

COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP BOARD

AGENDA

Wednesday 1 June, 14.00 - 17.00

Conference Centre, Barking Learning Centre

Agenda Items

		Presented by	Time Allowed	Pages
1	Introductions and Apologies for Absence	Chair	1 minute	N/A
2	Declarations of Interest 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.	Chair	1 minute	N/A
3	Minutes To confirm as correct the minutes of the Community Safety Partnership Callover meeting on 29 April 2016.	Chair	3 minutes	1-10
Section 1: Discussion Items				
4	Tackling Youth Violence A presentation and discussion session focusing on the recent increase in serious youth violence in the borough.	All Members	90 minutes	11-26
5	Youth Offending Service Short Quality Screening Inspection An overview of the findings of the recent Short Quality Screening Inspection of the Youth Offending Service.	Angie Fuller/ Helen Jenner	20 minutes	27-36
6	Psychoactive Substances Act A briefing outlining the remit of the Psychoactive Substances Act 2016 which goes into effect from 26 May.	Sonia Drozd	15 minutes	37-48
Section 2: Business Items				
7	Community Safety Partnership Spending on Crime and Disorder	Chair	5 minutes	Verbal Update

8	Performance Minutes of meeting to note and items for escalation.	Dan James	10 minutes	49-52
9	Safer Neighbourhood Board Update	For Noting		53-72
10	Chair's Report To Note.	Chair	5 minutes	73-74
11	(a) Forward Plan (b) Date of Next Meeting 14:00 – 17.00 14 September 2016 Conference Centre, Barking Learning Centre	Chair	5 minutes	75-76

Membership List		
Name	Post Title	Agency
Anne Bristow (Chair)	Deputy Chief Executive and Strategic Director for Service Development and Integration	London Borough of Barking and Dagenham
Sean Wilson	Temporary Chief Superintendent	Metropolitan Police Service
Rick Tyson	Superintendent	Metropolitan Police Service
Sharon Morrow	Chief Operating Officer	Barking and Dagenham CCG
Steve Thompson	Chair	Barking and Dagenham Safer Neighbourhood Board
Erika Jenkins	Chief Executive	Barking and Dagenham Council for Voluntary Service
Ayse Hassan	Area Manager	Barking and Dagenham Victim Support
Cllr Laila Butt	Portfolio Holder for Crime and Enforcement	London Borough of Barking and Dagenham
Greg Tillett	Assistant Chief Officer, Barking, Dagenham, Havering and Newham	National Probation Service
Faisal Butt	Operational Director Homelessness, Employment and Skills	London Borough of Barking and Dagenham
Helen Jenner	Corporate Director Children's Services	London Borough of Barking and Dagenham
Matthew Cole	Director of Public Health	London Borough of Barking and Dagenham
Jonathan Toy	Operational Director Enforcement Service	London Borough of Barking and Dagenham
Stephen Norman	Borough Commander	London Fire Brigade
Douglas Charlton	Head of Stakeholders and Partnerships	Community Rehabilitation Company
Vacant		Magistrates Courts Service
Rita Chadha	Chief Executive	Refugee and Migrant Forum of Essex and London
Chris Naylor	Chief Executive (ex officio)	London Borough of Barking and Dagenham
Non-LBBD Advisers		
Hamera-Asfa Davey	MOPAC Link Officer	Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime
Rob Bills	Chief Inspector	Metropolitan Police Service
LBBD Advisers and Observers		
Karen Proudfoot	Interim Group Manager Community Safety and Offender Management	London Borough of Barking and Dagenham
Henry Staples	Service Improvement Officer, Community Safety and Offender Management	London Borough of Barking and Dagenham

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COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP CALLOVER

MINUTES

Date: 29 April 2016

Time: 9:30 – 12:00.

Venue: Conference Centre, Barking Learning Centre

Anne Bristow (Chair) – Deputy Chief Executive and Strategic Director for Service Development and Integration (LBBD)

Sean Wilson – Acting Chief Superintendent, Metropolitan Police Service (MPS)

Matthew Cole – Director of Public Health (LBBD)

Erika Jenkins – Chief Executive, Barking and Dagenham Council for Voluntary Service

Present: Rita Chadha – Chief Executive, Refugee and Migrant Forum for Essex and London (RAMFEL)

Douglas Charlton – Head of Stakeholders and Partnerships, Community Rehabilitation Company

Greg Tillet – Assistant Chief Officer, Barking, Dagenham, Havering and Newham, National Probation Service

Ayse Hassan – East London Area Manager, Victim Support

Stephen Norman – Borough Commander, London Fire Brigade

Karen Proudfoot – Interim Group Manager, Community Safety and Offender Management (LBBD)

Advisory: Dan James – Research and Analysis Officer, Community Safety and Offender Management (LBBD)

Henry Staples – Service Improvement Officer, Community Safety and Offender Management (LBBD)

Councillor Laila Butt – Cabinet Member for Crime and Enforcement

Steve Thompson – Chair of Safer Neighbourhood Board

David McClory – Civil Protection Manager (LBBD)

Apologies: James Goddard – Housing Strategy Manager, (LBBD)

Helen Jenner – Corporate Director, Children's Services (LBBD)

Sharon Morrow – Chief Operating Officer, Barking and Dagenham CCG

1. Introduction and Apologies for Absence

1.1 The apologies were noted.

2. Discussion of feedback from workshop and agreement of Community Safety Partnership Restructure and Terms Of Reference

- 2.1 The Chair explained that this agenda item would provide an opportunity for members to comment on the Terms of Reference (TORs) of the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) and proposed sub-groups. It was noted that the TORs presented to CSP members had been updated to incorporate the feedback and comments provided during the workshop session on 14 March. It was agreed that the TORs were still in draft, and that members were still free to offer additional comment or amendments.
- 2.2 It was commented that the summary of feedback from the workshop should be viewed as an aide-mémoire and not as a reflection of the views of CSP members as a whole. It was further commented that crucial to the success of the CSP has been the ability of members from partner agencies to be able to voice disagreements, to offer each other effective challenge on issues, and to reach consensus in order to achieve shared goals.
- 2.3 The Chair noted that the covering report provides a useful overview of the statutory obligations of a Community Safety Partnership, as outlined within the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and Police Reform Act 2002 amendments. It was noted that these Acts define the responsible authorities but allow for the CSP to have additional membership. It was noted that the Acts do not account for subsequent changes to the responsible authorities, including, for example, the division of the Probation service into two separate bodies (the National Probation Service and the Community Rehabilitation Company).
- 2.4 Members offered additional comment in relation to the proposed CSP Terms of Reference, including:
- Purpose and Responsibilities: *“The CSP is responsible for co-ordinating efforts across the partnership to reduce crime and disorder.”*
 - Purpose and Responsibilities; Point 2 to be amended to: *“To review the findings of the Strategic Assessment and develop strategies to address identified public safety issues.”*
 - Purpose and Responsibilities: Point 9 to be amended to: *“To receive, consider and respond to public safety concerns raised by Councillors through the Select Committee on behalf of any person who lives and /or works in Barking and Dagenham.”*
- 2.5 It was agreed that the Terms of Reference would be given a light touch review following the announcement of new mayoral priorities, in order to ensure that any significant changes to policy are accounted for.

Proposed Structure and Sub-Groups

- 2.6 Members were asked to comment on the proposed structure of the CSP. Specific attention was given to the governance arrangements of existing operational groups in relation to the proposed sub-groups.
- 2.7 It was raised that the Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangement (MAPPA) meeting, which deals with serious and prolific offenders, is well placed to feed information to the Perpetrators Strategic Group, but that full oversight of MAPPA should continue to sit with the MAPPA executive office. It was agreed that the structure diagram would be amended to reflect this.
- 2.8 It was noted that the Hate Crime Strategy Group has been removed from the proposed structure. It was noted that the Stronger Communities partnership had previously taken responsibility for community cohesion issues, but this had subsequently merged with the CSP, and that community cohesion has received less emphasis in recent years. It was noted that the issue of how best to address and foster community cohesion has been subject to wider discussion within the Council. It was suggested that, in order to maintain focus on this issue a Hate Crime and Community Cohesion Group be re-established, which will report to the Prevention Strategic Group.
- 2.9 It was noted that the Safer Neighbourhood Board (SNB) does not appear on the proposed structure diagram presented. It was agreed that some level of relation between the CSP and SNB boards should be maintained, and that the CSP might be expected to provide update reports to the SNB (and vice versa) in order to ensure that communication and joint working continues. It was agreed to update the structure diagram to reflect this.
- 2.10 It was agreed that it would be useful for the structure diagram to be expanded to incorporate other 'related' groups, including the Health and Wellbeing Board (H&WBB), the Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) and the Safeguarding Adults Board (SAB). This would also include a commitment to provide reports and updates to these boards if requested.
- 2.11 It was noted that the Safety Advisory Group (SAG) should be included within the proposed structure diagram, as this is an operational group which reports to the Borough Resilience Forum. It was agreed that the Borough Resilience Forum would report to the Protection sub-group, as indicated in the diagram.
- 2.12 It was commented that, although the Prevention sub-group has only one operational meeting reporting into it (the Community Tension Monitoring Group), under the proposed structure there will be a large body of work for the Sub-Group to undertake. This will include leading on educational campaigns and fostering civic responsibility around crime and disorder issues in the Borough, as well as building close linkages to other community organisations and bodies including, for example, local Neighbourhood Watches.
- 2.13 The theme of enforcement was discussed. It was suggested that enforcement is a cross-cutting theme across the Prevention, Protection and Perpetrators sub-groups. It was noted that enforcement measures usually form part of a wider

crime reduction strategy, which may (and often does) also include education of the public around their responsibilities. The example of the dog DNA testing initiative was raised as a successful example where education has been backed up by enforcement and these measures have together led to a positive outcome.

- 2.14 It was noted that, under the proposed structure, the overall responsibility for a specific topic or concern which is relevant to the CSP – such as illegal traveller encampments – may not sit with a specific sub-group. Instead, as these concerns often have multiple dimensions which are relevant to all three sub-groups, it may be the case that each sub-group is required to contribute towards an overall policy on the topic.
- 2.15 It was agreed that all CSP members will be asked to provide named deputies in order to ensure that scheduled sub-group meetings go ahead with full representation whenever possible. It was agreed that all deputies will need to be sufficiently competent and well-briefed in order to fulfil this role.
- 2.16 It was agreed that initial meetings of the sub-groups would be Chaired and Vice Chaired by the following colleagues:
- Prevention Sub-Group – Chair: Rita Chadha, Vice Chair: Stephen Norman
 - Protection Sub-Group – Chair: Matthew Cole, Vice Chair: T.B.C.
 - Perpetrator Sub-Group – Chair: Rick Tyson, Vice Chair: Greg Tillett
 - Intelligence and Analysis Board – Chair: Karen Proudfoot, Vice Chair: T.B.C

Performance Callover

- 2.17 The current and future role of the Community Safety Partnership Callover meeting was discussed. It was reported that the Callover process had been established to reduce the amount of time dedicated to performance issues in the CSP meeting. However, it was noted that the Callover meeting has been poorly attended over the last year.
- 2.18 It was suggested that Callover should continue, but that its membership should be limited to the Chairs of the newly established sub-groups, along with the Chair and Vice Chair of the CSP. It was commented that a similar membership takes place in other boroughs and has shown to be effective. It was noted that there would be a continued expectation for the Callover to provide a report to the CSP on a quarterly basis. It was also agreed that the Callover would receive regular input from the newly established Intelligence and Analysis Board.

Membership and Decision Making

- 2.19 The membership of the CSP Board and the proposed sub-groups was discussed. It was commented that the Council for Voluntary Service (CVS) currently has one seat on the CSP Board. It was agreed that, in future, the voluntary sector would be allocated up to 3 seats at the CSP (excluding Victim Support who would also

have a place), and up to 2 seats at each of the newly established sub-groups. The CVS was invited to run its own internal process for selection from amongst its member organisations member organisations. It was noted that it would be important to ensure that any new voluntary sector organisation which joins the CSP is aware of the need for for a consistent representative who can commit to regular attendance at board meetings .

- 2.20 It was agreed that there needs to be a continued process for members to declare any specific interest at the start of CSP or sub-group meetings. This is particularly the case when commissioning is discussed. However, it was noted that this would not be a frequent issue, as the CSP is not a decision-making body for commissioning.
- 2.21 Members discussed the procedure for decision-making within the CSP. It was firstly noted that the CSP must take account of its partner bodies' differing governance arrangements, which will impact upon each member's ability to commit to a particular course of action or commit resources without conulsting within their organisation.
- 2.22 Members discussed the potential need for a voting procedure. It was commented that voting had rarely been used in practice within CSP meetings. It was suggested that key decision-making should proceed by majority consensus , and that key decisions will lie with the responsible authorities as named within the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and Police Reform Act 2002, taking into account the advice of other partners.
- 2.23 Members discussed the potential need for a process for making urgent decisions. It was noted that the CSP has rarely been required to make an urgent decision, as it is usually concerned with issues which are strategic and/or longer-term. It was further noted that in the event of an emergency or critical issue, each member agency will have its own process in place for tackling this. It was suggested that in certain instances, an urgency committee may be established with the relevant organisation in attendance, but that this would not be the CSP. Following this, it was agreed to remove the reference to 'urgent decisions' within the CSP Terms of Reference.

Funding and Commissioning

- 2.24 Members discussed the CSP's combined funding in relation to tackling crime and disorder. It was suggested that each partner body provide basic information regarding the approximate level of funding which is utilised for tackling crime and disorder issues. It was commented that this may be a complex calculation, for example in the case of the Police where borough-level spending may be easily provided, while estimating the proportion of UK- or London -wide Police spending which impacts Barking and Dagenham will be more difficult. It was suggested that organisations may also provide an 'Impact Statement' which provides a qualitative summary of the non-monetary impact of their work in the community. It was agreed that we would aim to present a rough summary of this data would

be presented to the CSP in June, with a more detailed report to be provided at the CSP in September.

2.25 It was agreed that the CSP should, ideally, be in the position of agreeing an overall commissioning plan which matches the findings of the annual Strategic Assessment. It was commented that developing a commissioning plan would require a considerable amount of resource. As a first step, it was suggested that partner agencies provide a summary of their currently commissioned services and any upcoming commissioning decisions.

2.26 The following specific actions were agreed in relation to this agenda item:

- **ACTION: Henry Staples to circulate an updated structure diagram incorporating the agreed changes.**
- **ACTION: All members to send final comments on the draft CSP and Sub-Group Terms of Reference, and proposed structure (deadline: Wednesday 18 May).**
- **ACTION: All members to provide named deputies for attendance at CSP / sub-groups (deadline: Wednesday 18 May).**
- **ACTION: All members to provide a brief summary of spending on crime and disorder by their organisation. This may also be in the form of an 'Impact Statement' summarising the impact in non-monetary terms. (Note: this should only include information which is suitable for the public domain - deadline: Wednesday 18 May).**
- **ACTION: All members to provide a summary of current service commissioning, as well as any upcoming commissioning decisions. (deadline: (Wednesday 18 May)).**

3. Performance Analysis

3.1 The quarterly Performance Report up to February 2016 was presented by Dan James (Research and Analysis Officer, LBBB).

3.2 It was noted that Barking and Dagenham has achieved the MOPAC Target of a 20% reduction in the MOPAC 7 crime types within the current financial year, which can be attributed to continued reduction in theft from person, burglary, and theft from motor vehicles.

3.3 It was further reported that proven reoffending of juvenile offenders has reduced by 16.3% over the last 12 months. It was noted that this indicator tracks a cohort of offenders that have committed an offence approximately two years ago, and that the reduction can therefore be attributed to specific action to redress reoffending at that time. It was indicated that the reduction is likely to be a result of targeted work with female offenders, including principally the establishment of the Youth Offending Service Girls Group which has been running successfully for 2 years and which addresses offending behaviour and the specific issues faced by young women.

- 3.4 Crimes of specific concern were discussed and noted, including Violence With Injury which has increased 11% in the year to date (YTD) compared to the previous financial year; criminal damage which has increased 17%, and robbery which has increased by 22%. It was also noted that Barking and Dagenham's rate of First Time Entrants (FTE) per 100,000 population remains significantly higher (594) than the London rate (419) although this is impacted by the fact that the borough has a rapidly growing youth population.
- 3.5 Members discussed the recent increase in Vehicle Arson. It was reported that there have been 58 arsons in the YTD, compared to 43 in the full financial year 2014/15. The increase was reported as being due to a spate in incidents in December 2015. Although there is no specific reduction target for Vehicle Arson, the increase was reported as a concern. It was noted that the London Fire Brigade (LFB) have provided data to the police via the Victim Offender Location Time (VOLT) meeting on the specific offences, as well as through direct communication. It was noted that, while a proportion of the arson offences may be simple vandalism, a significant number of the vehicles have been linked to other offences such as burglary; with the arson therefore intended to destroy forensic evidence relating to that offence. It was further reported that the increase in vehicle arson associated with other crimes is also in line with other trends across London, including increased theft of mopeds, as well as increased use of mopeds in burglaries.
- 3.6 It was commented that there had been over 50 crimes and only 2 arrests. However, it was suggested that this may be appropriate if the offences are being committed by a small cohort of individuals and that more data would be required in order to determine this. It was further noted that the suspects of Vehicle Arson will not necessarily be residents of Barking and Dagenham.
- 3.7 It was agreed that a closer analysis of the causes of increased vehicle arson and other vehicle-related crime in the borough should be allocated as a tasking to the Intelligence and Analysis Board following its establishment, with a report to be presented to the CSP in September. It was noted that this report would need support from all partner agencies, in particular the provision of data on their activity in relation to vehicles and vehicle-associated crime. It was therefore agreed that:
- **ACTION: All members will provide a summary of their activity in relation to vehicle crime (Note: Dan James to set out a timetable of data requirements which will be circulated to members).**

Future Performance Reports

- 3.8 The Chair invited members to comment on the format and content of the Performance Report. The following comments were noted:

- Further detail should be provided around specific actions to tackle domestic violence, which is a cross-cutting issue. This should include details around the outcomes of any commissioned work. It was also noted that the Domestic and Sexual Violence Strategy will be presented to the sub-groups once it is finalised.
- Increased use of indicators which show a clear link to the work of the newly established sub-groups. The example of the indicator: *“PHOF: Indicator 2.15 – Proportion of all in treatment, who successfully completed treatment and did not re-present within 6 months”* was given as having a clear link to successful preventative work around substance misuse. It was suggested that these links would be developed and further utilised by the Intelligence and Analysis Board.

4. Youth Offending Service – HMIP Short Quality Screening (SQS) Inspection

- 4.1 Karen Proudfoot (Interim Group Manager, Community Safety & Offender Management) gave a brief outline of the Short Quality Screening (SQS) Inspection of the Youth Offending Service carried out by Her Majesty’s Inspectorate of Probation (HMIP) on 25-27 April. It was noted that no formal feedback had yet been provided, however that some positive feedback has already been informally given, in relation to the high quality of pre-sentence reports and assessments, as well as an acknowledgement that practitioners consistently demonstrate a high level of knowledge of their individual cases. It was reported that the Youth Offending Service has been undergoing an Improvement Journey over the last year which has involved a considerable amount of work and resource allocated to improving practices. This work is ongoing and the YOS continues to work closely with the Youth Justice Board to ensure these improvements continue. It was anticipated that HMIP are likely to provide recommendations on areas where improvement is required
- 4.2 It was noted that the report from HMIP will be presented to the Youth Offending Service Chief Officers Group meeting on 24 May, and will subsequently be shared with CSP members.

5. Any other business

- 5.1 Sean Wilson (Acting Chief Superintendent, Metropolitan Police Service) gave a brief outline of changes to police staffing due to the restructure of the Police, which are adopting a Basic Command Unit (BCU) model. It was reported that Martin Kirby will be stepping down as Chief Inspector, and Gary Learmonth and Tony Kirk will also be leaving the borough Police. It was further reported that Rob Bills will be taking on the role Chief Inspector, and Niall McSheffrey has been promoted to Deputy Chief Inspector.

CSP Board Action Plan

No.	Action	Lead	Others	Start Date	Target Completion	Update	Status	Open/ Closed
4 Performance Callover								
4a	All Members will, where appropriate, engage performance and analysis officers more closely in the delivery of agreed actions following each Callover meeting.	All	Dan James	07/12/2015	01/06/2016	Terms of Reference for Intelligence and Analysis Group were presented to members during the CSP Callover on 29 April. Once established, the Group will support the delivery of actions following CSP Callover meetings.	G	Closed
5 Improving Public Spaces								
5a	Identify the interested parties for PSPO consultation and begin the consultation.	Jonathan Toy		14/09/2015	01/06/2016	Responsibility for PSPOs is passing to the Enforcement Service. Operations Director is preparing a Cabinet Report with a full plan for enacting PSPOs.	A	Open
Page 9 9b	Agree how often and where the PSPO would be reviewed.	Jonathan Toy		14/09/2015	01/06/2016	The PSPO would need to be reviewed annually. It is suggested that this review is undertaken by the CSP.	A	Open
6 Multi-Agency FGM Strategy								
6a	Bring the updated Strategy to the Community Safety Partnership and Local Safeguarding Children Board.	Jen Sarsby		14/09/2015	14/03/2016	Referred to Local Safeguarding Children's Board. Action Closed.	A	Closed
9 Homelessness Strategy								
9d	Members to provide further comment, where applicable, on the current draft of the Homelessness Strategy prior to final approval.	All		07/12/2015	01/06/2016	Consultation on the draft Homelessness Strategy concluded on 15 February, but in light of the current issues being debated in Parliament with regard to the Work & Welfare Reform and Housing & Planning Bills, the Council is taking a pause before taking issues further. Action Closed until this is readdressed.	A	Closed

No.	Action	Lead	Others	Start Date	Target Completion	Update	Status	Open/ Closed
14	RESTRICTED- Preventing Extremism							
14a	Involve the voluntary, community and faith sectors in further consultation on the Prevent Strategy.	Gareth Tuck		07/12/2016	14/03/2016	This action has been referred to the Prevent Strategy group.	G	Closed
16	Immigration Task Force and Refugee Crisis							
16a	A report outlining work with refugees and wrapping up the work of the Immigration Taskforce will be brought to the 7 December 2015 CSP Board meeting.	Rita Chadha		14/09/2015	14/09/2016	Report on current issues in relation to immigration, including potential impact of Immigration Act 2016, will be brought to the CSP in September.	A	Open

COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

YOUTH VIOLENCE BRIEFING REPORT

Subject: Tackling Youth Violence

Date: 1 June 2016

Author: Daniel James

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0208 227 5040

Job title: Research and Analysis Officer, LBBB

Security: Protected

Executive Summary

- This briefing report provides the Community Safety Partnership board with an overview on youth violence in Barking and Dagenham.
- There has been a steady increase in the number of Serious Youth Violence (SYV) victims since December 2015. The daily offence rate for SYV has also taken a steep rise so far in May 2016. There has also been a rise in 'Gang flagged' SYV offences in May 2016.
- The data for the last 12 weeks shows there are clusters of SYV in:
 - Abbey Ward and the northern end of Gascoigne Ward;
 - Longbridge Road / Lodge Avenue; and
 - Wood Lane
- Victims of SYV tend to be male, aged 15-19.
- Suspects in SYV offences tend to be male aged 15-19.
- Since the New Year, there has also been a marked increase in the number of offences using noxious substances in Barking & Dagenham.
- During the agenda item, members of the Community Safety Partnership will be invited to discuss and agree a way forward in terms of addressing the issue of youth violence and how we can develop a strategic and coordinated response.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This briefing report provides the Community Safety Partnership board with an overview on youth violence in Barking and Dagenham.
- 1.2 After key information is presented, all members will be asked to discuss and address the issue of how to involve partners in delivering a full response to youth violence. The aim is to work towards developing a holistic plan which encompasses measures to prevent youth violence, protect all victims of youth violence, and to effectively manage and enforce against offenders.

2. Youth Violence in Barking & Dagenham

- 2.1 The Serious Youth Violence (SYV) indicator counts the number of victims aged between 1 and 19 years old of serious violence offences or weapon enabled crime. The number of young victims in Barking & Dagenham has been steadily increasing since 2013/14.
- 2.2 The latest rolling 12 months to March 2016 for Barking and Dagenham shows a 33% increase on the previous year (183 to 244 victims - fig 1). In comparison the London average shows a 3% increase for the same periods (6041 to 6223 victims - fig 2).

Fig 1: Serious Youth Violence (victim count) in Barking & Dagenham (rolling 12 months)

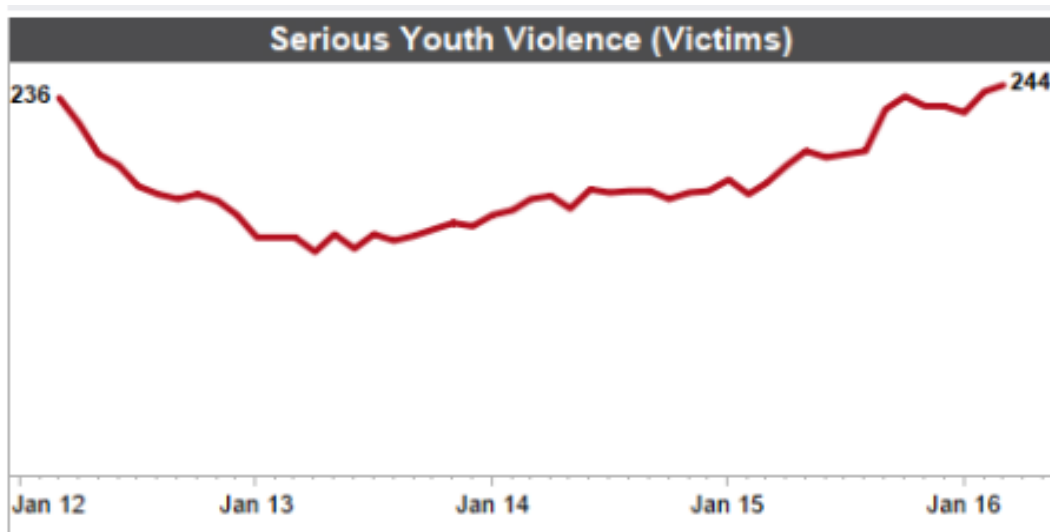
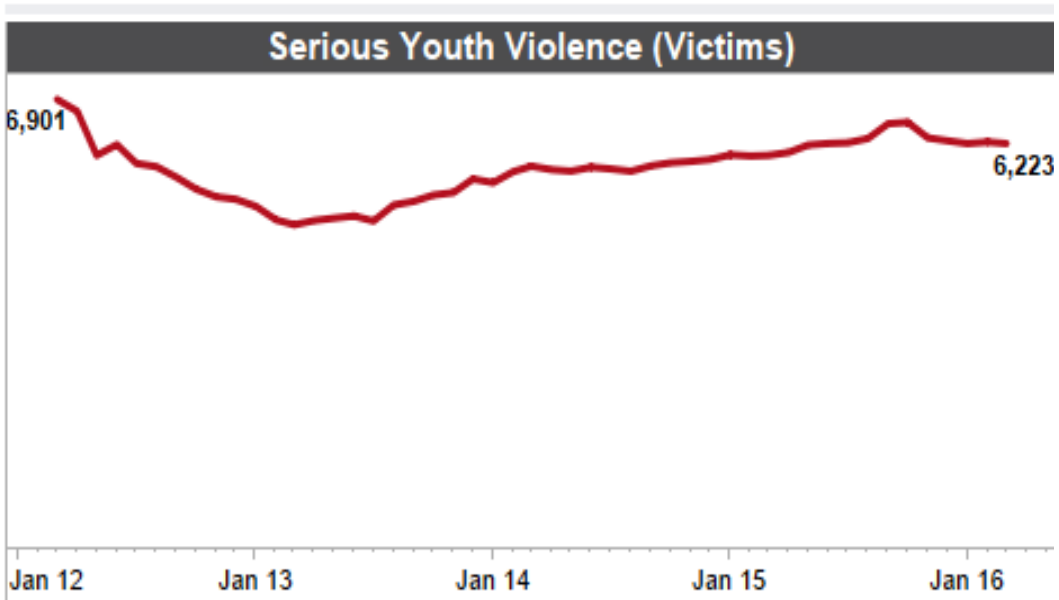


Fig 2: Serious Youth Violence (victim count) London (rolling 12 months)



What the latest police data tells us (up to 19/05/2016):

2.3 Expanding the age range of victims and suspects up to the age of 25 provides a bigger picture for looking at who is involved and what the issues are. Using this data we can see there has been a steady upward trend in SYV victims since December 2015, although the numbers have not been much higher than average until this month.

2.4 As can be seen in fig 3, the daily offence rate has taken a steep rise so far in May 2016. If this trend continues then offences may well climb higher than the most recent peak in September 2015.

There has also been a rise in Gang flagged SYV offences in May 2016 (fig 4). There have been 5 so far this month and the previous highest had been three per month in the past 2 years. These 5 offences do not seem to be linked other than being Gang flagged.

Fig 3: Barking & Dagenham SYV for under 25s: 01 Jan 15 to 19 May 16

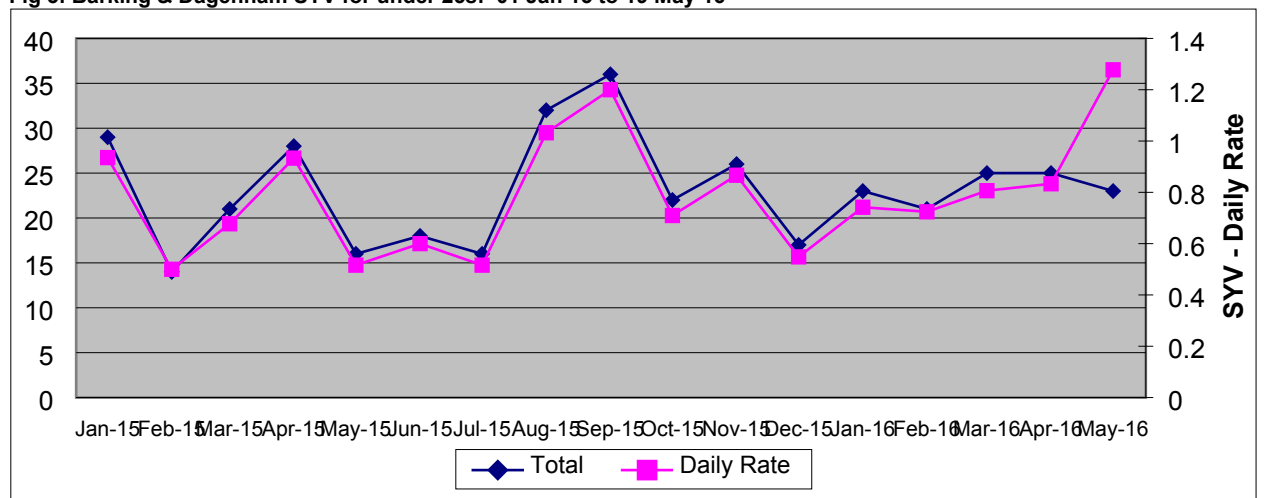
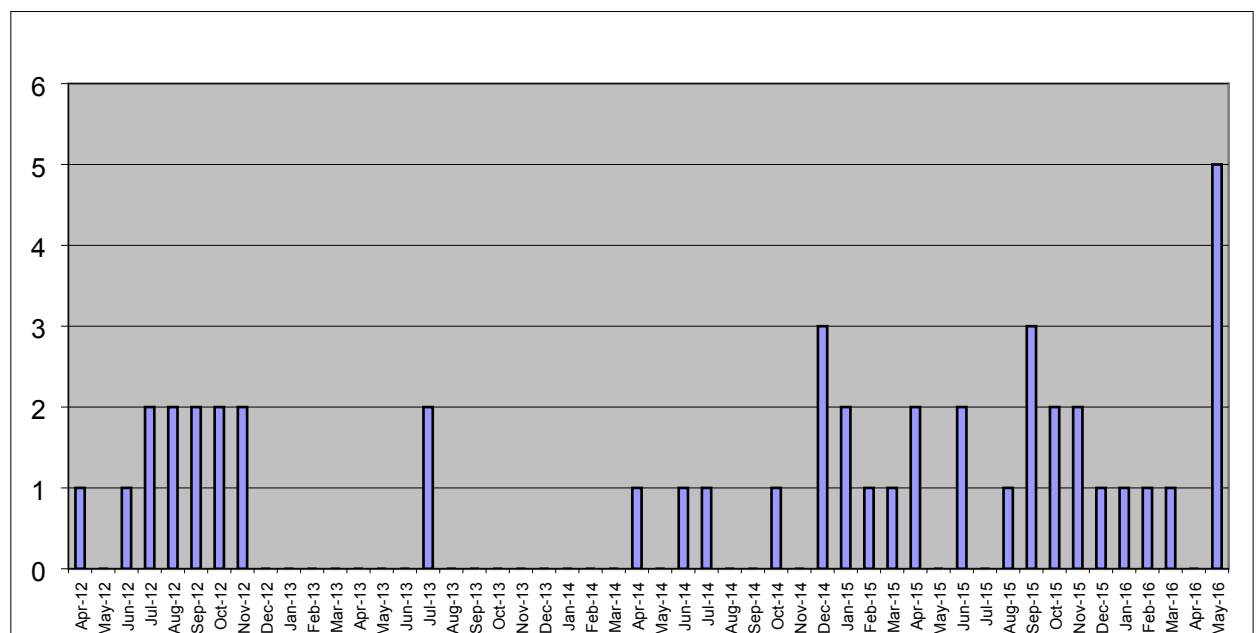


Fig 4: Barking & Dagenham Gang flagged offences for under 25's: 01 Apr 2012 to 19 May 2016



Serious Youth Violence: Key findings (data from 25/02/2016 – 19/05/2016)

- 2.5 There have been 54 Serious Youth Violence offences on Barking & Dagenham in the last 12 weeks and whilst these are spread throughout the borough, there are some noticeable clusters. There is a slightly diffuse cluster around Abbey ward and the northern end of Gascoigne ward. There is a tighter cluster of offences around Longbridge Road/Lodge Avenue comprised of 2 knife offences, 1 Ammonia and a Robbery; and a third around Wood Lane, 2 of which are fights at Sydney Russell School and one armed robbery at a convenience store.
- 2.6 Fig 5 shows there is a distinct concentration of (non-serious) Youth Violence in the Heathway area, these offences are mainly offences between family members and acquaintances, 5 are reports of children being hit by parents.
- 2.7 The peak time for SYV offences is 1500-1800 with a secondary peak 2100-0100, all days of the week are affected fairly evenly.

Victims and Suspects for Serious Youth Violence

- 2.8 Victims of SYV tend to be male, aged 15-19.
- 2.9 Suspects in SYV offences tend to be male aged 15-19.
- 2.10 Where data is available the schools for Victims and Suspects have been identified. Further information will be available in the CSP presentation on youth Violence on 01.06.2016.
- 2.11 Further data obtained from King Georges and Queens Hospitals Accident & Emergency departments show a total of 21 individuals aged between 1 and 19 years sought treatment for injuries after being assaulted in Barking & Dagenham between Jan and April 2016. Over half of these young people told the A&E staff that they did not report the assault to the police at the time. Half of the assaults were committed by strangers. The major profile of the 21 young people involved was Male, with the majority aged between 17 and 18 years with an even spread of individuals from a White European, Black Asian and Mixed ethnicity. Just over half of 12 of the 21 young people were Barking and Dagenham residents with the remaining individuals residing in Redbridge and Havering.

Use of Noxious Substances: Key findings (data from 01/01/2016 – 19/05/2016)

- 2.12 Since the New Year, there has been a marked increase in the number of offences using noxious substances in Barking & Dagenham.
- 2.13 When these offences are mapped (fig 6), there is a distinct bias towards the West of the borough with only 3 of the 21 offences in the east/north. 4 of the offences are Robberies in which the substance has been sprayed in the face of the victim in order to make stealing easier. A further 4 are Criminal Damage to MV offences, the rest are Violence or Offensive Weapon offences.
- 2.14 The substance is often stored in plastic bottles with "sports caps" such as Lucozade sport bottles. Only 2 of the offences were flagged as GA, for gang related activity.
- 2.15 Further data obtained from admissions to King Georges and Queens Accident and Emergency departments for assaults involving chemicals between January and

April 2016 is less than 5. This initially indicates that majority of incidents involving noxious substances are known to the police.

Victims and Suspects for Noxious Substances

2.16 Suspects are male and tend to be youths. There are 20 named suspects for these offences. Where data is available, the suspects tend to be Barking & Dagenham residents.

Fig 5: Map showing serious youth violence and youth violence offences over the last 12 weeks

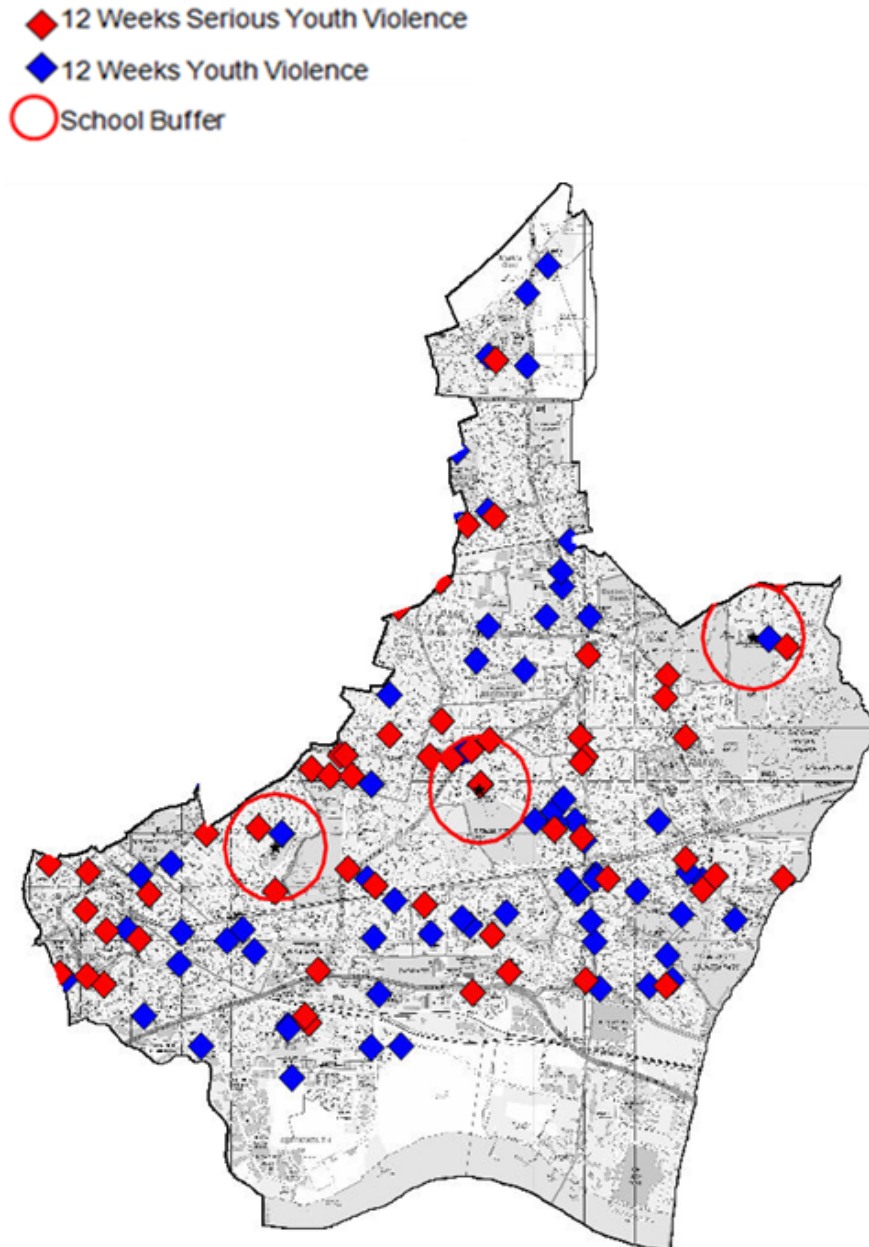
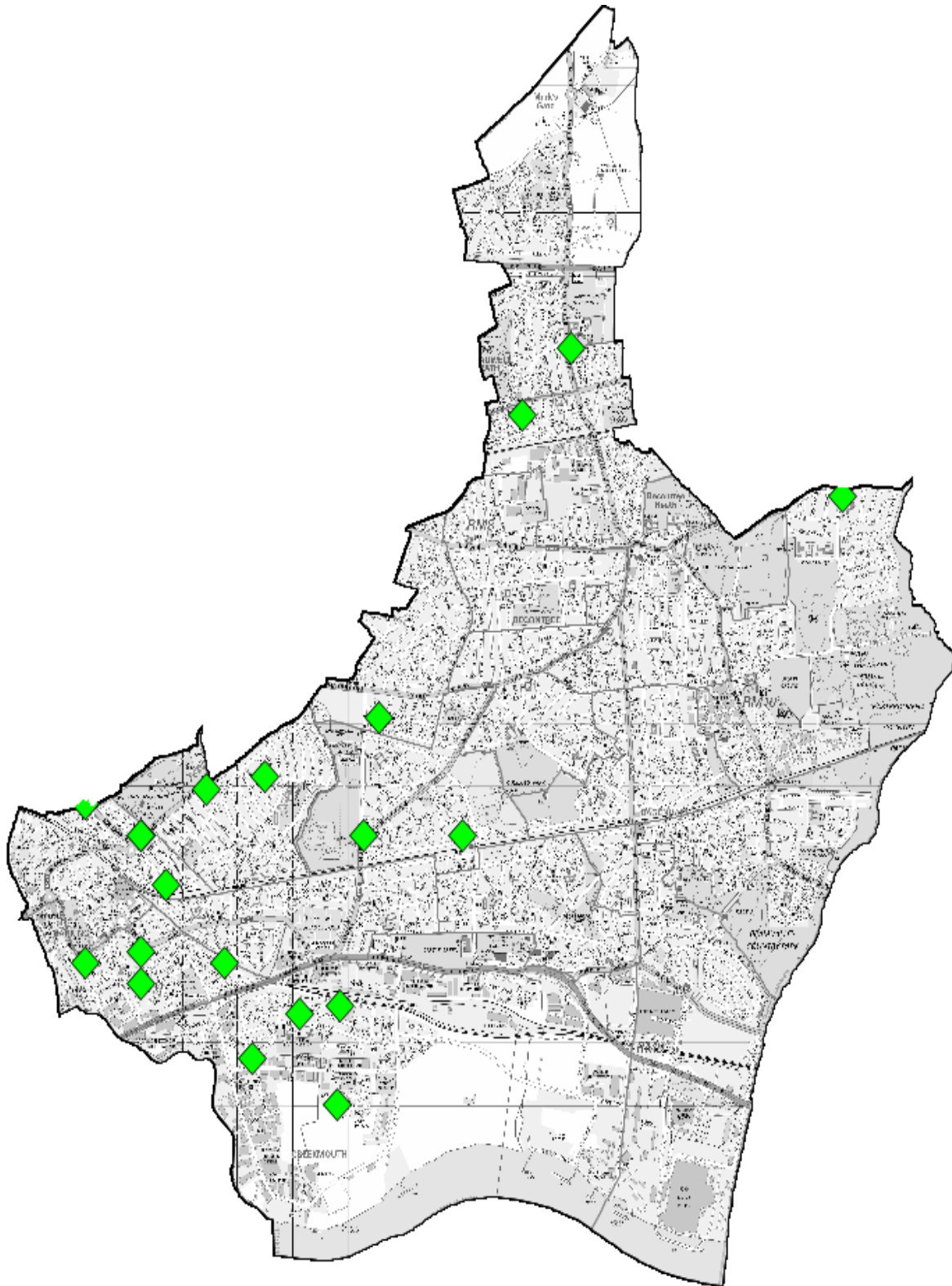


Fig 6: Map showing Noxious Substances offences sin 01 Jan 2016 to 19 May 2016

◆ Noxious Substance Offence



3. Police perspective

3.1 The police have a plan in place and recently reviewed this with staff from the local authority's Community Safety and Offender Management Service. Some additional details are being added to the plan which will be available for discussion at the Youth Violence Summit on Friday 01 June 2016.

4. ASB perspective

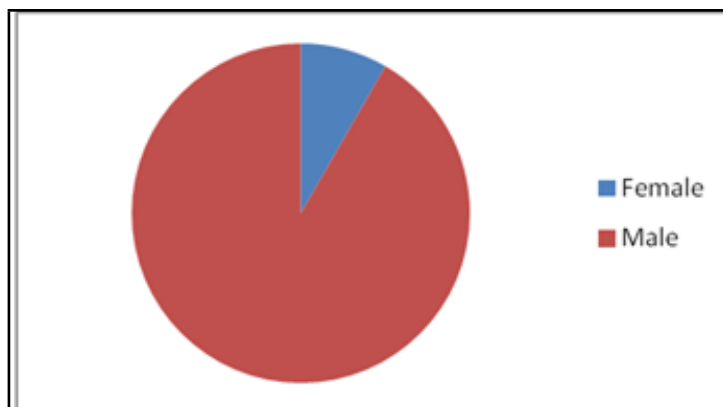
4.1 Recent incidents of disorder in Barking Town Centre and involving pupils from schools have not been reported as ASB complaints to the Council. ASB involvement in these incidents has been initiated by partners who have had the incidents directly reported to them and ASB involvement has been in terms of allocating resources, for example the deployment of mobile CCTV to areas where this is required as part of a tactical response. ASB powers and non-legal ASB tools such as Acceptable Behaviour Contracts, engagement with parents (particularly where this is linked to tenancy), parent support and removal of privileges (like removing Zip cards) are being explored in terms of those involved.

4.2 In terms of the role of ASB in the work around gangs, this generally includes assisting with risk reduction through Safer Homes and working with partners in cases where individuals and families need to be re-housed, as well as the use of ASB powers to manage the behaviour of individuals.

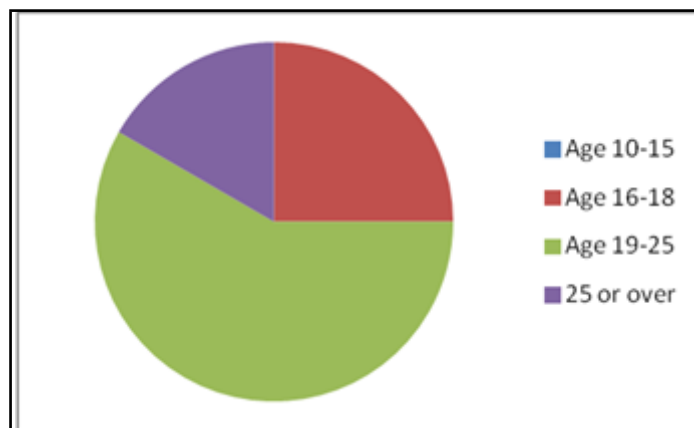
4.3 Approximately 6 households per week approach the Council asking to be moved under management grounds (because their 'life or limb' is at risk). Those citing gang association or threats from gangs have historically been a small proportion of these requests to move. Generally those approaching the Council asking to be moved due to previous gang involvement will not be agreed as there is a specific scheme in place to deal with these issues. The Safe and Secure scheme ensures that the individual is committed to exiting the gang lifestyle and moves are out of the area.

4.4 Criminal Behaviour Orders (CBO) are an ASB tool used to manage offenders and given following a criminal conviction. Currently Barking and Dagenham has 12 CBOs. Information about these orders is as follows:

Gender of Subject:

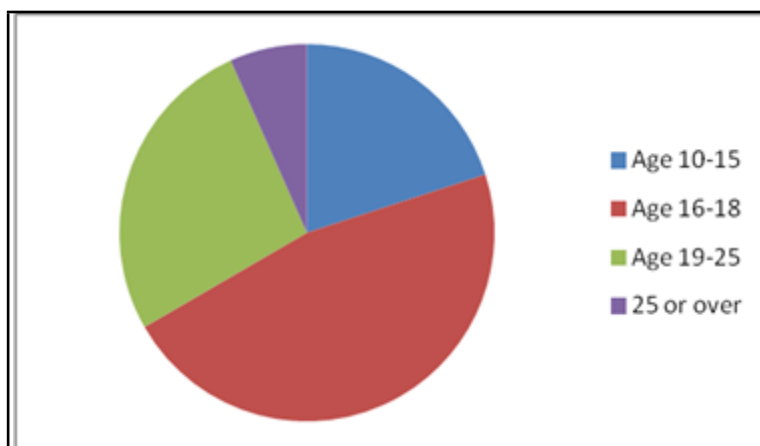


Age of Subject:



4.5 In terms of the current CBOs 66.6% are against subjects on the gang matrix.

4.6 There are also 15 CBO applications pending. In terms of these orders, all the subjects are male and the age breakdown is as follows:



4.7 66.6% of the applications are to manage subjects on the gang matrix.

4.8 Individuals who have not been convicted of a criminal offence can be managed by way of Civil Injunctions. The Council have used this power widely. We currently have orders against 42 individuals, 12 of which are individuals who are on the gang matrix, but are all adults. We have not applied for any Civil Injunctions against those under 18 to date. Civil Injunctions have been used more widely in the case of adults as officers make applications for these orders without the use of Legal Services which is not possible in the case of applications for under 18s. However work is taking place to agree how this tool can be used in a way which complements the partnership gang strategy and is used to prevent young people entering the criminal justice system.

5. Gangs Unit perspective

5.1 The police and gangs unit have a plan in place and recently reviewed this with staff from the local authority's Community Safety and Offender Management Service. Some additional details are being added to the plan which will be available for discussion at the Youth Violence Summit on Friday 27 May 2016 prior to being discussed at the CSP on 01 June 2016.

5.2 The Gangs Unit in each of the 32 London boroughs is linked to the Trident Gang Crime Command which leads the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) response to tackling gang-related crime and associated violence. Trident has resources, including Operation Connect, which is used to develop a coordinated police response to gang crime, whilst working with partners to divert young people away from gangs.

6. YOS Perspective

6.1 The YOS has looked back at the last three years to identify if there are any trends that are apparent throughout the YOS cohort with regard to violent offences such as assault, GBH, ABH and also possession of an offensive weapon or bladed article.

	Offences committed between May 2013 and April 2014	Offences committed between May 2013 and April 2015	Offences committed between May 2013 and April 2016
Overall total YOS caseload (individuals / offences they committed)	418 / 1156	318 / 1161	265 / 968
<i>Caseload year on year % Change</i>		<i>-23% / + 0.4%</i>	<i>-17% / -17%</i>
Of which total who committed violent offences (individuals / violent offences committed)	151 / 200	147 / 266	141 / 280
% of individuals on caseload committing violent offences / proportion of offences committed that were violent offences	36% / 17%	46% / 23%	53% / 29%
<i>Caseload committing violent offences year on year % change</i>		<i>-3% / + 33%</i>	<i>-4% / + 5%</i>

6.2 With regard to violent offences the numbers of young people open to the YOS that have been charged with a violent offence has reduced year on year in terms of numbers from 151 in 2013/14 to 141 in 2015/16. However this is within the context of a reducing caseload within the YOS.

6.3 The emerging pattern over the last three years is that violent offences now make up a larger percentage of the YOS cohort.

6.4 Appendix A shows the offences committed by individuals on the YOS caseload over the last three financial years. Possession of a bladed article reduced slightly between 13/14 and 14/15 but has shown a large increase in 15/16. However it is not clear what kind of weapon or the details regarding size of blade etc. This is not something the YOS routinely monitor but will be something that we will explore moving forward in order to capture a clearer picture of the use of particular types of weapons used and any trends within this.

6.5 There have been less than 5 individuals open to the YOS that have been charged with the use of a noxious substance at this time.

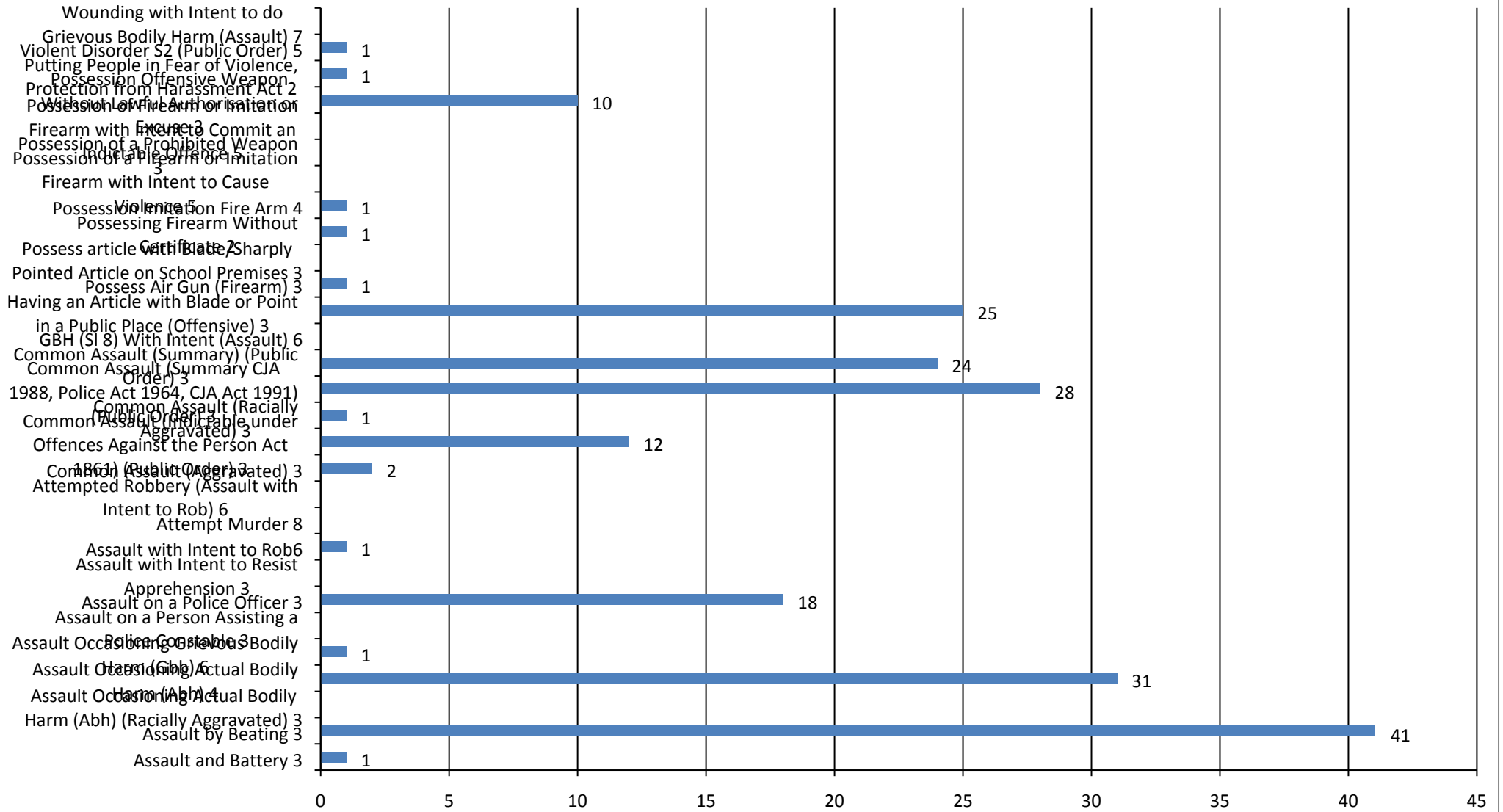
- 6.6 With regard to gang association and participation there are only a small number of young people that are open to the YOS that are on the police gangs matrix. Of the 385 young people that committed a violent offence over the last three years only 28 of these were on the gangs matrix. However there are a number of young people who may not feature within the matrix but may have some links or associations with gang nominals. The YOS is currently exploring the need to map these associations in a more formal way through its own matrix type document.
- 6.7 Due to some concerns regarding incidents that were believed to be linked to gangs and the possibility of reprisals the YOS instigated a mapping event and invited police, ASB, education and youth services to explore these concerns further.
- 6.8 This event was an opportunity for agencies to share lower level intelligence and information that may not have met any agency thresholds as an individual piece of information but linked to other information may raise concerns regarding any particular individuals. This proved to be a worthwhile event for all agencies concerned and a number of actions were taken by agencies with regard to particular addresses, individuals and groups. It is hoped that this event will become a regular occurrence on a quarterly basis with all agencies involved in order to maintain a clear overview of any issues that may be happening within a particular borough with regard to young people.
- 6.9 For those young people that are open to the YOS for violent offences there are a range of interventions that are utilised.
- 6.10 Anger management is one of the most common issues, particularly for young men who may lack a positive male role model within their lives. The YOS utilises the skills of the psychologist with these interventions as well as offering family work and parenting interventions to assist parents in managing these behaviours.
- 6.11 There are one to one interventions with the case managers to address the behaviours that impact the offending and ways to reduce these behaviours, such as substance use work and addressing any issues of boredom with access to education training or employment opportunities as well as diversionary activities.
- 6.12 For those young people that are charged with possession of offensive weapons there is a weapons awareness programme that is currently delivered as a group programme or one to one. We have also utilised the parent of a child who has been killed due to weapons and gang associations that young people have found a powerful experience.
- 6.13 Wherever possible we try to get young people and victims to participate in a restorative process. In a lot of circumstances victims do not want to participate but we will still get young people to complete letters of apology etc. We are also utilising surrogate victims taken from a pool of volunteers to put across the victims point of view and be the surrogate victim during referral order panels to try and bring alive the victims perspective when addressing the behaviours with the young person.
- 6.14 **Areas for further consideration**
- Regular quarterly mapping events between agencies to highlight lower level associations and potential gang involvement
 - Victims of stabbing incidents are targeted by agencies in order to intervene at an earlier stage due to the potential that this incident may have been gang

related and the victim is more likely to become a perpetrator through potential reprisals

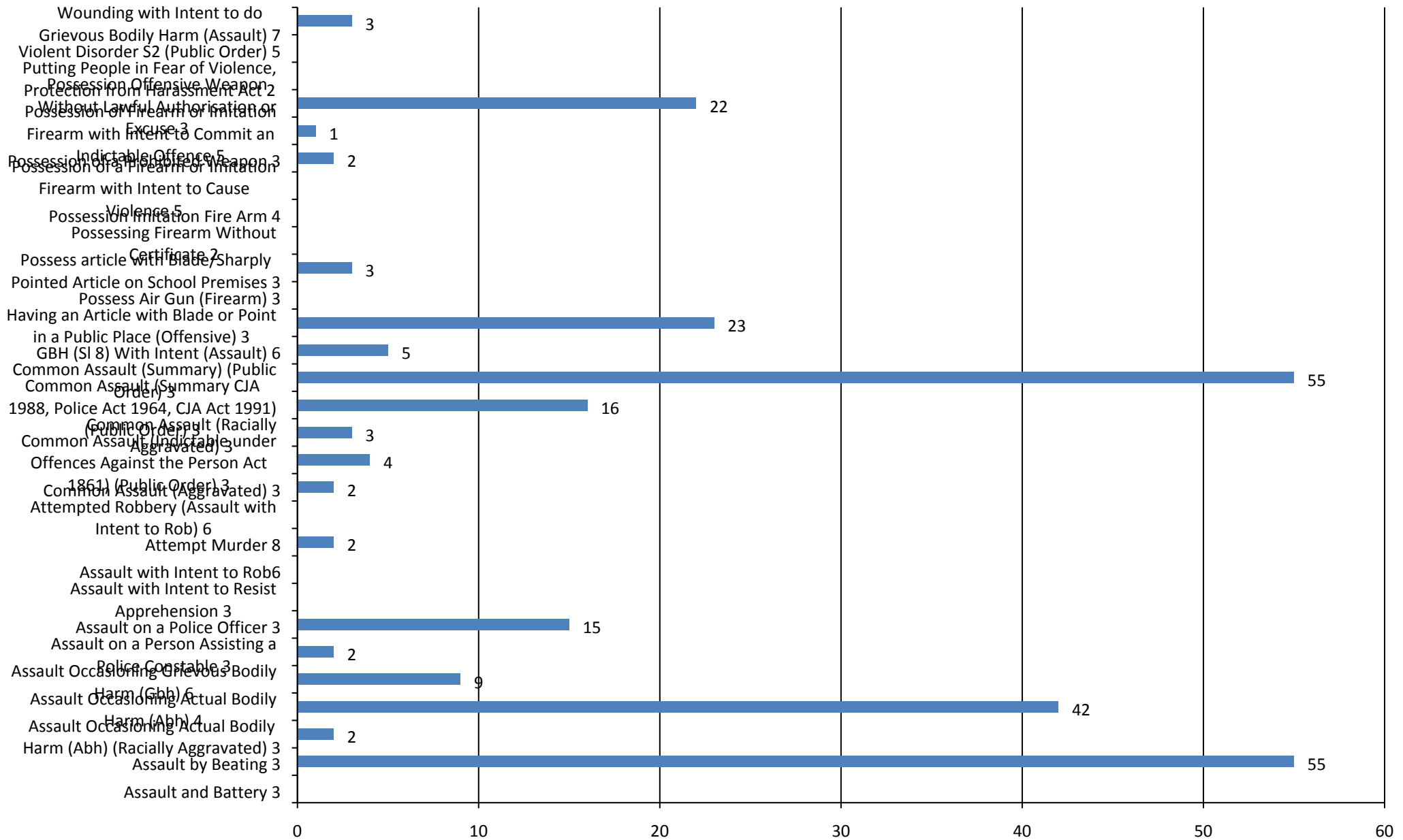
- Referral to weapons awareness sessions at lower level contact
- Educations sessions regarding noxious substances with young people

Appendix A: Youth Offending Service caseload and offences committed by individuals over the last three financial years 2012/13 to 2015/16

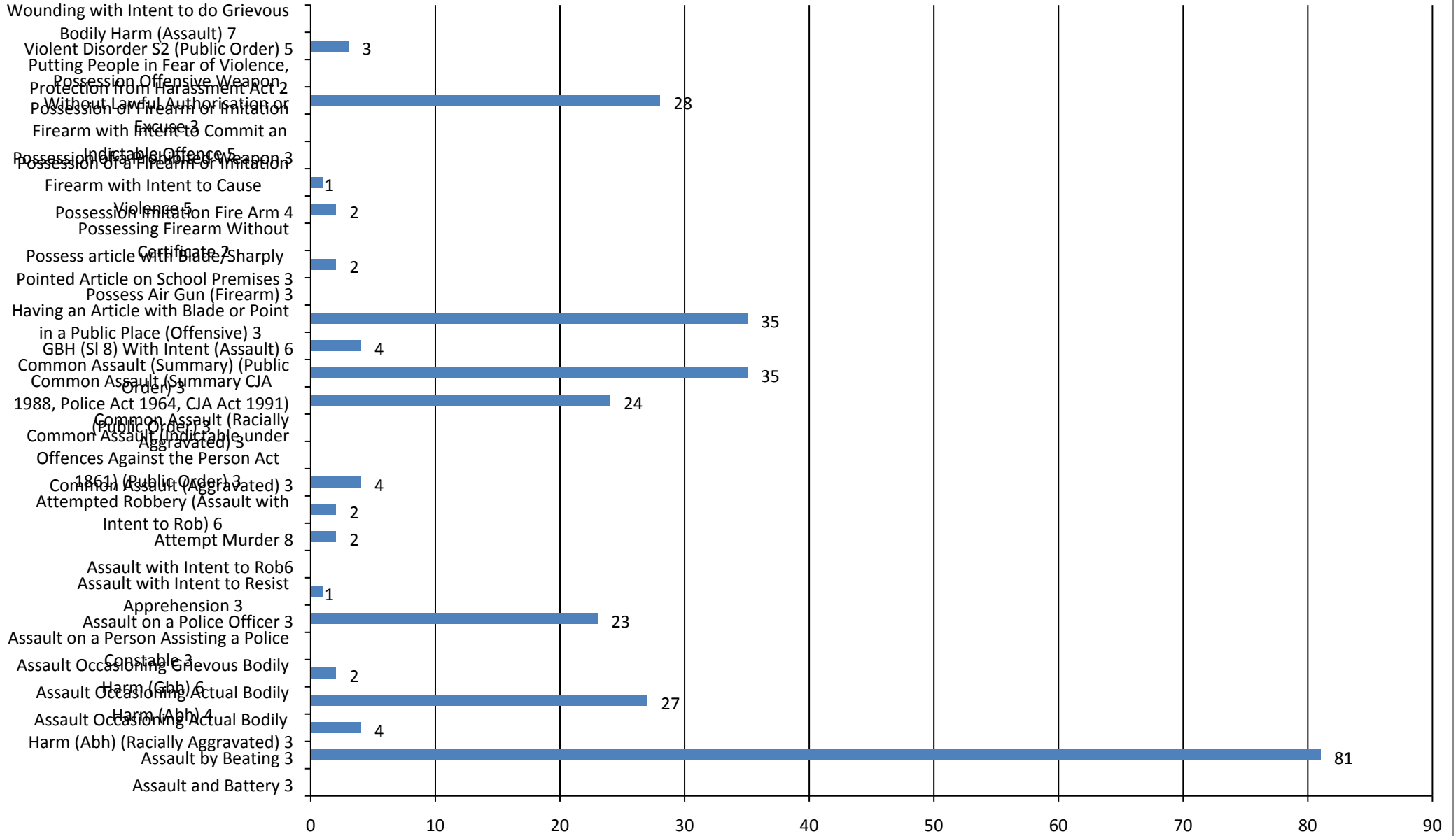
151 Young offenders known to YOS: For the 200 violent offences committed between May 2013 to April 2014



147 young offenders known to YOS: For the 266 violent offences committed between May 2014 to April 2015



**141 young offenders known to YOS for 280 violent offences committed between
May 2015 to April 2016**



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COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

REPORT

Subject: Feedback from HMIP Short Quality Screening Inspection of the Youth Offending Service

Date: 24 May 2016

Author: Angie Fuller, Interim YOS Manager

Contact: Angie.Fuller@lbbd.gov.uk

Security: Unprotected

1. Purpose of Presenting the Report and Decisions Required

- 1.1 This report presents the findings of Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Probation (HMIP)'s Short Quality Screening (SQS) Inspection of the Barking and Dagenham Youth Offending Service. The inspection was conducted from 25-27 April 2016 as part of HMIP's programme of inspection of youth offending work. This report was published on the HMIP website on 18 May and is available for download [here](#).
 - 1.2 The Community Safety Partnership Board is recommended to:
 - note the content of the report
-

2. Details of the Inspection

- 2.1 On 8 April 2016, the Youth Offending Service were informed by letter that an Short Quality Screening Inspection would be carried out over a three-day period from 25 to 27 April. Two inspectors carried out this inspection by assessing 14 cases in detail and interviewing case managers regarding those cases. There were no interviews conducted with managers or members of the Youth Offending Service Chief Officers Group.

3. Key Findings

- 3.1 HMIP identified the following key strengths of the Youth Offending Service:
 - YOS workers were interested in the children and young people with whom they worked, wanted the best outcomes for them and were keen to develop their skills to achieve this;

- Case managers had good links with other workers and used these to stay up to date with changes in the child or young person's life; and
- The YOS submitted to custodial establishments the required Youth Justice Board pre and post court placement forms, providing succinct but helpful information about safeguarding and vulnerability, and risk of harm.

3.2 HMIP also identified the following areas which require improvement:

- Assessment and planning relating to the risk of harm a child or young person poses to others, safeguarding and vulnerability need to be thorough, accurate and meet the needs of the case;
- Case managers should make sure they review progress in their cases, change plans where necessary and document this work;
- YOS workers should have the skills and knowledge to understand and fulfil their roles effectively and be provided with good quality policies to support their practice; and
- Oversight processes should make sure that learning is translated into practice, and that assessment and planning relating to risk of harm, and safeguarding and vulnerability are effective and recorded appropriately.

4. Next Steps

4.1 As a result of the inspection the Youth Offending Service have implemented the following:

- The majority of the direct line management of case managers has moved to the operational managers within the service to ensure that there is good oversight of the daily work;
- Operational managers have instigated the use of monitoring spreadsheets in order to have a closer grip on the completion of assessments, ROSH and in particular Integrated Action Plans (IAPs) to ensure that they are clearly managing risk and vulnerability;
- Quality issues with regard to risk and vulnerability are now being addressed through the direct supervision given by operational managers and ongoing QA of the documents;
- The YOS manager will lead two good practice events that focus specifically on how the information and guidance that has been given in previous events regarding risk and vulnerability will translate into the documents, utilising examples of good plans that clearly manage risk and vulnerability;
- ASSETplus is due to go live in June 2016 and the issues raised within the SQS report will be addressed as part of this training with the staff to ensure that the new assessments completed within this framework clearly address risk and vulnerability in its widest context;
- Training for staff and ongoing good practice events will continue to focus on risk and vulnerability as well as understanding and analysing information in its widest context with input from a range of professionals; and
- The YOS will receive a further audit from the YJB as agreed as part of its improvement journey to assess that the changes have been made and easily identifiable within the case records.

5. Appendix

- 5.1 Appendix A – ‘Short Quality Screening (SQS) of youth offending work in Barking & Dagenham’, Her Majesty’s Inspectorate of Probation, (18 May 2016).

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<i>To:</i>	Helen Jenner, Chair of the London Borough of Barking & Dagenham Youth Offending Service Management Board, and Director of Children's Services
<i>Copy to:</i>	See copy list at end
<i>From:</i>	Alan MacDonald, Assistant Chief Inspector (Youth Justice)
<i>Publication date:</i>	18 May 2016

Report of Short Quality Screening (SQS) of youth offending work in the London Borough of Barking & Dagenham

The inspection was conducted from 25-27 April 2016 as part of our programme of inspection of youth offending work. This report is published on the HMI Probation website. A copy will be provided to partner inspectorates to inform their inspections, and to the Youth Justice Board (YJB).

Context

The aim of the youth justice system is to prevent offending by children and young people. Good quality assessment and planning at the start of a sentence is critical to increasing the likelihood of positive outcomes. We examined 14 cases of children and young people who had recently offended and were supervised by the London Borough of Barking & Dagenham Youth Offending Service (YOS). Wherever possible, this was undertaken in conjunction with the allocated case manager, thereby offering a learning opportunity for staff.

Summary

The published reoffending rate¹ for the London Borough of Barking & Dagenham was 37.4%. This was considerably better than the previous year and better than the England and Wales average of 38.0%.

The YOS was under Youth Justice Board improvement measures and so aware that there was work to be done to improve service delivery. Overall, we found a YOS committed to achieving positive outcomes and evidence of sound, solution-focused thinking at senior management level. Practitioners were interested in developing their practice and helping children and young people to achieve their goals. Gaps in their knowledge and skill, however, limited their ability to manage risk of harm and vulnerability effectively and this needed urgent attention.

Commentary on the inspection in the London Borough of Barking & Dagenham:

1. Reducing reoffending

- 1.1. Both the court and referral order panels sought advice from youth offending teams to help inform their decisions. Pre-sentence reports were provided by the YOS in ten of the cases we looked at. Some were long but outlined in a helpful way the context within

¹ The reoffending rate that was available during the fieldwork was published January 2016, and was based on binary reoffending rates after 12 months for the April 2013 – March 2014 cohort. Source: Ministry of Justice

which children and young people offended, and provided sensible proposals for sentence. While the large majority of pre-sentence reports were fit for purpose, some reports would have benefited from a clearer explanation of risk of harm, and safeguarding and vulnerability issues. Of the three reports written for referral order panels, there was more to be done in two of these to ensure panel members had enough information on which to base their decisions.

- 1.2. Case managers were not always able to say why individual children and young people had offended. We were pleased to see that an assessment had been drafted in all but one case and each of these had been prepared in a timely way. Many, however, contained gaps in analysis, for example how lifestyle, and emotional and mental health influenced a child or young person's offending behaviour. There was also a need in a proportion of cases for case managers to explore more carefully how changes in a child or young person's family or other relationships could impact on the likelihood that they would reoffend.
- 1.3. There was also a review assessment in every case but one. These had been completed at the right time and in the right way in more than half. In a small number of cases, assessments had not been reviewed after a significant change in circumstance, or were copies of previous assessments that had not been updated sufficiently.
- 1.4. Planning to reduce the likelihood that a child or young person would reoffend varied in quality. Several plans did not meet the needs of the case or only included high level objectives with no supporting detail. In some cases, where children or young people had reoffended, the plans from their previous orders were being used, and there was too little evidence of effective review.

2. Protecting the public

- 2.1. Work at the start of the order to understand and explain the risk of harm the child or young person posed to others was not good enough. Some case managers did not have sufficient skill to assess risk of harm in their complex cases. Many were not drawing widely enough on the information available to reach their conclusions, and the true nature of the risk the child or young person posed to others was not always made clear. There was a tendency to consider that custody lowered risk of harm, rather than appreciating that this acted as a protective and prohibitive factor that did not necessarily reduce a child or young person's propensity to cause harm to others. The level of risk of harm had been underestimated in five cases. This had no doubt contributed to the fact that while there was a need in 11 cases for a full assessment of risk of harm, this had been completed in only 5.
- 2.2. Having assessed risk of harm, we would expect to see a written plan to reduce and manage this. This should set out clearly how and when victims and potential victims will be protected, and how agencies will work together to achieve this. The plan should be shared with others involved in a case and easily accessible in the YOS. The YOS will no doubt share our concern that none of the cases we looked at met this standard.
- 2.3. In most instances, case managers had good links with workers in partner agencies in order to gather new information throughout the course of the case about the risk of harm a child or young person posed to others. This, however, led to a review of assessments and plans in only a small proportion of cases.
- 2.4. We were pleased to see that the YOS was following Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangement (MAPPA) referral procedures. We saw two cases, however, involving children and young people who had displayed dangerous behaviour and would be appropriate for MAPPA consideration, but which were being managed by the YOS alone.

In one, we considered that rather than waiting for further convictions the YOS could have considered an appropriate referral to Category 3. In the other, the YOS did not have the necessary guidance at hand to challenge successfully the rejection of its appropriate MAPPA referral.

3. Protecting the child or young person

- 3.1. It is important to consider not only how and why a child or young person is vulnerable, but also how this could influence their behaviour. Case managers had given enough thought to this in half of the cases we looked at. Referrals were made for specialist assessments where necessary but case managers did not always consider the wider picture to draw their conclusions about the nature of vulnerability. In some cases this led to an inaccurate vulnerability classification and an inevitable impact on the quality of planning.
- 3.2. There was a need for planning to address safeguarding and vulnerability issues in 12 of the 14 cases we looked at. We were disappointed to find sufficient planning at the start of sentence in only one of these. Plans were hard to find and were missing in more than half of the cases that needed one. In custody cases, case managers were unclear how their placement information forms were used and how establishments intended to keep the children and young people safe.
- 3.3. In the small number of cases that involved child sexual exploitation, the YOS had recognised relevant issues and in most instances, taken appropriate action.
- 3.4. Case managers often assimilated information that emerged during the sentence into their thinking but this did not necessarily lead to effective review. We were unable to find any updated plans to manage vulnerability.

4. Making sure the sentence is served

- 4.1. Strong relationships are often key to helping children and young people comply with their sentences. The YOS engaged well with children and young people, their parents/carers and significant others in order to understand the circumstances of a case. In most instances, planning was also completed in an inclusive way, with case managers making sure they took account of the child or young person's goals.
- 4.2. Case managers planned to have appropriate levels of contact with children and young people in the community. They had little contact with children and young people in custody, however, and in most cases only saw them when they were able to attend the three-monthly sentence planning meetings. A positive exception saw a case manager making an extra visit to a young person who had been involved in an incident in his establishment.
- 4.3. Of the ten children and young people being managed in the community, six struggled to comply with the requirements of their sentences. The YOS was too slow to take action to address this in two cases but responded effectively in the remaining four by returning the orders to court.

Operational management

Two-thirds of the case managers we interviewed had a sufficient understanding of the principles of effective practice, and understood the YOS's policies for safeguarding and the management of risk of harm. Almost all felt their managers supported them in their work but a small number identified the need for more effective supervision and management oversight of their practice. Many felt

they would benefit from more training, especially to help them identify and respond to the individual needs of children and young people.

In the cases we looked at, quality assurance processes had made an overall positive difference in only a small number. Management oversight of risk of harm and safeguarding and vulnerability work had made little or no positive impact. Work was not always countersigned, the fact that plans were missing went unchecked, and management suggestions for improvement, for instance that a risk of serious harm assessment be drafted or reviewed, were rarely implemented.

The YOS was taking positive, strategic action in order to improve practice and impact. It was working with other agencies in order to develop the profile, assessment and planning for children and young people who were being criminally exploited. It had also introduced a programme of YOS good practice sessions in areas such as the management of risk of harm, vulnerability and child sexual exploitation. There is scope, now, to put systems in place to measure the impact of these learning events and ensure policies provide the right guidance to support effective practice.

Key strengths

- YOS workers were interested in the children and young people with whom they worked, wanted the best outcomes for them and were keen to develop their skills to achieve this.
- Case managers had good links with other workers and used these to stay up to date with changes in the child or young person's life.
- The YOS submitted to custodial establishments the required Youth Justice Board pre and post court placement forms, providing succinct but helpful information about safeguarding and vulnerability, and risk of harm.

Areas requiring improvement

- Assessment and planning relating to the risk of harm a child or young person poses to others, safeguarding and vulnerability need to be thorough, accurate and meet the needs of the case.
- Case managers should make sure they review progress in their cases, change plans where necessary and document this work.
- YOS workers should have the skills and knowledge to understand and fulfil their roles effectively and be provided with good quality policies to support their practice.
- Oversight processes should make sure that learning is translated into practice, and that assessment and planning relating to risk of harm, and safeguarding and vulnerability are effective and recorded appropriately.

We are grateful for the support that we received from staff in the YOS to facilitate and engage with this inspection. Please pass on our thanks, and make sure that they are made fully aware of these inspection findings.

If you have any further questions about the inspection please contact the lead inspector, who was Vivienne Clarke. She can be contacted at Vivienne.Clarke@hmiprobation.gsi.gov.uk or 07972 273026.

Copy to:

Head of Service	<i>Karen Proudfoot</i>
Interim Youth Offending Service Manager	<i>Angie Fuller</i>
Local Authority Chief Executive	<i>Chris Naylor</i>
Lead Elected Member for Children's Services	<i>Bill Turner</i>
Lead Elected Member for Crime	<i>Laila Butt</i>
Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime	<i>Stephen Greenhalgh</i>
Chair of Local Safeguarding Children Board	<i>Sarah Baker</i>
Chair of Youth Court Bench	<i>Sue Johnson</i>
YJB Business Area Manager	<i>Adam Mooney, Paula Williams</i>
Ofsted – Further Education and Skills	<i>Paul Joyce</i>
Ofsted – Social Care	<i>Mary Candlin, Carolyn Adcock</i>
Ofsted – Links	<i>Lynn Radley, Caroline Prandas</i>
Care Quality Commission	<i>Jan Fooks-Bale</i>
YJB link staff	<i>Lisa Harvey-Messina, Paula Williams, Linda Paris, Rowena Finnegan</i>
YJB Communications	<i>Ali Lewis, Rachel Brown, Summer Nisar, Adrian Stretch</i>

Note 1: As an independent inspectorate, HMI Probation provides assurance to Ministers and the public on the effectiveness of work with those who have offended or are likely to offend, promotes continuous improvement by the organisations that we inspect and contributes to the effectiveness of the criminal justice system.

Note 2: We gather evidence against the SQS criteria, which are available on the HMI Probation website - <http://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmiprobation>.

Note 3: To request a paper copy of this report, please contact HMI Probation Communications at communications@hmiprobation.gsi.gov.uk or on 0161 240 5336.

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COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

BRIEFING

Subject: Psychoactive Substances Act 2016

Date: 1 June 2016

Author: Sonia Drozd

Contact: Sonia.drozd@lbbd.gov.uk
020 8227 5455

Job title: Drug Strategy Manager

Security: Unrestricted

1. Purpose of Presenting the Report and Decisions Required

- 1.1 This report provides an overview of the Psychoactive Substance Act 2016 which will take effect from 25 May 2016. The Act is a legislative initiative aimed at banning psychoactive substances, and has been introduced in order to prevent the continued manufacturing of 'legal highs'. The Act now has Royal Assent as it has been agreed by both Houses.
- 1.2 The Home Office have now circulated a series of leaflets which are aimed at young people and potential sellers of psychoactive substances in order to inform them of the potential dangers around possession and use of these substances.. These are included within the Appendix for reference.
- 1.3 It is recommended that the Community Safety Partnership Board:
 - note the contents of this report with particular reference to the recommendations listed

2. Definition of New Psychoactive Substances

- 2.1 New Psychoactive Substances (NPSs) are substances that mimic illegal drugs such as cannabis cocaine and ecstasy. They are not illegal to consume and not illegal to sell. A psychoactive substance can either depress or stimulate a person's central nervous system and it affects a person's mental functioning and emotional state.

2.2 The Government have described Psychoactive Substances as something 'capable of producing a psychoactive effect in a person who consumes it'. At present, UK law allows 12 month temporary banning order to be placed on any new psychoactive compound that may have a detrimental impact on humans, while further investigations are made into its properties and potential illegalisation. In order to keep ahead of the law, chemical compounds are continuously changing in these substances.

2.3 Typically, they can be purchased on the internet (both dark and clear web), in 'head shops' and via friends or dealers. Currently, as long as the packaging states 'not for human consumption', it is not illegal to sell. The ban will mean this can no longer be a legal activity.

3. Offences, Penalties and Enforcement

3.1 The following have been made offences under the Psychoactive Substances Act 2016:

- Producing Psychoactive Substances
- Supplying or offering to supply Psychoactive Substances
- Possession with intent to supply Psychoactive Substances
- Import or exporting Psychoactive Substances
- Possession of Psychoactive Substances in a custodial institution

3.2 Anyone convicted of the above offences could receive a prison sentence of up to 12 months or a fine – amount not confirmed.

3.3 Enforcement of the Act will proceed as follows:

- Usual Police stop and search powers will apply including stopping and detaining vehicles;
- Usual warrants are required when searching properties for evidence of producing or possession of Psychoactive Substances; and
- Police or Customs officer has the power to seize substances they believe to be Psychoactive Substances.

4. Exemptions

4.1 Alcohol, nicotine and tobacco products, medicines, controlled drugs and food are all exempt from the ban.

4.2 Health care professionals providing medical care to individuals are able to continue their work.

4.3 Using substances to carry out scientific research is also not included in the ban.

5. Local picture

- 5.1 'Head shops' are known to sell hydroponic equipment which could be used for producing cannabis plants. Some of these shops across the country are also known to sell Psychoactive Substances.
- 5.2 There are two shops on the borough that sell hydroponic equipment however, there is no evidence to suggest that they sell Psychoactive Substances
- 5.3 Locally it is known that the most common substances used are synthetic cannabis (Spice) and NOS (laughing gas).
- 5.4 Locally it has been reported that individuals who use Psychoactive Substances such as Spice or Laughing Gas either purchase them online, get them from friends or go out of the borough.
- 5.5 It is unclear at this stage how the purchase of Psychoactive Substances online will be policed. Therefore, until there is a way to manage the 'dark web' or indeed monitor the purchase of NPS via retail websites, individuals will still be able to obtain their drug of choice.

6. Recommendations

- 6.1 It is recommended that the Community Safety Partnership:
 - Continue educating young people regarding the effects of using Psychoactive Substances;
 - Continue to gather information regarding where individuals are purchasing their Psychoactive Substances in order to interrupt any known dealing activity; and
 - Ensure that locally, residents are aware of the changes in legislation and what the penalties are.

7. Appendix

- 7.1 Appendix A – New Psychoactive Substances Seller's Leaflet, Home Office
- 7.2 Appendix B – New Psychoactive Substances Young People's Leaflet, Home Office
- 7.3 Appendix C – New Psychoactive Substances Young People's Poster, Home Office

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SELLING NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES?

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

1. From 26 May 2016, it will be illegal to **supply or sell** New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) also called “legal highs” and you could face up to **seven years** in prison.
2. It will be also be an offence to **produce, import or export** NPS.
3. The new law will capture any substance intended for human consumption that is capable of producing a **psychoactive effect** excluding substances, such as alcohol, tobacco, nicotine, caffeine and medical products.
4. The new law will be enforced by **police, trading standards officers, Border Force and the National Crime Agency**



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LEGAL HIGHS? NOT AS LEGAL AS YOU THOUGHT

Recent law changes mean you could face up to a seven year prison sentence for giving or selling these drugs. With any drugs you never know what you getting and they can be incredibly harmful.

Find out more on the following pages.



THE LAW ON SO CALLED “LEGAL HIGHS” HAS CHANGED

So-called “legal highs” (psychoactive substances) are substances which seek to mimic the effects of drugs such as cocaine and ecstasy, but are not currently controlled as class A, B, or C drugs.

It is now illegal to supply any so-called “legal highs” for human consumption. This includes selling them or giving them away for free (even to friends) when they are going to be taken for their psychoactive effects.

Importing them from abroad will also be a crime.

Police will take action where they find people committing these offences. Punishments range from a prohibition notice, which is a formal warning, to 7 years in prison.

Police and other agencies also have new powers. They will be able to stop and search people they think are supplying and they will seize and destroy so-called “legal highs” where they find them.

Drugs that are already illegal, such as cocaine, ecstasy, heroin and a number of so-called legal highs that have already been controlled as class A, B or C drugs, are not affected by these changes to the law. It is a crime to have these drugs in your possession at all. Police will keep taking action when they find these substances as before.

WHAT ARE THE RISKS OF SO CALLED “LEGAL HIGHS”?

A psychoactive substance is defined in the new law as a drug which is capable of affecting a person’s mental functioning or emotional state, but is not currently controlled as a class A, B or C drug. The sections below give examples of this in more detail.

In fact, for many so-called ‘legal highs’, there has been little or no useful research into the short or long-term risks from human consumption. Psychoactive substances have widely different strengths and effects on different people. You can become addicted too.

The three main categories of drugs do not detail every reported risk of every single 'legal high'.

- **Stimulant psychoactive substances** which act like amphetamines ('speed'), mephedrone, naphyrone, cocaine or ecstasy can make you feel overconfident and disinhibited, induce feelings of anxiety, panic, confusion, paranoia, and even cause psychosis, which can lead you to put your own safety at risk. This type of drugs can put a strain on your heart and nervous system. They may give your immune system a battering so you might get more colds, flu and sore throats. You may feel quite low for a while after you've stopped using them.
- **'Downer' or sedative psychoactive substances** similar to cannabis, benzodiazepines (drugs like diazepam or Valium), or GHB/GBL, can reduce inhibitions and concentration, slow down your reactions and make you feel lethargic, forgetful or physically unsteady, placing you at risk of accidents. This type of drugs can also cause unconsciousness, coma and death, particularly when mixed with alcohol and/or with other 'downer' drugs. Some people feel very anxious soon after they stop taking 'downers', and if a severe withdrawal syndrome develops in heavy drug users, it can be particularly dangerous and may need medical treatment.
- **Psychedelic or hallucinogenics'** which act like LSD and magic mushrooms can cause confusion, panics and strong hallucinatory reactions ('bad trips'), and their effects can make you behave erratically and put your own safety at serious risk – including from self-harm. Some psychedelic drugs create strong dissociative effects, which make you feel like your mind and body are separated. Both of which can interfere with your judgement, which could put you at risk of acting carelessly or dangerously, and of hurting yourself, particularly in an unsafe environment.

If you are worried about drugs and want further confidential help and advice you can visit talktofrank.com or call FRANK on 0300 123 6600

LEGAL HIGH

CLOCKWORK ORANGE

DIMETHOCAININE

ERBLISS ERIC 3

JANE MDDAT DIMETHOC

HIGH MDDAT PSYCHOAC

MARY LEGAL ERIC 3 MDDAT

LEBATH SALTS

PLANT FOOD



“LEGAL HIGHS”
NOT AS LEGAL AS
YOU THOUGHT

Recent law changes mean you could face up to a seven year prison sentence for giving or selling these drugs. With any drugs, you never know what you are getting and they can be incredibly harmful.

Find out more at [Talktofrank.com](https://www.talktofrank.com)



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COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP CALLOVER

MINUTES

Date: 29 April 2016

Time: 9:30 – 12:00.

Venue: Conference Centre, Barking Learning Centre

Anne Bristow (Chair) – Deputy Chief Executive and Strategic Director for Service Development and Integration (LBBD)

Sean Wilson – Acting Chief Superintendent, Metropolitan Police Service (MPS)

Matthew Cole – Director of Public Health (LBBD)

Erika Jenkins – Chief Executive, Barking and Dagenham Council for Voluntary Service

Present: Rita Chadha – Chief Executive, Refugee and Migrant Forum for Essex and London (RAMFEL)

Douglas Charlton – Head of Stakeholders and Partnerships, Community Rehabilitation Company

Greg Tillet – Assistant Chief Officer, Barking, Dagenham, Havering and Newham, National Probation Service

Ayse Hassan – East London Area Manager, Victim Support

Stephen Norman – Borough Commander, London Fire Brigade

Karen Proudfoot – Interim Group Manager, Community Safety and Offender Management (LBBD)

Advisory: Dan James – Research and Analysis Officer, Community Safety and Offender Management (LBBD)

Henry Staples – Service Improvement Officer, Community Safety and Offender Management (LBBD)

Councillor Laila Butt – Cabinet Member for Crime and Enforcement

Steve Thompson – Chair of Safer Neighbourhood Board

David McClory – Civil Protection Manager (LBBD)

Apologies: James Goddard – Housing Strategy Manager, (LBBD)

Helen Jenner – Corporate Director, Children’s Services (LBBD)

Sharon Morrow – Chief Operating Officer, Barking and Dagenham CCG

1. Introduction and Apologies for Absence

1.1 The apologies were noted.

2. Performance Analysis

- 2.1 The quarterly Performance Report up to February 2016 was presented by Dan James (Research and Analysis Officer, LBBD).
- 2.2 It was noted that Barking and Dagenham has achieved the MOPAC Target of a 20% reduction in the MOPAC 7 crime types within the current financial year, which can be attributed to continued reduction in theft from person, burglary, and theft from motor vehicles.
- 2.3 It was further reported that proven reoffending of juvenile offenders has reduced by 16.3% over the last 12 months. It was noted that this indicator tracks a cohort of offenders that have committed an offence approximately two years ago, and that the reduction can therefore be attributed to specific action to redress reoffending at that time. It was indicated that the reduction is likely to be a result of targeted work with female offenders, including principally the establishment of the Youth Offending Service Girls Group which has been running successfully for 2 years and which addresses offending behaviour and the specific issues faced by young women.
- 2.4 Crimes of specific concern were discussed and noted, including Violence With Injury which has increased 11% in the year to date (YTD) compared to the previous financial year; criminal damage which has increased 17%, and robbery which has increased by 22%. It was also noted that Barking and Dagenham's rate of First Time Entrants (FTE) per 100,000 population remains significantly higher (594) than the London rate (419) although this is impacted by the fact that the borough has a rapidly growing youth population.
- 2.5 Members discussed the recent increase in Vehicle Arson. It was reported that there have been 58 arsons in the YTD, compared to 43 in the full financial year 2014/15. The increase was reported as being due to a spate in incidents in December 2015. Although there is no specific reduction target for Vehicle Arson, the increase was reported as a concern. It was noted that the London Fire Brigade (LFB) have provided data to the police via the Victim Offender Location Time (VOLT) meeting on the specific offences, as well as through direct communication. It was noted that, while a proportion of the arson offences may be simple vandalism, a significant number of the vehicles have been linked to other offences such as burglary; with the arson therefore intended to destroy forensic evidence relating to that offence. It was further reported that the increase in vehicle arson associated with other crimes is also in line with other trends across London, including increased theft of mopeds, as well as increased use of mopeds in burglaries.
- 2.6 It was commented that there had been over 50 crimes and only 2 arrests. However, it was suggested that this may be appropriate if the offences are being committed by a small cohort of individuals and that more data would be required in order to determine this. It was further noted that the suspects of Vehicle Arson will not necessarily be residents of Barking and Dagenham.

2.7 It was agreed that a closer analysis of the causes of increased vehicle arson and other vehicle-related crime in the borough should be allocated as a tasking to the Intelligence and Analysis Board following its establishment, with a report to be presented to the CSP in September. It was noted that this report would need support from all partner agencies, in particular the provision of data on their activity in relation to vehicles and vehicle-associated crime. It was therefore agreed that:

- **ACTION: All members will provide a summary of their activity in relation to vehicle crime (Note: Dan James to set out a timetable of data requirements which will be circulated to members).**

Future Performance Reports

2.8 The Chair invited members to comment on the format and content of the Performance Report. The following comments were noted:

- Further detail should be provided around specific actions to tackle domestic violence, which is a cross-cutting issue. This should include details around the outcomes of any commissioned work. It was also noted that the Domestic and Sexual Violence Strategy will be presented to the sub-groups once it is finalised.
- Increased use of indicators which show a clear link to the work of the newly established sub-groups. The example of the indicator: *“PHOF: Indicator 2.15 – Proportion of all in treatment, who successfully completed treatment and did not re-present within 6 months”* was given as having a clear link to successful preventative work around substance misuse. It was suggested that these links would be developed and further utilised by the Intelligence and Analysis Board.

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COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

REPORT

Subject: Safer Neighbourhood Board Meeting Update

Date: 7 December 2015

Author: Henry Staples

Contact: Henry.staples@lbbd.gov.uk
020 8227 2596

Job title: LBBD Interim Service Improvement Officer, Community Safety

Security: Protected

1. Purpose of Presenting the Report and Decisions Required

- 1.1 The Safer Neighbourhood Board (SNB) met on 9 September 2015. The minutes for both parts of the meeting are attached at Appendices 1 and 2 to inform Community Safety Partnership Board members of the issues discussed at the meeting. The Chair of the SNB, Steve Thompson MBE, will provide a verbal update to the CSP Board meeting to outline discussions held at the SNB and raise any items which may require discussion at the CSP Board.
 - 1.2 The Community Safety Partnership Board is asked to:
 - note the minutes of the Safer Neighbourhood Board meeting on 9 September 2015; and
 - discuss any items from the Safer Neighbourhood Board if required.
-

2. List of Attachments

- 2.1 Appendix 1 – Safer Neighbourhood Board Minutes
- 2.2 Appendix 2 – Open Public Meeting Minutes

Open Meeting - Safer Neighbourhood Board

MINUTES

Date: 23/3/2016

Time: 19:15-20:45

Venue: Dagenham and Redbridge Football Club

Chair: Steve Thompson

Residents Present: R West, T. Carlton, BR Brown, J Davies, Tim Brown, J Brown, C Johnson, K Voase, T Forsyth, T Justice, A Jones, D Purvis, V Shaw, H Shwood, JGriffin, G Hart, S Hart, J Garfield, C Benoit.

SNB Present: S Thompson (Chair) , K Hutton, R Giles MBE, Inspector J Reeves, D Neville, J Campe, L Choppy, K Proudfoot (Interim Group manager)

Apologies: Cllr.Butt, Mathew Cole (Divisional Director) Jean Flavin –Jones, Harry Gosling, June Griffin, Prince Kumar, Cheryl Deane, Mickey Linclon,. Sean Wilson (acting Borough Commander)

Absent: None

Minutes: Anne-Marie Haxell

Minutes of last meeting and matters arising

Steve Thompson welcomed everyone. The minutes of the last meeting were accepted as accurate. There were no matters arising.

Steve informed the meeting that the Sean Wilson acting borough commander had sent his apologies and that Inspector Jon Reeves would be deputising in his place.

The chair informed the meeting that there would be a change in the agenda order and that the two presentations would be going first.

Presentation – Operation Falcon

Officers from Operation Falcon the Met Police fraud team presented to the group.

Key points were:

- Remove your name from the open Electoral Register by ticking the box
- >>Free wifi is easy to hack. When using this don't process personal information or access your bank accounts etc.
- Back up your data and don't open emails when you don't know who sent it.
- Use pass phrases instead of pass words they are more difficult to hack
- Never give out your bank details
- More information is available on www.getsafeonline.org or www.cyberstreetwise.com

A question and answer session followed

Q. What is your view as Officer on cloud storage?

A. I would think about where it is going? It could be based anywhere in the world perhaps in a country which doesn't have the stringent data protection laws you find in Britain. Be very aware of your personal details such as banking

Q. I use Cornish or welsh words as my passwords, will that help keep me secure?

A. People should use different passwords or phrases for each account. Using a different language sounds like a good idea.

Q. Do you catch people who are scammers?

A. Unfortunately, only the ones who are not very good at it. Many frauds are carried out by people who live overseas, police resources would not stretch to travelling abroad to catch them. The Met's message is that we can't arrest ourselves out of Cyber Crime so the public must be made aware and learn to take precautions.

Q. I have heard about women being scammed out of their money through dating sites, women should be aware of this.

A. Yes this does happen, the criminals prey on vulnerable people. A recent case involved a woman who was groomed over a long period and ended up handing over thousands of pounds. If you are approached you should make sure you have some understanding of who you are speaking to. If they won't meet up for example could be a clue that they are not even in the country.

The internet is a great tool but it doesn't feel right it probably isn't.

Q. who should you report obvious scams to?

A. They should be sent to Action Fraud. www.actionfraud.police.uk

A resident informed the meeting that you can protect your contactless payment cards from fraud by wrapping them in foil. This deflects card readers which may be in the possession of a fraudster who is trying to capture your details. This can also be used on iPhones. If information is stolen in this way it is still difficult for the fraudster to use your card details as it doesn't collect information from the back of your card and most online payments will ask for the three figure number from the back of your card. Banks will refund on contactless fraud.

Presentation 2 – Eastside Community Heritage and Abphab

Julia from Eastside Community Heritage gave the meeting an outline of the work they are doing with the Abphab youth club in Barking and Dagenham.

There were just over £52,000 case of Hate Crime reported in England and Wales last year. There is low reporting of Hate Crime amongst people with a disability. Our project has set out to boost confidence and increase confidence for people with disabilities in reporting hate crime.

We are doing this by working with young people with a disability to help them use the internet safely. This should help them to be more confident in using the internet safely.

Our research says that many young people with disabilities use online technologies to keep in touch with popular culture and their peer group. They use sites such as Facebook, Twitter, YouTube and Google Plus. However, they are worried about safety and bullying.

Equally, parents and carers are also concerned about safety. They note the importance of online tools and social media for young people but they are worried about issues relating to privacy, sharing data etc. They feel their children are vulnerable. We have noted how young people have an option to report crime online via their personal devices. London Boroughs, such as B&D, provide online reporting opportunities. This mode suits many young people with disabilities who are reluctant to attend police stations however there are some drawbacks. Many young people need support in being aware of safe online behaviours and many reporting sites and apps need to be simplified so more people can access and understand how to make a report.

After discussions with parents, carers and young people, the young people we work alongside wanted to develop a web series about safety in the community and online. We have made small start on this idea. You can find the beginnings our work here:

<http://antibullyingdisability.com/onlinesafety/episode-4-privacy/>

Many young people cannot be filmed for privacy reasons but they have worked on content and filming. I feature in the earlier videos but gradually - as we gain people - more young adults and young people with parental permission are leading the web series.

Each web-based video also has downloadable materials for families and members of the community. We hope users will undertake additional learning in home or informal learning environments. It is hope that, as we build up videos, young people will share them with their friends and the word will spread - young people teaching young people.

Abphab then presented their work which is accessible and educational. Follow the link above for information to find out more.

Borough Commanders Report

Inspector Reeves reported that there had been an incident in the Town Centre that had been widely reported. These reports had been widely exaggerated. Inspector Reeves informed the meeting that extra patrols would be taking place before the Easter holidays.

Burglary has been reduced by 15%. The borough is currently challenged on Criminal Damage and vehicle crime. The main protagonist of recent criminal damage crimes has been arrested.

Mr. Reeves reminded the meeting that with the change of clocks they should reset any timer switches they have.

7, 500 homes have now received Met Trace in the borough and this is having a great impact in the reduction of burglary.

Mr. Reeves asked that the meeting remember all that had lost their lives in the tragic event in Brussels. The threat level is not being raised and the message is 'be aware, not alarmed'.

Borough Commander Question and Answer Session

There were no questions for Mr Reeves.

ST informed the meeting that he had just received a copy of a newspaper with a report about an assault on disabled man who was in custody. The incident occurred about 6 years ago ST said the SNB would follow the case and would be asking questions of the Police when the case was over.

Neighbourhood Reports

Barking

Neighbourhood Priority:

To reduce ASB and Violence With Injury offences in Barking Town Centre via targeted patrols and intelligence-led policing.

Results

Violence With Injury offences in the street continue to occur, however the majority of offences are committed inside buildings such as kebab shops and private flats. The whole Neighbourhood has continued to provide a regular coverage of patrol throughout the Town Centre, backed up by British Transport Police. The injunction obtained by LBBD to stop the twelve most prolific street drinkers appears to be still working and this, backed up by pro-active patrols, has led to a decrease in offences and instances of ASB in the area.

Inspector Harrold informed the meeting there had been a number of serious assaults. These were linked to a range of issues and gang members were coming in from other areas to Barking. Police resources from other parts of London have been deployed to assist with the situation and ensure that assaults are kept to a minimum.

Confidence levels in Barking standing at 15%.

Thames has seem a recent increase in vehicle racing again. Mr. Harrold said that the situation is being monitored and he would use ASB powers again if it escalated.

Dagenham

Update on activity

- Despite ongoing targeting, & increased patrolling, of identified MOPAC crime & ASB hotspots throughout Dagenham NPA, (including an Impact Day in Village Ward on 17/12), & a continuing increased focus on arresting outstanding offenders, there have been substantial increases in overall reported crime offences, particularly in Village Ward in January, River & Parsloes Wards in February, & Eastbrook Ward in December & February. These have contributed to the total for the whole Dagenham NPA for the period December 2014 - Feb 2015 increasing by 16% to 1265 for the same period in 2015/16.
- Of the 30 NPAs in the East area of the MPS, the 1% increase in overall reported crime for the last reporting period was only bettered by 6, but this 16% increase puts Dagenham very near the top for this current period.
- This may be as a result of recent increased patrolling of higher crime areas on the Borough temporarily displacing criminals on to Dagenham NPA - I will continue to closely monitor this unfortunate trend.

The priorities for the previous 10 week period & action taken:

Violence with injury

Overall 2% increase in assault with injury offences from Dec 2014 - Feb 2015 to a total of 98 for same period 2015/16, especially on Village & Eastbrook - expected Xmas spike did not occur.

- High Visibility Equinox patrols continued in identified hotspot areas, especially The Heathway & surrounding areas.
- Increased liaison with, & use of, LBBB CCTV.
- Best sanctioned detection rate for Domestic Abuse in East area at 51%.

Burglary

Overall 18% decrease in Burglary from Dec 2014 - Feb 2015 to 101 for same period 2015/16, especially on Village, Eastbrook & Alibon - expected Xmas spike did not occur

High Visibility Omega Patrols using predictive mapping & deployment of Proactive

Unit continued in identified hot spot areas.

Cocooning – checking for witnesses, & crime prevention advice to residents.

- Offender Management - known burglary nominals, & prison releases, visited ensuring bail conditions not breached.
- Intelligence led search warrants executed.
- NHW continuing to be promoted through the Wards in the area & working with local police to convey crime prevention message to local residents.
- Met Trace project not on Dagenham NPA yet but 32% reduction in last year where it has been deployed compared with a 16% reduction over rest of the Borough. Planned introduction in Dagenham from April.

Drugs & Anti-Social Behaviour-

Overall 16% increase in all possession of drugs offences from Dec 2014 - Feb 16 to 77 for same period 2015/16, especially Eastbrook & Village - only recorded when found by police - does not portray actual incidence of drug offences.

Much ASB, & overall crime, is connected to use of drugs, & alcohol, & there has been an overall 26% increase in reports of ASB from Dec 2014 - Feb 2015 to 259 for same period 2015/16, especially Mayesbrook & Village, despite:

- ASB hot spots being targeted, especially New Years Eve with Winter Nights patrols.
- ASB regarding neighbours effectively managed with range of interventions working with LBBB (from mediation, ABC's up to evictions).

- Guard Cams installed to instances of ASB.
- Zero-tolerance regarding alcohol related offences, alcohol seizures continue throughout the area but particularly around the Heathway.
- Dedicated LBBB funded Safer Estates Team targeting Village Ward regarding ASB and drugs.
- Intelligence led search warrants executed.

Other crime types:

Robbery

Overall 11% increase in robbery offences from Dec 2014 - Feb 2015 to 52 for same period 2015/16, especially on Eastbrook, Parsloes & River - noticeable post-Xmas increase in last 3 months mitigated where possible by:

- HVP in identified hot spots/predictive mapping.
- Crime prevention advice provided.
- Offender Management - robbery nominals visited ensuring bail conditions not breached.

Possibly caused by offenders moving from burglary to robbery?

Theft of motor vehicle

Overall increase of 71% from Dec 2014 - Feb 2016 to 87 for same period 2015/16, especially on River & Alibon.

Possibly caused by offenders moving from burglary to theft of vehicles?

Theft from motor vehicle

Overall increase of 3% from Dec 2014 - Feb 2015 to 66 for same period 2015/16, especially on River, Alibon & Village.

Criminal damage

Overall 43% increase from Dec 2014 - Feb 2016 to 177 for same period 2015/16, half of which is criminal damage to motor vehicle, especially on River & Eastbrook.

Whalebone

Good News: Barking and Dagenham's increase in Public Confidence.

The overall trend in Burglary across Whalebone SNT continues to drop. This is the result of combination of a number of factors. The Met Trace project, crime and intelligence analysis and focussed patrols. MET TRACE has now delivered over 7500 kits, this will shortly be supplemented with council purchased kits moving forward. However we are continuing to see small "Spikes" of Burglary offences across some wards that appear to be random, sporadic and seasonal.

- **Priority - Burglary – Chadwell Heath and Whalebone**

There has been a small downward trend on the last statistical reporting period. Chadwell Heath and Whalebone will continue to be priority wards.

- **Priority - Vehicle Crime – Becontree and Whalebone**

Motor vehicle crime has persistently been a continuing issue for Barking and Dagenham. The statistics currently available show MV crime of all types currently static at the same levels on the two priority Wards. It is proposed to keep Becontree and Whalebone as priority wards.

MPS Operation Omega (MOPAC 7 reduction plan) has continued to be implemented; police deployments are focus driven on crime hotspots with emphasis being placed on Intel analysis. Hopefully a further reduction achieved in the run up to April and the MOPAC 7 target end date.

Current risks:

- MOPAC 7 reduction
- Theft from M/V
- Burglary
- Violence with Injury.

High Visibility Omega Patrols using predictive mapping & deployment of Proactive

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- Offender Management - robbery nominals visited ensuring bail conditions not breached.

Possibly caused by offenders moving from burglary to robbery?

AOB

Mr. Reeves informed the meeting that Rick Sweetman had been made PCSO of the year. Rick works in Eastbrook Ward.

There will be a police open day at Dagenham Police Station on the 23rd of April.

Inspector Reeves informed the meeting that the family who had established the Shrine at the junction of Ballards Road and Church Street had met with the Council to discuss them taking down all the memorabilia. The family have agreed to do this and have planted a rose bush and will be placing a bench in the park opposite.

Inspector Reeves informed the meeting that the family would be holding an all day event in Cross Keys, the evening event would be ticket only. The event would raise

funds for the Air Ambulance. The anniversary is on Sunday, flowers that are laid will be removed once they have died. They are expecting a contingent of Motorcyclists.

KP said that the CVS is running an event on the 31 March at the Chefs Hat Barking as part of the programme of work being delivered by the CVS on behalf of the SNB.

ST informed the meeting that the IAG which is chaired by Keith Hutton has just received a police commendation for the work they do in the borough.

ST informed the meeting that this would be AMH's last meeting as she was taken up a different position in the team. KP said that if anybody needed to make contact with the Council they could contact her. Details below.

Karen Proudfoot, Interim Group Manager - Community Safety and Offender Management, Commissioning and Partnerships
Roycraft House,
Barking,
IG11 8HE

Phone: 020 8227 3723 | 07972 003 745

Email: Karen.proudfoot@lbbd.gov.uk

The next meeting will be held on the 16 June at Barking Town Hall, Council Chamber.

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Safer Neighbourhood Board

MINUTES

Date: 23.01.2016

Time: 17:15 -19:15

Venue: Board Room, Dagenham and Redbridge FC

Chair: Steve Thompson

Chair of Stop and Search Group

Present:

Inspector Jon Reeves
Karen Proudfoot
Dan Neville
Rita Giles MBE
Diane Worbey
Jim Campe
Louise Choppy

Deputising for Borough Commander
Community Safety & OM
Whalebone Neighbourhood
Dagenham Neighbourhood
Neighbourhood Watch Vice Chair
Forum for the Elderly
Victim Support

Apologies:

Sean Wilson (Acting Borough Commander)
Cllr. Laila Butt (Cabinet Member for Crime and Enforcement) CI Martin Kirby(Chief Inspector, Partnerships) Mathew Cole (Divisional Director, Adult and Community Services)

Absent: None

Minutes: Anne-Marie Haxell

Minutes from the last meeting on 26.11.15

An amendment was made to the minutes. Keith Hutton is Chair of the IAG not the Stop and Search Community Monitoring Group.

Matters Arising (Actions)

Issues raised at the last meeting from Cheryl Deane that were to be raised at the CSP were discussed. KP said that there needed to be a broader discussion with Community Payback about realistic expectations. KP said she would discuss this and raise at CSP.

Action: KP to speak to Cheryl Deane and raise any outstanding issues at the CSP.

A discussion took place in regard to the role of the SNB in regard to Gold Group meetings. ST suggested a better option would be to hold community meetings after an event. KP said that there is already a Community Tension Monitoring Group and that this might be the right meeting for representation from the SNB, however thought needs to be put into what would be the best mechanism.

Action: KP to review and feedback to SNB

The CVS had offered to support Neighbourhood Watch by helping to identify potential members. DW who joined the meeting at a later point informed the meeting that the CVS hadn't been in contact and she wasn't sure how to make contact.

Policing Priorities

The meeting received and ratified the Inspector Sector reports.

ST raised the issue of Robbery asking why this wasn't a priority in any of the NPT areas when there had been a 23% increase. The Board discussed the issue and also raised the impact of robbery and the threat of violence used as a concerning factor.

Action: All areas will be asked to examine robbery figures in more detail and consider making it a priority.

Performance Summary

Inspector Jon Reeves updated the meeting and the Board reviewed the data pack.

Issues regarding public confidence were discussed. KP pointed out that the considerable work that had been carried out such as Open Days, visual presence and Met Trace had made a significant impact on the increase in confidence.

ASB figures had decreased although there was the usual spike in summer months. KP informed the meeting that the award winning processes that had been put in place to support victims had seen an improvement.

Crime figures overall had seen an increase. KP said that this needed to be discussed at the CSP to identify why this might be occurring.

Action: KP to raise increase of Crimes at CSP.

The board were concerned about the rise of Violence with Injury and felt that more analysis needed to be done and looked at robustly.

KP informed the meeting that under a proposed new structure there would be five statutory partners who would be supplying their own officers who would work in a team of analysts, supplying officers with data. The proposed restructure is likely to be approved on the 19th April by all partners.

KP reminded the meeting that VWI is reported on the number of victims not incidents. This means that there could be one incident with multiple victim.

KH asked that it be noted that the IAG had received excellent feedback on the Police in regard to the recent incident in Barking town centre.

A discussion took place in regard to education programmes for young people and involving young people in this approach to knife crime in the borough. The reduction in the number of Stop and Searches taking place in the borough was raised and the question asked if this had impacted on an increase in knife crime. ST said that he wasn't sure that there was any evidence to support the theory that this reduction was having an impact. The Home Office have stated that the two are not linked. ST informed the meeting that the Stop and Search Community Monitoring Group had said they would support more Stop and Searches in the borough and Section 60's.

KH said that knife crime involving gang members was being attributed to gang members coming in from other boroughs.

The Board were also concerned with the increase in the number of attacks involving corrosive liquid.

KP informed the meeting that of the 110 people on the Gangs Matrix in Barking and Dagenham only 25 are under 18 with the remainder falling into the 18-25year old category.

Inspector Reeves informed the meeting that Satisfaction figures continue to be positive. ST asked if there were any local concerns that Victim Support had identified through listening to victims. LC said that the biggest issue was the lack of feedback to victims in respect of their cases and on release dates. Inspector Reeves said that often the police don't know themselves if an offender has been released and that this had been raised with the Crown Prosecution Services.

Information on the Victim Liaison Service can be found here:

<http://content.met.police.uk/Article/Will-I-be-kept-informed-about-the-offender-after-the-court-case-has-finished/1400007066995/1400007066995>

IAG

The report was circulated before the meeting. No questions were raised.

Stop and Search Group

The report was circulated before the meeting. No questions were raised.

Victim Support

LC informed the meeting about Victim Support latest restructure and said that as a result of this Victim Support would look very different. She said it felt very positive and would be able to give more information at the next meeting.

KP said the Youth Offending Service was developing more effective pathways for young victims to be involved through Restorative Justice. Restorative Justice was also being used in DV support.

Action: KP to bring information on Restorative Justice to the next meeting.

Neighbourhood Watch

DW gave an update on Neighbourhood Watch. She informed the meeting that numbers are increasing slowly. They are still waiting to find out if details can be given direct to the NHW from the MET Trace initiative.

AOB

Inspector Reeves informed the meeting that the family who had established the Shrine at the junction of Ballards Road and Church Street had met with the Council to discuss them taking down all the memorabilia. The family have agreed to do this and have planted a rose bush and will placing a bench in the park opposite.

Inspector Reeves informed the meeting that the family would be holding an all day event in Cross Keys, the evening event would be ticket only. The event would raise funds for the Air Ambulance. The anniversary is on Sunday, flowers that are laid will be removed once they have died. They are expecting a contingent of Motorcyclists.

RG thanked the Council and the Police for the work on this.

KP said that the Council had now written a draft memorial policy. ST said that this demonstrated the good work of the Safer Neighbourhood Board in being able to peculate upwards issues that were impacting at the ward level. This had also been the case regarding drugs and stop and search.

DW raised the issue of being able to have contact numbers for Inspectors. It was agreed that this had been discussed at a previous meeting and these would not be made available. DW was advised that if there were issues that she wanted to raise on behalf of residents this should be done through her SPOC for Neighbourhood Watch Sgt. James Browning. Inspector Jon Reeves said that he would speak to Sgt. Browning about this and said that all the members of the team, including Inspectors receive emails sent into SNT email addresses. This could be an option for making contact.

DW also asked if Longbridge Ward could be given a MOBEX phone.

Action: Inspector Reeves to raise with Sgt. Browning.

KP informed the meeting that the CVS were 2/3rds of their way through the LGBTQI work that had been done on behalf of the SNB. The final event will be held on the 31 March.

Action: KP to feedback at next meeting

Travellers have been reported to be back in the borough with 12 vans on the ASDA site on A13. There have been reports that they are attending a funeral. Inspector Reeves said information that the police had was that this was not necessarily true.

Date of next meeting: Thursday 16 June 2016
Committee Room 3, Barking Town Hall followed by the Open Meeting in the Council Chamber.

Welcome to the Community Safety Partnership Board (CSP) Chair's Report

In this Chair's Report I discuss current crime performance, welcome new CSP Board members, and thank Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Probation for their recent inspection of the Youth Offending Service. Board members are welcome to talk about any of these updates at the meeting.

*Best wishes,
Anne Bristow, Chair of the LBD CSP Board*

Performance

The great work being done across the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) continues to contribute to tackling and reducing crime and disorder in Barking and Dagenham. For the MOPAC 7 priority crimes, the Borough has seen a 20% reduction on the 2011/12 baseline year, placing us 8th out of the 32 London boroughs in terms of performance for these crimes. We look forward to building on this success following the announcement of new Mayoral priorities later this year.

We have also seen a recent reduction of 16% in the rate of juvenile re-offending, when compared with the 2013/14 baseline year. This decrease does not follow the trend either regionally or nationally, which have both seen a continued increase in reoffending in this period. This is reflective of the good work taking place within the Youth Offending Service and wider partners and we look forward to building on this progress.

New CSP Members

I would like to welcome Ayse Hassan, the new Victim Support East London Area Manager. Ayse oversees the core victim services and specialist projects and services for the region, and has replaced Margaret Pordage, who I would like to thank for ensuring that the voice of victims was represented on the CSP Board.

Secondly I would like to welcome Douglas Charlton to the CSP Board as Head of Stakeholders and Partnerships for the Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC). Douglas is one of a number of Heads of Stakeholders and Partnerships with strategic responsibility for Integrated Offender Management, and is taking over from Lucy Satchell-Day who has moved on to her role as Head of the Women's Cohort. I would like to take this opportunity to give my thanks to Lucy who has made a valuable contribution to the CSP and wish her every success in her new role.

I also would like to welcome Greg Tillett as the new Assistant Chief Officer, Barking, Dagenham, Havering and Newham National Probation Service. Greg is taking over from Carina Heckroodt, who I would also like to offer my thanks to for her valuable contributions.

Lastly I would also like to take this opportunity to welcome Kanta Craigen-Straughn to the role of Interim Support Officer within the Community Safety and Offender Management Team.

HMIP Short Quality Screening Inspection

We would like to thank HMIP Inspectors Vivienne Clark and Nicola McCloskey for undertaking the recent Short Quality Screening Inspection of the Youth Offending Service on 25-27 April. We were pleased to note from their feedback that some areas of strong performance have been raised.

The inspection has highlighted areas where we need to accelerate improvement, and I look forward to seeing these reflected in our Youth Justice Plan 2016/17.

Queen's Speech Legislation

On 18 May 2016, the State Opening of Parliament was held and the Queen's Speech was delivered. This set out proposed legislation for the upcoming Parliament, including a number of bills which relate to crime, public protection and other issues which are overseen by the Community Safety Partnership. This section briefly outlines some of these bills.

Prison and Courts Reform Bill

This Bill will establish the first six semi-autonomous prisons at HMP Holdingley, HMP High Down, HMP Holme House, HMP Kirklevington Grange, HMP Ranby and HMP Wandsworth. In these prisons, governors will receive new financial and legal powers over all key areas of management, including budgets, contracts, education and family visits and partnerships to provide prison work and rehabilitation services. These "reform" prisons will also have an increased emphasis on training, rehabilitation and education, with increased statistics on post-release offending and employment rates to be published. It is expected that more than 5,000 offenders will be housed in reform prisons by the end of this year. Under the Bill, Courts and tribunals will also be modernised, with greater use of technology to reduce delays.

Counter-Extremism and Safeguarding Bill

This Bill proposes to create new powers to ban "extremist" organisations, gag individuals and empower councils to shut premises used to "promote hatred". The Bill also contains new powers of intervention to tackle radicalisation of children in "unregulated education settings". The Bill further proposes to allow the government to step in where councils fail to tackle extremism. Under the Bill, Ofcom will also be granted the power to regulate internet-streamed material from outside the European Union.

Investigatory Powers Bill (Carried Over from Last Session of Parliament)

This Bill proposes to grant intelligence agencies new tools to monitor communications data, with the aim of identifying threats to public safety. This legislation would include tools to monitor new and emerging methods of communications.

Community Safety Partnership Board Forward Plan of Reports

Kanta Craigen-Straughn, LBBD Interim Support Officer

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14 September 2016				
Discussion	Enforcement Policy	For Discussion	Jonathan Toy	/
	Youth Justice Review and Youth Justice Plan 2016/17	For Discussion	Angie Fuller	Annual Plan
	Community Safety Partnership Spending and Commissioning Report	For Discussion	All	Suggested at CSP Callover on 29 April.
	Arrangements for White Ribbon Day	For Discussion	Sonia Drozd	Annual Event
	Alcohol Awareness Week	For Discussion	Sonia Drozd	Annual Event
Business	Performance Callover	For Decision	Dan James	Standing item
	Strategic Group Updates	For Information	All	
	Safer Neighbourhood Board Update	For Information	Steve Thompson	Standing item
	Chair's Report	For Information	Chair	Standing Item

6 December 2016				
Discussion	Strategic Assessment			Annual Document
	Community Safety Partnership Terms of Reference Review	For Discussion	All	Agreed at CSP Callover meeting on 29 April
Business	Strategic Group Updates	For Information	All	/
	Performance Callover	For Decision	Dan James	Standing item
	Safer Neighbourhood Board Update	For Information	Steve Thompson	Standing item
	Chair's Report	For Information	Chair	Standing Item