

**Community Safety Partnership****Date and Time:** Wednesday, 7 December 2022, 10:00 am - 1:00 pm**Venue:** Barking Learning Centre

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**A G E N D A**

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<b>1. Introductions and Apologies for Absence</b>		
<b>2. Declaration of Interests</b>		
Members of the Board are asked to declare any personal or prejudicial interest they may have in any matter which is to be considered at this meeting.		
<b>3. Minutes</b>	Chair	1 - 12
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(a) Subgroup Update Reports		
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| <b>8. Community Safety Plan 2023-2026</b> | All partners | 57 - 72 |
| <b>9. Date of Next Meeting</b>            | Chair        |         |

Community Safety Partnership Board  
Wednesday 29th March, 10:00am-13:00pm  
Venue: Microsoft Teams  
Chair: Stuart Bell

## Membership

<b>Name</b>	<b>Post title</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
Cllr Syed Ghani (Chair)	Cabinet Member for Enforcement and Community Safety	London Borough of Barking and Dagenham (LBBB)
Stuart Bell (Interim Chair)	Detective Superintendent East Area BCU	Metropolitan Police Service (MPS)
Fiona Taylor (Deputy Chair)	Acting Chief Executive and Strategic Director, Law and Governance	LBBB
April Bald	Operational Director, Childrens' Care and Support	LBBB
Rema Begum		Victim Support
Steve Calder	Head of Service, Barking, Dagenham and Havering	The Probation Service
Matthew Cole	Director of Public Health	LBBB
Jennie Coombes	Head of Service	Be First
Narinder Dail	Borough Commander	London Fire Brigade (LFB)
Angie Fuller	Head of YOS, Missing and Exploitation, Childrens' Care and Support	LBBB
Cllr Elizabeth Kangethe	Cabinet Member for Educational Attainment and School Improvement	LBBB
Chris Lyons	Community Safety Partnership Team Manager	LBBB
Kevin Makambe	Head of Triage Lifecycle	LBBB
Andy Opie	Director of Enforcement and Community Safety	LBBB
Pip Salvador-Jones	Director	Barking and Dagenham Citizens Advice Bureau (CAB)
Nathan Singleton	CEO LifeLine Projects	BD Collective
Steve Thompson		Safer Neighbourhood Board (SNB)
Melody Williams		North East London Foundation Trust (NELFT)
Cllr Maureen Worby	Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care and Health Integration	LBBB

**LBBB Advisers**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Post title</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
David Lingard	Community Safety Operations Manager	LBBB
Gary Jones		

**Non-LBBB Advisers**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Post title</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
Kit Weller	MOPAC Link Officer	Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC)

**Contact Officer:**

Ilirjeta Buzoku, Community Safety Partnership National Management Trainee,  
Enforcement and Community Safety  
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**Community Safety Partnership Board**  
**Wednesday 5<sup>th</sup> October 2022, 10.00-13.00, MS Teams**

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**Members Present:** Andy Opie, Alison Stuart, Angie Fuller, Angela D'Urso, Chris Lyons, Councillor Elizabeth Kangethe, Councillor Maureen Worby, Councillor Syed Ghani (CHAIR), Daniel James, Narinder Dail, Nathan Singleton, Pip-Salvador Jones, Stuart Bell (Interim Chair), Zahid Iqbal.

**Additional Attendees:** Amolak Tatter, Daniel Thompson, Gary Jones, Ilirjeta Buzoku (NOTE TAKER), Simon Cornwall, Steve Calder.

**Apologies:** April Bald, Fiona Taylor, Jennie Coombes

**1. Introductions and Apologies for Absence**

Councillor Ghani, the Cabinet Member for Enforcement & Community Safety and Chair opened the October 2022 Community Safety Partnership (CSP) board and apologies were noted.

**2. Declarations of Interest**

No declarations of interest to note.

**3. Minutes – Wednesday 5<sup>th</sup> October 2022**

The October 2022 CSP board minutes were approved. The following actions have not yet been completed:

- **ACTION: Daniel James to contact Stuart Bell about access to police data.**

- **ACTION: Andy Opie and Chris Lyons to meet and create a timetable of the tasks and governance processes that needs to be completed leading up to the publication of the 2023-2026 CSP Plan and share this with CSP board members, sub-group chairs its members.**

- **ACTION: Amolak Tatter to draw up a plan of how to bring an element of the Combatting Drugs Partnership and share this in Decembers 2022 CSP board for approval.**

- **ACTION: Chris Lyons to share Womens Safety Comms Campaign plan to CSP members when finalised.**

- **ACTION: Daniel Thompson to inform Chris Lyons and Andy Opie of when walk and talks take place so this can be promoted through the Womens Safety Comms Campaign.**

- **ACTION: Chris to share National Hate Crime Awareness Week event week plan with CSP board members (COMPLETED).**

- **ACTION: Angela D'Urso and Chris Lyons to meet outside of the CSP board to discuss how the priorities in the VAWG group and CSP Strategy link up.**

#### 4. RESTRICTED: Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment 2021/2022

The Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment (CDSA) 2021/22 showcases to Community Safety Partnership (CSP) members an analysis of crime, disorder, substance misuse and environmental degradation adversely affecting the residents of Barking and Dagenham with the aim of identifying the priorities for the year ahead. The evidence of priority areas to focus on ultimately shape the Community Safety Partnership Plan that is reviewed and updated every 3 years as well as the CSP sub-groups.

- Daniel James noted there were no significant changes to the CSP priority areas or the CSP structures.

##### **Performance overview:**

##### 2020/21 vs 2021/22:

- All major crime types had exceeded pre covid 19 levels except for the following offence types:
  - Burglary offences
  - Robbery offences
  - Theft offences
  - Vehicle offences
- In 2021/22 there was a grand total of 20,560 offences reported **up 1,931 offences** (+10.4%) on the 18,629 offences reported in 2020/21. Of the 1,931 additional offences:
  - **Violence Against the Person** offences accounted for 37.5% (mainly VWOI – ongoing improvements in recording):
    - Theft offences (20.7%) - ongoing improvements in recording.
    - Public Order (12.5%) -ongoing improvements in recording.
    - Vehicle Offences (12.1%) – genuine increase
    - Arson & Criminal Damage – 11.4% (CD = ongoing improvements in recording)

Statistically significant increases in:

- Non-DA Abuse Violence With Injury
- Other Firearms offences
- Theft of motor vehicle

##### **Crime Volume vs Harm vs Cost:**

The crimes committed in the borough at the highest volume and rates have been ranked and analysed in order to apply the estimated costs and harm scores to Barking and Dagenham. This analysis has led to a focus on the priorities below:

##### Current Priorities:

- Non-Domestic Abuse Violence With Injury (with a focus on Serious Youth Violence)
- Robbery of Personal property
- Domestic Abuse Offences (mandatory high harm priority)
- Sexual Offences (mandatory high harm priority)

- Fire Safety - Arson (low volume but high harm and current high rank within London)
- ASB (mandatory MOPAC priority)

### **Sanction Detection Rates:**

Daniel James stated that sanction detection rates are generally areas for improvement and are low across London as well as well nationally. There are some improvements being made, but there is a programs of work identified through some of the documents that have been made available through the police like the MP's Force management plan where it identifies the kind of actions being to increase sanction detection rates for offences.

### **Ward Level data:**

Ward level offence figures for Barking and Dagenham continues to show Abbey ward (Barking Town Centre) as being the ward with the highest volume of crime for most crime types in 2021/22. Efforts should continue with the Barking Town Centre management meetings to address the levels of crime and disorder in this area.

### **Partnership Indicators:**

Daniel James shared that an assessment of partnership crime indicators within the borough are also carried out in comparison to the national average. The following crimes/ incidents recorded are as follows:

- London Fire Brigade: primary fires, secondary fires.
- Adult Re- Offenders
- Juvenile Re-Offenders
- Adults in Drug Treatment/substance misuse

In 2021/22 Barking & Dagenham falls within the top quartile in London for several areas (Arson, Drugs, Domestic Abuse, Violent Crime, First Time Entrants, youth custodial sentences and the rate of juvenile offenders).

### **Perceptions of Safety:**

- 2021: Of the 1,000 respondents 82% said they felt safe outside in their local areas during the day, an increase on the 2019 results (81%).
- Only 43% of residents felt safe outside in their local area after dark. This is an increase on the 2019 results (38%)
- Although there has been a small improvement in safety after dark further improvements can be made in this area.

### **ASB issues perceive as problems 2019 and 2021 comparison:**

- Rubbish or litter lying around 2021 – 65% (-1%)
- People dealing or using drugs 2021 – 53% (-9%)
- Fly-tipping (2021) - 55% (-3%)
- People being drunk / rowdy in public spaces – 36% (-7%)
- Vandalism, Graffiti etc to property – 32% (-6%)
- Dog fouling – 40% (-1%)
- Noisy neighbours/ loud parties (18% (+1%))
- Abandoned/ burnt out cars 14% (-4%)

## **Recommendations:**

### Priority setting:

- Based on this year's assessment of offence volume, cost, and estimated harm the existing priority crime and disorder types to remain priorities to address in 2022/23. This includes:

- o Violence Against Women and Girls (mandatory high harm MOPAC priority area)
- o Gun Crime (Mandatory high harm MOPAC priority area)
- o Hate Crime (mandatory high harm MOPAC priority area)
- o Knife Crime (mandatory high harm MOPAC priority area)
- o Sexual Offences (mandatory high harm MOPAC priority area)
- o Anti-Social Behaviour (mandatory high harm MOPAC priority area)
- o Non-Domestic Abuse Violence With Injury (Agreed MOPAC high volume Priority)
- o Robbery of Personal property (agreed MOPAC high volume priority)
- o Adult and Juvenile reoffending (locally set)
- o Arson (locally set)

### CSP Governance and sub-groups:

- Continue with current CSP Structures (IVOLT, Reoffending Group, Etc) to address these issues and coordinate and monitor implementation of the BCU and Local Authority Serious Violence, Knife crime and drug action plans.

### How Barking and Dagenham CSP Priorities fit with MPS Strategy and the Mayor's Policing and Crime (MOPAC) Plan Priorities

The main priorities of both the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) and MOPAC are:

- Reducing and preventing violent crime
- Protecting people from exploitation and harm
- Victims being better supported
- Increasing partnership working
- Increasing trust and confidence

These priorities are in line with existing Barking and Dagenham CSP priorities and sub-groups:

- Contextual Safeguarding & Exploitation and YOS Board
- Hate Crime, Intolerance and Extremism
- IVOLT
- Managing Offenders
- Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG)
- Safer Neighbourhood Board
- Safeguarding Boards

Stuart Bell notes that burglaries remains a high priority of the Met and improving victim support of burglary and recognises that data sets everywhere are skewed by the Covid-19 lockdowns in 2020. Stuart Bell asked Daniel James to contact him outside the CSP meeting to discuss access to police data.

Nathan Singleton questioned who has access to the CDSA data as well as noting that the young people he works with are very concerned around youth violence, the violence they face, experience, the bullying, the grooming, all those areas and that it



is important for us as a borough to maintain a focus on that area alongside the VAWG issues. Daniel James responded that his access to police systems has been stopped due to new regulations on police sharing their data so most of it has been sourced from the public domain.

Pip Salvador Jones commended the focus in the CDSA on preventing and tackling violent crime is important but also notes that the cost-of-living crisis is a pivotal factor in increasing other crimes such as shoplifting or domestic abuse that may not be priority areas for the Met or MOPAC in comparison to reducing violent crime. Andy Opie responded that he agrees that the next steps are to translate the CDSA into clear priorities for the CSP plan 2023-2026 and consider how to deliver these priorities in a way that is effective and not duplicated across multiple groups.

**ACTION: Daniel James to contact Stuart Bell about access to police data.**

## **5. Plan for Community Safety Partnership 2023-2026**

The CSP Plan provides an overview of the work and priority areas that fall under the responsibility of the CSP. The plan is informed by the annual Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessments (CDSA) and will help shape and set out the activities to address local and MOPAC priorities to reducing crime and disorder.

Chris Lyons presented that the 2019-2022 CSP Plan is coming to an end. The 2019-2022 plan includes the following priorities:

- Keeping children and young people safe
- Tackling crimes that affect people the most
- Reducing re-offending
- Standing up to hate, intolerance and extremism
- Tackling violence against women and girls

The CDSA 2021/22 assessment will aid in reviewing the priorities and consider the structure of the 2023-2026 CSP Plan. The 2021/22 CDSA shows that trends of crime are similar, which likely means that the priorities for the renewed CSP Plan will not change significantly. Chris Lyons notes that there will have to be some additional focus on womens safety, the Cost-of-Living Crisis and how it will affect residents, as well as burglary as a new priority of the Metropolitan Police Service Commissioner. The 2023-2026 CSP Plan is due for publication no later than Friday 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023.

Recommendations Approved:

- CSP board members to approve the 2021/22 Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment.

- For each CSP subgroup to review the CDSA and assess how each group will support the delivery of the actions and KPIs set out in assessment.

- The CSP board members approved the recommendation to hold the next CSP board meeting in person at the Barking Learning Centre on Wednesday 7<sup>th</sup> December 2022.

- The CSP board members approved the recommendation for sub-group chairs and its members to be available to contribute towards discussions around the plan for 2023-2026 leading up to and during Decembers CSP in a workshop style session.

- The CSP Board approved the recommendation to carry out public consultation in relation to the development of the 2023-3026 Community Safety Plan.

**Action: Andy Opie and Chris Lyons to meet and create a timetable of the tasks and governance processes that needs to be completed leading up to the publication of the 2023-2026 CSP Plan and share this with CSP board members, sub-group chairs its members.**

## 6. Drugs Strategy and Combating Drugs Partnership

The government's 10-year Drug Strategy has been introduced to combat illegal drugs supplied by criminal gangs to give people with a drug addiction a route to a drug free life. Over the next 3 years, a £3 billion investment will be targeted towards reducing drug-related crime, death, harm, and overall drug use. National and local partners will focus on delivering the statutory strategic priorities:

- Break drug supply chain
- Deliver a world-class treatment and recovery system (investment of £780 million over next 3 years)
- Achieve a generational shift in demand for drugs

On reflection of the government strategy priorities outlined, Amolak Tatter began to describe what work was being implemented locally to tackle drug usage:

- A substance and mis-use consultant has been brought in to carry out a needs assessment that identify what parts of the service are working well, as well as any improvements that need to be made. This assessment will provide a better understanding of what services need to be commissioned and look into how cultural factors affect substance misuse.
- Barking and Dagenham Council are developing their own 5-year Drugs and Alcohol Strategy – with a particular focus on alcohol consumption as a widely socially acceptable drug.
- One adult and one young people drugs and alcohol services have been commissioned.
- A Complex Criminal Justice Team that has been created and employed by providers to work together.
- A Shadow Trust has been formed to support people who have been released from prison with learning disabilities reengage with education through 1:1 support.
- An agreement with our local job centre plus and Department of Working Pensions has seconded a member of staff to support with seeking out educational, employment and training opportunities.
- Matthew Cole has been assigned as Senior Responsible Office.
- A Combatting Drugs Partnership is in the process of being established.

Amolak Tatter asked the board if an element of the Combatting Drugs Partnership can be brought as a standing item to the CSP board. Councillor Ghani and Andy Opie advised that a more detailed discussions needs to be held outside the CSP board of how this can be implemented and to return to Decembers CSP with a plan to present to members.

**ACTION: Amolak Tatter to draw up a plan of how to bring an element of the Combatting Drugs Partnership and share this in Decembers 2022 CSP board for approval.**

## **7. RESTRICTED: Update on VAWG and Domestic Abuse**

The East Area BCU Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy 2022-2023 has been created due to the events of the last two years brought violence perpetrated against women and girls into sharp focus, with London's communities expecting tangible action and outcomes to tackle VAWG. Daniel Thompson proceeds to present a PowerPoint outlining what has been done to combat violence against women and girls (VAWG) locally as well as the East Area BCU VAWG strategy:

### **Strategic Aims:**

- To make EA's public, private and online spaces for women and girls.
- To deliver the highest possible standard of care and investigation. If that standard is not reached, police will seek to learn and continuously improve, engaging women and girls in our attempt to do so.
- To act as a focal point for VAWG- related activity and align it to a single governance structure that endangers inter-strand and intra-organisational collaboration.
- To quality assure EA's capacity to identify, investigate and achieve prosecution of VAWG perpetrators.
- To endanger an internal culture that aligns to the organisational vision set out in STRIDE, encourages the challenging of wrong-doing and stands up to public scrutiny of our standards and behaviour.
- To engage our partners third sector VAWG organisations and women across our communities to respond collaboratively to VAWG challenges.

### **Data on VAWG at a local level:**

- The London Borough of Barking and Dagenham (LBBD) saw 6,795 VAWG offences. 134+ or 2% on the previous reporting period (October 2020-2021).
- Out of the 6,795 offences, 66% were reported as domestic abuse.
- The sanction detection rate stands at 6.2% which has increased by 0.3% in the last reporting period (October 2020-2021).
- The highest volume of VAWG offences out of London local authority areas was Croydon with 10,570 offences, whilst the lowest volume was Richmond-upon-Thames with 2,601 offences.
- LBBD had the 17<sup>th</sup> highest volume of offences in the MPS.
- Since the strategy came into place at the start of the financial year, during Q1 & 2, there have been 3,435 VAWG offences, 66% being domestic abuse reports, with a total sanction detection rate of 5.8%, an +1.2% on the previous reporting period (October 2020-2021).

### **Victimology of VAWG in LBBD :**

- White: 1,007 – 44.8%
- Black: 393 – 17.5%
- Asian: 355- 15.8%
- Other: 11- 0.5%
- Unknown: 482 – 21.4%

### **Age of Victims of VAWG in LBBD:**

- 10-17: 265
- 18-24: 372
- 25-29: 275
- 30-39: 677

### **Suspects:**

- VAWG suspects were 88.6% male (164), and 11.4% female (21).
- 91 suspects (49%) were committing DA crimes.
- 66% of VAWG suspects were over the age of 30.
- In terms of ethnicity, White (52.4%) was the most prevalent suspect identity code, followed by Black (20.5%), Asian (10.3%), Mixed (4.3%), Other (1.6%) and Unknown (10.8%).

Daniel Thompson to feed all information presented into LBBB's Strategic VAWG group. The next steps for the police are too:

- Engage more efficiently with women and girls in LBBB to help shape our response to VAWG.
- Develop a Strategy to engage effectively with men and boys in LBBB to ensure they are involved in the response.
- Continue to drive engagement with Street Safe and Walk and Talks.
- Improve our engagement with VAWG-sector organisations in LBBB.

Councillor Worby commented that she does understand the Tri-borough approach is necessary in certain aspects but raises an issue of that a Tri-borough approach could potentially remove resources from LBBB, which is statistically worse off in terms to VAWG offences, in comparison to other boroughs – causing an imbalance resource delivery.

Councillor Worby further assessed that the data provided on the ethnicity of both VAWG victims and suspects were underrepresented as there are a vast number of ethnicities residing in Barking and Dagenham, whereby many can be placed under a single ethnicity bracket. In order for the VAWG services to be efficient, a further breakdown of the ethnicities in each ethnicity category as well as exploring cultural differences would ensure targeted support.

Daniel Thompson responded that in terms of representation, some communities are generally harder to reach than others when it comes to domestic violence. The Met has introduced an initiative called GWEN (Girls, Women Engagement Network), whereby police go out into the community and deliver talks on VAWG. This has recently been commissioned for the East Area, including Barking and Dagenham. Daniel Thompson further reassured that all three of the East Tri-borough areas will be receiving equal resources in terms of Walk and Talks, positive activity initiatives and operation make safe in the night-time economy venues.

Angela D'Urso noted that GWEN should potentially be layered into the current engagement mechanisms that Barking and Dagenham already have for efficiency, instead of creating separate ones. As well as this, Angela D'Urso also highlighted that findings from the Children's Safeguarding Partnership Practice Week is a crucial step going forward to develop expertise and knowledge on the front lines, hot spot areas and increase awareness of services that are available to support women and girls, as well as men and boys.

Andy Opie introduced that besides the VAWG Strategic Group a separate Women's Safety Group has also been established to tackle the actuality and perception of safety for women and girls in public spaces. The LBBB enforcement team have proactively been working jointly with the police to patrol in particular hot spot areas of unsafety. There will also be some investment towards a comms campaign around womens safety – this will be shared with CSP members when a finalised plan is in place.

Councillor Ghani questioned if the Walk and Talks by police could be held at night. Daniel Thompson responded that the East Area BCU were one of the first to carry out night-time walk and talks and this was particularly received well in the night-time economy on Friday and Saturday night. There is no limit to when these walks can be carried out, it is just a matter of when the police think the public will turn up.

**ACTION: Chris Lyons to share Womens Safety Comms Campaign plan to CSP members when finalised.**

**ACTION: Daniel Thompson to inform Chris Lyons and Andy Opie of when walk and talks take place so this can be promoted through the Womens Safety Comms Campaign.**

## **8. The Probation Reducing Reoffending Plan 2022-2025**

The governments national plan to break the cycle of re-offending has stemmed into the regional Probation Reducing Reoffending Plan which includes joint up work with HM Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS). The Reducing Reoffending Plan provides an overview of the HMPPS organisation and sets out the shared ambitions to reduce reoffending and make our communities safer.

London as a demographic has clear complexities over any other region as the largest city in the UK, with a population of 9.54 million, resulting in a caseload of 25,531 people on probation in the community and 12,821 in custody.

The priorities of the Probation Reducing Reoffending Plan 2022-2025 are as follows:

### **1. Increasing education, training, and employment:**

- By July 2023, London aim to increase the proportion employed six weeks after release by 11 percentage points from 8% in March 2022
- By July 2023, London aim to increase the proportion employed six months after release by 11 percentage points from 12% in March 2022.
- The three-year objective is to Increase the number of people on probation utilising the 30% allocation education, training, and employment hours towards their unpaid work total allocation of hours.

### **2. Reducing drug and alcohol misuse:**

- The aim is to drive up use of treatment requirements for those who are eligible through new investment, working in collaboration with the courts, NHS, and treatment providers.
- The three-year objective is to engage more prison leavers who have a substance misuse problem in treatment within 21 days of release
- Fully embed the new 'dependency to recovery' Commissioned Rehabilitative Services within London Probation and prisons.

### **3. Increasing family connections and access to accommodation:**

- By July 2023, the aim is for London to increase the proportion housed on the night after release by 40 percentage points from 50% in March 2022

- By July 2023, London aim to increase the proportion in settled accommodation 3 months after leaving prison by 23 percentage points from 57% in March 2022.
- The three-year objective is to launch the Community Accommodation Service in London in 2023 – a 12-week transitional housing scheme for prison leavers at risk of homelessness.

#### **4. Ensure public security through engagement and compliance:**

- By April 2023, London aims to increase the proportion of sexual offence interventions completed by 42 percentage points from 28% in March 2022.

Councillor Ghani asked if Steve Calder could provide an update on Her Majesties Inspection service of Probation. Steve Calder thanked board members that attended the forums and that there were positive indications of partnership working overall.

The CSP board members approved Steve Calder’s recommendation to use the Probation Reducing Reoffending Plan 2022-2025 as an overarching theme for the Reducing Re-offending CSP Sub-Group going forward. The draft report of the inspection rating will be received on the 14<sup>th</sup> of November 2022 and the final report published on the 21<sup>st</sup> of November.

#### **9. RESTRICTED: Serious Violence Duty Update**

The Serious Violence Duty Is a new statutory amendment that will require local authorities, the police, fire, and rescue authorities, specified criminal justice agencies and health authorities to work together to formulate an evidence-based analysis of the problems associated with serious violence in a local area, and then produce and implement a strategy detailing how they will respond to those particular issues. The expectation of Community Safety Partnerships to start carrying out the requirements below is projected to start between 2023-20424:

These partners are required to:

- Share data
- Produce a strategic needs assessment
- Publish a serious violence strategy

As a part of the new Serious Violence Duty, the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 is being amended to ensure that tackling serious violence is an explicit priority for Community Safety partnerships. Chris Lyons outlines that he and Andy Opie have been in correspondence with the Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) to get a further understanding of what this new duty means for London. Currently, the VRU are working with local authorities to develop the definition of Serious Violence as well as setting up task and finish groups and this can be implemented.

#### **10. RESTRICTED: Prevent Update**

Simon Cornwall noted an Independent review by the Home Office has been completed with their reply in October. The outcome is that there is likely to be a reduction in funding meaning the number of funded boroughs in London will change and there will be more centralized working. From the idea of Prevent funding, East London’s neighbouring boroughs may be grouped together and allocated funding as a ‘larger borough’.

The Channel Panel is still in progress and the referrals have increased since schools started term in September. At present three cases being investigated, though there has been no significant rises recently.

Currently, LBBB have commissioned Brave and Connect future to deliver workshops to LBBB staff and schools around right-wing extremism – this will especially be aimed at Special Education Needs and Disabilities (SEND) schools in particular who have children with learning difficulties. LBBB continue to maintain links with West Ham United Football Club and the Future Leaders Programme who help with managing Chanel Cases and work with individuals to rehabilitate them and re-integrate them into society.

Prevent training is resuming in schools with 4 assemblies running in one school on Friday 7<sup>th</sup> October 2022 for pupils, as well as teachers receiving training too. This training will help students build their capacity to resist online radicalization and propaganda perpetuated in the media.

The community outreach facilitated by police is ongoing and continues to be useful as the police have increased access to hard-to-reach communities whereby the prevent dialogue can then be shared.

Simon Cornwall presents the risks that are currently in line with the counter terrorism and local profile:

- There has been increased tensions in areas such as Birmingham after a 200-person protest took place outside a Hindu temple in reaction to Sadhvi Ritambhara's plan to host multiple events in UK temples – this has now been called off.
- Online risk has increased since Jim Chowdhury has been off licence and has recently been on various social media platforms attempting to stir up tensions between the Indian and Pakistani communities.
- A nationalised Hindu group, Hindutva, have not had much outreach internationally but has recently come to light in the UK in the form of a website.
- There have been some protests in in East London, particularly around Israel and Palestine, though nothing has embarked into LBBB as of yet.
- From a physical point of view there aren't any graffitiing or stickering that has been identified in LBBB as it has reported in other London boroughs.

Councillor Kangethe questioned what the uptake of the prevent/ anti-right wing extremism training has been in schools and amongst staff and if there has been any resistance towards this offer. Simon Cornwall responded that schools are very keen to get these prevent resources and training by Brave or any MOPAC funded programmes.

## **11. Forward Plan**

The board reviewed the CSP forward plan and agreed the items listed for the December 2022 board. Board members identified the following future agenda items to be added to the forward plan:

- Drugs Partnership Profile to be delivered by Amolak Tatter
- Partnership delivery to the VRU Serious Violence Plan
- A two-hour CSP Plan 2023-2026 workshop.

## 12. Any Other Business

No notable updates.

## 13. Sub – Group Updates

**Hate Crime Intolerance and Extremism Group:** National Hate Crime Awareness Week (NHCAW) is commencing between the 8<sup>th</sup>- 15<sup>th</sup> October. The strands of Hate that LBBB is focusing on this year is on people with disabilities and the LGBTQ+ community. The council has worked with partners to deliver a programme of activities for the week which includes some online training sessions and an information advice stall in Barking Town Centre. A press release for these events will be shared this week, along with Councillor Ghani's opening video message for NHCAW.

**ACTION: Chris to share NHCAW event week plan with CSP board members (COMPLETED).**

**VAWG** - The VAWG strategic group is in the process of planning to review and refresh the violence against women and girls' strategy which expires in 2022. The review is planned to be aligned with the priorities in the new CSP Strategy for increased cohesiveness. The plan for the subgroup in terms of its forward plan was to look at a draft in December, with approval in March.

**ACTION: Angela D'Urso and Chris Lyons to meet outside of the CSP board to discuss how the priorities in the VAWG group and CSP Strategy link up.**

**IVOLT** – The IVOLT group has been dissolved and restructured into a 'weekly tasking meeting'. A variety of internal and external partners are invited where crime and ASB data is shared along with CCTV data. This data serves as predictor as to where partnership resources need to be tasked in terms of priority areas.

## 14. Details of next meeting:

Community Safety Partnership Board  
Wednesday 7<sup>th</sup> December, 10:00am-13:00pm  
BLC Conference Room  
Chair: TBC



# COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

## REPORT

**Subject:** Combatting Drugs Partnership

**Date:** Wednesday 7<sup>th</sup> December 2022

**Author:** Amolak Tatter

**Contact:** Amolak.Tatter@lbbd.gov.uk

**Security:** Unprotected

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### 1. Purpose of Presenting the Report and Decisions Required

- 1.1 In line with new statutory guidance Barking and Dagenham needs to establish the Combatting Drugs Partnership. The purpose of the board is:
- to have a strong partnership that brings together all the relevant organisations and key individuals, ensuring that local organisations work jointly to agree operational and strategic priorities
  - ensure that the delivery objectives by commissioned organisations are of sufficient quality to impact supply and distribution off illegal drugs
  - Share intelligence in relation to emerging or underrepresented community's needs, and how to support stronger integration
- 1.2 The purpose and membership of the new board significantly overlaps that of the Community Safety Partnership (CSP), therefore it is proposed to devote a portion of the CSP to the oversight of the Combatting Drugs Partnership (CDP). The CDP will have several operational subgroups and strategic priorities that will deliver the majority of the work outside of the Board.
- 1.3 This arrangement will be under constant review, to ensure that enough time is devoted to both the CSP and CDP to ensure sufficient level of scrutiny and oversight.
- 

### 2. Recommendation(s)



- 2.1 It is recommended that the Community Safety Partnership Board:
- Allows the oversight of the CDP within the CSP on a trial basis

### **3. Main Text**

- 3.1 The Government launched its 10-years drug strategy, “From harm to hope: a 10-year drugs plan to cut crime and save lives, which was launched in December 2021, (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/from-harm-to-hope-a-10-year-drugs-plan-to-cut-crime-and-save-lives>).
- 3.2 This is the most ambitious plan which sets out how the Government will tackle illegal drug use, reducing crime, saving lives, and challenging the concept of ‘recreational drug use’, which fuels a violent and exploitative market.
- 3.3 The strategy requires “local areas in England to have a strong partnership that brings together all the relevant organisations and key individuals, and to provide a single point of contact for central government. This partnership could cover one local authority or several, but it must have proactive oversight of the implementation of all three strategic priorities of the strategy and make sure that local organisations work together and jointly agree provision and where they can improve”:
- Break drug supply chains
  - Deliver a world-class treatment and recovery system
  - Achieve a generational shift in demand for drugs
- 3.4 At the last Community Safety Partnership (CSP) Board meeting, on 5<sup>th</sup> October 2022, it was suggested that the Combating Drug Partnership (CDP) to be integrated as part of the CSP Board. This will enable members to have the oversight of Governments 10-year strategy and to ensure that Barking and Dagenham 5-year drug strategy is implemented and to ensure that both the national and local targets are being met.
- 3.5 In addition, we will set up an operational group who will be responsible for ensuring that the Borough is working toward the long-term ambitions of the strategies and addressing any operational issues.
- 3.6 The operational group will allow partners to support frontline practitioners, such as drug workers, doctors, nurses, police, probation officers, social care workers, including youth workers and schools, this is not an exhausted list. Furthermore, this will facilitate partners to work collaboratively and have process in place enabling them to share information and conduct joint analysis to understand what the ongoing priorities are, and how to address them together effectively.
- 3.7 The operational group will report the board, the structure of the proposed proposal is further illustrated in the powerpoint in appendix one, long with Term of Reference.

#### 4. List of Appendices:

##### **Appendix 1: COMMUNITY SAFETY & SUBSTANCE MISUSE PARTNERSHIP (CS&SMP). Proposed Board and Subgroup Structure Chart and Term of Reference**

- Structure Chart :  LBBB CDP Board Flowchart v2.pptx
- Terms of Reference :  Terms of Reference - DAAT Dec 2022.docx

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# COMMUNITY SAFETY & SUBSTANCE MISUSE PARTNERSHIP (CS&SMP)

## Barking and Dagenham

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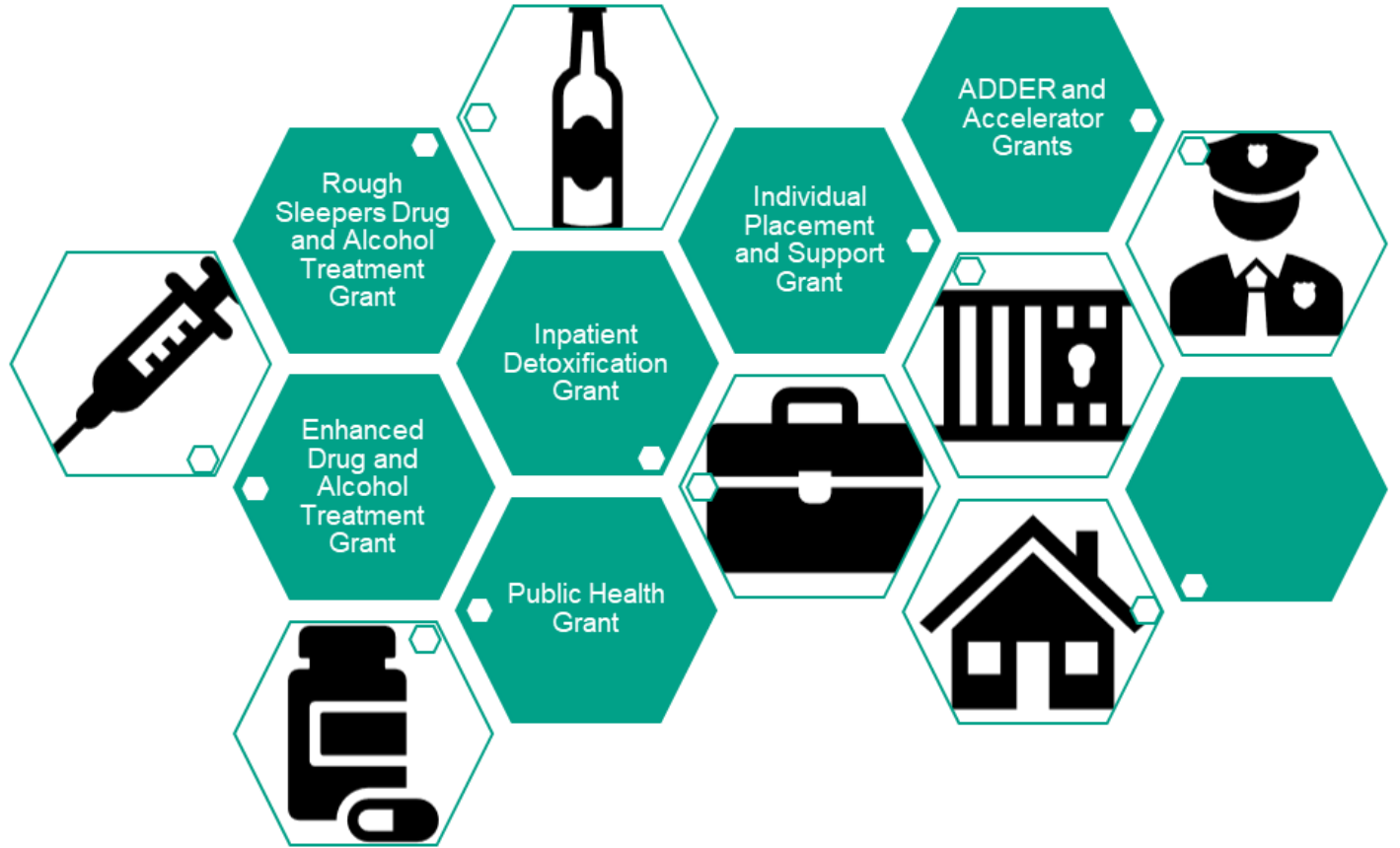
One borough; one community; no one left behind

**Barking &  
Dagenham**

# Funding to improve drug and alcohol treatment in England

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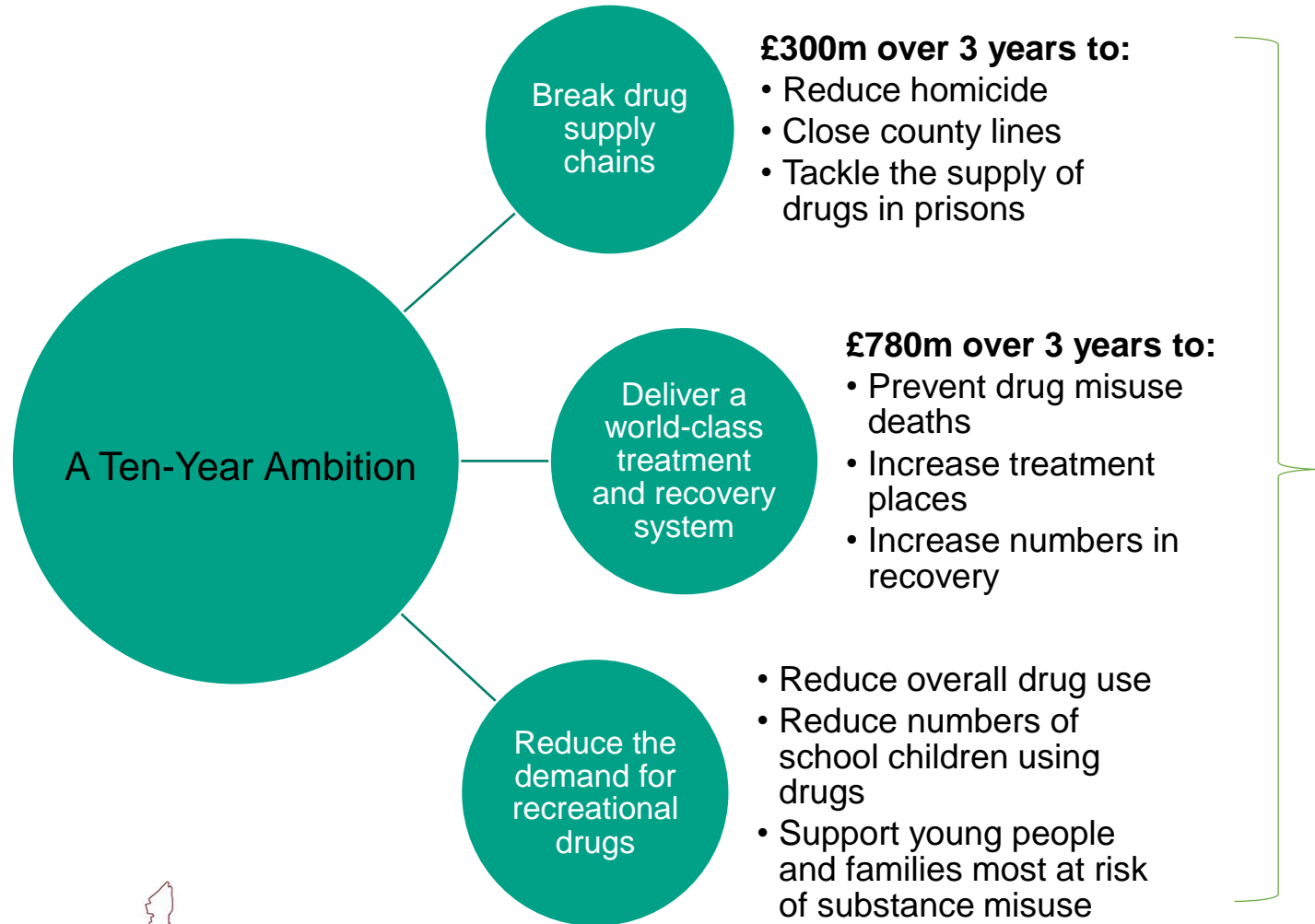
2022/23 to 2024/25



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# From Harm to Hope - overview



## Outcomes expected by 2024:

- Prevented nearly 1,000 deaths;
- Delivered around 54,500 new high-quality drug and alcohol treatment places
- Contributed to the prevention three-quarters of a million crimes
- Closed over 2,000 more county lines
- Increased disruption of illegal drug supply activities

And, within a decade seek to reverse the rising trend in drug use, with an ambition to reduce overall use towards a historic 30-year low.



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## The Governments 'From harm to hope: A 10-year drug plan to cut crime and save lives' (December 2021)

“England to have a strong partnership that brings together all the relevant organisations and key individuals, and to provide a single point of contact for central government. This partnership could cover one local authority or several, but it must have proactive oversight of the implementation of all three strategic priorities of the strategy and make sure that local organisations work together and jointly agree provision and where they can improve. At a minimum, we would expect all the following organisations to be represented in a strategic partnership in England, with a nominated chair as the responsible owner”

## Improve partnership working Multi-agency leadership

“Senior leadership buy-in and support is essential to appropriate resource and priority being placed on combating drugs within a local area. This means supporting frontline practitioners including police or probation officers, doctors, nurses, drug workers, teachers, social workers or youth workers, to work together effectively”.

“There are strong existing partnerships in many local areas. Multi-agency leadership of combating drug use could operate through an existing structure (such as a Community Safety Partnership, Health and Wellbeing Board, or Integrated Care Partnership) where the membership and principles of joined-up, outcome-focused working are in place”.



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## Local Partnerships and Accountability

Success relies on local partners working together on these long-term ambitions. To ensure a common set of standards and quality we are:

Requiring each local area to have a strong partnership that brings together all the relevant organisations and key individuals, developing guidance to support the new Integrated Care Systems (ICS); Introducing a new framework of national and local outcomes to inform progress and drive clear accountability; Develop and implement a commissioning quality standard to support transparency and accountability between all partners and layers of government, and improvement support.

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Source: The Governments 'From harm to hope: A 10-year drug plan to cut crime and save lives' (December 2021)



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## Membership for the Combating Drugs Partnership (CDP)

- elected members
- local authority officials (including expertise in relevant areas to include substance misuse, housing, employment, education, social care and safeguarding)
- local NHS strategic leads (e.g. clinical commissioning groups, primary care networks and Integrated Care Partnerships)
- NHS England and Improvement
- the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities region
- substance misuse treatment providers
- voluntary, community and social enterprise sector
- people affected by drug-related harm – (lived experience)
- primary care representatives
- mental health treatment providers
- local schools and further education representatives
- Jobcentre Plus
- police representatives
- Police and Crime Commissioners - (MOPAC)
- Probation Service
- the Youth offending service
- prisons and young offender institutions

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/from-harm-to-hope-a-10-year-drugs-plan-to-cut-crime-and-save-lives>

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Dagenham**

## Membership for the Combating Drugs Operational (CDO) Group

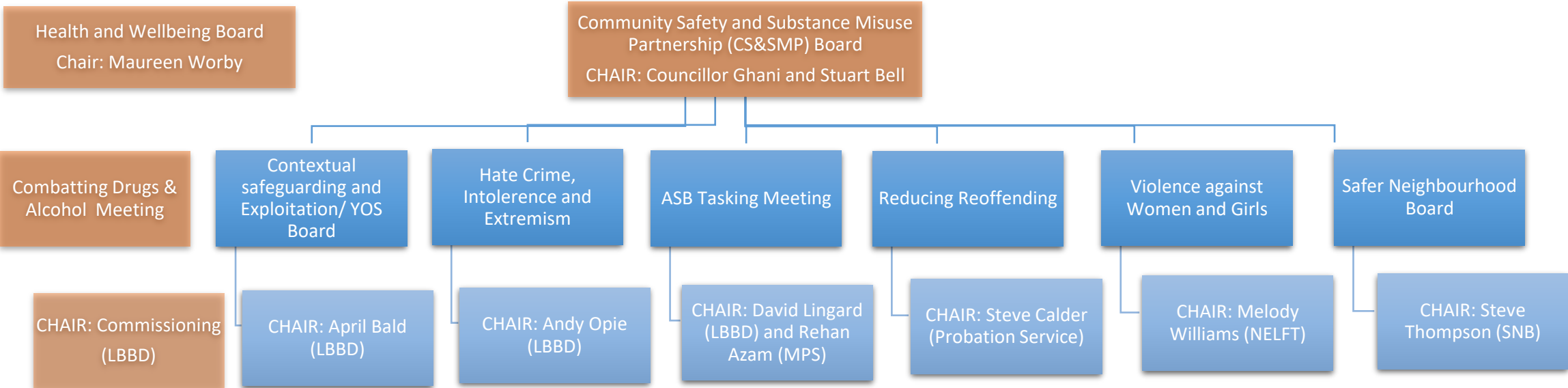
- local authority officials (including expertise in relevant areas to include substance misuse, housing, employment, education, social care and safeguarding)
- local NHS strategic leads (e.g. clinical commissioning groups, primary care networks and Integrated Care Partnerships)
- NHS England and Improvement
- substance misuse treatment providers
- voluntary, community and social enterprise sector
- people affected by drug-related harm – (lived experience)
- primary care representatives
- mental health treatment providers
- local schools and further education representatives
- Jobcentre Plus
- police representatives
- Probation Service
- the Youth offending service
- prisons and young offender institutions



# COMMUNITY SAFETY & SUBSTANCE MISUSE PARTNERSHIP (CS&SMP)

## Proposed Board and Subgroup Structure Chart

- Existing CSP Structure
- Proposed CS&SMP Structure



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# Local Prospective

We would include reporting on alcohol and considering and propose renaming partnerships locally as:

- **From:** Combating Drugs Partnership (CDP)
- **To:** Community Safety & Substance Misuse Partnership (CS&SMP)

And

- **From:** Combating Drugs Operational (CDO) Group
- **To:** Substance Misuse Operational Group (SMOG)



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**Terms of Reference:****Community Safety & Substance Misuse Partnership****Drug and Alcohol Board Review date: July 2020**

1. Purpose
2. Summary of the Drug and Alcohol Board priorities
3. Membership, roles and responsibilities
4. Quorate and attendance
5. Frequency of meetings
6. Resources
7. Work plan and reporting arrangements
8. Document management

**1. Purpose**

1.1 The purpose of the Community Safety & Substance Misuse Partnership referred to in this document as 'Partnership' is to provide strategic leadership and ensure effective partnership work to deliver Drug and Alcohol Strategy and Action Plan to achieve the following vision: *Barking and Dagenham is a compassionate Borough that works with individuals, families and communities to address drug and alcohol misuse.*

1.2 Outcomes from the Combatting Drugs & Alcohol Subgroup will inform subsequent required reports and provide assurance to the Partnership, including the Health and Wellbeing Board on strategies in place to deliver the Drug and Alcohol 5-year Strategy and Action Plan.

**2. Summary of the Drug and Alcohol Board priorities**

- Have oversight on delivering outcomes on the Drug and Alcohol system in B&D, setting the direction of travel and keeping the strategy alive
- Identify exceptions, issues, risks and items from the Combatting Drugs & Alcohol Meeting referred to as the 'Subgroup' will be escalation to the Partnership
- Ensure that alcohol and drug related needs and priorities are identified across B&D
- Promote integration and partnership working to deliver service changes and priorities
- Raise awareness of, and tackle, drugs and alcohol harm across all the partnership structures
- Develop an effective governance framework to develop, implement and monitor the drug and alcohol strategy and deliver the accompanying action plan
- Oversee the reporting of progress on the action plan towards meeting the targets
- Monitor progress of the plan, raising issues and risks to delivery through the governance structure

- Use the best available evidence, data and intelligence to inform citywide decisions on drug and alcohol misuse actions and ensure effective use of resources
- Annually review the action plan, acknowledging what has been achieved, and review and set actions for the following year(s)
- Be aware of new and emerging issues and establish mechanisms to be able to respond and make plans quickly and effectively
- Encourage innovation and seek additional funding opportunities through business, private enterprise and academia
- Influence local, regional and national government policy that affects drugs and alcohol harm in Leeds
- Influence and inform investments and commissioning around drugs and alcohol

### **3. Reporting arrangements:**

#### 3.1 Purpose of the reporting groups

#### 3.2 Combatting Drugs & Alcohol Subgroup

- The Combatting Drugs & Alcohol subgroup will provide the most accurate and up to date intelligence to support the delivery of the Drug and Alcohol Strategy and Action Plan

#### 3.3 The Combatting Drugs & Alcohol subgroup

- The subgroup will ensure best practice is delivered in drug and alcohol services, and that robust systems are in place to support the delivery of the Drug and Alcohol Strategy and Action Plan

#### 3.4 The Mental Health

- Mental Health will be a critical partner within the subgroup and the Partnership to provide strategic direction to ensure the development and delivery of excellent practice in working with services users with co-existing substance misuse and mental health problems.

#### 3.6 Social Care

- Social care across both adults and children/young people will be integrate partners to provide oversight and delivery of the areas of the strategy and action plan that relate to adults and children/young people

#### 3.7 Reducing Reoffending Board

- The Reducing Reoffending Board (ROB) has a remit wider than that of drugs and alcohol and reports to all items considered by the ROB that relate to the Drug and Alcohol Strategy and Action Plan will be brought to the Partnership
- The Health and Wellbeing Programme Board has a remit wider than that of drugs and alcohol and will also have a direct reporting structure in place.



4.1 The membership will consist of senior representatives who are able to make decisions on behalf of their organisations/teams:

- elected members
- local authority officials (including expertise in relevant areas to include substance misuse, housing, employment, education, social care and safeguarding)
- local NHS strategic leads (e.g., clinical commissioning groups, primary care networks and Integrated Care Partnerships)
- NHS England and Improvement
- the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities region
- substance misuse treatment providers
- voluntary, community and social enterprise sector
- people affected by drug-related harm – (lived experience)
- primary care representatives
- mental health treatment providers
- local schools and further education representatives
- Jobcentre Plus
- police representatives
- Police and Crime Commissioners - (MOPAC)
- Probation Service
- the Youth offending service
- prisons and young offender institutions

## **5. Quorate and attendance**

5.1 The Chair will be present at all meetings and in circumstances where the Chair cannot attend the Deputy Chair will provide representation.

5.2 A quorum will require the Chair (or Deputy Chair) plus five other group members to be present. This could include elected member, Community Safety, Commissioners, Metropolitan Police, Public Health, The Probation Service, Youth Offending Service, NELFT Mental Health, and Commissioned Services, this is not an exhausted list.

5.3 In the event that the Partnership not quorate the meeting will be postponed at the discretion of the Chair; and in the absence of quorum no decisions will be made.

5.4 The Chair may act on or call extra-ordinary meetings to deal with urgent matters arising either at or in between meetings of the Partnership.

5.5 Apologies must be given in cases of non-attendance

5.6 Additional requests for attendance may be made where indicated e.g., to provide expert input of relevance

## **6. Frequency of meetings**

6.1 Meetings will be held quarterly, to coincide with the Community Safety (CSP) Board and annual reporting cycles

6.2 Meeting times, dates and venues for the following year will be identified at the end of each year in order to maximise attendance

## **7. Resources**

7.1 Administrative support will be through the Commissioning Team

7.2 Requests for agenda items will be made a minimum of 14-days before the next meeting

7.3 The agenda and papers will be prepared and circulated a minimum of 7-days before the meeting, in line with the CSP Board

7.4 An accurate record of discussions, decisions, actions and learning will be made at each meeting

7.5 An action log will be updated following review at each business meeting

7.6 Minutes of the meeting and the updated action log will be produced and approved within 14 days of the meeting held

## **8. Work plan and reporting arrangements**

8.1 The Partnership will have an annual work plan based on the Drug and Alcohol Strategy and Action Plan that will be shared with all core members and set by the commissioning team. The work plan will be reviewed at the first meeting of the fiscal year.

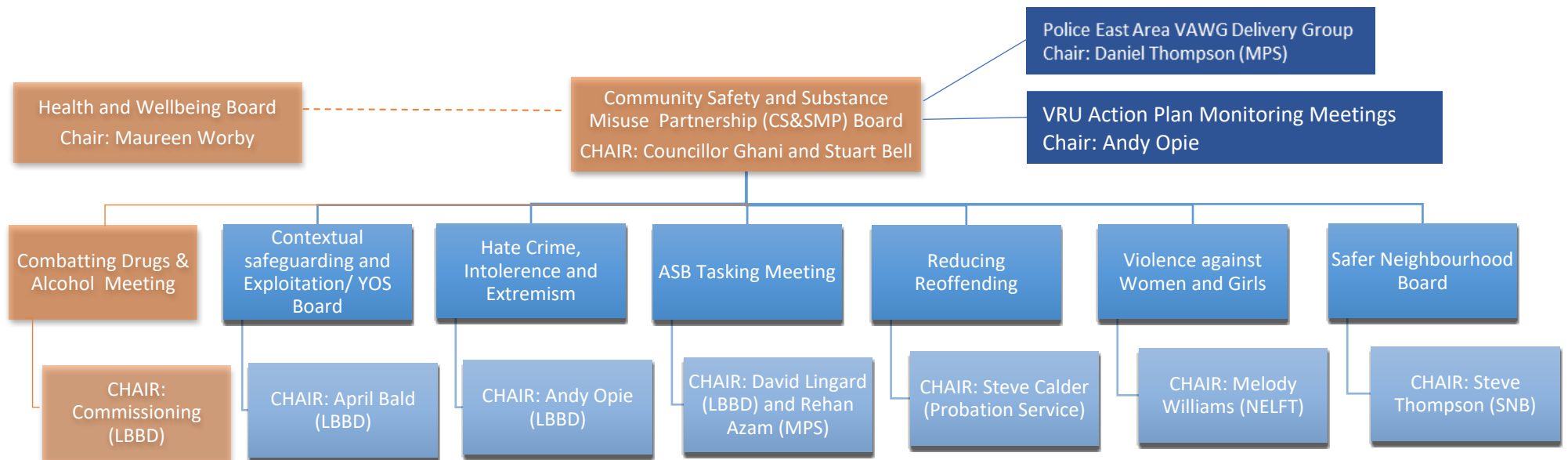
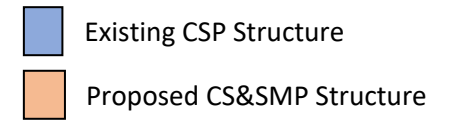
## **9. Document management**

9.1 These Terms of Reference (ToR) have been produced in consultation with the Partnership core members.

9.2 These ToR will be reviewed on an annual basis at the first business meeting of the fiscal year.

# COMMUNITY SAFETY & SUBSTANCE MISUSE PARTNERSHIP (CS&SMP)

## Proposed Board and Subgroup Structure Chart





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Introductions and Apologies	Chair	2 mins	Item 1	
Declaration of Interest	Chair	2 mins	Item 2	
Minutes and Actions from previous meeting	Chair	5 mins	Item 3	
Partnership delivery to VRU Serious Violence Plan	All Partners	15 mins	Item 4	
<b>CCTV Review</b>	<b>David Lingard</b>	<b>30 mins</b>	<b>Item 5</b>	<b>MAIN AGENDA ITEM</b>
London Reducing Reoffending Plan 2022-25 Update	Steve Calder	15 mins	Item 6	
Women Safety Update	Chris Lyons/ Andy Opie	15 mins	Item 7	
Victim Support Update	Tarnia Evans	15 mins	Item 8	
Domestic Abuse Update	Angela D'Urso	20 mins	Item 9	
VRU Violence Reduction Unit Action Plan end of year updates and new plan sign off	Chris Lyons	15 mins	Item 10	
RESTRICTED: Prevent Update	Simon Cornwall	10 mins	Item 11	
Forward Plan	Chair	5 mins	Item 12	
<b>AOB</b>	Chair	5 mins	Item 13	
a- Performance Report	Subgroup Leads	<b>TOTAL = 2 HOURS 29 MINS</b>		Daniel James - <b>Not received</b>
<b>Subgroup Updates</b>				
b - Contextual Safeguarding & Exploitation and YOS Board				April Bald/Angie Fuller - <b>Not received</b>
c - Hate Crime, Intolerance and Extremism				Chris/Jeta (TBC) - <b>Not received</b>
d- Managing Offenders				Steve Calder - <b>Not received</b>
e- Violence against Women and Girls				Angela D'Urso/ Daniel Thompson - <b>Not received</b>
f- Safer Neighbourhood Board Update				Steve Thompson - <b>Not received</b>
g - Safeguarding Boards (LSCB/SAB Updates)			Joanne Kitching/Jemma Breslin (cc Justine Henerson) - <b>Not received</b>	

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# COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

## REPORT

<b>Title:</b>	<b>Contextual Safeguarding &amp; Exploitation Subgroup Update</b>
<b>Date:</b>	Wednesday 7 <sup>th</sup> December 2022
<b>Author:</b>	April Bald – Operations Director – Children’s Care & Support
<b>Contact:</b>	April.bald@lbbd.gov.uk
<b>Security:</b>	[UNPROTECTED]

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### 1. Brief Update

- 1.1 The Cotextual Safeguarding and exploitation sub-group continues to work to ensure coordinated multi-agency responses to reduce experiences of significant harm such as child criminal & sexual exploitation and serious youth violence that tends to happen in contexts outside the family home i.e. within peer groups, schools settings, online and neighbourhoods. The subgroup last met on 12 October 2022 and heard updates of a variety of services, interventions and activities available in LBBD all geared to reducing serious youth violence and exploitation .
- 1.2 Life line shared the work the Parent Champion network were doing , offering support to parents who were raising children at risk . The CSP’s Safe spaces work around train stations and forthcoming safe havens programme aiming to train up local business in the vicinity of local ‘hotspots to support those seeking refuge and help . The programme will be launched via a comms campaign with accreditation for venues . Both are an excellent example of contextual safeguarding ie providing safe spaces and locations for vulnerable adults and young people .Our young people have been clear that local parks are often hotspots and areas where they can feel more vulnerable – in response additional funding has been sought to upgrade the cctv capabilities in the park including clearing areas making them more open . The monthly police tasking group hears back from the Youth advisory group , ensuring the voice of our young people and their experiences are given a platform and influence targeted responses .The police will also be undertaking a Make safe exercise , testing our local hotels and their responses to exploitative scenarios . Four local schools now have a SEMH advocate mentor programme , including dedicated safe space and interventions to reduce suspensions – children being suspended and excluded are key factors for those involved in criminal exploitation and serious youth violence . Our schools will also be rolling out the Inclusive nurturing schools programme .
- 1.3 We reported at the last CSP board the commissioning risk with the ending of The Young Londoners funding. There is a particular concern that detached youth work , much needed in the borough would be at risk . Work is still underway with Community safety , Early help, Social care and commissioning colleagues coming together to address the funding gaps and commissioning requirements . We heard about the Youth investment fund which will part fund new youth club on the Marksgate . We were also successful in obtaining a

Robbery fund to tackle robberies, a risk to children traveling too and from school . The Adolescent service in children's social care also have a Youth woman's worker starting , giving focus to our adolescent girls at risk of exploitation , gangs and serious youth violence

- 1.4 Our Vulnerable adolescent exploitation strategy will be launched in January at an one day workshop for the members of the Strategic group .The group will be developing the workplan for 2023/2024
- 1.5 The MASE (Missing and sexual exploitation) meeting continues to meet monthly and has a tactical and strategic focus on children at risk of sexual exploitation. The last meeting in November reported there were 27 children assessed as at risk of sexual exploitation. The Missing Panel continues to keep oversight of our missing cohort, seeking to ensure best practice in working with children who go missing, as well as understanding the drivers for the missing episodes in order that we can best disrupt these from happening .Persons and places of concern continue to be looked at and police apply CAWN's where appropriate .
- 1.6 The monthly CEG ( Criminal exploitation group ) continues to meet, and similar to MASE has a tactical focus . The last meeting in November heard that we have 76 young people with a live NRM status due to criminal exploitation / trafficking . Both meetings hear positive feedback from young people and their carers at the end of the social work and partnership interventions .In October we had a shooting of a young man in the borough . He suffered serious injuries. The partnership came together for key complex strategy meetings and worked creatively to safety plan for him , his family as well as the other young people believed to have been linked to the shooting . A referral was made to the Child safeguarding National practice review Panel given the seriousness of the incident . A local Rapid review was held and we are recommending to the Panel a local learning review There is an emerging concern about young Romanian lads who are coming to our attention via YOS and Social care services , establishing their real identities are challenging as they provide false information and clarity of anyone with parental responsibility is often vague .

## 2. Support required from CSP Board

- 2.1 For the Board to note the content of the report .

## 3. Appendix :

### LBBD - LOST HOURS CAMPAIGN - October 2022



### **We're saying NO to youth violence**

Last week, we launched a new phase of our Lost Hours campaign as part of our commitment to tackling youth violence.

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We hosted an event at Dagenham Park CofE School, where students and their parents found out more about the campaign and had the opportunity to talk to local organisations and providers about all the great support that's available.

Over the next couple of months, we'll be working with schools and asking parents to take responsibility for their children and get them into positive activities.

We want parents to be asking:

1. Who are you hanging around with?
2. Who are you speaking to on the phone?
3. Where do you go with your friends?

Our online mapping tool helps parents and young people to locate their nearest group or activity. Check it out [here](#).

You can join us in putting a stop to youth violence - look out for the #LostHours hashtag on social media posts and please share them with your friends and networks.

For more information, head to [www.losthours.org](http://www.losthours.org).

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# COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

## REPORT

**Title:** Youth Justice Service Board Subgroup Update

**Date:** Wednesday 7<sup>th</sup> December 2022

**Author:** Angie Fuller, Head of Service, Adolescent and Youth Justice Service

**Contact:** Angie.fuller@lbbd.gov.uk

**Security:** UNPROTECTED

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### 1. Brief Update

1.1 The Youth Justice Service Board met on Sep 2022. The next meeting was scheduled for Oct 31<sup>st</sup>, however due to leave this was cancelled and a longer in person meeting is now scheduled for Dec 12<sup>th</sup> 2022.

1.2 The September meeting focused on the following items:-

➤ Performance report

All three national indicators showing a reduction which is positive. All three indicators continue to remain above the national average but we are now moving closer to the average with larger levels of reduction compared to national comparators.

➤ Refresh of the terms of reference for the board

Terms of reference for the board was due for renewal, board agreed to identify any changes needed and send for update.

➤ Engage project in custody

Presentation from Kerstin Walby regarding the Engage project in custody that supports young people once they have been arrested by police. This is identified as a teachable moment for young people and an opportunity for a worker to engage with them at the earliest opportunity. So far there has been a good take up from children in LBBd and we will ensure that this is linked to

youth justice work as well as child in need and early help. Engage will pick children up where there is not already a worker in place but will liaise with relevant professionals when child is open to services but also seen in the custody suite.

- Child Q – police and education response to this review

Good discussion regarding the publication of child Q to look at LBBB in particular and how education and police have responded to the report and what changes in practice have been implemented to ensure that this would not be the case in LBBB. Learning from both areas regarding changes in practice and training that has also been put in place as part of these changes. Stop and search data critical to services being aware and support being put in place which is currently being developed further.

[Child-Q-PUBLISHED-14-March-22.pdf \(chscp.org.uk\)](#)

The board is next scheduled to meet on December 12<sup>th</sup> which will be an in person meeting and will focus on the following:-

- Looked after children in the criminal justice system
- Young women and girls in the criminal justice system
- Updated performance
- Learning from inspections – next steps

## **2. Key Challenge(s)**

- 2.1 The service is currently preparing for the likelihood of an inspection due to the fact that the last inspection was in Sep 2018. There have been some changes to staffing within the service recently which will have an impact for a period of time whilst new staff are recruited, inducted and trained. This will also include recruitment into the service manager post which is crucial to leading in this work. The recruitment of a new performance officer is positive but they do not join the service until January so will need to get up to speed quickly.
- 2.2 Ensuring that there is QA support to assist with audits and QA as well as ensuring that the service is fully prepared for any future inspection under the current framework.

### **3. Emerging Trends**

3.1 No new trends to report at this time.

### **4. Support required from CSP Board**

4.1 Ongoing attendance and input from all partners is needed to ensure that the board is able to drive forward its priorities and actions. Some support in inspection preparation may be needed from partners.

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# COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

## Subgroup Update

<b>Title:</b>	<b>Hate, Intolerance, and Extremism, and Tension Monitoring</b>
<b>Date:</b>	Wednesday 7 <sup>th</sup> December 2022
<b>Author:</b>	Andy Opie, Operational Director Enforcement Regulatory Services and Community Safety
<b>Contact:</b>	Andy.Opie@lbbd.gov.uk
<b>Security:</b>	UNPROTECTED

### 1. Purpose of Presenting the Report and Decisions Required

- 1.1 This report provides a quarterly update to the Community Safety Partnership on activity and work being undertaken by the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham (LBBd) Community Safety Partnership (CSP) Hate Crime, Intolerance and Extremism (HIE) and Tension Monitoring (TM) subgroup.

### 2. Recommendation(s)

- 2.1 It is recommended that the Community Safety Partnership Board:
- Note the contents of this report.

### 3. Update

- 3.1 At the time of writing this report the HIE and TM subgroup last met on the 18<sup>th</sup> of July 2022. The subgroup is chaired by Andy Opie, Director of Enforcement and Community Safety.
- 3.2 The HIE and TM subgroup is responsible for monitoring local tensions, analysing community activity and areas that may lead to potential tensions to understand their reasoning and identify the correct interventions. The areas in which the subgroup monitor on an ongoing basis are
- Criminal tensions such as gang activity and anti-social behaviour
  - Community tensions and incidents between specific communities [Unprotected/Protected/RESTRICTED]
  - National and International tensions that may potentially impact the local community
  - Political tensions because of extremism political activity including, leafleting and graffiti

- Hate crimes due to sexual, racial, or religious beliefs
- Any planned anniversaries and demonstrations

3.3 The subgroup is focused on reviewing the Community Safety Partnership priority areas to help shape a forward plan to ensure the subgroup is delivering on priority areas set out within the plan. The subgroup will focus on the following agenda items:

- a) Hate Crime Data
- b) Tension Log
- c) Graffiti and Vandalism
- d) School Incidents
- e) Stephen Port Case
- f) Forward Plan
- g) National Hate Crime Awareness Week

3.4 At the November meeting, the up-to date for October 2022 hate crime data was delivered by Daniel James until June 2022 was presented including the following offences: anti-Semitic, disability hate crime, sexual orientation, Islamophobic hate crime, racist hate crime and transgender hate crime. The majority of various hate crimes took place in the following LBBB wards: Abbey (163), Gascoigne (106) and Albion (50). The minority of hate crimes took place in the following LBBB wards: Thames (1), Longbridge (1), Village (10), Heath (3), Eastbury (5).

3.4.1 Tension logs show that numbers are low in referrals. There has been issues raised of vehicle number plates being stolen down a particular street. Sauhnuaz Meah suggested that due to there being a Gurdwara (a place of worship for Sikhs) it may be worth investigating if this is a faith hate-related crime.

3.4.2 There was repeated graffiti in the Dagenham area with the message 'A grass is as good as a nonce'. It is difficult to establish what the context is for this message – the chair is going to look into this further.

3.4.3 Dorothy Barely Junior Academy has reported increased cases of racial incidents. Sauhnuaz Meah suggested that the school should partake in WRAP (workshop to raise training of prevent) training and channel referrals and also advised teachers might need more training.

3.4.4 The Community Safety Plan will be updated regularly to link in with the CSP Board plan. As well as this, the HIETM meetings will continue to focus on a theme area every meeting which overarches the Community Safety Plan.

3.4.5 National Hate Crime Awareness Week (NHCAW) took place on the 8<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> October this year and it is an event that was created to raise awareness of hate crime, encouraging reporting hate crime, and helping victims of hate crime within the borough. NHCAW week went well, there was daily comms and advertising through social media channels throughout the whole week around different online training events – all replicating different strands of hate crime. Comms were also influential in highlighting how victims of hate crime can make a report via the Stop Hate UK. There is a current process in organising a campaign around womens safety – this is to be launched between December and January.

3.4.5.1 The information stalls for NHCaw was successful, this was located near Barking Asda in the Barking Town Centre Market. The providers that attended included DABD, Refuge, MPS and Stay Safe East – the police was especially good in stopping residents and talking to them about hate crime. There was some feedback about there being a clear banner stating what the stall was, as well have having separate stalls for partners so that residents don't confuse services. Pictures of the event were taken and posted on LBBD's social media.

3.4.6 The group were satisfied with the level of focus given to disability and transgender crimes.

3.4.7 The Chair raised the issue of Iran protests across London and that the police are conducting a 'Community Impact Assessment', the protests so far have been mostly around the Iranian embassy and have been mostly peaceful; the police will continue to monitor this, as international events can influence national ones.

#### **4. Key Challenge(s)**

4.1 The subgroup has identified challenges in receiving tensions within the community. This informed the work in setting up a local protocol which outlines when and how the council will engage with residents.

#### **5. Support required from CSP Board**

5.1 The Board to note the ongoing progresses agreed and set in place to monitor local tensions and hate related crimes.

5.2 Support the development of the emergency planning response to national and local tensions.

#### **6. List of Appendices: N/A**

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# COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

## REPORT

**Title:** Reducing Re-Offending Group, Subgroup Update

**Date:** Wednesday 7<sup>th</sup> December 2022

**Author:** Steve Calder, Head of Service, BDH Probation

**Contact:** [Steven.calder@justice.gov.uk](mailto:Steven.calder@justice.gov.uk)

**Security:** Protected

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**1. Brief Update**

N/A

**2. Key Challenge(s)**

N/A

**3. Emerging Trends**

N/A

**4. Support required from CSP Board**

N/A

**5. List of Appendices:**

N/A

**Report to be delivered verbally.**

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# COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

## REPORT

**Title:** Violence Against Women and Girls Subgroup Update

**Date:** Wednesday 7<sup>th</sup> December 2022

**Author:** Angela d'Urso, Domestic Abuse Improvement Programme Lead

**Contact:** angela.durso@lbbd.gov.uk

**Security:** UNPROTECTED

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### 1. Brief Update

- 1.1 The Violence Against Women and Girls Strategic Group (VAWGSG) was re-established by the Community Safety Partnership Board in June 2022. The Terms of References for the VAWGSG and the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference Steering Group (MARACSG) were also agreed at this meeting. The MARACSG was agreed to be a sub-group of the VAWGSG.
- 1.2 Since the CSP Board in June 2022 Chairs and Vice-Chairs of the VAWGSG and MARACSG were identified and secured. Both groups have since met for their inaugural meeting.
- 1.3 The VAWGSG met for the second time in November 2022. The agenda included:
- i) MARAC Steering Group update
  - ii) Strategic Assessment data, key findings and future performance frameworks
  - iii) EA BCU VAWG strategy and delivery
  - iv) Findings from the ReMove Abuse pilot and future options
  - v) Women's Safety Group update
  - vi) Safe Haven scheme
  - vii) New VAWG strategy development
  - viii) Domestic Abuse Improvement Programme
  - ix) Domestic Homicide Review
- 1.4 It was agreed at the VAWGSG that the preservation of perpetrator focused housing intervention remained in place, as part of the LBBd approach to tackling domestic abuse. It was noted that the funding for ReMove Abuse is ending and it was agreed by the VAWGSG that it needs to be a priority to identify alternative sources of funding to ensure a robust perpetrator offer and housing offer is in place.
- 1.5 Delivery against the Domestic Abuse Improvement Programme (DAIP) was a key focus at both groups. Delivery within the DAIP continues at pace, and latest activity includes:

- i) 16 Days of Activism campaign is being delivered. This has included a number of lunch and learn sessions and promotion of newly commissioned services.
  - ii) The internet pages have been completely overhauled and improved so that residents seeking information about domestic abuse are able to access what they need.
  - iii) A bid has been submitted for additional resources to support excellence in housing services, particularly homelessness and tenancy sustainment. We are awaiting feedback.
  - iv) New services have come online, including a new domestic abuse multi agency learning and development lead. The learning and development programme is being finalised based on Domestic Abuse Commission, Domestic Abuse Improvement Programme and BD Safeguarding Children's Partnership practice week observations.
  - v) A number of new interventions have been agreed and are being implemented, including improving the response to reports of domestic abuse and victim pathway to independent domestic abuse advocates – creating a single entry point across a number of high volume front doors to the system.
- 1.6 The Domestic Abuse Homicide (DHR) is on the agenda for the BDCSP Board. The VAWGSG has discussed the next steps and made proposals for the funding of the DHR.
- 1.7 The VAWGSG had a strategic conversation on the emerging priorities of the VAWG strategy. National, regional and local priorities were reviewed. Emerging key areas of focus included prevention and earlier intervention (including for children and young people), maintaining a perpetrator focus but ensuring inclusion of behaviour change opportunities and learning and development across our multi agency workforce and communities.

## **2. Support required from CSP Board**

- 2.1 The VAWGSG has responsibility within the BDCSP ToR for oversight of the DHR. The VAWGSG agreed that funding for the DHR should come from involved statutory partners (a similar approach with Safeguarding Reviews) and recommends to the BDCSP Board they ratify this.
- 2.2 The BDCSP Board should continue to ensure the outcomes of the Domestic Abuse Commission and the wider Domestic Abuse Improvement Plan are driven at pace across the partnership.

## **3. List of Appendices:**

- 3.1 None.



# COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

## REPORT

**Subject:** Updates from the Safeguarding Children's Partnership (SCP) and the Safeguarding Adults Board (SAB).

**Date:** Wednesday 7<sup>th</sup> December 2022

**Author:** Joanne Kitching, Safeguarding Adults Board Business Manager  
Jemma Breslin, Safeguarding Children's Partnership Business Manager

**Contact:** [Joanne.kitching@lbbd.gov.uk](mailto:Joanne.kitching@lbbd.gov.uk) and [Jemma.breslin@lbbd.gov.uk](mailto:Jemma.breslin@lbbd.gov.uk)

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### 1. Brief Update

- 1.1 The four partnerships and boards work closely to share information and strengthen priorities across Adults, Children, Community Safety and Health and Wellbeing partnerships.
- 1.2 The table below provides a brief outline of the key items of business discussed at the last Safeguarding Children Partnership (SCP) Delivery Group and the Safeguarding Adults Board (SAB).

<b>SCP Delivery Group date: XXX</b>	<b>Key issues</b>
	For Jemma Breslin to complete
<b>Safeguarding Adults Board – 12<sup>th</sup> October 2022</b>	<b>Key agenda items</b>
Integrated Care System	The Board received a presentation on the Integrated Care System from Celia Jeffreys.
Multi Agency Learning and Development Committee	The SAB discussed the possible introduction of a Learning and Development Committee to focus on multi agency partnership learning and areas for development. Partners agreed that this would be a good idea and that a forward plan of work would be drafted.
Hoarding and Self Neglect	The Board received a presentation from an organisation called Hoarding UK about their programme of work to support people who hoard and self neglect.
Safeguarding Adult Reviews (SAR) 'Jack'	The SAB was presented with the draft final SAR 'Jack' report and recommendations. This was agreed and will be published on the Council's website in due course. An action plan to address the recommendations will be drafted by the SAR Committee.
Safeguarding Peer Review	The Board received a presentation outlining the full feedback from the peer review, some of the next steps that will be taken to address the points raised and discussed how the Board may support the new CQC inspection framework.
SAB Annual Report 2021/22	The SAB Annual Report 2021-22 was presented, agreed and signed off. It will be shared with the Health and Wellbeing Board and the Cabinet at a later date.
Performance and Quality Assurance Committee	The Board received the quarter 1 data and analysis which highlighted key areas for discussion.

# London Borough of Barking and Dagenham Community Safety Partnership Plan 2023-2026



# Contents

- 1 Foreword
- 2 What do we aim to achieve?
- 3 What does our Borough tell us?
- 4 What does our Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment tell us?
- 5 What does our local data tell us?
- 6 Subgroup Structure and Priorities groups
- 7 How do we work in partnership?
- 8 Information and advice

# 1. Foreword

The London Borough of Barking and Dagenham (LBBD) has a new identity. It is a borough which is at the heart of London's growth, creating 50,000 new homes by 2037 which will provide new housing for approximately 120,000 residents. Barking and Dagenham will become the 'gateway to London'.

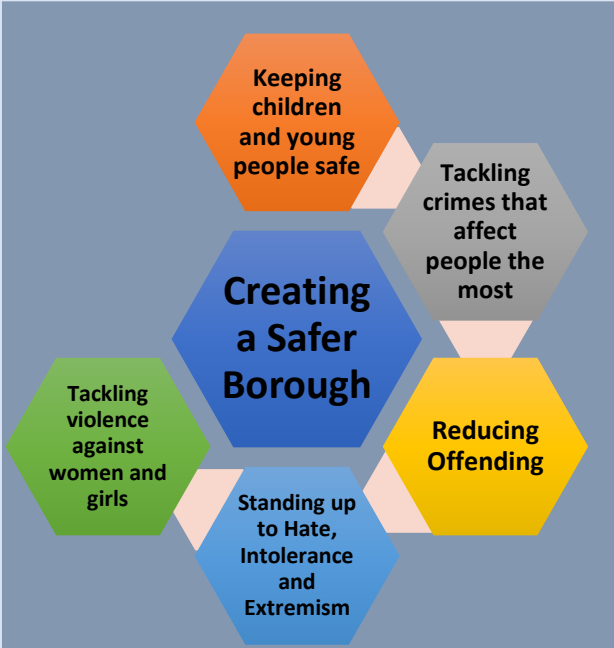
The borough is also becoming a creative hub; a place where the arts and commercial industry can thrive. Almost one-third of Barking and Dagenham residents are under the age of 20, which is the highest proportion of 0 to 19s in the United Kingdom.

The war in Ukraine, rising inflation and the cost of living crisis has led to a significant and wide-ranging impacts across the country and Barking and Dagenham is no different. Now more than ever it is important we are all working towards the same goals. Providing a safe environment for residents, businesses and visitors is essential.

If we are to achieve the ambitious plans that are ahead of us we need a strong and effective partnership that can deliver a safe and secure environment, take a long term approach to tackling the underlying causes of crime, and supporting victims so that they can rebuild their lives.

The recent setup of the Barking & Dagenham cost-of-living alliance, and the call on community groups across the borough to pledge their support to residents at this difficult time has highlighted the role every member of the community has to play - and this will have to continue in order to rise to the challenges we are facing. Working in partnership across the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) and with other partnership boards and our communities we can ensure Barking and Dagenham comes through the current situation strong and united, and build on that together to make our borough a safer place for current and future generations.

**Councillor Syed Ghani and Chief Superintendent, BCU Commander - East Area BCU Stuart Bell**  
Chairs of the Barking and Dagenham Community Safety Partnership



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## 2. What do we aim to achieve?



The aims of the LBBD Community Safety Partnership is to;

- **To create a safer borough, an environment where people and communities can flourish;**
- **To work in partnership to deliver key priorities to improve levels of crime and disorder**
- **To deliver local, regional and national priorities**

Every year the Partnership produces a Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment which is used to inform the Community Safety Partnership Plan. The assessment is an annual audit of crime and disorder looking at community safety trends based on recent data, the views of our residents and the emerging community safety challenges. The assessment enables the CSP to set priorities locally, compared to the national and regional priorities set by Central Government, the Mayors Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC), other key agencies such as the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS), London Fire Brigade (LFB), Counter Terrorism Units and National Crime Agency. The CSP conducts a 6 month review of the assessment to analyse the performance against key areas, targets and current data establishing emerging issues that may have an impact of crime and disorder in future years.

The Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment has identified and offers clear direction on the key local priorities for Barking and Dagenham CSP. The local priorities that have been adopted by Barking and Dagenham CSP are non-domestic abuse violence with injury, serious youth violence and knife crime, burglary, anti-social behaviour.

In addition to local priorities the plan sets out the 5 priority areas for the CSP for 2023-2026. Alongside the local and overarching priorities the plan has identified the three key cross cutting themes which each subgroup will have an element of focus on over the next three years.

**Improved perceptions of safety:** Local surveys indicate that residents feel less safe in the borough after dark when compared to other similar boroughs. The CSP and its subgroups are committed to developing a long-term plan to improve perceptions of safety.

**Increase safety for victims:** Support to victims is an important theme and focus for each priority area under the CSP. We aim to ensure that victims are supported following a crime or incident and are able to access support services.

**Reduction in violence:** Monitoring local data to support partnership working and development of a local Serious Violence and Knife Crime action plan that sets out tasking such as introduction of injunctions to keep young people safe, reduce reoffending, supporting vulnerable residents and reduce youth offending.



**Our changing population:** In 2001-2006 we saw a 23% rise in population and predict a further 10% rise by 2020. From year 2017 to year 2022 we have a predicted additional 17,800 people to reside in the borough. The population increase will be the size of 10 further wards in Barking and Dagenham which is equivalent to the size of Exeter.



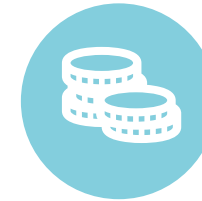
**Brexit:** It is unclear at this time what the overall impact will be for community safety. However, it is important that all organisations are aware of emerging issues and trends, particularly those related to community cohesion, reports of hate crime and hate incidents.



**Substance Misuse:** Barking and Dagenham are seeing a change in trends reported for substance misuse. Less are presenting to services that use crack and heroin and there is an increase in reported use of synthetic drugs such as spice and nitrous oxide. This could be because they are perceived as being legal because of the term “legal highs”. As a result services are having to tackle more challenging behaviours than previously experienced.



**Mental Health and Wellbeing:** An average 1 million people in London are living with mental health needs. From 2013 to 2015 LAS data shows that London experienced a 64% rise in the number of crimes involving mental health and a 31% increase in number of vulnerability reports. In 2017, a projected 3,723 people were accessing mental health services in Barking and Dagenham.



**Finance and Resource:** Services are experiencing a reduction in budget and resources whilst pressure is increasing. Police numbers have reduced by 3,000 and London Fire Brigade had to make £100 million savings in 2008/09 resulting in a reduction of frontline staff. The Probation Service has undergone significant changes as an impact of financial strain.



**Regeneration:** The “Healthy New Town” at Barking Riverside will offer 10,800 new homes and around 6000 new jobs. It is important that the CSP are at the forefront of the regeneration programmes from the design and maintenance including fire safety and crime reduction measures.



**Cost of living crisis:** The Institute for Government defines the ‘cost of living crisis’ as the fall in ‘real’ disposable incomes (adjusted for inflation and after taxes and benefits) that the UK has experienced since late 2021. The cost of living has become an issue of major political concern in the UK in 2022. The subsequent war in Ukraine and consequential energy challenges, followed by rising inflation and interest rates, have added to the mounting concern and resulted in large scale government interventions. Whilst the lasting impacts of the current cost-of-living crisis on communities is unknown, London’s mayor has warned of a rise in shootings and stabbings amid concerns that the increasing cost of living could lead to more violence and make it easier for gangs to lure vulnerable young people.



**Changes to Criminal Justice System in London:** The unification of Probation Service and redesign of service delivery across London has taken place. The Probation Service is now focused on shaping how they work in partnership to address offending behaviour and potential commissioning of services.

Page 62  
 3. What does our Borough tell us?

### Housing, Health and Education



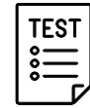
Only 46.4% of the borough population own their own homes.



25% of children in B&D live in poverty.



781 per 1,000 0-4 years attended A&E



Attainment score of 8 per pupil



B&D is ranked 30 out of 33 boroughs for homelessness across London at 14.7%.



Female Life expectancy 81.9  
 Male life expectancy 77.5

M 64.8% 5 year olds  
 F 78.8% Achieving a good level of development

2022 data shows B&D is ranked 27 of 33 boroughs across London for unemployment at 6.8%



The highest birth rate in England and Wales 2021



Only 61.5% of residents are physically active



3.2% NEET below London average

### Population

66.2 per 10,000 under 18s are Looked after children



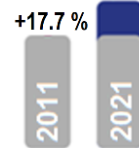
29.8% are under 18 years



Highest number of 0-17 year olds in England and Wales

There is a predicted rise of 27.3% in the overall population between 2019-2029

Population Increase



International migration increased by 135% from 2013-16.



### Transport and environment



From 2020, London rail and tube lines will connect around 29,000 people to the borough.

2021/22 the Office and Rail and Road (ORR) reported that 13,473,374 entries and exits were made at Barking station



B&D are ranked 12 out of 32 for open space within the borough at 48.8%.

Barking and Dagenham are ranked 9 out of 33 for levels of fly tipping.

B&D has the highest waste production across London



\* Reader must take into consideration the impacts on COVID-19 on data and crime trends

## 4. What does our Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment tell us?

### Crime against the person



Increase in burglary of 10.8% in 2021-2022 compared to previous year

Increase in theft of a motor vehicle by 16.9% from 2021-22 compared to previous year



Sexual offences increased 7.7% from 2021-22 compared to previous year.

Possession of weapons has reduced by 18.1% in 2021-22 compared to previous year



Possession of knife offences reduced by 15% in 2021-22 compared to previous year



In 2021-22 violence against person increased by 11.3% compared to previous year

### Offender profile

- Those most at risk of Serious Violence (victims and offenders) extend in the age range of 18-30 year olds.
- Serious Youth Violence are at peaks between the ages of 15 and 20 years
- Half of all serious wounding including GBH with intent, attempted murder, stabbings and shootings were carried out by those aged between 10-24 years.
- Repeat victimisation rates for ASB, Domestic Abuse and TNO were shown to be higher than the London average

### Crime



Serious youth violence has seen an increase from April 2019- March 2020 by 5.7%.

Arson and criminal damage decreased by 11.4% in 2021-22 compared to previous year



Police data shows increase in the number of incidents involving mental health and vulnerability.

Recorded crimes increased by 10.4% in 2021-22 compared to the previous year



Crime and disorder rates are higher than the boroughwide average in Abbey, Thames and Gascoigne wards.

Class A drug overdoses have increased in 2019/20 compared to the previous year by 9.




### Anti-social Behaviour

- ASB calls to the police fell in 2021-22 compared to previous year
- In 2017 there were 172 deliberate fires recorded.
- 2017: 5 fires in buildings with commercial and residential use. The council and LFB are working together to focus on these types of dwelling to reduce the risk of fire.
- Graffiti and Noise reports have increased
- LBBB has high rates per 1,000 population compared with the rest of London for these incidents

\* Reader must take into consideration the impacts on COVID-19 on data and crime trends

An important role for the CSP is to ensure that we address and improve the perceptions of crime and safety for people who live, work and visit the borough. Improved perception of safety will support the building of community confidence and cohesion, improving the xxx of the borough. Addressing perceptions of safety and building resilience in our communities are shared priorities across the partnership boards and a focus within the Borough Manifesto and Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2019-2023.

Page 04  
**5. What does our local data tell us?**

 2021 resident's survey showed crime as top area of concern which is increasing each year

Only 43% of residents felt safe outside in their local area after dark compared to 35% in 2018.

82% said they felt safe outside in their local areas during the day compared to 81% in 2019

**In 2021 the council carried out an analysis to identify reasons for lower levels of perceptions of safety. The following reasons were identified as areas of concern by residents;**

36% of the 1,000 respondents felt that people being drunk and rowdy in public places was a problem in the local area.

Lack of visible policing, security and a reduction in public services

The fear of being robbed, stabbed and the visible signs of drug activity and alcohol consumption.

53% felt that people dealing or using drugs was a problem for the area.

Poor lighting, isolated areas and signs of poor maintenance.

Rubbish or litter is the biggest ant-social behaviour concern.

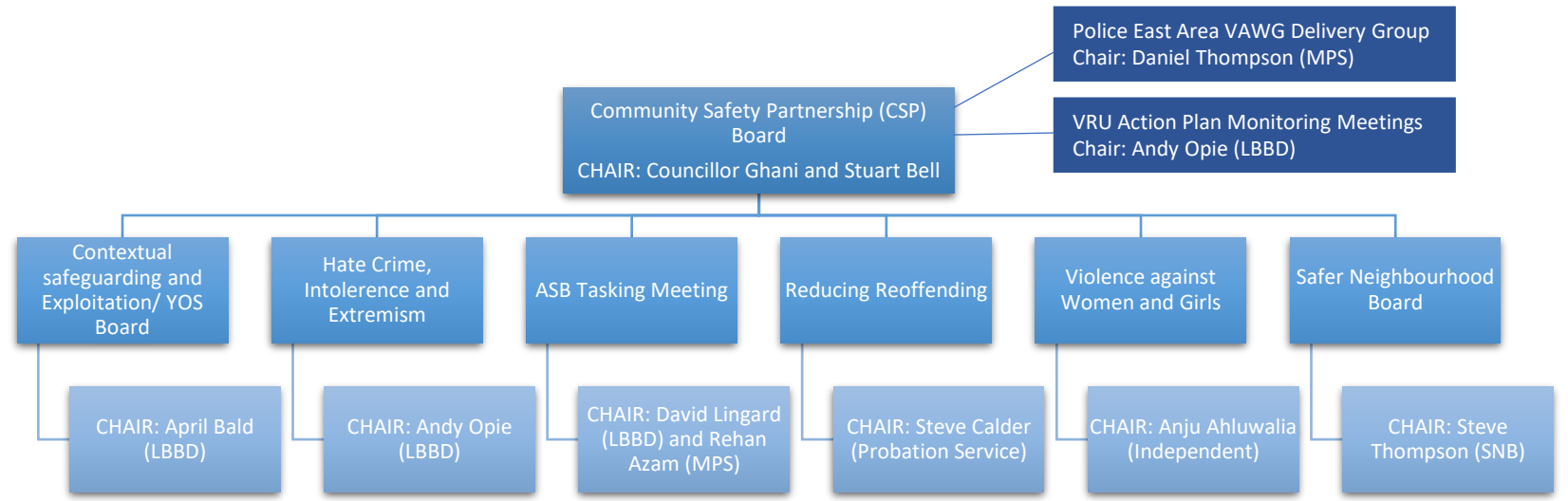
- The London Ambulance Service have seen a rise in alcohol related calls, with just under 1,200 calls received in 2017, a 4.5% rise compared to 2016, however drug related offences have seen a 27% reduction.

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## 6. Subgroup Structure and Priority Groups

# COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP (CSP)

## Board and Subgroup Structure Chart



## Priority 1

Keeping children and young people safe

Page 6

### Focus

#### Responsibility sits with the Contextual Safeguarding and Exploitation subgroup and YOS Board

- Lead on the implementation of a contextual safeguarding approach across the Council and it's partners
- Coordinate and support a multi-agency contextual safeguarding response to reduce children's experiences of significant harm that happen outside the family context.
- Coordinate the development of the multi-agency exploitation strategy and oversee the implementation.
- Oversee the contextual safeguarding working group which aims to collaboratively develop, test and embed contextual safeguarding systems, processes and tools .
- Work with local businesses and community groups ensuring they play a role in providing safe places and locations for our children
- Identify and remove blockages or obstacles which increase risks of exploitation and serious youth violence for our children .
- Ensure young peoples voices are heard and that they influence service development and partnership responses
- Ensure early intervention and prevention , reduce levels of youth offending and re-offending rates and support positive resettlement of those leaving custody .
- Oversee work of the ending gang and youth violence meeting that works with medium to high risk individuals to apply meaningful interventions and support with education, employment, training, housing, mentoring and reducing offending.
- Oversee the delivery of the NRM pilot for duration of 18 months from June 2021
- Implement and oversee the Harmful Sexualised Behaviour (HSB) pilot in conjunction with Safer London and Youth at Risk Matrix (YARM) workers
- Implement the Your Choice programme within the Adolescent service
- Oversee the delivery of the Step Up Stay Safe (SUSS) initiative including commissioned programmes that works to reduce offending and exclusions with schools.
- Support a new community and voluntary sector forum that can share intelligence to reduce offending and risk of exploitation.

### Monitoring our focus

- Listen to the views of young people and their families and include young people in co-production of plans and interventions
- Good quality services to victims of young offenders in line with victims code of practice
- Assurance of 'good' quality services to reduce risk of youth offending and exploitation through a robust quality assurance and outcomes focussed framework
- Work with health colleagues to understand and meet our young peoples physical and mental health needs
- Early recognition of special education needs and disabilities ensuring appropriate services and support are available
- Review local service offer to identify gaps in services to inform local bids
- Monitor relevant actions through the local serious violence and knife crime plan
- Link in with the Youth Offending Service board which reports on key performance indicators as defined by the Youth Justice board
- Monitor local data from SUSS, commissioned providers and EGYV to agree where resources and support needs to be focused

## Priority 2

Tackling crimes that affect people the most

Page 9

### Focus

#### Responsibility sits with the ASB Tasking Meeting

- Work in partnership to create safer public spaces for all residents including a focus on the safety of women and girls
- Relevant actions within the local serious violence and knife crime action plan to ensure partners are using resources effectively to deliver on commitments outlines in the plan
- Determine any trends, hotspot areas, offending and victim cohorts
- Deliver and coordinate a partnership response to MOPAC priorities and improve perceptions of safety
- Improving fire safety and fire prevention
- Reduce levels of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) including ASB around local licenced premises and identified hotspots
- Review licenced premises to ensure any violence/crime is managed and reduced
- Reduce levels of repeat victimisation
- Conduct an in depth review of local data and dashboards to monitor high harm crimes to inform allocation of council and partnership resources.
- Reduce levels of complex ASB and hate crime through a local standing case conference to resolve high risk/complex cases and provide support to victims
- Provide support to commissioned services and projects that improve community safety in designated areas to improve the environment (Community Payback, Safe Haven, Street Space and PSPOs)

### Monitoring our focus

- Monitor data through the MOPAC performance framework looking at monthly updates on high harm crime across boroughs allows us to monitor trends and whether crimes are decreasing or increasing
- Review local data to monitor changes to perceptions of safety
- Review data and intel via the MPS crime dashboard
- MOPAC weapon enabled crime allowing the CSP to identify levels of weapon enabled crimes to monitor success.
- Review MPS data on repeat callers to ensure the reduction of repeat callers into MPS.
- Use local data to look at causes of crime and ASB using the Victim, Offender, Location and Time model
- Review local data/intel to access where resources from the Council and MET are best deployed to have most impact.
- Monitor repeat callers into the MPS to ensure support services are available.
- Use LFB data on fire trends and tasking to monitor levels of offences
- Monitor commissioned providers performance and delivery



Page

## Priority 3

Reducing  
Offending

### Focus

#### Responsibility sits with the Reducing Reoffending subgroup

- To work in partnership implement the statutory **Serious Violence Duty** and to develop a Serious Violence Local Needs Assessment and Plan on an annual basis.
- Implement the **Combatting Drugs Partnership** structure in line with the release of the **Home Office 10-year drugs strategy**.
- Increase support to offenders with access to accommodation, education, training, employment, finance, debt and drug and alcohol services.
- To work in partnership to support the reduction of offending and reoffending, particularly within priority indicators and areas of focus (Non-Domestic Abuse Violence With Injury, Burglary, Theft of Motor Vehicle, Robbery of Personal Property).
- To improve statistics in the reduction of recidivism
- Improve rates of individuals involved in alcohol and drug treatments through the criminal justice system
- Continue to explore co-location opportunities to improve a multi-agency approach to managing offenders.
- Implement the IOM structure in line with the MOPAC review (roll out ECINS Information Sharing for IOM).
- Subgroup to have oversight of the multi-agency response to knife crime and serious organised offending across the borough.
- Promotion of focused task and finish groups to ensure proactive response to emerging strategic challenges/borough dynamics.
- Subgroup to undertake a review of current data sets and develop a set of KPIs

### Monitoring our focus

- Monitor the LBBB CSP serious violence and knife crime action plan
- Monitor partner data sets across key performance areas in relation to reduce reoffending
- Monitor adult cases referred to the ending gang and youth violence case management meeting and IOM to understand the picture of offending and outcomes of interventions applied
- To track and review criminal justice cases referred to drug and alcohol treatment providers of successful completions
- Monitor the number of people engaged in full time employment, education and training and keeping up stable accommodation at the point of disengagement with statutory services

## Priority 4

Standing up to  
Hate,  
Intolerance and  
Extremism

### Focus

#### Responsibility sits with the Hate Crime, Intolerance and Extremism and Tension Monitoring subgroup

- Increase staff and residents understanding hate crime and hate incidents
- Inform staff across the borough to understand how to report hate crime and hate incidents outside of the Police
- Encourage more victims of hate crime and hate incidences to report
- Encourage more residents to be supportive bystanders and witnesses to hate crime and hate incidents
- Provide a co-ordinated approach to supporting victims and preventing hate crime and incidents
- Reduce the levels of repeat victimisation of hate crime and hate incidents
- Identify and work with those most vulnerable to hate crime and incidents
- Link in with Prevent to safeguard individuals from risk of extremism as outlined in the Home Office PREVENT agenda and contained within the priorities and action plan of the Barking & Dagenham PREVENT strategy;
- Develop a partnership approach to understanding the risk of radicalisation.
- Identify vulnerability to all forms of extremism or radicalisation, develop tools to prevent people being drawn into terrorism
- Develop a stronger focus on community cohesion activities that prevent extremism and hate crime
- Identifying extremism in school settings to support schools in reducing racist and hate incidents
- Log and map racist and hate graffiti to identify hotspot locations and develop a partnership response
- Creating a partnership approach to tackling a rise in tensions involving racism or hate crime incidents

### Monitoring our focus

- Data to monitor increased reporting of victims of Hate crime is monitored through the Metropolitan Police Hate Crime and Special Crime Dashboard to monitor areas including racist and religious, faith, disability, sexual orientation and transgender hate crimes.
- Monitor data through the MOPAC Hate Crime Dashboard for figures at a borough level and further information on victims and offenders.
- Monitor the number of residents who have been referred and accessed services and support
- Monitor levels through schools of early identification of hate crime and extremism through reporting
- Review referrals into local Standing Case Conference on complex hate crime cases to understand content of cases and processes that have been undertaken to support residents.
- Monitoring the racism and hate graffiti map to identify hotspots and emerging trends including tensions
- Monitoring tensions through faith, community and voluntary sector organisations
- Monitoring tensions reported through the council reporting mechanisms



## Focus

### Responsibility sits with the Violence against women and girls (VAWG) subgroup

#### Priority 1: Support Survivors

- Improved effectiveness and efficiency through services
- Reduction in repeat victimisation and levels of high risk cases
- Increased confidence in services
- Improved joined up response to survivors

#### Priority 2: Educate and Communicate

- Reduction in victimisation and repeat victimisation
- Improved resilience in individuals, families, and communities.
- Reduced socioeconomic costs related to VAWG
- Disruption of the normalisation of violence.

#### Priority 3: Challenge Abusive Behaviours

- Reduction in repeat offending
- Reduction in victimisation and repeat victimisation
- Reduction in risk to children and survivors where families choose to remain together

#### Priority 4: Include Lived Experience

- Earlier positive engagement with survivors
- Services are designed to work towards positive outcomes as set by survivors
- Services are cost effective as a result of being more visible, accessible and responsive to the needs of survivors.

## Monitoring our focus

- Reduction in repeat victimisation through police reporting
- Decreased percentage of young people reporting an acceptance of abusive behaviours through the biennial school health survey
- An increased conviction rate through the criminal justice system.
- Improved engagement rate through specialist advocacy services
- Police Data – prevalence rates and volume data for domestic and sexual incidents and offences at borough level across London.
- Average number of offences in previous 12 months per survivor (this is reducing at a faster rate than East London)
- MARAC repeat referral rates. Recommendations from sector leads SafeLives state 28-40% repeat MARAC referral rate is appropriate.
- Children's Care and Support data
- Specialist Service Data

The Domestic Abuse Commission has a clear focus on data gathering in order to build a wider picture of domestic abuse locally. The first three months of Refuge delivering our specialist services have offered much insight into the wider VAWG data available and a performance framework will be developed to provide regular updates to the relevant boards.





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## How do we work in partnership?



### Delivering on our priorities

The CSP board holds overall responsibility on monitoring and delivering on the priorities outlined in the Community Safety Partnership Plan and other local strategies and plans such as the Serious Violence and Knife Crime Action Plan and VAWG strategy. This requires partner organisations to work together to share the skills, powers and resources that are available to them in order to effectively deliver. The LBBB CSP has established a structure consisting of five priority subgroups, Youth Offending Service Board and Safer Neighbourhood Board (SNB), that brings together partners at a strategic, performance and operational level. This includes senior representatives of criminal justice agencies, the council, Health, LFB, MPS, SNB, and voluntary and community organisations to support the delivery and drive to improving levels of crime and disorder across the borough.

The borough has an active SNB, providing a platform for residents to meet with the Police and Council to discuss local priorities and hold the Council and partners to account to deliver. It also provides a vital link between Independent Advisory Groups (IAG) Neighbourhood Watch, Stop and Search, Ward Panels and Community Groups to support the community safety agenda.

### Working with other Partnership Boards on shared priorities

The CSP board works closely with the four other key strategic partnership boards, the Safeguarding Adults Board (SAB), Safeguarding Childrens Partnership (SCP) and Health and Wellbeing Board, to focus on cross cutting areas such as violence against women and girls, child sexual and criminal exploitation, tackling serious violence and keeping children and young people safe to ensure that all areas are supported by an effective partnership approach. The partnership understands that some priorities require a safeguarding focus and long term health intervention to ensure that the underlying causes are addressed.

A number of the priorities, cross cutting themes and emerging trends outlined in the plan are shared across the strategic partnerships. To ensure a collaborative approach between the partnerships the board managers of the CSP, SAB and SCP meet on a regular basis to review each boards work plans, look at the cross cutting areas of work and ensure these are presented to each board and review and discuss share priorities and each boards response.

## Information and Advice

**Community Safety Partnership:** For more information and advice on the Community Safety Partners please visit <https://www.lbbd.gov.uk/community-safety-partnership>

**Domestic Abuse and sexual violence :** For information and advice on where to get help for domestic violence please visit the service directory on the LBBD council website using the following link: <https://www.lbbd.gov.uk/residents/community-safety-and-crime/dv/getting-help/>

**Healthy Lifestyles:** For information and advice on leading a healthier lifestyle please visit the service directory on the LBBD New Me London website using the following link: <https://newme.london/>

**Health and Wellbeing:** For information and advice on health and wellbeing please visit <http://careandsupport.lbbd.gov.uk/kb5/barkingdagenham/asch/adult.page?adultchannel=5>

**Hate Crime and Hate Incidents:** For more information on understanding hate crime and incidents and how to report please visit <https://www.lbbd.gov.uk/hate-crimes-and-incidents>

**Reporting Crime:** <https://www.lbbd.gov.uk/report-crime>

**Substance Misuse:** For information and advice on where to get help for Substance misuse please visit the service directory on the LBBD Care and Support Hub website using the following link <https://www.lbbd.gov.uk/drugs-and-alcohol-help>

**Prevent Referral:** To make a referral or discuss a referral to prevent please contact [prevent@lbbd.gov.uk](mailto:prevent@lbbd.gov.uk)

**Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) –** For more information on PSPOs across the borough please visit <https://www.lbbd.gov.uk/public-spaces-protection-orders-pspos>

**Victims of Crime:** For information and advice if you are a victim of crime please visit <https://www.victimsupport.org.uk/>

**In an emergency call 999**