

THE EXECUTIVE
Tuesday, 29 March 2005

THE ASSEMBLY
Wednesday, 6 April 2005

Crime, Disorder and Drugs Strategy 2005 - 2008 (Pages 1 - 25)

This document will be considered by both the Executive (under Agenda Item 4) and the Assembly on the dates shown above. Please bring this document with you when attending these meetings.

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Safer Barking and Dagenham

**Barking and Dagenham Crime, Disorder and Drugs Strategy
2005 to 2008**

Community Safety Strategic Partnership

Barking & Dagenham Partnership

Glossary

Acceptable Behaviour Contract (ABC) – A contract between an individual young person and the Police/Local Authority of agreed appropriate behaviour by that individual.

Antisocial Behaviour Order (ASBO) – A court order prohibiting a person from acting in an antisocial manner, in a designated area, likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress.

Barking and Dagenham Partnership – The overarching strategic partnership for the Borough.

British Crime Survey – A National survey carried out to measure crime trends. It provides an alternative measure of crime to that recorded by the police and is unaffected by changes in the levels of reporting.

Best Value Performance Indicator (BVPI) – an agreed measure to identify performance.

BME – Black and Ethnic minority.

CCTV – closed circuit television

Community Empowerment Network – An organisation that helps local community and voluntary groups become involved in decision making through the Barking and Dagenham Partnership.

Community Forums – A meeting place for local residents and Council officers/Police to discuss issues appropriate to that area.

Community Safety Strategic Partnership (CSSP) – A partnership formed by the Police, Local Authority, Probation Service, Fire Service, Health Service, Victim Support and Racial Equality Service.

DANOS – Drug and Alcohol National Occupational Standard

Done in One – Customer focused service

Distraction Burglary – where someone calls at a dwelling and pretends to be an official in order to gain entry and steal property or cash.

Drug and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT) – A multi-agency team working to prevent substance misuse.

Drug Treatment and Testing Orders (DTTO) – A court order that sentences offenders to treatment.

Fixed Penalty Notices (FPN) – an instant fine issued for certain behaviour.

Intensive Supervision and Surveillance Programme (ISSP) – this programme targets the most active repeat young offenders, and those who commit the most crimes.

Judicial Disposal – The detection of a crime where the perpetrator is charged or cautioned for the offence.

LAC – Looked after Children

L.I.F.E. Local Intervention Fire Education is a project run by the Fire Brigade for young people who are offending or at risk of offending.

MAPPA - Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements to safeguard the public and manage dangerous offenders in the community.

Neighbourhood Watch – A scheme, supported by the police and local authority, set up by local people to prevent crime and disorder in their area.

National Treatment Agency (NTA) – National body which governs treatment around substance misuse.

Parenting Programmes – A programme provided by the Family Service Unit to help parents deal with their children's criminal or antisocial behaviour.

Prolific and Priority Offender Scheme –

PSA –Public Service Agreement

Sanctuary Project – adding extra security measures to victim's homes.

Secured By Design – A development or property which has implemented all crime prevention recommendations and has been awarded the 'Secured By Design' status.

Street warden – a uniformed council officer who deals with antisocial behaviour and environmental issues.

Super Output Area (SOA) – As used in the Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2004, is an area consisting of 1500 people within a ward boundary. SOAs are used for a more focused look at statistical information in an area.

TFL – Transport for London

Youth Inclusion Project (YIP) – A project funded by the Government to reduce youth crime.

Youth Inclusion Support Panel (YISP)

Youth Offending Team (YOT) – A multi-agency team with social workers and officers from probation, education, health and the police service providing services to prevent offending by those aged 10 to 18.

Victim Support Service (VSS) – a voluntary organisation which provides support for victims of crime.

3ci – This is a centrally based police command, control, communication and information centre. All calls to Metropolitan Police area stations will go through this centre.

Foreword

Councillor Milton McKenzie, Chair of the CSSP and Lead Councillor for making Barking and Dagenham 'Cleaner, Greener and Safer'

This document 'Safer Barking and Dagenham, presents Barking and Dagenham's Crime, Disorder and Drugs Strategy for 2005 – 2008, setting out how we will reduce crime, the fear of crime and the harm caused by illegal drugs.

The overarching strategy forms the foundation for detailed implementation plans that will be prepared for each of the local strategic priorities we have identified.

Our Vision

The Barking and Dagenham Community Strategy 'Building Communities Transforming Lives' provides a clear framework to deliver the 2020 Vision for the Borough: **to make Barking and Dagenham a place where you feel proud to live, work and spend your leisure time.**

Making Barking and Dagenham Cleaner, Greener and Safer is one of the seven agreed community priorities which focus on achieving that vision. We recognise that a cleaner, greener, safer Borough is a pre-requisite for a better future overall; and that we want to live in a Borough where

Crime is reducing, where you no longer feel antisocial behaviour and disorder is an issue and that you feel it is safe to walk at any time and in any area.

A Partnership Approach

Working in partnership to reduce crime and the fear of crime is well established in Barking and Dagenham, and recognised as essential to achieving lasting change. Our Community Safety Strategic Partnership (CSSP) has been working together for over 6 years to develop and deliver multi-agency responses to reduce crime, disorder, and the harm caused by illegal drugs.

The Partnership was set up in response to the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and the Police Reform Act 2002, which set out a legal requirement for the Council, Police, Health Authority and Probation Service to form a statutory partnership.

The Community Safety Strategic Partnership comprises of senior representatives of the following agencies: the Council, local Police, Metropolitan Police Authority (MPA), Primary Care Trust, National Probation Service, Victim Support, London Fire Brigade, Racial Equality Council, Transport for London.

The Chair of the Community Safety Strategic Partnership works with the Barking and Dagenham Partnership (responsible for delivering the overarching Community Strategy) as a key member of the Cleaner, Greener, Safer Sub Group.

Why Have a Crime, Disorder and Drugs Strategy?

The 1998 Crime and Disorder Act stated that local partnership work to reduce crime must be

clearly directed and based on firm evidence of need. This evidence is collated every three years in the form of an audit, and has been used to develop this three year strategy. This document, the third we have produced, builds on our review of the effectiveness of the previous strategies and describes the action we will take to reduce crime, disorder and drugs over the next three years. It sets out our priorities, what we aim to achieve and how we will measure success.

The CSSP is fully committed to producing and implementing a viable strategy. Not just because it has to be done by law, but as part of a wider commitment to people who live and work in the Borough.

The Crime, Disorder and Drugs Audit 2004 states that crime in the borough (excluding business crime) costs almost £180 million per year. This is a huge figure yet it does not include any estimate of the cost (either economic or social) of the impact of crime on a victim. Additionally, it is based on recorded crime figures, yet the British Crime Survey states that only 23% of crime is reported, so realistic figures are likely to be far higher.

The CSSP is committed to working together and using sound intelligence to target our shared resources at the agreed priorities for the Borough.

The CSSP has adopted three key goals for the period 2005-2008

- **Reduce overall crime by 20% over the next three years**

- Reduce the fear of crime by 5% each year
- Ensure those that carry out crime, especially priority crimes, such as domestic violence and hate crime, are brought to justice.

The Strategy in Context

This strategy has not been written in isolation it has been developed in the context of a national central Government framework to reduce crime, disorder and drugs. In addition, a number of individual local partner agencies in Barking and Dagenham have their own targeted strategies and plans which feed into this Strategy.

A National Framework, a Local Response

A range of central government strategies and initiatives underpin this strategy and cut across the priorities identified for the Borough:

- **National Crime and Disorder Reduction Targets**

The Government have set a series of public service agreement targets

The first national target, PSA1, is to reduce overall crime by 15%. In London this has been extended to 20% in recognition of the need for us to do more than low-crime areas to reach the national target.

Our strategy is to target our resources at the types of crime that the cause the greatest harm

in the Borough. A detailed breakdown of our PSA1 targets can be found on Page 10.

PSA 2 is to reassure the public, reducing the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour, and building confidence in the justice system.

We know that the fear of crime can incapacitate the community as much as crime itself. Our Fear of Crime Working Group has been operating for three years. Their experience shows that the media are crucial to how we feel about the Borough. We have a detailed strategy supported by all partnership agencies to get the message across that "You're safer than you think!" The challenge of our other work is to then make that statement a reality.

We will use professional witnesses to support the victims of antisocial behaviour, and use whatever enforcement tools are necessary to ensure all areas of the Community fulfil their responsibilities.

PSA 4, is to reduce the harm caused by illegal drugs, including substantially increasing the number of drug misusing offenders entering treatment through the Criminal Justice System.

The supply of drugs and the needs of offenders to feed their addiction drive much of the crime in the Borough. We will work together to cut off the supply of illegal drugs and ensure pubs and clubs trade responsibly. We will also effectively treat drug-abusing offenders, and work with our young people to raise awareness of the pitfalls of drug and alcohol addiction.

- **Prolific and Priority Offender Strategy**

A hardcore of the most disruptive offenders are responsible for a disproportionate amount of crime in the Borough. Government figures estimate that the most prolific 5,000 offenders, representing 0.5% of the entire active offender population, are responsible for around 9% of all crimes. The CSSP is committed to the government initiative to catch and convict the worst offenders, whilst investing in the diversion of those at risk from entering a life of prolific crime. We will also work hard to rehabilitate offenders back into constructive members of the community, breaking the cycle of crime.

- **National Drugs Strategy**

Key elements of this strategy include educating young people about the dangers of drugs, preventing drug misuse, combating the dealers and treating addicts.

Within Barking and Dagenham we are working hard to educate, enforce and use our aftercare and through-care services to improve community access to treatment. We also aim to ensure that people leaving prison and treatment avoid the revolving door back into addiction and offending.

- **Cutting Crime, Delivering Justice – A Strategic Plan for Criminal Justice 2004-2008**

The overriding principle of this plan, produced by the Office for Criminal Justice Reform, is to put the victim and the law-abiding citizen first. It seeks to prevent crime occurring; but when a

crime does happen, to catch the offender swiftly and bring them to justice; and, once an offender has been convicted, give them a punishment which addresses why they committed the crime in the first place, so that they are less likely to offend again.

In Barking and Dagenham we are committed to improving the effectiveness of the criminal justice system through improving the support we offer to witnesses and victims of crime, investigatory techniques and pooling of intelligence to deliver fast, effective justice. We will also work together to make sure trials go ahead on time and appropriate punishments are handed out to criminals who will then be given support to avoid reoffending.

- **Cleaner, Safer, Greener Programme (ODPM)**

The Council and the Government realise that improved street lighting, attractive and well-maintained parks and open spaces, closed off alleyways, and fast removal of dumped rubbish and abandoned cars all help the community feel that the Borough is becoming safer.

We will take strong and consistent action against environmental crime, and tackle the root causes of antisocial behaviour.

- **Every Child Matters**
- The Criminal Justice System (CJS) makes a vital contribution to the Government's Children's Strategy which seeks to achieve the outcomes children and young people said are key to well-being in childhood and later life.

The CSSP have chosen to focus on two of the key outcomes in Every Child Matters:

Making a positive contribution. A key element of this is encouraging young people to choose to engage in law-abiding and positive behaviour.

Staying safe. Ensuring children and young people are safe from crime, exploitation, bullying, discrimination and violence.

Amongst other approaches, the CSSP have made extensive use of the Youth Justice Board alternatives to custody such as the Intensive Supervision and Surveillance Programme, and have prevented offending through Youth Inclusion and Support Panels (YISPs) and Youth Inclusion Programmes (YIPs).

- **Safer Neighbourhoods Programme**

The CSSP are committed to the delivery of the Safer Neighbourhoods Teams in every ward in the Borough. Partners have worked together to identify funding to support the schemes, and we are the first Borough in the country to have Council Parks Police sharing accommodation with Safer Neighbourhoods teams.

Local Framework

All of the partnership agencies plan the work of their own services through a series of detailed plans. This strategy acts as the overarching framework for delivery and has been developed in line with the opportunities and constraints provided by the partners' plans. More detail can be found in:

- **The Barking and Dagenham Policing Plan** - an annual plan setting out how the Police will target their resources to support the work of the Partnership.

- **The Antisocial Behaviour Strategy.** This is a detailed three year strategy describing how the CSSP is tackling antisocial behaviour.

- **The Drug Treatment Plan** - an annual plan required by the Home Office that describes in detail how we will provide treatment services, as well as targeting substance misuse in offenders.

- **The Youth Justice Plan** - a three-year plan with annual updates required by the Youth Justice Board, which describes how the Youth Offending Team will work with young offenders to prevent youth crime.

- **The Landlord Services Antisocial Behaviour Policy and Procedures.** This describes the approach the Council takes to dealing with antisocial behaviour in its own housing estates.

What Do We Know About the Borough?

Analysing the profile of the Borough is essential to helping the Partnership to understand the local context of crime, and ensuring that all our activity is community focussed and inclusive.

Key points related to crime and disorder form the 2001 census include:

- Almost a quarter of the population are under 19.
- The majority of the population are White. The largest ethnic groups are Black African, Indian, Black Caribbean and Pakistani. These groups make up just over 14% of the population.
- The population of the Borough is increasing more rapidly than that of England and Wales as a whole (by 5.4% over the ten years to 2001 as opposed to 4.3% nationwide)
- Almost 40% of residents have no formal qualifications. This compares to an average nationally of just under 30%.
- The proportion of residents living in socially rented accommodation is almost twice as high as the England and Wales average
- Three wards Abbey, Gascoigne and Fanshawe (now Alibon and Parlooes with the boundary changes) fall within the top 10% of most deprived wards throughout England and Wales based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2000.

Key Issues affecting the Borough

Community Cohesion

Recent electoral events indicate that the Borough could be becoming less cohesive. Local survey data has revealed that residents have concerns around equalities, and recent

press articles and letters have highlighted fears around immigration and asylum.

The Council has set up a Cohesion group to focus on improving the information provided to the community on cohesion issues, and the Barking and Dagenham Partnership has agreed a Community Cohesion strategy. Over the next year more work will be undertaken to develop greater understanding between the different communities in Barking and Dagenham, and to challenge any misunderstanding and misinformation.

Thames Gateway

Barking and Dagenham is embarking on its biggest transformation since the Borough was first industrialised and urbanised. It is at the centre of the 'Thames Gateway Project' which is the largest regeneration area in Europe. This project will mean a dramatic rise in the Borough's population, housing, infrastructures and work opportunities. This will have a huge impact on the Borough as a whole.

Terrorism

We are part of one of the largest and high profile cities in the world. London is considered to be at risk of terrorist attack. We brief the community appropriately and sensitively through faith and other community groups and use the Independent Advisory Group as a critical friend. We make extensive efforts to promote community cohesion to prevent causes of extremism

What Do We Know About Crime, Disorder and Drugs in the Borough?

In developing this Strategy the Community Safety Strategic Partnership carried out an extensive 'Audit of Crime, Disorder and Drugs' to ensure that our focus and activity over the next three years is based on sound evidence. The Audit provides an analysis of the levels and patterns of crime and disorder from the period 2001-2004. This is informed by a range of sources which include police and Council-recorded data, and the view of local people through community consultation. The document is accessible on the Borough's website www.barking-dagenham.gov.uk

Headlines Include:

- Recorded crime increased by 7.8%
- Violent Crime rose by 24%.
- Residential Burglary rose by 2.5%.
- Vehicle crime remained relatively stable, but still remains a high volume crime.
- Reported Racial and Homophobic incidents fell by 5.5%. Reported incidents to the Race Equality Council have fallen by 1.3%.
- Racial incidents accounted for 94% of all hate crimes flagged by the police.
- Street Crime reduced by over 5%
- Business Crime reduced by 13%.

Figure 1 provides a breakdown of all recorded crime over the three years by crime type. This shows us that the highest volumes of crime relate to Violence against the Person (VAP),

Criminal Damage, Theft and Handling, and Motor Vehicle Crime.

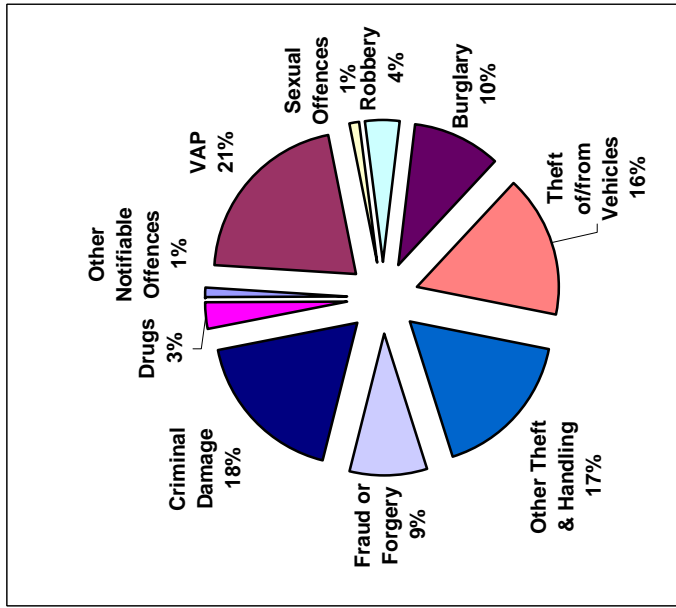


Figure 1 Breakdown of all crime in the Borough 2001-2004

A lot of work has been done across the Borough to raise the awareness and reporting of traditionally under reported crimes. As a result, over the last three years:

- Reported Domestic Violence increased by 76%
- Reported Sexual Offences increased by 11.4%.
- Reported Distraction Burglary increased by 79%.

- Reported disorder calls increased by 11%.

Using the British Crime survey, we are able to compare our performance and the patterns of crime, to other similar Boroughs in England and Wales. We know that our overall crime figure and our levels of violent crime especially common assault and wounding are higher in Barking and Dagenham than in other most similar Boroughs. When compared nationally over the lifetime of the previous strategy we have moved from 74th to 43rd in the Home office ranking of high crime boroughs; and during the same time period we have moved from the 17th to 15th safest Borough in London.

Community Consultation

It is essential to consult the Community in order to fully understand the nature and impact of crime, disorder and drugs; and to identify local people's concerns and priorities.

The Community Safety Strategic Partnership carried wide-ranging consultation with local people to find out what they thought were important crime issues.

4750 consultation questionnaires were distributed across the Borough. The questionnaire was also accessible on our Borough's website. 4,000 questionnaires were distributed to random addresses in the Borough. The rest were targeted at 'hard to reach' groups either via face to face meetings, or by leaving the document in premises used by the 'hard to reach' groups. The 641 responses returned reflected the Borough's diversity. The analysis report from the consultation is also on our website www.barking-dagenham.gov.uk.

Responses from the consultation showed that:

- 68% of all respondents felt threatened by crime in the Borough.
- In every area where respondents felt unsafe, the overwhelming concern was antisocial behaviour.
- 63% of respondents said that youths congregating made them feel unsafe in the day. After dark it rose to 83%.
- Areas where people felt most unsafe were parks, Barking town centre, bus stops and railway stations.
- 22% of respondents had been or knew a victim of domestic violence.
- 82% of respondents believed that drug use was a problem in the Borough.

Setting Priorities

The production of the Audit of Crime, Disorder and Drugs and the community consultation process that followed, has allowed the Community Safety Strategic Partnership to view the profile of crime and disorder in the Borough and then plan what must happen to make Barking and Dagenham safer.

We have identified a set of local priorities, which have been placed within the context of both national and regional priorities set by Government. As you might expect in a metropolitan area there is a close alignment between the national priorities and those identified locally.

Making It Happen

The following section describes how we intend to deliver actions under our agreed local strategic priorities. We describe the framework we will use to deliver this strategy and support the delivery of the Community Strategy. We describe in detail why we selected each of the areas and the challenge we have to address. We also present the overall aims, the broad objectives and the performance measures we will use to check whether we are achieving our aims.

Delivery Framework

The Barking and Dagenham Partnership

The Barking and Dagenham Partnership meets on a quarterly basis to act as the Borough's Local Strategic Partnership bringing together the public, private, voluntary and community sectors. The Barking and Dagenham Partnership operates at a strategic level and undertakes an ambassadorial role for the Borough to raise pride and promote the profile of Barking and Dagenham both inside and outside the Borough. The Barking and Dagenham Partnership meetings monitor progress of the implementation of the Community Strategy, as well as acting as an information exchange on the issues that affect local services and local people.

The Implementation Group

The Implementation Group meets before and between Barking and Dagenham Partnership meetings to manage the issues relating to the

implementation of the Community Strategy. To do this it may seek to influence changes or make appropriate decisions on behalf of the full partnership in between meetings. There are areas that members of this group have direct control over, and also wider issues where they can use their networks and knowledge to have influence on decisions that affect the Borough.

Sub Groups

The key priorities identified in the Community Strategy are championed through 5 Sub Groups:

- Education and Learning for All
- Health, Housing and Social Care
- Cleaner, Greener and Safer
- Regenerating the Local Economy
- Social Cohesion

The sub groups oversee the implementation of the Performance Management Framework (PMF) for their themed area and meet on a quarterly basis

Role of the Community Safety Strategic Partnership

The CSSP, our statutory Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership, meets once a quarter and provides a forum for the key stakeholders in the Borough to:

- facilitate and monitor the delivery of the crime and disorder aspects of the Community Strategy "Building Communities, Transforming Lives",

The criteria used to establish local priorities were based on the following:

- Crime and other issues that are rising
- Crime and other issues which occur in Barking and Dagenham more than they do in other similar Boroughs
- Crime and other issues that are particularly concerning to our residents, and make them fearful
- priority crime due to the significant effect it has on the victim and those around them
- the underlying causes of crime such as drug addiction and alcohol

We therefore established the following

Local Strategic Priorities 2005 – 2008

- ❖ Antisocial Behaviour
- ❖ Engaging Young People
- ❖ Violent Crime
- ❖ Property Crime
- ❖ Reducing the Harm of Drug and Alcohol Misuse
- ❖ Building Stronger, Tolerant and Confident Communities

- to develop and monitor the implementation of this Crime Disorder and Drugs Strategy
- and to influence and make decisions that assist in broader implementation of the Community Strategy.

The CSSP then acts as an advisory and delivery group for the Cleaner, Greener, Safer sub group of the Barking and Dagenham Partnership

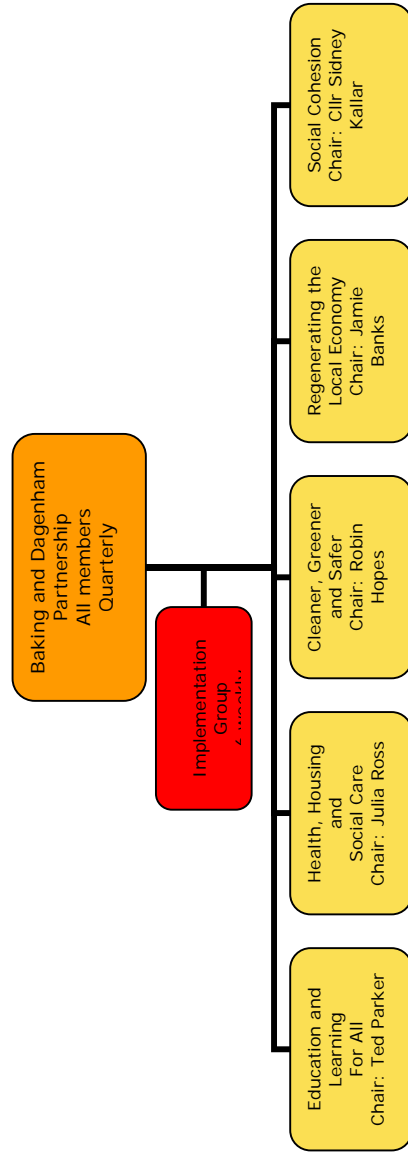


Figure 2 Structure of the Barking and Dagenham Partnership

What we will achieve – The Headlines

The following tables describe the headline performance indicators that we will use to assess our success in implementing this strategy

- Reduce overall crime by 20% over the next three years (National PSA 1 Targets)

Year 1 Crime Reduction – Targets 2005/06 (Baseline 2004/05)

Barking & Dagenham	Personal Robbery	Commercial Robbery	Residential Burglary	Theft of M/V	Theft from M/V	GBH & ABH*
Projected Borough Victimization rate	3.58	0.419	17.58	10.17	8.62	8.22
MPS most similar top quartile victimisation Rate	3.70	0.261	17.48	7.51	8.62	5.08
IQuanta group projected 12 month Average	3.77	0.313	20.91	7.83	11.08	-
Population / House holds	167,300	167,300	67,570	167,300	167,300	167,300
Projected FY 04/05 figure	599	70	1188	1702	1442	1375
Proposed victimisation rate	3.51	0.406	17.40	8.80	8.45	7.48
- Leading to a reduction of	1.9%	3.0%	1.0%	13.5%	2.0%	9.0%
Leading to a Target Reduction Rate	2.0%	3.0%	1.0%	13.0%	2.0%	9.0%
Target offences for FY 05/06	587	68	1176	1480	1413	1251

* Excluding Hate crime (Domestic Violence + Racist Offences + Homophobic Offences)

Year 2 and 3 Crime Reduction (indicative Targets only that will be reassessed in February each year) (Baseline 2003/04)

	Population ¹	Households	% reduction			Offences reduced			New level			New rate		
	165862	67568	26.0	394	1120	6.8								
No. of crimes 2003/04	Rate													
Theft or unauthorised taking of vehicle (incl. attempts)	1514	9.1	21.5	386	1409	8.5	0.0	0	4	0.0				
Theft from a vehicle (incl. attempts)	1795	10.8												
Vehicle interference	4	0.0												
Domestic burglary (incl. attempts) ²	1306	19.3	16.0	209	1097	16.2	-3.4	-6	176	1.1				
Theft or unauthorised taking of a cycle	170	1.0												
Theft from person	444	2.7	43.9	195	249	1.5								
Criminal damage (excl. 59)	4038	24.3	40.0	1615	2423	14.6								
Common assault (incl. on a PC)	2698	16.3	10.0	270	2428	14.6								
Woundings (serious and other)	947	5.7	0.0	0	947	5.7								
Robbery of personal property	698	4.2	6.0	42	656	4.0								
Total of selected offences ³	13614	82.1		3105	10509	63.4								
Overall reduction to be achieved =	20.0%													
Reduction achieved by proposed targets =	22.8%													

¹ 2003 mid-year estimates. Households data are for 2002.

² Rate per 1,000 households

³Overall rates include burglary rate per 1,000 population

• Reduce the fear of crime by 5% each year (Local Target)

Target	2003/04 baseline	2004/05 projection	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Percentage of residents surveyed feel fairly safe or very safe after dark whilst outside in the Borough.	35%	37%	39%	41%	43%
Percentage of residents surveyed feel fairly safe or very safe during the day whilst outside in the Borough	85.5%	86%	87%	87.5%	88%

- Ensure those that carry out crime, especially priority crimes, such as domestic violence and hate crime, are brought to justice.

Detection Targets – 2005/06 (Baseline 2004/05)

Barking & Dagenham	Old Robbery Sanctioned Detections	Residential Burglary Sanctioned Detections	Theft of M/V	Theft from M/V	Violent Crime Sanctioned Detections	GBH & ABH (exc. Hate Crime)	Rape Sanctioned Detections	Domestic Sanctioned Detections	Racial Sanctioned Detections	Homophobic Sanctioned Detections	New Robbery** Sanctioned Detections
Current Borough Sanctioned Detection rate	16%	28%	7%	1%	20%	11%	20%	20%	20%	0%	12%
Top quartile Sanctioned Detection rate	16%	16%	7%	2%	20%	13%	33%	20%	20%	20%	-
Quanta group 12 month Rate	17%	12%	11%	4%	28%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed Sanctioned Detection rate	17%	21%	10%	4%	24%	15%	25%	27%	20%	20%	14%
Target offences for FY 05/06	655	1176	1480	1413	6309	1251	74	2019	486	27	844
Target Detections for FY 05/06	111	247	148	57	1514	188	19	545	97	5	119

* Hate crime = Domestic Violence + Racist Offences + Homophobic Offences

**Your proposed robbery sanctioned detection rate has been adjusted to take into account you current snatch SD rate to give a Sanctioned Detection rate for next years robbery definition

Barking & Dagenham	Rape Total Detections	Domestic Total Detections	Racial Total Detections	Homophobic Total Detections
Current Borough Total Detection rate	33%	58%	50%	14%
Top quartile Total Detection rate	52%	58%	38%	33%
Quanta group 12 month Rate	-	-	-	-
Your Proposed Sanctioned Detection rate is	25%	27%	20%	20%
Proposed Total Detection rate	35%	60%	35%	35%
Target offences for FY 05/06	74	2019	486	27
Target Detections for FY 05/06	26	1211	170	10

Other Key Local Indicators

Target	2003/04 baseline	2004/05 projection	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Participation in Drug treatment Programmes	-	518	561	589	617
Street and Environmental Cleanliness as measured by BVPI 199 (Includes Litter, Fly posting, Fly tipping, Graffiti)	-	37%	30%	30%	30%
Reported antisocial behaviour					
Disorder (CADMIS)	5251	-	5145	4988	4726
Housing	2448	-	2399	2374	2325
Noise	4192	4727	4632 (2%)	4490 (5%)	4254 (10%)
Reduce the young perpetrators of Vehicle crime Residential Burglary Robbery					
By 30% compared to 03/04 baseline By 25% compared to 03/04 baseline By 14% compared to 03/04 baseline					
Profile and baseline to be established in Youth Justice Plan					
Actions against Domestic Violence as measured by BVPI 225 (new indicator)	-	72% estimated score	81%	90%	100%

Local Strategic Priority 1 - Antisocial Behaviour (ASB)

Lead Agency: Crime and Antisocial Behaviour Unit.

Aim: To prevent and reduce antisocial behaviour including criminal damage and other forms of notifiable antisocial behaviour and continue to develop services to improve work around estate management and environmental enforcement including abandoned vehicles, noise nuisance and graffiti reduction.

What Do We Know

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) is the term used to describe a range of behaviour ranging from low level environmental and neighbourhood nuisance to serious disorder, which significantly impacts on the quality of life of local communities. The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 describes ASB as “(acting) in a manner that caused or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not in the same household as (the defendant)”

- We know that in Barking and Dagenham ASB is a key concern of local residents. . A survey carried out to inform the development of this strategy highlighted that issues such as verbal abuse, rubbish lying around and graffiti contribute to feelings of lack of safety for residents when walking alone in the Borough both during the day and after dark.
- Police data shows that over the last three years (2001-2004) the number of calls to the police about disorder increased by 11%, There were large increases in calls to disturbances in private premises and to domestic incidents. By far the greatest number of complaints came from Abbey ward where there were over 1000 more incidents than any other ward.
- The number of calls regarding noise nuisance made to the Council also increased over this period by 17%, mainly relating to people making loud noise.
- Complaints from local residents living in Council properties relating to ASB also increased considerably over the three years, and two thirds of complaints related to neighbour nuisance and graffiti. Levels of graffiti have risen significantly since 2001/2 because of changes in recording practices. Graffiti remains a key concern for the community.
- The numbers of reports about abandoned vehicles and fly tipping have steadily decreased over the last 3 years. These types of environmental disorders are often considered by local people indicators of more widespread crime and disorder and act as sources of fear of crime.
- Problems at our Underground stations have resulted in ongoing active Dispersal Orders.

In order to tackle these types of ASB and others, the Community Safety Partnership has already established a dedicated ‘Crime and ASB Unit’ within the Council to provide a coordinated approach to tackle ASB, for example, by linking the activities of those responsible for CCTV, Parks Police, Noise Nuisance, Community Safety and Street Wardens. In 2004 this Team developed a detailed strategy for tackling ASB, the aims of which will contribute to the delivery of this strategy. The new ‘Safer Neighbourhoods’ policing model also complements this new approach. Ward based police officers, supported by Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs), provide a visible presence in local communities and a clear focus on combating ASB. As a result of these new ways of working, more victims are coming forward to report ASB and to work with us to tackle it.

The Youth Inclusion and Support panel(YISP) and the Youth inclusion Programme (YIP) on the Gascoigne estate have been successful in diverting young people away from antisocial behaviour.

Antisocial Behaviour - Our Approach

Priorities	Key 3 year outcomes	Main activities to achieve outcomes	Measure
Reduce Antisocial Behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce Criminal damage by 40% • 10% reduction in reported antisocial behaviour (Includes Police disorder, housing ASB, noise nuisance) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Professional Witnesses used to avoid the need for Community to appear in court 2. Target shared resources where and when they are needed 3. All wards have community Policing team 4. Increase the number of streetwardens 5. Target persistent offenders. 6. Fully roll out Police in schools programme 7. Supporting victims and witnesses. 8. Effective implementation of the landlord services antisocial behaviour policy and procedures 9. More security patrols and concierge schemes in flatted estates. 10. Work with TFL to address ASB issues which occur in and around the railway property. 	See key indicators tables
Extra effort with the Young	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce arrest rates of those targeted on the YISP by 50% • Engage 75% of those targeted on the YIP as part of the Gascoigne Estate. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More facilities for young people 2. Provide support for those young people, and their families, at risk of becoming involved with ASB. 3. Use ABCs to help young people whose antisocial behaviour causes harm to others – to understand the consequences of their actions and provide them with the appropriate levels of supervision and restriction. 4. Targeted use of ASBO's where other options have failed. 5. Engage with young people to help them contribute positively to their communities, through the youth service, arts services and other partnerships involved with young people. 	Measured by those referred to the YISP, ABC and ASBOs compared to offending rates
Stamp out environmental crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30% BV 199 cleanliness standard 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Covert surveillance team targeting Envirocrime hotspots 2. Implement and enforce the new Tenancy Agreement. 3. More streetwardens 4. Strong but fair enforcement of Envirocrime legislation 5. Deter re-offending by rapid removal of fly posting abandoned cars and graffiti. 	Baseline March 05 – 37%
Break the link with drugs and alcohol	<p>Achieve a 30% increase in numbers entering treatment.</p> <p>All Licences issued following full Community consultation</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify and tackle substance linked ASB. 2. Use pubwatch to support licensed premises combating alcohol related disorder 3. Vigorously enforce licence conditions 4. Deliver the objectives of the alcohol ban in Barking Town Centre. 5. Deliver parenting programmes (drugs prevention and awareness for 10% of YISP and YIP cases). 	Baseline of 475 in 2004 – 617 in 07/08 New Indicator

Local Strategic Priority 2 - Engaging Young People

Lead Agency: Youth Offending Team

Aim: To prevent and reduce youth related crime through prevention, education, enforcement and rehabilitation and universal services. To highlight the positive roles of young people. To improve the lives and life chances of young people in the Borough.

What Do We Know

- The consultation showed that 63% of all respondents said that youths congregating during the daytime made them feel unsafe. After dark the response rose to 83%.
- 60% of respondents felt Parks are unsafe due to antisocial behaviour, the common complaint is of youths causing that antisocial behaviour.
- When asked what crime prevention measure they would like to see as a priority, 49% of the responses wanted more facilities for young people.
- Youth nuisance and low level criminal behaviour is a re-occurring issue at the Borough's Community Forums.
- Our audit identified that vehicle crime and criminal damage are comparatively high, it is generally accepted that young people are particularly involved in these types of crimes.

Engaging Young People - Our Approach

Priorities	3-Year Targets	How We Will Achieve	Measure
<p>Reducing Re-offending and Tackling Persistent Offenders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce young Perpetrator's of vehicle crime by 30%; Residential Burglary by 25% and Robbery by 14%. A year on year reduction of those targeted as PPO 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Continued Implementation of the Youth Justice Plan. Full implementation and operation of the pilot ISSP provision. Develop community projects linked to education through the ISSP provision. Management and co-ordination of the Prevent and Deter strand of the Persistent and Prolific Offenders Programme (PPO) by the Youth Offending Team (YOT). Develop work within YOJ and resettlement programme Development of family group conferencing Linking with the Supporting Peoples strategy regarding suitable accommodation for all Young offenders 	<p>Quarterly data collection from the YOT 04/05 baseline to be established in Youth Justice Plan</p>
<p>Targeted Prevention, Early Intervention and engagement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Citizenship' in 70% of secondary schools in the Borough. 5% reduction in violent crimes committed by females. For LAC no more than 10 a year offending. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted activities for young people at risk of offending. Continue the Youth Inclusion Project (YIP) targeting the 50 most at risk young people. Develop further YIP projects in areas where ASB is a concern Provide targeted interventions to all young people identified as most at risk from drugs and alcohol. Targeted work on Looked After Children Reduce 15-17 year olds conception rate by 55% by 2010 60% of teens parents in education/ training and employment Engaging in the LIFE programme in partnership with the fire service Partnership targeted interventions for BME groups 	<p>Quarterly data collection from the YOT 04/05 baseline to be established in Youth Justice Plan</p>
<p>Supporting Victims</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% of young people on Court orders to the YOT will engage in some form of reparation; 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a programme of intervention for young people experiencing and witnessing domestic violence. Develop increased levels of service to victims of bullying and crime. Including consideration of BME groups 	<p>Quarterly data collection from the YOT 04/05 baseline to be established in Youth Justice Plan</p>
<p>Increase awareness of the harm of substance misuse</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% screening of those manifesting Substance Misuse difficulties within the YOT service 100% of at risk young people to receive targeted interventions. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a baseline for young people in drug and/or alcohol treatment. Develop specific services for all tiers of Drugs misuse concerns 	<p>Quarterly data collection from the YOT 04/05 baseline to be established in Youth Justice Plan</p>

Local Strategic Priority 3 - Violent Crime

Lead Agency: Police

Aim: To prevent and reduce numbers of crimes of violence so that people can go about their normal lives without fear. Particular focus on common assault, wounding, hate crime, domestic violence and sexual offences.

What Do We Know

Violent crime has a huge impact on a victim's sense of self worth and confidence as well as their physical health. It can also have a serious detrimental effect on those who witness it. The majority of violence actually occurs between people known to one other rather than between strangers.

- Violent crime in the borough increased by 24% over three years from 2001/02 to 2003/04. Some, but not all of this increase was a result of changes in police recording practices.
- Violent crime includes a range of offences, differing in levels of severity. Murder is the most extreme form of violent crime and this is consistently very rare in the borough. Grievous Bodily Harm (GBH), which is the next level down in terms of severity reduced in the borough by 17% over the last three years.
- Over half of all violent crime, which occurred in the borough over the last three years, related to common assault, and there was an increase of 18% of recorded incidents during this period.
- Police recorded incidents of Harassment, classified as 'violence against the person', increased by around 50% over the three year period.
- Compared to our most similar crime and disorder reduction partnerships we have high levels of violent crime, especially common assault and wounding.

Although we will strive to reduce the occurrence of violent crime across the board, we are particularly concerned about reducing this crime in respect of Domestic Violence and Hate Crime. Both of these crimes may manifest in physical violence but also relate to a range of other types of abuse, which will also form part of our focus.

Nationally Domestic Violence accounts for a quarter of all reported violent crime, claims the lives of two women a week and has the highest rate of repeat victimisation of any crime. Domestic violence not only affects the mental and physical health of the abused women but also any children living with her. Between a third and two thirds of children in homes where the mother is being abused are also at risk of being abused. Additionally, damage to property often occurs in domestic violence situations. By impacting on domestic incidents we can therefore not only impact on violence but also criminal damage.

In Barking and Dagenham community consultation revealed that almost a quarter of local people surveyed have themselves or know someone who has been a victim of Domestic Violence. Reported incidents of Domestic Violence to the police increased during 2001 – 2004 by nearly 76%. This increase in part reflects the successful work undertaken in the Borough, in particular through the boroughwide multi-agency Domestic Violence Forum, to encourage local people to report this traditionally under-reported crime.

Hate Crime refers to "a crime where the perpetrator's prejudice against an identifiable group of people is a factor in determining who is victimised" (definition by the Association of Chief Police Officers). It relates to homophobic, transgender, faith hate, anti-Semitic and racial incidents.

The audit shows that during 2001 – 2004 hate crime (comprising both racially motivated and homophobic crime) reported to the police has fallen by 5.5%, and hate crime reported to the Racial Equality Council has reduced by 1.3% over the same timescale. Our consultation with the community, however, revealed that 14% of those surveyed had been or knew someone who has been a victim of race related hate crime in the borough, while 5% of all had been or knew someone who had been a victim of a homophobic. The CSSP will accordingly continue to work to improve reporting of these crimes.

Violent Crime – Our Approach

Priorities	3-Year Targets	How We Will Achieve	Measure
Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce common assault by 10% • 0% increase in serious assaults (Wounding and Grievous Bodily Harm) • Achieve 100% for BVPI 225 Actions against Domestic Violence 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of the Borough's Prolific and Priority Offender action plan – 'Prevent and Deter' section 2. Incorporate ALG recommendations in draft Domestic Violence Strategy. 3. Fully implement Domestic Violence Strategy including increasing sanctuary provision, emergency accommodation places and crisis intervention team. 4. Targeted intervention for hotspots – partnership operations including CCTV, Parks Police, Street Wardens and Police 5. Through licensing policy ensure all licensed premises have adequate plans for preventing violent disorder 6. Establish the link between domestic violence and drug and alcohol use – and develop support opportunities 7. Further enhance the number of Sanctuary Projects outcomes 8. Partnership enforcement of Barking Town Centre alcohol ban 9. Continue to target harden hotspots 10. Full partnership commitment to MAPPPA 	See key indicator tables
Target Offenders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve sanctioned detection rates for violent offences 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of the Borough's Prolific and Priority Offender action plan – 'Catch & Convict' section. 2. Intelligence led partnership operations around all violent crime – targeting geographic hotspots and known offenders. 3. Target persistent Domestic Violence perpetrators. 4. Effective and rigorous management of the range of offenders supervised by MAPPA. 5. Increase partnership operations targeting PPOs 6. Improve the number of perpetrators accessing drug and alcohol treatment to prevent reoffending 7. Increase the number of perpetrators of domestic violence accessing support programmes to prevent reoffending 	See key indicator tables
Repeat Victimisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15% reduction in number of repeat victims (all categories) • 10% reduction in the number of Repeat Domestic Violence & Hate Crime Victims • Develop multi-agency support packages to empower DV and Hate Crime Victims (reported through BVPI 225) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Further develop Non-police Reporting sites for Domestic Violence and Hate Crime 2. Implement the 'Sanctuary' project in the Borough 3. Early identification and intervention with victims 4. Implementation of the Borough's Prolific and Priority Offender action plan 5. Clearly communicate support services & agencies available to support victims. 6. Conduct meaningful and documented risk assessments of domestic violence victims 7. Ensure effective communication structure between all agencies to provide a seamless service., 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % reduction in repeat victims • % reduction in Domestic Violence and Hate Crime victims (baseline to be established)

Local Strategic Priority 4 - Property Crime

Lead Agency: Police

Aims: To prevent and reduce crimes against property. Particular focus on domestic burglary and vehicle theft.

What Do We Know

- The audit indicates that street crime has fallen by 5% during the life of the audit.
- Burglary has risen by 2.5%. This is a very personal crime and leaves victims feeling violated.
- Distraction burglary is a major issue for the Borough and is a crime which targets the most vulnerable in our communities.
- Geographic mapping domestic burglary has identified regional hotspots especially in some flatted estates. The implementation of security patrols, secure door entry systems and concierge units will be responsible for a significant reduction on domestic burglary in these areas.
- Vehicle crime has remained constant over the three years but compared to our most similar crime and disorder reduction partnership areas, we have high vehicle crime levels.
- Many reports of antisocial behaviour include damage to vehicles which goes unreported.
- Overall reported business crime has fallen by 13%.

Property Crime – Our Approach

Priorities	3-Year Targets	How We Will Achieve	Measure
Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase Neighbourhood Watches in the Borough by 10% each year Increase number of Business Watches by 10% year on year Develop and enhance multi-agency partnership crime prevention operations 10% year on year increase in partnership operations Develop communication structure between service providers assisting elderly Increase victim referrals to VSS 	<p>Digital door entry systems fitted to all flatted estates by 2007</p> <p>Concierge units rolled out in Burglary hotspots</p> <p>Partnership initiative directed at Distraction Burglary.</p> <p>Housing Futures and all new housing schemes embrace 'Secure by Design' status.</p> <p>Targeted intervention for hotspots – partnership operations including CCTV, Parks Police, Street Wardens and Police.</p> <p>Implementation of the Borough's Prolific and Priority Offender action plan – 'Prevent & Deter' and 'Rehabilitate & Rehouse'.</p> <p>£150,000 spent each year improving lighting, CCTV and other environmental improvements such as alleygating in identified hotspots..</p> <p>Develop concierge and other controlled access to Local Authority Properties.</p> <p>Media campaigns to raise awareness of prevention methods.</p> <p>Secure post conviction ASBOs against offenders.</p> <p>11. Diversionary activity for youths who have a propensity towards committing property crime.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of partnership operations in hotspots Number of CCTV cameras deployed Number of prosecutions arising from CCTV products Number of car parks achieving 'Secure by Design' status Number of New Builds achieving 'Secure by Design' status Number crime prevention initiatives and media campaigns implemented Number of ASBOs achieved % increase of victims referred to VSS (baseline data to be established)
Reducing Offending	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce theft of a vehicle crime by 26% Reduce theft from a vehicle by 21.5% Reduce Residential Burglary by 16% Reduce robbery by 6% Reduce theft from person by 43.9% 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Intelligence led partnership operations - targeting geographic hotspots and known offenders. Implementation of the Borough's Prolific and Priority Offender action plan – 'Catch & Convict' and 'Rehabilitate & Rehouse'. Offer the services of the Arrest Referral Team to all offenders arrested. Improve links with probation, the prison service and housing to track and support offenders. Make effective use of Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003. Target Class A Drug Traffickers. Evict local authority tenants involved in criminality and allowing premises to be used for such. Diversionary activity for youths who have a propensity towards committing Property Crime. Partnership & Treatment support for class A controlled drug users with a propensity towards property crime. 	<p>See key indicator tables</p>
Reducing Victimisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieve 10% reduction in residential burglary repeat victims Achieve 20% reduction in Distraction Burglary re-victimisation Increase referrals to VSS 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out Crime Prevention initiatives in the Borough. Media campaigns to raise awareness of prevention methods. Develop and deploy Ringmaster to improve communication between service providers assisting the elderly. Early identification and intervention with vulnerable victims. Implementation of the Borough's Prolific and Priority Offender action plan. Clearly communicate support services & agencies available to support victims. Ensure effective communication structure between all agencies to provide a seamless service. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % reduction in repeat victims Number of support packages developed Number of partnership crime prevention initiatives conducted % increase in VSS referrals

Local Strategic Priority 5 - Reducing the Harm of Drugs and Alcohol

Lead Agency: Drugs and Alcohol Team (DAAT)

Aim: To reduce the harm caused by drugs and alcohol in Barking and Dagenham, and improve access to treatment for clients both within and from without the criminal justice system.

What Do We Know

- Drug and alcohol misuse is a community concern in Barking and Dagenham. A survey of local residents carried out to inform the development of this strategy highlighted that 84% felt that drug and alcohol misuse is problematic in the Borough.
- We know, however, that police figures relating to drugs offences give only a partial view of a problem in any given area, as they are likely to reflect levels of police activity rather than actual occurrence – arrests resulting from a particular drugs initiative targeting users or dealers will appear to show a significant increase in the problem when the reality may be that such activity actually helps to secure a decrease.
- The Borough has nine treatment agencies offering services from advice and information, to structured counselling, to referral for residential detoxification and rehabilitation. The treatment sector is growing and as a result the number of clients being assessed and referred each month is increasing (from October 2003 to June 2004 the number of clients assessed increased from 219 to 251).
- Our known drug user population is predominantly white male, though we need to find out more and meet the needs of the black and ethnic minority (BME) groups and women. Interestingly, community consultation revealed that local people's perceptions were that problematic drug users were most commonly aged between 18 – 24 years old, whereas nearly half of the clients in treatment are aged between 35 – 44, and only a quarter are aged 25 – 34. We need to explore further whether this reflects a misunderstanding on the part of the community or a lack of appropriate and accessible services for younger users.
- Many clients in treatment in Barking and Dagenham are users of alcohol alongside other illicit substances. This is also the case nationwide and reflects people's perceptions: 74% of residents surveyed believed alcohol was the most widely used drug in the Borough.
- 90% of respondents believe that alcohol has a large impact on crime and disorder in the Borough. Between 2001 and 2004 there was a 13% increase in disorder calls to the police relating to drunkenness and a 7% increase in calls relating to disturbances on licensed premises.

Work in the borough to address drug and alcohol misuse is coordinated by the Drug and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT) working on behalf of the Community Safety Strategic Partnership. The DAAT will continue to work within the national framework set out in the National Drugs Strategy in the Government's 10 year drug strategy 'Tackling Drugs to Build a Better Britain' (updated in 2002) which outlines four key strands through which drug use and associated harm should be addressed:

- Reducing the supply of illegal drugs
- Protecting communities against the harm associated with drugs
- Helping young people resist drug misuse
- Enabling those with drug problems to overcome them

Reducing the Harm of Drugs and Alcohol – Our Approach

Priorities	3-Year Targets	How We Will Achieve	Measure
Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of schools to have good quality universal drug and alcohol education. 100% of at risk young people to receive targeted prevention. 100% screening for those manifesting substance misuse difficulties within the YOT 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Education for all young people and targeted education for those at most risk. Support provided for young people whose parents have substance misuse difficulties. Raise awareness of the links between drug / alcohol use and teenage pregnancy. Divert at least 15% of assets subject to Forfeit Orders to education programmes and victim groups. Diversions activities for young people. 	Quarterly data collection from the DAAT 04/05 baseline to be established in Drug Treatment Plan
Reducing Offending	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25% reduction in the use of class A drugs by young people. 25% increase in police operations targeting class A drug traffickers 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Support DTOs for class A drug users prosecuted for minor offences. Targeted intelligence led policing operations. Improve communications with the community Divert 10% of assets subject to Forfeit Orders into treatment 	Quarterly data collection from the DAAT 04/05 baseline to be established in Drug Treatment Plan
Treatment and Harm Minimisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain waiting times for treatment within NTA guidelines. Achieve 30% increase in clients in treatment. Retain 55% of clients in treatment for 12 weeks or longer. Ensure 100% of staff are DANOS compliant. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the capacity of the treatment system. Provide good quality treatment. Increased targeted interventions for young people with chronic substance misuse difficulties Increase workforce within the drug and alcohol treatment system in line with NTA guidelines. 	See key indicator tables Quarterly data collection from the DAAT 04/05 baseline to be established in Drug Treatment Plan
Reduce the harm caused by Alcohol within the borough.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement a local Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy. Undertake 50 alcohol test purchases each year. Increase in targeted awareness campaigns across the community. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Increased participation in alcohol treatment, and increased retention Use Licensing controls to ensure all licensed premises do not encourage binge drinking, sell to underage or allow drug dealing 	Quarterly data collection from the DAAT 04/05 baseline to be established in Drug Treatment Plan

Local Strategic Priority 6 - Building Stronger, Tolerant and Confident Communities

Lead Agency: Barking and Dagenham Racial Equality Council and Barking and Dagenham Victim Support

Aim: A community that finds strength through celebrating its diversity and is supported by the work of our partnership to feel safer in Barking and Dagenham.

What Do We Know

- 54% of respondents said they felt unsafe in the Borough. 87% saying they felt safe during the day but only 37% feeling safe after dark.
- 68% of all respondents felt threatened by crime
- In every area where respondents felt unsafe, the overwhelming concern was antisocial behaviour.
- 63% of respondents said that youths congregating made them feel unsafe in the day. After dark it rose to 83%.
- Areas where people felt most unsafe were parks, Barking town centre, bus stops and railway stations.
- We know from Community Forums and the Police and Community Consultative Group that contacting the Police can take far too long, this leads to unreported crime and a lack of confidence in the Police.
- The recent Tenant's Aspiration Survey, placed feeling insecure at home and the surrounding area above all other concerns.
- Recent electoral events show that community cohesion is a key issue and that the Borough could be becoming less cohesive. This is backed up by survey data and letters to the local press demonstrating concerns around equalities issues such as immigration and asylum.
- Racist incidents reported to the Council and the Police show little change but the evidence is that racist incidents reported through non-Police channels continue to rise.

Building Stronger, Tolerant and Confident Communities – Our Approach

Priorities	3-Year Targets	How We Will Achieve	Measure
Highly visible Policing	Every ward to have a Safer Neighbourhood Team	1. Support the roll out of 'Safer Neighbourhood' ward based Policing plan	Base line March 2005 – 5 'live' teams.
Fast and effective response to reported crime	Consistently achieve national target for 1 calls BV3 70% of residents satisfied with the overall service provided by the Council and its partners	1. Support 3Ci 2. Implement 'Done in One' customer care programme 3. Achieve PSA 2 target for offenders brought to justice	Baseline March 2005 – 74% I calls responded to within target time BV3 50.36%
Improve confidence in the criminal justice system - Get results	Improvements in Detection Rates	1. Improved intelligence sharing 2. Improved investigative processes 3. Targeting prolific and other priority offenders 4. Streamlining the criminal justice procedures 5. Working to ensure appropriate sentencing 6. Supporting victims	See key indicator tables
Improve the living environment	30% BV 199 cleanliness standard	1. Tough enforcement of environmental crime 2. Top quartile achievement of urgent and non urgent housing repairs 3. Improved flatted estate cleaning	Baseline March 05 – 37%
Deter antisocial behaviour	20% reduction in reported antisocial behaviour	1. Security patrols in tenanted estates 2. Noise patrol and professional witnesses 3. Increased Street Wardens and Parks Police patrols in disorder hotspots of disorder supported by CCTV 4. Targeted improvements of street lighting, alleygating and other environmental infrastructure	See key indicator tables
Strengthen and Empower the Local Community	Increased reporting of race hate and homophobic crime in year 1 and 2 and an decrease of 10% in year 3	1. CSSP supports the implementation of the Barking and Dagenham Community Cohesion Strategy. 2. Support non Police crime reporting channels	3rd Part Reporting data. Baseline to be established

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