

# Agenda Item 44.

<b>TITLE</b>	Community Safety Priorities Update
<b>FOR CONSIDERATION BY</b>	Community and Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee 13 March 2017
<b>WARD</b>	None-specific
<b>DIRECTOR</b>	Judith Ramsden, Director of People's Services

## **OUTCOME / BENEFITS TO THE COMMUNITY**

Reducing Crime, antisocial behaviour, raising awareness and increasing reporting of hidden crime.

## **RECOMMENDATION**

For the Committee to receive the annual review of the Community Safety Partnership priorities and associated activity.

## **SUMMARY OF REPORT**

Wokingham's Community Safety Partnership has conducted a comprehensive review of its priorities and its performance. The report has been broken down by priority, providing an analysis of the priority along with its associated performance measures, the local intelligence and its resulting impact on the community.

There were four priorities covered by the September 2015 and August 2016 reporting period/. The priorities are listed below;

Priority 1: Increase the effectiveness of our multi-professional arrangements to encourage the reporting of domestic abuse and respond appropriately

Priority 2: Work with the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Cohort to reduce the likelihood of repeat offending

Priority 3: Understand the needs associated with hidden crime and work in partnership to expose hidden crime, reduce offending and support victims

Priority 4: Identify and understand the issues affecting residents of all ages and to communicate the work of the partnership effectively to make them feel safer.

Over the life course of these priorities the CSP has seen an increase in reports of domestic abuse, a reduction in IOM offenders who are arrested and has made improvements in understanding the needs of the community and responding effectively.

These priorities were active for the CSP from April 2015 – March 2017 and are currently in the process of being updated for 2017 onwards.

## **Background**

The Community Safety Partnership's (CSP) four strategic priorities were developed from the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment. This report:

- Reviews the progress made against the strategic priorities
- Explores areas of performance between September 2015 and August 2016 against targets established for each priority
- Compares performance between the years September 2015 to August 16 and September 2014 to August 2015.

## **Purpose and Priorities**

Wokingham's CSP and associated Delivery Groups have four strategic priorities covering the period April 2015 to March 2017. These priorities and the work of the CSP re-enforce operational priorities from Council and partner services.

The four priorities are:

Priority 1: Increase the effectiveness of our multi-professional arrangements to encourage the reporting of domestic abuse and respond appropriately

Priority 2: Work with the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Cohort to reduce the likelihood of repeat offending

Priority 3: Understand the needs associated with hidden crime and work in partnership to expose hidden crime, reduce offending and support victims

Priority 4: Identify and understand the issues affecting residents of all ages and to communicate the work of the partnership effectively to make them feel safer.

### **Priority 1: Increase the effectiveness of our multi-professional arrangements to encourage the reporting of domestic abuse and respond appropriately**

#### Analysis

Nationally, domestic abuse (DA) is an under reported crime with the average high risk victim living with domestic abuse for 2.3 years and medium risk victims for 3 years before seeking help. By this time, the impact on the victim and their family can be substantial.

Wokingham Borough Council with the support of CSP funding commissioned a training programme delivered by Reducing the Risk. Through this programme initial steps were made to form a "Domestic Abuse Champions" network across the Borough with the aim of creating named individuals (champions) across the partnership who had a deeper understanding of DA and the appropriate routes for signposting and support. By increasing understanding of DA, the champions will feel more confident encouraging and responding to reports of DA.

This network forms the base on which to build stronger multi-professional arrangements. Post August 2016, a number of issues have been identified in the delivery of the training and the current process is being reviewed with a view to building on the strengths and removing identified barriers.

There has also been awareness raising courses run in addition to the champion training. During this reporting period, 22 delegates attended the Domestic Abuse Awareness Level 1 training and 3 foster carers attended the "Domestic Abuse and its effect on children and

young people” training.

In order to increase the reach of domestic abuse training, an e-learning module was developed. The domestic abuse e-learning module has been completed by 166 users since its launch in 2014.

The current DA community provider in Wokingham is Berkshire Women’s Aid (BWA) The aim of this contract is to provide outreach and support to victims and perpetrators of Domestic Abuse and their families working to safeguard and improve family wellbeing. BWA support families identified through a number of referral routes including, but not limited to: self-referrals; referrals from the Wokingham safeguarding hub; and referrals from adults and children services.

BWA provides a holistic response to DA through the family choices programme. This programme works with the whole family including the children. BWA provide 1:1 support to children as well as group sessions delivered in schools.

### Performance Indicators

The performance indicators below have been used to measure the success of the Community Safety Partnership in achieving Priority 1.

There are six performance indicators supporting this priority; three of which have targets and these are being met.

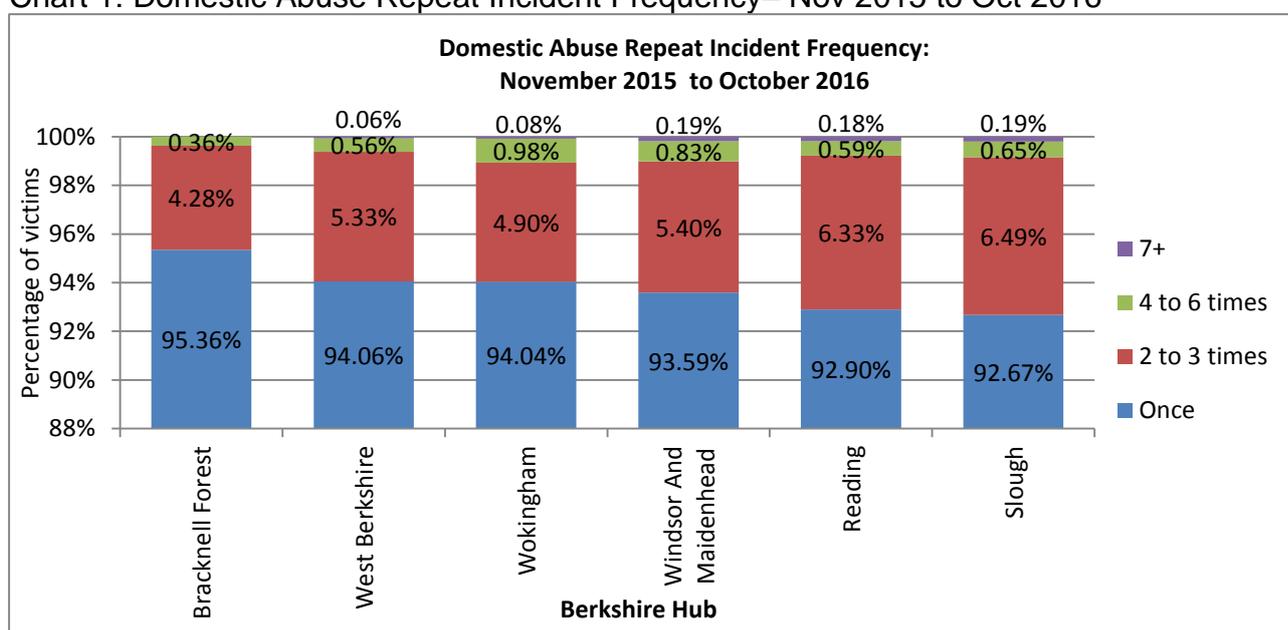
Performance Indicator	Target 2015-16	14/15	15/16	Target met
Monitor number of cases reviewed by Wokingham Borough MARAC	PCC Target – Increase compared to 2014-15	41	63	Green
Monitor the percentage of repeat cases reviewed by Wokingham Borough MARAC	Monitor numbers	15%	24%	n/a
Increase number of Domestic Incidents reported to Thames Valley Police – Recordable Crimes	Increase compared to 2014-15	519	580	Green
Increase number of Domestic Incidents reported to Thames Valley Police – Non-Recordable Crimes	Increase compared to 2014-15	1063	1183	Green
Increase number of Domestic Abuse reports to Thames Valley Police – Home Office definition	PCC Target – Increase compared to 2014-15	n/a	n/a	Following the introduction of Niche RMS, domestic abuse incidents that meet the home office definition have not been fully identified.
Reduce percentage of repeat reports of Domestic Abuse to Thames Valley Police – Home Office definition	PCC Target – Increase compared to 2014-15	n/a	6.3%	

### Intelligence and Impact

- There has been an increase in the number of “Recordable” domestic incidents reported to Thames Valley Police in 2015-16 compared to 2014-15 of 61 (or 12%) and in “Non-Recordable” domestic incidents of 120 (or 11%)
- In the period September 2015 to August 2016, the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) reviewed 63 cases compared to 41 in the previous 12 month period, and increase of 54%.
- During the period November 2015 to October 2016, Wokingham Borough had the lowest number of reported domestic abuse victims in the Thames Valley Police area. 6% of those victims had suffered more than one incident.

- Between 1<sup>st</sup> September 2015 and 31<sup>st</sup> August 2016, WBC Children’s Social Care had a total of 5,806 contacts for 3,129 children. Of these 1,163 contacts (20%) had domestic abuse recorded as a factor of concern within the household.
- Between April 2015 and March 2016, Berkshire Women’s Aid (BWA) received 140 new referrals for adults’ outreach work compared to 68 in 2014/15 – an increase of 106%.
- Over the same period BWA also experienced a 123% increase in helpline calls and a 19% increase in referrals from Children’s Services (94). Of the referrals from Children’s Services, 73% were White British, 10% Asian, 4% Black, 9% Other and 4% Not Specified.
- A total of 49 cases were closed by BWA in 2015/16.
- BWA received 11 referrals to the Family Choices programme in 2015/16, engaging with 4 men and 5 women.

Chart 1: Domestic Abuse Repeat Incident Frequency– Nov 2015 to Oct 2016



Domestic Abuse Repeat Incident Management Group (DARIM)

The Wokingham DARIM group was set up in 2014 to provide an effective multi-agency problem-solving environment focused on cases of persistent domestic abuse with lower level risks that were outside the focus of the MARAC (Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference).

The group brings together multi-agency professionals with particular knowledge and skill in domestic abuse cases to support standard operating processes, particularly in cases where the initial interventions have not been successful or where standard intervention thresholds have not been met.

The group comprises representatives from a range of appropriate agencies including the National Probation Service. Initially cases for consideration were only accepted from the Police, but this practice has developed and referrals are now received from a range of agencies.

From April 2015 to March 2016, DARIM worked with 13 victims of Domestic Abuse, most of who had presented with a complex and challenging history of abuse. The results

showed that for 11 of these victims, the incident and intervention rate reduced. In addition, for 10 of the 11 victims there has been a sustained reduction in both crimes and incidents six months after the cases were concluded.

### Next Steps

The CSP is aware that there are areas where under-reporting of incidents of DA is likely (including those involving members of the BME community, LGBT community, disabled community members and where the perpetrators are children). The CSP is reviewing what multi-agency and community led approaches can be undertaken to support these groups and raise awareness of referral pathways.

Wokingham Borough Council is currently preparing to tender for the Domestic Abuse Service merging three contracts into one, allowing WBC to continue to better streamline and coordinate the response to domestic abuse. The main aspects of the contract include provision for refuge, outreach, children and young people's support, perpetrator programme, helpline and internal operational support in the Local Authority. The new contract will commence on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2017.

Whilst the domestic abuse contract will offer a perpetrator programme, the commissioning team will continue to review the provision for perpetrators and look to expand the offer during 2017/18.

As mentioned, the training provided to professionals is currently being reviewed to ensure all staff are aware of the impact of living with domestic abuse both short and long term for both victim and perpetrator.

With regards to DARIM and MARAC, work is being undertaken to ensure closer working relationships and case tracking between the two groups so that outcomes and actions are fully implemented and all key agencies informed where appropriate.

### **Priority 2: Work with the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Cohort to reduce the likelihood of repeat offending**

#### Analysis

From 1<sup>st</sup> April 2015 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016, the IOM cohort comprised a total of 26 offenders, mostly nominated by Thames Valley Police. Unlike other Local Police Authorities, Wokingham IOM also works with DA perpetrators where appropriate.

Wokingham's cohort operate a 'Buddi Tag' initiative which is a voluntary monitoring scheme offered to offenders where appropriate and allows an offender's location to be monitored 24 hours a day. This initiative has a dual purpose and is used as a voluntary deterrent by those who feel that they may lapse into further offending, as well as a means by which to secure a conviction where further offences have been committed.

The Local Policing Areas for Bracknell and Wokingham merged in April 2016. As a result of this merger the Wokingham IOM cohort will reduce in number. One team will now cover both Bracknell and Wokingham, meaning there is not the capacity to continue with the full cohort from both local authority areas.

At 31<sup>st</sup> August 2016, there were 8 people in the Wokingham cohort, 4 in the community and 4 in custody. All had good access to substance misuse services including during the period prior to going into custody. This shows good partnership working within the

Borough and an understanding that to reduce repeat offending there needs to be a focus on the wider needs of the cohort.

### Performance Indicators

The following performance indicator was used to measure the success of priority two.

Performance Indicator	Target 2015-16	14/15	15/16	Target met
% of offenders on the IOM caseload who are arrested	Reduction 15/16 compared to 14/15	40%	36%	Green

### Intelligence and Impact

During 2015/16 the percentage of offenders in the IOM cohort who were arrested remained higher in Wokingham than in the Thames Valley area overall. However in recent months, the Wokingham trend has been more closely in line with Thames Valley (based on information for the first two quarters of 2016/17 – see below).

Percentage of offenders in the IOM cohort who were arrested				
Area	Q1 2016/17		Q2 2016/17	
	No. cohort members	Percentage arrested	No. cohort members	Percentage arrested
Wokingham	14	29%	13	31%
Thames Valley	361	30%	348	32%

### **Priority 3: Understand the needs associated with hidden crime and work in partnership to expose hidden crime, reduce offending and support victims**

#### Analysis

The reporting of hate crime is low overall, and under reporting across Thames Valley continues to present a problem and is highlighted as a concern for Thames Valley Police..

Bracknell and Wokingham have seen a substantial increase in the recording of Hate Incidents (non-crime) and Hate Crime. This has corresponded with a concerted effort by the neighbourhood teams to roll out a number of awareness activities aimed at promoting better awareness within the community. These activities were well attended and well received and included event stands offering advice on education, prevention, support and incident reporting.

Despite the increase of reporting in Bracknell and Wokingham, the Local Policing Area continues to have the second lowest rate of recorded hate incidents per 1000 population in the Thames Valley Area.

### Performance Indicators

There are 14 performance indicators assigned to this priority.

Performance Indicator	Target 2015-16	14/15	15/16	Target Met?
Increase number of Racially or Religiously Aggravated crime reported to Thames Valley Police	Increase compared to 2014-15	34	24	Red
Increase number of racist incidents reported to Thames Valley Police - Recordable Crimes	Increase compared to 2014-15	56	42	Red

Increase number of racist incidents reported to Thames Valley Police - Non-Recordable Crimes	Increase compared to 2014-15	18	48	Green
Increase number of religious incidents reported to Thames Valley Police - Recordable Crimes	Increase compared to 2014-15	1	0	Red
Increase number of religious incidents reported to Thames Valley Police - Non-Recordable Crimes	Increase compared to 2014-15	1	4	Green
Increase number of homophobic incidents reported to Thames Valley Police - Recordable Crimes	Increase compared to 2014-15	0	4	Green
Increase number of homophobic incidents reported to Thames Valley Police - Non-Recordable Crimes	Increase compared to 2014-15	1	4	Green
Increase number of transphobic incidents reported to Thames Valley Police - Recordable Crimes	Increase compared to 2014-15	1	2	Green
Increase number of transphobic incidents reported to Thames Valley Police - Non-Recordable Crimes	Increase compared to 2014-15	0	1	Green
Increase number of disability hate incidents reported to Thames Valley Police Recordable Crimes	Increase compared to 2014-15	5	12	Green
Increase number of disability hate incidents reported to Thames Valley Police - Non-Recordable Crimes	Increase compared to 2014-15	5	1	Red
Monitor the repeat cases referred to the Anti-Social Behaviour Panel	Monitor Numbers	n/a	2	Monitoring began in April 2015
Monitor number of Community Triggers	Monitor Numbers	n/a	0	The community trigger legislation was introduced in October 2014. To date Wokingham has not had a community trigger
Monitor Child Sexual Exploitation	Monitor Numbers	n/a	216	

Delivery Group: Community Safety Impact Group (CSIG) and Anti-Social Behaviour Delivery Group (ASBG)

NB

A homophobic hate crime is:

“Any criminal offence which is perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by a hostility or prejudice based on a person’s sexual orientation or perceived sexual orientation.”

A transphobic hate crime is:

“Any criminal offence which is perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by a hostility or prejudice against a person who is transgender or perceived to be transgender.”

### Intelligence

Offences reported to Thames Valley Police	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Religious incidents – Recorded Crime	2	1	0
Religious incidents – Non-Crime Occurrence	1	1	4
Homophobic incidents – Recorded Crime	4	0	4

Homophobic incidents – Non-Crime Occurrence	0	1	4
Transphobic incidents – Recorded Crime	2	1	2
Transphobic incidents – Non-Crime Occurrence	0	0	1
Disability incidents – Recorded Crime	5	5	12
Disability incidents – Non-Crime Occurrence	2	5	1

### Impact

- Reporting has increased for the majority of hate crime incidents occurring in the borough and the targets have been achieved for the current year.
- The following types of hate crime have shown a decrease in reporting and hence the targets are not currently being met for these indicators:
  - 29% decrease in the number of racially or religiously aggravated crime offences within the reporting period compared to the previous year
  - 25% decrease in racist incidents (recorded crime) within the reporting period compared to the previous year
  - There were no religious incidents (recorded crime) reported in 2015/16 (compared to one report in 2014/15).
  - The number of disability incidents (non-crime occurrence) reported this year decreased from 5 in 2014/15 to 1 in 2015/16 in Wokingham.
- To date there have not been any community triggers in the borough, suggesting that the community is satisfied with the response to their complaints regarding anti-social behaviour. (A community trigger is a mechanism that allows members of the community to ask the CSP to review their response in relation to complaints of anti-social behaviour when they feel they did not get a satisfactory response)

The Community Wardens have delivered WRAP training to 424 members of WBC staff in 2015/16 (Workshop to Raise Awareness of Prevent). They also continue to work in partnership with members of CLASP and have successfully delivered 7 educational sessions promoting the understanding of disability to all year 7 and 8 pupils at St. Crispins School. It is intended that the workshops are extended to reach all schools in the Borough.

Whilst the CSP sets targets for crimes to remain low in the Borough, it aims to increase reporting where underreporting of crimes is suspected through effective partnership working.

**Priority 4: Identify and understand the issues affecting residents of all ages and to communicate the work of the partnership effectively to make them feel safer.**

### Analysis

Closer partnership working is taking place with community groups, including Neighbourhood Action Groups and Rural Crime Action Groups, to increase community resilience and to enable communities to influence the work and focus of the neighbourhood policing teams.

The CSP continue to support the work of KICKS who engage with young people aged 11-19. Their vision is *'to target some of the most disadvantaged areas of the country in order to create safer, stronger, more respectful communities through the development of young people's potential'*.

Proposed outcomes of the scheme include:

- reduce anti-social behaviour and fear of crime
- improve life chances for children and young people

- increase skills, employment and economic prosperity
- reduce the number of people not in education, employment or training
- reduce youth offending
- increase culture of respect and tolerance among young people
- increase local pride and aspirations
- reduce alcohol and drug misuse

In 2015/16, KICKS had contact with 517 young people (15% female). During this reporting period a total of 12 qualifications in leadership and FA level one coaching were achieved by the young people taking part in the programme.

### Performance Indicators

The KICKS project helps to contribute towards the following indicators.

Performance Indicator	Target 2015-16	14/15	15/16	Target Met?
Reduction in Burglary Offences	5% reduction	232	224	Green
Reduction in Theft From Vehicle Offences	3% reduction	293	315	Red
Reduction in Theft Of Vehicle Offences	2% reduction	90	99	Red
Reduction in Non-Dwelling Burglary Offences	2% reduction	448	368	Green
Prevent Fly-Tipping from increasing to an unacceptable level	3% increase or less = green, 3 to 9% increase = amber, 10% or more = red	662	788	Red
Reduction in Rural related Theft Offences	2% reduction	672	602	Green
Reduction in Rural related Criminal Damage	2% reduction	666	724	Red
Monitor levels of Anti-Social Behaviour	Monitor numbers	1294	1442	Red
Reduction in Deliberate Primary Fires	Set by RBFRS	20	21	Green*
Reduction in Deliberate Secondary Fires	Set by RBFRS	36	42	Green*
Reduction in Violence Against the Person With Injury	5% reduction	413	507	Red
Reduction in Violence Against the Person Without Injury	5% reduction	438	583	Red
Successful completion of drug treatment (young people)	PCC Target – increase compared to 2014-15	64%	71%	Green
Successful completion of drug treatment (adults)	PCC Target – increase compared to 2014-15PCC	16%	11%	Green
Reduce the number of First Time Entrants to the youth justice system (rate per 100,000)	PCC Target – decrease compared to 2014-15	211	279	Red

\*The target remains green despite the increase in incidents as the total numbers of incidents remain below the target set by RBFRS.

## Intelligence

The crime rates per 1,000 residents remain below comparator areas.

Incidents of Theft of Vehicle Offences and Violence Against the Person (with injury and without injury) have been higher in the current year compared to the previous year.

Conversely, there has been a reduction in the number of dwelling and non-dwelling burglary offences in the borough as well a reduction in the number of deliberate fires.

Chart 2: Theft of Vehicle Offences - crimes per 1,000 residents.

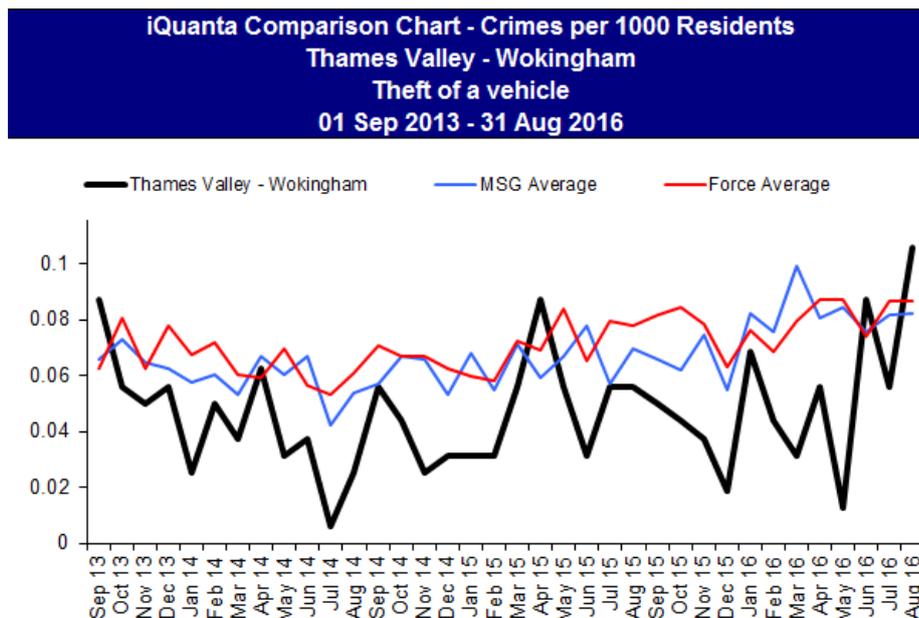


Chart 3: Theft from a Vehicle Offences - crimes per 1,000 residents.

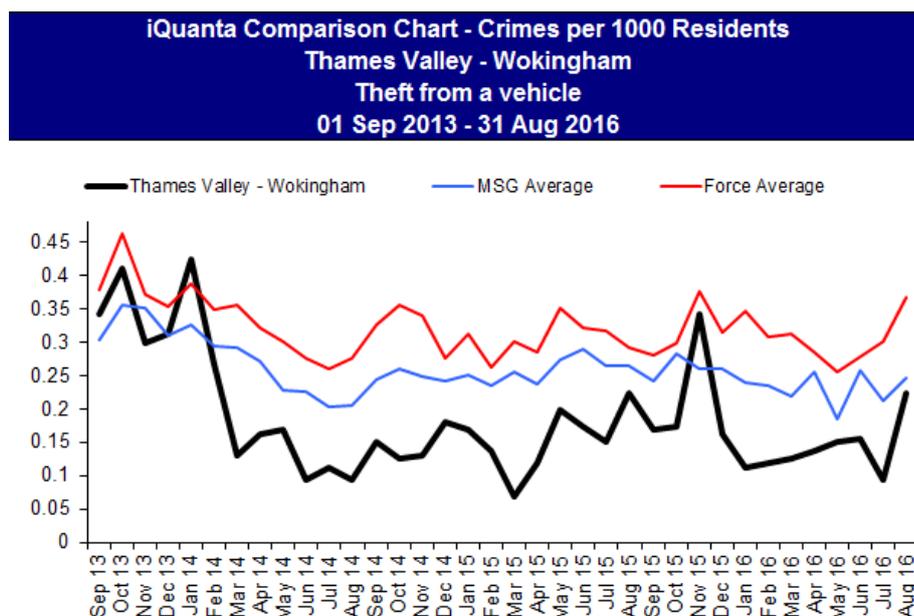
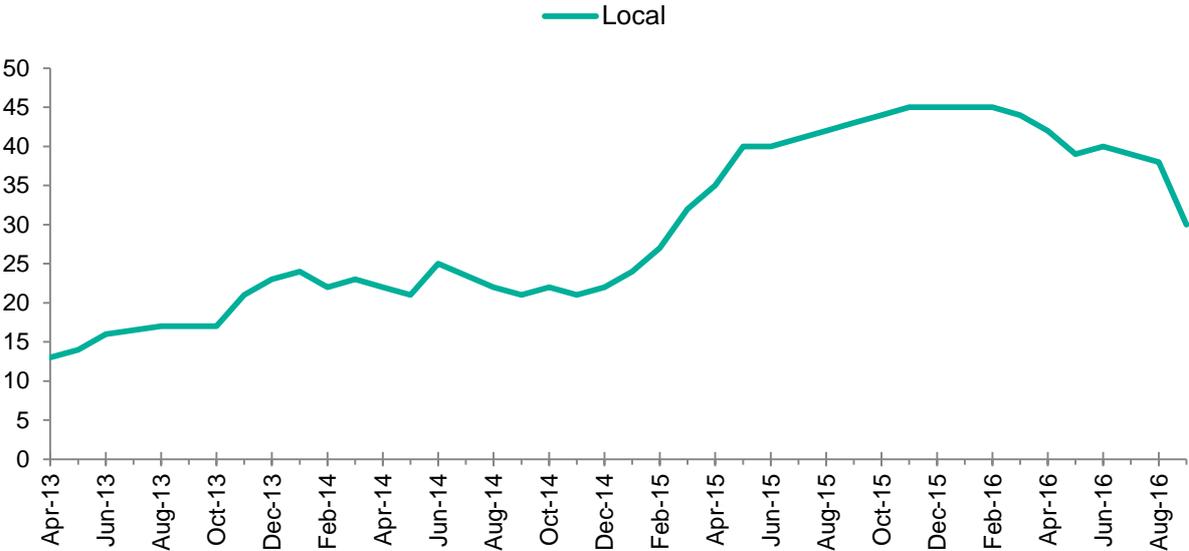


Chart 4: Number of young people in drug treatment - rolling 12 month trend



As shown in Chart 4, there was an increase in 2015 in the number of young people in drug treatment in Wokingham borough.

Impact

- Theft from vehicle and theft of vehicle offences have increased in Wokingham borough in the reporting period compared to the previous year; by 8% and 10% respectively
- Incidents of violence against the person with and without injury have increased during the reporting period, compared to the previous year, by 23% and 33% respectively. Hence the targets for these indicators have not been achieved this year
- Incidents of fly-tipping have increased by 19% this year and the target is not being achieved currently
- There continues to be a reduction in deliberate fires in the borough; both primary and secondary fires.

The CSP monitors the trends for additional crime types that affect the community. Through this monitoring process the CSP has identified road safety, including speeding and careless driving, as a concern. The CSP has been working with Neighbourhood Action Groups to identify key areas in the community where speeding is causing alarm and reviewing what actions need to be taken to address this.

A main contact point for the community is through the community wardens. The wardens undertook many activities during 2015/16 including mentoring 15 young people between the ages of 11-18 who have been referred via the Early Help Hub, Targeted Youth Service or who have self-referred. They also completed bike security marking on 218 bikes, responded to low level ASB issues, removed 182 items of graffiti and reported a further 108 items to Cleaner and Greener services.

In addition to the community warden work the Junior Warden programme continues to be a success with the Borough. The programme had 73 Junior Wardens in 2015/16, an increase from 41 in the previous year. The work of the Junior Wardens included intergenerational project work with local sheltered housing residents, visiting PCSOs and

litter picks.

## **Further additional priority areas**

### Domestic Homicide Reviews

Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs) are part of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004 and became law as of the 13<sup>th</sup> of April 2011. They do not replace but are in addition to an inquest or any other form of inquiry.

DHRs are one way to improve responses to domestic violence and aim to prevent the avoidable death of a member of the community. The review helps to ensure that public bodies including health, local authorities, police and other community based organisations understand the factors surrounding the death and identify where responses to the situation could have been improved. From this, the agencies involved are in a stronger position to learn appropriate lessons, including those involving joint working. A DHR does not seek to lay blame but to consider what happened and what could have been done differently. It also recommends actions to improve responses to domestic violence situations in the future.

DHRs are commissioned by the CSP where a death of a resident has occurred in accordance with the criteria set out in the Home Office Multi Agency guidance;

*‘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.’*

Updated DHR guidance was published in December 2016 and the DHR process is also now available to cover historic victims of domestic abuse who have taken their own life and where circumstances gave cause for concern.

## **Real Time Current Issues**

The Community Safety Partnership monitors performance data and takes action to address emerging trends and issues. Within Priority 4, the latest data report in December 2016 shows some deterioration in issues affecting the community. The most recent issues highlighted include dwelling burglary, fly-tipping, levels of ASB and violence against a person with and without injury.

The partnership has been taking the following actions to address these issues:

- Dwelling and non-dwelling burglary offence – non-dwelling burglaries are mainly targeted at garden sheds and the theft of tools etc. Thames Valley Police has made a number of arrests and is working closely with Maidenhead as it is felt thieves are travelling into the Borough. TVP are also working with trades people to help raise their awareness and encouraging tool printing to help identify stolen tools if they are recovered.
- Fly-tipping – investigation is underway to understand if there is a link between the new charging system and an increase in fly-tipping.
- Violence against a person with and without injury – whilst there is an increase in the Borough, Wokingham is ranked lowest and second lowest in Thames Valley.

The increase seen in this Borough is also reflected in the other LPAs (Local Police Areas) across Thames Valley. This can be attributed, in part, to better compliance with NCRS (National Crime Recording standards).

- Levels of ASB – ASB has increased by 148 incidents over the last 12 months although this should be seen in the context of Wokingham continuing to have comparatively very low levels of ASB graded as high risk. Data is reported quarterly at the ASB Prevention Group and a full analysis of the type of ASB is identified i.e. Personal, Community or Environmental; incidents are also broken down by location and time of day/night. This allows appropriate responses by WBC who work in partnership with TVP, Fire Service and Housing Providers to tackle any hotspot areas. The CSP has also established a CSP Partnership Problem Solving Group to develop a more joined up multi-agency approach to reducing long term persistent ASB. In addition to this the local Police Neighbourhood Teams, with a focus on demand reduction and problem solving at repeat locations, will seek to reduce repeat incidents at key locations in partnership with community wardens etc. It should be noted that ASB incident data also includes neighbour nuisance such as noise.

### Financial Implications

The CSP is subsidised through the Police and Crime Commissioner Grant which has been reduced by 10% for 2017/18. This will therefore have an impact on the allocation of funding by the CS, the priorities and associated outcomes.

### Future Priorities

The current four priorities are in place until 31 March 2017. Members of the CSP have commissioned a Strategic Assessment to inform future priorities and establish new performance indicators to be implemented from 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2019.

### FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE RECOMMENDATION

***The Council faces severe financial challenges over the coming years as a result of the austerity measures implemented by the Government and subsequent reductions to public sector funding. It is estimated that Wokingham Borough Council will be required to make budget reductions in excess of £20m over the next three years and all Executive decisions should be made in this context.***

	How much will it Cost/ (Save)	Is there sufficient funding – if not quantify the Shortfall	Revenue or Capital?
Current Financial Year (Year 1)	0		
Next Financial Year (Year 2)	Grant funding to be decided		
Following Financial Year (Year 3)	Grant funding to be decided		

### Other financial information relevant to the Recommendation/Decision

N/A

**Cross-Council Implications** (how does this decision impact on other Council services, including properties and priorities?)

Any relevant information is contained within the body of the report.

<b>List of Background Papers</b>
None

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