



**CABINET
AGENDA**
for the meeting
on
19 October 2020 at
6.30 pm

To: Croydon Cabinet Members:

Councillor Tony Newman, Leader of the Council - Budget and Strategic Policy

Councillor Alison Butler, Deputy Leader (Statutory) and Cabinet Member for Homes & Gateway Services

Councillor Stuart Collins, Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member for Clean Green Croydon

Councillor Hamida Ali, Cabinet Member for Safer Croydon & Communities

Councillor Janet Campbell, Cabinet Member for Families, Health & Social Care

Councillor Alisa Flemming, Cabinet Member for Children, Young People & Learning

Councillor Simon Hall, Cabinet Member for Finance & Resources

Councillor Stuart King, Cabinet Member for Environment, Transport & Regeneration (Voting - Job Share)

Councillor Oliver Lewis, Cabinet Member for Culture, Leisure & Sport

Councillor Paul Scott, Cabinet Member for Environment, Transport & Regeneration (Non-Voting - Job Share)

Councillor Manju Shahul-Hameed, Cabinet Member for Economy and Jobs

Invited participants:

Councillor Louisa Woodley, Chair of the Health & Wellbeing Board

All other Members of the Council

A meeting of the **CABINET** which you are hereby summoned to attend, will be held on **Monday, 19 October 2020 at 6.30 pm. This meeting is being held remotely.** Members will be sent a link to remotely attend the meeting in due course.

JACQUELINE HARRIS BAKER
Council Solicitor and Monitoring Officer
London Borough of Croydon
Bernard Weatherill House
8 Mint Walk, Croydon CR0 1EA

Victoria Lower
020 8726 6000 x14773
victoria.lower@croydon.gov.uk
www.croydon.gov.uk/meetings
9 October 2020

PLEASE NOTE: Members of the public are welcome to remotely attend this meeting via the following web link: <http://webcasting.croydon.gov.uk/meetings/10815>

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AGENDA – PART A

1. Apologies for Absence

2. Minutes of the previous meeting (Pages 5 - 20)

To approve the minutes of the meeting held on 21 September 2020 as an accurate record.

3. Disclosure of Interests

In accordance with the Council's Code of Conduct and the statutory provisions of the Localism Act, Members and co-opted Members of the Council are reminded that it is a requirement to register disclosable pecuniary interests (DPIs) and gifts and hospitality to the value of which exceeds £50 or multiple gifts and/or instances of hospitality with a cumulative value of £50 or more when received from a single donor within a rolling twelve month period. In addition, Members and co-opted Members are reminded that unless their disclosable pecuniary interest is registered on the register of interests or is the subject of a pending notification to the Monitoring Officer, they are required to disclose those disclosable pecuniary interests at the meeting. This should be done by completing the Disclosure of Interest form and handing it to the Democratic Services representative at the start of the meeting. The Chair will then invite Members to make their disclosure orally at the commencement of Agenda item 3. Completed disclosure forms will be provided to the Monitoring Officer for inclusion on the Register of Members' Interests.

4. Urgent Business (If any)

To receive notice of any business not on the agenda which in the opinion of the Chair, by reason of special circumstances, be considered as a matter of urgency.

5. Croydon Together: Update on our ongoing response to COVID-19 (verbal update)

Cabinet Member: Leader of the Council, Councillor Tony Newman

Officer: Director of Public Health, Rachel Flowers

Key decision: no

6. Sustainable Croydon - a year on update (Pages 21 - 102)

Cabinet Member: Leader of the Council, Councillor Tony Newman

Officer: Executive Director Place, Shifa Mustafa

Key decision: no

- 7. Developing Croydon's new Community Safety Strategy (Pages 103 - 254)**
Cabinet Member: Cabinet Member for Safer Croydon & Communities, Councillor Hamida Ali
Officer: Executive Director Place, Shifa Mustafa
Key decision: no
- 8. District Centre Prosperity - Purley BID (Pages 255 - 312)**
Cabinet Member: Cabinet Member for Economy & Jobs, Councillor Manju Shahul-Hameed
Officer: Executive Director Place, Shifa Mustafa
Key decision: no
- 9. Scrutiny Stage 1: Recommendations arising from Scrutiny (Pages 313 - 318)**
Lead Member: Chair of Scrutiny & Overview Committee, Councillor Sean Fitzsimons
Officer: Executive Director Resources, Jacqueline Harris Baker
Key decision: no
- 10. Investing in our Borough (Pages 319 - 326)**
Cabinet Member: Cabinet Member for Finance & Resources, Councillor Simon Hall
Officer: Executive Director Resources, Jacqueline Harris Baker
Key decision: no
- a) **Variation to the contract for the provision of a Managed Service for Temporary Agency Resources (Pages 327 - 338)**
Cabinet Member: Cabinet Member for Finance & Resources, Councillor Simon Hall
Officer: Executive Director Resources, Jacqueline Harris Baker
Key decision: yes
- 11. Exclusion of the Press and Public**
The following motion is to be moved and seconded where it is proposed to exclude the press and public from the remainder of a meeting:

“That, under Section 100A(4) of the Local Government Act, 1972, the press and public be excluded from the meeting for the following items of business on the grounds that it involves the likely disclosure of exempt information falling within those paragraphs indicated in Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972, as amended.”

Cabinet

Meeting held on Monday, 21 September 2020 at 6.30 pm. This meeting was held remotely.

MINUTES

Present: Councillor Tony Newman (Chair);

Councillor Alison Butler, Stuart Collins, Hamida Ali, Janet Campbell, Alisa Flemming, Simon Hall, Stuart King (voting – Job Share), Oliver Lewis, Paul Scott (non-voting – Job Share) and Manju Shahul-Hameed

Also Present: Councillors Jason Perry, Jason Cummings, Lynne Hale, Maria Gatland, Simon Hoar, Yvette Hopley, Vidhi Mohan, Helen Redfern, Scott Roche, Andy Stranack, Gareth Streeter, Sean Fitzsimons, Robert Ward, Clive Fraser, Mario Creatura, Muhammad Ali, Jamie Audsley, Leila Ben-Hassel, Margaret Bird, Simon Brew, Sherwan Chowdhury, Patsy Cummings, Nina Degrad, Felicity Flynn, Bernadette Khan, Shafi Khan, Toni Letts, David Wood and Louisa Woodley

Officers: Katherine Kerswell (Interim Chief Executive), Jacqueline Harris Baker (Executive Director of Resources), Shifa Mustafa (Executive Director of Place), Lisa Taylor (Director of Finance, Investment & Risk and Section 151 Officer) and Guy Van Dichele (Executive Director of Health, Wellbeing & Adults)

PART A

61/20 **Minutes of the previous meeting**

The part A minutes of the Cabinet meeting held on 20 July 2020 were agreed.

62/20 **Disclosure of Interests**

There were none.

63/20 **Urgent Business (If any)**

There were no items of urgent business.

64/20 **Sustainable Croydon - A Year On Update**

The Leader advised the meeting that this item would be taken at the next Cabinet meeting in October to allow for a full discussion of the council's budget and response to covid-19.

RESOLVED: To consider the report at the next meeting of Cabinet in October 2020.

65/20

Financial Performance Report - Quarter 1

The Leader of the Council introduced the report and noted that when the budget for 2020/21 was agreed at Council in March 2020, it had received cross party support. The impact of Covid-19 on the council's budget could not have been predicted when the budget was set, however the impact had been significant and was the priority focus of himself and Cabinet and the interim chief executive and the executive directors of the Council. The Cabinet was committed to developing a robust plan to tackle the financial difficulties which included a request to Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) for financial support in the shape of a capitalisation direction.

The Cabinet Member for Finance & Resources stated that he believed that the level of the General Fund Reserve had not changed in the previous decade and that this had been recognised as part of the budget for 2020/21 with a commitment to increase the reserves.

He also stated that he believed that the 2020/21 budget had been a challenging one, however local authorities had been particularly hard hit in the first wave of Covid-19. As such the over spend in Croydon had reached £49m which could not be met by the reserves. The Cabinet Member stressed that despite Government assurances, the full costs of the pandemic had not been met.

The work of the Director of Finance, Investment and Risk (section 151 Officer) was highlighted by Cabinet and she and her officers were thanked for all their work on the council's finances.

The Director of Finance, Investment and Risk advised Cabinet that the report detailed the financial position of the council at the end of Quarter 1 (June 2020) which forecasted an over spend of £49m, this figure had risen since Q1 to £51m as outlined in a report later in the agenda.

Cabinet was advised that the savings required in 2020/21 were challenging and with the backdrop of the pandemic the council was only able to progress delivery on £15m of savings out of an agreed £40.3m. In addition to the challenges of responding to Covid-19, it was highlighted that adults and children's social care continued to significantly overspend which put further pressures on the budget.

Cabinet was advised by the Director of Finance, Investment and Risk that it was imperative that strong financial measures were put in place to ensure the position improved. The Leader continued that it was important that, as a council, there was a priority of delivering services within the tight financial envelope available as Covid-19 could continue to be an issue for future months ahead.

The Leader introduced and welcomed the new Interim Chief Executive to the Cabinet meeting and to Croydon.

The Interim Chief Executive began by saying that the report represented a very challenging first quarter for the council which was hampered by the exceptionally large savings target set within the budget which had not been achieved. Despite the challenges of the budget and Covid-19, officers had continued to work on achieving in-year savings and those budget savings. The work of the Finance Review Panel was also highlighted by the Interim Chief Executive and all those involved were thanked for their contributions.

Opposition Members thanked officers for their work during difficult times but noted that the financial position of the council was unprecedented. Whilst it was noted that a number of local authorities across the country had been impacted by Covid-19, the impact had been particularly significant in Croydon due to the financial position of the council and the low level of reserves prior to the pandemic.

In response to Member questions, the Cabinet Member for Finance & Resources stated that whilst it was known that the operator was not particularly financially robust when the council purchased the freehold of the Croydon Park Hotel; the professional advice had been that the rent the council would receive would outweigh the risk and that the site could be re-let. Unfortunately, the hotel had been forced to close as a consequence of Covid-19. However he believed taking into account that write-off, the money received by the council had more than paid off the interest accrued from the asset acquisition. Furthermore, he stated that the site was now being used to provide housing for vulnerable and homeless residents and was still generating income for the council which covered the interest payments.

The Leader of the Council delegated authority to the Cabinet to make the following decisions:

RESOLVED: To

1. Note the current general fund revenue outturn forecast at the end of the first quarter of 2020/21 of £49m overspend, after the inclusion of funding received from the MHCLG for Covid19.
2. Note the details of the monthly Covid19 impact submissions being made to the MHCLG and the details of the financial support that is available to the council in light of Covid19.
3. Note the work being undertaken by the Finance Review Panel to reduce the overspend this financial year and put in place savings for next financial year.

4. Note the HRA revenue position of a £1.5m forecast overspend against budget.
5. Note the revised capital outturn projection of £309m for the general fund and HRA, forecast to be an underspend of £8m against the revised budget and that most of the underspend in 2019/20 has not been slipped into 2020/21.

RESOLVED: To recommend to Council

1. The approval of the revised capital programme as detailed in section 9 and table 8 of this report including the slippage from 2019/20, which reflects a substantial reduction in the original capital budget for 2020/21.

66/20

Croydon Renewal Plan and amendments to the 2020/21 General Fund Budget

The Leader of the Council stated that the report was the council's immediate response to the Q1 outturn. He believed that tough decisions were required as the council needed a significant response to the financial position; with the first tranche of decisions set out in the report. Members were informed that the report represented only the first phase of the response to the situation with the option of a capitalisation direction from MHCLG being the preferred long-term solution.

The Cabinet Member for Finance & Resources informed Members that it was recognised that there were immediate financial pressures facing the council in April/May 2020 and the Finance Review Panel was convened to review the immediate measures programme. Despite this programme, it was recognised that changes were not taking place at the pace required and in recent weeks there had been a renewed drive to deliver change at pace.

A staffing review had taken place as part of the immediate measures which had resulted in the deletion of 400 posts. It was recognised by the Cabinet that this had been a particularly difficult time for staff; however, the Cabinet Member stated that there had been a full consultation and the result had been that the majority of posts deleted had been vacant posts.

The Cabinet Member noted the council had been able to use its relationship with the local NHS, had reviewed contracts and made savings where possible and had sought to reduce interest costs in relation to the General Fund capital programme. Members were assured that the council was continuing to review opportunities for in-year savings and had made the decision keep closed services which had not yet been reopened following lockdown. Additionally, it has been recognised that the council had a number of companies and other subsidiaries and that an independent review of all these would be undertaken.

The Cabinet meeting was advised that the council had been holding informal discussions with the MHCLG on financial support in the form of a capitalisation direction which it was hoped would give the council time to deliver a sustainable budget for the council. A formal submission for this support was due to be with the MHCLG in November 2020.

The Director of Finance, Investment and Risk informed Members that the report set out the General Fund position and the work required in year and in future years to enable the council to have a sustainable and balanced budget. It was recognised that local government had been at the forefront in responding to the pandemic and that while money had been received from government this had not been sufficient. However, the challenge of responding to the pandemic had not been unique to Croydon rather that the challenging in-year savings of £40m not being achieved had been a major factor in the position the council was facing.

Members were informed that it was the Director of Finance, Investment and Risk responsibility to ensure a balanced and deliverable budget was presented to Members for decision and implementation by the executive leadership team. When this was no longer possible it was her responsibility to take immediate steps to bring to Cabinet's attention the need to make further savings or increase income to balance the budget in-year. In response to the current financial position facing the council, the Chief Executive, the Executive Directors and Cabinet were working together with the Finance Review Panel to review options. It was stated by the Director of Finance, Investment and Risk that if there came a point where it was clear that the council's income could not cover its expenditure she would be required to serve a Section 114 notice and the Council would be forced to cease all expenditure and set an emergency budget within 21 days.

As noted in the report the council did not have sufficient income nor reserves to cover the overspend and anticipated costs and, as such, the report formally sought to request a capitalisation direction from MHCLG. MHCLG and H. M Treasury would require a robust and sustainable plan from the council as part of any agreement to provide this funding to the council which would be drawn up ahead of a submission in November. It was clarified that the capitalisation direction was not free money, it was a loan and would have to be paid back. However it would provide the council with an opportunity of three years in order to manage the significant financial savings required to operate within a sustainable and balanced budget going forward.

The Director of Finance, Investment and Risk clarified that the council was not bankrupt as it was formally seeking government financial support, however if MHCLG decided not to agree the loan then a S114 would need to be issued and immediate savings would need to be implemented. The council was not facing a shortfall in its cash flow as it had been able to reprofile expenditure, but this could change and it was important that there was timely budgeting taking place.

Members were assured that the council's Chief Executive and Director of Finance, Investment and Risk were continuing its conversations with MHCLG and would also work on delivering the in-year savings, finding further savings and increasing income where possible.

The Executive Director of Resources and Monitoring Officer addressed the meeting and noted that this represented a critical time for the council to meet its financial challenges. It was stated that whilst it was the responsibility of the Director of Finance, Investment and Risk and Section 151 Officer to fulfil her statutory obligations to present and assure Members of the in-year delivery of a balanced budget, it was also for the Chief Executive, as Head of Paid Service, and herself as Monitoring Officer to ensure there were relevant processes in place to support this. Members were advised that it was important that there were regular updates on the financial position to both Cabinet and council meetings with clear and transparent reports. The importance of challenge and scrutiny at Cabinet and at the Scrutiny and Overview Committee and the General Purposes and Audit Committee were highlighted by the Monitoring Officer to support the council in delivering savings.

The plan to have an independent strategic review of the Council's companies and other entities was highlighted by the Chief Executive as having been noted by the MHCLG as a positive step. It was further advised by the Chief Executive that in her first week she had seen a real interest from both staff and the community to contribute to the review which was welcomed.

The Opposition Leader stated that as an opposition they had taken their responsibility seriously and had challenged decisions in previous years and whilst it was recognised that Covid-19 had a significant impact on all of local government, it was stated that in his view there had been a history of financial mismanagement within the council. The Opposition Leader stated he believed that in the previous six years the Administration had doubled debt, reduced income and had continued to spend. Concerns were raised that while all Croydon residents would be impacted by the financial position of the council, it would be the most vulnerable residents which would be most impacted.

In response, the Leader stated that it was an important discussion and that the council remained committed to protecting the services which supported the most vulnerable residents. The Cabinet Member for Finance & Resources further noted that the Opposition had voted for the budget and that the debts which had been referred to were in relation to building schools and homes for residents.

The Chair of Scrutiny & Overview Committee highlighted the role of scrutiny as a cross party endeavour and on a cross party basis the Committee had called in the July Cabinet finance reports as it had not been convinced of the immediacy of the council's response to the

situation. It was stressed that it was the responsibility of all councillors to ensure the council delivered a balanced budget and in response to the situation it was noted that it was inevitable the council would be smaller. As such, it was also stressed that it was important that the council supported its staff to deliver with less.

It was recognised that the role of scrutiny, in holding Cabinet to account, was integral to the future of the council and as such it was the committee's focus, along with the local response to the pandemic, for its coming meetings. Whilst it was felt that there was a renewed focus within Cabinet, Members were advised that scrutiny would hold them to account in the spirit of partnership to ensure the best outcome for the council, its staff and residents.

In response to Member questions, the Cabinet Member for Finance & Resources stated that Brick by Brick was required to repay loans following the completion of a site and confirmed that he believed all payments were up to date. He described that the recently published figures of Brick by Brick showed the company had made a profit in the previous year and would be bringing in capital receipts which had not been previously budgeted. The Leader stressed that everything, including Brick by Brick, would be reviewed independently to ensure that the council had a resilient and sustainable future.

Concerns were raised that the most vulnerable in society had been heavily impacted by Covid-19 and that the report included the option to reduce care packages by 20%. In response, the Leader stressed that the council was committed to protect the most vulnerable residents and the Cabinet Member for Finance & Resources confirmed that the savings were in relation to looking at alternative provision at reduced costs.

Cabinet Members stated that they were in no doubt of the savings and difficult decisions which were urgently required. It was recognised by all Cabinet Members that everyone needed to remain focussed on delivering the identified savings at pace and to demonstrate the commitment of the council to the MHCLG that it could deliver a robust, sustainable plan at pace. Cabinet Members highlighted the importance of utilising the council's excellent partnerships with residents, staff and partners and ensuring they understood the position of the council to support the delivery of a sustainable future for the Borough.

In response to a question on how the council would look in future years, the Leader stated that the preferred option was a three-year plan, The Croydon Renewal Plan which would require financial support (the capitalisation direction) from MHCLG. This plan would require the council to discuss its future with the people of Croydon. It was recognised that it was important that a variety of tools of engagement were used to ensure that every household in the borough felt that it had had the opportunity to engage in the conversation about the future of the council.

The Cabinet Member for Children, Young People & Learning confirmed that caseloads of children's social workers were still within manageable levels and were being reviewed regularly with the Director of Early Help and Children's Social Care. It was stated that there was a national shortage of permanent social workers, however there had been a push to recruit permanent social workers in Croydon in the wake of the Ofsted findings in 2017, and that staff savings had been achieved through the deletion of vacant posts. The Cabinet Member stated that it was recognised that there was still work to do within children's services and that senior officers were working with staff to ensure the impact of savings was manageable and the voice of social workers was still being heard.

Members were assured that the Community Fund was not due to be cut following the proposals set out in the report, rather that CIL monies would provide an alternative funding source from the general revenue budget to the Fund to ensure community funding was available.

The Chief Executive confirmed that the council was seeking performance data which would feed into future reviews of services and inform decisions going forward. The request to capitalise revenue funding in this way and at this scale was new territory for local government and so it was important to ensure the plan submitted to MHCLG was robust. Following the submission, the Chief Executive stated, the detail and work with partners in delivering the plan could begin in earnest.

In response to Member questions, the Cabinet Member for Environment, Transport & Regeneration (voting – Job Share) stated that the proposed changes to parking charges represented only £1m of the £28m savings identified. It was further noted that the council did not increase parking charges in isolation, rather that parking charges were a traffic management measure which contributed towards meeting the council's road network duties under the Traffic Management Act 2004 and the Road Traffic Regulations Act 1984.

The Cabinet Member for Clean Green Croydon noted that the council was experiencing unprecedented times and that all discretionary services needed to be reviewed, including the free bulky waste collection. It was noted by the Cabinet Member that there had not been a correlation between reinstating the free service and any reduction in fly tipping. The proposed charges outlined within the report would make the service cost neutral as residents would only be charged what the council paid Veolia to collect the waste.

In response to questions, the Cabinet Member for Culture, Leisure & Sport advised Members that a decision had been made to not reopen facilities which were closed and, as such, Purley pool would remain closed. The Cabinet Member further confirmed that the library book fund had underspent that year due to closures and that the proposed savings in the book service were a contribution to the council's savings. It was

stated that it was important that all services contributed to the required savings.

The challenge from Members was welcomed by the Chief Executive as it was important that the report and proposals were fully scrutinised. Furthermore, it evidenced to the MHCLG how seriously the council took its current position and the commitment to develop a robust and sustainable new budget plan at pace. It was noted that both the Scrutiny and General Purposes & Audit Committees also had important roles in ensuring the plan was robust and delivered. The Leader confirmed that it was important that there was political challenge and scrutiny to ensure a sustainable budget for the future was delivered at pace and thanked all Members for their challenge and questions.

The Chief Executive noted that a second wave of Covid-19 was approaching and would further impact upon the council, but stated officers were committed to the delivery of the financial plan and responding to the pandemic.

The Leader of the Council delegated authority to the Cabinet to make the following decisions:

RESOLVED: To

1. Note the latest forecast revenue budget overspend of £50.3m detailed in section 3 of the report.
2. Approve the savings options of £27.9m listed in section 5 of the report to reduce the forecast overspend this year, and amend the 2020/21 budget to include the additional in year savings.
3. Agree that a formal approach is made to the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government to seek a capitalisation direction to enable the 2020/21 budget to be balanced.
4. Agree to the development of Croydon's Renewal Plan, to deliver a sustainable balanced budget over the medium term, and to provide an update to Cabinet in November 2020.
5. Note the in-year review of the Capital Programme and agree that a review of the future Capital programme is undertaken and to provide an update to Cabinet in November 2020.
6. Agree that a strategic review of the Council's group of companies and entities is undertaken and to delegate to the Executive Director of Place the scope and terms of that review, and to provide an update to Cabinet in November 2020.

RESOLVED: To recommend to Council to

1. Note the latest forecast revenue budget overspend of £50.3m detailed in section 3 of the report.
2. Approve the savings options of £27.9m listed in section 5 of this report to reduce the forecast overspend this year, and amend the 2020/21 budget to include the additional in year savings.
3. Agree that a formal approach is made to the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government to seek a capitalisation direction to enable the 2020/21 budget to be balanced.
4. Agree to the development of Croydon's Renewal Plan, to deliver a sustainable balanced budget over the medium term, and to provide an update to Full Council in November 2020.
5. Note the in-year review of the Capital Programme and agree that a review of the future Capital programme is undertaken and to provide an update to Full Council in November 2020.
6. Agree that a strategic review of the Council's group of companies and entities is undertaken and to delegate to the Executive Director of Place the scope and terms of that review, and to provide an update to Council in November 2020.

67/20

Finance Review and Medium Term Financial Strategy

The Cabinet Member for Finance & Resources noted that at the time the budget for 2020/21 was set, a commitment had been made to set a new Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS). Work had started pre-Covid, however this had to be restarted to ensure the MTFS reflected the long-term impact of Covid-19.

Cabinet noted that there was a budget gap of £79m over the following three years, however a sustainable and resilient plan was being drawn up which would address this situation at pace. Members were assured that 2021/22 budget setting work was taking place with budget development meetings occurring.

The Director of Finance, Investment and Risk stated that the report provided an update on the work of the Finance Review Panel and officers to develop a sustainable MTFS. Significant budget gaps were anticipated, however it was hoped that approval would be given for a capitalisation direction which would enable the council to address the financial situation over a three year period.

Members were assured that active management of the council's finances was in place and a series of budget development meetings were taking place which sought to identify cost reductions and increased income. It

was further confirmed by the Director of Finance, Investment and Risk that an updated MTFs report would be taken to both the Scrutiny & Overview Committee and Cabinet later this year.

The Interim Chief Executive reiterated that it was important that the council demonstrated to the MHCLG its commitment to delivering services in coming years within the funding envelope available to support its request for a capitalisation direction.

In response to Member concerns, the Leader stated that an independent review of Brick by Brick would be undertaken as part of the strategic review of all companies and other entities and the outcome would be shared with all councillors. In the meantime, no additional loans to Brick by Brick were anticipated. The Leader further confirmed that the submission to MHCLG for a capitalisation direction would cover the next three years and would support the council to build a sustainable future.

The Leader pointed to the decisions the Cabinet had made as part of the Croydon Renewal Plan report as evidence of a commitment to tackling the financial position and making the necessary savings. Members were advised that chief officers were being asked to provide assurances that the savings identified would be delivered and both Cabinet Members' and chief officers' focus was on delivering those savings.

The Leader of the Council delegated authority to the Cabinet to make the following decisions:

RESOLVED: To note

1. The work undertaken to date under the auspices of the Finance Review Panel and their plans for further development; and
2. The progress and plans for setting a budget for 2021/22 and the development of a three-year Medium Term Financial Strategy.

68/20

Croydon Together: Update on our ongoing response to COVID-19

The Leader of the Council informed Members that he had attended a meeting with the leaders of London councils and the Mayor of London earlier that evening in response to the R rate increasing. It was stated that it was important that everyone acted now to slow the increase in transmission, and as such it was anticipated that there would be further announcements from the Prime Minister on restrictions the following evening.

The Director for Public Health confirmed that the picture was rapidly changing and that Covid-19 was once again on the rise across the country. It was stressed that there were six top tips to stopping the spread of the virus: adhering to the Rule of Six, wearing a mask, washing your hands regularly, keeping your distance, checking your symptoms and

getting a test and isolating where necessary and encouraging friends and family to also follow the guidance. It was noted that there were challenges in relation to tests so the Director of Public Health stressed that tests should only be booked if the person has symptoms. The Interim Chief Executive reiterated that if everyone followed the advice then the spread of the virus could be slowed. Members were further informed that local government was being given a new responsibility which was to provide funding for those financially impacted by having to self-isolate.

The Cabinet Member for Families, Health & Social Care welcomed the Winter Plan which included over £500m of support for councils during the period. It was recognised that there would be a new responsibility for local councils in terms of street marshals, however further details in relation to this were due. The Cabinet Member assured Members that the council was meeting regularly with care homes and was ensuring appropriate PPE was available.

Concerns were raised that elderly residents were at risk and it was important that the council ensured the most vulnerable were protected. In response, the Leader stressed the importance of testing, especially in hospital discharges, to stop virus outbreaks in care homes.

The Executive Director of Health, Wellbeing & Adults shared his condolences with all those who had been impacted by Covid-19 and recognised that many residents were anxious of the impact of the virus spreading. In response to concerns raised in relation to care homes, the Executive Director stated the council had a good relationship with all care setting providers and the CQC, and all were working together to protect the most vulnerable residents. Unlike at the start of the first wave, Members were assured that there was sufficient PPE and that excellent infection control measures were in place. It was noted by the Executive Director that whilst there was a high number of care homes in the borough, the borough was not listed as an at risk borough, however Members were encouraged to share any intelligence and concerns with chief officers so it could be investigated.

In response to questions, the Cabinet Member for Economy & Jobs informed Cabinet that 90% of businesses had reopened and the council had been supporting local businesses throughout this period. It was noted that the Discretionary Grants programme had been a lifeline for most businesses and that the third tranche had been announced by the government. During this period, the council had also been lobbying the government to introduce more flexibility into the Kick Start programme to support SMEs to create job opportunities for young people.

The Cabinet Member for Families, Health & Social Care responded to concerns in relation to the Liquid Logic contract and advised Members that this IT programme would complement localities work and provide savings in the future. It was stated that spending on IT projects had not

put residents at risk and instead enabled improved support to care homes.

The Director of Public Health confirmed that a test centre had opened in New Addington which was the Croydon testing site. She stressed that tests should only be booked when a person had symptoms so as to manage the demand for tests. Whilst it was recognised that Croydon had done well to reduce the number of cases so significantly, it was important that everyone worked together and lived by the six priorities: adhering to the Rule of Six, wearing a mask, washing your hands regularly, keeping your distance, checking your symptoms and getting a test and isolating where necessary and encouraging friends and family to also follow the guidance.

The Leader of the Council delegated authority to the Cabinet to make the following decision:

RESOLVED: To note the report and the activities of the Council working with partners to respond to the impacts of COVID-19 across Croydon.

69/20

COVID 19 - Local Authority Discretionary Grant Fund

The Cabinet Member for Economy & Jobs noted that the report provided an update on the progress of implementing the Discretionary Grant Fund which had been announced on 1 May 2020. In Croydon, the share of the grant fund had been £2.8m which had benefited 597 businesses.

Members were advised that the Cabinet Member had personally visited a number of businesses across the borough which had expressed their appreciation for the grants allocated to them. Furthermore, officers had contacted all businesses and had provided support for them to submit applications where necessary.

Concerns were raised that whilst over 500 businesses had received grants, there were around 400 hospitality businesses which had been in receipt of grants. Further concerns were raised that only 82.7% of the funding had been allocated which placed Croydon in the bottom 10% of councils for allocating the grants.

In response, the Cabinet Member advised that the council had been following government guidance and were ensuring due diligence had been followed when issuing grants. Issues had been experienced as almost 300 businesses had been in contact with the council which were not part of the business rates system. The Cabinet Member and officers had been lobbying for more guidance to enable grants to be paid to those businesses. Members were assured that an update on this would be provided by the end of the month on this matter.

In relation to the Shop Local Campaign and Love Your Local Business, the Cabinet Member stated that the council was in communication with

local businesses and was providing support. It was recognised that footfall was integral to these businesses and, as such the Cabinet Member and chief officers were continually lobbying for additional support from government, the LEP and Coast to Capital for the local economy.

The Leader of the Council delegated authority to the Cabinet to make the following decisions:

RESOLVED: To

1. Note progress in implementing Croydon's Discretionary Grants Fund Scheme
2. Note and endorse the phased extension of the Discretionary Grants Fund Scheme that included additional categories of businesses through Phases Two and Three as more fully detailed in the report.

70/20

Stage 1: Recommendations arising from Scrutiny

The Leader of the Council delegated authority to the Cabinet to make the following decisions:

RESOLVED: To receive the recommendations arising from meetings of the Scrutiny & Overview Committee held on 22 July and 25 August 2020, and to provide a substantive response within two months (i.e. at the next available Cabinet meeting on 16 November 2020).

71/20

Scrutiny Stage 2: Responses to Recommendations arising from Joint Meeting of the Scrutiny & Overview Committee and the Health & Social Care Sub-Committee on 26 May 2020

The Chair of Scrutiny & Overview Committee advised Cabinet that scrutiny had taken a key role in scrutinising the council and health services in terms of their preparedness and response to covid-19. A meeting of the Health & Adult Social Care Scrutiny Sub-Committee was due to take place the following evening and would follow-up on issues which had been identified in March and review winter preparedness.

The Leader of the Council delegated authority to the Cabinet to make the following decisions:

RESOLVED: To approve the response and action plans attached to the report at Appendix A and that these be reported to the Scrutiny and Overview Committee or relevant Sub-Committees.

Investing in our Borough

The Cabinet Member for Finance & Resources noted that the contract for Liquid Logic facilitated the roll out of an IT project which would have huge benefits for vulnerable residents in Croydon.

It was noted by the Interim Chief Executive that whilst the Investing in our Borough was a regular report, it was an important report which played a role in developing a sustainable council for the future. The Interim Chief Executive highlighted that there were a number of contract extensions listed in the report and that it was important that the council undertook procurement for contracts to achieve best value for money. In response, the Leader confirmed the report would be reviewed to ensure the necessary rigour on the awarding of contracts was in place.

The Leader of the Council delegated authority to the Cabinet to make the following decisions:

RESOLVED: To approve the award of contract variation for South London Partnership Work & Health Programme Contract in accordance with the recommendations set out in the agenda at item 13a, as set out in section 4.1.1 of the report.

RESOLVED: To note

1. The list of decisions pursuant to Part 5 A Article 1.7 (Urgency Decisions) of the Council's Constitution, made as relevant body by the nominated Cabinet Member in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Finance and Resources or, where the nominated member is the Cabinet Member for Finance and Resources in consultation with the Leader, as set out in section 4.2 of the report.
2. The contracts between £500,000 and £5,000,000 anticipated to be awarded by the nominated Cabinet Member, in consultation with the nominated Cabinet Member for Finance and Resources or, where the nominated Cabinet Member is the Cabinet Member for Finance and Resources, in consultation with the Leader, as set out in section 4.2.1 of the report.
3. The list of delegated award decisions made by the Director of Commissioning and Procurement, between 18/06/2020 – 17/08/2020, as set out in section 4.2.2 of the report.
4. The list of summer recess delegated award decisions for contracts over £5,000,000 in value made by the nominated Cabinet Member in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Finance and Resources or, where the nominated Cabinet Member is the Cabinet Member for Finance and Resources in consultation with the Leader since the last meeting of Cabinet, as set out in section 4.3.1 of the report.

5. The contracts between £500,000 and £5,000,000 anticipated to be awarded by the nominated Cabinet Member, in consultation with the nominated Cabinet Member for Finance and Resources or, where the nominated Cabinet Member is the Cabinet Member for Finance and Resources, in consultation with the Leader, as set out in section 4.3.2 of the report.
6. The list of delegated award decisions made by the Director of Commissioning and Procurement, between 18/06/2020 – 17/08/2020, as set out in section 4.3.3 of the report.

a **DWP Work & Health Programme Job Entry: Targeted Support**

The Cabinet Member for Finance & Resources, in response to Member questions, advised that the money was for targeted support and the requirements had been set by the Department for Work & Pensions. Whilst it was not possible to confirm the number of Croydon residents who would benefit from the varied contract as it covered South London, it was possible to confirm the number who had benefited from the previous contract and this detail would be provided.

The Leader of the Council delegated authority to the Cabinet to make the following decisions:

RESOLVED: To agree, in accordance with Regulation 30.3 of the Council's Tenders and Contracts Regulations, to vary the contract between London Borough of Croydon (as Co-Financing Organisation on behalf of the South London Partnership) and Reed In Partnership to include additional services required in light of Covid-19 at a value of £3.47 million for a period of 12 months at a maximum value of £16.85m.

73/20

Exclusion of the Press and Public

This item was not required.

The meeting ended at 9.15 pm

For General Release

REPORT TO:	CABINET 19 October 2020
SUBJECT:	Sustainable Croydon – A Year On Update
LEAD OFFICER:	Shifa Mustafa – Executive Director of Place
CABINET MEMBER:	Councillor Tony Newman – Leader of the Council All Cabinet Members
WARDS:	All
<p>CORPORATE PRIORITY/POLICY CONTEXT/ AMBITIOUS FOR CROYDON</p> <p><i>The recommendations contained in this report aims to deliver against multiple priorities outlined in the Corporate Plan including but not limited to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Improved air quality, especially at or near schools</i> • <i>Getting more young people involved in taking part in local democracy and in tackling the issues that matter most to them</i> • <i>Croydon’s recycling rate is increased and the use of plastics is reduced</i> • <i>Transport, digital and social infrastructures are effective and support economic growth</i> • <i>Less reliance on cars, more willingness to use public transport, walk and cycle</i> • <i>A truly sustainable Croydon</i> <p><u>Corporate Plan for Croydon 2018-2022</u></p>	

FINANCIAL IMPACT

The costs associated with the Citizen’s Assembly and Croydon Climate Crisis Commission have been and will continue to be funded from within existing revenue budgets. The recommendations themselves do not have any additional specific financial impact for the Council.

FORWARD PLAN KEY DECISION REFERENCE NO.: Not a key decision

The Leader of the Council has delegated to the Cabinet the power to make the decisions set out in the recommendations below

1. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Cabinet is recommended to

- 1.1 Note the work being done to make Croydon more sustainable to date involving:
- Croydon Climate Crisis Commission
 - Sustainable Economic Renewal Board
 - Air Quality Action Plan

- Waste & Recycling
- Trees & Woodland
- Energy Efficiency
- Transport
- Construction logistics & freight management

2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 2.1 This report provides an update for the Croydon Climate Crisis Commission and other sustainable works the Council has undertaken this year.
- 2.2 This report also sets out recommendations from the Citizen's Assembly on Climate Change which have been approved by Cabinet in June (1320CAB). This followed on from the Sustainable Croydon Summit 2019 that took place on the 27th June where the Leader and Cabinet announced the intention to take a declaration of Climate Emergency to Council. Full Council declared a Climate and Ecological Emergency on 15th July 2019.

3 CROYDON CLIMATE CRISIS COMMISSION

- 3.1 After declaring the Climate and Ecological emergency in July 2019, the Leader and Cabinet made the decision to have the Council work with the New Economics Foundation to create the independent Croydon Climate Crisis Commission which launched on the 12th March at Croydon College.
- 3.2 This commission will identify long term goals in order to dramatically reduce the Council's carbon emissions as well as recommend realistic actions in order for Croydon as a borough to become a sustainable city by 2030.
- 3.3 As has been said from the beginning at the Sustainable Croydon Summit, the Council intends to work closely with residents, including young people, and businesses to become more sustainable. To this end, the New Economics Foundation has consulted with stakeholders around the borough to form the commission.
- 3.4 The recommendations from the Citizen's Assembly will be used by the commission to form an action plan to make Croydon more sustainable.
- 3.5 At the beginning of this year, Miatta Fahnbulleh, CEO of the New Economics Foundation, was appointed the chair of the Croydon Climate Crisis Commission. The first two meetings of the commission have now taken place and five working groups have been set up to identify the outcomes of the climate action plan:
- Housing, Planning and Built Environment
 - Adaptaion and Resilience
 - Jobs and Skills
 - Energy & Transport

- Communication & Engagement

3.6 Please see the Terms of Reference in Appendix 2 for further detail.

4 SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC RENEWAL BOARD

- 4.1 Due to the impacts of COVID-19, the Leader and Cabinet took the decision to form a Sustainable Economic Renewal Board to help ensure that our Council response is focussed on our borough, residents and businesses recovering sustainably during these unprecedented times as approved at June Cabinet as part of the “Developing a sustainable economic recovery and renewal plan for Croydon” agenda item. This board will lead and coordinate the borough’s renewal plan.
- 4.2 Board membership includes representation from the GLA as the Council continues to work in partnership with the Mayor of London, LEPs, education, Croydon businesses, developers, etc. The terms of reference for this board which was agreed by board members is attached in Appendix 2 for further information.
- 4.3 The board has met three times since June and will continue to meet to ensure the recovery of our borough in these troubling times.

5 AIR QUALITY ACTION PLAN 2017 – 2022

- 5.1 Croydon is committed to improving air quality within its borough; the five year plan builds on existing successful actions and develops new proposed actions to improve air quality.
- 5.2 Our key priorities over the next five years are controlling pollution from new developments by tackling emissions from construction sites and construction vehicles, tackling emissions from servicing and freight vehicles, reducing exposure to air pollution, and raising awareness for residents and those who work in Croydon. By working with Public Health England we want to raise awareness through school projects, local community projects and local businesses.
- 5.3 The actions are under the following six broad topics:
- **Emissions from developments and buildings:** emissions from buildings account for about 15% of the NOX emissions across London so are important in affecting NO2 concentrations;
 - **Public health and awareness raising:** increasing awareness can drive behavioural change to lower emissions as well as to reduce exposure to air pollution;
 - **Delivery servicing and freight:** vehicles delivering goods and services are usually light and heavy duty diesel-fuelled vehicles with high primary NO2 emissions;
 - **Borough fleet actions:** our fleet includes light and heavy duty diesel-fuelled vehicles such as mini buses and refuse collection vehicles with high

primary NO2 emissions. Tackling our own fleet means we will be leading by example;

- **Localised solutions:** these seek to improve the environment of neighbourhoods through a combination of measures; and
- **Cleaner transport:** road transport is the main source of air pollution in London. We need to incentivise a change to walking, cycling and ultra-low emission vehicles (such as electric) as far as possible.

- 5.4 As part of Croydon Council's work to reduce air pollution around schools, over 200 metres of green ivy screens were installed around the perimeter fence of Elmwood Infant School and Elmwood Junior School which front onto Lodge Road in Broad Green to create a pollution barrier to rat running traffic and idling engines at school pick up and drop off time. The ivy screens were also put in timber planters, so the children had the opportunity to plant a range of pollinator friendly seeds.

London Road Business Low Emission Neighbourhood

- 5.5 Croydon successfully bid for £325,000 funding from the GLA and Mayor for a Business Low Emission Neighbourhood. Love London Road, Love Clean Air will play a big part in council efforts to transform the stretch of the street between West Croydon Station and Thornton Heath Pond, into a healthy high street while boosting businesses.
- 5.6 The project includes £325,000 funding from the Greater London Authority and will see the creation of an emissions-free delivery service local businesses will have the chance to use. This will see their deliveries being stored at a nearby depot, where they will be transferred to a zero-emissions vehicle that will go on to deliver their goods. The funding will support the project over three years, and the council will host pop-up events and regularly monitor the air quality in the area to see what difference the scheme is making to air pollution.
- 5.7 Newly-planted trees and hedges will welcome visitors to the Low Emission Neighbourhood and parking spaces along the street will be transformed with planters filled with lichens and other plants that trap pollutants. Local businesses will also be able to bid for small grants to make sustainability improvements and help them encourage staff to travel into work in a more environmentally-friendly way. This could include encouraging cycling by installing bike storage areas or showers for employees who may choose to run to work.

6 WASTE & RECYCLING

- 6.1 In 2018 Croydon embarked on an ambitious change to the waste and recycling service. The start of a new waste and recycling contract allowed Croydon to review the recycling and waste service it provided to residents.
- 6.2 From both a financial and environmental perspective recycling is preferable to disposal of residual waste. Environmentally, recycling helps conserve the finite resources associated with making new products and reduces dependency on

virgin materials. Financially it costs considerably less to recycle waste than it does to dispose of it as residual waste.

- 6.3 Recognising the previous waste collection system Croydon provided disproportionately more capacity for residual waste, than for recycling. A decision was made to increase the container capacity for households to recycle more whilst simultaneously reducing the capacity for residual waste, promoting recycling and making it more difficult to dispose of recyclables in the residual waste bin.
- 6.4 **Impacts of service change** - Figures show that residents have embraced the new service with recycling rates improving from 38% before the roll out to 48% in 2018/19. This achievement has been recognised by Croydon being shortlisted for a National Recycling Award, the result of which will be revealed in December. Data for 2019/20 is still being verified, however, early indications show the recycling rate is likely to be above 49%.
- 6.5 An educational video 'Destination Recycling' was commissioned which follows the journey of different waste streams. The full video is available on the SLWP website, and shortened sections demonstrating the journey from doorstep to recycled product, of particular waste streams was promoted using a paid for social media campaign.
- 6.6 **Future focus** - The waste and recycling team are continuing to engage with the residents of Croydon and are looking at ways to improve the recycling rate and the services that residents receive:
- **Garden Waste** - Increasing garden waste subscriptions is a key focus over the next few months to divert as much garden waste into recycling and away from residual waste.
 - **Expanding the service** – Recycling for flats above shops is due to be introduced shortly, as is a harmonisation of the collection services for communal properties, meaning blocks of flats with shared waste facilities will now have all the collections made on the same day.
 - **Reduce, Reuse Recycle** - The waste hierarchy favours reducing as the preferred option with reuse as secondary and recycling as the final option. Consequently the team are working with local retailers, third sector organisations and the HRRCs to encourage the public to follow this hierarchy. They are exploring options to help residents further such as an interactive map of locations that supports more sustainable behaviours. They are also looking into the feasibility of a reuse shop for the items Croydon collect via a free bulky waste service.

7 TREES & WOODLAND

- 7.1 The trees and woodlands teams remit is to maintain and improve the Boroughs tree stock for safety, biodiversity and aid in improving air quality through increase in tree canopy. This encapsulates the trees on highways, parks, communal housing land, other Authority land and Woodlands. New planting is

being achieved through a five year capital new tree planting programme to aid in “greening up” the north of the Borough and replacing as much as possible the trees lost to old ages and disease.

- 7.2 **Woodlands** - Croydon’s woodlands have been used by the Forestry Commission as examples of Best Practice and Croydon’s woodlands are used regularly by the Commission for onsite training days. Many of Croydon’s woodlands are ancient and have a bespoke programme of management that aims at improving public access and biodiversity for fauna & flora through active management. This generally means continued ancient management practices of coppicing, removal of selected trees to allow light onto the forest floor, removal of certain mono culture species to allow native species to establish and increasing the variety of habitats throughout the woodlands. These works are generally supported by Forestry Commission grants through the Rural Payments Agency.
- 7.3 **Highway Trees** - Highway trees play a vital role in reducing particulate matter from vehicles, helping to cool the surrounding areas and the general feeling of wellbeing trees provide in an urban setting. Some of Croydon highway trees however are significantly aged and will require removal and replacement in the very near future. A robust tree safety inspection by in house Tree Officers is due to start in late 2020. As part of this Statutory function to reduction of risk from trees it is envisaged that an increased number of street trees may need to be felled due to age related defects such as decay. This will require a yet unknown increase in trees planted numbers to maintain the status quo and to increase the overall tree numbers for future generations.
- 7.4 **Tree planting Project: 2018 to February 2023** - Tree planting numbers are on track to meet **and** exceed the 3500 trees by 2023.
- **Year 1** November 2018 to April 2019 total of 1100 trees were planted
 - **Year 2** November 2019 to April 2020 total of 847 trees projected to be planted, made up of:
 - 662 made up of a mixture of public requests and felled trees
 - 105 introduction of new tree pits
 - 80 Greener City Fund
 - **Year 3** November 2020 to April 2021 new planting numbers are expected to be approximately 880 trees from Urban Tree Challenge and Sakura Cherry Tree Project. This also includes significant new tree pit creation in footpaths along roads that have never been tree lined historically.
- 7.5 **Urban Tree Challenge** – This is a £10 million scheme recently launched to plant more than 130,000 trees across England’s towns and cities and ‘open’ to individuals, **local** authorities, charities and NGOs. Grants will be administered by the Forestry Commission and will fund tree planting including three years of aftercare.
- 7.6 Croydon Council has been successful in securing funding for planting (2020/2021) in Wards identified by the Forestry Commission as having 20% less tree canopy than other parts of the Borough.

7.7 **Sakura Cherry Tree Planting Project from the Japanese Embassy;** This project is due to be delivered November 2020 and following sites have been identified including communications with Friends of Groups:

- Addiscombe Recreation Ground (Addiscombe East)
- Sanderstead Recreation Ground (Sanderstead)

8 IMPROVING ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Council Homes

- 8.1 Over the years Croydon's council homes have benefited from a sustained programme of investment in energy efficiency measures including, insulation, cladding, new windows for example. All of these measures have reduced carbon dioxide emissions, as well as reducing energy costs for our residents.
- 8.2 Improving energy efficiency in this way is one way of not only reducing fuel bills, but also improving health inequalities and fuel poverty. The Council is looking to use ground source heat pumps, a cheaper way of heating homes, on a number of council housing blocks.
- 8.3 The ground source heat pump installation at a council-owned block in New Addington is underway and due to be completed later this year. The new heating system will cut carbon emissions, help improve air quality, and save up to £300 per home per year on more than 40 households' heating bills.
- 8.4 Removing electric storage heaters cuts enough carbon emissions equivalent to a 4,150-mile car journey per property. The average night storage heater produces approximately 1,092kg of carbon dioxide per year, compared to the new system that produces around 396kg per year.
- 8.5 The heat pump works by extracting the natural heat stored more than 200 feet beneath the ground, and then piping it into residents' homes.
- 8.6 The ground source heat pump is designed to cost less for the council to maintain than storage heaters.
- 8.7 Council tenants at the 10-storey New Addington block will be the first to get the technology, which will replace the existing electric storage heaters. The Council plans to replace the heating to another 15 council-owned housing blocks that currently have electric storage heating using the same technology, subject to funding availability & corporate sign off.
- 8.8 The installation of ground source heat pumps to a further two council-owned housing blocks with gas heating is due to start this autumn. The heating renewal works will be undertaken alongside major refurbishment works planned for these blocks located in Upper Norwood and Broad Green.
- 8.9 Removing gas heating from these blocks cuts enough carbon emissions equivalent to 83,000kg (approx.1000kg per flat/year) and a 344,450-mile car journey. More than 80 household heating bills will see a reduction of around

£100 per year. The major refurbishment works will also help to reduce heating bills further with the installation of new double glazed windows and insulated cladding.

- 8.10 These projects will contribute towards a local target of cutting the borough's carbon emissions by 34% by 2025.

Private sector homes

- 8.11 Energy use in Croydon's homes is responsible for 51% of total carbon emissions across the borough. Even before the impact of Covid-19, government figures indicated that over 17,000 households in Croydon were at risk of being in fuel poverty. The council has supported vulnerable private sector households to cut their energy use, costs and carbon emissions through its Croydon Healthy Homes (CHH) service. Over 1,000 households had received support via home visits when the service was terminated following the national lockdown.
- 8.12 An enhanced, in-house CHH service will launch in October and is funded for a period of three years (using Carbon Offset funding from new development across the borough). The service is targeted at vulnerable households at risk of being in fuel poverty, or with health conditions exacerbated by living in cold or damp conditions. It is also expected that more working age households will be put at risk of being in fuel poverty by the financial impacts of Covid-19.
- 8.13 CHH provides a wide range of support to reduce utility costs and debt (e.g. switching to lower tariffs and applying for all eligible discounts etc.). A key objective of the service is to secure external funding for capital energy saving measures (e.g. new heating systems, insulation, renewable energy systems). CHH has already helped residents secure funding from:-
- "Energy Company Obligation" (ECO) – major suppliers have targets to fund energy saving measures for households in receipt of specific benefits.
 - Mayor of London's "Warmer Homes" – time limited funding for energy efficiency measures (this can be combined with ECO funds to provide residents with fully funded installations)
- 8.14 The government recently announced its "Green Homes Grant" which will provide vouchers for specific energy saving measures. Households in receipt of income or disability based benefits will be able to receive 100% funded measures up to a maximum value of £10,000. This scheme will start in October, and the CHH service will be able to support households in applying for this funding.

9 TRANSPORT

Electric vehicle charging points (EVCP)

- 9.1 The Council is committed to investing in 400 public charging points by 2022. In 2019 a first set of new Source London charging points were installed and two further phases are in hand for 2020/21. At the end of 2019 a first set of 18

charging bollards connected to lamp posts were installed funded by the London *Go Ultra Low City* scheme. A further set of 40 charging bollards connected to lamp posts, funded by GULCs, are due to be installed by March 2021. GULCs also funded eight rapid charging points (40/50kW) on TfL Red Routes and four more are due on borough main roads in 2020/21.

- 9.2 Croydon is part of a project with Liberty Global, the parent company of Virgin Media, called *Virgin Park and Charge* (VPACH). This is trialling the use of the existing Virgin Media broadband cabinet power supplies as a power source for EV charging points in residential areas, installed and operated by one of a carefully selected set of charge point operators. The scheme is fully funded by Innovate UK and, subject to final agreements, is due to see 50-80 charging points in Croydon by March 2021.
- 9.3 Preparations are underway for the council to tender a contract for a charge point operator to enable the borough to reach the 400 electric vehicle charging points committed to by 2022, and beyond. In anticipation, resident and business requests are being encouraged and sites are being assessed, with key locations being referred to UK Power Networks (UKPN) to check availability of power supplies. The council will share a portion of the income from the charging points in return for the use of the parking bays.

Vision Zero Action Plan

- 9.4 Vision Zero is one of the key objectives of the Mayor's Transport Strategy which seeks to eliminate all deaths and serious injuries from road collisions in London by 2041. TfL has produced a Vision Zero Action Plan to guide its approach and encourage the support from boroughs to meet this ambitious target. This is based on the internationally recognised Safe Systems approach principles to road danger reduction.
- 9.5 As one of the largest and most populated boroughs in London, Croydon is taking the opportunity to be at the forefront of the Vision Zero initiative with a proactive and inclusive plan. Making our roads safe for all users including those predicted following our expected population growth over the next 30 years.
- 9.6 The Croydon Vision Zero Action Plan uses an evidence-based approach to suggest and prioritise what we need to do to substantially reduce the number of people killed and seriously injured on our roads to zero. We need to ensure our streets are designed to protect vulnerable users and avoid collisions (safe streets). Low speeds will ensure that if a collision does happen, in most instances it will not result in serious injuries (safe speeds). As people's behaviours can greatly influence the occurrence and outcome of a collision, these need to be tackled in parallel with streets and speeds (safe behaviours). Lastly, in vehicle technologies can assist drivers to make the right decisions at the right time and avoid a collision (safe vehicles).

Car Clubs

- 9.7 A Car Club Delivery Plan has been developed to support the expansion of car clubs and car sharing across the borough which in turn enables residents to adopt a car-lite or car free lifestyle whereby there is no need to own a private

car because of the easy access to shared cars in local communities and residential areas.

- 9.8 This document draws upon insights from internal stakeholders, operators and market changes in order to identify scenarios for expanding the car club offering in the borough. This includes suitable locations for car clubs and car sharing schemes and a delivery and procurement strategy.

Electric Vehicles Charging Infrastructure Guidance Document for New Developments

- 9.9 Improved air quality and a number of other health and wellbeing benefits arise from a reduction in emissions, and so as part of a holistic approach, the Council is seeking to enable the transition to electric vehicles. Key to this is ensuring that developments are air quality neutral and do not lead to further deterioration of existing air quality.
- 9.10 The provision of Electric Vehicle Charge Points (EVCPs) can help to achieve this aim. This guidance document aims to outline key requirements for planning submissions, and provide recommendations for providing EVCP infrastructure at new developments. The Council are keen to ensure that the charge points are future proofed and will meet the needs of ULEV users.

Parking

- 9.11 Parking affects almost everyone that lives, works or visits Croydon to some extent. Whilst our road networks have grown, so too have the competing demands for this space for use by pedestrians, cyclists, vehicles, parking and public realm. With the pace of growth in homes and developments that Croydon is set to undergo, this Parking Policy, and its emerging action plan, respond to the challenges posed and deliver effective and safe parking infrastructure and management in the borough.
- 9.12 The policy sets out the aims and objectives over the period 2019 to 2022 for managing on- and off-street parking infrastructure, parking demand management, traffic and parking compliance, school streets safety and related customer services.
- 9.13 The Policy is formed on six core principles:
- Collaborative working
 - Parking management
 - Controlled parking zones
 - School streets
 - Parking charges
 - Innovation and technology

Emissions Based Parking

- 9.14 The introduction of emission-based parking charges addresses overarching national, regional and local drivers with an aim of reducing emissions. The 2017 Annual Report of the Director of Public Health identifies that Croydon currently

has the highest rate of hospital admissions for childhood (0-9 years) asthma and the third highest number of asthma deaths in London. An estimated 205 deaths each year in Croydon are attributable to air pollution. The Council has a duty under the Road Traffic Regulations Act 1984 to exercise its power to secure the expeditious, convenient and safe movement of vehicles and other traffic (including pedestrians) and having regard to the amenity, the national air quality strategy and any other relevant traffic management matters.

- 9.15 The emission-based permit parking charges are intended to help to encourage a gradual switch to lesser polluting cars and also help influence the choices of those who are able to give up a car in the future. Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the scheme were introduced 1 October 2019 and 1 April 2020. They extended to all parking permit types and also introduce a £50 p.a. diesel surcharge. Phase 3 awaits the re-procurement of the enabling technology and will extend emission-based charges to on- and off-street destination parking places. This is planned for early 2021 and will be subject to a separate statutory consultation on a Traffic Management Order.
- 9.16 Public health data is continually monitored. Due to the complex and multi-factorial nature of public health outcomes, it will be difficult to specifically correlate the emission-based parking charges to any resulting public health effect.
- 9.17 The parameters being monitored include:
- a) Air quality, measured at established monitoring sensor stations. Whereas an effect immediately to the roadside can be expected, it can be more difficult to correlate a general reduction in the background air pollution levels to the parking charges. Air pollution is not a static problem, but drifts across boundaries.
 - b) Average CO₂ emission level for vehicles paying parking charges, including in all the 3 phases. This will indicate the trend in emissions reduction.

School Streets

- 9.18 In line with our Air Quality Action Plan the Council has now implemented 11 School Streets, with a further 10 expected to be in place for the September 2020 school year start. The 21 schemes cover 26 schools, which represents some 20% of all schools in the borough. It is planned to introduce a further 10 schemes in 2021/22 and 10 schemes in 2022/23, which will then reach about 40% of schools in the Borough.
- 9.19 The School Street is not an isolated device. It supports the educational and information efforts of the Council's Road Safety and School Travel Planners, including their coordination with the TfL STARS and Living Street's WOW Travel Tracker initiatives (much of which is currently suspended due to TfL funding). School survey data indicate that the pilot schemes have contributed to between 15% and 25% reduction in car use and between 23% and 65% uptake in active travel – depending on the local prior prevalence. The car use reduction alleviates traffic and parking pressure on the road network local to the schools. Unexpectedly, the schemes have coincided with 24% to 47% switch from public

transport to active travel. This is assumed to be a transferable effect, from the School Street setting an active travel trend that indirectly influences public transport use.

- 9.20 Walking and cycling to school benefit children's health and wellbeing. A national survey of head teachers at schools with School Street schemes suggests that children who walk or cycle arrive at school more alert, happier and ready to work (UK100, August 2019). In Croydon, the head teachers also report improved punctuality and uptakes in breakfast clubs. There are good indicators that School Streets support health and wellbeing, and that they can further contribute to schooling opportunities for children.

Streetspace for People

- 9.21 In response to the Covid-19 pandemic, the Secretary of State for Transport expects local authorities to make significant changes to their road layouts to give more space to cyclists and pedestrians. Such changes will help embed altered behaviours seen during the Covid-19 lockdown (including increases in walking and cycling) and demonstrate the positive effects of active travel. This 'active travel' is affordable, delivers significant health benefits, has been shown to improve wellbeing, mitigates congestion, improves air quality and has no carbon emissions at the point of use. Towns and cities based around active travel will have happier and healthier citizens as well as lasting local economic benefits.
- 9.22 As the country gets back to work, we need people to carry on cycling, and to be joined by millions more across the country. With public transport capacity reduced, the roads in our largest cities, in particular, may not be able to cope without this increase. We also know that in the new world, pedestrians will need more space for social distancing.
- 9.23 Indications are that there is a significant link between COVID-19 recovery and fitness. Active travel can help us become more resilient. That is why towns and cities in the UK and around the world are making or proposing radical changes to their roads to accommodate active travel. Croydon recognises this moment for what it is: a once in a generation opportunity to deliver a lasting transformative change in how we make short journeys in our towns and cities. According to the National Travel Survey¹, in 2017-18 over 40% of urban journeys were under 2 miles – perfectly suited to walking and cycling
- 9.24 Croydon has already begun to ensure the transport networks support recovery from the COVID-19 emergency and provide a lasting legacy of greener, safer transport. The Council has adopted a new Streetspace Improvement Programme, the objective of this is to introduce highway improvement measures that will rapidly transform Croydon's streets to accommodate a substantial increase in cycling and walking in the borough. Croydon's Streetspace Improvements Programme aims to help prevent this increase in private car use from happening, by repurposing parts of the borough's highway network to serve the expected increasing demands for walking and cycling and assisting with social distancing space.

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-travel-survey-statistics>

Cycle Network

- 9.25 We have an existing capital programme programme delivering:
- segregated cycle routes on main roads and corridors
 - new shared routes on quieter streets and in parks
 - improved junctions and signing on the existing London Cycle Network.
- 9.26 Projects recently completed projects prior to Covid 19 include the delineated cycle track on the Fairfield / college forecourt; the contraflow cycle lane along Bedford Park (both part of the planned town centre 'ring route') and the segregated cycle lanes on London Road (between Broad Green and Thornton Heath Pond junctions).
- 9.27 Further parts of the town centre 'ring route' are being delivered in August 2020 as part of the Covid 19 active travel emergency response / town centre reactivation. These include segregated cycle lanes on the High Street and Dingwall Road. The loss of Local Improvement plan funding and the need to rapidly increase the capacity of the cycle network means that these schemes have been implemented initially as temporary 'pop up' schemes. A segregated cycle route along Ampere Way is also scheduled for delivery in Autumn 2020.
- 9.28 Designs are being progressed for a mixture of 'pop up' segregated cycle lanes / bus lanes for the Brighton Road (from the Town Centre to Purley) and for the Mitcham Road / Roman Way. The design approach being used is similar to the London Road and we are looking to use Department for Transport Emergency Active Travel Funding to implement these changes (second round of funding applied for in July 2020).

Walking Network

- 9.29 The needs of people on foot and those of people on bikes are often very different, but where we can we try can combine initiatives to support both forms of active travel within the same project. More local improvements to improve the walking environment have been funded through Transport for London's Local Improvement Plan Funding which has currently been suspended due to Transport for London's financial difficulties.
- 9.30 Some limited schemes to create social distancing space for pedestrians have occurred in Croydon town centre and district and local centres. These are funded by Transport for London via the Streetspace Improvement Programme. It is not yet certain in what way (if any) the Local Improvement Plan funding will return.

Low Traffic Neighbourhoods

- 9.31 Our Old Town Liveable Neighbourhood include ambitious proposals to help pedestrians and cyclists at the Old Town Roundabout and to help them along and across the Roman Way and into Croydon's Old Town. This was funded through Transport for London's Local Improvement Plan Funding which has currently been suspended due to Transport for London's financial difficulties.

- 9.32 We are looking to provide some of the planned benefits of the Old Town Liveable Neighbourhood in the Parsons Mead / Handcroft Road area. These are funded by Transport for London via the Streetspace Improvement Programme. It is not yet certain in what way (if any) the Liveable Neighbourhood funding will return. Interim measures will therefore be of a temporary nature in line with other parts of the streetspace improvement programme in Croydon.
- 9.33 As part of the Covid 19 emergency active travel response we are introducing low traffic streets by stopping through traffic on some roads. Access is maintained for residents, deliveries and other essential journeys. This is designed to reduce traffic making it safer for residents to use the road near their homes while maintaining social distancing.
- 9.34 Current low traffic streets include:
- Albert Road at the junction with Eldon Park Road
 - Albert Road at the junction with Harrington Road
 - Auckland Road at the junction with Cypress Road
 - Dalmally Road at the junction with Blackhorse Lane
 - Elmers Road at the junction with Blackhorse Lane
 - Fox Hill at the junction with Braybrooke Gardens
 - Holmesdale Road at the junction with Park Road (stadium side or west side)
 - Holmesdale Road at jct with Park Road (east side)
 - Holmesdale Road at junction with Oliver Grove
 - Kemerton Road at the junction with Jesmond Road
 - Lancaster Road at the junction with Southern Avenue
 - Stambourne Way at the junction with Auckland Road
 - Sutherland Road at the junction with Canterbury Road
 - Sylvan Hill between Southolme Close & Treeview Close
 - Warminster Road at the junction with Lancaster Road
 - Woodvale Avenue at the junction with Avenue Road
- 9.35 The shift away from the car will address many of London's health problems, by reducing inactivity and cleaning up the air. It will help to eliminate the blight of road danger. It will limit the city's contribution to climate change and help to develop attractive local environments. Streets are where Londoners spend their time and meet other people, and they make up 80 per cent of the city's public space. The experience of being on London's streets is particularly important for older people, the very young, disabled people and those living on lower incomes, who disproportionately feel the negative impacts of living in a car-dependent city.

Major Junctions

- 9.36 We have been working with Transport for London on a number of schemes through their Better Junctions programme including measures to improve conditions for walking and cycling. These schemes are as follows:
- Fiveways
 - Purley gyratory
 - Thornton Heath Pond Gyratory

- Lombard Roundabout
- Park Lane Gyratory

9.37 Project work has currently been suspended due to Transport for London's financial difficulties. In the longer term there may be opportunities to access the Department for Transport's Major Road Network funding programme, although this depends on Transport for London staff being employed to progress these schemes.

Cycle Parking

9.38 Last year we extended our programme of providing 'Bike Hangar' cycle storage (for residents who do not have space to keep a bike) from Council housing estates (35 hangars on estates to date, each with space for six bicycles), out onto the public highway. So far we have installed 30 on street, with 20 more due this year. This will be a continuing programme responding to residents' need/demand.

10 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS & WORK IN PROGRESS

Green Recovery Plan

10.1 London Councils and the GLA established the London Recovery Board, who have set as the objective for London's recovery to: "Restore confidence in the city, minimise the impact on London's most vulnerable communities and rebuild the city's economy and society." The proposals set a framework for a recovery from Coronavirus based on more resilient, connected local places, with healthier, happier people, and a local economy, jobs and homes fit for the future; together, they will also put us on a path to a green recovery from Covid-19 and net zero carbon emissions.

10.2 There will be a concentration of action within a proposed Green New Deal mission, which will grow the green economy and tackle climate change and inequality through the built environment, transport and public realm, and building 'green foundations' for our low carbon future. The Green New Deal mission will be developed in close collaboration with boroughs as well as wider stakeholders during the coming months. Key programme areas include:

- Zero emission zones and neighbourhoods; School Streets, Zero Emission logistics hubs, zero emission corridor, micro-mobility hubs.
- Cycling & walking routes and greener public realm; destination cycle parking, Healthy Streets schemes.
- Electrification of London's remaining vehicle fleets and infrastructure; electric vehicle charging points on-street and council depots.
- Improving the environmental performance of existing and new homes
- Exploring opportunities to support growth of green jobs, skills and enterprises

Construction Logistics & Consolidation Activity

- 10.3 £450k was bid for / secured from the GLA to develop and implement a Construction Consolidation Centre to reduce the impacts on construction traffic on the Borough's roads and in particular within the Growth Zone
- 10.4 The Construction Logistics management efforts in Croydon have maintained the environmental quality of the Town Centre well above that of other high-density development areas. By generally restricting construction traffic to times outside of peak hours, we have reduced the effect on congestion and air pollution by ensuring HGV's are not in conflict and competition with the bulk of day to day traffic. This also benefits cyclists and pedestrians by removing these vehicles as possible dangers at the times when these road users are present in the largest numbers. Construction Logistics plans are specified for all sites following an agreed set of guidelines in a 'living document' that can adapt to changing needs within the borough but provides a single and fair point of reference for all developers.
- 10.5 We have also successfully utilised sites that have not yet begun construction as consolidation areas for others that are currently being built. This has resulted in significant time savings for the affected projects and further reduced impact on the surrounding environment by allowing larger single deliveries to be made, often bringing in days or weeks' worth of materials, instead of having multiple daily deliveries using vehicles that are only slightly smaller. In addition we have provided holding areas so that if a site cannot accept delivery the driver can wait in this designated area until the site can accommodate the vehicle thereby reducing the vehicle's carbon footprint by stopping it from having to circle the site using Croydon roads.
- 10.6 Thus, after over 3 years of construction activity, we have not experienced any serious accidents involving construction traffic (or indeed received any reports of minor accidents), which is well below the national and London statistical averages and in line with the Mayor's Vision Zero. Our work on Construction Logistics, including the development and initial deployment of a Construction Logistics Navigation app, has won two national awards in the past 12 months.

Construction Consolidation Centre

- 10.7 Development within Croydon has been extensive in recent years and measures have already been deployed to minimise trip generation serviced by construction vehicles within the Borough, particularly the town centre. Borough staff have been effective in working with developers and contractors to find parcels of land close, or adjacent to, developments to store materials and marshal work packs to try to minimise movements.
- 10.8 A successful funding bid to the Mayor's Air Quality Fund has enabled consultants to be appointed to source a potentially suitable site and facilitate the set-up of an operation to be used as a more formal Construction Consolidation Centre (CCC), servicing primarily Croydon but with potential to service neighbouring Boroughs and, over time, more widely across South London. No existing CCC is currently within a 30 minutes-drive time to/from Croydon.

Urban Freight Management Strategy

- 10.9 Better management of freight movement can reduce the impacts on congestion, residents, local amenity and road safety - and is crucial to improve the efficiency, economy and sustainability of the Borough and its businesses. No single solution will solve the freight movement challenges which Croydon faces – it requires a package of coordinated freight management measures.
- 10.10 As such Croydon Council is drafting an Urban Freight Management Strategy which will present a set of implementation measures based on experience of successful freight management practices from other towns and cities, both in the UK and around the World. This will be developed and approved as a Supplementary Planning Document as part of the Local Development Framework.

11 DETAILS OF THE CITIZEN'S ASSEMBLY

- 11.1 The Citizen's Assembly on Climate Change launched this year and took place from January – February 2020.
- 11.2 A citizens' assembly is a group of people who are brought together to discuss an issue or issues and reach a conclusion about what they think should happen. This method ensures that the actions the Council takes in regards to climate change and sustainability will be heavily influenced by the voice of residents.
- 11.3 Multiple Councils have undertaken Citizen's Assemblies after declaring climate emergencies to great success including Camden Council.
- 11.4 This January, we launched our first Citizen's Assembly, the first being on Climate Change. The Council worked with The Campaign Company to deliver the assembly to ensure that the recommendations that have resulted are independent and based solely on resident input.
- 11.5 In order for the assembly to come to a borough-wide consensus of opinion, members of the community were recruited and entered into a pool where 70 residents were then selected by age, gender, ethnicity and age group, and across groups that shared protected characteristics to ensure they were representative of our borough's diverse communities.
- 11.6 Assembly members were being provided with £50 per session they attend to encourage those selected to participate in all three of the meetings of the assembly. Originally vouchers were suggested but due to popular demand, cash was given instead as it was more convenient for assembly members.
- 11.7 Participants that were recruited to take part in the Citizen's Assembly process were provided with pre-meeting briefings before each meeting to ensure that they were clear about what to expect before each session. This allowed each member to take an active approach over the course of the assembly.

11.8 The content of the meetings were co-designed by the Campaign Company with the Council to ensure that the assembly members were:

- Informed of any relevant background information regarding climate change and lowering carbon emissions in Croydon and London for context;
- Given the opportunity to scope the issue of climate change in Croydon in the first session;
- Able to take evidence and explore options around what can be done in Croydon to lower our carbon emissions across the borough as well as a Council;
- Able to form a conclusion based on the scoping they have done and the evidence they have seen to produce a set of recommendations to be taken to Cabinet for the review of Council Members.

11.9 The meetings took place over a 2.5hr slot during evenings around the borough depending on the availability of assembly members to ensure most are able to attend. Over the course of the sessions, 42 individual assembly members attended the Citizen's Assembly.

11.10 The assembly was made up of three sessions:

- The first session served to provide background of the challenge around climate change and identify the main themes that Croydon needed to take action on. These were transport, education awareness and engagement and improving energy efficiency.
- The second session focussed on what action could be taken in regards to the identified themes on an individual, Council and community level.
- The third session had assembly members set out and agree specific recommendations to be considered by Cabinet.

11.11 Further detail on the assembly sessions can be found in the attached report.

12 OUTCOMES FROM THE CITIZEN'S ASSEMBLY

12.1 The outcomes from the Citizen's Assembly deliberations are summarised below as expressed by the assembly members:

Statements

- We support the Council's decision to take action on climate change.
- We believe that Croydon has a great opportunity to be one of the first to act and develop some trail blazing solutions.
- We believe that the issue is too big for anyone to do on their own so we call on the Council to show leadership and act as a role model collaborating with others including businesses, the NHS, the voluntary sector, communities and special interest groups (e.g. the London Cycling Campaign, Ramblers, Friends of the Earth etc.) to develop concerted and co-ordinated action.

- We are prepared to take action ourselves on climate change but this will be boosted if the Council also leads by example by considering the following:
 - Building climate impact into everything it does (commissioning, operating etc.)
 - Educating and encouraging its staff to become Workplace Environmental Protection Officers, advocates and champions for climate action
 - Supporting businesses, landlords and residents to take action
 - Lobbying for more action from Government, the Mayor of London and other bodies
 - Using its influence within Croydon to encourage all agencies to adopt action plans

- We believe that many people are put off taking action on the climate because the information is confusing. We believe that we need a set of simple, understandable measures to chart our progress in Croydon.

- We believe that education and awareness around the issue cannot start too early. We therefore call for an extensive programme in all the borough's schools as a central part of the syllabus rather than an optional bolt-on. Colleges, training establishments and centres of adult education also have an important role to play.

- We want to see clearer and more regular feedback on the impact being made on the issue.

- We believe that there is a great opportunity to embrace and harness new technology to provide solutions to some of the challenges we face. Putting Croydon at the forefront of this will help to make this a centre for jobs and innovation and will promote Croydon as a future facing place to live and work.

- We want to see local business (particularly small and medium sized enterprises) rewarded if they sign up to environmentally friendly policies.

- Businesses and residents should be involved in discussions about the cost and payment schemes for environmental plans.

- We want the majority of socially responsible residents supported and recognised for contributions they make. We also want to see those who let us down identified and penalised.

- Action on climate must go hand in hand with measures to make the place cleaner, greener and safer.

- Young people are key – we want to see them taking a central role.

- We are open to the idea of charging people at a reasonable level who have highly polluting cars more on condition that efforts are made to improve public transport and those who adopt greener solutions (like walking, cycling car sharing and electric vehicles are rewarded). But above all we

want to see fewer cars in total on the borough's roads with shorter journeys in particular being cut.

- We believe that the scale and speed of action required to tackle the climate challenge will need a whole community approach.
- We understand that Croydon faces a housing crisis and it needs to build more homes especially affordable housing for local people who are unable to find suitable accommodation. We call on the Council to develop a set of principles and regulations that will ensure that additional homes do not compromise the commitment to a greener, cleaner and more attractive borough. Making better use of existing housing stock that is empty or under used would help in this respect.
- The key priority areas to be actioned for Climate Emergency are: transport, air quality, energy use and awareness and engagement.
- We do not believe that currently, Croydon residents are sufficiently aware, engaged or equipped to play the central part needed in this change. Addressing this should therefore be a major priority.
- We support a community advocate programme that will train and support residents to help their communities' effect change.
- The spaces, networks, organisations and expertise that the borough has should be identified and co-ordinated to provide maximum environmental impact.
- Waste and recycling is an important aspect of the environmental challenge as everyone should be responsible for it. Information and action is needed to enforce good practice and take measures to penalise those who do not act responsibly.
- We are pleased to hear that the Croydon Climate Crisis Commission for a Sustainable Croydon has been set up and that residents' voices will be represented on this. We would like to see work from the Council and the Commission begin as soon as possible (we think some action can be taken immediately) and for residents' to be informed and engaged in this important area.

Recommendations

12.2 From the above statements, the recommendations that can be actioned by the Council and have been approved by Cabinet are the following:

- Continue to take action on Climate Change, working in conjunction with partners, schools, businesses and residents.
- Consider the following:
 - Building climate impact into everything it does (commissioning, operating etc.)

- Educating and encouraging its staff to become Workplace Environmental Protection Officers, advocates and champions for climate action
 - Support businesses, landlords and residents to take action with schemes rewarding positive action and punishing negative action
 - Lobbying for more action from Government, the Mayor of London and other bodies
 - Using its influence within Croydon to encourage all agencies to adopt action plans
- Create a set of simple, understandable measures to chart progress in tackling the climate emergency in Croydon.
 - Encourage all the schools in the borough to implement an extensive programme as a central part of the syllabus rather than an optional bolt-on.
 - Encourage young people to take a central role in tackling the climate emergency.
 - Develop a set of principles and regulations that will ensure that additional homes do not compromise the commitment to a greener, cleaner and more attractive borough.
 - Create a community advocate programme that will train and support residents to help their communities' effect change as tackling the climate challenge will need a whole community approach.
 - Identify and coordinate a network of spaces, groups, organisations and experts that the borough has to provide maximum environmental impact.
 - Continue with work through the Croydon Climate Crisis Commission and ensure that residents are kept informed and engaged.

12.3 These recommendations will feed into the work of the commission to ensure that our resident's voices are being included in our climate action plan.

13 PRE-DECISION SCRUTINY

13.1 The Croydon Climate Crisis Commission went to the Scrutiny Streets, Environment & Homes Sub-Committee in September 2020 in a report taken by the Leader. On the night, recommendations for the Commission were centered around:

- Ensuring officers give consideration as to how to measure success in order to ensure that it was on target to meet commitments to be Carbon Neutral by 2030
- The Commission and officers making sure that engagement around the Climate Action Plan/recommendations is managed well using existing Council resources such as the eCitizen's Assembly if possible
- The Council embedding sustainability in all its process and major decisions including engaging with the Commission on the MTFs.

14 FINANCIAL AND RISK ASSESSMENT CONSIDERATIONS

- 14.1 The costs associated with the Citizen's Assembly and Croydon Climate Crisis Commission are being funded from within existing revenue budgets. The recommendations do not have any additional financial implications and any future financial impact will need to be met from existing revenue budgets.
- 14.2 The allocation of funding and the outcomes of the Commission will be monitored regularly.

Approved by Lisa Taylor, Director of Finance, Investment and Risk and s151 Officer.

15 LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 15.1 The Head of Litigation and Corporate Law comments on behalf of the Director of Law and Governance that whilst there are no direct legal implications arising from the recommendations within this report, as recommendations are sought to be implemented, whether via Action Plans or otherwise, this could give rise to legal implications and specific legal advice will need to be sought to support this implementation.

Approved by Sandra Herbert, Head of Litigation and Corporate Law on behalf of the Director of Law and Governance & Deputy Monitoring Officer

16 HUMAN RESOURCES IMPACT

- 16.1 There are no immediate implications for LBC staff arising from this report.

Approved by: Sue Moorman, Director of Human Resources

17 EQUALITIES IMPACT

- 17.1 All works are being carried out to ensure a greener more sustainable borough this should have a positive impact on all residents including those that share protected characteristics.
- 17.2 The Citizen's Assembly members were recruited to form a representative sample of Croydon's diverse population to ensure we take on board the views of and hear the voices of all our residents.
- 17.3 Likewise the commissioners for the Climate Crisis Commission have been and will continue to be appointed are from diverse backgrounds to further ensure that Croydon is adequately represented in any action the Council takes regarding climate change and sustainability.
- 17.4 An Equality Analysis has been completed for the Climate Action Plan (attached Appendix 4). The climate action plan will come to Cabinet in the new year and

this will be updated following consultation, to further identify the potential impact on groups that share protected characteristics.

Approved by: Yvonne Okiyo, Equalities Manager

18 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

- 18.1 All works carried out to date are expected to have a beneficial impact on our carbon footprint as well as on the greening of our borough and the air quality.
- 18.2 There have been no direct environmental impacts from the Citizen's Assembly however, the meetings have encouraged residents to think and act on ways to become more sustainable and lower their carbon footprint.
- 18.3 The recommendations that have come from the assembly and the actions that will be taken as a result will lower our carbon emissions as a Council and a borough with direct input from Croydon residents.
- 18.4 This assembly has and the commission will identify what is necessary to achieve Croydon's aim to be carbon neutral by 2030 and London's commitment of 2050 with resident input.
- 18.5 A report detailing the climate action plan will come to Cabinet and identify further environmental impacts.

19 CRIME AND DISORDER REDUCTION IMPACT

- 19.1 No expected impact.

20 REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS/PROPOSED DECISION

- 20.1 The recommendation has been made to note the works being done to make Croydon more sustainable as a progress update.

21 OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED

- 21.1 No other options have been considered at this stage.

22 DATA PROTECTION IMPLICATIONS

22.1 WILL THE SUBJECT OF THE REPORT INVOLVE THE PROCESSING OF 'PERSONAL DATA'?

No

- 22.2 The Director of Policy and Partnership comments that the data and evidence considered by the Citizen's Assembly did not include any personal data.

22.3 Personal data for the Citizen’s assembly members was collected and maintained by the third party provider. This was held in accordance with their policies and privacy notices.

Approved by: Gavin Handford, Director of Policy and Partnership.

CONTACT OFFICER: Yasmin Ahmed, Senior Strategy Officer, ext 62545

APPENDICES: Appendix 1 – Terms of Reference for the Croydon Climate Crisis Commission

Appendix 2 – Terms of Reference for the Sustainable Economic Renewal Board

Appendix 3 - Final report on Citizen’s Assembly on Climate Change

Appendix 4 – Equalities Analysis For Climate Action Plan

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS: None

Croydon Climate Crisis Commission – Terms of Reference

Background

In June 2019 Croydon Council declared a climate and ecological emergency and undertook to implement a process for acting on this declaration by commissioning a climate citizens' assembly and developing a Climate Crisis Commission. The Council founded an independent Commission that will work in collaboration with the Council and the wider community, involve expert advice, and engage and co-produce with the people of Croydon, with the aim of driving forward radical action to decarbonise the local economy¹ in a just and fair way.

Croydon Council partnered with the New Economics Foundation to set up the Croydon Climate Crisis Commission.

The Commission was launched on 12 March 2020, shortly before the country entered lockdown in response to the coronavirus pandemic. The Commission will meet as the impacts of the pandemic and resulting economic challenges are starting to become clear.

Purpose

The primary purpose of the Croydon Climate Crisis Commission is to drive rapid reductions in the carbon emissions from activities in the Borough of Croydon, targeting carbon neutral by 2030. Critically, the Commission aims to ensure the transition to zero carbon happens in a fair and just way, providing good quality jobs, improving wellbeing, and reducing inequality. This will be considered in the context of building back an economy that achieves these aims, following the lockdown in response to the coronavirus pandemic.

The Commission's short term purpose is to produce an action plan, developed with the people of Croydon, to show how the borough of Croydon can become carbon neutral by 2030. This action plan will be delivered to the Council, who will also be considering how to respond to the economic challenges caused by the coronavirus pandemic. In order to produce the action plan the Commission will receive recommendations from a number of themed working groups and will be supported by the Council to run a public engagement process.

In the longer term there is the opportunity for the Commission to transition into an independent body that can support and hold the Council to account for the delivery of the action plan.

Scope

The Croydon Climate Crisis Commission will be an independent body governed by a board of appointed commissioners and members.

The Commission will play a key role in engaging the wider Croydon community and businesses large and small in the transition to net zero and is expected to forge alliances with a diverse range of groups and stakeholders.

As an independent entity, the Commission is not limited in the breadth of its considerations but will be guided by evidence and expertise on how to achieve the carbon neutrality target. The

¹ 'Local economy' relates to the 'lived experience of the local economy'. This is the way in which the local economy functions to shape the lived experience of people within an area. The economy is understood holistically as the system by which resources are generated and transferred between people, as a means to generate wellbeing within environmental limits

Commission will build on the work of the Croydon Citizens' Assembly, which concluded in March 2020.

The Commission will be provided with a baseline assessment of the Borough's carbon emissions, commissioned by the Council. This will be used to prioritise activity and monitor and report progress.

Key functions of the commission include:

- Build on the momentum created by the school climate strikes, Extinction Rebellion, and many other climate campaigners and groups.
- Carry forward the work of Croydon's Citizens' Assembly on climate, and develop an action plan for Croydon to become carbon neutral by 2030.
- Bring experts from the community, business, science and politics together to design and fund new carbon neutral projects.
- Keeping Croydon on track to hit its 2030 carbon neutral target, and engaging with anchor institutions in Croydon and the surrounding area to ensure this is achieved.
- Partnering with other Commissions and groups around the country to lobby for the changes needed from national and regional Government to allow us to achieve our ambitions.

The independent Commission is an evolving organisation which will develop over the next few months. Throughout this time there will be many opportunities for Croydon residents to get involved, within social distancing rules and restrictions.

Membership

The Chair of the Commission is appointed by the Council. The Chair is Miatta Fahnbulleh, CEO of the New Economics Foundation.

The Commission's membership brings together representatives from across the Croydon community. Membership of the Commission is drawn from the following groups:

- Local anchor institutions
- Croydon community representatives
- Technical specialists

The following commissioners have been appointed:

Cllr Nina Degrad	Croydon Council
Cllr Muhammad Ali	Croydon Council
Cllr Simon Hoar	Croydon Council
Michael Burden	Croydon Heath Services NHS Trust
Ann-Christine Harland	Croydon College
Jonathan Sharrock	Coast to Capital Local Enterprise Partnership
Esther Sutton	The Oval Tavern
Peter Underwood	Friends of the Earth
Kim Onyiah	Croydon Citizens' Assembly
Silvia Sanchez	Croydon Citizens' Assembly
Martin Graham	TUC
Russell Smith	Retrofit Works
Candice Howarth	London School of Economics

Ian Morris	Croydon Voluntary Action
TBC	Youth Commissioner

Working groups

The Commission will be advised by working groups that will take an in-depth look at specific areas.

The working groups will be made up of 12-15 people with expertise and experience of the areas being considered. Each working group will be chaired by a member of the Commission. The scope of the groups will be to consider the actions in their area and produce a report to the Commission on their recommended actions. The working groups will review available evidence and hear from subject matter experts as they produce their reports.

The structure and Chairs of the working groups was agreed at the first meeting of the Commission as follow:

- Adaptation and resilience (Candice Howarth)
- Jobs, skills and employment (Jonathan Sharrock)
- Housing, planning and built environment (Russell Smith)
- Transport and energy (Major infrastructure) (Peter Underwood)
- Awareness, Engagement and Communications (Cllr Nina Degrads, Kim Onyiah)

The working groups will draw on the recommendations of the Citizens' Assembly and will develop technical action plans that the Commission will synthesise and prioritise. There are important cross-cutting issues that will need to be considered across the groups. The groups will work closely together supported by the Commissioners.

Terms of reference for the working groups are included at Annex 1.

Outputs

The initial output of the Commission will be a set of recommendations in the form of an action plan delivered to Croydon Council that sets out steps to be taken to transition the Borough to its carbon neutral target by 2030 in a just way as part of its recovery from the pandemic. These will consider the immediate term of the recovery from the coronavirus pandemic. Whilst delivered to the Council, the Commission consider recommendations for anchor institutions, the GLA and national government. The recommendations will be developed as the country is in the initial response and recovery phases of the coronavirus pandemic and a review point will be built in so they can be adjusted as necessary as the context changes.

Process and timescales

The intention is that the work of the Commission as set out in these Terms of Reference will proceed over a nine month period in three phases (N.B. Progress is likely to be impacted by the response to the Coronavirus pandemic, and timings will be revised accordingly):

1. Working groups are established and develop technical action plans that the Commission will synthesise and prioritise.
2. A period of Council-led engagement on a draft action plan and events (subject to government advice on social distancing and events). It is noted that the Commission will not be able to do as much engagement in advance of agreeing its initial recommendations as previously hoped before the coronavirus pandemic.

3. The Commission consider the responses to engagement and present a recommended action plan to the Council.

At a high level we expect this to look like:

Phase	Month	Tasks
1	March:	Launch event 12 th March
	May:	First Commission meeting - to agree terms of reference, timeline and structure of working groups Working groups set up and members invited
	July – September:	Working Groups - use Citizens' Assembly recommendations and carbon priorities identified through the carbon baseline to develop action plans
	July:	Second Commission meeting - to review progress of the working groups and hear lessons learnt from other place based commissions
	September/ October:	Third Commission meeting - to review and distil technical action plans into recommendations for an action plan
2	September – November:	Put action plan to public through Council-led engagement and events as far as is possible under social distancing measures
3	November:	Forth Commission meeting - to consider feedback on engagement and to discuss institutional questions.
	December:	Fifth Commission meeting - to agree final recommendations, action plans and next steps

Communications

Communication, engagement and education are identified as priorities in addressing the climate change challenge. In addition to establishing a working group to develop recommendations on this, the Commission will also be supported by a communications strategy.

Longer Term

Following delivery of a recommended action plan to the Council, the Commission will consider a transition from its current scope to one of an independent body that can hold the Council to account for delivery. As this stage, the current Commission will develop recommended Terms of Reference for the next stage.

Independent of the structure of the Commission, the recommendations will include a review point at 12 months. This will be an opportunity to reflect on the recommendations and make adjustments to reflect a different economic position, progress made and any changes to national and local policy since the recommendations were agreed. This also reflects that the initial recommendations will be prepared whilst the country is in the initial response and recovery phase from the coronavirus pandemic.

Annex 1 Terms of Reference for Working Groups

Background

In June 2019 Croydon Council declared a climate and ecological emergency and undertook to implement a process for acting on this declaration by commissioning a climate citizens' assembly and developing a Climate Crisis Commission. The Council founded an independent Commission that will work in collaboration with the Council and the wider community, involve expert advice, and engage and co-produce with the people of Croydon, with the aim of driving forward radical action to decarbonise the local economy in a just and fair way. The Commission will be supported and advised by a number of working groups that will focus on particular subjects in detail.

Purpose

The primary purpose of the working groups is to provide the Croydon Climate Crisis Commission with recommendations for actions related to the subject each group is considering to drive rapid reductions in the carbon emissions in the Borough of Croydon, targeting carbon neutral by 2030. These will be considered by the Commission as it prepares an action plan that will be subject to engagement with the people of Croydon and then delivered to the Council.

Scope

Each working group will play a key role in supporting the Commission in engaging the wider Croydon community in the transition to net zero and is expected to forge alliances with a diverse range of groups and stakeholders.

The scope of the groups will be determined by the Chair and will consider the actions in their area and produce a report to the Commission on their recommended actions. The working groups should consider their recommendations against the aims of the Commission, to drive forward action to decarbonise the local economy in a just and fair way. The working groups will review available evidence and hear from subject matter experts as they produce their reports. The working groups will build on the work of the Croydon Citizens' Assembly, which concluded in March 2020. There are important cross-cutting issues that will need to be considered across the groups. The groups will work closely together supported by the Commissioners.

Membership

Each working group will be chaired by a member of the Commission. The working groups will be made up of 12-15 people with expertise and experience of the areas being considered. The Chair will be responsible for determining and confirming the membership of each working group. The membership will be drawn from technical experts, Council advisors, members of the Citizens Assembly and members of the community.

Outputs

Each working group will produce a series of recommendations for the Commission to consider ahead of public engagement. The recommendations should include some short, medium and long term actions for the Council and other stakeholders.

Process and timescales

The intention is that the working groups will provide recommendations to the Commission by the Commission meeting at the end of August (N.B. Progress is likely to be impacted by the response to

the Coronavirus pandemic, and timings will be revised accordingly). The Chair of the working groups will determine the frequency of meetings.

At a high level we expect this to look like:

Month	Tasks
May:	First Commission meeting - to agree terms of reference, timeline and structure of working groups
June – September:	Working groups set up and members invited Working Groups use Citizens' Assembly recommendations and carbon priorities identified through the carbon baseline to develop action plans
July:	Second Commission meeting - to review progress of the working groups and hear lessons learnt from other place based commissions
September/ October:	Third Commission meeting - to review and distil technical action plans into recommendations for an action plan

Sustainable Croydon Economic Renewal Board

Terms of Reference

Purpose

The Sustainable Croydon Economic Renewal Board will deliver a strategic & coordinated borough wide response to the economic crisis as a result of Covid-19, working across both the public and private sector and in collaboration with the Croydon Sustainable Commission to ensure sustainability is at the heart of the economic renewal.

Membership

Membership will be determined by the Leader of the Council, who will also act as Chair of the Board.

At its inception, the Board membership shall include:

- Alison Addy Gatwick airport
- Hamida Ali Cabinet Member for Safer Croydon & Communities, Croydon Council
- Mike Bell Chair, Croydon Health Services NHS Trust
- Jessica Berney Schroders (representing developers)
- Andrew Brown Chief Executive, Croydon BME Forum
- Alison Butler Cabinet Member for Homes & Gateway Services, Croydon Council
- Patrick Dubeck GLA
- Philip Graham GLA
- Yvonne Green Branch Secretary, Unison
- Janet Jones London South Bank University
- Oliver Lewis Cabinet Member for Culture, Leisure & Sport
- Shifa Mustafa Executive Director of Place, Croydon Council
- Paul Scott Cabinet Member for Environment, Transport & Regeneration, Croydon Council
- Manju Shahul-Hameed Cabinet Member for Economy & Jobs, Croydon Council
- Jonathon Sharrock Chief Executive, Coast to Capital LEP
- Matthew Simms Chief Executive, Croydon BID
- Caireen Mitchell Principal of Croydon College
- Chris Symons BH Live
- Michael Lassman Federation of Small Business

Any changes to the membership shall be reported to the following Board meeting for information. A complete record of the Board Membership shall be maintained by Croydon Council (via the Leaders Office)

Areas of focus

The impact from Covid-19 has been widespread, and therefore the response will need to be equally widespread and the Board's key role is to coordinate this response. Activity will be coordinated by a number of sub groups, whilst the Board will focus on:

- Strategic alignment across multiple sectors, organisations and services to support sustainable economic renewal in Croydon
- Lobbying on behalf of Croydon to secure investment and resources to support the local economy
- Positioning Croydon to benefit from Government and London wide programmes supporting economic growth, business, skills and jobs
- Aligning activities with the adopted recommendations from the Croydon Sustainability Commission
- Ensuring that the economic renewal supports those that have been disproportionately impacted as a result of Covid-19, reducing inequality across the borough

Key themes

The Board is expected to focus on a number of key themes, to focus on specific areas of activity. At the inception of the Board, the table below outlines the key themes, leads will be identified at future meetings. The theme lead is expected to coordinate activity and develop action plans. They may use existing groups to support this, or establish short term task and finish groups.

The board will provide external challenge to ensure the right issues and best outcomes are identified.

Actions identified by the theme leads will inform the Sustainable Economic Renewal Plan. The Board will hold leads to account for progress against this plan.

Key themes	Theme leads
Economy, Croydon pound, business and employment	TBC
Skills	TBC
Housing	TBC
Culture	TBC
Regeneration, social infrastructure, planning and development	TBC
Transport and travel	TBC
Marketing Croydon	TBC
Communities and volunteering	TBC

Meetings

All meetings will be chaired by the Leader of Croydon Council. In the absence of the Leader of the Council, a Chair will be appointed by the Board for the meeting.

A meeting quorum will be three (3) members of the Board, or one third of the current membership, whichever is greater.

Decisions made by consensus (i.e. members are satisfied with the decision even though it may not be their first choice). If not possible, advisory group chair makes final decision

Meeting agendas minutes will be provided by Croydon Council (via the Leaders Office). This includes:

- preparing agendas and supporting papers
- preparing meeting notes and information.

Meetings will be held every three weeks for an hour subject to the Chair and Board's availability.

If required subgroup meetings will be arranged outside of these times at a time convenient to subgroup members.

Accountability

The Board will be accountable to the Croydon Council Cabinet and the Local Strategic Partnership. Formal reports will be provided to the both on at least an annual basis, with informal updates provided to Cabinet Members on at least a quarterly basis.

Amendment, Modification or Variation

These Terms of Reference may be amended, varied or modified by the Leader of the Council, subject to consultation with the Board members.

V0.5 29 June 2020

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TACKLING THE CLIMATE CRISIS in Croydon



A report of the work of the Croydon Citizens' Assembly on Climate Change





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Executive Summary

1 Background

In July 2019, the Leader of Croydon Council declared a climate emergency. *The Citizens' Assembly on Climate Change* was set up to ensure that the voice of residents across the borough would be put at the heart of Croydon Council's plans to tackle this.

A representative group were recruited to form the *Citizens' Assembly*. These 42 members met on three occasions in January and February 2020 to review evidence and explore the options for reducing carbon emissions across the borough. By the end of the process, Assembly members agreed a position statement for the Council to consider. The deliberations of the Assembly will inform the work of the *Croydon Climate Crisis Commission* set up to identify long-term actions and goals to reduce the Council's carbon emissions.

The Campaign Company (TCC), an independent research and engagement company, was commissioned to recruit, facilitate and report back on the work of the *Croydon Citizens' Assembly on Climate Change*. This report represents the results of the Assembly's work. We are grateful for the enthusiasm and commitment that Assembly members showed throughout the process.

2 The approach

Citizens' Assemblies are a form of deliberative engagement that give members of the public, not already actively engaged in civic life, the time and opportunity to learn about and discuss a topic, before reaching conclusions.

As the urgency to take action to address the climate crisis has become more apparent, some councils have used the *Citizens' Assembly* approach (one that is also advocated by campaigning organisations such as *Extinction Rebellion*) to gain community insight into how to address the issue locally.

The small number of Citizens' Assemblies that have discussed climate change issues so far have set residents the task of deliberating on the question of the climate emergency and agreeing detailed outputs, targets and measures over a discrete short period of time. This was rightly never the objective in Croydon. The Council had invested in previous research on sustainability across the borough and understood that in Croydon a longer-term process would be needed to produce inclusive and sustainable change. This is one reason why it had been agreed to set up an independent *Climate Crisis Commission* to carry forward the work.





The conclusions of the *Citizens Assembly* represent an important stage in the process which was set up to better understand:

- **The priority climate change issues for residents**
- **How residents would like to see their town develop in a sustainable way**
- **The role that residents and communities can play in achieving this**
- **The challenges, barriers to, and also opportunities for change**
- **The propensity of residents to take action**
- **What residents want to see from the Council and other partners**

At the core of the **deliberative approach** is a **format** and **environment** with **both resident and expert input**

At the core of the deliberative approach is a format and environment with both resident and expert input that allows for reasoned, informed discussion of the issues. Assembly members met experts, elected members and officers and were able to express concerns, raise questions and put forward suggestions. Discussions were designed to share experiences and perspectives so that areas of consensus and disagreement could be captured.

In addition to the priorities for discussion around key areas such as transport, air quality and clean energy, the Assembly added the priority of increasing awareness and engagement for Croydon residents. This group of previously largely unengaged residents demonstrated an appetite to learn and take further action once they had heard evidence and expert witnesses. Deliberation with each other cemented this interest, and a high proportion of Assembly members have signalled a desire to stay involved in the process.

This suggests that a key component of the strategy now to be developed by the independent Commission should be how to inform, involve and inspire the people of Croydon to be part of the change.

3 What Citizens' Assembly members said

The position statement below reflects the outcome of the deliberations of the Assembly which has been agreed by Assembly members.

CROYDON CITIZENS' ASSEMBLY ON CLIMATE CHANGE: OUR VIEWS

We support the Council's decision to take action on climate change.

We believe that Croydon has a great opportunity to be one of the first to act and develop some trail blazing solutions.

We believe that the issue is too big for anyone to do on their own so we call on the Council to show leadership and act as a role model collaborating with others including businesses, the NHS, the voluntary sector, communities and special interest groups (eg the *London Cycling Campaign*, *Ramblers*, *Friends of the Earth* etc) to develop concerted and co-ordinated action.

We are prepared to take action ourselves on climate change but this will be boosted if the Council also leads by example by considering the following:

- **Building climate impact into everything it does (commissioning, operating etc)**
- **Educating and encouraging its staff to become Workplace Environmental Protection Officers, advocates and champions for climate action**
- **Supporting businesses, landlords and residents to take action**
- **Lobbying for more action from Government, the Mayor of London and other bodies**
- **Using its influence within Croydon to encourage all agencies to adopt action plans**

We believe that many people are put off taking action on the climate because the information is confusing. We believe that we need a set of simple, understandable measures to chart our progress in Croydon.

We believe that education and awareness around the issue cannot start too early. We therefore call for an extensive programme in all the borough's schools as a central part of the syllabus rather than an optional bolt-on. Colleges, training establishments and centres of adult education also have an important role to play.

We want to see clearer and more regular feedback on the impact being made on the issue.

We believe that there is a great opportunity to embrace and harness new technology to provide solutions to some of the challenges we face. Putting Croydon at the forefront of this will help to make this a centre for jobs and innovation and will promote Croydon as a future facing place to live and work.

We want to see local business (particularly small and medium sized enterprises) rewarded if they sign up to environmentally friendly policies.

Businesses and residents should be involved in discussions about the cost and payment schemes for environmental plans.

We want the majority of socially responsible residents supported and recognised for contributions they make. We also want to see those who let us down identified and penalised.



Action on climate must go hand in hand with measures to make the place cleaner, greener and safer.

Young people are key - we want to see them taking a central role.

We are open to the idea of charging people at a reasonable level who have highly polluting cars more on condition that efforts are made to improve public transport and those who adopt greener solutions (like walking, cycling, car sharing and electric vehicles are rewarded). But above all we want to see fewer cars in total on the borough's roads with shorter journeys in particular being cut.

We believe that the scale and speed of action required to tackle the climate challenge will need a whole community approach.

We understand that Croydon faces a housing crisis and it needs to build more homes especially affordable housing for local people who are unable to find suitable accommodation. We call on the Council to develop a set of principles and regulations that will ensure that additional homes do not compromise the commitment to a greener, cleaner and more attractive borough. Making better use of existing housing stock that is empty or under-used would help in this respect.

The key priority areas for this are: transport, air quality, energy use and awareness and engagement.

We do not believe that currently, Croydon residents are sufficiently aware, engaged or equipped to play the central part needed in this change. Addressing this should therefore be a major priority.

We support a community advocate programme that will train and support residents to be help their communities effect change.

The spaces, networks, organisations and expertise that the borough has should be identified and co-ordinated to provide maximum environmental impact.

Waste and recycling is an important aspect of the environmental challenge as most people should be responsible for it. Information and action is needed to enforce good practice and take measures to penalise those who do not act responsibly.

We are pleased to hear that the *Climate Crisis Commission for a Sustainable Croydon* has been set up and that residents' voices will be represented on this. We would like to see work from the Council and the Commission begin as soon as possible (we think some action can be taken immediately) and for residents' to be formed and engaged in this important area.

1 Introduction

1.1 Croydon Citizens' Assembly on Climate Change - the context

Croydon Council has a vision of making Croydon the greenest and most sustainable borough in London. Taking action locally to tackle the climate and ecological emergency is a key part of that vision. In July 2019, the Leader of Croydon Council declared a climate emergency and the Council has a target of being carbon neutral by 2030.

The Council has always recognised that it cannot tackle this challenge alone and that to succeed a longer-term process would be needed to produce inclusive and sustainable change. It has invested in seeking the views of key statutory partners, businesses and most critically Croydon residents which culminated in a *Sustainable Croydon Summit* held at Boxpark in June 2019 which explored how everyone in Croydon could work together to achieve its ambitions.

One of the key outcomes of the *Sustainable Croydon Summit* was to set up an independent *Climate Crisis Commission* to help deliver a sustainable Croydon and identify long-term goals to reduce carbon emissions across the borough. It was also agreed that a *Citizens' Assembly on Climate Change* should be set up in advance of the launch of the Commission to ensure that the voice of residents across the borough could inform the work of the Commission and Croydon Council's plans.

The Campaign Company (TCC), a Croydon based independent research and engagement company, was commissioned to recruit, design, facilitate and report back on the work of the *Croydon Citizens' Assembly on Climate Change*. This report represents the results of the Assembly's work.

Croydon Council has a **vision** of making Croydon **the greenest and most sustainable borough in London.**

1.2 How the Citizens' Assembly worked

Citizens' Assemblies are a form of deliberative engagement that give members of the public, not already actively engaged in civic life, the time and opportunity to learn about and discuss a topic, before reaching conclusions.

As the urgency to take action to address the climate crisis has become more apparent, councils have increasingly used the *Citizens' Assembly* approach (one that is also advocated by campaigning organisations such as *Extinction Rebellion*) to gain community insight into how to address the issue locally.

In Croydon, a group of residents were recruited to form *Croydon Citizens' Assembly*. These Assembly members were recruited to be broadly representative of the borough by age, gender, ethnicity and geography. More information about the recruitment process is set out in Appendix A.

The organisation of the *Citizens' Assembly* was led by officers from Croydon Council, overseen by an independent advisory board and supported by TCC.

The role of the advisory board was to review the structure and content of the *Citizens' Assembly* to ensure that Assembly members were provided with information to allow them to deliberate in an informed manner.

The members of the Advisory Board were:

- **Polly Billington** - *Director, UK100 Cities*
- **Tim Coombe** - *Croydon Extinction Rebellion*
- **Shifa Mustafa** - *Director of Place, Croydon Council*
- **Richard Jackson** - *Director of Environmental Sustainability, University College London*

1.3 The Citizens' Assembly journey

Croydon's Citizens' Assembly on Climate Change was set up to help the Council better understand:

- **The priority climate change issues for residents**
- **How residents would like to see their town develop in a sustainable way**
- **The role that residents and communities can play in achieving this**
- **The challenges, barriers to, and also opportunities for change**
- **The propensity of residents to take action**
- **What residents want to see from the Council and other partners**



A programme of three deliberative sessions, attended by 42 Assembly members, was designed and delivered in January and February 2020 to help gain a better understanding of these issues.

The programme covered these in the following way:

- **Introduction to the Croydon Citizens' Assembly (pre-event communication)** – this focussed on setting out the purpose of the Citizens' Assembly and expectations of members as well as distributing a briefing on Croydon's approach to sustainability to provide some context
- **SESSION 1: What climate change means for people in Croydon** (22 January, Stanley Halls, South Norwood) - this set out why climate change was an urgent issue; what this meant for Croydon; an overview of the priority issues that Croydon Council wants Assembly members input on including tackling transport; improving air quality; improving energy efficiency and any other issues that Assembly members want to focus on
- **SESSION 2: How we can tackle climate change in Croydon together** (6 February, Braithwaite Hall, Croydon Clocktower) - exploring the roles individuals, communities, the Council and its partners can play in reduced carbon emissions in the key priority areas
- **SESSION 3: Taking action to tackle climate change** (20 February, Braithwaite Hall, Croydon Clocktower) - agreeing a position statement reflecting the deliberations of the Citizens' Assembly and prioritising action.

At the core of the deliberative approach is a format and environment with both resident and expert input that allows for reasoned, informed discussion of the issues. *The Croydon Citizens' Assembly* sessions were designed to allow Assembly members to meet experts, elected members and officers and to express concerns, raise questions and put forward suggestions in a safe environment. Discussions were designed to share experiences and perspectives so that areas of consensus and disagreement could be captured.



Each session involved introductory presentations on each topic from the Council or external speakers. Assembly members split into groups for facilitated discussion, using open-ended questions and exercises to capture the full range of views of the Assembly members, who showed insight and a range of informed opinions in deliberating each topic. Feedback from table discussions were also shared at each session so that Assembly members could hear what their peers on other tables had discussed.

The final session was an opportunity to get consensus from the whole Assembly on what residents across Croydon felt were the important issues to address to effectively tackle the climate emergency.

As part of their discussions, Assembly members met key decision-makers from the council, including the Leader, Deputy Leader for Housing, Deputy Cabinet member for *Clean and Green Croydon* and the Deputy Cabinet member for *Environment, transport and Regeneration*.

Throughout the process, those participating in the Assembly showed a high-level of enthusiasm in helping to shape the changes taking place in Croydon and the importance of ensuring that any action taken would benefit their community.

The content generated as part of each session is detailed below. The presentations and exercises that were used to guide discussion are available to download separately from **www.croydoncitizensassembly.org** (an online space to support *Citizens' Assembly* deliberations).



2 SESSION 1: What climate change means for people in Croydon

2.1 Overview of the session

The agenda for this session covered the following key elements:

Presentations

- *"Why Croydon Citizens' Assembly on Climate Change is important"*
Cllr Tony Newman, Leader of Croydon Council
- *"The Climate Emergency"*
Dr Alex Chapman, New Economics Foundation
- *"Climate change and Croydon: the story so far"*
Shifa Mustafa (Executive Director-Place, Croydon Council)



Table discussions

- **Table discussion 1: What do you think?** Inviting Assembly members to comment on and add to Croydon's priority issues – transport, air quality, improving energy efficiency
- **Table discussion 2: What does this mean for you?** Inviting Assembly members to discuss the priority issues in more details

2.2 What the Citizens' Assembly said

Table discussions focussed on the key issues that the Council are looking for resident feedback on to inform decisions on reducing carbon emissions across the borough and creating a sustainable Croydon. These issues are air quality, transport and improving energy efficiency. Assembly members themselves identified an additional priority that they wanted the Council to consider - educating and engaging the public around climate change.

The key headlines from these discussions are summarised below. At this stage, members were also asked to prioritise the issues that were most important to them: transport was identified as the most popular issue for discussion. This is followed by air quality then education and lastly improving energy efficiency.

Air quality - the issues and challenges

- There is a general consensus that this is really important because of the health challenges this presents to the most vulnerable in communities (especially children and older people) and people who are trying to be healthier (including runners, walkers and cyclists)
- There is recognition that although the Council is trying to address this through anti-idling measures especially near schools and no parking zones. However, this could potentially exacerbate pollution in other areas - "it just moves the problem to other streets". More strategic and holistic approaches that takes into account the impact on the "whole place" should be taken.

More **strategic and holistic** approaches that takes into account the **impact on the "whole place"** should be taken.

- There was strong agreement that since there is clearly a link between air quality and transport, developing sustainable forms of public transport to discourage people using cars would also improve air quality.
- It was suggested that there should be stronger enforcement on "pollutants" (including heavy road users, higher emission vehicles and businesses) - "stop procrastinating and act"
- It was also recognised that there is a conflict between the need to improve the climate and the extent to which individuals will make sacrifices - flying to holiday destinations exemplified this. More education about the impact and what can be done to offset any actions would be helpful.

There is a **conflict** between **the need to improve the climate** and the **extent** to which **individuals will make sacrifices**

Transport - the issues and challenges

- The following sentiment summarised a common feeling across all discussions: "The thing about public transport at the moment is that it isn't good enough or regular enough - make it better and of course we'll stop using our cars as much".
- There is a general consensus that Croydon has a really strong transport infrastructure and the biggest impact on the climate could be made by "greening" this and looking at sustainable forms of public transport. A number of suggestions to build on these assets and discourage car use were made including: extending the tram link; improving connections across Croydon (not just through town centre), having more park and rides; incentivising car sharing schemes, more *Boris bikes*, banning 4x4 vehicles "*Chelsea tractors*" in high density parts of the borough, points off licences, etc).
- Affordability of public transport and accessibility were raised as issues to be addressed if we were to steer people away from the convenience of cars
- It was also felt that more could be done to support the growth of electric vehicles including more charging points in public places for electric cars, more electric buses, etc





Improving energy efficiency - the issues and challenges

- It was felt that a big opportunity to address this would be to set enforceable targets for developers to introduce energy efficiency measures in all new-builds (homes and businesses)
- It was felt that more action might be taken if there were financial incentives for energy efficient homes and businesses.
- More should be done to tell people what to do to make their homes more energy efficient (eg solar panels, insulate roofs, use LED bulbs, etc)
- Could introduce innovations such as V2G (vehicle to grid) to “recycle energy” better
- Make sure each part of a “sustainable system” eg electric cars is eco-friendly rather than just putting a zero-carbon step at the end of a process which starts with burning fossil fuels

Educating and engaging the public - the issues and challenges

- There was consensus that carbon literacy was really important to engage more people on the issue of tackling climate change and getting them to take action. This included “de-jargonising” the whole climate change language (eg explaining what net zero means) and making targets more realistic and more local/individual (rather than global).
- The need for better education, information and awareness on how to make a difference crossed all the themes discussed. In addition, people thought that there should be more on other areas too including recycling - especially of plastics and food waste
- Campaigns or information to change people’s attitudes was also felt to be important and the need to start educating people at an early age (eg in schools) was felt to be critical to this.

There was **consensus** that **carbon literacy was really important** to **engage more people** on the issue of **tackling climate change**

3 SESSION 2: How we can tackle climate change together

3.1 Overview of the session

The agenda for this session covered the following key elements:

Presentations on how to take action on the priority issues

- *"Changing how we travel"*
Ian Plowright (Croydon Council)
- *"Engaging and communicating with Croydon residents on climate change"*
David Evans (TCC)

Table discussions

- **Table discussion 1: What can individuals do to tackle climate change?** Inviting members to explore what people can do to change the way way they travel; clean up their energy / be more energy-efficient; engage people to change their behaviours (including changing what they eat and buy, how they waste less and recycle more, and work with nature)
- **Table discussion 2: What can communities do to tackle climate change?** Explore what can be done at a neighbourhood / community level to reduce carbon in terms of travel; energy efficiency; community engagement, etc)
- **Table discussion 3: What can the Council and partners do to tackle climate change?** Explore what the Council can do as provider, enabler and influencer to reduce carbon across the themes but also in partnership with health, businesses, VCS, etc

3.2 What the Citizens' Assembly said

Table discussions focussed on the key roles that individuals, communities and the Council (and partners) can play in tackling climate change.

Some of the cross-cutting themes that were raised across all tables included:

- The best role the Council can play is creating an environment where individuals, communities and others can easily take actions to tackle the climate emergency - this can be done through raising awareness and engaging people on the issues; incentivising good behaviour; punishing bad behaviour; being an effective advocate for the people of Croydon



- To show its commitment to this agenda, the Council should aim to “Be the first” and lead the way in a number of areas – role modelling the right actions, piloting innovative solutions, engaging widely
- The big “issues” that the Council needed to address as part of this agenda were:
 - the challenge of building homes to meet the housing crisis vs protecting the borough’s valued green and open spaces
 - Croydon is a growth borough – there is an opportunity to make sure that targets for “growth” have sustainability – especially environmental sustainability - built in to them
 - making the most of the borough’s excellent transport infrastructure to discourage car use
 - equipping communities and individuals to do more for themselves

The Council should **aim to “Be the first” and lead the way** in a number of areas

More detailed feedback on the table discussions around roles that individuals, communities and Council can do is summarised below.

WHAT CAN INDIVIDUALS DO

Changing how we travel

- Encourage people to make sustainable modes of transport (cycling, walking, public transport etc) a part of their daily routine, rather than certain options occasionally taken. By getting into habits and making this a regular part of their day, people will find it much easier to avoid using polluting forms of travel
- Fly less
- Gain confidence in cycle roads routes (know design, lights and where you feel safe)
- Use electric bikes
- Sharing car journeys and car-pool more
- Think of the health benefits of cycling or walking
- Stop car-idling - one’s own car but also not be shy about politely asking people leaving their engines running to turn them off.
- Evaluate the need to actually own a car, and in the case of families with multiple cars, look into the possibility of all sharing one car rather than each having a personal vehicle.



Managing what we eat

- Grow own food
- Reduce food wastage/ don’t over food shop
- Portion sizes reduced (Reduce food waste)
- Eating less red meat



Cutting energy at home

- Insulate homes more efficiently - lofts, windows, doors
- Close doors to trap warmth
- Use central heating sparingly or just in the room you want to heat
- Landlords can incentivise tenants to be energy efficient
- Solar panels
- Smart technology including smart heating, smart meters, etc
- Timers on appliances that use water
- Wash on lower temperatures
- Use energy more efficiently, bulbs, running appliances at off peak times.

Managing what we buy

- Recycling and reusing material waste as much as possible, as well as being conscious to buy/use products which don't produce much plastic waste (eg unpackaged fruit)
- Make own cleaning products
- Re-use bags
- Reduce plastic usage
- Don't use wrapping-paper and plastics over Christmas
- Buy fewer clothes that last longer

Other

- Treating the area directly around you (eg your street) as "your patch", to be looked after and maintained. This can be done in collaboration with neighbours and will contribute to an overall cleaner borough for everyone
- Set own personal goals (i.e. targets for recycling, lowering food and clothing purchases)
- Compost more
- People should make sure to police, where possible, fly tipping in their area
- Recognise that for some families - particularly in low income households - that they will have more urgent priorities than the environment.

WHAT CAN COMMUNITIES DO

Work together

- Carpooling
- Cycling clubs
- Walk to school days
- Local community orgs to form a pan-network of community groups that can share information and resources to help tackle the climate emergency together
- Coordinate resources/ skills/ knowledge including community and business spaces
- Local community transport schemes eg school buses
- Groups can set their own targets for reducing waste and emissions, tailored to their own circumstances, goals and resources.
- Shared shopping schemes



Community voice

- Form parent lobby groups in schools
- Spread information through community groups
- Use social media eg neighbourhood WhatsApp groups to share, educate and inform
- Engage with neighbours (start a conversation about recycling, actions one can take)
- Lobby energy companies
- More neighbourhood assemblies like this (Croydon Citizens Assembly) but in local areas. Have 'green events' in communities to host climate crisis briefings like this.

Raise awareness

- 'Safer cycling for kids' courses and clubs
- Give help and publicity to existing action groups and local initiatives
- Develop and support community "green" champions
- Pyramid messaging - a good way of educating the community is for a group or individual to share ideas which have worked well for them and then share those ideas with another three people, helping creative solutions spread through the community.
- Workshops for local community groups to raise awareness on how and what their community spends energy on.
- Promote the 'Don't mess with Croydon' App.
- Use transport areas and community spaces to promote initiatives

A good way of **educating the community** is for a group or individual to **share ideas which have worked well for them**

Encourage and incentivise community action

- Businesses reducing use of light, sensor lighting for public buildings
- Subsidies for more expensive lightbulbs
- Providing perks for “wanted behaviour” i.e. timers for water usage during showers
- Give communities targets
- Give people posters, badges that show they are taking part (neighbourhood watch style)
- Environmental themed competitions, to encourage communities and people of all ages.
- Companies can introduce a cycle scheme for their employees whereby they help people buy a bike (and the relevant safety gear, safety being identified as a major disincentive to people wanting to switch to cycling). On this bike shops are specifically identified as needing to offer more bundles to people buying a bike (helmets, lights, locks etc)
- Businesses need to take more pride in the area surrounding them and treat it as if they lived there. Therefore the “personal patch” idea also applies to them.
- Eco-friendly shops and businesses. Ensure that local shops and businesses are eco-rated on things like how much they recycle or energy use. We have it for hygiene so why not for their environmental impact?



Allow communities to innovate and lead the way

- Schools should be electricity generating hubs i.e. swings, bikes, playground accessories - generating power
- Tree planting schemes in schools
- Reduce light usage in schools, have outside lessons when seasons allows it (ie using natural light)
- Expand the “*Library of Things*” concept where rarely but frequently used items (eg Hedge Trimmers) are held for community use - helps to reduce consumerism
- Turn parts of parks into allotments, vegetable patches, polytunnels, garden centres
- Use waste to create art, i.e. instead of drawing on new paper, use what is available of food wrappers or lollipop sticks to create the art.
- “*School streets*” - more initiatives and schemes like this.
- Solar panels on the roofs of schools.



WHAT CAN THE COUNCIL DO

Lead by example

- Eliminate single-use plastics from its services and set standards for others
- Take on a leadership role among partners including NHS, nationally run public services and government departments in the borough, TfL and others to achieve and exceed its sustainability goals
- Hybrid electric fleet
- Reduce waste within council i.e. paper
- Go fully green in the council
- Have recycling opportunities in work place
- Council staff should drive less
- Practice what you preach and inspire people to make a difference



'Be the first'

- Set ambitious targets to inspire action
- For example, the first all-electric bus routes
- The first to have community water points to fill up chilly bottles, etc
- The first to have public smart bins
- The first to have wind powered schools or other public services
- Using Westfield as an opportunity to be the best model for "green and sustainable" high street and retail development

Enable 'greener' travel

- The council should look into making sure that streets (and bus stops especially) are well lit at night - safety is a large factor for people choosing to drive over more sustainable travel options.
- The council needs to bring in more dedicated bike lanes, prioritising common commuting routes and particularly dangerous roads. Make existing bike lanes safer and signpost them more clearly.
- In central Croydon a "park and ride" scheme would help prevent people from driving into the town centre, where air pollution is especially bad. People could park in a large car park, before buying a ticket which pays for both their parking and a bus journey into town. In peak commuter times, buses could be constantly running back and forth.
- There needs to be more clarity on which tram lines can be driven around (Church Street was identified as particularly confusing). Gradually removing cars altogether from streets with tram lines was also suggested.
- The risk of theft is also a big disincentive to people wanting to take up cycling. The council should look into a scheme of public bike sheds where people can securely leave their bikes, not having to worry about it being stolen.

The risk of theft is also a big disincentive to people wanting to take up cycling.

- Subsidise community transport schemes including school buses
- Look at best practice elsewhere eg *Birmingham Big Bike scheme* (Giving bikes to individuals that don't normally cycle and teaching them how to cycle)
- Expand tram system so it extends to the whole borough
- More bike storage on streets
- More electric charging points
- Lobby for cheaper transport
- Better travel during peak times, tram extensions
- 20mph speed limits
- Ban cars in central Croydon and pedestrianise the Town Centre
- Buses with less seating for shorter journeys possibly shuttle type operation (airport bus style) more able to accommodate luggage, shopping bags, pushchairs etc.
- Make buses, electric / hydrogen cell
- Expand rental bikes
- Close off roads to help with walking
- Incentivise no car days
- Make roads less scary for cyclists, reduce speed limits, car free bike routes.
- Electric busses - V2G systems from Honda
- Have signs around Croydon which show how long a distance to a location is and make people aware of driving vs walking times
- Limit car idling, especially in school areas.
- Electric scooters should be on the road. Also there should be scooter hire/ rentals just like Boris bikes.

Look at best practice elsewhere, eg Birmingham Big Bike scheme



Encourage and incentivise green behaviour

- Use data and knowledge to link people up/ facilitate community action/ provide information to relevant groups
- Ring-fence tax for environment
- Reduction in council tax bill or business rates if you take part in a green initiative (or other tax incentives)
- Innovate - generate income not just through tax and encourage green business
- Create green *street champions*
- Give incentives to recycle eg more free waste bags for food waste
- Introduce sharing schemes where individuals can borrow equipment they might not want to buy outright (eg lawnmowers) and then return it for other residents to use. This would reduce the amount of new material being consumed by the borough whilst also saving residents space and money.

Introduce sharing schemes where individuals can **borrow equipment** they might not want to buy outright

Better enforcement

- Punish super market wastage and poor business practice
- Instant fines for car-idling
- Get litterers to do community service eg give them litter pickup duty

Be more green-minded in decision-making including planning

- When opening new council services (e.g. leisure centres, libraries etc), the council should make sure they are in areas which are easily accessible by walking or at least by public transport to the people who will use them. The goal should be to make sure that nobody needs to drive to benefit from local services and amenities. The "pram-walk" test was suggested here: could a parent pushing a pram easily reach this location?
- The council should, both through its own building and when considering planning applications, consistently prioritise or even require the highest environmental standards (energy efficiency and building materials were identified as important factors).
- The council should look to equip existing and new buildings with solar panels where viable - this could help create a solar network within Croydon producing clean energy for residents and businesses within the borough.
- Tree planting and new green spaces should also be explored as a significant part of planning new developments.
- Be more commercially green i.e. invest in hemp
- Build green social housing



- Long term planning not short term
- Incentivise the use of smart tech in homes
- Be bold - i.e. all new housing - "a right to green space"
- Fewer incinerators
- Have a woodland burial site in Croydon
- More efficient bin collections
- Create more green spaces
- Promote Croydon as a 'Green Centre'



Raise awareness and engage more widely

- The council needs to communicate better when acting against fly-tipping and other anti-social practices. The use of physical letters, and local or building noticeboards was agreed as a good way of reaching as many people as possible.
- Be more open and transparent about targets and whether they have been reached or not
- Education about all the themes - waste management, transport, energy efficiency, smart technology
- Make it clear what needs to be recycled
- More engaging information leaflets
- Tap into the political awareness created by Brexit debate and divert it to environmental issues
- Use real phrases and language and not so much jargon like "tipping point" people have to relate to the issues.
- Make sure people are aware about what can and can't be recycled
- Recognise the 'doom' and 'denial' modes when communicating to people about this issue
- Big fun days/family day outs raising awareness on green issues

Work in partnership

- The council should work with all businesses and public bodies (eg NHS) to promote sustainability
- Surrey Street Market was singled out as a good opportunity to support good environmental practice whilst helping local businesses. The council could work with vendors (perhaps through subsidies) to eliminate plastic from the market
- Encourage partners to host / facilitate community meetings

The **council** could **work with vendors** (perhaps through subsidies) to **eliminate plastic from the market**

4 SESSION 3: Taking action to tackle climate change

4.1 Overview of the session

The agenda for this session covered the following key elements:

Presentations

- *"How your views will inform the Climate Crisis Commission"*
Dr Alex Chapman (New Economics Foundation)
- *"Inspiring Action"*
Alethea Warrington (Possible – formerly 10:10 Climate Action)
- *Thank you and next steps*
Cllr Alison Butler, Deputy Leader

Table discussions]

- **Table discussion 1: What the Assembly thinks – agreeing an Assembly position statement**
- **Table discussion 2: What's most important to you? – prioritising actions raised at the last session**
- **Table discussions 3 & 4: Deep dive discussions on "Tackling transport and improving air quality" and "Community action on raising awareness"**



4.2 What the Citizens' Assembly said

The position statement below reflects the outcome of the deliberations of the Assembly which has been agreed by Assembly members.

CROYDON CITIZENS' ASSEMBLY ON CLIMATE CHANGE: OUR VIEWS

- 1 We support the Council's decision to take action on climate change.
- 2 We believe that Croydon has a great opportunity to be one of the first to act and develop some trail blazing solutions.
- 3 We believe that the issue is too big for anyone to do on their own so we call on the Council to show leadership and act as a role model collaborating with others including businesses, the NHS, the voluntary sector, communities and special interest groups (eg the *London Cycling Campaign*, *Ramblers*, *Friends of the Earth* etc) to develop concerted and co-ordinated action.
- 4 We are prepared to take action ourselves on climate change but this will be boosted if the Council also leads by example by considering the following:
 - **Building climate impact into everything it does (commissioning, operating etc)**
 - **Educating and encouraging its staff to become Workplace Environmental Protection Officers, advocates and champions for climate action**
 - **Supporting businesses, landlords and residents to take action**
 - **Lobbying for more action from Government, the Mayor of London and other bodies**
 - **Using its influence within Croydon to encourage all agencies to adopt action plans**
- 5 We believe that many people are put off taking action on the climate because the information is confusing. We believe that we need a set of simple, understandable measures to chart our progress in Croydon.
- 6 We believe that education and awareness around the issue cannot start too early. We therefore call for an extensive programme in all the borough's schools as a central part of the syllabus rather than an optional bolt-on. Colleges, training establishments and centres of adult education also have an important role to play.
- 7 We want to see clearer and more regular feedback on the impact being made on the issue.
- 8 We believe that there is a great opportunity to embrace and harness new technology to provide solutions to some of the challenges we face. Putting Croydon at the forefront of this will help to make this a centre for jobs and innovation and will promote Croydon as a future facing place to live and work.
- 9 We want to see local business (particularly small and medium sized enterprises) rewarded if they sign up to environmentally friendly policies.

- 10 Businesses and residents should be involved in discussions about the cost and payment schemes for environmental plans.
- 11 We want the majority of socially responsible residents supported and recognised for contributions they make. We also want to see those who let us down identified and penalised.
- 12 Action on climate must go hand in hand with measures to make the place cleaner, greener and safer.
- 13 Young people are key - we want to see them taking a central role.
- 14 We are open to the idea of charging people at a reasonable level who have highly polluting cars more on condition that efforts are made to improve public transport and those who adopt greener solutions (like walking, cycling, car sharing and electric vehicles are rewarded). But above all we want to see fewer cars in total on the borough's roads with shorter journeys in particular being cut.
- 15 We believe that the scale and speed of action required to tackle the climate challenge will need a whole community approach.
- 16 We understand that Croydon faces a housing crisis and it needs to build more homes especially affordable housing for local people who are unable to find suitable accommodation. We call on the Council to develop a set of principles and regulations that will ensure that additional homes do not compromise the commitment to a greener, cleaner and more attractive borough. Making better use of existing housing stock that is empty or under-used would help in this respect.
- 17 The key priority areas for this are: transport, air quality, energy use and awareness and engagement.
- 18 We do not believe that currently, Croydon residents are sufficiently aware, engaged or equipped to play the central part needed in this change. Addressing this should therefore be a major priority.
- 19 We support a community advocate programme that will train and support residents to be help their communities effect change.
- 20 The spaces, networks, organisations and expertise that the borough has should be identified and co-ordinated to provide maximum environmental impact.
- 21 Waste and recycling is an important aspect of the environmental challenge as most people should be responsible for it. Information and action is needed to enforce good practice and take measures to penalise those who do not act responsibly.
- 22 We are pleased to hear that the *Climate Crisis Commission for a Sustainable Croydon* has been set up and that residents' voices will be represented on this. We would like to see work from the Council and the Commission begin as soon as possible (we think some action can be taken immediately) and for residents' to be formed and engaged in this important area.

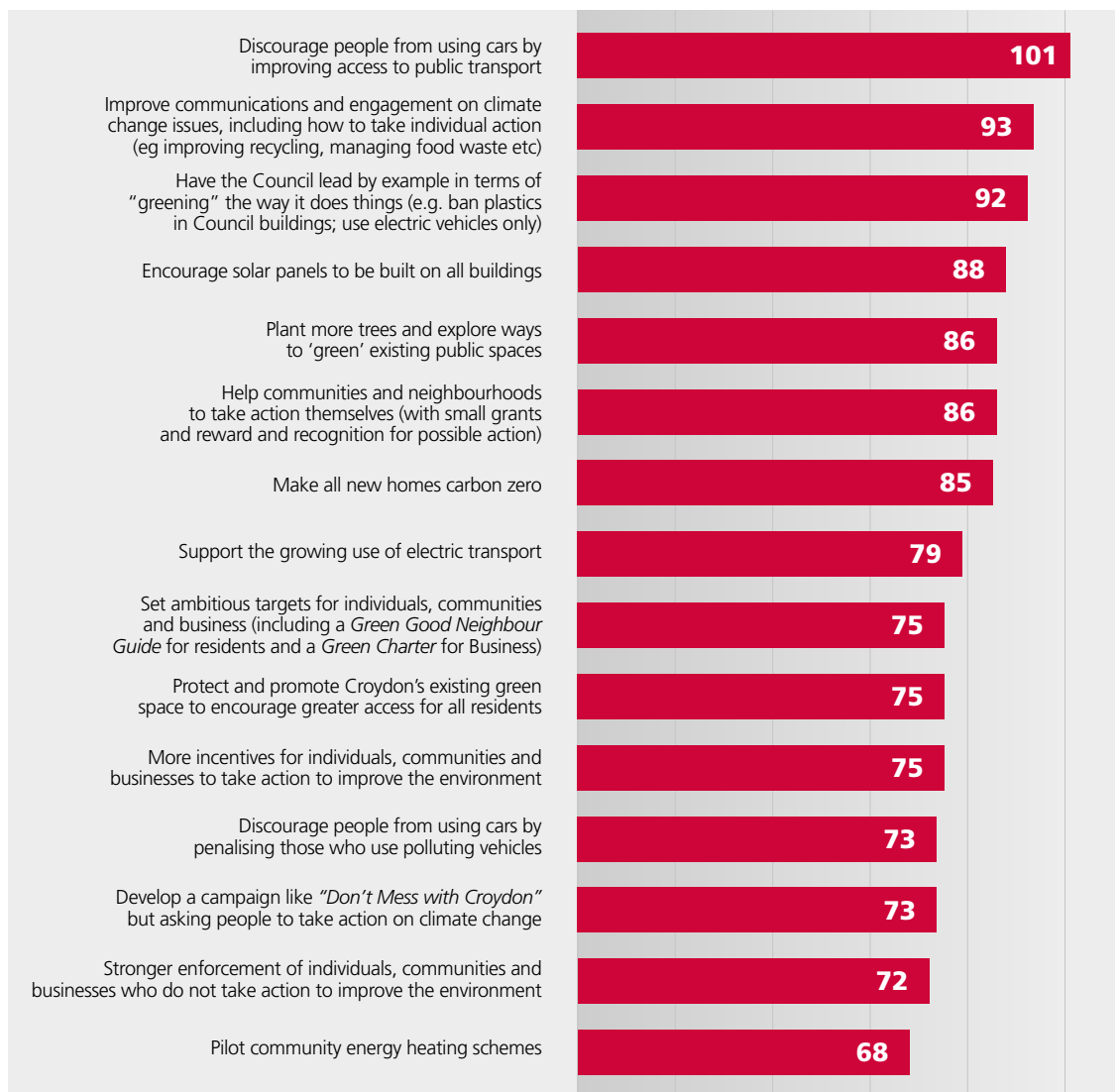


4.3 Prioritising council actions raised at the last session

The previous meeting had helped develop concrete actions that could realistically be taken by the council to act on the climate crisis. Members were asked in this meeting to label each action a first, second or third priority. In order to calculate the total level of prioritisation, these priorities were then reversed (so first preferences were counted as 3, and third preferences as 1) and summed up.



- The graph below shows the results of this exercise, demonstrating a clear preference for incentive-based actions rather than enforcement, creating a standard of practice in which residents find it easy to make the environmentally conscious choice.



4.4 Deep dive discussions on council priorities

In the previous meeting, members discussed various measures to tackle the main priority areas the council had identified. This discussion was intended to develop a sense of what disincentives or enforcement actions they were willing to put up with, and consider the most effective incentives.

Tackling transport and improving air quality in communities

This was the most commonly mentioned issue in discussions throughout. It was recognised that Croydon's transport infrastructure is an asset across the borough. However, a significant number of people are still reliant on carbon-emitting cars - especially for short journeys. So how can people be encouraged to change their behaviour? Assembly members have already raised a list of measures to address this challenge (summarised in the table below)

It was **recognised** that **Croydon's transport infrastructure** is an **asset** across the borough

There was broad consensus on the incentives listed, with several groups noting the importance of keeping people onside through positive rather than punitive actions.

- Fines in particular were criticised as most damaging for those with the fewest means, and often regarded as unnecessary. One potential alternative would be to pay fines into an environmental fund, or replace it with a form of community service on an environmental project. A minority saw the value of fines in making cleaner transport options more attractive.
- Any punitive actions would only be fairly introduced after a concurrent push on awareness
- General understanding that any punitive measures against drivers would affect the poorest most, and would face difficulty winning support if not explicitly tied to a specific, popular and relevant incentive.
- Awareness of council's limited power, and many unanswered questions about how it can campaign for central government to provide incentives for electric car use.



THE INCENTIVES

More and safer cycling lanes

There was general agreement that this is a reasonable trade-off with decreased car traffic. Some members argued that any further uptake of cycling will only happen once infrastructure is in place. Safety as well as connectedness were a priority here, with increased pavement coverage allowing for segregated cycle lanes.

Encouraging car-pooling and car-sharing (eg car-sharing lanes)

This proposal was relatively popular, though there was no concrete sense of whether members would consider car-pooling themselves.

One member brought attention to the integration of BlaBlaCar into Google Maps in some European cities like Barcelona. Another mentioned the potential for car-pooling commuters travelling from the south coast.

Pedestrianisation of areas

Pedestrianisation was seen as an inevitable part of other developments in central Croydon, including Westfield. There was general acceptance of this as a positive, but one group felt planning incentives to make more journeys on foot had to be paired with more visible policing.

Clean air zones (eg around schools)

There was general enthusiasm for this measure, including piloting car-idling fines, and increasing public awareness with a street-by-street air quality information app.

Several groups also mentioned the potential effectiveness of negative advertising akin to cigarette packs. Using vivid, grotesque imagery would be more likely to make the effects of pollution hit home more.

THE DISINCENTIVES

Close roads to cars

This suggestion was treated with caution by most groups. While some noted the success of such measures around schools, others suggested that this usually moved traffic elsewhere rather than taking cars off the road. That said, one group was enthusiastic about further experimentation with the "Play Streets" concept.

Any road closures must be tied to assurances for small businesses, delivery companies, postal services, and those with disabilities and limited mobility.

Restrict or remove parking

Most felt this was not a realistic option until transport links across the borough had improved dramatically and the proliferation of Park & Rides increased.

Certain types of shopping require closeby dedicated parking, such as more residential areas like Purley Way. In the face of Croydon developments, there is also the question of what will happen to existing car parks.

Fines for car-idling

These fines were viewed as impractical, presumably being much harder to police than speeding offences. On top of this, there was a feeling that this may unfairly target older cars which need their engines on to heat the car. Nevertheless, taxi hotspots and schools were felt to be good areas to begin pilots.

Increase parking charges

Increased parking charges were viewed as a necessary evil, but one which could be made far more tolerable if wedded to positive environmental initiatives, such as a green fund, or lowering the cost of tram fares.

As this could have a significant impact on the local economy, it should be carefully applied with a view to encouraging local shopping closer to home, alongside pairing it with free parking days in certain areas.

THE INCENTIVES

Extending tram system

Members were enthusiastic about extending the tram, and saw this as an opportunity to make a distinctly Croydon example to the rest of London. One group proposed an extension to Crystal Palace and Morden. Another group suggested trams could be integrated with a Park & Ride scheme.

Making public transport more affordable

More affordable, as well as reliable, public transport was viewed by many as the basic trade-off of any fiscally punitive measures. Several suggestions were made, including a "short hopper fair" of 90p for a few stops, or reviewing the fairness of free bus pass concessions. One group also mentioned extending Oyster compatibility beyond Zone 6, coordinating bus services with Surrey County Council.

A better infrastructure to support electric vehicles (eg more charging points)

General enthusiasm for this proposal, but alongside an understanding that big impact on this can only be sought by national government subsidies on electric cars.

Some suggestions included establishing an upgrade scheme, especially for those on low incomes with diesel cars, and lobbying national government for incentives and subsidies. One group suggested Croydon bid for the recently announced All Electric Bus Town Scheme.

THE DISINCENTIVES

Pollution charge

Most members felt fiscal punishments were particularly damaging for those on low incomes, especially when there are few alternatives. Above all, many of those driving more polluting cars are older, less mobile or on lower incomes, often having been encouraged to buy diesel cars two decades ago.

An alternative basis of pollution charges was suggested on the basis of number of cars per household, as they would appear to be more capable of paying.

Business / workplace parking charges

No strong feelings on this, but one group suggested Councillors could set an example by forfeiting their Car Parking Pass. Another insisted that commuters need more Park & Rides in place if cars are discouraged from the centre.

Some bigger businesses are keen to create a green image, and could be vulnerable to pressure. For example, businesses with a fleets of cars could move to electric vehicles, creating demand for electric charging infrastructure.



Empowering communities to take action

- There was a strong recognition across Assembly discussions that more can be done to equip communities to take responsibility and action themselves to tackle climate change
- Having been raised several times during the assembly, we wanted to explore the idea of developing community “green” champions to help raise awareness and engage their local neighbourhoods to take action. These could be similar to existing *Street Champions* and *Neighbourhood Watch* volunteers.

We asked members about:

- What would be in the “job description” of a *green champion*?
- How could they be supported to carry out their role? (ie what tools, resources, information might they need?)
- What would encourage people to take on this role? What barriers might there be?

Green Champion role

- Above all, the *Green Champion* must be an independent but constant liaison between residents and the Council, in daily contact with a dedicated council employee to provide research and information.
- There was strong feeling that they must be highly trained and independently accredited, including this on any publicity they use. Some members suggested it was difficult to trust some community groups’ materials. They may also need a clearly identifiable uniform.
- They should be already embedded and trusted by their community. For example, having one per postal sector, supported by local councillors, would be local enough while keeping numbers at a point where they’re accountable? No community can be left out so postal sector may not be only form of segmentation.
- The *Green Champion* must be impartial, enthusiastic, but not evangelical to remain wedded to the community. Frequent speaking opportunities at schools, reporting back to community through leaflets and local newspapers will be necessary.
- They must be well-resourced, including access to venues, litter picking sticks, shovels for tree planting, leaflet budget.
- Clear targets should developed as part of this relationship, started by the Council and made more suitable to a particular community after consultation by the *Green Champion*
- They must have the ability to help secure people council subsidies for green initiatives surrounding the home, e.g. financial support for loft insulation, empowered to contact Veolia to quickly dispose of bulky goods, give away free biodegradable bags.
- Must have experience of event organisation, team management - More broadly bring people into the system and get them hooked on green

Above all, the Green Champion must be an independent but constant liaison between residents and the Council



initiatives, e.g. organising litter picking parties with councillors and local residents, speed tree planting (speed dating with an impact).

- The Council should assist in building initial relationships and monitoring the progress of *Green Champions*, as most people don't have the neighbourly relationships required for this.
- The *Green Champion* could play a role in monitoring green initiatives and claims by local businesses.
- There is robust debate over whether it should be a paid role. Creating a part or full-time post may encourage people to take part who otherwise may not be able to afford to. A large amount of responsibility would lead to it being a full-time job. Others felt payment undermines the cause, and that other incentives would motivate people to participate - e.g. knowledge, guidance, training, support and public recognition - though this comes with a realistic expectation of their capacity. Splitting the role into smaller less time-consuming roles might help, with a separation between voluntary and organisational paid roles.

Splitting the role into **smaller less time-consuming roles** might help

Green Hub

One discussion group also developed their own idea of a *Green Hub*:

- Information point for advice, volunteering opportunities and new green initiatives
- Base camp for the *Green Champion* to hold environmental surgeries
- Could use public space such as libraries, schools at weekends or after school.
- Online entity for discussing green issues
- Pass on embedded knowledge of what has worked and what hasn't about green initiatives, so the Council has a better evidence base.

Finally, some related but more individual points came up in the community discussion:

- People don't know everyone in their neighbourhood as much as in the past - these initiatives should acknowledge this, and act as a new way of bringing people together.
- Recycling still requires better communication from the council, whilst people living in blocks need more support in increasing capacity of recycling bins.
- The key to public education is visual aids - a *green champion* should have access to the best materials available for informing and educating their communities.
- Some people added that the community policing system should be brought in to the fold as well - perhaps on enforcing rules on fly tipping and car idling.
- Regarding community solutions more broadly, some groups agreed that, whatever form community action takes, it must be backed by enough funding to make meaningful change.
- Small, time-limited ways to get involved are necessary. There's a need for a specific timed framework with allocated actions and materials. Any action must be highly structured or people won't do it, while also giving flexibility for creative input.
- There's a generally low awareness of existing schemes. Organisers must be given the tools and knowledge to properly conduct outreach with neighbours and communities to generate interest and take action. Small businesses are particularly good at getting the word out. There's already generally low awareness of *Street Champions*. There's a need to be more connected and visible through public events and engaging with different communities in sometimes unorthodox ways.

A green champion should **have access to the best materials available** for **informing** and **educating** their communities





5 Summary and next steps

“ To be honest, I wasn’t sure what to expect before the first meeting but I thought I should come along but this is such an important issue and it was nice to be asked to share my views. I was so glad I came because I absolutely loved these meetings – we had some really interesting speakers and I learnt some new things each time. It was also great to meet and hear the views of others like myself who have lived here most of our lives and who love the place. I also really feel that we’ve been listened to. Can’t wait to see what happens next. ”

Croydon Citizens’ Assembly Member

After six weeks of deliberation on this pressing global challenge, the process demonstrated that if the issues are framed correctly in a way that is accessible and relatable there is genuine concern and appetite to get involved. The Assembly validated the investment in such a representative and deliberative exercise by providing evidence of clear priorities for residents; insight into how to communicate and engage effectively and some concrete steps (such as the leadership residents will expect from the council and its partners) that the Council and the independent commission will now need to consider carefully.

The Assembly was broadly representative of Croydon. This meant that the complexity and diversity of the borough played out in its deliberation. Each member of the *Croydon Citizens Assembly* brought their own life experience to bear and had different local circumstances and experiences of Croydon. Alongside this, the entire spectrum of awareness of climate change was present; from the disinterested to the evangelical; sceptics to physics lecturers. The strength of deliberation came through accommodation of these differing experiences, learning styles and expertise on the topic.



The Assembly has not produced a definitive blue print for action. That was never its purpose. It was not established as a task and finish group. Rather it was designed to provide insight into the core themes that residents believe are important and give evidence as to how Croydon should design a truly inclusive and sustainable approach.

There was a distinct appetite and desire to see Croydon taking a lead on the issue and forging a cutting edge, pioneering approach. There was recognition of Croydon's particular opportunity as a fast-developing area with already very good transport links.

Although we did not explicitly engage with young people (under 18s), the Assembly was resolute that their involvement would be key, both as change agents in themselves and to motivate others to get involved. A work strand must be developed to authentically harness young people in the changes proposed.

Finally, the overriding view of the Assembly was that there is a unique opportunity for Croydon to harness the capacity of the community to address the issue. It is almost banal to state it, but the borough's diversity is its strength. Action and engagement around the climate emergency could be a profound catalyst that has a range of collateral benefits within and between communities that go beyond climate change, as important as that is. But it will need investment, creativity and a continued commitment to working with residents to design and deliver it effectively.

It is almost banal to state it, but **the borough's diversity is its strength**



Appendix A: Recruitment process

All Assembly members were recruited face-to-face. TCC researchers ran a street recruitment campaign across different parts of the borough; this was based around train stations, shopping centres, supermarkets and other areas of high footfall. All prospective Assembly members had a conversation on the phone with TCC before their membership was confirmed.

Special emphasis was made to make sure lesser-heard groups were included. Final recruitment was representative of the borough, and the below table shows who eventually attended the Assembly.

Demographic	Assembly %
Male	45.2
Female	54.8
16-24	9.5
25-34	16.7
35-44	26.2
45-54	26.2
55-64	9.5
65-74	4.8
75-84	4.8
White	52.4
Mixed	7.1
Asian/Asian British	9.5
Black/Black British	28.6
Other	2.4



The Campaign Company, Suffolk House,
George Street, Croydon, CR0 1PE

t +44(0)20 8688 0650

e cclarke@thecampaigncompany.co.uk

w www.thecampaigncompany.co.uk

TCC | values
first
thecampaigncompany.co.uk



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Equality Analysis Form

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of Equality Analysis

The council has an important role in creating a fair society through the services we provide, the people we employ and the money we spend. Equality is integral to everything the council does. We are committed to making Croydon a stronger, fairer borough where no community or individual is held back.

Undertaking an Equality Analysis helps to determine whether a proposed change will have a positive, negative, or no impact on groups that share a protected characteristic. Conclusions drawn from Equality Analyses helps us to better understand the needs of all our communities, enable us to target services and budgets more effectively and also helps us to comply with the Equality Act 2010.

An equality analysis must be completed as early as possible during the planning stages of any proposed change to ensure information gained from the process is incorporated in any decisions made.

In practice, the term '**proposed change**' broadly covers the following:-

- Policies, strategies and plans;
- Projects and programmes;
- Commissioning (including re-commissioning and de-commissioning);
- Service review;
- Budget allocation/analysis;
- Staff restructures (including outsourcing);
- Business transformation programmes;
- Organisational change programmes;
- Processes (for example thresholds, eligibility, entitlements, and access criteria).

2. Proposed change

Directorate	Place
Title of proposed change	Climate Action Plan
Name of Officer carrying out Equality Analysis	Yasmin Ahmed

2.1 Purpose of proposed change (see 1.1 above for examples of proposed changes)

The proposed Climate Action Plan is meant to tackle the declaration of Climate and Ecological Emergency and the Council’s decision to become carbon neutral by 2030, both taken at July Council in 2019. This is a new proposal.

3. Impact of the proposed change

Important Note: It is necessary to determine how each of the protected groups could be impacted by the proposed change. Who benefits and how (and who, therefore doesn’t and why?) Summarise any positive impacts or benefits, any negative impacts and any neutral impacts and the evidence you have taken into account to reach this conclusion. Be aware that there may be positive, negative and neutral impacts within each characteristic.

Where an impact is unknown, state so. If there is insufficient information or evidence to reach a decision you will need to gather appropriate quantitative and qualitative information from a range of sources e.g. Croydon Observatory a useful source of information such as Borough Strategies and Plans, Borough and Ward Profiles, Joint Strategic Health Needs Assessments <http://www.croydonobservatory.org/> Other sources include performance monitoring reports, complaints, survey data, audit reports, inspection reports, national research and feedback gained through engagement with service users, voluntary and community organisations and contractors.

3.1 Deciding whether the potential impact is positive or negative

Table 1 – Positive/Negative impact

For each protected characteristic group show whether the impact of the proposed change on service users and/or staff is positive or negative by briefly outlining the nature of the impact in the appropriate column. . If it is decided that analysis is not relevant to some groups, this should be recorded and explained. In all circumstances you should list the source of the evidence used to make this judgement where possible.			
Protected characteristic group(s)	Positive impact	Negative impact	Source of evidence
Age	The proposal will aim to positively effect change on air quality which will benefit all ages but especially those suffering with childhood and lifelong asthma	N/A	Carbon emissions data (currently being gather for a carbon baselining report) & Air Quality action plan 2018 - 22
Disability	N/A	Car travel will be in scope to help reduce carbon emissions. If the plan advocates less travel by car, this could negatively impact	Consultation

		the ability of those with a disability that effects how they travel if enough measures are not put in place to support them.	
Gender	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gender Reassignment	N/A	N/A	N/A
Marriage or Civil Partnership	N/A	N/A	N/A
Religion or belief	N/A	N/A	N/A
Race	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sexual Orientation	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pregnancy or Maternity	N/A	N/A	N/A

Important note: You must act to eliminate any potential negative impact which, if it occurred would breach the Equality Act 2010. In some situations this could mean abandoning your proposed change as you may not be able to take action to mitigate all negative impacts.

When you act to reduce any negative impact or maximise any positive impact, you must ensure that this does not create a negative impact on service users and/or staff belonging to groups that share protected characteristics. **Please use table 4 to record actions that will be taken to remove or minimise any potential negative impact**

3.2 Additional information needed to determine impact of proposed change

Table 2 – Additional information needed to determine impact of proposed change

If you need to undertake further research and data gathering to help determine the likely impact of the proposed change, outline the information needed in this table. Please use the table below to describe any consultation with stakeholders and summarise how it has influenced the proposed change. Please attach evidence or provide link to appropriate data or reports:		
Additional information needed and or Consultation Findings	Information source	Date for completion
Consultation with the public and stakeholders	Consultation	TBC – Oct/Nov

For guidance and support with consultation and engagement visit <https://intranet.croydon.gov.uk/working-croydon/communications/consultation-and-engagement/starting-engagement-or-consultation>

3.3 Impact scores

Example

If we are going to reduce parking provision in a particular location, officers will need to assess the equality impact as follows;

1. Determine the Likelihood of impact. You can do this by using the key in table 5 as a guide, for the purpose of this example, the likelihood of impact score is 2 (likely to impact)
2. Determine the Severity of impact. You can do this by using the key in table 5 as a guide, for the purpose of this example, the Severity of impact score is also 2 (likely to impact)
3. Calculate the equality impact score using table 4 below and the formula **Likelihood x Severity** and record it in table 5, for the purpose of this example - **Likelihood (2) x Severity (2) = 4**

Table 4 – Equality Impact Score

Severity of Impact	3	3	6	9
	2	2	4	6
	1	1	2	3
		1	2	3
	Likelihood of Impact			

Key

Risk Index	Risk Magnitude
6 – 9	High
3 – 5	Medium
1 – 3	Low

Table 3 – Impact scores

<p>Column 1</p> <p>PROTECTED GROUP</p>	<p>Column 2</p> <p>LIKELIHOOD OF IMPACT SCORE</p> <p>Use the key below to score the likelihood of the proposed change impacting each of the protected groups, by inserting either 1, 2, or 3 against each protected group.</p> <p>1 = Unlikely to impact 2 = Likely to impact 3 = Certain to impact</p>	<p>Column 3</p> <p>SEVERITY OF IMPACT SCORE</p> <p>Use the key below to score the severity of impact of the proposed change on each of the protected groups, by inserting either 1, 2, or 3 against each protected group.</p> <p>1 = Unlikely to impact 2 = Likely to impact 3 = Certain to impact</p>	<p>Column 4</p> <p>EQUALITY IMPACT SCORE</p> <p>Calculate the equality impact score for each protected group by multiplying scores in column 2 by scores in column 3. Enter the results below against each protected group.</p> <p>Equality impact score = likelihood of impact score x severity of impact score.</p>
Age	2	2	4
Disability	2	2	4
Gender	1	1	2
Gender reassignment	1	1	2
Marriage / Civil Partnership	1	1	2
Race	1	1	2
Religion or belief	1	1	2
Sexual Orientation	1	1	2
Pregnancy or Maternity	1	1	2

Equality Analysis

4. Statutory duties

4.1 Public Sector Duties

Tick the relevant box(es) to indicate whether the proposed change will adversely impact the Council's ability to meet any of the Public Sector Duties in the Equality Act 2010 set out below.

Advancing equality of opportunity between people who belong to protected groups

Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation

Fostering good relations between people who belong to protected characteristic groups

Important note: If the proposed change adversely impacts the Council's ability to meet any of the Public Sector Duties set out above, mitigating actions must be outlined in the Action Plan in section 5 below.

5. Action Plan to mitigate negative impacts of proposed change

Important note: Describe what alternatives have been considered and/or what actions will be taken to remove or minimise any potential negative impact identified in Table 1. Attach evidence or provide link to appropriate data, reports, etc:

Table 4 – Action Plan to mitigate negative impacts

Complete this table to show any negative impacts identified for service users and/or staff from protected groups, and planned actions mitigate them.				
Protected characteristic	Negative impact	Mitigating action(s)	Action owner	Date for completion
Disability	Car travel will be in scope to help reduce carbon emissions. If the plan advocates less travel by car, this could negatively impact the ability of those with a disability that effects how they travel if enough measures are not put in place to support them.	Consultation to find out what actions can be taken to mitigate the impact	Croydon Climate Crisis Commission	TBC – Oct/Nov
Race	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Equality Analysis

Sex (gender)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gender reassignment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sexual orientation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Age	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Religion or belief	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pregnancy or maternity	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Marriage/civil partnership	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

6. Decision on the proposed change

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Based on the information outlined in this Equality Analysis enter X in column 3 (Conclusion) alongside the relevant statement to show your conclusion.		
Decision	Definition	Conclusion - Mark 'X' below
No major change	Our analysis demonstrates that the policy is robust. The evidence shows no potential for discrimination and we have taken all opportunities to advance equality and foster good relations, subject to continuing monitoring and review. If you reach this conclusion, state your reasons and briefly outline the evidence used to support your decision.	
Adjust the proposed change	We will take steps to lessen the impact of the proposed change should it adversely impact the Council's ability to meet any of the Public Sector Duties set out under section 4 above, remove barriers or better promote equality. We are going to take action to ensure these opportunities are realised. If you reach this conclusion, you must outline the actions you will take in Action Plan in section 5 of the Equality Analysis form	x
Continue the proposed change	We will adopt or continue with the change, despite potential for adverse impact or opportunities to lessen the impact of discrimination, harassment or victimisation and better advance equality and foster good relations between groups through the change. However, we are not planning to implement them as we are satisfied that our project will not lead to unlawful discrimination and there are justifiable reasons to continue as planned. If you reach this conclusion, you should clearly set out the justifications for doing this and it must be in line with the duty to have due regard and how you reached this decision.	
Stop or amend the	Our change would have adverse effects on one or more protected groups that are not justified and cannot be mitigated. Our proposed change must be stopped or amended.	

Equality Analysis

proposed change		
Will this decision be considered at a scheduled meeting? e.g. Contracts and Commissioning Board (CCB) / Cabinet	Meeting title:	Date:

7. Sign-Off

Officers that must approve this decision		
Equalities Lead	Name: Yvonne Okiyo Position: Equalities Manager	Date: 24.08.20
Director	Name: Shifa Mustafa Position: Executive Director of Place	Date: 31.08.20

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REPORT TO:	CABINET 19 October 2020
SUBJECT:	Developing Croydon’s new Community Safety Strategy
LEAD OFFICER:	Executive Director Place – Shifa Mustafa Director of Croydon’s violence reduction network – Sarah Hayward
CABINET MEMBER:	Cllr Hamida Ali, Cabinet Member for Safer Croydon and Communities
WARDS:	All wards
<p>CORPORATE PRIORITY/POLICY CONTEXT/ AMBITIOUS FOR CROYDON</p> <p><i>Include here a brief statement on how the recommendations address one or more of the Council’s Corporate Plan priorities:</i></p> <p><i>Everyone feels safer in their street, neighbourhood and home</i></p> <p>Corporate Plan for Croydon 2018-2022</p>	

<p>FINANCIAL IMPACT</p> <p>The development of a new strategy requires community engagement, outreach and consultation. Planned spend for in the financial year 2020/21 will now be delayed until 2021/22 meaning a small in year saving.</p> <p>The engagement proposal was in its early stages of development and so was not fully costed but unlikely to be more than £15k when it takes place.</p> <p>FORWARD PLAN KEY DECISION REFERENCE NO.: Not a key decision</p>
--

<p>The Leader of the Council has delegated to the Cabinet the power to make the decisions set out in the recommendations below</p> <p>1. RECOMMENDATIONS</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The Cabinet is recommended to</p> <p>1.1 Recommend to Full Council that it agree to extend the current community safety strategy until the end of calendar year 2021 for the reasons detailed in the report</p>
--

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 2.1 Since 1998, Councils have been required to have a community safety partnership that oversees the development and delivery of a community safety plan or strategy. The strategy requires regular review and updating in light of evidence and trends in safety.

- 2.2 The current community safety strategy runs from 2017 to 2020. Prior to Covid, we were in the very early stages of developing the public collaboration needed to develop a new strategy. The pandemic and associated events meant that we have had to delay that work. We had originally hoped to be able to develop the strategy through autumn this year and spring next year, but it is now clear we will need to delay this work and therefore extend our current strategy to cover the full calendar year 2021.
- 2.3 We have produced the annual strategic assessment of crime in the area and so can update some of our work under the existing strategy.

3. COMMUNITY SAFETY STRATEGY

- 3.1 The council is required to have a Community Safety Partnership Board and a plan that the board is responsible for overseeing. That plan is what we refer to here as the community safety strategy. The existing plan was developed and came in to effect in 2017 and covers the period to 2020.
- 3.2 In Summer 2019, the Council committed to taking a public health approach to violence reduction. In early 2020, the Council started to plan and develop a new community safety strategy, as a result of both the existing strategy coming to an end and to realign our community safety work with our public health approach to violence reduction. This work was paused as a result of the Covid pandemic.
- 3.3 In late May, the Council was able to focus more efforts on business as usual and started to explore how to develop a new strategy in light of ongoing restrictions and the timescales for doing so. It quickly became clear that we would need to extend the existing strategy. We had originally hoped to conclude the development work by early summer 2021.
- 3.4 However it has now become clear that this won't be possible. A particular challenge for this work is the vulnerability and excluded nature of some of the people who most need effective community safety and violence reduction work. There have also been sharp changes in some types of crime, violence and antisocial behaviour during the Covid pandemic. We need to take the time to understand which of these changes are likely to be lasting and therefore need a different level of consideration in the new strategy.
- 3.5 The current strategic priorities in The Safer Croydon Community Safety Strategy 2017/2020 are:-
- Reduce the overall crime rate in Croydon; focus on violent crime and domestic abuse
 - Improve the safety of children and young people
 - Improve public confidence and community engagement.
 - Tackle anti-social behaviour and environmental crime
 - Improve support and reduce vulnerability for all victims of crime; focus on hate crime

4. CONSULTATION

- 4.1 The decision to extend the current strategy doesn't require formal public consultation. However we have consulted strategic partners on this approach through the Safer Croydon Partnership Board (Croydon's Community Safety Partnership).
- 4.2 Developing a new strategy will require both engagement to develop the content, priorities and a formal period of consultation on the strategy. Our normal methods of consultation, including face to face meetings and outreach have been severely impacted by the Covid pandemic and are a major reason for the delay in the developing our new strategy.

5. PRE-DECISION SCRUTINY

- 5.1 The proposal to extend the current strategy has not been to scrutiny as it is not a substantive change to current policy or priority. We do intend to fully involve scrutiny in the development of our new strategy.

6. FINANCIAL AND RISK ASSESSMENT CONSIDERATIONS

- 6.1 There will be a small in year saving due to not completing this work in this financial year. This is cost delay rather than cost avoidance. The development of the strategy is estimated to cost £15k when it takes place will be met from the existing revenue budget.

Approved by Lisa Taylor, Director of Finance, Investment and Risk and S151 Officer

7. LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 7.1 Under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, as amended, responsible authorities are required to work together through Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships which have, since 2010 been referred to as Community Safety Partnerships. The Safer Croydon Partnership (SCP) acts as the statutory Community Safety Partnership for Croydon. In this respect Section 6 requires responsible authorities to formulate and implement a Strategy for the reduction of crime and disorder in their area (including anti-social behaviour adversely affecting the local environment) and for combating the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances in the area. The SCP is responsible for coordinating the development and implementation of Croydon's Community Safety Strategy. The partnership comprises police, council, fire, probation and health agencies, as well as businesses, community and voluntary sector organisations.
- 7.2 Regulations made under S.6 provide that the Strategy must be published and include the objectives to be pursued and the long term and short term performance targets for measuring the extent to which these objectives have been achieved.

7.3 Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (as amended) imposes a duty on local authorities and police authorities to exercise their functions with regard to effect on crime and disorder. They are required to do all they can to prevent crime and disorder in the area (including anti-social and other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment) & the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances.

7.4 The function of agreeing, amending or modifying the Community Safety Strategy is a matter reserved to Full Council under the Constitution.

Approved by: Sandra Herbert, Head of Litigation and Corporate Law on behalf of the Director of Law and Governance and Deputy Monitoring Officer

8. HUMAN RESOURCES IMPACT

8.1 There is no HR staffing impact in this report. If any should arise these will be managed under the Council's policies and procedures.

Approved by: Jennifer Sankar, Head of HR Place, for and on behalf of Sue Moorman, HR Director.

9. EQUALITIES IMPACT

9.1 The decision to extend the current strategy will not have any direct equalities impacts. There are a number of equality considerations and impacts pertaining to community safety and how we respond and address these will be considered as part of the process of developing the new strategy.

Approved by: Yvonne Okiyo, Equalities Manager

10. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

10.1 There is no environmental impact

11. CRIME AND DISORDER REDUCTION IMPACT

11.1 Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 says that without prejudice to any other obligation imposed on it, it shall be the duty of the Council to exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in its area.

11.2 By Section 6 of the same Act the Council and its partners are required to formulate and implement a strategy for the reduction of crime and disorder in the area.

11.3 Therefore there are two duties. The first is to formulate and implement a crime reduction strategy. This is about crime which already exists. The second is crime

and disorder prevention. Every function shall be exercised to prevent crime and disorder.

11.4 The current strategy was based on evidence at the time and its actions and outcomes are monitored against the best available current evidence of crime trends in the borough.

11.5 Delaying the development of the new strategy will allow us to better understand the medium and longer term impacts of Covid on the borough and better reflect these trends in a new strategy.

12. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS/PROPOSED DECISION

12.1 As explained above, the council is required to have a community safety plan but has been unable to develop a new plan as a consequence of Covid.

13. OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED

13.1 It was considered whether we could develop a new plan to the original timetable. This was quickly rejected due to the timescales and Covid restrictions.

13.2 We also considered developing the plan from now through to next year, but the impact of Covid on the Council has meant we've now had to delay development starting until the new financial year.

14. DATA PROTECTION IMPLICATIONS

14.1 WILL THE SUBJECT OF THE REPORT INVOLVE THE PROCESSING OF 'PERSONAL DATA'?

No

14.2 HAS A DATA PROTECTION IMPACT ASSESSMENT (DPIA) BEEN COMPLETED?

No

Approved by Sarah Hayward, Director of Violence Reduction Network

CONTACT OFFICER:

Sarah Hayward, Director of Violence Reduction Network
Email: sarah.hayward@croydon.gov.uk

APPENDICES TO THIS REPORT:

Appendix 1 – Safer Croydon Community Safety Strategy
Appendix 2 – Strategic Assessment

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS:

None

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Safer Croydon Community Safety Strategy 2017/2020



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Foreword

The Safer Croydon Partnership (SCP) acts as the statutory Community Safety Partnership for Croydon, as stipulated by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.

The SCP is responsible for co-ordinating the development and implementation of Croydon's Community Safety Strategy. The partnership comprises police, council, fire, probation and health agencies, as well as businesses, community and voluntary sector organisations.

The Crime Survey for England and Wales published September 2016, estimated 6.7 million adults aged 16 and over, were a victim of at least 1 crime and that 4.6 million offences were reported in 2016, an annual rise of 7%. However, a large proportion of the rise is considered to be due to continued improvements, in crime-recording practices and processes.

The current trend for the total number of offences is up by +3.05% (893 offences) when compared to the previous financial year although the long term picture shows that crime has fallen significantly over the last 10 years. Croydon ranks 6th by volume and 19th by rate per 1,000 populations (1 being highest) when compared with all the other London Boroughs. With regards to specific crimes the trend for acquisitive crimes such as thefts and burglaries are significantly down, however violent crimes are on the increase.

There is a correlation between areas of high deprivation and crime rates in Croydon; more crime is committed in the north of the borough, largely due to a higher population density, and more pockets of deprivation. Vulnerability is becoming increasingly concentrated within certain places and amongst certain individuals. According to the Mayor's Office of Policing and Crime's (MOPAC's) Vulnerable Localities Profile, the top 10 per cent 9 of wards (63) are disproportionately impacted compared to other parts of London. On average, over 3 times more victims of burglary, robbery, sexual offences live in these top 10 per cent compared to the least vulnerable. Repeat victimisation is also a key issue; around one in 10 crimes is committed against people who have been victims of crime in the previous year. Perpetrators of other crimes, such as domestic abuse, have much higher levels of repeat victimisation.

Croydon's reputation as a place is improving, but there is more work to do. The findings from the 2016 Fear of Crime Survey confirms most residents do feel safe, but 23% feel unsafe to some degree. The results of the 2016 Crime Quiz found all of the respondents thought levels of crime and anti-social behaviour in Croydon are much higher than actual reported cases. Therefore, we want to increase public confidence and reduce the fear of crime in Croydon. We believe the best way to do this is to continuously improve the way all of our local partner agencies and services work together delivering solutions to local crime and anti-social behaviour problems.

As we set out our three-year plan, we also need to consider external factors such as a growing and more diverse population, on-going financial pressures, the impact of Brexit, the threat of terrorism, and how crime is changing. For example, burglary offences are reducing but on-line fraud has nearly doubled during the past few years. The National Fraud Intelligence Bureau (NFIB) recorded 119,426 incidents in 2011/12 but this rose to 230,406 in 2014/15 and 85% of all identity fraud now occurs online.

From March 2017, following adoption of the Mayor's Police and Crime Plan MOPAC are proposing to adopt a new method for prioritising and scrutinising local policing priorities. High harm crimes and protecting vulnerable people will be included in local priorities in every borough to ensure that the police and local partners are focused properly on these most serious and harmful offences against vulnerable people. This includes a focus on child sexual exploitation, violence against women and girls, gangs, knife crime and gun crime. The key priorities identified in the police and crime plan are:

- **A better criminal justice service for London**
- **A better police service for London**
- **Standing together against hatred and intolerance**
- **Keeping children and young people safe**
- **Tackling violence against women and girls**

MOPAC have recognised that the issues of greatest concern in one borough may be very different to those of another. Therefore, antisocial behaviour and volume crime priorities will be selected by each borough on the basis of their local assessments, crime statistics and local residents' views to result in a manageable level of priorities. The additional priorities agreed with MOPAC for Croydon are violence with injury (non-domestic abuse), ASB and burglary.

This strategy therefore supports the 2017-2021 London Police and Crime Plan and builds on a solid foundation of successful partnership working on crime and anti-social behaviour in Croydon. Given the emphasis on vulnerability and supporting victims it is even more crucial that the Safer Croydon Partnership works collaboratively with the Health and Wellbeing Board, and the Children's and Adults Safeguarding Boards to ensure that there is clear leadership and responsibility where there are issues that may overlap in to different partnership agendas. The community safety strategy presents high level priorities and actions so these will be underpinned by more detailed plans that will be developed with the relevant partnerships.

Taking into account these factors, and the findings from the 2016 Strategic Crime Assessment, public consultation as well as the views from stakeholders, during the next 3 years our strategic priorities will be:-

- **Reduce the overall crime rate in Croydon; focus on violent crime and domestic abuse**
- **Improve the safety of children and young people**
- **Improve public confidence and community engagement.**
- **Tackle anti-social behaviour and environmental crime**
- **Improve support and reduce vulnerability for all victims of crime; focus on hate crime**

We have made good progress against the objectives set out in our last strategy. However, we also recognise that there is still much more to do, but we are determined to work together to make Croydon a safer place to live, work and visit.



Cllr Hamida Ali

Cabinet Member for Safety and Justice and Chair of the Safer Croydon Partnership

Croydon Facts

Croydon is London's southern-most borough and covers an area of 87 square kilometres. It is one of London's biggest local retail and commercial centres, with good rail, tram and road links, more than 120 parks and open spaces and some of London's most expensive housing.

We are just about to embark on a long term Growth Programme which is a partnership between Central Government, Croydon Council, the Greater London Authority and Transport for London. The aim is to finance and deliver an infrastructure programme, at a cost of £495m, which is essential to facilitate growth in central Croydon.

Croydon is a great place to live and work in and to visit, but we still have areas that are among the most disadvantaged in the country.

Croydon's population is changing rapidly. Over the next 25 years, 75,000 more people will be living in the borough. It has one of the largest and fastest growing black and minority ethnic populations in South London (with 100 languages spoken). The population is significantly denser in wards in the north of the borough, with a fifth of all Croydon residents living in just four northern wards.

Croydon has the largest population of 0 to 18 year olds in London at 97,200 residents (mid 2014 population estimate), which makes up 25.8% of the total population of Croydon. The number of residents aged 0-18 years will increase by approximately 8,200 residents by 2021. The Spring 2016 School Census showed there were a total of 56,565 pupils attending state funded schools in Croydon. This is an increase of 889 pupils or just under 2% compared to Spring 2015.

There were 3,701 children in need in Croydon as at 31 March 2015. This equates to 400.8 children in need for every 10,000 children, higher than London and national averages. Croydon also has the highest number of looked after children of any London borough due to the high numbers of unaccompanied asylum seeking children (UASC) looked after by the borough. In 2015 there were 408 UASC looked after children and 385 local looked after children in Croydon.

Croydon is a safe place for most residents; the number of offences fell by over 5,000 in 10 years and is near the London average, but fear of crime is still significant. There are concerns over youth crime, violent crime including domestic abuse and sexual violence, and hate crime. We need to build trust among local people that agencies will deal with the issues that matter most to them.

Key Achievements 2014 – 2017

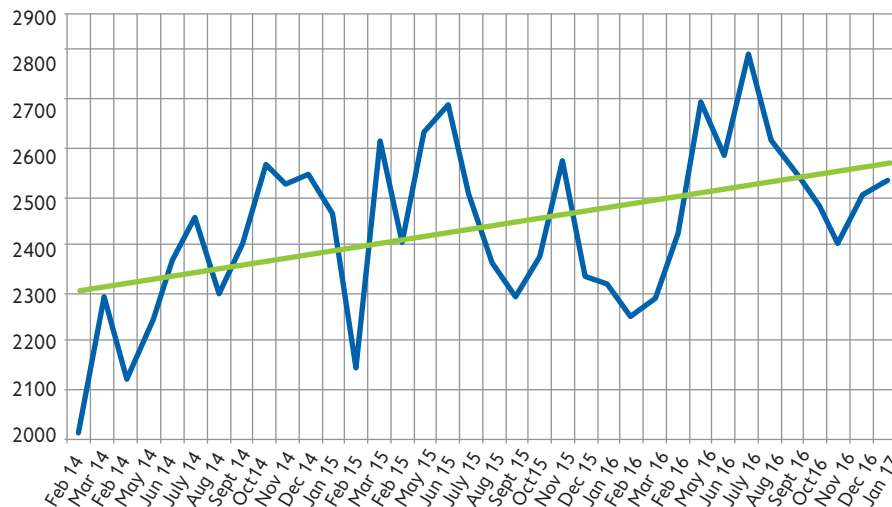
The 2014-2017 strategy set out four main objectives:

- Reduce the overall crime rate in Croydon; focus on violent crime
- Improve the safety of children and young people
- Tackle anti-social behaviour and environmental crime
- Improve public confidence and community engagement.

Reduce the overall crime rate in Croydon; focus on violent crime

Table 1 below shows the short-term trend of Total Notifiable Offences (TNO's) by financial year for the 3 year period from April 2013 to Jan 2017. The chart shows that the short-term trend is increasing.

Table 1 TNO 3 year crime trend rolling 12 months to January 2017



The current trend is up by +3.05% (893 offences) when compared to the previous financial year. Croydon ranks 6th by volume and 19th by rate per 1,000 populations (1 being highest) when compared with all the other London Boroughs.

12 months	Volume	12 months	Volume	Variance	% change
Feb 15 - Jan 16	29235	Feb 16 - Jan 17	30128	+893	+3.05%
Feb 14 - Jan 15	28257	Feb 15 - Jan 16	29235	+978	+3.36%
Feb 13 - Jan 14	28375	Feb 14 - Jan 15	28257	-118	0.41%

The table below shows Croydon police have seen 839 more incidents (29.94% increase) in the number of Violence with Injury incidents since the introduction of the MOPAC 7 performance framework in 2011/12.

MOPAC 7 crime type	Baseline 2011/12	Position at 21 st March 2017	Percentage change
MOPAC 7 total	17333	14609	-15.7%
Burglary	4492	2726	-39.3%
Criminal damage	4544	3296	-7.0%
Robbery	1834	1290	-29.7%
Theft from MV	2871	1977	-31.1%
Theft from person	795	582	-26.8%
Theft of MV	995	1097	-10.3%
Violence with injury	2802	3641	29.9%

(Source: Met Police Daily Dashboard Croydon dated 21st MARCH 2017)

The increase in VWI has not just happened in Croydon but has been seen across many boroughs for the same period. The increases may in part, be due the changes the Metropolitan Police Service made in their recording systems and that all incidents are now being more accurately recorded than previously. All other MOPAC 7 crimes have seen significant decreases since 2011/12.

Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence

There have been increases in reports of both domestic abuse and sexual violence offences in the last year. Up to date statistics can be found on the following link <https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/mayors-office-policing-and-crime-mopac/data-and-research/crime>

Croydon has the highest number of rapes in London. However, this could be due to an increase in reporting due to improved confidence in the police. Croydon has the largest Rape Crisis Centre in London and works closely with the Metropolitan Police Service Sapphire units to bring perpetrators to justice.

A complete review of our response to domestic abuse has been undertaken at both an operational and strategic level. There is a new governance structure and a multi-agency action plan in place to prevent and tackle domestic and sexual violence, links with the voluntary sector have been strengthened and the services available have been firmly embedded within the 'Think Family' model of intervention. An average of 12 service users are seen at the Family Justice Centre (FJC) each day and the highest ever number of high risk cases discussed at the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) in Croydon was recorded in 2015/16 at 448 cases (a 32% year on year increase).

Outcomes:

Our partnership approach is essential to supporting the broad ranging needs of our client group. Universal services such as GPs, health visitors, schools and early years settings are joined up to the domestic abuse services through named leads, trained to help victims access pathways for support. In the past year, 94 schools and 35 GPs have nominated a lead to act as a single point of contact with the council's domestic abuse service. We have seen a 41% increase for year on year referrals as a result.

Provision of support from the drugs and alcohol worker at FJC empowers vulnerable women who may otherwise not seek support at a mixed gender environment for fear of additional risk. As a result, more women with substance misuse issues are accessing support for domestic abuse issues. A thriving women's support group now meets weekly at the centre as a result of this provision.

By working closely with the police, the Independent Domestic Violence Adviser (IDVA) provides immediate support when taken along to domestic abuse call-outs. This was a scheme piloted in 2016 and has led to an IDVA being posted to the Police community safety unit on a full time basis, to support practice within the police station.

An IDVA at Croydon University Hospital, working primarily in the emergency department and maternity ward, completes assessments onsite when pregnant women or those in A&E disclose domestic abuse. Advice is therefore accessed sooner as individuals often lose the impetus to report or seek support once they leave the hospital. In addition to this we have 3 IDVA's embedded within Children's Centres in the Borough.

Coordinated action in partnership with statutory agencies and primary care providers has helped to ensure that those affected by domestic abuse but socially isolated can be reached and helped. A flexible approach has meant that support has been offered at GP surgeries and schools where a perpetrator is most likely to allow their victim to go without excessive monitoring. Through the helpline and forums that support professionals, the reach of the Family Justice Centre has extended beyond the building it occupies enabling more people to access support when affected by domestic abuse.

Improve the safety of children and young people

A Youth Crime Prevention Plan has been implemented and is overseen by the Youth Crime Board. This sets out a range of partnership actions to deliver against the following aims:

- Helping young people change their lives to make Croydon a safer place
- To reduce levels of offending and anti-social behaviour by young people
- To disrupt and reduce gang activity
- To disrupt and reduce the number of vulnerable young people involved in "County Lines" drug dealing

- To adopt a “think family” approach building on the strengths of families and reduces risk factors
- To ensure appropriate plans are in place to safeguard young people who may be vulnerable to violence, sexual exploitation, gangs, bullying and domestic abuse
- To tackle the causes of Serious Youth Violence
- To deter Children and Young People from carrying and potentially using or being a victim of knife crime

There are many projects supporting vulnerable young victims and perpetrators of crime. This includes the Safer London Foundation who deliver workshops and engage with young people at risk of sexual exploitation; RASASC have been working in Croydon schools, colleges and PRU'S, delivering workshops around Consent, Sexual Violence, Myths, Gender stereotypes and providing referral information to young people; the gangs multi agency team targeting those at risk and involved in gang related crime; council and voluntary and community sector based youth services as well as the Youth Offending Service (YOS) itself.

Outcomes:

Reduction in the number of young people enter the criminal justice system for the first time

On target. YOS has continued to have a relatively stable number of first time entrant's with a reduction from 221 to 208 young people. In the last 12 months, the YOS and police have diverted 247 young people from prosecution with a 14% re-offending rate for this group.

Reductions in the numbers of young people re-offending

Good progress has been made with the re-offending rate which has, over the last 12 months, reduced from 47% to 43% but this remains a risk area in terms of performance as it is subject to unpredictable changes in performance.

Improved identification and targeting of young people involved in gang activity and are provided opportunities and support to exit gangs

30 young people involved in gang activity have been provided opportunities and support to exit gangs as part of a holistic approach across partner agencies with a focus on identification, diversion and enforcement leading to improved life chances.

To reduce the number of victims of youth crime

The YOS contacted 498 victims in 2015/16, around 80% made contact to seek information, advice and support and engage in a restorative process.

Improved partnership working to protect young people at risk violence, sexual exploitation, gangs, bullying and domestic abuse

The Gangs Manager attends the Multi-Agency Sexual Exploitation (MASE) Panel, Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC), Joint Agency Group (JAG) and Missing Persons Panel to ensure intelligence and operational information is being shared appropriately with each of these multi-agency groups.

Active engagement is also in place, to ensure young people are contributing to solutions in regard to crime issues of concern to them.

Tackle anti-social behaviour and environmental crime

The partnership has improved the information and intelligence sharing around repeat ASB incidents, in relation to victims and locations. This has resulted in an increase in enforcement activity and a reduction of nearly 20% in the number of ASB reports.

- Around 1,000 Fixed Penalty Notices (FPNs) issued each year for the last two years;
- Prosecuted over 150 people as part of the Don't Mess With Croydon campaign (launched 2014)

- Carried out over 2,000 Duty of Care visits on shops across the borough to ensure they are disposing of trade waste correctly
- Around 200 Croydon residents have volunteered to become Community Champions and have removed tonnes of waste from problem areas over the last two years during the 100 community events that have taken place
- The council successfully applied for a three-year injunction to give police enforcement powers over the racing, known as the Croydon Cruise that took place on a weekly basis in Imperial Way. All persons were forbidden from participating in a Car Cruise within the area. In addition, speed humps were installed at the location. The combination of the two interventions has effectively stopped this from taking place, having been a persistent issue at this location for many years.

Improve public confidence and community engagement

The new policing model has seen a total restructure of the way police operate at neighbourhood level, improving its response to local issues and the way that it engages with the community. The borough is currently performing well in terms of treating everyone fairly; however, improvements should be focussed toward raising awareness of the local policing team function, as well as methods of contacting the local policing team.

The SCP has continued to publicise its work and engage with the public to get their perceptions on crime and ASB in the borough. However, we continue to experience negative perceptions in relation to crime and ASB. The most recent surveys are summarised later in the strategy.

A Safer Croydon Communications plan was delivered – ‘Taking Pride in Croydon’ with the following aims:

1. Increase awareness of the work being done to combat crime, based on the 10-point plan. The aim? To challenge perceptions and align people’s thinking with the reality that Croydon is a safe place to live, work and visit.
2. Engage with communities on a targeted localised basis with messages that will inform, help them feel safer and promote civic pride.
3. Build stronger relationships with local press and media organisations.

In addition, specific communications plans have been developed to focus on knife crime, hate crime and DASV, which has delivered a number, campaigns including White Ribbon borough accreditation and focused communications on coercion and control and messages for friends and family on how they can identify and support victims.

Other issues

- SCP has continued to improve its multi-agency approach to the reduction of offending by tackling prolific and priority offenders and identified gang members, incorporating a risk based case management process.
- Safety and security on the transport network remains a strategic priority for the borough with a number of partnership projects underway including Operation Safeway, which is a high profile tactic of engaging with drivers at the most vulnerable junctions, providing education and enforcement where appropriate. The Council and Police Safer Transport Team have also worked in partnership to utilise the various speed detection devices at key locations around the Borough. In addition Transport for London and the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) work together to run Community Roadwatch - a road safety initiative that aims to reduce speeding in residential areas. If local residents want to take part they can contact their local MPS Safer Transport team, which can be located through the Met Police website.
- Body worn cameras initiative piloted by Croydon police, now being rolled out to all other London Boroughs is proving to be an extremely effective tool in prevention and detection of crime.

Strategic Assessment 2016

The Strategic Assessment interprets and presents the summary findings of an intelligence analysis of data provided by the police, the council and partner agencies. The product identifies current and possible future issues from sound evidence and robust analysis. Its purpose is to help inform the SCP's work programme for the coming year and beyond.

The partnership takes a problem solving approach by analysing data from a combined victim, offender and location perspective.

The diagram below demonstrates problem solving crime prevention theory at its simplest. By addressing or removing one of the three components the chances of a crime occurring are reduced or removed altogether.

Using this approach helps the SCP to:

- Both target and work with offenders and potential offenders to stop and divert them from committing crime
- Provide support, advice and protection to victims, repeat victims and potential victims of crime
- Identify problem locations and reduce the opportunities for crime to occur.



Police Recorded Crime Summary

Table 3 below shows the volume variance and percentage change for the main crime types committed, when comparing the financial 2015/16 year with the previous strategic assessment produced in 2012/13 financial year.

There were 16,809 offences recorded in the financial year 2015/16; 744 offences less than in the financial year 2012/13 a 4% reduction.

Crime type	2012/13	2015/16	Vol. variance	% change
Assault with injury (non DV)	1084	996	-88	-8%
Violence with injury	2739	3389	+650	+24%
Serious youth violence	318	286	-32	-10%
Common assault	1556	2486	+930	+60%
Gun crime	115	67	-48	-42%
Knife crime	607	389	-218	-36%
Domestic violence	2432	3737	+1305	+54%
Racist and religious crime	314	515	+201	+64%
Residential burglary	2909	1687	-1231	-42%
Theft of motor vehicle	921	694	-227	-25%
Theft from motor vehicle	2681	1996	+685	-26%
Personal robbery	1877	567	-1310	+70%
Total	17553	16809	-744	4%



To reflect the current position and provide a complete picture the latest crime figures to 20th March 2017 are provided below.

Table 4 Recorded Crime

Crime category	Offences previous rolling 12 months	Offences current rolling 12 months	Offences % change
TNO	28998	30675	5.8%
Burglary dwelling	1730	1826	5.5%
Criminal damage	3122	3296	5.6%
Robbery - person property	646	1207	86.8%
Robbery - mobile phone	273	519	90.1%
Theft from motor vehicle	1993	1977	-0.8%
Theft of motor vehicle	905	1097	21.2%
Theft person	529	582	10.0%
Theft – mobile phone	330	298	-9.7%
Violence with injury domestic abuse	1234	1311	6.2%
Violence with injury non domestic abuse	2173	2330	7.2%
non domestic abuse	2173	2330	7.2%
Sexual offences - rape	304	335	10.2%
Sexual offences - other	435	483	11.0%
Gun crime	80	105	31.3%
Lethal-barreled gun discharge	8	7	-12.5%
Knife crime	338	658	94.7%
Knife crime victims (U25 non DA)	61	100	63.9%

Key Findings

Offence profile

- All violent crimes have seen increases in the last year.
- Racist and religious hate crime has seen an increase
- Gun crime and knife crime saw reductions up until 15/16 but have then seen large increases in the last year.
- Residential burglary, and personal robbery have seen a marked reductions up until 15/16 with a small increase in 16/17
- Theft of a motor vehicle and theft from a motor vehicle have both seen reductions up to 15/16 with increases in 16/17.
- Robbery saw a 70% reduction between 12/13 and 15/16 but has then seen a large increase in 2016/17
- Domestic abuse continues to see an upward trend across London. In the rolling year to December 2016 there were 3800 domestic abuse offences recorded. Croydon is ranked 7th highest for domestic abuse, with 21 incidents per 1,000 population in the rolling year to December 2016
- Fly tipping has also increased and is a concern for the public; however this may be a consequence of our successful 'Don't Mess With Croydon Campaign resulting in more people being aware of the problem
- The current trend shows that anti-social behaviour has dropped significantly over the last few years but has seen a small increase in the last year

Victims

- There were 10,698 victims of crime in Croydon. Of those victims, there were slightly more females than males
- The peak age range for victims are aged 20 to 24, the most vulnerable age group are aged 15 to 34.

Offenders

- There were 2783 offenders of those there were more male offenders than female
- The offenders most likely to commit offences of violence are aged 15 to 29. Offenders aged 15 to 19 are most likely to commit knife crime offences.
- Offenders most likely to commit offences of violence are aged 15 to 29

Locations

- Croydon town centre is the key crime hot spot together with the northern wards, primarily due to their large population and transport links.

Time and day

- Across the week the peak time for all offences is from 3pm to 7pm and 8pm to 1am, and the peak days for crime are Sunday and Saturday

Road Safety

Since 2000, there has been a general long term downward trend in collision

and casualty rates for all road users. Casualty data for 2016 is not currently available and are unlikely to be finalised for use by Local Authorities until around April 2017. As such, 2015 is the latest full year for which data is available at time of writing.

The number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions in Croydon during 2015 is at an all-time low, having dropped from the previous record low of 71 in 2014, to 65 in 2015. The three year rolling average has fallen to 69.0, and is below the target figure of 87.8 for the year 2020.

The Metropolitan Police service and Croydon Council are committed to reducing the number of road traffic collisions and subsequent casualties and will continue to work together to address issues of speeding and provide physical solutions or enforcement action where there are high numbers of recorded collisions, complaints or high degrees of non-compliance. We will also work in partnership to explore opportunities to reduce the illegal use of mobile phones, distracted and inattentive driving and drink and drugged driving.

Public Engagement summary

The Safer Croydon Partnership undertook two separate engagement exercises in 2016 to gauge views on crime and safety. This included the annual crime survey as well as a crime quiz to test people's assumptions on how much crime actually takes place in the Borough.

The findings are drawn from an on-line survey, which started on 19 September and ended 20th November 2016. There was a sample size of 567 respondents but only people over 18 years were questioned. Respondents were also self-selecting in that they chose to complete the questionnaire, which means it cannot be representative of all views. However, they do provide a helpful steer on local opinions.

- The previous survey (2013) had 581 respondents, the top 5 crimes of most concern at that time were:
 - violent crime
 - anti-social behaviour
 - youth crime
 - robbery
 - burglary
- In this survey the top 5 crimes of most concern are:
 - anti-social behaviour
 - burglary
 - fly-tipping
 - people dealing or using drugs
 - violent crime.
- In the previous survey, 386 respondents thought anti-social behaviour in Croydon town centre is a problem; this time 104 neither agreed nor disagreed, 377 agreed anti-social behaviour in Croydon town centre is a problem and 46 did not answer the question.

- In the previous survey 359 respondents, thought crime in Croydon town centre is a problem; this time 161 neither agreed nor disagreed, 323 agreed crime in Croydon town centre is a problem, and 58 did not answer the question.
- In the previous survey, 107 respondents thought Croydon town centre is a safe place for people; this time 165 agreed crime in Croydon town centre is a safe place for people to visit.
- In the previous survey 388 respondents thought the number of police patrols including Neighbourhood Enforcement Officers (NEO's) had increased or not changed in the last 12 months; this time 150 neither agreed nor disagreed, 230 agreed the number of patrols had increased or not changed and 43 did not answer the question.
- Respondents living in Croydon were asked if crime in their local area has increased or decreased in the last year. This question was not asked in the previous survey. 58 did not answer the question, 63 did not live in Croydon, 41 said it had decreased and 255 said it had increased, with 147 respondents saying it had stayed the same.
- In the previous survey, respondents identified the following top 5 crimes in their local area as a problem: graffiti, abandoned vehicles, vehicle related nuisance, noise nuisance and nuisance behaviour. In this survey, fly tipping, burglary, drugs (dealing and using) street drinking and theft were identified as the top 5 local crimes.
- In the previous survey the top 5 comments identified the following issues as a concern:
 - more police patrols
 - praise for the police, council and SCP
 - fear of crime
 - lack of police resources
 - fly tipping.

- In this survey the top 5 comments identified the following issues as a concern:
 - more visible policing in the borough, especially in the Town Centre at night
 - more CCTV coverage for the borough
 - tougher sanctions on fly tipping, littering and spitting
 - more wardens patrolling housing estates
 - tackling ASB in local neighbourhoods.

The SCP note that although crime and anti-social behaviour are reducing, the fear of crime remains a concern for residents; the findings from the 2016 Crime Quiz below evidence the perception of crime is far greater than the reality.

2016 Croydon Crime Quiz findings

A quiz was developed to test people's perceptions of crime and ASB in the Borough. A total of 423 replies were received. Overall, all of the respondents thought levels of crime and ASB in Croydon are much higher than they actually are. Of particular interest:

We asked respondents to think about the number of specific crimes e.g. burglary, robbery, vehicle theft, that take place on average each day in Croydon. The majority of respondents thought the figure was far higher than it actually is.

We asked respondents to think about how many young people (10 to 17) came to the attention of the youth offending service during 2014/15. All of the 353 respondents overestimated the figure. This would indicate public perception of young people and their involvement in crime and ASB is extremely negative.

We asked respondents to rank Croydon compared with other London boroughs, again the majority thought Croydon's crime rate was much higher than it actually is.

Conclusions

Given the wide range of data sets that have been used, the views of the public and the impact of crime on individuals and local communities this matrix has been specifically designed to assist with the decision-making process to identify the strategic objectives for the new 2017/2020 Community Safety Strategy.

The matrix assesses each crime and anti-social behaviour type under 8 different categories as follows:

Volume variance and percentage change for the main crime types

Categories	Definition
Volume	Total number of incidents for the period
Individual impact	The potential vulnerability of and risk and harm to individuals
Community Impact	The potential risk and harm to communities/groups
Environmental impact	The potential risk and harm to public places, retail and residential areas
Public confidence	Whether the public perceived the council and police to be dealing with the things that matter to them, high public confidence in the police and council would have a level of 0 (very low) or 1 (low)
Agency lead	The agency leading
Partnership Capacity	Current level of resources available to tackle the problem
Financial	Having sufficient financial resources in order to be able to operate efficiently and sufficiently well to tackle and reduce crime and ASB

Level of impact	Level of risk
5	Very high risk
4	High risk
3	Medium risk
2	Low risk
1	Very low risk

Levels 1, 2 and 3

Ordinary risk or low/medium risk of harm, sufficient resources and capacity available to tackle the issue/crime.

Levels 4 and 5

Increased potential risk of harm, high or very high risk of harm to individuals and places needing active involvement of more than one agency, low public confidence and potential for negative media reporting.

Table 7. Crime Matrix

Based on all the data gathered for the 2016 Community Safety Strategic Assessment, feedback from public consultation, and input from all partner agencies the SCP's strategic priorities for 2017-2020 are:

- **Reduce the overall crime rate in Croydon; focus on violent crime and domestic abuse**
- **Improve the safety of children and young people**
- **Improve public confidence and community engagement**
- **Tackle anti-social behaviour and environmental crime**
- **Improve support and reduce vulnerability for all victims of crime; focus on hate crime**

In addition the SCP will prioritise child sexual exploitation, violence against women and girls, knife crime and gun crime. MOPAC has set out these priorities to ensure the police and local partners are focused properly on these most serious and harmful offences against vulnerable people across London.

Crime Matrix										
Impact categories	Volume	Individual Impact	Community Impact	Environmental Impact	Public Confidence	Total	Safer Croydon Partnership Priority	Police and Crime Plan Priority	Total	Grand total
Crime										
Violence crime	Level of impact									
Assault with injury (non DV)	4	4	4	3	5	20	3	3	6	26
Violence with injury	3	5	4	2	5	19	5	4	9	28
Serious youth violence	5	5	5	2	5	22	5	5	10	32
Gun crime	3	5	5	3	5	21	3	3	6	27
Knife crime	4	5	5	3	5	22	5	5	10	32
Domestic violence	5	5	3	2	5	20	5	5	10	30
Common Assault	5	3	4	3	5	20	3	3	6	26
racist & religious crime	3	5	3	2	5	18	4	4	8	26
Total impact categories level	32	37	33	20	40		33	32		
Acquisitive crime										
Residential burglary	4	3	4	2	5	18	2	3	5	23
Theft of motor vehicle	3	3	2	1	3	12	2	3	5	17
Theft from motor vehicle	2	3	2	1	3	11	2	3	4	16
Personal robbery	5	5	5	2	5	22	5	5	10	32
Total impact categories level	14	14	13	6	16		11	14		
Anti-social behaviour										
Reported to the police										
Rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour	5	5	5	4	5	24	4	3	7	31
Begging vagrancy	4	3	5	5	3	20	4	2	6	26
Street drinking	3	3	4	3	4	17	4	2	6	23
Vehicle nuisance inappropriate use	4	3	5	5	2	19	5	5	10	29
Littering/drugs paraphernalia	2	2	4	5	3	16	4	2	6	22
Animal problems	2	3	2	2	3	12	1	1	2	14
Prostitution	2	2	2	2	3	11	1	1	2	13
Total impact categories level	22	21	27	26	23		23	16		
Reported to the council										
Fly tipping	5	4	5	5	5	24	5	1	6	30
Harassment/abuse/assault	3	3	3	3	3	15	5	3	8	23
Noise						0	2	1	3	3
Graffiti	5	5	5	5	5	25	4	1	5	30
Total impact categories level	13	12	13	13	13		16	6		

Delivery Framework

The current delivery structure is set out below although this will be kept under review to ensure that it is fit for purpose and delivering successfully against the partnerships priorities:

THE SAFER CROYDON PARTNERSHIP BOARD (SCPB)

The Safer Croydon Partnership Board meets five times a year and is responsible for all community safety matters across the borough. This group provides strategic leadership and makes decisions regarding resources, performance management and future developments. The Cabinet Member for Community Safety is the Chair of the Board. The key responsible authorities include council, police, health, probation, and fire. Members of partner agencies are at a level senior enough to ensure decisions are made and resources are deployed. In addition, the Safer Croydon Board has representation from the voluntary sector as well as local residents.

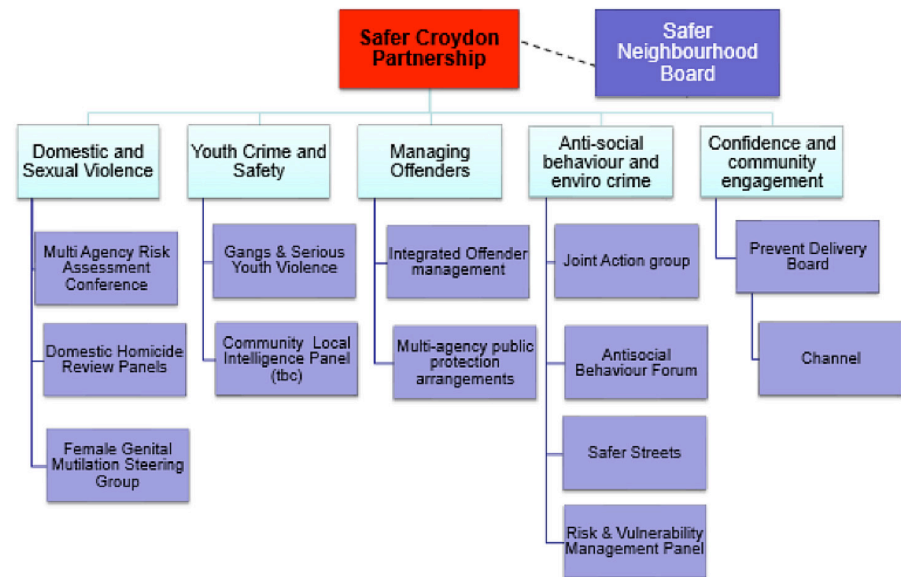
Youth Crime and Safety Board

The Youth Crime and Safety Board has a dual role in acting as the statutory governance board for the Youth Offending Service as well as the strategic board overseeing the delivery of the Youth Crime prevention Plan requires a partnership approach to ensure preventative measures are put into place across all partner agencies. It includes key statutory partners with a number of different council teams involved as well as representation from the voluntary and community sector.

Joint Action Group (JAG)

The JAG is a multi-agency problem solving group tackling anti-social behaviour. Member agencies include, Police Neighbourhood Cluster Inspectors, Youth Offending Services, Youth Outreach, Substance Misuse Outreach Services (for individuals displaying anti-social behaviour linked to alcohol and/or drugs) Croydon Connected (multi-agency gang team) Noise Team, Council and Police ASB Team, Safer Transport Teams, Fire Service, UK Border Agency and Neighbourhood Watch.

Each problem location identified is dealt with by a dedicated team responsible for pulling together short term action plans based on problem solving techniques. These are monitored by the JAG and the Police Borough Tasking Group. On-going hot spot areas, for example the Town Centre, remain as core agenda items.



Integrated Offender Management Group

A multi-agency response to reduce re-offending; by targeting the top 40 most problematic offenders the IOM framework helps to address the problems behind an offender's behaviour by effective information sharing across a range of partner agencies and jointly providing the right intervention at the right time.

Gangs and Serious Youth Violence Group

Oversee the delivery of the Croydon Connected Gangs Strategy. This group has a weekly case management meeting and a stakeholder forum reporting into it.

Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Group (DASV)

This group exists to have a strategic oversight of multi-agency responses to domestic abuse within Croydon, working in partnership to provide scrutiny to progress on the delivery of the DASV strategy and ensure the multi-agency management of domestic abuse is victim focused, efficient and effective.

The group brings together managers from key agencies and services whose remit has a direct impact on the domestic abuse and sexual violence strategy. Members are committed to effective partnership working based on trust and open communication and are aware of and understand the organisational frameworks within which colleagues in different agencies work.

Town Centre Group

This has been established to develop both strategic and operational plans to tackle crime and ASB in the town centre, working closely with local businesses, schools colleges as well as pubs and clubs.

Children's Safeguarding Board (CSCB)

The CSCB is responsible for scrutinising safeguarding arrangements across the borough. The CSCB is an independent body and challenges and holds to account the organisations working with children and young people in Croydon. The Children and Families Partnership and the CSCB work together to ensure that children and young people in Croydon

are safe. Further information about the CSCB is available at <https://www.croydon.gov.uk/healthsocial/families/childproctsafe/cscb/infocscboard>

Adults Safeguarding Board

The Croydon Safeguarding Adults Board (CSAB) following the Care Act is now a statutory body with the following functions:

- Assure itself that local safeguarding arrangements are in place as defined by the Care Act
- Prevent abuse and neglect where possible
- Provide a timely and proportionate response when abuse or neglect has occurred.
- The SAB must take the lead for adult safeguarding across its locality and oversee and co-ordinate the effectiveness of the safeguarding work of its member and partner agencies. It must also concern itself with a range of matters which can contribute to the prevention of abuse and neglect such as the:
 - Safety of patients in local health services
 - Quality of local care and support services
 - Effectiveness of prisons in safeguarding offenders

It fully supports such priorities as Hate Crime & Domestic Abuse and is a part of the Cross cutting domestic abuse group. Other areas of importance to the Board include Prevent

Local Strategic Partnership

The Safer Croydon Partnership reports in to the LSP as the overarching partnership for the Borough. The LSP and its sub-groups is currently under review at the time of writing this strategy so it is likely that there will changes to the existing governance arrangements once this is completed.

Case Management

There are also many other case management forums that link into the partnership agenda including MARAC, MAPPA, MASE, Channel Panel, ASB Forum, Channel Panel, IOM panel and Gangs panel that look at specific individuals and put in place plans to reduce offending or victimisation/vulnerability.

Priority 1: Reduce the overall crime rate in Croydon with a focus on violent crime and domestic and sexual violence

Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (DASV)

Our approach to tackling DASV involves a combination of partnership approaches that include mobilising the professional and community network, building capacity and capability, shared leadership perspective that drives forward the strategic partnership priorities as well as a client facing service delivered from the specialist domestic abuse and sexual violence service, the Family Justice Centre.

At the Family Justice Centre, victims receive a multi-agency assessment of their needs to avoid the frustrating process of repeating their story to get the help they need from multiple agencies. The centre is open to the public five days a week which allows access to support from services victims might otherwise be reluctant to approach or find challenging to engage with. This is achieved through a multi-disciplinary approach delivered by Independent Domestic Violence and Sexual Violence Advocates (IDVAs), drugs and alcohol worker, housing officer, legal advisors, specialist domestic abuse social worker, health professionals, the police as well as tapping in to information systems from probation and children's social care to ensure victims/ survivors receive rapid and holistic responses.

Rape Crisis South London (RASASC) offer a confidential service to female survivors who have experienced sexual violence, at any time in their lives, from age 5 upwards in an anonymous building close to the centre of Croydon. The office is open week days from 10am to 6pm and for appointments up to 9pm, offering a holistic service which includes long term specialist therapy to facilitate recovery, the Rape Crisis Sexual Violence Helpline open every day of the year, Independent Sexual Violence Advocates who provide information about reporting to the police and support survivors who have reported through the process to the trial itself. Outreach Service working with female survivors involved in sex work, homeless women and ex-offenders, Prevention Training about sexual violence, consent, gender and myths to professionals & workshops in schools and colleges, free therapeutic massages for clients and female self defence training.

DOMESTIC ABUSE AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE - KEY ACTIONS

Set up a Volunteer Coordinator programme to train community members to act as an extension to the professional network and these volunteers to act as community connectors, supporting those who had experienced abuse and have roots within their community
Increase MARAC referrals and reduce numbers of repeats offences
Deliver multi-agency training in DASV
Actively participate in FGM champions network
Ensure the voice of the victim is reflected in assessments and plans.
Ensure the voice of children and young people impacted by domestic abuse and sexual violence is heard and that subsequent plans reflect their views.
Regularly consult with service users to inform practice
Build upon the launch of the local authority's domestic abuse and sexual violence HR policy by integrating information on DASV in the induction process, establishing work based ambassadors and supporting other organisations to do the same
Sign up Croydon schools to have DASV as an integral part of their safeguarding responsibility
Establish leadership for domestic abuse and sexual violence within GPs to enable early identification of need and effective referral to support
Utilise existing structures MASH, MARAC and MAPPA to disrupt perpetrators and manage high risk cases
Increase the use of injunctive and bail measures including DVPOs and establish a mechanism for measuring effectiveness.

Priority 1 continued...

DOMESTIC ABUSE AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE - KEY ACTIONS

Work on capacity and capability of courts to ensure positive outcomes and experiences for victims i.e. family court, DV court, family drug and alcohol courts

Maintain specialist services for DASV ensuring professionals are well trained and have specialist knowledge and skills to be working with victims and perpetrators of DASV

Establish a referral process for sexual violence survivors to receive specialist ISVA support from reporting through to and including a Crown Court trial

Upskill Croydon professionals to identify sexual violence and supporting survivors of sexual violence through specialist training and workshops

Establish streamlined referral pathways for survivors of sexual violence to specialist organisations to help recovery

Establish streamlined referral pathways for survivors of sexual violence to specialist organisations to help recovery

Priority 1 continued...

Violent Crime (non-domestic abuse)

A violent crime is a crime where the offender uses, or threatens to use, violent force upon the victim. The police record violent crime as either 'violence against the person', 'most serious violence' or 'serious youth violence'.

Violent crime is a key concern with 4 of the top 5 crimes identified in the Strategic Assessment, linked to violence.

VIOLENT CRIME - KEY ACTIONS

Reduce the harm caused by gang activity through the multi-agency gangs team

Maintain a visible police and partner presence in hotspots to provide reassurance, improve confidence and reduce offences

Undertake a review of the Council's Licensing Policy to take into account the growth and regeneration of the town centre and the desire to put on my events and continue to ensure that licensed premises operate safely

Establish Working group on use of offensive weapons to provide recommendations to schools

Deliver Gangs awareness training to relevant partner agencies

Engage 100% of young people involved in gangs in 1:1 interventions so that they:

- are referred into needs-led Education, Training and Employment (ETE) provision
- are referred into diversionary activities
- are referred into relevant mainstream services including drug/ alcohol, Social Care, CAMHS/Adult Services, Housing, Functional Family Therapy and Troubled Families

Establish structures to ensure joint agency response to targeting of prolific gang and robbery offenders with appropriate civil enforcement interventions

Ensure all young people charged for knife crime receive a weapons awareness programme

Increase work to identify vulnerable people being drawn into county lines – which is the setting up of drug markets across the south of England by London drug dealers

Targeted, intelligence based use of Stop & Search to tackle knife possession

Priority 1 continued...

Reduce re-offending

A high volume of crime is committed by offenders described as ‘prolific or priority offenders’. Providing appropriate monitoring and supervision, and working together with offenders to tackle drug and alcohol abuse, improving their basic skills, tackling their offending behaviour and improving the chances of them getting a job has proven to help break the cycle of offending.

REDUCING RE-OFFENDING – KEY ACTIONS

Manage the small amount of offenders who cause a disproportionate amount of crime. To reduce the numbers of prolific offenders re-offending after 12 months.

Improve the interventions we have in place against the seven pathways of reoffending:

Improve the interventions we have in place against the seven pathways of reoffending:

1. Accommodation
2. Education, training and employment
3. Health
4. Drugs and alcohol misuse
5. Finance, benefit and debt
6. Children and families
7. Attitudes, thinking and behaviour

Tackle the social exclusion of offenders and their families by providing additional support and guidance through mentors.

Establish structures to ensure joint agency response to targeting of prolific offenders with appropriate civil enforcement interventions

Continued work by the Jigsaw team in managing Violent and Sexual Offender Register (VISOR) nominals to prevent re-offending and ensure use of sanctions for non-compliance

Priority 2: Safety of children and young people

Priorities for improving the safety of children and young people include:

- Early intervention and prevention.
- Reducing re-offending
- To reduce levels of offending by young people in particular knife crime
- To disrupt and reduce gang activity
- To ensure young people are safe as possible from violence, sexual exploitation, gangs, bullying and domestic abuse

There are a number of related priorities running through the Croydon Safeguarding Children Board Business plan that link to the community safety strategy priorities. These include CSE, DASV, harmful sexual behaviour, radicalisation, gangs, knife crime and female genital mutilation. The community safety strategy presents high level priorities and actions so these will be underpinned by more detailed plans that will be developed with the relevant partnerships.

The Youth Engagement team respond to community, council or police led hotspot issues around youth crime, ASB and violence to signpost young people to the correct support structures and Early Help council offer.

The Youth Engagement Team mobile vehicle is a community reassurance tool for young people and their families to safely access council staff and the wider community, voluntary and faith sector youth providers. The team particularly focus their work around the Town Centre and other community locations where children and young people gather. The Youth Locality Networks are community based and develop specific locality responses to issues passed through the JAG or police neighbourhood meetings relating to children and young people, those interventions are responsive and flexible to meet the needs of communities.

SAFETY OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE – KEY ACTIONS

Deliver YOS Triage/Out of Court Disposals programme to identify young people suitable for diversion from the criminal justice system and reduce the number of first time entrants.

Joint agency approach to ensure that when young people are sentenced to custody there is a resettlement plan in place when released from custody.

Safer Schools Partnerships to establish up to 21 Safer Schools Partnerships in Croydon to ensure more targeted support for those schools requiring closer police involvement.

Produce 3 specialist resources (knife, gangs, and town centre) for use in schools and youth provision across Croydon. This will be aimed at all pupils in secondary schools. The resource will allow for two 45 minute workshops that will fit in to schools timetables. This will include safety messages for young people in the town centre, which has seen several knife crime incidents recently.

Deliver 100 workshops over the space of a year, to approximately 2000-3000 pupils.

To contact all identified young victims of crime referred to the YOS to offer them relevant support as well as the opportunity to engage in direct or indirect restorative interventions

To obtain feedback from victims who we have made contact with in relation to the service they have received

Improved interrogation of digital and social media to identify the risks children are exposed to and who they may be at risk from

Seek to maximise intelligence being captured on police systems officers re CSE and safeguarding to ensure appropriate tasking

Priority 2 continued...

SAFETY OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE – KEY ACTIONS

Continued improvement in sharing of multi-agency information, making greater use of MASH triaging and enhancing multi agency decision making at an early stage

To ensure a continued multi agency focus on child sexual exploitation to raise awareness of the issue, identify and provide support to victims and enforcement of perpetrators including increased use of Child Abduction Warning Notices and targeting of CSE perpetrators for other criminality

Continued partnership work re missing children to establish push / pull factors and develop trigger plans accordingly
Improve information capture during debriefing of missing children

Street-Based service to engage young people at risk of getting involved in crime and ASB, with a particular focus on the town centre

To reduce the numbers of young people re-offending after 12 months.

Ensure joint agency response to young people involved in gangs and robberies and the use of appropriate civil enforcement interventions

To ensure that there is a co-ordinated and safeguarding focus within schools, police and Council to “County lines” drug dealing in order to identify children at risk and ensure a comprehensive safeguarding and risk management response

Increase the proportion of young people under YOS supervision participating in education, training or employment and living suitable accommodation

Priority 3: Improving public confidence and community engagement

Increasing awareness of the role and work undertaken by the police and council in tackling crime and ASB is perceived to be key to improving public confidence. This is particularly important with respect to Neighbourhood Policing and understanding the role of the local council. The key is to provide local communities with information to improve their understanding of what is being done locally to respond to their crime and ASB concerns. Recorded crime data is after all, affected by the public's confidence and enthusiasm to report crime.

TO BUILD TRUST AND CONFIDENCE – KEY ACTIONS

Increase awareness of the work being done to combat crime and to challenge perceptions and align people's thinking with the reality that Croydon is a safe place to live, work and visit through a sustained communications plan.

Develop a campaign focussed on knife crime to raise awareness of the issue for both young people and parents and professionals

Engage with communities and explore closer working with enforcement partners on a targeted localised basis to increase visibility, improve relationships and develop messages that will inform, help them feel safer and promote civic pride.

Build stronger relationships with local press and media organisations and be proactive in releasing positive news stories

Develop targeted communications for under reported crimes, such as hate crime, DASV, CSE etc. to encourage victims to come forward and get support

Work with the Safer Neighbourhood Board on monitoring police performance and confidence, to oversee the use of stop and search and to support them to effectively engage with young people and develop structure and processes that allow young people to participate meaningfully

Develop a communications plan to systematically engage all Croydon practitioners and the wider public on the DASV agenda

Continue to promote civic pride through the clean and green street champion scheme and increase the number of champions and community projects they are involved in.

Priority 3 continued...

TO BUILD TRUST AND CONFIDENCE – KEY ACTIONS

Work in partnership with the community to monitor road deaths and identify ways to reduce them through schemes as Operation Safeway, Community Roadwatch, use of speed display signs and ANPR systems as well as physical traffic calming measures and targeted enforcement.

Work in partnership with the GLA to develop and deliver Vision Zero for London, a new approach to reducing road danger, setting a greater level of ambition for reducing death and serious injury on our roads.

Work with Neighbourhood Watch to increase the number of watches and explore new ways that they can support their members

Continue to build trust and confidence through a programme of community events, engagement activities and by supporting community networks and relations.

Build relationships with communities using their local asset-base to set up new activities to promote their area, creating opportunities within these relationships to understand how communities prevent crime and support victims

Priority 4: Anti-social behaviour and environmental crime

These include those ‘quality of life’ measures that go a long way to indicate if an area looks and feels safe. Anti-social behaviour causes significant harm to individuals and communities; it can increase the fear of crime and impact on the quality of life for those affected. It also costs individuals, businesses and communities’ money through higher insurance and security costs and fewer local amenities due to the high cost of graffiti removal and repairing damage caused by vandalism.

Key issues include:

- Drug and Alcohol related antisocial behaviour and crime
- Rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour
- Street drinking and begging
- Vehicle nuisance
- Fly tipping
- Arson

ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR – KEY ACTIONS

London Fire Brigade to continue to work in partnership to deliver Crossfire programme in schools, Fire Cadets and Home Fire Safety Visits

Work in partnership to tackle the specific issues caused in the Town Centre and, in particular, the issues that can be caused by the large numbers of young people congregating after school

Work in partnership with BIDs, businesses and the community to identify and address issues in our district centres across the borough.

Review all of the current public space legislation including four Drinking Ban Zones, Dog Control Orders in all parks and open spaces and 1 x Gating Order in preparation for the new Public Space Protection Orders.

Continue to deliver Don’t Mess with Croydon – Take Pride campaign to raise awareness of a range of environmental issues and to get people to take more responsibility for their local area through enforcement, encouragement and education

Continue to increase enforcement of environmental offences through Fixed Penalty Notices, Prosecutions and the seizure of vehicles.

Improve the look and feel of our high streets through the roll out of time banded waste collection in 19 locations

Priority 4 continued...

ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR – KEY ACTIONS

Focus on vehicle nuisance and in particular moped related theft and anti-social behaviour

Deliver the Safer Streets programme to target street drinking through providing access to support and treatment and in enforcement of individuals where appropriate.

Ensure the full range of powers are used to prevent ASB and funding including the use of civil orders such as Criminal Behaviour Orders and Injunctions and Community Protection Notices

Priority 5: Improve support and reduce vulnerability for all victims of crime; focus on hate crime

Some communities are at higher risk of becoming victims of crime, or of being exploited by others to commit criminal acts. According to the Mayor's Office of Policing and Crime's (MOPAC's) Vulnerable Localities Profile, the top 10 per cent of wards (63) are disproportionately impacted compared to other parts of London. On average, over 3 times more victims of burglary, robbery, sexual offences live in these top 10 per cent compared to the least vulnerable.

Unfortunately, hate crime is a daily problem for some people who are victimised by a small minority because of who they are. There is no place for hatred and intolerance in our communities. Hate crime is not only distressing for those who experience it, but it makes victims of whole communities. The best way to reduce hate crime is to encourage greater social integration, bringing communities together and celebrating their contribution to society. Hate crimes are still underreported so we must also do all that we can to give communities confidence to report issues and make it as easy and supportive as we can to enable them to do so.

At the furthest extreme of hatred and intolerance is terrorism. Radical groups of all backgrounds continue to target our communities in their efforts to radicalise others. The first line of defence against radicalisation is strong, integrated communities. Safeguarding has always been central to counter-radicalisation strategies such as in the Government's national Prevent programme and it is vital that partners and our communities work together to identify people at risk.

TO SUPPORT VICTIMS OF CRIME – KEY ACTIONS

Croydon Voluntary Action to set up and support a community-led activity base that brings people affected by hate crime together, allowing them to decide how to define their vision of safety and ways of supporting both fellow victims and people at risk of hate crime

Engage local stakeholders - including businesses, schools, GPs, pharmacies, faith-based organisations and charities, as well as the Police – in developing the activity base and building around it an action plan to tackle hate crime

To contact and engage all identified victims of crime by the children and young people referred to the YOS to inform them about sentencing outcomes/OOC disposals, offer them relevant support as well as the opportunity to engage in direct or indirect restorative interventions
To obtain feedback from victims who we have made contact with in relation to the service they have received

Deliver a pilot in collaboration with MOPAC to test a new, whole-school approach to protecting children and young people, providing information and support on safety to teachers and pupils from Year 6 onwards and making personal safety part of everyday learning

Educate, inform and challenge young people about healthy relationships, abuse and consent including engaging men and boys in challenging DASV

Priority 5 continued...

TO SUPPORT VICTIMS OF CRIME – KEY ACTIONS

Victim Support to work with up to 800 children and young people who have been victims of crime and/or bullying by offering advice, practical and emotional support and information through either individual casework or school and community-based engagement initiatives.

Deliver the Empower project to support victims at risk of child sexual exploitation. Support up to 20 young women on a 1 to 1 basis and deliver 4 x10 week group work programmes, (2 young women and 2 young men) in schools discussing areas such as sex and the law, consent, gender, sexuality, media and stereotypes, peer pressure and conflict negotiation.

Continue to work with Croydon Community Against Trafficking to identify locations where traffickers operate and to support victims. Ensure trafficking is linked to work around County Lines

Continue to raise the profile of Prevent and Channel including the delivery of Operation Dovetail and the delivery of training to front line professionals

Violence Reduction Network

STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT 2019

Delivering for Croydon

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Executive Summary

This report provides analysis on crime and ASB in the borough, specifically violence. The data analysed is for the calendar year 2019 and it should be noted that recent impacts of Covid-19 are not included in the main data set.

Croydon has seen crime rise year-on-year in the last three years with violence representing the largest proportion of all crime in the borough at almost 30%. Violence has reflected this year-on-year increase with a 7% increase in 2019 compared to 2018 and a 12% increase in 2019 compared to two years before. It has been the second highest borough in London for the number of violent offences in the last three years. This report looks at the specific crime types which make up violence and recommend what can be done to reduce these specific crimes and, therefore, overall violence.

The types of analysis conducted in this report include statistical analysis, hotspot analysis, temporal analysis and suspect and victim analysis to name a few. Other types of analysis are also conducted and proposed to be fully implemented into the intelligence process. All of these types of analysis are done to identify patterns and trends to provide strategic direction for the Safer Croydon Partnership in reducing crime, particularly violence, in the borough.

The key findings of this report are the following:

- **The increase in all violence in the borough is significantly due to an increase in violence without injury:** it can be assumed that an increase in violence in the borough means there is an increase in people receiving serious physical harm. However, for the last three years around 60% of all violence is categorised as violence without injury. The increase in overall violence in the borough is significantly due to the rise in violence without injury offences.
- **Domestic abuse is a main factor towards the increase in all violence in the borough:** a third of all violence in the borough is domestic abuse and it has seen a similar year-on-year increase to overall violence. In terms of volume of offences, Croydon is ranked first in the past three years for domestic abuse and even if calculating the rate of offences per 1,000 residents (where Croydon has the second highest household population in London), the borough is ranked seventh, which is still relatively high.
- **There is a high volume of non-domestic violence with injury offences:** Though the increase in the past year has been relatively small, the volume of offences is high compared to other boroughs with Croydon being ranked the third highest in London. The temporal and victim and suspect analysis shows the increase is strongly linked to both youth violence and alcohol-related violence.
- **The involvement of young females in violence:** violence remains to predominantly involve males but the data shows that a significant proportion of female victims and suspects involve those of a younger age. For non-domestic violence with injury (VWI), over a quarter of all female suspects were aged 10-17 and over a fifth of all victims were in the same age category – the largest proportion of all female victims and suspects. Also, even though victims of youth violence are predominantly overrepresented by males, victims aged 14 and 19 years old were overrepresented by females. All those aged 1 to 19 years old treated by the London Ambulance Service also show females were overrepresented of those aged 15 and 16 years old. A significant proportion of victims and suspects involved in youth violence also pose an emerging problem.
- **There are common hotspots of all crime, particularly violence:** Croydon town centre is the primary hotspot for most crime and, specifically, all violent crime types. There are other common hotspots too including Thornton Heath High Street, South Norwood High Street, Purley High Street and parts of London Road.
- **Other types of violence-related data reveals other hotspots:** police crime data is primarily used to identify hotspots of violence. However the use of other types of data, specifically LAS, A & E and weapon sweeps data, reveals other hotspots not initially identified.
- **Youth violence continues to be a factor towards all violence in the borough:** this includes both youth violence and serious youth violence. Even though both types have seen a year-on-year decrease, the borough's ranking for volume of offences is still high (2nd for YV and 5th for SYV). The temporal analysis also shows strong links to other violent types including non-DA VWI and knife crime. The suspect data of youth violence also shows a significant proportion of offences that are linked to domestic abuse which have not been 'flagged' as such, especially females.

- **Knife Crime and SYV are significantly made up of personal robbery offences:** even though there has been a small increase in personal robbery last year compared to 2018, the rate is lower than the London average and Croydon's ranking (both volume and crime rate) is at its lowest in the last three years. Yet despite this, half of all knife crime and 40% of SYV involves personal robbery.
- **There is a significant decrease in self-referrals and those being sign-posted to the FJC:** even though direct referrals have seen an increase of 15% in 2019 compared to 2018, there has been a 12% decrease in self-referrals and those sign-posted to the FJC by an agency is down by a third.
- **There is a common demographic of victims and suspects of violence:** They are highly represented and overrepresented in a demographic including coming from large poor, most likely single parent families with very low income or claiming benefits due to mainly being unemployed. Many families struggle financially with loan repayment or house payments. Many live in overcrowded properties where a high number of children are present. They live in areas where residents feel it is highly affected by crime and vandalism. There is an increased probability they suffer from a range of health issues, both physical and mental. The communities they reside within are made up of residents from a variety of ethnic backgrounds.
- **Particular events and experiences in a young person's life contribute to them being involved in SYV:** life course analysis of a small sample of high risk perpetrators of SYV support the detailed analysis provided in the Vulnerable Adolescents Review¹ that significant events in a young person's life lead to being at risk of being involved in certain types of crime, whether as a victim or perpetrator (or in many cases, both). The brief life course analysis provided in this report showed a wide pattern of life events including domestic abuse, child neglect, older siblings involved in ASB and crime to name but a few.
- **Including crime harm provides more context to violence:** crime count can tell us the amount of crime by type is occurring and what time, where, who to etc. but it doesn't tell us how much harm is being committed. This report uses the Cambridge Crime Harm Index to provide an example of the different picture of overall violence including the identification of new hotspots. Analysis also states that only 2% of victims of domestic abuse in the borough were subject to over 50% of all harm in 2019.
- **Other crime types are significantly increasing:** these crimes include the following:
 - *Sexual offences:* offences are up by 8% compared to 2018 and up by almost a fifth compared to 2017. The borough is also ranked 8th which is highest in three years.
 - *Hate crime:* even though the borough has a lower crime rate compared to the London average, offences are up by over a quarter compared to 2018. The borough is still ranked 8th which is its highest in three years.
 - *Vehicle crime:* overall vehicle crime is up by over a fifth but it's theft from motor vehicle which is mainly contributing to this increase. Theft from motor vehicle is up by over a quarter compared to 2018 and up by over a half compared to 2017. Croydon is ranked 6th in London which is its highest in three years.
 - *Residential burglary:* even though there has only been a small increase of 0.3% compared to 2018, there has been a 10% increase compared to 2017. The borough is also ranked 8th which is its highest in three years.
 - *Shoplifting:* offences are up by almost a quarter compared to 2018. The borough is also ranked 8th which is its highest in three years.
 - *Business robbery:* offences are up by a third compared to 2018 and up by over 40% compared to 2017. The borough is also ranked 4th which is its highest in three years.
 - *Anti-social behaviour:* ASB calls are up by over 10% compared to 2018. Even though the rate is lower than the London average and Croydon's ranking is relatively low and static over the last three years, there has been an increase in rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour and/or nuisance neighbours by over a fifth. The Council's ASB team has also seen a harassment/abuse or assault increase by over 40% compared to 2018. These measures are both clear indicators of violence.

¹ Croydon's Vulnerable Adolescent Review can be found here: <https://croydonlcsb.org.uk/2019/02/croydon-vulnerable-adolescent-review-report-2019/>

The key findings show many types of violence are interlinked with each other as well as other types of crime and ASB. However, there are also isolated challenges of specific types of violence which the borough must tackle. From these findings this report provides the following recommendations:

- 1. Domestic abuse should be at the core of the VRN's approach to reducing violence.** There are several reasons for this: the large proportion of overall violence being domestic abuse, the severity and impact on those subject to the abuse and it is common a factor in the lives of those being involved in other types of violence, mainly youth violence and serious youth violence. The significant impact and crossover domestic abuse has on overall violence in the borough makes it vital to centralise it in the VRN's strategy.
- 2. Increase awareness of the FJC.** The decrease in self-referrals and agencies sign-posting to the FJC shows that a much wider and improved strategy in increasing awareness of the FJC is required, therefore to ultimately reach more of those at risk of domestic abuse and to ensure they are in safer and secure environments.
- 3. Both youth violence and SYV to be priorities of the VRN.** Even though there has been a decrease in both types of violence (albeit with SYV only slightly in the last year), the borough is still ranked highly for volume of offences and the analysis has shown they are both significant drivers of other types of violence e.g. Non-DA VWI.
- 4. A focus on knife-enabled personal robbery.** The direct links knife-enabled personal robbery has on overall knife crime and SYV shows that in order to reduce knife crime and SYV in the borough, the VRN should focus on reducing knife-enabled personal robbery. Then in turn both knife crime and SYV will notably fall too.
- 5. A greater focus on young females and violence.** It is easy and understandable that the VRN's approach to reducing violence, especially among young people, is focused on males due to the statistics. However, there is emerging evidence that young females are becoming involved in violence, both as victims and perpetrators. Therefore, it is key that greater attention is paid to young females at risk of violence and interventions are devised and delivered to suit them so to prevent them from causing and receiving harm.
- 6. Implement the Cambridge Crime Harm Index.** Whether to divert, disrupt or enforce, measures and interventions based on crime count can lack knowledge, focus and direction. By providing a greater focus on harm there is greater context provided on violence. Therefore, this provides greater intelligence, insight and clarity on violence being committed in the borough and also supplies a greater evidence base in coordinating specific priorities and initiatives in preventing violence. This report provides greater detail on how the Cambridge Crime Harm Index can be implemented and used in the VRN's work.
- 7. Use micro-hotspots and the strategy of targeting, testing and tracking.** This report details the necessity in targeting specific areas within a hotspot – known as micro-places or micro-hotspots. Micro-hotspots have been proven to be effective in reducing crime in the areas where there is a high crime concentration and therefore reducing crime in the hotspot. Using this approach on Croydon town centre is detailed in this report and emphasises that it will only be effective by targeting the area, testing specific interventions in that area and, most importantly, continuously tracking the specific tasks are being carried out in the area.
- 8. Improve our understanding of the demographic links to violence:** The analysis provided by the Acorn system shows there is a clear demographic of victims and suspects highly represented and overrepresented compared to the rest of the borough. These demographic characteristics should be considered and discussed throughout the intelligence gathering, coordinating and decision-making process.
- 9. Other data sources are required to provide a clearer picture of violence.** There is a clear reliance on police crime data for performance measurement and analysis of violence. Relying and focusing on one data source restricts the perception of violence in the borough and therefore can be misleading. Attention is focused elsewhere then if a wider range of data sources are used, greater clarity is given as well as other factors of violence are identified. An example of this is using LAS, A & E and weapon sweeps data to uncover other hotspots of violence not identified by police crime data.
- 10. Other crimes and ASB should also be prioritised.** Sexual offences, ASB and hate crime should remain priorities for the SCP, which are all types or indicators of violence. Residential burglary, theft from motor vehicle, shoplifting and business robbery should also be considered to be priorities for the SCP due to the significant increases there has been in the borough. However, as these are mostly acquisitive crimes it is possibly more relevant for these crimes to be recommended as priorities for the police in the borough.

Introduction

The aim of this report is to identify the key factors in the rise in crime in the borough, specifically violence. From the key findings of this report, it is reinforced that the evidence-based public health approach currently adopted by the Violence Reduction Network (VRN) is continued and enhanced in order to significantly reduce violence in the borough. Therefore, for this approach to be effective, it is emphasised that it must be data-driven at every stage.

What does this report mean by 'Violence'?

This report is split mainly into two main sections. The first section is on violence and the second section is on other major crimes. 'Violence' can cover a wide range of offences and many research documents differ in what offence types are included and excluded under 'violence'. This report focuses on the broad violent crime category used by the Home Office which is Violence against the Person, and then looks at the specific violent crime types that make up the majority of these offences: Violence with Injury (Non-Domestic), Domestic Abuse, Knife Crime, Youth Violence and Serious Youth Violence. Gun crime is also examined but to a lesser extent due to data limitations.

It can be argued that other crime types should also be included under 'violence', for example, personal robbery, sexual offences and hate crime. However, firstly, a significant number of personal robbery offences involve a young person being a victim and/or a weapon being used or imitated. These types of offences are both included in the definitions of knife crime, youth violence and serious youth violence, which are used in this report. Secondly, a significant number of sexual offences are included in the definitions of knife crime, domestic abuse, youth violence and serious youth violence. However, due to the complexities and seriousness of sexual offences including historical crimes, this report recognises it cannot provide the detailed examination of data required to give thorough and reliable analysis. Thirdly, reliable analysis of hate crime requires data from a wider range of sources which are currently being explored.

There are other high priority crime activities which this report also recognises are heavily linked to violence, specifically gang crime and county lines. These types of crime are looked at in great depth in collaboration with the Council's Gangs Team and other relevant departments in a yearly report, which due to its confidential nature is a restricted document.

The Cost of Violence

The tragic human consequences that comes from violence are obvious and unmatched. Alongside the tragic loss of life and misery experienced by families and communities are high economic consequences. These consequences are in three main cost areas:

- Costs in anticipation of violence e.g. CCTV.
- Costs as a consequence of violence e.g. physical and emotional harm to the victim, health services required, victim services etc.
- Costs in response to crime e.g. costs to the police and criminal justice system.

To put the cost of violence into context with most other major crime types in the borough, by using Home Office figures, calculations show that in 2019 overall violence made up almost 60% of the cost of crime in the borough, costing almost £110 million²:

Major Crime Type	Cost (£) 2015/16 prices	% Total Cost
Arson and Criminal Damage	4,036,420	2%
Burglary	22,224,800	12%
Robbery	13,666,760	7%
Sexual Offences	22,740,560	12%
Theft	2,361,180	1%
Vehicle	14,742,450	8%
Violence Against the Person	109,643,900	58%
Total	189,416,070	100%

² Calculated based on Heeks et al. (2018) *The economic and social costs of crime*. Home Office: London. Costs are calculated by multiplying the number of offences in the borough from MetStats by the unit cost. Note that only certain crime major types have unit costs provided so therefore they have only been calculated. Criminal damage costs have been calculated at an individual level rather than business to maintain consistency as the statistics cannot be broken down by individual and business.

By examining violence against the person into its major types, based violence statistics in the borough in 2019, the costs were the following:

Violence Type	Number of recorded offences	Unit Cost (£) 2015/16 prices	Total Cost (£) 2015/16 prices
Homicide	7	3,217,740	22,524,180
Violence with Injury	3,540	14,050	49,737,000
Violence without Injury	6,304	5,930	37,382,720
Total	9,851	3,237,720	109,643,900

Excluding homicide where the unit cost far outweighs other violent types, the unit cost of violence with injury is almost 2.5 times higher than violence without injury. Also even though the number of violence without injury offences were almost 2 times higher than violence with injury, the total cost of violence with injury is significantly higher (over 30%) than violence without injury. This reinforces the need for a focus on crime *harm* rather than *count*, which is detailed further in this report.

Borough Demographics

A detailed profile of the demographics of the borough is provided at the Croydon Observatory³. There are key demographics of the borough which are useful when reading this report including:

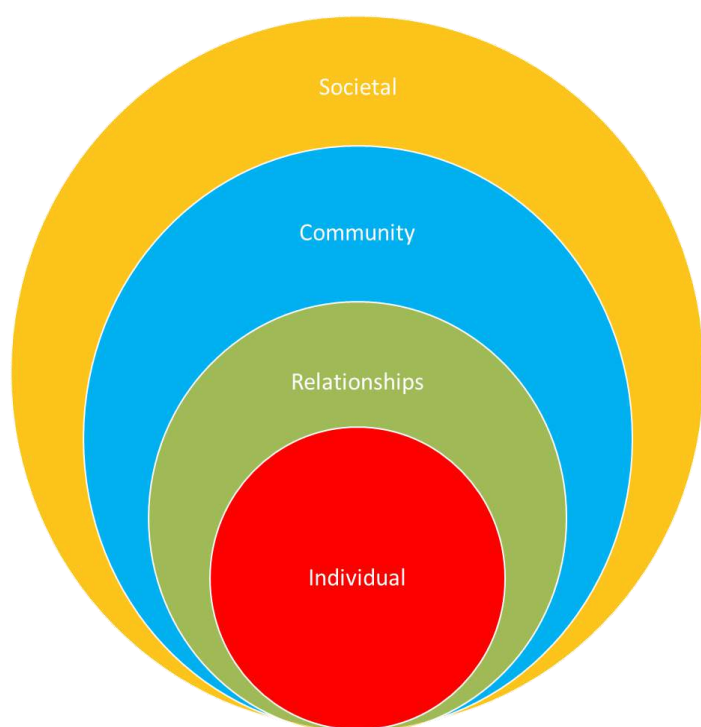
- According to housing-led projections of residents provided by the Greater London Authority (GLA), Croydon has the second highest resident population in London of almost 384,000 residents in 2019.
- Using housing-led projections of residents provided by the GLA, with a resident population of those aged 1-19 being just over 94,000 in 2019, Croydon has the highest number of residents of this age range in London.
- Croydon has a diverse population with a higher proportion of residents from Black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) backgrounds than the national average according to both the 2011 Census and GLA housing-led projections.
- According to local area migration indicators in 2018 from the Office of National Statistics (ONS) 17.1% of the borough's population is made up of non-UK residents.
- According to the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019, out of the 220 lower super output areas (LSOA) in the borough, one is in the top 5% most deprived in the country. Five LSOAs are in the top 10% most deprived in the country.
- For the crime domain of the IMD, three of the 220 LSOAs are in the top 5% of the most deprived in the country. Twelve LSOAs are in the top 10% most deprived in the country.

³ The Croydon Observatory can be found at <https://www.croydonobservatory.org/>

The Public Health Approach to Reducing Violence

The Violence Reduction Network (VRN) has been formed in Croydon to specifically reduce violence in the borough with a focus on the most prevalent types of violence. The VRN's plan in reducing violence is built around the public health approach, which is used by the London-wide Violence Reduction Unit set up by the Mayor of London in late 2018 and was originally established by Police Scotland in 2005 and is shown to be very successful in reducing violence⁴.

The public health approach⁵ involves a holistic view of both violence and coercion. It adopts an ecological framework based on evidence that no single factor can explain why some people or groups are at higher risk of interpersonal violence, while others are more protected from it. This framework views interpersonal violence as the outcome of interaction among many factors at four levels:



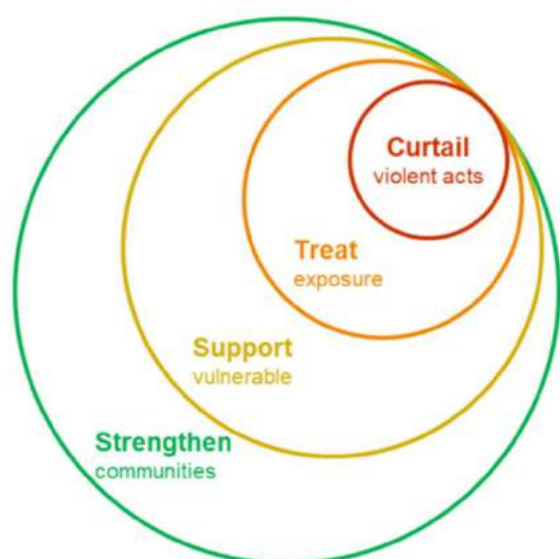
These include economic and social policies that maintain socioeconomic inequalities between people, the availability of weapons, and social and cultural norms such as parental dominance over children and cultural norms that endorse violence as an acceptable method to resolve.

The contexts in which social relationships occur, such as schools, neighbourhoods and workplaces, also influence violence. Risk factors here may include the level of unemployment, population density, mobility and the existence of a local drug or gun trade.

Family, friends, intimate partners and peers may influence the risks of becoming a victim or perpetrator of violence. For example, having violent friends may influence whether a young person engages in or becomes a victim of violence.

Personal history and biological factors influence how individuals behave and increase their likelihood of becoming a victim or a perpetrator of violence including being a victim of child maltreatment, psychological or personality disorders, alcohol and/or substance abuse

A more practical way of showing how the VRN adopts this ecological framework in reducing violence is by embedding the following core actions in its approach:



Curtail violent acts at source, pursuing perpetrators and enforcing action.

Treat those who have been exposed to violence to control the spread.

Support those susceptible to violence due to their exposure to risk factors.

Strengthen community resilience through a universal approach.

⁴ BBC News (2019) – How Scotland stemmed the tide of knife crime <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-scotland-45572691>

⁵ Local Government Association (2018) – Public Health Approaches to Reducing Violence <https://www.local.gov.uk/public-health-approaches-reducing-violence>

To achieve this there has to be a whole borough and networked approach to tackling violence involving a wide range of relevant partners. It is vital that evidence is at the heart of how the VRN will operate and that both victims and perpetrators are worked with. It is also important that the approach continually evolves and adapts to the changing nature of violence.

Violence against the Person (VAP)

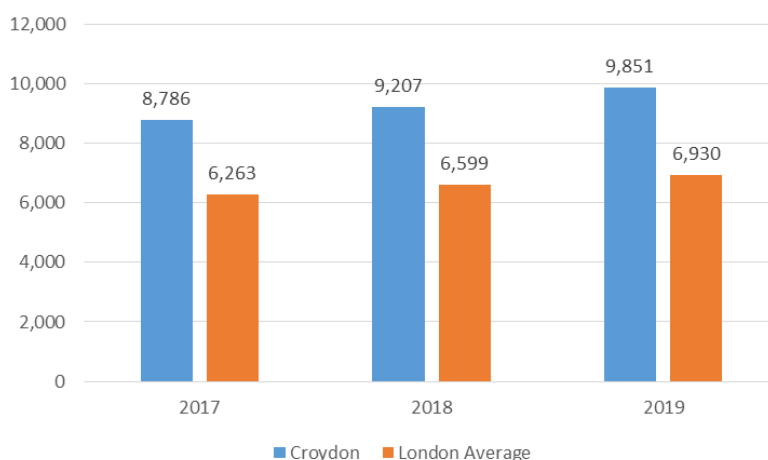
Definition

- The Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) defines Violence against the Person (VAP) as that which ‘includes a range of offences from minor offences such as harassment and common assault, to serious offences such as murder, actual bodily harm and grievous bodily harm’⁶.

Statistics

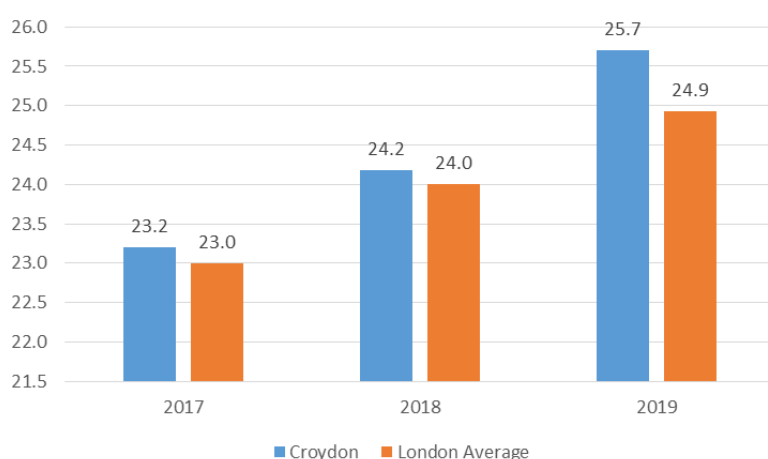
- There was a total of 9,851 VAP offences in 2019, an increase of 7.0% (644 offences) compared to 2018 where there were 9,207 offences recorded. This is a larger percentage increase compared to the London average⁷ where there was a 5.0% increase (331 offences) from 6,599 offences in 2018 to 6,930 offences in 2019. By comparing 2019 to 2017 there has been a 12.1% increase (1,065 offences) in Croydon. Again, this is a larger percentage increase compared to the London average where there was a 10.7% increase (667 offences).

VAP statistics in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



- When calculating the crime rate per 1,000 of residents, the rate of offences in the borough has risen year-on-year from 23.2 in 2017 to 24.2 in 2018 to 25.7 in 2019. The London average has also seen a year-on-year increase from 23.0 in 2017 to 24.0 in 2018 to 24.9 in 2019.

VAP crime rate per 1,000 residents (using Housing-led projections of residents from the Greater London Authority) in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



- Even though there has been an increase of offences in the borough, Croydon’s ranking has remained the same in the last three years (2nd). By calculating the rate of offences per 1,000 of residents, the borough’s ranking has also remained the same in the last three years (17th).

⁶ Metropolitan Police Service: Crime Type Definitions <https://www.met.police.uk/sd/stats-and-data/met/crime-type-definitions/>

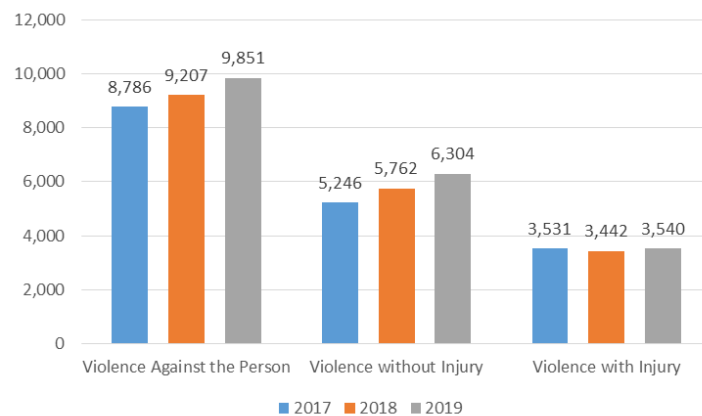
⁷ The ‘London average’ is defined in this report as the mean average borough in London.

Rankings by volume and per 1,000 residents (using Housing-led projections of residents from the Greater London Authority) for Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats. Ranking is out of 32 boroughs with the number 1 borough being the borough with the highest number of offences and the highest crime rate.

	Croydon (Volume)	Croydon (per 1,000)
2017	2	17
2018	2	17
2019	2	17

- VAP is made up of three sub categories: violence with injury, violence without injury and homicide. Violence without injury has a similar trend to VAP where it has been increasing year-on-year, whereas after a decrease in 2018, Violence with Injury saw a rise in 2019. Violence without injury made up 64.0% of all VAP offences.
- In 2019 there was a 9.4% increase in violence without injury compared to 2018 and a 20.2% increase compared to 2017. For violence with injury there was a 2.8% increase compared to 2018 and a 0.3% increase compared to 2017. In Croydon there were nine homicides in 2017, three in 2018 and seven in 2019.

VAP offences and the sub-categories Violence without Injury and Violence with Injury in Croydon in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.

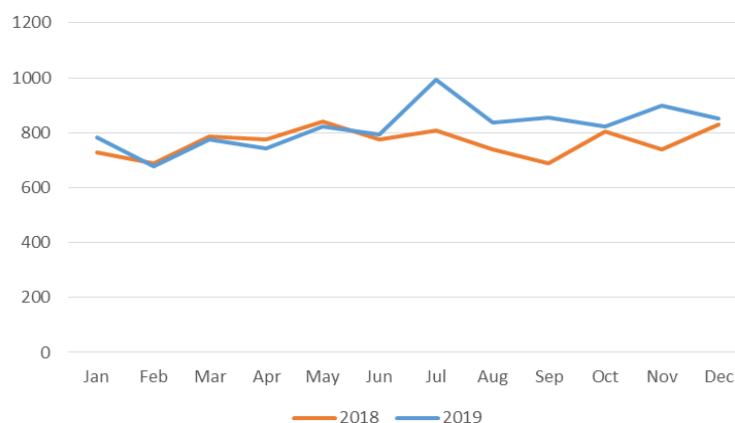


- The majority of VAP offences are made up of Common Assault (31.0%), ABH (24.1%) and Sending letters etc. with intent to cause distress or anxiety (14.8%). In regards to the third crime type, the majority of these crimes are due to threats or malicious posts made on social media or via texting/online messaging.
- 33.7% of all VAP offences were flagged as domestic abuse (DA).
- 17.4% of all VAP offences were alcohol-related and 15.0% of all non-DA offences were alcohol-related.
- The use of social media or online messaging was used in 15.1% of all offences⁸.

Temporal Analysis

- In 2019 the peak months for VAP were July and November. The peak months in 2018 were May and December. There is a similar trend in both 2018 and 2019 for the first six months of the year.

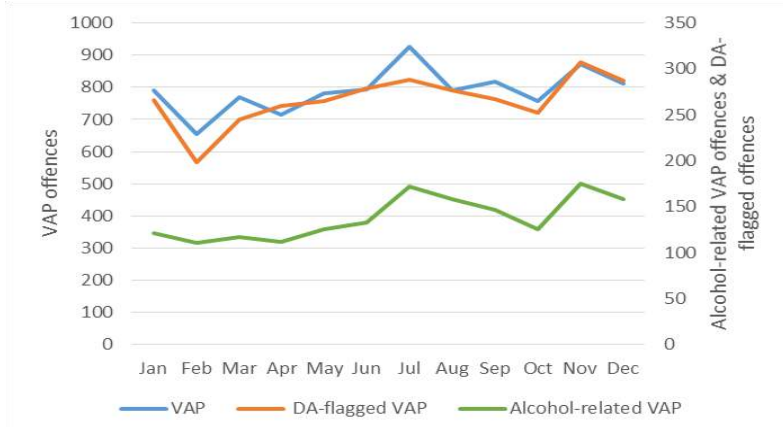
VAP offences committed by month in Croydon in 2018 and 2019 taken from MetStats.



⁸ To extract crimes where the use of social media and online messaging is used, a query is manually built with the use of 'wildcards' i.e. words or a set of words associated with social media and online messaging which are stated in the crime report. As well as the alcohol flags already on CRIS, the use of 'wildcards' are also used for alcohol-related crimes due to the unreliability of the use of alcohol flags.

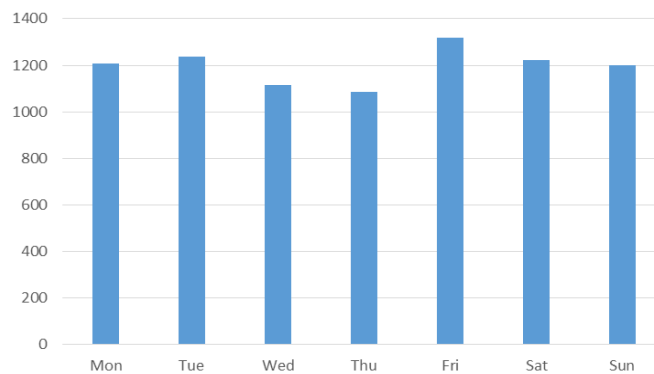
- The large increase in offences in July and November is linked to alcohol-related offences as well as domestic abuse flagged offences.

VAP, DA-flagged VAP and alcohol-related VAP offences by month in Croydon in 2019 taken from CRIS.



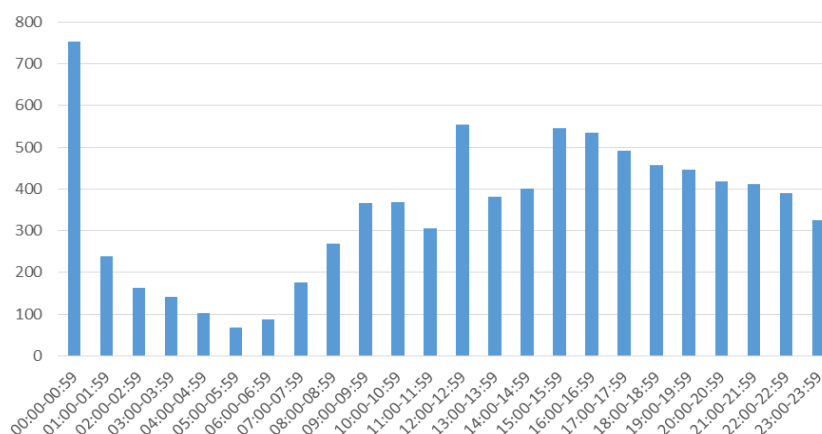
- Offences are fairly consistent throughout the week with the peak days being Tuesday, Friday and Saturday.
- Friday and Saturday correlates with the night-time economy where VAP offences on these days peak from 18:00 to midnight. The rise in offences on Tuesday correlates with the ‘after-school’ hours of between 15:00 and 19:00.

VAP offences committed by day of the week in Croydon in 2019 taken from CRIS.



- The peak time for VAP offences was between 00:00 and 01:00 and between 12:00 and 13:00. However, it must be noted that many offences that involve electronic communication (e.g. harassment on social media or via texting) that midnight (00:00) and midday (12:00) are the default time(s) it will be recorded as. This is because these types of offences can occur over a period of time and therefore a specific time cannot be provided.
- Other times where a high volume of offences were committed were between 15:00 and 17:00, which correlate with the ‘after-school’ hours and is reflected by Youth Violence and Serious Youth Violence offences.
- On Friday and Saturday there is also a link to the night-time economy with an increase in offences between 18:00 and 00:00.

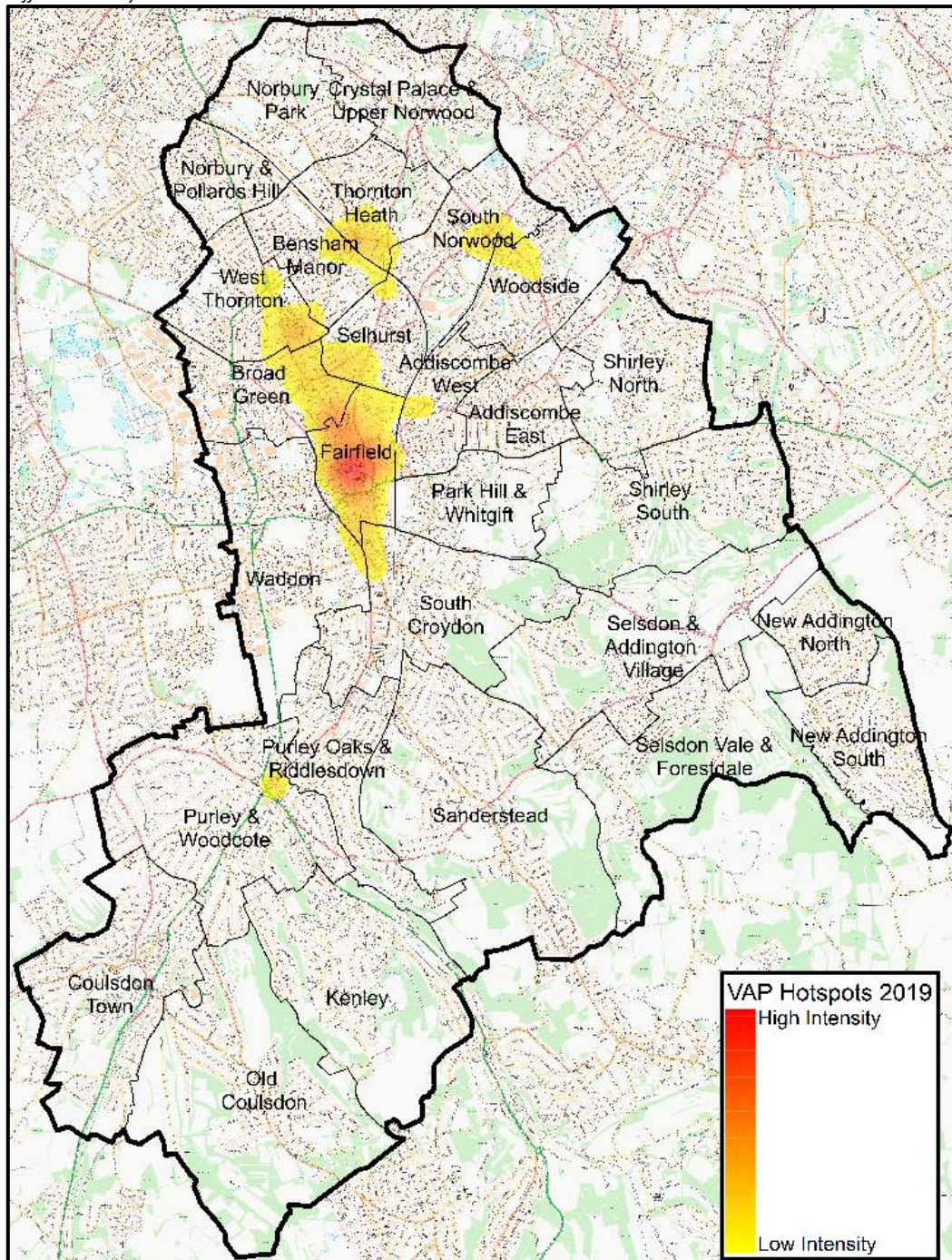
VAP offences committed in Croydon in 2019 by hour taken from CRIS.



Hotspots

- The primary hotspot for VAP is Croydon Town Centre with 17.4% of all mapped VAP offences being committed in this area.
- Secondary hotspots are in and around Thornton Heath High Street, South Norwood High Street and Purley High Street.
- Where the location type was recorded, 20.6% of offences were committed in the street, 17.5% were committed in a flat/maisonette and 10.5% were committed in a terraced property.

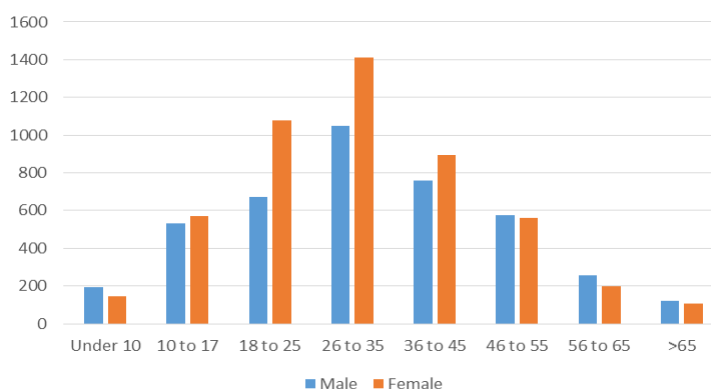
Hotspot map of VAP offences in Croydon in 2019.



Victim Profile

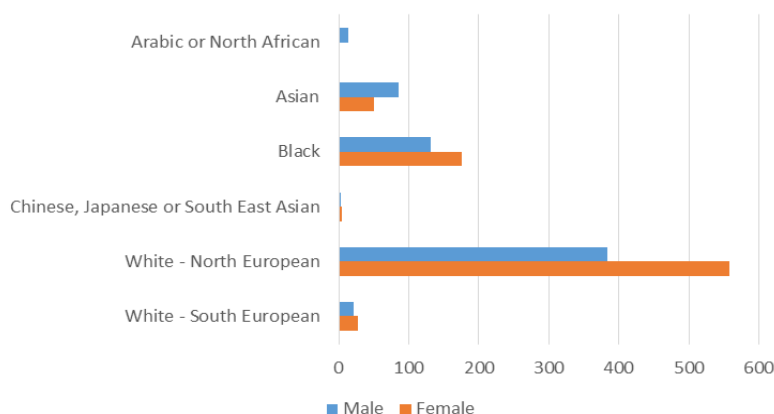
- Out of the crimes where gender was recorded, 54.4% of victims were female and 45.6% were male.
- 27.0% of all victims were aged 26 to 35 years old, 19.2% were aged 18 to 25 years old and 18.1% were aged 36 to 45 years old⁹.
- 28.5% of all female victims were aged 26 to 35 years old, 21.7% were aged 18 to 25 years old and 18.0% were aged 36 to 45 years old.
- 54.9% of females aged 18 to 25 years old and 56.3% of females aged 26 to 35 years old were involved in offences flagged as domestic abuse.
- 25.2% of all male victims were aged 26 to 35 years old, 18.2% were aged 36 to 45 years old and 16.2% were aged 18 to 25 years old.
- 20.1% of male victims and 20.0% of female victims aged 26 to 35 years old were subject to alcohol-related VAP offences.

Victims of VAP in Croydon in 2019 by age and gender from the MPS' Crime Reporting Information System (CRIS).



- **The ethnic appearance types used throughout this document are those provided and used by the police.**
- Of those victims where gender and ethnic appearance were recorded, 64.7% were White - North European and 21.1% were Black¹⁰.
- 50.1% of female victims were White - North European, 34.4% were Black and 9.9% were Asian.
- 45.8% of male victims were White - North European, 31.8% were Black and 16.0% were Asian.

Victims of VAP in Croydon in 2019 by gender and ethnic appearance from CRIS.



- Out of all victims where their home address was identified, 84.3% lived in the borough.
- Out of the victims who did not live in the borough, 11.5% lived in Lambeth, 10.8% lived in Bromley, 10.1% lived in Sutton and 9.2% lived in Merton.

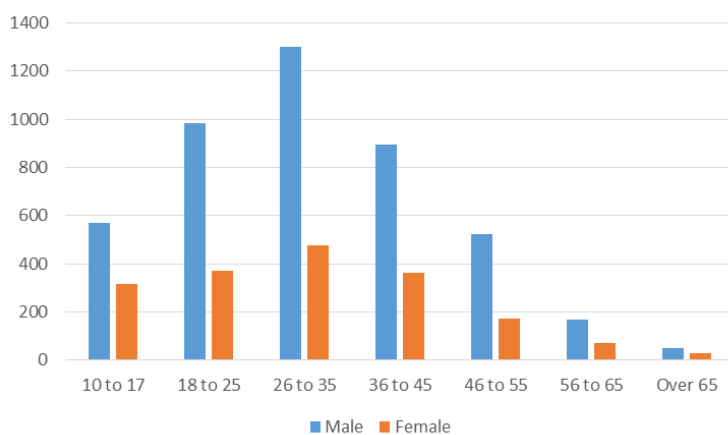
⁹ The written commentary of the breakdown of age and ethnic appearance in this document only details the highest proportions represented which make up the majority of the victims or suspects. The charts and graphs show the full breakdown.

¹⁰ The ethnic appearance categories (also known as identity codes) used are from the MPS' CRIS reporting system. Seven categories are available to choose from including 'Unknown'. The descriptors for each IC code are referenced here <http://policeauthority.org/metropolitan/publications/briefings/2007/0703/index.html>

Suspect Profile

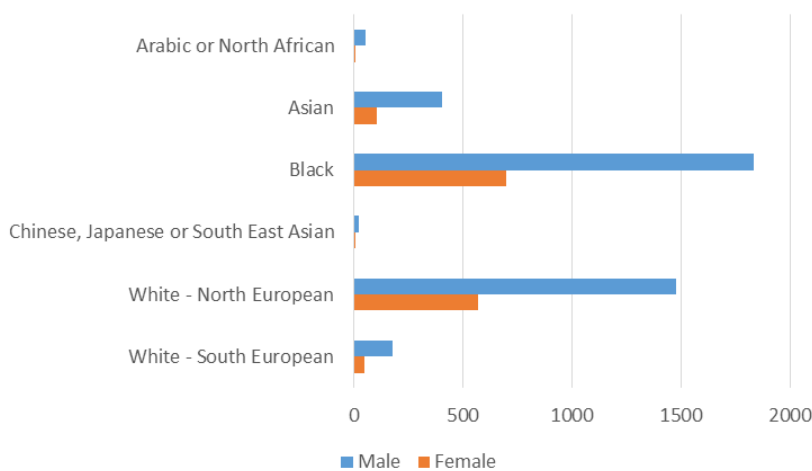
- Out of the crimes where gender was recorded, 71.5% of the suspects were male and 28.5% were female.
- Where the suspect age was recorded, 28.3% were aged from 26 to 35 years old, 21.5% were aged 18 to 25 years old and 20.0% were aged 36 to 45 years old.
- 29.0% of all male suspects were aged 26 to 35 years old, 21.9% were aged 18 to 25 years old and 20.0% were aged 36 to 45 years old.
- 26.5% of all female suspects were aged 26 to 35 years old, 20.7% were aged 18 to 25 years old and 20.1% were aged 36 to 45 years old.
- 50.5% of all male suspects aged 26 to 35 years old, 50.2% of those aged 36 to 45 years old, 47.1% of those aged 46 to 55 years and 37.6% of those aged 18 to 25 years old were involved in offences flagged as domestic abuse.
- 35.1% of all female suspects aged 18 to 25 years old, 33.1% of those aged 46 to 55 years old, 33.0% of those aged 36 to 45 years old and 32.7% of those aged 26 to 35 years old were involved in offences flagged as domestic abuse.
- 22.5% of suspects aged 26 to 35 years old were involved in alcohol-related VAP offences. 24.8% of males in the same age category were involved in alcohol-related VAP offences.

Suspects of VAP in Croydon in 2019 by gender and age from CRIS.



- Where the suspect's ethnic appearance and gender were recorded, 46.8% of suspects were recorded as Black. This was followed by 37.8% who were White - North European. This is reflected when specifically looking at ethnic appearance by gender.

Suspects of VAP in Croydon in 2019 by gender and ethnic appearance from CRIS.



- Out of all suspects where their home address was identified, 80.3% lived in the borough.
- Out of the suspects who did not live in the borough, 16.5% lived in Lambeth, 9.9% lived in Bromley, 8.8% lived in Merton, 8.4% lived in Lewisham and 8.3% lived in Sutton.

Non-Domestic Abuse Violence with Injury (VWI)

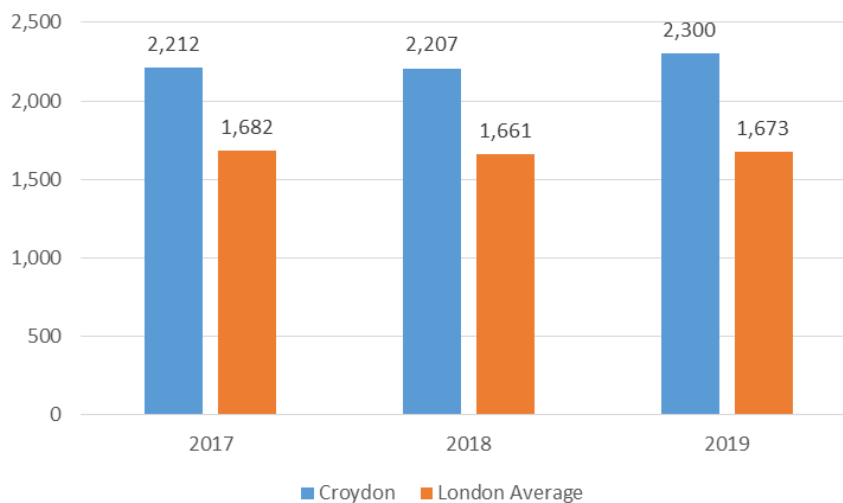
Definition

- The Office of National Statistics (ONS) defines Violence with Injury (VWI) as 'consisting of wounding and assault with minor injury'¹¹. The MPS use a definition which closely replicates the broad one given by the ONS. The MPS statistics and crimes in this analysis do not include any domestic abuse flagged offences.

Statistics

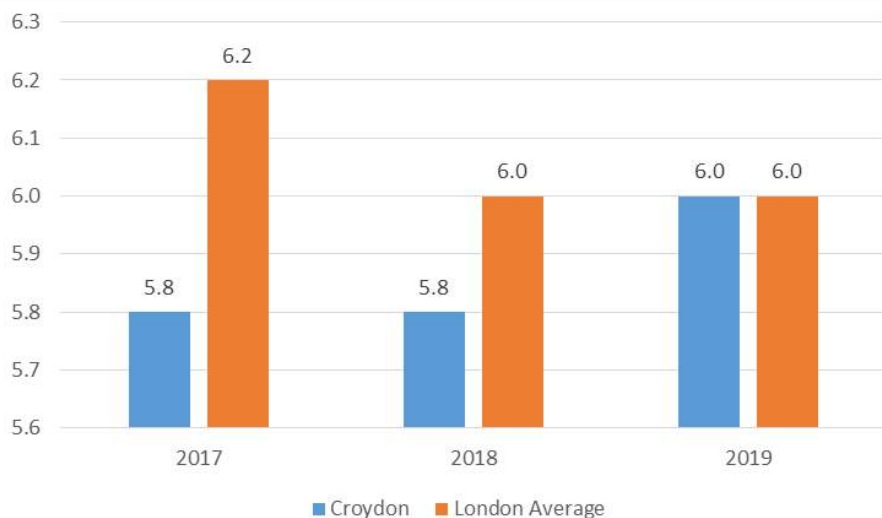
- There was a total of 2,300 VWI offences in 2019, an increase of 4.2% (93 offences) compared to 2018 where there were 2,207 offences recorded. This is a larger percentage increase compared to the London average where there was a 0.7% increase (12 offences) from 1,661 offences in 2018 to 1,673 offences in 2019. By comparing 2019 to 2017 there has been a 4.0% increase (88 offences) in Croydon. In comparison, there was a decrease of 0.5% (9 offences) in the London Average.

Non-DA VWI statistics in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



- When calculating the crime rate per 1,000 of residents, the rate of offences in the borough has risen from 5.8 in 2017 and 2018 to 6.0 in 2019. The London average has seen a decrease from 6.2 in 2017 to 6.0 in 2018 and 2019.

Non-DA VWI crime rate (using Housing-led projections of residents from the Greater London Authority) in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



¹¹ Office of National Statistics: 'The nature of violent crime in England and Wales: year ending March 2018'

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/thenatureofviolentcrimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2018>

- Croydon’s ranking has risen year-on-year from 2017 with its ranking in 2019 being 3rd. However, Croydon’s ranking for offences per 1,000 residents was much lower at 18th for 2017 and 2018 and it rose one place to 17th in 2019.

Rankings by volume and per 1,000 residents (using Housing-led projections of residents from the Greater London Authority) for Croydon and the London Average in 2018 and 2019 from MetStats. Ranking is out of 32 boroughs with the number 1 borough being the borough with the highest number of offences and the highest crime rate.

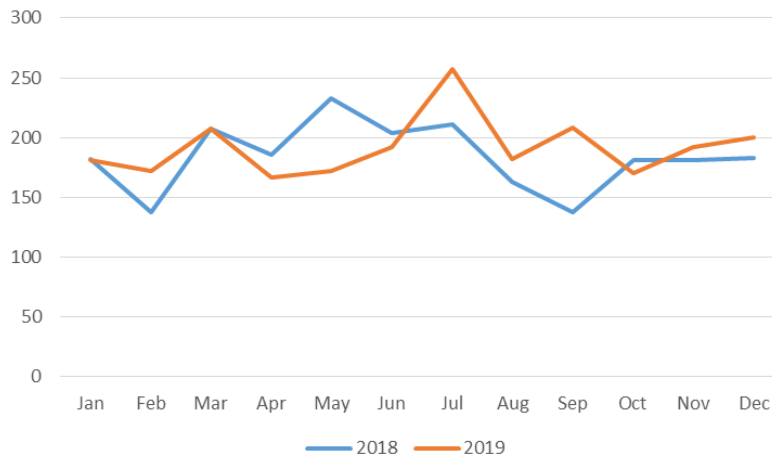
Ranking		
	Croydon (Volume)	Croydon (per 1,000)
2017	7	18
2018	5	18
2019	3	17

- The majority of Non-DA VWI offences were made up of Actual Bodily Harm (59.3%) and Grievous Bodily Harm (35.3%).
- 17.9% of offences were alcohol-related.

Temporal Analysis

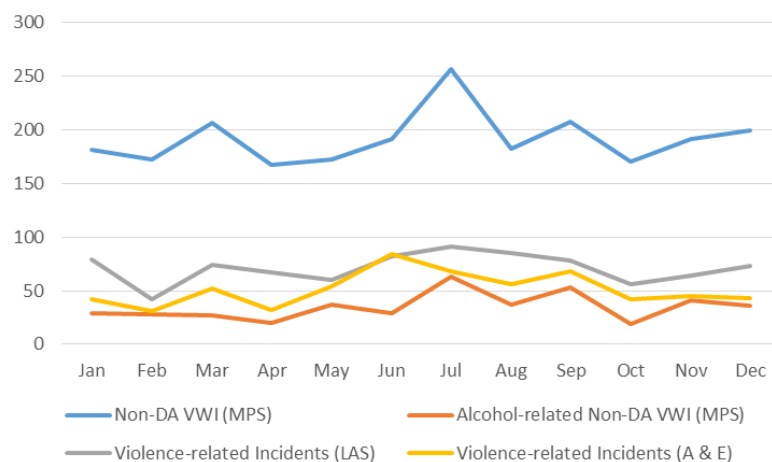
- In 2019 the peak months for Non-DA VWI were March, July, September and December. The peak months in 2018 were May and July. There is a similar pattern in both 2018 and 2019 from January to May. Offences also sharply decrease in August.

Non-DA VWI offences committed by month in Croydon in 2018 and 2019 taken from MetStats.



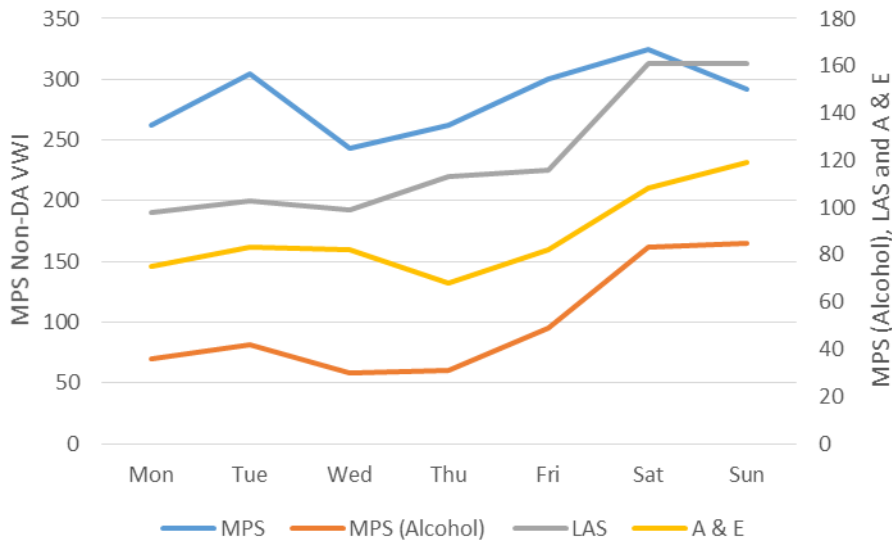
- By comparing Non-DA VWI offences to alcohol-related Non-DA VWI offences, violence-related incidents from the LAS and A & E, there is a pattern of March, July and September being the peak months (shown by at least three out of the four measures).
- LAS and MPS data also showed December to be a peak month. A & E data showed June to be a peak month.

Non-DA VWI offences from MetStats, alcohol-related Non-DA VWI offences from CRIS and LAS and A & E violence-related incidents from SafeStats by month in Croydon in 2019.



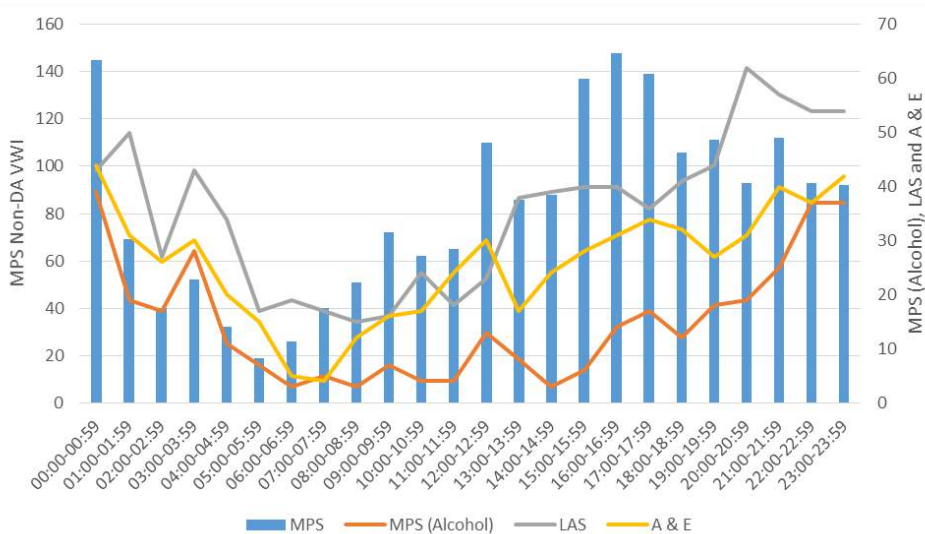
- Offences are fairly consistent throughout the week with the peak days being Tuesday, Friday and Saturday.
- The large volume of offences on Tuesday partly correlates with the 'after-school' hours where over a fifth of offences (22.4%) on this day occur between 15:00 and 17:00.
- On Friday and Saturday, a significant proportion of offences are linked with the night-time economy with them occurring on Friday being committed between 18:00 and 00:00, Saturday between 00:00 and 05:00 and between 18:00 and 00:00.
- There is also a peak time on Sunday with offences being committed between 00:00 and 04:00.
- There is a clear trend of offences and incidents peaking on the weekend. However, alcohol-related Non-DV VWI offences, LAS and A & E violence-related incidents show Sunday is also a peak day. Even though this peak can be explained by incidents and alcohol-related offences occurring in the 'early hours' of Sunday, there is also a high number of incidents between 20:00 and 23:00 on Sunday evening.

Non-DA VWI offences from MetStats, alcohol-related Non-DA VWI offences from CRIS and LAS and A&E violence-related incidents from SafeStats by day of the week in Croydon in 2019.



- The peak time for offences is between 00:00 and 01:00 and between 15:00 and 18:00. Alcohol-related Non-DA VWI, LAS and A & E violence-related data mostly correlate with these times as well as showing peaks between 03:00 and 04:00 and 20:00 and 00:00.

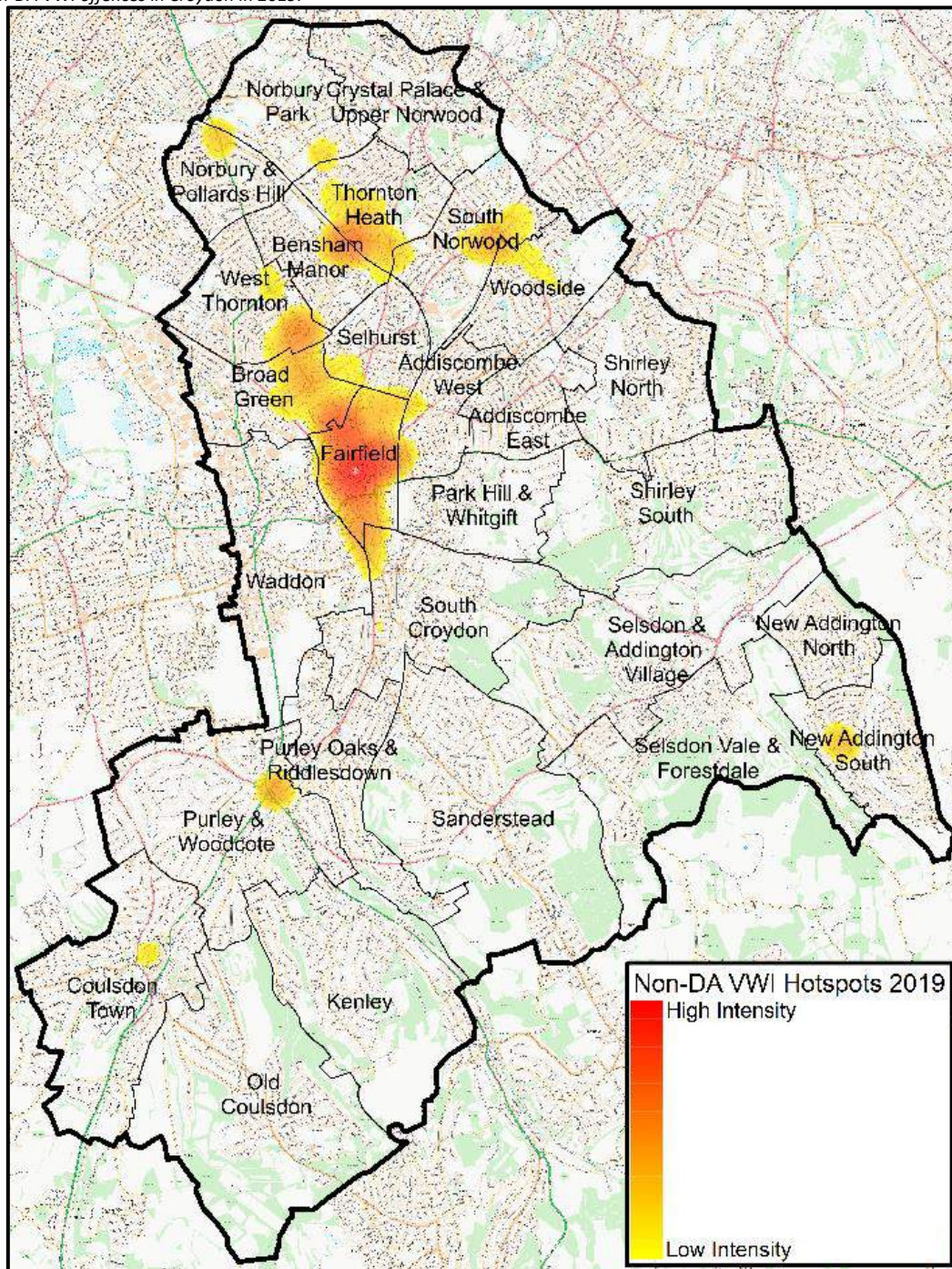
Non-DA VWI offences from MetStats, alcohol-related Non-DA VWI offences from CRIS and LAS and A & E violence-related incidents from SafeStats by hour in Croydon in 2019.



Hotspots

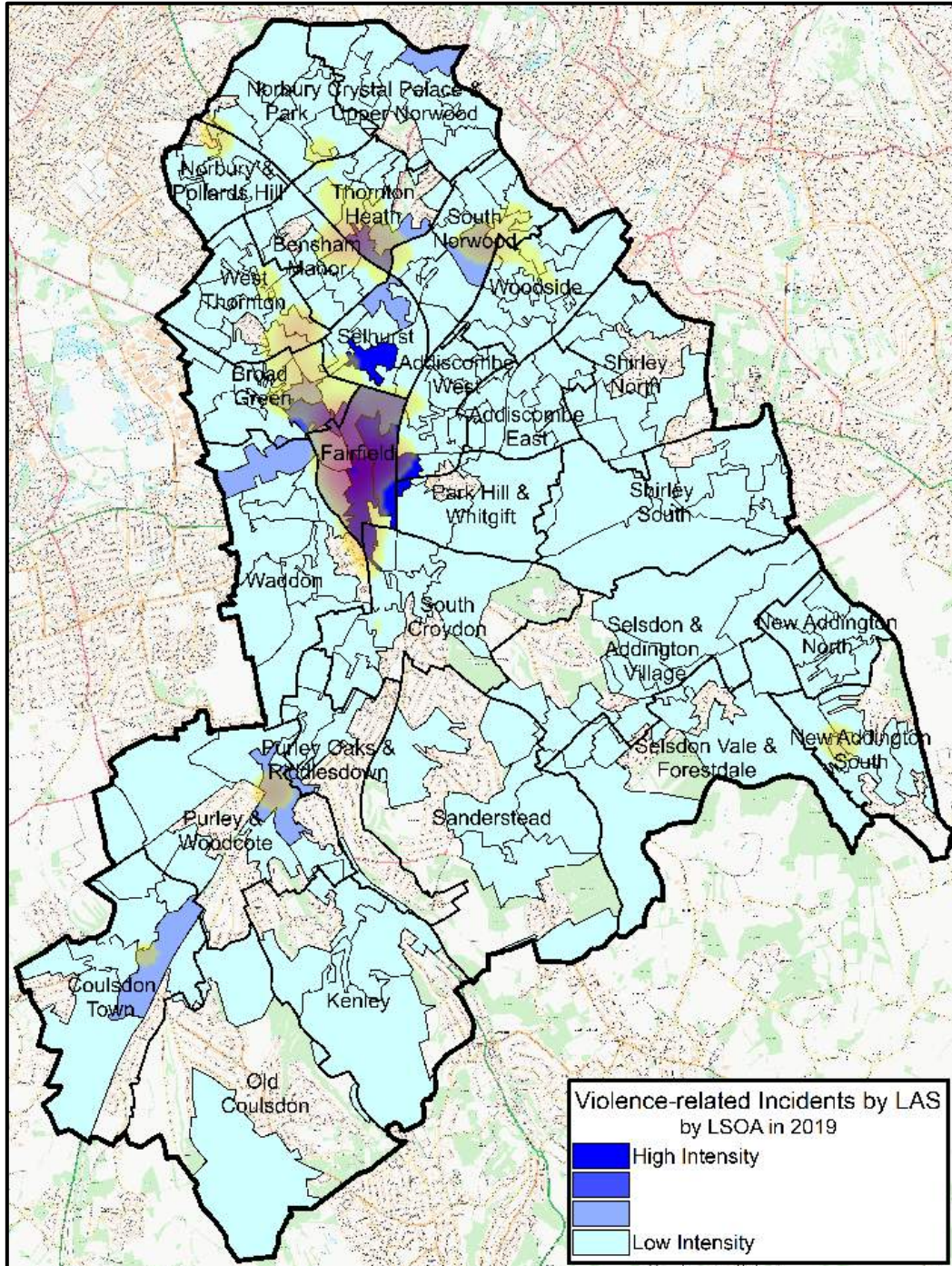
- The primary hotspot for Non-DA VWI is Croydon Town Centre with a third (33.4%) of all mapped Non-DA VWI offences being committed in this area.
- Secondary hotspots are predominantly areas where there is high footfall including high streets, a night-time economy and where there are transport links specifically, in and around Thornton Heath High Street, in and around South Norwood High Street, around Norbury train station, in and around Purley High Street, in and around Central Parade in New Addington, in and around Mayday Hospital on London Road, parts of the area in and around Green Lane in Thornton Heath and in and around Brighton Road near Coulsdon Town train station.
- Where the location type was recorded, over a third (37.0%) occurred in the street.

Hotspot map of Non-DA VWI offences in Croydon in 2019.



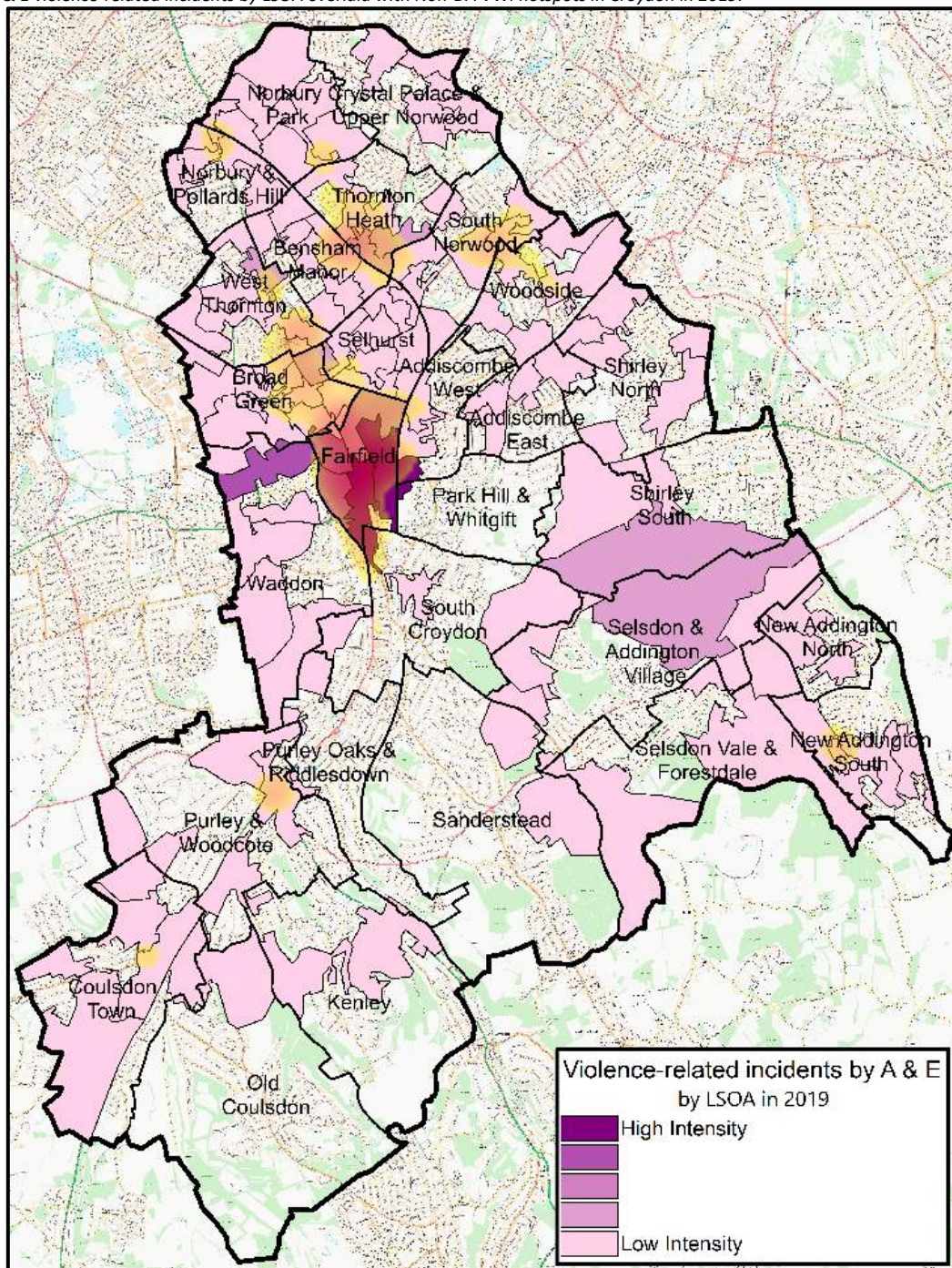
- LAS data shows that the majority of LSOAs where the highest number of violence-related LAS incidents have occurred are reflected by the Non-DA VWI hotspot areas. These are Fairfield, Broad Green, Waddon, Selhurst, Thornton Heath, Coulsdon Town, Purley & Woodcote and South Norwood wards.
- There is also a significant proportion of offences in an LSOA in the Crystal Palace and Upper Norwood Ward. This is an area with high footfall and night-time economy and the incident date and times reflect that shown by overall Non-DA VWI offences.
- LAS data also shows parts of Selhurst ward as hotspots not shown by the Non-DA VWI hotspots.

Thematic map of LAS violence-related incidents by LSOA overlaid with Non-DA VWI hotspots in Croydon in 2019.



- A & E data also shows hotspots within Shirley South and Selsdon and Addington Village wards. However, these represent a high number of individuals receiving injuries from a very small number of violent incidents.

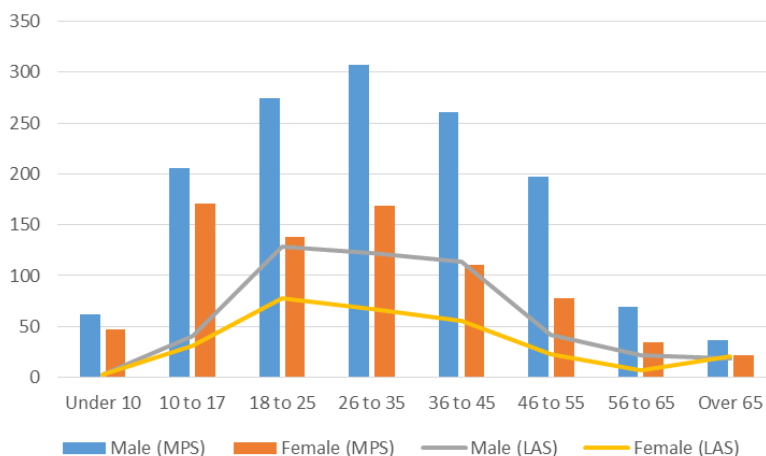
Thematic map of A & E violence-related incidents by LSOA overlaid with Non-DA VWI hotspots in Croydon in 2019.



Victim Profile

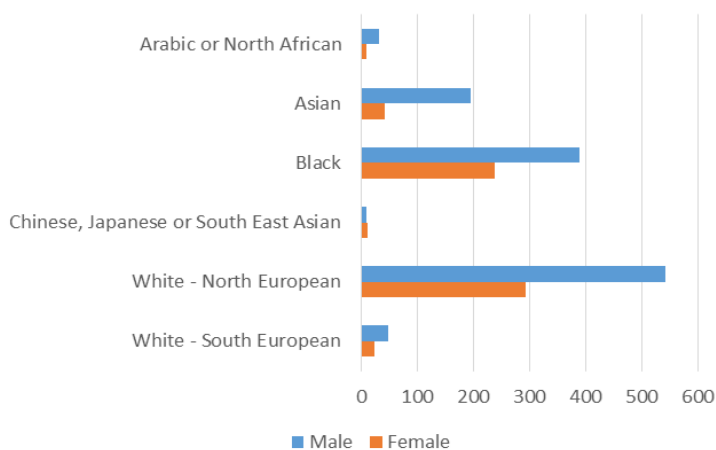
- Out of the crimes where gender was recorded, 64.8% of victims were male and 35.2% were female.
- Violence-related LAS incidents recorded 63.2% of victims who were male and 36.8% who were female.
- 21.8% of all victims were 26 to 35 years old, 18.9% were aged 18 to 25 years old and 17.3% were aged 10 to 17 years old.
- LAS recorded 26.6% of all victims were aged 18 to 25 years old, 24.3% were aged 26 to 35 years old and 21.9% were aged 36 to 45 years old.
- 21.7% of all male victims were aged 26 to 35 years old, 19.4% were aged 18 to 25 years old and 18.5% were aged 36 to 45 years old.
- LAS recorded 26.2% of all male victims were aged 18 to 25 years old, 24.8% were aged 26 to 35 years old and 23.2% were aged 36 to 45 years old.
- 22.2% of all female victims were aged 10 to 17 years old, 22.0% were aged 26 to 35 years old and 17.9% were aged 18 to 25 years old.
- LAS recorded 27.3% of all female victims were aged 18 to 25 years old, 23.4% were aged 26 to 35 years old and 19.6% were aged 36 to 45 years old.
- 18.4% of all victims were subject to alcohol-related Non-DA VWI offences.
- 26.3% of male victims aged 18 to 25 years and 26.1% of male victims aged 26 to 35 years old were subject to alcohol-related Non-DA VWI offences.

Victims of Non-DA VWI (MPS) and individuals treated as a result of violence-related incidents (LAS) by age and gender in Croydon in 2019.



- Of those victims where gender and ethnic appearance were recorded, 45.6% were White - North European and 34.2% were Black. This is closely reflected when broken down by gender.
- 50.6% of all victims aged 10 to 17 years old were Black, 45.1% of all victims aged 18 to 25 years old were White - North European and 51.7% of victims aged 26 to 35 years old were White - North European. This is reflected by gender.

Victims of Non-DA VWI in Croydon in 2019 by gender and ethnic appearance from CRIS.



- Out of all victims where their home address was identified, 80.4% lived in the borough
- Out of those victims that lived outside of the borough, almost half lived in neighbouring boroughs including 12.3% lived in Lambeth, 12.1% lived in Bromley, 11.6% lived in Merton and 10.3% lived in Sutton.
- By using the Acorn system, which is a segmentation tool which categorises the UK population into demographic types, we can determine which types victims are over-represented compared to the whole borough¹²
- Out of the victims where their home postcodes were identified mapped, the highest proportion were ‘Educated young people in flats and tenements’ at 12.4%. This type is briefly described as singles or young couples renting flats often found in urban cosmopolitan areas. Most incomes are below average due to young people being at the earlier stages of their career. The number claiming benefits is going to be higher than average.¹³
- The second highest proportion were ‘Low Income Terraces’ at 10.3%, which can be briefly described as areas usually found in towns and cities and are a mix of right to buy owners, private renters and socially rented housing. The residents are most likely to be younger with a high proportion of single parents and families, some with many children. These areas are diverse including people from African, Caribbean and Eastern European backgrounds. Incomes are significantly lower than the average with a high proportion claiming benefits.
- The third highest proportion were ‘Owner occupied terraces, average income’ at 10.1%, which is briefly described as typically found in towns and urban areas where it is home to a mix of working families and children. Likely large size of the families living here would mean accommodation is short of space. Unemployment is relatively low where family incomes are around or above the national average.

Acorn types where VWI Non-DA victims represented the highest proportions (from left to right).



- The type which showed the largest overrepresentation of victims of Non-DA VWI in comparison to the borough’s total population was ‘Poorer families, many children, terraced housing’, which victims were overrepresented by over 200% more than the total population. This type is briefly described as poor families in low rise estates where there are as many single parent families as traditional two parent families. There are many school age children and families are larger than average. Accommodation is crowded and many residents consider suffer from vandalism and crime. Long-term unemployment is high with many claiming benefits. There are also some residents who suffer health issues both mental and physical.
- The second largest type of victims being overrepresented by more than 150% than the borough’s population was ‘Deprived and ethnically diverse in flats’. This type is briefly described as areas where it is common for younger people with many children will be living. There are possibly higher concentrations of couples with young children, single parents, single people and students. Around a quarter are of African and Caribbean descent as

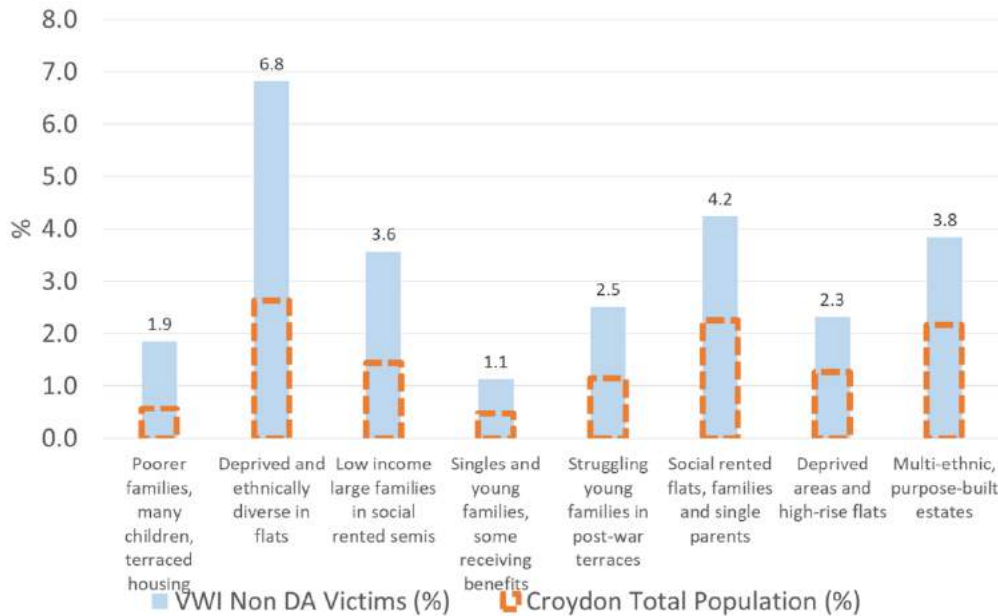
¹² Acorn analyses demographic data, social factors, population and consumer behaviour in order to provide precise information and an understanding of different types of people. It segments households, postcodes and neighbourhoods into 6 categories, 18 groups and 62 types. This report focuses on types.

¹³ This type’s description and all other types are described in full detail in the guide on Acorn which can be found at www.acorn.caci.co.uk

well as others from other ethnic backgrounds. People here live in smaller flats, which are mostly rented from the council or a housing association. The large number of children living in these properties make them the most overcrowded homes in the UK. Unemployment is high with many claiming benefits. Residents are also three times more likely to feel there are issues of crime and vandalism in their area.

- The third largest type of victims being overrepresented by 140% was ‘Low Income large families in social rented semis’. This type is briefly described as large families who mostly live in semi-detached or terraced council housing. Many families have three or more children and there is a large number of single parents. Unemployment is double the national average and many claim benefits, whereas those who work are in very low income jobs.

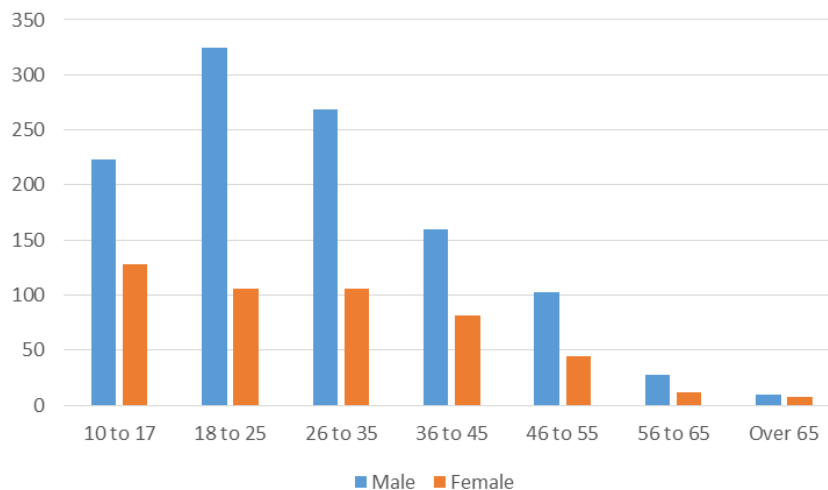
Acorn types where VWI Non-DA victims showed the largest overrepresentation in comparison to Croydon’s total population (from left to right).



Suspect Profile

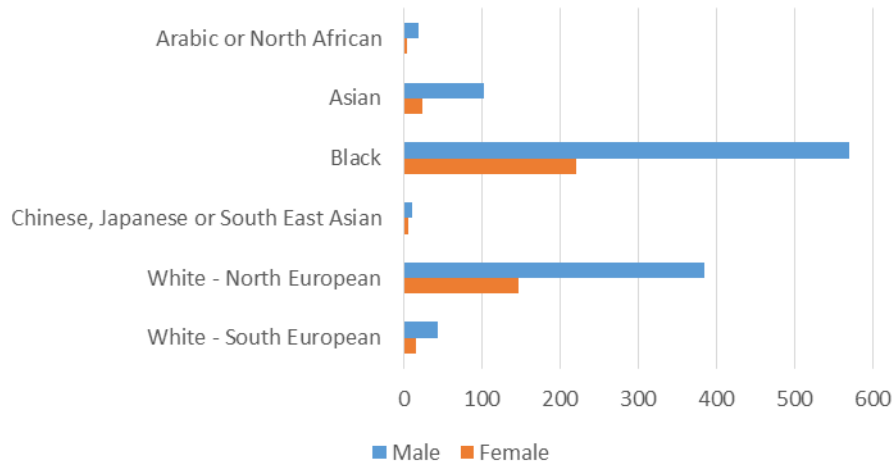
- Out of the crimes where gender was recorded, 71.3% of the suspects were male and 28.7% were female.
- Where the suspect age was recorded, 26.9% were aged from 18 to 25 years old, 23.4% were aged 26 to 35 years old and 21.9% were aged 10 to 17 years old.
- 29.1% of all male suspects were aged 18 to 25 years old, 24.1% were aged 26 to 35 years old and 19.9% were aged 10 to 17 years old.
- 26.4% of all female suspects were aged 10 to 17 years old, 21.9% were aged 18 to 25 years old and 21.9% were aged 26 to 35 years old.
- 26.2% of male suspects each aged 18 to 25 years old, 21.7% of male suspects aged 26 to 35 and 29.4% of male suspects aged 36 to 45 years old were involved in alcohol-related offences.

Suspects of Non-DA VWI in Croydon in 2019 by gender and age from CRIS.



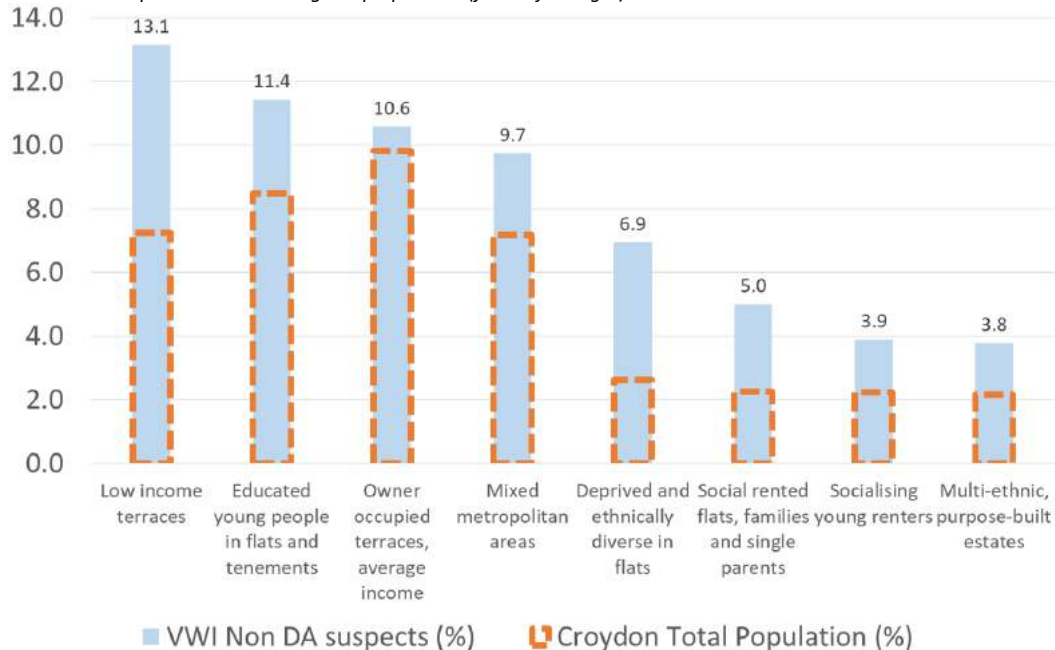
- Where the suspect's gender and ethnic appearance were recorded, 51.3% were Black and 34.3% were White - North European. This is similar when ethnic appearance is broken down by gender.

Suspects of Non-DA VWI in Croydon in 2019 by gender and ethnic appearance from CRIS.



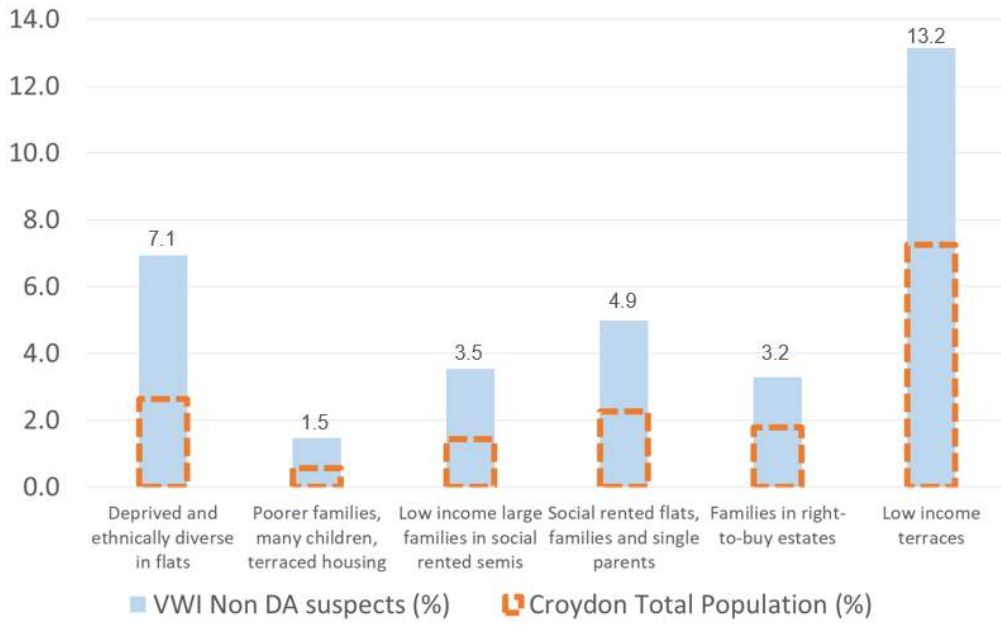
- 41.4% of suspects recorded had a specific relationship with the victim. Out of these suspects, 28.6% were recorded as an 'acquaintance of the victim'. This is followed by 9.4% of suspects attending the same school as the victim and 9.3% of suspects who were a neighbour of the victim.
- Out of all suspects where their home address was identified, 82.2% lived in the borough
- Out of those victims that lived outside of the borough 16.2% lived in Lambeth, 11.9% lived in Merton, 9.7% lived in Lewisham, 8.1% lived in Bromley, 8.1% lived in Sutton and 7.0% lived in Southwark.
- Using the Acorn tool, out of the suspects where their home postcodes were identified and mapped, the highest proportion were 'Low income terraces' at 13.1%. The second highest was 'Educated young people in flats and tenements' with 11.4% and the third highest was 'Owner occupied terraces, average income' with 10.6%.

Acorn types where VWI Non-DA suspects showed the highest proportions (from left to right).



- The type which showed the largest overrepresentation of suspects of Non-DA VWI in comparison to the borough's total population was 'Deprived and ethnically diverse in flats', which victims were overrepresented by over 150% more than the total population. The second largest type of victims being overrepresented by more than 100% than the borough's population was 'Poorer families, many children, terraced housing'. The third largest type was 'Low income large families in social rented semis' with more than 100%.

Acorn types where VWI Non-DA suspects showed the highest difference in comparison to Croydon's total population (from left to right).



Domestic Abuse (DA)

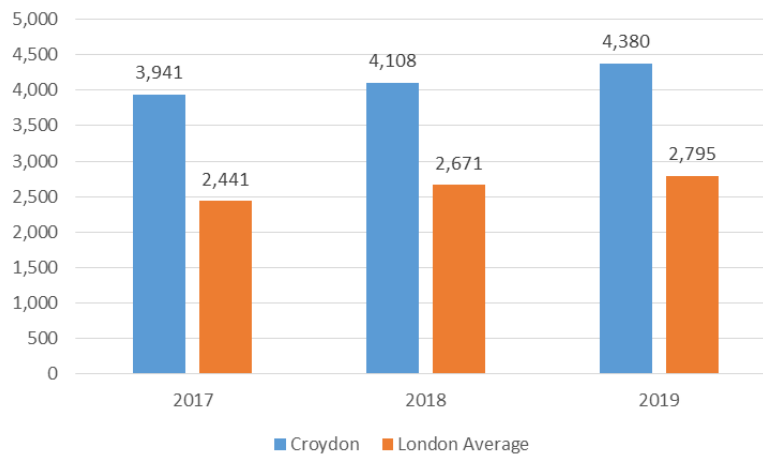
Definition

- This report uses the national definition of Domestic Abuse. This defines Domestic Abuse as any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional) between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members¹⁴ regardless of gender or sexuality. A Domestic Abuse crime is any Domestic Abuse incident that constitutes a criminal offence¹⁵

Statistics

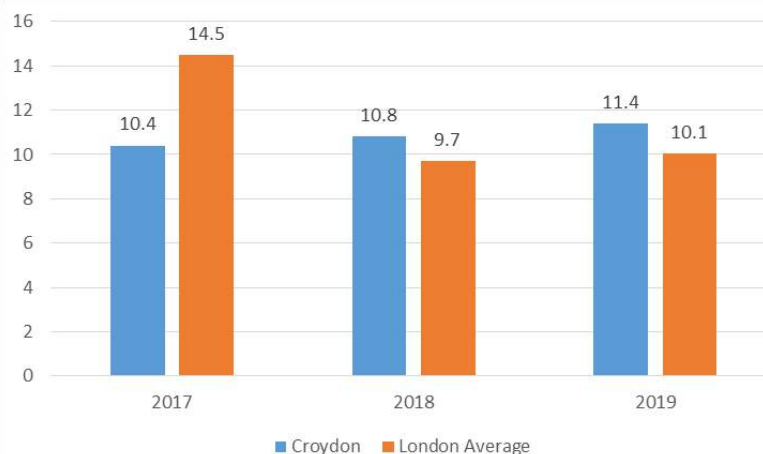
- There was a total of 4,380 recorded DA offences in 2019, an increase of 6.6% (272 offences) compared to 2018 where there were 4,108 offences recorded. In the same period there has been an increase in the London average where there was a 4.6% increase (124 offences) from 2,671 offences in 2018 to 2,795 offences in 2019. By comparing 2019 to 2017 there has been an 11.1% increase in offences in Croydon (439 offences). In comparison, there was a larger percentage increase in the London average of 14.5% (354 offences).

DA statistics in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



- When calculating the crime rate per 1,000 of residents, the rate of offences in the borough has seen a year-on-year increase from 10.4 in 2017, to 10.8 in 2018 to 11.4 in 2019. The London average has seen a decrease from 14.5 in 2017 to 9.7 in 2018 and then an increase to 10.1 in 2019.

DA crime rate per 1,000 residents (using Housing-led projections of residents from the Greater London Authority) in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



¹⁴ Family members are defined as; mother, father, son, daughter, brother, sister and grandparents, whether directly related, in-laws or step-family (National Police Chiefs Council/NPCC).

¹⁵ Metropolitan Police Service – What is Domestic Abuse? <https://www.met.police.uk/advice/advice-and-information/daa/domestic-abuse/what-is-domestic-abuse/>

- Croydon’s volume in ranking in the past three years has been 1st. By going by the ranking per 1,000 residents, Croydon ranked 6th in 2017 and then dropped to 10th in 2018 but then rose to 7th in 2019.

Rankings by volume and per 1,000 residents (using Housing-led projections of residents from the Greater London Authority) for Croydon and the London Average in 2018 and 2019 from MetStats. Ranking is out of 32 boroughs with the number 1 borough being the borough with the highest number of offences and the highest crime rate.

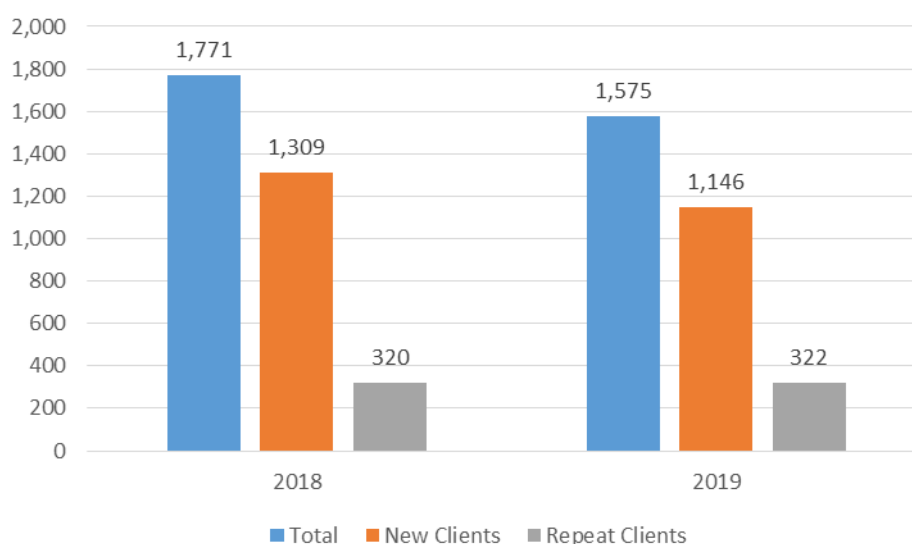
Ranking		
	Croydon (Volume)	Croydon (per 1,000)
2017	1	6
2018	1	10
2019	1	7

- The majority of offences were made up of Common Assault (25.4%), ABH (24.0%) and Sending letters etc. with intent to cause distress or anxiety (10.4%), GBH/wounding (7.0%) and Harassment (6.4%).
- 24.8% of DA offences were alcohol-related.
- The use of social media or online messaging was used in 19.6% of all offences.

FJC Statistics

- The FJC (formerly Family Justice Centre) is a council-run service within the Violence Reduction Network which provide support and guidance to those who are a victim of Domestic Abuse, whether that is by a partner, ex-partner, family member or acquaintance.
- In 2019 there were 1,575 clients that were referred to the FJC in 2019, which is an 11.1% decrease compared to 2018 where there were a total of 1,771 clients that were referred.
- Out of those cases where it was stated whether they were new or repeat clients (this was stated for 92.0% of all clients in 2018 and 93.2% in 2019), in 2019 78.1% were new referrals and 21.9% were repeat referrals. In 2018, 80.4% were new referrals and 19.6% were repeat referrals.
- There were 1,146 who were new clients in 2019, which is a 12.5% decrease is compared to 2018 where there were 1,309 new clients referred.
- In 2019 there were 322 repeat clients, which is a 0.6% increase compared to 2018 where there were 320 repeat clients.

Referrals made to the FJC in 2018 and 2019 categorised by total, new clients and repeat clients. Note that total figure also includes those where it was not recorded whether they were new or repeat clients.



- For each client the question can be asked ‘how did they find out about the FJC?’ where the answer to this questions was recorded on 94.8% of the cases in 2018 and on 95.0% of the cases in 2019.
- There are three answers to this question to choose from. The first is a direct referral which is an internal referral e.g. from within the council including children’s social care, housing etc. The second is a self-referral where those involved in the domestic abuse have directly contacted the FJC for support. The third type of referral is by a signposting agency e.g. a referral from outside partner agencies e.g. the police, voluntary organisations etc.

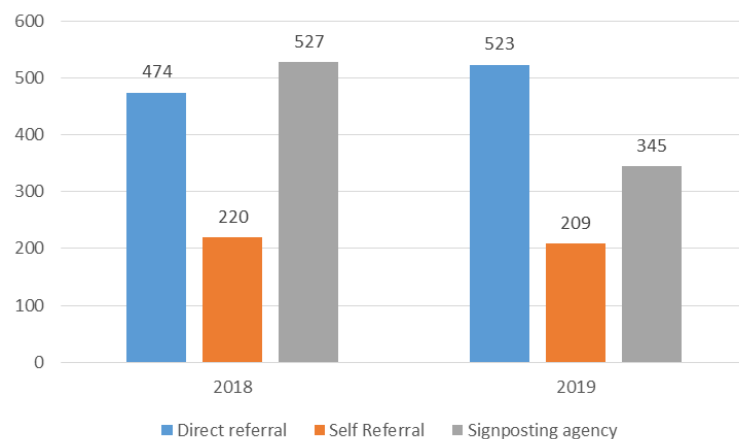
- Out of these cases, 690 clients were directly referred in 2019, which is a 14.6% increase compared to 2018 where 602 clients had been directly referred.
- For clients that were self-referred, there were 363 in 2019 which is a 12.1% decrease compared to 2018 where 413 clients were self-referred.
- There were 444 clients that were signposted by an agency in 2019, which is a decrease of 33.1% compared to 2018 where there were 664 clients signposted.

How all clients were referred to the FJC in 2018 and 2019.



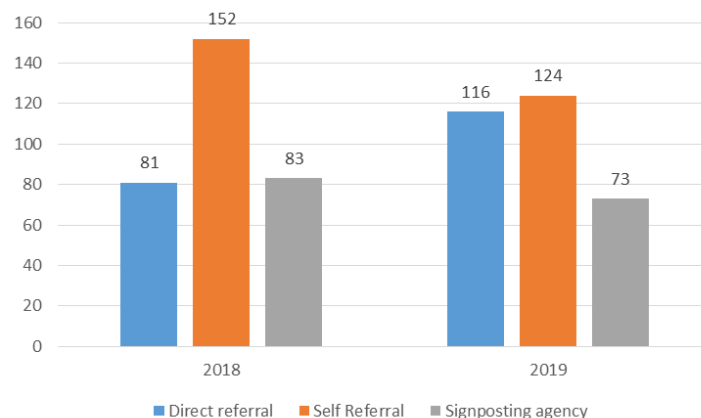
- For new clients referred to the FJC in 2018 and 2019, there was a 10.3% increase in direct referrals in 2019 compared to 2018, a 5.0% decrease in self-referrals and a 34.5% decrease in clients being signposted by an agency.

How new clients were referred to the FJC in 2018 and 2019.



- For repeat clients referred to the FJC in 2018 and 2019, there was a 43.2% increase in direct referrals in 2019 compared to 2018, an 18.4% decrease in self-referrals and a 12.0% decrease in clients being signposted by an agency.

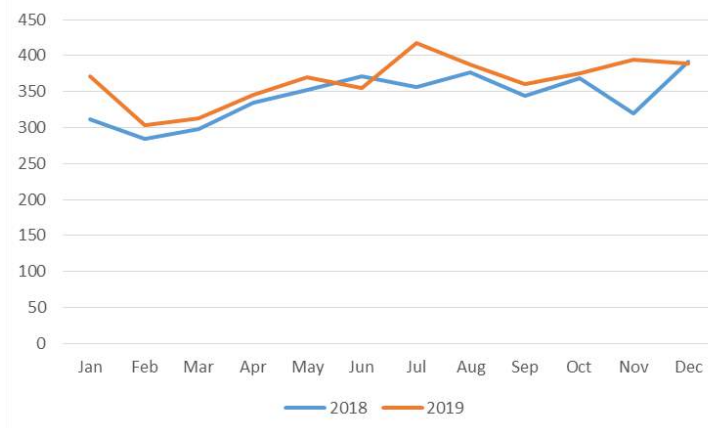
How repeat clients were referred to the FJC in 2018 and 2019.



Temporal Analysis

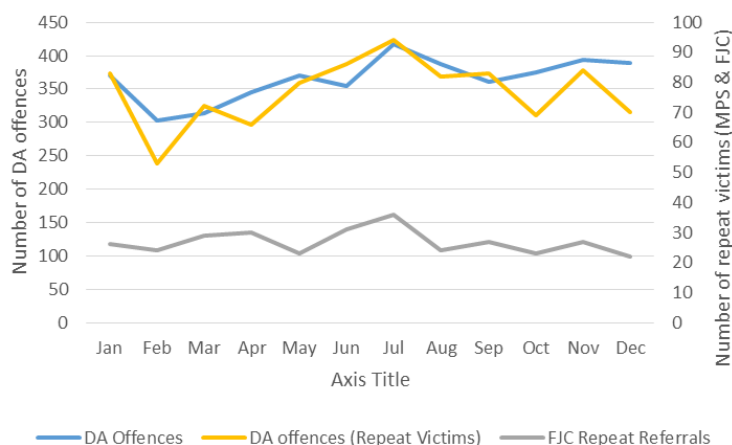
- Offences in 2018 and 2019 are fairly consistent throughout the year. In 2019 the peak months for DA were July, November and December. The peak months in 2018 were December, August and June. There is a similar pattern in both 2018 and 2019 from January where offences decrease in February, increase in March and continue to rise into May. There is a similar pattern from August where offences decrease in September but rise in October.

DA offences committed in Croydon by month in 2018 and 2019 taken from MetStats.



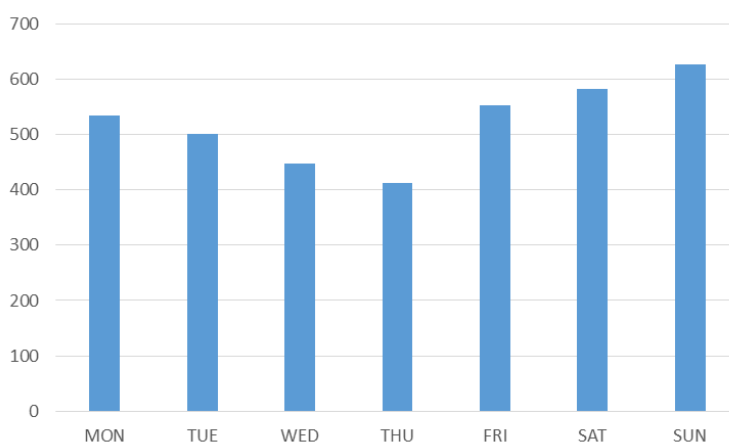
- By comparing the number of DA offences in 2019 by month to the number of repeat victims within these offences and repeat referrals to the FJC, there is a pattern between the number in repeat referrals and repeat victims in DA offences to the peak number of DA offences in July and November.

DA offences from MetStats, DA offences involving repeat victims from CRIS and repeat referrals made to the FJC by month in Croydon in 2019.



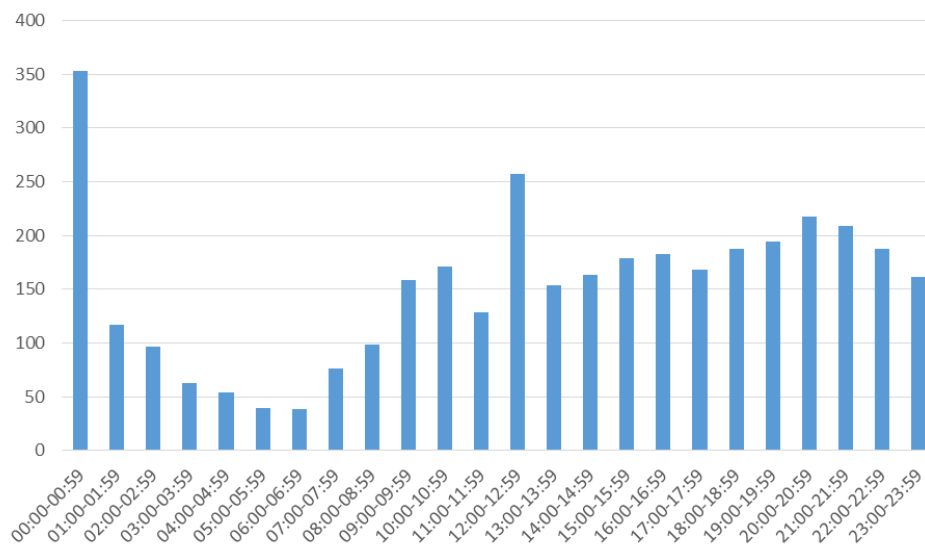
- The peak days for offences are on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, making up almost half of all offences throughout the week (48.2%).

DA offences by day of the week in Croydon in 2019 from CRIS.



- The peak times for offences are shown between 00:00 and 01:00 and between 12:00 and 13:00. However, it must be noted that the majority of these offences involve offences that have occurred over a range of time e.g. malicious communication has been made a number of times over the phone, text, online messaging etc. In these cases, the default time to put on a crime report (as no specific time can or has been specified) is 12:00 or 00:00, therefore causing a disproportionate number of offences around these times.
- Outside of these times, the peak times for offences are between 18:00 and 23:00 hours, which correlate with the peak days of Friday, Saturday and Sunday.
- Offences also increase between the hours between 15:00 and 17:00. Even though this could be presumed to be linked with 'after-school' hours, almost half of offences (48.6%) occurring between these times are on Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

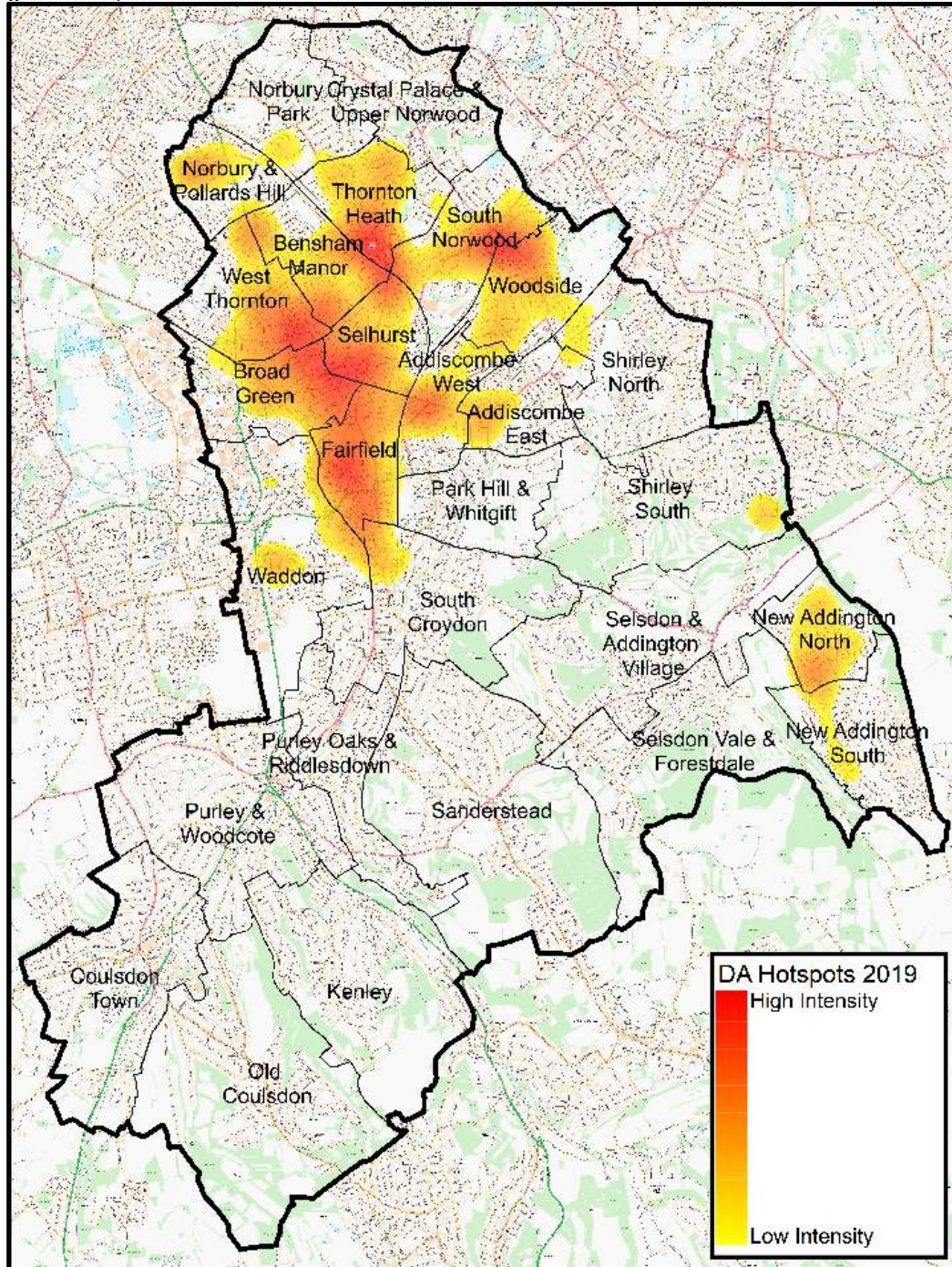
DA offences committed in Croydon in 2019 by hour taken from CRIS.



Hotspots

- The primary hotspots are in areas where there is high footfall and are densely populated including Croydon Town Centre, in and around Thornton Heath High Street, and in and around South Norwood High Street. Other areas where there are primary hotspots are parts of Broad Green, Selhurst and West Thornton wards.
- Secondary hotspots are in Waddon, Norbury & Pollards Hill, Norbury Park Addiscombe West, Addiscombe East, Woodside, Shirley North, Shirley South, New Addington North and New Addington South wards.

Hotspot map of DA offences in Croydon in 2019

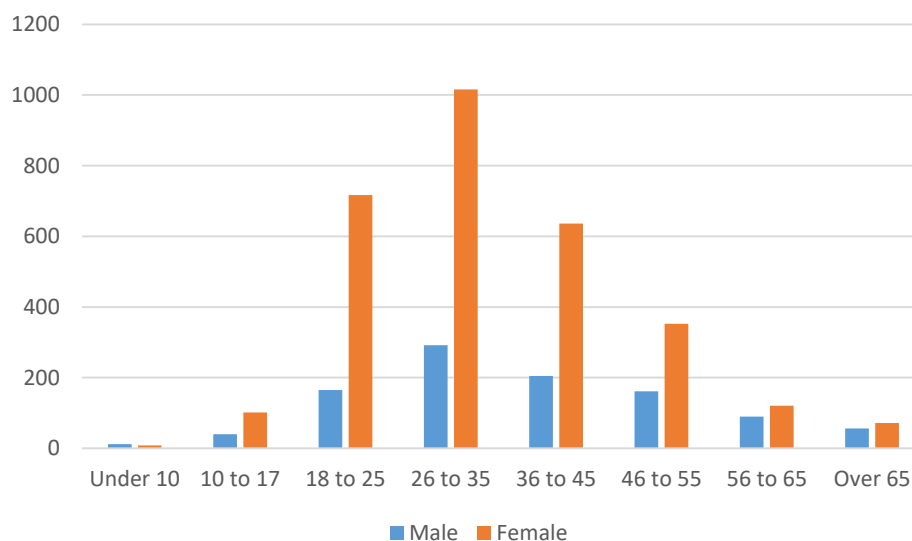


- A location type was given for 81.7% of the crimes recorded. Out of these crimes, 31.0% of crimes were committed in a flat/maisonette, 18.3% were committed in a terraced house, 11.7% were committed in a semi-detached house, 11.1% were committed in a house/bungalow, 10.2% were committed in the street, 5.8% were committed in a council-owned property and 3.8% were committed in a detached house.

Victim Profile

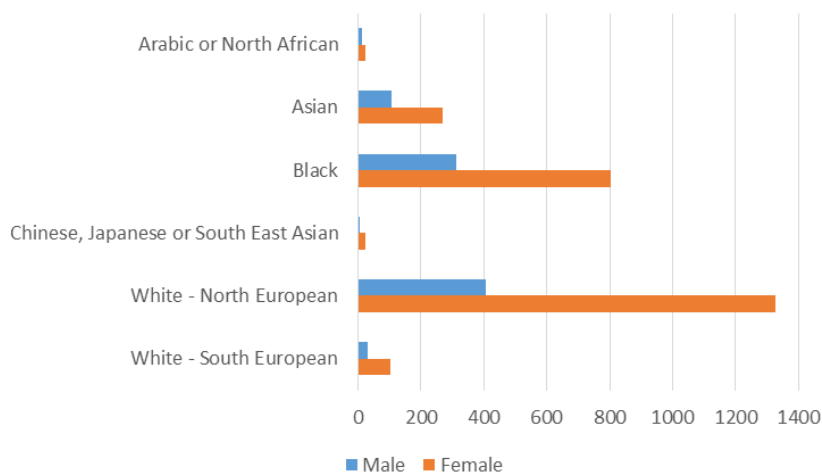
- Out of the victims where gender was recorded, 74.7% of victims were female and 25.3% were male.
- 32.3% of victims were aged 26 to 35 years old, 21.8% were aged 18 to 25 years old, 20.8% were aged 36 to 45 years old and 12.7% were aged 46 to 55 years old.
- 33.6% of female victims were aged 26 to 35 years old, 23.7% were aged 18 to 25 years old, 21.0% were aged 36 to 45 years old and 11.7% were aged 46 to 55 years old.
- 28.6% of male were aged 26 to 35 years old, 20.1% were aged 36 to 45 years old, 16.2% were aged 18 to 25 years old and 15.8% were aged 46 to 55 years old.
- FJC data recorded 96.1% of referrals in 2019 were female and 3.9% were male.
- Out of all referrals where age was recorded 38.3% were aged 26 to 35 years old, 24.9% were aged 36 to 45 years old, 19.0% were aged 18 to 25 years old and 11.5% were aged 46 to 55 years old. When broken down by gender the figures closely reflect this.

Victims of DA in Croydon in 2019 by age and gender from CRIS.



- Of those victims where gender and ethnic appearance were recorded, 50.7% of victims were White - North European, 32.6% were Black and 11.0% were Asian.
- 52.1% of female victims were White - North European, 31.5% were Black and 10.5% were Asian.
- 46.6% of male victims were White - North European 35.6% were Black and 12.2% were Asian.
- These figures are closely reflected by the FJC data.

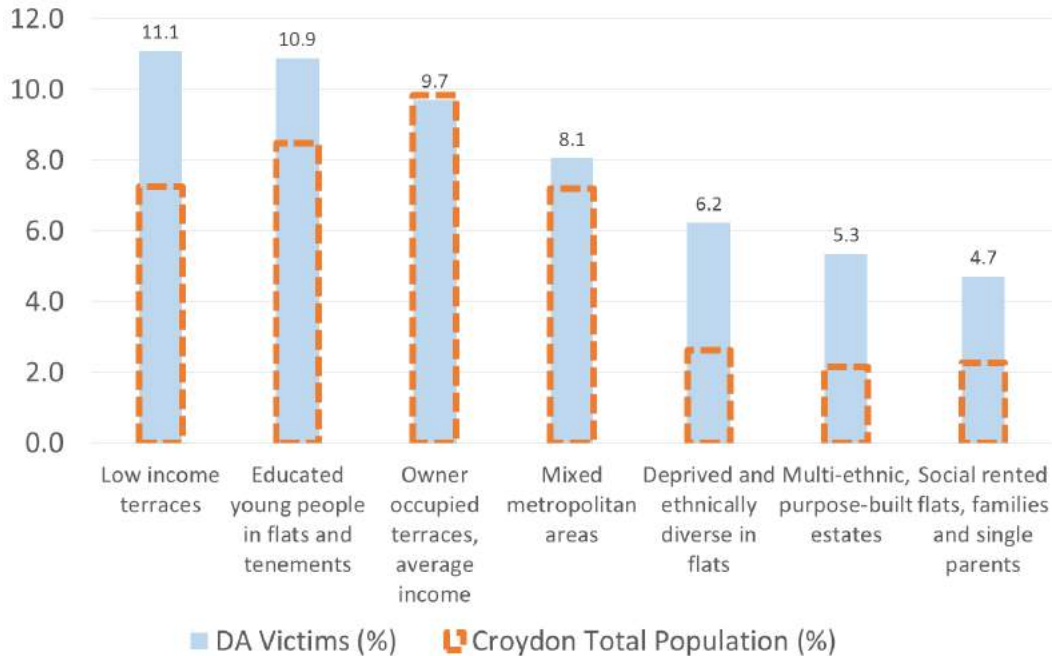
Victims of DA in Croydon in 2019 by gender and ethnic appearance from CRIS.



- Out of all victims where their home address was identified, 86.9% lived in the borough

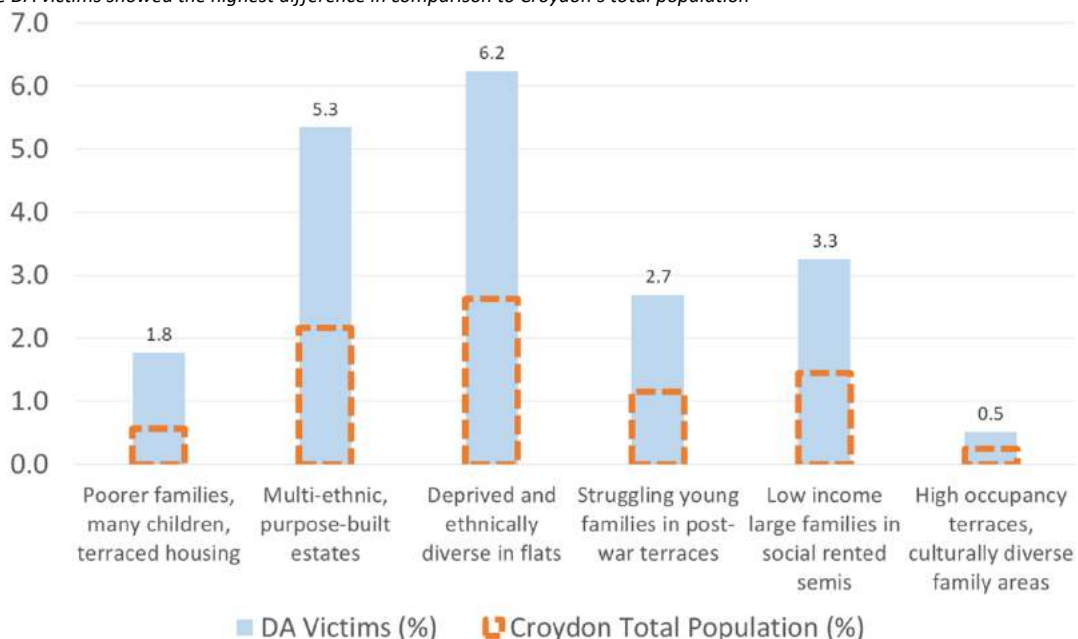
- Out of those victims that lived outside of the borough, 10.1% lived in Bromley, 9.7% lived in Lambeth, 8.0% lived in Merton, 6.8% lived in Sutton, 6.0% lived in Lewisham and 5.2% lived in Southwark.
- 27.1% of all victims were repeat victims.
- Using the Acorn tool, out of the victims where their home postcodes were identified and mapped, the highest proportion were 'Low income terraces' with 11.1%. The second highest proportion were 'Educated young people in flats and tenements' with 10.9%. The third highest were 'Owner occupied terraces, average income' with 9.7%.

Acorn types where DA victims represented the highest proportions (from left to right).



- The type which showed the largest overrepresentation between the victims of Non-DA VWI and the borough's total population was 'Poorer families, many children, terraced housing', which victims were overrepresented by over 260% more than the total population.
- The second largest type of victims being overrepresented by more than 130% than the borough's population was 'Multi-ethnic, purpose-built estates'. The third highest type of victims being overrepresented by more than 120% than the borough's population was 'Deprived and ethnically diverse in flats'.

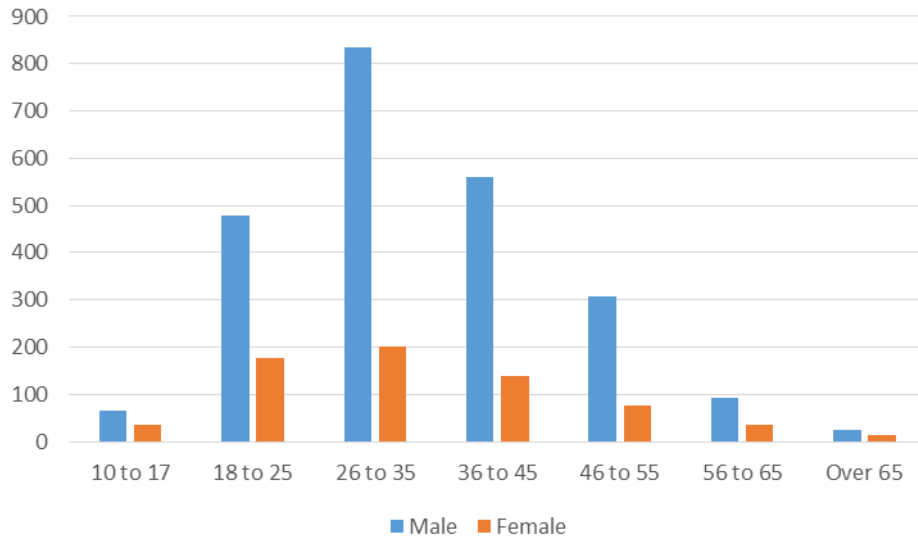
Acorn types where DA victims showed the highest difference in comparison to Croydon's total population



Suspect Profile

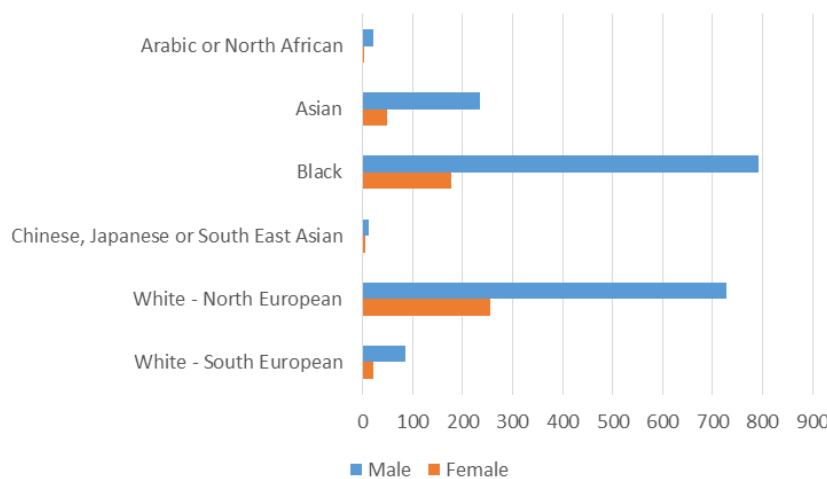
- Out of the crimes where gender was recorded, 77.4% were male and 22.6% were female.
- 34.0% of suspects were aged 26 to 35 years old, 22.9% were aged 36 to 45 years old, 21.6% were aged 18 to 25 years old and 12.6% were aged 46 to 55 years old.
- 35.3% of male suspects were aged 26 to 35 years old, 23.7% were aged 36 to 45 years old and 20.3% were aged 18 to 25 years old.
- 29.5% of female suspects were aged 26 to 35 years old 26.1% were aged 18 to 25 years old and 20.4% were aged 36 to 45 years old.

Suspects of DA offences in Croydon in 2019 by gender and age from CRIS.



- Where the suspect’s ethnic appearance and age were recorded, 41.2% were White - North European, 40.6% were Black and 11.9% were Asian.
- 42.3% of male suspects were Black, 38.8% were White - North European and 12.6% were Asian.
- 49.8% of female suspects were White - North European, 34.8% were Black and 9.6% were Asian.

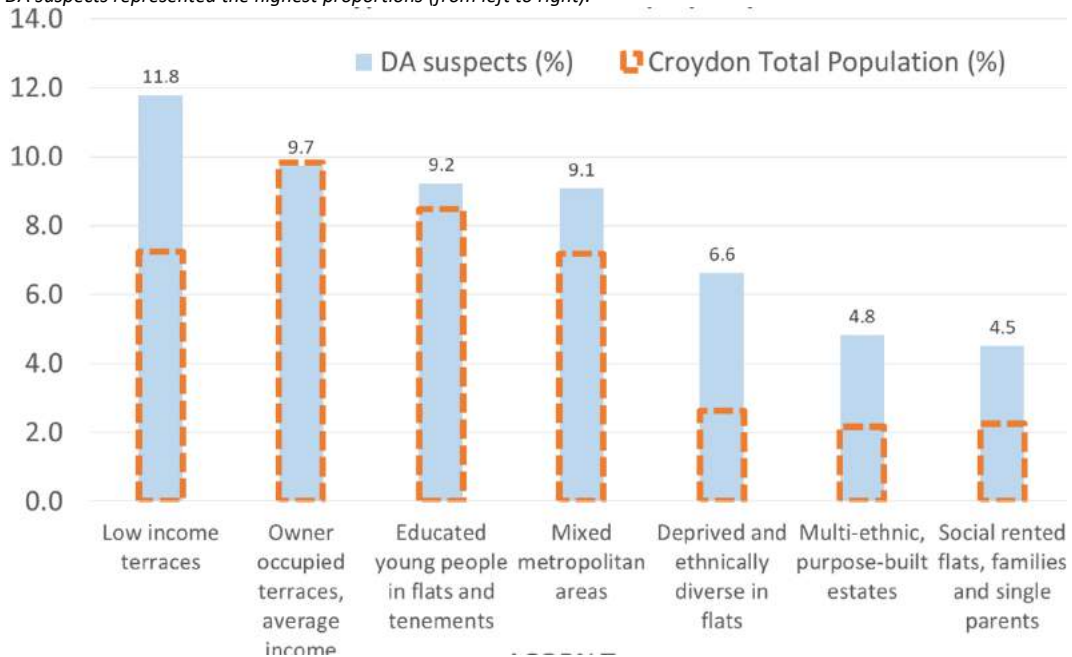
Suspects of DA in Croydon in 2019 by gender and ethnic appearance from CRIS.



- 86.9% of suspects had a type of relationship with the victim. Out of these suspects, 27.2% were an ex-boyfriend of the victim, 18.5% was the boyfriend of the victim, 9.3% was the husband of the victim, 6.7% was the ex-girlfriend of the victim and 6.4% was the son of the victim.
- Out of all suspects where their home address was identified, 78.8% lived in the borough.
- Out of those suspects that lived outside of the borough, 16.3% lived in Lambeth, 11.0% lived in Bromley, 7.9% lived in Merton, 7.9% lived in Sutton and 7.5% lived in Lewisham.
- 20.0% of all suspects were repeat suspects, meaning they committed at least two or more domestic abuse offence in 2019.

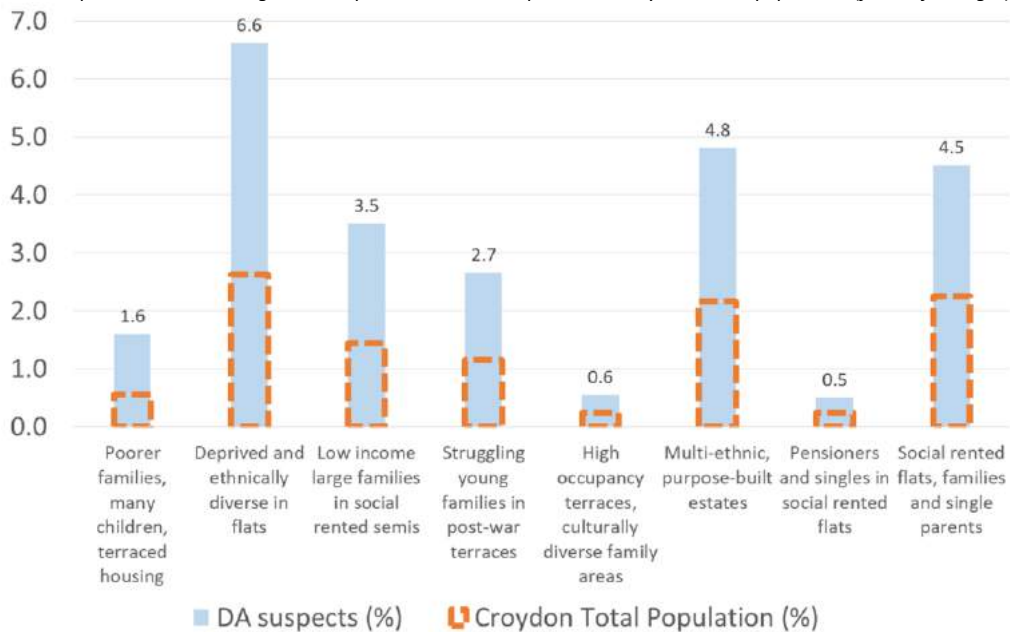
- Using the Acorn tool, out of the suspects where their home postcodes were identified and mapped, the highest proportion were 'Low income terraces' at 11.8%. The second highest was 'Owner occupied terraces, average income' with 9.7% and the third highest was 'Educated young people in flats and tenements' with 9.2%.

Acorn types where DA suspects represented the highest proportions (from left to right).



- The type which showed the largest overrepresentation between the suspects of Non-DA VWI and the borough's total population was 'Poorer families, many children, terraced housing' which victims were overrepresented by over 160% more than the total population. The second largest type of victims being overrepresented by more than 140% than the borough's population was 'Deprived and ethnically diverse in flats'. The third largest type was 'Low income large families in social rented semis' with more than 130% than the borough's population.

Acorn types where DA suspects showed the largest overrepresentation in comparison to Croydon's total population (from left to right).



Knife Crime

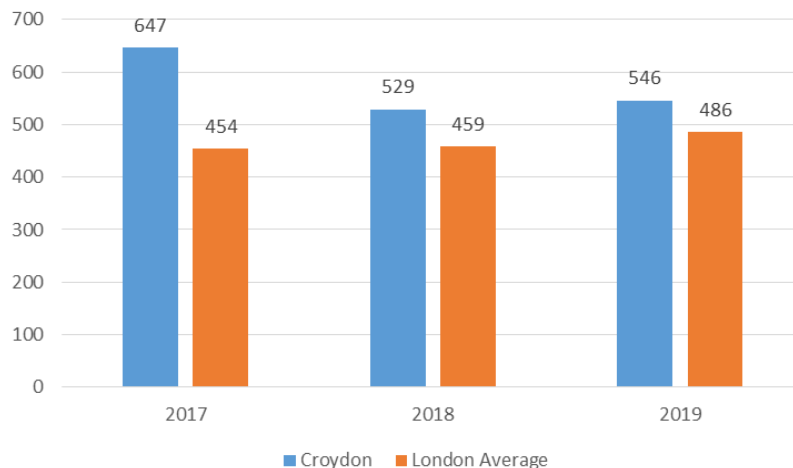
Definition

- The MPS and the Mayor's Office of Policing and Crime (MOPAC) defines Knife Crime (in accordance with the Home Office) as any offences that satisfies the following criteria:
 - Is classified as an offence of homicide, attempted murder, assault with intent to cause harm, assault with injury, threats to kill, sexual offences (including rape) and robbery;
 - Where a knife or sharp instrument has been used to injure, used as a threat, or the victim was convinced a knife was present during the offence.

Statistics

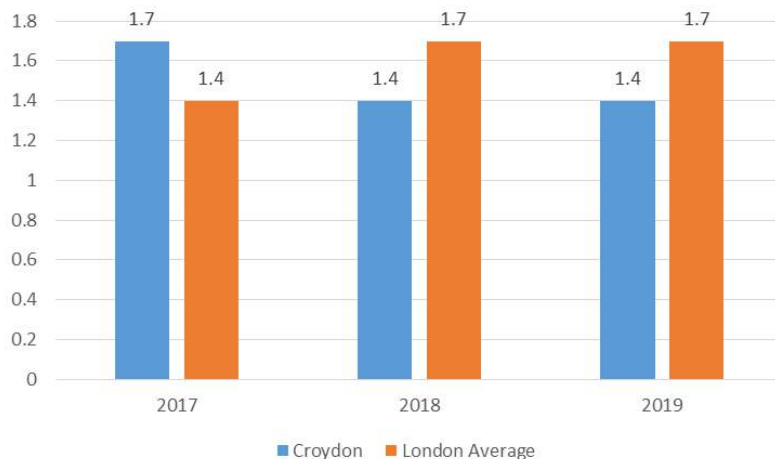
- There was a total of 546 knife crime offences in 2019, an increase of 3.2% (17 offences) compared to 2018 where there were 529 offences. This is a smaller percentage increase compared to the London average where there was a 6.0% increase (28 offences) from 459 in 2018 to 486 in 2019. By comparing 2019 to 2017 there has been a 15.6% decrease in Croydon (101 offences). In comparison, there has been an increase of 7.1% (32 offences) in the London average.

Knife Crime statistics in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



- When calculating the crime rate per 1,000 of residents, the rate of offences in the borough has fallen from 1.7 in 2017 to 1.4 in 2018 where it has remained the same in 2019. The London average has seen an increase from 1.4 in 2017 to 1.7 in 2018 where it has remained the same in 2019.

Knife Crime rate (using Housing-led projections of residents from the Greater London Authority) in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



- Croydon's ranking has fallen from 7th in 2017 to 13th in 2018 where it has remained the same in 2019. Croydon's ranking for offences per 1,000 residents was much lower at 15th in 2017 and it had fallen to 19th in 2018 where it has remained the same in 2019.

Rankings by volume and per 1,000 residents (using Housing-led projections of residents from the Greater London Authority) for Croydon and the London Average in 2018 and 2019 from MetStats. Ranking is out of 32 boroughs with the number 1 borough being the borough with the highest number of offences and the highest crime rate.

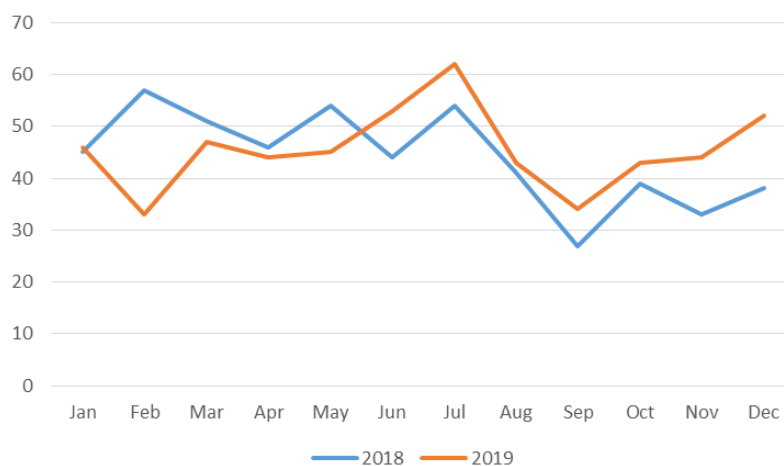
Ranking		
	Croydon (Volume)	Croydon (per 1,000)
2017	7	15
2018	13	19
2019	13	19

- The majority of knife crime offences in Croydon in 2019 are made up of Personal Robbery (49.3%) followed by GBH with Intent (17.8%), GBH/Serious Wounding (12.2%), ABH (8.6%) and Threat to Kill (5.2%).
- 14.3% of knife crime offences were flagged as Domestic Abuse.
- 16.1% of knife crime offences were alcohol-related.
- The use of social media or online messaging was used in 9.4% of knife crime offences.

Temporal Analysis

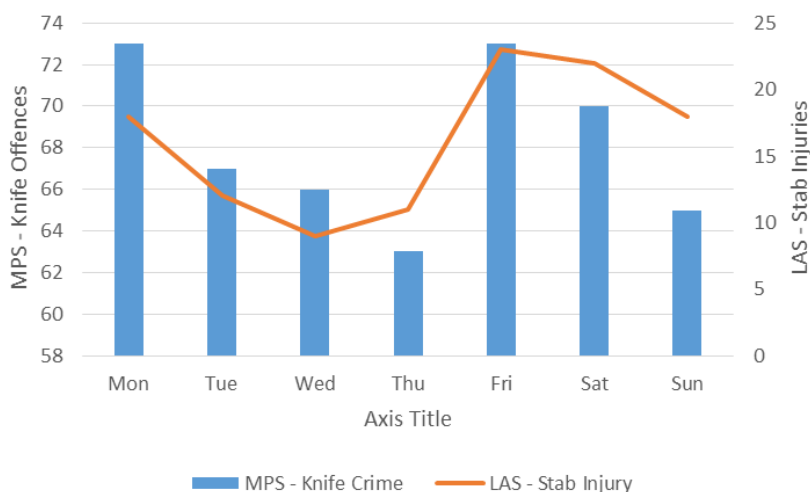
- In 2019 the peak months for Non-DA VWI were June, July and December. The peak months in 2018 were February, May and July. There is a similar pattern in both 2018 and 2019 where offences sharply increase in July and then rapidly decrease continuously in August and September before increase in October. Offences also increase in December.
- The high number of offences in June, July and December correlate with the high number of offences in SYV and YV in the borough where a high number of victims of Knife Crime are aged 1-19.

Knife Crime offences committed in Croydon by month in 2018 and 2019 taken from MetStats.



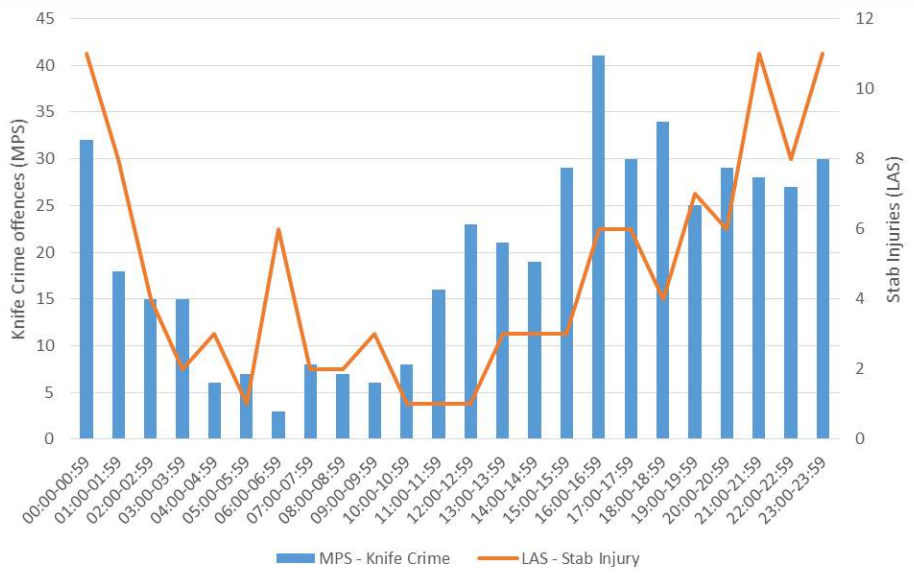
- Offences are fairly consistent throughout the week with the peak days being Monday, Friday and Saturday.
- Stab injuries reported by the LAS show the peak days as being Friday and Saturday.

Knife Crime offences from CRIS and stab injuries reported by LAS from SafeStats by day of the week in Croydon in 2019.



- The peak time for Knife Crime offences was from 16:00 to 19:00, which correlates with 'after-school' hours. Times are from 20:00 to 01:00 which correlate with the night-time economy.
- Stab injuries reported by LAS showed peak time being from 06:00 to 07:00, 16:00 to 17:00 and 19:00 to 01:00.

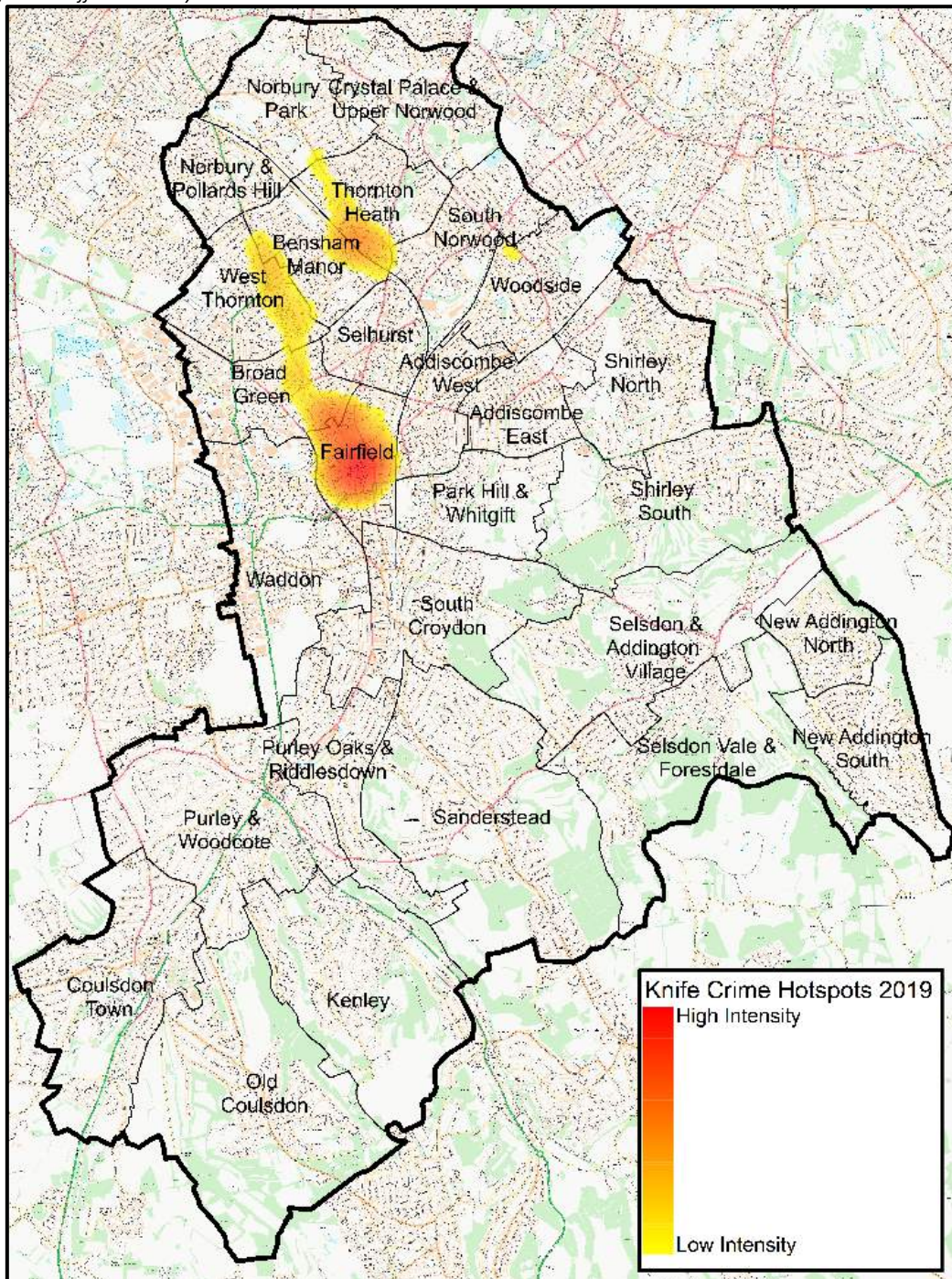
Knife Crime offences from CRIS and stab injuries recorded by the LAS from SafeStats by hour committed in Croydon in 2019.



Hotspots

- The primary hotspot for SYV is Croydon Town Centre with almost a fifth (18.7%) of all mapped knife crime offences being committed in this area.
- Secondary hotspots are predominantly areas where there is high footfall including London Road, in and around Thornton Heath High Street and Green Lane and South Norwood High Street.

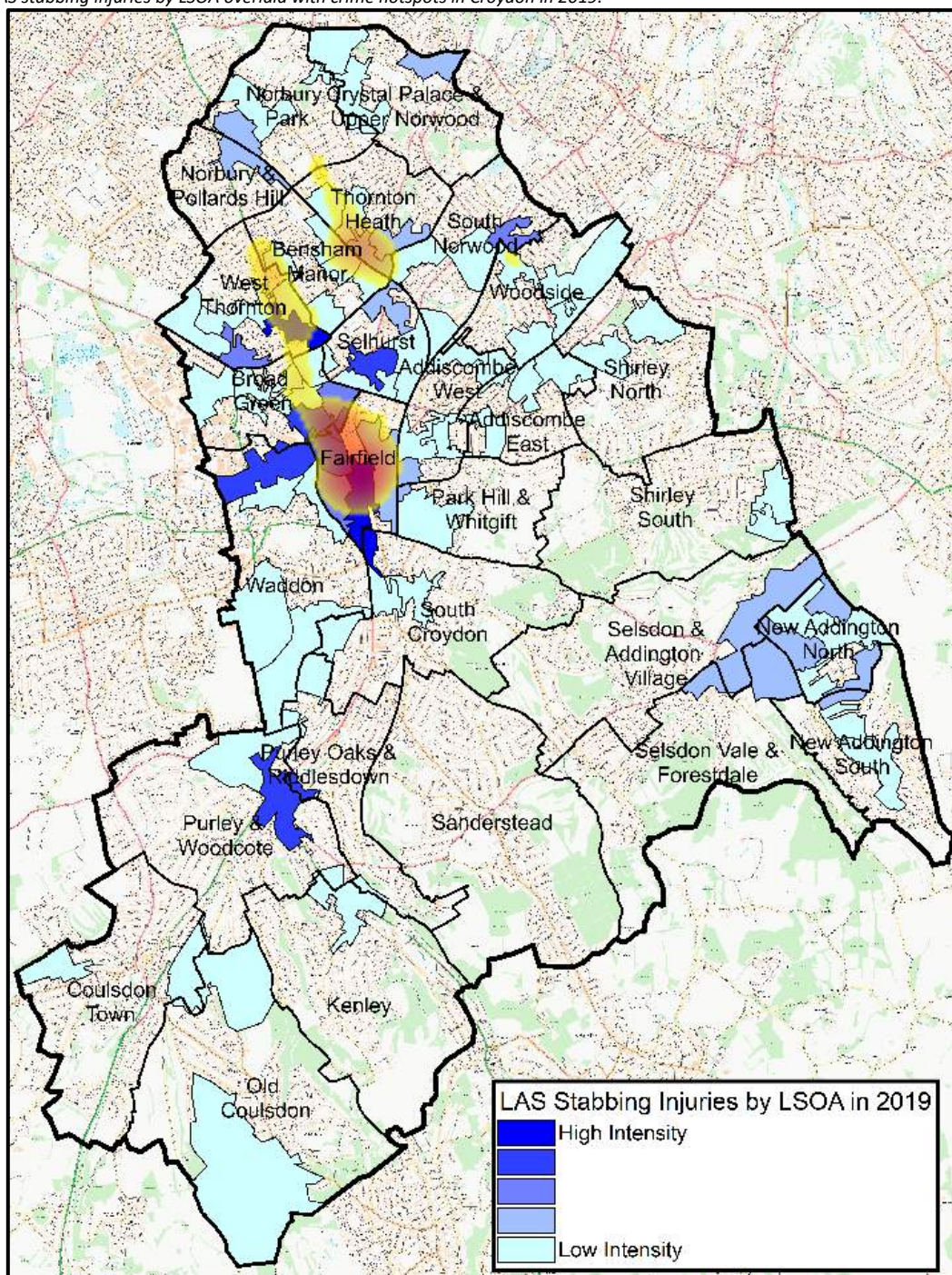
Hotspot map of Knife Crime offences in Croydon in 2019.



- Where the location type was recorded (88.8% of all offences), 50.5% occurred in the street followed by 9.9% occurring in a flat/maisonette and 5.2% occurring in terraced properties.

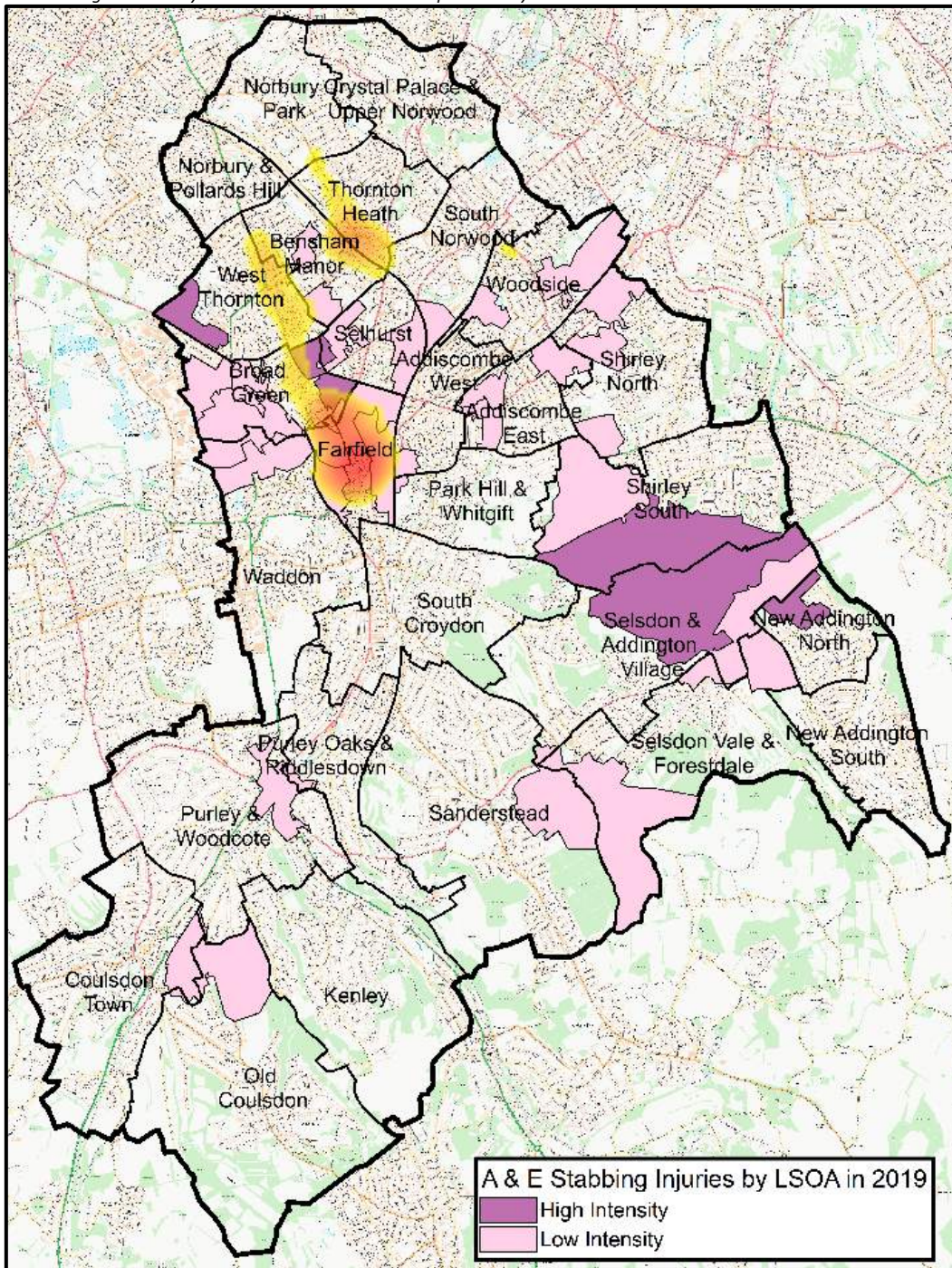
- By mapping LAS stabbing injuries by LSOA, areas where there is a high number of these occurring cover the town centre and parts of London Road. However there are also areas which are not covered by the crime hotspots including parts of Waddon ward, Selhurst ward and Purley & Woodcote ward.

Thematic map of LAS stabbing injuries by LSOA overlaid with crime hotspots in Croydon in 2019.



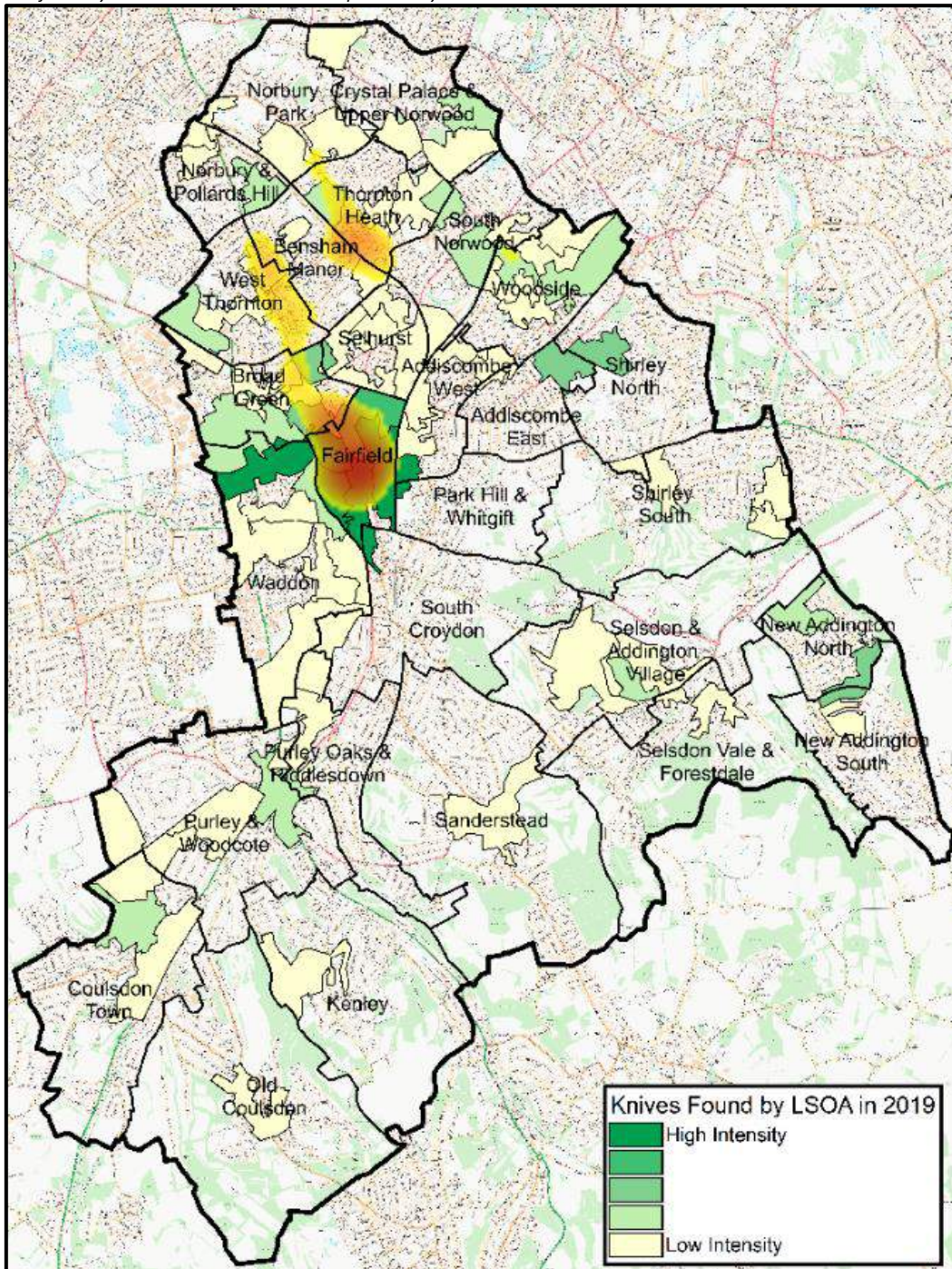
- By mapping A & E stabbing incidents by LSOA, other areas of concern appear outside of the crime hotspots including parts of West Thornton, Shirley South, Selsdon and Addington Village (which as stated in the Non-DA VWI section, this is represented by one incident involved several victims) and New Addington North wards.

Thematic map of A & E stabbing incidents by LSOA overlaid with crime hotspots in Croydon in 2019.



- By mapping knives found and recorded by the MPS by LSOA, other primary hotspots not shown by knife crime data include parts of Waddon, Addiscombe East, Shirley North, New Addington North and New Addington South wards.

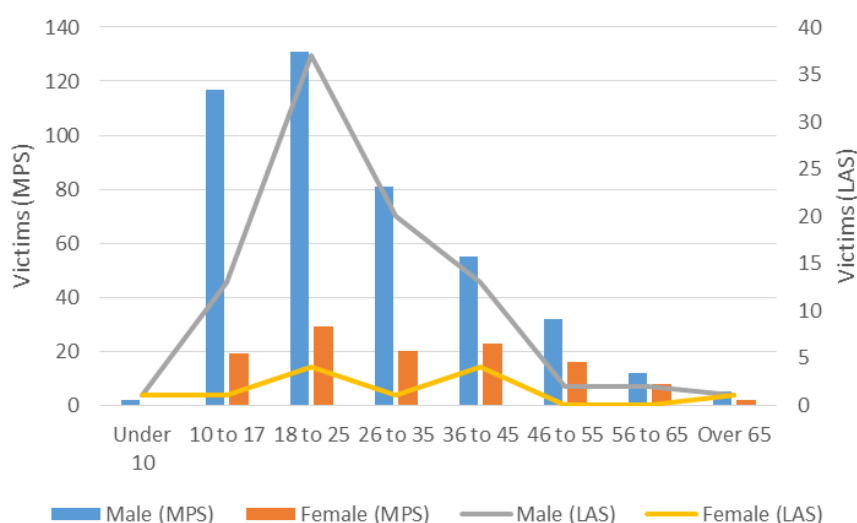
Thematic map of knives found by LSOA overlaid with crime hotspots in Croydon in 2019.



Victim Profile

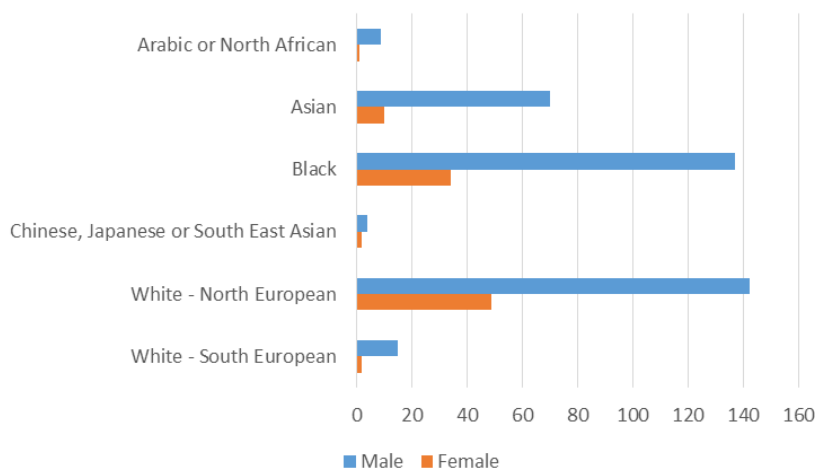
- Out of the crimes where gender was recorded, 78.8% of victims were male and 21.2% were female.
- Violence-related LAS incidents recorded 88.1% of victims who were male and 11.9% who were female.
- 29.0% of victims were aged 18 to 25 years old followed by 24.6% of those aged 10 to 17 years old and 18.3% of those aged 26 to 35 years old.
- LAS incidents recorded the 40.6% of those treated for were aged 18 to 25 years old followed 20.8% of those aged 26 to 35 years old and 16.8% of those aged between 36 to 45 years old.
- 30.1% of male victims were aged between 18 and 25 years old. LAS incidents recorded 41.2% of males were aged between 18 and 25 years old.
- 24.8% of female victims were aged between 18 and 25 years old. LAS incidents recorded 33.3% of female victims were aged between 18 and 25 years old.
- LAS incidents also recorded 33.3% of female victims were aged 36 and 45 years old – the joint highest proportion of female victims. MPS recorded 19.7% of female victims were aged between 36 and 45 years old – the second highest proportion of female victims.

Victims of Knife Crime (MPS) and individuals treated as a result of stabbing injuries (LAS) in Croydon in 2019 by age and gender.



- Of those victims where gender and ethnic appearance were recorded, 34.6% of victims were White - North European followed by 31.0% of victims recorded as Black.

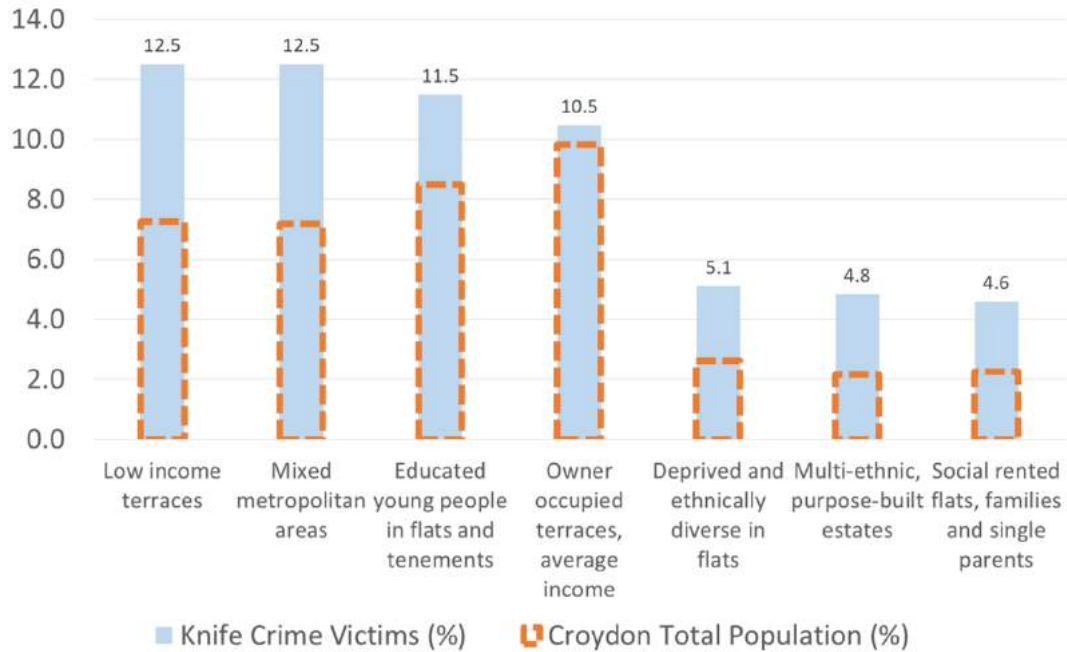
Victims of Knife Crime in Croydon in 2019 by gender and ethnic appearance from CRIS.



- Out of all victims where their home address was identified, 78.1% lived in the borough.
- Out of those victims that lived outside of the borough, almost half lived in neighbouring boroughs including 15.0% lived in Merton, 12.4% lived in Lambeth, 12.4% lived in Sutton and 8.0% lived in Bromley.

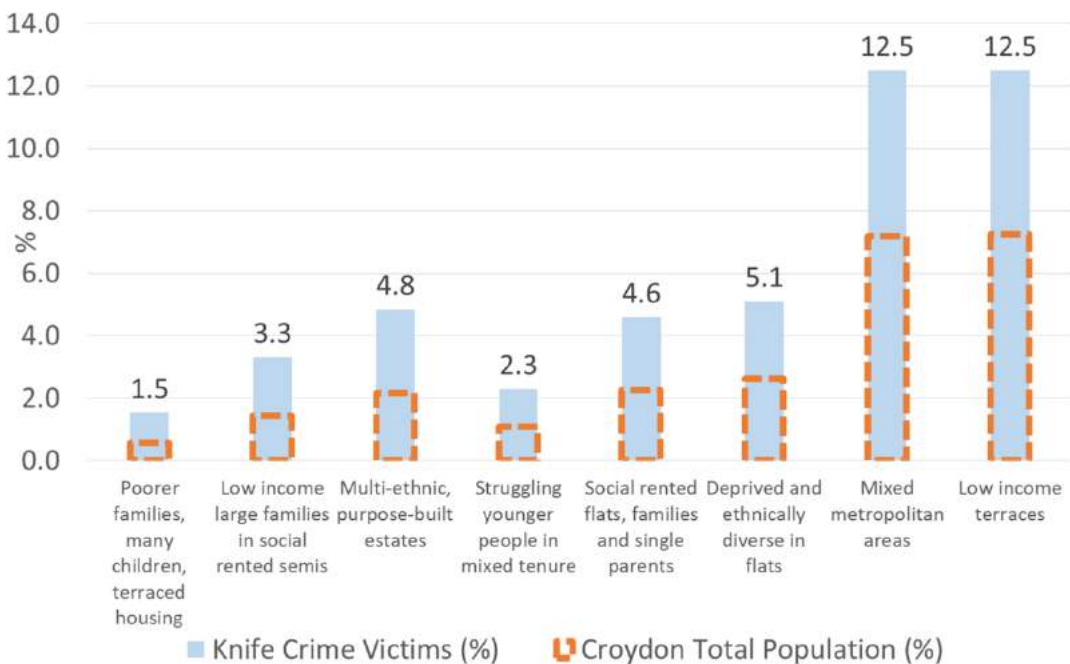
- By using the Acorn system, out of the victims where their home postcodes were identified mapped, the highest proportion were 'Low income terraces' with 12.5%. The second highest proportion were 'Mixed metropolitan areas' with 12.5% and the third highest proportion were 'Educated young people in flats and tenements' with 11.5%.

Acorn types where knife crime victims showed the highest proportions (from left to right).



- The type which showed the largest overrepresentation between the victims of knife crime and the borough's total population was 'Poorer families, many children, terraced housing', which victims were overrepresented by 200% more than the total population.
- The second highest type of victims being overrepresented by 120% more than the borough's population were 'Low income large families in social rented semis'. The third highest type of victims being overrepresented by over 110% more than the borough's population were "Multi-ethnic purpose-built estates'.

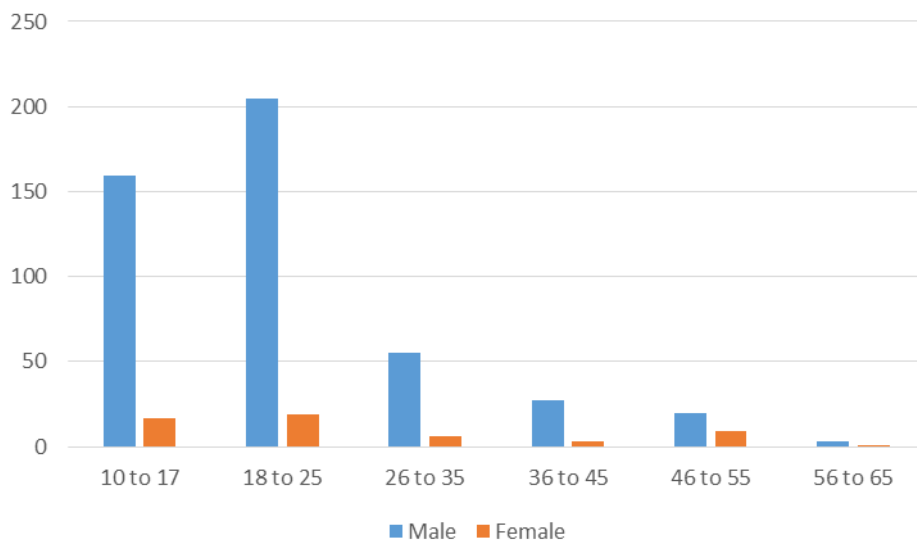
Acorn types where knife crime victims showed the largest overrepresentation in comparison to Croydon's total population (from left to right).



Suspect Profile

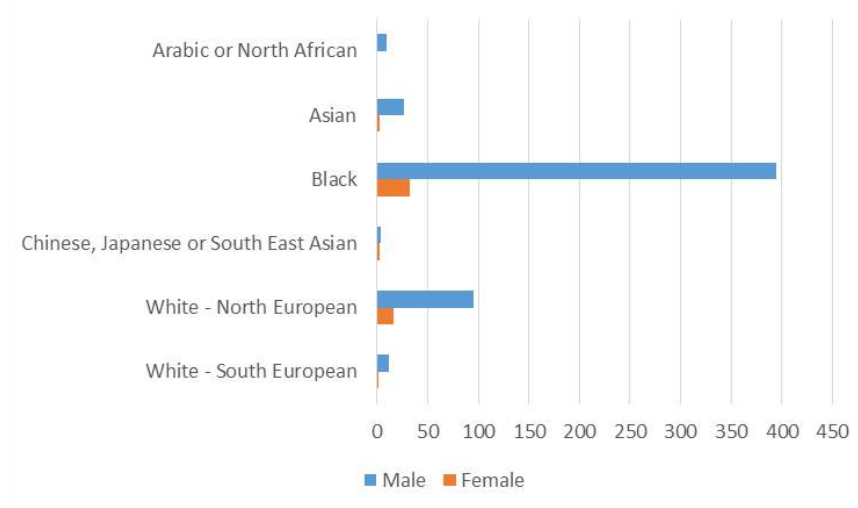
- Out of the crimes where gender was recorded, 90.9% of the suspects were male and 9.1% were female.
- Where the suspect age was recorded, 42.7% were aged from 18 to 25 years old, 33.6% were aged 10 to 17 years old and 11.6% were aged 26 to 35 years old.
- 43.7% of male suspects were aged 18 to 25 years old followed by 33.9% of those aged 10 to 17 years old then 11.7% of those aged 26 to 35 years old.
- 34.5% of female suspects were aged 18 to 25 years old followed by 30.9% of those aged 10 to 17 years old and then 11.6% of those aged 26 to 35 years old.

Suspects of Knife Crime in Croydon in 2019 by gender and age from CRIS.



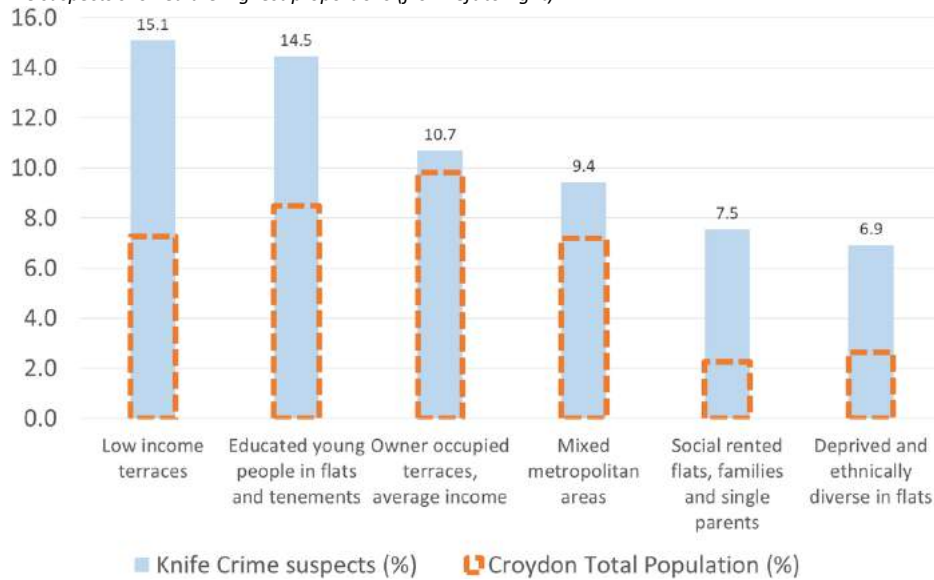
- Where the suspect’s ethnic appearance is recorded, 71.9% were recorded as Black followed by 18.7% recorded as White - North European.

Suspects of Knife Crime in Croydon in 2019 by gender and ethnic appearance from CRIS.



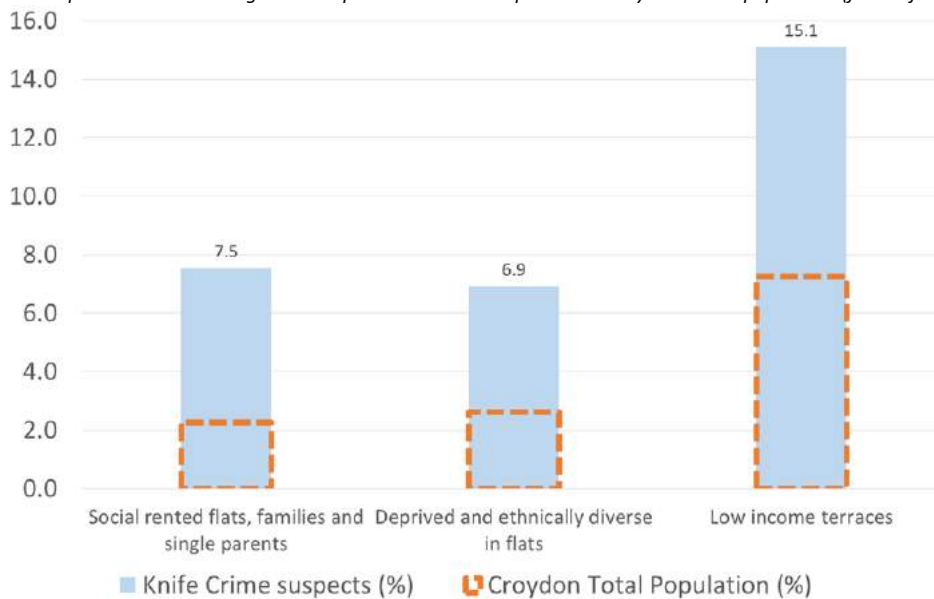
- 22.3% of suspects were recorded as having a specific relationship with the victim. Out of these suspects, 35.7% were recorded as an ‘acquaintance of the victim’. This is followed by 9.4% of suspects being the boyfriend of the victim, 7.6% of suspects being the ex-boyfriend of the victim and 7.0% of suspects being the neighbour of the victim.
- Out of all suspects where their home address was identified, 76.2% lived in the borough.
- Out of those victims that lived outside of the borough, 17.6% lived in Merton, 11.8% in Lambeth, 11.8% in Sutton and 7.8% lived in Southwark.
- Using the Acorn tool, out of the suspects where their home postcodes were identified and mapped, the highest proportion were ‘Low income terraces’ at 15.1%. The second highest was ‘Educated young people in flats and tenements’ with 14.5% and the third highest was ‘Owner occupied terraces, average income’ with 10.7%.

Acorn types where knife crime suspects showed the highest proportions (from left to right).



- The type which showed the largest overrepresentation of the suspects of knife crime compared to the borough’s total population was ‘Social rented flats, families and single parents’, which victims were overrepresented by over 240% more than the total population. The second highest type of victims being overrepresented by more than 170% than the borough’s population was ‘Deprived and ethnically diverse in flats’. The third highest type was ‘Low income terraces’ with more than 100%.

Acorn types where knife crime suspects showed the largest overrepresentation in comparison to Croydon’s total population (from left to right).



Youth Violence (YV)

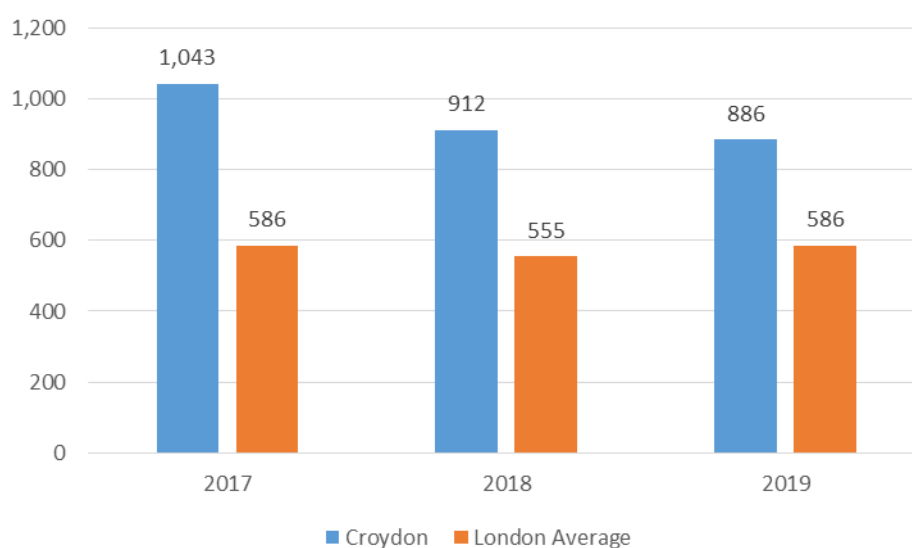
Definition

- This report uses the MPS' definition of YV. YV is defined by the MPS as 'a count of victims for any offence of Assault with Injury, Most Serious Violence or Gun Crime or Knife Crime, where the victim is aged 1-19.'

Statistics

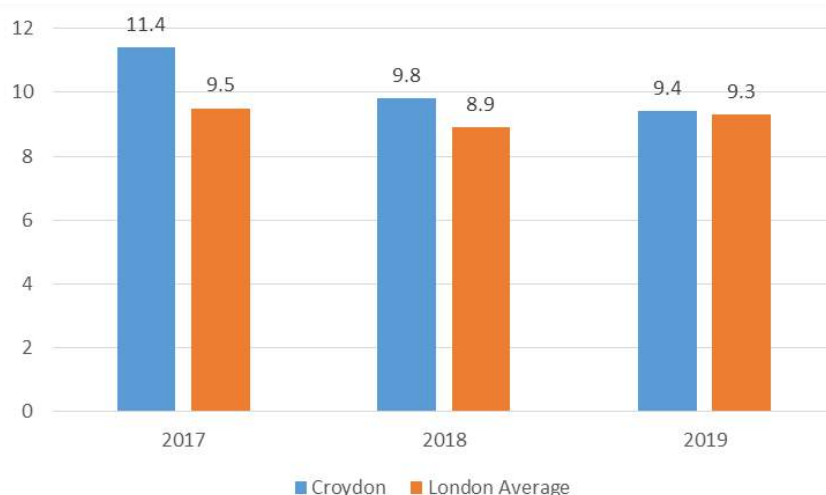
- There was a total of 886 YV offences in 2019, a decrease of 2.9% (26 offences) compared to 2018 where there were 912 victims recorded. In the same period there was an increase in the London average of 5.6% (31 offences) from 555 offences in 2018 to 586 offences in 2019. By comparing 2019 to 2017 there has been a 15.1% decrease (157 offences) in offences in Croydon. In comparison, there was a zero change for the London average.

YV statistics in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



- When calculating the crime rate per 1,000 of residents aged 1-19, the rate of offences in the borough has decrease from 11.4 in 2017, to 9.8 in 2018 to 9.4 in 2019. The London average has seen a decrease from 9.5 in 2017 to 8.9 in 2018 and then an increase to 9.3 in 2019.

YV crime rate (using Housing-led projections of residents aged 1 to 19 from the Greater London Authority) in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



- Croydon's ranking has fallen from 2017 and 2018, where it was ranked 1st, to being ranked 2nd in 2019. However, Croydon's ranking for offences per 1,000 residents aged 1-19 has fallen year-on-year from 8th in 2017 to 12th in 2018 to 14th in 2019.

Rankings by volume and per 1,000 residents aged 1-19 (using Housing-led projections of residents aged 1 to 19 from the Greater London Authority) for Croydon and the London Average in 2018 and 2019 from MetStats. Ranking is out of 32 boroughs with the number 1 borough being the borough with the highest number of offences and the highest crime rate.

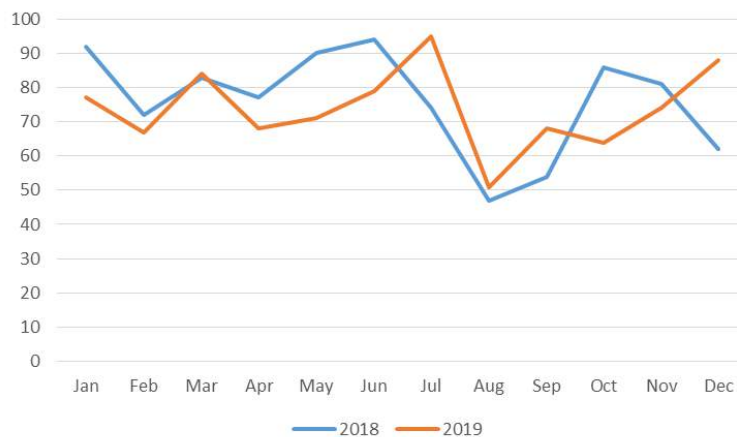
Ranking		
	Croydon (Volume)	Croydon (per 1,000)
2017	1	8
2018	1	12
2019	2	14

- The majority of YV offences were made up of ABH & Minor Wounding (57.2%). GBH/Serious Wounding (16.9%) and Personal Robbery (16.1%) also made up a significant proportion of offences.
- 18.0% of all YV offences involved a weapon other than a firearm used and 0.8% of offences involved a firearm.
- 15.6% of all YV offences were Domestic-related.
- The use of social media or online messaging was used in 12.4% of all YV offences.
- 10.9% of all YV offences were alcohol-related.

Temporal Analysis

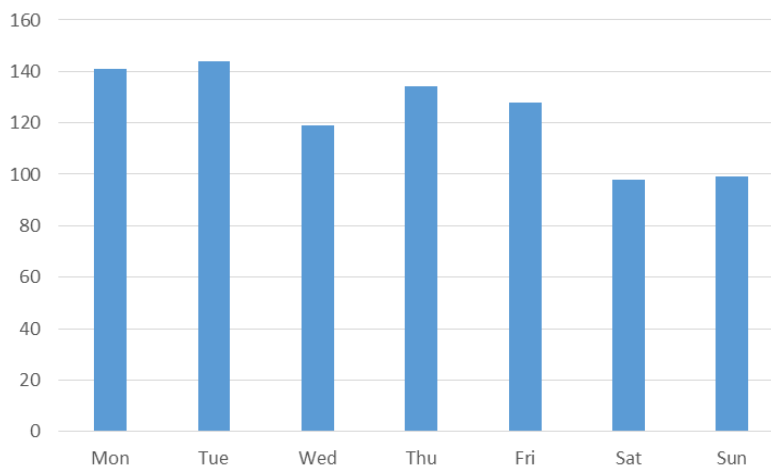
- In 2019 the peak months for YV were March, July and December. The peak months in 2018 were January, May and June. There is a similar pattern in both 2018 and 2019 from January where offences decrease in February, increase in March and then fall in April. Offences then rise throughout May and June. Offences also sharply decrease in August, which correlates with the school summer holidays.
- The decreases in February and April can also be linked with the half-term and Easter holidays during these months.

YV offences committed by month in Croydon in 2018 and 2019 taken from MetStats.



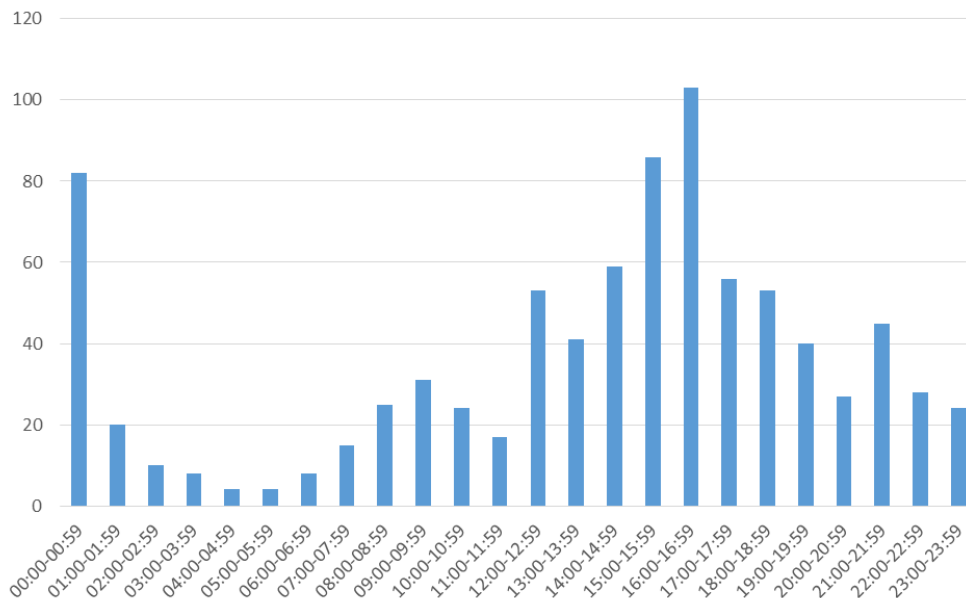
- Offences are fairly consistent throughout the weekdays with the peak days being Monday and Tuesday.

YV offences in by day of the week in Croydon in 2019 from CRIS.



- The peak time for YV offences was between 14:00 and 17:00 which partly correlates with ‘after-school’ hours.
- There is also a high number of offences which apparently occur between midnight and 01:00. However, it must be noted that many of these offences involve children turning up to school and reporting to teachers they have been hit at home by a family member and so once it is reported to police no specific time of the offence is established and midnight is the ‘default’ time on the crime report.
- On Monday a third of offences (33.3%) which occur on this day are committed between 14:00 and 17:00. On Tuesdays over a quarter of all offences (28.5%) which occur on this day are committed during the same time.

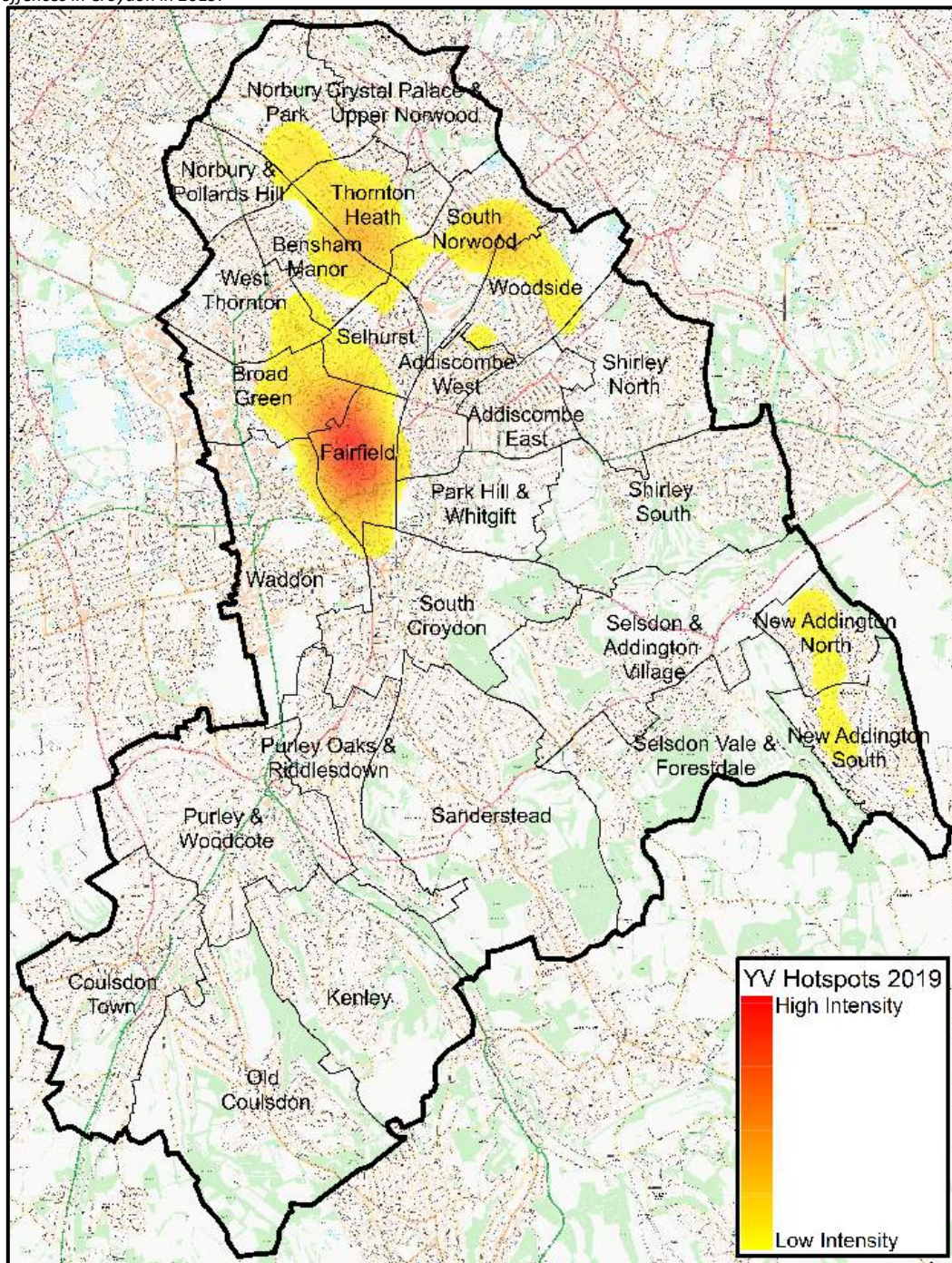
YV offences committed in Croydon in 2019 by time of the day taken from CRIS.



Hotspots

- The primary hotspot for YV is Croydon Town Centre with 15.8% of all mapped offences being committed in this area.
- A third of all YV offences (33.3%) in Croydon Town Centre committed during the peak times of between 15:00 and 17:00 were committed within 100m of West Croydon train station.
- Secondary hotspots were in and around Thornton Heath High Street leading up into Norbury Park ward, in and around High Street in South Norwood and into Woodside ward and parts of New Addington North and New Addington South. Parts of Broad Green, West Thornton, Selhurst and Bensham Manor wards also had a high number of offences.

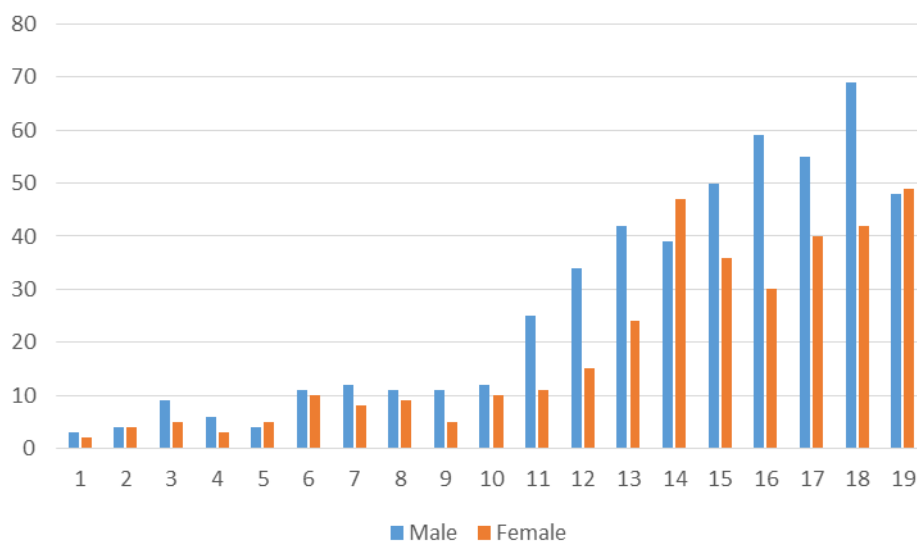
Hotspot map of YV offences in Croydon in 2019.



Victim Profile

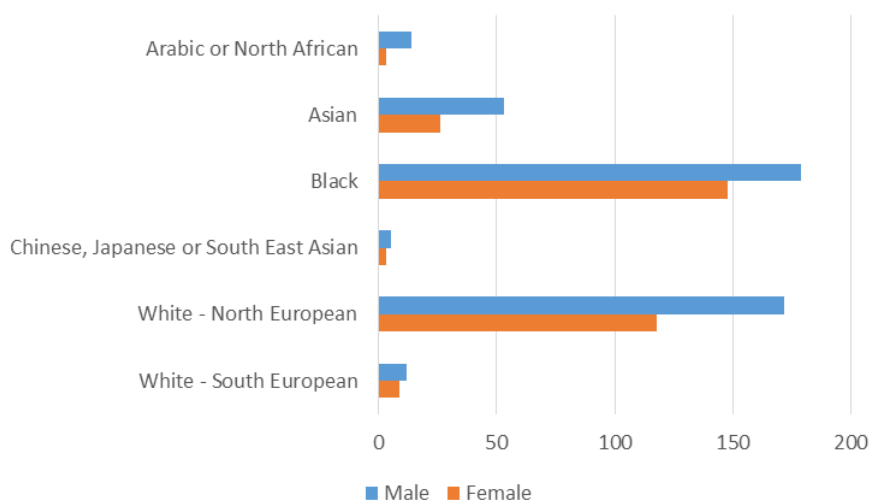
- Out of the crimes where gender was recorded, 58.7% of victims were male and 41.3% were female.
- The highest proportion of male victims were aged 18 (13.7%) followed by those aged 16 (11.7%) and then those aged 17 (10.9%).
- The highest proportion of female victims were aged 19 (13.8%) followed by those aged 14 (13.2%) and then those aged 18 (11.8%).
- The proportion of male victims was higher than female victims apart from age 14 where 54.7% of victims were female and age 19 where 50.5% of victims were female.
- 61.2% of female victims aged 19 and 57.1% of female victims aged 18 were flagged as domestic abuse.
- For female victims aged 14, 4.3% were flagged as Domestic-related, however when going through each crime report it was found that actually 29.8% of these victims should have been flagged as domestic-related.

Victims of YV by age and gender in Croydon in 2019 from CRIS.



- Of those victims where age and ethnic appearance were recorded, the highest proportion of victims were Black (44.1%) followed by those recorded as White - North European (39.1%) and then those recorded as Asian (10.6%).
- The highest proportion of male victims were Black (41.1%) followed by White - North European (39.4%).
- The highest proportion of female victims were Black (48.2%) followed by White - North European (38.4%).

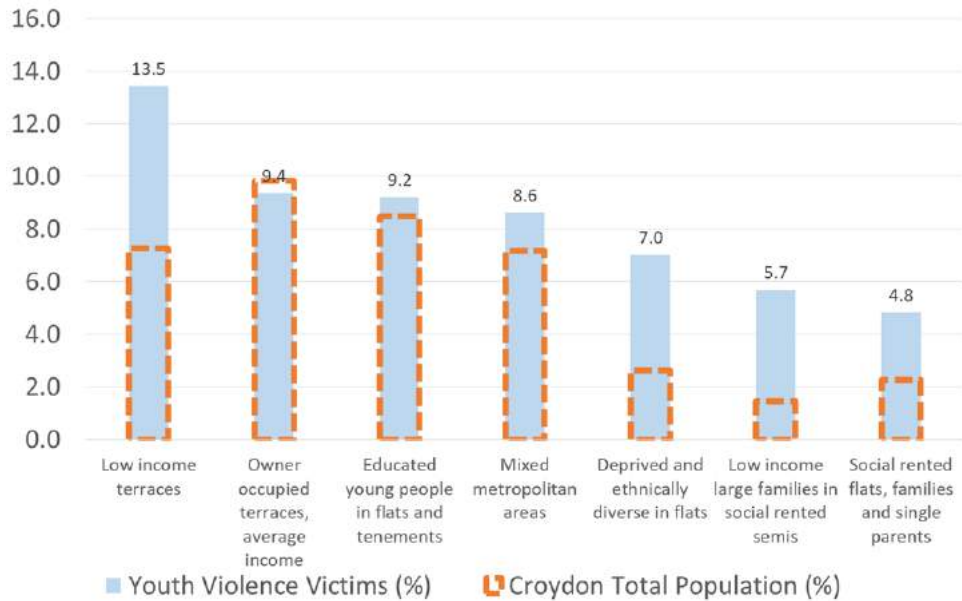
Victims of YV victims in Croydon in 2019 by gender and ethnic appearance from CRIS.



- Out of all victims where their home address was identified, 84.4% lived in the borough

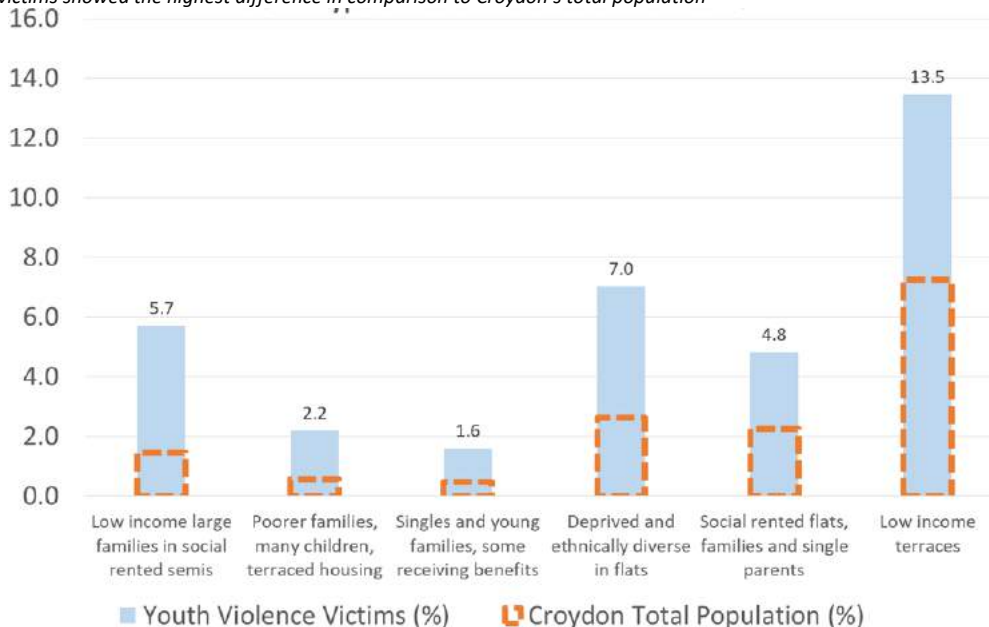
- Out of those victims that lived outside of the borough, over half lived in neighbouring boroughs or boroughs geographically close including 15.0% lived in Lambeth, 15.0% lived in Sutton, 10.2% lived in Bromley, 9.4% lived in Lewisham and 9.4% lived in Merton.
- Out of the victims where their home postcodes were identified mapped, the highest proportion were 'Low income terraces' with 13.5%. The second highest proportion was 'Owner occupied terraces, average income' with 9.4% and the third highest was "Educated young people in flats and tenements" with 9.2%.

Acorn types where YV victims showed the highest proportions



- The type which showed the largest proportion difference between the victims of Non-DA VWI and the borough's total population was 'Low income large families in social rented semi', which victims were overrepresented by over 300% more than the total population. The second highest was 'Poorer families, many children, terraced housing' and the third was 'Singles and young families, some receiving benefits'.

Acorn types where YV victims showed the highest difference in comparison to Croydon's total population

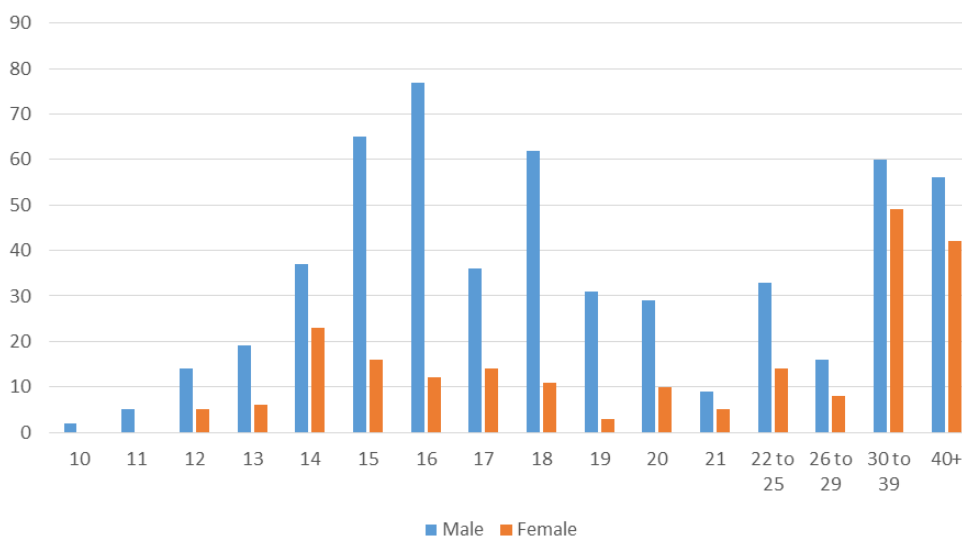


Suspect Profile

- Out of the crimes where gender was recorded, 71.6% of the suspects were male and 28.4% were female.
- Where the suspect age was recorded, the highest proportion were aged 16 years old (11.5%) followed by those aged 15 years old (10.5%) and then those aged 18 years old (9.4%).

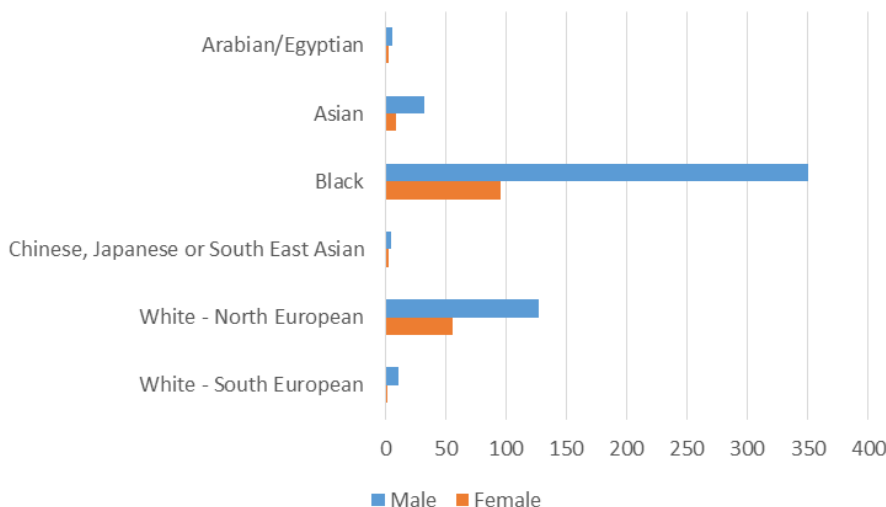
- The highest proportion of male suspects were aged 16 years old (13.8%) followed by those aged 15 years old (11.7%) and then those aged 18 years old (11.1%).
- The highest proportion of female suspects were aged 36 to 40 years old (12.8%) followed by those aged 14 years old and those aged 31 to 35 years old (10.6% each). The older age range of suspects highlights the high number of offences which are domestic abuse and have not been flagged as such.

Suspects of YV offences in Croydon in 2019 by gender and age from CRIS.



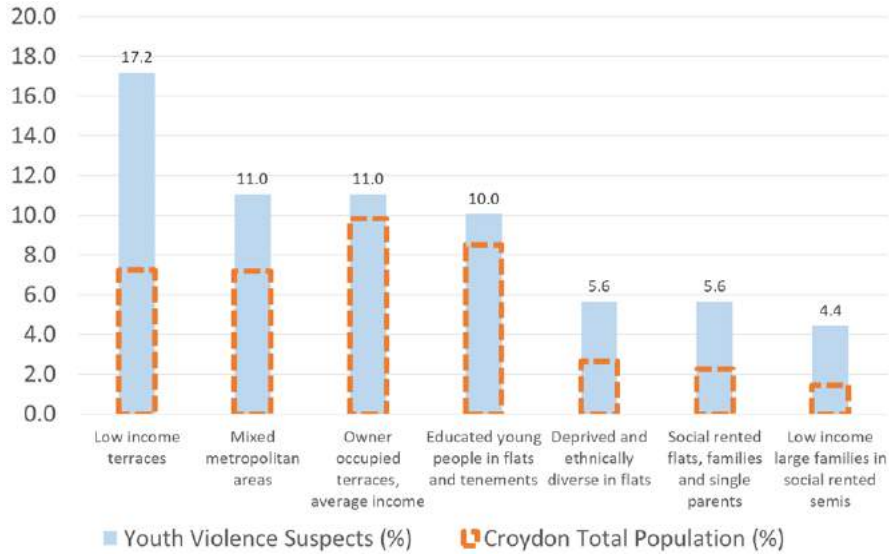
- Where the suspect's ethnic appearance is recorded, 63.7% were Black followed by 26.2% being White - North European. This is similar when ethnic appearance is broken down by gender.

Suspects of YV in Croydon in 2019 by gender and ethnic appearance from CRIS.



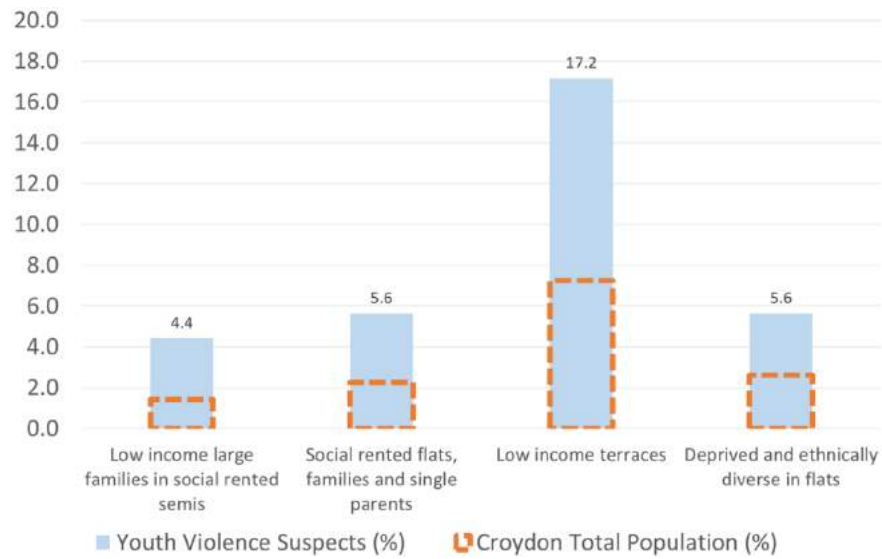
- Almost half of suspects had a type of relationship with the victim (48.5%). Out of these suspects, 17.7% of suspects attend the same school as the victim, followed by 16.3% of suspects being an acquaintance of the victim.
- The next highest proportions of relationship types highlight the magnitude of domestic abuse of YV offences with 14.4% of suspects being the mother of the victim, 11.5% being the father of the victim, 5.3% being the boyfriend of the victim, 4.9% being the brother of the victim and 4.0% being the ex-boyfriend of the victim.
- Out of all suspects where their home address was identified, 84.5% lived in the borough.
- Out of those suspects that lived outside of the borough, 18.7% lived in Lambeth, 12.0% lived in Merton, 9.3% lived in Sutton and 8.0% lived in Tandridge.
- Using the Acorn tool, out of the suspects where their home postcodes were identified and mapped, the highest proportion were 'Low income terraces' at 17.2%. The second highest was 'Mixed metropolitan areas' with 11.0% and the third highest was 'Owner occupied terraces, average income' with 11.0%.

Acorn types where YV suspects showed the highest proportions



- The type which showed the largest proportion difference between the suspects and the borough’s total population was ‘Low income large families in social rented semis’. The second largest proportion was ‘Social rented flats, families and single parents’ and the third highest was ‘Low income terraces’.

Acorn types where YV suspects showed the highest difference in comparison to Croydon’s total population



Serious Youth Violence (SYV)

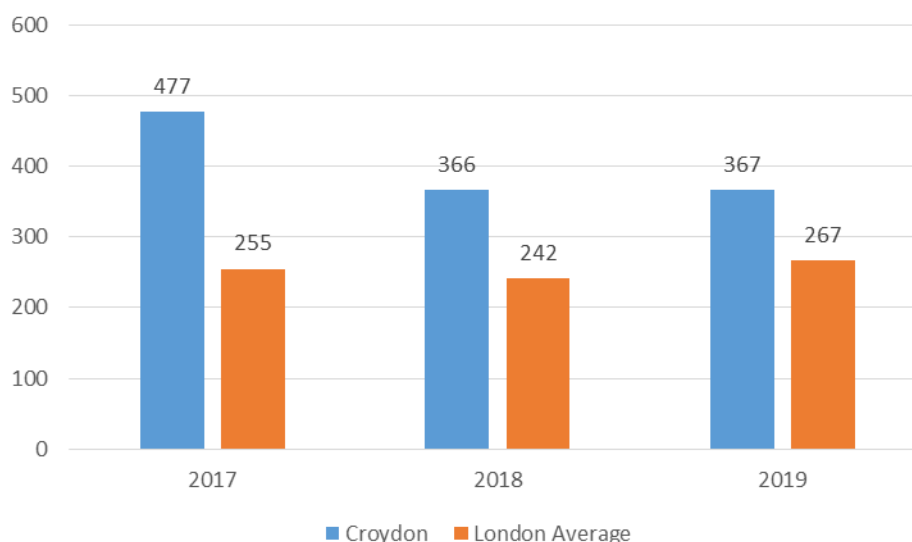
Definition

- This report uses the MPS' definition of SYV. SYV is defined by the MPS as 'any offence of most serious violence or weapon enabled crime, where the victim is aged 1-19'.

Statistics

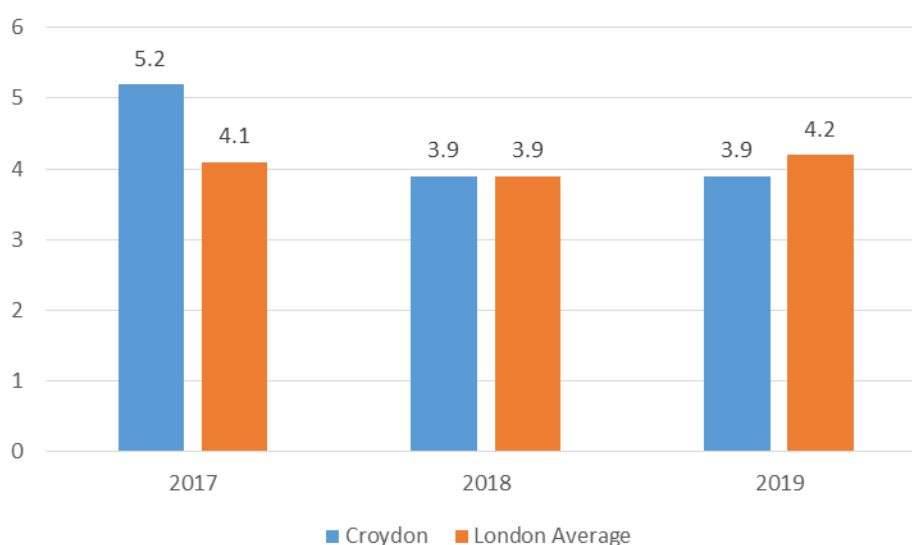
- There was a total of 367 SYV victims in 2019, an increase of 0.3% (1 victim) compared to 2018 where there were 366 victims recorded. In the same period there was an increase London average of 10.4% increase (25 victims). By comparing 2019 to 2017 there has been a 23.1% decrease in Croydon (110 victims). In comparison, there has been an increase of 4.6% (12 victims) in the London average.

SYV statistics in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



- When calculating the crime rate per 1,000 residents aged 1-19, the rate of offences in the borough has fallen from 5.2 in 2017 to 3.9 in 2018 where it has remained the same in 2019. The London average has seen a decrease from 4.1 in 2017 to 3.9 in 2018 where it has increased to 4.2 in 2019.

SYV crime rate (using Housing-led projections of residents aged 1 to 19 from the Greater London Authority) in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



- Even though there has been a slight increase of offences in the borough, Croydon's ranking has dropped two places to 5th in 2019. By comparing rankings to 2017 it has dropped four places where it was ranked first. By

calculating the rate of offences per 1,000 of residents aged 1-19, the borough's ranking has also dropped one place to 15th in 2019 and eight places when compared to 2017.

Rankings by volume and per 1,000 residents (using Housing-led projections of residents aged 1 to 19 from the Greater London Authority) for Croydon and the London Average in 2018 and 2019 from MetStats. Ranking is out of 32 boroughs with the number 1 borough being the borough with the highest number of offences and crime rate.

Ranking		
	Croydon (Volume)	Croydon (per 1,000)
2017	1	7
2018	3	14
2019	5	15

Breakdown of Offence Type

- The largest proportion of offences committed in 2019 were GBH/Serious Wounding (40.8%) followed by Personal Robbery (39.9%) and GBH with Intent (13.5%).
- Out of all offences 10.6% were alcohol-related, 8.3% were flagged as domestic abuse, 1.7% of offences involved a firearm and 39.3% were classified where an 'other weapon' was used.
- The use of social media or online messaging was used in 13.8% of all SYV offences.

Temporal Analysis

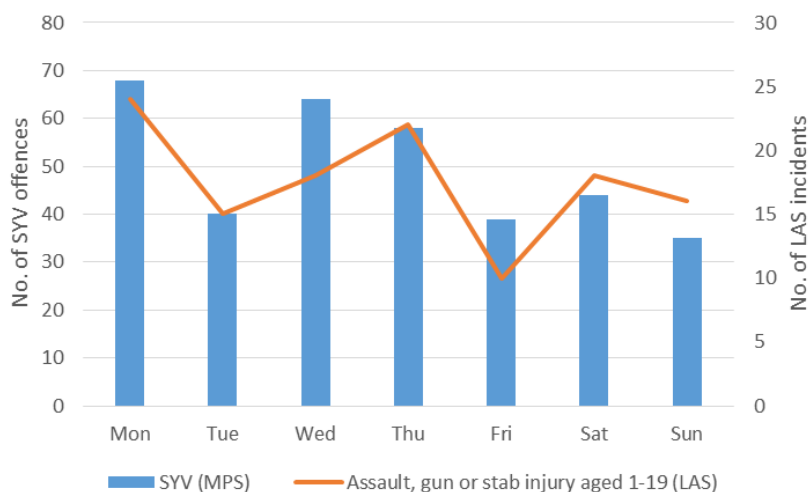
- In 2019 the peak months for SYV were January, June and December. January was reflected as a peak month in 2018. There is a similar pattern in both 2018 and 2019 where offences decrease significantly in August, which is when the school summer holidays happen. There is also a similar pattern where offences increase (more so in 2018 than 2019) when the autumn term starts in September.
- The high number of offences in January 2019 correlate with the beginning of spring term in schools and pupils being targeted for robberies as well as being involved in school fights.
- The rise of offences in June again correlate with the beginning of school after the summer half-term.
- The rise in offences in December is significantly linked to older victims (specifically 18 years old) where they were targets of serious violence.

SYV offences committed in Croydon by month in 2018 and 2019 taken from MetStats.



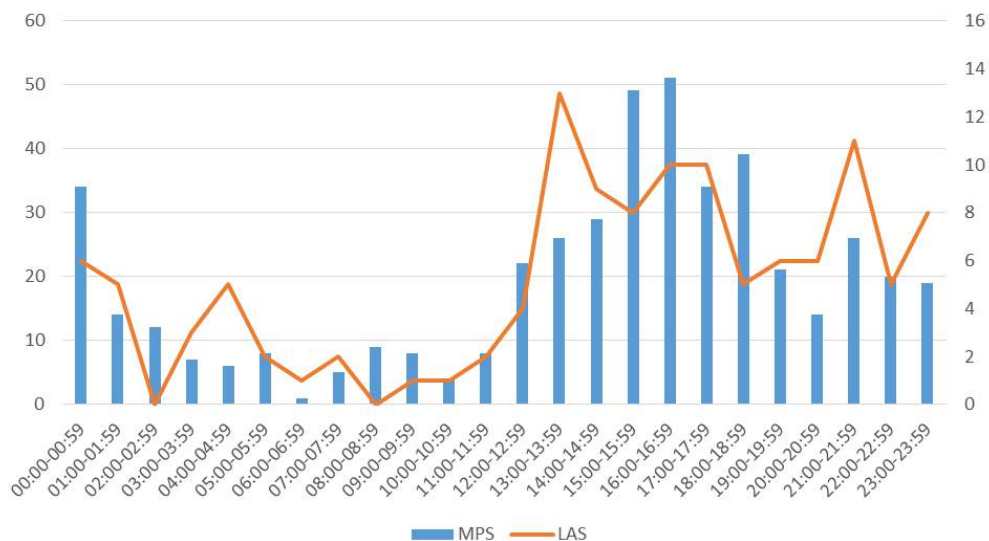
- The peak days for SYV offences were Monday, Wednesday and Thursday. LAS data on assaults, stab or gun injury aged 1-19 show the peak day of Monday is reflected followed by Thursday.
- Recorded LAS incidents follow a very similar weekly trend to SYV offences recorded by the MPS.

SYV offences committed in Croydon in 2019 by day of the week taken from CRIS and LAS incidents in Croydon in 2019 of individuals aged 1-19 who have received an assault, stab or gunshot injury taken from SafeStats.



- The peak time for SYV offences was between 1500 and 1900 hours.
- Other times where a high volume of offences were committed were between 1300 and 1500 hours, 2100 and 2200 hours and between 0000 hours and 0100 hours. These times are also reflected by the LAS data.

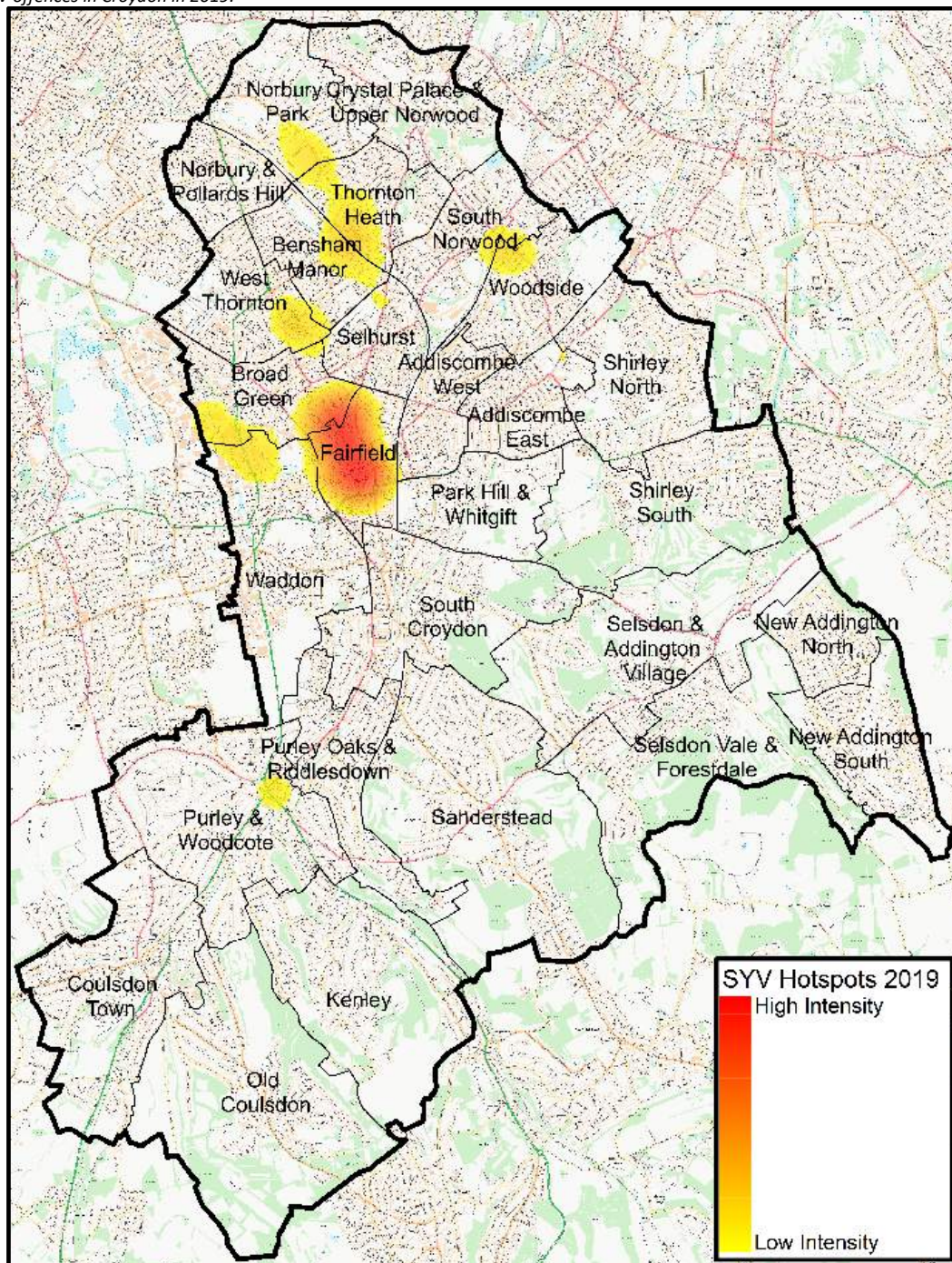
SYV offences committed in Croydon in 2019 by time of the day taken from CRIS and LAS incidents in Croydon in 2019 of individuals aged 1-19 who have received an assault, stab or gunshot injury taken from SafeStats.



Hotspots

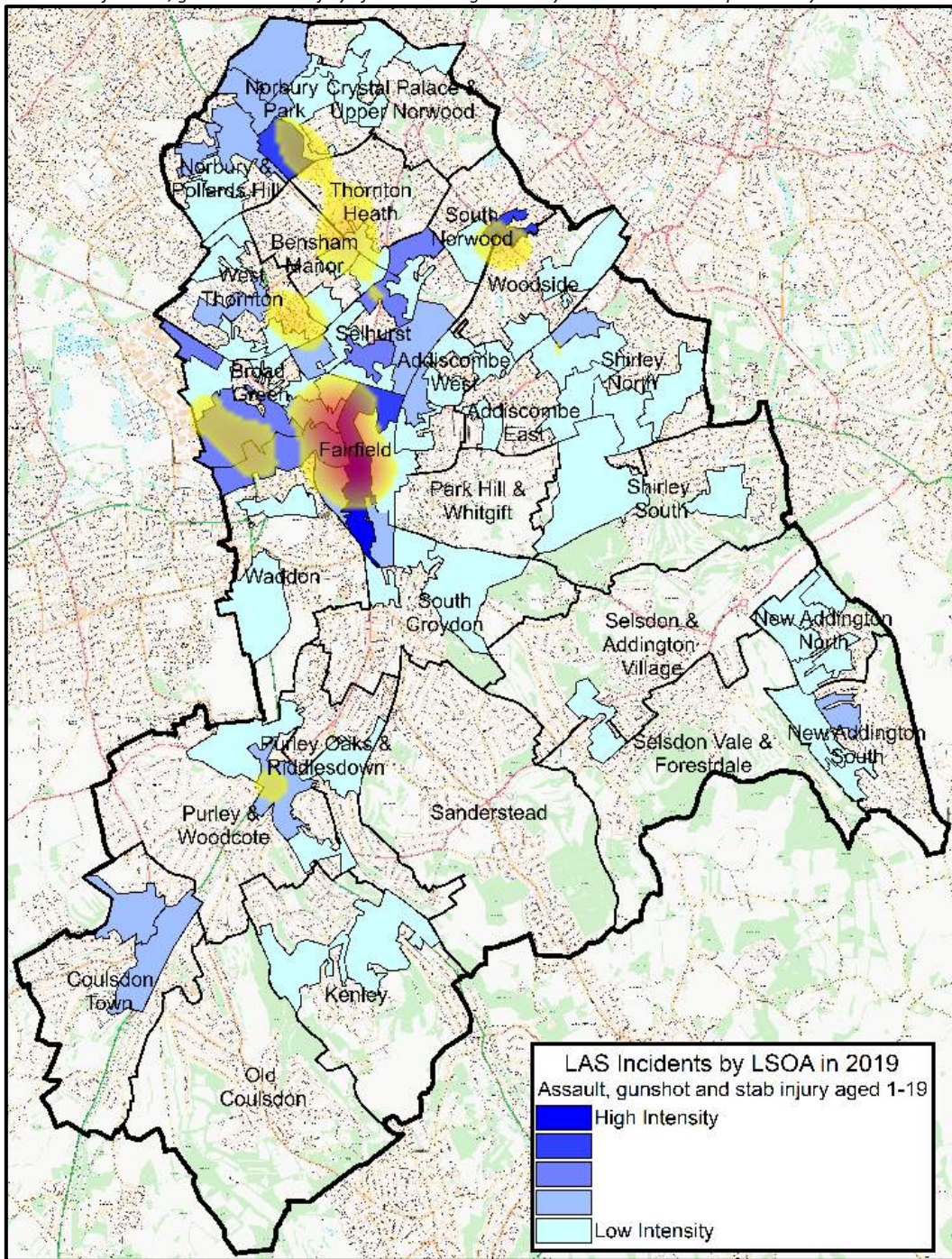
- The primary hotspot for SYV is Croydon Town Centre with a fifth (20%) of all mapped SYV offences being committed in this area.
- Other hotspots are in Waddon and Broad Green wards (specifically in and around Valley retail park), in and around Thornton Heath High Street leading up Green Lane into Norbury Park ward, in and around South Norwood High Street, in and around Addiscombe Road/Long Lane, in and around Fieldway in New Addington and in and around Purley High Street.

Hotspot map of SYV offences in Croydon in 2019.



- The primary LSOAs for LAS incidents are in Fairfield, Broad Green, Selhurst, Norbury Park and South Norwood wards.
- The map shows that the majority of LSOAs where the highest number of LAS incidents have occurred are reflected by the SYV hotspot areas. However there are also areas in Broad Green, Selhurst and Thornton Heath not identified by SYV crime data.

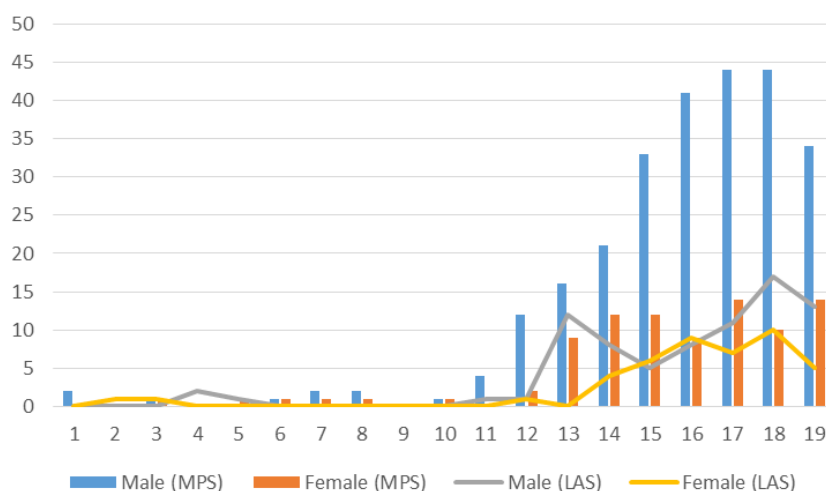
Thematic map of LAS incidents of assault, gunshot or stab injury of individuals aged 1-19 by LSOA and crime hotspots in Croydon in 2019.



Victim Profile

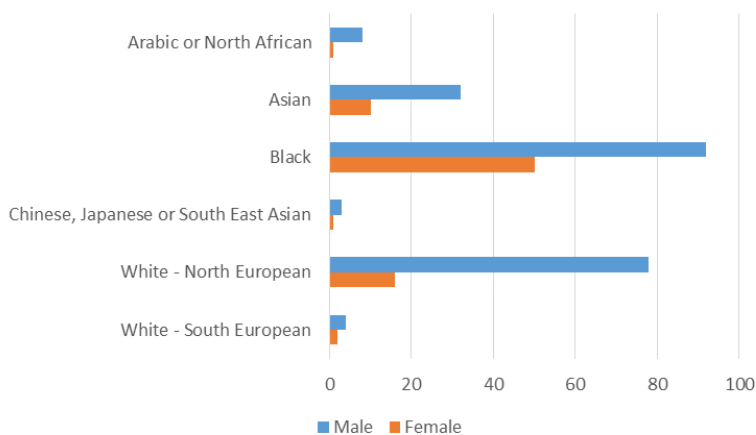
- Out of the crimes where gender was recorded, 74.6% of victims were male and 25.4% were female.
- LAS data shows 64% of victims were male and 36% were female.
- The highest proportion of male victims were aged either 17 or 18 years old (17.1% each) followed by those aged 16 years old (15.8%) and then those aged 19 years old (13.2%).
- The highest proportion of female victims were aged either 17 or 19 years old (31.8% each) followed by those aged 14 or 15 years old (13.6%).
- LAS data shows the age for the highest number of incidents involving either male or female victims was aged 18 years old (22%).
- The highest proportion of males recorded by LAS were 18 years old (21.5%) followed by those aged 19 years old (16.5%) and then those aged 13 years old (15.2%).
- The highest proportion of females recorded by LAS were 18 years old (22.7%) followed by those aged 16 years old (20.5%) and then those aged 17 years old (15.9%).

Victims of SYV in Croydon in 2019 by age and gender from CRIS. LAS incidents in Croydon in 2019 involving individuals aged 1-19 who received treatment for assault, gunshot or stab injury – taken from SafeStats.



- Almost half of all victims 47.8% of victims were Black followed by 31.6% who were White - North European.
- Of those victims where gender and ethnic appearance were recorded, 42.4% of male victims were Black, 35.6% were White - North European and 14.7% were Asian.
- Of those victims where gender and ethnic appearance were recorded, 62.5% of female victims were Black, 20.0% were White - North European and 12.5% were Asian.

Victims of SYV in Croydon in 2019 by gender and ethnic appearance from CRIS.

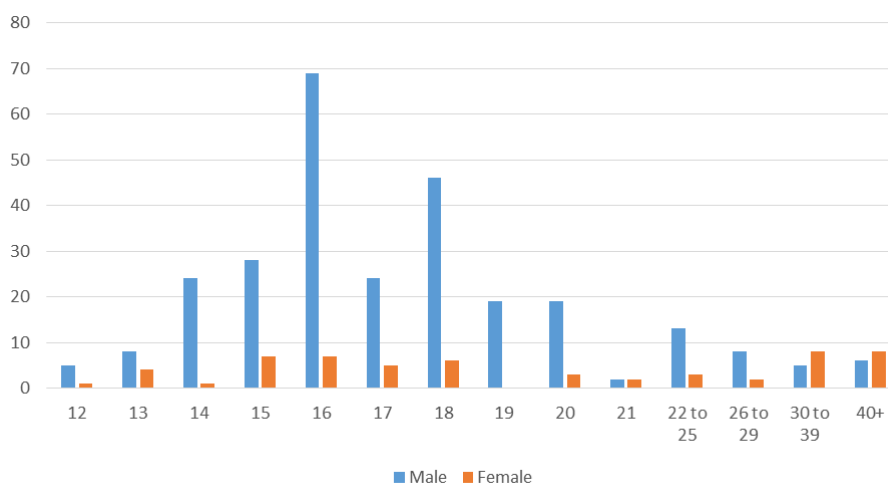


- Out of all the victims where their home addresses could be mapped, 80.2% of them lived in the borough.
- Out of those who lived outside of the borough, 18.5% lived in Sutton, 16.9% lived in Lambeth, 12.3% lived in Lewisham, 9.2% lived in Merton and 6.2% lived in Bromley.

Suspect Profile

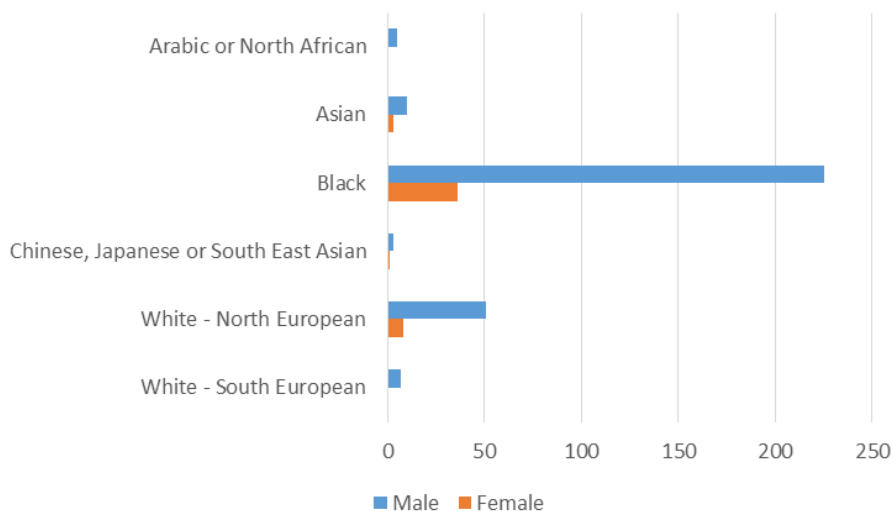
- Out of the crimes where gender was recorded, 82.5% of the suspects were male and 17.5% were female.
- Where the suspect age was recorded, the highest proportion were aged 16 years old (22.5%) followed by those aged 18 years old (15.4%) then those aged 15 years old (10.4%).
- The highest proportion of male victims were aged 16 years old (24.7%) followed by those aged 18 years old (16.5%) then those aged 15 years old (10.0%).
- The highest proportion of female victims were 40 plus (15.2%) followed by those aged 30 to 39 and 40 plus (13.6% each), which the majority were flagged as domestic-abuse. The third highest proportions were those aged 15 and 16 years old (11.9%).

Suspects of SYV in Croydon in 2019 by gender and age from CRIS.



- Where the suspect’s gender and ethnic appearance were recorded, 74.8% of suspects were recorded as Black followed by 16.9% recorded as White - North European. Figures closely reflect this when broken down by gender.

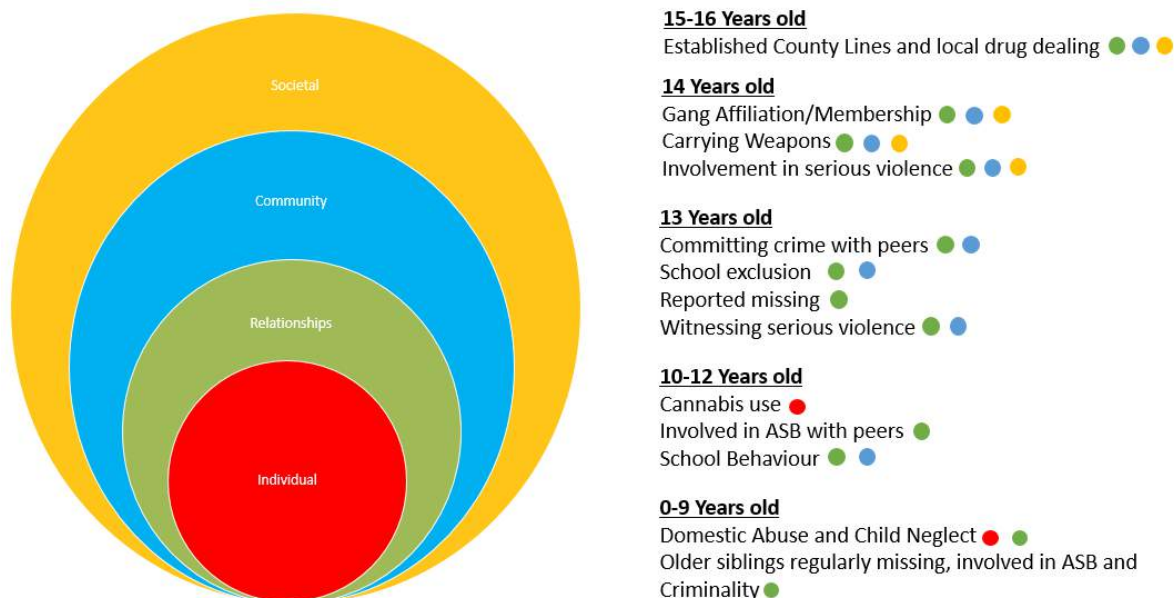
Suspects of SYV in Croydon in 2019 by gender and ethnic appearance from CRIS.



- 53.3% of all male suspects were involved in personal robbery offences. The main types of property targeted in personal robbery offences are mobile phones and air pods.
- 40.6% of all male suspects were involved in GBH offences.
- 78.8% of all female suspects were involved in GBH offences.
- Out of all suspects where their homes addresses were mapped, 76.0% lived in the borough. Out of the suspects who lived outside of the borough, 18.9% lived in Lambeth, 10.8% lived in Bromley and 10.8% lived in Merton.
- The common demographics of victims and suspects of SYV reflected those involved in youth violence.

Life course Analysis

For a small sample of high risk SYV offenders¹⁶, a brief life course analysis was conducted to identify any common events or factors which contributed to them becoming perpetrators (and in some cases victims) of SYV. Information was retrieved from a wide range of sources from police to the youth offending service and children's social care. From this analysis, in accordance with the ecological framework of the public health approach, the following common events and themes were identified and which level of the framework they fall under:



In the first 9 years of their lives the individuals in the sample experienced domestic abuse, especially from parents, as well as child neglect too, which ranged from parents leaving them at home alone for long periods of time to parents not realising where their children were when picked up by the authorities e.g. when police have approached them outside late at night and taken them home. Those with older siblings – which most of them had – were also heavily being reported missing and were also involved in ASB and crime, with the severity of crime determined by their age i.e. the older they were the more serious the crime they were committing.

Between the ages of 10 and 12 years old there was a clearly formed regular use of cannabis. As well as this they were involved in minor ASB with their peers (e.g. congregating in parks, public spaces and outside properties smoking cannabis and making noise) as well as their behaviour in school declining.

By the age of 13 they are committing crime regularly involving personal robbery, shoplifting and possession of cannabis. They also witnessing serious violence on a regular basis both amongst their peers and family members. They are being excluded from school although it must be noted that, on a strategic level, analysis of school exclusions in 2019 found no direct link to the increase in youth violence or serious youth violence. They are also regularly being reported missing but with no clear indication to where they have been.

By the age of 14 there is a clear gang affiliation or membership of all the individuals in the sample. As a result of this (but not exclusive to) they are carrying weapons on a regular basis. From witnessing serious violence they are now involved in it, whether that is as a victim or a perpetrator.

At 15 and 16 years old there is a clear focus and motivation to make money by an illegal means, which mainly involves drug dealing. They are not only dealing locally but are also involved in county lines which can mean they are being fully exploited on a regular basis. The drugs they are dealing can range, especially due to location, where they are more likely to deal cannabis locally whereas when doing county lines they are involved in dealing Class A drugs from cocaine and crack to heroin.

Although brief, this life course analysis can be used to identify the early signs of being involved in SYV, therefore providing suitable interventions, but also give an idea of what future the young person can lead to having if no relevant and effective intervention is given at the right time.

¹⁶ A sample of ten high risk and prolific offenders of SYV chosen. Information on each were extracted from police, YOS and children's social care databases.

Gun Crime

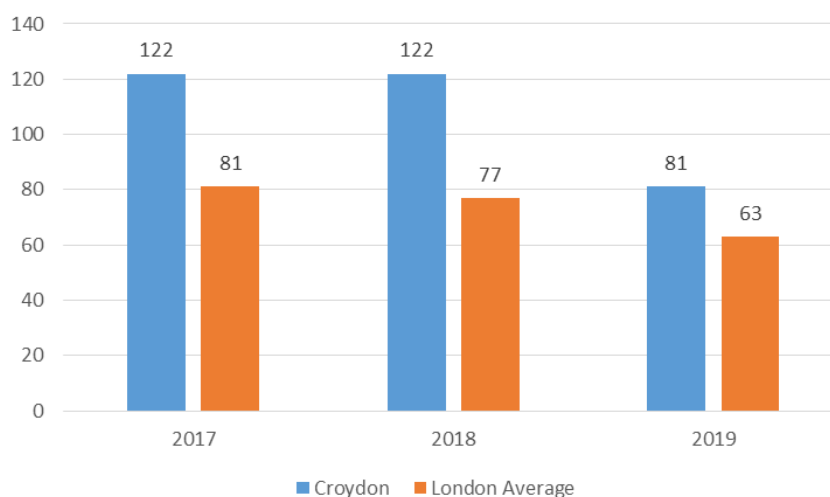
Definition

- This report uses the Homes Office definition of Gun Crime, which is used by the College of Policing and is defined as the following: “Gun crime is crime (violence against the person, robbery, burglary and sexual offences) in which guns are taken to be involved in an offence. A gun is taken to be involved in an offence if it is fired, used as a blunt instrument, or used as a threat. Where the victim is convinced of the presence of a firearm, even if it is concealed, and there is evidence of the suspect’s intention to create this impression, then the incident counts. Both real, and fake firearms, and air weapons are counted within this category”¹⁷

Statistics

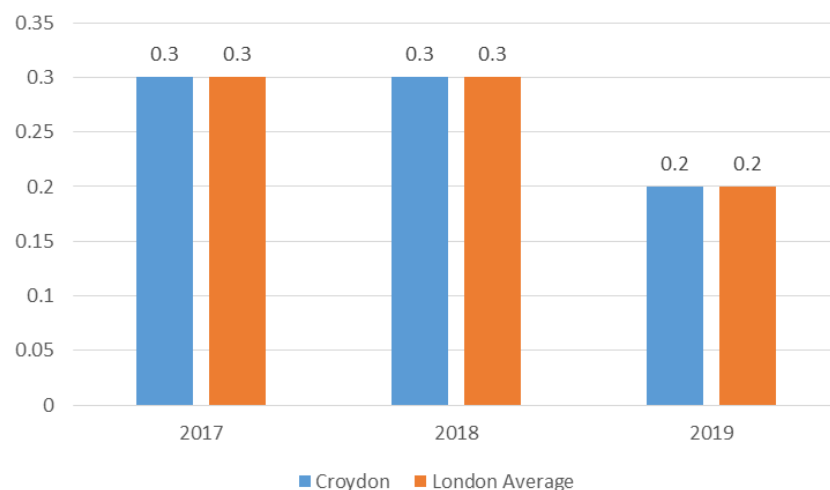
- There was a total of 81 gun crime offences in 2019, a decrease of 33.6% (41 offences) compared to 2018 where there were 122 offences recorded. This is a large percentage decrease compared to the London average where there was an 18.2% decrease (14 offences). By comparing 2019 to 2017 there was the same percentage and volume decrease in Croydon. In comparison, there has been a decrease of 22.2% (18 offences) in the London average.

Gun crime statistics in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



- When calculating the crime rate per 1,000 residents the rate of offences in the borough has fallen from 0.3 in 2017 and 2018 to 0.2 in 2019. This is reflected in the London average.

Gun crime rate (using Housing-led projections of residents from the Greater London Authority) in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



¹⁷ College of Policing <https://www.app.college.police.uk/app-content/major-investigation-and-public-protection/gun-crime/>

- Croydon's ranking has dropped five places to 10th in 2019 from 5th in 2018. By comparing rankings to 2017 it has dropped three places where it was ranked 7th. By calculating the rate of offences per 1,000 residents, the borough's ranking has also dropped four places to 16th in 2019 and three places when compared to 2017.

Rankings by volume and per 1,000 residents (using Housing-led projections of residents from the Greater London Authority) for Croydon and the London Average in 2018 and 2019 from MetStats. Ranking is out of 32 boroughs with the number 1 borough being the borough with the highest number of offences and crime rate.

Ranking		
	Croydon (Volume)	Croydon (per 1,000)
2017	7	13
2018	5	12
2019	10	16

As gun crime is largely police-generated e.g. warrants executed, operation-led etc. and due to the low volume of offences it is difficult to provide reliable temporal, hotspot and victim and offender analysis. Therefore, this report will not contain further analysis but a more detailed analysis of gun crime will be conducted in the gangs and SYV review, which due to its confidential nature is a restricted report.

Using the Cambridge Crime Harm Index to Measure and Analyse Violence

Introduction

The Cambridge Crime Harm Index (CCHI) is based on the principle that not all crimes are equal. Therefore, the current common process of summing up all crimes by the count of offences and measuring performance in this way is at the very least misleading. This leaves a demand for a meaningful measure of crime to classify each crime type according to how harmful it is, relative to all other crimes. This is what the CCHI looks to answer by multiplying each crime event in each crime category by the number of days in prison that crime of that category would attract if one offender were to be convicted of committing it¹⁸.

This measure would not be used to replace a crime count report but rather to supplement it, therefore giving a different picture of crime. This report will demonstrate the use of the CCHI on VAP and highlight the different results compared to using crime count. In turn, using the CCHI will increase the effective use and impact of risk assessments, resource allocation and accountability when looking at violence in the borough.

Using the CCCHI on types of violence

By comparing the first ten offence types of VAP by crime count to the first ten calculated by CCHI, there is a significant difference in what types of crimes make up the majority of all VAP. The top three crimes calculated by count which make up around 70% of all VAP are Common Assault, ABH & Minor Wounding and Sending letters etc. to cause distress or anxiety. In contrast the top three crimes calculated by CCHI, which also make up around 70% of all VAP offences, consist of GBH with Intent, GBH/Wounding on a Constable and Murder, therefore providing greater emphasis and exposure on more serious crimes and, therefore, crimes which result in greater *harm*. Also it must be highlighted that under crime count the top crime (Common Assault) doesn't even make up a third of all VAP offences whereas by CCHI the top crime (GBH with Intent) makes up over half of all VAP offences. Therefore, the CCHI could be used to redirect and/or fund more resources in tackling the more serious harmful crime of GBH with Intent.

Top 10 offences which make up the majority of VAP offences calculated by Crime Count and CCHI.

Crime Count		
Rank	Offence	%
1	Common Assault	31.1%
2	ABH & Minor Wounding	24.1%
3	Sending letters etc. with intent to cause distress or anxiety	14.8%
4	GBH/Wounding	9.4%
5	Harassment	5.6%
6	GBH with Intent	2.5%
7	Making Threats to Kill	2.4%
8	Cruelty/Neglect of Children	1.8%
9	ABH on a Constable	1.2%
10	Assault of a Constable	1.1%

Cambridge Crime Harm Index		
Rank	Offence	%
1	GBH with Intent	55.6%
2	GBH/Wounding on a Constable	7.1%
3	Murder (Persons aged 1 and over)	5.5%
4	ABH & Minor Wounding	4.1%
5	Require person to do forced/compulsory Labour	3.3%
6	GBH/Wounding	3.0%
7	Sending letters etc. with intent to cause distress or anxiety	2.5%
8	Murder (of Infants under 1 year of age)	2.2%
9	Possess firearm to endanger life	2.1%
10	Attempted Murder	2.0%

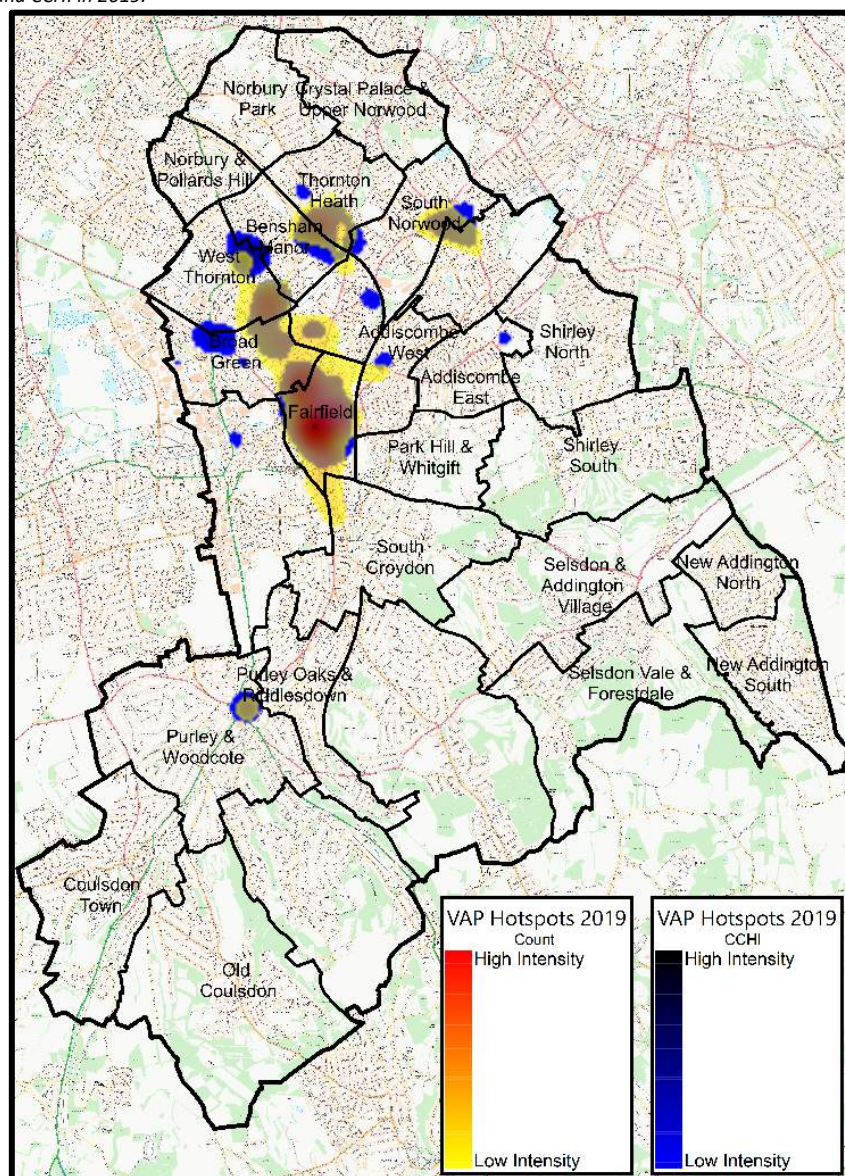
¹⁸ Sherman L. Neyroud P W. Neyroud E. (2016) The Cambridge Crime Harm Index: Measuring Total Harm from Crime Based on Sentencing Guidelines *Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice, Volume 10, Issue 3, September 2016, Pages 171–183, <https://doi.org/10.1093/police/paw003>*

Hotspots vs 'Harm spots'

Research on comparing hotspots to 'harm spots' has provided several key findings including harm being three times more concentrated in space than crime count calculated hotspots and around a quarter of hotspots and harm spots are in the same areas¹⁹. Therefore, calculating 'harm spots' by CCHI provides the main benefit of showing areas of high harm not detected by crime count, which can result in targetting resources in those areas.

By taking VAP hotspots as an example, the below map shows hotspot areas by crime count and harm spots by CCHI where they have both been calculated in the same way (same search radius, cell size etc.). By overlaying the crime count hotspots over the CCHI harm spots, the majority of primary hotspots overlay primary harm spots in the same areas, however the CCHI show other areas not initially identified and are a lot more specific in some cases, which is crucial for tasking resources e.g. police or NSO patrols or outreach services.

VAP Hotspots by Crime Count and CCHI in 2019.



Through the generation of CCHI hotspots to supplement tasking reports, it will not only assist in tasking resources to other areas not identified by crime count but uncover areas which, statistically, contain high harm crimes. By providing interventions in these areas, this will increase the likelihood of serious violent crimes not being committed and ultimately increase the safety of the community. This may also result in reducing other associated activity including gang crime and anti-social behaviour.

¹⁹ Weinborn C. Ariel B. Sherman L. (2015). Hotspots vs. Harmspots: Shifting the Focus from Counts to Harm in the Criminology of Place.' Institute of Criminology, Cambridge University <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2017.06.009>

Benefits

Generally, using CCHI provides more clarity for evidence-based initiatives, therefore it ensures the partnership is using its limited resources to maximum effect. The examples highlighted above are only a small number of a wide range of benefits which the use and implementation of CCHI in intelligence and analysis can bring in reducing all crime, specifically violence, in the borough. The CCHI would be broken down by crime type under violence against the person to give a consistent focus and measure across the partnership e.g. serious youth violence, domestic abuse, knife crime etc.

There are many other benefits that have been highlighted including recidivism analysis and identifying possible escalation in the frequency and severity in domestic abuse as well as the significant proportion of unique and offender units (dyads) that account for all domestic abuse harm²⁰. In regards to domestic abuse, applying the CCHI in Croydon showed that 2% of domestic abuse victims in 2019 were subject to over half of overall harm²¹. This in turn can be used to direct specific resources most suited to these victims and aim to reduce overall harm of all of those potentially at risk of suffering domestic abuse. This highlights, as Sherman et al. (2016) state, that the use of CCHI would potentially move the motivation of treating crimes and victims as a mere 'tick' to a greater focus on making life better for victims or at the very least reduce serious harm.

²⁰ Bland M. Ariel B. (2015). Targeting Escalation in Reported Domestic Abuse Evidence from 36,000 Callouts International Criminal Justice Review 25 (1): 30 – 53 <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1057567715574382>

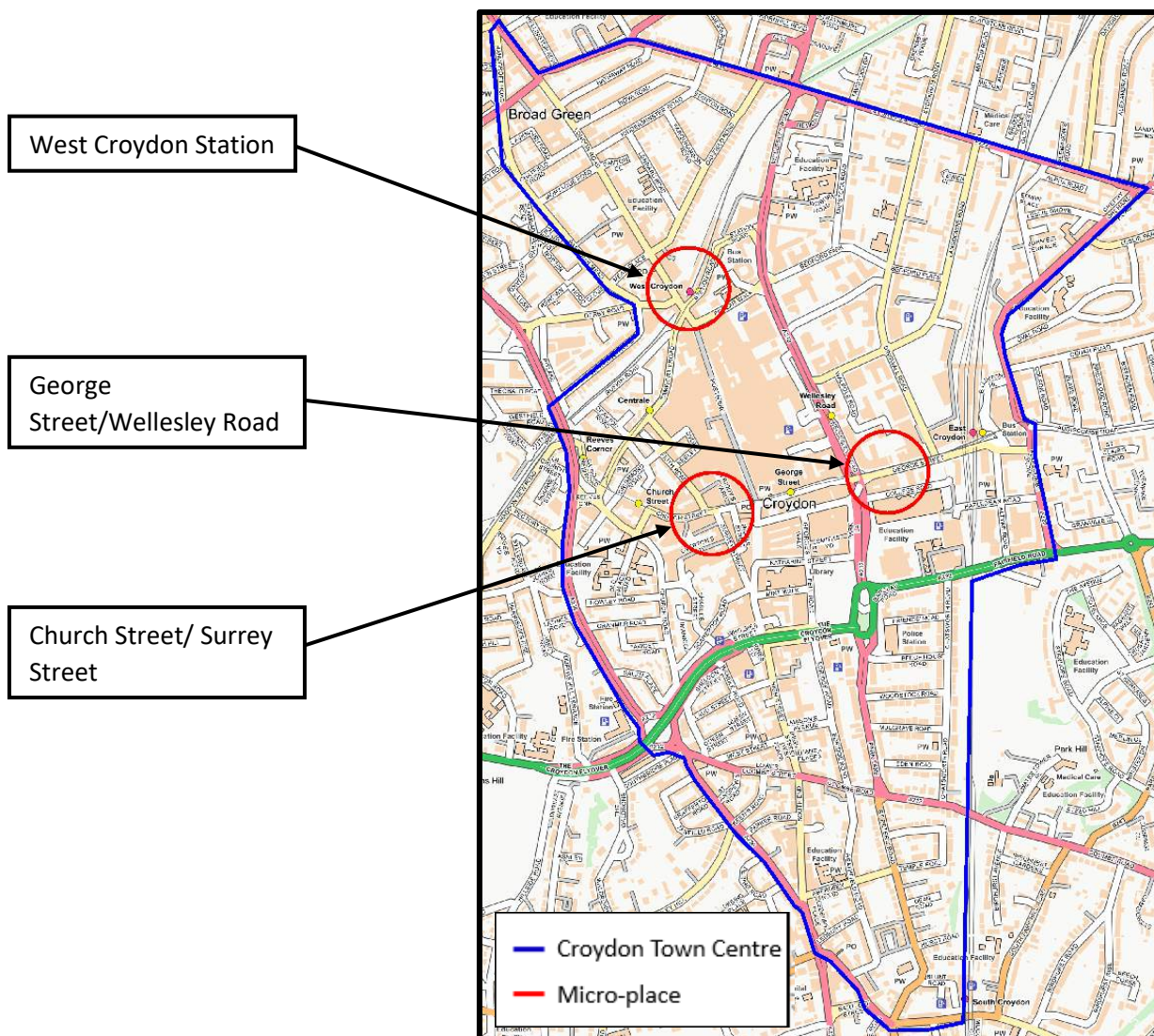
²¹ This did not include murder. This also only included victims where full details (forename, surname and DOB) were recorded.

Micro-hotspots and Targetting, Testing and Tracking

All hotspots maps in this report show at least one of the primary hotspots to be Croydon town centre. This is not surprising where it has a higher footfall compared to the rest of the borough. However, the town centre only represents 2.7% of the borough's total geographical area and yet it accounts for almost a fifth of all violence in the borough. For more specific violent types of crime the proportion is even higher including a third of all Non-DA VWI is committed in the town centre.

As the town centre is a prevalent primary hotspot across most crime types, it requires for it to be looked at as a separate area from the rest of the borough altogether and so further hotspot analysis is required. Therefore, identifying 'micro-places' or 'micro-hotspots' is required to identify which areas within the town centre have the highest concentration of violent crime. Research has shown that a proportion of micro-hotspots can account from 25% to 50% of all crime²². This type of analysis has been widely used²³ and reinforced the common recommendation that this type of analysis should be used when coordinating interventions to reduce crime e.g. police patrols.

By looking further into the town centre, further hotspot analysis was carried out on personal robbery and all types of violent crime highlighted in this report (excluding domestic abuse and gun crime). Three common areas – or micro-hotspots – were identified as areas of high concentration of violent crime and personal robbery in the town centre. Each crime/incident was extracted within a 100 metre radius of the centre from each of these micro-hotspots.



²² Weisburd, D. (2015). The law of crime concentration and the criminology of place. *Criminology*, 53(2), 133–157

²³ Hardyns, W. Snaphann, T. Pawels, L. (2019). Crime concentrations and micro places: An empirical test of the "law of crime concentration at places" in Belgium, *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology* (Sage Publications Ltd.). Sep2019, Vol. 52 Issue 3, p390-410. 21p.

The centre of each of the three micro-places identified were West Croydon train station, George street near the junction with Wellesley Road and Church Street at the junction with Surrey Street. From the crimes extracted from each of these areas, the key findings were the following:

1. VAP: All three micro-places accounted for over a fifth (22.3%) of all VAP offences in the town centre with between 7% to 8% being committed in each of these areas.
2. Violence recorded by A & E: Almost a third (32%) of all violence in the town centre recorded by A & E occurred in these three micro-places.
3. Personal Robbery: Almost a third (29.7%) of all robbery offences in the town centre occurred in these three micro-places. Specifically, West Croydon Station was the micro-place where a significant proportion of offences were committed representing 13.0% of all robberies in the town centre.
4. Non-DA VWI: Almost a third (29.7%) of all Non-DA VWI offences in the town centre occurred in these three micro-places, with crimes spread evenly across these areas.
5. Knife Crime: A quarter (25.6%) of all knife crime offences in the town centre were committed in two of these micro-places – West Croydon station and Church Street.
6. SYV: West Croydon station was a key micro-place with almost a quarter (23.4%) of all offences occurring in this area.
7. Youth Violence: Almost a quarter (23.9%) of all youth violence offences occurred in two micro-places – West Croydon station and Church Street – with West Croydon Station specifically accounting for a large proportion (17.1%).
8. Offences during the peak ‘after-school’ hours were more likely to be committed in the West Croydon station micro-place. In the evening offences were likely to be committed in the other two micro-places.

The “Triple-T” Strategy – Targetting, Testing and Tracking

For any new method or approach which is explored, used and implemented in order to reduce crime must be evidence-based, which in itself is a method of making decisions about “what works”. This objective is reached by following what it is known as the “triple-T” strategy²⁴, which will be demonstrated by applying the micro-place analysis above. The “triple-T” strategy is the following:

1. Targetting: Apply evidence from best available data to target resources on crime problems. Crime data has been used to identify the primary hotspots of Croydon town centre and then further used to identify the micro-places within the hotspot.
2. Testing: Having identified the problem areas, review and test methods to determine the most effective response to reduce the problems, threats and harm. Methods which can be recommended to be used in these micro-places can be police patrols during peak days and times and other interventions e.g. youth outreach resources to be directed in the West Croydon station micro-place during the peak ‘after-school’ hours.
3. Tracking: Generate and use internal evidence to track delivery-evaluation. The new data generated by tracking informs the basis for new research and more reliable evidence of “what works”. It is imperative that actions which have been tasked are actually carried out. Therefore, along with manual returns provided by individuals/teams tasked, further methods should be used to ensure actions are met and accountability is upheld e.g. the use of CCTV in the micro-places to confirm police patrols and/or outreach services are carrying out the specific actions tasked.

With this strategy applied to the town centre, a more effective evidenced-based approach is built and can then be applied to other parts of the borough where there is a high crime concentration e.g. Thornton Heath, South Norwood and Purley. It is important that this is used at a strategic, tactical and operational level so that information and knowledge is regularly and consistently shared and transparency and accountability is present throughout.

²⁴ Sherman, L. (2013). The Rise of Evidence-Based Policing: Targeting, Testing, and Tracking. *Crime and Justice*. 42. 377-451.

Total Notifiable Offences (TNOs)

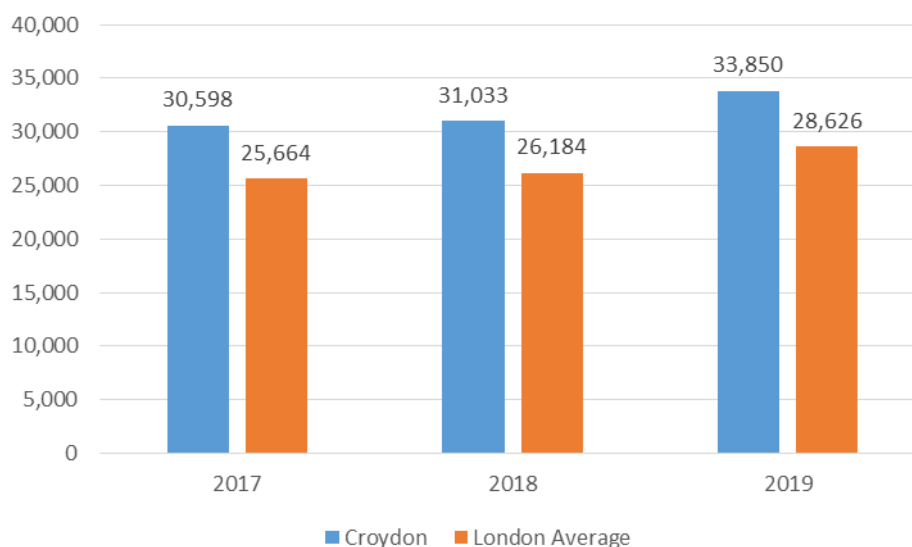
Definition

- Total notifiable offences are all offences which are statutorily notifiable to the Home Office.

Statistics

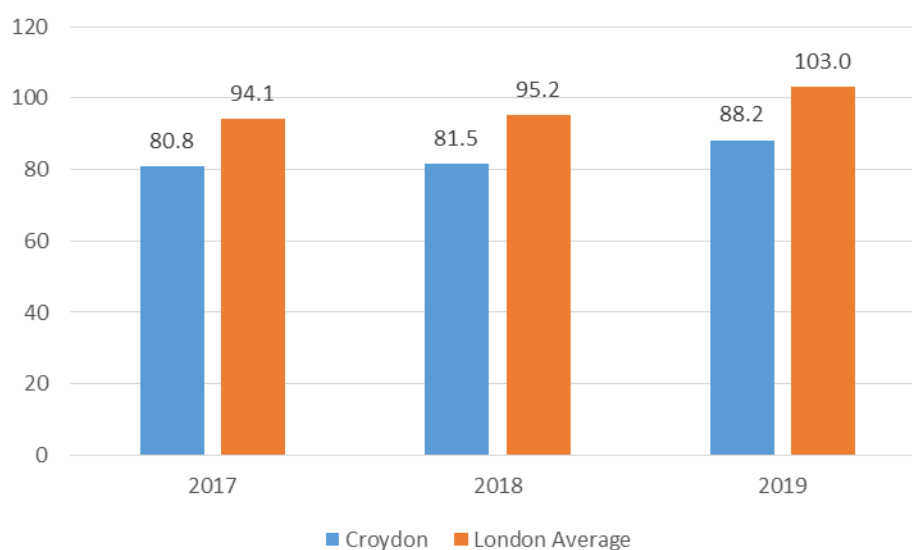
- There was a total of 33,850 TNOs in 2019, an increase of 9.1% (2,817 offences) compared to 2018 where there were 31,033 offences recorded. This is a slightly smaller percentage increase compared to the London average where there was a 9.3% increase (2,442 offences). By comparing 2019 to 2017 there has been a 10.6% increase in Croydon (3,252 offences). In comparison, there has been an increase of 11.5% (2,962 offences) in the London average.

TNO statistics in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



- When calculating the crime rate per 1,000 residents, the rate of offences in the borough has risen from 80.8 in 2017 to 81.5 in 2018 and to 88.2 in 2019. The London average has seen an increase from 94.1 in 2017 to 95.2 in 2018 and to 103.0 in 2019.

TNOs crime rate (using Housing-led projections of residents aged 1 to 19 from the Greater London Authority) in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



- Croydon's ranking has risen by one place from 9th in 2017 to 8th in 2018 where it has remained in 2019. By calculating the rate of offences per 1,000 of residents, the borough's ranking was 20th in 2017 where it dropped one place in 2018 to 21st where it rose again one place back to 20th in 2019.

Rankings by volume and per 1,000 residents (using Housing-led projections of residents from the Greater London Authority) for Croydon and the London Average in 2018 and 2019 from MetStats. Ranking is out of 32 boroughs with the number 1 borough being the borough with the highest number of offences and crime rate.

Ranking		
	Croydon (Volume)	Croydon (per 1,000)
2017	9	20
2018	8	21
2019	8	20

Breakdown of Offence Type

- The largest proportion of offences committed in 2019 were Violence against the Person accounting for 29.1% of all offences in the borough. The second highest proportion was Theft (17.7%) and third highest was Vehicle crime (15.1%).
- By comparing 2019 to 2018 there has been significant percentage increases in Drug offences (41.9%), Vehicle crime (20.9%) and Public Order offences (20.6%). There has also been a significant volume increase in Violence against the Person (644 offences).
- There has been decreases in three major crime types in borough: Arson and Criminal Damage (-4.2%), Miscellaneous Crimes against Society (-0.4%) – which include a large variety of offences from Handling Stolen Goods to Perverting the Course of Justice – and Possession of Weapons (-1.6%).

TNOs broken down by Major Crime Type in Croydon in 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.

Major Crime Type	2018	2019	+/-	% +/-
Arson and Criminal Damage	2,568	2,461	-107	-4.2%
Burglary	2,809	2,827	18	0.6%
Drugs	1,691	2,399	708	41.9%
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	459	457	-2	-0.4%
Possession of Weapons	385	379	-6	-1.6%
Public Order	1,768	2,132	364	20.6%
Robbery	1,099	1,167	68	6.2%
Sexual Offences	976	1,050	74	7.6%
Theft	5,841	6,013	172	2.9%
Vehicle	4,230	5,114	884	20.9%
Violence Against the Person	9,207	9,851	644	7.0%
Total	31,033	33,850	2,817	9.1%

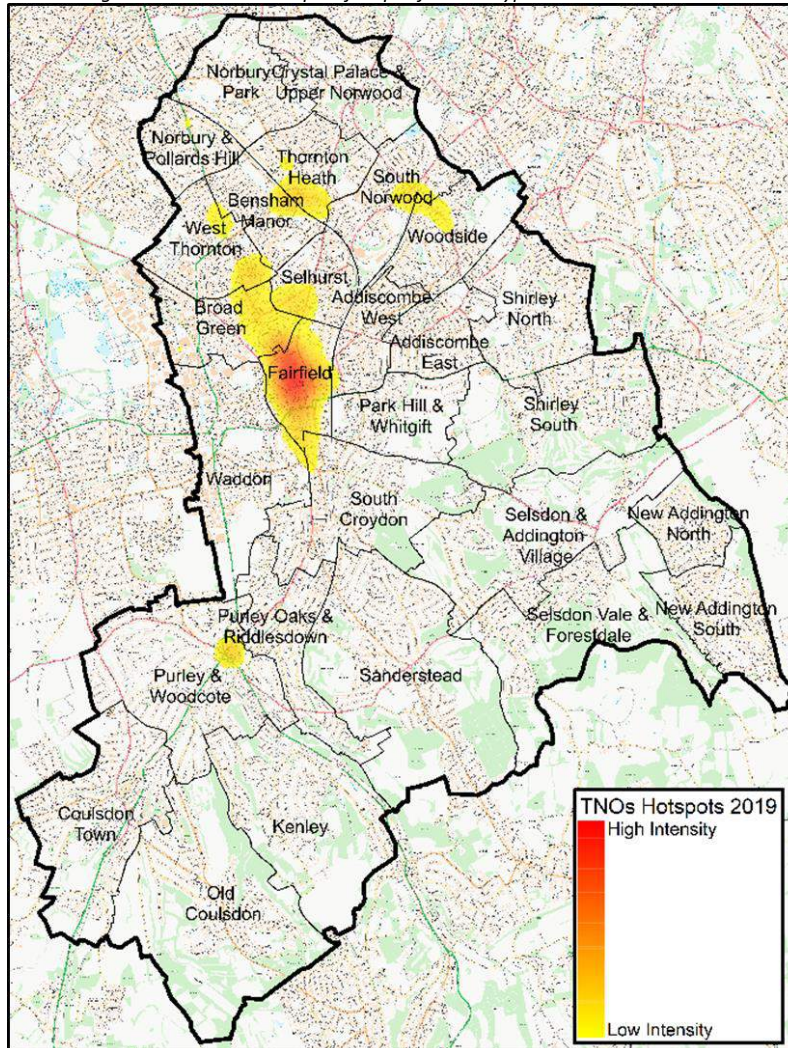
- This report provides an analytical overview of each major crime type in the borough excluding 'Miscellaneous Crime against Society' due to the extensive range of crimes it covers.
- A number of the major crime types in this report is further broken down to the crime types which make up all or the majority of the volume of offences e.g. under 'Vehicle' the analysis is broken down to 'Theft from motor vehicle' and 'Theft/taking of motor vehicle'.

Hotspots

The primary hotspot for all TNOs is Croydon Town Centre with secondary hotspots leading up London Road from the town centre in to Broad Green and West Thornton wards, in and around Thornton Heath High Street, in and around High Street in South Norwood and in and around Purley High Street. There is also a small secondary hotspot at the top of London Road in Norbury.

Most of the crime types and ASB detailed further in this report reflect the same hotspots, particularly Croydon Town Centre. Other hotspots for specific crime types are detailed below.

Hotspot map of TNOs in Croydon in 2019 along with other noted hotspots for specific crime types.



Residential Burglary (other specific hotspots)

- In and around West Thornton Road (West Thornton Ward)
- In and around Lower Addiscombe Road (Addiscombe East Ward)
- In and around Whitworth Road (South Norwood Ward)
- In and around Whitehorse Road (Selhurst Ward)
- In and around Parchmore Road (Thornton Heath)

Non-Residential Burglary (other specific hotspots)

- Mayday Hospital (West Thornton Ward)
- Portland Road (Woodside Ward)
- Lower Addiscombe Road (Addiscombe East Ward)

Theft from Motor Vehicle (other specific hotspots)

- Valley Retail Park (Broad Green Ward)
- In the area of London Road at the junction with Handcroft Road (Broad Green Ward)
- In the area of Brigstock Road the junction with Bensham Lane (Bensham Manor Ward)
- In and around Mersham Road (Thornton Heath Ward)

Theft of Motor Vehicle (other specific hotspots)

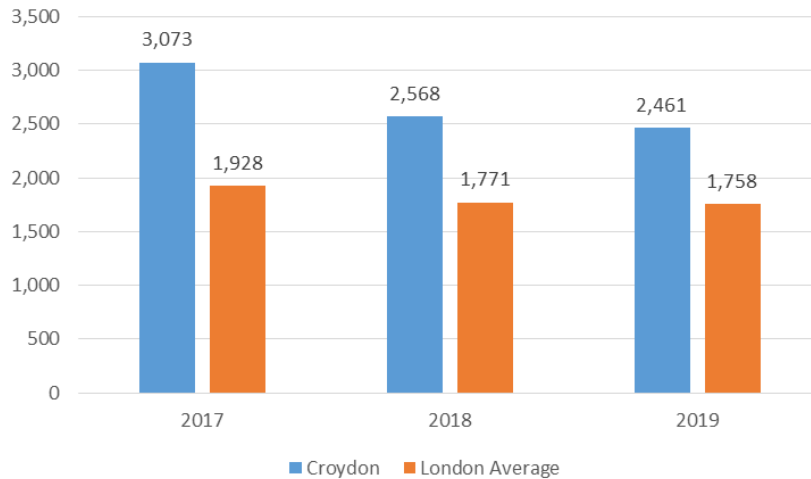
- In the area of London Road at the junction with Norbury Crescent and Craignish Avenue (Norbury & Pollards Hill Ward)
- In the area of Parchmore Road and Bensham Grove (Thornton Heath)

Arson & Criminal Damage

Statistics

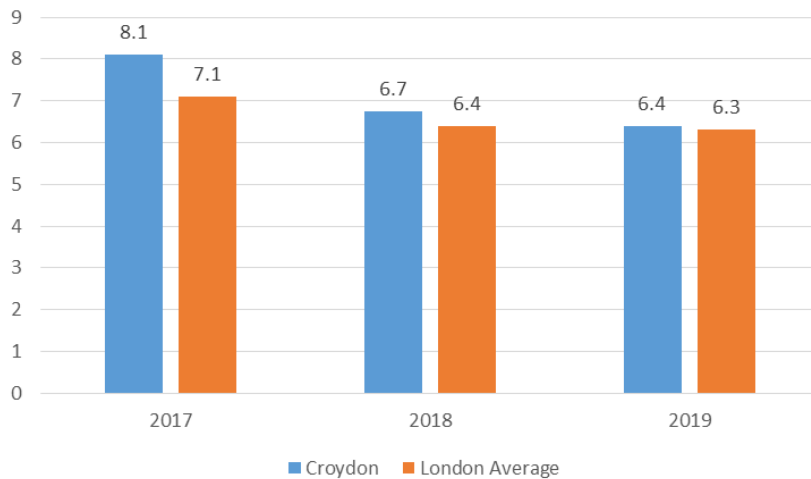
- There was a total of 2,461 arson and criminal damage offences in 2019, a decrease of 4.2% (107 offences) compared to 2018 where there were 2,568 offences recorded. This is a larger percentage increase compared to the London average where there was a 0.7% decrease (-13 offences). By comparing 2019 to 2017 there has been a 19.9% decrease in Croydon (-612 offences). In comparison, there has been an 8.8% decrease (170 offences) in the London average.

Arson & Criminal Damage statistics in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



- When calculating the crime rate per 1,000 residents, the rate of offences in the borough has risen from 8.1 in 2017 to 6.7 in 2018 and to 6.4 in 2019. The London average has seen a decrease from 7.1 in 2017 to 6.4 in 2018 and to 6.3 in 2019.

Arson & Criminal Damage crime rate (using Housing-led projections of residents from the Greater London Authority) in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



- Croydon's ranking has remained at first place for the past three years. By calculating the rate of offences per 1,000 of residents, the borough's ranking was 5th in 2017 where it dropped eight places in 2018 to 13th where it dropped another two places to 15th in 2019.

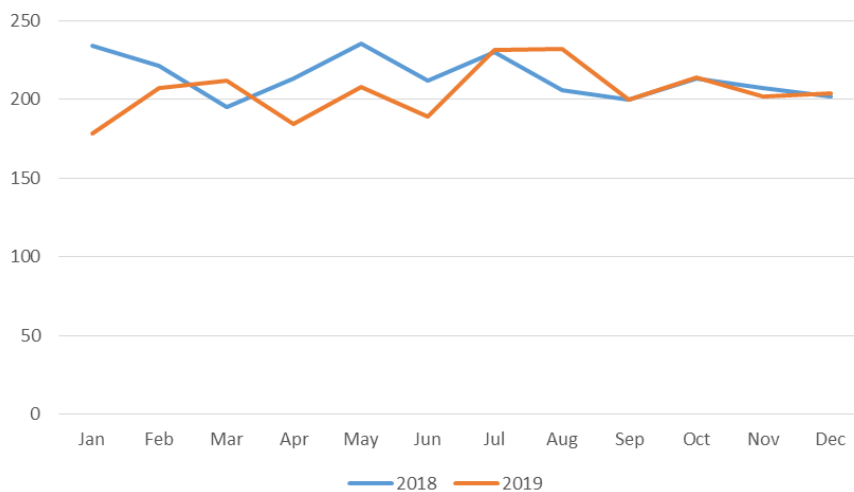
Rankings by volume and per 1,000 residents (using Housing-led projections of residents from the Greater London Authority) for Croydon and the London Average in 2018 and 2019 from MetStats. Ranking is out of 32 boroughs with the number 1 borough being the borough with the highest number of offences and crime rate.

Ranking		
	Croydon (Volume)	Croydon (per 1,000)
2017	1	5
2018	1	13
2019	1	15

Temporal Analysis

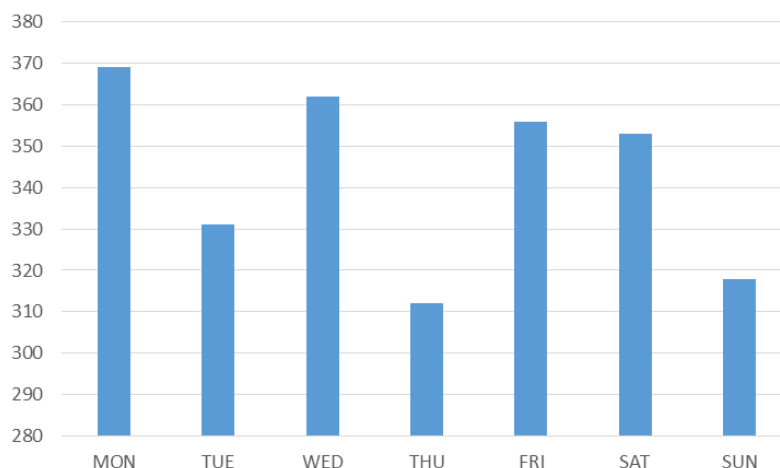
- In 2019 the peak months were August (232), July (231) and October (214). In 2018 the peak months were May (235) and January (234).

Arson & Criminal Damage offences committed in Croydon by month in 2018 and 2019 taken from MetStats.



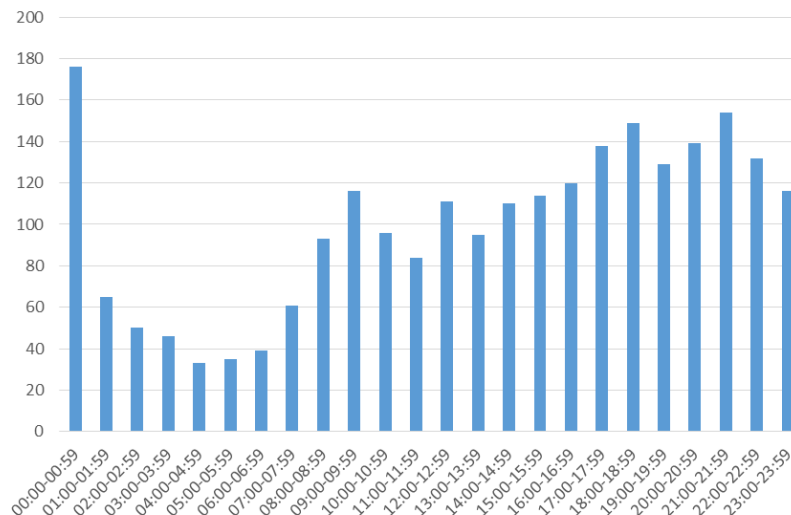
- The peak days for offences were Monday followed by Wednesday and then Friday.

Arson & Criminal Damage offences committed in Croydon by day in 2018 and 2019 from CRIS.



- The peak times for offences were between 00:00 and 00:59 and between 21:00 and 21:59. Offences predominantly take place in the evening from 17:00.

Arson & Criminal Damage offences committed in Croydon by time of day in 2018 and 2019 from CRIS.

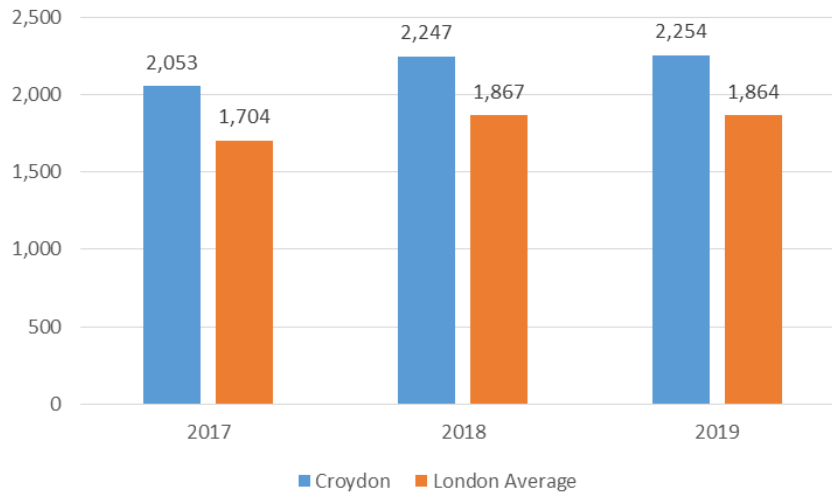


Burglary - Residential

Statistics

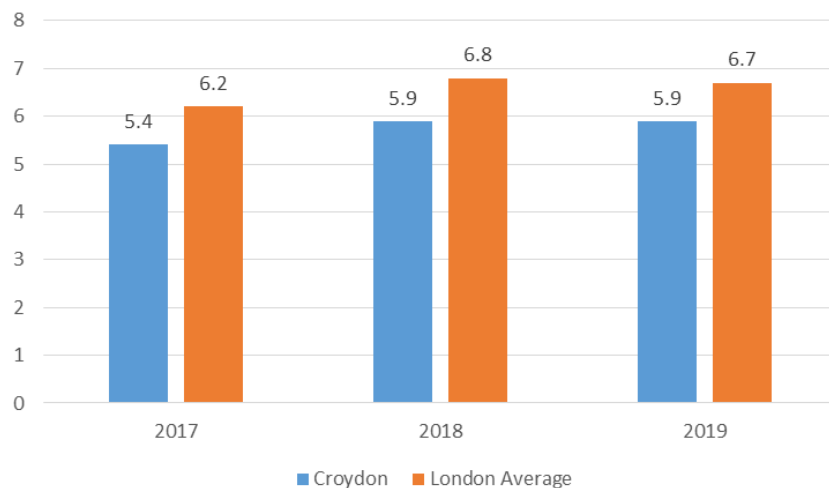
- There was a total of 2,254 residential burglary offences in 2019, an increase of 0.3% (7 offences) compared to 2018 where there were 2,247 offences recorded. For the London average there was a 0.2% decrease (-3 offences). By comparing 2019 to 2017 there has been a 9.8% increase in Croydon (201 offences). In comparison, there has been a 9.4% increase (160 offences) in the London average.

Residential Burglary statistics in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



- When calculating the crime rate per 1,000 residents, the rate of offences in the borough has risen from 5.4 in 2017 to 5.9 in 2018 where it has remained the same in 2019. The London average has seen an increase from 6.2 in 2017 to 6.8 in 2018 and it has slightly decreased to 6.7 in 2019.

Residential burglary crime rate (using Housing-led projections of residents from the Greater London Authority) in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



- Croydon's ranking dropped two places from 7th in 2017 to 9th in 2018 where it rose one place to 8th in 2019. By calculating the rate of offences per 1,000 of residents, the borough's ranking was 28th in 2017 where it rose three places in 2018 to 25th where it rose another place to 24th in 2019.

Rankings by volume and per 1,000 residents (using Housing-led projections of residents from the Greater London Authority) for Croydon and the London Average in 2018 and 2019 from MetStats. Ranking is out of 32 boroughs with the number 1 borough being the borough with the highest number of offences and crime rate.

	Ranking	
	Croydon (Volume)	Croydon (per 1,000)
2017	7	28
2018	9	25
2019	8	24

Temporal Analysis

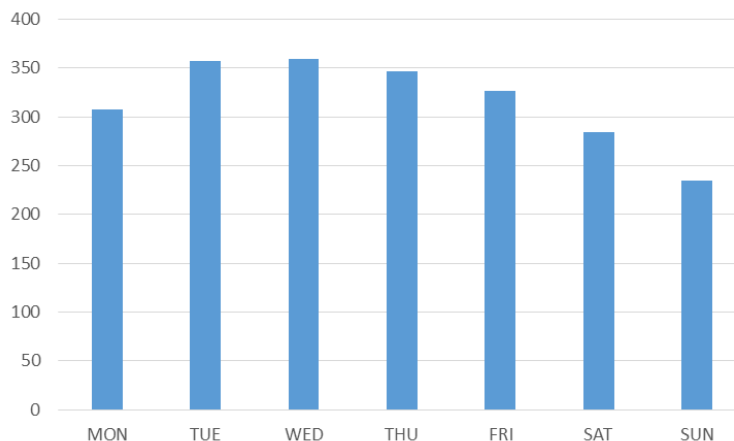
- In 2019 the peak months were October (248), March (214) and November (212). In 2018 the peak months were February (219), November (219) and January (211).

Residential Burglary offences committed in Croydon by month in 2018 and 2019 taken from MetStats.



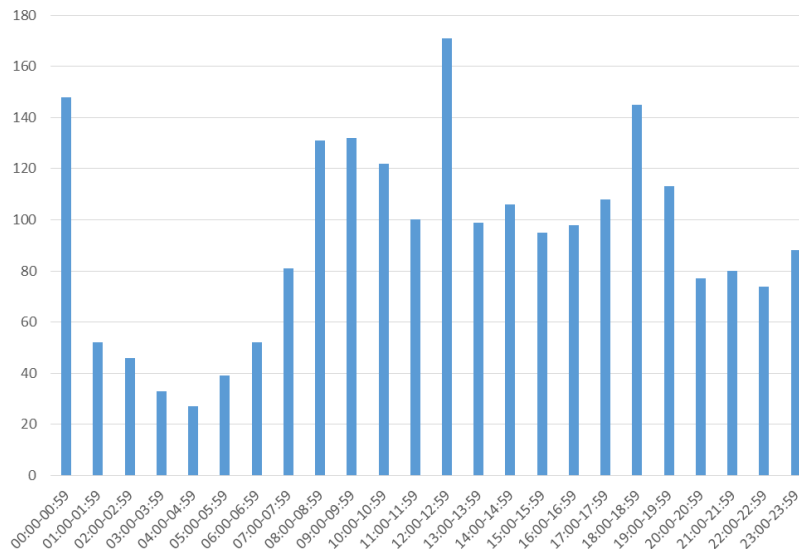
- The peak days for offences were Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Residential Burglary offences committed in Croydon by day in 2018 and 2019 from CRIS.



- The peak times for offences were between 12:00 and 12:59 and between 00:00 and 00:59. However, this could be the default reporting time for the offence due to the victim not knowing when the offence occurring as they were most likely not present.

Residential burglary offences committed in Croydon by time of day in 2018 and 2019 from CRIS.

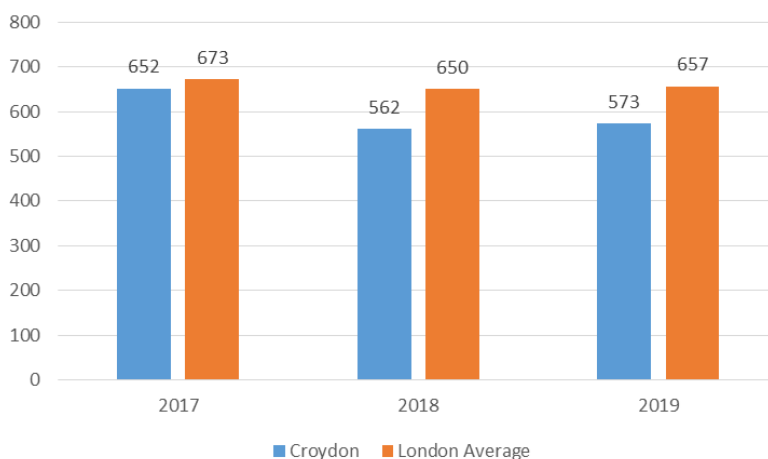


Burglary – Business and Community

Statistics

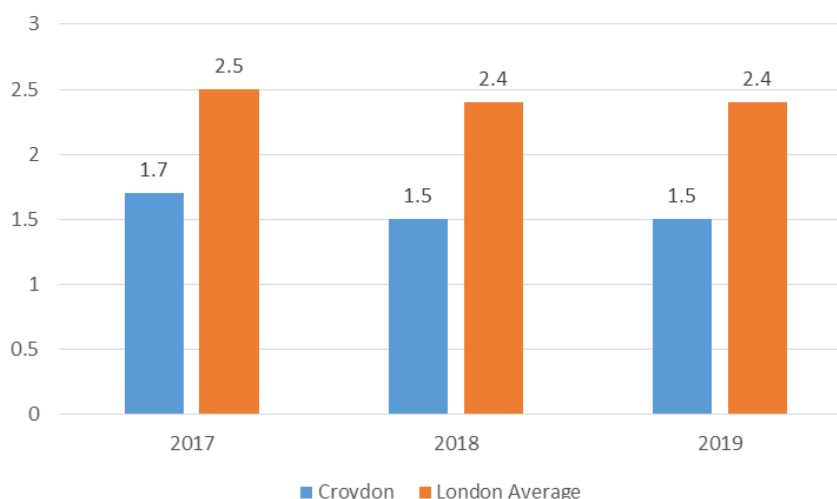
- There was a total of 573 offences in 2019, an increase of 2.0% (11 offences) compared to 2018 where there were 562 offences recorded. For the London average there was a 1.1% increase (7 offences). By comparing 2019 to 2017 there has been a 12.1% decrease in Croydon (-79 offences). In comparison, there has been a 2.4% decrease (-16 offences) in the London average.

Burglary – Business and Community statistics in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



- When calculating the crime rate per 1,000 residents, the rate of offences in the borough has dropped from 1.7 in 2017 to 1.5 in 2018 where it has remained the same in 2019. The London average has seen a decrease from 2.5 in 2017 to 2.4 in 2018 where it has remained the same in 2019.

Burglary – Business and Community crime rate (using Housing-led projections of residents from the Greater London Authority) in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



- Croydon's ranking dropped five places from 11th in 2017 to 16th in 2018 where it dropped another place to 17th in 2019. By calculating the rate of offences per 1,000 of residents, the borough's ranking was 26th in 2017 where it rose one place in 2018 to 25th where it dropped one place to 26th in 2019.

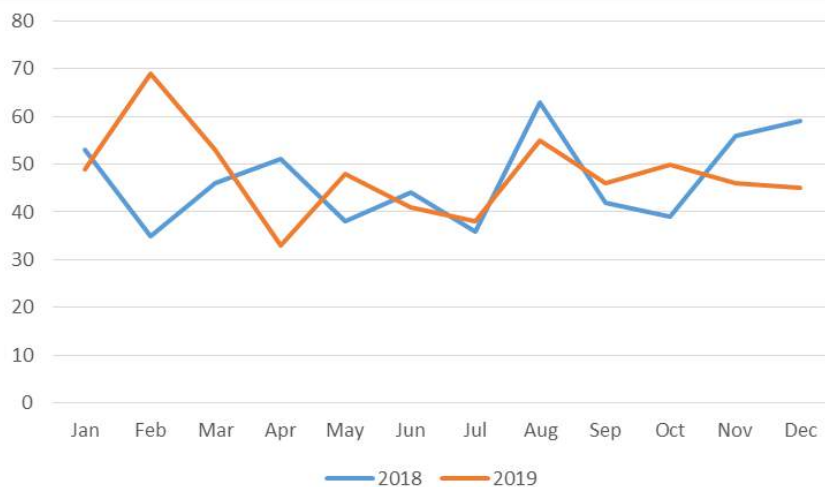
Rankings by volume and per 1,000 residents (using Housing-led projections of residents from the Greater London Authority) for Croydon and the London Average in 2018 and 2019 from MetStats. Ranking is out of 32 boroughs with the number 1 borough being the borough with the highest number of offences and crime rate.

Ranking		
	Croydon (Volume)	Croydon (per 1,000)
2017	11	26
2018	16	25
2019	17	26

Temporal Analysis

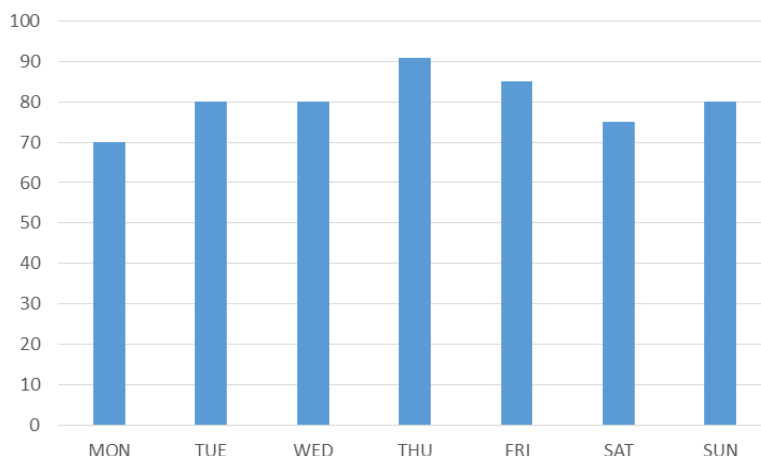
- In 2019 the peak months were February (69), August (55) and October (50). The peak months in 2018 were August (63), December (59) and November (56).

Burglary – Business and Community offences committed in Croydon by month in 2018 and 2019 taken from MetStats.



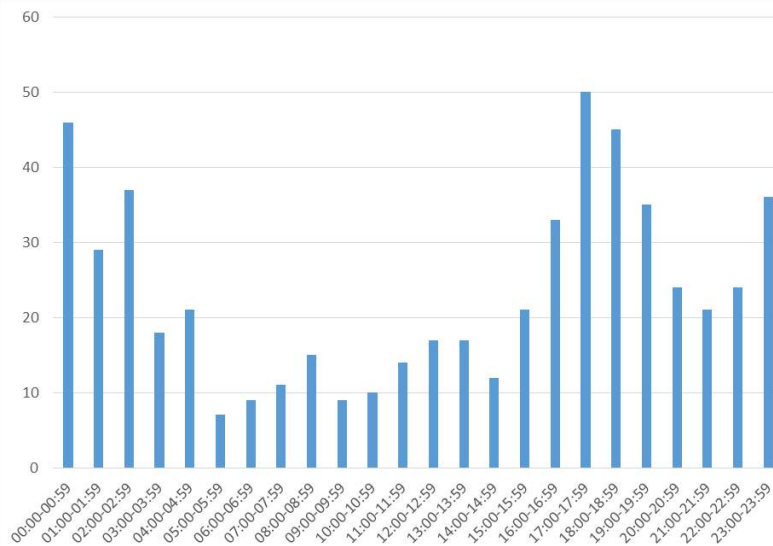
- The peak days for offences were Thursday and Friday.

Burglary – Business and Community offences committed in Croydon by day in 2018 and 2019 from CRIS.



- The peak times for offences were between 17:00 and 18:59 and between 00:00 and 00:59. However, the latter time could be the default reporting time for the offence due to the victim not knowing when the offence occurring as they were most likely not present.

Burglary – Business and Community offences committed in Croydon by time of day in 2018 and 2019 from CRIS.

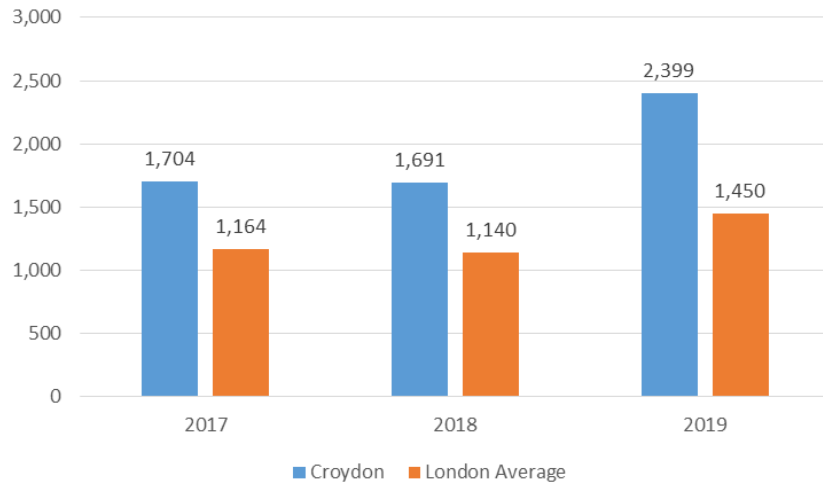


Drugs

Statistics

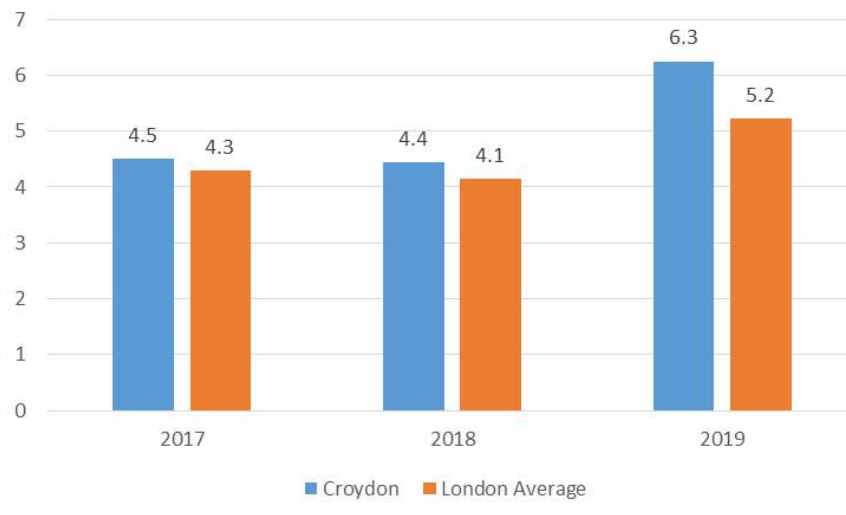
- There was a total of 2,399 drug offences in 2019, an increase of 41.9% (708 offences) compared to 2018 where there were 1,691 offences recorded. For the London average there was a 27.2% increase (310 offences). By comparing 2019 to 2017 there has been a 40.8% increase in Croydon (695 offences). In comparison, there has been a 24.6% increase (286 offences) in the London average.

Drugs statistics in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



- When calculating the crime rate per 1,000 residents, the rate of offences in the borough dropped from 4.5 in 2017 to 4.4 in 2018 but it then increased to 6.3 in 2019. The London average saw a decrease from 4.3 in 2017 to 4.1 in 2018 but it then increased to 5.2 in 2019.

Drugs offences crime rate (using Housing-led projections of residents from the Greater London Authority) in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



- Croydon's ranking dropped one place from 6th in 2017 to 7th in 2018 where it rose three places to 4th in 2019. By calculating the rate of offences per 1,000 of residents, the borough's ranking was 14th in 2017 and in 2018 but then rose 5 places to 9th in 2019.

Rankings by volume and per 1,000 residents (using Housing-led projections of residents from the Greater London Authority) for Croydon and the London Average in 2018 and 2019 from MetStats. Ranking is out of 32 boroughs with the number 1 borough being the borough with the highest number of offences and crime rate.

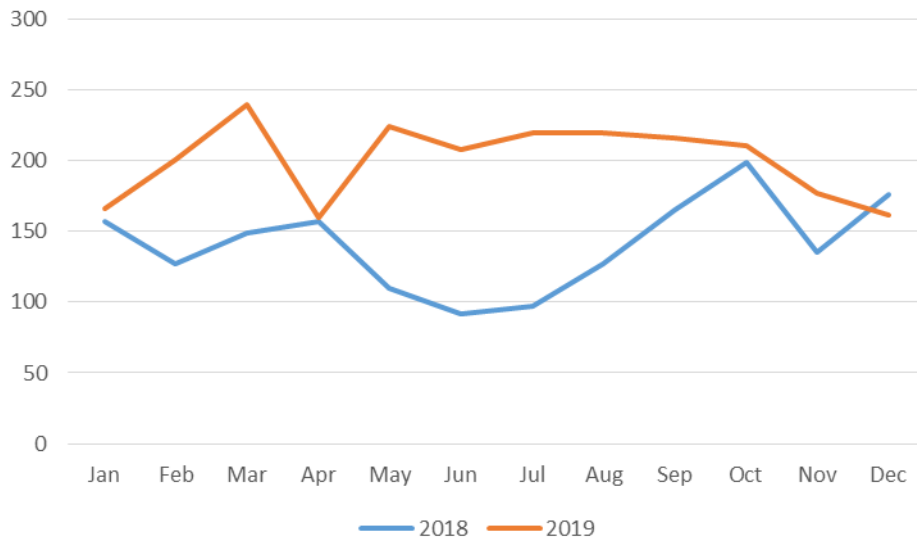
Ranking		
	Croydon (Volume)	Croydon (per 1,000)
2017	6	14
2018	7	14
2019	4	9

- It must be noted that offences are significantly driven by stop and searches and, for example, where a serious violent incident has occurred and the police enforce a Section 60²⁵ to search those who are possibly carrying weapons, which increases the use of stop and search and in turn increases the number of individuals found carrying drugs. This must be taken into consideration when looking at all statistics on drugs offences.

Temporal Analysis

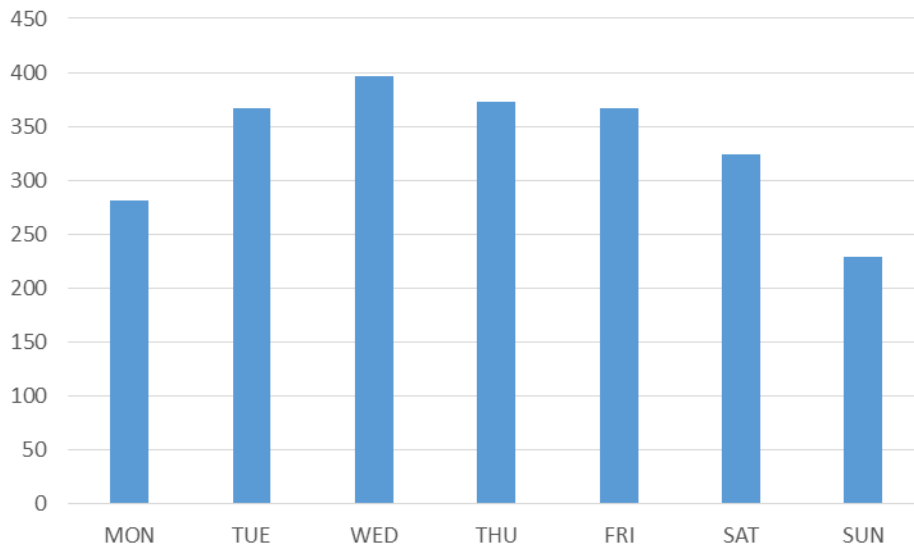
- In 2019 the peak months were March (239), May (224), July (219) and August (219). The peak months in 2018 were October (199) and December (176).
- At least one section 60 was carried out in March and May 2019 which partially explains the rise in offences in these months.

Drugs offences committed in Croydon by month in 2018 and 2019 taken from MetStats.



- The peak days for offences were Wednesday followed by Thursday then Tuesday and Friday.

Drugs offences committed in Croydon by day in 2018 and 2019 from CRIS.

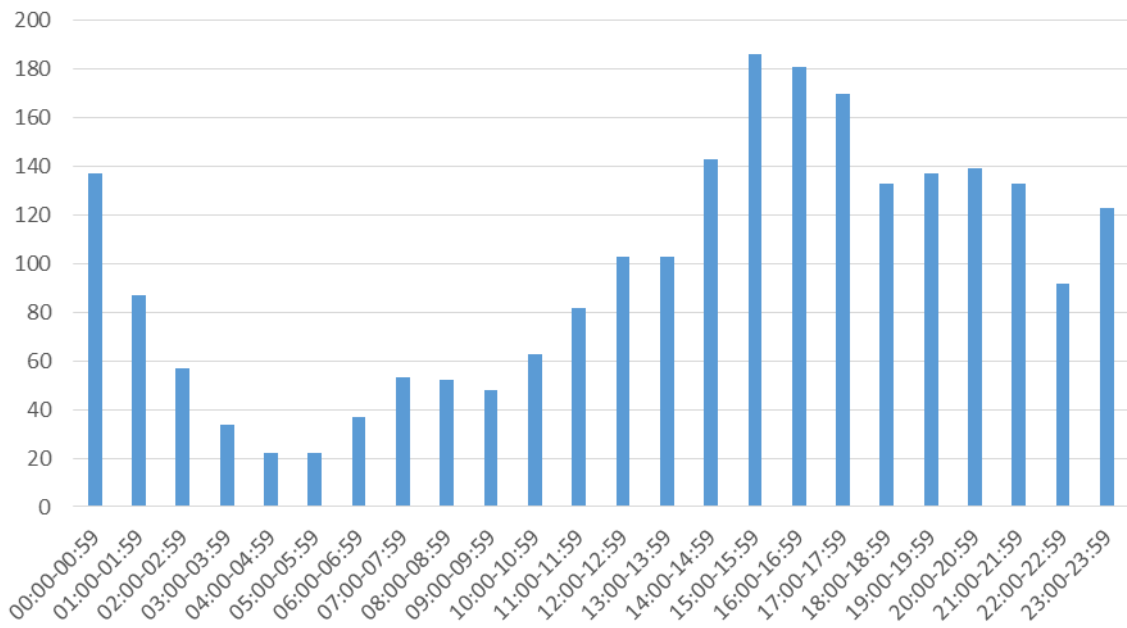


- The peak times for offences were between 15:00 and 17:59. This correlates with the ‘after-school’ hours where young people are more likely to be stopped and searched due to a range of factors predominantly searches

²⁵ Section 60 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 (s.60) gives police the right to search people in a defined area during a specific time period when they believe, with good reason, that: serious violence will take place and it is necessary to use this power to prevent such violence; or that a person is carrying a dangerous object or offensive weapon; or that an incident involving serious violence has taken place and a dangerous instrument or offensive weapon used in the incident is being carried in the locality <https://www.met.police.uk/SysSiteAssets/media/downloads/central/advice/met/stop-and-search/section-60-stop-and-search.PDF>

conducted under section 23 of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 or an incident of serious youth violence has occurred and a section 60 has been enforced.

Drugs offences committed in Croydon by time of day in 2018 and 2019 from CRIS.

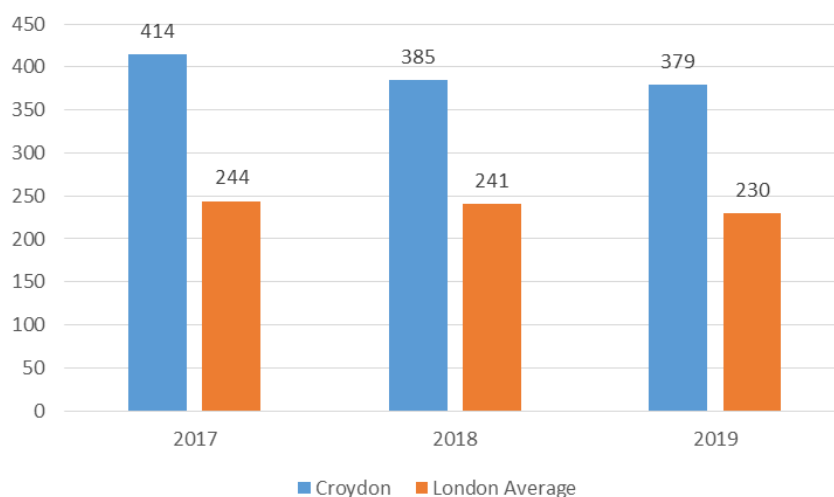


Possession of Weapons

Statistics

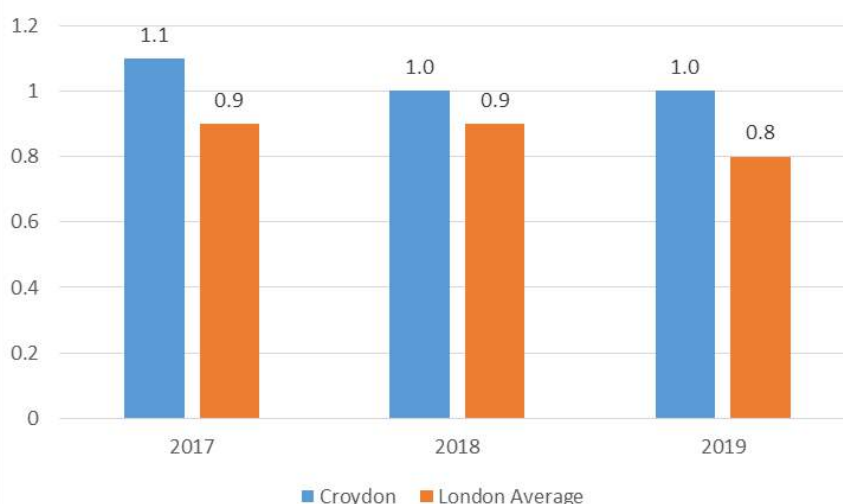
- There was a total of 379 offences in 2019, a decrease of 1.6% (-6 offences) compared to 2018 where there were 385 offences recorded. For the London average there was a 4.6% decrease (-11 offences). By comparing 2019 to 2017 there has been an 8.5% decrease in Croydon (-35 offences). In comparison, there has been a 5.7% decrease (-14 offences) in the London average.

Possession of weapons statistics in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



- When calculating the crime rate per 1,000 residents, the rate of offences in the borough has dropped from 1.1 in 2017 to 1.0 in 2018 where it has remained the same in 2019. The London average has seen a decrease from 0.9 in 2017 and 2018 to 0.8 in 2019.

Possession of weapons crime rate (using Housing-led projections of residents from the Greater London Authority) in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



- Croydon's ranking rose one place from 5th in 2017 to 4th in 2018 where it rose another place to 3rd in 2019. By calculating the rate of offences per 1,000 of residents, the borough's ranking was 9th in 2017 where it dropped two places in 2018 to 11th where it rose one place to 10th in 2019.

Rankings by volume and per 1,000 residents (using Housing-led projections of residents from the Greater London Authority) for Croydon and the London Average in 2018 and 2019 from MetStats. Ranking is out of 32 boroughs with the number 1 borough being the borough with the highest number of offences and crime rate.

	Ranking	
	Croydon (Volume)	Croydon (per 1,000)
2017	5	9
2018	4	11
2019	3	10

Temporal Analysis

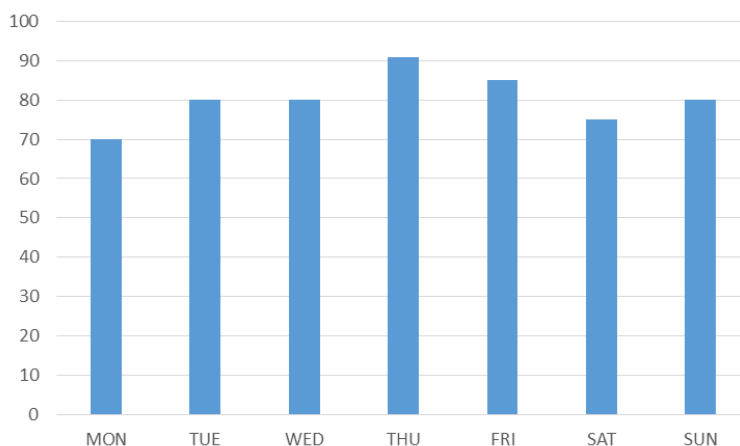
- In 2019 the peak months were March (52), August (38) and October (37). The peak months in 2018 were April (44), December (38) and May (36).

Possession of weapons offences committed in Croydon by month in 2018 and 2019 taken from MetStats.



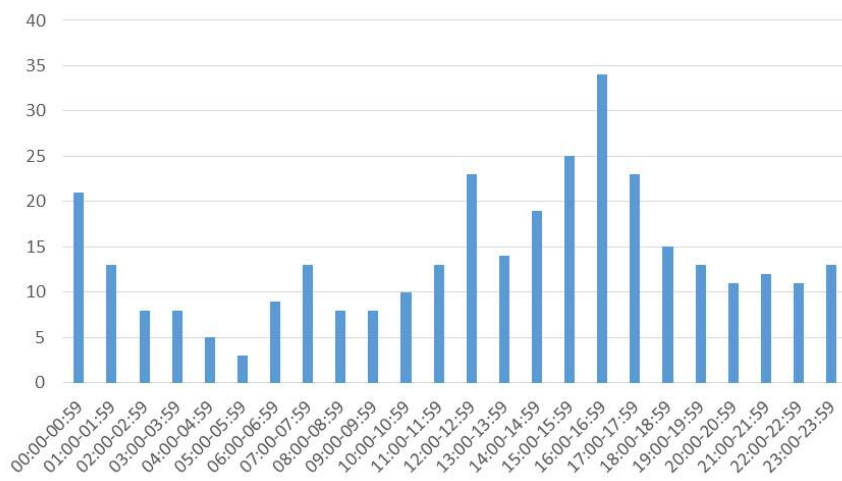
- The peak days for offences were Thursday and Friday.

Possession of weapons offences committed in Croydon by day in 2018 and 2019 from CRIS.



- The peak times for offences were between 15:00 and 17:59, specifically between 16:00 and 16:59. This correlates with the 'after-school' hours where young people are more likely to be stopped and searched due to a range of factors predominantly searches conducted under section 23 of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 or an incident of serious youth violence has occurred and a section 60 has been enforced.

Possession of weapons offences committed in Croydon by time of day in 2018 and 2019 from CRIS.

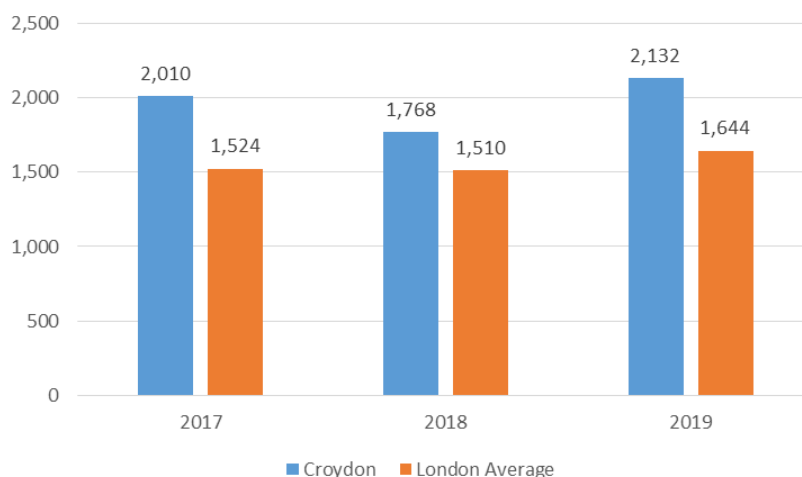


Public Order Offences

Statistics

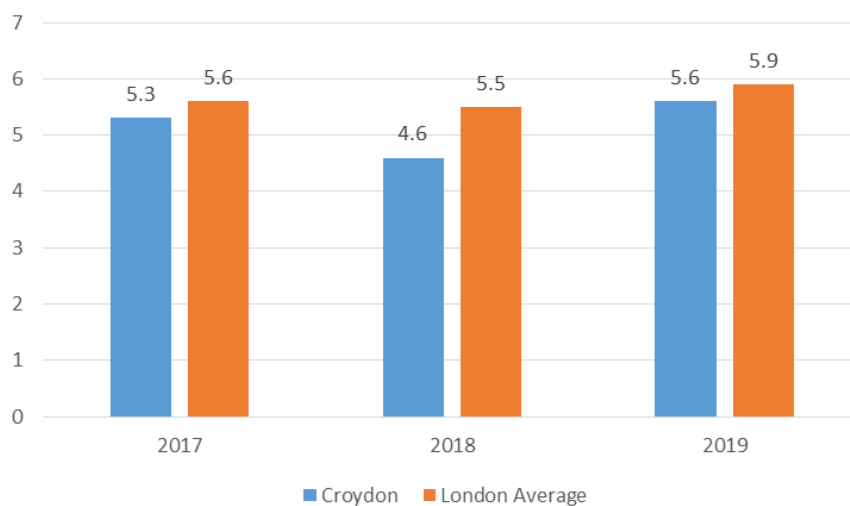
- There was a total of 2,132 offences in 2019, an increase of 20.6% (364 offences) compared to 2018 where there were 1,768 offences recorded. For the London average there was an 8.9% increase (134 offences). By comparing 2019 to 2017 there has been a 6.1% increase in Croydon (122 offences). In comparison, there has been a 7.9% increase (120 offences) in the London average.

Public order statistics in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



- When calculating the crime rate per 1,000 residents, the rate of offences in the borough dropped from 5.3 in 2017 to 4.6 in 2018 where it then increased to 5.6 in 2019. The London average had seen a decrease from 5.6 in 2017 to 5.5 in 2018 but it then increased to 5.9 in 2019.

Public order crime rate (using Housing-led projections of residents from the Greater London Authority) in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



- Croydon's ranking dropped four places from 4th in 2017 to 8th in 2018 where it rose four places back to 4th in 2019. By calculating the rate of offences per 1,000 of residents, the borough's ranking was 14th in 2017 where it dropped seven places in 2018 to 21st where it rose five places to 16th in 2019.

Rankings by volume and per 1,000 residents (using Housing-led projections of residents from the Greater London Authority) for Croydon and the London Average in 2018 and 2019 from MetStats. Ranking is out of 32 boroughs with the number 1 borough being the borough with the highest number of offences and crime rate.

	Ranking	
	Croydon (Volume)	Croydon (per 1,000)
2017	4	14
2018	8	21
2019	4	16

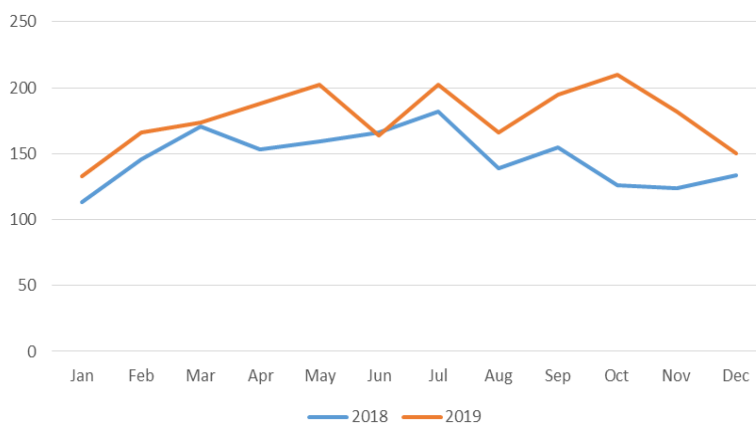
Crime Breakdown

Public order offences cover a wide range of offences but the types that made up the majority of offences in 2019 were 31.0% being Public Order Offence Section 4a (causing intentional harassment, alarm or distress), 28.5% being Public Order Offence Section 4 (fear of provocation of violence) and 17.5% being racially or religiously aggravated intentional harassment alarm or distress.

Temporal Analysis

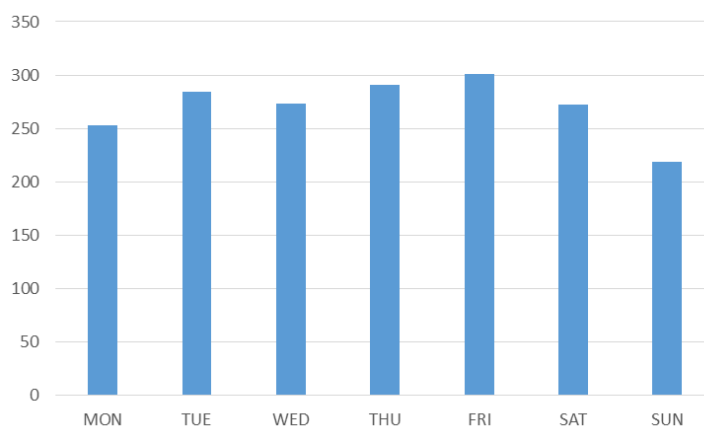
- In 2019 the peak months were October (210), July (202) and May (202). The peak months in 2018 were July (182), March (171) and June (166).

Public order offences committed in Croydon by month in 2018 and 2019 taken from MetStats.



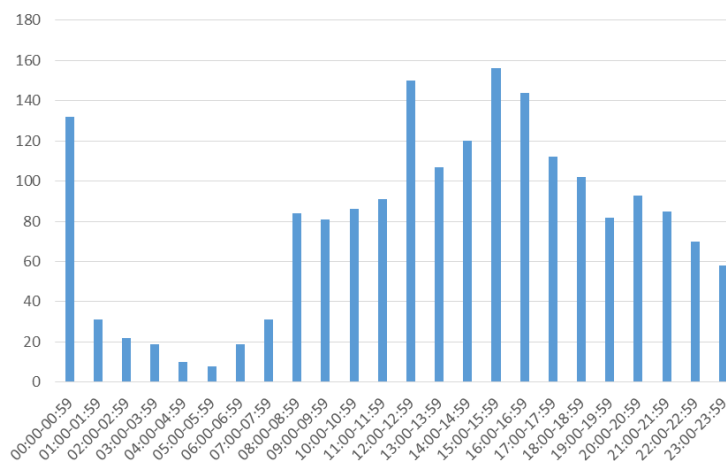
- Offences are fairly consistent throughout the week with the peak days being Friday, Thursday and Tuesday.

Public order offences committed in Croydon by day in 2018 and 2019 from CRIS.



- The peak times for offences were between 12:00 and 12:59, 15:00 and 16:59 and between 00:00 and 00:59.

Public order offences committed in Croydon by time of day in 2018 and 2019 from CRIS.

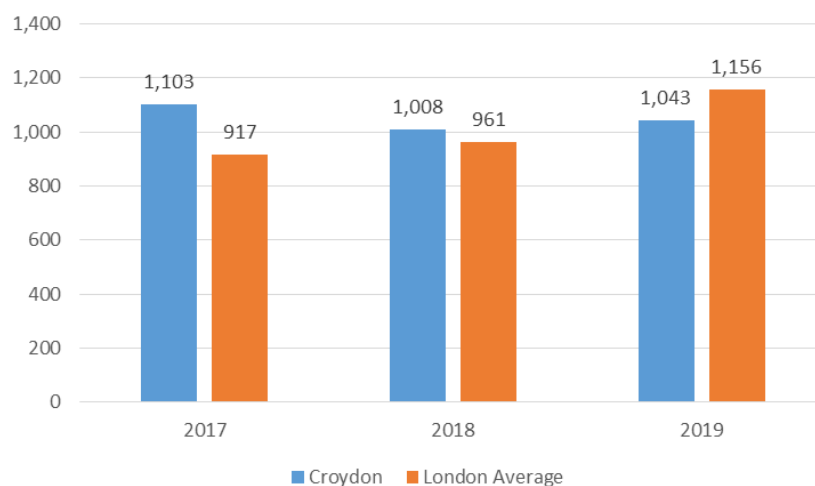


Personal Robbery

Statistics

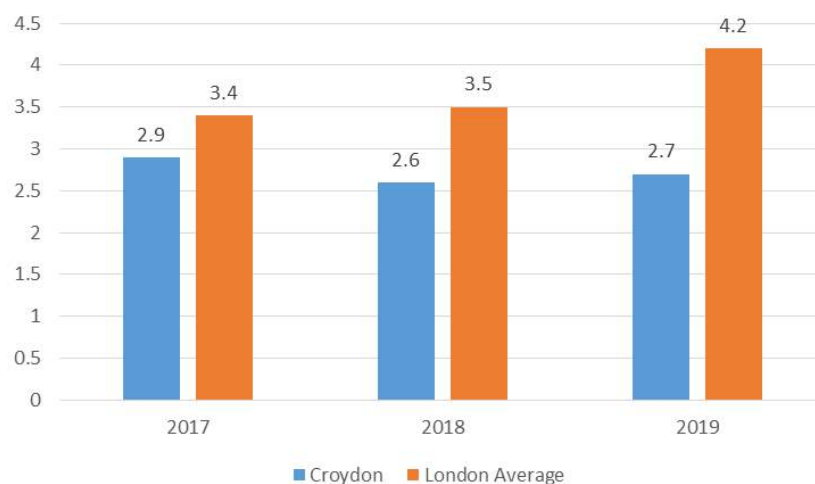
- There was a total of 1,043 personal robbery offences in 2019, an increase of 3.5% (35 offences) compared to 2018 where there were 1,008 offences recorded. For the London average there was a 20.3% increase (195 offences). By comparing 2019 to 2017 there has been a 5.4% decrease in Croydon (-60 offences). In comparison, there has been a 26.1% increase (239 offences) in the London average.

Personal robbery statistics in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



- When calculating the crime rate per 1,000 residents, the rate of offences in the borough dropped from 2.9 in 2017 to 2.6 in 2018 where it then increased to 2.7 in 2019. The London average had seen an increase from 3.4 in 2017 to 3.5 in 2018 and then to 4.2 in 2019.

Personal robbery crime rate (using Housing-led projections of residents from the Greater London Authority) in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



- Croydon's ranking dropped one place from 11th in 2017 to 12th in 2018 where it dropped three places to 15th in 2019. By calculating the rate of offences per 1,000 of residents, the borough's ranking was 15th in 2017 where it dropped three places in 2018 to 18th where it dropped another three places to 21st in 2019.

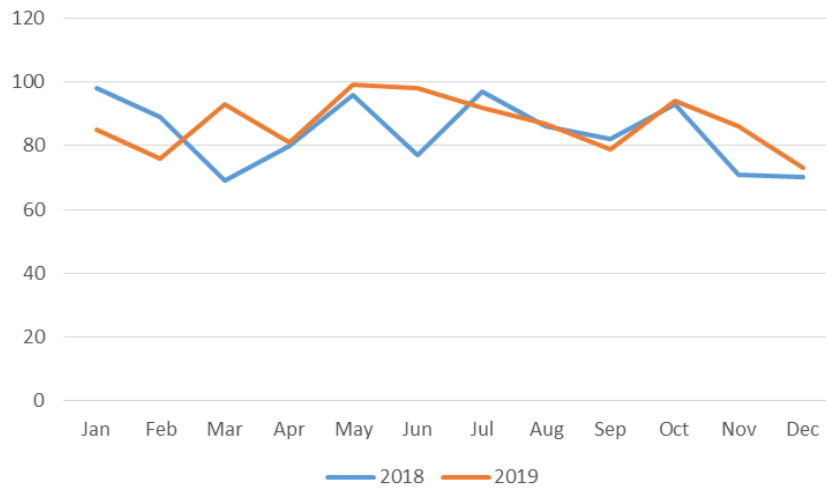
Rankings by volume and per 1,000 residents (using Housing-led projections of residents from the Greater London Authority) for Croydon and the London Average in 2018 and 2019 from MetStats. Ranking is out of 32 boroughs with the number 1 borough being the borough with the highest number of offences and crime rate.

Ranking		
	Croydon (Volume)	Croydon (per 1,000)
2017	11	15
2018	12	18
2019	15	21

Temporal Analysis

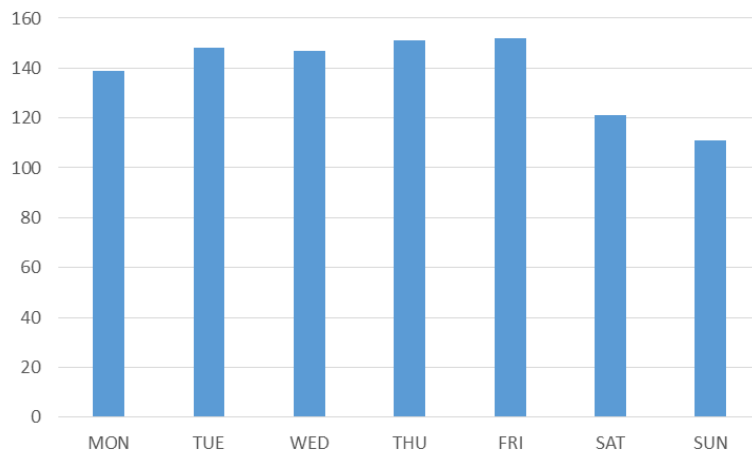
- In 2019 the peak months were May (99), June (98) and October (94). The peak months in 2018 were January (98), July (97) and May (96).

Personal robbery committed in Croydon by month in 2018 and 2019 taken from MetStats.



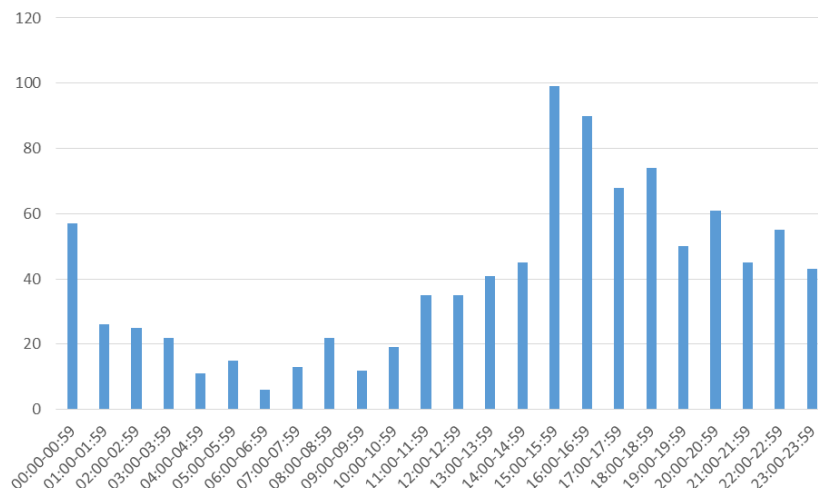
- Offences are fairly consistent throughout the week, particularly weekdays, with the peak days being Friday, Thursday and Tuesday.

Personal robbery committed in Croydon by day in 2018 and 2019 from CRIS.



- The peak times for offences were between 15:00 and 16:59, which correlates with the 'after-school' hours where young people are highly likely to be victims and suspects of personal robbery.

Personal robbery committed in Croydon by time of day in 2018 and 2019 from CRIS.

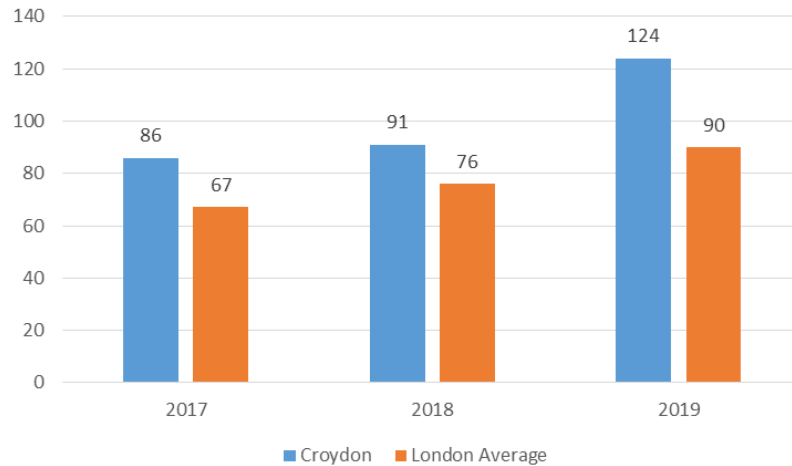


Business Robbery

Statistics

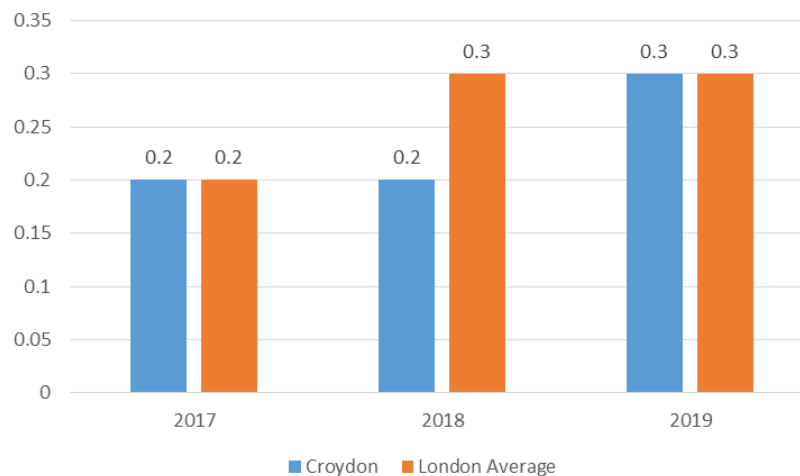
- There was a total of 124 business robbery offences in 2019, an increase of 36.3% (33 offences) compared to 2018 where there were 91 offences recorded. For the London average there was an 18.5% increase (14 offences). By comparing 2019 to 2017 there has been a 44.2% increase in Croydon (38 offences). In comparison, there has been a 34.5% increase (23 offences) in the London average.

Business robbery statistics in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



- When calculating the crime rate per 1,000 residents, the rate of offences in the borough was the same in 2017 and 2018 at 0.2 where it then increased to 0.3 in 2019. The London average had seen an increase from 0.2 in 2017 to 0.3 in 2018 where it remained in 2019.

Business robbery crime rate (using Housing-led projections of residents from the Greater London Authority) in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



- Croydon's ranking dropped one place from 9th in 2017 to 10th in 2018 where it rose six places to 4th in 2019. By calculating the rate of offences per 1,000 residents, the borough's ranking was 16th in 2017 where it dropped three places in 2018 to 19th where it rose five places to 14th in 2019.

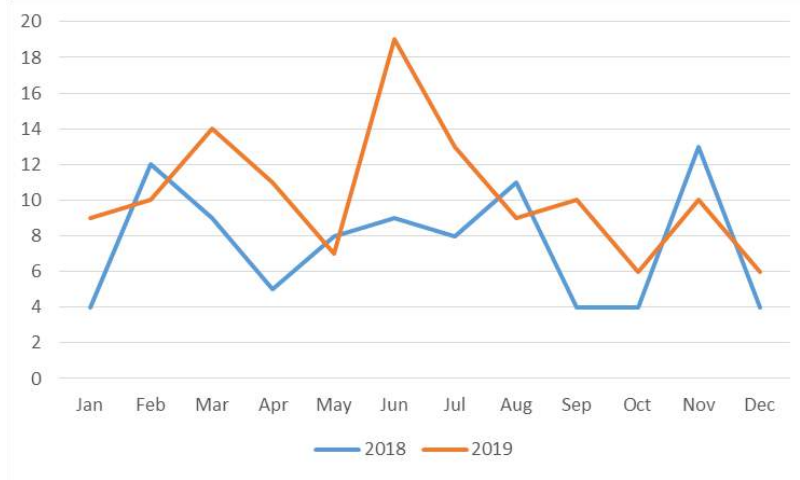
Rankings by volume and per 1,000 residents (using Housing-led projections of residents from the Greater London Authority) for Croydon and the London Average in 2018 and 2019 from MetStats. Ranking is out of 32 boroughs with the number 1 borough being the borough with the highest number of offences and crime rate.

Ranking		
	Croydon (Volume)	Croydon (per 1,000)
2017	9	16
2018	10	19
2019	4	14

Temporal Analysis

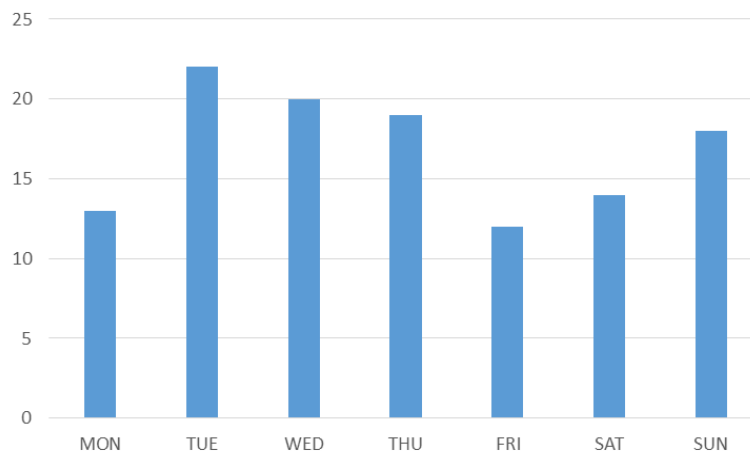
- In 2019 the peak months were June (19), March (14) and July (13). The peak months in 2018 were November (13), February (12) and August (11).

Business robbery committed in Croydon by month in 2018 and 2019 taken from MetStats.



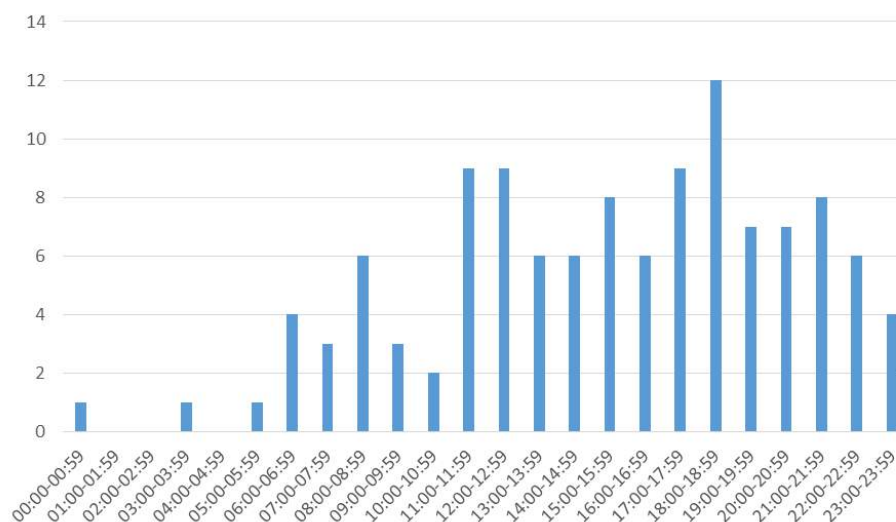
- The peak days for offences were Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Business robbery committed in Croydon by day in 2018 and 2019 from CRIS.



- The peak times for offences were between 17:00 and 18:59, more specifically between 18:00 and 18:59 and between 11:00 and 12:59.

Business robbery committed in Croydon by time of day in 2018 and 2019 from CRIS.

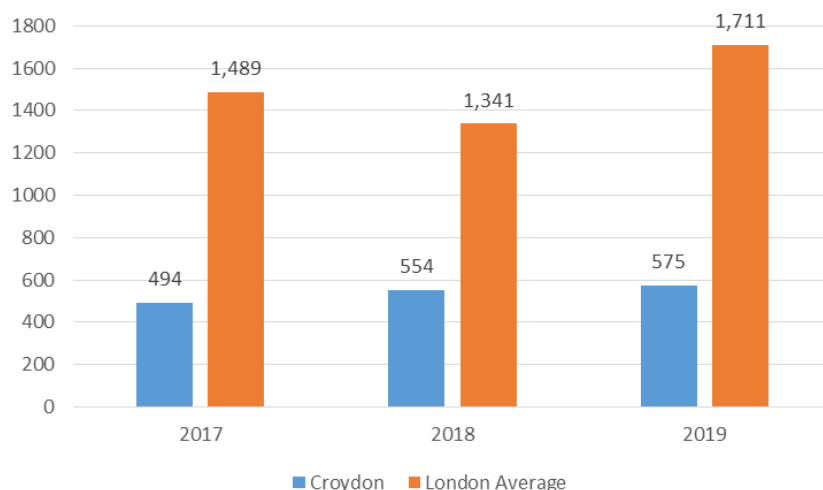


Theft from Person

Statistics

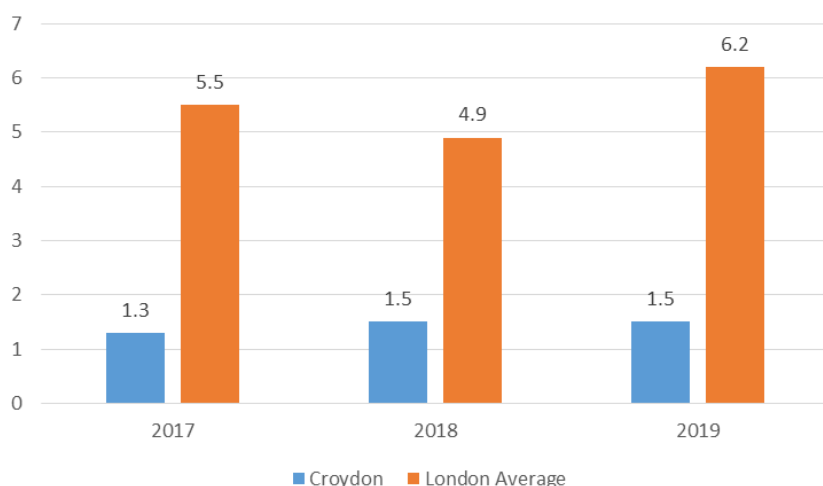
- There was a total of 575 theft from person offences in 2019, an increase of 3.8% (21 offences) compared to 2018 where there were 554 offences recorded. For the London average there was a 27.6% increase (370 offences). By comparing 2019 to 2017 there has been a 16.4% increase in Croydon (81 offences). In comparison, there has been a 14.9% increase (222 offences) in the London average.

Theft from person statistics in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



- When calculating the crime rate per 1,000 residents, the rate of offences in the borough was 1.3 in 2017 and it increased to 1.5 in 2018 where it remained the same in 2019. The London average had seen a decrease from 5.5 in 2017 to 4.9 in 2018 where it then increased to 6.2 in 2019.

Theft from person crime rate (using Housing-led projections of residents from the Greater London Authority) in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



- Croydon's ranking rose two places from 21st in 2017 to 19th in 2018 where it dropped five places to 24th in 2019. By calculating the rate of offences per 1,000 residents, the borough's ranking was 25th in 2017 and 2018 where it dropped three places to 27th in 2019.

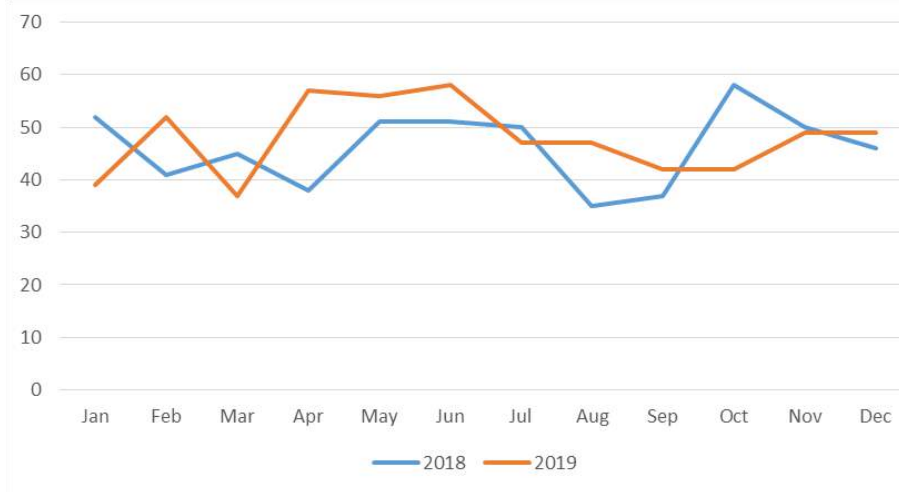
Rankings by volume and per 1,000 residents (using Housing-led projections of residents from the Greater London Authority) for Croydon and the London Average in 2018 and 2019 from MetStats. Ranking is out of 32 boroughs with the number 1 borough being the borough with the highest number of offences and crime rate.

Ranking		
	Croydon (Volume)	Croydon (per 1,000)
2017	21	25
2018	19	25
2019	24	27

Temporal Analysis

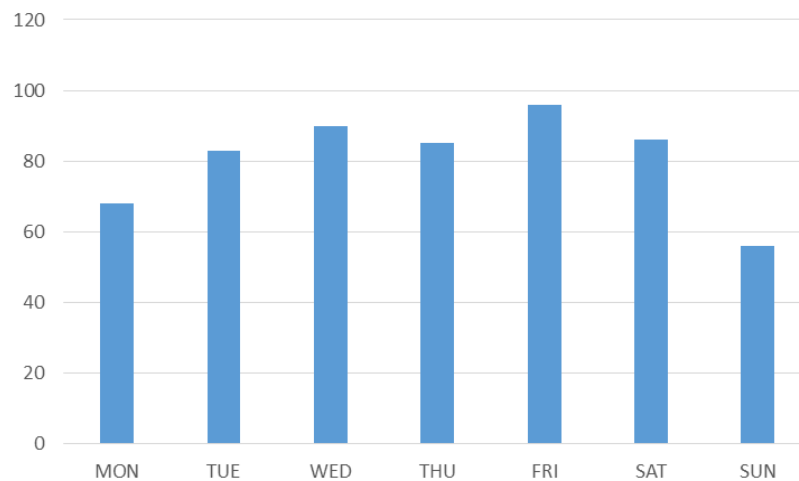
- In 2019 the peak months were June (58), April (57) and May (56). The peak months in 2018 were October (58), January (52), May (51) and June (51).

Theft from person committed in Croydon by month in 2018 and 2019 taken from MetStats.



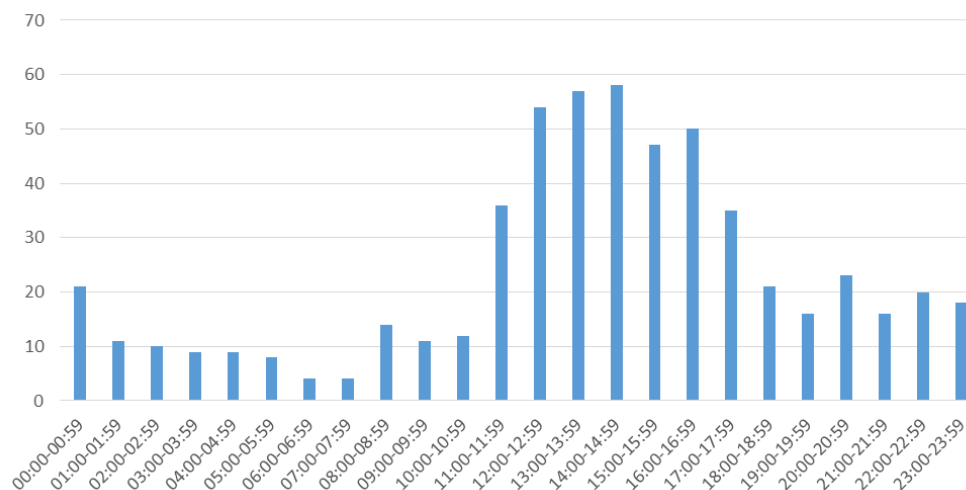
- Offences are fairly consistent throughout the week with the peak days for offences being Wednesday and Friday.

Theft from person committed in Croydon by day in 2018 and 2019 from CRIS.



- The peak times for offences were between 12:00 and 14:59. The offences during these times significantly involve those victims being targeted while shopping or eating and drinking in restaurants and pubs.

Theft from person committed in Croydon by time of day in 2018 and 2019 from CRIS.

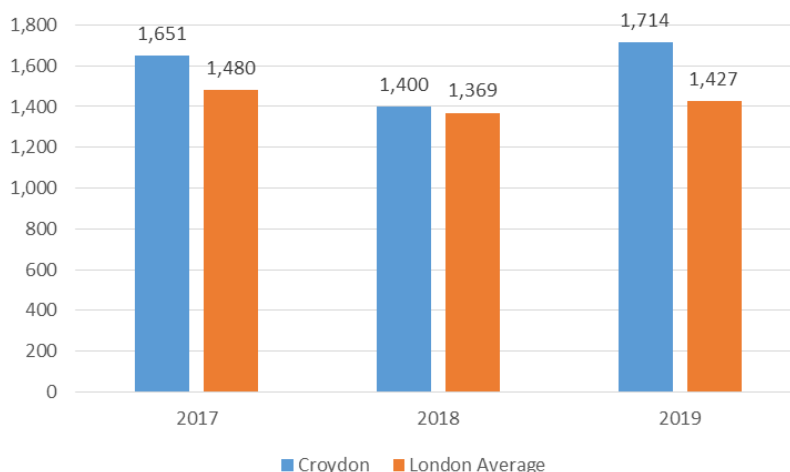


Shoplifting

Statistics

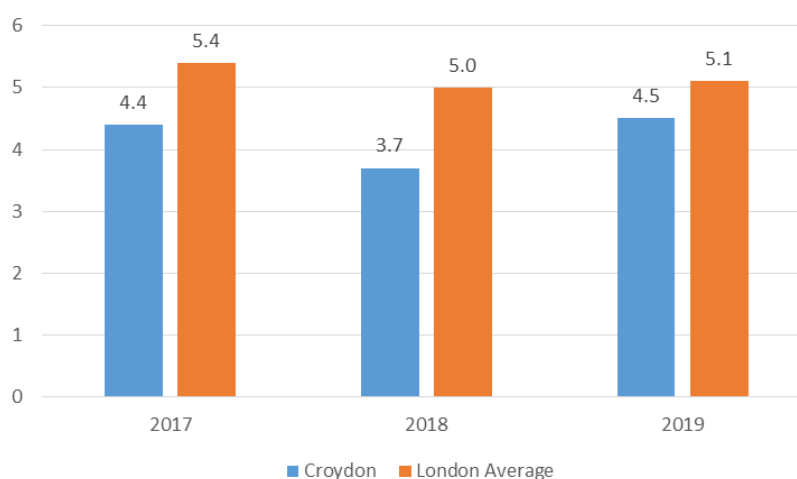
- There was a total of 1,714 shoplifting offences in 2019, an increase of 22.4% (314 offences) compared to 2018 where there were 1,400 offences recorded. For the London average there was a 4.2% increase (57 offences). By comparing 2019 to 2017 there has been a 3.8% increase in Croydon (63 offences). In comparison, there has been a 3.6% decrease (-53 offences) in the London average.

Shoplifting statistics in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



- When calculating the crime rate per 1,000 residents, the rate of offences in the borough was 4.4 in 2017 and it decreased to 3.7 in 2018 and then increased to 4.5 in 2019. The London average had seen a decrease from 5.4 in 2017 to 5.0 in 2018 where it then increased to 5.1 in 2019.

Shoplifting crime rate (using Housing-led projections of residents from the Greater London Authority) in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



- Croydon's ranking was 9th in 2017 where it dropped two places to 11th in 2018 and then rose two places to 8th in 2019. By calculating the rate of offences per 1,000 residents, the borough's ranking was 23rd in 2017 and then it dropped three places to 26th in 2018 and then rose ten places to 16th in 2019.

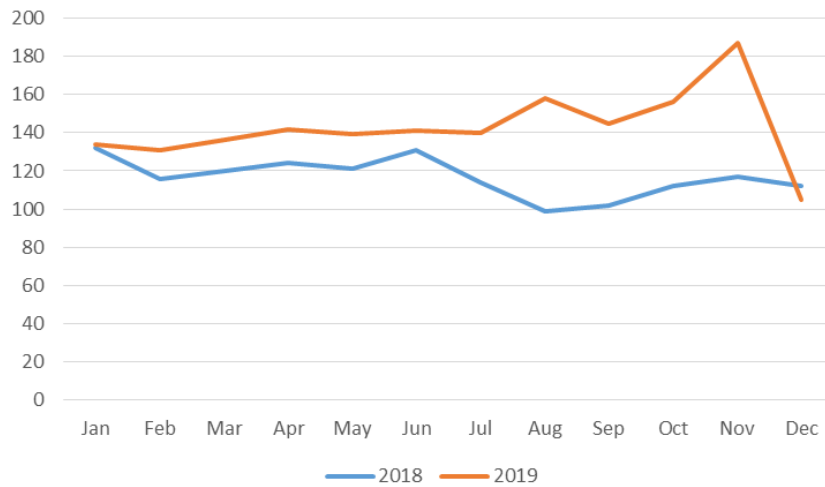
Rankings by volume and per 1,000 residents (using Housing-led projections of residents from the Greater London Authority) for Croydon and the London Average in 2018 and 2019 from MetStats. Ranking is out of 32 boroughs with the number 1 borough being the borough with the highest number of offences and crime rate.

Ranking		
	Croydon (Volume)	Croydon (per 1,000)
2017	9	23
2018	11	26
2019	8	16

Temporal Analysis

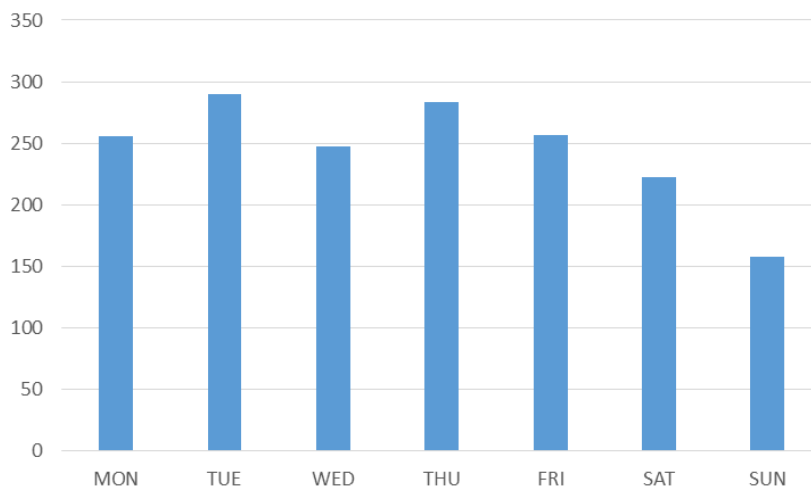
- In 2019 the peak month was November (187) followed by August (158) and then October (156). The peak months in 2018 were January (132) and June (131).

Shoplifting committed in Croydon by month in 2018 and 2019 taken from MetStats.



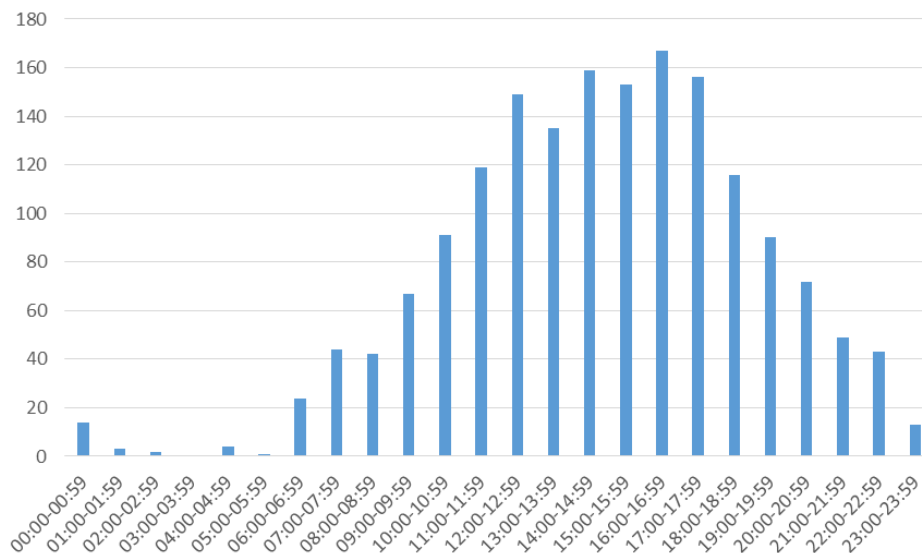
- The peak days for offences were Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Shoplifting committed in Croydon by day in 2018 and 2019 from CRIS.



- The peak time for offences was between 14:00 and 17:59. There was also a peak time between 12:00 and 12:59.

Shoplifting committed in Croydon by time of day in 2018 and 2019 from CRIS.

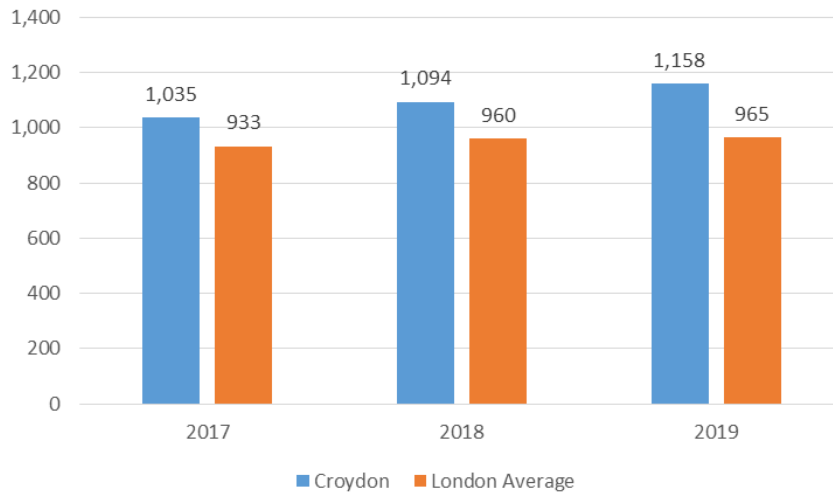


Theft of Motor Vehicle

Statistics

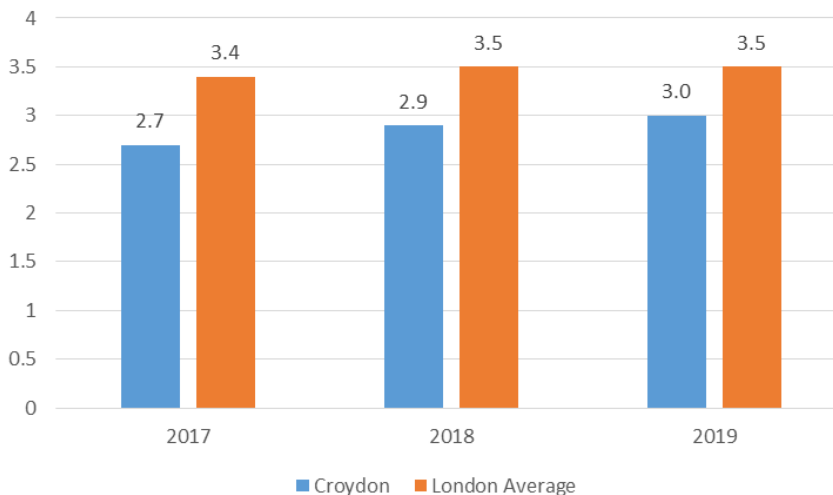
- There was a total of 1,158 theft of motor vehicle offences in 2019, an increase of 5.9% (64 offences) compared to 2018 where there were 1,094 offences recorded. For the London average there was a 0.5% increase (5 offences). By comparing 2019 to 2017 there has been an 11.9% increase in Croydon (123 offences). In comparison, there has been a 3.4% increase (32 offences) in the London average.

Theft of motor vehicle statistics in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



- When calculating the crime rate per 1,000 residents, the rate of offences in the borough was 2.7 in 2017 and it increased to 2.9 in 2018 and then increased to 3.0 in 2019. The London average had seen an increase from 3.4 in 2017 to 3.5 in 2018 where it remained the same in 2019.

Theft of motor vehicle crime rate (using Housing-led projections of residents from the Greater London Authority) in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



- Croydon's ranking was 12th in 2017 where it remained the same 2018 and then rose two places to 10th in 2019. By calculating the rate of offences per 1,000 residents, the borough's ranking was 26th in 2017 and then it rose two places to 24th in 2018 and then rose one place to 23rd in 2019.

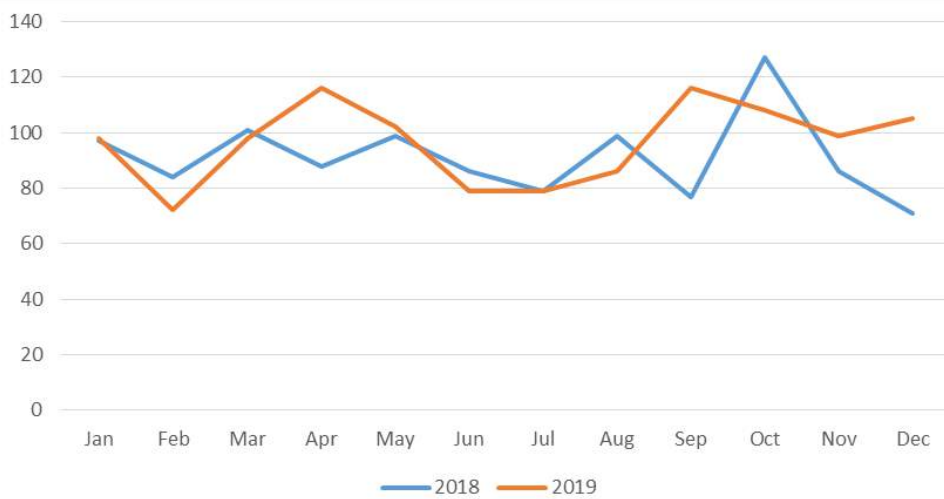
Rankings by volume and per 1,000 residents (using Housing-led projections of residents from the Greater London Authority) for Croydon and the London Average in 2018 and 2019 from MetStats. Ranking is out of 32 boroughs with the number 1 borough being the borough with the highest number of offences and crime rate.

Ranking		
	Croydon (Volume)	Croydon (per 1,000)
2017	12	26
2018	12	24
2019	10	23

Temporal Analysis

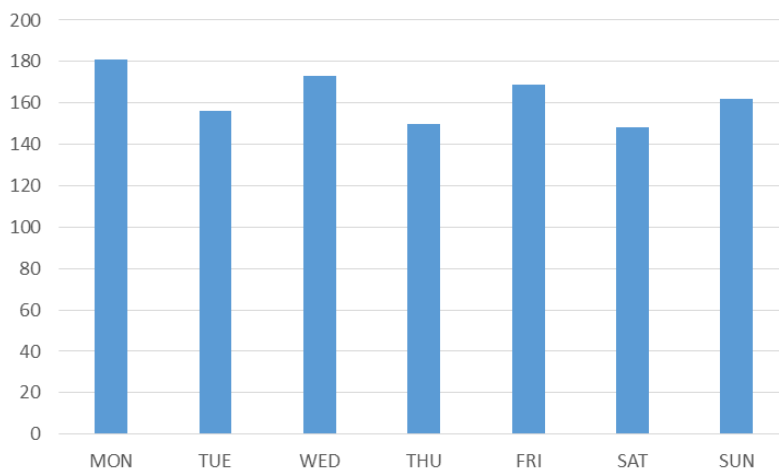
- In 2019 the peak months were April and September. The peak months in 2018 March, May, August and especially October.

Theft of motor vehicle committed in Croydon by month in 2018 and 2019 taken from MetStats.



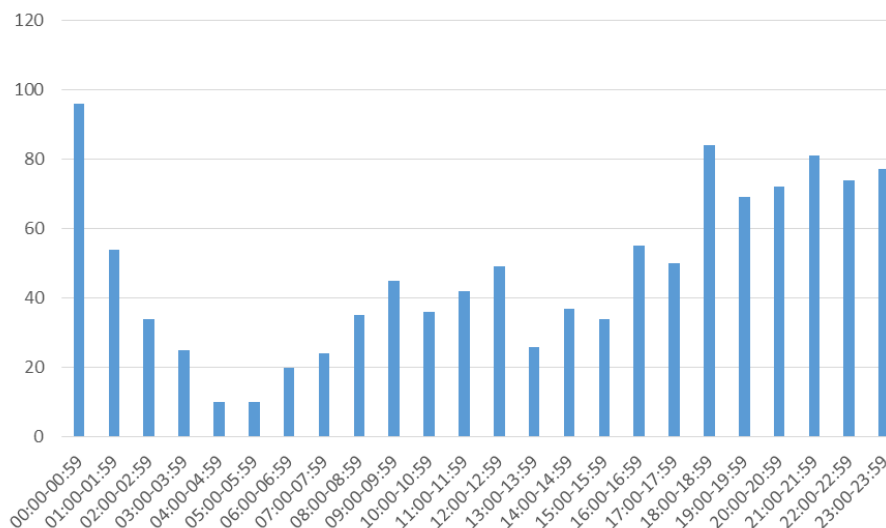
- The peak days for offences were Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Theft of motor vehicle committed in Croydon by day in 2018 and 2019 from CRIS.



- The peak time for offences was between 00:00 and 00:59. However, it is most likely the default time of midnight is recorded because of the likelihood the victim would not know when their vehicle was stolen. The peak times are also in the evenings from 18:00 onwards.

Theft of motor vehicle committed in Croydon by time of day in 2018 and 2019 from CRIS.

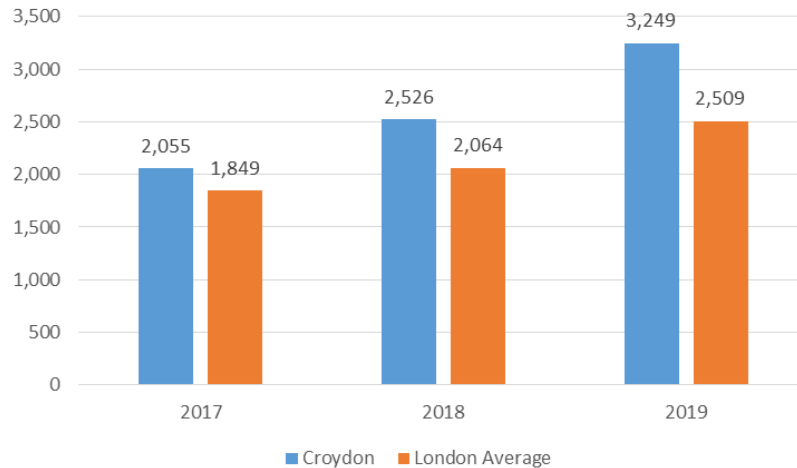


Theft from Motor Vehicle

Statistics

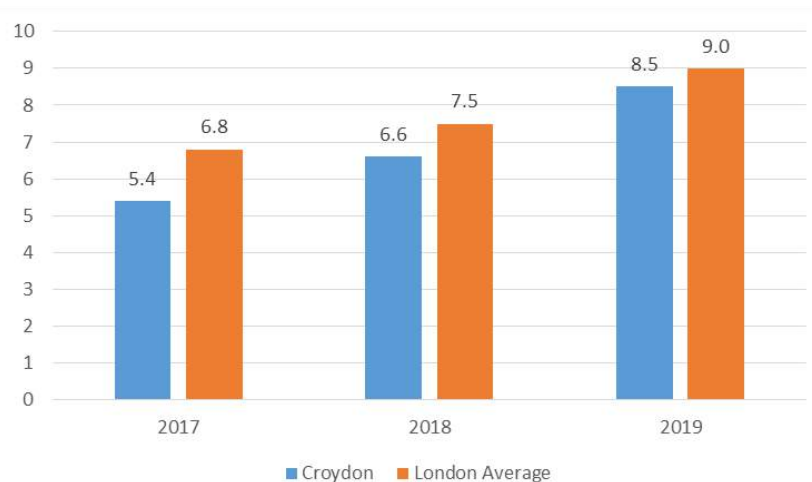
- There was a total of 3,249 theft from motor vehicle offences in 2019, an increase of 28.6% (723 offences) compared to 2018 where there were 2,526 offences recorded. For the London average there was a 21.5% increase (445 offences). By comparing 2019 to 2017 there has been a 51.8% increase in Croydon (1,194 offences). In comparison, there has been a 35.7 % increase (660 offences) in the London average.

Theft from motor vehicle statistics in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



- When calculating the crime rate per 1,000 residents, the rate of offences in the borough was 5.4 in 2017 and it increased to 6.6 in 2018 and then increased to 8.5 in 2019. The London average had seen an increase from 6.8 in 2017 to 7.5 in 2018 and it then increased to 9.0 in 2019.

Theft from motor vehicle crime rate (using Housing-led projections of residents from the Greater London Authority) in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



- Croydon's ranking was 13th in 2017 where it rose five places to 8th and then rose two places to 6th in 2019. By calculating the rate of offences per 1,000 residents, the borough's ranking was 23rd in 2017 and then it rose one place to 22nd in 2018 and then rose six places to 16th in 2019.

Rankings by volume and per 1,000 residents (using Housing-led projections of residents from the Greater London Authority) for Croydon and the London Average in 2018 and 2019 from MetStats. Ranking is out of 32 boroughs with the number 1 borough being the borough with the highest number of offences and crime rate.

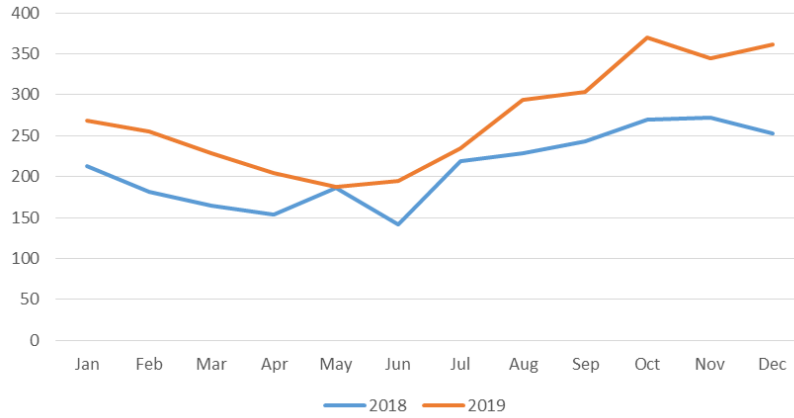
	Ranking	
	Croydon (Volume)	Croydon (per 1,000)
2017	13	23
2018	8	22
2019	6	16

- The most common type of property stolen from motor vehicles were catalytic converters (13.2%). Out of these vehicles, 50.8% were by Toyota (mostly Prius and Auris models), 31.0% were made by Honda (mainly the Jazz model) and 13.2% were made by Lexus (mainly the RX 400 model). The second highest proportion of property stolen were motor vehicles registration plates (10.4%). Out of the vehicles targeted, 48.4% were saloons followed by 17.8% were hatchbacks.

Temporal Analysis

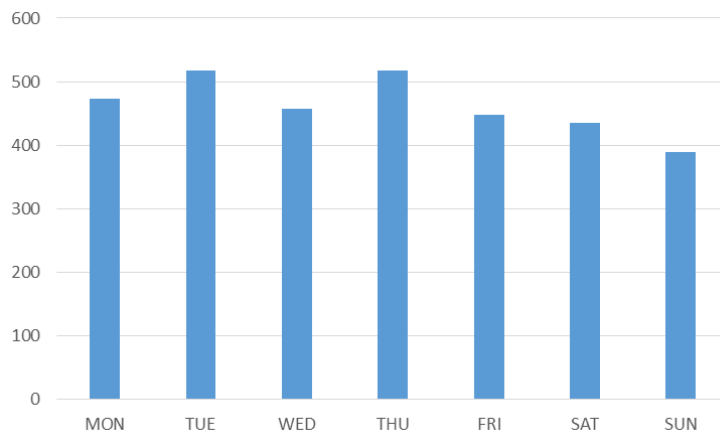
- In 2019 the peak months were October, November and December. These were also the peak months in 2018.

Theft from motor vehicle committed in Croydon by month in 2018 and 2019 taken from MetStats.



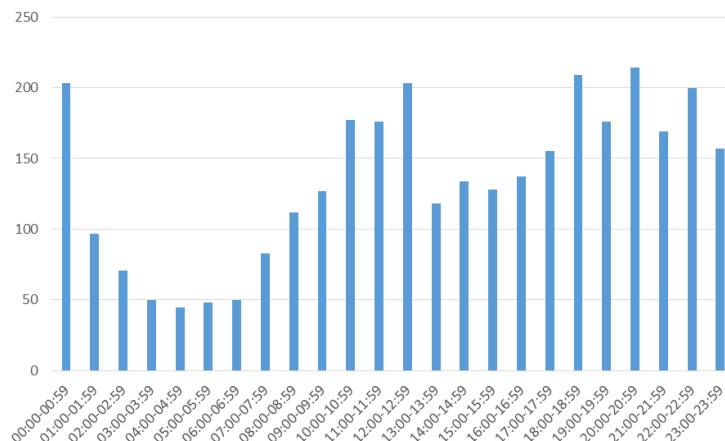
- The peak days for offences were Tuesday and Thursday.

Theft from motor vehicle committed in Croydon by day in 2018 and 2019 from CRIS.



- The peak time for offences were between 00:00 and 00:59 and between 12:00 and 12:59. However, it is most likely the default time of midnight is recorded because of the likelihood the victim would not know when their vehicle was stolen. The peak times are also in the evenings from 18:00 to 22:59. There was also a peak time between 10:00 and 11:59.

Theft from motor vehicle committed in Croydon by time of day in 2018 and 2019 from CRIS.

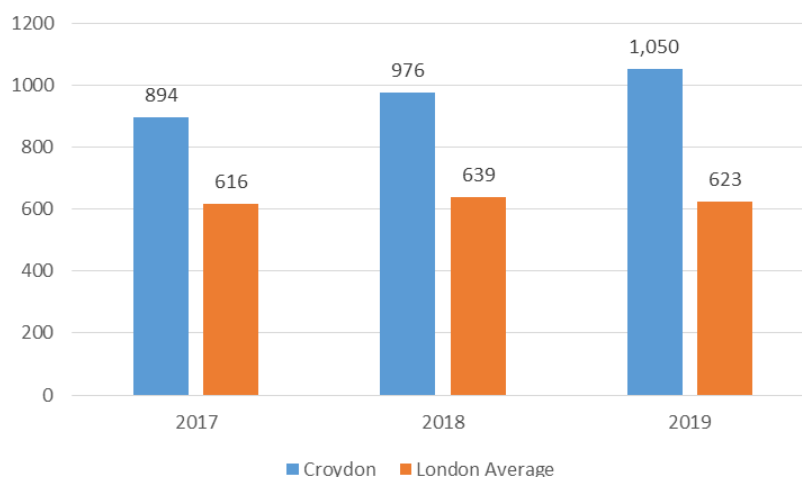


Sexual Offences

Statistics

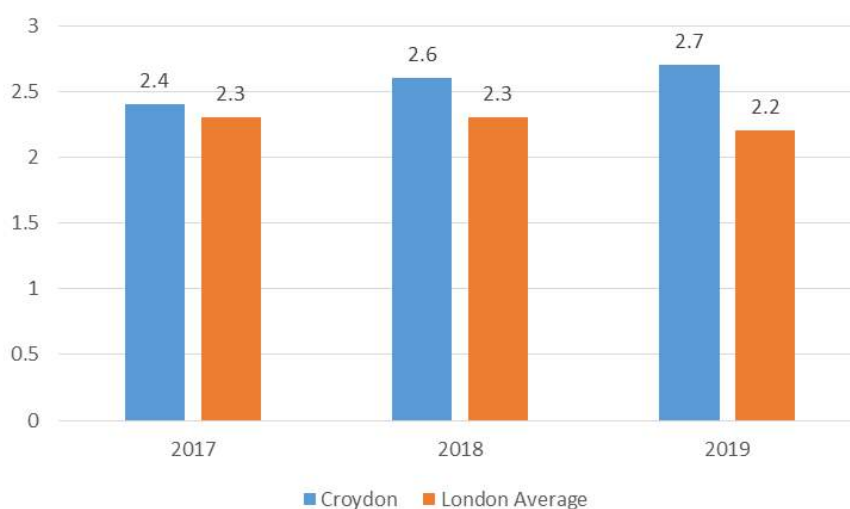
- There was a total of 1,050 sexual offences in 2019, an increase of 7.6% (74 offences) compared to 2018 where there were 976 offences recorded. For the London average there was a 2.5% decrease (-16 offences). By comparing 2019 to 2017 there has been a 17.4% increase in Croydon (156 offences). In comparison, there has been a 1.2% increase (7 offences) in the London average.

Theft from motor vehicle statistics in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



- When calculating the crime rate per 1,000 residents, the rate of offences in the borough was 2.4 in 2017 and it increased to 2.6 in 2018 and then increased to 2.7 in 2019. The London average had seen an increase from 2.4 in 2017 to 2.6 in 2018 and it then increased to 2.7 in 2019.

Theft from motor vehicle crime rate (using Housing-led projections of residents from the Greater London Authority) in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



- Croydon's ranking was 3rd in 2017 where remained in 2018 and then rose one place to 2nd in 2019. By calculating the rate of offences per 1,000 residents, the borough's ranking was 13th in 2017 and then it rose one place to 12th in 2018 and then rose four places to 8th in 2019.

Rankings by volume and per 1,000 residents (using Housing-led projections of residents from the Greater London Authority) for Croydon and the London Average in 2018 and 2019 from MetStats. Ranking is out of 32 boroughs with the number 1 borough being the borough with the highest number of offences and crime rate.

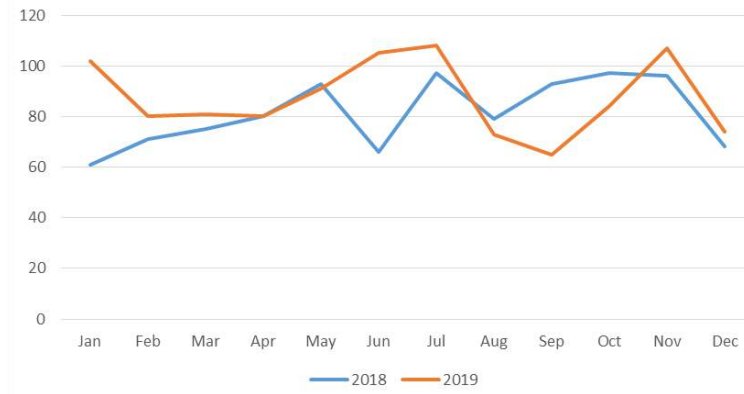
	Ranking	
	Croydon (Volume)	Croydon (per 1,000)
2017	3	13
2018	3	12
2019	2	8

- The highest proportion of offences were rape of a female aged 16 years old or over (31.0%) followed by sexual assault on a female aged 13 or over (23.7%) and then exposure (8.5%).
- 15.2% of offences were flagged as domestic abuse.

Temporal Analysis

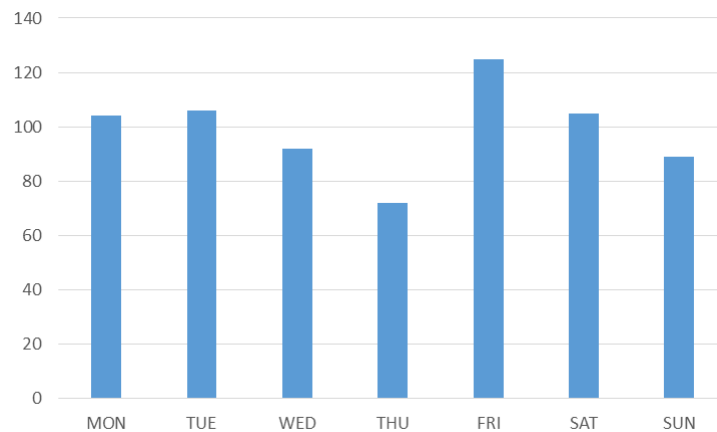
- In 2019 the peak months were June, July and November. The peak months in 2018 were July, October and November.

Theft from motor vehicle committed in Croydon by month in 2018 and 2019 taken from MetStats.



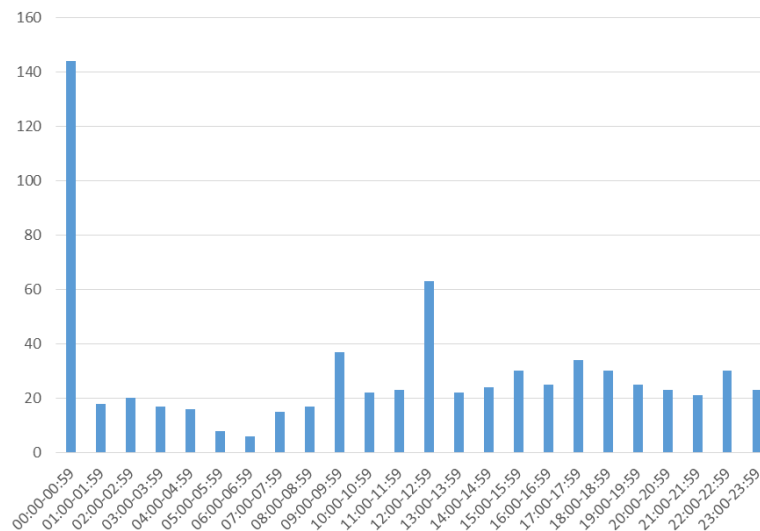
- The peak day for offences was Friday.

Theft from motor vehicle committed in Croydon by day in 2018 and 2019 from CRIS.



- The peak time for offences were between 00:00 and 00:59 and between 12:00 and 12:59. However, it is most likely the default time of midnight is recorded because of the likelihood the victim can not specify the exact time due to the circumstances of the offence.

Theft from motor vehicle committed in Croydon by time of day in 2018 and 2019 from CRIS.

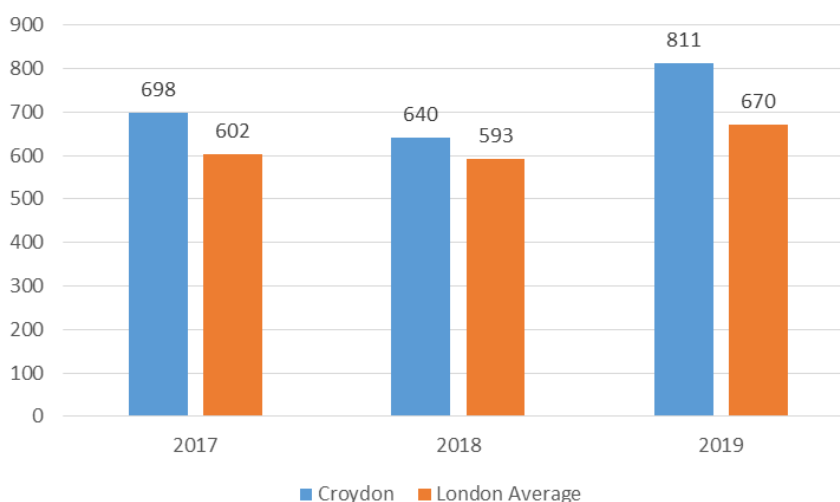


Hate Crime

Statistics

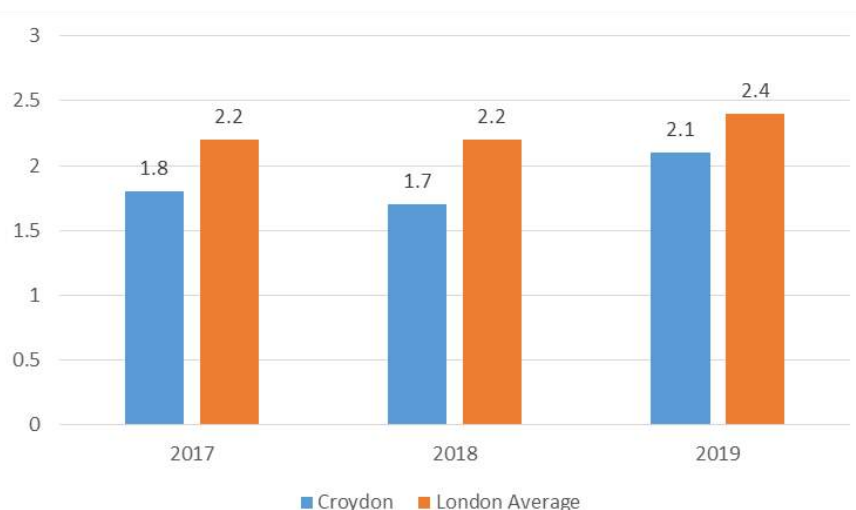
- There was a total of 811 sexual offences in 2019, an increase of 26.7% (171 offences) compared to 2018 where there were 640 offences recorded. For the London average there was a 13.1% decrease (77 offences). By comparing 2019 to 2017 there has been a 16.2% increase in Croydon (113 offences). In comparison, there has been an 11.3% increase (68 offences) in the London average.

Hate crime statistics in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



- When calculating the crime rate per 1,000 residents, the rate of offences in the borough was 1.8 in 2017 and it decreased to 1.7 in 2018 and then increased to 2.1 in 2019. In 2017 and 2018 the rate was at 2.2 where it increased to 2.4 in 2019.

Hate crime rate (using Housing-led projections of residents from the Greater London Authority) in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



- Croydon's ranking was 10th in 2017 where it then dropped three places to 13th in 2018 and it then rose five places to 8th in 2019. By calculating the rate of offences per 1,000 residents, the borough's ranking was 20th in 2017 and then it dropped one place to 21st in 2018 and then rose four places to 17th in 2019.

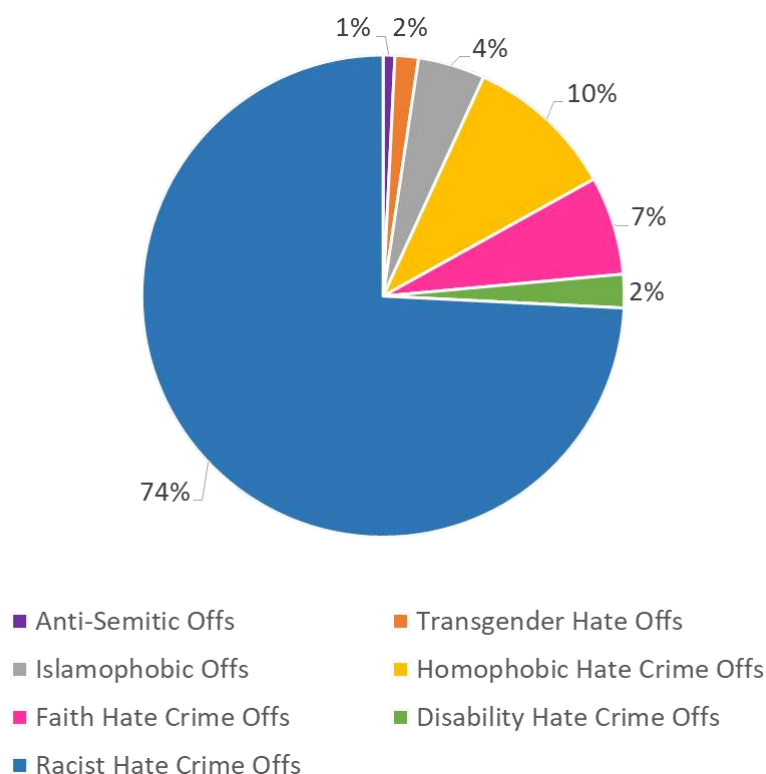
Rankings by volume and per 1,000 residents (using Housing-led projections of residents from the Greater London Authority) for Croydon and the London Average in 2018 and 2019 from MetStats. Ranking is out of 32 boroughs with the number 1 borough being the borough with the highest number of offences and crime rate.

	Ranking	
	Croydon (Volume)	Croydon (per 1,000)
2017	10	20
2018	13	21
2019	8	17

Crime Breakdown

- In 2019 the largest proportion of hate crimes were Racist Hate Crime offences (74%). This is followed by Homophobic Hate Crime offences (10%) and then Faith Hate Crime offences (7%)²⁶.

Breakdown of Hate Crime offences by type in Croydon in 2019 from MetStats.



- By comparing 2019 to 2018 there has been an increase in all types of hate crime with Racist Hate Crime offences having the largest volume increase followed by Homophobic Hate Crime offences.
- 20.8% of hate crimes involved neighbour disputes²⁷.

Breakdown of Hate Crime offences by type in Croydon in 2019 from MetStats.

Hate Crime Type	2018	2019	+/-	% +/-
Anti-Semitic Offs	6	7	1	16.7%
Disability Hate Crime Offs	16	20	4	25.0%
Faith Hate Crime Offs	53	59	6	11.3%
Homophobic Hate Crime Offs	61	90	29	47.5%
Islamophobic Offs	36	40	4	11.1%
Racist Hate Crime Offs	534	664	130	24.3%
Transgender Hate Offs	6	14	8	133.3%
Total	712	894	182	25.6%

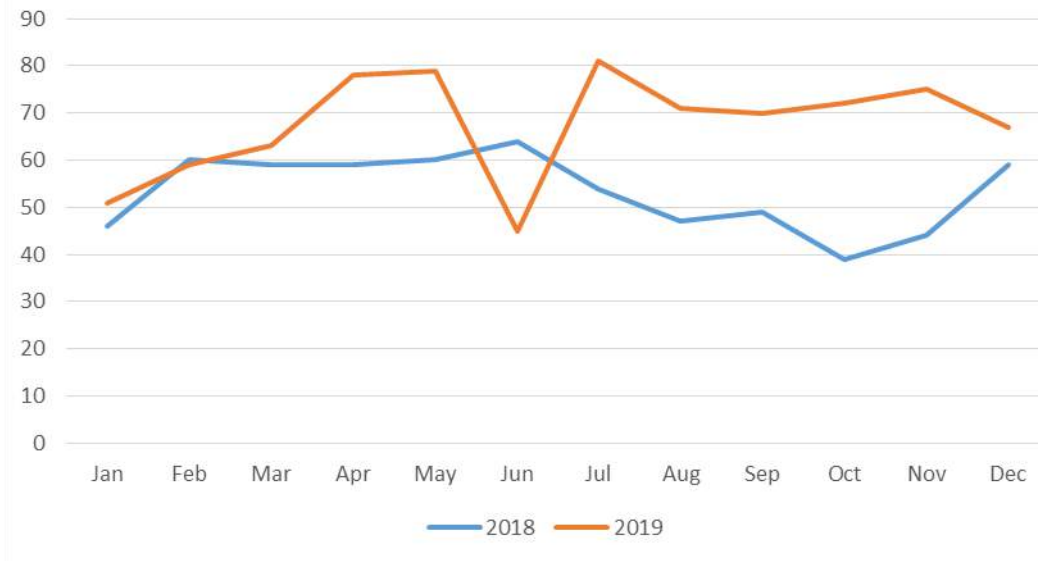
²⁶ It must be noted that the figures shown here are different to the total number of hate crime offences due to the total figure includes TNOs **only**. Also the total figure only includes crimes where only one hate crime flag is used so there is no double counting. For example, there may be one crime which was flagged as a racist **and** faith hate crime, therefore, in the breakdown of offences this is counted twice (one racist hate crime offence and one faith hate crime offence). However, in the total figure of hate crime offences this is only counted as one hate crime flagged offence.

²⁷ This is approximate due to extracting crimes involving neighbours was done by building a query where 'wildcards' are used e.g. words or a set of words associated with neighbour disputes.

Temporal Analysis

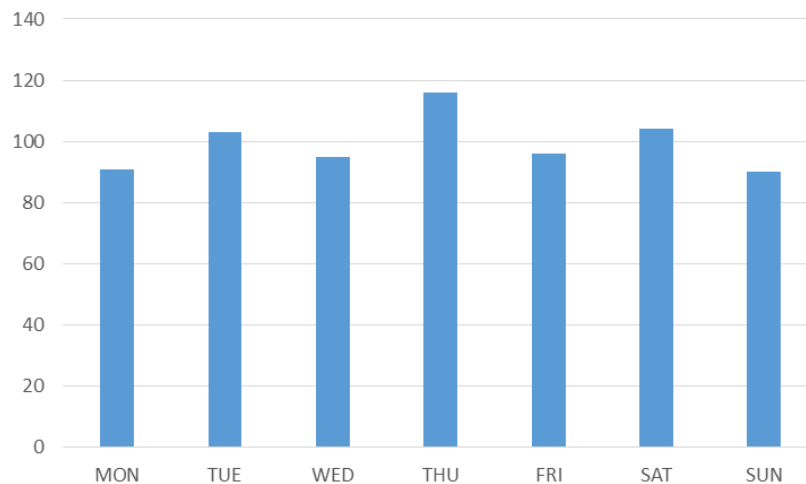
- In 2019 the peak months were April, May and July. The peak months in 2018 were February, June and December.

Hate crime committed in Croydon by month in 2018 and 2019 taken from MetStats.



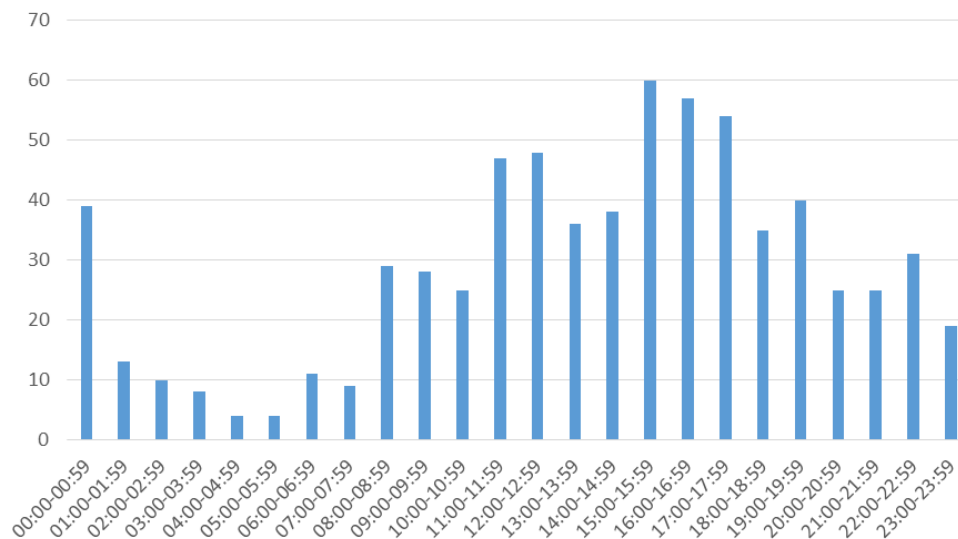
- The peak day for offences were Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Hate crime committed in Croydon by day in 2018 and 2019 from CRIS.



- The peak times for offences were between 11:00 and 12:59 and between 15:00 and 17:59.

Hate crime committed in Croydon by time of day in 2018 and 2019 from CRIS.

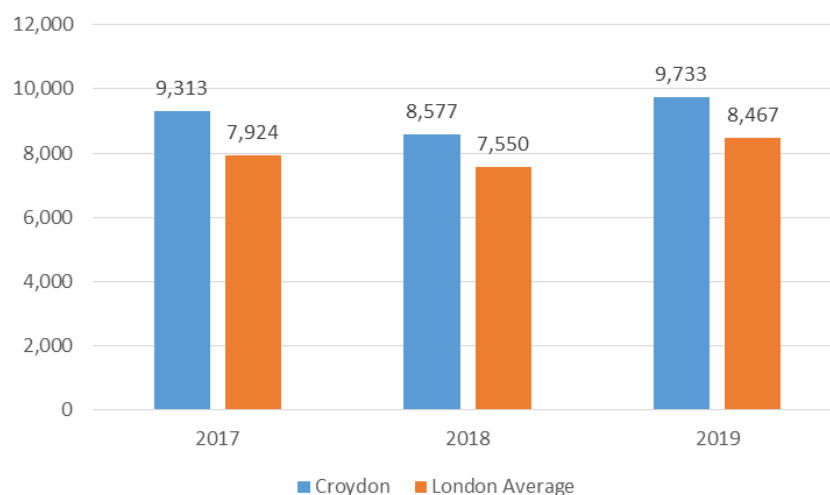


Anti-social Behaviour (ASB)

Statistics

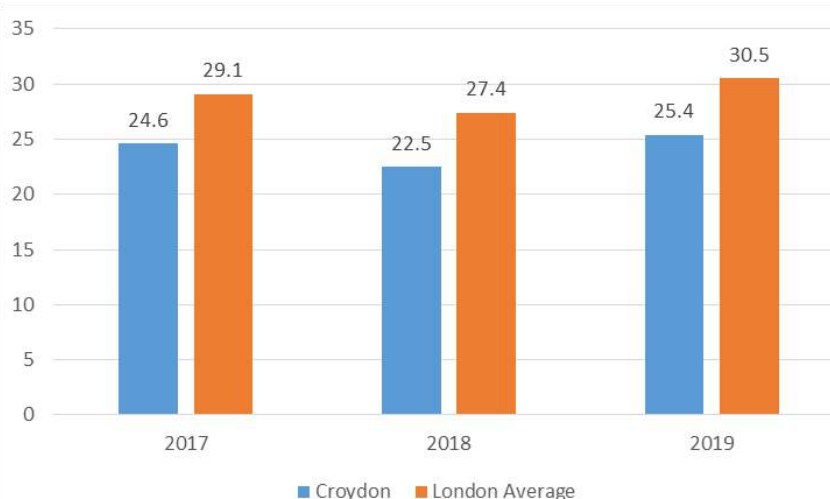
- There was a total of 9,733 ASB calls in 2019, an increase of 13.5% (1,156 calls) compared to 2018 where there were 8,577 calls recorded. For the London average there was a 12.1% increase (917 calls). By comparing 2019 to 2017 there has been a 4.5% increase in Croydon (420 calls). In comparison, there has been a 6.9% increase (543 calls) in the London average.

ASB statistics in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



- When calculating the rate per 1,000 residents, the rate of ASB calls in the borough was 24.6 in 2017 and it decreased to 22.5 in 2018 and then increased to 25.4 in 2019. The London average had seen a decrease from 29.1 in 2017 to 27.4 in 2018 and it then increased to 30.5 in 2019.

ASB call rate (using Housing-led projections of residents from the Greater London Authority) in Croydon and the London Average in 2017, 2018 and 2019 from MetStats.



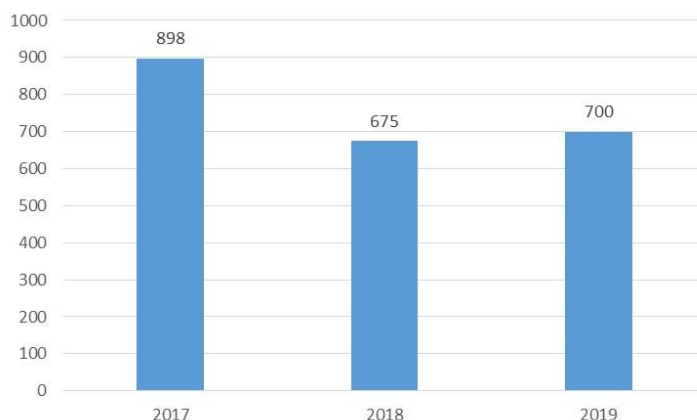
- Croydon's ranking was 10th in 2017 where it then dropped two places in 2018 to 12th and then rose one place to 11th in 2019. By calculating the rate of offences per 1,000 residents, the borough's ranking was 22nd in 2017 where it remained in 2018 and it then rose one place to 21st in 2019.

Rankings by volume and per 1,000 residents (using Housing-led projections of residents from the Greater London Authority) for Croydon and the London Average in 2018 and 2019 from MetStats. Ranking is out of 32 boroughs with the number 1 borough being the borough with the highest number of offences and crime rate.

	Ranking	
	Croydon (Volume)	Croydon (per 1,000)
2017	10	22
2018	12	22
2019	11	21

- The number of incidents recorded on the Council's ASB system shows in 2019 there were 700 incidents recorded, which is an increase of 3.7% (25 incidents). By comparing 2019 to 2017 there has been a 22.0% decrease in Croydon (-198 calls).

ASB incidents in Croydon in 2017, 2018 and 2019 recorded on the Council's ASB system.



Breakdown of ASB

- The MPS identify three main types of ASB calls – Environmental, Nuisance and Personal²⁸. In 2019 Nuisance made up 85.7% of all ASB calls in the borough followed by 11.7% of calls which were Personal and then 2.6% of calls which were environmental.
- By comparing 2019 to 2018, there has been an increase of 17.1% in Nuisance calls but an 18.3% decrease in Environmental calls and a 0.5% decrease in Personal calls.

ASB call types in Croydon in 2019 from MetStats.

ASB Type	2018	2019	+/-	% +/-
Environmental	312	255	-57	-18.3%
Nuisance	7,123	8,342	1,219	17.1%
Personal	1,142	1,136	-6	-0.5%
Total	8,577	9,733	1,156	13.5%

- The majority of calls are also categorised (though this is not mandatory) to provide more of a description of the type of call received. Out of those that were, in 2019 the highest proportion of calls were categorised as 'Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour' (54.6%) followed by calls categorised as 'Rowdy/Nuisance Neighbours' (16.8%). By comparing 2019 to 2018 the highest volume increases were for both of these categories.

ASB call categories in Croydon in 2019 from MetStats

ASB Category	2018	2019	+/-	% +/-
Animal Problems	16	23	7	43.8%
Begging / Vagrancy	368	413	45	12.2%
Fireworks	75	83	8	10.7%
Littering / Drugs Paraphernalia	37	74	37	100.0%
Noise	519	479	-40	-7.7%
Prostitution Related Activity	34	23	-11	-32.4%
Rowdy / Nuisance Neighbours	1,198	1,461	263	22.0%
Rowdy Or Inconsiderate Behaviour	3,868	4,748	880	22.8%
Street Drinking	33	30	-3	-9.1%
Trespass	227	215	-12	-5.3%
Veh Abandoned - Not stolen	186	230	44	23.7%
Veh Nuisance / Inappropriate Use	921	917	-4	-0.4%
Total	7,482	8,696	1,214	16.2%

²⁸ 'Personal' is designed to identify ASB incidents that the caller, call-handler or anyone else perceives as either deliberately targeted at an individual or group or having an impact on an individual or group rather than the community at large.

'Nuisance' captures those incidents where an act, condition, thing or person causes trouble, annoyance, inconvenience, offence or suffering to the local community in general rather than to individual victims.

'Environmental' deals with the interface between people and places. It includes incidents where individuals and groups have an impact on their surroundings including natural, built and social environments. This category is about encouraging reasonable behaviour whilst managing and protecting the various environments so that people can enjoy their own private spaces as well as shared or public spaces.

- The Council’s ASB Team record the type of ASB incident they receive. In 2019, the largest proportion of ASB recorded was ‘Noise’ (25.4%) followed ‘Harassment/Abuse/Assault’ (14.9%) and then ‘Drugs/Solvent abuse’ (9.7%).
- By comparing 2019 to 2018 the biggest volume increase has been ‘Harassment/Abuse/Assault’ (31 incidents).

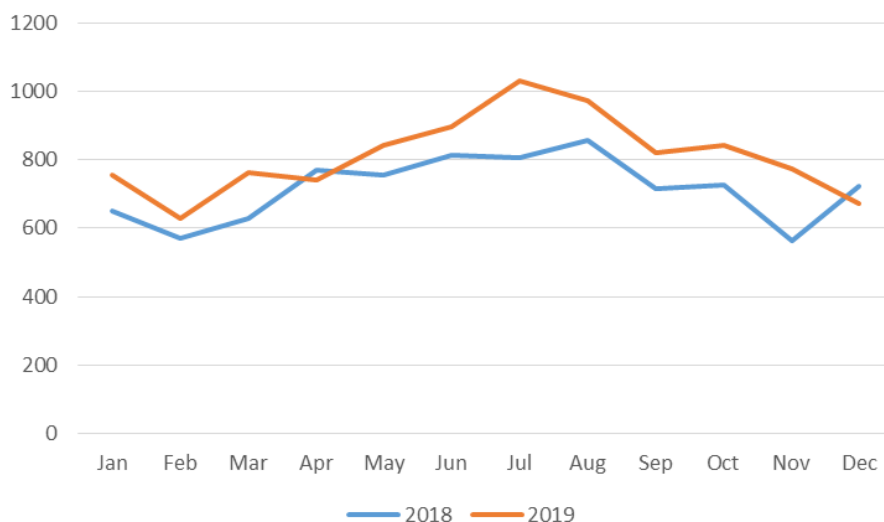
ASB incidents by type in Croydon in 2018 and 2019 recorded on the Council’s ASB system.

ASB Incident Type	2018	2019	+/-	% +/-
Animal Problem	13	18	5	38.5%
Congregation of adults / children	40	34	-6	-15.0%
Criminal behaviour	33	31	-2	-6.1%
Domestic Violence / Abuse	12	7	-5	-41.7%
Drink / Alcohol abuse	38	34	-4	-10.5%
Drug Dealing	23	28	5	21.7%
Drugs / Solvent abuse	63	68	5	7.9%
Garden	35	46	11	31.4%
Graffiti	1	1	0	0.0%
Harassment / Abuse / Assault	73	104	31	42.5%
Neighbour Dispute	57	49	-8	-14.0%
Noise	179	178	-1	-0.6%
Nuisance - animals	6	9	3	50.0%
Nuisance - vehicles	3	10	7	233.3%
Property issue	30	15	-15	-50.0%
Prostitution / Sexual Acts / Kerb crawling	4	4	0	0.0%
Rubbish / Fly Tipping	35	39	4	11.4%
Threat of serious assault	4	1	-3	-75.0%
Vandalism to property	26	24	-2	-7.7%
Total	675	700	25	3.7%

Temporal Analysis

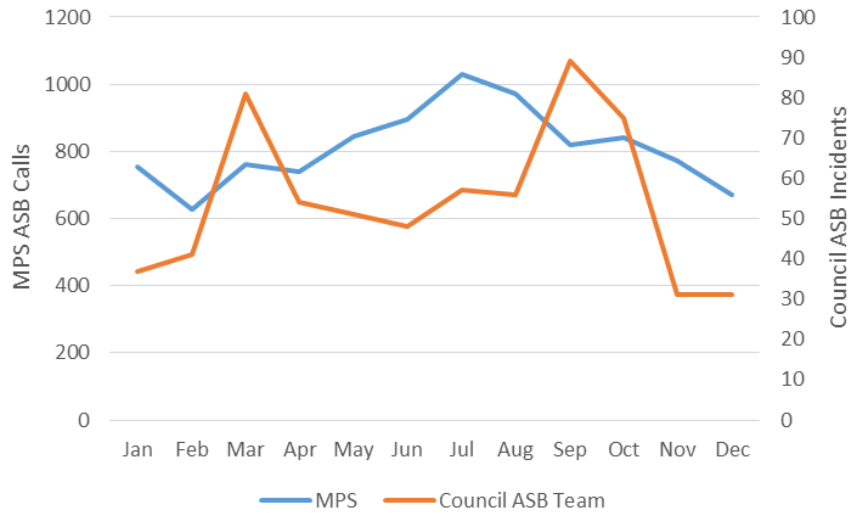
- In 2019 the peak months were July and August. The peak months in 2018 were June and August. And the overall trend correlate with the summer months where the hot weather increases the chances of people being outside, therefore, for example, causing noise or nuisance to their neighbours.

MPS ASB calls in Croydon by month in 2018 and 2019 taken from MetStats.



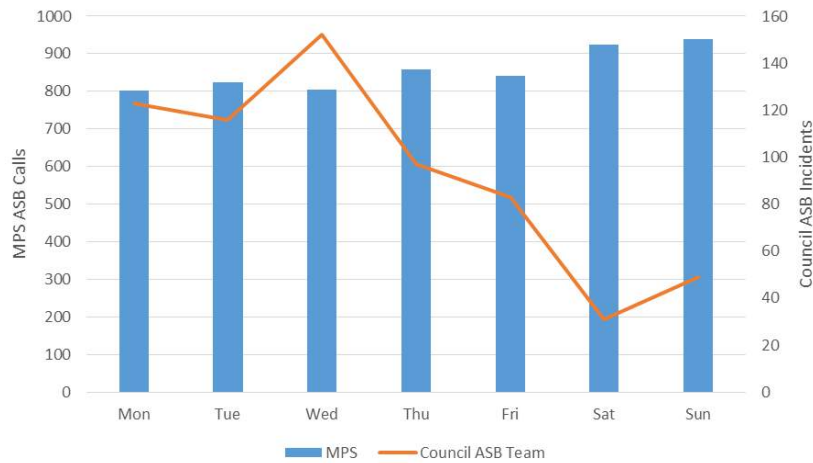
- By comparing the number of ASB calls to the MPS with the number of incidents recorded to the Council’s ASB team shows that there is not a similar trend. The peak months for the Council’s ASB team was March and September. In March the peak was significantly due to neighbour disputes and in September they were significantly due to rubbish and fly-tipping as well as other incidents which were categorised as criminal behaviour (e.g. drug dealing).

MPS ASB calls and ASB incidents recorded on the Council's ASB system in Croydon in 2019.



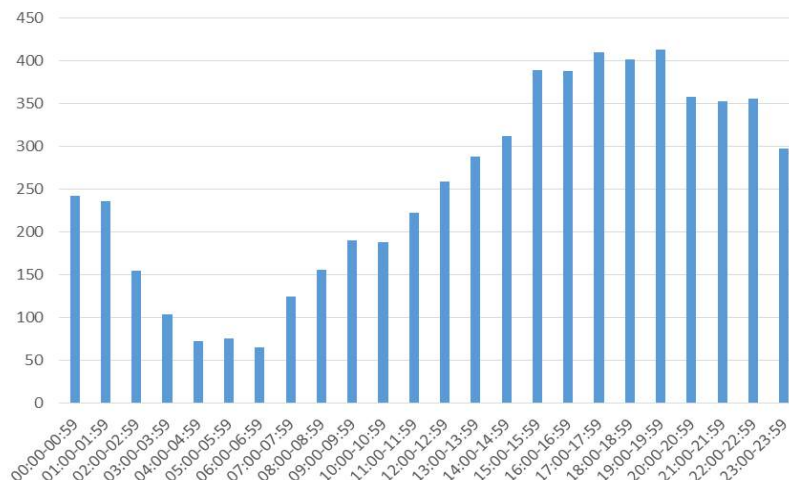
- The peak days for ASB calls recorded by the MPS shows the peak days as being Saturday and Sunday. However, the incidents recorded by the Council's ASB team shows a contrast where the peak day is Wednesday (the same day the MPS recorded the lowest number of calls) and the days where they recorded the lowest number of incidents was Saturday and Sunday.

MPS ASB incidents from DARIS and ASB incidents recorded on the Council's ASB system by day in Croydon in 2019.



- The peak time for offences were between 00:00 and 00:59 and between 12:00 and 12:59. However, it is most likely the default time of midnight is recorded because of the likelihood the victim can not specify the exact time due to the circumstances of the offence.

MPS ASB incidents in Croydon by time of day in 2018 and 2019 from DARIS.



Covid-19 and its impact on Crime and ASB

The Covid-19 outbreak has created a global health crisis which has brought human tragedy and has had a substantive impact on the economy. The outbreak has resulted in government decisions being made which directly affect the way society lives in the short, medium and long term. These decisions have included social distancing rules and a 'partial' lockdown where people can only leave their homes for specific reasons.

One of the main effects of the outbreak is on crime and ASB. There has been much coverage in the reduction of most crime nationally but also a significant rise in other types of crime, especially domestic abuse²⁹. As well as this, there has also been a national rise in ASB³⁰. However, it is important to examine the impact Covid-19 has had on crime and ASB in Croydon specifically so we can anticipate and coordinate our approach in minimising the effects throughout the pandemic.

On 23rd March 2020 the government announced a 'partial' lockdown nationwide. The data examined in this report covers the five week period from 23rd March 2020 to 26th April 2020, which is titled the 'current period'.

Comparisons to the previous five weeks is titled the 'Previous period'. The current period is also compared to the same period last year which is titled the 'Previous period-last year'.

By comparing the current period to the last period, there has been a 26.8% decrease in total notifiable offences (TNOs). By comparing the current period to the previous period-last year there has been a decrease of 15.2%. A breakdown of crimes is provided below:

Total Notifiable Offences							
Crime Type	Previous Period - Last year	Previous Period	Current Period	Current Period to Previous Period		Current Period to Previous period - Last Year	
				+/-	% Diff	+/-	% Diff
Violence Against the Person Offs	869	1016	889	-127	-12.5%	20	2.3%
Sexual Offences Offs	91	88	79	-9	-10.2%	-12	-13.2%
Theft Offs	613	561	292	-269	-48.0%	-321	-52.4%
Arson and Criminal Damage Offs	228	241	215	-26	-10.8%	-13	-5.7%
Drug Offs	221	264	290	26	9.8%	69	31.2%
Possession of Weapons Offs	468	487	519	32	6.6%	51	10.9%
Public Order Offs	201	228	139	-89	-39.0%	-62	-30.8%
Misc Crimes Against Society Offs	48	47	44	-3	-6.4%	-4	-8.3%
Robbery of Business Property Offs	9	17	11	-6	-35.3%	2	22.2%
Robbery of Personal Property Offs	96	101	32	-69	-68.3%	-64	-66.7%
Burglary - Residential Offs	199	227	123	-104	-45.8%	-76	-38.2%
Burglary - Business and Community Offs	38	69	50	-19	-27.5%	12	31.6%
Theft from MV Offs	231	466	224	-242	-51.9%	-7	-3.0%
Theft or Taking of MV Offs	124	124	97	-27	-21.8%	-27	-21.8%

The only increases in the current period compared to the previous period are in drug offences and possession of weapon offences, which are known to be generated by stop and searches conducted by the Police. Compared to the previous period-last year there have also been increases in violence against the person, robbery of business property and non-residential burglary. There are also other crime measures can be compared:

Other Crime Measures							
Crime Type	Previous Period - Last year	Previous Period	Current Period	Current Period to		Current Period to	
				+/-	% Diff	+/-	% Diff
Hate Crime Incidents Excluding DA	77	90	53	-37	-41.1%	-24	-31.2%
Hate Crime Offs Excluding DA	81	93	59	-34	-36.6%	-22	-27.2%
Domestic Abuse Hate Crime Offs	391	428	437	9	2.1%	46	11.8%
Domestic Abuse Incidents	665	705	765	60	8.5%	100	15.0%
Serious Youth Violence	35	35	12	-23	-65.7%	-23	-65.7%
Youth Violence	73	76	42	-34	-44.7%	-31	-42.5%
Non Domestic Abuse VWI Offs	200	193	150	-43	-22.3%	-50	-25.0%
Gun Crime Offs	10	4	3	-1	-25.0%	-7	-70.0%
Knife Crime Offs	52	45	22	-23	-51.1%	-30	-57.7%
Moped Enabled Crime Offs	2	9	2	-7	-77.8%	0	0.0%

²⁹ Refuge Charity. Refuge sees online traffic to its National Domestic Abuse Helpline website rise by 700%. Published 9th April 2020 (cited 30th April 2020). Available from: <https://www.refuge.org.uk/refuge-sees-700-increase-in-website-visits/>

³⁰ BBC. Coronavirus lockdown: Anti-social behaviour on rise but overall crime falls. Published 15th April 2020 (cited 30th April 2020). Available from: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-52298016>

These figures show the only increases both in the current period compared to both the previous periods are in domestic abuse. Most other crime measures have seen significantly large reductions.

Covid-19-flagged offences

The MPS have also introduced a Covid-19 flag which should be used on the crime reporting system to reflect any crime connected with the virus. This can range from hate crimes to fraud to any other offence the officer believes would not have occurred if not for the virus. In the current period there have been 95 offences with the Covid-19 flag applied to it. Out of these, almost a quarter (23.2%) were common assault, where there have been incidents involving coughing and spitting on or in the direction of the victim. The second highest proportion were domestic incidents (14.7%). The third highest proportion were assault on a constable (8.4%), which again mainly involved suspects spitting or coughing in the direction of police officers.

Missing children

There were 246 missing episodes by Croydon young people recorded on the Council's Children's Services System in the partial lockdown period from 23rd March to 29th April 2020. Out of these:

- 186 missing episodes for Child Looked-After (CLA) missing from placement (76%).
- 60 missing from home episodes (24%).
- 20% reduction in the number of missing episodes compared to same period last year (307 missing episodes from March 23rd 2019 to 29th April 2019).

A further breakdown of the young people going missing during the partial lockdown period shows the following:

- 101 children reported missing at least once since lockdown started.
- 32 repeat missing children since 23rd March 2020 (3+ missing episodes in period). These children account for 66% of all missing episodes recorded during the period (164 out of 246 missing episodes).
- 24 children have had their first ever reported missing episode since lockdown began.
- 44 children with at least one missing episode since lockdown started lasting for a period of 3 days or longer.

Anti-social behaviour

By comparing the current period to the last period, there has been a 212.4% increase in anti-social behaviour CAD calls. By comparing the current period to the previous period-last year there has been an increase of 215.5%. A breakdown of anti-social behaviour is provided below:

ASB Category	Previous Period - Last year	Previous Period	Current Period	Current Period to Previous Period		Current Period to Previous Period - Last Year	
				+/-	% Diff	+/-	% Diff
ASB Environmental	24	31	243	212	683.9%	219	912.5%
ASB Nuisance	752	778	2,433	1,655	212.7%	1,681	223.5%
ASB Personal	120	96	151	55	57.3%	31	25.8%

The extremely large increases in anti-social behaviour calls are directly linked to the governments enforced social distancing measures where members of the public are reporting groups congregating in parks, streets and in neighbours' gardens. Neighbours are also causing much more noise either from inside their properties or outside where they are also eating, drinking and playing music loudly. In some cases there are also reports of drug use, mainly cannabis.

Shops have also been reported for not enforcing social distancing measures. Shops are also reporting ASB themselves where customers are refusing to leave and/or being abusive to staff. A further breakdown of the type of ASB incidents occurring are shown in the following table³¹:

³¹ Not every ASB call requires a 'type' to be assigned to it therefore calls which didn't have been removed.

ASB Type	Previous Period - Last year	Previous Period	Current Period	Current Period to Previous Period		Current Period to Previous Period - Last Year	
				+/-	% Diff	+/-	% Diff
Animal Problems	3	0	3	3	N/A	0	0.0%
Begging / Vagrancy	39	39	50	11	28.2%	11	28.2%
Fireworks	0	1	1	0	0.0%	1	N/A
Littering / Drugs Paraphernalia	3	9	9	0	0.0%	6	200.0%
Noise	34	26	71	45	173.1%	37	108.8%
Prostitution Related Activity	2	1	5	4	400.0%	3	150.0%
Rowdy / Nuisance Neighbours	132	92	449	357	388.0%	317	240.2%
Rowdy Or Inconsiderate Behaviour	422	499	1,638	1,139	228.3%	1,216	288.2%
Street Drinking	3	1	2	1	100.0%	-1	-33.3%
Trespass	27	24	26	2	8.3%	-1	-3.7%
Vehicle Abandoned - Not stolen	22	28	8	-20	-71.4%	-14	-63.6%
Vehicle Nuisance / Inappropriate Use	98	84	109	25	29.8%	11	11.2%

The largest volume increases are for 'Rowdy/Nuisance Neighbours' and for 'Rowdy or Inconsiderate Behaviour'. Again, these are largely linked to the consequences of social distancing measures and neighbours being at home more causing noise. It must be noted that the rise in 'Rowdy/Nuisance Neighbours' and 'Noise' can be indicative of a rise in domestic abuse where a neighbour has reported screaming and/or shouting from next door which is never reported by those residing in the property where it is occurring.

Predicted impact in the future on crime and ASB

It is inevitable that as soon as partial lockdown measures are relaxed or completely removed that crime and ASB will sharply increase. However, it is vital that there is a focus on what types of crime and ASB this will directly affect so that appropriate measures can be put into place to limit the impact as much as possible.

The effects of the partial lockdown on households have led to an increase in domestic abuse, which will further strain the short, medium and long-term relationships of intimate partners and family members, which can lead to further abuse. Also, even when the victim has been moved to a safer location, further measures have to be in place so they do not suffer from further abuse e.g. harassment and stalking. Young people who are involved in domestic abuse may go missing from the home a lot more and, in the more medium to long-term, it has been proven that they may go on to be involved in crime, especially serious violence.

There have been numerous reports of the drugs market being severely disrupted and more drug dealers being arrested during the partial lockdown. It should be anticipated that as partial lockdown measures are relaxed that drug markets will resume and therefore an expected rise in young people going missing through county lines.

When young people are phased into returning to school the temporal analysis of youth violence, SYV and personal robbery shows that there is a strong anticipation there will be a sharp increase in offences. Also with young people mostly being inside for a long period of time, this may also lead to an increase in social media which is known to be a catalyst and trigger for serious youth violence³².

ASB has sharply increased during the partial lockdown period and is predicted to go up as long as these measures are in place. Temporal analysis shows that ASB inevitably increases over the summer months, especially with a predicted higher consumption of alcohol, people being outside and, therefore, more noise is likely to be reported. An increase in complaints about neighbours will strain relationships and could lead to crimes being committed e.g. hate crime. As well as this, as explained above, the rise in 'noise' or 'rowdy/nuisance neighbours' can be indicative of domestic abuse occurring in the property.

Shops may also continue to experience disorder due to people not adhering to the social distancing measures as well as a surge in certain types of crime including shoplifting.

³² Irwin-Rogers K. Pinkey, C. (2017) Social Media as a Catalyst and Trigger for Youth Violence <https://www.catch-22.org.uk/social-media-as-a-catalyst-and-trigger-for-youth-violence/>

Summary and Conclusions

The seriousness and extent which violence exists within society at a national and local level is a public health concern. There is no single way in tackling and preventing violence and it requires a strategic and coordinated multi-agency approach to ultimately have an impact on a large scale to reduce violence in Croydon. The complexities and wide range of factors that enable violence to grow within the community highlights the necessity for a holistic framework in dealing with the needs and issues of individuals, households and groups at risk of violence.

Violence can take many forms. It can be assumed that violence just involves physical harm. However, as this report shows, around 60% of overall violence in the borough is categorised as violence without injury. This doesn't downplay the seriousness of violence but rather highlights the expansive ways which it presents itself.

There are several common key themes and factors of violence identified in this report. Firstly, the magnitude of which domestic abuse is present in the community and how it is a key driver in other forms of violence shows that it should be at the core of the VRN's approach in tackling violence. Not only does it have a direct detrimental effect on those subject to abuse but on a wider scale it makes up a third of all violence, is a common factor in a young person's life who becomes a high risk of SYV and has shown to significantly contribute to a high number of victims of youth violence in the borough, especially amongst females. It must be emphasised that this is also only from what we know from the data and, therefore, the true extent of the problem is likely to be far greater.

The high volume of Non-DA VWI also poses a significant problem and it can be reduced by tackling the types of crimes that heavily contribute to the number of these offences, mainly youth violence and SYV. Again, the emerging problem of young females involved cannot go unnoticed.

Another common theme which is present throughout violence in the borough is the demographic of victims and suspects. They are highly represented and overrepresented in a demographic including coming from large poor, most likely single parent families with very low income or claiming benefits due to mainly being unemployed. There is a likelihood they live in overcrowded properties where a high number of children are present. They live in areas where residents feel it is highly affected by crime and vandalism. There is an increased probability they suffer from a range of health issues, both physical and mental. The communities they reside within are made up of residents from a variety ethnic backgrounds. These are just some of the factors that must be taken into consideration when working with individuals, families and communities who are at high risk of violence.

In regards to SYV, there are common key indicators throughout a young person's life which should be highlighted at the earliest opportunity and incorporated into the decision-making process, such as domestic abuse, child neglect, older siblings involved in crime and ASB, school behaviour and cannabis use. Identifying these as early and quickly as possible is key in the prevention of violence.

Data, intelligence and analysis plays a major part in tackling violence. This requires information sharing to be expanded so that the evidence base is strengthened and initiatives are more informed, coordinated and focused. This report not only highlights where the use of other data sources is invaluable but also the gaps which exist. Other innovative methods of intelligence and analysis are also required to provide more context and identify problems and the extent of those problems, for instance the implementation of the Cambridge Crime Harm Index to measure and analyse the harm committed and received. The approach of using micro-hotspots can also help to tackle the recurring hotbed of crime, especially violence, in the town centre.

There are also other crimes types which are types or indicative of violence as well offences which are of major concern. Sexual offences and hate crime continues to rise and so does ASB, which is a clear indicator of violence. All are recommended to remain as priorities for the SCP. Then there are also increases in volume of other crimes that cause concern including residential burglary, theft from motor vehicle and shoplifting. Then there are the issues posed by the outbreak of Covid-19 which have been highlighted.

There are many challenges for the VRN and the SCP to reduce violence, other crime and ASB in the borough. This report assists in providing a strategic overview of the work that is required. However, for it to be proven effective there needs to be a continued commitment to communicate, collaborate and coordinate interventions from all partner agencies.

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REPORT TO:	CABINET 19 October 2020
SUBJECT:	District Centre Prosperity - Purley BID
LEAD OFFICER:	Shifa Mustafa, Executive Director of Place Stephen Tate, Director of Growth, Employment and Regeneration
CABINET MEMBER:	Councillor Manju Shahul Hameed, Cabinet Member for Economy & Jobs Councillor Simon Hall, Cabinet Member for Finance & Resources
WARDS:	Purley & Woodcote; Purley Oaks & Riddlesdown

CORPORATE PRIORITY/POLICY CONTEXT/ AMBITIOUS FOR CROYDON

This report sets out the rationale for supporting a second term of the Purley BID and how the Council and Purley Business Improvement District will work together to continue to drive economic growth in this key, ambitious and growing district centre.

The renewal of the Purley BID supports the Corporate Plan for Croydon 2018-2022 in its delivery of the outcomes:

- Business moves here and invests, our existing businesses grow
- Everyone feels safer in their street, neighbourhood and home
- Everybody has the opportunity to work and build their career
- A cleaner and more sustainable environment

It also supports Croydon’s Community Strategy 2016-21 by contributing to:

- Outcome One: A great place to learn, work and live
- Priority Three: Support the local economy to grow
- Priority four: Deliver a vibrant cultural offer
- Priority Five: Secure a safer, cleaner and greener borough

FINANCIAL IMPACT

Business Improvement District (BID) regulations currently stipulate that the local authority should bear the cost of the BID Ballot; subject to it being a majority ‘yes’ vote. The Head of Electoral Services and Mayor’s Office estimates that this will be a one-off cost of approximately £4,000 to the Council in 2020-21 for the resources necessary to carry this out in-house, in accordance with the BID regulations. This cost is repaid to the Council if the BID ballot is unsuccessful and returns a ‘no’ vote.

Under the BID regulations, the cost incurred by the Council for billing and collecting the extra levy from the non-domestic ratepayers within the geographical area of the BID may be charged to the BID. The estimated cost of this service is up to £5,900 p.a.

The Council owns a number of assets within the BID area that will qualify for the levy. If successfully voted in for a second term the levy payable by the Council will be £2,363 per annum out of the predicted £102,085 total annual levy. Over the 5 years of the BID, the total levy due will be £11,815 out of around £510,428 generated across the BID.

FORWARD PLAN KEY DECISION REFERENCE NO.: this is not a key decision.

The key decision was taken by the Cabinet Member for Economy & Jobs in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Finance & Resources on 7 October 2020 under Special Urgency (5420EJ). The reason for urgency was:

The making of this decision is urgent as Covid 19 has had a severe impact on the businesses in this designated area and Purley BID have been an essential part of the emergency response, the area needs have changed and it has never been more important to deliver a proposal that reflects a business led, agile response for renewal. It is this response which has led to the delay of the Purley BID proposal being submitted.

The BID have engaged and responded directly to their levy members concerns and needs and now have a proposal that reflect the want of the businesses. However, this means that in order to meet the needs of the ballot timeline we cannot wait until the Cabinet meeting being held on the 19 October and the decisions requested must be taken outside of the Cabinet – the Leader has delegated the decision to Cllr Manju Shahul-Hameed.

The agreement of the Chair of the Scrutiny & Overview Committee was obtained.

The Leader of the Council has delegated to the Cabinet the power to make the decisions set out in the recommendations below

1. RECOMMENDATIONS

1.1 Note that the Leader delegated authority (5420LR) to the Cabinet Member for Economy & Jobs in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Finance & Resources to:

- Consider on behalf of the council as a billing authority, whether the Purley BID proposal conflicts with any formally adopted policy of the Council and, if it does, give notice of this in accordance with the BID Regulations
- Determine and agree that the council should approve the BID proposal and vote 'yes' on the BID ballot
- Determine and agree that the council can determine the baseline service provision for key services within the Purley BID area for 2020/21 on behalf of Cabinet
- Agree that the Council formally make arrangements for conducting a BID ballot in accordance with the BID regulations through the Council's electoral services team (with the ballot day scheduled for Thursday 10th December 2020)
- Note that in the event of a 'Yes' vote at ballot:
 - That the Council manage as the relevant local billing authority, the billing and collection of the additional levy,

and its transfer to the BID Company, with all costs incurred by the council to be paid by the the BID Company.

- That the Council meet the Council's obligations in paying the extra BID levy, as a non-domestic ratepayer in the BID area, in accordance with the BID regulations over the life of the BID
- That the Council enter into the key legal agreements with the BID Company regarding the operation of the BID and delivery of Council baselines and that the Executive Director – Place in discussion with the Cabinet Member for Economy and Jobs be given delegated authority to approve the final terms of those agreements

1.2 Note that the above decisions were taken under delegated authority by the Cabinet Member for Economy & Jobs in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Finance & Resources on 7 October 2020 (5420EJ).

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 2.1. Purley continues to face one of the most challenging periods in its economic history. The impact of COVID-19 (coronavirus) has created an economic crisis that needs an immediate coordinated response that reduces the impact on the businesses. Purley Business Improvement District (BID) has been a key player in the emergency response for businesses, working with the Council to ensure that information, advice, guidance and financial support has been delivered to the Purley levy members.
- 2.2. Purley Business Improvement District (BID) have completed their 5 year term and are now due for ballot. This report focuses on the process and impact that a further five year term will have for the businesses, residents and the cost and role the Council will play in the enablement of the BID.
- 2.3. Over the past five years Purley businesses have benefited from the Purley Business Improvement District (BID). The BID has run well over 200 projects including delivering hanging baskets and banners to improve the look and feel of the district centre, activating the high streets with events such as the annual Food and Drink Festival. Purley BID has provided business support, promotions and other initiatives including campaigning and lobbying for policy change to support the business community.
- 2.4. Throughout this time, the Council has been collaborating with the Purley BID to unlock the full potential of the area. This key district centre has been subject to unprecedented change in recent years.
- 2.5. It is now time for the renewal of the Purley BID, which operates on a 5 year term. A successful 'yes' vote at ballot, has the potential to unlock levy income to the value of £510,428 over the next 5 years to support interventions that benefit

businesses within the BID area, which in turn will benefit the wider community, in terms of access to employment and skills opportunities.

2.6. As a key partner and levy payer, the Council will vote in the ballot and can influence those interventions. The key priorities set out by the BID in its ballot documentation are:

- **Destination Purley** – promoting and supporting Purley as a vibrant high street
- **Access and safety**
- **Business support**

3. What are Business Improvement Districts (BIDs)?

3.1. A BID is a geographical area where businesses are invited to decide how to improve their trading environment. A local mechanism is used to progress the BID where non-domestic ratepayers occupying local business premises (known as hereditaments) pay an extra levy on top of the annual business rates for a fixed period (5 years). This additional funding is ring-fenced and spent at the discretion of the BID Board on a business plan of services and improvements within the BID area.

3.2. A BID is both business-led and business funded, but is also a partnership with the local authority, in order to build on and provide additionality to (not replace) existing council services. The BID is funded primarily through the levy but can also draw on other public and private funding streams.

3.3. Part 4 of the Local Government Act 2003 and the Business Improvement Districts (England) Regulations 2004 permits local business communities to set up a BID as part of the borough community strategy.

3.4. The statutory regulations allow any local business community to set up a BID district, provided that 51% or more of voting business ratepayers in the proposed area (in terms of both absolute numbers and rateable value) vote in favour. The vote for a BID is carried out by secret postal ballot, which is organised by the local authority. Eligibility to vote is based on one vote per each eligible business premise (hereditament) situated in the defined BID area.

3.5. The regulations require the BID's business plan ('the BID proposal') to include the range of new or expanded services and works over and above those provided by the local authority. The local authority is in turn required to demonstrate its intention to maintain its existing services to businesses within the geographical area of the BID for the duration of the BID through baseline agreements. The core focus is a programme of additionality, complementing those services provided within the area by the local authority and other statutory services. Typical projects include anti-crime and community security measures; higher levels of street cleaning; marketing initiatives; business development events; environmental improvements; training & networking services; and business support services. Typical key themes within a BID proposal are a strong business voice; safe and secure; clean and attractive; perception and

image and accessibility. A BID has the potential to bring significant extra regeneration impact to a town or district centre.

3.6. Under the regulations, the Council has a duty to formally approve the BID proposal as part of the process to ballot. By giving its approval the local authority is satisfying itself that the proposal conforms to the regulations. It also needs to satisfy itself that the BID proposal has sufficiently demonstrated:

- The business consultation undertaken;
- The financial management arrangements for the BID body;
- The proposed business plan;
- That a contract is in place between the BID company and the local authority; and
- That all necessary steps have been taken to ensure the proposal is robust.

Purley BID will continue working in partnership with Council officers to ensure all aspects of the BID proposal are in place to assist the Council in fulfilling its regulatory duties in respect of approving the BID proposal.

3.7. The benefits to the Council of supporting the BID proposal are:

3.7.1 That it contributes towards our key corporate priorities by ensuring that Croydon residents benefit from economic growth in the borough, that they have the opportunities to develop new or to expand existing local businesses, and that they have the skills to access decently paid jobs.

3.7.2 That it also contributes to our corporate priority of community devolution and empowerment, by enabling local decision-making over local resources to directly benefit that neighbourhood and community.

3.7.3 That it offers a self-funding dedicated resource to act as a link to the district centre and provides a strategic delivery partner in the council's boroughwide economic renewal initiatives.

3.7.4 That it delivers additionality against the Council's priorities of crime and disorder & environmental improvements and sustainability.

3.7.5 That it facilitates community cohesion through network and partnership building and delivery of a programme of family-friendly events and arts initiatives.

4. Purley BID – then and now

The Purley BID is Croydon's third BID. The first was the Croydon Town Centre BID, and the second was the New Addington BID both of which are now in their second terms.

4.1. The Purley Business Association established the need for change in 2014 by consulting with local stakeholders on the appetite for a Business Improvement District. In autumn 2014 the Council formally gave its in-principle support to the

Purley BID by supporting its application to the GLA BIDs programme and by offering match funding (in kind) in order to take to ballot.

- 4.2. Following a successful ballot, Purley BID was established in 2015 with a vision to make Purley better for business. It was set up by local businesses who passionately believed in supporting each other for the benefit of everyone, residents and fellow business owners alike. Purley Business Improvement District CIC is a not-for-profit Community Interest Company, which was formed to manage the BID in 2016.
- 4.3. The Purley BID area (detailed in Appendix 2 of this report), is focused around Purley High Street and as at September 2020, has approximately 180 hereditaments (properties eligible to pay business rates). Building on the experience of the last 5 years, the levy has been set to continue at 1.5% of the business rate per annum (by rateable value), estimated at around £102,085 per annum. A threshold level is also set, so that individual hereditaments below £ 8,000 per annum will not have to pay the levy. This threshold precludes certain listings such as ATM's, places of worship and schools from being charged.
- 4.4. The Council is a non-domestic rate payer within the Purley Business Improvement District, as it owns 3 assets that meet the levy threshold: Purley multi-storey car park; Russell Place car park and Purley Library. The combined Rateable Value of these assets currently totals £157,500 resulting in an annual levy payment of £2,363.
- 4.5. As Purley BID approaches the end of its first 5 year term, notice of the intention to hold a ballot was given to the Secretary of State on 11 June 2020. Notice of Ballot will be sent to participating businesses by Croydon Council within the required statutory period.
- 4.6. The timeline for the ballot process is therefore as follows.

Pre-Ballot mailing to non-responders	7 October 2020
Deadline for Publication of Notice of Ballot; preparing the list of persons entitled to vote; writing to each person regarding arrangements; sending copy of Notice to Secretary of State	13 October 2020
Last date for posting ballots	12 November 2020
Last date for the appointment of proxies	26 November 2020
First day for re-issuing lost ballots	4 December 2020
Last day for re-issuing lost ballots	7 December 2020
Day of Ballot	10 December 2020
Count of votes and declaration of result	11 December 2020
Deadline for request to Secretary of State to declare ballot void	25 January 2021

5. The Purley BID Proposal

- 5.1. Purley BID carried out a community survey in August and September 2020 to establish what residents and businesses would like to see in their next term.

They received 250 responses of which 50 were from local businesses. This work has informed their Proposal 2021-26 (detailed in Appendix 3 of this report) that is now being used for canvassing throughout the ballot period.

- 5.2. The Council continues to work closely with Purley BID and to determine their support for the BID proposal.
- 5.3. Three key themes have emerged from this engagement which form the focus of their Proposal 2021-26.:
 - Destination Purley – promoting and supporting Purley as a vibrant high street
 - Access and safety
 - Business support

5.3.1 DESTINATION PURLEY – with the wide-ranging challenges for retail and high streets, Purley BID recognises that it needs to promote Purley as a destination, not just a place to do a bit of shopping. Purley BID will be focusing on:

- the visitor experience, for local workers and residents - Purley BID will build on its programme of seasonal events to ensure that the town centre is family friendly, attracts footfall and increases dwell time. Purley BID has successfully established the annual Purley Food and Drink Festival which they seek to build on, as well as promoting 5 bi-monthly campaigns to support mental health. Purley BID also provides training to enable the town to be Dementia Friendly. Other new initiatives include organized busking.
- Improving the look and feel of the area – Purley BID will continue their daily patrols, reporting and removing graffiti and fly tipping, as well as reporting damaged or missing street furniture; the maintenance of foliage on Purley Cross; organized litterpicks and annual free cleaning of shop signage. In addition they will provide additional deep cleaning around the public realm in areas of particular need and renovate the Brighton Road clock.
- Greening the high street – Purley BID invests in summer and winter floral displays including hanging baskets, railing boxes and tiered planters. They plan to launch Purley in Bloom partnering with Network Rail, South East and Southern Rail, provide new planting on Purley Cross and creating wild garden areas on Godstone Road embankment.
- Winter lights – Purley’s Christmas lights are provided by Purley BID and they commit to continuing this provision in their proposal, along with seasonal LED tree lights through winter.
- Promotion – Purley BID is committed to delivering strong branding for Purley through street banners and posters, and keeping the community connected and encouraging ShopLocal through newsletters and social media channels, as well as actively supporting Small Business Saturday and similar campaigns

- Art installations – building on their successful art installations over the last 5 years both temporary (on hoardings) and permanent (e.g. Railway station murals), Purley BID will continue to identify opportunities for innovative artwork in the district centre.

5.3.2 BUSINESS SUPPORT – Purley BID works continuously to support local business and will continue to do so by:

- Campaigning and lobbying for policy change and being a strong voice for local businesses on a range of partnerships and networks, fostering key relationships with councilors, the Mayor of London, the GLA, local MP, Police and Residents' Associations.
- Maintaining the weekly group communication across their network initiated as the country went into lockdown, and ensuring that businesses feel supported and listened to, championing their cause and facilitating access to support.
- Digital training and access for businesses

5.3.3 ACCESS AND SAFETY – Purley BID acknowledges that these are the most common issues facing almost all district centres across the country. They will continue to improve access and safety by:

- Purchasing the services of a private security firm to make daily patrols to manage anti-social behavior and be a visible deterrent.
- Working with the council to deliver a Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) and signing up to the Crime Reduction Partnership.
- Working with the council to improve access to parking and other district centre facilities through signage and systems.
- Promoting Purley's status as a Dementia Friendly town and supporting the PubWatch scheme they established over the last term and their Bar One bar All programme to address ASB.

6. CONSULTATION

- 6.1 Extensive consultation has been undertaken by the Purley BID and their proposal developed in response to the needs of the Purley business community reflecting their needs after the impact of the Covid 19 mitigations which includes lock down.

7. PRE-DECISION SCRUTINY

- 7.1 This item has not been to a Scrutiny meeting for pre-decision debate due to the special urgency measures.

8. FINANCIAL AND RISK ASSESSMENT CONSIDERATIONS

8.1. The effect of the decision - If successfully voted in:

8.1.1 One off cost to the Council in 2020-21

The BID regulations currently stipulate that the local authority should bear the cost of the BID Ballot; subject to it being a majority yes vote. The Head of Electoral Services and Mayor's Office estimate that this will be a one-off cost of approximately £4,000 to the Council in 2020-21 for the resources necessary to carry this out in-house, in accordance with the BID regulations. These costs will be absorbed within existing budgets. This cost is repaid to the Council if the BID ballot is unsuccessful and returns a 'no' vote.

8.1.2 Ongoing cost to the Council from 2020-21

The levy liability payable by the Council will be c. £2,363 per annum over the 5 years of the BID out of the predicted £102,085 total levy. The Council has been liable for and has budgeted for this levy over the last 5 years. Whilst there is an annual levy cost associated with supporting the Purley BID, it is considered reasonable in relation to the additional investment that the BID can attract.

The estimated cost that the council incurs is up to £5,900 per annum. These costs arise as Croydon is the relevant billing authority responsible for billing and collecting. Under the BID regulations, these costs are recharged to the BID.

In light of current financial pressures the Council will not be in a position to contribute a further annual voluntary contribution in addition to the levy (subject to a 'yes' vote).

8.2 Risks

8.2.1 The BID process is considered an innovative process of enabling business communities to contribute significantly to the future economic development of their local area and regenerate high streets.

8.2.2 As the nation navigates the uncertainty that the current pandemic presents, the role of our key strategic local partners, including the borough's BIDs has never been more important in working with the council to manage the economic impacts of COVID-19, and facilitate and support recovery through their local networks.

8.2.3 The risk of an area not embracing this potential is that investment needed to retain businesses, increased footfall and attract inward investment in a local district centre may not be forthcoming, compared with neighbouring areas where this opportunity is being exploited. At a time of economic uncertainty, the council cannot risk losing the opportunity to regenerate its local business communities.

8.2.4 The current uncertainty resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic does present some risks:

- Businesses who have been hugely impacted by the recent lockdown may not feel able to support the additional costs of paying the levy, in spite of the benefits it might afford them, resulting in a 'No' vote in the Ballot
- If the Purley BID secures a second term, further economic restrictions arising as a result of COVID-19 might impact on the ability to continue to collect the BID levy and impact on its viability.

8.2.5 There are also resource implications for the Council in terms of levy payment, and administration of the ballot. However, the effects of the Council not supporting the Purley BID are considered to outweigh these:

- Loss of revenue of approximately £102k per annum to help in the regeneration of the area;
- Damage to business relationships built up in the area over the last 5 years in which Purley BID has operated;
- Dis-engagement of local businesses to work in partnership with each other and with the Council for the betterment of the area;
- Loss of funding and initiatives that can attract footfall to the area and strengthen community engagement.

8.3 Options

There are no perceived alternative options for the Council. If the business community chooses to pursue the legislative BIDS route and vote 'yes', then the Council is obliged to play its part in the process. It is also obliged to fund the ballot process unless the ballot is unsuccessful.

8.4 Future savings/efficiencies

As a private sector initiative, the BID has no impact on the future savings or efficiencies of the Council. Any reduction of ownership of property in the Purley BID area will have a direct impact on the levy payment due. The continued operation of Purley BID will add value to the wider economy of Purley.

Approved by: Matthew Davis, Head of Finance for and on behalf of Lisa Taylor, Director of Finance, Investment and Risk

9. LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

9.1 The Head of Corporate Law and Litigation comments on behalf of the Director of Law and Governance that the Business Improvement Districts (England) Regulations 2004 (BID Regulations) in conjunction with Part 4 of the Local Government Act 2003 makes provision for establishing a Business Improvement District within a specific geographical area in the borough. The BID Regulations provides (amongst other things) for the Council as the billing authority to arrange the BID ballot and also provide for the imposition, administration, collection, recovery and application of the BID levy. The BID

Regulations also provides that the local authority is entitled to vote during the BID ballot.

Approved by Sandra Herbert, Head of Corporate Law and Litigation on behalf of the Director of Law and Governance and Deputy Monitoring Officer.

10. HUMAN RESOURCES IMPACT

- 10.1 The HR impact for this process is additional staff to manage the process. Delivery will require staffing to complete the ballot process, manage the Purley BID relationship and collect the levy. The staff mechanisms to collect the BID levy and the and deliver the ballot is already in place.
- 10.2 If there are any other HR issues that arise these will be managed under the Council's policies and procedures.

Approved by: Jennifer Sankar, Head of HR Place for and behalf of Sue Moorman, HR Director.

11. EQUALITIES IMPACT

- 11.1. A full equality analysis was undertaken in 2016, and has been updated for the renewal proposal, to assess whether the Purley Business Improvement District is likely have any adverse impact on residents and businesses groups that share a "protected characteristic". The analysis concluded that the proposed change is likely to help the Council in advancing equality of opportunity and fairness and that all Croydon residents are likely to benefit from economic growth in the BID area.
- 11.2 The equality analysis also identified that economic inequality such as unemployment is an issue that affects some groups that share a "protected characteristic" on the basis of disability, race , and age more significantly and need to considered and addressed in the delivery of the BID.
- 11.3 The equality analysis recommends that the Purley BID Board continues to monitor and regularly review the impact of proposals to ensure the benefits (including opportunities for employment) are delivered to all residents and businesses. If appropriate, mitigating action will be planned to ensure that those of groups that currently face economic inequality (in terms access to employment opportunities) are provided with targeted support.
- 11.4 The BID Board will endeavor to ensure that Croydon residents benefit from economic growth in the area, have access to opportunities to develop new or to expand existing local businesses, as well as, skills and qualifications to access decently paid quality and secure jobs. If appropriate, mitigating action will be planned ensure that those equality groups that currently face economic inequality (in terms of access to employment opportunities) are provided targeted support.
- 11.5 The proposal to continue to support a Purley Business Improvement District will

support the Council in delivering on its economic development and regeneration agenda and the Council's Equality and Inclusion objective to work in partnership to lift people out of poverty by increasing employment opportunities across the borough and ensuring local people (and in particular disabled people, young people, over 50s and lone parents who are furthest away from the job market) have a pathway into employment, education and training.

Approved by: Yvonne Okiyo, Equalities Manager

12. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

- 12.1 The Council will work with the BID Board to ensure that all environmental considerations are given appropriate assessment at all levels of the delivery of projects which deliver more employment opportunities for the borough's residents.

13. CRIME AND DISORDER REDUCTION IMPACT

- 13.1 A key focus of the BID proposal will be additional local safety and security initiatives to add to the Council's ongoing commitment. In this way, the Purley BID will play a part in orchestrating business led solutions to criminal and anti-social behavior.

14. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS/PROPOSED DECISION

- 14.1 There are no perceived alternative options for the Council. The partnership that the council has developed over the past 5 years with Purley BID has been mutually beneficial, and they are a key partner in securing the economic growth and vitality of Purley District Centre, more now than ever in light of the recent pandemic and the work required to manage lockdown and subsequent recovery for our local economy. If the business community chooses to pursue the legislative BIDS route and vote 'yes', then the Council is obliged to play its part in the process. It is also obliged to fund the ballot process unless the ballot is unsuccessful.

15. OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED

- 15.1 The following options were considered:
- To not support the BID – not recommended as the loss of support that the BID offers could have a severe impact on the businesses inside the levy.
 - Support the BID – recommended

16. DATA PROTECTION IMPLICATIONS

16.1 WILL THE SUBJECT OF THE REPORT INVOLVE THE PROCESSING OF 'PERSONAL DATA'?

Business data will be processed and this this will include sensitive financial evidence and banking details and therefore a process that conforms to GDPR and the processing of sensitive data has been implemented.

16.2 HAS A DATA PROTECTION IMPACT ASSESSMENT (DPIA) BEEN COMPLETED?

Yes and a DPIA is attached

Approved by Stephen Tate, Director of Growth, Employment & Regeneration

CONTACT OFFICER:

Carol Squires, Head of Economic Development

APPENDICES TO THIS REPORT:

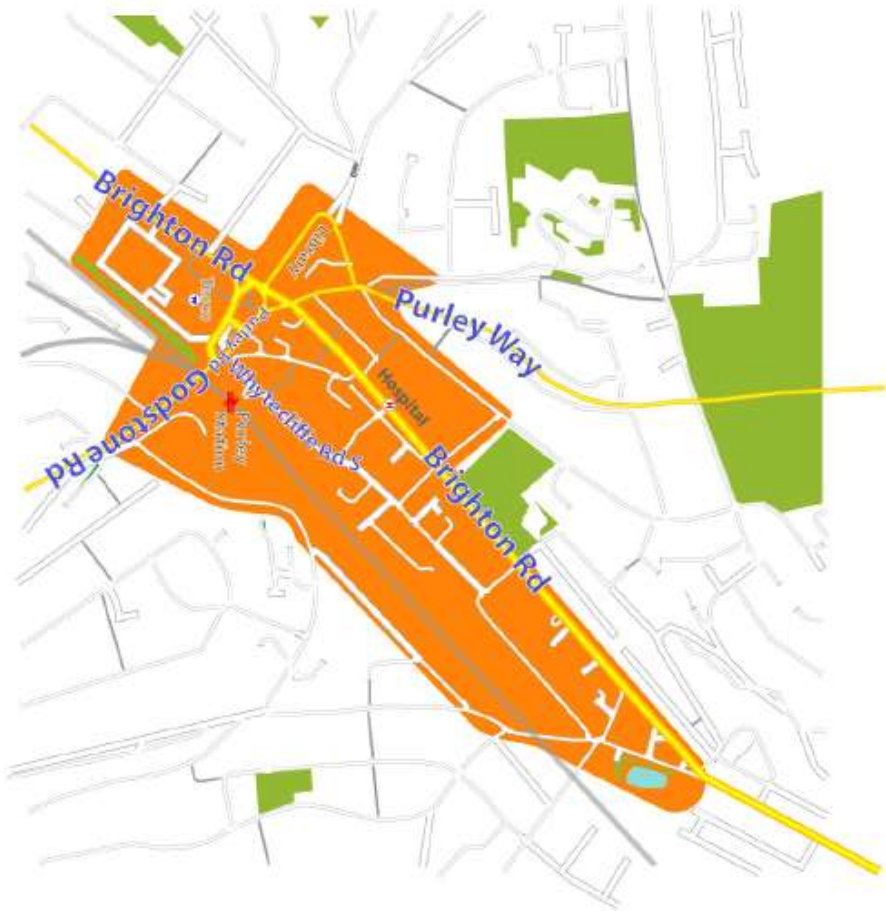
Appendix 1: BID area - BID map
Appendix 2: BID Proposal Document

BACKGROUND PAPERS:

Equality Analysis and DPIA

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The BID Area



The Purley BID area comprises of the business hereditaments that are enclosed in the orange area of the map above. The majority of the area is within the CR8 2 Postcode, however not all of the CR8 2 postcode area is included and a few extra businesses are included. This is to ensure that the businesses included can be fairly represented by the BID.

The BID boundary runs along and includes both sides the Brighton Road (A23) from the south, starting at the Junction of Lansdowne Road (11 Brighton Road) on the South/East side and opposite the entrance of Lansdowne Road on the North/West side including and down from 48 Brighton Road. This runs along both sides of the (A23) Brighton Road and (A235) Brighton Road and up to and including Capella Court and the junction of Biddulph Road.

The South East Boundary of the BID runs both sides of the road southwards from Capella Court along Riddlesdown Road to Grasmere Road and including both sides of Grasmere Road. The boundary continues from the end of Grasmere Road with the junction of Warren Road towards and including both sides of Approach Road all the way to the Junction of the Godstone Road.

The Purley BID boundary starts on the Godstone Road on both sides North West from the Junction with Downs Court Road in to Purley Centre. Heading North West up both sides of Purley Road and both sides of Banstead Road up to 37 Banstead Road. It includes the other side of the Banstead Road along A2022 Foxley Lane down from 20 Foxley Lane and heading round Purley Library onto the A23. The BID area also includes Russell Hill Road up to the junction with Russell Hill. The BID boundary crosses the Purley Way at 922 Purley Way. The area covers both sides of the Pampisford Road from the start up to the Junction of Christchurch Road on the South and up to and including 39 Pampisford Road on the North. Both sides of Christchurch Road are included joining to the (A235) Brighton Road.

STREETS

A	P
Approach Road	Pampisford Place
B	Purley Downs Road
Banstead Road	Purley Park Road
Brighton Road(A23)	Purley Road
Brighton Road(A235)	Purley Way
C	R
Christchurch Road	Riddlesdown Road
F	Russell Hill Place
Foxley Hill	Russell Hill Road
G	S
Godstone Road	Station Approach
Grasmere Road	W
H	Warren Road
High Street	Whytecliffe Road North
K	Whytecliffe Road South
Kimberly Place	Woburn Avenue

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Make Purley the No.1 Local Destination

Purley BID stands on the success of 5 years delivering projects to improving business in Purley. This proposal highlights many of those achievements and plans to make Purley the top local destination.



Life without PurleyBID

As well as being the voice representing your business interests, without the BID we would lose hanging baskets, winter lights, banners, art, the food festival and much more. This term, we will be adding extra security and deep cleaning.



@inPurley

info@inpurley.london | www.purleybid.co.uk | 020 3745 3493

Registered Address: Palmerston House, 814 Brighton Road, Purley CR8 2BB
Purley BID Community Interest Company is registered in England and Wales No.09537145

Destination Purley



in **Purley**

A PROPOSAL FOR THE
RENEWAL OF THE PURLEY BUSINESS
IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

2021-2026



Watch our videos to find out more.

Please visit our website or social media accounts where there are videos, summaries, snapshots and other content that will inform you why and how to vote for the Purley BID.

Choose Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, LinkedIn or visit www.inpurley.london



@inPurley

Better for Business in Purley

Contents

Welcome 1	What issues and opportunities are before us? What the BID can do.
What is Purley BID? 2	What is a Business Improvement District? The scheme explained.
Highlights from the First Term 4	Your chance to do something to improve the economic climate of Purley business.
Vote to Keep your BID! 6	How we can promote our town harder and smarter.
Our Themes 8	How we can work together to further our common interests.
Destination Purley 10	How we can make Purley a nicer place to work, meet and shop.
Business Support 16	How we support businesses and engage with organisations on their behalf.
Access & Safety 22	How we plan on improving the access to the town and make Purley safer.
The Purley BID Boundary 26	The businesses and streets that make up our town and the BID.
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What Happens Next? 32	Additional understanding of this exciting new venture for Purley.

Investment in our future

Over the past five years Purley businesses have benefitted massively from the Purley Business Improvement District (BID).

We have run well over 200 projects including hanging baskets, banners and the annual Food and Drink Festival. The BID has an impressive record in lobbying for Purley, as well as, business support, promotions and other initiatives. The BID runs cleaning and greener projects to improve the environment.

We also enabled extra funding from Croydon Council and the GLA that would otherwise not be available without a BID.

Purley First

Purley BID has represented our members' interests with hard fought campaigns. First of all we secured £200,000 investment into the multi-storey car park and five extra high street parking spaces. The BID was the leading voice in securing the business rates reduction by a third, this benefitted over 80% of Purley businesses saving an average of £2,840 per year in business rates. More recently we single-handedly managed to get £3.5 million of Croydon COVID-19 grants released that were otherwise tied up.

Destination Purley

The value the BID adds to Purley goes much further than just lobbying, as this proposal will highlight. We have on top of what has been mentioned, cost reduction, social media promotion, poppies, art, focused security, extra cleaning and waste removal, as well as all the COVID-19 support, the list goes on and on.

We appreciate that times are tough for everyone and that is why we need a BID now more than ever.

We will continue to be a BID that punches well above its weight with its delivery, support and campaigning.

The BID plans to set the base levy investment rate for the businesses at 1.5%. This is a reduction from 2% applied in our first term.

I strongly urge you to vote YES to renew

Purley BID so we can continue to support the business community. The proposal will demonstrate there is so much to lose without the BID and highlight loads to gain with one.

Welcome



Simon Cripps
Purley BID CEO



Successful Rates Campaign



Regular Litter Picks



Baskets & Flowers

Supporting Our Business District What is Purley BID?

Purley BID was established in 2015 with a vision to make Purley better for business. Five years of investment in the town has supported our business community through promotion, events and services helping to make the town attractive and to raise the town's profile locally as well as nationally through lobbying. As a result, Purley BID has established itself as an influencer, recognised at local, regional and central government level.

Championing local businesses all the way, a BID enables delivery of projects and services above and beyond the provision by the local authority.

Overview of a BID

A Business Improvement District (BID) is a way of making improvements to the businesses within the town. The BID is both business-led and business funded.

A BID is formed to improve the business interest of a specific area by investing in services, projects and events.

The BID is led by a board, whose members are from businesses in the area. It is funded by a levy applied relative to the current business rates. In the case of

Purley BID, this is set at 1.5% and looks to create an income for investment of around £120,000

per year, which is ring-fenced for the exclusive use of the Purley BID area.

History of BIDs

Legislation enabling the formation of BIDs was passed in 2003 in England and Wales and there are now around 300 BIDs set up in the UK. BIDs run for 5 years and are voted in by the business ratepayers in the specified area. The mandate must be endorsed by over 50% of the businesses in both individual votes and proportion of rateable value.

BIDs are successfully delivering business improvements to towns all-round the UK such as Croydon, New Addington, Streatham, Twickenham and of course Purley.

A Strong Business Voice

BIDs enable localities to have a stronger business voice in determining what happens in their town and that is certainly true of Purley BID.

As well as being in control of our own

budget for services we identify, the BID also creates effective engagement with councils and other bodies.

Purley BID delivers additional services that are not provided by the local council, we do not replace existing services.

As a recognised body we are also able to win extra grants and funding that would otherwise not normally be available.

150

BUSINESSES SUPPORTED WITH RATES GRANTS AND LICENCING



Poppy Displays



Art Projects



Branded Banners



Private Security Patrols in 2nd term

Introduction

What Purley BID is NOT

Purley BID does NOT replace services that the council is accountable for. The BID has engaged with the council to create baseline service level agreement documents for their deliverable services.

The Levy

The levy applied on a successful second term BID will be the equivalent of 1.5% of the business rate. This rate will be applied to properties with a rateable value of £8,000 or above per year.

This amount has reduced from the first term levy amount of 2%. A typical business with a rateable value of £16,000 will have a levy of £240 (equivalent to £20/month).

Voting

The Ballot will take place for a one-month period from 12th November to 10th December 2020. To be successful the vote must meet two criteria:

- Votes cast must be a majority (over 50%).
- Votes cast must represent a majority of the total rateable value in the BID area.

If successful, the decision of the vote for the BID makes the levy mandatory for business ratepayers.

Commencing the BID

Levy collection is expected to start from 1st February 2021. The BID has a 5-year term, after which a new ballot will take place.

Who is Included?

The levy will apply to all properties (hereditaments) with a rateable value of £8,000 or greater.

The area of the Purley BID is generally, but not exclusively, the CR8 2 postcode. Please check out page 26 to see the boundary map.



The BID is an essential support network in so many ways; a voice with the Council and TFL on unseen issues that arise, ongoing reporting of graffiti, fly-tipping, broken infrastructure and any anti-social behaviour. We would only notice these things if they weren't dealt with by Purley BID.

Sara Aliano,
AllBikes



Introduction



Regular Litter Picks



Deep Clean and Art



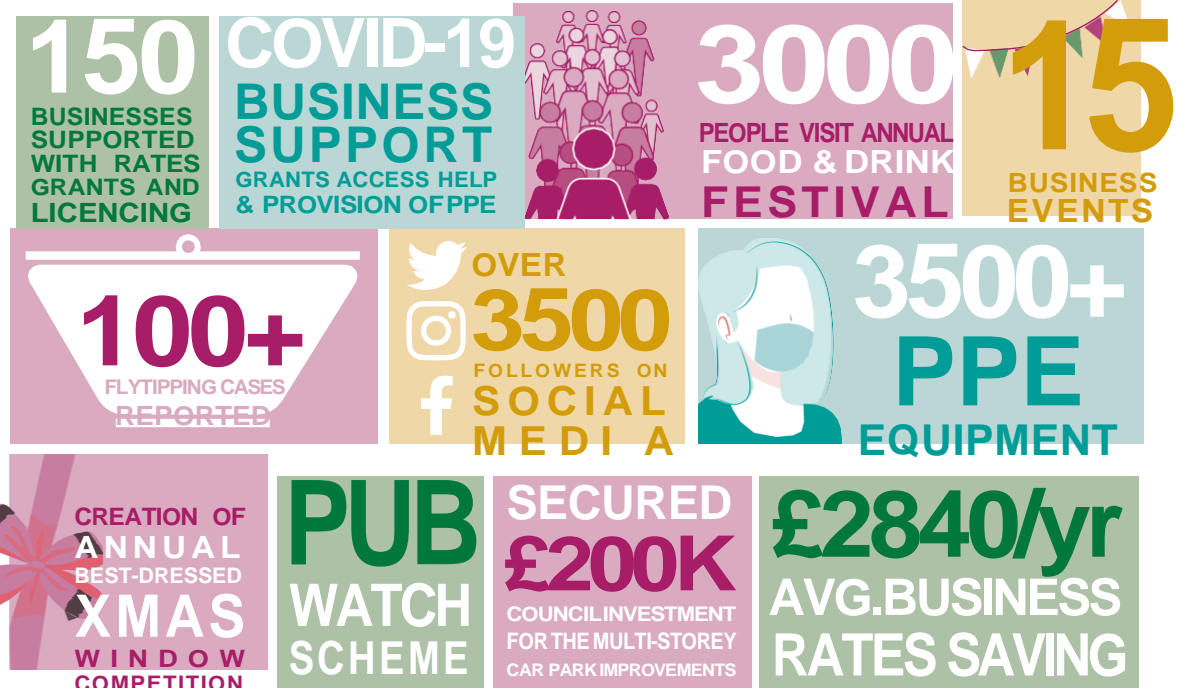
Hanging Baskets



Food & Drink Festival

Making Purley a Destination Highlights from our first term

Here are a some of our achievements and projects delivered from the first five years of the Purley BID and the benefits given to your business.



What Purley BID achieved in the first term is nothing short of incredible. Campaigns saved businesses an average of £2.8k/year in business rates, released £2m COVID-19 funding, received £200k investment for the multi-storey carpark, and delivered on cleaning, food festival and more.

Marlon Johnson, Chairman Purley BID, Lupita Coffee House



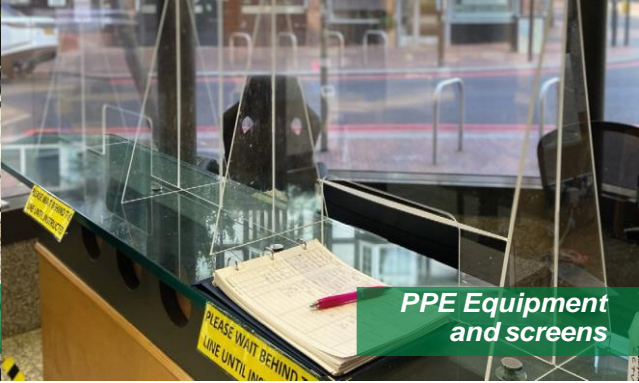
Winter & Christmas Lights



Art Projects



COVID-19 Grant Support



PPE Equipment and screens

Introduction



The next 5-years

The following pages highlight the BID objectives and projects for the next chapter.

We've gathered views to understand where to focus attention as a result of our business consultation survey, liaison with local businesses, board members and general meetings.

Let's take our first term achievements and build on them for the next 5-year term in making Purley a great destination.

Introduction





Making Purley a Destination Vote to keep your BID!

Purley BID was set up by local businesses who passionately believed in supporting each other for the benefit of everyone; residents and fellow business owners alike.

The first term was about establishing the BID, creating a Board and delivering core additional services, such as banners, baskets, extra cleaning as well as learning how to best serve the town and our community. The next chapter is about really moving Purley forward and making it a destination to be proud of.

We want the best for Purley and are constantly looking at ways to improve the area. Time is taken to gather ideas and quotes for projects to get the maximum results from our budget. The investments are open and transparent to fellow business owners who are all invited to be part of the decision making process.

The town is changing and times are hard and the BID can support you at these times and ensure that Purley truly is a fantastic destination to work, shop and visit and also that a Purley business is more supported than almost anywhere else in the borough. Much of what the BID does goes unseen,

whether it is campaigning, lobbying, organising, supporting and caring for the businesses. We also promote our businesses through our social media channels to extend reach.

We know that you are busy running your business on a day-to-day basis and it's hard to think about what's going on outside

your door. Purley BID does this for you.

We absolutely agree that it is visible results that will make a difference to the town and we have many projects in progress that will enhance the area and increase footfall.

Additional services for the next term we plan to include extra security, more regular deep cleaning and a focus on making Purley a preferred destination.

Without our Purley BID there would be no Christmas lights, the hanging baskets, flowers and banners would need to come down, graffiti and fly-tipping removal would not be managed anymore. You would not be represented on the various Boards and committees that prove so vital in keeping Purley in the forefront.

We have listened to your concerns and know that you may feel that the BID is just another bill but what you have gained so far and what you would lose with the BID is immeasurable. We have reduced the levy fee to relieve some of this pressure but will still be able to provide

fantastic results.

A YES vote would mean that Purley has a real chance to shine and move forward as a community with support and backing from your Business Improvement District.





Making Purley a Destination

Our Themes

Building on the solid groundwork of the past five years, Purley BID will deliver ambitious projects covering three key themes for its second term. Reflecting how the world is changing, we've refined our focus to ensure maximum support for the town and Purley business. The following pages cover the detail, but in summary our themes are:

Destination Purley

High Streets across the UK are changing, and COVID-19 has significantly sped this up. The internet has had a huge impact on the way we live our lives, an increasing population and more people working from home are all affecting the way we use our local business district. Purley BID will help plan for the future. We will focus on making Purley a go to destination. We realise that visitors will generally need to have an experience when they visit a town centre as many transactional purchases can be done online.

We will make Purley a destination that is the envy of the local business district and be a focus for new businesses to invest in.

This will be achieved by events (where safe), making the place cleaner and greener, safer, through great promotional campaigns and business support into the digital age.

Access and Safety

Being able to access the town centre and know you are safe are crucial to the future success of the area and Purley as a destination.

On top of the current initiatives and close working relationship with the Police, Purley BID will deliver a Business Crime Reduction Partnership, where businesses can share and receive security information as well as providing extra daily security patrols across the town.

Plan for a Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) that will provide more power to the Police, safer neighbourhood team and security patrols to deal with anti-social behaviour and to create a no drinking zone in the district centre.

Business Support

Purley BID's track record on lobbying for business is currently 100%. We will continue to represent your business interests with a strong voice, locally, regionally and nationally. With the current reduction in the business rates coming to an end in 2021, the BID will work to lobby the council, Valuation Office Agency (VOA) and government that a fair and measured rating solution is put in place for Purley.

We will continue to support businesses in these changing times including council and GLA representation – giving Purley a voice, digital marketing training, promotion, issue resolution and improved business environment.

WINTER
LED
LIGHTS
ON TREES



The BID is essential to support the growing population of Purley and to ensure it's a great place to live, work and play.



*Ben Gershon
Frost Estate Agents*

Themes





Making Purley a Destination

Destination Purley

We love Purley and we know you do too. With the ever-changing world we need to promote Purley as a destination.

People are looking for an experience otherwise they can just make their transactions online. We need to make Purley stand out, offer more and be different. Which is why we need a BID to keep working on areas that need improving and celebrate the areas we excel at.

Whether for the family, workers, residents or the night-time economy, let's ensure Purley is a great destination.

So how do we go about making the town a great destination?

We need to make sure that the town is family friendly. Research shows that district centres that are good for the family increase footfall and dwell time; the two key factors that impact the economy of the area.

With a struggling global economy, we must ensure that Purley continues to look pleasant and is also attractive for new businesses to set up here. Research consistently shows that those who invest in promotion during a downturn significantly outperform those who don't. So we plan to invest in promoting Purley.

Purley BID will continue to deliver projects that ensure the town is a preferred destination for local residents and those farther afield.

These projects include:

Cleaner

Purley BID patrol the town daily, reporting and removing graffiti and fly-tipping. It is important that this is done to preserve the town's image and prevent it from decline. The BID has ensured the removal of hundreds of pieces of graffiti and waste, as well as reporting damaged or missing street furniture (such as chairs, railings and road signs).

To deal with the rodent infestation causing problems at Purley Cross, Purley BID arranged for the foliage to be cut and kept back.

As well as organising numerous litter picks, the BID team has also input on the arrangement of street bins at optimum sites.

Provision of free cleaning annually to all businesses for their shop signages.

The BID also provides additional deep cleaning where the results are worthwhile.

For future initiatives, Purley BID is looking at ways to reduce issues caused by the pigeon population.

Reinstating the Flood Defence Committee to help manage flash flooding that Purley is susceptible to.

Procurement of the iconic Purley fountain back into working order.



Purley sign on Godstone Road Bridge commissioned by Purley BID

Greener

To make the town aesthetically pleasing all year round, Purley BID invests in summer and winter floral displays including hanging baskets, boxes on railings and tiered planters.

Purley in Bloom is a new project that the BID plans to run, partnering with Network Rail, South East and Southern Rail, to deliver a greener and brighter town. Current plans are for new flowers to be placed in the islands within Purley Cross, as well as creating wild garden areas on the Godstone Road embankment to brighten it up and reduce littering.

Activities for all

The BID has established the hugely successful family friendly annual Purley Food and Drink Festival, free of charge exclusively for the BID businesses to promote to over 3,000 people. The BID provides for free: stalls, power, promotion, candy floss, face painting, sand art, Mad Hatter's tea party, world blindfolded lemon catching championships, cycle smoothies and live music.

Each year the BID promotes five bi-monthly campaigns to support mental health under the banner of Live Well in Purley. These campaigns encourage people to Be Active, Connect, Give, Learn and Take Notice. This provides an opportunity to promote businesses in the town relevant to each theme.

Other events include the annual Easter egg hunt, the best dressed Christmas window competition, Monster Hunt and the online Advent calendar. These all increase Purley's image as a family friendly town, with the goal to increase, footfall, dwell time and spend.

Winter & Christmas Lights

We provide lights, testing, maintenance, insurance and agreements for the Christmas lights without which there would be none. As well as seasonal Winter LED tree lights keeping Purley bright through the winter months.

“ The Purley BID Food & Drink Festival is a fantastic community event that highlights Purley businesses and brings huge footfall both on the day and beyond.

*Manish Patel,
The Jolly Farmers Pub*



Themes

Destination Purley



Promotion

During the next 5-year BID term, Croydon will be the London Borough of Culture 2023 and the BID will look to make the most of the opportunity to use this awareness to promote Purley to the max.

Bold Purley branded banners on lampposts help to give a sense of identity to the town.

The BID is also a big supporter of the Save Our High Street and Small Business Saturday campaigns, as well as working with the Council and Urban Symbiotics on the Purley Regeneration project.

We constantly promote Purley through our very popular social media channels. Our regular newsletters, leaflet drops and magazine adverts alongside promotional posters on railings, bins and notice board help to keep the community informed of what's happening in town.

The BID is essential in ensuring that Purley businesses are fully supported in meeting the changing economic market.

Lisa Downham
Get Fired



Art

The organisation of art installations has been key for making the town centre attractive for visitors, residents and businesses. This has often involved a considerable level of organisation from inception through to installation. Art projects over the 5-years have included flowers and spinners around Purley Cross. Working with the local school for children to showcase their art around the Mosaic Place hoardings. Working with Network Rail for street art under the bridge and commissioning a local artist to cover the My Old China site with a celebration of Purley. Getting three new murals installed on Platform 6 of the train station as a welcome to the area and recognition of local achievements,

Other projects

Providing training and working towards Purley becoming a Dementia Friendly town.

Plans for the new term also include investigating licensing of busking in the underpass, a CR8 2Late promotion for the night-time economy and launching a Purley raffle competition to promote the use of Purley businesses, where the number of entries relate to the times you visit a business in the town. As well as, the renovation of the Brighton Road clock.

Making Purley a Destination

Purley BID will assist in providing information to residents and potential new business owners of the benefit of why they should use Purley. We will be the voice to promote the town, a service which other nearby district centres lack.



What we've delivered...

Events

- Easter Egg Hunt
- Monster Hunt
- Summer BBQ
- Beer Festival

Free Kids Activities

- Face painting
- Sand art
- Candy floss
- Games

Food & Drink Festival

- Free stalls
- Lemon catching comp.
- Mad Hatter's tea party
- Smoothie bike

Promotions

- Purley Pages
- Social media posting on Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Nextdoor
- Banners, notice board & bin posters, Ad boards for railings
- Leaflet drops
- Poppies on lampposts
- Purley Green & Purple Food Hubs support
- School magazine adverts
- National celebrations

Art

- My Old China hoarding
- Iron Horse installation

- Mosaic Place hoarding
- Railway station murals

Projects

- Brighton Road Clock investigation
- Live Well event
- Croydon Report it
- Deep cleaning shop signage and underpasses
- Love Clean Streets app
- Perception & Image Audit
- Cleaner & Greener Audit
- Cut back foliage to deter rodent problem
- Reporting dumped cars
- Rotary clock cleaned

What we will do...

- Much of the above and...
- Promote Purley as the 1st local destination
- Purley in Bloom
- Continue events and activities where possible
- Extra deep cleaning
- Store sign cleaning choice
- Art and culture projects

What you will lose...

Along with everything listed above, the great community supported by The Purley BID initiative will suffer from not having access to the following:

- A voice to promote business in Purley
- Extra cleaning throughout the town
- Flower, baskets and green projects

Themes

Destination Purley

“The BID is a great success and is the glue that keeps the night-time economy together. With the Pub Watch and Bar One, Bar All campaigns the town is a safer and better place to visit.”

*Cameron Munnery,
The Pear Tree*



Live Well
in Purley
www.inpurley.london
A Purley BID Initiative

Annual Art
installations

Year round
hanging baskets

www.inpurley.london
Blindfolded Lemon Catching
World Championships
in Purley
Business Improvement District
CROYDON @inPurley

Destination Purley
Themes



Purley Food and Drink
Festival



Dementia Friendly
Training and Town



State of the Art
"Rainbow boy"



REMOVAL OF
500+
PIECES OF
GRAFFITI

Welcome to
Purley Signs



Making Purley a Destination Business Support

A lot of what Purley BID does to support businesses goes on behind the scenes. We have an incredibly successful track record of campaigns and lobbying to benefit and support the business community.

This is a voice that is the envy of many local business districts who do not receive this representation and support. With the inevitable tough economic times ahead, it is crucial that we continue and increase the support to our businesses.

To ensure that Purley is seen as the preferred local destination we will be providing ongoing business support. Here's an overview of the campaigns we've worked on to give insight into the type of activity we will provide on your behalf.

Campaigns & Lobbying

Immediately at the start of our first term we fought to make improvements to the untended multi-storey car park, in disrepair and without a plan

for improvement. Our campaign lobbied the council who met with the BID and agreed to inject over £200,000 in improvements including painting the walls and fixing the lights, doors and lifts.

Next came the 2017 rates review. Purley BID analysed

these rates and noticed an anomaly that Purley was treated far more harshly than any other business district. Where the rates review nationally

should have made a net 0% change and London to increase by 10% on average, Purley BID calculated that Purley businesses had a massive average 49% increase. This led to an 18-month campaign with the Purley BID team taking our figures to Chris Philp, MP Croydon South, who lobbied the Chancellor of the Exchequer directly. In the 2018 Autumn budget statement, the Chancellor specifically referenced our campaign as being a contributing factor to the government deciding to reduce the rates by a third. This policy change campaign led by Purley BID made a nationwide reduction of £450m and notably in Purley the third reduction in rates meant a net increase of 0% which was the goal.

However, the fight is not over as these changes are only in place until 2021 and we need to ensure Purley has a voice when the time comes.

Currently, Purley BID has a 100% success rate on lobbying, whether that be for Purley, Croydon or nationally.

We are the mouse that roared.

COVID-19 Support

As the country went into lockdown due to COVID-19, the Purley BID team went full-throttle into action to provide support for our businesses. Not only did we set up group communication, weekly

task force meetings for all businesses offering support as well as organise PPE, most notably Purley BID single-handedly lobbied Croydon Council regarding its

LOWERED
BUSINESS
RATES
BY A 1/3



Business Support Themes

interpretation of the confusing rules surrounding the Government Grants for small businesses.

This meant numerous Purley businesses that were initially excluded from receiving the £10,000 grant were now able to apply for it. This campaign affected many businesses borough wide and the release of up to £2m unclaimed grants prevented the loss of several of our small businesses.

Throughout the pandemic Purley BID supported our businesses helping them to get back on their feet and work safely as soon as possible. We were key in ensuring many businesses were able to access their grants as well as receive PPE equipment.

Purley BID supported with:

- BID Resilience fund
- Croydon BID taskforce
- Croydon webinars
- Discretionary grant
- Eat Out to Help Out campaign
- Grant campaign
- Organising Zoom meetings
- Pay it Forward
- Raise the Bar campaign
- Withheld grants campaign
- PPE supplies including:
 - Distance markers
 - Floor tape
 - Face guards & masks
 - Sanitiser
 - Sneeze shields
 - Information posters



During the COVID-19 pandemic, Purley BID was invaluable with its support, advice and provision of PPE at a time when we needed consistent guidance and to bring the business community together.

*Mary Coughlan
Lucinda's Fashion Boutique*





Community Development

Purley BID provides numerous networking opportunities including organisation of our business convention.

We support and help businesses grow by directing business owners to the right support at Croydon Council, business growth hubs, access to training, loans, grants and providers of cost reduction services.

Our ongoing engagement and representation help provide a voice for Purley businesses. Communicating and fostering key relationships with Councillors, the Mayor, the GLA, the MP, Rotary, Police and Residents' associations. We gather support from memberships of British BIDs, Association of Town and City Management, liaising with other business districts and BIDs. We also represent Purley on numerous boards, such as the Night-time Economy Forum, Future Place, Meanwhile Use and several more.

We give Purley a voice that many of our neighbouring district centres fail to have.

Training

Did you know that 97% of people learn more about a local company online than any other medium? In fact, 88% of mobile online searches for local businesses result in either a call or business visit within one day.

The BID will help ensure that Purley is benefitting from online searches and the businesses are able to adopt and make the most of digital technology.

We are also able to provide, training and support and access to further help from outside the BID.



Our town has a superb Business Engagement Manager who patrols the area daily to report any issues. This relationship is a powerful tool for connecting the businesses, the local community and local authorities, enabling them to work together to improve Purley district centre.

Deva Ponnonnamsi
Tulsi Dining





What we've delivered...

Events

- Business rates campaign
- Business of the month
- Business development resources
- Charity of the year
- Annual surveys
- Board meetings
- Business Engagement Audit
- Cost reduction support

Recognition

- Best local champion
- Commitment to community

Engagement

- Council & Councillors
- GLA
- London Mayor
- MPs
- Press and media
- Relations
- ATCM
- British BIDs

Promotion

- Newsletters
- Network meetings
- Shop Local campaign
- Spring Conference
- Website & blog
- Social & business

Representation

- European Croydon Conference
- Meanwhile use board
- Future place board
- BIDs High street conference - Keynote speaker
- Night time economy board
- Residents association
- Rotary Club
- Schools
- Churches Together
- Networking events

What we will do...

- Much of the above and...
- Business Rates campaign
- COVID-19 Support
- E-Commerce support
- Lobbying and representation
- Cost reduction
- Increased business communication

What you will lose...

Along with everything listed above, the great community supported by The Purley BID initiative will suffer from not having access to the following:

- Representation
- Engagement
- Training
- Lobbying
- Access to funding
- Support

Themes

Business Support



Purley BID led a Cross Party national campaign to reduce Business Rates



Purley BIDs campaign and figures were taken direct to the Chancellor of the Exchequer



Purley BIDs campaign is acknowledged in the 2018 budget with regards to the reduction of a third of business rates



Campaign recognised in 2018 budget



Our campaign reduced business rates by a third



Purley BID was the leading voice



Figures used in Budget

“ Purley BID played an instrumental part in successfully lobbying to get a business rates reduction by a third for shops nationwide. The BID’s research and work helped me put forward the case directly to the Chancellor which was acknowledged as a key influence during the 2018 Autumn Budget.”

Chris Philp
MP Croydon South



Business Support
Themes

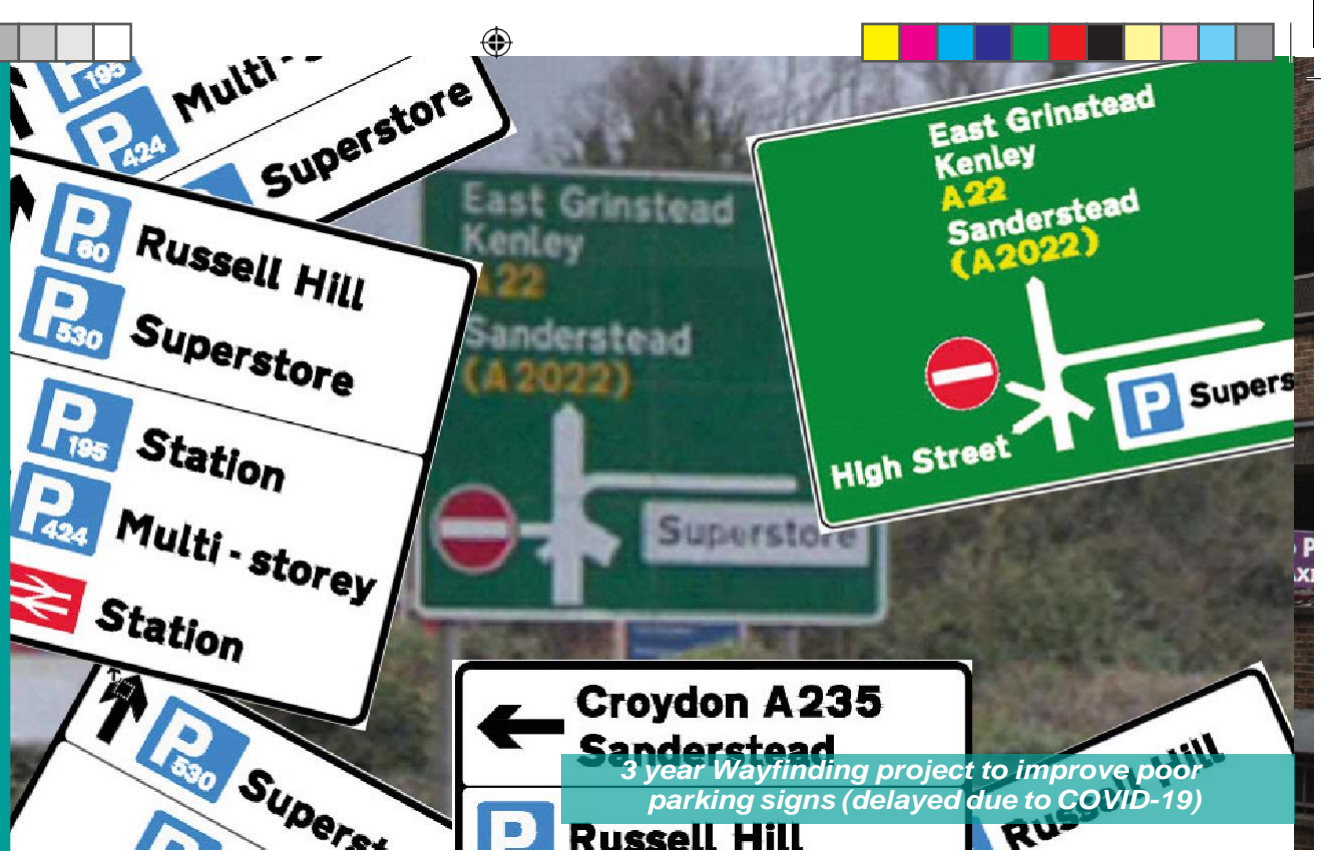


£220,000 saved for Purley Businesses

3/4 of Businesses Benefitted

Campaign against average 48% business rates rise

Average Saving £2,840 per year



Making Purley a Destination

Access & Safety

We've found that the biggest and most common issues facing almost all district centres across the UK is access and safety. With an increasing population it is almost inevitable that more issues will arise. A key focus will be to make sure that Purley is a safe place to visit and ease of access for all.

Here's an overview of just some of the projects we delivered and future plans.

Improved parking

The first two projects Purley BID delivered were to increase parking on the High Street by five spaces through redesign. We also successfully lobbied for the council to invest £200,000 into making improvements to the multi-storey car park.

The BID has liaised with both GLA and the council on how the enforcement of parking is managed as well as dealing with disputes where enforcement officers cannot resolve.

Purley BID sees one resolution to the on-road parking issue is to have ticket machines that require registration numbers to be input to prevent people from 'feeding the meters' throughout the day. We plan to take this on as a project following a successful renewal.

Wayfinding

Purley is affected by access and parking by being on the junction of two major A roads leading from the M25 to London. Following an audit from Purley BID, the report showed that wayfinding signs for parking in Purley were substandard. The BID commissioned

a project to deliver better parking signs across Purley. This has involved a wayfinding strategy survey and report and has created the solution to provide the appropriate signage for parking in the town that is woefully short. This project was in the very final stages of delivery with all signs and routes finalised when COVID-19 put it on hold. Purley BID plans to complete this project in our second term.

Purley BID is working closely with all parties to ensure that the 'pinch point' at Purley Cross traffic lights from Russell Hill Road will be resolved. In discussions with the GLA, TFL and the developers, Purley BID has pushed for the option to straighten this junction as Mosaic Place is developed. We are currently the only body lobbying to ensure the developer lives up to the promise of straightening this problematic junction and see it as an important issue to resolve.

Partnerships

The BID works closely with many partners to provide a safe environment for businesses and visitors to the town.

Regular visits from the community Croydon Drop-in Centre Talk Bus provide a safe place for young people to look for support.

With a high percentage of elderly population in Purley, the BID has worked hard for Purley to become a dementia friendly town by providing dementia awareness training for businesses ensuring those affected are looked after when they use services in the town, providing reassurance to relatives.



Night-time economy

Purley BID has also established a Pub Watch scheme so licenced premises can share information. We also run a Bar One Bar All program to act as a deterrent for anti-social behaviour. With Purley BID working with the Croydon Night-time Economy Forum, Purley can be proud that it has one of the more thriving evening district centres in the borough.

Security

One of the BID's key roles has been to find and work with partners to bring better security and access to the town.

Upon renewal, Purley BID is looking to take on the services of a private security firm to make daily patrols to manage anti-social behaviour and to be a visible deterrent for crime.

Purley BID is also signing up to the Crime Reduction Partnership for businesses to securely gather and share information on crimes and anti-social behaviour as well as get access to a wider database of local activity.

The BID has a good and active relationship with the Police Safer Neighbourhood Team (SNT) ensuring the focus is placed in the right areas in the town.

Purley BID is also currently working to deliver a Public Space Protection Order (PSPO). This will assist the Police, safer neighbourhood team and security patrols to manage anti-social behaviour and create a no drink zone in the town. This project will be delivered on the BID renewal.

“ We were so grateful, on behalf of our clients, for the successful campaign launched to make improvements to the multi-storey car park, making it brighter, cleaner and fixing the lifts. It has made the town more accessible and convenient.

*Sophie Clarke,
Rowland Brothers Funeral Directors*



Themes

Access & Safety



Multi-Storey Car Park Investment



Banners



Landlord Engagement



TFL Engagement & Dementia Friendly Town Training



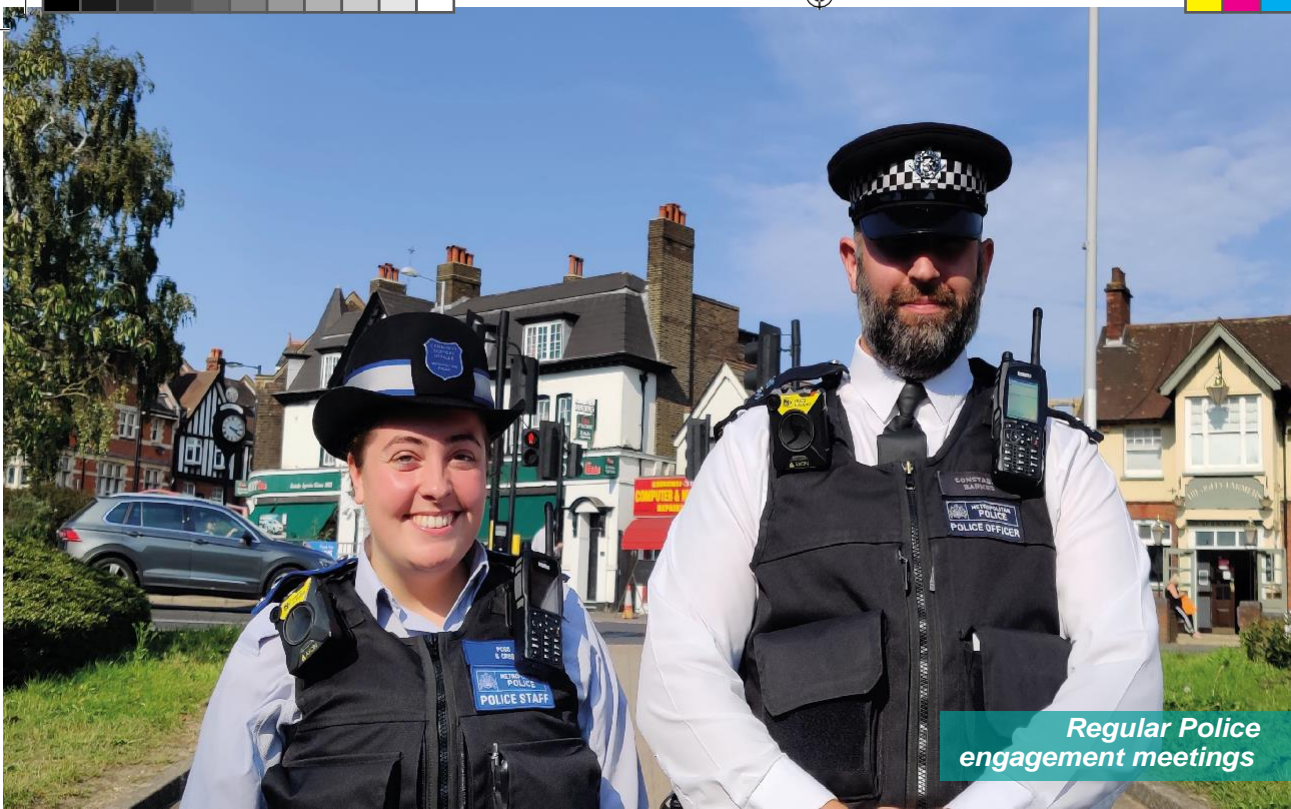
Daily private security patrols budgeted for in second term of Purley BID



3000 pieces of PPE delivered including hand sanitiser, shop counter sneeze shields, masks, distance tape and signs



Underpass deep cleaning carried out



What we've delivered...

- Access & Parking Audit
- Campaign - closing Godstone Road for SES water works (COVID-19)
- Multi-storey car park
 - Cleaning
 - Fixing lifts and doors
 - Lights upgrade
 - Painting
- More parking spaces on High Street
- Parking enforcement support High Street
- Parking campaign Russell Hill
- Resolving parking issues
- Replacement road signs
- Anti-social behaviour management
- Bar One Bar All
- Pub Watch
- Community engagement
- Fire brigade engagement
- Police engagement
- Lamppost testing
- Night-time economy support
- TFL engagement
- Croydon Dementia alliance
- Mosaic Place engagement
- Safer neighbourhood team meetings
- Safer Streets Audit
- Talk Bus

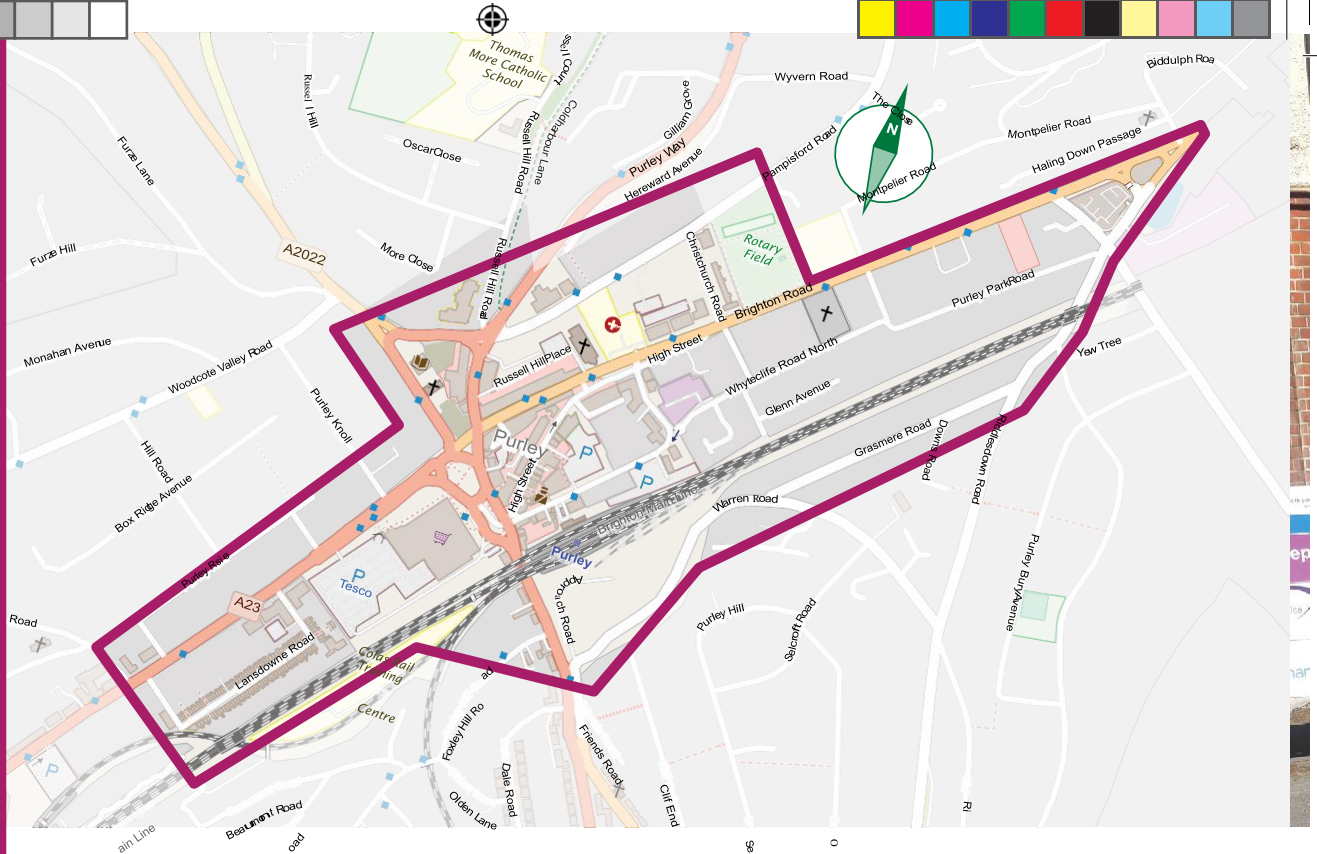
What we will do...

- Extra daily private security patrols
- Town entry and parking signs
- Wayfinding project
- Night-time economy support
- TFL engagement
- Anti-social behaviour management
- Crime reduction partnership

What you will lose...

Along with everything listed above, the great community supported by The Purley BID initiative will suffer from not having access to the following:

- Increased security
- Engagement with traffic management



Making Purley a Destination The Purley BID Boundary

The Purley BID area comprises of the business hereditaments that are enclosed in the pink area of the map above.

The majority of this area is within the CR8 2** postcode, however not all of the CR8 2** postcode area is covered but a few extra businesses are incorporated. This is to ensure that the businesses included can be fairly represented by the BID.

The BID boundary runs along and includes both sides of the Brighton Road (A23) from the south, starting at the junction of Lansdowne Road (11 Brighton Road) on the south east side and opposite the entrance of Lansdowne Road on the north west side, including and down from 48 Brighton Road. This runs along both sides of the (A23) Brighton Road and (A235) Brighton Road and up to and including Capella Court and the junction of Biddulph Road.

The south east boundary of the BID runs both sides of the road southwards, from Capella Court along Riddlesdown Road to Grasmere Road and including both sides of Grasmere Road.

The boundary continues from the end of Grasmere Road with the junction of Warren Road towards and including both sides of Approach Road, all the way to the junction of Godstone Road.

The Purley BID boundary starts on Godstone Road on both sides north west from the junction with Downs Court Road to Purley town centre. Heading north west up both sides of Purley Road and both sides of Banstead Road up to 37 Banstead Road. It includes the other side of Banstead Road along A2022, Foxley Lane, down from 20 Foxley Lane and heading round Purley Library onto the A23.

The BID area also includes Russell Hill Road up to the junction with Russell Hill. The BID boundary crosses the Purley Way at 922 Purley Way. The area covers both sides of Pampisford Road from the start up to the junction of Christchurch Road on the south and up to and including 39 Pampisford Road on the north. Both sides

of Christchurch Road are included, joining at (A235) Brighton Road.

**SECURED
£200K**
COUNCIL INVESTMENT
FOR THE MULTI-STORY
CAR PARK
IMPROVEMENTS



Business of the Month

Making Purley a Destination BID Ballot Mechanism

The Ballot Process

1. Croydon Council will canvass to identify the eligible voters, by sending out named voter forms. If a form is not completed and returned, the ballot paper will be sent to the name provided by the local authority's business rates department.
2. The Council, at its own cost, will send a ballot paper to the eligible voter at each property.
3. Each property in the BID will be entitled to one vote in respect of this BID proposal. This will be a postal ballot which will start on 12th Nov 2020, and close at 5pm on 10th Dec 2020. Ballot papers received after 5pm on 10th Dec 2020 will not be counted.
4. In order for the proposal to be successful at ballot, the result will need to meet, as a minimum, by two independent criteria which are:
 - a) of those ballots returned by the close, those voting in favour of the BID proposal must exceed those voting against it, and
 - b) of those ballot papers returned by the close, the total rateable value of those properties which vote in favour, must also exceed the total of those voting against.
5. The ballot will be counted by Croydon Council who will announce the result as soon as practically possible after the close of ballot.
6. If successful at ballot, the BID will continue delivery of services in

February 2021 and will continue for a period of 5 years to January 2026.

7. At the end of the 5-year term eligible voters will be asked to vote on a BID renewal proposal.

Finances

1. The budgeted income from levy collection in the first year of renewal is estimated at £102,085.
2. Expenditure for each year is budgeted at £ 112,085 leaving a provision of 2% of expenditure providing for an anticipated surplus of £18,240 by the end of the 5-year term.
3. Core running cost is forecast to be around 20% of total expenditure for staff, administration, accounting etc.
4. Income in addition to the levy is expected to be generated to assist the BID with achieving its objectives. Additional income may come from public sector, local and central government funding as well as private sector investments and income generating activities. A key strand of BID activity will be to utilise the availability of the levy and the activities of the BID to apply for additional grant income, project support, match-funding and sponsorship.





Making Purley a Destination

The Levy Rules

1. The annual levy rate to be paid by each property is to be calculated as 1.5% of its rateable value as at the 'chargeable day' (1st February annually).
2. Properties with a rateable value of £8,000 or more will be liable for payment of a levy.
3. The number of properties or hereditaments liable for the levy is estimated at 181.
4. The levy will be charged as one amount annually in advance, with the chargeable period being February to January each year. No refunds will be available on the levy charged.
5. The owners of untenanted properties and charity shops will be liable for payment of the levy.
6. Applications for exemptions, reductions and capping of the levy rate can be applied to individual properties in exceptional circumstances. This will be the subject of review and approval by the BID company.
7. The rateable value is defined as the rateable value within the current council ratings list.
8. Where there is a change of use or a physical change to a property including inter alia; new construction, merger, subdivision, extension and refurbishment, an estimated levy will be applied.
9. If, during the term, the rateable value assigned to a property falls below £8,000 for whatever reason (either through physical change, change of use, or revaluation arising from the adoption of a revised Rating List), the property will be exempt from the levy from the next chargeable period.
10. If, during the term, a property or hereditament with a rateable value which had previously been below £8,000 threshold is assigned a new rateable value which is above £8,000, the property will be liable for the levy from the next chargeable period.
11. The Levy amount will be capped at £25,000
12. Croydon Council will be responsible for collection of the levy.

I've been delighted to work with Purley BID ever since it was created, and the partnership between us has been beneficial in many different areas.

**Councillor Simon Brew,
Purley and Woodcote Ward**





Making Purley a Destination

Governance

1. The not-for-profit Community Interest Company will continue to manage the BID.
2. Following a YES vote, the BID Board will continue to represent levy paying businesses within the BID area and such other businesses and stakeholders from February 2021. The Chair of Board will be Marlon Johnson.
3. The Board members will continue to create rotation policies for membership. Additional members may be co-opted, as required. Nominated representatives from the Council and the Police will not be subject to the election process.
4. Other matters of governance are standard and laid out in the Articles of Association of the Purley BID Community Interest Company Limited, available on the website www.purleybid.co.uk/about/board-meetings
5. The team that has been responsible for developing the BID proposal will be responsible of the operational delivery team for the BID.
6. The Board shall have the ability to vary service delivery and expenditure according to the changing demands of levy payers. However, any change to the BID boundary or levy rate would require an alteration ballot.
7. Businesses within the BID area whose rateable value is under £8,000, and those outside the area, will be encouraged to support the work of the BID.
8. An agreement in principle, subject to a successful YES vote has been reached with Croydon Council for an Operating Agreement of the Council's baseline service commitments.
9. Notice of the intention to hold a ballot was given to the Secretary of State on 11 June 2020. Notice of Ballot will be sent to participating businesses by Croydon Council within the required statutory period.

“Purley BID is an essential link with Croydon Council and the work it does is invaluable to businesses and the future regeneration of Purley.”

Councillor Manju Shahul-Hameed
Cabinet Member for
Economy & Jobs





Making Purley a Destination Purley BID Budget

Here are the indicative figures for the BID delivery projects for the next 5 years.

The annual BID levy has been reduced to 1.5% for the vast majority of businesses and so a lower levy collection than previous years.

Efficiencies have been made regarding the running of established projects that recur each year. Which means less hours are required delivering some services and therefore lower cost.

The operating costs are kept to 17% which is lower than industry standards.

The levy collection costs are operated at a fixed fee by Croydon Council which charges the BID £35 per hereditament.

It is estimated that the BID will secure a further £10,000 a year through extra funding of grants or ward budgets.

First year costs differ from subsequent years due to the expectation that there will not be the annual Food and Drink Festival in the first year. This budget is planned to be invested in completing the wayfinding project.



With the economic uncertainty ahead following the COVID-19 pandemic, Purley BID is pivotal in looking after the best interests of the businesses as it has shown a consistent approach to delivery.

Kevin Moss,
Accountant,
Palmerston Accountants





Purley BID Budget*

Annual Investment

	Year 1	Years 2-5	5 Year Total
Total Income	£112,085	£112,085	£560,425
Grants & Donations	£10,000	£10,000	£50,000
Income	£102,085	£102,085	£510,045
Access & Safety	£24,416	£14,468	£822,288
Destination Purley	£32,240	£42,240	£201,200
Business Support	£29,178	£29,178	£142,866
Operational Costs	£22,551	£22,551	£112,755
Contingency	£2,400	£2,400	£12,000
Total BID Expenditure	£112,084	£112,084	£560,420

*These figures are indicative of expected investment they arise from and will be approved again as a priority by the BID board over the 5 year term.

What Happens Next in Purley



The Purley Business Association established the need for change in 2014 by consulting with individual Purley businesses and key groups such as the Croydon Council Economic Development Department, local residents groups, faith groups and establishments, GLA member and ward councillors.

The support was overwhelmingly positive at this stage and around 90% of those responses were in support and positively in favour of doing something collective and active for Purley businesses. In 2015, a company was formed to run the BID development activity and later the BID itself with the formation of a management board.

The website www.purleybid.co.uk soon followed, to talk about the BID and make the background documents for the full business plan available to all.

Purley BID Board

The Purley BID Board is now well established and its members all have businesses in Purley. The Board is open to all Purley business owners to join and meetings are held regularly to agree spending and future projects.

Engagement & Baseline Agreements

To ensure that the BID levy delivers extra services and is not used to bolster shortfalls in Council spending, the BID will continue to engage with Croydon Council to confirm exactly what the Council is committed and targeted to deliver.

This will establish the minimum service level that Purley expects from the Council and the BID will ensure that Croydon Council is held accountable for meeting those target levels. These Baseline

Agreement documents have been updated for the second term. Services beyond those agreed can be negotiated or purchased separately by the BID, either from the Council or independently, where cost savings to Purley businesses can be made by procuring competitive commercial service providers in future.

Consultation & Preparation

The communications to involve all the businesses in Purley commence with a business and residents survey, networking opportunities and the availability of this prospectus to provide opportunities to understand the BID and decide to vote YES to continue a second term.

The BID Ballot

For the Ballot stage, you will be sent a ballot paper and asked to vote on the content of this BID proposal with the reduced bid levy.

The BID will go ahead if over 50% of the businesses vote YES and over 50% of the rateable value is represented in those that voted YES.

What Will it Cost My Business?

Once the vote of YES is received, you, the business rate payers in the BID area, will be required to pay one annual payment towards the BID each year for five years. This payment will be calculated at a new reduced rate of 1.5% of the rateable value for your individual property, known as a hereditament. So, if you own a business that has a rateable value of £15,000 you will pay £225 to the BID for 2021/22. The payment will be collected via an invoice from Croydon Council around February 2021.



And there is more...

Please visit our social media accounts where there are videos, summaries, snapshots and other content that will inform you why and how to vote for the Purley BID.

Choose Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, LinkedIn and www.purleybid.co.uk

@inPurley



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Agenda Item 9

REPORT TO:	CABINET 19 OCTOBER 2020
SUBJECT:	STAGE 1: RECOMMENDATIONS ARISING FROM SCRUTINY
LEAD OFFICERS:	JACQUELINE HARRIS BAKER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR - RESOURCES STEPHEN ROWAN – HEAD OF DEMOCRATIC SERVICES & SCRUTINY
LEAD MEMBER:	COUNCILLOR SEAN FITZSIMONS CHAIR, SCRUTINY AND OVERVIEW COMMITTEE
CABINET MEMBER:	ALL
WARDS:	ALL
CORPORATE PRIORITY/POLICY CONTEXT: Corporate Plan for Croydon 2018-2022 The constitutional requirement that cabinet receives recommendations from scrutiny committees and to respond to the recommendations within two months of the receipt of the recommendations	
FINANCIAL IMPACT The recommendations in the appendix to this report may have a financial implication and as each recommendation is developed the financial implication will be explored and approved.	
FORWARD PLAN KEY DECISION REFERENCE NO: not a key decision	

The Leader of the Council has delegated to the Cabinet the power to make the decisions set out in the recommendations contained within this report:

1. RECOMMENDATIONS

Cabinet is asked to:

Receive the recommendations arising from meeting of the Children & Young People Sub-Committee held on 15 September 2020, and to provide a substantive response within two months (i.e. at the next available Cabinet meeting on **14 December 2020**).

2. STAGE 1: RECOMMENDATIONS ARISING FROM SCRUTINY

- 2.1 Recommendations that have been received from the Scrutiny and Overview Committee and its Sub-Committees since the last Cabinet meeting are provided in Appendix A. The constitution requires that an interim or full response is provided within 2 months of this Cabinet meeting.

3. CONSULTATION

- 3.1 The recommendations were developed from the deliberations of either the Scrutiny & Overview Committee or one of its Sub-Committees.

4. PRE-DECISION SCRUTINY

- 4.1 The recommendations set out in the appendix to this report directly arise from Scrutiny.

5. FINANCIAL AND RISK ASSESSMENT CONSIDERATIONS

- 5.1 There are no financial implications arising directly from the content of this report.

6. LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 6.1 The Head of Litigation and Corporate Law comments on behalf of the Director of Law and Governance that the recommendations are presented to Cabinet in accordance with the Constitution.

- 6.2 This requires that the Scrutiny report is received and registered at this Cabinet Meeting and that a substantive response is provided within 2 months (i.e. **Cabinet, 14 December 2020** is the next available meeting).

Approved by Sandra Herbert, Head of Litigation & Corporate Law on behalf of the Director of Law and Governance & Deputy Monitoring Officer

7. EQUALITIES IMPACT

- 7.1 There are no equalities implications arising directly from the content of this report

8. HUMAN RESOURCES IMPACT

- 8.1 There are no human resource implications arising directly from the contents of this report

9. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

- 9.1 There are no environmental implications arising directly from the contents of this report

10. CRIME AND DISORDER REDUCTION IMPACT

- 10.1 There are no crime and disorder implications arising directly from the contents of this report

11. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS/PROPOSED DECISION

- 11.1 There is a statutory requirement for Cabinet to receive the recommendations made by Scrutiny.

12. OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED

- 12.1 None

13. DATA PROTECTION IMPLICATIONS

13.1 WILL THE SUBJECT OF THE REPORT INVOLVE THE PROCESSING OF 'PERSONAL DATA'?

There are no Data Protection implications at this stage, but that the situation will be reviewed again at Stage 2 when Cabinet provide their response to the proposed recommendations.

13.2 HAS A DATA PROTECTION IMPACT ASSESSMENT (DPIA) BEEN COMPLETED?

No.

CONTACT OFFICER:

Simon Trevaskis, Senior Democratic
Services & Governance - Scrutiny
T: 020 8726 6000 X 64840
Email: simon.trevaskis@croydon.gov.uk

APPENDICES:

Appendix A – recommendations from
Scrutiny

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS:

Background document 1:

Meeting of the Children & Young People Sub-Committee held on 15 September
2020

<https://democracy.croydon.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CIId=167&MIId=2146&Ver=4>

Scrutiny Recommendations: Stage 1

Committee	Meeting Date	Agenda Item	Conclusion	Recommendation	Cabinet Lead	Officer Lead
Children & Young People Sub-Committee	15 September 2020	Early Help & Children's Social Care	Reassurance was needed that there would be flexibility in resources and capacity to meet the needs of families with additional needs in the coming months in light of the expected financial challenge as well as pressures of a second wave of COVID 19	That the department devise a clear plan as to how it will protect the currently unknown number of Children In Need whose behaviour may have escalated, especially in case of further lockdown restrictions.	Alisa Flemming	Nick Pendry
Children & Young People Sub-Committee	15 September 2020	Children's Social Care & Education Dashboards	It was important that Councillors have access to benchmarking tools in order to be able to compare and analyse data and assess performance locally, regionally and nationally.	That the council make provision for Councillors to enable access to LGInform to enable access to compare and analyse data.	Simon Hall	Neil Williams

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REPORT TO:	CABINET 19 OCTOBER 2020
SUBJECT:	INVESTING IN OUR BOROUGH
LEAD OFFICER:	SARAH WARMAN, DIRECTOR OF COMMISSIONING & PROCUREMENT JACQUELINE HARRIS BAKER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR RESOURCES
CABINET MEMBER:	COUNCILLOR SIMON HALL CABINET MEMBER FOR FINANCE AND RESOURCES
WARDS:	ALL
<p>CORPORATE PRIORITY/POLICY CONTEXT/AMBITIOUS FOR CROYDON: Effective outcome based commissioning and prudent financial transactions contribute to all corporate priorities.</p> <p>The Council's Commissioning Framework (2019 – 2023) sets out the approach to commissioning and procurement and puts delivery of outcomes at the heart of the decision making process. As the Council develops more diverse service delivery models, it is important to ensure that our contractual and partnership relationships are not only aligned to our corporate priorities but also represent value for money for citizens and taxpayers, contributing to the growth agenda for Croydon.</p>	
<p>FINANCIAL SUMMARY: There are no direct costs arising from this report.</p>	
<p>KEY DECISION REFERENCE NO.: There are key decisions mentioned in this report, but approval of the Recommendations would not constitute a key decision.</p>	

The Leader of the Council has delegated to the Cabinet the power to make the decisions set out in the recommendations below

1 RECOMMENDATIONS

1.1 The Cabinet is requested to approve:

1.1.1 The award of contract variation for Managed Service for Temporary Agency Resources contract in accordance with the recommendations set out in the report at agenda item 10a, as set out in section 4.1.1.

1.2. The Cabinet is requested to note:

1.2.1. The contracts between £500,000 and £5,000,000 anticipated to be awarded by the nominated Cabinet Member, in consultation with the nominated Cabinet Member for Finance and Resources or, where the nominated Cabinet Member is the Cabinet Member for Finance and Resources, in consultation with the Leader, as set out in section 4.2.1.

1.2.2. The list of delegated award decisions made by the Director of Commissioning and Procurement, between 18/08/2020 – 24/09/2020, as set out in section 4.2.2.

2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2.1 This is a standard report which is presented to the Cabinet, for information, at every scheduled Cabinet meeting to update Members on:

- Contract awards and strategies to be agreed by the Cabinet at this meeting which are the subject of a separate agenda item;
- Contracts between £500,000 and £5,000,000 anticipated to be awarded under delegated authority from the Leader by the nominated Cabinet Member, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Finance and Resources and with the Leader in certain circumstances, before the next meeting of Cabinet;
- Delegated contract award decisions made by the Director of Commissioning and Procurement 18/08/2020 – 24/09/2020;
- Property lettings, acquisitions and disposals agreed by the Cabinet Member for Finance and Resources in consultation with the Leader since the last meeting of Cabinet;
[As at the date of this report there are none].
- Pursuant to Part 5 A Article 1.7 (Urgency Decisions) of the Council's Constitution, the list of decisions made by the nominated Cabinet Member in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Finance and Resources or, where the nominated member is the Cabinet Member for Finance and Resources in consultation with the Leader:
 - Contracts between £500,000 and £5,000,000 anticipated to be awarded under delegated authority from the Leader by the nominated Cabinet Member, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Finance and Resources and with the Leader in certain circumstances, before the next meeting of Cabinet;
[As at the date of this report there are none].
 - Delegated contract award decisions made by the Director of Commissioning and Procurement 18/08/2020 – 24/09/2020;
[As at the date of this report there are none].
- Delegated contract award decisions under delegated authority from the Leader by the Cabinet Member for Families, Health & Social Care in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Finance & Resources related to the Adult and Young People Social Care Dynamic Purchasing Systems (DPS);

[As at the date of this report there are none].

- Delegated decisions made by the Cabinet Member for Homes & Gateway Services, in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Finance & Resources, under delegated authority from the Leader, to approve the purchase of properties in relation to the HRA;
[As at the date of this report there are none].
- Delegated contract award decisions under delegated authority from the Leader by the Cabinet Member for Environment Transport & Regeneration in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Finance and Resources related to the New Addington Wellbeing Centre project for the Lead Architect and Multi-disciplinary Professional Services;
[As at the date of this report there are none].
- Delegated contract award decisions under delegated authority from the Leader by the Cabinet Member for Children, Young People and Learning in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Finance and Resources related to the Addington Valley Academy SEN School for the construction of works.
[As at the date of this report there are none].
- Partnership arrangements to be agreed by the Cabinet at this meeting which are the subject of a separate agenda item.
[As at the date of this report there are none].

3 DETAIL

- 3.1 Section 4.1.1 of this report lists those contract and procurement strategies that are anticipated to be awarded or approved by the Cabinet.
- 3.2 Section 4.2.1 of this report lists those contracts that are anticipated to be awarded by the nominated Cabinet Member.
- 3.3 Section 4.2.2 of this report lists the delegated award decisions made by the Director of Commissioning and Procurement, between 18/08/2020 – 24/09/2020.
- 3.4 The Council's Procurement Strategy and Tender & Contracts Regulations are accessible under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 as part of the Council's Publication Scheme. Information requested under that Act about a specific procurement exercise or contract held internally or supplied by external organisations, will be accessible subject to legal advice as to its commercial confidentiality, or other applicable exemption, and whether or not it is in the public interest to do so.

4 FINANCIAL AND RISK ASSESSMENT CONSIDERATIONS

4.1 Proposed Contract Awards

4.1.1 Contract awards and strategies with a possible value over £5 million decisions to be taken by Cabinet which are agenda item 10a.

Contract Title	Contract Revenue Budget	Contract Capital Budget	Dept/Cabinet Member
Managed Service for Temporary Agency Resources Variation	£188,000,000 (Extension length of 24 months) (Increase of £50,000,000)		Finance and Resources / Cllr Hall

4.2 Contract Awards

4.2.1 Revenue and Capital consequences of contract award decisions to be made between £500,000 to £5,000,000 by the nominated Cabinet Member in consultation with the Cabinet Member for Finance and Resources or, where the nominated Cabinet Member is the Cabinet Member for Finance and Resources, in consultation with the Leader.

Contract Title	Contract Revenue Budget	Contract Capital Budget	Dept/Cabinet Member
Young Person & Care Leaver's Service (CAYSH)	£4,683,213 (Extension length 15 months) (An increase of £709,037)		Homes and Gateway Services / Cllr Butler
Alternative Education – Approved Provider Panel	£4,921,388 (Contract length 4 years)		Children, Young People and Learning / Cllr Flemming
Supported Housing for the Homeless Palmer House Variation (Evolve)	£2,182,998 (Extension length of 12 months) (An increase of £363,833)		Homes and Gateway Services / Cllr Butler
Supported Housing for the Homeless Alexandra House Variation (Evolve)	£1,290,816 (Extension length of 12 months) (An increase of £215,136)		Homes and Gateway Services / Cllr Butler

Contract Title	Contract Revenue Budget	Contract Capital Budget	Dept/Cabinet Member
Supported Housing for the Homeless ngram Court Variation (Evolve)	£1,727,418 (Extension legh of 12 months) (An increase of £287,903)		Homes and Gateway Services / Cllr Butler
Supported Housing for the Homeless Fitze Millennium Variation (Evolve)	£844,722 (Extension legh of 12 months) (An increase of £140,787)		Homes and Gateway Services / Cllr Butler
Homeless & Young Persons Services - 1st Base and Supported Accommodation Variation (CAYSH)	£1,775,239 (Extension legh of 15 months) (An increase of £184,727)		Homes and Gateway Services / Cllr Butler
Hostel Accommodation and Support Services for Ex-Offenders (Home Group)	£828,828 (Extension legh of 10 months) (An increase of £131,560)		Homes and Gateway Services / Cllr Butler
Early Payment Programme Services	£1,390,000 (Contract length 5 years)		Finance and Resources / Cllr Hall

4.2.2 Revenue and Capital consequences of delegated decisions made by the Director of Commissioning and Procurement for contract awards (Regs. 19, 28.4 a & b) between £100,000 & £500,000 and contract extension(s) previously approved as part of the original contract award recommendation (Reg. 28.4 d) and contract variations (Reg.30).

Contract Title	Contract Revenue Budget	Contract Capital Budget	Dept/Cabinet Member
Public Health Funerals	£225,000 (Contract length 5 years)		Finance and Resources / Cllr Hall
Salary Finance Contract	£300,000 (Contract length 2 years)		Finance and Resources / Cllr Hall

CONTRACT VARIATIONS & EXTENSIONS					
Contract Title	Value of Contract to Date	Value of Extension Term	Total Revenue value including extension term	Contract Capital Budget	Dept/Cabinet Member
The Youth Offender Housing Support Service Variation (CAYSH)	£283,512	£43,348 (Extension length of 15 months)	£326,869		Homes and Gateway Services / Cllr Butler
Proactis – Software as a Service (SaaS) e-procurement tool Extension	£75,200	£53,600 (Extension length of 24 months)	£128,800		Finance and Resources / Cllr Hall

Approved by: Matthew Davis, Head of Finance – MTF, on behalf of Lisa Taylor, Director of Finance, Investment and Risk and Section 151 Officer.

5 LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 5.1 The Director of Law and Governance comments that the information contained within this report is required to be reported to Members in accordance with the Council's Tenders and Contracts Regulations and the council's Financial Regulations in relation to the acquisition or disposal of assets.

Approved by: Sean Murphy, Director of Law and Governance and Monitoring Officer.

6 HUMAN RESOURCES IMPACT

- 6.1 There are no immediate HR issues that arise from the strategic recommendations in this report for LBC staff. Any specific contracts that arise as a result of this report should have their HR implications independently assessed by a senior HR professional.

Approved by: Sue Moorman, Director of Human Resources

7 EQUALITY IMPACT

- 7.1 An Equality Analysis process has been used to assess the actual or likely impact of the decisions related to contracts mentioned in this report and mitigating actions have been defined where appropriate.
- 7.2 The equality analysis for the contracts mentioned in this report will enable the Council to ensure that it meets the statutory obligation in the exercise of its functions to address the Public Sector equality duty (PSED). This requires public bodies to ensure due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity; foster good relations between people who share a “protected characteristic” and those who do not and take action to eliminate the potential of discrimination in the provision of services.
- 7.3 Any issues identified through the equality analysis will be given full consideration and agreed mitigating actions will be delivered through the standard contract delivery and reporting mechanisms.

8 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

- 8.1 Any issues emerging in reports to the relevant Cabinet member will require these considerations to be included as part of the standard reporting requirements, and will not proceed without full consideration of any issues identified.

9 CRIME AND DISORDER REDUCTION IMPACT

- 9.1 Any issues emerging in reports to the relevant Cabinet Member will require these considerations to be included as part of the standard reporting requirements, and will not proceed without full consideration of any issues identified.

10 DATA PROTECTION IMPLICATIONS

- 10.1 Will the subject of the report involve the processing of ‘personal data’?

No

- 10.2 Has a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) been completed?

No

Data Protection Impact Assessments has been used to assess the actual or likely impact of the decisions related to contracts mentioned in this report and mitigating actions have been defined where appropriate.

Approved by: Sarah Warman, Director of Commissioning & Procurement

CONTACT OFFICER:

Name:	Bianca Byrne
Post title:	Head of Commissioning and Procurement (Corporate)
Telephone no:	63138

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS:

The following public background reports are not printed with this agenda, but are available as background documents on the Croydon Council website agenda which can be found via this link [Cabinet agendas](#)

- *Alternative Education – Approved Provider Panel*
- *Contract extensions for supported housing for the homeless (Evolve Contracts)*
- *Homeless & Young People Services (16-24) – Individual Contract Extensions (CAYSH Contracts)*
- *Hostel Accommodation and Support Services for Ex-Offenders (Home Group Contract)*
- *Early Payment Programme Services*
- *Young Person & Care leaver’s Service (CAYSH)*

REPORT TO:	Cabinet 19 October 2020
SUBJECT:	Variation to the contract for the provision of a Managed Service for Temporary Agency Resources
LEAD OFFICER:	Jacqueline Harris Baker, Executive Director of Resources Sarah Warman, Director of Commissioning and Procurement
CABINET MEMBER:	Councillor Simon Hall, Cabinet Member for Finance & Resources
WARDS:	All
<p>CORPORATE PRIORITY/POLICY CONTEXT/ AMBITIOUS FOR CROYDON</p> <p>Temporary agency workers are a key part of the Council’s workforce and help to ensure resilient and flexible service delivery. This enables the Council to ensure resources are available to cover short term or specialist requirements and to continue to deliver high quality services and meet the needs of service users.</p> <p>AMBITIONS FOR CROYDON and WHY WE ARE DOING THIS:</p> <p>The Council relies on its workforce to deliver and manage services to communities, and relies on having access to specialist and temporary agency workers to support the delivery of all outcomes within the Corporate Plan.</p> <p>This report supports the ambition of taking a prudent approach to managing the Council’s finances and improving value for money for local public services. To ensure best value for money and to support the Councils financial position, there has and will continue to be a strong focus on reducing the agency spend and through robust contract management to ensure the value of the contract is maximized.</p> <p>Furthermore, the procurement of a new contract to secure the optimum operating model for the Council will be decided during this extension period.</p>	
<p>FINANCIAL IMPACT</p> <p>The original contract award in 2016 was for an estimated value of £80 million over the 4 year term of the contract (3 + 1).</p> <p>Cabinet approved an increase in the value to an estimated £135 million over the 4 year contract term in October 2019. The contract is approaching its end with an approximate £134 million spend to date and a forecast overall spend of approximately £138 million by the end of the contract.</p> <p>Entering into an additional up to 24 month variation to the term (the subject of this report) is estimated to cost approximately £50 million, bringing the total contract value over 6 years to £188 million.</p> <p>Recruitment control processes have been introduced over the last year which have significantly reduced the usage and cost of temporary staff. More detail and the effects</p>	

For Publication

of these can be seen in 3.3 of this report.

The proposed 24 month extension to the contract will include clauses to break every 4 months, ensuring the Council retains flexibility to move to a new model and contract when deemed to the appropriate time.

There is no specific budget for temporary agency workers. Costs for temporary agency workers are provided for by vacant posts or using project related funds across service budgets.

FORWARD PLAN KEY DECISION REFERENCE NO.: 3020CAB

The decision is due to be taken under General Exception (notice published on 1 October 2020). This decision cannot reasonably be deferred because:

A planned re-procurement exercise of the Council's agency contract was planned to take place in the summer of 2020. This was however halted due to the difficulty of implementing a new contract during the Pandemic. A short term extension of 6 months to the current contractual arrangements was initially recommended, and a key decision notice was accordingly published on 24 April 2020. In light of the council's financial context, the ongoing drive to reduce agency staffing and the challenges continuing with Covid-19, the recommended decision has been reviewed and is now proposing an extension of the existing contract for up to 24 months. Due to the current contract ending on 5 November 2020, it is impractical to give 28 days' notice as the Cabinet will need to take a decision at the next Cabinet meeting on 19 October on the extension of this contract.

The agreement of the Chair of the Scrutiny & Overview Committee has been obtained.

The Leader of the Council has delegated to the Cabinet the power to make the decisions set out in the recommendations below:

1. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1.1. The Cabinet is recommended to approve the award of a variation to the term of the temporary agency worker contract with Adecco Ltd in accordance with Regulation 30 of the Council's Tenders and Contracts Regulations for a contract period of up to 24 months for an additional contract value of £50,000,000 bringing the total contract value to £188,000,000.
- 1.2. Cabinet is to note that an internal review of the commissioning options will take place by March 2021 and September 2021 to determine the optimum time for the re-procurement of this service and hence extension period required. Officers will present the results of the internal review to CCB and to the Cabinet Member for Finance & Resources at the latest March 2021 and, if action not already taken as a result of March 2021 review, at the latest September 2021.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 2.1 The London Borough of Croydon entered into a contract with Adecco Ltd on

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7th November 2016 for a contract term of 3 years with the option to extend for 1 year with an estimated value of £20 million per annum.

- 2.2 The contract award to Adecco was approved by Cabinet on 11/07/16 (Ref: A83/16).
- 2.3 Initially, the entering into the 1 year extension was approved by CCB on 27/09/2019 ref: CCB1516/19-20 with a revised total contract value of £135,000,000, and approved by Cabinet 21st October 2019 (Ref.A94/19).
- 2.4 A planned re-procurement exercise of the Councils agency contract was planned to take place in the summer of 2020. This was however halted due to the difficulty of implementing a new contract during the Pandemic. A short term extension of 6 months to the current contractual arrangements was initially recommended, and a key decision notice was accordingly published on 24 April 2020. In light of the council's financial context, the ongoing drive to reduce agency staffing and the challenges continuing with Covid-19, the recommended decision has been reviewed and is now proposing an extension of the existing contract for up to 24 months.
- 2.5 This report is seeking approval, in accordance with Regulation 30 of the Council's Tenders & Contracts Regulations, to enter into an up to 24 month variation to the term of the contract with an annual contract value of £25,000,000 which for two years is 37% of the revised contract value i.e. £135,000,000 (see 2.3 above), bringing the total contract value over 6 years to £188,000,000.
- 2.6 The proposed 24 month extension to the contract will include clauses to break every 4 months, ensuring the Council retains flexibility to move to a new model and contract when deemed to the appropriate time.
- 2.7 The content of this report has been endorsed by the Contracts and Commissioning Board.

CCB Approval Date	CCB ref. number
01/10/2020	CCB1613/20-21

3. DETAIL

Reasons for having an agency contract

- 3.1 There is a corporate requirement to engage temporary workers for a number of reasons, including:
 - Covering vacancies pending permanent recruitment
 - Covering absence when a return date is unknown (e.g. long term sickness)
 - Covering an absence when a return date can only be estimated (e.g. maternity)

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- Delivering short-term project work where a resource is either needed immediately, is too specialist to secure through the councils recruitment team or is too short-term to consider a permanent or fixed term contract.

Cost of agency contract

3.2 Since the award of the contract, the Council's annual spend on temporary agency workers increased from an initial estimated amount of £20 million per annum to a peak of £44m per annum in 18/19. There are a number reasons for this increase including:

Cost:

- an annual increase in cost of living payments
- an increase in interim rates driven by competition amongst local authorities (particularly in social care markets)

Demand:

- an increase in the number of short term capital projects delivered by the council that do not require a permanent resource
- difficulty in recruiting permanent staff to particular roles, such as social workers
- results of the Ofsted inspection prompting an urgent additional resource requirement, alongside increased demand for social workers across local authorities, particularly within London
- an increase in the council insourcing of services, such as grounds maintenance, that require an element of agency provision as part of the workforce

Management information

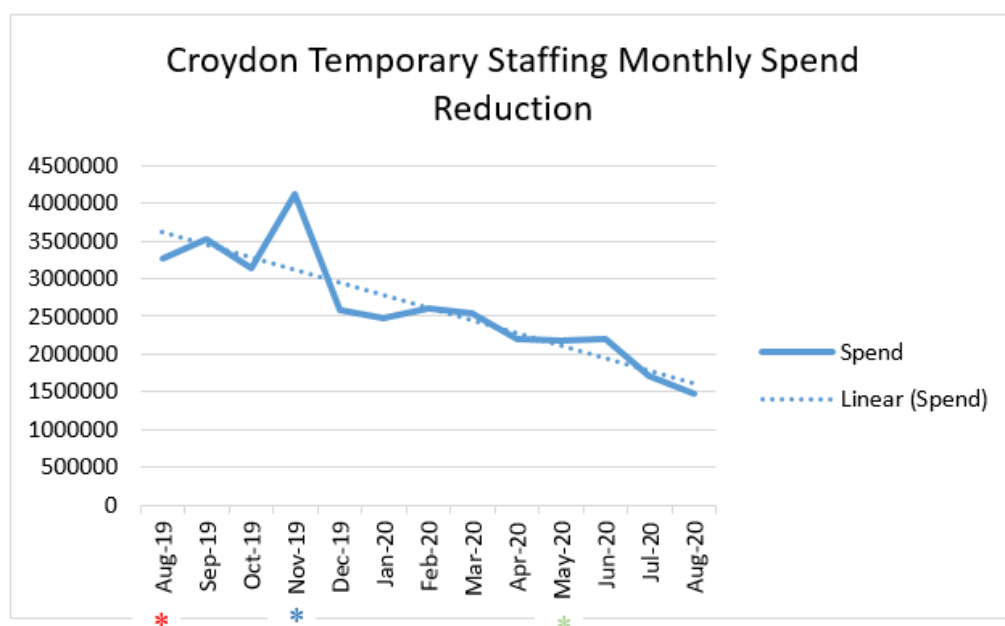
- Improvement in management controls since the award of the contract in 2016 has resulted in 100% of the agency spend now correctly captured. This has distorted the annual spend comparison because not all agency spend was originally correctly classified as such, and hence the spend data from the start of the contract to the current position are not comparable.

Previous off-contract spend

- Since the start of the contract, there has been significant focus on ensuring that all of the Council's temporary staff are resourced through the contract with Adecco. This has improved controls on spend and enabled the reporting of a more accurate figure of the Council's total spend on temporary staffing. This has resulted in a higher reported spend because at the time of the contract award there was a proportion of off-contract spend. This includes grounds maintenance and tutoring contracts. As above, this has distorted the annual spend comparison and agency spend data from the start of the contract to the current position are not comparable.

Drive to reduce agency spend

3.3 Since the summer of 2019, as part of the measures to improve the Councils financial position, internal controls have been introduced in order to reduce the spend on temporary staffing. The financial analysis as shown in graph 1 indicates the effect of these controls. This has seen a reduction of temporary staffing which was over £4m a month in November 2019 to £1.5m in August 20, a 62% reduction in monthly spend.



Graph 1- Financial analysis of the contract indicates that prior to internal controls being enforced, the temporary staffing spend was increasing and this peaked in November 2019.

- * Recruitment control required all new roles and extensions to have a business case and director approval
- * Agency challenge required senior leadership to justify agency roles and review alternative options.
- * Recruitment freeze still currently in place requires all extensions of existing temporary staff and any new temporary roles to be approved by a senior leadership Resourcing Panels.

Cost breakdown

3.4 The contract value encompasses all elements of the contract, the largest proportion of which is staffing salary. The actual cost to the Council for using the master vendor Adecco and the ESPO framework is 0.11% of the total contract spend. The breakdown of which is shown in the table below.

Table 1 – Overview of contract spend

Dates	Total Adecco service cost (MSP)	Total ESPO service cost (Framework provider)	Total spend on temporary staff (staff salaries & supply chain margins)	% Paid to Adecco	% Paid to ESPO
November 2016 - November 2017	£19,725	£13,150	£26,632,891	0.07	0.04
November 2017 – November 2018	£24,861	£16,574	£36,686,889	0.07	0.04
November 2018 – November 2019	£26,195	£17,463	£44,440,335	0.06	0.04

- 3.5 The table above includes both the cost of for using the provider as well as the cost for temporary agency staffing. This demonstrates that the cost for using the provider (Adecco – MSTAR 2) and the framework (ESPO) is minimal compared to the total contract spend. Using a provider awarded from the ESPO London Collaboration framework ensures that the Council uses standardised rates and margins. The total spend on temporary staffing is primarily comprised of salaries for the temporary staff, as well as supply chain margins (dependent on job category) which can be premium for niche high level interim roles.
- 3.6 The overall contract spend outlined in table 1 does not take into account the internal rebate applied to all roles which generates income into a central rebate pot and acts as a savings mechanism to the Council. This internal rebate is applied to every temporary role filled and differs depending on job category - higher rebates are applied to higher level roles. Details of the rebate are included below in Table 2.

Dates	Spend	Rebate
November 2016 - November 2017	£26,632,891	£2,632,891
November 2017 – November 2018	£36,686,889	£4,481,795
November 2018 – November 2019	£44,440,335	£4,395,687

Table 2 – Overview of Agency Rebate

Operating Model

- 3.7 The Council has explored the options for the optimum operating model, including the internal provision of resource to administer the contract. The council has already brought the permanent and temporary resourcing together into one team.

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- 3.8 The optimum operating model will be enabled through the next contract under the London Collaborations MSTAR 3 framework by introducing emerging technology within the temporary resourcing market such as talent pools. However, the optimum operating would need to be reviewed in the light of the significantly reduced use of agency staff and the emerging Croydon Renewal Plan.

Contracting options

- 3.9 Prior to COVID-19, the Council were on schedule to submit an RP2 report with the recommendation for a new contract to begin in November 2020.
- 3.10 The pandemic has however impacted many elements of the temporary resourcing function and the level of agency staffing required. These include an increase in already challenging budget pressures, limited interviewing capability, the introduction of furlough processes, increased and new demand in front line services and reduced demand across other services. It was therefore deemed to be a risk to introduce a new contract which may include changes to internal systems integration and staff transfer during this period of uncertainty.
- 3.11 Extending the current contract with Adecco for up to 24 months will ensure a continuity of service and with the clauses to break every 4 months, provide the Council with the flexibility to move to a new model and contract when deemed to the appropriate time.
- 3.12 Entering into a variation to the term for up to 24 months:
- Ensures that the Council, supported by Adecco, will continue to supply the temporary workforce using the existing system as required
 - Ensures the Council still has a cost effective service model which is important in the current financial context
 - Avoids more potential disruption to the existing temporary workforce for example if we had to move workers to a different agency
 - Ensures that when we are ready to implement a new system, CDS will have capacity to meet our requirements in terms of system integration and set up
 - Ensures that any new contact is implemented without impacting quality/delivery of service
 - Ensures that the council continues to have a contract that can quickly fill new priority roles, especially within an unqualified setting and ensure BAU/priority roles continue
- 3.13 An indicative value for money test comparing the cost of the current contract with the cost of a new model has indicated that the current model is cost effective for the council.
- 3.14 Further efforts will be made during the proposed extension period as part of the new financial measures to reduce the contract spend by:

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- Reducing the reliance on agency staff with continued very strong recruitment controls
- Retaining talent – identifying and moving temporary workers to fixed term/permanent contracts
- Continuing effective contract management; making sure the Council receives the maximum benefit from the contract with Adecco
- Continuing effective analysis of contract spend data and taking action as needed

3.15 An internal review of the commissioning options will take place by March 2021 and September 2021 to determine the optimum time for the re-procurement of this service and hence extension period required. Officers will present the results of the internal review to CCB and to the Cabinet Member for Finance & Resources at the latest March 2021 and, if action not already taken as a result of March 2021 review, at the latest September 2021.

Conclusion

3.16 There is a corporate need to employ agency staff which is dependent on demand. Internal processes have been put in place to minimise costs where possible. COVID has increased financial pressures and created uncertainty to re-procure. Extending the existing contract by up to 24 months will allow the Council more time to make a decision about the future temporary staffing contract whilst still having flexibility to move to a new model and contract when deemed to the appropriate time.

4. CONSULTATION

4.1 No consultation is required.

5. FINANCIAL AND RISK ASSESSMENT CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 There is no specific budget for temporary agency workers. Costs for temporary agency workers are provided for by vacant posts or using project-related funds. The figures below set out incurred spend and the anticipated spend for the final year of the contract:

Year	Contract Expenditure
November 2016/2017	£26,632,890
November 2017/2018	£36,868,889
November 2018/2019	£44,440,335
November 2019/2020	Estimated £30,000,000
November 2020/2021	Estimated £25,000,000

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November 2021/2022	Estimated £25,000,000
Estimated 6 YEAR contract value	£188,000,000

5.2 The effect of the decision

Entering into an additional 24 months term with Adecco will increase the overall contract value to approximately £188,000,000.

5.3 Risks

There is a financial risk that the cost of agency staff will exceed the available funding. This needs to be managed within existing departmental staffing budgets and will be a focus as part of the measures in place to manage the financial position of the Council.

There is a risk that the proposed variation may be challenged as falling outside of the scope of modifications to regulated contracts permitted to be implemented by Regulation 72 PCR 2015. Potential barriers to any such challenge being successfully upheld include that, due to the prevailing circumstances as described in this report, Regulation 32(1) PCR 2015 may in any event permit a direct award to take place.

5.4 Options

An option to extend for 12 months was considered. However, in light of the council's financial context, the ongoing drive to reduce agency staffing and the challenges continuing with Covid-19, the option to extend for 24 months will provide the council with the maximum flexibility it needs to retain the stability of this service until the level of uncertainty reduces. By securing 4 month break clauses as part of the extension, and applying 2 formal reviews within the first 12 months of the extension, the Council will have a strategic understanding of its requirements and the contractual flexibility to implement a new contract at the most advantageous time for Croydon.

5.5 Future savings/efficiencies

The contract in itself is already delivering at low margins and provides good value for money. Further savings and efficiencies will not necessarily come from the contract itself, but a change in approach to the wider resourcing of the council to reduce the reliance on agency staff.

The Council's will continue to manage the contract throughout the extension period to manage the performance of Adecco and seek any further efficiencies and cost reduction.

Approved by: Matthew Davis, Head of Finance MTFS

6. LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 6.1 The Director of Law and Governance comments that legal considerations are as set out in this report.

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Approved by: Sean Murphy, Director of Law and Governance

7. HUMAN RESOURCES IMPACT

- 7.1 There are no immediate HR issues arising from this report for Croydon Council employees.
- 7.2 The use of agency staff will continue to be reviewed through internal mechanisms and processes, including Agency Challenge meetings, to ensure the appropriate scrutiny where agency staff are engaged or extended.

Approved by: Gillian Bevan, Head of HR Resources, on behalf of the Director of Human Resources

8. EQUALITIES IMPACT

- 8.1 An initial EIA was completed for the original contract award and showed that the award of the contract was not likely to have an adverse impact on any protected group.
- 8.2 Full analysis has now been completed and approved on 22.06.2020 by the equalities manager Yvonne Okiyo

Approved by: Yvonne Okiyo, Equalities Manager

9. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

- 9.1 There are no environmental impacts arising from this report.

10. CRIME AND DISORDER REDUCTION IMPACT

- 10.1 There are no crime and disorder considerations arising from this report.

11. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS/PROPOSED DECISION

- 11.1 To ensure that the Council continues to have a flexible and resilient workforce whilst the council develops its future resourcing requirements.

12. OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED

- 12.1 No other options are being considered.

13. DATA PROTECTION IMPLICATIONS

13.1 WILL THE SUBJECT OF THE REPORT INVOLVE THE PROCESSING OF 'PERSONAL DATA'?

Yes

Adecco and the associated supply chain will process and hold personal data for each of their workers as the worker is directly employed by them. This includes information regarding personal contact details and bank details which are stored and processed in line with GDPR regulations.

13.2 HAS A DATA PROTECTION IMPACT ASSESSMENT (DPIA) BEEN COMPLETED?

No

As this is an extension to an existing contract, there are already contract schedules in place with the supplier regarding the handling of personal data.

Approved by: Sarah Warman, Director of Commissioning & Procurement

CONTACT OFFICER:

Name:	Scott Funnell
Post title:	Head of Service – Commissioning and Procurement
Telephone number:	07510 585090

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS: None

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