

# Notice of Overview and Scrutiny Board



Date: Monday, 17 May 2021 at 6.00 pm

Venue: Civic Centre, Poole, BH15 2RU

---

## Membership:

### Chairman:

Cllr S Bartlett

### Vice Chairman:

Cllr T O'Neill

Cllr L Allison  
Cllr D Borthwick  
Cllr M Cox  
Cllr L Dedman  
Cllr B Dion

Cllr M Earl  
Cllr J Edwards  
Cllr D Farr  
Cllr L Fear  
Cllr M Howell

Cllr D Kelsey  
Cllr C Rigby  
Cllr V Slade

---

All Members of the Overview and Scrutiny Board are summoned to attend this meeting to consider the items of business set out on the agenda below. Please note that this meeting is scheduled to take place following the Annual Council Meeting on 11 May and therefore the membership as detailed above is subject to change.

The press and public are welcome to view the live stream of this meeting at the following link:

<https://democracy.bcpCouncil.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?MIId=4863>

If you would like any further information on the items to be considered at the meeting please contact: Claire Johnston - 01202 123663 or email [claire.johnston@bcpcouncil.gov.uk](mailto:claire.johnston@bcpcouncil.gov.uk)

Press enquiries should be directed to the Press Office: Tel: 01202 454668 or email [press.office@bcpcouncil.gov.uk](mailto:press.office@bcpcouncil.gov.uk)

This notice and all the papers mentioned within it are available at [democracy.bcpCouncil.gov.uk](http://democracy.bcpCouncil.gov.uk)

GRAHAM FARRANT  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

7 May 2021



## Maintaining and promoting high standards of conduct

### Declaring interests at meetings

Familiarise yourself with the Councillor Code of Conduct which can be found in Part 6 of the Council's Constitution.

Before the meeting, read the agenda and reports to see if the matters to be discussed at the meeting concern your interests

Do any matters being discussed at the meeting relate to your registered interests?

Disclosable Pecuniary Interest

Yes

Declare the nature of the interest

Do NOT participate in the item at the meeting. Do NOT speak or vote on the item EXCEPT where you hold a dispensation

You are advised to leave the room during the debate

Local Interest

Yes

Declare the nature of the interest

Applying the bias and pre-determination tests means you may need to refrain from speaking and voting

You may also need to leave the meeting. Please seek advice from the Monitoring Officer

No

Do you have a personal interest in the matter?

Yes

Consider the bias and pre-determination tests

You may need to refrain from speaking & voting

You may also need to leave the meeting. Please seek advice

No

You can take part in the meeting speak and vote

What are the principles of bias and pre-determination and how do they affect my participation in the meeting?

Bias and predetermination are common law concepts. If they affect you, your participation in the meeting may call into question the decision arrived at on the item.

#### Bias Test

In all the circumstances, would it lead a fair minded and informed observer to conclude that there was a real possibility or a real danger that the decision maker was biased?

#### Predetermination Test

At the time of making the decision, did the decision maker have a closed mind?

If a councillor appears to be biased or to have predetermined their decision, they must NOT participate in the meeting.

For more information or advice please contact the Monitoring Officer  
([susan.zeiss@bcpcouncil.gov.uk](mailto:susan.zeiss@bcpcouncil.gov.uk))

### Selflessness

Councillors should act solely in terms of the public interest

### Integrity

Councillors must avoid placing themselves under any obligation to people or organisations that might try inappropriately to influence them in their work. They should not act or take decisions in order to gain financial or other material benefits for themselves, their family, or their friends. They must declare and resolve any interests and relationships

### Objectivity

Councillors must act and take decisions impartially, fairly and on merit, using the best evidence and without discrimination or bias

### Accountability

Councillors are accountable to the public for their decisions and actions and must submit themselves to the scrutiny necessary to ensure this

### Openness

Councillors should act and take decisions in an open and transparent manner. Information should not be withheld from the public unless there are clear and lawful reasons for so doing

### Honesty & Integrity

Councillors should act with honesty and integrity and should not place themselves in situations where their honesty and integrity may be questioned

### Leadership

Councillors should exhibit these principles in their own behaviour. They should actively promote and robustly support the principles and be willing to challenge poor behaviour wherever it occurs

# AGENDA

Items to be considered while the meeting is open to the public

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |              |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| <p><b>1. Apologies</b><br/>To receive any apologies for absence from Members.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | <p>F_PRO</p> |
| <p><b>2. Substitute Members</b><br/>To receive information on any changes in the membership of the Committee.</p> <p>Note – When a member of a Committee is unable to attend a meeting of a Committee or Sub-Committee, the relevant Political Group Leader (or their nominated representative) may, by notice to the Monitoring Officer (or their nominated representative) prior to the meeting, appoint a substitute member from within the same Political Group. The contact details on the front of this agenda should be used for notifications.</p>                                                                                                                                              | <p>F_PRO</p> |
| <p><b>3. Declarations of Interests</b><br/>Councillors are requested to declare any interests on items included in this agenda. Please refer to the workflow on the preceding page for guidance.<br/>Declarations received will be reported at the meeting.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | <p>F_PRO</p> |
| <p><b>4. Public Speaking</b><br/>To receive any public questions, statements or petitions submitted in accordance with the Constitution, which is available to view at the following link:<br/><a href="https://democracy.bpcouncil.gov.uk/ieListMeetings.aspx?CommitteeID=151&amp;Info=1&amp;bcr=1">https://democracy.bpcouncil.gov.uk/ieListMeetings.aspx?CommitteeID=151&amp;Info=1&amp;bcr=1</a><br/>The deadline for the submission of a public question is 4 clear working days before the meeting.<br/>The deadline for the submission of a statement is midday the working day before the meeting.<br/>The deadline for the submission of a petition is 10 working days before the meeting.</p> | <p>F_PRO</p> |
| <p><b>5. Scrutiny of Community Safety Related Cabinet Reports</b><br/>To consider the following Community Safety related reports scheduled for Cabinet consideration on 26 May 2021:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Preventing Domestic Abuse Strategy and Delivery Plan 2020-2023</li></ul> <p>The O&amp;S Board is asked to scrutinise the reports and make recommendations to Cabinet as appropriate.</p> <p>Cabinet member invited to attend for this item: Councillor May Haines, Portfolio Holder for Community Safety</p>                                                                                                                                                           | <p>F_PRO</p> |

The Cabinet report for this item is included with the agenda for consideration by the Overview and Scrutiny Board.

## **6. Place Operations Enforcement**

F\_PRO

To consider the attached report which has been provided at the request of the Overview and Scrutiny Board to provide an outline of BCP Council's enforcement services.

The report details the various enforcement services across the Communities, Housing, Planning, Transport and Engineering, Destination and Culture, and Environment Directorates. It highlights the successes and challenges faced when taking enforcement action and explores options for enhanced future service delivery.

A presentation from the Director of Communities will accompany this report.

## **7. Seasonal Response 2021**

F\_PRO

To consider a report which outlined the measures which have been taken by BCP Council to address issues arising from seasonal visitors to the resort. This report summarises the approach taken, the Tactical Plan and the steps taken to date, the experience of implementation so far and considers next steps in BCP's seasonal response.

This report has been requested by the Overview and Scrutiny Board in response to the update received from the Portfolio Holder on Tourism, Leisure and Culture.

There will be a presentation led by the Portfolio Holder for Tourism, Leisure and Culture with support from relevant officers.

## **8. Future Meeting Dates 2021/22**

F\_PRO

To note the following meeting dates for the 2021/22 municipal year:

- 14 June 2021
- 19 July 2021
- 23 August 2021
- 20 September 2021
- 18 October 2021
- 15 November 2021
- 6 December 2021
- 3 January 2022
- 31 January 2022
- 28 February 2022
- 4 April 2022

Venues for the meetings are to be confirmed.

**CABINET**



Report subject	<b>Preventing Domestic Abuse Strategy and Delivery Plan 2020-2023</b>
Meeting date	26 May 2021
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	<p>This report outlines the Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Community Safety Partnership Preventing Domestic Abuse Strategy and accompanying delivery plan.</p> <p>This is the first Preventing Domestic Abuse Strategy and Delivery Plan for BCP, which brings together the foundations of the work within legacy partnerships and identifies how partners will work together to meet the ambition that “no resident living within or visiting Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole should live in fear of, or experience domestic abuse.”</p> <p>The BCP Preventing Domestic Abuse Strategy can be found at appendix 1 of this report.</p> <p>The report outlines a headline summary of the strategy and the commitments made by the BCP CSP of;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preventing violence and abuse through a commitment to working to develop a “whole family, whole picture” approach across all our services</li> <li>• A commitment to commissioning improved services for victims, perpetrators and children impacted by domestic abuse to ensure we have services in place that are effective in assessing and responding to multiple needs</li> <li>• A commitment to working collaboratively to reduce the harm caused by domestic abuse</li> <li>• Responding to perpetrators by supporting criminal justice agencies in pursuing them through the criminal justice system and a commitment to challenging and changing the behaviour of perpetrators through the availability of domestic abuse perpetrator programmes</li> </ul> <p>The Preventing Domestic Abuse Strategy Delivery Plan can be found at appendix 2 which has been developed in consultation with a wide range of stakeholders and partners, including service users. This plan describes how partners will work together to deliver against the commitments and priorities of the</p>

	<p>Strategy.</p> <p>The Domestic Abuse Bill 2020 will be introducing a new statutory duty on tier one local authorities, ensuring that all victims, including children, have access to safety and support within safe accommodation when they need it. The Preventing Domestic Abuse Strategy and Delivery Plan addresses the requirements of the new duties as well as the local needs identified through the development of the strategy and plan.</p> <p>Finally, the report outlines the proposed allocations for additional Government funding recently announced as part of the imminent implementation of the Domestic Abuse Bill and in support of the delivery plan.</p>
<p><b>Recommendations</b></p>	<p><b>It is RECOMMENDED that:</b></p> <p><b>(a) Cabinet supports the BCP Community Safety Partnership Preventing Domestic Abuse Strategy and Delivery Plan.</b></p> <p><b>(b) Cabinet approve the allocation of MHCLG grant funding as set out in paragraph 32</b></p>
<p>Reason for recommendations</p>	<p>Domestic abuse can and does happen to anyone. It is indiscriminate of age, gender, race, profession or social background. In the UK around one in four women and one in six men will be affected by domestic abuse in their lifetime, and the NSPCC reports that around one in five children have been exposed to domestic abuse. Whatever the number of those impacted, it is too many; no one should live in fear.</p> <p>The Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Community Safety Partnership (CSP) is fully committed to playing its part to change this and to achieve the vision that ‘no resident living in BCP should live in fear of or experience domestic abuse’.</p> <p>BCP Council’s Corporate Strategy also commits to an ambitious vision of ‘Vibrant Communities with outstanding quality of life where everyone plays an active role’ and sets a specific objective of supporting people to live safe and independent lives under its Fulfilled Lives priority.</p> <p>The BCP Preventing Domestic Abuse Strategy takes account of the strategic aims of the Council as well as the CSP. Local needs analysis, national research, guidance and best practice and lessons learnt from Domestic Homicide Reviews as well as consultation and extensive engagement across a range of stakeholders has resulted in a strategy which outlines a commitment to work with a range of partners across the statutory, corporate, community and voluntary sectors as well as service users, to drive the strategy forward and deliver against those aims.</p> <p>The Partnership has completed a series of task and finish groups</p>

	<p>responsible for supporting the development of a comprehensive delivery plan, appended to this report.</p> <p>In addition, this strategy and the accompanying delivery plan meet the new requirements of local authorities by the Domestic Abuse Bill 2020 by providing a framework to improve the response from statutory partners to domestic abuse. MHCLG is providing tier1 local authorities with grant funding to ensure they can meet new statutory duties.</p>
Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor May Haines, Portfolio Holder for Community Safety
Corporate Director	Kate Ryan, Corporate Director Environment & Community
Report Authors	Andrew Williams, Head of Safer Communities
Wards	All Wards
Classification	For Decision

## Background

1. The Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Community Safety Partnership was formed in April 2019 following local government re-organisation. This is therefore the first Preventing Domestic Abuse Strategy and Delivery Plan for BCP, which brings together the foundations of the work within legacy partnerships and identifies how partners will work together to meet the ambition that “no resident living within or visiting Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole should live in fear of, or experience domestic abuse.”
2. In forming this strategy, partners have taken the opportunity to rescale the ambition and reshape the response to domestic abuse for the Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole geography.
3. Partners have worked together to consider how we can secure the best outcomes, learning from experience, considering evidence of need and looking at national best practice to frame the plans. This has also included feedback through a public consultation process as well as incorporating our understanding and lessons learnt from Domestic Homicide Reviews.

## Strategy Summary

4. The BCP Preventing Domestic Abuse Strategy can be found at appendix 1.
5. Domestic abuse is something that can happen to anyone and its prevalence is as significant as many other social issues, if not more so. It is estimated that if one in four women and one in six men experience domestic abuse then this would impact around 53,000 women and 31,000 men residing across BCP.

6. During 2020/21 the BCP Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) heard 795 cases. The MARAC is a homicide prevention process and the cases referred into MARAC are considered those at significant risk of serious harm.
7. A snapshot of BCP Children's services data in May 2020 identified that 31.7% of all Children Social Care contacts were attributed to domestic abuse.
8. In June 2020 the local probation service reported that of all the offenders open to their service living within BCP, 31% were identified as domestic abuse perpetrators.
9. Local BCP housing data states only a proportion of victims fleeing domestic abuse are found refuge accommodation, with only 2.9% being placed in refuges and 82% being placed in alternative temporary accommodation such as hostels and B&Bs.
10. In April 2020 the BCP Community Safety Partnership agreed a Response Plan for domestic abuse, in light of increasing reports due to the Covid lockdown. This plan set out how we would work with partners to tackle the issues of domestic abuse during lockdown periods. It is anticipated that the rise in reporting of domestic abuse will continue as the Covid restrictions are eased. During 2020/21 domestic abuse incidents reported to Dorset Police were 22% higher than in the previous year.
11. The Community Safety Partnership Covid Response Plan for Domestic Abuse set out:
  - how services were quickly adapted to continue to provide support for victims and perpetrators,
  - a communications plan for ensuring appropriate messaging was going out to communities
  - work to manage risk in the criminal justice system
  - how we would provide safe accommodation during the lockdowns
12. The new Preventing Domestic Abuse Strategy builds on this plan. The ambitious vision set out in this new strategy is that "no resident living within or visiting Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole should live in fear of, or experience domestic abuse."
13. The Community Safety Partnership aims to achieve this by:
  - Preventing violence and abuse through a commitment to working to develop a "whole family, whole picture" approach across all our services
  - A commitment to commissioning improved services for victims, perpetrators and children impacted by domestic abuse to ensure we have services in place that are effective in assessing and responding to multiple needs
  - A commitment to working collaboratively to reduce the harm caused by domestic abuse
  - Responding to perpetrators by supporting criminal justice agencies in pursuing them through the criminal justice system and a commitment to challenging and changing the behaviour of perpetrators through the availability of domestic abuse perpetrator programmes

14. The Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Community Safety Partnership is responsible for and committed to ensuring the successful delivery of the Preventing Domestic Abuse Strategy through the identified delivery plans and its ambitious commitments to change. It is acknowledged that whilst the vision for the strategy references visitors to the BCP area, some Council services will only be accessible to residents.
15. The strategy and the delivery plan will be implemented and monitored by the BCP Domestic Abuse Strategic Group, which will report into the BCP Community Safety Partnership.
16. The BCP Community Safety Partnership is interlinked with the work of the Safeguarding Adults Board and the Safeguarding Children's Partnership, where Domestic Abuse are also key priorities.

### **Development of the Delivery Plan**

17. The Preventing Domestic Abuse Strategy Delivery Plan can be found at appendix 2.
18. The strategy outlines our commitment to work with a range of partners across the statutory, corporate, community and voluntary sectors as well as service users, to drive the strategy forward. With the support of the Domestic Abuse Strategy group, the Community Safety Partnership completed a series of task and finish groups responsible for supporting the development of a comprehensive delivery plan.
19. In parallel to the task and finish groups a public consultation was launched and supported by the BCP Council Consultation team. The consultation which was live for a period of four weeks received some focused feedback on a range of issues. The key themes arising from the consultation include:
  - The lack of specialist services for children and young people
  - Consistency in service provision across the BCP locality
  - Information Sharing between key agencies
  - Knowledge and skills of front-line staff
  - Perpetrator interventions both within and outside the criminal justice system
  - Promotion of services for victims
20. The consultation feedback has been cross referenced with the draft delivery plan and the plan has been enhanced to incorporate appropriate gaps. The Delivery Plan is a living document and will be updated quarterly as projects develop.
21. An All Member Workshop was held in March 2021 where the commitments from the strategy, the public consultation findings and the draft delivery plan actions were presented. Members were asked to consider whether the delivery plan met the scale of our ambitions as set out in the strategy. Feedback from the briefing has since been cross referenced against the plan and appropriate gaps identified have been incorporated.
22. Subsequently the Delivery Plan has been ratified by the BCP Domestic Abuse Strategy Group, a sub-group of the Community Safety Partnership, at its' meeting on 22<sup>nd</sup> April.

## **Domestic Abuse Bill 2021**

23. In 2018 the Government began an extensive consultation process for the provision of a new Domestic Abuse Bill.
24. The consultation set out the government's approach to dealing with domestic abuse. It sought to address domestic abuse from prevention through to rehabilitation. The consultation focused on four specific categories: promoting awareness; protect and support; pursue and deter and improve performance.
25. The Bill is expected to receive Royal Assent sometime in April 2021.
26. The Domestic Abuse Bill introduces a new statutory duty on tier one local authorities, ensuring that all victims, including children, have access to safety and support within safe accommodation when they need it.
27. Although Royal Assent may not be in place for 1 April, it is MHCLG's expectation that from 1 April 2021, Local Authorities should start to fulfil their relevant functions as if the new duty were in force, and continue to fulfil these functions in line with the duty once it is commenced (subject to Parliamentary approval).
28. The Preventing Domestic Abuse Strategy and Delivery Plan addresses the requirements of the new duties as well as the local needs identified through the development of the strategy and plan.

## **Summary of financial implications**

29. BCP Council currently commissions specialist domestic abuse services to a value to £426,000 per year, providing 2 refuges and an Outreach service supporting victims of domestic abuse and their children. This places BCP Council as a tier one authority in a good position to fulfil the new statutory duty.
30. The Council also has a specifically earmarked reserves for domestic abuse projects which can be used to deliver this Preventing Domestic Abuse Strategy. In particular this will fund the Up2U Perpetrator programme, which was previously funded through a Home Office grant, as well as ensuring there is capacity within services for victims in order to meet any raised demand due to the Covid pandemic.
31. The Government also recently announced a Domestic Abuse Capacity Building Fund which aims to help ensure local authorities can undertake early planning and preparation work ahead of implementation of the new duty. This fund will be allocated equally across Tier 1 local authorities in England, at £50,000 each. For BCP Council a proportion of the fund is allocated to independent housing needs analysis for victims of domestic abuse, in order to ensure that the current provision meets current and future needs. Alongside this, the grant will provide additional capacity within the Community Safety team to prepare for the implementation of new duty and this BCP Strategy.
32. In addition, the Government recently announced as part of the imminent Domestic Abuse Bill that each tier one Local Authority will be allocated with a share of £125 million duty funding for 2021/22,  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/funding-allocation-methods-new-domestic-abuse-duty>.

33. The allocation for BCP Council for 2021/22 is £750,257. In March 2021 the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) set out a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to formalise the working relationship and expectations relating to the spend of the local authority's allocated funding. The grant only covers revenue expenditure relating to the functions set out in the new statutory duty (within the Domestic Abuse Bill) on Tier 1 Local Authorities relating to the provision of support to victims of domestic abuse and their children. For clarity this proposed spend is in addition to the £426,000 in base budget currently used to provide refuge and outreach services.
34. In order to meet the new duty and to support the delivery of the Preventing Domestic Abuse Strategy, including meeting the increased demand due to the Covid pandemic, it is proposed that this new MHCLG funding is allocated as below:

Alternative Accommodation needs – temporary accommodation for victims of domestic abuse	245,000
Additional Outreach support to meet increased demand	90,000
Domestic Abuse Specialist Practitioner service – supporting victims with complex needs	60,000
Specialist support to children and young people	70,000
Health Advocacy Service – providing a Domestic Abuse Advocate service with the 2 hospitals	60,000
Provision of Domestic Abuse training to the BCP workforce	35,000
Up2U Post and Clinical Oversight – an additional perpetrator programme officer	100,000
DA Strategy Implementation – to include publicity campaigns and support for the commissioning of new services for April 2022	90,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£750,000</b>

35. This allocation would enable BCP to meet the increased demand for both support for victims and their families and perpetrator work as the Covid lockdown restrictions ease. Whilst there have been some indications that this funding may be an annual allocation which is repeated in future years, there is currently no confirmation of this from MHCLG. It is prudent therefore to treat this as one-off funding at this stage. If the funding is not allocated in future years, then the crucial elements of the projects listed above will be addressed through the co-commissioning of integrated services for victims and perpetrators from April 2022, which will be partially funded from our ear-marked reserves for domestic abuse services.

### Summary of legal implications

36. The Domestic Abuse Bill 2020 is in its final stages of receiving Royal Assent. The Bill includes a new duty on tier 1 local authorities to assess the need for and commission support to victims and their children in domestic abuse safe accommodation in England. It is anticipated that the new duty will come into force in April 2021.

37. Alongside this duty for local authorities, the Domestic Abuse Bill will:
- Create a statutory definition of domestic abuse, emphasising that domestic abuse is not just physical violence, but can also be emotional, coercive or controlling, and the inclusion of economic abuse. The inclusion of economic abuse will relate to any behaviour that has a substantial adverse effect on someone’s ability to (a) acquire, use or maintain money or other property, or (b) obtain goods or services.
  - Provide that all eligible homeless victims of domestic abuse automatically have ‘priority need’ for homelessness assistance.
  - Provide for a new Domestic Abuse Protection Notice and Domestic Abuse Protection Order.
  - Prohibit perpetrators of abuse from cross-examining their victims in person in the civil and family courts in England and Wales.
  - Create a statutory presumption that victims of domestic abuse are eligible for special measures in the criminal, civil and family courts.
  - Place the guidance supporting the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme (“Clare’s law”) on a statutory footing.
  - Non-Fatal strangulation will become a new offence.

### **Summary of human resources implications**

38. The consideration of capacity within Community Safety and Domestic Abuse services will need to be considered as part of the delivery plan for the strategy. The strategy and plan highlight a number of potential gaps in service, which will impact on existing capacity. The additional domestic abuse duty funding will address these issues, and the allocation of this funding may include temporary recruitment of staff within contracted services.

### **Summary of public health implications**

39. The health impacts of domestic abuse vary, they may be physical and or psychological, both short and or long term. The new strategy and delivery plan alongside the new Bill will ensure the provision of adequate services to support victims and their families, ultimately positively improving their long-term public health outcomes.
40. Research has evidenced the impact domestic abuse can have on children and young people resulting in Adverse Childhood Experiences. According to the Centre for Disease Control<sup>1</sup>, ACEs can include violence, abuse, and growing up in a family with mental health or substance use problems. Toxic stress from ACEs can change brain development and affect how the body responds to stress. ACEs are linked to chronic health problems, mental illness, and substance misuse in adulthood.

---

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/aces/index.html>

Preventing ACEs could reduce the number of adults with depression by as much as 44%.

41. The provision of the duties will play a role in the prevention of domestic abuse by identifying the early signs within relationships and families, providing adequate support services and interventions as well as the provision of safe accommodation for victims who face a high risk of threat and harm.
42. The Community Safety Partnership is keen to take a Public Health approach to tackling Serious Violence. This includes defining the problem, determining the causes and determining what works in order to design, implement and evaluate intervention.
43. Tackling domestic abuse therefore has direct beneficial outcomes for the public health of our communities.

### **Summary of equality implications**

44. A full Equalities Impact Assessment has been completed for the Strategy and Delivery Plan, which is summarised below.
45. Domestic abuse can happen to anyone, one in four women and one in six men will experience domestic abuse during their lifetime. However, the risks of serious harm are not spread evenly. Women are at much more risk of serious violence, and those with long-term health conditions, disabilities or mental health conditions at highest risk. Similarly abuse of parents by children is more commonly experienced by mothers than fathers and is more common among single parents.
46. Gay and bisexual men experience more domestic abuse compared to those in heterosexual relationships.
47. Intersectionality is defined as an analytical framework for understanding how aspects of a person's social and political identities combine to create different modes of discrimination and privilege. Examples of these aspects include gender, caste, sex, race, class, sexuality, religion, disability, physical appearance and height. Intersectionality identifies multiple factors of advantage and disadvantage<sup>2</sup>.
48. When tackling domestic abuse taking an intersectional approach in the provision of our services will aid in the mitigation of unconscious bias, aiming to address and prevent inequality.

### **Summary of risk assessment**

49. The risks of not implementing a strategy to tackle domestic abuse, include the risk in not fulfilling the new statutory duty, which will be placed on tier one local authorities, but they go much wider and deeper than this. Domestic abuse has a wide-ranging impact on public services across multiple agencies. If we do not improve our response to domestic abuse the risks include more children needing to be taken into care, more demand on emergency and social housing, increased demand on health services and mental health in particular.

---

<sup>2</sup> <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intersectionality>

## **Background papers**

50. References for the report are as follows and can be accessed using the links:  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/funding-allocation-methods-new-domestic-abuse-duty>.  
<https://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/aces/index.html>  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intersectionality>

## **Appendices**

1. BCP CSP Preventing Domestic Abuse Strategy
2. BCP CSP Preventing Domestic Abuse Strategy Delivery Plan
3. Equalities Impact Assessment



Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole

# **Preventing Domestic Abuse Strategy 2020–2023**

No resident living within or visiting Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole should live in fear of, or experience domestic abuse



# Contents

Foreword 4

Introduction 5

What is domestic abuse: defining and understanding domestic abuse 6

Understanding the picture: national picture 7

Domestic abuse in Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole 9

Domestic homicide reviews in Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole 11

Service provision and gaps Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole 12

Our vision: our principles 15

Delivering priorities through commitments to change 16

Our response objectives 19

Governance and accountability 21

References and literature 22

# Foreword

Domestic abuse can, and does, happen to anyone.

It is indiscriminate of age, gender, race, profession or social background. In the UK around one in four women and one in six men will be affected by domestic abuse in their lifetime, and the NSPCC reports that around one in five children have been exposed to domestic abuse. Whatever the number of those impacted by domestic abuse, it is too many; no one should live in fear.

The Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Community Safety Partnership (BCP CSP) is fully committed to playing our part to change this and to achieve our vision that 'No resident living within Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole should live in fear of, or experience domestic abuse'.

As partners, together we are sending a clear message that domestic abuse will not be tolerated. We will work collaboratively to take robust action against abusers, change attitudes and behaviours and we will support victims to ensure that our communities are able to live the safe, happy, healthy and fulfilling lives that they deserve.

**Assistant Chief Constable Julie Fielding, Chair of BCP CSP**

# Introduction

This strategy sets out the key priorities for the BCP Community Safety Partnership in tackling domestic abuse and outlines the key areas for action over the next three years.

The BCP CSP was formed as a partnership in April 2019 following local government re-organisation. This is therefore our first Domestic Abuse Strategy which brings together the foundations of the work within the previous legacy local authorities and Pan-Dorset partners. We have taken the opportunity to rescale our ambition and reshape our response in this new strategy for the Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole geography.

Victims, survivors, their children and loved ones deserve help at the time of crisis and to be kept safe. They deserve help to cope and recover from the trauma, support from the criminal justice system to bring those responsible to justice, and action to drive this horrific, lifechanging crime from our society.

In developing this strategy, partners have worked together to consider how we can secure the best outcomes, learning from experience, considering evidence of need and looking at national best practice to frame our plans.

# What is domestic abuse: defining and understanding domestic abuse

The multi-agency definition of domestic abuse is:

‘Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality.

This can encompass but is not limited to the following types of abuse:

- Psychological
- Physical
- Sexual
- Financial
- Emotional

Controlling behaviour is a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour.’

**Controlling or coercive behaviour** became law under Section 76 of the Serious Crime Act 2015 and helps us to better understand the above definition.

**Controlling behaviour** is a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour.

Controlling and coercive behaviour can manifest itself in many different forms and is not always visible to others. A few identified behaviours can include, restricting daily activities; isolation from family and friends; monitoring time; taking control over aspects of their everyday life, such as where they can go, who they can see, what to wear; threats and intimidation; sexual abuse and violence; reproductive coercion; economic control and exploitation; extreme jealousy, possessiveness and accusations of infidelity; controlling partner’s access to information and services etc.

## Understanding the picture: national context

According to the national crime survey, 2.4 million adults experienced domestic abuse last year. Nationally, police recorded a total of 1,316,800 domestic abuse related incidents and crimes.

In November 2019, the Office for National Statistics published its latest overview of domestic abuse across England and Wales, it identified that referrals of suspects of domestic abuse-flagged cases from the police to the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) for a charging decision fell 11%, from 110,653 in the year ending March 2018 to 98,470 in the year ending March 2019.

In 2016, the Home Office launched the Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy. Although the strategy is aimed at women and girls, the principles can be applied to men and boys experiencing domestic abuse also. This strategy, alongside the Victims Strategy 2018, provides the context for the development of the Domestic Abuse Bill which will include new statutory requirements for local authorities and police forces.

Wider legislation helps us to understand the nature of domestic abuse from a statutory context. For example, the Adoption and Children Act 2002 (s120) extended the definition of harm to include ‘impairment suffered from seeing or hearing the ill treatment of another’; which required children who witness domestic abuse at home to be considered in need of help and protection from the local authority, as well as those that are directly injured or abused. Likewise, the Care Act 2014 sets out a clear legal framework for how the health and social care system should protect adults at risk of abuse or neglect. It specifies that freedom from abuse (and neglect) is a key aspect of a person’s wellbeing. In this way, the responsibility to respond to domestic abuse is held by all statutory agencies charged with safeguarding and protecting both adults and children.

In 2015, the national charity Safelives launched their report 'Getting it Right First Time'. The report highlighted the need to address and support both standard and medium risk victims. The emphasis is on identifying at an early stage every family where there is domestic abuse in order to prevent escalation and provide support. The report also highlighted that more than 100,000 people in the UK are at high and imminent risk of being murdered or seriously injured as a result of domestic abuse and 130,000 children live in homes where there is a high-risk of domestic abuse.

A study by UNICEF, 'Behind Closed Doors, The Impact of Domestic Violence on Children, 2006', found 'The single best predictor of children becoming either perpetrators or victims of domestic violence later in life is whether or not they grow up in a home where there is domestic violence.'

Information published in 2018 from IRISi, a third sector organisation working with General Practices (GPs) showed from April 2017-March 2018 the IRISi services received 3,159 referrals from 36 IRISi localities. Since April 2018, there were 5,252 referrals from 39 IRISi localities.

In 2015, the Social Care Institute for Excellence published information stating that people with care and support needs, such as older people or people with disabilities, are more likely to be abused or neglected. They may be seen as an easy target and may be less likely to identify abuse themselves or to report it. People with communication difficulties can be at risk because they may not be able to alert others. Sometimes people may not even be aware that they are being abused, and this is especially likely if they have a cognitive impairment. Abusers may try to prevent access to the person they abuse.

## Domestic abuse in Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole

Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole (BCP) is the twelfth largest resident population council area in England. Agencies working across BCP provide services to approximately 400,000 residents. It is estimated that 53,000 women and 31,333 men residing across BCP will or have experienced domestic abuse.

The demographic make-up of BCP is varied. The area attracts an older population whilst specific localities such as Bournemouth attract a younger client group, with a high volume made up of university students. Signs of domestic abuse are often hidden amongst both these demographics.

It is recognised that domestic abuse can have a detrimental impact of children and young people. 22% of the population size across BCP accounts for children and young people aged between 0-19. In May 2020, 31.7% of all children's social care contacts were attributed to domestic abuse. In June 2020, domestic abuse was prevalent in 18.1% of 'child in need' cases and 18.2% of child protection cases.

In 2019, 193 domestic abuse safeguarding concerns were raised with BCP Council Adult Social Care. This equates to

14.6% of all safeguarding concerns. Of those concerns 77 involved people aged 65 and over.

Local housing data states only a proportion of victims fleeing domestic abuse are found refuge accommodation, with only 2.9% being placed in refuges and 82% being placed in alternative temporary accommodation such as hostels and B&Bs.

Between 2018-2019 and 2019-2020, Dorset Police recorded an increase of 31.9% in domestic abuse violent crime.

Between 1 April 2019 and June 2020, Dorset Police responded to 6,540 different victims of domestic abuse living within the BCP area. Of these, 1,122 were victims of two or more domestic related offences.

The BCP weekly Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) commenced in April 2020. MARAC data for the first three months can be seen below. Dorset Police generate the majority of MARAC referrals (approx. 65%) and proactively participate in victim safeguarding as well as perpetrator management.

	Number of cases	Cases listed with children	Repeat cases
<b>April</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>46</b> (67%)	<b>13</b> (19%)
<b>May</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>36</b> (68%)	<b>9</b> (17%)
<b>June</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>38</b> (58%)	<b>21</b> (32%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>120</b> (64%)	<b>43</b> (23%)

Across the 190 MARAC cases heard, a total of 651 actions were allocated, of which 630 were successfully completed.

In June 2020, the local probation service reported that of all the offenders open to their service living within BCP, 31% were identified as domestic abuse perpetrators. Of these perpetrators, 96% were male and 70% were aged 18-40.

Data provided by Dorset Police tells us that between 1 April 2019 and June 2020, 2985 offenders of domestic related crimes were identified who were responsible for 8259 offences. Of these, 867 offenders were responsible for two or more offences during these dates. Five male offenders were responsible for 10 or more domestic abuse related offences during that same time frame. 81% of offenders were male, 19% female and the average age of offenders was 36.

For the year April 2019 - March 2020, 30 males completed the Building Better Relationships Perpetrator Programme (on the back of a conviction order), a further 24 individuals had their order revoked due to non-compliance or reoffending and four individuals order finished so they did not complete the programme. The Up2U service is a bespoke civil Perpetrator Programme working with predominately Children's Social Care clients. In June 2019, the Poole based team had received 54 referrals, 23 of which successfully completed the program with no further reoffending. A further 10 participants were actively engaged with the programme.

## Domestic homicide reviews in Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole

**Domestic homicide reviews (DHRs)** came into effect on 13 April 2011. They were established on a statutory basis under Section 9 of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Adults Act (2004).

“Domestic homicide review” means a review of the circumstances in which the death of a person aged 16 or over has, or appears to have, resulted from violence, abuse or neglect by:

- (a) a person to whom he was related or with whom he was or had been in an intimate personal relationship, or
- (b) a member of the same household as himself,

held with a view to identifying the lessons to be learnt from the death.

Across the BCP area between 2016 and 2020 there were eight domestic homicides. Key themes that have been highlighted within completed DHRs include:

- the key role hospitals and GPs play in identifying and responding to domestic abuse

- the need for continued auditing and reviewing of our MARAC and Multi-Agency Risk Management (MARM) processes
- the increased risk caused by complex and overlapping needs
- how this can be a barrier for victims to access services safely
- adults with multiple disadvantage such as a learning disability or substance misuses often fall through the gaps within our referral pathways as service users can be assessed and supported in silos rather than a multi-agency approach
- the importance of raising awareness of domestic abuse and our local support services with family and friends of victims
- the importance of proactive positive action from Police in response to breaches of conditions
- the importance of service user engagement to support the development of services, policies and this strategy.

# Service provision and gap analysis Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole

## Victim services

Victim services across BCP are offered through universal statutory service provision and that which is delivered through the voluntary and community sector. Victims have access to outreach support, however service provision is stretched and differs due to varying providers and contractual restrictions.

A specialist domestic abuse advisor service for high risk victims is offered through Dorset Police as an in-house provision. However, capacity is stretched and the ability to be the victim's voice during MARAC has been challenging. There are limited specialist services for victims who do not engage from the onset or struggle with engaging with agencies as a result in confidence and trust, cultural or language barriers, or a learning disability.

The BCP Domestic Abuse Health Advocacy Service, which works across Bournemouth and Poole hospitals received 42 referrals in a 3-month period. 19% of referrals were risk-assessed as high using the Domestic Abuse, Stalking and Honour Based Violence (DASH) tool. Although a valid service, the service is funded via a temporary grant for a 12-month period.

Services for victims of multiple disadvantage are limited. The pilot Domestic Abuse Specialist Practitioner Service (DASP) offered a bespoke person-centred service for victims of domestic abuse with additional disadvantages. However, the service cannot meet demand and there is a lack of skilled and experienced practitioners in the recruitment pool.

A significant programme of work is being undertaken to review the offer Adult Social Care have at our front door, which includes safeguarding and preventative work.

A holistic, whole family approach has been engineered through the work of the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub; however, this is limited to working with families where children are present. Further ambitions to create a systemic whole family approach model is required.

Support for children and young people is offered through universal services and independently commissioned family intervention services; however, demand outweighs capacity and the service is restricted to specific localities across BCP.

There is now a vast and compelling body of research demonstrating the link between experiences of childhood

adversity and trauma and the development of detrimental health and social outcomes later in life. In simple terms, investing money in good quality, trauma-informed interventions for children and young people impacted by domestic abuse will help to reduce the impact in later life. Investment will also reduce the pressure on frontline services such as Community Mental Health Teams (CMHT), drug and alcohol services and housing.

Adolescent to parent violence and abuse (APVA) is an emerging issue we do not fully understand locally. Data does not paint a true picture of prevalence and severity. Data shows very little APVA reported but professionals within Early Help and Youth Offending are coming across a high number of cases. Across BCP we need to better understand the local picture and review best practice service models.

The Children and Young People's Domestic Abuse Recovery Toolkit is an eight-week programme for children and young people that have witnessed or experienced domestic abuse and are able to take part in a group. It uses a combination of trauma-informed resilience focused and specific trauma focused cognitive behaviour therapy and person-centred therapeutic principles. Across BCP the programme is delivered

sporadically within schools and is usually delivered as a result of additional funding. The toolkit has proved successful in working with a range of children and young people; however the capacity cannot meet demand and courses are limited.

In September 2020 the delivery of relationship and health education will become compulsory across all schools. The proposals, follow the publication of the Childhood Obesity Plan and the Children and Young People's Mental Health Green Paper, and will provide schools with material to be able to teach and delivery a relationship and health education programme. Further work will be required to support schools in understanding how healthy relationships can be accommodated as part of the role out as well and supporting their delivery across a wide range of age groups.

BCP Council were successful in securing additional funding for tackling parental conflict. This will support families who are dealing with conflict either through a breakdown in a relationship or other factors. The work will assist families in dealing with parental conflict and mitigating the risk of escalation. The funding for this work as part of an early help domestic abuse preventative offer is limited due to timescales.

## Perpetrator services

The offer to perpetrators is varied across BCP. Some first-time offenders are assessed and offered an intervention through an out of court disposal, whilst those on the back of conviction can be ordered to undertake group work intervention. A civil BCP offer is being delivered through the use of a bespoke one to one cognitive behaviour therapy programme. The civil programme has proved successful in reducing reoffending rates and reducing risk whilst supporting families in maintaining their unit. However, demand for the service outweighs capacity and funding for the continuation or expansion of the service is limited.

There is currently no provision for working with domestic abuse serial perpetrators who do not engage in services. The Integrated Offender Management unit provides a joint multi-agency approach to managing serial perpetrators in the community but does not offer any therapeutic behaviour change interventions.

The new Domestic Abuse Bill will refer to local areas commissioning safe, effective perpetrator programmes.

## Accommodation support

Across BCP two refuges operate which support female victims of domestic abuse with the ability to accommodate one male victim or a couple. Local housing data states only a proportion of victims fleeing domestic abuse are found refuge accommodation, with only 2.9% being placed in refuge and 82% being placed in alternative temporary accommodation such as hostels and B&Bs. Also, the refuges in their current state do not accept clients with multiple needs such as mental health and/or substance misuse. As part of the Domestic Abuse Bill, BCP Council Housing services are committed to reviewing support and accommodation commissioning arrangements across the BCP area. The annual needs assessment will provide the opportunity to establish the support and accommodation needs of local victims and families who wish to stay in the area and remain safe, as well as those fleeing from other areas.

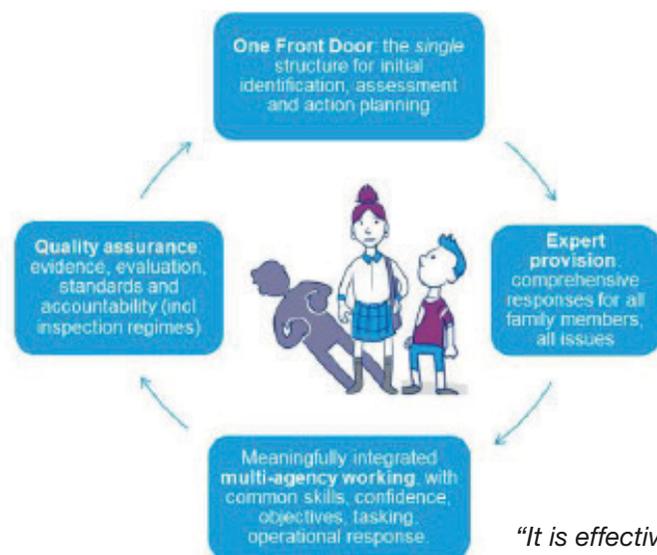


# Delivering our priorities through commitments to change

## 1 Preventing violence and abuse

- ◆ We commit to working to develop a “whole family, whole picture” approach across all of our services. Any victim, offender or witness has access to an open door into a system of joined-up support thanks to a coordinated multi-agency response.

The SafeLives model of the “One Front Door” approach offers victims of domestic abuse the following:



*“It is effective and it really does work”* Service Lead, One Front Door pilot site

The One Front Door model is underpinned by six principles which are required to meet the needs of families experiencing domestic abuse:

- A transformation of systems, processes and responses
  - Better support for children and young people who live in fear
  - Creating long-term change, not short-term fixes
  - Disrupting those that abuse; perpetrators challenged and held to account
  - Engaging the ‘whole family’ means more opportunity to make people safe, sooner
  - Families do not operate in silos, and neither must we.
- ◆ We commit to mobilizing a one front door model that underpins the six principles, whilst developing a model that meets collective partnership arrangements across BCP and that meets the needs of the demographic.

## 2 Provision of services

- ◆ We commit to co-commissioning services for victims, perpetrators and children impacted by domestic abuse. This will ensure we have services in place that are effective in assessing and responding to multiple needs and avoid seeing service users through a one-dimensional lens. Our aspiration is to have a domestic abuse service that responds to all victims, perpetrators and children impacted by domestic abuse.
- ◆ We will commit to streamlining victim pathways supporting all victims without prejudice. We will commit to the availability of civil perpetrator programs that support perpetrators and reduce the risk to victims and children. We commit to seeing children and their support needs through the services we offer.
- ◆ We commit to a comprehensive needs analysis of housing provision is required. As a result, we will better support victims, perpetrators and children impacted by domestic abuse of different ages, genders and ethnicities. We will be able to better support those with multiple disadvantage such as learning disabilities, physical disabilities, substance misuse issues and mental health issues.

### 3 Partnership working

- ◆ We commit to working collaboratively to reduce the harm caused by domestic abuse across BCP. We will ensure that all victims of domestic abuse are offered and signposted to services.
- ◆ We commit to intervening early to prevent harm and reduce the risk to victims and their families. We will strengthen our partnership arrangements, from our strategic plans to our frontline practice in order to identify and respond to domestic abuse as early as possible in an effective, co-ordinated way.
- ◆ We commit to sharing information for the reduction in crime, disorder and the protection and safeguarding of victims and their families. We will ensure the myths attributed to sharing information are removed and provide the legislative backing to do so.

- ◆ We commit to driving forward a cultural change across our organisations to challenge attitudes and increase public confidence. We will ensure a programme of training for our professionals to equip them in dealing effectively with disclosures and minimising the trauma for victims.

### 4 Responding to perpetrators

- ◆ We commit to supporting criminal justice agencies in pursuing serial perpetrators through the criminal justice system.
- ◆ We commit to supporting victims in accessing civil routes in the absence of criminal proceedings. We will ensure that we listen to the voice of the victim and support them in making informed choices.
- ◆ We will commit to challenging and changing the behaviour of perpetrators through the availability of domestic abuse perpetrator programmes across BCP.

# Our response objectives

## Priority 1

### Preventing violence and abuse

- All victims regardless of race, age, gender or sexuality receive appropriate service provision
- Victims, families and friends know where to go for help and support and can access a single service pathway
- The BCP MARAC is effective, protects victims and reduces the risk of further harm
- The workforce across BCP is skilled and knowledgeable in identifying and responding to domestic abuse
- Children and young people have the skills to identify and develop healthy relationships
- Children and adults living with domestic abuse and those who have care and support needs are safeguarded.

## Priority 2

### Provision of services

- Our services will be co-produced, co-delivered and co-evaluated with our service users
- Irrespective of where a victim lives in BCP they will be able to access a service quickly, fairly and easily
- Specialist services will be available to victims in a number of different settings, across the statutory and community voluntary sector
- We will review and improve our practice, ensuring that lessons learnt are shared across agencies
- We will ensure services are equipped and have the capacity to respond to existing and emerging issues.

## Priority 3

### Partnership working

- We will work with a range of corporate, statutory, community and voluntary and sectors to protect the most vulnerable through effective information sharing practices
- Service provision will be reviewed with partners and service users to ensure the delivery of meaningful outcomes for clients
- Good practice will be highlighted and shared as well as lessons learnt from Domestic Homicide Reviews, Serious Case Reviews and Safeguarding Adults Reviews.

## Priority 4

### Responding to perpetrators

- Serial perpetrators of domestic abuse will be held to account and pursued through the criminal justice system
- We will increase the number of victimless prosecutions where appropriate
- We will prioritise the safety of victims and children by utilising the full range of powers available, both criminal and civil
- Perpetrators will be offered help to change their behaviour through effective interventions
- Restorative practice will be considered where applicable.

## Governance and accountability

The Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Community Safety Partnership is responsible for and committed to ensuring the successful delivery of the Domestic Abuse Strategy and its ambitious commitments to change.

A comprehensive delivery plan will be developed, implemented and monitored by the BCP Domestic Abuse Strategic Group, which will report into the BCP Community Safety Partnership.

The BCP Community Safety Partnership is interlinked with the work of the Safeguarding Adults Board and the Safeguarding Children's Partnership, where Domestic Abuse are key priorities.

35



## References and literature

[safelives.org.uk/](https://safelives.org.uk/)

[www.gov.uk/government/publications/domestic-abuse-bill-2020-overarching-documents](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/domestic-abuse-bill-2020-overarching-documents)

[www.womensaid.org.uk/the-survivors-handbook/domestic-abuse-and-your-mental-health/](https://www.womensaid.org.uk/the-survivors-handbook/domestic-abuse-and-your-mental-health/)

[www.scie.org.uk/safeguarding/adults/introduction/types-and-indicators-of-abuse](https://www.scie.org.uk/safeguarding/adults/introduction/types-and-indicators-of-abuse)

[www.sciencemediacentre.org/expert-reaction-to-domestic-abuse-in-the-uk-and-mental-illness/](https://www.sciencemediacentre.org/expert-reaction-to-domestic-abuse-in-the-uk-and-mental-illness/)

[www.mja.com.au/journal/2000/173/8/impact-domestic-violence-individuals](https://www.mja.com.au/journal/2000/173/8/impact-domestic-violence-individuals)

[www.mentalhealth.org.uk/statistics/mental-health-statistics-domestic-violence](https://www.mentalhealth.org.uk/statistics/mental-health-statistics-domestic-violence)

[www.facs.nsw.gov.au/domestic-violence/about/effects-of-dv](https://www.facs.nsw.gov.au/domestic-violence/about/effects-of-dv)

[www.bristol.ac.uk/news/2019/june/men-domestic-abuse.html](https://www.bristol.ac.uk/news/2019/june/men-domestic-abuse.html)

[www.gov.uk/government/news/government-sets-out-key-measures-to-tackle-violence-against-women-and-girls](https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-sets-out-key-measures-to-tackle-violence-against-women-and-girls)

[www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2002/38/contents](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2002/38/contents)

[www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2012/7/contents/enacted](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2012/7/contents/enacted)

[safelives.org.uk/policy-evidence/getting-it-right-first-time](https://safelives.org.uk/policy-evidence/getting-it-right-first-time)

[irisi.org/all-resources/research/](https://irisi.org/all-resources/research/)

[www.unicef.org/media/media\\_35151.html](https://www.unicef.org/media/media_35151.html)

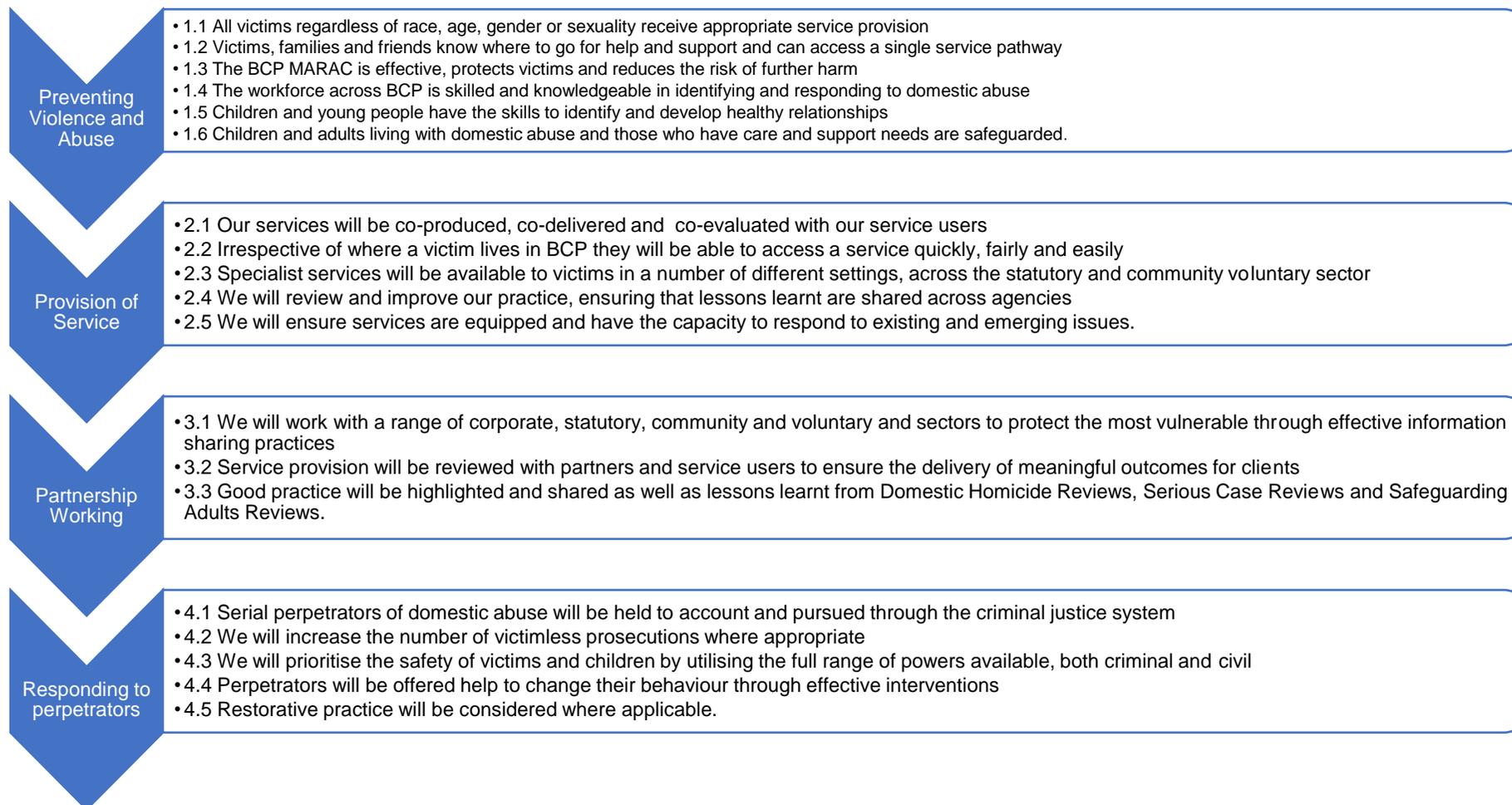
[www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-domestic-violence-crime-and-victims-act-2004](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-domestic-violence-crime-and-victims-act-2004)





**BCP Community Safety Partnership Preventing Domestic Abuse Strategy Draft Delivery Plan 2021-2023 (annual review)**

**Our Priorities:**



## DRAFT – DA Strategy Delivery Plan 2021-2023

### Our Delivery Plan:

Ref	Objective	Activities	Lead	Timescale	Evidence/Measure	Resources
1.1 2.1	Referrals to services will better represent the local demographic meaning an increase in referrals from BAME, 65+years, LGBTQ, children and young people and other service user groups currently under represented.	Use the findings of the whole systems work to inform future commissioning and pathway design, including lessons from local projects that aim to break down barriers. A new contract for the provision of accommodation and victim support, should have specific requirements to offer services that meet the needs of all potential victims particularly those with additional disadvantage.  Service user involvement in service design and evaluation, building on the lived experiences of survivors of domestic abuse. Public consultation	Community Safety Team BCP  DA Operational Group	April 2022  May 2022	Quality assurance work to review cases before and after implementation of new service to compare outcomes and victims journey  Service user voice group to complete Mystery shop activity to review quality of service  Quarterly reports shared with commissioners to include referral rates and service user outcomes  Report to be shared and reviewed by DA OP's group	Currently £456,000 plus an additional £150,000 on related support services)

**DRAFT – DA Strategy Delivery Plan 2021-2023**

		<p>to be repeated in 12 months to measure the impact of this delivery plan</p> <p>DA service providers to act as an advocate for victims to ensure their voices are not missing from strategic discussions</p> <p>7-minute learning to be developed to raise awareness with staff of the barriers to accessing services specific to victims of DA</p> <p>Domestic Abuse training to highlight under-represented groups in referral data, support the work force to understand barriers to accessing services and upskill in more inclusive ways of working</p>	<p>Community Sector</p> <p>Safeguarding Adults Board</p> <p>Community Safety Team</p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Sept 2021</p> <p>May 2021</p>	<p>Attendees list for Strategic meetings. Meeting minutes to reflect how the voluntary sector and providers are involved in decision making</p> <p>7 minute learning evaluation to be reviewed by DA Op's group</p> <p>Evaluation data to be shared with DA OP's Group</p> <p>Rep from DA OP's group to quality assure training annually</p>	
--	--	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--

**DRAFT – DA Strategy Delivery Plan 2021-2023**

		Domestic abuse training to challenge professionals unconscious bias related to identifying and responding to victims of domestic abuse	Community Safety Team	May 2021	As Above	
		Review other areas specialist provision to look for models that would work well in BCP e.g. the Silver Project, Solace Women’s Aid supporting victims over the age of 60.	DA OP’s Group		DA Op’s Group to provide feedback report to DA strategic group	
<b>1.2</b> <b>2.2</b> <b>2.3</b> <b>3.3</b>	Development of a “one front door” model across BCP	The commitment within the strategy to implement a “one front door” “think whole family” approach to DA. Task and finish group to be set up lead by CSC and ASC to start the preparation work for the implementation	DA strategic Group Lead By CSC and ASC	June 2021	Paper to be shared with DA strategic Group to update on progress quarterly	MHCLG Funding to support the posts delivering this service

**DRAFT – DA Strategy Delivery Plan 2021-2023**

	Increase in third party reporting to Police, social care and DA support services	Peer lead initiatives led by community groups to raise awareness of Domestic Abuse and support services able to offer support, incorporating the lived experiences of survivors to support victims.	Community Rep in partnership with DA OP's group	April 2022	Service providers to capture third party reporting in quarterly reports  Police data	Multi agency budget contribution
		General awareness campaigns and Positive promotion of services available to victims, children and young people impacted by domestic abuse and perpetrators of domestic abuse. A promotion campaign should also offer advice on what to do if you are concerned about yourself or someone else. A range of promotion opportunities should be reviewed as well as learning from campaigns developed to respond to the increased risk to victims during the COVID-19	DA Op's group	October 2021	Comms evaluation data to be reviewed related to social media engagement rates.  Service user voice group to evaluate quality of campaigns and support with the development of appropriate messaging	Multi agency budget contribution & included in £90,000 for Strategy Implementation

**DRAFT – DA Strategy Delivery Plan 2021-2023**

		pandemic such as “Ask Ani”.				
<b>1.3</b> <b>3.3</b>	Increase in referrals into the MARAC process from agencies other than the Police	Referral process to MARAC and other similar risk management meetings to be reviewed to ensure we are not duplicating work and the processes are not working in silos  MARAC training to become a mandatory contract requirement for commissioned services	MARAC Steering Group  Community Safety Team	October 2021  April 2022	Quality assurance work to review and report to DA strategic group  Training records Evaluation report	Multi Agency buy-in to support the process  Training Officer post
	Victims with additional disadvantage such as a learning disability, substance misuses, from a BAEM community equally represented in referral rates to MARAC	Quality Assurance work to review the victim’s journey through the process and question if it is effective and accessible for those with additional disadvantage  Quality assurance work to review the voice of the victim within the MARAC process	MARAC Steering Group  MARAC Steering Group	October 2021  October 2021	EQIA review  MARAC Steering group to report data and findings to DA strategic group	Community Safety Team officer post

**DRAFT – DA Strategy Delivery Plan 2021-2023**

		Quality assurance work to monitor the impact and completion rate of actions set within the MARAC forum	MARAC Steering Group	October 2021		
<b>1.4</b> <b>2.4</b> <b>3.3</b>	All staff are trained to an appropriate level for their role	Review current training offer, assess the need and update our training plan to reflect current and predicted need.	DA OP's Group + workforce development group	December 2021	Training evaluation data  Training Quality assured by DA Op's group rep	Community Safety Team training post
		Mandatory level 2 DA training is delivered to all staff and volunteers working with the public across BCP	Training Workforce and Development Group	April 2022	Review Training records and training data	
		All staff, including managers, within children's social care, adult social care, housing and other key teams receive level 3 DA training	Community Safety team and TWDG	October 2022	Review Training records and training data	

**DRAFT – DA Strategy Delivery Plan 2021-2023**

46

		Improved understanding and learning from DHR's is shared across the workforce reducing harm to victims, which includes homicide and suicides linked to domestic abuse.	Community Safety Team and DA Op's Group	Ongoing	Review Training records and training data	
		Knowledge and understanding of Parental conflict agenda is shared across the workforce improving early identification and intervention for families	TWDG and Community Safety Team	October 2022		
		Routine enquiry questions to be embedded in training Staff clear on indicators of domestic abuse and how to respond	Community Safety Team	Ongoing		
		Adolescent to parent violence and abuse to be highlighted in domestic abuse and safeguarding training to ensure	DA OP's Group	April 2022	Undertake quality assurance and case audits.	

**DRAFT – DA Strategy Delivery Plan 2021-2023**

47

		<p>consistent responses are promoted to professionals working within BCP</p> <p>Specific course related to peer to peer violence and abuse and child to parent violence and abuse. This course should offer practitioners resources to support young people to identify their own behaviour and tools to reduce risk.</p>	DA OP's Group	April 2022	Training uptake to be monitored.	
<p><b>1.5</b></p> <p><b>2.2</b></p> <p><b>3.1</b></p> <p><b>3.2</b></p>	<p>Quality relationships education delivered in all BCP schools and other appropriate settings</p>	<p>Review the impact of "Escape the Trap" courses offered to schools by children's social care with a view to reinvigorating this offer, upskilling more practitioners and have a consistent offer</p> <p>Schools supported to meet their duty and requirements to deliver quality</p>	<p>Children Social Care</p> <p>Safer Schools Team</p>	<p>December 2021</p> <p>April 2022</p>	<p>Feedback from Education</p> <p>EQIA to include this area of work.</p> <p>Feedback via DSL forum and education audits.</p>	

**DRAFT – DA Strategy Delivery Plan 2021-2023**

48

		relationships education by the local authority				
		Local authority safeguarding audit to include reviewing the quality of relationships education	Education Leads, BCP Council	April 2022	As above.	
		Task and finish group to be set up to review the provision for children and young people not in education. This group will develop a plan to offer good quality and relevant provision for marginalised young people and those who are home-schooled	Youth Offending Service	April 2022		
<b>1.2</b>	Trauma informed interventions made available to children and young people impacted by domestic abuse	Op Encompass to be implemented across BCP area, whereby schools receive information DA incidents involving parents.	Safer Schools Team	April 2021	Op Encompass evaluation data	MHCLG Funding to provide service to support this activity
<b>1.3</b>						
<b>1.5</b>						
<b>1.6</b>			Safer Schools Team	April 2021	Increase in trauma informed interventions	

**DRAFT – DA Strategy Delivery Plan 2021-2023**

49

		<p>Schools offered training and support to implement Op Encompass</p> <p>Early help offer to include Recover Tool kit courses</p> <p>Train the trainer courses for relevant staff in RTK and other relevant programmes to ensure resilience in the local areas offer</p> <p>Funding for a Young People’s DAA to be agreed. Post to be filled by someone with skills in engaging young people as well as DA</p>	<p>Children’s Services, BCP Council</p> <p>Community Safety Team</p> <p>Dorset Police</p>	<p>October 2021</p> <p>January 2022</p> <p>December 2021</p>	<p>for children and young people</p> <p>Review attendance data</p> <p>Increase offer of RTK</p> <p>Reduction in risk</p>	<p>Current gap in funding.</p>
<p><b>1.6</b></p> <p><b>2.3</b></p> <p><b>2.4</b></p> <p><b>2.5</b></p> <p><b>3.1</b></p>	<p>An increase in the use of MARMM to reduce the risk for victims of DA with additional disadvantage</p>	<p>Review the impact of the MARMM process when used for victims of DA who have been through the MARAC process 3 times or more</p>	<p>Safeguarding Adults Board+ MARAC Steering Group</p>	<p>January 2022</p>	<p>DA Op’s group and SAB to review and provide recommendations</p>	<p>Multi agency support</p> <p>ECINS Licence fee and training costs</p>

**DRAFT – DA Strategy Delivery Plan 2021-2023**

50

4.3		A clear process and toolkit developed to support staff plan a success for MARMM for victims of DA	MARAC Steering Group	April 2022	Tool developed	
		A central log to be used to monitor the use of MARMM for victims of DA who have been through the MARAC process 3 or more times.	MARAC Steering Group	April 2022		
1.2 2.2 2.4 3.1	A clear process and forum is developed to facilitate regular service user consultation .	DA service providers to support DA Operational group develop a service user voice group. DA Ops group will be guided on the best model, virtual, face to face etc, to reduce re-traumatisation of victims	DA Ops Group	May 2022	Service user voice group terms of reference and regular reports to be shared with DA op's Group  Service user participation	Venue costs  Incentive to engage to be considered  Included in MHCLG grant proposal for Strategy Implementation
		Service User Voice group to support the reviewing of services processes and procedures	DA Ops Group	May 2022	Service user consultation	Childcare costs for participants

**DRAFT – DA Strategy Delivery Plan 2021-2023**

			DA Ops Group	May 2022		
		Service user voice group to support with needs assessment tasks and mystery shopping activities to quality assure services.				As above
<b>Funding2.2</b> <b>4.2</b> <b>4.4</b>	Increase in positive criminal justice outcomes for victims	DA Vehicle to visit victims of DA shortly after Police attend and incident. The DA car will operate with the support from a DAA and a specially trained response officer.	Dorset Police	TBC	Increase in positive outcomes both criminal and civil measures	Funding to support court proceedings and civil court measures
		A menu of justice options created to include out of court disposal and restorative justice tools as not all victims see prosecution as justice	DA OP's Group	December 2021	Increase in restorative justice referrals	Commissioned RJ service via the OPCC
		Work with the Specialist Domestic Violence Court steering group to reduce	DA Ops Group	November 2021	Decrease in waiting times and increase in positive outcomes	Funding to support a Court IDVA

**DRAFT – DA Strategy Delivery Plan 2021-2023**

52

		court waiting times as a result of Covid delays.				
	Consistent responses from all services working within the pathway	Service Map created to be shared with the work force and regularly reviewed to keep up to date	DA OP's Group	December 2021	Service user map	Web costs  Included in MHCLG grant proposal for Strategy Implementation
	One front door to services that respond to the whole family	DA specialist to be based within the MASH to offer specialist advice for referrals coming through the service. This post will have particular focus on cases that do not obviously meet the threshold of "high risk".	CSC	April 2021	Service User feedback via service user group and annual public consultation	MHCLG Funding to support the delivery of the "one Front Door Approach"
<b>2.1</b>	Quality fit for purpose emergency accommodation offer for all victims of DA	Independent housing needs assessment to be completed to review our current need and offer. Housing needs assessment to include service users, third sector, housing	Community Safety Team + BCP Housing Team	June 2021	Needs assessment report	Preparation for DA Bill Government Grant to fund needs assessment
<b>2.2</b>						
<b>2.3</b>						
<b>2.4</b>						

**DRAFT – DA Strategy Delivery Plan 2021-2023**

53

		<p>associations and private landlords. Housing needs assessment to recommend an operating model that meets local needs and demand and is realistic with the budget allocated.</p> <p>The local offer should be accessible to all victim's but particular consideration should be given to those over the age of 60, and those with additional disadvantage such as a learning or physical disability, substance misuses issues and mental health issues. A clear housing pathway should be the outcome of this needs assessment</p>			<p>Housing data</p> <p>EQIA</p>	
<p>4.1</p> <p>4.4</p>	<p>Disruption options used for serial offenders</p>	<p>Police to utilise intelligence to create disruption opportunities for the top 10 offenders. E.g. traffic team to target for driving offences.</p>	<p>Dorset Police</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>DAPP referrals</p> <p>DRIVE take up and suitability</p> <p>Victim risk reduction</p> <p>Reduction in reoffending</p>	<p>Funding for DRIVE post grant funding yet to be determined.</p>

**DRAFT – DA Strategy Delivery Plan 2021-2023**

		DRIVE case managers to create disruption plans for high risk offender not willing to engage	DAPP (DRIVE Panel)	May 2021		
		Integrated offender management plans to include DA offences and link with MARAC and DRIVE forums	Community Rehabilitation Company/NPS	May 2021		
		IOM steering group to work with DA steering group to develop a procedure for working with serial DA offenders	Community Rehabilitation Company/NPS	June 2021		
		Review other similar areas methods of responding to and disrupting DA	DA OP's group	June 2021	DA OP's group recommendations for commissioned services	

**DRAFT – DA Strategy Delivery Plan 2021-2023**

		perpetrators to see if we can replicate in BCP				
4.1	Perpetrator interventions to work collaboratively and with the correct level of risk	Single referral pathway and assessment tool into perpetrator provision to be developed to prevent interventions operating in silo	DA op's group	June 2021	EQIA	
4.2						
4.3						
4.4						
4.5						
2.4	Perpetrator task and finish group to be set up to review current need and predictive need of services for perpetrators	DA op's group	May 2021	Quality assure service user experience	Included in MHCLG funding proposal	
2.5						
	Perpetrator task and finish to develop a menu of options for disruption methods	DA op's Group	September 2021		(£100,000 for Up2U programme)	
	Perpetrator routine enquiry questions to be included in DA training	Community Safety Team	Ongoing			

**DRAFT – DA Strategy Delivery Plan 2021-2023**

56

		<p>Routine enquiry to be embedded within BCP services related to perpetrators</p> <p>DA training to support the wider workforce to identify perpetrators of DA and clarify options available to respond effectively.</p> <p>Local specialist in responding to perpetrators to develop a package of training for services with a high contact rate with perpetrators of DA</p>	<p>Community Safety Team</p> <p>Community Safety Team</p> <p>DA Perpetrator T+F group</p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>September 2021</p>		
	Perpetrators are held to account for their actions	Body worn videos available across the force area to increase victimless prosecution options	Dorset Police	TBC	Increase in convictions	

**DRAFT – DA Strategy Delivery Plan 2021-2023**

		MARAC consider victimless prosecutions when victims are not engaging	MARAC Steering Group	May 2021	MARAC Quality assurance work to review outcomes	
		DA Bill will bring in new offences such as “non-fatal strangulation”. Awareness raising of these changes will happen across the workforce and population	DA Op’s Group	TBC	Police data  Conviction data	Campaign raising resources including internal comms
	Appropriate support made available to young people using violence in close relationships	Funding to be identified to continue Speech and language assessment as a standard provision within the Youth Justice Services initial assessment.	YJS	TBC	TBC	
		Youth Justice Service to offer an intervention taking an appropriate communication style	YJS	TBC	TBC	TBC
	Appropriate support made available to adults able to identify their abusive	Assessment for DA perpetrator interventions to assess the clients communications style and skills	DA Perpetrator T+F group	December 2021	To be determined post T&F group	

**DRAFT – DA Strategy Delivery Plan 2021-2023**

	behaviour and wanting to make changes	Assessment for DA perpetrator intervention to consider childhood trauma	DA Perpetrator T+F group	December 2021	As above	
		Assessment for DA perpetrator provision to be consistent across all services available	DA Perpetrator T+F group	December 2021	As above	
		Restorative justice options to be available	DA OP's group	June 2021	Increase in restorative justice referrals	
		Housing needs assessment to review provision for perpetrators of DA	Community Safety team + BCP Housing	June 2021	Needs assessment and accommodation suitability	
		Family practice model to be implemented within the Up2You service	CSC and Community Safety Team	April 2022	Decrease in risk levels and step down of CSC cases.	

## DRAFT – DA Strategy Delivery Plan 2021-2023

### Glossary

**DAA** – Domestic Abuse Advisors working for Dorset Police with high risk victims

**Drive Programme** – A perpetrator programme for high risk perpetrators commissioned by Dorset Police

**Escape the Trap** – An educational programme around healthy relationships aimed at teenagers

**IOM** – Integrated Offender Management – partnership work between Police and Probation to manage a cohort of offenders

**Operation Encompass** – A scheme by which schools are notified of any domestic abuse incidents involving the parents or guardians of children within their school

**MARAC** – Multi-Agency Risk Management Meetings, where high-risk victims of domestic abuse are discussed, and safety plans developed. Held weekly

**MARMM** – Multi-Agency Risk Management Meetings – specific meetings called to discuss complex cases

**Up2U** - A perpetrator programme managed by the Community Safety team aimed mainly at families known to Children's Services

This page is intentionally left blank

## BCP Equality Impact Assessment Template

### Executive Summary and Conclusions

*Once the Equality Impact Assessment Template has been completed, please summarise the key findings here. Please send a copy of your final document to the Policy and Performance Team.*

The Domestic Abuse Strategy is a BCP Community Safety Partnership document and owned by all the statutory partners within the Community Safety Partnership.

The strategy has captured national research and local context to ensure its commitments and priorities are meeting the needs of the BCP community. There is a consensus that DA can affect anyone irrespective of any factors, the impact can vary and can be detrimental on an individual's life including other family members such as children.

There are some aspects that have been highlighted such as sex, disability, religion and belief that will require additional support through the strategy delivery plans. There is significant funding for 2021/22 from a MHCLG grant that can be used to improve services and deal with increased demand.

61

### Part 1 - The Project

<b>Policy/Service under development/review:</b>	Domestic Abuse Strategy & Delivery Plan
<b>Service Unit:</b>	Communities
<b>Service Lead:</b>	Kelly Ansell
<b>Equality Impact Assessment Team:</b>	Community Safety
<b>Date assessment started:</b>	13/11/20. The strategy and the consultation process have been developed over a period of months; the process began in May 2020.
<b>Date assessment completed:</b>	April 2021. The strategy was completed and approved by the Community Safety Partnership in October 2020. The Delivery Plan is going to Cabinet in May 2021

## BCP Equality Impact Assessment Template

### Part 1 - The Project

What are the aims/objectives of the policy/service?	To develop a new BCP CSP DA Strategy.
What outcomes will be achieved with the new or changed policy/service?	It will cover the BCP locality with the aim of preventing domestic abuse.
Are there any associated services, policies or procedures?	Yes (If 'Yes', please list or link below)  Safeguarding Adults Safeguarding Children Housing and Homelessness
Please list the main people, or groups, that this policy/service is designed to benefit, and any other stakeholders involved:	Any victim or offender irrespective of age, gender, sexuality or religious and cultural beliefs.
With consideration for their clients, please list any other organisations, statutory, voluntary or community that the policy/service/process will affect:	All statutory partners within the Community Safety Partnership. Third sector organisations working with victims and perpetrators of domestic abuse.

62

## BCP Equality Impact Assessment Template

### Part 2 – Supporting Evidence<sup>1</sup>

Please list and/or link to below any recent & relevant consultation & engagement that can be used to demonstrate a clear understanding of those with a legitimate interest in the policy/service/process and the relevant findings: Various consultations with partner agencies and third sector organisations via focus groups (details can be provided upon request). Consultation via a number of Boards such as SAB, Councils CIMT, Children's services Mgt. Team, Multi Agency Domestic Abuse Strategic Group, BCP CSP Board.

*If there is insufficient consultation or engagement information please explain in the Action plan what further consultation will be undertaken, who with and how.*

Please list or link to any relevant research, census and other evidence or information that is available and relevant to this EIA: Literature and references below:

[safelives.org.uk](http://safelives.org.uk)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/domestic-abuse-bill-2020-overarching-documents>

<https://www.womensaid.org.uk/the-survivors-handbook/domestic-abuse-and-your-mental-health/>

<https://www.scie.org.uk/safeguarding/adults/introduction/types-and-indicators-of-abuse>

<https://www.sciencemediacentre.org/expert-reaction-to-domestic-abuse-in-the-uk-and-mental-illness/>

<https://www.mja.com.au/journal/2000/173/8/impact-domestic-violence-individuals>

<https://www.mentalhealth.org.uk/statistics/mental-health-statistics-domestic-violence>

<https://www.facs.nsw.gov.au/domestic-violence/about/effects-of-dv> <https://www.bristol.ac.uk/news/2019/june/men-domestic-abuse.html>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-sets-out-key-measures-to-tackle-violence-against-women-and-girls> <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2002/38/contents>

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2012/7/contents/enacted> <https://safelives.org.uk/policy-evidence/getting-it-right-first-time>

<https://irisi.org/all-resources/research/> [https://www.unicef.org/media/media\\_35151.html](https://www.unicef.org/media/media_35151.html)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-domestic-violence-crime-and-victims-act-2004>

63

<sup>1</sup> This could include: service monitoring reports, research, customer satisfaction surveys & feedback, workforce monitoring, staff surveys, opinions and information from trade unions, previous completed EIAs (including those of other organisations) feedback from focus groups & individuals or organisations representing the interests of key target groups or similar.

## BCP Equality Impact Assessment Template

### Part 2 – Supporting Evidence<sup>1</sup>

Please list below any service user/employee monitoring data available and relevant to this policy/service/process and what it shows in relation to any Protected Characteristic:

Local data includes:

Children affected by DA (notifications to MASH, CIN, CP plans),  
 Vulnerable adults affected by DA (notification and referrals in adult safeguarding),  
 Police incidents and crimes including repeat victims and offenders, age and gender,  
 BCP demographic data and predictive analysis on number of victims both male and female,  
 Housing data and access to emergency accommodation,  
 MARAC data for high risk victims including number of children,  
 NPS and CRC data on perpetrators including access to perpetrator services,  
 Research on adverse childhood experiences and the impact on mental health and substance misuse,  
 Data from A&E departments relating to the Cardiff model and the hospital IDVA service.

*If there is insufficient research and monitoring data, please explain in the Action plan what information will be gathered:*

64

### Part 3 – Assessing the Impact by Equality Characteristic

Use the evidence to determine to the impacts, positive or negative for each Equality Characteristic listed below. Listing negative impacts will help protect the organisation from potential litigation in the future, it does not mean the policy cannot continue.

**Click here** for more guidance on how to understand the impact of the service/policy/procedure against each characteristic.

If the impact is not known please explain in the Action plan what steps will be taken to find out.

	<b>Actual or potential positive outcome</b>	<b>Actual or potential negative outcome</b>
1. Age <sup>2</sup>	Although the DA definition applies to victims age 16 and over there is a recognition that the impact DA has on children and young people	

<sup>2</sup> Under this characteristic, The Equality Act only applies to those over 18.

## BCP Equality Impact Assessment Template

### Part 3 – Assessing the Impact by Equality Characteristic

Use the evidence to determine to the impacts, positive or negative for each Equality Characteristic listed below. Listing negative impacts will help protect the organisation from potential litigation in the future, it does not mean the policy cannot continue. [Click here](#) for more guidance on how to understand the impact of the service/policy/procedure against each characteristic. If the impact is not known please explain in the Action plan what steps will be taken to find out.

	<b>Actual or potential positive outcome</b>	<b>Actual or potential negative outcome</b>
	<p>is significant. The strategy aims to improve the support for children recognising the links with ACE's through trauma informed practice.</p> <p>The strategy recognises the BCP locality has a high proportion of older people where abuse is often hidden and aims to address these issues.</p>	
2. Disability <sup>3</sup>	<p>The strategy recognises through data, national and local research and the links with DHR lessons learnt that people with learning disabilities are vulnerable to domestic abuse. There is a recognition that service users can face additional barriers in accessing services and services may often not recognise the signs of DA. The strategy aims to address these issues.</p>	<p>Need to ensure that adequate training is provided to professionals to enable them to spot the hidden signs of DA. This is a particular issue for victims who have disabilities and their abuser may also be their carer.</p>
3. Sex	<p>The strategy recognises that DA can happen to anyone irrespective of gender or sexuality. Data includes proactive analysis on victim profiles across genders and aims to address these issues.</p>	<p>A historical perception that DA affects women as victims only. Although statistics evidence that women are disproportionately likely to be victims of DA, it would be dismissive to not recognise that DA affects all genders (including transgender), with 1 in 4 men affected by DA either as a victim or witness. In</p>

<sup>3</sup> Consider any reasonable adjustments that may need to be made to ensure fair access.

## BCP Equality Impact Assessment Template

### Part 3 – Assessing the Impact by Equality Characteristic

Use the evidence to determine to the impacts, positive or negative for each Equality Characteristic listed below. Listing negative impacts will help protect the organisation from potential litigation in the future, it does not mean the policy cannot continue. [Click here](#) for more guidance on how to understand the impact of the service/policy/procedure against each characteristic. If the impact is not known please explain in the Action plan what steps will be taken to find out.

	Actual or potential positive outcome	Actual or potential negative outcome
		addition, not all support services offer support to male victims of DA. A requirement to ensure any re-commissioning of services incorporate male victims within their specifications.
4. Gender reassignment <sup>4</sup>	As above, the strategy recognises that DA is not isolated to any one client group or demographic.	Although referenced in the strategy re gender it does not explicitly refer to gender reassignment. Therefore, delivery plans to implement the strategy will need to be more explicit in the detail.
5. Pregnancy and Maternity	The strategy recognises that pregnancy and the impact on children and young people is significant. The strategy research also recognises that DA can start and or escalate at the point of pregnancy and birth therefore health services play a critical role in identifying the signs and safety planning.	
6. Marriage and Civil Partnership	DA is not constrained to marriage or civil partnership and the strategy recognises it can affect anyone including offences by ex-partners and family members.	

66

<sup>4</sup> Transgender refers people have a gender identity or gender expression that differs to the sex assigned at birth.

## BCP Equality Impact Assessment Template

### Part 3 – Assessing the Impact by Equality Characteristic

Use the evidence to determine to the impacts, positive or negative for each Equality Characteristic listed below. Listing negative impacts will help protect the organisation from potential litigation in the future, it does not mean the policy cannot continue. [Click here](#) for more guidance on how to understand the impact of the service/policy/procedure against each characteristic. If the impact is not known please explain in the Action plan what steps will be taken to find out.

	Actual or potential positive outcome	Actual or potential negative outcome
7. Race	DA affects all race's, and this is recognised within the strategy however it is recognised that there may be additional barriers for some communities and victims such as language barriers.	
8. Religion or Belief	The strategy highlights DA can affect anyone and it recognises that religion and belief can in some cases impact a victim's ability to seek support services. This is can be linked to elements such as forced marriage and so-called honour-based abuse.	Barriers can include a wider family network and the ability for professionals to recognise the signs of DA as opposed to 'cultural'. Adequate training for professionals will be required. Additional targeted awareness raising campaigns will need to be considered to support victims in reporting and seeking support.
9. Sexual Orientation	The strategy highlights that DA can affect anyone irrespective of background.	
10. Any other factors/groups e.g. socio-economic status/carers etc <sup>5</sup>	The strategy highlights that DA can affect anyone irrespective of background.	
11. Human Rights	As above.	

<sup>5</sup> People on low incomes or no income, unemployed, carers, part-time, seasonal workers and shift workers

## BCP Equality Impact Assessment Template

**Any policy which shows actual or potential unlawful discrimination must be stopped, removed or changed.**

### Part 4 – Equality Impact Action Plan

Please complete this Action Plan for any negative or unknown impacts identified in the assessment table above.

Issue identified	Action required to reduce impact	Timescale	Responsible officer
Adequate training for professionals to spot the hidden signs of DA and recognise how to appropriately risk assess.	Pilot training sessions being developed via Teams for frontline professionals. Lessons learnt from DHRs and SARs to be incorporated into training. Tailored and bespoke training to be developed as part of a training needs analysis.	To date with completion for overall training package for Sept 2021.	Community Safety Team.
Gender reassignment	Needs to be referenced within DA strategy delivery plans.	April 2021	Led by Community Safety Team, overseen by multi agency DA Strategic group.
Sex – Commissioning of services	Future co-commissioned or single agency commissioning to ensure male and female victims including transgender victims are accommodated within support service specifications.	April 2022	Led by Community Safety Team, overseen by multi agency DA Strategic group.

**Key contacts for further advice and guidance:**

## BCP Equality Impact Assessment Template

**Equality & Diversity:**

[Sam Johnson - Policy and Performance Manager](#)

**Consultation & Research:**

[Lisa Stuchberry – Insight Manager](#)

This page is intentionally left blank

**OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY BOARD**



Report subject	<b>Place Operations Enforcement</b>
Meeting date	17 May 2021
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	<p>There are a significant number of enforcement functions across Place Operations. These functions protect and regulate the visitors, residents and businesses of Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole.</p> <p>Many of the enforcement functions are statutory requirements of the local authority and ensure the safety of services offered by businesses and landlords, as well as managing negative behaviours.</p> <p>The report details the various enforcement services across the Communities, Housing, Planning, Transport and Engineering, Destination and Culture, and Environment Directorates. It highlights the successes and challenges faced when taking enforcement action and explores options for enhanced future service delivery.</p>
Recommendations	<p><b>It is RECOMMENDED that:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Members are asked to note the content of the report and to comment on the current approach to service delivery across Place Operations.</b></li> <li><b>2. Members are asked to consider areas of further focus by the Board.</b></li> </ol>
Reason for recommendations	Enforcement across the Place Operations directorate is a vast subject area, with a range of successful statutory, non-statutory and regulatory functions.

	The report provides an overview of the approach and remit of the services, which Members are asked to note and comment on.
Portfolio Holder(s):	Cllr Haines, Portfolio Holder for Community Safety Cllr Anderson, Portfolio Holder for Environment, Cleansing and Waste Cllr Lawton, Portfolio Holder for Homes Cllr Broadhead, Portfolio Holder for Regeneration, Economy and Strategic Planning
Corporate Director	Kate Ryan, Corporate Director Environment & Community
Report Authors	Kelly Ansell, Director of Communities
Wards	All Wards
Classification	For Information

## Background

1. This report provides an overview of the enforcement activity undertaken across the Place Operations Directorate. Enforcement activity is summarised by service area and headline outputs are provided in order to give a sense of scale and response. The report then considers the challenges and opportunities relating to enforcement and sets out the priorities of the next 12 months.
2. Appendix A gives a summary of the enforcement activity which takes place within the scope of this report – the Place Operations Directorate. This activity spans several service directorates, teams and disciplines.
3. It should be noted that the work of enforcement based services and teams across the Council cannot be characterised by formal enforcement outcomes alone. These services are charged with utilising and applying available legal powers to uphold compliance and enforce where necessary. However, the majority of the work involved in securing compliance happens at an informal level.
4. The skills and experience of the respective teams involved in the delivery of these services is both broad and specialist – and the scope of the activity as shown in the appendix is significant. This report therefore is not intended to focus on any particular area, but gives an overview and is intended to prompt

discussion around further work regarding Place Operations Enforcement activity.

## **Current Context**

5. In November 2019, Cabinet approved the commencement of an ambitious programme of transformation. Smarter Structures is the first step on this journey and within this programme an organisation wide review of job roles has taken place. 26 'job families' bring together groups of roles with common features that describe like or comparable work.
6. The Communities job family comprises of all enforcement based roles within the Place Operations scope. It draws together all roles which are providing a diverse range of community facing services delivering outputs directly within community settings. They may be roles that protect communities through enforcing the Council's powers with regards to specific legislation to ensure compliance with regulations and legislation. Roles may also be engaging and collaborating with the community and community groups.
7. Staff consultation on Smarter Structures proposals was launched across the organisation on 26 April 2021. The proposals bring the majority of enforcement based roles in to the Communities Directorate structure. However, Planning Enforcement will remain within Planning and Parking Enforcement within Transport at this time.
8. Looking ahead to the vision for the BCP Operating Model and the Organisational Design principles the council has committed to, there are opportunities to be pursued within the Communities Job Family as a centre of excellence for enforcement. These include;
  - Training programmes by common job roles – improving our skill base, raising awareness
  - Co-location and collaborative working
  - Enhanced communications and joint tasking across roles
  - Enhanced collaboration amongst enforcement staff and with partners
  - Customer journey improvement and enhanced reporting options, improved feedback
  - Consideration of holistic activities and roles
  - Improved efficiency of response
9. COVID-19 has placed considerable pressure on enforcement services - be that as a result of the need to stand up COVID-19 compliance activity throughout the pandemic, or as a result of service disruption during lockdowns and restrictions. Across the Communities Directorate in particular, there has been a marked increase over the last 14 months, in community based enforcement issues

throughout the pandemic, such as noise, anti social behaviour and environmental crime.

10. Regulatory Services have been significantly impacted during the COVID-19 pandemic. COVID-19 compliance will be business as usual in this area going forward as Environmental Health and Trading Standards teams continue to work with Public Health Dorset to support outbreak management and contribute to the control of transmission by ensuring local businesses remain vigilant in their application of COVID-19 regulations. The need to direct resources into COVID-19 compliance however has generated a backlog of work.
11. Street based enforcement services are also in high demand as a result of the easing of lockdown and the need to support our retail sector, night time economy, and tourist industry has resulted in unique demands anticipated for the 2021 season. The management of public order and anti-social behaviour issues are a priority as the Government's Roadmap to Recovery is implemented.
12. In many areas, the need to transition from pandemic response into recovery is a challenge. There are backlogs of inspections to address, and heavy prioritisation of resources is critical in ensuring the most pressing issues are addressed across BCP. However, positively, significant additional resources have been secured through various sources to support activity throughout the pandemic and through the initial stages of recovery.
13. In addition to COVID-19 demands, EU Exit has placed additional requirements upon the local authority, meaning that a new Port Health service has been implemented within Regulatory Services in order to meet new statutory requirements.
14. BCP Council has launched its Big Plan, setting ambitions for our area as a world class city region. Priorities of taking pride in our place are prevalent and the role of compliance and enforcement is key to this.

### **Communities Directorate Enforcement Overview**

15. The Communities Directorate holds the majority of enforcement functions. Many of the elements of services in this area, such as environmental protection, private sector housing and anti-social behaviour require the application of a balance of enforcement and support. Cases where mental health concerns or physical needs are present need to be equally supported and therefore the services operate in a multi-agency manner with both internal and external agencies. Enforcement is not always the appropriate or only tool and a person-centred approach is taken to each case, for both the person affected and the person potentially committing the issue.

16. Services such as the Community Safety Accreditation Scheme (CSAS) have seen rapid development since the Council commenced the service in 2016. CSAS is a patrolling function designed to address street related issues, with officers delegated some limited Police powers by the Chief Constable of Dorset Police. The Council has CSAS accreditation across the whole of BCP. At present, schemes are operating in Boscombe, Bournemouth Town Centre, Ashley Road, Poole and Poole Town Centre. Powers accredited to individuals under CSAS can be applied to any roles that hold a community safety function. There are over 40 powers that can be designated to officers from moving and direction of traffic, to issuing fixed penalty notices and requiring identification details. It is an offence not to comply with an accredited officer, and the BCP CSAS teams work within Dorset Police teams to enhance the policing and community safety resource.
17. Private Sector Housing Enforcement manage the mandatory licensing of 1458 houses in multiple occupation across BCP, caravan site licensing and the investigation and enforcement of housing conditions. The team are also responsible for the enforcement of flammable cladding and insulation systems on high rise buildings in the private sector.
18. The anti-social behaviour (ASB) team take a multi agency approach to enforcement and balance this with support. Street related anti-social behaviour is a complex matter normally born of chaotic lifestyles or addiction and simple enforcement alone does not address the systemic vulnerability in these cases. The ASB team work alongside partners in housing, mental health and addiction services to try and engage a person in support. Where this is not successful, positive reinforcements can be placed within enforcement action to both manage negative behaviour and engage support services. Youth anti-social behaviour is also complex, with many issues stemming from childhood vulnerability and factors that require support. Finally, neighbourhood issues can be a challenge to solve with intractable neighbour disputes, and services such as mediation are regularly engaged. At times, matters are not enforceable and the team manage expectations accordingly.
19. The Licensing service manage a breadth of functions: taxi licensing, licensable premises to include sex establishments, venues selling alcohol and gambling venues such as betting shops and casinos. In addition they also oversee the licensing of scrap metal dealers, pleasure boats and undertake pedlar enforcement activities. There are currently 1025 licenced vehicles, 1615 drivers and 115 private hire operators across BCP, this licensing ensures drivers undertake relevant safeguarding and both the driver and vehicle are fit for purpose. The functions attached to the licensing are statutory and ensure the safety of customers in the 1482 licenced venues across BCP. The licensing committee decide on any contested applications for premises licences, review the fitness of licenced drivers and applicants and have the power to modify and revoke both premises and taxi licences if required, however, primarily informal

negotiation is undertaken, dependant on risk. Since 2019 four premises licences have been reviewed and nine licences have been revoked.

20. Environmental Health is concerned with aspects of the environment that can present a risk to health. Areas of responsibility include: food hygiene & food safety; control of infectious diseases (including Covid-19); health and safety at work; air quality; industrial pollution; land contamination; pest control; private water supplies; commercial nuisance; Port Health (provided at the Airport and Sea Port); events safety; commercial waste compliance. 'Official Food Controls' are a requirement of statute, and there are over 4000 food businesses where Environmental Health carries out an intervention programme of inspections as well as investigating complaints about food hygiene standards or investigating food borne illness. The service also enforces health and safety in certain businesses, a role that is split between the Health and Safety Executive and the Local Authority.
21. Animal welfare is a small part of the service with a limited resource to deal with animal licensing of pet shops, catteries, dog breeding and various other establishments. The stray dog element of the service is a small part of the service as the introduction of microchipping and social media platforms has meant that dogs can be returned to their owners quickly and without the need for additional intervention from the service of seizure and kennelling.
22. Trading standards enforces the law across a range of subject areas, including: age restricted sales; animal health; fair trading; descriptions of goods; digital content and services; terms and conditions; food standards; petrol and fireworks storage; intellectual property (e.g. counterfeiting); product safety; weights and measures; rogue traders; scams; money laundering; misdescriptions; certain types of fraud. Last year the service investigated 1434 referrals and carried out 653 Covid related interventions. Increasingly Trading Standards is having to address issues around organised crime, including a current issue where Organised Crime Groups are operating in the BCP Council area targeting vulnerable and elderly residents via Telesales calls.
23. Environmental Protection has a range of residential functions addressing untidy sites, accumulations, drainage and residential noise. The team take a solution-focused approach, applying the most relevant and efficient legislation to address an issue. Partnership working with other services and partners including highways, street services, anti-social behaviour, targeted enforcement and the local Universities is commonplace and the team are supported by strong working links with the Police.

### **Housing Directorate Enforcement Overview**

24. The Council's in-house Neighbourhood Management team manage approximately 5,096 properties owned by BCP within the Bournemouth

Neighbourhood. Approximately 4,555 properties within the Poole Neighbourhood are managed by Poole Housing Partnership under a separate contract. The Neighbourhood Management team undertake engagement and enforcement in relation to tenancy management, rent arrears, leasehold management and anti-social behaviour. Tenancy management issues include unauthorised alterations, unlawful occupation, changes to tenancies and gaining access to properties to carry out repairs and compliance work such as gas servicing. Anti-social behaviour includes any conduct that has caused, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to any person; conduct capable of causing nuisance or annoyance to a person in relation to that person's occupation of residential premises; or conduct capable of causing housing-related nuisance or annoyance to any person. This behaviour can include noise, harassment, failure to control pets and substance misuse/dealing.

25. The tenancy management and income team enforce the requirements of the tenancy agreements which are civil functions. The anti-social behaviour team within housing management work to enforce both tenancy conditions and utilise the powers prescribed within the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.

### **Destination and Culture Directorate Enforcement Overview**

26. The Destination and Culture team have enforcement functions within the Seafront Ranger resource. Seafront Rangers are responsible for the safety and enjoyment of the visitors to the beaches. There are three senior rangers and six full time rangers, however, base line resources have been significantly enhanced to eleven rangers for 2021 as part of the Councils seasonal response plans. Seafront rangers enforce local bylaws, where applicable, and can serve fixed penalty notices for litter offences. Enforcement is only a minor part of the seafront ranger resource, with seasonal staff management functions and the oversight of the wider beach operations as part of their general role.
27. Bylaws across the three preceding authorities differ in what is covered and the penalties for breaches, therefore enforcement cannot be consistent in this area. Bylaw enforcement relies on court based prosecutions therefore the impact of enforcement is not instant and officers rely on available court dates and legal support.
28. Fixed penalty notices can be issued for littering offences under Cleaner Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005, however this function is specific to this legislation and cannot be applied to bylaws.

### **Environment Directorate Enforcement Overview**

29. The Environment directorate undertake parks enforcement and waste education. Similarly to the Seafront Rangers, parks enforcement relies on bylaw enforcement primarily. Resource for parks based enforcement is limited to 2

FTE and therefore future consideration of multi-departmental working to support these functions, potentially through the use of CSAS support, would be of benefit in this area.

30. At present the 2 FTE parks enforcement officers address: BBQs, tents, litter, graffiti, flytipping, overnight sleeping in vehicles and cycling. Previously fly grazing was contracted to an external company, however this is current a gap in service delivery and a challenging function. The team work closely with street cleansing, CCTV and anti-social behaviour to broaden the legislative tools available to address issues. This multi-agency working is a success, however, with limited resource and a significant amount of open space in BCP, also a challenge.
31. The Gypsy and Traveller Liaison team also sit within the Parks service and this team undertake engagement and needs assessment functions for unauthorised encampments. Where required, the team will serve eviction notices and progress possession action to move encampments on. The police, where serious disorder is present, can undertake enforcement, however the remit of this is limited due to the lack of transit site within the BCP area.
32. There are a number of powers attached to littering and accumulation of waste offences. Many of these are used by the Communities Directorate, specifically Community Protection. The environment team primarily educate on correct disposal of waste with enforcement functions held within Communities.

### **Planning Services Enforcement Overview**

33. Planning Enforcement sits within Planning Services and responsible for ensuring the local planning system is upheld and complied with in accordance with planning legislation and policy. The team's core activities are focused on investigating unauthorised development and changes of use of land (i.e. development that does not have planning permission), breach of conditions on planning permissions, adverts that do not have consent, damage to Listed Buildings, damage or loss of trees subject to a Tree Preservation Order and collection of overdue Community Infrastructure monies.
34. The team's priorities are guided by the BCP Council's Enforcement Plan that identifies how enquiries are to be investigated based on severity and extent to which action is in the public interest. The team has a range of tools it can use to achieve planning regularisations including formal warnings, statutory notices and prosecutions.
35. The team works closely with colleagues within the Communities and Environment Directorates on related issues that cross over with the different legislative frameworks the teams operate within. This is particularly the case with Private Sector Housing Enforcement colleagues who make a large number of referrals into the planning service in respect of Houses of Multiple Occupation.

36. In addition to HMO enquiries, the team is very busy at any given time dealing with a high volume of general planning enforcement enquiries. The level of enquiries remains constantly high at around 2000 transactions a year and the team with its current resources find it a challenge to keep up with demand to maintain a responsive service. The team resources comprise a manager, a Senior Enforcement Officer, 3.6 x FTE Enforcement Officers and a 0.8 FTE Planning Technician alongside carrying some vacancies. It is expected that the Smarter Structures project will enable the vacancies to be filled to boost resources in the team to deal with the ongoing demands and enhance service delivery.
37. Whilst resources in the team are limited at present the team is maintaining service delivery and has an excellent track record of serving Enforcement Notices where required and achieving successful prosecutions for the most serious breaches. These successes help to maintain the reputation of the Council in terms of its commitment to upholding the integrity of the local planning system through its Planning Enforcement Team.

### **Transport and Engineering Directorate Overview**

38. Parking falls within the Transport and Engineering Directorate. Parking Enforcement addresses illegal parking by the issuing of Penalty Charge Notices by Civil Enforcement Officers; the very worst contraventions can also be managed by removal of the vehicle (tow-away.). Parking also manage the private CSAS contract for moving and directing traffic in key congestion areas in the summer months. Parking enforcement officers enforce traffic regulation orders and issue penalty charge notices for relevant contraventions. Parking enforcement have 49 FTE civil enforcement officers at the time of writing, however similarly to the seafront ranger resource, this is being significantly enhanced as part of the summer resilience planning. The recruitment aim is to permanently employ 72 civil enforcement officers which should give suitable coverage of the BCP area. Civil enforcement officer roles are self-funding from income through penalty charge notices. To ensure parking income is generated and the legal process of PCN challenges is adhered to there is also a team of 14 FTE specialist Parking Officers; Smarter Structures proposes these officers move to other services (five to Business, eight to Customer and one to Finance). There is a risk to parking income with these proposals, which are currently subject to consultation.
39. In 2019/20 parking services generated £21.6m in income from chargeable parking places, in 2020/21 this figure was significantly lower due to the impact of Covid-19 restrictions on movement. In 2019/20 parking services issued 66,630 penalty charge notices, in 2020/21 55,286 penalty charge notices were issued. Each penalty charge notice generates an average of £28 income.
40. In 2020 the Council began the use of a tow away service to enforce traffic regulation orders where permitted by legislation. This service began mid-July

and focused on congestion caused by illegal parking in the summer. 13 vehicles were identified as qualifying to be towed and all 13 were removed and, like many visual enforcement actions, the deterrent of wider illegal parking was a success. The aim of all parking enforcement activity is to keep traffic (including pedestrians and cyclists) moving as part of the Councils wider Network Management Duty. Parking must strike a balance between educating drivers and issuing penalties.

41. Highways enforcement currently falls within Transport and Engineering, however it is proposed this falls within Communities as part of smarter structures. Highways enforcement work with vehicle, property and business owners to address overhanging vegetation, abandoned vehicles, table and chairs licences and enforcement, and obstructions. There is a single full time officer dedicated to this work, so resource is a significant challenge and enforcement is prioritised on risk. The highways enforcement team work alongside environmental protection and use the most efficient legislation to address the issue. Highways enforcement can take action under the Highways Act where informal resolution is unsuccessful, which results in formal court based prosecution. Enforcement of unauthorised vehicle access is a challenge requiring multi-team engagement and a lead team and process is required if this enforcement is a priority within the current limited resource. The Environment directorate have 7 FTE highways inspectors that undertake informal resolutions and engagement with residents as part of their general patrols, which are not enforcement focused and rather maintain the highway. Highways inspectors are due to trial a process of escalation to enforcement from informal resolutions, however, due to resource, enforcement may still pose a challenge.

### **Enforcement Priorities – Next 12 Months**

42. Each enforcement service has been developed within preceding authorities for many years, adapting to changing legislation and guidance. Since the creation of BCP Council further work has been undertaken to align policies and procedures to ensure consistent approaches across Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole.
43. Some elements of legislation, particularly locally constructed bylaws, are archaic in their approaches. Services such as Seafront and Parks rely on the enforcement of these bylaws to regulate behaviours, however, due to the court based prosecution method and lack of on-the-spot enforcement, the deterrence of such behaviours is limited. A key priority is to review the use of bylaws across the conurbation and instigate legal review where required. There is risk attached to this due to the legislative process and likelihood of limited enforcement while the bylaws are reviewed by Secretary of State. However, for future enforcement requirements this should be considered.
44. At present the anti-social behaviour team are consulting on a Public Spaces Protection Order in key areas to alleviate disorder associated with alcohol

consumption. Further consideration will be given to dog control orders alongside the bylaw review noted above. This review may also bring about opportunity for behaviours not covered by other primary legislation (such as bylaws) within a PSPO for BCP.

45. The new Housing Strategy proposes to create a 'Tackling Rogue Landlord Strategy'. This strategy will target landlords who deliberately breach relevant legislation and where education of legal requirements has failed. This strategy would look to include multi-agency partners such as Shelter, Citizens Advice and BCP Housing.
46. There are a range of resource challenges within enforcement, and it is hoped that Smarter Structures proposals will support statutory enforcement priorities and community priorities by improving efficiency and joint working. Further exploration of the opportunity for joint working is a priority for the next 12 months, with particular emphasis on harnessing information sharing, the use of solution focused approaches and upskilling of relevant staff. In addition, many services with an enforcement requirement have a street related enforcement function. Further work to develop multi-agency and potentially co-located approaches and therefore protect and enhance key resources would be of benefit.
47. The priority of delivering Cleaner, Greener and Safer places across our BCP communities is a key priority over the next 12 months.

#### **Summary of financial implications**

48. None.

#### **Summary of legal implications**

49. Legal services provide support and representation to Client Departments in regard to informal and formal enforcement action. Any enforcement action taken must be proportionate and taken in line with any statutory provisions. If formal enforcement action is taken through the Court's such action must meet both the public interest test and the evidential test. There will often be statutory time limits in which to commence legal action so timely instructions and collation of evidence is required. Legal Services work with the local Courts in relation to processing formal enforcement action and time periods for the conclusion of any Court action is determined by the Court's capacity.

#### **Summary of human resources implications**

50. As noted in the report, staff are currently being consulted on Smarter Structures proposals which will have an impact on the resources available for enforcement activity.
51. There are resource challenges within some enforcement functions, especially those that are non-statutory or do not generate income. Joint

working and upskilling of staff and relevant delegated powers can be considered, however, wider human resources implications around pay and grading may apply.

### **Summary of sustainability impact**

52. Enforcement activity looks to protect residents, public health and the environment. Enforcement of environmental aspects such as waste accumulations, flytipping and bylaw enforcement in open spaces helps to protect and preserve the natural environment and support the carbon neutrality agenda. There are no negative impacts on the enforcement of these issues, however, where challenges are present around land ownership identification, this presents enforcement challenge.

### **Summary of public health implications**

53. A large amount of the enforcement and regulation functions of the communities directorate look to promote the health and wellbeing of the residents and visitors to BCP. This public health function supports healthy homes, food establishments and ensures a sustainable environment for people to live, work and visit. There are no negative impacts borne from the enforcement of these issues and the correlation of enforcement and support when promoting the public health agenda is key to long term resolution for many of the issues associated with these functions.

### **Summary of equality implications**

54. There are no direct implications in regard to this report. Enforcement action is taken on a case by case basis and is proportionate to the risks posed. Support is offered where there are identified needs in order to achieve a long term approach to identified issues. Legally prescribed enforcement action does not discriminate against any protected characteristic.

### **Summary of risk assessment**

55. Not applicable.

### **Background papers**

None.

### **Appendices**

Appendix A - Enforcement Summary

**BCP Enforcement – Place Operations**

Types of Enforcement Activity	Definition	Service and Directorate	Responses/ Strategies and Plans	Problem-solving processes	Relevant Tools
<p><b>Health and Safety accident investigation complaints and inspections</b></p>	<p>The Council have a duty to enforce the Health and Safety Act Work etc. Act 1974 and other associated legislation as premises detailed in the Health and Safety (Enforcing Authority) regulations 1998. The Council have specific requirement for enforcement as do the health and safety executive, there is little case cross over.</p>	<p><b>Communities</b> Regulatory Services Environmental Health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Response to complaints about health and safety in the workplace</li> <li>• Inspections and health and safety audits of businesses</li> <li>• Accident investigations reported under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013 (RIDDOR)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsibility for enforcement for health and safety (HSE or Council) is set down in legislation. In cases where enforcement is not clear advice is sought from the HSE to determine the Enforcing Authority.</li> <li>• For fatal accidents there is a handover from the Police to the Council for an accident investigation and a death liaison protocol outlines the procedure and responsibilities between the police and the Council.</li> <li>• The Council liaises and cooperates with the Coroner and provides evidence at a coroners hearing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advice, education, informal warnings and letters</li> <li>• Improvement Notices</li> <li>• Prohibition Notices</li> <li>• Prosecution</li> </ul>
<p><b>Food Safety delivery of Official Controls</b></p>	<p>The LA is a Competent Authority and has general obligations on the organisation of official food controls and other official activities. The requirement for the LA to deliver official controls is set in statute.</p> <p>That statutory duty requires the LA to enforce the requirements of food law, comply with the Food Standards Agency's Food Law Code of Practice and discharge their statutory duties as effectively as possible.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food Service Plan</li> <li>• Enforcement Policy</li> <li>• Sampling Policy</li> <li>• Documented policies and procedures</li> <li>• Carry out an intervention programme of inspection or other interventions at food establishment at set frequencies</li> <li>• Carry out food sampling</li> <li>• Investigation of complaints</li> <li>• Investigation of public Health Emergencies</li> <li>• Control and investigation of outbreaks and food related infectious diseases</li> <li>• Maintain and implement an electronic database</li> <li>• Registration of food businesses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Liaison arrangements, where relevant, with: neighbouring Competent Authorities, delegated bodies, government agencies and any other appropriate body, to facilitate efficient, effective, and consistent enforcement in accordance with the Code, and centrally issued guidance.</li> <li>• Information sharing about compliance, fraudulent or deceptive practices of food business establishments with other relevant Competent Authorities and the FSA, as appropriate with due regard to Freedom of Information, and Data Protection legislation.</li> <li>• Respond to any reasonable communication from other Competent Authorities and the FSA, requesting information or assistance.</li> <li>• Liaison with Public Health England in outbreaks of foodborne illness or other food related infectious diseases.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advice, education</li> <li>• Informal warnings and letters</li> <li>• Hygiene Improvement Notices</li> <li>• Hygiene Emergency Prohibition Notices to close a food business or stop a process</li> <li>• Prosecution</li> <li>• Seizure and detention of food</li> </ul>

<b>Port Health</b>	In addition to normal Port Health functions, the Council has established routine local liaison with relevant stakeholders to exchange information on the investigation and enforcement of incidents of suspected food crime.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enforcement policy</li> <li>LRF partnership</li> <li>Joint enforcement protocols</li> <li>Response to complaints/intel</li> <li>Port Health plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Liaison with the Port of Poole, Food Standards Agency, SIFCA and MCA in relation to joint enforcement exercises</li> <li>Joint working with other LAs wit points of entry for food into the UK</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advice education</li> <li>Informal warnings and letters</li> <li>Prosecution</li> <li>Seizure and detention of food</li> </ul>
<b>Shellfish</b>	Enforcement of illegal fishing from unclassified or prohibited areas within harbours and rivers. The Council classifies the sites and monitors bacteriological levels.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enforcement policy</li> <li>LRF partnership</li> <li>Joint enforcement protocols</li> <li>Response to complaints/intel</li> <li>Port Health plan</li> <li>Classification of sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Liaison with the Port of Poole, Food Standards Agency, SIFCA and MCA in relation to joint enforcement exercises</li> <li>Joint working with other LAs wit points of entry for food into the UK</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advice education</li> <li>Informal warnings and letters</li> <li>Prosecution</li> <li>Seizure and detention of food</li> <li>Use of powerboat</li> </ul>
<b>Infectious Diseases</b>	The Council has health protection functions and statutory powers under the Public Health (Control of Disease) Act 1984 and regulations made under it		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring the investigation of infectious diseases in a timely manner investigating sources of infection as well as preventing the spread of infection.</li> <li>Taking any samples food, water, faecal to determine the source of an infection.</li> <li>Conducting interviews to determine the source of an infection.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Liaison with Public Health England and the microbiological service.</li> <li>Liaison and representation at outbreak investigation meetings investigating both national and local outbreaks.</li> <li>The responsibility for investigation of diseases and which diseases are in scope for the Council to investigate it set out in an agreed policy with Public Health England.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LA has authority to apply to a magistrate for an order to imposing restrictions or requirements on a person, a thing, a body, human remains or a premises.</li> <li>Enforcement notices</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Piercing</b>	The LA regulate businesses providing tattooing, cosmetic piercing, semi-permanent skin-colouring, electrolysis and acupuncture to reduce risks of bloodborne disease and infection.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Licensing and inspection of these businesses</li> <li>Response to complaints</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Liaison with Public Health England in response to a bloodborne infection/ outbreak associated with a skin piercing premises.</li> <li>Liaison with the police over complaints concerning underage tattooing (police enforced) however most likely to be reported to the Council</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advice education informal warnings and letters</li> <li>Improvement Notices</li> <li>Prohibition Notices</li> <li>Prosecution</li> </ul>
<b>Environmental Permitting – Local Authority Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (LA-IPPC)</b>	Certain types of businesses may require an environmental permit to operate such as dry cleaners, paint sprayers, petrol stations. The aim of the permit is to protect the environment and human health ensuring that emissions and waste		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Providing a permit to a business of a permitted process</li> <li>Inspection of a permitted process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Liaison with the Environment Agency to determine enforcement responsibility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Warning letters</li> <li>Enforcement notices</li> <li>Suspension Notice</li> <li>Revocation Notice</li> </ul>

	production are prevented or are reduced to an acceptable level.				
<b>Animal and Zoo Licensing</b>	The Council Licence certain animal related activities including: - selling animals as pets, providing for or arranging for the provision of boarding for cats or dogs (includes boarding in kennels or catteries, home boarding for dogs and day care for dogs), hiring out horses, dog breeding and keeping or training animals for exhibition, and Zoos	<b>Communities</b> Regulatory Services Environmental Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procedural guidance is provided by Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs</li> <li>• The Council have a fee structure based on cost recovery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vet services are procured for some of the inspection processes to ensure the welfare of the animals</li> <li>• Investigation of non-compliance with legislation</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suspension or revocation of a licence</li> <li>• Prosecution</li> <li>• Warning letters</li> </ul>
<b>Dog control dangerous dogs</b>	Investigation of dogs out of control, and attacks on other animals.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procedural guidance from the Home Office and DEFRA.</li> <li>• Enforcement policy.</li> <li>• Investigatory techniques.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partnership working with the police.</li> <li>• Procedural guidance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Personal Protective Equipment for dealing with dangerous dogs</li> <li>• Vehicles</li> <li>• Legal processes &amp; prosecutions</li> <li>• Seizure of dogs</li> <li>• Kenneling</li> </ul>
<b>Stray Dogs</b>	<p>The Council is solely responsible for dealing with stray dogs. The Local Authority have the responsibility to collect and detain stray dogs under the Environmental Protection Act 1990</p> <p>The Council enforces the legislation that requires dogs to be microchipped.</p> <p>The Council have an appointed officer for the purpose of discharging the authorities stray dog function.</p> <p>Any dog found in a public place, or private place where it should not be which appears to be without its owner and not in control of its owner or a person representing them can be seized and detained.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procedural guidance from the Home Office and DEFRA.</li> <li>• Enforcement policy.</li> <li>• Investigatory techniques.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Council has a contract with a charity kennelling provider that boards stray dogs collected by the Council.</li> <li>• Engagement with animal welfare services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Service of seizure notice</li> <li>• Service of microchipping notice</li> <li>• Warning letters</li> </ul>

	<p>The Council must keep a register of detained dogs. The Council must detain the dog for 7 days. After 7 days the Council can dispose of the dog by selling it or giving it to a person who will in his opinion care properly for the dog; by selling it or giving it to an establishment for the reception of stray dogs; or by euthanizing it in a manner to cause as little pain and suffering as possible.</p> <p>The owner of a dog found to be straying that are not microchipped will receive an enforcement notice requiring the dog to be microchipped.</p>				
<b>Graffiti</b>	<p>Writing or drawings scribbled, scratched, or sprayed illicitly on a wall or other surface in a public place. Unapproved artwork on public or private land. It is the responsibility of owners and occupiers to maintain their land and where this is neglected the Council has statutory powers to require clearance and maintenance. The Council address graffiti on public land.</p>	<p><b>Communities</b></p> <p>Regulatory Services</p> <p>Environmental Protection</p> <p><b>Environment</b></p> <p>Cleansing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enforcement Policy</li> <li>• Investigation of complaints by visiting and gathering evidence</li> <li>• Cleansing through Council or private cleansing companies</li> <li>• Investigations with police for persistent or racially offensive graffiti</li> <li>• Interviews under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984</li> <li>• Review of public CCTV</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct access for investigators to Council Tax and Land Registry to locate responsible parties</li> <li>• Liaison with other departments and agencies if offensive</li> <li>• Police liaison for persistent and identifiable tags</li> <li>• Works in default process where responsible persons do not comply, ensuring costs are recovered through Courts or registered charge on land</li> <li>• Partnership Co-ordination Group for widespread neighbourhood ASB</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Warning letters</li> <li>• Enforcement Notices (Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act and Town and Country Planning Act)</li> <li>• Legal proceedings</li> <li>• Police investigation, Criminal Damage proceedings</li> </ul>
<b>Fly tipping</b>	<p>Unauthorised disposal of waste, often in public areas, is an offence and can attract pests, pose a risk to health and be detrimental to the neighbourhood while leading to an increased perception of crime and anti-social behaviour. Where waste is dumped on private land, it is the responsibility of the land owner to clear although the Council will seek to support</p>	<p><b>Communities</b></p> <p>Regulatory Services</p> <p>Environmental Protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enforcement Policy</li> <li>• Investigation of complaints by visiting and gathering evidence</li> <li>• Interviews under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984</li> <li>• Review of public and private CCTV</li> <li>• Cleansing through Council or private cleansing companies</li> <li>• Cabinet decision to commission of an external enforcement provider</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct access for investigators to Council Tax and Land Registry to locate responsible parties</li> <li>• Liaison with Waste Services Team and Dorset Police</li> <li>• Attendance at Dorset Fly-tipping Partnership with Environment Agency, Dorset Council and Police</li> <li>• Access for investigators to locate registered keepers of vehicles reported as being used during incidents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental Protection Act 1990</li> <li>• Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014</li> <li>• Legal proceedings</li> </ul>

	locating and penalising the offender(s)				
<b>Statutory Nuisance</b>	<p>The Council has the statutory duty to investigate complaints about issues that could be a statutory nuisance. This includes issues such as: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Noise</li> <li>Smoke</li> <li>Smells/odours/fumes gases</li> <li>Animals kept in a manner as to cause a nuisance</li> <li>Artificial light</li> <li>Insects from industrial premises</li> <li>Accumulations/deposits</li> </ul> <p>For the issue to count as a statutory nuisance it must either unreasonably and substantially interfere with the use or enjoyment of a home or other premises or injure health or be likely to injure health.</p>	<p><b>Communities</b></p> <p>Regulatory Services</p> <p>Environmental Health</p> <p>Environmental Protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enforcement Policy</li> <li>Investigation of complaints by visiting and gathering evidence</li> <li>Noise equipment is installed in some cases</li> <li>Out of hours noise and smoke response 6 nights a week until 2am</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Liaison with the Police</li> <li>Weekly meetings to discuss nuisance and other licensing matters.</li> <li>Liaison and regular meetings with the University.</li> <li>Multi-agency Risk Management meetings with Social care, Dorset Police and other relevant parties for vulnerable residents</li> <li>Partnership Co-ordination Group for widespread neighbourhood ASB</li> <li>Victim Support process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Warning letters</li> <li>Abatement Notices under Environmental Protection Act 1990</li> <li>Notices under Public Health Acts</li> <li>Community Protection Notices, injunctions and closure orders under Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014</li> <li>Seizure of noise equipment through Court Warrant</li> <li>Legal Proceedings</li> </ul>
<b>Drainage</b>	<p>Owners of private buildings and businesses have a duty to have, and maintain, satisfactory provision for drainage and where evidence is found that this is not the case, the Council has a duty to act. Overflowing sewers can present a public health risk and defective drains and guttering can lead to damage to other buildings or land nearby.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enforcement Policy</li> <li>Investigation of complaints by visiting and gathering evidence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Liaison with water board</li> <li>Direct access for investigators to Council Tax and Land Registry to locate responsible parties</li> <li>Works in default process where responsible persons do not comply, ensuring costs are recovered through Courts or registered charge on land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Notices under Public Health Acts and Building Act</li> <li>Legal proceedings</li> <li>Warning letters</li> </ul>
<b>Neighbourhood ASB</b>	<p>The Crime &amp; Disorder Act 1998 defines anti-social behaviour as:</p> <p>“Acting in a manner that caused or was likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household and behaviour that unreasonably interferes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Verbal Abuse</li> <li>Persistent Noise</li> <li>Threats, Harassment &amp; Intimidation</li> <li>Nuisance behaviour</li> <li>Nuisance vehicles</li> </ul>	<p><b>Communities</b></p> <p>Community Safety Team</p> <p>ASB Team</p> <p>CSAS</p> <p>CCTV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engagement with key support services if vulnerable</li> <li>CSAS patrols and use of accredited powers</li> <li>S35 police dispersal notices</li> <li>Arrest as a last resort</li> <li>Deterrence and engagement</li> <li>Security presence</li> <li>ASB escalation policy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partnership Co-ordination Group for widespread neighbourhood ASB</li> <li>Victim Support process</li> <li>Local Problem-solving groups</li> <li>Community Safety Partnership lead</li> <li>Engagement with support services</li> <li>Multi-agency responses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mediation</li> <li>Verbal and written Warnings</li> <li>Acceptable behaviour Contract</li> <li>Use of CSAS powers</li> <li>Community Protection Notice Warning &amp; Community Protection Notice</li> <li>Civil Injunction</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bonfire and deliberate fire-setting in public open spaces</li> </ul>	<p>with other people's rights to use their home or community.”</p> <p>More often, deliberately targeted at an individual or group or having an impact on an individual or group rather than the community at large.</p>	<p><b>Housing</b></p> <p>Housing Landlord Teams</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tenancy enforcement</li> <li>Problem solving by staff, solution focused approach</li> </ul> <p>All key staff trained in CSE, county lines, safeguarding</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community engagement forums to include residents groups, forums, neighbourhood watch</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Criminal Behaviour Order</li> <li>Closure Order</li> <li>Public Spaces Protection Order</li> <li>Notice Of Seeking Possession</li> <li>Possession</li> <li>Public Order offences</li> </ul>
<p><b>Street ASB</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aggressive begging</li> <li>Harassment, incl. motivated by hate or prejudice</li> <li>Inappropriate use of skateboards and cycles</li> <li>Drunkenness &amp; Disorder</li> <li>Drug misuse/dealing</li> <li>Commercial Noise</li> <li>Vandalism &amp; Fly Posting</li> <li>Littering</li> <li>Prostitution</li> </ul>	<p>Street Anti-Social Behaviour is Anti-Social Behaviour committed by a group or individual that happens in a public place or a place that the public have access to such as commercial areas, the beach, alleyways, car parks, Bournemouth Gardens, etc. A perpetrator of street anti-social behaviour does not necessarily have to be street homeless.</p>	<p><b>Communities</b></p> <p>ASB Team</p> <p>CSAS Team</p> <p>CCTV</p> <p>Community Safety Team</p> <p>Environmental Health</p> <p><b>Housing</b></p> <p>Outreach via Mungo's</p> <p>Housing Landlord Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engagement with key support services if vulnerable</li> <li>CSAS patrols and use of accredited powers</li> <li>S35 police dispersal notices</li> <li>Arrest as a last resort</li> <li>Deterrence and engagement</li> <li>Security presence</li> <li>Engagement with business improvement districts and business partners</li> <li>Night-time economy co-ordinator</li> </ul> <p><b>Response:</b> refer to Town Centre management team, Environmental services, etc, joint working with police, positive reinforcements within enforcement action</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partnership Co-ordination Group</li> <li>SARA groups</li> <li>CSP oversight and priority setting</li> <li>Early Intervention</li> <li>Problem Solving and Enforcement</li> <li>DISC/BBRC</li> <li>MARAC</li> <li>SWRAC</li> <li>Community engagement forums to include residents groups, forums, neighbourhood watch</li> <li>Engagement with support services</li> <li>Multi-agency responses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acceptable Behaviour Contract</li> <li>Community Protection Notice Warning &amp; Community Protection Notice</li> <li>Civil Injunction</li> <li>Criminal Behaviour Order</li> <li>Noise Abatement</li> <li>Closure Order</li> <li>Public Spaces Protection Order</li> <li>Shop banning orders</li> <li>Criminal Sanctions</li> <li>Support referrals</li> </ul>
<p><b>Environmental ASB</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fly-tipping &amp; Flyposting</li> <li>Littering &amp; Graffiti</li> <li>Dog/horse-Fouling</li> <li>Abandoned or burnt out vehicles</li> <li>Deliberate fire-setting in public open spaces</li> <li>Car racing</li> </ul>	<p>Environmental ASB covers the interface between people and places, where a person's actions affect the wider environment, such as public spaces or buildings. It includes incidents where individuals and groups have a negative impact on their surroundings including natural, built, and social environments.</p>	<p><b>Communities</b></p> <p>ASB Team</p> <p>CSAS Team</p> <p>CCTV</p> <p>Community Safety Team</p> <p>Environmental Health</p> <p><b>Destination and Culture</b></p> <p>Seafront Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enforcement policy</li> <li>Public land and private land strategies</li> <li>Joint working with Dorset Police and Dorset and Wiltshire Fire and Rescue</li> <li>Deterrence and engagement</li> <li>Joint working as per flytipping section</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partnership Co-ordination Group</li> <li>Prevention</li> <li>Early Intervention</li> <li>Problem Solving and Enforcement</li> <li>Community engagement forums to include residents groups, forums, neighbourhood watch</li> <li>Amber fire alerts: communications and guidance</li> <li>Criminal sanctions and joint working for prosecution</li> <li>Review of private and public CCTV</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fixed penalty notice</li> <li>Community Protection Notice</li> <li>Civil Injunction</li> <li>Criminal Behaviour Order</li> <li>Public Spaces Protection Order</li> <li>Abatement Notice</li> <li>Prosecution</li> <li>Warning letters</li> <li>Dispersal Powers</li> <li>Criminal Sanctions</li> <li>Acceptable Behaviour Contract</li> </ul>

		<b>Transport and Engineering</b> Car Parks  <b>Environment</b> Parks			
<b>Hoarding and Filthy and Verminous premises</b>	Hoarding can result from a deep-rooted experience or health issue and can lead to a negative impact on the person living in hoarded conditions and other residents. Often material hoarded is inert and does not attract flies or pests or cause odour nuisance for other residents but it can still present a fire risk to the property and surrounding areas. Where noxious matter is present, the property and person can become filthy and verminous and the Council has powers to utilise to remedy these issues but it is important to understand that enforcement very rarely solves the problem and inclusion of other social care teams is required.	<b>Communities</b> Regulatory Services Environmental Health Environmental Protection  <b>Housing</b> Housing Landlord Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enforcement policy</li> <li>Investigation of complaints through visits and evidence gathering</li> <li>Person Centred Adult Social Care Approach</li> <li>Capacity assessments and legal processes</li> <li>Adult Social care policy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Self-neglect and Hoarding Panel</li> <li>Multi-agency risk management meetings</li> <li>Direct access for investigators to Council Tax and Land Registry to locate responsible parties</li> <li>Works in default process where responsible persons do not comply, ensuring costs are recovered through Courts or registered charge on land</li> <li>Engagement with support services</li> <li>Engagement with animal welfare</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support and engagement through social care and investigating officers</li> <li>Environmental Protection Act</li> <li>Public Health Acts</li> <li>Prevention of Damage by Pests Act</li> <li>Legal proceedings</li> <li>Tenancy action</li> <li>Warning letters</li> <li>Deprivation of liberty process</li> <li>Power of Attorney process</li> <li>Care assessment</li> <li>Capacity assessment</li> </ul>
<b>Litter</b>	An offence under the Cleaner Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 makes it an offence to drop and leave litter in a designated place. These 'places' are generally public land. Negative impact to the environment through dropping of litter material and associated costs of cleansing. Enforcement in the form of fines or prosecution as well as engagement and education.	<b>Environment</b> Street Services  <b>Destination &amp; Culture</b> Seafront Operations  <b>Communities</b> CSAS Environmental Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Educational tools</li> <li>Use of communications campaigns</li> <li>Enforcement policy</li> <li>Leave only footprints</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of deterrence as a key priority</li> <li>Distribution of litter receptacles</li> <li>Use of negative behaviours communications campaign</li> <li>Use of signage</li> <li>Increased bin provision and collection in key areas</li> <li>Use of fixed penalty notices</li> <li>Court action if unpaid</li> <li>Use of public CCTV</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fixed Penalty Notice</li> <li>Community Protection Notice (CPN)</li> <li>CPN Warning</li> <li>Prosecution</li> <li>Warning</li> </ul>

<p><b>Parking Enforcement of Illegally Parked Vehicles</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On street parking</li> <li>• Off street parking through Council car parks</li> <li>• Resident Parking</li> <li>• Enforcement of parking regulations</li> <li>• Processing of statutory notices and dealing with challenges, Representations and appeals</li> <li>• Recovery of parking debt through employment of enforcement agents</li> <li>• Permit administration</li> <li>• Car park and parking meter maintenance</li> <li>• Vehicle crime reduction working in partnership with the police</li> <li>• Contributes to changes in parking policy and strategy</li> </ul>	<p>Part 6 of the Traffic Management Act 2004 (TMA), which came into effect on 31 March 2008, replaced the Road Traffic Act 1991 (RTA) and changed the way in which parking enforcement is delivered in the BCP Council.</p> <p>Parking enforcement for illegal parked vehicles includes violations of traffic orders, parking and causing an obstruction, overstaying designated times, failure to purchase a car park ticket.</p>	<p><b>Transport and Engineering</b></p> <p>Parking Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civil Enforcement Officers (Parking)</li> <li>• CSAS and use of accredited powers to control traffic on the highway and manage key car park access</li> <li>• Parking restrictions are in place for road safety and traffic flow purposes and to provide on and off street parking facilities for residents, shoppers, businesses and others. Charges are made for some of these services and enforcement of regulations and controls are therefore required.</li> <li>• The parking service contributes to the wider transport aims and objectives as detailed in the Council's Local Transport Plan. Parking policies relating to enforcement have also been devised in the context of the Council's key corporate objectives.</li> <li>• Vehicle removal if parked illegally and or causing a major obstruction.</li> <li>• Education and awareness through communications and signage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular patrols of prioritised areas issuing Penalty Charge Notices.</li> <li>• Increase in number of personnel, days, and locations.</li> <li>• Controlling the supply and cost of car parking are effective ways of encouraging the use of alternatives to the car, reducing congestion, noise and pollution. In addition, managing the parking space in residential areas can improve the quality of life for residents.</li> <li>• Recording and reporting incidents of ASB and homeless sleeping to the police and BCP Safer Communities.</li> <li>• External providers contracted to provide the tow away service.</li> <li>• Additional CCTV in high priority areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Penalty Charge Notices (PCN)</li> <li>• Use of CSAS powers</li> <li>• Vehicle removal</li> <li>• Body cams for evidence collection</li> <li>• Warning</li> <li>• Police engagement</li> </ul>
<p><b>Beach BBQ and Bonfires</b></p>	<p>Necessary control (relating to existing byelaws where in place) of use of bbq's and open fires on the seafront, to help protect our natural environment (cliff faces) and appropriate use of bbq's on the beach.</p>	<p><b>Destination &amp; Culture</b></p> <p>Seafront Operations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of bylaws (differing across preceding authorities)</li> <li>• Multi-agency working with DWFRS</li> <li>• Education and awareness through communications and signage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of deterrence as a key priority</li> <li>• Use of negative behaviours communications campaign</li> <li>• Use of signage</li> <li>• Use of security provision to deter and engage</li> <li>• Where a bonfire or gathering is persistent and detrimental, ASB powers could be invoked by CSAS staff</li> <li>• Prosecution only of Bylaws through the court</li> <li>• Use of wildfire alerts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Warning letters</li> <li>• Prosecution where bylaws allow</li> <li>• Education by DWFRS</li> <li>• Extinguishing in high risk area</li> </ul>
<p><b>Overnight sleeping and encampments on the beach</b></p>	<p>Camping on the beaches impacts on the environment due to lack of suitable toilet facilities, safety due to tide fluctuations and sea conditions and affects the</p>	<p><b>Destination &amp; Culture</b></p> <p>Seafront Operations <b>Housing</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bylaw enforcement where appropriate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of deterrence as a key priority</li> <li>• Use of negative behaviours communications campaign</li> <li>• Use of signage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hourly wake up/warning</li> <li>• Prosecution</li> <li>• Court action if fines unpaid</li> </ul>

	wider enjoyment of the beach for residents and visitors. In line with BCP byelaws enforcement of no sleeping or camping on our beaches, where bylaws apply.	St Mungos		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of security staff through the evening to wake those sleeping in unauthorised encampments</li> <li>• Engagement with St Mungos for Rough Sleeper engagement and messaging</li> <li>• Name and address and prosecution through the court of those still present in the morning</li> <li>• Risk assessments of each occupant for staff risk assessments and safeguarding</li> <li>• Referrals to key support services if required</li> </ul>	
<b>Sleeping on the highway</b>	Where traffic regulation orders prohibit the overnight parking and occupation of vehicles or the parking of certain types of vehicles, enforcement can be taken to address this. Sleeping on the highway can at time cause issues with anti-social behaviour or issues due to lack of suitable toilet facilities.	<b>Transport and Engineering</b> Parking Services <b>Housing</b> St Mungos <b>Communities</b> Anti-Social Behaviour Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traffic Regulation Orders</li> <li>• Use of anti-social behaviour powers if required.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enforcement of TRO if applicable</li> <li>• Use of ASB legislation if applicable</li> <li>• Joint working with the police to identify vehicle ownership</li> <li>• Use of public CCTV if legislation breached</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Warning if breaches of legislation found</li> <li>• Many areas not covered by Traffic Regulation Orders and negative behaviours not present (i.e. where vehicles have toilet facilities)</li> </ul>
<b>Traveller Unauthorised Encampments</b>	Parks Team lead on Unauthorised Encampments management on Council Land. Negative behaviours such as littering, lack of toilet facilities and anti-social behaviour or crime need to be managed. Engagement as a key priority and support to relevant sites.	<b>Environment</b> Parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engagement and assessment of each situation.</li> <li>• Follow legal guidelines and Council Policy in how to manage each UE</li> <li>• Possession action where suitable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partnership Co-ordination in response as required from assessments</li> <li>• Problem Solving and Enforcement as required</li> <li>• Joint working with Dorset Police</li> <li>• Application of ASB legislation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Depend on assessment finding</li> <li>• Management/ assistance/ enforcement actions through the Courts as required from assessment</li> <li>• S61 powers by Dorset police</li> </ul>
<b>E-scooters</b>	The use of e-scooters on public highways is illegal except for schemes approved by the department of transport. The legal enforcement falls within police powers. The Council currently support an approved Beryl scheme.	<b>Dorset Police</b> <b>Destination and Culture</b> Seafront Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dorset Police enforcement campaign</li> <li>• Legal use and promotion of Beryl scheme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Joint working with Dorset Police</li> <li>• Cordons to stop scooters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Warning and enforcement by Dorset Police</li> </ul>
<b>Cycling on the prom</b>	In line with BCP byelaws enforcement of no cycling restrictions for July and August, between 10am and	<b>Destination &amp; Culture</b> Seafront Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Application of bylaws where appropriate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of deterrence as a key priority</li> <li>• Use of negative behaviours communications campaign</li> <li>• Use of signage</li> <li>• Enforcement through the court</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Warning</li> <li>• Court prosecution of bylaws where applicable</li> </ul>

	6pm daily for this period of time.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PCSOs and police have power to stop cycles where available</li> </ul>	
<b>Dog control on the seafront</b>	Use of existing byelaws / restrictions to ensure a balance between use of our beaches by dogs / dog walkers and control of dogs within our bathing water areas (Blue Flag & Seaside Award sites) across BCP seafront.  Dog control orders for dog fouling as per previous section		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Warning and prosecution process</li> <li>On the spot fines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Messaging and communications for restricted months</li> <li>Signage</li> <li>FPN for dog fouling, dogs in restricted areas and dogs unleashed on the prom</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fixed Penalty Notice</li> <li>Prosecution</li> <li>Education and guidance</li> </ul>
<b>Pier Jumping</b>	The exiting of a pier by non-designated exit points and jumping into the water. Control of this activity at Bournemouth and Boscombe Piers, to prevent injury to members of the public.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Application of bylaws where appropriate</li> <li>Clearance of areas in case of helicopter or ambulance requirement</li> <li>Monitoring and patrolling of both piers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Key signage and messaging priority</li> <li>Ranger priority due to risk and safety elements</li> <li>Prosecution of bylaws through the court</li> <li>RNLI and coastguard support where required</li> <li>Clearance of areas in case of helicopter or ambulance requirement</li> <li>Monitoring and patrolling of both piers</li> <li>All rangers first aid trained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prosecution</li> <li>First aid</li> <li>Emergency services if injuries severe</li> </ul>
<b>Highway Obstruction</b>	Obstructions under the Highways Act 1980, as to obstruct the use of the highway by vehicles or the public	<b>Growth and Infrastructure</b>  Highway Enforcement (proposed to move to Communities within smarter structures)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engagement with key support services if vulnerable</li> <li>Deterrence and engagement</li> <li>Issue of Enforcement notices</li> <li>Joint working with Police/DVLA and Contractor.</li> <li>All officers trained in legislation, Conflict management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Early intervention</li> <li>Community engagement</li> <li>Issuing of letters</li> <li>Enforcement notices issued</li> <li>Online reporting process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Warning</li> <li>Notices/letters</li> <li>Prosecution</li> <li>Fine</li> <li>Prosecution</li> </ul>
<b>A Boards</b>	Advertisement boards which are placed out on the public highway advertising premises and cause an obstruction.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engagement with establishments</li> <li>Officer patrols</li> <li>Engagement with business improvement districts and business partners</li> <li>Formal council policy in use regarding A Boards and officers fully trained.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Early intervention</li> <li>Issuing of letters</li> <li>Policy outlining the use of A boards on the public highway.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Warning</li> <li>Formal notices</li> <li>Removal</li> <li>Fine</li> </ul>
<b>Bins/ Cones on pavements or Road</b>	Bins and cones or other receptacles that either obstruct the highway or used to reserve parking		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deterrence and Engagement</li> <li>Enforcement in relation to use of the bin</li> <li>Tenancy enforcement if appropriate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Early intervention</li> <li>Letters</li> <li>Multi agency approach</li> <li>Refuse department engagement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Warning</li> <li>Letters</li> <li>Removal of item permanently</li> <li>Fine</li> </ul>
<b>Abandoned vehicles</b>	Where vehicles have been left in a static position on the		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engagement with key support services if vulnerable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identification of ownership through DVLA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Warning Notices</li> <li>Letters to owners</li> </ul>

	highway for considerable time, to include where vehicles are damaged or present a risk or obstruction.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deterrence and engagement</li> <li>• Issue of Enforcement notices</li> <li>• Joint working with Police/DVLA and approved Contractor.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Joint working if vehicle presents a risk</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fine</li> <li>• Prosecution</li> </ul>
<b>High hedges</b>	Where foliage overhangs the public highway and cause obstruction to pavements or roads.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deterrence and engagement</li> <li>• Issue of Enforcement notices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community engagement</li> <li>• Issuing of notices</li> <li>• Multi agency approach</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Notices under Highway Act</li> <li>• Warning</li> <li>• Engagement and support</li> </ul>
<b>Abandoned caravans/trailers</b>	Structures such as caravans or trailers that are not legally attached to vehicles on the highway.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engagement with key support services if vulnerable</li> <li>• Deterrence and engagement</li> <li>• Issue of Enforcement notices</li> </ul> <p>Joint working with Police and approved contractor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community engagement</li> <li>• Issuing of notices</li> <li>• Multi agency approach</li> <li>• Online reporting process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Warnings</li> <li>• Letters or notices</li> <li>• Removal</li> <li>• Fine</li> <li>• Prosecution</li> <li>• Destruction of structure or vehicle</li> </ul>
<b>Tables and chairs</b>	The use of seating/ decking and other equipment that is to be placed on the highway by restaurants/ cafes or other establishments that wish to sell goods.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deterrence and engagement</li> <li>• Issue of Enforcement notices</li> <li>• Engagement with Business improvement districts and business partners.</li> <li>• Night-time economy co-ordinator</li> </ul> <p>All officers trained in legislation and Impact assessments reading equality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early intervention</li> <li>• License applications</li> <li>• Officer patrols</li> <li>• Online application process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Warning notices</li> <li>• Removal of items</li> <li>• Fine</li> <li>• Prosecution</li> </ul>
<b>Empty homes</b>	The encouragement of use for empty premises to include premises that are in a detrimental condition	<b>Communities</b> <b>Housing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engagement as a priority</li> <li>• Encouragement of return to use</li> <li>• Housing Strategy</li> <li>• Empty Homes Policy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Joint working and information sharing with Council tax</li> <li>• Engagement with owners</li> <li>• Enforcement where premises is detrimental</li> <li>• Exploration of property options</li> <li>• Engagement with letting and estate agents</li> <li>• Engagement with support services</li> <li>• Power of attorney, engagement with legal representatives, probate engagement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Application of enhanced council tax charge</li> <li>• Enforcement notices (Public Health Acts, Town and Country Planning Act 1990, Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2014, Prevention of Damage by Pests Act)</li> <li>• Warning letters</li> <li>• Multi agency engagement</li> </ul>
<b>Tents and encampments in open spaces</b>	Tents or structures put up in Parks and Open Spaces	<b>Environment</b> Parks <b>Housing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engagement and assessment of each situation.</li> <li>• Follow legal guidelines and Council Policy in how to manage it</li> <li>• Use of byelaws to remove</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partnership Co-ordination in response as required from assessments</li> <li>• Problem Solving and Enforcement/ removal as required</li> <li>• Referrals to support agencies where required</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parks and Open Spaces Byelaws</li> <li>• Partnership referrals as required</li> <li>• CPNW</li> <li>• CPW</li> </ul>

		St Mungos			
<b>Private Sector Housing conditions</b>	In order to protect occupants safety, the Council has a statutory duty to enforce suitable housing conditions. This includes, but is not limited to: suitable amenities, suitable temperature, protection from falls, electrical safety, gas safety and damp and mould prevention.	<b>Communities</b> Private Sector Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Private Sector Housing Enforcement Policy</li> <li>Housing Strategy</li> <li>Amenity standards</li> <li>Statutory Guidance</li> <li>Housing Act 2004</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engagement with landlords</li> <li>Landlord training forums</li> <li>Enforcement where required</li> <li>Engagement of support services where required</li> <li>Partnership Co-ordination in response as required from assessments</li> <li>Problem Solving and Enforcement</li> <li>Advice and guidance for residents and tenants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remediation notice</li> <li>Prohibition notice</li> <li>Emergency remedial action</li> <li>Emergency prohibition</li> <li>Overcrowding notice</li> <li>Civil Penalty</li> <li>Prosecution</li> </ul>
<b>Houses of Multiple Occupation</b>	BCP has over 1400 houses in multiple occupancy subject to mandatory licensing. It is important to ensure conditions are suitable, rooms are correctly sized and the correct facilities are in place in shared accommodation. This is a statutory duty for the local authority.	<b>Communities</b> Private Sector Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Private Sector Housing Enforcement Policy</li> <li>Housing Strategy</li> <li>Amenity standards</li> <li>Statutory Guidance</li> <li>Housing Act 2004</li> <li>Management Regulations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engagement with landlords</li> <li>Landlord training forums</li> <li>Enforcement where required</li> <li>Engagement of support services where required</li> <li>Partnership Co-ordination in response as required from assessments</li> <li>Problem Solving and Enforcement</li> <li>Advice and guidance for residents and tenants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management regulation notice</li> <li>Licence conditions</li> <li>Housing Act remedial notice</li> <li>Overcrowding notice</li> <li>Prohibition notice</li> <li>Civil Penalty</li> <li>Prosecution</li> </ul>
<b>Caravan Site Licensing</b>	BCP has a number of residential caravan sites subject to mandatory licensing. It is important to ensure conditions are suitable, fire precautions are met and sites are suitably managed. This is a statutory duty for the local authority.	<b>Communities</b> Private Sector Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Caravan Site Fee Policy</li> <li>Statutory guidance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engagement with site owners and resident groups</li> <li>Enforcement where required</li> <li>Engagement of support services where required</li> <li>Partnership Co-ordination in response as required from assessments</li> <li>Problem Solving and Enforcement</li> <li>Advice and guidance for residents and tenants</li> <li>Multi-agency working with fire</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Licence conditions</li> <li>Prosecution</li> <li>Prohibition</li> <li>Spacing requirements</li> <li>DWFRS fire reform order usage</li> <li>Engagement and advice</li> </ul>
<b>Busking</b>	The act of performance for financial gain within a public places. Some local authorities have a busking licensing scheme, however BCP do not. Music at amplified volume can cause disturbance to residents and businesses. Previous Bournemouth code of conduct in place, but this is not enforceable.	<b>Communities</b> Anti-social behaviour CSAS	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engagement, education and advice</li> <li>Use of the code of conduct</li> <li>Encourage movement</li> <li>Encourage non-amplified busking</li> <li>Bylaw enforcement in certain areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bylaw prosecution where suitable, although no staff resource trained</li> <li>Advice and guidance</li> <li>CPN</li> <li>CPNW</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Enforcement</b>	Legislative provisions for planning enforcement are as follows and have various key	<b>Planning Services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The approach to planning enforcement matters are clearly set</li> </ul>	The response to an enquiry/complainant is as follows:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Warning</li> <li>Notices</li> <li>Prosecution</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unauthorised development - construction of a building on land without the benefit of planning permission</li> <li>• Unauthorised change of use of a building or land</li> <li>• Conditions of a planning permission are not being met</li> <li>• A building is not being constructed in accordance with the details of the planning permission</li> <li>• A piece of land or building has become an unacceptable eyesore</li> <li>• Adverts displayed without consent</li> <li>• Damage or destruction of a listed building</li> <li>• Damage or destruction of a tree(s) subject to a Tree Preservation Order</li> <li>• A tree in a Conservation Area is being</li> <li>• Felled/pruned without approval.</li> </ul>	<p>definitions relating to and the investigation of a wide range of breaches of planning control and relevant tools to remedy them whereby there are several different options, dependant on the matter being investigated.</p> <p>Town &amp; Country Planning Act 1990;</p> <p>The Town &amp; Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 2015 as amended;</p> <p>Planning (Hazardous Substances) Act 1990;</p> <p>Town &amp; Country Planning (Control of Advertisement) Regulations 2007;</p> <p>Use Classes Order</p> <p>Town &amp; Country Planning General Permitted Development Order 1987;</p> <p>Planning (Listed Building &amp; Conservation Area) Act;</p> <p>Caravan Sites Act 1968;</p> <p>Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960;</p> <p>Planning Act 2008</p> <p>CIL Regulations 2010 (as amended)</p> <p>Town &amp; Country Planning (General Permitted Development) England Amendment Regulations 2020 COVID response</p>	<p>Planning Enforcement Team</p>	<p>out within BCP Councils Planning Enforcement Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The adopted plan sets out an Introduction and then highlights:</li> </ul> <p>Relevant Legislation  Guiding Principles of Planning Enforcement  Enforcing Planning Control  Reporting a Breach of Planning Control  Criminal Cases  Enforcement Investigation  Investigation Time Constraints  Data Protection</p> <p>All planning enforcement decisions need to have full regard to the Development Plan, NPPF, NPPG and other relevant planning material considerations. The process is similar to the planning judgement and planning balance considerations of a submitted planning application</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report received,</li> <li>• Triage the complaint, contact made by phone or email to discuss the matter to get a better understanding of the issues. If further investigations are not necessary, complainant advised, no further action will be taken.</li> <li>• If further investigation required, case created,</li> <li>• Investigation commences which involves site visits, and depending on the nature of the activity, these may be numerous, and sometimes out of hours. full planning history searches, evidence gathering, meeting with owner/agents; consideration of 3<sup>rd</sup> party information, land registry searches, obtaining information by formal notices such as PCN, S330 or S16 Notices, discussions with other agencies or BCP departments for information, or collaborative working to resolve a matter, interviews under caution.</li> <li>• If no breach found, case closed.</li> <li>• If there is a breach found, officer will work with a contravener to find an appropriate outcome, this could be regularisation with an application, negotiate remedial works, negotiate removal of unauthorised works.</li> <li>• If no appropriate outcome materialises, and negotiations fail consideration of expediency of formal action commences. This requires the breach to be assessed against local and national planning policies, consideration of harm caused and the material planning considerations, consideration of consultee comments, consider relevant appeal decisions and case law, consider personal circumstances and human rights;</li> <li>• If expediency to take action is found, formal action will commence and may result in either a formal notice, or if a criminal matter, prosecution consideration will be commenced.</li> <li>• Most formal notices served are subject to an appeal process, whereby they can</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multi-agency working</li> <li>• Planning policy</li> <li>• Regard of planning applications</li> </ul>
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hazardous substance matters which fail to comply with legislative requirements</li> <li>• Non-compliance with CIL Regulations</li> <li>• S106 enforcement</li> <li>• Non-compliance with Minerals and Waste conditions on active sites.</li> </ul>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• be heard by written statement, formal hearing or public inquiry.</li> <li>• Formal action needs a full planning assessment to justify the planning arguments and the reasons for issuing the notice.</li> <li>• Multi-agency working with DWFRS, Communities Private Sector Housing</li> <li>• Intelligence and information gathering</li> </ul>	
<b>Illegal Eviction</b>	The illegal prevention of occupation of a premises by a lawful tenant or the early ending of a tenancy without undertaking legal possession action. Coincides with harassment of tenants and right to quiet enjoyment of their home.	<b>Communities</b> Private Sector Housing <b>Housing</b> Housing Options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Private Sector Housing Enforcement Policy</li> <li>• Housing Strategy</li> <li>• Partnership working with CAB and Shelter</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advice and guidance</li> <li>• Referral to support services if required</li> <li>• Warning of landlord on the law</li> <li>• Support for civil injunction where required</li> <li>• Key aim to allow tenant to reoccupy premises and prevent homelessness</li> <li>• Joint working with police and support agencies</li> <li>• Referrals from CAB and Shelter</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Warning</li> <li>• Injunction</li> <li>• Prosecution</li> <li>• CPNW</li> <li>• CPN</li> <li>• Harassment action by police</li> </ul>
<b>Untaxed Vehicles</b>	The enforcement of untaxed vehicles on the highway or council owned land under the Vehicle Excise Duty (Immobilisation, Removal and Disposal of Vehicles) Regulations 1997	<b>Communities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highway Enforcement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clamping of vehicles</li> <li>• Engagement with the DVLA and Police</li> <li>• Officers trained by the DVLA in regard to lawful clamping procedures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Online reporting process</li> <li>• Multi agency approach</li> <li>• Online reporting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removal of vehicle</li> <li>• Fine</li> <li>• Destruction of vehicle</li> </ul>
<b>Taxi Licencing</b>	The administration and compliance checks of taxi and private hire licensing to protect public safety. Legislation and policy. Local Government (Miscellaneous) Provisions Act 1976, 1982	<b>Communities</b> Licensing Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Process applications, renewals and other compliance criteria for drivers, vehicles and operators, require evidence of compliance with standards, where necessary suspend/revoke or not renew licences if don't meet standards.</li> <li>• Investigate complaints against drivers, vehicles and operators where necessary take action to suspend or</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Referrals for safeguarding to MASH/LADO as necessary</li> <li>• Joint working with Dorset Police</li> <li>• On line national revocations register for drivers who have been licenced elsewhere</li> <li>• Phased approach to enforcement</li> <li>• Guidance and clear policy including fit and proper criteria for drivers and robust convictions policy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Warnings</li> <li>• Suspend licence</li> <li>• Revoke Licence</li> </ul>

			revoke licences where risk to public safety identified		
<b>Pedlars</b>	Unauthorised street trading from vendors in breach of the requirements of the Bournemouth Borough Council Act 2010		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Targeted enforcement by way of warnings, seizure of goods and prosecutions during large events particularly the air festival and Coca Cola Truck</li> <li>Joint working with security/CSAS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Early intervention with advice</li> <li>Letters</li> <li>Multi agency approach</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mediation, advice and information provided initially.</li> <li>Warning letter</li> <li>Goods seized</li> <li>Prosecution</li> </ul>
<b>Youth Anti-Social Behaviour</b>	Anti-social behaviour by those under 18. BCP have a balanced engagement and support approach to youth related disorder, with a prioritise in education and deterrence as opposed to enforcement.	<b>Communities</b> Anti-social behaviour CSAS <b>Childrens Social Care</b> Youth Offending Service Youth Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social care policy</li> <li>Youth justice guidelines</li> <li>Engagement and deterrence as a priority</li> <li>Statutory requirement to consult if considering enforcement action</li> <li>Youth outreach and diversionary tactics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engagement with support services when considering enforcement</li> <li>Awareness and support around child exploitation, county lines, radicalisation</li> <li>Enforcement as a last resort</li> <li>ACEs</li> <li>Multi-agency approach</li> <li>Person centered approach</li> <li>Security patrols in key locations</li> <li>Safeguarding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advice and guidance</li> <li>Deterrence</li> <li>Parent engagement</li> <li>Enforcement tools under ASB act</li> <li>Criminal Sanctions</li> <li>Youth outreach</li> <li>Safeguarding</li> <li>Support</li> <li>Education</li> </ul>
<b>Organised Crime Groups</b>	High level criminality perpetrated by highly organised groups, targeting vulnerable and elderly members of the community with high pressure sales techniques of unnecessary home improvement products. £10K+	<b>Communities</b> Trading Standards <b>Police</b> <b>Regional Investigation Team</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigation into allegations, identity of offenders and nature of offending</li> <li>Collation of evidence including consumer statements</li> <li>Warrant for access to premises</li> <li>Disruption of activities</li> <li>Crown Court Prosecution</li> <li>Confiscation of assets via Proceed of Crime Act.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multi-agency approach to offending with relevant partners.</li> <li>Assessment of level of offending</li> <li>Involvement of Police and Regional Investigations Team</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Powers of entry onto premises</li> <li>Advice and guidance</li> <li>Advisory letter of legal obligations</li> <li>Execution of Court Warrant</li> <li>Formal Warning</li> <li>Prosecution</li> <li>Asset confiscation</li> </ul>
<b>Rogue Traders / Doorstep Crime</b>	Itinerant traders targeting and door knocking vulnerable and elderly householders unnecessary or over-priced work, usually roofing, gardening, tarmacking, Solar Panels, Insulation etc £5k+	<b>Communities</b> Trading Standards <b>Police</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigation into allegations, identity of offenders and nature of offending</li> <li>Collation of evidence including consumer statements</li> <li>Disruption of activities</li> <li>Crown Court Prosecution</li> <li>Confiscation of assets via Proceed of Crime Act.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multi-agency approach to offending with relevant partners.</li> <li>Assessment of level of offending</li> <li>Involvement of Police and Regional Investigations Team</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Powers of entry onto premises</li> <li>Advice and guidance</li> <li>Advisory letter of legal obligations</li> <li>Formal Warning</li> <li>Prosecution</li> <li>Asset confiscation</li> </ul>
<b>Scams</b>	Postal, email and telephone scammers targeting vulnerable and elderly householders, enticement with winning of prizes, romance scams, investment scams etc – each involves sending off money to the scammer. Losses can escalate to the hundreds.	<b>Communities</b> Trading Standards <b>National Scams Team</b> <b>Police</b> <b>Action Fraud</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Referral from NST</li> <li>Contact made to Victim of scam</li> <li>Support and advice re scams</li> <li>Feedback to NST regarding the nature and type of offending.</li> <li>Further action with scammer if UK based</li> <li>Feedback to Action Fraud</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multi-agency approach to offending with relevant partners.</li> <li>Officer investigation</li> <li>Police referral for Safeguarding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contact with Victim of crime</li> <li>Offers of support and advice</li> <li>Referral to NTS of action</li> <li>Referral of scammer to Action Fraud</li> </ul>

<b>Product Safety</b>	Intelligence led investigations into breaches of Product safety legislation within High Street Shops, wholesalers, importers, and fulfilment houses. Electrical items, toys, cosmetics, baby items etc.	<b>Communities</b> Trading Standards <b>Border Force</b> <b>RAPEX</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Referral or complaint received</li> <li>Investigation into offence</li> <li>Issue of notice for technical non-compliance.</li> <li>Prosecution for major non-compliance</li> </ul> RAPEX alert for major non-compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Officer Investigation</li> <li>Assessment of dangerous products</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Powers of entry onto premises for detection of illegal products</li> <li>Advice and guidance</li> <li>Improvement notice</li> <li>Notice of withdrawal</li> <li>Sampling for analysis</li> <li>Seizure of illicit products</li> <li>Formal Warning</li> <li>Prosecution</li> </ul> Asset confiscation
<b>Illegal Tobacco</b>	High level of counterfeit and non-duty paid tobacco products exist on sale in high street shops. Multi-agency exercises to disrupt illegal activities and prosecute where necessary.	<b>Communities</b> Trading Standards <b>Police</b> <b>HMRC</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multi-agency co-ordinated activity by Trading Standards and HMRC.</li> <li>Using powers of entry to businesses to detect illegal tobacco</li> <li>Seizure of products</li> <li>Prosecution of offenders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multi-agency approach to offending with relevant partners.</li> </ul> Collaboration with HMRC and Police in planning and execution of multi-agency day of enforcement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Powers of entry onto premises for detection of illegal products</li> <li>Execution of Court Warrant</li> <li>Seizure of illicit products</li> <li>Formal Warning</li> <li>Prosecution</li> </ul> Asset confiscation
<b>Food Fraud Investigations</b>	Investigations into high level fraudulent activities within the food industry.	<b>Communities</b> Trading Standards <b>Food Standards Agency</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigation into allegations, identity of offenders and nature of offending</li> <li>Collation of evidence including consumer statements</li> <li>Disruption of activities</li> <li>Crown Court Prosecution</li> </ul> Confiscation of assets via Proceed of Crime Act.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multi-agency approach to offending with relevant partners.</li> </ul> Food Standards Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Powers of entry onto premises for detection of illegal products</li> <li>Execution of Court Warrant</li> <li>Seizure of illicit products</li> <li>Formal Warning</li> <li>Prosecution</li> </ul> Asset confiscation
<b>Food Standards</b>	Food standards inspections of compliance with labelling, traceability, allergens, use-by dates	<b>Communities</b> Trading Standards <b>Food Standards Agency</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inspections at food premises to determine level of compliance</li> <li>Samples of food taken for analysis.</li> </ul> Appropriate action for non-compliance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Officer inspection</li> <li>Funded Project</li> </ul> Food Standards Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Powers of entry onto premises</li> <li>Advice and guidance</li> <li>Sampling for analysis</li> <li>Seizure of illicit products</li> <li>Improvement notice</li> <li>Formal Warning</li> </ul> Prosecution
<b>Animal Feed Enforcement</b>	Feed standards inspections regarding labelling, active ingredients, fit for animal feed.	<b>Communities</b> Trading Standards <b>DEFRA</b> <b>APHA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inspections at feed premises and farms to determine level of compliance</li> <li>Samples of food taken for analysis.</li> </ul> Appropriate action taken for non-compliance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Officer Inspection</li> </ul> Funded Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Powers of entry onto premises</li> <li>Advice and guidance</li> <li>Sampling for analysis</li> <li>Seizure of illicit products</li> <li>Improvement notice</li> <li>Formal Warning</li> </ul> Prosecution
<b>Agriculture Animal Health and Welfare</b>	Intel-led and routine inspections at small-holdings and farms to ensure the	<b>Communities</b> Trading Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inspections at small-holdings and farm premises to determine level of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multi-agency approach to offending with relevant partners.</li> <li>Officer Inspection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Powers of entry onto premises</li> <li>Inspection of livestock</li> </ul>

	welfare of agricultural animals.	<b>DEFRA</b> <b>APHA</b>	compliance, including the involvement of veterinary for serious cases. Appropriate action taken for non-compliance.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Veterinary inspection</li> <li>• Advice and guidance</li> <li>• Seizure of livestock</li> <li>• Formal Warning</li> </ul> Prosecution
<b>Animal Disease Outbreak and control e.g. Foot &amp; Mouth, Rabies</b>	<p>Notifications from Government Agencies of disease Outbreak.</p> <p>Detection of disease at farms etc</p> <p>Detection of illegally imported animals (mainly dogs and cats)</p>	<b>Communities</b> Trading Standards <b>DEFRA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investigations into intel-led reports of disease outbreaks within BCP e.g. Avian Flu, foot and mouth etc.</li> <li>• Inspections at livestock holdings for disease outbreak e.g. sheep scab.</li> <li>• Inspections at ports etc for illegally landed animals.</li> <li>• Investigations into reports of illegally landed animals.</li> <li>• Appropriate action taken regarding disease outbreaks including enforcement of exclusion zones.</li> <li>• Seizure of illegally landed animals and transportation to quarantine kennels. Prosecution of offenders.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multi-agency approach to offending with relevant partners.</li> <li>• Collaboration with Defra</li> <li>• Regional Veterinary Office</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Powers of entry onto premises or vessel</li> <li>• Advice and guidance</li> <li>• Seizure of animal</li> <li>• Exclusion zone enforcement</li> <li>• Formal Warning</li> </ul> Prosecution
<b>Weights and Measures compliance</b>	Metrology inspections at high risk premises to ensure compliance and detect short measure and potential fraud. Verifying accuracy of weighbridges and detection of any fraudulent activity.	<b>Communities</b> Trading Standards <b>NMRO</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intel-led inspections at premises to determine level of compliance and take appropriate action for short-measure or other fraudulent activity.</li> </ul> Contact from Traders and appointments made to verify and stamp equipment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Officer Inspection and/or verification</li> <li>• Collaboration with National Measurement and Regulation Office</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Powers of entry onto premises</li> <li>• Testing of equipment with calibrated weights</li> <li>• Advice and guidance</li> <li>• 28-day Improvement notice</li> <li>• Revisit for compliance</li> <li>• Formal Warning</li> </ul> Prosecution
<b>Primary Authority</b>	Contractual arrangement with company to support their business with "Assured Advice" regarding TS legislation. Single point of contact for TS depts around the country with enquiries or complaints.	<b>Communities</b> Trading Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Periodic meetings with company to discuss new products, any problems, development of products and update of new legislation</li> <li>• TS response for emergency issues arising.</li> <li>• Receipt of complaints from other TS Departments and raising with company for compliance.</li> </ul>	Partnership approach with Businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Terms and conditions of contract</li> <li>• Legal enforcement powers</li> <li>• Advice and guidance</li> </ul>
<b>Petroleum Licensing and Safety</b>	Requirement by law to apply to LA for licence to store petroleum. Follow-up inspection for on-site safety.	<b>Communities</b> Trading Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Licences are assessed for compliance and accuracy and processed accordingly.</li> </ul> Inspections are undertaken each year for site storage safety and appropriate action taken where necessary.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Officer assessment of licence application</li> <li>• Officer inspection of petrol storage facility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Powers of entry onto premises</li> <li>• Inspection of storage facility</li> <li>• Advice and guidance</li> <li>• Improvement notice</li> <li>• Formal Warning</li> </ul> Prosecution

<b>Explosives registration and safety</b>	Requirement by law to apply to LA for licence to store Explosives (Fireworks). Follow-up inspection for shop storage safety.	<b>Communities</b> Trading Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Licences are assessed for compliance and accuracy and processed accordingly.</li> <li>Inspections are undertaken prior to November 5<sup>th</sup> each year for shop storage safety and appropriate action taken where necessary.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Officer assessment of licence application</li> <li>Officer inspection of petrol storage facility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Powers of entry onto premises</li> <li>Inspection of storage facility</li> <li>Advice and guidance</li> <li>Improvement notice</li> <li>Formal Warning</li> <li>Prosecution</li> </ul>
<b>Financial Investigations</b>	Investigations into the financial status of criminals to ascertain criminal benefit and to confiscate the proceeds of crime. This Service is also available to other Regulatory teams.	<b>Communities</b> Trading Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Production Orders are submitted to Judge at Crown Court for enquiries into bank accounts to assess criminal benefit accrued.</li> <li>Subsequent investigations into specific money laundering activity.</li> <li>Freezing of bank accounts and the sale of assets.</li> <li>Employment of Barrister to progress thorough court for confiscation of criminal assets after conviction of offences.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multi-agency approach to offending with relevant partners.</li> <li>Financial Investigators undertaking investigation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Production Orders</li> <li>Confiscation Orders</li> </ul>
<b>Port Operations</b>	Inspections of incoming goods into Poole Port and Bournemouth Airport regarding Safety of products - electrical, cosmetics, toys, counterfeit products etc. Also includes import and export of animals.	<b>Communities</b> Trading Standards <b>Port Health</b> <b>Border Force</b> <b>HMRC</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Notification from relevant authority of issues arising at port e.g. Defra – import of animals into port; Border Force – notification from manifest of incoming food, safety items or detection of issues e.g. counterfeit items.</li> <li>Officer attend at Port to investigate issue and appropriate action taken e.g. detention and seizure of items</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multi-agency approach to offending with relevant partners.</li> <li>Officer inspection of goods</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Powers of entry onto premises</li> <li>Seizure of illicit products</li> <li>Destruction of illicit products</li> <li>Formal Warning</li> <li>Prosecution</li> <li>Asset confiscation</li> </ul>
<b>Fair Trading</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Car Cloning</li> <li>Counterfeiting</li> <li>“Green” claims</li> <li>On-line fraud,</li> <li>Holidays and travel,</li> <li>Timeshare,</li> <li>Estate agents/ lettings</li> <li>etc</li> </ul>	Intelligence led investigations into the identity of the offender and the nature of the offence. Collation of evidence and exhibits for formal action against offender.	<b>Communities</b> Trading Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investigation into allegations, identity of offenders and nature of offending</li> <li>Collation of evidence including consumer statements</li> <li>Disruption of activities</li> <li>Prosecution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Officer Investigations</li> <li>Collaboration with Trade Mark Brand Holders</li> <li>Collaboration with relevant official bodies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Powers of entry onto premises</li> <li>Advice and guidance</li> <li>Formal Warning</li> <li>Prosecution</li> <li>Asset confiscation</li> </ul>
<b>Age Restricted Sales</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alcohol</li> <li>Tobacco</li> <li>Knives</li> <li>Aerosols</li> <li>Fireworks</li> <li>etc</li> </ul>	Test purchasing of age restricted products by under-age volunteer.  Licensing reviews	<b>Communities</b> Trading Standards <b>HMRC</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intel-led test purchasing, using under-age (16) volunteer.</li> <li>Objections to alcohol licence applications if under-age legal requirements are not met. Remedial advice given and conditions to be met.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multi-agency approach to offending with relevant partners.</li> <li>Police assistance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Powers of entry onto premises</li> <li>Test purchasing</li> <li>Advice and guidance</li> <li>Formal Warning</li> <li>Prosecution</li> <li>Asset confiscation</li> </ul>

	Assessment of alcohol licence applications if under-age legal requirements are not met.				
<b>Business Advice</b>	Trader contact requesting advice regarding all the areas of work that TS cover.	<b>Communities</b> Trading Standards <b>Citizen's Advice</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contact received.</li> <li>• Officer contact to discuss issues arising.</li> <li>• Legislation and guidance research into issues raised.</li> <li>• Advice and recommendations to trader to resolve issue.</li> </ul> Further action if necessary	Officer contact and guidance	Advice and guidance regarding compliance and penalties
<b>Buy with Confidence scheme</b>	Assured trader scheme	<b>Communities</b> Trading Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Application received from Trader to join BWC.</li> <li>• Audit carried out by Officer to assess suitability and compliance with criteria</li> </ul> Sign off by Manager	Officer audits and recommendations	Advice and recommendations of best practice and compliance
<b>Covid enforcement</b>	Business closures legislation.	<b>Communities</b> Trading Standards Environmental health Licensing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investigations into allegations of non-compliance with legislation, e.g. opening business under illegal conditions</li> <li>• Visit to trader to assess compliance.</li> </ul> Appropriate action if non-compliance found – advice, written warning of compliance, prohibition notice, Fixed Penalty Notice.	Joint Trading Standards and Environmental Health advice and enforcement action taking into consideration – Engage, Explain, Encourage, Enforce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Powers of entry onto premises</li> <li>• Prohibition notice</li> <li>• Formal Warning</li> <li>• Fixed Penalty Notice</li> </ul> Prosecution

This page is intentionally left blank

OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE



Report subject	<b>Seasonal Response 2021</b>
Meeting date	17 May 2021
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	<p>As a response to Summer 2020, which saw a huge influx of visitors to the BCP area, detailed planning has taken place between the Council and key partners in order to achieve an effective response to the anticipated surge in demand as lockdown arrangements ease throughout the 2021 season.</p> <p>A multi-agency Tactical Plan has been implemented. The Plan enhances the resource and processes of our standard resort management teams, focuses on data led analysis, creates a Multi-Agency Command centre where resource can be centrally deployed and key areas can be observed and managed, and increases resourcing based on assessed risks.</p> <p>BCP Council has allocated £3,487,193 to additional resource and infrastructure from COVID funding streams. The Tactical Plan and Multi-Agency Command centre has now been in operation since 29 March 2020, where a data led approach and trigger levels have already proven successful in managing key issues.</p> <p>This report summarises the approach taken, the Tactical Plan and the steps taken to date, the experience of implementation so far and considers next steps.</p>
Recommendations	<p><b>It is RECOMMENDED that:</b></p> <p><b>Members note and comment on the content of the report.</b></p>
Reason for recommendations	<p>The Seasonal Response approach and measures devised and deployed to date are working well.</p> <p>The report provides an overview of the approach and updates on delivery, which Members are asked to note and comment on.</p>

Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Mohan Iyengar, Portfolio Holder for Tourism, Leisure and Culture
Corporate Director	Kate Ryan, Corporate Director Environment & Community
Report Authors	Kelly Ansell, Director of Communities
Wards	All wards
Classification	For Information

## Background

1. Summer 2020 saw a huge influx of visitors to the BCP area. This year, detailed planning has taken place between the Council and key partners in order to achieve an effective response to the anticipated surge in demand as lockdown arrangements ease throughout the 2021 season.
2. BCP has a great deal of experience of resort management at peak times, and various management, risk assessments and procedures in place to support this. However, we anticipate that the exceptional circumstances arising from a significant volume of visitors may present any or all of the following challenges;
  - exceptionally high footfall and areas of dense population, particularly at peak times and with the release of COVID restrictions,
  - multiple queues due to restricted entry and exit points into shops if COVID restrictions remain in place,
  - challenging compliance with social distancing,
  - higher levels of traffic congestion, increased need for vehicle access especially for the emergency services,
  - increased demand for car parks and illegal on street parking when formal settings are closed or full,
  - seafront management issues including water safety, lost children, tents on beaches etc.
  - wide spread anti-social behaviour and issues of criminality,
  - increased incidents requiring medical assistance,
  - multiple land owners and stakeholders operating in the same areas requiring a coordinated approach
  - press interest and comms management demands
  - community tensions arising between residents and visitors
3. A BCP Summer Planning Task and Finish Group has been undertaking planning and response work since the Government announced its roadmap

for lockdown easing on 22 February 2021. The focus of this work has been around development and delivery of a Tactical Response Plan taking account of lessons learnt from last summer. The Plan has considered the requirements for the Council and the Police in particular, in responding to the risks and issues anticipated. Portfolio Holders have been consulted throughout, with Cllr Mohan Iyengar, Portfolio Holder for Tourism, Leisure and Culture, taking the lead.

4. Engagement has taken place with the wider agency group and Dorset Council through the Local Resilience Forum structure and a table top exercise was conducted to test the plan at draft stage, allowing for multi agency input.

### **Summer Planning Tactical Plan**

5. The Summer Planning Tactical Plan details the approach that BCP Council intends to adopt during the peak period from April – September 2021. The Plan was implemented from 29 March 2021 in time for the early Easter period. The plan is attached at Appendix 1.
6. The key aims and objectives of this plan are as follows;

**To support the safe enjoyment of our town centres, high streets and seafront locations at times of peak demand, we will...**

#### **Prioritise effective intelligence and data sharing**

- Early warning systems - using a multi-agency data set
- Trigger system and scaled response - informing an early response to risk and management of issues

#### **Provide an effective, co-ordinated collaborative response**

- Joint planning – ensuring relevant agencies and departments are working together in the lead in for peak periods
- Operational collaboration - co-located operations centre, virtual team approach, joint briefings and improved staff support
- Effective communication and co-ordination – connected front line operations, real time information sharing and co-ordination/tasking of resources
- Management of risk and impact – intelligence led, prioritised and targeted response
- Flexible and agile approach, able to respond to varying demands over a prolonged period

#### **Deliver clear communications and engagement**

- Communications Strategy which places an emphasis on a balanced approach to key messaging and targeted audience groups
- Managing reputational risks and promoting our place
- Engagement with key communities
- Regular Elected Member briefings

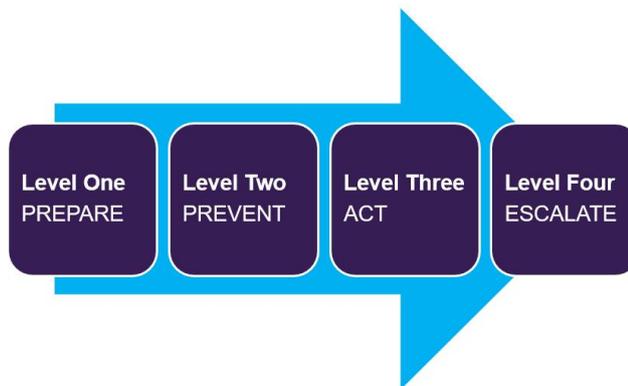
7. In geographical terms, the scope of the Plan includes BCP town centres, high streets, priority open spaces and seafront locations. It therefore sits alongside various normal operating procedures and protocols already in place relating to the management of these locations.
8. The plan seeks to implement a command and control approach to managing times of peak demand during a time when COVID-19 restrictions may vary. Defined trigger points are identified for varying the scale of response required and the standing up of a Multi Agency Control Centre is critical to co-ordination and delivery.
9. A full Risk and Impact Assessment supported the development of the Plan and was conducted by assessing the availability and adequacy of business as usual responses against a worst case scenario test. This enabled the planning of the Council's response as well as other key partners such as the Police.

### **Multi Agency Command Centre**

10. In order to co-ordinate multi-agency deployable resource, a central co-located base was required and identified. The multi-agency command centre has a CCTV suite as well as a central radio communications channel. On a daily basis, key staff from BCP Council, Dorset Police and the RNLi will work within the centre throughout the season, sharing intelligence and providing a joined up approach to the demand. The MAC also offers virtual links for those agencies who are not physical present. The MAC was operational from 29 March 2021.

### **Trigger Points**

11. The Tactical Plan is designed to be implemented in phases when defined trigger points are reached. This includes the phases of advanced planning through advanced warning data. In ordinary circumstances this will be done as a forward horizon scanning on a weekly basis however where data sets are available advanced analysis will be undertaken. Data will be kept under consistent daily review, triggering specific measures whilst also retaining flexibility, and with subsequent reviews and revision to capture lessons learnt. The trigger system is as shown below;



### Enforcement Plan

12. Sitting alongside the Tactical Plan is an Enforcement Plan which sets out the BCP Council and partner agency response to enforcement related issues, including agency primacy and residual risks. The enforcement plan and associated risk assessment is attached at appendix 2.

### Communications and Marketing Plan

13. A communications and marketing plan supports the Summer Planning Tactical Response Plan as is appended within Appendix 1. This is integrated as part of the wider destination marketing & communications strategy for 2021. It will be kept under review in line with any changes to government guidance.
14. This plan sets out our approach in communicating to specific target audience groups specifically before, during and after the trigger levels as per the Summer Tactical Response Plan.
15. The plan outlines the need to be realistic in what communications activity can achieve. It will not stop all negative behaviours or deter all those visitor groups who display them. The approach being adopted is proactive and will lead with the messaging of Protect, Respect, Enjoy. The plan seeks to shine a light on the measures that the council and its partners are putting in place to keep people safe, and to keep the resort safe and welcoming, whilst also striking a balance between education and enforcement, being clear with our audience groups what behaviours expected of them. Critical to achieving this balance is ensuring that our communications strategy does not jeopardise the positive perception of our resort.

## **Application of the Tactical Plan to date**

16. Prior to the implementation of the Tactical Plan, the principles and trigger levels were tested by the local resilience forum (LRF.) The LRF is a multi-agency group made up of key partners with resort management experience as well as Dorset Council partners. The plan was tested with scenario based exercises and stood up to scrutiny.
17. Since the implementation of the Tactical Plan on 29 March 2021, the MAC has been 'scaled up' due to meeting the requirements of Trigger Level one on two occasions. This allowed the testing of the tactical plan in operation, resulting in assurance in the structure of the plan and measures in place. Resource has been scaled up appropriately and data flows have been sound.
18. Funding has allowed for the MAC to be urgently implemented including additional CCTV control with access to over 40 cameras, multi-agency co-located working processes and infrastructure to support, central radio communications channel and structure in place to support the operation of the control centre.
19. The Beach Check app has also been subject to rapid development to show car park data, locations of toilet facilities and will also show first aid locations when these are in place further into the summer. This is in the final stages of testing and will be rolled out by the date of this report being heard. The app is currently in national development, allowing the learning and development of BCP to be expanded to other local authorities.
20. An additional 400 large bins have been deployed along the seafront, with those previously on the seafront distributed to key open spaces to enhance capacity. There are now in excess of 650 refuse and recycling bins along the seafront and further additional bins in key open spaces. Collection resource has also been increased with a focus on manual collection when areas are busy. An additional 75 seafront staff have been employed and trained, to include additional facilities staff, cleansing staff and rangers.
21. A command structure has been put in place with a Head of Seasonal Response and lead officers at bronze levels. Analytical resource has been employed and work has been undertaken to predict the influx of visitors on key dates using data trends, key calendar dates and temperature analysis.
22. Security and COVID marshal resource have been increased within the key open spaces and urban centres, scaled up when Trigger Level One is met and actively patrolling over weekends and evenings to educate on COVID guidelines and address anti-social behaviour and enforcement issues.

23. From 29 March-6 April and the easing of lockdown restrictions, footfall on weekends and some warm days has increased by more than double. This trend has continued as restrictions have further lifted, with peaks at weekends and for bank holidays. Figure 1 shows the footfall figures at Pier Approach in comparison to temperature.

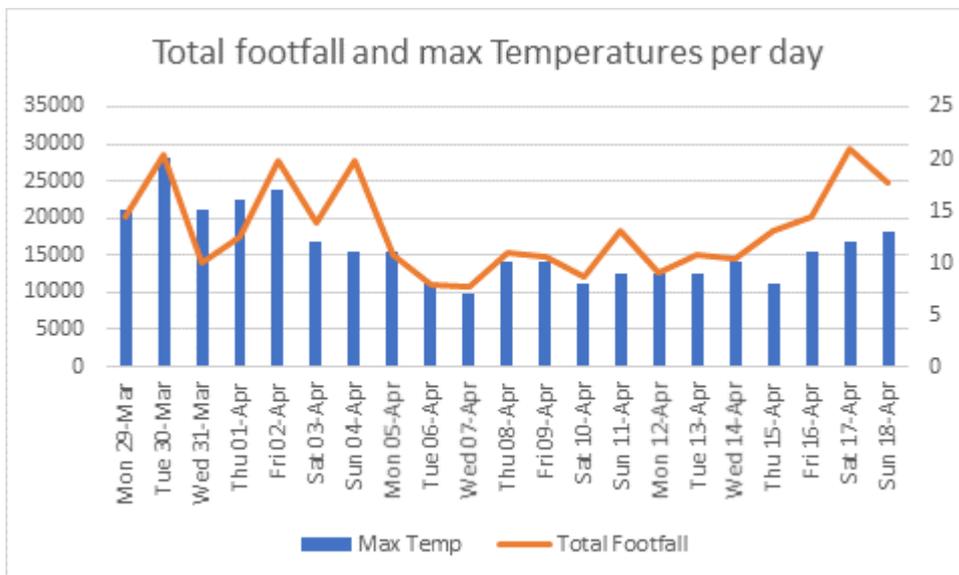


Figure 1: temperature data and footfall at Pier Approach (29 March- 18 April)

24. Groups of people gathering have increased in locations such as Pier Approach, Ashley Cross, Sandbanks and the Lower Gardens and alcohol consumption in public places has also increased. Enhanced resource has been put in place to ensure COVID guidelines are adhered to and negative behaviours are addressed. The majority of people are adhering to the guidelines and enjoying the increased facilities BCP has to offer and the easing of lockdown in a responsible manner.

25. Traffic data has shown that the road network is comparable to the same dates in 2019, detailing an influx of people using the roads. This will be carefully monitored over the summer to ensure congestion can be managed where possible and correct use of electronic signage to warn and inform motorists of key journey times. Figure 2 details the trend in traffic data since Easter 2021.

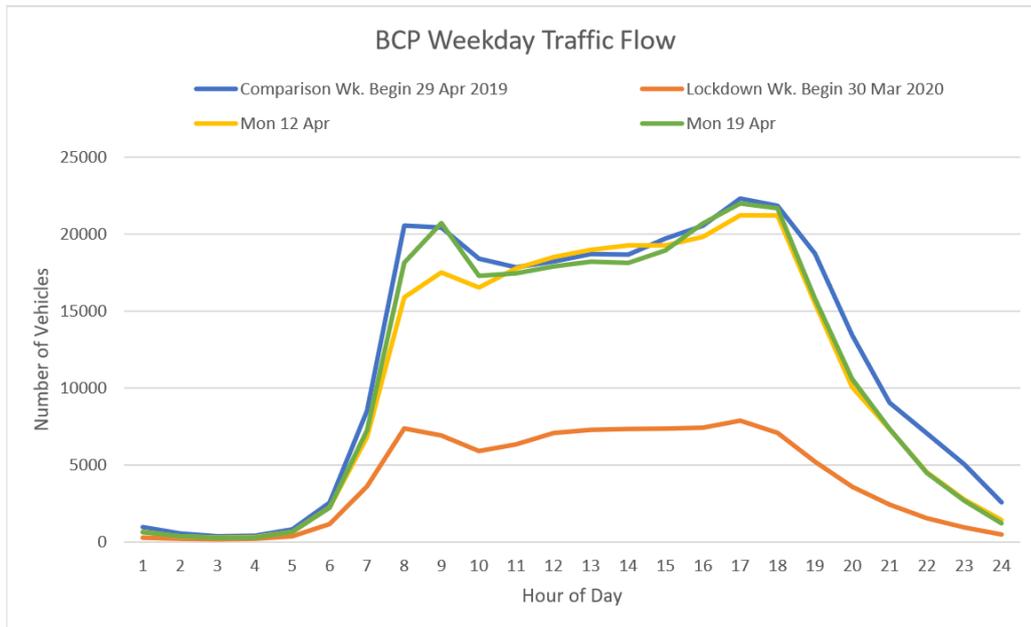


Figure 2: BCP traffic flow comparison (lockdown, following weeks and 2019)

26. Over Easter weekend, the first test of the Tactical Plan took place. 759 penalty charge notices were issued for illegal parking, one vehicle was towed away, a Section 35 dispersal order was in place to address anti-social behaviour and over 140 bins were delivered to the seafront to increase capacity. The wind and lower than expected temperature reduced the predicted number of people to the conurbation, and the MAC was able to scale down on Easter Sunday to reflect this. The partnership working, MAC operation and scale was successful and has continued to be since.

27. The communications strategy has been launched, with an increase in signage in key areas detailing the behaviours expected from our residents and visitors. Enhanced communications across our social media channels, significant national, regional and local media engagement, and joint working alongside our partner agencies with the nuanced theme of “protect, respect, enjoy” has been undertaken in recent weeks. Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole have been subject to a large amount of media attention since the release of the seasonal response plans, including an 8-minute national segment on BBC Morning Live. Continued messaging will be released throughout the summer season, linked with our partners at Dorset Police on consistent messaging and behaviours expected from people coming to our beaches, parks and open spaces.

28. This year BCP Council is launching a bounce back festival to welcome visitors and residents back to the resort. This festival, named ‘Festival Coast Live’ enhances the atmosphere and vibrancy of key BCP areas through pop up performances, pop up bars and restaurants and an events schedule. The Festival Coast Live plans are dovetailed into the working of seasonal

response, so that resource can be correctly allocated and information is shared between services to maximise the experience of those who live and visit the BCP area.

29. There has been a significant amount of community engagement to include residents groups, beach hut associations and business partners to include the chamber of trade and commerce. The feedback on the plans has been exceptionally positive and resident feedback on the implementation has showed a decrease in anti-social behaviour and a decrease in issues such as broken glass and litter in key areas.
30. Both MHCLG and the Cabinet Office have been briefed on the seasonal response plans and BCP has been identified as best practice in the model that has been created. National recognition, including that from other local authorities, has been gained following significant press interest. The tactical plan, trigger levels and multi-agency working have been seen as the highlights of the best practice.
31. The use of drone technology has been explored to help manage public safety. Non-recording drones were proposed to support crowd management, however, on consideration of the key legal implications as a relevant authority under Protection of Freedoms Act 2012, there has been a decision not to proceed with this at this time. Additional CCTV capability on Bournemouth Pier, Boscombe Pier, Lower Gardens and the BIC is proposed as an alternative, supported by capital funding.

### **Next Steps**

32. Operationally, the majority of the additional resources for the busy summer period are now in place. On a daily basis, data is analysed to assess potential influx of visitors and to inform the current trigger level. This will continue through the summer period.
33. There is ongoing work to support Festival Coast Live and youth engagement, with a focus on the lower gardens. Working closely with partners and Children's Services to enhance the youth offer over the summer period will help address anti-social behaviour in the area.
34. Ongoing resident, business and media engagement will take place throughout the summer and the communications strategy will continue to support key messaging, enforcement outcomes and delivery.

### **Summary of financial implications**

35. A total of £3,487,193 has been allocated to support the delivery of the Summer Tactical Plan for 2021. This is funded from a combination of the Contain Outbreak Management Fund (where the criteria is met and with the agreement of the Director of Public Health) and otherwise from Tranche 5 Covid grant funding allocations. The briefing paper at Appendix 4 refers.
36. It should be noted that the allocation of £3,487,193 is in recognition of the exceptional measures required to manage throughout the 2021 season as we move through lockdown easing. This is a one off allocation for this period only.

### **Summary of legal implications**

37. Legal services have been consulted throughout the development of plans as required.

### **Summary of human resources implications**

38. Recruitment for additional posts is progressing, with additional staffing for litter collection, cleansing, parking enforcement and CSAS officers.
39. Recruitment for the command structure is finalised, with a Head of Seasonal Response in place since March 2021 until September 2021. Temporary staff support has been secured from a data, litter and customer services perspective.

### **Summary of sustainability impact**

40. This programme relies on a one off allocation of funding in order to respond to the exceptional 2021 season anticipated. Further analysis and work will be created over the summer period to establish the elements of the Tactical Plan that may be options for sustained provision and response in future years.
41. Further work to determine best practice will be completed over the summer period.
42. The measures put in place through the tactical plan in relation to litter and traffic congestion look to benefit environmental sustainability. Measures such as: increased enforcement, increased communications on negative behaviours and live updates for traffic, additional litter bin provision and collection methods, increased traffic management, increased signage on key road networks, increased signage to deter negative behaviours.

### **Summary of public health implications**

43. All elements of the tactical plan have been completed in discussion with the Director for Public Health. The additional resource, bin provision, cleansing and crowd dispersal methods all promote the public health agenda and the reduction in the transmission of COVID-19. Funding for the additional resource has been partially sourced from the Contain Outbreak Management Fund, which is held by public health.
44. No negative public health implications are present within the delivery of the tactical plan and the measures in place support the wider public health framework.

## **Summary of equality implications**

45. A full Equality Impact Assessment has been completed and is at Appendix 3. The intention on the Summer Tactical Plan 2021 is to ensure that people can enjoy our beaches, town centres and car parks in a safe way, following on from the situations we saw during the summer of 2020 when our beaches were at full capacity.
46. The plans contained within the Summer Tactical Plan include a multi-agency escalation process which responds to real time data regarding visitor numbers. The purpose is to ensure that visitors can enjoy our public spaces in a safe way whilst adhering to social distancing measures.
47. The EIA has identified that there may be potential negative impacts on non-English speaking visitors, visitors with learning disabilities, pregnant/maternity visitors and older visitors. These impacts can be mitigated through clear communication methods which will be incorporated into the communications plan and are listed as actions within the EIA.

## **Summary of risk assessment**

48. A detailed Risk and Impact Assessment has been completed as part of the planning and development of the Tactical Plan. There are significant reputational, community safety, public order and public health risks associated with the expected busy summer period. The proposals outlined in this decision record seek to mitigate those risks and this document will remain under review as we progress through the 2021 season.
49. A risk based approach to our multi agency response is at the heart of the approach to be applied through the Tactical Plan. This will remain under review in order to ensure the response is agile and able to flex according to a changing risk picture.
50. Regular liaison will take place with LRF partners in order to ensure that risk is managed across the wider multi agency group and geography including Dorset Council.

## **Appendices**

Appendix 1 – Summer Planning Tactical Response Plan – Confidential

Appendix 2 - BCP Council Seasonal Response Enforcement Plan – Confidential

Appendix 3 - Equality Impact Assessment: Report and EIA Action Plan

This page is intentionally left blank

By virtue of paragraph(s) 7 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A  
of the Local Government Act 1972.

Document is Restricted

This page is intentionally left blank

By virtue of paragraph(s) 7 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A  
of the Local Government Act 1972.

Document is Restricted

This page is intentionally left blank

## Equality Impact Assessment: Report and EIA Action Plan

### Purpose

<b>Policy/Service under development/review:</b>	BCP Council Summer Tactical Plan 2021
<b>Service Lead and Service Unit:</b>	Kelly Ansell, Director for Communities
<b>People involved in EIA process:</b>	Cat McMillan, Head of Community Engagement. Sophie Ricketts, operational lead for summer planning. Chris Saunders, Seafront services CI Alan Setchell, Dorset Police Wilbert Smith, SUEC for Communities
<b>Date EIA conversation started:</b>	March 2021

### Background

Following on from the experiences of Summer 2020, which saw a huge influx of visitors to the BCP area, detailed planning has been taking place to ensure we are able to cope better across the resort with the anticipated surge in demand when the lockdown arrangements ease.

The purpose of this plan is to set out the BCP Council tactical response to the anticipated busy Summer 2021 period, including definition of clear command structures and resource requirements.

With foreign holidays potentially less likely, certainly until later in the season, and the public desperate for some respite, UK based holidays, short breaks and day trips will be extremely popular. Even at this early stage some travel companies are reporting a very high number of enquiries. The likely need to continue with some social distancing and COVID safety measures will only serve to increase pressure still further.

The plan sets out the framework which we will work to in ensuring effective planning is in place and that the response to the challenges presented by a busy summer period for the Bournemouth Christchurch and Poole area, is clear and co-ordinated. It is not intended to be an emergency planning protocol, but a tactical plan which responds to exceptional demand as part of the business as usual activity of the council and other key partners, across the summer season.

The plan seeks to implement a command and control approach to managing times of peak demand during a time when COVID-19 restrictions may vary. It also lays out the framework for effective communication and community engagement. Trigger points are identified for varying scale of response required.

Lessons learnt from the busy summer of 2020 and the Major Incident in Bournemouth have been considered in its development.

### Findings

*How does your decision affect those of:*

- **Different Ages-** the service makes use of an 'app' to enable visitors to obtain real time data on beach and car park capacity. However, as we are aware that some older visitors may not be digitally enabled and therefore information will also be relayed in a number of different formats so that it is accessible to all.
- **Current/Previous members of the Armed Forces-** there are no perceived impacts upon current or previous members of the Armed Forces through this service.

- **Those with caring responsibilities-** there are no perceived impacts upon those with caring responsibilities through this service.
- **Those with physical disabilities** – we have identified that a busy summer may mean that people with physical disabilities may have to change their plans if the beaches, town centres or car parks are busy. However, the provision of real time information will enable people to make informed choices and plan their visit accordingly.
- **Those with mental disabilities** – we have identified that individuals with a learning disability may require additional support to understand the restrictions and guidance. As part of the communication plan an Easy Read guide will be developed to support people in understanding the guidance and restrictions and staff will be available to provide assistance as required.

1 Prepared by: Cat McMillan

Date: 11.03.2021

## Equality Impact Assessment: Report and EIA Action Plan

- **Different ages-** the service makes use of an 'app' to enable visitors to obtain real time data on beach and car park capacity. However, as we are aware that some older visitors may not be digitally enabled and therefore information will also be relayed in a number of different formats so that it is accessible to all. Youth engagement staff will be deployed to work with young people in the evenings to ensure they are safe and supported. Lost child zones and protocols will be in place to ensure that young children are protected.
- **Different sexes/genders-** There are no perceived impacts upon gender as a result of this service, they will still be able to visit our beaches, town centres and car parks but will be encouraged to go to locations which have more capacity for visitors to avoid over-crowding .
- **Those who identify as trans-** there are no perceived impacts upon those who identify as trans as a result of this service, they will still be able to visit our beaches, town centres and car parks but will be encouraged to go to locations which have more capacity for visitors to avoid over-crowding .
- **Those who are pregnant/on maternity-** if the beaches are busy, pregnant or on maternity individuals may have to go to a different section of the beach to avoid over crowding and maintain social distancing, however use of the beach app and monitoring of the live time messaging around beach and car park capacity should enable them to plan the visit in advance.
- **Those who are married/in a civil partnership-** there are no perceived impacts upon those who are married/in a civil partnership, they will still be able to visit our beaches, town centres and car parks but will be encouraged to go to locations which have more capacity for visitors to avoid over-crowding.
- **People from different ethnic groups-** we have identified that individuals who do not speak English or who have a limited grasp of the language may struggle to understand the guidelines and restrictions. We will therefore arrange for translation posters of the seven most prevalent languages to be created as part of the communication plan for display at train stations and key locations and for distribution through our local networks.
- **People with different religions or beliefs-** There are no perceived impacts upon those with different religions or beliefs, they will still be able to visit our beaches, town centres and car parks but will be encouraged to go to locations which have more capacity for visitors to avoid over-crowding.
- **People with different sexual orientations-** there are no perceived impacts upon people with different sexual orientations, they will still be able to visit our beaches, town centres and car parks but will be encouraged to go to locations which have more capacity for visitors to avoid over-crowding.
- **People in different socio-economic groups-** there are no perceived impacts on different socio-economic groups, they will still be able to visit our beaches, town centres and car parks but will be encouraged to go to locations which have more capacity for visitors to avoid over-crowding.
- **People's human rights-** if the beaches, town centres and car parks reach capacity we may need to restrict people's access to certain public spaces to ensure that social distancing legislation can be maintained. Some might perceive this to be depriving them of their human rights to freedom and free travel, however this may be required to ensure public safety and public order and would be a decision made by the tactical group made up of representation from the council, police and other partners. Where this decision is taken it will be for ensuring the best interests of the public to ensure their safety.

**Summary of Equality Implications:** the intention on the Summer Tactical Plan 2021 is to ensure that people can enjoy our beaches, town centres and car parks in a safe way, following on from the situations we saw during the summer of 2020 when our beaches were at full capacity. The plans contained within the Summer Tactical Plan includes a multi-agency escalation process which responds to real time data regarding visitor numbers. The purpose is to ensure that visitors can enjoy our public spaces in a safe way whilst adhering to social distancing measures. We have identified that there may be potential negative impacts on non-English speaking visitors, visitors with learning disabilities, pregnant/maternity visitors and older visitors. These impacts can be mitigated through clear communication methods which will be incorporated into the communications plan and are listed as actions below The Service will also have significant positive impacts for all individuals with protected characteristics and other visitors who visit our open spaces through a well-managed tactical plan which seeks to ensure people are able to safely enjoy our public spaces during the summer.

**Equality Impact Assessment Action Plan**

*Please complete this Action Plan for any negative or unknown impacts identified above. Use the table from the Capturing Evidence form to assist.*

Issue identified	Action required to reduce impact	Timescale	Responsible officer
<p>The service may negatively impact upon older visitors or people who are not able to use smart phones for the use of the beach app.</p>	<p>the service makes use of an ‘app’ to enable visitors to obtain real time data on beach and car park capacity. However, as we are aware that some older visitors may not be digitally enabled and therefore information will also be relayed in a number of different formats so that it is accessible to all. A communications plan will seek to ensure that people planning a visit are aware of the plans that we are putting in place and how they can access live time data in order to inform their visit.</p>	<p>March 2021 onwards</p>	<p>Georgia Turner, Director for Communications Carly Hoyle, Corporate Communications Officer</p>
<p>The service may negatively impact upon young people by moving them to locations that are unfamiliar.</p>	<p>Lost child zones and protocols will be in place to ensure that young children are protected.</p>	<p>April 2021 onwards</p>	<p>Andrew Brown, Head of Seafront Service</p>
<p>Teenagers and ‘older children’ may gather in locations that they would not normally use and are therefore unfamiliar to them.</p>	<p>Youth engagement staff will be deployed to work with young people in the evenings to ensure they are safe and supported.</p>	<p>This is instigated as part of the escalation tiering as required.</p>	<p>Geraint Griffiths, Early help Manager</p>

<p>Pregnant/maternity visitors may need to change their planned visit and occupy a different public space than their intended one. This could involve longer journeys or walking in summer temperatures.</p>	<p>if the beaches are busy, pregnant or on maternity individuals may have to go to a different section of the beach to avoid overcrowding and maintain social distancing, however use of the beach app and monitoring of the live time messaging around beach and car park capacity should enable them to plan the visit in advance. A communications plan will seek to ensure that people planning a visit are aware of the plans that we are putting in place and how they can access live time data in order to inform their visit.</p>	<p>April 2021 onwards</p>	<p>Georgia Turner, Director for Communications Carly Hoyle, Corporate Communications Officer</p>
<p>We have identified that individuals who do not speak English or who have a limited grasp of the language may struggle to understand the guidelines and restrictions.</p>	<p>We will arrange for translation posters of the seven most prevalent languages to be created as part of the communication plan for display at train stations and key locations and for distribution through our local networks.</p>	<p>April 2021 onwards</p>	<p>Georgia Turner, Director for Communications Carly Hoyle, Corporate Communications Officer</p>
<p>we have identified that a busy summer may mean that people with physical disabilities may have to change their plans if the beaches, town centres or car parks are busy. This could include longer journeys or moving further away to a less busy public space.</p>	<p>A communications plan will seek to ensure that people planning a visit are aware of the plans that we are putting in place and how they can access live time data in order to inform their visit.</p>	<p>April 2021 onwards</p>	<p>Georgia Turner, Director for Communications Carly Hoyle, Corporate Communications Officer</p>
<p>We have identified that individuals with a learning disability may require additional support to understand the restrictions and guidance.</p>	<p>As part of the communication plan an Easy Read guide will be developed to support people in understanding the guidance and restrictions and staff will be available to provide assistance as required.</p>	<p>April 2021 onwards</p>	<p>Georgia Turner, Director for Communications Carly Hoyle, Corporate Communications Officer</p>

3 Prepared by: Cat McMillan  
Date: 11.03.2021