

Date of issue: Wednesday, 20 February 2019

**MEETING:**

**NEIGHBOURHOODS AND COMMUNITY SERVICES  
SCRUTINY PANEL**

(Councillors Plenty (Chair), Kelly, N Holledge, S Parmar, Rasib, Sabah, A Sandhu, Shah and Wright)

Non-Voting Co-Opted Members

Paul Fuller (Residents Panel Board) and Morris Sless (Residents Panel Board)

**DATE AND TIME:**

THURSDAY, 28TH FEBRUARY, 2019 AT 6.30 PM

**VENUE:**

VENUS SUITE 2, ST MARTINS PLACE, 51 BATH ROAD, SLOUGH, BERKSHIRE, SL1 3UF

**DEMOCRATIC SERVICES**

THOMAS OVEREND

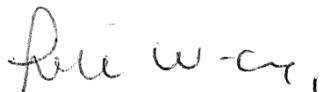
**OFFICER:**

**(for all enquiries)**

01753 875657

**NOTICE OF MEETING**

You are requested to attend the above Meeting at the time and date indicated to deal with the business set out in the following agenda.



**JOSIE WRAGG**  
Chief Executive

**AGENDA**

**PART 1**

<b><u>AGENDA ITEM</u></b>	<b><u>REPORT TITLE</u></b>	<b><u>PAGE</u></b>	<b><u>WARD</u></b>
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1. Declarations of Interest

*All Members who believe they have a Disclosable Pecuniary or other Interest in any matter to be considered at the meeting must declare that interest and, having regard to the circumstances described in Section 4 paragraph 4.6 of the Councillors' Code of Conduct, leave the meeting while the matter is discussed.*



<u>AGENDA ITEM</u>	<u>REPORT TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>	<u>WARD</u>
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## CONSTITUTIONAL MATTERS

- |    |                                                       |        |   |
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| 2. | Minutes of the last meeting held on 15th January 2019 | 1 - 8  | - |
| 3. | Action Progress Report                                | 9 - 10 | - |
| 4. | Member Questions                                      | -      | - |

*(An opportunity for panel members to ask questions of the relevant Director / Assistant Director, relating to pertinent, topical issues affecting their Directorate – maximum of 10 minutes allocated.)*

## SCRUTINY ISSUES

- |    |                                                                                 |         |                                                       |
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| 5. | Fly Tipping                                                                     | 11 - 20 | All                                                   |
| 6. | Rogue Landlords Database and Banning Orders Under Planning and Housing Act 2016 | 21 - 24 | All                                                   |
| 7. | Market Lane Road/Hollow Hill Lane Network - Proposals                           | 25 - 28 | Colnbrook with Poyle; Foxborough; Langley Kedermister |
| 8. | Safer Slough Partnership - Update                                               | 29 - 40 | All                                                   |

## ITEMS FOR INFORMATION

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| 9.  | Forward Work Programme                | 41 - 44 | - |
| 10. | Members' Attendance Record 2018/19    | 45 - 46 | - |
| 11. | Date of Next Meeting - 3rd April 2019 | -       | - |

### Press and Public

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**Neighbourhoods and Community Services Scrutiny Panel – Meeting held on Tuesday, 15th January, 2019.**

**Present:-** Councillors Plenty (Chair), Kelly (Vice-Chair), N Holledge, S Parmar, Rasib, Sabah, Shah and Wright

Non-Voting Co-opted Members: Paul Fuller and Morris Sless (Residents Panel Board)

**Apologies for Absence:-** Councillor A Sandhu

**PART 1**

**35. Declarations of Interest**

No declarations of interest were given in relation to the meeting's agenda items.

**36. Minutes of the last meeting held on 1st November 2018**

**Resolved –** That the minutes of the meeting held on 1st November 2018 be approved as a correct record.

**37. Action Progress Report**

**Resolved –**

- (a) That the Homelessness Plan and action plan referred to in minute 30 of the previous meeting be circulated to the Panel Members who would then determine the scheduling of a report, if appropriate;
- (b) That details of the Action Progress report be noted.

**38. Member Questions**

No Member questions had been submitted.

**39. Local Plan for Slough 2013-36**

The Scrutiny Panel considered a report which provided details of progress made on the Local Plan for Slough and which included an update on the preferred Spatial Strategy.

It was reported that in accordance with the ambition for Slough to become a place where people wanted to 'live, work, rest, play and stay' the Local Plan sought to provide a whole range of housing and facilities with an emphasis on enabling residents to remain in the Borough. The Strategy acknowledged the shortage of development land for identified housing and employment needs.

Members were advised that the new Government methodology had calculated a figure of 912 residential units for Slough.

An officer advised that a new Transport Vision for the Centre of Slough would be submitted to Cabinet for consideration on 4th February 2019 and, if agreed, would have a significant impact on the development of elements of the Local Plan Spatial Strategy. Members interested in receiving further detail on the Vision should give notification through the Call In procedure.

Members were informed of proposed development sites including the town centre, mitigation of the impact of a third runway at Heathrow and the creation of a garden suburb to the north of Slough. It was noted that proposals had not yet been brought forward for the redevelopment of Queensmere and Observatory shopping centres but an announcement was expected shortly

In response to questions the Panel was informed that:-

- discussions were taking place with the owners of the former Marks and Spencers' site regarding the bringing forward of a development scheme. In the meantime the site was being tidied up;
- the sites for flat developments in the centre of Slough were brownfield. The officer outlined the sites where family homes could be feasible including the former Horlicks site, Akzo Nobel, canal basin, and possibly Montem. Site values resulted in more flat developments than houses due to houses taking up a disproportionate area due to gardens. In the absence of greenfield sites the proposed northern expansion would be the main location for new housing;
- in the suburban area the Council policy aimed to prevent the conversion of houses into flats and allowed limited infilling. Some renovation was acceptable but it was key that the character of the area was retained and that new areas developed their own distinctive character;
- there remained a need for one and two bedroom properties and the Local Plan reflected what Slough needed. The locations were not conducive to family housing and larger flats could result in the possibility of multiple occupation;
- there was currently a peak bulge in the numbers of primary school children and a combined 1,900 pupil primary and secondary school was being built in addition to two new secondary schools. The Grammar schools attracted pupils from a wide area which impacted on traffic/ transport. 62% of people who recently moved property had moved within Slough;
- developments such as the Laboratory had resulted from the prior approval process and had enabled the conversion of commercial development to residential without planning permission so normal planning policies did not apply. In cases of additional storeys to buildings, calculations for affordable housing were for the newly built storeys only;

- provision of affordable housing, either as part of a development or as a contribution to offsite development, was not achievable if the developer was able to show that affordable housing was not viable on the site;
- no new housing was envisaged for the Colnbrook area. The aim was to ensure that HGV traffic from the Poyle Trading Estate did not use the Bath Road by, for example, the introduction of a bus gate;
- electric buses were one of the examples of the Low Emissions Strategy as was the reduction of traffic in Brands Hill;
- penalties for failure to build a development within the three years of the planning permission were not feasible because: planning permission was expensive, once footings commenced penalties could not be served, and developers would not take the gamble of being forced to build at a loss;
- outbuildings were acceptable when ancillary to the house but not for use for independent living;
- glossy promotional documents with regard to what could be achieved in the town centre, for example by way of Better Design, had been produced;
- the provision of allotments in the Local Plan would be hard to justify due to the level of housing need. The use of upper floors of developments as garden areas was encouraged, for example the top two floors of the Octagon site were for communal use;
- a feature had been made of the turning point at the canal basin. The raised level of the canal restricted views for the lower storeys of properties.

**Resolved –** That the report be noted.

**40. Revised Housing Allocation Scheme 2018-2022**

The Scrutiny Panel received an update on the first six months of the new Housing Allocations Scheme 2018-2022. Members were informed that the introduction of the Localism Act 2011 enabled local authorities to make local decisions on who should be given priority for the allocation of social housing. The main changes implemented from 1 May 2018 as set out in paragraph 5.3 to the report were explained by the officers with the use of case studies and discussed by the Panel. The officer stated that housing need remained a very difficult issue with 426 households currently in temporary accommodation which resulted in a £1.6m projected overspend. It was noted that approximately 400 lets had been achieved the previous year and 350 were projected for the current year.

In response to questions raised by the Panel, it was noted that:

- the community contribution qualification period of six months related to the requirement to be in employment, to volunteer or be in training. Where there was a legal duty to help those in the higher band the community contribution did not apply. In addition to the recent reduction in the community contribution qualifying period from one year to six months, the hours of employment required had reduced from 35

- hours to 16 hours in recognition of the needs of single parents with young children. This time requirement was disregarded for those not working during school holiday periods;
- there had been a dramatic fall in the number of refusals of offers made since the reduction in the number of offers of accommodation to one offer only. This had enabled the achievement of more lettings and reduced the time previously spent in reviewing refusals. The offer letter set out the policy and the implications of refusal of a property. Those refusing an offer of accommodation could reapply for housing;
  - applications for housing for those with severe medical need were assessed by an independent medical adviser;
  - six units for key workers, funded through section 106 contributions, expected to be completed in August would hopefully be available in a month or two. There was a pilot scheme for teachers, agreed by Cabinet the previous year, with a commitment to house thirty a year and to roll out a programme for teachers and social workers working with vulnerable people. When a property became available the property details were circulated to Head Teachers and meetings with Head Teachers and interviews with prospective tenants were held;
  - approximately eight care leavers had been housed the previous year and three in the current year. Officers worked jointly with the Trust and an offer was made when the Advisor indicated that the care leaver was ready for independent living;
  - the guidelines to define overcrowding mirrored those for housing benefit. Those one bedroom short could join the waiting list but might not be made an offer without the community contribution. The living room counted as living space. Applications were considered in date order;
  - the officers undertook to respond to a question from Councillor Parmar regarding the prioritisation of an individual family subsequent to his supplying additional information

**Resolved –** That the report and the impact of changes on specific groups affected by the main changes to the Allocations Policy be noted

#### **41. Neighbourhood Services Scrutiny Overview Indicators**

Further to the 4<sup>th</sup> April Panel meeting, the Panel was provided with an update on the new set of Scrutiny Overview Indicators (SOI) for Neighbourhood Services covering quarters 1 and 2. It was noted that it was the first report presented for Neighbourhood Services.

The Panel was informed that following a restructure of both Neighbourhood Services and Strategic Housing Services on 1<sup>st</sup> November 2018, all subsequent reporting of the Scrutiny Overview Indicators detailed in the report and those reported by Strategic Housing would be presented via the Housing Services Scrutiny Panel report.

The officer introduced the report stating that work would take place to ensure the submission of more up to date information. Consultation would take place

with the Chair as to the presentation of future reports. Particular attention was drawn to the following:

SOI 1 Work was being undertaken to improve the one red rag with regard to the average re-let times in quarter 2 of 111 days for Osbourne voids. It was currently in the region of 60 days. The Panel expressed disappointment at the reported figure but noted that improvements were being made.

SOI 5 the percentage of dwellings with a valid gas safety certificate was 100%.

SOI 12 (anti social behaviour related cases). It was noted that the green RAG total should read 845 and not 810 with all complaints meticulously recorded. In response to questions it was noted that: whilst untaxed cars was a DVLC responsibility any reports received were logged; overgrown gardens had to be a health and safety risk to the public in order for action to be taken; and the statistics for noise only applied to single family homes as there was a separate process for houses in multiple occupation.

**Resolved –**

- (a) That the Scrutiny Overview Indicators Dashboard be noted;
- (b) That the future reporting of Scrutiny Overview Indicators for Housing Services be noted.

**42. Development Initiative for Slough Housing Ltd - Cabinet Proposals**

The Panel received a verbal report from the Service Lead for Neighbourhood Services on the DISH review which proposed to extend the current financial vehicle in order to obtain clarity on borrowing from the Public Works Loan Board for additional social housing. It was noted that the creation of a mutual association provided the protection given by an arms length organisation to the 54 properties but also provided access to finance.

The Members were informed of the location of the current DISH properties and noted that the current residents would have seamless conditions with the continuation of lifetime assured tenancies without the right to buy. The social rents would continue. The properties were well maintained and the proposals allowed a sinking fund for investment

It was noted that the Government had abolished the Housing Revenue account cap due to the high demand for social housing. The Panel was informed of initiatives that could be considered by Slough Housing Ltd including: short term temporary accommodation on mobile home sites; modular units on garage sites or other sites not used for housing, not to build flats but, for example, bungalows for those discharged from hospital); opportunities for house extensions in gardens; bedsit bungalows joined to form one bedroom bungalows; the creation of an additional storey to flatted developments; designated schemes for greater care remodelling; construction

by SUR on the proposed northern suburb; maximising Council housing stock and land; and opportunities for allotments. It was recognised that green spaces were needed.

**Resolved –** That the verbal report be noted.

**43. 2019/20 Housing Rents and Service Charges**

A report outlining the proposed changes in the Housing rents and service charges for 2019/20 was discussed by the Scrutiny Panel prior to its consideration by Cabinet on 21st January 2019 and Council on 29th January.

The Members were informed that Council house dwelling rents for 2019/20 would decrease by 1% over the 2018/19 rent in accordance with government legislation. Other rents and social charges were to be linked with inflation based upon the September CPI figure resulting in an increase of 2.4% for garage rents, heating, utility and ancillary charges. Properties leased from James Elliman Homes would also increase by 2.4% which would provide some flexibility for investment and to recover some reduction in rents. The outcome of Government consultation on the increase in rents from 20-21 of CPI+1% for at least 5 years was awaited. Other changes likely to impact on the HRA and Council tenants were the rolling out of Universal Credit and HRA borrowing. The monetary terms of the 2.4% increase had not been modelled

The Government had abolished the Housing Revenue account cap but the detail was awaited. Slough had some headway and needed to ensure the right mix of housing stock. In response to a question it was advised that a change of government was not expected to change the proposals for rent levels currently being consulted on. Whilst the Council had discretion as to the charge of CPI+1% it would restore finance back to the Council for investment and repairs. The price of services contracted for by the Council were subject to inflationary pressures.

A Councillor referred to their experience of a request for a housing repair. The officers stated that if she provided the officers with information on the issue it would be investigated.

The Panel discussed the issue of personalised charges to be introduced the following year. The officers undertook to provide a briefing on the impact on tenants and leaseholders and how it would be modelled. It was agreed that this would initially be submitted to the Leaseholder and Residents Forums in March and then submitted to the Scrutiny Panel prior to decisions being made. The officer stated that service charges would probably be issued in January 2020 and a rent report with further modelling would be submitted to the Panel.

**Resolved –** That the report be noted.

**44. Forward Work Programme**

**Resolved –** That the impact on tenants and leaseholders of the introduction of personalised charges be added to the work programme for January 2020.

**45. Members' Attendance Record 2018/19**

**Resolved –** That the attendance record be noted.

**46. Date of Next Meeting - 28th February 2019**

The date of the next meeting was confirmed at 28<sup>th</sup> February 2019.

Chair

(Note: The Meeting opened at 6.30 pm and closed at 8.48 pm)

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## NEIGHBOURHOODS AND COMMUNITY SERVICES SCRUTINY PANEL

### Action Progress Report

15<sup>th</sup> January 2015

Minute:	Action:	For:	Report Back To: Date:
*	<b>Resolved:</b> That the Homelessness Plan and action plan be circulated to the Panel. Members to then decide scheduling of report if appropriate	Housing	NCS Scrutiny Panel As appropriate

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**SLOUGH BOROUGH COUNCIL**

**REPORT TO:** Neighbourhoods & Community Services Scrutiny Panel

**DATE:** Thursday 28<sup>th</sup> February 2019

**CONTACT OFFICER:** Ian Blake Neighbourhood Manager Resilience and Enforcement Team, Neighbourhood Services.  
Peter Webster, CCTV & Careline Centre Manager  
**(For all Enquiries)** 01753 464057

**WARD(S):** All

**PART I**  
**FOR COMMENT & CONSIDERATION****FLY TIPPING****1. Purpose of Report**

- 1.1 This report follows on from a previous Scrutiny Panel report on the 6<sup>th</sup> February 2018, which set out the legislation available to the Council to enable enforcement and legal action with regard to fly tipping. This report will focus on the potential options for tackling fly tipping in a more proactive and intelligence-led manner and provide an update on deployment of CCTV in relation to this.
- 1.2 At a previous panel meeting, officers were asked to clarify and review the complexities of investigating fly tipping offences and to examine some options, which could potentially offer some solutions.

**2. Recommendation(s)/Proposed Action**

The Panel is requested to:

- a) note the key actions developed;
- b) consider options to enhance the council's approach on tackling fly tipping; and
- c) agree the recommendations and offer support, comments and advice.

**3. The Slough Joint Wellbeing Strategy, the JSNA and the Five Year Plan****3a Slough Joint Wellbeing Strategy Priorities**

The connection between health and wellbeing and a good quality environment is well established. The Council's 5 Year Plan sets out its ambition to regenerate neighbourhoods, improve the quality of the environment and to contribute to reducing waste generation, responsible waste disposal and handling and meeting waste recycling targets.

**3b Five Year Plan outcomes**

Slough will be an attractive place where people choose to live, work and stay.

#### **4. Other Implications**

##### **(a) Financial**

There would be financial and resource implications if any of the proposed actions with regards to the purchase of equipment and use of personnel are implemented.

##### **(b) Risk Management**

Recommendation	Risk/Threat/Opportunity	Mitigation(s)
The entire process in this area is a risk based approach and the actions taken / policies adopted are within the legislative and regulatory framework.	There is no risk or threat to the current situation regarding the nature of this report. There are however, opportunities in implementing and using the legal powers available.	Through partnership working officers could reduce or mitigate any potential risks.
The use of CCTV in public space	Whilst there are opportunities for detection of crime and as a deterrent there are risks to the right to private life and family life	Approved guidance is followed for the deployment of CCTV

##### **(c) Human Rights Act and Other Legal Implications**

Whilst there are no human rights implications in relation to the options, any option that involves the deployment of CCTV must be in line with the principles established by the Surveillance Camera Commissioners Code of practice, which supports compliance with The Human Rights Act 1998 – the right to respect for private and family life.

##### **(d) Equalities Impact Assessment**

The proposed options are based around national legislation and guidance that has already undergone EIA.

##### **(e) Workforce Implications**

There are no workforce implications.

#### **5. Supporting Information**

- 5.1 Fly tipping is defined as the illegal depositing of waste in an unauthorised location. Fly tipping is a criminal offence in the UK by virtue of Section 33 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and is punishable by an unlimited fine or up to five years imprisonment if convicted in the Crown Court (HMSO, 1990). The evidence test for conviction is “beyond all reasonable doubt” and requires witnesses to give live evidence in court. Local Authorities (LAs) share responsibility for the enforcement of this statute with the Environment Agency. Fly tipping is ‘catch-all’ terminology conventionally used to describe offences wide ranging in their extent, from deposits of single sacks of household rubbish to industrial scale tipping of tonnes of commercial waste. The House of Commons Environmental Audit Committee in 2003 expressed concern that the term, fly

tipping underplays the severity of an offence that has a profound impact on the environment and society (Papworth and Thompson, 2009).

The apparent increase in fly tipping is a major cause for concern for LAs in the UK as they are legally obliged to keep public land within their jurisdiction free from litter and refuse and are therefore unable to avoid the costs associated with the collection and disposal of fly tipped waste. However, the impact of fly tipping is not merely financial. It is postulated that fly tipping impacts more widely on the environment, the economy and society.

The natural response of local authorities and the Environment Agency to dealing with fly tipping is to regulate and enforce and both organisations have a range of enforcement tools at their disposal (Webb 2006). However, for a variety of reasons criminal convictions for fly tipping are relatively few.

Typically the items fly tipped ranged from bags of domestic waste, furniture, household items, tyres and other vehicle parts, rubble and bricks, wooden pallets and fencing material etc.

The issue in dealing with reported fly tips is two fold: –

- Are the items fly tipped dangerous and therefore require immediate removal? This happens with such items as caravans packed with waste, lorry trailers packed with waste, fuels and oils, gas cylinders, asbestos, highly flammable material and any other items that present a danger or risk to both vehicle and air traffic and the public. Rapid removal often damages or causes the loss of any evidence within the waste to suggest where it came from;
- Is there any evidence within the waste to identify ownership or where the waste came from? Details such as this are rarely, if ever, found within certain types of waste. Sometimes it can be located in domestic waste and other such waste that contains any paperwork. However, people are wise to this and often remove any trace of names and addresses now due to well publicised identity theft. Finding such evidence can also be a long, dirty process and often requires dealing with contaminated articles covered in food waste, excrement, water, oil etc.

- 5.2. In speaking with a neighbouring authority, who has been cited as being more responsive in investigating and tackling fly tipping, the following information was obtained. That local authority has four officers who specifically work to investigate fly tipping and nothing else with the use of 30 wildlife CCTV cameras, which are deployed in the rural sites that are routinely fly tipped.
- 5.3 This is very much in contrast to the investigations into predominantly urban fly tipping in Slough and the use of 4 wildlife CCTV cameras. In addition Slough has 15 enforcement officers covering the whole borough who not only investigate fly tipping but also deal with the whole aspect of statutory nuisance, anti-social behaviour, other environmental crime, public health and other related issues.

## **6. Opportunities to enhance our investigations and actions going forward**

There are a number of options to be looked at:

- 6.1.1 That SBC approach “The Waste Partnership” to become a member of the existing group made up of Aylesbury Vale, Chiltern South Bucks and Wycombe Councils. Similarly SBC approach Hillingdon, RBWM and Runnymede councils to

set up joint working and intelligence sharing similar to that of “The Waste Partnership”.

- 6.1.2 SBC has already worked closely with South Bucks and Runnymede to share Intelligence and prosecute offenders of cross boarder fly tipping both domestic and commercial. This would also help to deal with issues of displacement and assist with sharing good practise and joint operations.
- 6.2 That SBC join the “National Fly Tipping Prevention Group” to ensure that Slough gains insight, uses and is part of strategies successfully trialled nationally and shares intelligence.
- 6.3 Use of publicity to raise awareness of the issue and the cost to the tax payer. Use the showing of pictures of perpetrators dumping waste to see if people who know the offenders will give SBC details to investigate thereby creating a risk of embarrassment at the very least. There has been resistance in doing this in the past, however, other authorities use this approach to create a risk register and this is an important tool for engaging communities and changing behaviours.
- 6.4 Investment in easily and quickly deployable CCTV with cameras and systems, which are easily deployed and mobile including the use of a vehicle with cameras fitted that can be parked at hotspots. Such a potential vehicle has been identified already. Deployment to be in line with the guiding principles and advice at <http://www.slough.gov.uk/crime-prevention-and-emergencies/cctv.aspx>
- 6.4 Review of existing resources and training to enable staff to be proactive in out of hours work, time to investigate and patrol and understand the likely costs with implications upon other delivery areas.
- 6.6 Environmental Services and other Care Taking services to provide information re: location, weight and waste type to allow mapping of collection of fly tips across Slough to identify hotspots, trends and analysis over time of events so that resources can be targeted.
- 6.7 The use of test purchases of services by advertising waste collection service providers from a house and monitor legal compliance and the disposal pathway. It must be noted that this would be a covert approach and as such would require directed surveillance authorisation under the Regulation of Investigative Powers Act
- 6.8 Wider use of joint operations with the police and other partnership agencies to tackle fly tipping when situations in Slough clearly indicate a flurry of activity as experienced in the summer of 2018.

## **7. Comments of other Committees**

This report has not been considered by other committees.

## **8. Recommendations and Conclusion**

- 8.1 This report provides details of actions taken and options available to deliver a key part of the 5 Year Plan: Outcome 3 - Slough will be an attractive place where

people choose to live, work and stay. By tackling fly tipping in the borough and demonstrating the Council's commitment to improving the environment.

It is recommended that: -

- options 6.1 to 6.6 are costed in terms of funds and officer time and that if assessed as viable that these steps are put in place as soon as possible;
- that preparedness for joint working with partner agencies as detailed in option 6.8 during significant peaks is strengthened and
- that option 6.7 is only considered once the impact of the previous options have been fully assessed and in consultation with the Service Lead and RIPA Coordinating Officer.

8.2 Officers would welcome Members' support for the recommendations, comments, suggestions to improve the process and our approach to achieving better outcomes in successfully tackling fly tipping in Slough.

## **9. Appendices Attached**

Appendix A – Lets S.C.R.A.P. Fly tipping

## **10. Background Papers**

None

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Buckinghamshire Partnership  
(/)

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## Let's SCRAP fly tipping



Fly tipping - the illegal dumping of waste - is an unpleasant crime that can spoil both residential areas and the countryside. Most residents and businesses take their responsibilities over waste disposal seriously, but Buckinghamshire, in common with other places, has an ongoing problem with some individuals from both inside and outside of the county continuing to dump their waste illegally.

The Waste Partnership for Buckinghamshire is made up of Buckinghamshire County Council and the county's four district councils: Aylesbury Vale, Chiltern, South Bucks, and Wycombe. The Partnership works to provide a high quality waste disposal and recycling service for the residents of Buckinghamshire. As part of this, it not only clears away fly tipping on public land, but it also operates a zero-tolerance policy towards fly tipping, investigating cases and prosecuting offenders whenever possible. In Buckinghamshire, success at prosecuting fly tipping incidents is about 16 times the national level, with an average of one prosecution every week.

**REPORT FLY TIPPING HERE** (<https://www.buckscc.gov.uk/services/waste-and-recycling/fly-tipping/report-fly-tipping/>)



## How we can S.C.R.A.P. fly tipping in Bucks

Everyone has a legal 'duty of care' to ensure their household or business waste is disposed of correctly. If you fail to do this, you can be prosecuted even if your waste is fly tipped by someone else on your behalf.

**If it's your waste, it's your responsibility.**

Always use a registered waste carrier to collect your rubbish - you can find a registered waste carrier in your area on the **Environment Agency's website** (<https://environment.data.gov.uk/public-register/view/search-waste-carriers-brokers>).

**Use the S.C.R.A.P. code and help prevent people making a profit from illegal dumping.**

<b>S</b>	<b>SUSPECT</b> Suspect all waste carriers; do not let them take your waste until they have proven themselves to be legitimate. A professional waste carrier should happily answer reasonable questions.
<b>C</b>	<b>CHECK</b> Check that a waste carrier is registered on the Environment Agency's website. Note down the registration number of the vehicle used to take your waste away.

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<b>A</b>	<p><b>ASK</b></p> <p>Ask what will happen to your rubbish and seek evidence that it is going to be disposed of appropriately.</p>
<b>P</b>	<p><b>PAPERWORK</b></p> <p>Paperwork must be obtained: a proper invoice, waste transfer note or receipt, including a description of the waste being removed and the waste carrier's contact details.</p>

For more information, please see the downloads at the bottom of this page.



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**SLOUGH BOROUGH COUNCIL**

**REPORT TO:** Neighbourhoods and Community Services Scrutiny Panel

**DATE:** Thursday 28<sup>th</sup> February 2019

**CONTACT OFFICER:** Amir Salarkia – Housing Regulation Manager  
**(For all Enquiries)** (01753) 875 540

**WARD(S):** All

**PART I**  
**FOR COMMENT AND CONSIDERATION**

**ROGUE LANDLORDS DATABASE AND BANNING ORDERS UNDER PLANNING  
AND HOUSING ACT 2016**

**1. Purpose of Report**

1.1 To provide the Panel with an update and overview of the Legislation that came into force on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018 and how it could/may be implemented.

**2. Recommendation(s)/ Proposed Action**

2.1 The Panel is requested to resolve:-

2.1.1 to note the overview of the above legislation and how it will be implemented and

2.1.2 to support the proposals and forthcoming recommendations in relation to Property Licensing Schemes that will be submitted to the Cabinet in March 2019.

**3. The Slough Joint Wellbeing Strategy, the JSNA and the Five Year Plan**

**3a Slough Joint Wellbeing Strategy Priorities**

The thorough and effective licensing of HMOs directly supports the following priority:

- Housing

**3b Five Year Plan outcomes**

The licensing of HMOs is also a key element of the following outcomes of the Five Year Plan:

- Slough will be an attractive place where people choose to live, work and stay
- Our residents will live in good quality homes

#### **4. Other Implications**

##### **a) Financial**

The financial implications of the licensing regime are discussed in the report. There are no implications to the compilation of this report.

##### **b) Risk Management**

There are no risks in addition to the ones, which will be listed within the Cabinet report. After completion of the Statutory Consultation, the results of the consultation and options will be submitted to Cabinet to make the final decision.

##### **c) Human Rights Act and Other Legal Implications**

Any action or policy developed will be in line with primary legislation that will have regard to Human Rights and be subject to legal scrutiny.

##### **d) Equalities Impact Assessment**

The policy under the proposed Licensing Scheme will be subject to an Equality Impact Assessment as required during its compilation. No assessment has been necessitated by the commissioning of this report.

#### **5. Supporting Information**

- 5.1 The Housing and Planning Act 2016 is the primary legislation, in relation to the Rogue Landlords Database and Banning Order that came into effect in April 2018. As far as officers can establish, no Local Authority has placed a 'rogue landlord' on this database so far.
- 5.2 In addition, so far as we can establish, there is no legal definition for 'Rogue Landlord'. Since the introduction of the Rogue Landlords Database under the above act, this term is often mistaken as a legal definition. In essence, if a Landlord is put on the Rogue Landlord Database, they could realistically be considered a Rogue Landlord, but as stated there is no specific legal definition of 'Rogue Landlord'.
- 5.2 If a landlord is convicted of one of the specified offences or has been subject to two or more housing Civil Penalty Notices within 12 months, they could receive a banning order and therefore be added to the Rogue Landlord Database. The Rogue Landlord Database is the name given to the database, which holds details of those who have met the specific requirements as explained above
- 5.3 The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, Baroness Williams of Trafford, in response to the Liberal Democrat Peer, Lord Greaves; gave the following explanation:-

*'The term 'rogue landlord' is widely understood in the lettings industry to describe a landlord who knowingly flouts their obligations by renting out unsafe and substandard accommodation to tenants, many of whom may be vulnerable. The Housing and Planning Bill contains a number of measures to help local authorities crack down on rogue landlords and force them to either improve or leave the sector.'*

- 5.4 To place a landlord or agent on the Rogue Landlord database, The Council must follow due process, which requires long and protracted legal proceedings. For example, to prosecute a landlord, officers are required to meet the Public Interest Test as well as rigorously following the requirements of the 2004 Housing Act. These procedures are not only time consuming and resource intensive, but rightly subject to appeals and scrutiny at various tribunals; therefore the lead time for positive outcomes is often long and protracted. Considering the fact that the tenant involved in such cases will continue to live in substandard properties, whilst legal issues are being dealt with, making a decision to prosecute is not to be taken lightly. The key and main objectives for officers are to improve housing conditions and sustain tenancies, thus giving families in private rented sector stability whilst at the same time targeting criminal elements in this sector. To this extent, in line with the 5 Year Plan and the current Housing Strategy, officers have been developing policies and approaches to achieve the right balance that improves housing conditions, whilst simultaneously allowing the Council to target the rogue and criminal element effectively without adverse effects on limited resources. This includes:-
1. Proposals for Licensing of all HMOs across the Borough, which are not covered by Mandatory HMO Licensing and introducing Licensing for all rented properties in Chalvey & Central Wards under Selective Licensing. As per the Cabinet Decision of 17th September 2018, officers have completed the required statutory consultation and are in the process of preparing the final report, which is due to be considered at the 18th March 2019 Cabinet. Officers believe that if the licensing proposals are approved by Cabinet, it will give the Council the best chance of effectively and efficiently using the new powers to identify and deal with landlords who float the law;
  2. Increasing the size of the Housing Regulation Team from 3 officers to 7, plus an additional administration officer;
  3. Develop policies and procedures to help to consistently and effectively enforce the law. It should be noted that two Slough landlords have been issued with the Council's first Civil Penalty Notices, totalling over £52,000. This is in the place of a prosecution.
- 5.5 In general, although officers agree that Banning Orders and the Rogue Landlords Database are useful tools recently added to the Council's enforcement options, officers are aiming to develop a holistic and all-encompassing approach to improving the sector. Officers aim to employ the most effective tools for a given situation, e.g. civil penalties, prosecution or informally by working closely with the landlords, tenants and agencies.
- 5.6 Issues around the private rented sector have been presented to the Scrutiny Panel twice in the last 12 months. In the last meeting on the 1<sup>st</sup> November 2018, the Panel debated in detail the licensing proposals. The Scrutiny Panel requested for this item to be put in their forward plan in 12 months time in order to review the outcome and its impact, should the proposal be agreed.

## 6. **Comments of Other Committees**

- 6.1 The policy for the licensing of private rented property was an agenda item for Cabinet on 17<sup>th</sup> September 2018

6.2 This report has not been taken by other committees.

**7. Conclusion**

7.1 Officers believe that the most effective and efficient way to deal with landlords/agents who break the law is to utilise the powers under Part 2 & 3 of the Housing Act 2004. The proposals, which after completion of the statutory consultation, will be submitted to Cabinet on 18<sup>th</sup> March 2019.

7.2 Property licensing can be an effective tool for tackling some of these key priority areas; preventing or controlling overcrowding, improving conditions and reducing anti-social behaviour. It is well documented that overcrowding has a serious and lasting impact on health and the psychological well-being of families, especially young people, which negatively affects their life chances. Licensing can improve the overall condition of properties and controls the number of permitted persons allowed to occupy a licensed property. This will also help the Council to concentrate its efforts on rogue and criminal landlords / agents who give the sector a bad name.

**8. Appendices**

8.1 None.

**9. Background Papers**

9.1 Agenda Papers and Minutes, Cabinet (17<sup>th</sup> September 2018).

**SLOUGH BOROUGH COUNCIL**

**REPORT TO:** Neighbourhoods and Community Services Scrutiny Panel

**DATE:** 28<sup>th</sup> February 2019

**CONTACT OFFICER:** Savio DeCruz – Major Infrastructure Projects  
**(For all enquiries)** (01753) 875640

**WARD(S):** Langley Kedminster/Foxborough/Colnbrook with Poyle

**PART I**  
**FOR COMMENT AND CONSIDERATION**

**MARKET LANE ROAD/HOLLOW HILL LANE NETWORK – PROPOSALS****1. Purpose of Report**

To provide information on the planned changes to Market Lane/Hollow Hill Lane and its potential impact on the local road network.

**2. Recommendation**

That the Panel note the information regarding proposals for Market Lane and make comments upon them.

**3 The Slough Joint Wellbeing Strategy, the JSNA and the Five Year Plan****3a Slough Joint Wellbeing Strategy Priorities**

Whilst not directly supporting any of the wellbeing priorities, the local road network and its operation improves accessibility for all residents. This particularly applies to those with limited mobility (e.g. disability, the elderly).

**3b Five Year Plan outcomes**

A high quality and reliable road network supports the following Five Year Plan outcome:

- Slough will be an attractive place where people choose to live, work and stay

**4 Other Implications****(a) Financial**

There are no financial implications arising from this report.

**(b) Risk Management**

There are no risk management implications arising from this report.

**(c) Human Rights Act and Other Legal Implications**

There are no legal or Human Rights Act implications relating to the content of this report.

(d) Equalities Impact Assessment

No EIA has been undertaken as part of this update however Network Rail will need to assess as part of the DCO process the impact on local communities and the vulnerable in order to satisfy the Planning Inspectorate.

## 5 Supporting Information

### **Agenda Item Request**

- 5.1 At its meeting on 25<sup>th</sup> June 2018, the Panel submitted a written question regarding the options for Market Lane. This raised the impact of the previous closure of the Chequers Bridge and its monitoring. In response to the answer supplied by officers, the Panel requested the possibility of options such as a tunnel or bridge to keep Market Lane open. This discussion included issues raised such as the consultation process with Network Rail, whether any modelling of the impact on journey times would be undertaken and the need for a permanent solution. As a result, the Panel requested that an agenda item be added to the Work Programme.
- 5.2 This report will provide members with a discussion on these themes, and the options which are available. It will also cover the impacts of these options, and the work being conducted with neighbouring authorities regarding studies on the feasibility of the various alternatives under discussion. As requested, a representative from Network Rail will also be in attendance at the meeting to field any questions of relevance to their organisation.
- 5.3 Network Rail have set out the timeline for submitting the DCO application following conclusion of their consultation 2 exercise. Approximately 72% stated that they strongly agree/agree and 23% strongly disagree/disagree with the scheme the remaining 5% undecided. This is an overwhelming sign that there is significant support from the public. However, the single most point of objection from those who were opposed to the scheme is the closure of Hollow Hill Lane (HHL).
- 5.4 The draft programme from Network Rail looks for the application to be submitted in Summer 2019, subject to Outline Business Case approval by the Department for Transport, with determination by late 2020. Enabling works to start in early 2021 with main construction works starting in 2022 and completing by the end of 2027 and services starting early 2028.
- 5.5 The council has invested in a new Slough Transport Model since the last closure and has with Network Rail commissioned modelling exercises to ascertain the impact of the closure and the surrounding area. The outputs have replicated the impacts that were faced by the residents when the experimental closure went in and therefore this now can be used for assessing not just the impact in the Langley area but also in the wider Slough area plus the South Buckinghamshire area.
- 5.6 As part of the work being undertaken on Market Lane/HHL, Slough Borough Council has been working on agreeing a brief for a feasibility study with Buckinghamshire County Council, Heathrow Airport Ltd and the DfT. The brief is to look at possible options for providing a link north and south of the Great Western Mainline following the closure of HHL, this has now been agreed with both authorities and the DfT/HAL. The remit will be to look at the issues and problems as a result of the closure what options are possible and the associated costs. This study will then be presented to

the DfT and then a briefing to members to discuss the options before determining which proposals can then proceed for further evaluation.

- 5.7 The study when complete will help the Council understand how any mitigation package can then be used to alleviate congestion, air quality issues and take into account future growth in the surrounding area.

### **Alternatives**

- 5.8 At this stage the two local authorities have not indicated what the alternatives are to ensure that all options are considered; however among the considerations will be tunnels, bridges and widening.

### **Impact**

- 5.9 The impact of HHL is well known following the experimental closure in 2016; now that the Slough Model is representative of the area we can assess the future impacts on the road network. This work is to start soon and will form part of the DCO application but also will form part of the mitigation that Network Rail will have to consider. The impact of construction is also being assessed and negotiations with Cemex in the Richings Park area are on-going to use the spoil generated by the Tunnel Boring Machine to fill in the void at gravel extraction site. This will significantly reduce the number of HGV movements by 50,000. Vehicle movements for Cemex at the peak are 242 a day (roughly 121 in and 121 out) a day so the project could potentially remove 120 of these daily movement during our tunnel boring.

### **Monitoring**

- 5.10 Future monitoring will also be part of the DCO application in terms of air quality and what the effects are on residents as a result of the closure.

## **6 Comment of Other Committees**

This report has not been taken by any other committees at Slough Borough Council.

## **7 Conclusion**

In conclusion the panel is requested to note that officers are working with Network Rail to asses the impact of the closure of HHL and to work with the infrastructure sponsors in this area to find a solution that safeguards the Slough area post completion.

## **8 Background Papers**

Agenda Papers and Minutes, Neighbourhoods and Community Services Scrutiny Panel, 8<sup>th</sup> September 2016.

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**SLOUGH BOROUGH COUNCIL**

**REPORT TO:** Neighbourhoods and Community Services Scrutiny Panel

**DATE:** 28<sup>th</sup> February 2019

**CONTACT OFFICER:** Garry Tallett, Group Manager - Community Safety Service  
**(For all Enquiries)** (01753) 477907

**WARD(S):** All

**PART I**  
**FOR COMMENT AND CONSIDERATION**

**SAFER SLOUGH PARTNERSHIP – UPDATE**

**1. Purpose of Report**

To update members on the work and focus of the Safer Slough Partnership.

**2. Recommendations**

The Committee is requested to note the report.

**3. The Slough Joint Wellbeing Strategy, the JSNA and the Five Year Plan**

The Slough Joint Wellbeing Strategy (SJWS) is the document that details the priorities agreed for Slough with partner organisations. The SJWS has been developed using a comprehensive evidence base that includes the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA).

**3a. Slough Joint Wellbeing Strategy Priorities**

Central to discharging its responsibility, the Board through regular performance management reports, ensures that the vision and objectives of the Strategy are delivered through the priority actions being led on by each Priority Delivery Group (PDG) such as those described in detail below.

The Safer Slough Partnership (SSP) seeks to reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime. It seeks to reduce the harm that drugs and alcohol cause to individuals, families and the wider community and create a safer and cleaner environment for all those who live, work, learn, visit and invest in Slough.

Therefore the SSP meets the following priorities:

- Health
- Regeneration and Environment
- Safer Slough

### **3b. Five Year Plan Outcomes**

The Safer Slough Partnership supports the Council's Five Year Plan, against the following outcomes:

- *Outcome 1 - Slough children will grow up to be happy, healthy and successful*
- *Outcome 3 - Slough will be an attractive place where people choose to live, work and stay*
- *Outcome 4 - Our residents will live in good quality homes*
- *Outcome 5 - Slough will attract, retain and grow businesses and investment to provide opportunities for our residents*

### **4. Other Implications**

#### **a) Financial**

There are no financial implications arising from this report

#### **b) Risk Management**

There are no human rights or other legal implications arising from this report.

#### **c) Human Rights Act and Other Legal Implications**

There are no human rights or other legal implications arising from this report.

#### **d) Equalities Impact Assessment**

Feedback and close monitoring of data would be analysed according to SBC equalities monitoring categories, thereby enabling any differential impact on particular groups to be identified.

### **5. Supporting Information**

- 5.1 The Safer Slough Partnership (SSP) is Slough's community safety partnership, which seeks to reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime. The SSP is accountable for compliance with the statutory responsibilities set out in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.
- 5.2 The purpose of the Partnership is to provide a strategic and co-operative approach for addressing local crime and anti-social behaviour within the Borough. The SSP is chaired by the co-chaired by Chief Executive, Jose Wragg and the Police Borough Commander, Sarah Grahame along with representatives from statutory and community partners.
- 5.3 It is important to note that as the Local Authority whilst we can't control all crime and perceptions of crime, we can use our influence at the SSP to monitor, review and help shift partners toward collaborative interventions based on known risks in Slough and to develop sustainable solutions that stem from evidence and a foundation of research.
- 5.4 The SSP is focused to ensure that it has the capabilities, skills and mechanisms to oversee the work of the statutory and non-statutory agencies represented at the Partnership. Over the last 12 months, the SSP has focused on providing

support and coordination of a multi-agency response to crime and disorder and how we can influence change through early intervention.

- 5.5 On our last visit to this panel on the 26<sup>th</sup> June 17, we spoke about our new one page strategy. This strategy underpins the focus of the board, sub-groups and supports corporate strategies (for example our Five Year Plan and the TVP Policing plan). The SSP strategic goals have been developed around two core themes. These two themes are strategic and therefore do not specify in detail the operational objectives, but underpin the focus of the priority groups sitting under the SSP (see appendix A).
- 5.6 A fundamental element of the SSP strategy is the brand – including communication and conversation with residents, service users, and key front line professionals. An important part of a brand is the logo. The original SSP logo was developed in 1998, when the partnership was launched. While the logo has served the partnership well over the years, it was long over due for a refresh, not only to bring the image up to date, but to have a logo capable of higher levels of definition. This development was achieved in house by using our Council coms team and graphic designer, saving the partnership money and creating an image that suits Slough. The new SSP logo and website was launched on the 30<sup>th</sup> January 2019,



- <http://www.slough.gov.uk/council/strategies-plans-and-policies/safer-slough-partnership.aspx>)
- <https://www.sloughobserver.co.uk/news/17396519.the-safer-slough-partnership-appoint-new-joint-chair-people/>

- 5.7 The SSP is currently focused on the following areas of focus,

- Youth and Gang Violence
- Violence Against Women and Girls + (Boys and Men) - VAWG
- Modern Slavery and Exploitation
- Complex and Chaotic
- Cyber Crime
- Child Sexual Exploitation

While the partnership is focused on the priorities listed above, there are areas of concern that require monitoring - Emerging Risks

- Design and Development of Slough (including the focus on the Town Centre)
- Acquisitive Crime and Drug use

Cross cutting programmes/activities

- Choices Project
- Face to face and semi-structured interviews

## 6.0 Key successes 2018/19

### 6.1 Choices Programme

The Choices programme is in the third year of delivery in Slough. This innovative programme was developed from research carried out in 2016 into CSE in Slough. The research identified that young people are facing a complex and ever-changing world, in which risks are abundant and threats are constant (digital age with 24/7 connectivity). The response to this vulnerability is to increase the ability of young people to cope with these challenges – support them becoming more resilient. The research identified that this vulnerability showed up in victims of exploitation, gangs and CSE and was visible in victims of violence. The choices and decisions young people make, can lead them down a destructive path; they can lack the tools needed to help them make the right choice.

- 6.2 Working with Lime, The SSP has developed a unique programme that is delivered in Schools (Primary and Secondary) and is co-produced with young people in Slough.
- 6.3 Year 5 rollout – the programme is open for all schools in Slough with 21 out of 30 primary schools already signed up to deliver the programme – figure 1 shows the number of young people engaged with the programme over the implementation period. We have set up a project twitter account where professionals can share their views, comments and stories about the programme - @choiceslime. Please follow the programme on Twitter

YEAR	Young people engaged					NOTES
	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	TOTAL	
YE2018	240	30	0	0	270	Year 5 resource complete and piloted. Increased requirement at primary phase and longer, more linear development timescale pushed secondary school development budget into year 2, resulting in a surplus at the year end.
YE2019	1800	240	30	0	2070	Year 5 resource implemented in 20 schools. Year 6 resource complete. Year 7 resource piloted in summer term. Year 8 resource under development.
YE2020	2700	2700	3500	3500	12400	Year 5 resource embedded in all schools. Year 6 and 7 resources fully implemented. Year 8 resource piloted and implemented.

Figure 1

- 6.4 **Serious Violence** - the Safer Slough Partnership has adopted the Home Office Serious Violence Strategy. There are some, fundamental, benefits of adopting rather than creating our own high level strategy. The first being the time it takes to scope, develop and sign-off a multi-agency strategy – this can be an intensive process that produces a very similar product to the National Strategy. The second is that in order to maximise the national, regional and local resources we need to be aligned with these high level strategies. A challenge to this adoption is that the National strategy may cover areas that are not relevant to our locality.
- 6.5 The SSP has developed a simple solution by producing a one page strategy (see appendix b). The one page strategy pulls highlights from the National Strategy, the local problem profile into a local response. Through this one page strategy,

we can demonstrate a link to the National Strategy while highlighting our local profile and create our local response.

- 6.6 The partnership is currently conducting a multi-agency gap analysis of our response to gangs and serious violence. We are mapping our local offer, so we can identify gaps and work with agencies to provide better outcomes for all. This feeds into the Thames Valley Wide gangs funding discussed below.
- 6.7 **Violence Against Women and Girls group (VAWG)** – has continued to focus on Domestic Abuse, FGM, Forced Marriage and Honour Based Violence. This group draws together the DA Strategic group, operational deliver group and the FGM LSCB sub group. In the last year this group has,
- Worked with an organisation called Family Links to deliver 3 parenting programmes at Mosque Masjid Al Jannah and Stoke Poges Lane Mosque. The programme, originally developed in Sough, was delivered in Urdu and English. This programme delivered domestic violence awareness training to 60 women and 3 parenting programmes, engaging 24 mothers and 8 fathers.
  - We continue to develop the Domestic Abuse Network of key professionals to enable them to support colleagues support victims.
  - Funded by Office of the Police Crime Commissioner, we have worked with Slough Community Mental Health Team to develop a response to those who need counselling support following trauma. The project called BRAVE, is being delivered across East Berkshire and provides one to one and group support to men and women who have suffered trauma following Domestic Abuse.
  - Carried out semi-structured interviews with professionals working with victims and survivors and perpetrators
  - Training staff to carryout risk assessments and knowledge of the VAWG+ agenda
- 6.8 **Modern Slavery and Exploitation group** – this group has helped to deliver multi-agency training to ensure that frontline professionals know the signs of modern slavery and exploitation.
- 6.9 Last autumn the SSP launched the start of a series of media campaigns focused on raising public awareness in Slough. The campaign consisted of a range of internal and external advertising (mobile media), digital media through twitter and facebook. (See figure 2 posters in three languages English, Polish and Romanian)

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 Safer Slough Partnership  
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**0800 0121 700**

Calls are free from landlines and most mobile networks

 Safer Slough Partnership  
Protecting our diverse, evolving and vibrant community

Figure2

- 6.10 To monitor success, we were supported by the Modern Slavery Helpline, who agreed to monitor calls and report on calls received. It is important to note that we are still analysing the information, but we can report some high level figures. For the duration of the campaign we had a 400% increase in calls to the Modern Slavery helpline from Slough. While the percentage rise is high, the numbers are still relatively low. The campaign has demonstrated that a media campaign can increase public awareness and help us understand the threat harm and risk for Slough. In the meantime, we are still analysing the data and will be reporting the results at the March SSP meeting.
- 6.11 Complex and Chaotic – this area of work focused on those in Slough who suffer from multiple-disadvantages. The SSP, Thames Valley Police and the High Sheriff of Berkshire commissioned Browns to deliver an intervention project to a cohort of 12. The project aims to offer support to hard-to-engage clients who are struggling with various complex issues. The project offers bespoke emotional support and practical advice to help the client gain control over their life, manage and overcome areas that they are struggling in and learn to develop their knowledge, confidence and resilience. For the first 9 months of the service, the project cost £42,000 and to date the project has saved the public sector £96,439 (these costs are taken from various cost analysis documents).
- 6.12 Child Sexual Exploitation and gangs – the SSP, Thames Valley Police and the Office of the Police Commissioner commissioned Reach Every Generation to run a Summer Camp in August 2018. For two weeks, 20 young people took part in a programme designed to challenge bad behaviour and build trust. A similar project has happened during February half term.
- 6.13 We have worked with the Office of the Police Crime Commissioner and have been successful in securing Home Office funding of £800,000 for a Thames

Valley Wide gangs project. The commissioning of this work is, currently underway – more information to follow.

- 6.14 This project utilised drama performances to teach young people about Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) who in turn could educate their parents/carers about the risks young people face in Slough today. We aimed to:
- Raise awareness in parents and address the lack of local services for them on this agenda.
  - Allow students to learn about local risks that affect their age group and educate their parents to be empowered and protective towards their children by gaining a deeper understanding of the risks they face locally.
  - To show our national support of a local & national priority in tackling CSE.
  - To prevent CSE in young people by raising their awareness levels and confidence in reporting and asking for support.
  - To support schools in safeguarding students
- 6.15 To summarise, this project has run exceedingly well, with students from all over Slough engaging with the topics of Healthy Relationships and CSE and taking ownership of the narratives through performance and presentation. The work created will have a lasting impact, as performances have been recorded and shared, and the work has led to the creation of Ambassadors in schools. There is scope for improvement in terms of engaging parents and carers; however this project has begun to lay the groundwork for open communication between the Council, young people, schools and parents.

## 7. **Conclusion**

One of the benefits of the SSP is the ability to look across Slough and identify vulnerability and design a partnership response. This allows agencies to focus on the business as usual, while the SSP can test ideas and theories. The Choices programme, inter-faith project, CSE awareness raising in schools and targeted work with young people at risk of gang involvement are good examples of the partnership pooling funding, working together and testing, innovative ideas to some of our difficult and complex issues.

## 8. **Appendices Attached**

A - Safer Slough Partnership Strategy  
B - Serious Violence Strategy

## 9. **Background Papers**

None

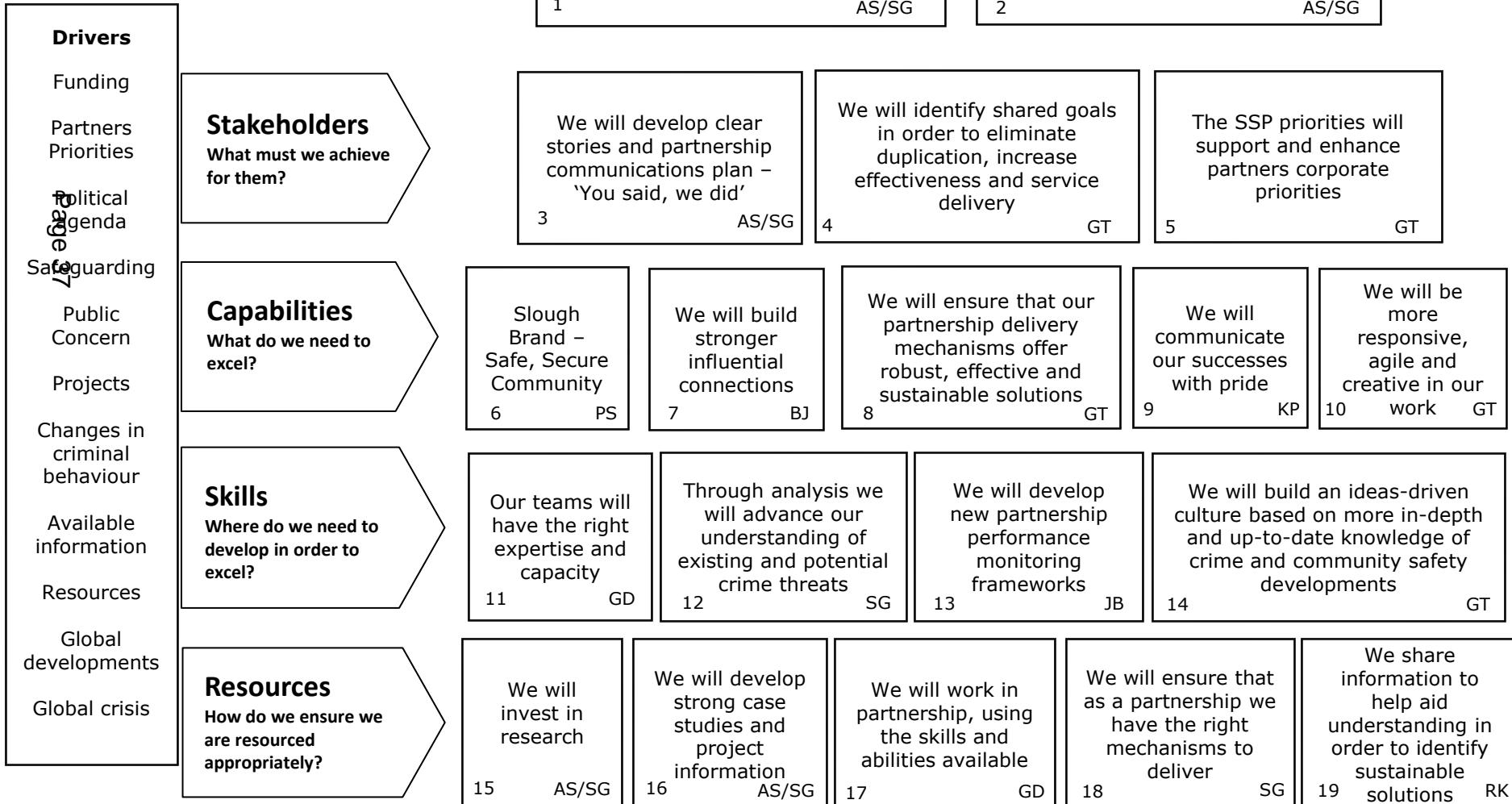
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# Safer Slough Partnership (SSP) Strategy Map

**Vision :** Slough is a town in which all people feel safe and secure

**Mission:** To focus on reducing crime, violence and harm, increasing community resilience so that people are able to help each other to live in a diverse, evolving and vibrant community.

## SSP Community Safety Strategic Goals 2016-19



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## Safer Slough Partnership Serious Violence Strategy

### Highlights from the National Serious Violence Strategy

Early intervention + prevention	Effective law enforcement and criminal justice response	Supporting communities and local partnerships	County Lines and Drugs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building resilience</li> <li>• Supporting positive alternatives</li> <li>• Timely interventions</li> <li>• Trauma based approaches</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tackling knife crime</li> <li>• Stop and Search</li> <li>• Weapons sweep operations</li> <li>• Test purchases</li> <li>• Victims Strategy and code</li> <li>• Support for victims in court</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CSPs to take a leadership role</li> <li>• Knife crime awareness programmes</li> <li>• Develop a local understanding of youth violence and produce assessments</li> <li>• Building Resilience to violence in local Communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raise Awareness of county lines (Public and Professionals)</li> <li>• Update education guidance</li> <li>• Address specific threats and challenges</li> <li>• Focus on Drug treatment and testing on arrest</li> </ul>



### The Local Problem Profile – what we know

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- The environment can impact negatively on young people (the built environment, town centre and parks) leading to a lack of connection and belonging.
- Young people are at greater risk from family association and can suffer negatively from peer associations, leading them to adopt those behaviours.
- Social Media provides a platform to disseminate negative information, increasing fear and impacting on perceptions.
- Exclusion and missing from mainstream education greatly increases involvement in gangs and serious violence.
- The age of gang membership has reduced with younger children now involved in gangs behaviour.
- The perception among young people is that Knife carrying is a reality; motivated out of fear.
- Slough needs a culture where everyone recognises their role in tackling serious violence, including challenging thresholds and gaps in services.



### The Slough response

Prevention	Early intervention	Enforcement	Reactive intervention
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build resilience and support education in schools and wider communities to raise awareness.</li> <li>• Create, promote and communicate a positive view of our town.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Young people are identified and receive an effective intervention at the earliest opportunity to stop them becoming involved in gangs and serious violence.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knife crime and County Lines and related criminality will be tackled robustly.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People already involved in gangs, County Lines activity and those committing serious violence will receive the right intervention at the right time.</li> </ul>

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**SLOUGH BOROUGH COUNCIL**

**REPORT TO:** Neighbourhoods & Community Services Scrutiny Panel

**DATE:** 28 February 2019

**CONTACT OFFICER:** Thomas Overend, Policy Insight Analyst  
**(For all Enquiries)** (01753) 875657

**WARDS:** All

**PART I**  
**FOR COMMENT AND CONSIDERATION**

**NEIGHBOURHOODS & COMMUNITY SERVICES SCRUTINY PANEL**  
**2018/19 WORK PROGRAMME**

**1. Purpose of Report**

For the Neighbourhoods and Community Services Scrutiny Panel (NCS Scrutiny Panel) to discuss its current work programme.

**2. Recommendations/Proposed Action**

That the Panel note the current work programme for the 2018/19 municipal year.

**3. The Slough Joint Wellbeing Strategy, the JSNA and the Five Year Plan**

3.1 The Council's decision-making and the effective scrutiny of it underpins the delivery of all the Joint Slough Wellbeing Strategy priorities. The NCS Scrutiny Panel, along with the Overview & Scrutiny Committee and other Scrutiny Panels combine to meet the local authority's statutory requirement to provide public transparency and accountability, ensuring the best outcomes for the residents of Slough.

3.2 The work of the NCS Scrutiny Panel also reflects the priorities of the Five Year Plan, in particular the following:

- Our residents will have access to good quality homes

3.3 In particular, the NCS Scrutiny Panel specifically takes responsibility for ensuring transparency and accountability for Council services relating to housing, regeneration and environment, and safer communities.

**4. Supporting Information**

- 4.1 The current work programme is based on the discussions of the NCS Scrutiny Panel at previous meetings, looking at requests for consideration of issues from officers and issues that have been brought to the attention of Members outside of the Panel's meetings.
- 4.2 The work programme is a flexible document which will be continually open to review throughout the municipal year.

**5. Conclusion**

This report is intended to provide the NCS Scrutiny Panel with the opportunity to review its upcoming work programme and make any amendments it feels are required.

**6. Appendices Attached**

A - Work Programme for 2018/19 Municipal Year

**7. Background Papers**

None.

**NEIGHBOURHOOD AND COMMUNITY SERVICES SCRUTINY PANEL**  
**WORK PROGRAMME 2018/19**

Meeting Date
<b>3 April 2019</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Housing – performance statistics (to be taken as first item)</li><li>• Downsizing</li><li>• Key workers' housing</li><li>• Home Improvement Agency</li><li>• Review of plans to expand low and medium rise housing</li></ul>

To be programmed:

- Residents' experiences (first meeting of 2019-20)
- Licensing of Houses in Multiple Occupation (November 2019)
- Impact of personalised charges on tenants (January 2020)

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## **MEMBERS' ATTENDANCE RECORD**

### **NEIGHBOURHOODS & COMMUNITY SERVICES SCRUTINY PANEL 2018 – 19**

COUNCILLOR	MEETING DATES					
	25/06/2018	06/09/2018	01/11/2018	15/01/2019	28/02/2019	03/04/2019
N. Holledge	P	P	Ap	P		
Kelly	Ap	P	P	P		
S Parmar	P	P	P	P		
Plenty	P	P	P	P		
Rasib	P	P	P	P		
Sabah	P	P	P	P		
A Sandhu	P	P	P	Ap		
Shah	P	Ap	P*	P		
Wright	P	P	P	P		

P = Present for whole meeting  
Ap = Apologies given

P\* = Present for part of meeting  
Ab = Absent, no apologies given

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