary (No.)		492

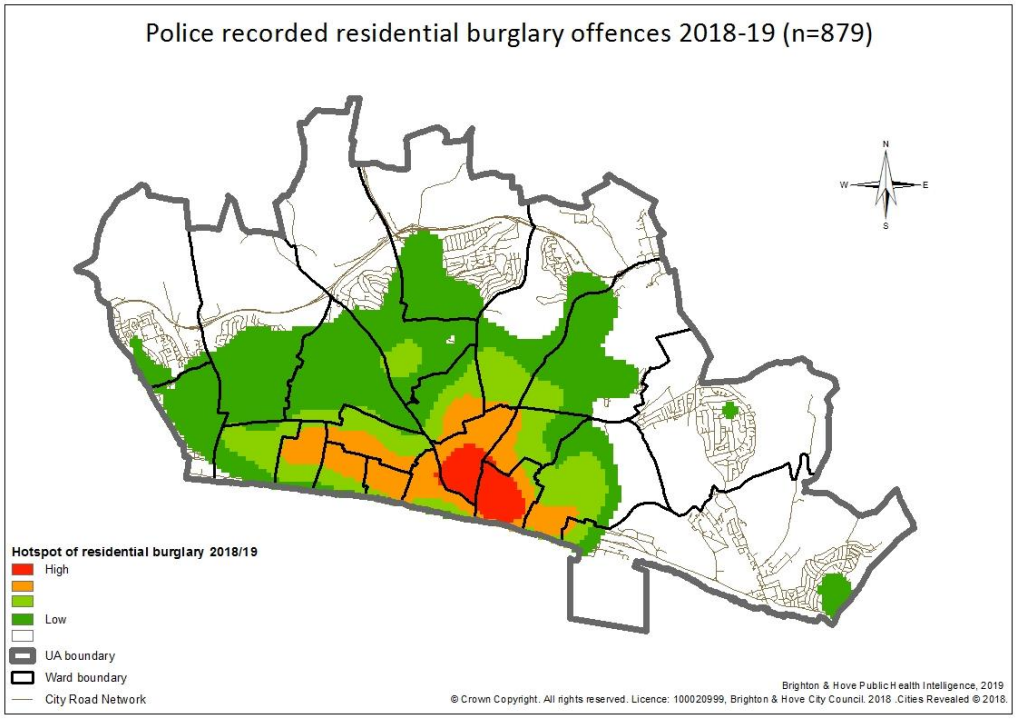
[107] ONS, Focus on Property Crime, 2014-15, 2015

[108] Home Office. Opportunity/Security as a driver of crime. Discussion paper. January 2015.

Shoplifting (No.)		1826

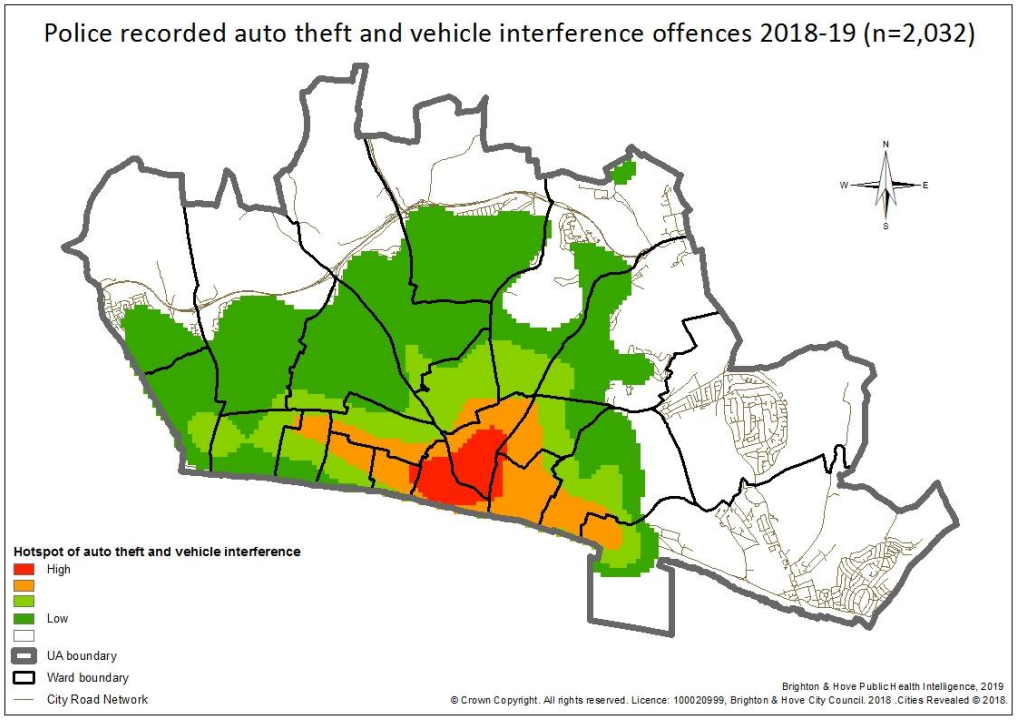
Geographical hotspots

Residential burglary



The hotspot for police recorded domestic burglary in 2018/19 is located in an area covering Kemptown, parts of Hanover and Queen's Park, North Laine, and the areas around Brighton Station, Seven Dials and the New England Quarter.

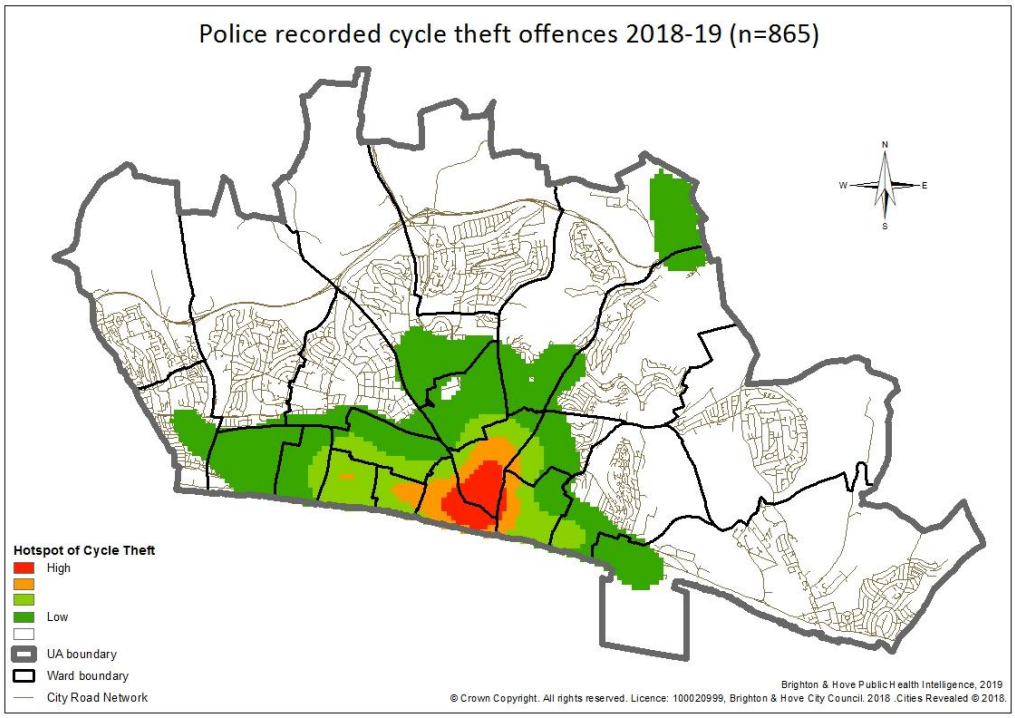
Auto theft and vehicle interference



The hotspot for police recorded auto theft and vehicle interference offences includes the Lanes, North Laine, London Road and the New England Quarter, part of Seven Dials, Western Road and the streets north and south of Western Road as far west as Cambridge Road.

There are an elevated number of offences in a corridor stretching east to west across the city centre.

Cycle theft



The hotspot for police recorded cycle theft offences is located in the city centre, and includes all of the Lanes, as well as North Laine, as far north as Cheapside. The hotspot area also includes Grand Parade, the Old Steine, and Western Road and surrounding streets, as far west as Preston Street.

10.2 Fraud, computer misuse and cybercrime

Contributory factors

The ever deeper penetration of the use of computers and the internet in the day-to-day life of individuals and business, has been matched by an increasing desirability of perpetrating crime by these means.

National and local data

Computer misuse and fraud offences are very prevalent, although local data are not available. The National Crime Agency Strategic Assessment of serious and organised crime 2018 stated that fraud is the most commonly experienced crime in the UK.[109]

Data from the Crime Survey for England & Wales found that, in 2018:

- 78 out of every 1,000 adults had been a victim of fraud, an increase of 17% since 2017
- 21 out of every 1,000 adults had been a victim of computer misuse, a decrease of 21% since 2017
- 54% of fraud offences and 94% of computer misuse offences were flagged as cyber (internet-enabled) crime.[110]

Resources

The South East Regional Organised Crime Unit (SEROCU)[111] is a police unit responsible for addressing cybercrime and other organised crime across Sussex Police and other forces in the South East, with close links to wider structures in the UK and internationally. As well as investigating cybercrime, it provides advice to protect individuals and businesses, and also works to prevent people, young people in particular, from becoming involved as perpetrators.

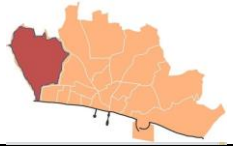
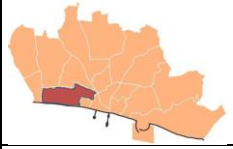
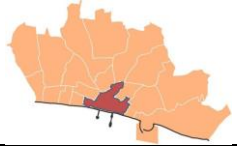
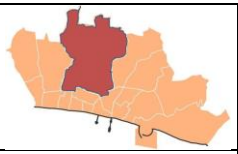
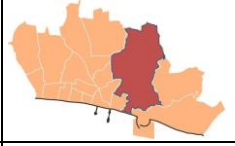
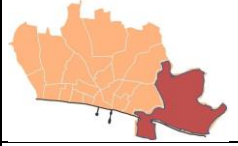
[109] https://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/who-we-are/publications/173-national-strategic-assessment-of-serious-and-organised-crime-2018/file

[110] Crime in England & Wales, year ending December 2018, tables on fraud and computer misuse derived from Crime Survey England and Wales https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/crimeinenglandandwalesexperimentaltables

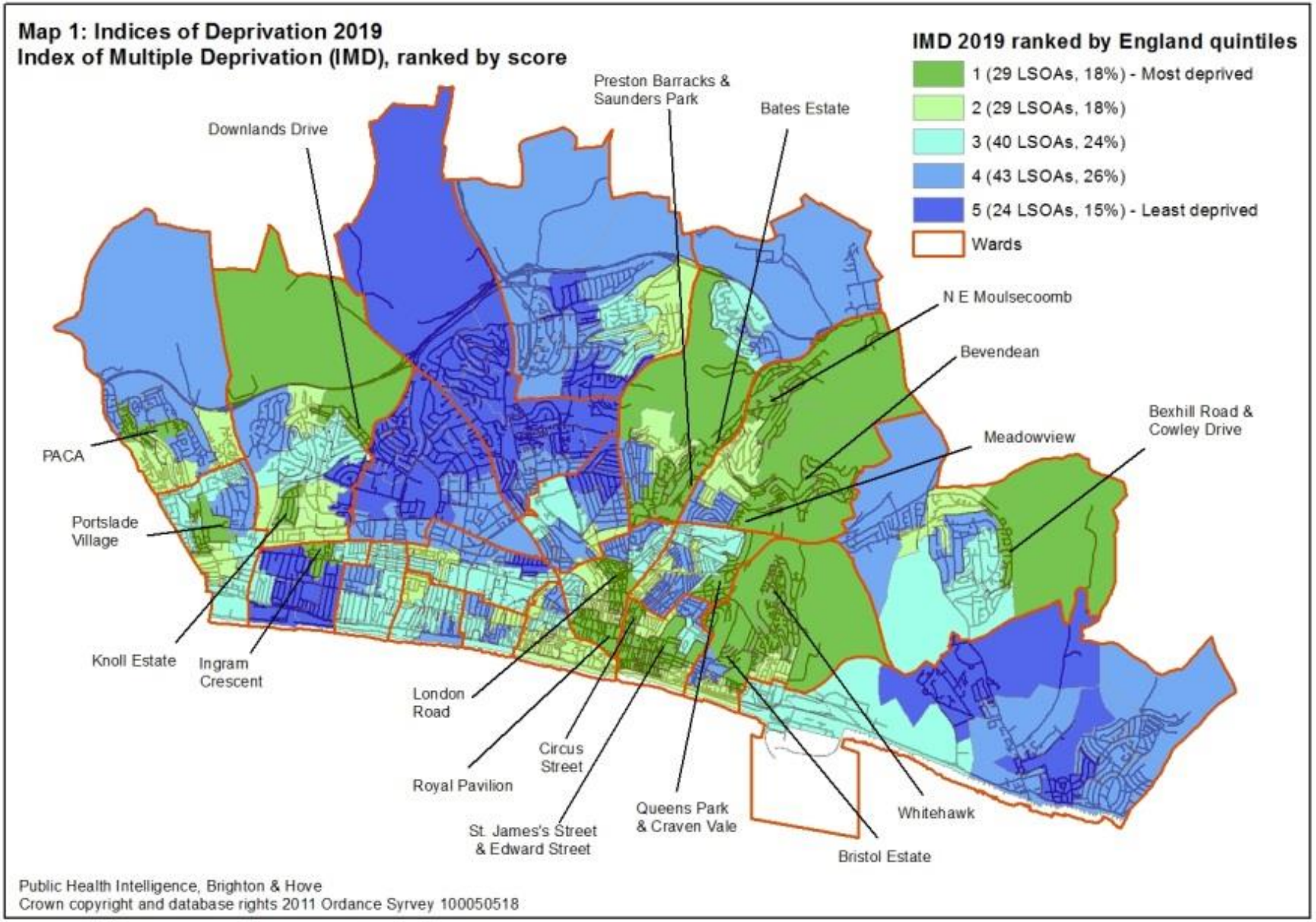
[111] https://serocu.police.uk/

11. APPENDICES

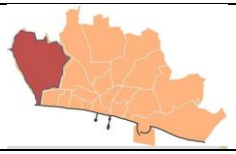
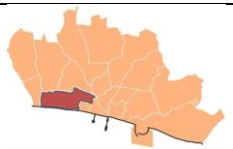
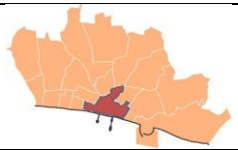
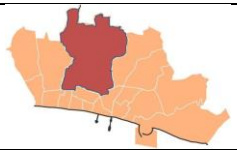
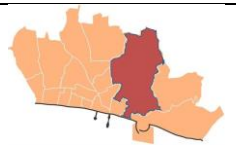
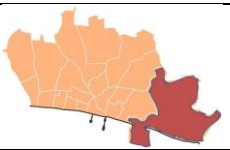
11.1 Appx A: Socio-demographic characteristics in 6 city areas at a glance

(Source: Census 2011, except marked * ONS MYE 2017)							Proportion of population with these characteristics	
Shading represents the three highest ranked rates by resident population	North Portslade South Portslade Hangleton & Knoll	Wish Central Hove Westbourne Goldsmid	Brunswick & Adelaide Regency Queen's Park St Peter's & North Laine	Hove Park Withdean Patcham Preston Park	H'dean & Stanmer Moulsecoomb & Bevendean East Brighton Hanover & Elm Grove	Woodingdean Rottingdean & Coastal	Brighton & Hove	England
mid-year pop est. 2017*	34,879	46,228	58,502	56,184	68,324	24,038	288,155	55,619,178
residents under 16yrs*	7,051	7,541	6,011	10,808	10,120	3,850	**15.7**	**19.1**
residents16-64yrs*	22,052	31,990	47,390	36,519	51,735	14,758	**70.9**	**62.8**
residents 65+*	5,776	6,697	5,101	8,857	6,469	5,430	**13.3**	**18.0**
one person households <65	1,922	6,543	10,569	3,991	5,194	1,607	**24.5**	**17.9**
one person households 65+	1,944	2,972	2,768	2,694	2,486	1,604	**40.5**	**31.5**
single parent h/h	1,405	1,235	1,369	1,462	2,489	677	**29.0**	**24.5**
BME (non-White)	3,281	5,130	6,714	4,842	7,940	1,950	**10.9**	**14.6**
full time students	1,770	2,359	8,473	3,654	14,563	1,437	**15.3**	**9.0**
commuters (10km+)	5,108	9,008	10,176	10,122	8,588	3,653	**22.1**	**24.2**
LLTI (16-64yrs)	3,200	3,601	5,107	3,619	6,482	1,647	**12.2**	**12.7**
LLTI 65+	2,889	3,769	2,644	3,900	3,486	2,470	**53.7**	**53.1**
social housing	2,870	1,661	3,955	1,294	7,532	875	**15.0**	**17.7**
population density*	34,879	46,228	58,502	56,184	68,324	24,038	**34.9**	**4.3**

11.2 Appx B: Multiple Deprivation Index 2019 for Lower Super Output Areas in Brighton & Hove



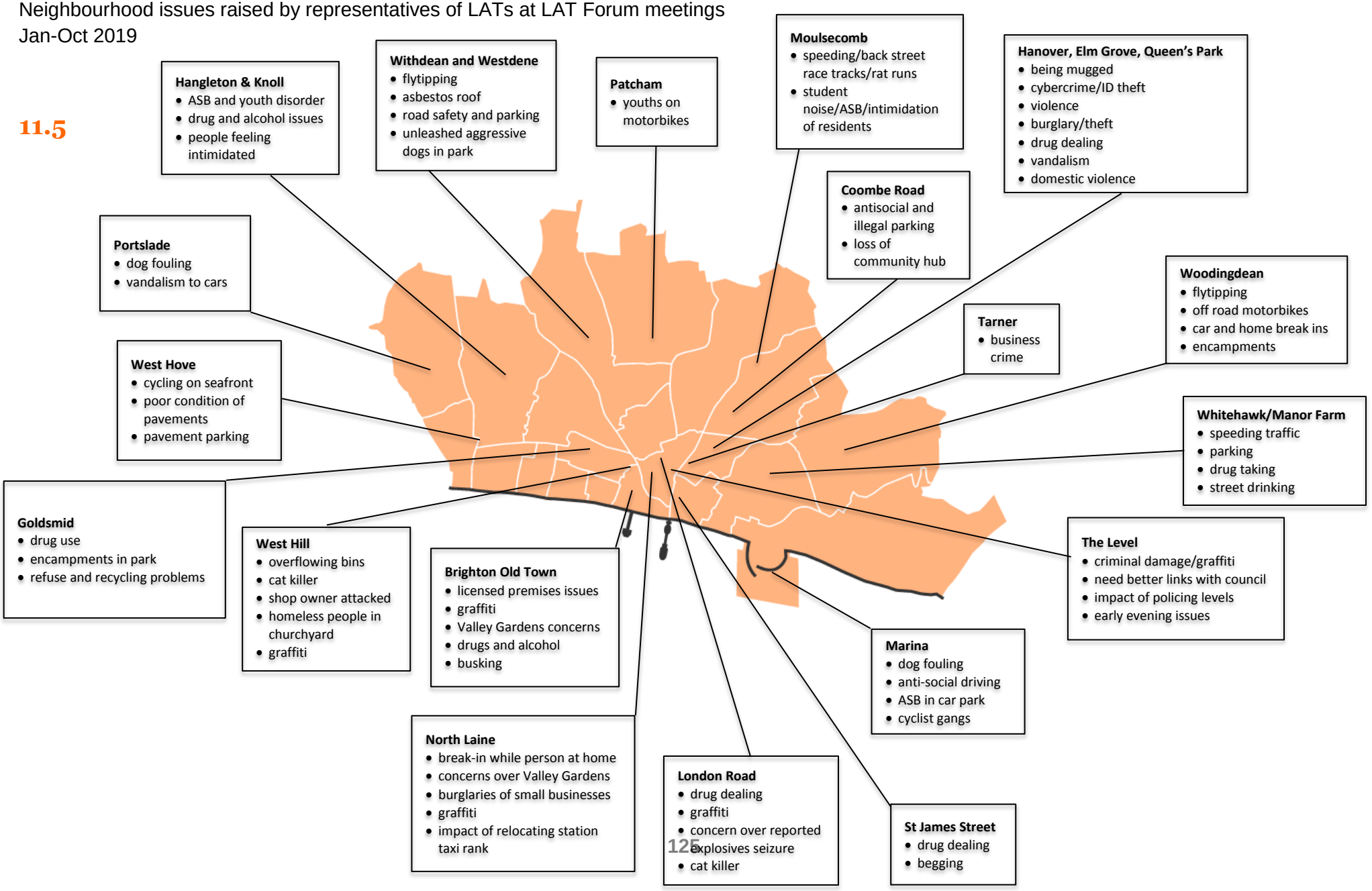
11.3 Appx C: Police recorded crimes in 6 city areas at a glance, 2018/19

Number of police recorded crimes in each area						
Shading represents the three highest ranked rates by resident population	North Portslade South Portslade Hangleton & Knoll	Wish Central Hove Westbourne Goldsmid	Brunswick & Adelaide Regency Queen's Park St Peter's & North Laine	Hove Park Withdean Patcham Preston Park	Hollingdean & Stanmer Moulsecoomb & Bevendean East Brighton Hanover & Elm Grove	Woodingdean Rottingdean & Coastal
mid-year pop est. 2017	34,879	46,228	58,502	56,184	68,324	24,038
ASB incidents	631	907	3,940	724	1,461	343
Bicycle theft	12	157	426	72	149	18
Burglary	97	219	486	194	258	68
Criminal damage & arson	298	367	944	307	588	135
Drugs offences	45	80	448	131	210	28
Possession of weapons	26	32	246	13	78	24
Public order	220	289	1,184	214	432	132
Robbery	15	32	262	31	65	13
Vehicle crime	174	272	585	340	396	133
Violence and sexual offences	888	988	3,907	890	1,973	465

11.4 Appx D: Neighbourhood issues raised by Local Action Teams

Neighbourhood issues raised by representatives of LATs at LAT Forum meetings
Jan-Oct 2019

11.5



380

11.6 Appx E: Crime trends

	Apr 15 – Mar 16	Apr 18 – Mar 19	2018/19 compared with 2015/16 (% change)	rank within 15 benchmarked CSPs, 2018/19[112]
Police recorded crimes				1=best;15=worst
Total crimes	23622	26940	+14.0%	8
Criminal damage (incl. arson)	2797	2739	-2.1%	6
Injury violence	2632	2950	+12.1%	9
Violence against the person	7883	10998	+39.5%	9
Sexual offences	667	964	+44.5%	9[113]
Robbery	279	437	+56.6%	8
Burglary	1463	1349	-7.8%	3
Vehicle crime	1399	1820	+30.1%	6
Pedal cycle theft	695	864	+24.3%	*
Theft and handling (incl. motor vehicle theft)	8746	8608	-1.6%	9[114]
Police recorded incidents and crimes				
Domestic violence incidents and crimes	4575	5253	+14.8%	n/a[115]
Racist incidents and crimes	462	534	+15.6%	n/a
Religiously-motivated incidents and crimes	64	81	+26.6%	n/a
Homophobic incidents and crimes	177	204	+15.3%	n/a
Gender identity hate incidents and crimes	30	53	+76.7%	n/a
Disability hate incidents and crimes	76	81	+6.6%	n/a
Anti-social behaviour incidents	11524	7901	-31.4%	n/a

[112] Latest available twelve month period. Ranking based on crime 'rate' per 1,000 residents

[113] Because there remains an emphasis on encouraging reporting of sexual offences, it does not necessarily follow that a low rank is 'good' and a high rank is 'bad'.

[114] ONS theft offences group

[115] Comparative/benchmarking data are not available.

Brighton & Hove

Strategic Assessment of Crime and Community Safety, 2019

tel: (01273) 291103/291099
email: community.safety@brighton-hove.gov.uk
www.safeinthecity.info

March 2020

Brighton & Hove
Community Safety Partnership

Council	Agenda Item 24
23 July 2020	Brighton & Hove City Council

Subject:		**Update on provision of Personal Protective Equipment – DRAFT 15/6/20**	
Date of Meeting:		**9 July 2020**	
Report of:		**Executive Director for Health & Adult Social Care**	
Contact Officer:	**Name:**	**Michelle Jenkins/Rima Desai**	Tel: 07795 336271/07825387322
	Email:	**michelle.jenkins@brighton-hove.gov.uk, rima.desai@brighton-hove.gov.uk**	
Ward(s) affected:		**(All Wards);**	

REFERRED FOR INFORMATION

FOR GENERAL RELEASE

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT AND POLICY CONTEXT

1.1 The Council continues to provide Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) across a range of council services and in addition also supports provider/partner organisations and individuals who are unable to procure their own PPE. This is vital in the City's response to COVID-19. The supply of PPE comes from the Local Resilience Forum and council's own procured stock.

1.2 The P&R Committee approved the following recommendations at their meeting on 27th May 2020.

- Given the likelihood of the current crisis response in relation to PPE may become 'business as usual' for the next 12 to 18 months with varied degree of demand and supply context which needs fast response, to delegate authority to the Executive Director of Health and Adult Social Care to procure necessary PPE following consultation with the s151 officer.

- To agree the Executive Director of HASC to provide update reports to each of the forthcoming P&R Committee meetings, acknowledging the fast-moving policy and operational environment and the broad impact of PPE provision on the humanitarian, economic and social recovery of the city.

1.3 This update report paper provides the latest position in relation to the provision of PPE.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS:

2.1 To note the current estimated monthly council expenditure on PPE as outlined in section 3.2 and approach to purchasing and distribution of PPE.

3. CONTEXT/ BACKGROUND INFORMATION

3.1 PPE provision between 6th April 20 to 5th June 20

BHCC continues to provide PPE in emergency and on short term basis to the care sector, childcare setting, education setting and other commissioned and partner organisations and to individuals providing care.

Category	Number of requests	%
BHCC Staff	267	26%
Care Sector	460	46%
Childcare	47	5%
Other Commissioned or Partner	143	14%
Education	27	3%
Personal Assistant	64	6%
Grand Total	1008	

Category	Number of PPE items	%
BHCC Staff	338,898	35%
Care Sector	460,655	47%
Childcare	44,827	5%
Other Commissioned or Partner	99,489	10%
Education	7,961	1%
Personal Assistant	22,241	2%
Grand Total	974,071	

3.2 Current costs to Council

- The current PPE costs are as per table 1 below. This has reduced from £624k reported to the P&R Committee in May 2020 to £272k. Please note this is subject to further changes based on any adjustments to the demand and supply context. We have been able to adjust the demand projections based on improved data that we now hold which we didn't have in the initial stages. Our grip on management information allows us to adjust projections on a weekly basis.

- Supply context:

    - Feedback from our procurement team is that the supply market is becoming less challenging and is responding well to the demand. The reduction in some of the unit prices evidences this. Some items such as hand sanitizers are now easily available in super markets.

    - We are there to assist commissioned/partner organisations and individuals in emergency and on a short-term basis so it is likely that demand will reduce as the supply market continues to improve.

- Demand context:

    - As per section 3.1 above, a significant proportion of demand is from the care sector. The Portal (previously referred to as Clipper service) has gone live in Sussex as of 8th June. It was initially projected to go live in April 20. To start with this is for small care providers and is gradually expected to support all CQC registered providers. There is a limit to the number of items that can be requested from the Portal. Also, the Portal is only offering limited items currently. It is unclear whether the Local Authorities will remain responsible for supporting care sector for any requests that the Portal is unable to support. The Portal is expected to reduce care sector reliance on BHCC. We will provide a further update on Portal at the future P&R meeting as this information starts to become available e.g. number of organisations seeking support from the Portal.

    - The child care setting and school setting were provided with a starter's pack as needed. They are aware that in emergency they are able to seek support from BHCC on a short-term basis.

    - Any changes to Government guidance may result in further changes to demand for PPE which we will continue to closely monitor.

Table 1	Calculated on 09/06/2020		
Item	**Quantity**	**Unit Cost (£)**	**Total Cost (£)**
Gloves	320,000	0.12	38,400.00
Aprons	140,000	0.06	8,400.00
Clinical Waste Bags	12,000	0.09	1,080.00
Eye Protection	20,000	1.95	39,000.00
FFP3	4,000	12.32	49,280.00
Type IIR Face Masks	160,000	0.56	89,600.00
Hand Sanitiser (50ml)	6,000	1.70	10,200.00
Hand Sanitiser (100ml)	4,000	2.20	8,800.00
Hand Soap	2,000	1.20	2,400.00
Surface Wipes (200 per pack)	2,800	8.95	25,060.00
Full Length Gowns	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL			272,220.00

Table 2	Calculated on 13/05/2020		
Item	**Quantity**	**Unit Cost (£)**	**Total Cost (£)**
Gloves	480,000	0.09	43,200.00
Aprons	200,000	0.10	20,000.00
Clinical Waste Bags	40,000	0.11	4,400.00
Eye Protection	40,000	2.00	80,000.00
FFP2/3	8,000	7.00	56,000.00
Type IIR Face Masks	200,000	1.00	200,000.00
Hand Sanitiser (50ml)	4,000	2.20	8,800.00
Hand Sanitiser (100ml)	4,000	3.15	12,600.00
Hand Soap	8,000	3.50	28,000.00
Surface Wipes	8,000	13.95	111,600.00
Full Length Gowns	20,000	3.00	60,000.00
TOTAL			624,600.00

4 ANALYSIS & CONSIDERATION OF ANY ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

4.1 An option of continuing service delivery with reduced PPE would create risk regarding infection control and would be dismissed on Health & Safety grounds. There are no other reliable sources of PPE currently through government or local sources.

5 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION

5.1 The PPE team have worked jointly with the Equalities & Third Sector team to promote the availability of PPE in emergency on a short term basis to Voluntary & Community sector organisations in the city.

6 CONCLUSION

6.1 Given the uncertainty of the demand which changes on a daily basis and changes national supply, the council need to continue to procure its own PPE to ensure no service disruption because of the lack of PPE.

7 FINANCIAL & OTHER IMPLICATIONS:

Financial Implications:

7.1 There are no direct financial implications arising from the recommendations of this report. The council has committed approx. £1.8m to date to maintain the supply of PPE and meeting anticipated demand in the short term. The estimated future monthly cost has been revised down from £0.624m to £0.272m through a combination of reduced quantities and reduced prices. These estimates will change depending on changes in demand as council services restart, and any further government or Public Health announcements that change requirements.

The council has been awarded £16.2m COVID-19 Emergency Response Funds by government to meet emergency expenses. However, the TBM 2 report elsewhere on this agenda highlights the significant full year impact of increased costs, including ongoing PPE requirements, and reduced income and this funding only covers these financial pressures in part.

Finance Officer Consulted: James Hengeveld Date: 15/6/20

Legal Implications:

7.2 The procurement of PPE as set out in the report are in accordance with the Council's responsibilities under the Coronavirus Act, Regulations and National Guidance. The urgent procurement of PPE may require agreement to waive Contract Standing Orders and legal and procurement officer advice will be required in relation to these procurements.

Lawyer Consulted: Elizabeth Culbert Date: 15/06/20

Equalities Implications:

7.3 Community Hub colleagues have offered to provide telephone support to individuals needing PPE but don't have digital access. The PPE team will also request managers to feedback on any equalities implications which could then be used to inform future procurement and distribution process e.g. PPE size unsuitable for any specific staff group.

Sustainability Implications:

7.4 We are combining orders wherever possible for multiple weeks to reduce the number of deliveries/collections needed.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

None

NOTICE OF MOTION

CONSERVATIVE GROUP

MADEIRA DRIVE

This Council resolves to :

(1) Request officers produce a briefing document for consideration by an Urgency Sub-Committee of the Environment, Transport & Sustainability Committee to partially reopen Madeira Drive to traffic under a Temporary Traffic Regulation Order broadly in line with the proposal outlined in the supporting information.

(2) Request that the Urgency Sub-Committee referred to in point (1) be convened by the 31st July 2020.

(3) Requests the Environment, Transport & Sustainability Committee to ensure that, at such point when legislation no longer supports the closure of Madeira Drive in respect to emergency measures under the Temporary TRO associated with Covid-19, Madeira Drive be fully reopened and restored to its previous use following which the council can engage in full public consultation (including with stakeholders who hold events on Madeira Drive) to determine any future potential changes.

Proposed by: Cllr. Lee Wares Seconded by: Cllr. Steve Bell

Supporting information:

That the temporary proposal for Madeira Drive under emergency legislation relating to Covid-19 broadly reflects the following subject to detailed proposals by highways officers.

1. Open the northern side of the carriageway to traffic operating a one-way system from the Aquarium roundabout to Duke's Mound and reinstate parking for blue badge holders, vehicles, motorcycles and coaches and loading and unloading.
2. Separate the northern and southern carriage ways with physical separation.
3. Suspend parking on the southern side of the carriageway and repurpose for a two-way cycle lane.
4. Dedicate the footpaths/promenade on both sides for pedestrian use only.

Proposals similar to these were contained in agenda item 12 "Interim Covid-19 Response Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP)" dated 23rd June 2020, option 2 page 96 and as illustrated on page 120 of the report.

NOTICE OF MOTION

LABOUR GROUP

COMMITTING TO MAKING BRIGHTON & HOVE FREE OF MODERN SLAVERY

That this Council opposes modern slavery in all its forms and requests officers to bring a report to the next ordinary meeting of the TECC Committee exploring proposals to commit the Council to doing everything in its power to make our city free of modern slavery, and ways to work with national and local government, law enforcement agencies, business, the community and voluntary sector, faith bodies and our local communities to;

- demonstrate strong leadership for anti-slavery initiatives:
- raise awareness amongst our staff, associates and the people we service on a daily basis
- train our staff to recognise and respond appropriately to potential signs of slavery
- share intelligence and information to help detect slavery and ensure it cannot take root
- support victims and survivors in our communities
- remove slave-based labour from our supply chains
- contribute to building a prosperous and slavery-free economy.

Proposed by: Cllr Appich Seconded by: Cllr O'Quinn

Supporting Information:

This would mean Brighton & Hove stands in support of the United Nations Global Sustainable Goal 8.7 to take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour by 2030.

This builds upon the Modern Slavery NOM that the Labour Group brought forward in 2018.

Modern slavery includes human trafficking, domestic servitude, forced labour or criminality and sexual exploitation.

There are more slaves worldwide today than at the height of the Atlantic slave trade in the 18th Century. That includes over 13,000 modern slaves in the UK today - and the number is growing.

Modern slavery is a hidden crime, and it is closer than we think. It is happening in every corner of the country, and that includes here.

As part of the City of Sanctuary national network, Brighton & Hove seeks to celebrate the contribution of those that have come here for safety and to reduce isolation, fear and exclusion. Brighton & Hove cannot deny its past and works hard to be a safe and welcoming city to all who come here.

Council	Agenda Item 25 (3)
23 July 2020	Brighton & Hove City Council

NOTICE OF MOTION

GREEN GROUP
BLACK LIVES MATTER / ANTI-RACIST COUNCIL

Further to previous council communications, this council formally pledges to be an anti-racist council and to advocate values of anti-racism across Brighton and Hove. [1]

Council therefore resolves to ask the Chief Executive to:

- Work to convene a meeting with political leaders in the city and the Brighton and Hove Black Lives Matter group, to respond to demands
- Offer support to those taking part in the Black Lives Matter protests through outlining practicable council health and safety assistance available to organisers during the Covid-19 pandemic; e.g. measures or signage to aid social distancing, access to protective equipment etc.

Council also requests that the Chief Executive writes to the Sussex Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC), expressing this council's desire for the PCC to conduct an investigation into:

- the disproportionate use of stop-and-search powers against BAME communities, and pressing for a review into the response of Sussex PCC to the Macpherson Report and Lammy review; as well as the role of local Community Scrutiny panels; [2]
- how the use of excessive force and the Prevent strategy discriminate against BAME communities in Sussex

Further, that council requests officers bring a report on the above matters to the Tourism Equalities, Communities and Culture committee, in particular detailing:

- information on the BAME pay gap and underrepresentation of BAME employees within the council, [3] which may be shaped by the results of the Global HPO report on Race Equality in Employment; and a timeline for implementation of any recommendations that result from this [4]

Proposed by: Councillor Heley Seconded by: Councillor Powell

Supporting Information:

[1] As a largely white council, we have to do more to be anti-racist and dismantle the institutional racism within our organisation and across the city. Declaring that we are an anti-racist city is not enough: for a pledge to be meaningful, it has to be backed up by action and collaboration with the Black community and people of colour in the city.

[2] It has recently been reported that Black people are 10 times more likely to be stopped and searched than others in Sussex: https://bit.ly/3fdVqcJ

[3] In the new report on Ethnic Minority Representation in UK Local Government, by Professor Maria Sobolewska and Dr Neema Begum, Brighton and Hove is listed as an under representative council in terms of elected officials: https://bit.ly/2VYSM3i

[4] Global HPO review: https://bit.ly/2VXfqJa

NOTICE OF MOTION

CONSERVATIVE GROUP

HISTORIC MOTORING EVENTS ON MADEIRA DRIVE

This Council resolves to:

(1) Recognise the huge financial and cultural contribution to the local tourist economy of the many motoring events that take place in the city and on Madeira Drive in particular;

(2) Note that there is no evidence to suggest that motoring events cause any more or less pollution – or lead to the release of any more or less carbon – than other events with similar spectator numbers;

(3) Recommends to ETS Committee that any post-Covid changes to the layout of Madeira Drive do not prevent historic motoring events from taking place; and

(4) Recommends to TECC Committee that urgent confirmation is given that historic motoring events will be given permission to take place.

Proposed by: Cllr Nemeth Seconded by: Cllr Miller

Supporting information:

The Brighton National Speed Trials have been held on Madeira Drive since July 1905. It is considered to be the oldest running motor race.

The London to Brighton Veteran Car Run has taken place since 1896. It is the longest-running motoring event in the world.

NOTICE OF MOTION

LABOUR GROUP AND GREEN GROUP
HOUSING & EVICTIONS

The Council notes lifting the moratorium on evictions will unleash an avalanche of homelessness, some of those made homeless are likely to end up on the streets replacing those rough sleepers housed at the start of the pandemic, setting back goals of ending rough sleeping by 2027.

The Council therefore asks:
That the Chief Executive writes to the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities & Local Government, calling for:

1) the moratorium on evictions to be extended beyond September allowing for consideration of additional reforms to prevent people losing their homes,
2) the benefit cap to be lifted by the same amount that Local Housing Allowances have increased,
3) the bringing forward of the abolition of s21 evictions,
4) the following additional reforms are considered by government:

    a) moving towards a Living rent cap at 33% of household income,
    b) giving local councils the power to set local rent controls,
    c) capping rents at local housing allowance during the pandemic,
    d) ending no fault evictions and placing a duty on landlords and councils to work to resolve rent arrears issues and requiring these efforts be demonstrated to a court before an eviction is granted for rent arrears.

The Council further requests that officers:

- continue to work positively with tenant groups and representative organisations and raise awareness of them,
- ensure no evictions of tenants for arrears arising during the crisis period 23rd March – 5th July 2020;
- finalise the establishment of the Ethical Lettings Agency and ethical Landlords Charter.

Proposed by: Cllr Childs Seconded by: Cllr Gibson

Supporting Information:
The Leader of Brighton & Hove City Council has written jointly with the Leader of the Opposition to government calling for a national, long-term solution to homelessness and rough sleeping. We have laid out our proposed solutions including adopting the Housing First model nationally with funding provided for addiction rehab, wrap-around support and specialist furniture adapted for high-risk management and capital funding for the purchase of buildings. We have also called for the government to introduce a 'living rent' cap for landlords and to introduce legislation to give local authorities rent control powers in high rent areas like Brighton & Hove. We also asked government to extend to extend the time local authorities have to use Right to Buy receipts from three to at least five years, to allow us to increase the percentage of Right to Buy receipts we can use on new homes and to allow us to retain 100% of those receipts. We called for government funding to help sustain tenancies and prevent homelessness and advocated the extension of the moratorium on evictions. We also urged government to raise the £3500 cap on what landlords are required to spend upgrading their properties to the required EPC level and provide grants or loans to help them achieve this. This NOM aims to build on this lobbying work and emphasise to government the urgency with which action is required.

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NOTICE OF MOTION

GREEN GROUP

LITTER REDUCTION

This Council requests that:

1. A report is commissioned for the next meeting of the ET&S Committee, outlining a further strategic response to the problem of littering, including:

   - joint working between the council, supermarkets and hospitality industry that can stem the flow of rubbish at the source

   - the development of a voluntary scheme, whereby businesses can be supported to develop a 'return/refund' system for disposable items, to help minimise littering among customers; and where participation is rewarded e.g through promotional materials / stickers for businesses who join the scheme;

   - details on how any strategy aligns with the council's unnecessary single-use plastics pledge

2. That the Chief Executive writes to the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, requesting:

   - that the Government urgently provide an update on the status of their 'Litter Strategy', which suggests that a '*Reducing Litter caused by Food on the Go: A Voluntary Code of practice*,' scheme will be rolled out in 2020/21; and asks that schemes of this type be made mandatory;

   - the immediate introduction of the proposals in the Government's Litter Strategy, to ensure packaging is more clearly labelled, to allow local councils to identify and record major sources of litter;

3. That the Chief Executive also writes to the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government requesting that government introduce an 'Excessive Packaging Levy', to generate funds to help councils deal with the £800m costs of cleaning up litter in the UK annually.

Proposed by: Cllr Littman Seconded by: Cllr Lloyd

Supporting Information:

While recognising that primary responsibility for littering lies with litterers; this council notes it is essential that partners in the business community are engaged to reduce littering at the source. Littering in the city has also surged as a result of the Covid-19 lockdown restrictions, during which time 11 tonnes of rubbish was left on the beach in a single day, four times the usual summer average.

The Government's proposed Litter Strategy annual report shows a number of measures still yet to be brought forward https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/836953/litter-strategy-annual-report-2018-2019a.pdf

The waste management industry body the Environmental Services Association (ESA) proposes levies as a way to fund councils spending vast amounts on clearing litter https://bit.ly/3efJPbQ

NOTICE OF MOTION

GREEN GROUP AND LABOUR GROUP

LOCAL DECISION MAKING ON HEALTH AND ADULT SOCIAL CARE

This council resolves:

1. To ask the Chief Executive to write to the Secretary of State for Health to detail:
   - the role of local councils in taking leadership during the Covid-19 pandemic, delivering rapid action for residents and enabling new services to commence in response to the crisis: for PPE, prevention, public health messaging and care;
   - to call on Government to adequately support Councils to address the pandemic and recovery locally by undertaking a review of powers available to local authorities to manage local outbreaks of the virus and other public health emergencies, and to ensure that councils are properly resourced for this work, including guaranteed funding for:
     1) sourcing PPE
     2) staff recruitment and management to undertake local track and trace needs
     3) support for a national carers qualification and pay scales, applicable to all
     4) support for councils managing local outbreaks, including provision of further business support and assistance to house rough sleepers
2. Further, that such a letter expresses this council's:
   - Concerns over the state of Adult Social Care provision and the need for reform of how this is managed locally, echoed by the LGA;
   - ongoing concern over the inadequacy of the funding model for social care, and lack of powers available to local councils to manage decision making;
   - request for a long-term solution to adult social care, overseen and monitored by Local Authorities and supported through adequate funding and provision of local decision-making powers to help govern budgets and services affecting health and social care locally.

Proposer: Cllr Nield Seconder: Cllr Moonan

Supporting Information:

This council recognises and thanks staff for the hard work undertaken by both council and NHS staff locally. However, the way the response to the virus has been managed by central govt. leaves us with serious concerns.

The Local Government Association's 'Rethinking local,' report requests that government rethink the powers available to local councils to manage health and social care, and to tackle local outbreaks of Covid-19 https://www.local.gov.uk/about/campaigns/re-thinking-local

The promised central Government PPE distribution system, 'The Portal,' is still limited in the number of requests it can receive and was severely delayed. Brighton and Hove City Council has taken responsibility for the local distribution of PPE including to care homes and other organisations in lieu of sufficient government support (see P&R papers on PPE).

Challenges of effective contact tracing will be best met by local councils who have a unique understanding of local communities not available to central government.

NOTICE OF MOTION

LABOUR GROUP AND GREEN GROUP
SUPPORTING CREDIT UNION WORKPLACE SAVINGS SCHEME

That this Council supports the credit union workplace savings scheme within the Council and the benefits it brings to staff and the local economy and therefore:

- requests that officers work with the credit union to ensure awareness of the scheme to all staff members including (but not exclusively) staff conferences, internal communication channels, and new staff induction;
- without obligation, request that all councillors consider joining the scheme and start saving through payroll to show their support for the credit union

Proposed by: Cllr O'Quinn Seconded by: Cllr Davis

Supporting information

1.The Financial Inclusion Centre has recently published its new Interim Report ***Getting Workforces Saving,*** part of its 18 month study that is being funded by the Money and Pension Service and delivered in partnership with Leeds Credit Union together with employers; NHS York and Leeds City Council.

The extensive baseline Financial Well-being survey has already been conducted with 1,628 staff across the two participating employers highlighting a number of important findings:

- **There is a positive relationship between credit union membership within workforces and more frequent and persistent (or disciplined) saving habits** compared to their non-credit union member colleagues.
- **Payroll deduction schemes with credit unions appear almost universally popular amongst existing users** – 96% stated that they would recommend this method to their co-workers.
- **Ease and simplicity is the principal driver for participating in a payroll deduction scheme** – 79% stated it was the main reason for saving via this method with the credit union.
- **There appears to be a distinct lack of awareness about opportunity to save via payroll deduction –** 62% of those not already saving via payroll were unaware they could make regular savings via their employer in this way.
- **There is significant interest in saving via payroll amongst workforces** – 53% of those without a payroll deduction showed interest in saving via this method.
- **Finally, the research also highlights the significant financial struggles facing these workforces and the detrimental bearing this is having on their lives and their work.**

While at this stage of the research there is no definitive link to the wider beneficial impact of saving via payroll deduction on workforces, credit union members using automated payroll deduction do appear less anxious and less impacted on their health/well-being, family relationships and their work compared to their non-member colleagues.
Source: ***Getting Workforces Saving: Payroll Schemes with Credit Unions. Scene setting report*** – October 2019: Credit Unions

2. Financial Well-being in the Workplace: A Way Forward prepared by the Financial Advice Working Group for Hm Treasury & the Financial Conduct Authority – Final Report March 2017

As this report sets out, the Sub-Group found that:

- Employees need help with their financial well-being, and there is a clear link between well-being and employee productivity.
- Most employers understand this link and are willing to do more to help their employees but need guidance on what they can do.

Financial Well-being in the Workplace: A Way forward